Archaeological Notes 1966

J. B. WHITWELL, M.A.

PREHISTORIC

FLINT SITES

Mr. Mike Felcey, Grimsby Archaeological Society, has found flint cores, flakes and artifacts on the following group of sites just south-west of Grimsby:

Hatchcliffe TA 230022 and Hatchcliffe TA 222005 277 artifacts and 120 artifacts respectively, from sandy ridges facing east.

East Ravendale TA 242004 80 flint artifacts from a sandy ridge facing east.

East Ravendale TF 233996 20 flint artifacts from near pond and on higher slope; the site faces north and the soil is sand and clay mixed. The ground here is badly disturbed from the workings of Ravendale Priory.

West Ravendale TF 220000/224990 224 flint artifacts from a sandy site with clay overlying. The grid references span three fields along the ridge.

Thrumscoe TA 298065/301068 160 artifacts from the north side of Buck Beck; the site faces south-east, is of mixed sand and clay and follows the contours of the beck.

OTHER FLINTS

Belford TF 289752 Flints, collected over a period of years on Dams Farm, Belford, by Mr. T. A. Mountain, have been brought to the notice of the museum by Mr. P. Hardon. The collection includes leaf-shaped and barbed and tanged arrowheads, flake tools, button scrapers and knife blades (also three gun flints). The main concentration was found north-west of the farm on the 300 ft. contour.

Benniworth TF 226828 A barbed and tanged arrowhead was found by the writer in a field just north of the Haven (Lincoln Museum 20.66)

Bransdon and Mere TF 008658 A leaf-shaped arrowhead was found here by Mr. T. Hayes.

Coleby TF 006615 A button scraper was found by Mr. J. Paton on the field west of the Sleaford road (Lincoln Museum 19.66).

Heighington TF 034694 Flint flakes found in the garden of 'High Trees' by Mr. K. Downes, have been presented to the museum (Lincoln 16.66).

Honington SK 953424 Scrapers and worked flints have been found in the fields north and west of Honington Camp, information from Mr. J. May (see Roman).
Lincoln SK 975728 (approx.) A barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the garden of 110 Yarborough Crescent.

Navenby SK 992577 (approx.) A flint button scraper was found by Mr. H. Priestley on a building site just west of Ermine Street.

South Killingholme TA 161167 A flint knife was found on the Total Oil Refinery site by Mr. B. Tailby (see Roman).

Springthorpe SK 888901 An arrowhead with a rudimentary tang, a scraper and one other flint were found by Mr. Anyan.

Thoresway TF 167962 A flint scraper was found by Mr. T. Richards on the east side of the valley where the deserted medieval village was situated (see medieval).

Tumby TF 253610 Two worked flints were found by Mr. M. Hodgson from Midden Hill, Fulaby Wood.

Wildmore TF 244547 A barbed and tanged arrowhead found just south-east of Oaklands Farm by Mr. R. Bateman was reported by Mr. M. Hodgson.

Wood Enderby TF 277633 Worked flints (no recognisable tools) were found just north of the road junction, opposite Enderby Hill Farm. Mr. M. Hodgson pointed out that a barrow is shown on the 1824 O.S. map just south of the road and east of the farm.

Worlaby TA 004132 A barbed and tanged arrowhead from here is in Scunthorpe Museum (119.66.2); information from Mr. C. Knowles.

STONE AND FLINT AXES

Belchford — no exact location 3 axes, one complete flint example and the butt and blade of two separate stone axes, reported by Mr. P. Hardon.

Bracebridge Heath SK 992663 A stone axe was found in ploughing and presented to the Museum by Mr. E. Scoley (Lincoln Museum 2.67). Blackened stones were found in the same area.

Doddington SK 885696 A polished stone axe was found in the field just east of Fox Holt by Mr. W. Marshall.

Kirkby Underwood TF 058277 A polished stone axe was found in the north east corner of the field, just south of Temple Wood (see Medieval) by Mr. J. R. Land.

Lea SK 846861 (approx.) Two stone axes, two flint flakes and one scraper were found by Mr. L. Iredale.

Normanby by Spital SK 981882 Mr. C. Knowles, Scunthorpe Museum, told the writer of a neolithic polished greenstone axe found here.

Norton Disney SK 905596 A stone axe from here, recorded by Newark Museum, is now in Carlton le Moorland School.

North/South Kyme parish boundary TF 152502 A stone axe was found at Halfenny Hatch Toll Bridge in 1926. It has since been used by Mr. R. E. Wiles as a teaching aid and has now been presented to Lincoln Museum (Lincoln Museum 21.66).

Saxilby with Ingleby SK 895781 A stone axe was reported by Mrs. Stephenson, Ingleby Farm.

Stainton le Vale TF 184941 (approx.) A stone axe from here was reported by Mr. D. Everatt, who was not sure of the precise find spot.

Tattershall TF 204569 (approx.) A fine neolithic flint axehead with only the blade polished, in grey mottled flint was found in the gravel pits. At least three more axes are known to have come from the same source. Information from Mr. Whattam via Mr. A. MacCormick, Nottingham Castle Museum.

Tattershall TF 208571 (approx.) A stone axe found in the gravel pits is in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Tattershall Thorpe TF 217602 A stone axe from here was reported by Mr. M. Hodgson.
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Thoresway TF 169960 A very fine stone axe, 11 inches long and in perfect condition was found by Mr. D. Everatt.

Thoresway TF 179963 Another stone axe was found by Mr. D. Everatt.

Toynston St. Peters TF 399616 A grey flint axe was found by Mr. T. Holmes and seen by Mr. F. T. Baker.

Tumby TF 258585 A stone axe was found close to the south edge of St. Helen's Wood, information from Mr. M. Hodgson.

Tumby TF 258568 A stone axe was found here by Mr. R. Wilson (see Bronze Axes). Information from Mr. M. Hodgson.

Waddingham TF 005955 A polished axe of creamy white stone, length 7\(\frac{3}{4}\)", width 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)", was found some years ago and is now in Scunthorpe Museum (129.66), information from Mr. C. Knowles.

West Keal TF 362631 A flint blade with the blade only polished was found here in ploughing; it was presented to Lincoln Museum (18.64) by Miss P. Hurst-Carrott. The existing length of the axe is 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)", most of the blade is missing.\(^8\)

PERFORATED STONE IMPLEMENTS

Heighington TF 058711 A perforated stone axe hammer was found just south of the River Witham on Five Mile House Road and reported by Mr. G. Overton.

Kirmington TA 096114 A mace head of grey-brown stone with mica particles, with an hour glass perforation was found by Mr. G. Taylor.

Scopwick TF 017585 Half of a polished stone adze with perforation, found in a field west of Sleaford Road, was reported through Mr. P. Houghton and Mr. B. Loughborough, Museum of Lincolnshire Life (Lincoln Museum 3.67).

Westborough SK 856444 The perforated axe hammer (Newark Museum 42.65) from here noted last year, has been sectioned and the stone is described as a coarsely crystallined aggregate of plagioclase feldspar, which cannot be matched from Charnwood Forest, a possible source for the material; information from Mr. H. V. Radcliffe, Newark Museum.

Wrangle TF 420510 (approx.) A perforated ovoid stone hammer with an hour-glass perforation was reported by Mr. P. Wells, Boston Archaeology Group.

BRONZE AGE POTTERY AND BURIALS

Broughton SE 96060915 Rim and body sherds were found at a depth of c. 1'0" when digging foundations at the north corner of a building on plot 92, Sunley Homes, South View Estate, Broughton. This seems to be an isolated discovery. There were no signs of occupation or other finds in nearby foundation and drainage trenches. The pottery is prehistoric, probably from a late Bronze Age context; information from Mr. C. Knowles.

Raithby cum Malby TF 312840 One sherd of Bronze Age pottery from the deserted medieval village site (see Medieval), was identified by Mr. J. May, information from Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell.

Salmonby Bronze Age burials have been excavated at three points by Mr. G. V. Taylor, who supplied the writer with details for the following notes:

1. TF 316744 A collared urn and incense cup were found respectively on the south and on the north side of a burial pit 14 inches wide by 20 inches long and 8 inches deep which contained a cremation. As well as the cremation the pit contained a bronze dagger which lay at the east side with its point towards the centre. The pit contained a dark layer of possibly burnt material to the west and under the cremation (fig. I1, Ia, Ib).

A ditch was located south of the burial and its top fill contained a secondary cremation. The ditch was 30 inches deep, 1 yard wide and the distance centre to centre of burial pit and ditch was 24 feet.
2. **TF317748** A beaker/food vessel (fig. 12) was found in a pit 4 feet in diameter cut 18 inches into the old land surface. The pit was intensely burnt and the urn lay at the bottom on its side with its mouth to the pit edge facing south east, half full of very red sand; the cremation was around and over the pot but not inside it. To the north east of the burial pit, another pit 3 feet by 2 feet and 8 inches in maximum depth contained soil and broken lumps of sandstone and no traces of burning. 10 feet north of the burial pit was an area of charcoal and burning 2 feet x 2 feet x 3 inches deep and the soil was redclened here. A ditch 6 feet wide and 12 inches deep was located north of the burial; its inner edge was 22 feet from the burial-pit centre. The ditch filling contained the base of a Romano-British pot.

3. **TF 318748** Two urns (fig. 13, 3a, 4, 4a) and three cremations were found in holes in an area 16 feet in diameter. The two pots were 10 feet apart with a cremation in between them. Both pots had a cremation in their bottom halves; urn one had a stone battle axe the sandy fill of the top half; urn two had half a jet pulley ring in a similar sandy filling. The urns were in holes just big enough to receive them. No sign of a ditch was located around these burials.

A little to the south east of this group was found the rim of a collared urn decorated with cord impression, apparently with no accompanying burial pit. There was charcoal in the area.

