"Corrections to Archaeological Notes 1967 at the end.

Archaeological Notes, 1968

J. B. WHITWELL, M.A. and Mrs. C. M. WILSON

PREHISTORIC

FLINT SITES

East Keal TF 383636 Worked flints were collected by Mr. M. Felcey on a sandy ledge on the southern edge of the Wolds, overlooking the Fens.

Fishmoor TF 365420 Worked flints have been found over quite an extensive area in the southern part of the field here by Mr. M. Felcey.

Skendleby Flint cores, and scrapers, found on various sites in Skendleby parish by Mr. Sherratt, are now in Lincoln Museum.

OTHER FLINTS

High Tofton TF 282688 A leaf-shaped flint arrow-head has been found in 'East Becks' field, at the west end of Long Plantation; information from Mrs. A. H. Bell, High Tofton, who has the arrow-head.

Holton-le-Moor TF 086988 A leaf-shaped flint arrow-head was found here by Mr. M. Rowe, Holton-le-Moor; information from Miss E. J. Gibbons.

Laughton SK 853971 During bulldozing in the field opposite Hall Farm, the baulks dividing old field strips were levelled, and from beneath them were recovered a flint side and end scraper, and a backed isosceles microlith; information from Mr. B. R. Minniti.

Lee SK 843863 A large flint projectile point, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)\ inches long \times 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)\ inches wide, was picked up on the surface by Mr. W. L. Iredale. Dr. I. H. Longworth, Department of British and Medieval Antiquities, British Museum comments "I see no reason why it should not be British and indeed come from Lincolnshire. The technique is comparable to examples we have from as far afield as Suffolk and Scotland, though the formation of the "tang" seems to be largely fortuitous. I should think a date in the late Neolithic or early Bronze age is likely".

STONE AND FLINT AXES

Holton-le-Moor TF 087987 A stone axe was found here by Mr. M. Rowe, Holton-le-Moor; information from Miss E. J. Gibbons.
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Legsby TF 137856 A greenstone axe, with a re-touched blade was found by Mrs. F. Adam in her garden, and is retained by her.

Mareham-le-Fen TF 280576 A stone axe was found here by Mrs. G. M. Effield, and is in the possession of Mr. D. N. Robinson, who informed the Museum.

Mareham-on-the-Hill TF 286684 A fine flint axe head of "honey-coloured" speckled flint was found on the south side of the beck, and is in the possession of Mrs. A. H. Bell, High Townton.

Midville TF 373568 A flint axe, polished near the ends, was found here by Mr. P. Davey.

Nettleham TF 005754 A polished stone axe was found in the garden of cottages; in possession of Mrs. A. W. Hesketh, who informed the Museum.

Nocton TF 073648 A Neolithic flint axe, of "honey coloured" flint (fig. 1, 1) was found at Abbey Hill on a sandy and gravelly out-crop, forming the last high ground before the Witham Fens to the north. The axe is in Lincoln Museum (4.68); presented by Mr. D. Walker.

Saxby All Saints SE 984167 Half a stone axe head was found here by Mr. R. Stancer; information from Mr. G. Hutchinson, Knaith.

West Rasen TF 033908 A stone axe was found on the West Bank of the river Rase, between Bishop Bridge and Holme Hill, some years ago; information from Mr. K. Parrott.

BRONZE AGE

Bourne TF 106218 A bronze dagger 5" in length, was found in O.S. field No. 599, by Miss P. Mills, to the east of Car Dyke and south of the village of Dyke; information via Stamford Museum.

Mareham-le-Fen TF 281587 A bronze palstave was found by Mrs. G. M. Effield and is now in the possession of Mr. D. N. Robinson. This is a looped palstave 5½" in length.

Osgodby TF 099198 An early Bronze Age flat axe, with incipient flanges (fig. 1, 2), was found on a slight rise in the field while potato picking. Mrs. J. Mostyn Lewis first brought this axe to the attention of the Museum, and it has now been bought for the Museum collections from Mr. D. Whitfield, the owner of the field. (Accession No. 12.69).

Ropsley and Humby SK 991321 A stone hammer with hour-glass perforations (fig. 1, 3) was found in O.S. field No. 29, and presented to the museum by the owners, H. D. Stone, Ltd., Lodge Farm, Ropsley, Grantham (Accession No. 15.68). There are definite signs of wear on both ends, and the hammer is similar to one found in 1960 at Ropsley SK978346 approx. (Lincoln Museum 49.60)\(^1\)

Salmonby TF 332732 A "Collared beaker" was found in the field called 'Sandy Knobs' by Mr. G. V. Taylor (fig. 1, 4). There were no signs of occupation in the area and the only other find was a spall of a well polished stone axe. A drawing was submitted to Dr. I. H. Longworth, British Museum, who said "I am sure the pot is later in the Southern Beaker tradition and the 'collar' is almost certainly a reflection of Collared Urn influence. Such pots seem to be very few and far between, so it is very nice to have news of such an excellent specimen."

The drawing was also submitted to Dr. D. L. Clarke, Cambridge, whose comments were also received. The beaker has been presented to Lincoln Museum by Mr. Taylor (Accession No. 3.69).

Thorosway TF 179968 Three possible ploughed out burial mounds were noticed in ploughing by Mr. D. Everatt.

Walesby TF 139955, TF 139954, TF 140954, TF 141953, TF 141952. Mr. D. Everatt noticed this probable group of ploughed out barrows, in working fields to the west of Caistor High Street, on the western edge of the Wolds. At TF 139955 sandstone lumps were noticed in the mound; at TF 139954 there was much flint in a definite area, and a stone axe was also found here; at TF 141952 there is a definite rise noticeable in the farm track at this point.
IRON AGE

Claypole SK 847491 A South Ferriby type Coritanian gold stater (fig. 4, 8) was found by Mr. C. Rollinson in top soil, while laying a garden path at his home in Chapel Lane, Claypole. The weight is 89.968 grains, and photographs of the coin were submitted to Mr. D. F. Allen who compares it to No. 260 in his book, The Coins of the Coritani. Mr. C. Rollinson kindly allowed the coin to be recorded at Lincoln Museum; an offer to buy the coin was made, but not accepted.

ROMAN

EXCAVATIONS

Ancaster SK 98204358 Excavations on the Roman west cemetery were continued, for Nottingham University, under the direction of Mr. D. Wilson and Mr. B. Beeby.

Fishoft TF 371409 Part of a Roman site has been excavated by Mr. G. Bullivant. This lies only about one foot below modern ground surface, and though no structures have been located, finds have been made in areas of dark occupation soil. Pottery includes a mortarium base in pink fabric with large pink grits on the inner surface, sherds of colour-created ware, and of grey and shelly wares. There is also one base of samian ware, and one stamp. Fragments of three querns in different stones, one certainly Niedermeindig lava, another possible millstone grit, have been found in the area. There are also two pieces of jet, one of them worked, and a bead of the same material (fig. 1, 5). Four bronze coins from the site have been identified at Lincoln Museum: (1) Crispus, obverse FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES; reverse PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, AD 317-326; (2) CONSTANTINOPOLIS; (3) very worn, probably Claudius Gothicus; (4) unidentifiable, 4th century.

Holbeach St. John TF 343159 Excavations on a small area of this well known and extensive fenland site, were conducted by Mr. D. Kaye, Kesteven College of Education. Possible stake holes were located, but the area investigated was too small to arrive at any definite conclusions.

Horncastle TF 259695 Excavations were directed by Mr. H. Hurst for the Ministry of Public Building and Works, on the southern town wall, at the point where a new library is to be erected. Mr. Hurst also completed the work on the north west corner of the town wall, previously reported in these notes. The main point of interest was that the external bastion at the north-west corner, was found to be of one build with the town wall, though there was no archaeological evidence for the date of their construction.

Knoleth SK 327484 A proton gradiometer survey was undertaken by members of the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee under the direction of J. B. Whitwell, on the site which last year produced kiln furniture and waster pottery on the surface of the ploughed field. Three kilns, within the survey area, have been excavated by Mr. G. Hutchinson and helpers. These kilns were producing grey wares in a limited range of shapes probably in the 3rd century. Shapes included flat-topped rimmed cooking pots, dishes and wide mouthed bowls, and some shapes are close to those produced at Little London, Turvey. Thirty areas of high readings were located in the survey, and these remain to be checked by sample excavation.