**BRONZE IMPLEMENTS**

**Caenby SK 988892** An unusual type of leaf-shaped tanged knife or razor was found here in ploughing and is now in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop. It is 4½” in length and has a central mid-rib. The closest parallel to it is an example in the Reach Fen Hoard, Cambs. where the hoard is dated to the seventh century B.C. Another example comes from Seamer Carr, Yorks. Two other specimens of the same class were seen by the writer in the British Museum reserve collection, both unprovenanced (fig. 11 3.)

**Cleatham SE 940010 (approx.)** A palstave was found here (location from Scunthorpe Museum.)

**Coningsby** no exact location. A looped and socketed axe from this parish is in Mr. Mossop’s collection.

**Fiskerton** no exact location. Three looped and socketed axes were shown to the writer at Fiskerton School. They are likely to have come from the Fiskerton hoard which was dispersed when found. Five looped and socketed axes from this hoard are in Lincoln Museum.

**Midville TF 373581** A palstave found on Carter’s Farm is to go to Boston Museum. Information from Miss H. Healey.

**Tumby TF 255568** A bronze axe found by Mr. R. Wilson was reported by Mr. M. Hodgson.

**IRON AGE FINDS**

**Dragonby SE 905138 (approx.)** The bronze core of a Coritanian Stater and a full denomination inscribed silver coin found on Money Field are now in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop. The former weighs 45 grains, the latter weighs 17 grains, on the obverse portions of a wreath on the reverse a horse with mane to left, inscribed above AVN and below AST. (Similar to Owston coin of last year).

**Elsam (a) TA 04021174, (b) TA 03941169, (c) TA 03921168** Three ditches were seen in section during the laying of a natural gas pipeline. The ditches were cut into natural chalk and seem to run roughly NW-SE along the contour. Ditch (a) was 10′ wide and 5′ deep and
had part of a human femur and an Iron Age sherd in its filling. Ditches (b) and (c) were both 6' wide and 3' deep and contained animal bones in their filling. The finds are in Scunthorpe Museum; information from Mr. C. Knowles.

**Kirmington TA 093110** A Coritanian full denomination silver coin found on this site by Mr. G. Taylor is in his possession. A bronze bull's head bowl spout/terminal found by Mr. G. Taylor has been submitted to Mr. J. May for detailed publication. Mr. Taylor also has further sherds of Iron Age pottery.

**Ludford TF 211895** This site long known for Roman finds has now produced first century brooches (fig. II 1a & 1b) of pre- or post-conquest date (see also Roman); information from Mr. H. Mossop in whose collection the objects are.

**Nocton TF 059639** In excavating trenches for service pipes to the west of Nocton Hall, Mr. A. Canty came across pottery and bone in soft earth, an isolated occurrence in otherwise stony ground. One of the pot sherds is of Iron Age A type with scored decoration; there was another pot of dark shelly fabric with a bead rim and vertical scored line decoration. On a visit to the site no further finds were made nor were any similar areas of soft earth observed; information from Mrs. E. H. Rudkin, finds in Lincoln Museum.

**Reepham TF 043735** The lug handle of a hand made vessel of coarse brown fabric was found amongst Roman pottery from the same site noted last year.

**Scunthorpe (Brumby) SE 88351045** A base sherd of Iron Age type was found near a fallen tree in Brumby Wood and identified by Mr. J. May. It is from a hand made pot of dark brown fabric with shell grit and is in Scunthorpe Museum; information from Mr. C. Knowles.

**Stainfield TF 096715** Fragments probably from two dug out boats, similar to the Short Ferry boat found to the south-west in 1952, were found in recutting a drain. They were broken up and covered over; information from Mr. F. Roberts.

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**AIR PHOTOGRAPHS**

**Spriddington SK 984839** Mr. T. Hayes has photographed from the air, five circular crop-marks north of Spriddington Lane and two joining rectangular enclosures south of the Lane. Other less distinct marks were photographed.

**SALTEN Sites**

**Ingoldmells TF 565687 - TF 559685** In dredging operations on Ingoldmella Gout, Mr. T. Baker has found many sites producing ‘briquetage’; Mrs. B. Kirkham is collecting material from these sites; information from Mrs. E. H. Rudkin.

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**ROMAN**

**EXCAVATIONS**

**Ancester** Excavations by Nottingham University have continued in the modern west cemetery; further burials have been excavated and the east-west ditch of the fort was again seen as well as a fragment of a timber building, which was located at the northern limit of the excavated area. Excavation has also continued on the line of the southern defences just east of the probable position of the south gate.
Ancaster SK 937434  Work on the extra-mural buildings south-east of the fort and town in the Castle Lime Company's quarry was directed by Mr. M. Ponsford who reports as follows:

"A fairly continuous occupation was uncovered and four periods of buildings defined.

Period 1a  A small building to the east of the site of late first century date was partly destroyed by bulldozing. The sooty floor was connected with industrial activity evidenced by pits and gullies to the west.

Period 1b  The room was divided in two by a limestone wall and the northern portion covered with a crushed limestone floor. Other unconnected walls to the north and west were constructed at this time. An east-west wall was levelled later for the construction of a basilican building which followed after an interval of half a century or more.

Period 2a  A rectangular basilican building, 50 x 28 feet was erected with a five feet wide aisle on the north provided by five timber uprights. There were further uprights in the north wall which may have supported a narrow loft. On the north two small rooms were located, one containing a corn drier of simple type. Three hearths were built at the west end of the nave. Three layers of flooring were found inside and outside the entrance at the east end. The building can be dated to A.D.270+.

Period 2b  Additions were made on the west, perhaps an additional building. A circular oven was built over the corn drier and a new corn drier pierced the north wall. The west end of the building was covered with 4th century pottery, coins, metalwork and had apparently been used as a rubbish dump, leaving an occupation layer about 6 inches deep. The building was evidently a barn used by farm labour although it is difficult to locate their accommodation. The hearths, however, may indicate a more than daily presence. The date of the building's end is sometime in the late fourth century."

Caistor TA 116012  The position of William's Bastion on the southern defences suggested by Rahtz[26] has been confirmed by excavation in the vicarage garden, undertaken by Mr. T. Richards with the consent and help of Canon Pitman.

Dragonby SE 905138  Excavations, directed by Mr. J. May, have continued on this Iron Age and Roman site.

Harlaxton SK 895317  Excavations by the Grantham Archaeological Society are reported on by D. Rudkin as follows:

"The first of a series of trenches has been cut by members of the Grantham Archaeological Society in an attempt to plot the course of the Romanised salt road. The excavation revealed a stone surface at a depth of 18 inches. Although one edge had been disturbed by cable laying, the road appears to be about 14 feet wide and has a section depth of about 6 inches.

Horncastle TF 257696  Continuing excavations on the northern defences close to the north-west corner were directed by Mr. M. Ponsford who contributed the following report:

"Work was continued on the section across the northern defences begun in 1965. Previous excavations under Miss P. Wheatley by the Boston Archaeological Group across the western defences had revealed the rubble core of a substantial wall south of the north-west corner, unfortunately partly destroyed by a fairly recent cellar. In 1965 a trench, sixty feet long by eight feet wide produced a good Roman wall about twelve feet thick standing four feet six inches high and resting on a layer of cobbles culled from the river Bain a hundred yards away.

The front facing of the wall was robbed both in the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries for which there were two robber trenches. The inner side of the wall was beautifully faced with Spiilsby sandstone which remained intact, the core being sandstone rubble and pebbly mortar."
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For about twenty-five feet south of the wall ran a bank composed of gravelly sand, with indications of a late Roman occupation at its end. This evidence consisted of two
gullies intersecting at right angles and a portion of a pit. This may be clear evidence
for the original height of the bank, hardly five feet. The bank was covered with later
rubbish, mostly post-medieval, including tiles which may be thirteenth century, clay
pipes, pottery and stained glass of earlier medieval date.

 Layers of mortar in the bank, which is still being excavated, suggest the bank was
thrown up as the wall was being built. A well was found next to the wall, cutting through
the bank.

The ditch was encountered sloping gently from the wall and about five feet from it.
The top was full of rubble from the two robbings but there was, at a depth of about six
feet from the modern surface pottery of thirteenth century date including part of a
cooking pot clearly contemporary with this stage of the filling.

Work still continues on both the bank and the ditch."

Winteringham SE 945213 A series of excavations have been directed by Dr. I. M. Stead
for the Ministry of Works on a site close to the Humber where Ermine Street divides, one
arm leading to the Humber, the other to the settlement site; (excavations up to 1965).

Worlaby TA 017143 Excavations, directed for Scunthorpe Museum by Mr. C. Knowles
are here reported by him:

"The attention of Scunthorpe Museum was first drawn to the site at Worlaby in
February, 1965, when a field of old pasture to the east of the village was ploughed up.
A number of human bones were found and these proved to be from an Anglian cemetery.

Permission to investigate was readily given by the owner Mr. S. Fillingham, and
six burials, some badly damaged by ploughing, have been excavated. Scatters of bone
after ploughing indicate the presence of further shallow burials. Grave goods include
amber beads, silver foil pendants, and bronze annular brooches, and indicate a sixth
century date.

The remains of two burials overlay the debris of a Romano-British building. Pitched chalk wall footings have been found and in places these are over 4 feet wide,
indicating a substantial building. However, much stone has been robbed from the
foundations, probably in medieval times, and robber trenches are the only indication of
the former presence of some walls.

The filling of the robber trenches contains objects of various periods derived from
different parts of the site. These include a few sherds of butt beaker, a quantity of
Romano-British pottery and some metalwork, building debris with painted plaster, box
flue fragments and a tessera, many human bones, some Anglian grave goods and a small
quantity of cremated bone.

Building debris scattered on the surface of the field suggests that the building was
extensive and the finds indicate a long occupation. So far, the full extent of the plan
has not been determined nor has any attempt been made to excavate any part of the
site in detail."