Lincoln SK 97737208, SK 97577178, SK 97317143 Excavations in Lincoln were directed by J. B. Whitwell for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee on three sites, Bailgate, Spring Hill and The Park. At Bailgate, in the north-east quarter of the upper enclosure excavations, started in 1967, where completed. A small portion of beam trenches of the legionary period was located, but no colonia structures were encountered, and the site appears to have been within garden areas during the medieval period. At Spring Hill...
on the hillside within the lower enclosure, existing stone terrace walls were found to be of 19th century date, and traces of medieval terraced platforms were encountered. A 4' 6" wide Roman wall ran south to north up the hillside; this might either have been an anchor wall for a terrace, or part of an independent building. At The Park, on the western defences of the lower enclosure, a rectangular tower was found to have been added to the outside of the town wall, which here was 5' 0" thick, with a mortared rubble addition, of unknown width, to the inner face. Immediately north of the tower a road or foot way was located, indicating that this was either a gate or a postern. Space did not allow the complete plan to be excavated, but this may be possible when further clearance has taken place on the site.

**Market Rasen TF 104884** Mr. D. Boyce, De Aston School, undertook rescue excavations on a new housing site, Gordon Field Estate. Much Roman grey ware, some clearly water material from kilns, indicates the presence of pottery kilns in the area; types included rustic and stamped wares and a variety of shapes in grey ware was represented. This site is on the western side of the railway, and Mr. D. Boyce has also excavated on the eastern side, immediately opposite, in the grounds of Highfield House. Here a further large amount of pottery was found and some of it was contained in a ditch cut into the natural sand at this point. Again the very large amount of pottery, including wasters, indicates the presence of kilns though no sign of kiln structures was located in either excavation. A short distance to the south on Linwood Road Mr. K. Hunter conducted rescue excavations on the sites of several kilns.

**Sturton-le-Steeple (Notts.) SK 824925** Excavations were undertaken by Mr. J. Wade, Durham University, on the site of the Roman town Segelocum, on the west bank of the Trent.

**Outstanding Finds and Site Notes**

**Deeping St. James TF 172100** Further bronze fragments, from the same site as the third century coins are to be examined by Mr. K. S. Painter at the British Museum. The finds were brought to Lincoln Museum by Mr. J. B. A. Knight.

**Foston SK 861445** A bronze gilt fibula was found on this already noted site by Mr. J. Dagle. The enamelled setting and the pin are missing.

**Frampton TF 288415** A further Roman site was exposed in Frampton Fen during ploughing in 1967, approx. 500 yards from the previously noted site; information from Mr. J. Sleight.

**Hibaldstow SE 960332** Finds (see also p. 115) made on the known Roman site on Ermine Street by Mr. A. B. Sumpter include pottery, a Hod Hill brooch (fig. 1, 6) and a bronze coin of Faustina II, obverse: FAVSTINA AVGVSTAE; reverse: SALVTI AVGVSTAR SC, Salus holding sceptre, feeding snake round altar. A fragmentary samian stamp from the site identified by Mr. B. R. Hartley reads MA (XMIVS), Lezoux, AD 150-180. A fragmentary mortarium stamp reads SII. Mrs. K. Hartley contributes the following note:

"The fragmentary stamp reads SII. Although no other stamps are known from the same die, stamps from other similar dies read SINICO, and from a third SENICO. There is every likelihood that the Hibaldstow example is the work of the same potter. The use of two vertical strokes to represent E is not uncommon on mortarium stamps. Stamps of Senico have been noted from Aldborough; Chesters; Corbridge (2); Ilkley (2); Kirkby Thore; Lancaster; and Newstead.

The fabrics used by Senico vary from slightly sandy cream with yellowish slip to distinctly brown-buff which may have a grey core; the trituration grit is always mixed white, black, grey and brown. The Hibaldstow example is in a fabric somewhat outside this range but it may merely mean that he used a clay which was normally kept for other coarse ware."
J. B. WHITWELL and Mrs. C. M. WILSON

The forms used by Senico and the usual fabrics and grit for his work can be very closely paralleled in the work of Crico and Vorolas of South Carlton, and Aesico who probably worked there or nearby. Senico’s stamps also have features in common with theirs, and the distribution of stamps though showing a more north-westerly bias, chimes well with theirs. Such marked similarities to potters with notably localized styles point to the immediate influence of the known Lincoln potters and to manufacture not far from Lincoln.

As Senico’s work is certainly second-century, the Newstead example clearly points to the Antonine period while the presence of stamps at Chesters and Ilkley perhaps means mid or late Antonine date, since these forts had breaks in occupation dating c.a.d. 140-160 and c. a.d. 120-160 respectively. The similarity of his work to undoubted Antonine potters like Crico and Vorolas fits very well and a date in the second half of the second-century can be regarded as certain.”

The finds are in Mr. Sumpter’s possession.

Hornecastle TF 260691 Much pottery and other finds have come to light in laying the services for new housing on the Drill Hall site to the south of the walled town. Some Belgic pottery forms are represented (fig. 1, 7-15), and pottery of the Roman period includes the following: there are two samian stamps, one of which reads (TAVRI)MVS, an Antonine potter at Lexoux, the other stamp is of Cosius Rufinus, a Flavian potter at La Graufesenque. There is also one other piece of pottery, besides this latter stamp, which is probably of 1st century date, a flanged bowl in pink fabric with orange slip which is an imitation of the 1st century samian form Curle 11/Ritterling 12 (fig. 2, 6). There is also a fair quantity of 2nd century samian, practically all in plain forms. There are some sherds of rustic ware in grey fabric, and ‘Dales’ ware, colour-coated and cream wares are represented, though the bulk of the pottery from this site is in standard grey ware. There is one vessel with stamped decoration in fine light grey ware with darker surfaces. Some unusual forms from this site, probably Roman but otherwise undatable are illustrated (fig. 2, 1 & 2). Coins from the site range in date from Trajan (a.d. 98-117) to 4th century examples. A quern has also been found. There are quantities of coarse plaster, but only one fragment of roofing tile; one surface or floor, observed on this site, was composed of crushed chalk, on which Roman pottery was found. Several burials were noted, some of them certainly of Roman date, as they were accompanied by grave goods. One bracelet of jet and two of bronze were found in association with the skeletons (fig. 2, 7-9). These finds suggest that the site was occupied continuously from Belgic times until the end of the Roman period. Finds to the east and north in the past suggest an extensive open settlement in existence before the defensive walls and bastions were built. Information about this site was received in the first instance from Mr. L. Keen and Mr. H. Chapman. Miss I. Hobbins, Mr. G. Robinson, Mrs. E. C. Peacock and Miss P. Wheatley gave additional information, and thanks are due to Miss Wheatley for assembling the finds of these and other people.

Kirmington TA 093112 A large bronze terret from the known Roman site is in the collection of Mr. H. Moseop.

Lincoln SK 983728 A piece of Roman aqueduct pipe with its surrounding mortar jacket was noticed by J. B. Whitwell in the garden of 103, Nettleham Road. This was apparently dug up in the front garden, nearest to Nettleham Road, by the previous tenants. It now stands in the front garden with plants growing in it. This is clearly part of the known aqueduct pipe coming from the Roaring Meg springs.8

Lincoln SK 980714 A stone wall of Roman construction was found 3 feet south of the south edge of the pavement, 9 feet below the present level of Monks Road, when part of the pavement collapsed on the south side of the road in the British Service depot. The Roman
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wall ran parallel to Monks Road, and a length of about 30 feet was exposed, but no further details of the building to which it belonged were obtained. Roman and medieval pottery (fig. 2, 10-15) was collected by Mrs. C. Wilson and Mr. N. Lincoln in the course of fieldwork; information about the find came from Corporation workmen.

Marcham-on-the-Hill TF 291687 A rim fragment of a bronze cauldron, possibly of Roman date, was found on the north side of the lake, in the Lake Field; information from Mrs. A. H. Bell.

Nettleham SK 993747, SK 991752 Mr. N. Lyons has collected much Roman material from two sites near Nettleham Field Farm. From the top site, SK 993747, pottery includes a majority of fourth century types but rustic and Parisian ware are also represented. Other finds include tile and third and fourth century coins. From the bottom site, SK 991752, by the beck, most of the pottery collected is third to fourth century grey ware; mortarium fragments in tile fabric were also found, and other fabrics were represented in small quantities. Tile and third and fourth century coins were again found here.

North Killingholme TA 163197 Further pottery has been found on this already noted site together with large quantities of oyster shells, with evidence of fires nearby which contained partly calcined animal bones. Stone slabs were also found, together with traces of stakes driven vertically down, and set close together; information from Mr. B. Tailby.