OUTSTANDING FINDS

Ashby de la Launde TF 058555 An inscribed limestone roundel and iron objects were found
north-east of the position marked on the one inch Ordnance Survey map for the known
Roman site here. The limestone roundel has two successive cursive inscriptions, and was
presented to the museum by Mr. A. Gore (Lincoln Museum 1.67). The iron objects in-
dude a hook knife, a lever key, three small knives, nails and one arm of a pair of shears.
These and part of a bronze needle were presented to the museum by Mr. S. G. Gore
(Lincoln Museum 2.67).
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Bourne TF 099210 A glass tear bottle was found in the garden of 44 Mill Drove, some 500 yards west of the Car Dyke, by Mr. N. Kerr.

Burton SK 961747 In levelling a house site on the hill side, part of a tessellated pavement was destroyed. On a visit to the site by the writer and Mr. G. Bruton, the pavement was seen in the section to have been laid on 1½ inches of fine white mortar under which were 3 inches of coarse pink mortar which rested on sand. Wall plaster was also recovered from the site and is now in Lincoln Museum; a Roman water pipe with a square concrete jacket ran from the north west. The gauge of the pipe was narrower but in other respects both pipe and jacket were similar to those carrying water to Lincoln from the area of the Roaring Meg springs. A fragment of the pavement was discovered in 1910 and a small piece is in Lincoln Museum.

Caistor TA 115013 (see also below) Amongst other finds and Roman and medieval pottery from the site of the new Grammar School boarding house is a bronze wire ring which is similar though not identical to one found in Colchester, where it was dated to the first half of the first century A.D.

Cherry Willingham TF 036720 East of the village, Mr. P. Rollin has found two pairs of east-west ditches. The distance between the two pairs is 400 feet and the paired ditches themselves are 50 feet apart. These ditches were observed on the field surface and a considerable quantity of grey ware was found with little Samian and colour-coated wares.

Dragonby SE 905138 A trumpet brooch found in Money Field is now in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Kirmington TA 093112 (see also Iron Age) Mr. H. Mossop has shown the writer further finds from this site in his collection. These include the foot of a Hod Hill type brooch with silver wash, an enamelled disc brooch, an enamelled stud brooch, one other brooch and a bronze bracelet. Mr. G. Taylor has further finds which include a head studs brooch, the foot of a fantail brooch (fig. II 1b & c) two Samian stamps SVONEDO and SIDA [TIN] of Lezoux, late first to second century rusticated and stabbled wares, and an interesting fragment of a colour-coated vessel with reversed bosses outlined and crossed by white painted decoration, the fabric being orange and the colour coat orange-brown (fig. II 2e). There are also two further sherds of stamped ware. Four spearheads from the site are illustrated, three fairly certainly Roman (fig. III 1b-d) and one of uncertain age (fig. III 1a). Mr. Taylor showed the writer air photographs taken for the Grimsby Archaeological Society which show dark marks, possibly ditches, on the site.

Ludford TF 207895 A brooch from the field south-west of Ludford Grange is in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop who showed it to the writer (see also Iron Age). (fig.II 13).

Navenby SK 992577 (approx.) A human skull and other human bones and three bronze bracelets were found within a setting of stones on a building site adjoining Ermine Street; information from Mr. A. Tirel.

POTTERY KILNS

Great Casterton (Rutland) TF 002093 (see also Anglo-Saxon) A Roman pottery kiln was uncovered in road widening on the north side of Ryhall Road, close to a late 2nd to 3rd century kiln found in 1958; products of the 1966 kiln consist of flagons, bowls and colour coated beakers of the period c.150-180 A.D.; information from Miss C. Mahany who directed the excavations.

Knallith SK 827848 Roman pottery has been found on the Trent bank by Mr. T. H. Graham in an area of blackened soil 15-20 yards long, where river action has exposed the steep bank side. Sherds of grey ware kiln waster, firebar fragments and clay from the flue lining point to the presence of a pottery kiln. The pottery includes second century grey ware latticed cooking pots, flat-topped rims, large bowls, and one angular rim of Torksey type.
POTTERY

Aylesby TA 202070  (see also medieval) Mr. D. Cook, Grimsby Archaeological Society, reports samian and grey ware, also the broken top stone of a rotary quern.

Barrowby SK 871360  (see also Anglo-Saxon) Pottery including various Swanpool types, flanged bowls, a lid-seated jar, colour coated ware and mortaria, has been collected from this previously noted site and reported for the Grantham Archaeological Society by Mr. D. Rudkin.

Bourne TF 092209 One sherd of grey ware, coarse tesselae of tile and stone and a roofing tile were found by Mr. N. Kerr.

Burwell TF 355797  (see also medieval) Pottery has been collected by Mr. J. Watson, information from Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell.

Caistor TA 115013  (see also medieval) Grey and gritted wares were recovered from the site of a new boarding house for the Grammar School, information from Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell. The pottery is now in Lincoln Museum.

Chapel St. Leonards TF 559710 Most of a pot in light grey ware with darker grey surfaces was found in blue clay at a depth of about 10 feet in excavating for a petrol storage tank, information from Mr. B. Truman and Rev. C. Clibey; now in Lincoln Museum.

Chapel St. Leonards TF 562733 Rev. C. Clibey has found the rim of a large bowl in grey ware just north of Chapel Point on the shore.

Claxby TF 111944 Mrs. J. Mostyn-Lewis has found pottery in several dark areas in the field north of the beck where finds were noted last year.

East Halton TA 128208 Dales ware type rims and body sherds, grey colour-coated and samian wares were found by Mr. D. Connell when a field was ploughed more deeply than before; information from Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell.

Frampton TF 288416 Colour-coated and grey wares were found in digging a drainage trench, information from Mr. J. Sleight.

High Teinty TF 279689 Grey and samian wares were reported from Bell’s Farm by Miss P. Wheatley.

Honington SK 953424 2 grey ware rims, and 1 dark gritted rim probably of Roman date were found in the field north of Honington Camp, information from Mr. J. May (see also Iron Age).

Imminingham TA 177145 Mr. B. Tailby has found more pottery on this site, reported last year. Some pottery is in Lincoln Museum. Rusticated, shelly and very fine grey and orange-brown wares have been found here, also a lug handle and the heavy base of an open bowl in gritted ware, probably of first century date.

Irby TA 218040 (see also Anglo-Saxon) A grey ware dish and lug handle, also heavy, hard fired, sherds and a cooking pot with a flat topped rim, were found by Mr. G. Taylor in dark patches with much animal bone about 150 feet in from the field edge.

Langrick TF 258506 Mr. M. Hodgson has found white and grey ware sherds and an amphora stamp LFCPO, dated approximately 140-198 A.D., just north-east of Ash Tree Farm. Mr. C. Knowles, Scunthorpe Museum, told the writer of second to fourth century pottery found after deep ploughing in a field on the roadside (B1192) very close to Ash Tree Farm. These two reports appear to be of sites that are close but not identical.

Lincoln SK 969695 Mr. B. Walster found grey ware in the dredged upcast from the River Witham on its east bank.

Long Bennington SK 829472 Samian, grey, painted and colour-coated wares were found in this field by Mr. M. Dean.

Navenby SK 992577 Second to fourth century pottery was found on a building site by Mr. H. Priestley, which included gritted, grey and colour-coated wares and one bronze coin of Claudius Gothicus.

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New York TF 249555 Grey and gritted wares and also imitation samian were reported by Mr. J. Sleight; now in Lincoln Museum.

North Killingholme TA 163198 Samian, grey and shelly wares, mortaria sherds, were recovered from the site of extensions for the East Midlands Gas Board by Mr. B. Tailby.

North Killingholme 155178 Samian, grey and shelly wares have been recovered by Mr. B. Tailby from the site of Lindsey Oil Refinery.

Old Sleaford TF 077461, TF 078489, TF 079459 Pottery from these three sites was found by Mr. R. Stephens and deposited at Lincoln Museum by Mr. J. May. The first group was found in builder’s trenches and the second two in ploughing.

South Killingholme TA 161167 (see also Prehistoric) Mr. B. Tailby has found a few sherds of grey ware on the Total Oil Refinery site.

Springthorpe SK 882902 Grey ware and one sherd of colour-coated have been found by Mr. Anyan in a field in an isolated area of scattered stone.

Swineshead TF 216412 (see also Medieval) Rusticated, samian, colour-coated and grey wares with Hadrianic rims, were found directly after ploughing and close to a slight mound, by Mr. B. B. Simmons.

Thoresway TF 167962 (see also Prehistoric and Medieval) Roman pottery was found by Mr. D. Everatt, Mr. T. Richards and the writer on a visit to the deserted medieval village site, on the east side of the valley.

Thoresway TF 175968 (see also Medieval) Grey, gritted and colour-coated wares, also a cream fabric mortarium were found by Mr. D. Everatt. Iron objects from the site are of undetermined date. Fourth century coins and human bones are also recorded from here by Mr. C. Knowles and some pottery is in Scunthorpe Museum.

Thoresway TF 179964 Pottery including an amphora handle was found by Mr. D. Everatt, information from Mr. C. Knowles; some pottery is in Scunthorpe Museum.

Tumby TF 259566 Mr. M. Hodgson has found grey ware on a site which spreads over two fields.

Tumby TF 260567 Grey ware was found at the road end of the field here by Mr. M. Hodgson.

Tumby TF 266580 Sherds of a mortarium in white fabric were found here by Mr. M. Hodgson, no other pottery.

Waddington SK 973636 Grey ware, one samian rim, building stone and tile were found by the writer in a ploughed field on the edge of the cliff just north-west of Waddington Mill.

West Halton SE 883193 (see also Medieval) A few sherd of grey ware and one sherd of colour-coated ware are reported from here by Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell.