Owney approx. SK 972863 A small bronze arrow-tip, with a hollow socket, and possibly of Roman date, was found on the known Roman site on Ermine Street, and is now in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Thoresway TF 175967 Two large areas of burning and a possible chalk marl floor have been noticed by Mr. D. Everatt on a previously noted site. (fig. 3, 1-15, from pencil drawings by Mr. D. Everatt). TF 175967 Stonework was encountered in the bed of the stream here during dredging, and Roman pottery was found in the upcast from the dredging operations by Mr. D. Everatt, who suggests that there may have been a ford across the stream at this point. TF 180972 Mr. Everatt noticed signs of opencast sandstone quarrying with a trackway leading to it; Roman pottery was found in the area.

TF 162954 Roman pottery was found here.

Washington TF 030706 Partial sections of the Car Dyke were exposed in two field drains east of the village, dug to a depth of about 4 ft. The northern bank of the canal is visible as a low gravel ridge across the fields at this point, and the modern road (B1190) appears to lie over the southern bank. The total distance across banks and channel is about 95 ft., and across the channel itself about 40 ft. Information was first received from Mr. T. Hayes, and the site was visited by Mr. K. Wood and J. B. Whitwell.

Winteringham approx. SE 943210 A cameo of natural stone, \( \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \), was found on this known Roman site by Mr. K. Toyn and is in his possession. It shows a female bust facing right wearing a hat, perhaps meant to be a Phrygian cap, and was identified by Mr. K. Painter of the British Museum. (fig. 5, 2).

SALTHERNS

Croft TF 52156155 (centred on) Roman pottery, hand-bricks and other saltern debris were found in cutting a new drain one field north of Pinchbeck House. The finds were 6-8 feet down in blue clay with brown clay above. The pottery includes standard grey ware, Dales ware, some thicker shelly ware, one samian base and several sherds and one small hand-made cheese-press. The material is now in Lincoln Museum; information from Mr. L. J. Foster, Skegness.
KILNS

Barton-on-Humber TA 038234 A replica Romano-British kiln with one flue, centre pedestal, firebars and permanent dome was built and fired twice in an attempt to reproduce typical Romano-British non-oxidised wares. The necessary conditions were obtained on both occasions. The kiln was opened after a short cooling period as it was found impossible to keep oxygen out for longer than about 6 hours. The work was undertaken by Mr. G. Bryant and members of his W.E.A. class. A full report will appear in the Journal of the Scunthorpe Museum Society, Vol. 3.

Knaith SK 827484 See page 101.

Lea SK 846860 A rim and two sherds of heavily encrusted rustic ware, the rim very definitely a waster, were found on the known kiln site; seen at Lincoln Museum through the farmer Mr. W. L. Iredale.

Market Rasen TF 104884 See page 102.

POTTERY

Barrow-on-Humber TA 063222 One large grey ware rim was found here; information from Mr and Mrs. R. Russell. (See also page 111).

Barton-on-Humber TA 03752210 A mortarium stamp was found here by Mr. G. Bryant. The stamp was identified by Mrs. K. Hartley, who contributes the following note:

"This retrograde and almost illegible stamp is from the third and last die of G. ALTIUS MARINUS. He is of particular interest because it is known that he migrated from Colchester to Radlett, Herts, and then to Hartshill, Warks., where the bulk of his work was certainly produced. (Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, No. 5, p. 36). There is a possibility still awaiting verification, that the C was used during a brief activity in the Lincoln area, (stamps from it are recorded otherwise only from Elslack and Lincoln)."

The evidence of dated sites and deposits suggests that Marinus worked c.A.D. 90-125 and this late die ought to fall c. A.D. 110-125."

Bracebridge Heath SK 976673 Grey ware, including one colander, and one fragment each of box and roof tile were found here on the top of the limestone escarpment by Mr. D. W. Carlton.

Branston and Mere, approx. TF 005689 An amphora stamp, EROTIC, on a body sherd was found on this previously noted Roman site. The probable date for this stamp is A.D. 50-120; information from Mr. J. T. Hayes.

Deeping St. Nicholas TF 214202, TF 21102010 Both these sites near Rookery Farm have produced Romano-British pottery, also a gritstone quern fragment; information from Miss H. Healey.