Whitton SE 902244 (see also Medieval) A few sherds and one rim of grey ware came from a building site south of the churchyard; information from Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell.

COINS

Ancaster An ‘as’ of Faustina II, obverse FAVSTINA AVG(VSTA), reverse (MTRI MAGNÆS C), Cybele holding drum, seated right between two lions, was found on a site called ‘Brookside’ in building works. It was sent to Lincoln by Mr. C. P. Willard, Grantham Library and Museum, for identification.

Gedney Hill TF 339114 A sestertius of Marcus Aurelius was found in the village by Mr. B. Myland.

Lincoln SK 949677 (approx.) A dupondius of Antoninus Pius was found at 60 Swallowbeck Avenue; obverse ANTONIN AVG PIVS PP TR P XII I, reverse ANNONA AVG.

Lincoln SK 994715 (approx.) An antoninianus of Claudius Gothicus was found at 52 Hillside Avenue by Mr. G. A. Willows.

Messingham SE 907038 A coin of Constantine I, “Urbs Roma” commen. issue 330-335 A.D. found on the surface is in Scunthorpe Museum (139.66); information from Mr. C. Knowles.
Design for a pedometer by Joseph Baner.

Design for a violin by Joseph Proctor.
Fig. 1, 1a, 1b, Salmonby TF 316744, page 33, Middle Bronze Age urn, bronze dagger, incense cup; 2, Salmonby TF 317748 Beaker/Food Vessel, page 34; 3, 3a, 4, 4a, Salmonby TF 318748, page 34 urn one and stone battle-axe, urn two with jet pulley ring.

Scale about 1:4.
Fig. II, 1a, 1b. Ludford TF 211895 Langton Down and Dolphin type brooches. page 35; 1c, Ludford TF 207895 Brooch with pierced settings missing. page 35; 2a - 2c. Kirmington TA 092119 (a) 'Colchester type' brooch (Mr. H. Mossop), b - c, page 35. (d) is in hard grey ware. 3, Caernby SK 988992 Late Bronze Age incised or raito. page 34. [2b, c, d, drawn by Mr. G. Taylor] Scale 1:8.
Fig. III 1a - d, Kirrinlington TA 093112 page 38. Iron spearheads, 1a undated, 1b - d, Roman.; 2a - h, Hrby TA 217042, page 41, finds from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery - a, Annular brooch, b and c, silver ring rings, d, 1 ceramic and 1 glass bead, e, silver repousse disc pendant, f and g, iron ring and knife, h, Gilded bronze great square-headed brooch (G.41). [2 a-h drawn by Mr. G. Taylor.]
Scale about 2/1.
Fig. IV Pottery from Roman site at North Thoresby (pp. 55 - 61).
Sed s[ainte]e ... Benedictione ... quae ... legentur; credimus et ... coplas ... qui ... quisque ... sensus cui ... noua ... flagranta ... de ... ca ... atrio ... d ... Paulus ...Regnum ... sintheli ... Numit innocentia ... sexul ... pour ... de ... cruciat ... ab ... et ... Ecce ... hodie ... qua ... Quo ... quae ... audient ... humilitatem ... et ... supera ... capitam ... coelum ... de ... aurum ... quae ... subsidium ... esse ... in ... sequentem ... inde ... spina ... est ... signum ... car ... ovolp ... et ... carna ... simul ... intimus ... et ... coele ... regnum ... tempore ... et ... manus ... in ... aquis ... factum ... esse ... aut ... quod ... scriptum ... legere ... nunt ... ubi ... pri ... quasi ... de ... alius ... quod ... quintus ... ascet ... populi ... pere ... capt ... uratus ... placitus ... ascendit ... terribilis ... sedent ... no ... quos ... ad ... sup ... e ... cun ... d ... in ... quin ... urum ... iritum ... cap ... irat ... Lectionem ... eiusmodi ... secundum ... tempus ... et ... dixit ... ille ... dis ... pelt ... pancellus ... quem ... ego ... mittam ... ubi ... ap ... apart ... pet ... ille ... testimonium ... phi ... bet ... x ... multis ... scil ... e ... mus ... sunt ... disc ... pul ... min ... anc ... capit ... ad ... intelligenda ... in ... min ... for ... ad ... pert ... pra ... tatus ... Sed ... ad ... s ... d ... a ... a ... in ... conf ... a ... al ... a ... ...
J. B. WHITWELL

Winteringham A bronze coin was found at Winteringham on the Ferriby road by Mr. A. Harrison; obverse TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM counter-stamped PROB reverse EX SC OB CIVES SERVATOS, legend within wreath. This counter-stamp is specifically British; other counter-stamps on the continent are commonly found on military sites.18

ANGLO-SAXON

EXCAVATIONS

Baston TF 110137 Rescue excavations on the site of a small Anglian cemetery were directed by Mr. P. Mayes for the Ministry of Public Building and Works when old grassland at Urns Farm was cultivated. The Ordnance Survey siting of the previous finds is south-west of the area excavated.19

Great Casterton (Rutland) TF 002093 (see also Roman) Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials were found in rescue excavations, undertaken by the Stamford Archaeological Research Committee, directed by Miss C. Mahany for the Ministry of Public Building and Works, when road widening took place along the north side of Ryhall Road.20 All burials post-date the countercarp bank of the Roman town.21

Irby TA 217042 Excavations directed by Mr. G. Taylor have continued on the Welbeck Hill cemetery site. His report is summarised here:

Two burial alignments predominate, i.e. north-south on the spine of the spur projecting from the hill proper and east-west on its western slope. The eastern slope has produced three cremations. From an analysis of the recovered material as a whole it appears that the earlier burials are to be found at the northern end of the cemetery and the later ones at the higher southern end.

The following finds are of particular interest:

1. A gilded continuous spiral saucer brooch (unfortunately unassociated) with virtually no rim and well executed chip carving which must surely be very early.

2. A well preserved fine, gilded Great Square-Headed Brooch (Leeds type B1) (fig. IIIb). The maker of this brooch has dispensed with the practise of shearing (and silvering) of the lobes and has instead gilded the brooch overall. A gouged out trefoil decorates the side lobes and the terminal lobe bears quatrefoil design. The end result combined with a well executed geometric head plate, is very pleasing. Associated Grave Goods:—2 flat annular brooches (the knot of the necklace thread still extant on one), a necklace consisting of 60 Amber, 4 red, white and blue glass, 1 red, black white and blue glass, 5 polychrome, 1 clear and 1 opaque glass beads together with a repousse disc pendant, 2 silver serpent finger rings, 1 large iron ring and 1 iron knife (Grave 41) (fig. III f and g).

An adjoining grave produced the foot of another Great Square-Headed Brooch (B type unclassified) associated with a black globular pot. (Grave 45).

The total number of inhumations is now 53 and cremations 3.

Excavations will continue.

Worlaby TA 017143 See under Roman for excavation report by Mr. C. Knowles.

FINDS

Barrowby SK 871360 (see also Roman) One small sherd of pottery with incised decoration, probably Saxon, was found with Roman pottery on the previously noted site 22 by the Grantham Archaeological Society, and reported by Mr. D. Rudkin.
Belchford TF 309763 (approx.) Mr. P. Hardon reports that a skeleton and an iron knife blade were found in the chalk pit next to Bluestone Heath Road; this burial may be Saxon.

Drumby SE 905138 A small segmented blue glass bead of Roman or Saxon date was found in Money Fields by Mr. H. Mossop and is in his collection.

Irby TA 218040 (see above and Roman) Mr. G. Taylor has here found hand-made pottery with mica showing on both surfaces, which compares closely with the pottery from the cemetery site.

Little Hale A small plain Saxon pot, now in Lincoln Museum, is said to have come from the Car Dyke in this parish. It was brought to a W.E.A. class held by Mr. P. Mayes at Heckington, information from Miss H. Healey.

Waddington SK 976640 Further beads, now in Lincoln Museum, have been found in trenching for sewerage connections, in a garden west of Grantham Road by Mr. Z. Kijewski in the same area as the previously noted Saxon burials. Mr. Kijewski said that bronze objects were also found, but unfortunately it has not been possible to trace these.

Worlaby TA 016141 One Saxon glass bead from here is now in Scunthorpe Museum; information from Mr. & Mrs. R. Russell.

**SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL**

**EXCAVATIONS**

Boston TF 328437 Miss H. Healey, for the Boston Archaeology Group, reports as follows:

"An excavation took place in Mactaggarts garden on the site of the supposed Franciscan Friary. A series of boxes laid out on a grid system failed to reveal any structures up to a depth of 5 feet and work was discontinued. The pottery and other finds ranged from medieval to 19th century, with most types common to Boston and district represented. More interesting finds include: two fairly complete cooking pots—one shell-ridged and one French with speckled green glaze;—clay pipe bowl with finely modelled horse’s head for spur; two sherds French polychrome; small pearl-headed pin; one sherd yellow-green lobed cup: buff gritty unglazed handle, slashed and stabbed."

Humberstone TA 311052 Mr. A. Tailby reports on excavations on the site of the abbey:

"The site lies to the east and south-east of the Church. Humberstone itself lies on a low ridge of boulder clay projecting eastwards from the Boulder Clay Foreland between Wold and Marsh, on the east coast of Lincolnshire, some five miles from Grimaby. Interest was created in this village in 1953 by the publication of a book by Mr. A. E. Kirkby, M.A., *Humberston, the Story of a Village*. In this there is a full history of St. Mary’s Abbey, a Benedictine foundation of the Order of Tiron.

There was evidence and in fact finds of Capitals in the churchyard which suggested in the 1930’s that the Abbey was there abouts.

Excavations: Following the discovery of skeletal remains in a sewer trench in September, 1965 trials excavations were started. These established that there existed on the site part of the pre-1470 church, possibly that of the upper part of the nave.

In 1966, following a resistivity survey by pupils of De Aston Grammar School, Market Rasen, under the direction of Mr. J. K. T. Hunter, work was begun in the orchard of the Manor House. Here was discovered the rere-dorier of the abbey. From the main drain came an interesting range of medieval pottery, glass and small finds (see Interim Report to Members on Pottery and Glass for further details). In
the adjoining paddock substantial walling was uncovered during the winter of 1966-7 which probably represents the Abbey Chapter House. The site Directors were Mr. A. E. Kirkby, Mr. J. Spence (Surveyor) and Mr. A. R. Tailby.28

North Ormsby TF 283930 Excavations on the Gilbertine Priory have been directed by Miss A. Dornier for the Ministry of Public Building and Works. The site is on grassland required for cultivation.

Saxilby SK 876770 Excavations on a hitherto unrecorded medieval moated site have been directed by the writer for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee. The site is old grassland that has been ploughed. One corner of a stone building, with coursed rubble walls 3' 6" thick and originally roofed in split stone tiles, has been investigated within the moated area. Pottery so far recovered dates to around 1300. A further season is planned. Miss S. Steele contributes the following note on the documentary evidence:

"It has been impossible to identify this site certainly. There is no enclosure map or tithe map for Saxilby which might have helped. The only estate map including the parish is of the Broadholme Hall estate 1648 (L.A.O., T.L.E. 23/8) and does not extend far enough west. Saxilby Sykes which lies to the west appears to have been common. The Monson family owned extensive land in Saxilby and there are 19th century surveys of this, but it is not possible to be certain if any of the land mentioned in the Sykes is that concerned though it seems doubtful. The most interesting point raised by the surveys is the description of the houses as mud and thatch, stone and tile being exceptional (Monson 8). From the position of the site it seems possible that it was one of the scattered farms which made up Ingleby".

South Witham SK 929206 Excavations on the preceptory of the Knights Templar continued under the direction of Mr. P. Mayes for the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Mr. Mayes sent the following report:

"An area of about four acres has been stripped, revealing a building complex of a complete medieval manor. The site is situated on particularly inhospitable chalky boulder clay immediately to the west of the A1 between Grantham and Stamford. The earthworks of the site, which were under grass, amounted to about seventeen acres and consisted of the original course of the river Witham, a mill bank, fishponds, approach roads and the earthworks of the buildings themselves. The area containing the preceptory had not been under the plough since the fourteenth century but recent farming improvements have meant that the very heavy soil on which the site is built was once again available for agricultural development and it was the intention that the earthworks should be bulldozed flat and the whole site ploughed. In 1965 the first two weeks of the excavation were spent in defining the area of the Chapel and Hall and locating other structures on the site. At the conclusion of this initial period it was possible to strip a central area about one hundred feet square over the Chapel and the Hall. In 1966 the work was specifically to determine the full range and, if possible, the use of all the structures on the site. The destruction levels in each case were removed by mechanical means and hand work did not commence until the upper floor level had been almost reached.

The function of a preceptory such as South Witham was basically that of a medieval manor and it is quite likely that only one or two Templars lived permanently on the site. The construction date may be as early as 1164 and certainly was not later than 1185. By 1338 when the land was in the hands of the Knights Hospitaller South Witham is referred to as a 'ruined house' and there is extremely good evidence to suggest that the site had fallen into disuse by 1311; by this time it is entirely subordinate to the Templar Preceptory at Temple Brucer. The Preceptory was the fiscal centre of nine estates in Lincolnshire, seven in Rutland and Leicestershire with a total annual revenue nearly equal to £11. Of this South Witham itself returned almost one third.
The original grant of messuage to the Templars was confirmed by the excavation of domestic structures party overlaid by the Chapel. It was not possible to fully excavate these but two buildings were found, of which one was either a workshop or kitchen. There were three entrances to the site, of these A. was the earliest and never completed; B. was in use for a considerable period and was then partly blocked by a wall and C. was the final main entrance to the site. These changes in location reflect in part the badly drained condition of the site.

The domestic range.

This occupied the south-eastern corner of the preceptory and consisted of:

a. A Chapel with porched entrance, blocked in the latter part of the site’s use and used as a warming house. In the Chapel there were the remains of a tower base, screen, altar step and altar base. The base of a stone coffin lay off the north eastern angle of the Chapel. There were three other burials in timber coffins excavated to the south of the Chapel.

b. The Main Hall divided by a cross wall and served by external stairs was superimposed on a somewhat smaller L-shaped Hall.

c. A small ancillary Hall (12) which was destroyed well before the site fell into disuse.

d. Ancillary buildings lying at the east end of the Great Hall.

e. The Kitchens which contained five ovens, one of which was a waist high bread oven, and two hearths.

f. West of the Great Hall is the site of the probable Hall-Keep with a semi defensible entrance. This and the Hall are the only two certain two storey buildings. Between the Great Hall and the Hall-Keep was a large guardrobe pit.

Associated with the domestic accommodation but removed from it is the entrance complex (5 and 6).

Barns and Workshops

a. There were three large barns (1, 11 & 4) the use of these is not absolutely certain but at the moment it can be suggested 1 and 4 were used for storage of produce whilst 11 was used for carts and ploughs.

b. Of the smaller barns 3 was used for animals, barns 7 and 7a were used for either pigs or sheep and barns 2 and 10 were of unknown use.

c. Immediately to the south of the Hall-Keep was a small metal working shop.

d. The main workshop (8) contained a variety of industrial and agricultural kilns and hearths. Ash analysis still remains to be completed on these but so far identified are single flued roof tile kiln, two corn drying ovens and a lead smelting hearth. There is also the fairly certain remains of a vat enclosure.

e. A small workshop (7b) of uncertain use with a gatehouse against its eastern wall.

f. The Mill was linked by road to the rest of the site and consisted of a rectangular building with a large hearth against the outside of its west wall. The mill race still contained probable gate timbers and led to the stone lined mill pond. The Mill Dam, cut by the modern course of the river Witham, was faced on its upstream side with a heavy stone revetment.

g. The remains of three fishponds were identified.

h. Between the northern range of barns and the domestic complex were a series of sunken areas, most probably domestic gardens.

All domestic structures were roofed in stone slates and had a ridge of decorated tiles; other structures were thatched. In both domestic and other structures the wall width was sufficient to allow of full height stone walls.
J. B. WHITWELL

Stamford Two late saxon iron furnaces were found in work on the town's deep sewerage system. The first was outside the Reindeer Inn in the St. Leonard's Street; the second at the junction of St. Leonard's Street and St. George's Street, was moved intact. 

Stamford Excavations have been directed by Miss C. Mahany for the Stamford Archaeological Research Committee on three sites, Albert Hall, 15-16 St. Martins and Bath Row (north side). On the Albert Hall site, evidence of occupation starts in late Saxon times. Pits, possibly stone quarries, were found, over one of which was a stone-built malt-drying kiln, probably of 14th century date.

Tallington TF 093080 Miss H. Healey reports as follows:

"A trial excavation took place in April to try to locate the extent of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, several inhumations having been found in this spot during excavations for a gas pipe in 1965. The area immediately north of the pipe line was examined and showed that bodies had been disturbed and remains thrown back during the digging of pits, probably for gravel, in the medieval period. Some slight building remains were found, but badly ploughed away (the field is mostly ridge and furrow). The main finds were large pieces of medieval pot and a bronze buckle in a pit. The pottery included two jugs of Northamptonshire type with diagonal line decoration in yellow slip; Bourne coarse ware flanged rim cooking pot and other cooking pots and pancheons. Work is to be continued."

SITE NOTES AND FIELDWORK

Barton-on-Humber TA 035219 In the garden of Tyrwhitt Hall, which belongs to Mr. Papworth, remains of two circular stone foundations have been uncovered just below the topsoil by Mr. Varah, one cutting into the other. The internal diameter of the first wall was approximately 15 feet, and its width 3 feet 3 inches, that of the second is unknown. There was no stratified pottery, both medieval and Roman being found. The purpose and date of the structures is unknown—it has been suggested that they were the foundations for successive dovecotes.

Bourne TF 095203 Notable fieldwork on this and other sites by a schoolboy, Nigel Kerr, was brought to the writer's notice by Miss H. Healey. On this site for a branch of Woolworth's a large selection of medieval wares was recovered, including Stamford ware, jug sherds with a very dark shiny glaze, pancheons in red-brown and light grey ware, and a friable base in orange ware with white surfaces. Post-medieval wares were also found. On a visit to Bourne to see further material recovered by Nigel Kerr with Miss Healey, the following sites were also noted:

Bourne TF 099200 Medieval pottery and tile were found on the site of St. Peter and St. Paul's Abbey.

Bourne TF 092209 (see also Roman) A flat topped rim in orange ware with a thumbed strip was found here; also a green-brown glazed handle with incised herring-bone decoration.

Bourne TF 106200 In a field east of Cherry Holt Lane is the reputed site of a medieval kiln.

Bourne TF 105199 Very large quantities of medieval pottery have in fact been found on the west side of Cherry Holt Lane in placing foundations for a new electricity substation. Bungalows immediately to the north rest on solid layers of pot. A quantity of pottery was found in Eastgate between 1895-7 near the Gas House Yard while enlarging the gasworks. Whilst generally regarded at the time as Roman, an accompanying photograph shows two medieval two-handled bung-hole jars."
Bourne TF 094202  Part of a life size stone head of a Norman knight in helmet and chain-mail, resting on a pillow, from a funerary monument, was found in demolition work at the rear of the Crown Hotel; information from Mr. L. Tebbutt and Mr. N. Kerr.

Bourne TF 107210  Large amounts of smooth red ware have been found in Gray’s Field.

Bourne TF 091198  Pottery found in the north-east part of North’s Field.