Dunsby TF 122262 Shards of grey and shelly wares were found here during dyking operations, approximately 3 ft. down; information from Mr. N. Kerr.

Goxhill TA 118241 Several sherds of grey ware were found here, information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell. (See also page 111).

Great Limey TA 136086 The rim of a mortarium and grey and gritted wares were found here (see also p. 111); information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Hemlingby TF 241767 Romano-British pottery was found here.

TF 240768 Mainly tile and a little pottery were found here.

These sites lie just south of the Roman road line, and a little east of the River Bain, on either side of the 200' contour; information from Mr. D. Read, Barff Farm, Edlington.

Immingham TA 177146 Further Roman pottery and possible traces of a road were found on this previously noted site by Mr. B. Tailby.
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Kirkby-on-Bain, no exact provenance. Three pieces of samian ware and some grey ware were found in a gravel pit near Kirkby-on-Bain between Coningsby and Roughton. The samian sherd was from a large bowl, (form Drag. 37), identified by Mr. B. R. Hartley as Central Gaulish and of Antonine date. The potter may possibly have been Celtus of Martes-de-Veyre. The sherds were found by Mr. R. Carr of Chesterfield; information from Mr. A. Butterworth, Sheffield City Museums.

Kirkton TF 27204130 A scatter of Romano-British pottery, mostly grey ware including colander, also mortarium in white fabric with black grits, was found at Kirton Holme; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Legsby TF 134861 Grey ware and roofing tile fragments were found here in New Pastures; information from Mrs. D. J. Adams.

Legsby TF 123861 Two mortarium rims in white fabric were found on this previously noted Roman site, also further pottery, flue and box tiles; information from Mrs. D. J. Adams.

Lincoln SK 97767197 A collection of 1st century pottery, including samian ware, was found in the cellar of 18 James Street during drainage works, also two sherds possibly pre-Roman. This is now in Lincoln Museum.

Moulton TF 290150 Pottery was seen from the known Roman site and from the field to the east; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Owersby TF 062949 Grey ware pottery was found in the church yard and the adjoining field, also one sherd of mortarium; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell (see p. 112).

Rand TF 097787 One small piece of samian ware, grey ware, a few sherds of cream fabric boxes and roof tile and a small fragment of quern were found here. The farmer Mr. C. Scott has dug down to a hard surface, possibly a road, in this field; information from Mrs. Ballard.

Scampton SK 953787 Romano-British pottery and a stone column base were found in a field to the west of Middle Street about 40 yards in from the road edge; information from Mr. Waite, foreman, Manor House Farm.

Silk Willoughby TF 051432 A quernstone was reported from this site by Mrs. E. Weaver.

Sixhills TF 178863 Romano-British pottery was reported from this field by Mr. J. Chamberlain, per Rev. A. Taylor.

South Somercotes TF 403919 A large quantity of grey ware was found 12 feet down in making a new reservoir, also some colour-coated ware, one sherd of samian ware, bones and oyster shell. This pottery was seen in Louth Museum by Miss R. H. Healey.

Spalding Large quantities of Romano-British pottery were washed out of the bank of the Coronation Channel; found by Mrs. M. Hughes. Information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Sutton St. James TF 402202, TF 408199 Romano-British pottery was found in these two fields; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Thimbleby/Woodhall TF 218694 Grey ware was found in ploughing in this field on the parish boundary; information from Mr. R. V. Williams.

Tunby TF 259566 A mortarium stamp JNW, found here was identified by Mrs. K. Hartley as being of the potter ALBINUS who worked in the area near Watling Street between London and St. Albans, a.d. 65-95. Over 250 stamps of this potter have been found in Britain.

Ucleby-with-Fordington TF 408736, approx. Roman pottery, including some samian ware, was found in the field opposite the known settlement site and brought to Lincoln Museum by Mr. Sherratt of Mansfield.

Waddington SK 977662 Pottery, including grey, shelly and samian wares and a little colour-coated ware was found in this previously noted site, also box and roofing tiles; information from Mr. D. W. Carlton, who also noted large blocks of limestone on the site.
Waddington SK 975655  Mr. D. W. Carlton reported much Roman material from this site including grey ware, mortarium and samian sherds, box and roofing tile, a bronze chain and a small gouge from a toilet set and an early 4th century coin, reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

Waddington SK 974649  Further pottery from this known Roman site on the Cliff Edge includes grey, colour-coated and shelly wares, also two mortaria sherds, one in red fabric with white slip, probably manufactured at Swanpool, the other in cream fabric with hammer-head rim from the Harthill-Mancetter potteries, c. A.D. 260-330; information from Mr. W. S. Reid; the mortaria were identified by Mrs. K. Hartley.

Welton TF 005796  Mr. L. R. Dodsworth reported a pottery scatter over a wide area to the north of the site already noted in fields flanking the cliff road down from Ermine Street.

Wilsford TF 995421  Pottery, including one sherd of Parisian ware, was found here by Mr. M. Nielsen, who also noted a scatter of undressed limestone, about 20 yards in diameter, to the south of Slate House Farm where the votive relief was found in a field called Long Liner.

Wyberton TF 309431  Mr. M. Felcey walked over this site which had been observed from the air. The pottery found included colour-coated, samian, grey and shelly wares and mortaria, also pig bone and a small amount of oyster shell. There were some possible Iron Age sherds.

COINS

Caenby (no exact provenance)  A commemorative coin of Constantine I was found in a field near Caenby Corner by Mr. W. Arnold of Brattleby Crescent, Lincoln, Obverse: CONSTANTINOPOLIS; reverse: Victory on prow, A.D. 330-337.

Cherry Willingham TF 03717198  A follis of Constantine I, A.D. 307-337, was found by Mr. P. Rollin in the south-east corner of the field which has produced Roman pottery, obverse: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

Goulceby TF 237776  AE3 commemorative coin of Constantine I was found in O.S. field No. 175 which was recently ploughed from old pasture, obverse: VRBS ROMA; reverse: wolf and twins, A.D. 330-337; information from Mr. J. Doyle, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Hempnall SK 875883  A bronze coin of Constantius II as Caesar was found during demolition of an old building, obverse: FL IVL CONSTANTINVS NOB C; reverse: PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; mint mark: STR - Trier.

Hornington SK 9541237  A bronze coin of Victorinus, A.D. 268-270, was found in the northeast corner of Hornington Camp, obverse: (IMP) VICTORINVS P(F AVG); reverse: VIRTVS AVG; information from Mr. M. Quinton.

Lincoln (no exact provenance)  A commemorative coin of Constantine I was found in Cannon Street by Mr. F. Moore, obverse: VRBS ROMA; reverse: wolf and twins; mint mark: TRB - Trier.

Lincoln SK 970229  An as of Nero, A.D. 54-68, was found in the garden of 9 Arras Close by Mr. Siff, obverse: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TRP PP; reverse: S C, Victory advancing left with shield inscribed SPQR.

Lincoln SK 9633662  A sestertius of Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-235, was found at 27 Lakeview Road by Mr. B. S. Exton, obverse: IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG; reverse: FONITIP MAX TRP II COS PP, SC; mint of Rome, A.D. 223.

Lincoln SK 993701 (approx.)  A bronze coin of Constantine I, was found by Mr. Boulton near Smith-Clayton Forge on the banks of the River Witham, obverse: CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI; mint mark: TR - Trier, A.D. 315-316.
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Lincoln SK 97767197 A bronze coin of Laelianus, A.D. 267, was found at 18 James Street, obverse: IMP C LAELIANVS (P F AVG); reverse: VICTORIA AVG.
Navenby (no exact provenance) A bronze coin of Constantine II, A.D. 333-350, was found here by Mr. K. W. Hudson, obverse: CONSTANTIVS IVN NOB C; reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
Waddington SK 976655 A bronze coin of Constantius II as Caesar, A.D. 324-337, was found here by Mr. D. W. Carlton, obverse: FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS; mint mark: ∼ PLG - Lyons, A.D. 330-333.29

SAXON

EXCAVATIONS

Normanby-le-Wold TF 126641 A trial excavation was directed by Mr. J. B. Whitwell for the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee on this Middle Saxon site noted last year.28

FINDS

Salmonby TF 33237315 A decorated bronze strip, complete, with repeated animal motif and plain border, was found here by Mr. G. V. Taylor who presented it to Lincoln Museum (Accession No. 16.68) (fig. 4, 6). It has been cleaned by the Institute of Archaeology, London. The strip is about 1/5" thick, 2 3/4" long and 3/8" wide; on the reverse side it has six small punch marks or drill holes. Anglo-Saxon hut sites and many other finds of various periods have come from the same field.29