Bourne TF 099193  Pottery, and small finds including coins and brooches which await detailed identification, have been found in Curtis’ Field.

Bratof TF 472654  Miss Hobbs showed the writer stamped tiles, 15th century pancheon, a footed green glazed base and a rim and base of stone ware from the site of Bratof Hall. Miss Hobbs has seen foundation stone within the moated area. The moat is still clearly visible; this house, formerly the residence of the Markham and Massingberd families, was dismantled in 1698.9

Caistor TA 115013 (see also Roman)  Deep foundation trenches for the Grammar School boarding house were observed by Mr. J. E. Hill who collected much interesting pottery. This was brought to the attention of Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell and the pottery is now in Lincoln Museum; it includes Saxo-Norman spouted and rouletted shelly ware, one sherd of undeveloped Stamford ware, and a variety of other fabrics, a rim with a representation of a bearded face from a chafing dish, one rim and part of the body of another chafing dish, two sherds of developed Stamford ware, and post-medieval sherds. A lead pilgrim bottle will be the subject of a separate short article and Mr. S. E. Rigold contributes the following note on a Northumbrian ‘scatta’ from the site:

“Silver ‘Scatta’ (small-flan penny) of Eadberht (Eoterht), king of the Northumbrians (737-758). Weight 18.4 gr (1.19 gm).

Obverse: Fantastic beast walking right, paw raised, tribach below belly.

Reverse: Small cross, flaved so as to make it mushroom-shaped, in circle; legend around - E TGERHTVS.

“The Northumbrian ‘Scettas’, with the king’s name, which began fairly early in Eadberht’s reign, and effectively ceased soon after the following reign (Alchred), towards 775, are the latest and the only datable (by the king’s name) of the whole series of the small-flan pennies that began in Kent towards 775 and rapidly superseded the ‘scettas’ except in Northumbria. There is thus no metrological reason why ‘scettas’ and early pennies should not have been circulated together, but no hoard containing both is recorded. Nor is there any reason why scettas from any part of the country should not have circulated together, particularly before 775. In fact, scettas of many different origins, including Frisan, are found together, even at sites as far north as Whitby. The few recorded find-spots for signed Northumbrian scettas are generally in Northumbria, but the occurrence of one at Caistor should cause no surprise, and in fact, it is probable that one issue of signed scettas of Northumbrian type (Alfrith), emanated from Lindsey (it cannot, on typological grounds, easily be assigned to the Northumbrian king of that name).

“It is difficult to place this example at any particular stage in Eadberht’s reign. There is only one main type and minor variations in spelling, lettering and subordinate symbols have yet to be studied in detail. Some of these symbols seem to copy those on southern of the later ‘London-connected’ and West Saxon series, which are assigned to c.740 partly on these Northumbrian links. Eadberht’s issue was evidently a large, and perhaps a long-lived one. In some fifty known specimens there is little die-repetition and no suggestion of a hoard, i.e. they are probably all single finds. Many examples show considerable wear, suggesting usage until late in the VIIIth century in North-
umbria, but this one is fresh. There is some variation of weight, and some suggestion of two standards, a heavier one to which this one belongs, and one with a model weight of about 14.5 gr (0.94 gm), but these differences do not obviously tie in with minor differences in design.

This coin, with unrecorded dies, has its closest parallels (compare the form of the cross, the use of the Roman S instead of L, the tribouch symbol) in B.M.C. number 8 and S.C.B.I., Hunterian and Coates collection, Glasgow, number 137 and Copenhagen number 181 (all rather worn and the last two light-weight)."

**Edenhamp TF 055245** On well raised ground in an angle of the river Miss H. Healey reports considerable visible earthworks which show clearly on a recent air photograph by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph. The site has been identified as that of the deserted medieval village of Southorpe, not previously located.

**Grimsby TA 269087** Mr. E. H. Trevitt told the writer that the site of Wellow Abbey has been bought for development and it is hoped that the Grimsby Archaeological Society will be able to do some work on the site before this event. Mr. T. Ford has pottery from the garden of the house on the site called 'The Abbey' and points out that the 1620 map of Grimsby shows the approximate positions of the old Abbey buildings.

**Spilsby TF 394652** Much interesting medieval and post-medieval pottery has been recovered from the moat of the old house at Eresby by Mrs. E. H. Rudkin. Among the finds from the site is a pottery leg in orange fabric just over 9 inches long. This was evidently part of a seated equestrian figure, the leg is armoured and there is what is perhaps a short tunic down to hip level.

**Frampton TF 323388** Miss H. Healey reports that the site of Coupledlye Hall is clearly visible as a squarish mound with stone, brick and tile rubble spread, also bones. Pottery recovered was mainly thick green-glazed pancheon including rims and bases, but there are also sherds of rough brown cooking pot, one unglazed grooved handle, one sherd of Stamford Ware, one sherd possibly Midland purple ware and a few other untyped pieces.

**Frampton TF 339379** Miss H. Healey reports that on the site of Multon Hall, there is a large mound and traces of moats are still clearly visible. There is a general scatter of rubble on the mound including brick, tile, stone, stone slate, bone and pottery. The pottery recovered was mainly green glazed wares; pancheon rims and bases, thumbed base of jug, jug handles. There were also two shell gritted sherds, one coarse cooking pot glazed inside with applied thumb strip outside (probably made at Bourne), 4 dish rims of smooth ware (probably also made at Bourne), one green glazed pipkin handle, two badly weathered sherds with pink body, bright green glaze and wavy line decoration, four pieces of German stoneware, including a rim with handle and a frilled base and a fragment of thin yellow glazed tile.

**Grantham** A supposed medieval tunnel was investigated by the Grantham Archaeological Society, later bricking up prevented the location of the entrance and exit; information from Mr. D. Rudkin.

**Kirkby Underwood TF 385276** (see also Prehistoric) Green glazed ridge tile, the handle and base of a green glazed storage jar and the base of a chafing dish with dark green to brown glaze, were found here by Mr. J. R. Land. On a visit to the site with Mr. Land, the writer was shown stonework in the field which had been grassland since it came into Mr. Land's ownership. The stone and pottery was found in cutting trenches for drains. The area of stonework clearly showed that this was a large establishment covering some two acres. This site was previously unknown and Miss S. Steele contributes the following documentary notes on the identification of the site:

"Woodgrange in Kirkby Underwood.

13 September 1189 Confirmation charter of Richard I to Sempingham Priory enrolled on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer Memoranda Roll

Temp. Hen. VIII Valor Ecclesiasticus. Woodrange in Kirkby and Bulby valued at £12 9s 6d.

12 December 1538 L.A.O. 3 Anc. 1/5/20. 17th cent. copy of extracts from the valor of Sempingham including Woodrange.

9 January 1539 Pat. p. 3 m. 19 Letters and Papers H. VIII, vol. 14 part 1 p. 73. Grant by the King Edw. to Fenys Lord Clynton and Saye and Eliz. his wife includes among other lands which belonged to Sempingham the messuage called Woodrange and Dole Whayte in the parishes of Kirkby Underwood, Bulby, and Yernham and woods in Kirkby Underwood.

April 1545 P. 13 m. 36 Letters and Papers H. VIII vol. 20 part 1 p. 306. Licence to alienate, Edw. Fenys Lord Clynton and Saye and Ursula his wife to John Haselwood, lands called Woodrange in Kirkby Underwood, Bulby, Yernham and Hawthorpe.

Grange woods in Kirkby Underwood seem to have been retained by Edw. Lord Clynton when Woodrange was sold to John Haselwood in 1545. In 1551 a licence was granted by Edw. VI to impark 700 acres in Aslackby including Temple Aslackby and Kirkby Underwood, and Grange wood became an appurtenance of the park, which was sold by Theophilus E. of Lincoln to Richard Brownlow in 1620/1, L.A.O. 3 Anc. 1/2-5. Woodrange with the manor of Kirkby Underwood was acquired by Richard Brownlow before 1595, see below.

1 August 1595 L.A.O. Anc. 5 B/10. Terrier of Kirkby Underwood made for Richard Brownlow. This is the most important piece of evidence as it describes the position of the grange. The section describing the inclosed grounds in the manor includes the following entries:

‘One Close of pasture called the Grange Yarde lyinge betwene the Grange Woods east and the Wheates and Longclose west Abutting on the grange Close south and on the Grange wood north containing 9a. 20p.

One Close of Pasture called the Wheates in the tenure of - Perpynte who is likewise tenant to the grange yards lying between the Houerne close west and the grange yards east Abutting on the Long close south and on the grange woods north containing 26a. 2r. 30p.’

“The descriptions of the surrounding closes I think make it clear without a doubt that the site of Woodrange must be that in question. There is a modern transcript of this terrier in L.A.O. Misc. Dep. 170/2. It seems clear that by this date no buildings survived on the site.”

Roxby SE 900147 A rectangular portion of Roxby parish protrudes west into Flixborough parish and is almost detached from the rest of Roxby. A mid 18th century Normanby estate map shows the area as an enclosure between Conesby and Flixborough Warrens and calls it ‘Mr. Elvis’s Free Land’. The area has now been quarried away for ironstone and when visited showed no trace of where or what the enclosure had been. The area was originally c. 250 yards square; information from Mr. C. Knowles.
J. B. WHITWELL

Stamford Mr. L. Tebbutt contributed notes on the following finds:

**Between Nos. 8 & 9 St. Peter's Hill** Sherds of developed Stamford ware were found in remodelling and extensions of the Y.M.C.A.

**39 High Street** Saxo-Norman and later pottery, also clay pipes were found in demolition.

**High Street, Albert Hall Site** Part of a pre-Conquest stone coffin lid with a cross was found in demolition.

**46-51 High Street** A memorial stone to Blanche de Lancastre, Lady de Wake of the 14th century was found built into a chimney stack and is now in Stamford Museum.

**51 High Street** Demolition revealed a hall-house of the late 14th century, murals in floral designs with orange and yellow the predominant colours; photographs were taken by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.

**5 St. Mary's Street** Excavation by Mr. R. F. Grimwood revealed foundations, perhaps of an outbuilding of an earlier St. John's Church, and a well.

**Maiden Lane** Four stone piers in a rectangular setting on centres 7' 10" x 5' 3" were found in demolition; the piers 1' 0" high, has incised upon them, the letters Q and T; they are now in Stamford Museum.

**Scotgate - Priory Road, Cherry Holt Road junction** In works for a new main sewer much iron slag and clinker were found, also iron furnaces (see excavations above). Wells and soak-aways were cut into the limestone and fissures in the rock both natural and artificial held much pottery and in one case 10 - 12 skeletons. Some cavities were lined with cut stone.

**Thoresway TF 167962** Mr. D. Everett showed the writer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell and Mr. T. Richards, the earthworks of the deserted medieval village on both sides of the valley. On the west side of the valley there are terraced fields and on the east side which is ploughed, traces of buildings. Here stone, tile and pottery, from *circa* 1300-1700, have been found; a double stone piscina, now in Scunthorpe Museum, was found at TF 171964.

The following list of sites and finds are reported by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. and Adrian Russell:

**Alkborough SE 880216** Countess Close. The southern bank has been levelled and the close ploughed. A few sherdS of medieval pottery were found near the footpath on the west side.

**Alkborough SE 881215** An old close ploughed up, showing areas of clay floors, and a scatter of limestone and tile. Much of the stone was burnt red. Pottery - 13th to 16th century, including developed Stamford ware. Site reported by Mr. Schofield and Dr. J. B. Bell.

**Barton-on-Humber TA 037218** Saxon Close. Small excavation by Mrs. M. Clark and Mrs. E. Russell. When a foundation trench was dug near the place where the rim of a bossed cooking pot was found, in 1963, a limited excavation revealed part of a baked clay structure, a rim 6 inches x 6 inches across the trench; and near it a bank of clay 11 feet long and up to 1' 6" high. The base of the bossed cooking pot was found at the same level as the base of the structure, and above the structure part of a shelly ware cooking pot.

**Beckering TF 121808** D.M.V. ploughed and levelled some years ago. Surface finds of pottery, 12th to 17th century. With help of Mrs. E. Ballard.

**Bullington TF 097968** Surface collection on arable field to the west of the Priory site. With help of Mrs. E. Ballard. 13th to 16th century pottery.

**Burwell TF 356797** Surface finds by Mr. J. Watson near the site of the village green. Stamford ware and 12th to 18th century pottery (see also Roman).

**Croxtton TA 099120** In a recently ploughed field a circular area of burnt clay was noted, about 16 ft. across, with tile and very highly fired brick. Surface finds from this field ranged from 13th to 18th century pottery. One Roman base.
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Goltho TF 113777 The northern part of the D.M.V. site was levelled drained and ploughed, in July-August, 1966. Three areas of habitation were noticed, with a good series of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery on two sites. There was an area of cobbles, much stone and tile and pottery from Saxo-Norman up to late 18th century on the third site. The pottery included Stamford ware, Torsey ware, blue-grey Continental pottery, shelly ware and gritty ware. There was a quantity of slag in one area.

Habrough TA 145135 Surface finds during drainage and levelling of an old close, a shrunken part of the village. Pottery from 13th to 18th century. There were house sites with corner stones and cobbled areas.

Haugham TF 335814 Site reported and finds collected by Miss J. Carter. This is a ploughed field, surrounding the church, there was a good range of pottery from five sites, including Stamford ware and part of a shelly ware spout. Roman grey and gritted ware.

Hawerby TF 263975 South part of the village site partially destroyed. Pottery from 13th to 18th century and medieval mortar. There were areas of scattered chalk, stone cobbles and foundations.

Hawerby-cum-Beeby TF 267966 (Beeby D.M.V.) Surface finds after limited levelling. Chalk stone foundations of building exposed. Pottery from late Saxon to 18th century including developed Stamford ware. Roman grey ware and mortaria.

Ketsby TF 364767 Site of D.M.V. being bulldozed, part already levelled and sown. Work on this site by Miss J. Carter and Mr. J. Watson. Enclosed in a 19th century brick barn is the base cruck frame of a building, possibly 14th to 15th century. A very varied series of medieval pottery and Stamford ware. Sherds of Roman grey ware found over a large area.

North Killingholme TA 148168 This site, lying at the south of North Killingholme village was recently levelled and ploughed, and is possibly the site of the D.M.V. of Holtham. Surface finds collected in four areas, mainly medieval pottery, with post-medieval to the west of the site. One small pair of shears 4 ins. long. Roman grey ware to east of site.

Maltby TF 312840 Part of the D.M.V. destroyed by bulldozing and ploughing several years ago. Surface finds plentiful in 10 areas. Medieval pottery found on all sites with some post-medieval to the south and west, and early medieval on the lower part of the site, and Stamford ware handle and sherds.

Skidbrooke TF 438932 Site of village ploughed several years ago. Stamford Ware—late Saxon to 15th century pottery.

Great Sturton TF 214774 Deserted hamlet of Louthorpe. The western part of this has been ploughed for some time. Cobbled areas still show and there are corner stones and some tiles. Surface finds of 13th to 18th century pottery.

Minting TF 183733 Surface finds in a recently ploughed field to the south of the Priory site. There were cobbled areas and pottery from 13th to 19th century.

Northorpe SK 898983 This moated site part of the D.M.V. of Southorpe was levelled and ploughed, July, 1966. Finds included three early shelly ware rims, medieval shelly ware, medieval and post-medieval pottery, green glazed and decorated roofing tiles.

Thornton Abbey TA 119186 (Parish of Thornton Curtis) Fish pond field to the south of the Abbey, drained and ploughed, 1966. Fish ponds untouched. There were surface finds of 13th to 15th century pottery, some roofing tile and one buckle.

West Halton SE 883193 Surface finds on a ploughed field to the south of the D.M.V. of Haythby. A small quantity of 13th to 15th century pottery including a few sherds of shelly ware.

Whitton SE 902244 Surface finds on a building site to the south of the church yard. A few sherds of medieval shelly ware and 15th to 17th century pottery.

Wintringham SE 972625 Surface finds in a garden near the church by Mr. H. Brumby, 14th—15th century pottery, Roman grey ware and colour coated.
KILN SITES

Toynon Ali Saints TF 394632 Mrs. E. H. Rudkin showed the writer two adjacent areas of burnt stone, tile and clay in dark soil. Surface pottery included pancheons, 2-handled storage jars with bung-holes and jugs which are quite similar to those from the waster pits at Old Bolingbroke for which a 15th - 16th century date is suggested.

POTTERY

Aylesby TA 202070 Mr. D. Cook reports green and brown glazed vases from here, also a pewter spoon and saltglazed and stone ware sherds (see also Roman).

Boston TF 328440 A good series of medieval and post-medieval pottery was found on the site of the Peacock and Royal Hotel, information from Mr. J. Sleight.

Branston and Mere TF 012652 Pottery and roof tile were found by Mr. T. Hayes. These may be from an ancillary building of St. John the Baptist Hospital which is sited south west of this point in the park of Mere Hall by the Ordnance Survey.

Bloxholme SK 908781 Medieval pottery is reported by Mr. Sutcliffe from the field west of Grange Farm where ridge and furrow is clearly visible.

Grimbsy TA 238094 Pottery has been found on the new Willows Estate and is reported by Mr. A. Talby and Mr. Trevitt.

Immingham TA 177146 Mr. A. R. Tailby wishes it to be known that he has the Roman and medieval finds made on this site. His address is 541 Laceby Road, Grimsby.

Kirton TF 299392 Medieval and post-medieval pottery has been found on the site of Orne Hall, information from Miss H. Healey for the Boston Archaeology Group.

Marcham le Fen TF 271591 Mr. M. Hodgson has found medieval pottery and roofing tiles here.

Pinchbeck TF 239258 (see also post-medieval) On a new housing estate at Guildhall Drive Mr. T. Bray found a tile inlaid with a geometric design, (further examples in Pinchbeck Church), a sherd of metropolitan slip-ware and other medieval sherds. These find reported by Miss J. Thomas, are on the approximate site of the medieval Guildhall.

Revesby TF 282572 Mr. M. Hodgson has medieval pottery from the 13th century onwards from this site at Moorhouses, formerly the dairy farm for Revesby Abbey. The moats are now filled and a farm stands on the site.

Scopwick TF 075581 Shelly ware sherds are reported by Mr. D. Neale from a garden.

Skendleby TF 424699 Mr. J. Sleight reports finding green glazed pitcher sherds and one sherd of medieval shelly ware in Skendleby Thorpe Park, Spilsby sandstone in unworked blocks, chalk rubble, many bones and mussel shells came from the same area.

Stallingborough TA 188118 A mound which is the centre of a large area covering adjoining fields to west and east of Little London Farm has been recently ploughed and produced quantities of 13th to 16th century pottery, chalk rubble foundations and tile; information from Mr. B. Talby.

Swineshead TF 216412 (see also Roman) Mr. B. B. Simmons has found pottery of orange brown and reddish fabrics both with brown glaze, of 14th to 15th century date from close to slight mound.

Swineshead TF 237407 Quantities of 14th to 15th century pottery, mostly dark green glazed with reddish fabrics have been found by Mr. B. B. Simmons between Hall Farm and the Mainvarings; the following four silver coins were found in this area:

- short cross penny, Henry III, obverse-HE[NRICVS REX,
  reverse- . . . . . . . ON LVND.
- Two long cross pennies of Edward II, Obverse-EDWAR R ANL [DNS] HYB
  reverse-CIVITAS LONDON
- Groat of Edward III, obverse-EDWARD DG REX ANGL
  reverse-POSU DEUM ADIUTOREM MEU(M) COIVITAS LONDON

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Thoresway TF 175968 (see also Roman) Medieval sherds found by Mr. D. Everatt are recorded by Scunthorpe Museum.

Worlaby TA 014136 (approx.) A medieval pottery spindle whorl from here is in Scunthorpe Museum (19.66.1); information from Mr. C. Knowles.

Wrangle TF 440520 (approx.) Mr. J. Sleight has found medieval pottery and Cistercian ware from just north of Lee’s Garage.

Wrangle A box of medieval and Roman pottery including Samian and hand bricks was handed to the Boston Archaeology Group from Wrangle Low Grounds Primary School through Mr. G. Hopkinson. Though not provenanced, it is fairly certain to have come from the Low Grounds area.

POST-MEDIEVAL

Ashby cum Fenby TA 260010 (approx.) Mr. H. Mossop has in his collection a circular pewter object identified by the British Museum as horse furniture of not more than 200 years old.

Beckingham Two eel augers of wrought iron, one with 5 prongs and one with 4, from this parish are now in Newark Museum (accession nos. 61.66 & 2.67); information from Mr. H. V. Radcliffe.

Brant Broughton A wooden dykeing spade, with iron plates, is in Newark Museum (accession no. 48/1.66); information from Mr. H. V. Radcliffe.

Gedney TF 463243 One fragment of yellow glazed floor tile was found during clearance of the churchyard. The church is approximately on the site of ‘Abbots Manor House’; information from Miss H. Healey who also contributes the following note:

“During the installation of church heating system, two brick vaults were found below the chancel (others in the church were not examined). One vault, slightly flooded, contained remains of several skeletons, stacked up and rotten wood of coffins. One coffin had been leather covered and the leather remained on the skeleton. In the second vault was one coffin only. This coffin had a solid lead lining, then a 1-inch thick oak coffin leather covered and with iron studs. On the lid was a thin bright metal (nickel) with moulded ornament of scrolls and cherub heads. In the centre of this was a lead plate with decoration of roses and the inscription “Wilby Millington, died 23rd April 1844, aged 39 years”. The coffin was approximately 5 feet long. Wilby Millington was the wife of the then lay rector of the parish who had the right of burial in the church.”

Manthorpe TF 068154 Mr. N. Kerr has found pottery here of red fabric with orange brown glaze.

North Ormsby TF 280929 The statue on the valley side which is noted in Pevaner’s ‘Lincolnshire’ as late Roman is clearly a garden statue of the last two hundred years. It was moved from the Hall garden by the last owner. The statue was examined by Mr. K. Hunter and the writer; it is an adaptation of a classical female figure, with the back left flat and unworked and the whole has been coated with white-wash many times.

Owmsby SK 972863 (approx.) An iron axe head of medieval or later date from Owmsby Cliff is in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Owmsby SK 972863 (approx.) A medieval or later book mounting, found on the west side of Emnmore Street in the area of the known Roman site, is in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Pinchbeck TF 239258 (see also medieval) A cast iron cauldron found here is now in Lincoln Museum (3.66), per Miss H. Healey.
J. B. WHITWELL

Saxby TF 004861  Skeletons laid on limestone slabs set on edge were found 2' 6" deep in grave digging; the finder Mr. D. French, suggests this may be a plague pit burial.

Sibsey TF 351515  Miss H. Healey comments on the Porch House as follows:

"'Fen Artisan-Mannerism. Brick with erratic string courses, wayward details and a crude pilastered and pedimented door' From Pevaner's 'Lincolnshire'.

In fact it was a very fine brick building with porch of size and moulded brickwork decoration and by local analogy probably 17th century, perhaps 16th century. Demolished about 18 months ago. Recently the owner's son, Mr. Peter Mowbray, moved some of the rubble for hard core and found several of the stones which had formed the lower part of the chimney were worked and obviously re-used. On examination there proved to be a number of worked stones, in particular two which formed parts of pointed arches from crocketed arcading(?), presumably 14th century and other stones probably from window mullions'.

Swineshead TF 249407  In Swineshead Abbey Farm (now derelict) there is a block dated 1607 and in a niche below, a stone crusader figure cut off at knees; information and photograph from Miss H. Healey.

Worlaby TA 016141  A post-medieval rubbish dump was exposed in a drainage trench and 16th to 18th century pottery including salt-glazed, delft Staffordshire and stone wares are recorded by Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell.

KILN SITE

Old Bolingbroke TF 352648  Mrs. E. H. Rudkin showed the writer a pottery kiln site in Mr. Gray's garden. Dense ash and much pottery were clear surface indications. The pottery has a yellow green glaze, probably broadly contemporary with the wares recently published from the Birmingham area.46

Stamped pancheons from Langton-by-Spilsby, Leverton, Alford and Boston. Mrs. E. H. Rudkin drew the writer's attention to a pancheon stamped with the name of Robert Staney from Leverton Highgate, similar to one published from Langton.47 Since then a further fragment of another stamp has been observed by Miss H. Healey in post-medieval wares from Alford in Lincoln Museum, and yet another fragment has been found in Boston at the junction of Hospital Lane and Willoughby Road; information from Mr. J. Sleight.

UNDATED

Barton-on-Humber TA 042218  A circle of chalk rubble and clay was seen as a soilmark after ploughing; there were no associated surface finds; information from Mr. C. Knowles, Scunthorpe Museum.

Scotter SE 88610085  Human and animal bones were found by a mechanical excavator digger and sewerage pipe in the village. The bones were found in a short stretch down the middle of the road between 'Tudor Cottages' and the corner of South Street. The trench was filled in almost immediately and workmen claim that there were no associated objects, the bones are in Scunthorpe Museum; information from Mr. C. Knowles.

Notes

1 Archaeological Notes, 1957, pp. 106-7 for R.B. pottery kilns in same field.
2 Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles, by S. Piggott, p. 357 and fig. 62,12 for parallel.
3 By Professor F. W. Shotton, Birmingham University.
4 Inventaria Archaeologica, G.B. 17,13(13).
5 Elgee, Early Man in North East Yorks, Plate XXIII fig. 4A.
6 Mr. I. H. Longworth, British Museum, kindly supplied these references.
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8 Ref. OA 131.127 and 77/1 - 16/10.
9 Archaeological Notes, 1957, p. 97 and Archaeological Journal XVIII (1891), p. 188.
10 The Coinage of Ancient Britain, by R. P. Mack, No. 450.
11 Archaeological Notes, 1964/65, p. 37; grid reference amended, site confirmed to West of road.
12 Archaeological Notes, 1952, pp. 6-7, fig. 2 and pl. I.
13 Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers, Vol. 8, 1959-60, for Iron Age and Roman Salterns at Ingoldmells.
14 Interim reports are issued by Nottingham University, Department of Classics.
16 Interim reports are issued by Nottingham University, Department of Classics.
18 Corbodunum, pl. XCIX, 1, and p. 330.
19 Archaeological Notes, 1961, pp. 100-1 and fig. 1, 3; for penannular brooch from this site.
20 The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton, Rutland, 3rd report for 1954-5, pp. 50-3.
22 Archaeological Notes, 1958, p. 17.
23 Archaeological Notes, 1964/5, p. 46.
24 Roman Amphorae, Callender, fig. 8, 47 and pp. 153-155. See also Archaeological Notes, 1963, pp. 10-11 and figure for amphora stamp of same firm from Owmby Cliff.
25 The site was previously noted from R.A.F. vertical air photographs on Lincoln Museum’s county grid line 6° maps by C. W. Philips, and Malcolm Dean adds that there is an Anglo-Saxon brooch in Newark Museum from the same field.
26 Roman Imperial Coinage, No. 1664.
27 Information in letter from Dr. J. P. C. Kent, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum to Miss C. M. Bowyer, Assistant, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
28 Archaeological Journal XX, 1863, pp. 29-31, for earlier Anglo-Saxon material from this site.
29 An interim report on the excavations was kindly sent by Miss C. Mahany.
30 The Roman Town and Villa at Great Casterton, Rutland, reported by University of Nottingham, 1954, 1961.
31 Archaeological Notes 1958, pp. 22-3 and fig. 1 for another anglo-saxon sherd from this site.
32 See Archaeological Notes 1958, pp. 19-20 for Saxon cemetery at Tetford, TF 330762, a mile or two east on Bluestone Heath Road.
33 Archaeological Notes, 1956, p. 19.
34 Mr. A. Telfy has produced an interim report on the pottery and stained glass from the site, issued to members of the Granby Archaeological Society, a copy of which he sent to the writer.
35 Reported in Industrial Archaeology Group Newsletter, No. 4, 1966 under the auspices of the Lincolnshire Local History Society.
36 Copies of the interim report were kindly sent by Miss C. Mahany.
38 C. W. Phillips’ note on O.S. 6° LXXXIII NE at City and County Museum, Lincoln.
40 Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers, 92, 1962.

CORRIGENDA 1964/5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

The following corrections were pointed out by Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell and Mr. J. G. Hurst to items which appeared in the Archaeological Notes, 1964/5:

Page 42 Barton-on-Humber TA 037218 ‘Stone axe’ should read ‘stone pounder or hone’.
Page 47 Barrow-on-Humber TA 037218 Should read ‘Barton-on-Humber’.
Page 50 Note of terms used in the text should read as follows:
Pagan and hand-made Saxon - 5th to 9th century.
Early Shelly - 9th to 12th century, St. Neots type, made on fast wheel.
Grey sandy ware - Torksey 9th to 12th century, fast wheel.
Off-white and buff fine ware with glaze - Stamford, 9th to 12th century, fast wheel.
Medieval shelly ware - 12th and 13th century, harder and harsh to touch.
Medieval sandy ware - 14th to 15th century.