Stamford An Anglo-Saxon bronze mount was found in the garden of 9 Beverley Gardens to the west of Stamford on a new road off the old A1 (fig. 4, 7). It was identified by Mrs. L. E. Webster who comments:

"It proves to be a particularly interesting and rare example of the latest phase of Anglo-Saxon metalwork and must be of 11th century date. A rather more polished piece in the same style is illustrated in the British Museum Catalogue.29

I must admit however, that its precise function is rather a mystery to me, though it is presumably a strap attachment of some kind . . . . there is a roughly similar piece from Fordham, near Cambridge, now in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography . . . but this has been thought to be a book-clasp."

This is now in Stamford Museum; information from Mr. L. Tebbutt.

Westborough and Dry Doddington SK 810443 Mr. J. Dable found an Anglo-Saxon sherd with repeated rosettes below a double band, in his garden here. It is similar to those from Illington, Norfolk.31 (See also p. 112).

SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL

BOURNE WARE — Notes on this recently recognised type of medieval pottery which has not previously been described, are kindly supplied by Miss R. H. Healey:

"From 1966 to 1968, due to the watchfulness of Nigel Kerr, large quantities of potsherds were recovered from an area centred on the junction of Eastgate, Bourne, with Cherry Holt Lane, immediately to the north of Bourne Ea.

A full account and classification is in preparation, but a provisional summary seems necessary in view of references to this pottery elsewhere in these notes. Examination of the sherds distinguishes four fabrics, each tending to be associated with particular types and shapes of vessel, although there is a certain amount of overlap."
J. B. WHITWELL and Mrs. C. M. WILSON

Fabric A. Sparce grit ware

This is a rough-textured fabric containing some sand and occasional irregular sized white grits of both shell and limestone. It is medium to dark grey in colour, sometimes partly oxidised. The most common form, the cooking pot, has a distinctive sharply everted rim, shoulder rilling and a base which appears almost flat, especially when a complete profile cannot be seen. There is often internal glazing. Other forms of which parts have been found include jar, jug, pancheon and skillet.

Fabric B. Sandy ware

This is again a fabric with a rough texture, due to the considerable amount of sand incorporated in the clay, and is buff, brown or red in colour. The shallow, internally glazed pancheon is the most common form, but there are also sherds of cooking pot, jar, jug, skillet and curfew, and some kiln furniture.

Fabric C. Gritted ware

Only a few sherds of this fabric have been found, and the explanation of this fact is far from clear. It is soapy textured, relatively low fired and contains grits of crushed oolith limestone. The only forms identified are the typical Fabric A cooking pot and a distinctive strap handle with delicate finger tip impressed decoration.

Fabric D. Smooth ware

This exceptionally smooth, pale red fabric with a grey core shows a few white grits when fractured. A thin, paler coloured slip is often applied beneath the clear glaze, resulting in an attractive mottled effect varying from light green to yellow and brown. Not one example of the use of copper oxide with the glaze has yet been found at Bourne, but it should be noted that similar fabric and forms which do have copper specks in the glaze occur on a number of south Lincolnshire sites. Forms in this fabric include storage jars (with and without bung-hole), jug, pancheon, dish, water bottle, skillet, chafing dish, kiln furniture.

Dating

There is some documentary evidence (by no means fully investigated) for pottery making in Bourne between the 14th and 17th centuries, but no kilns have been located so far. Only the fabric A cooking pots have been found in dated associations, at Stamford* and Bicker Haven**, in contexts which place them as late 13th to early 14th century. The fabric D forms differ in character from those in the other three groups, and although one fabric is not necessarily confined to one period it does seem likely that many of the forms in this fabric belong to the later phases of the industry.¹⁹

*In a rubbish pit with a Saintonge polychrome jug. Information from Miss C. M. Mahany, director of excavations.

**In levels associated with jugs made at “the Rose” kiln Toynaton All Saints (Archaeo-magnetic dating 1275-1325), Bicker Haven excavation by the writer 1969.

EXCAVATIONS

Deeping St. James TF 157096 The priory just north of the church was partly excavated by the Deepings Archaeological and Historical Society under Mr. J. B. A. Knight. Finds include painted glass, and a small hoard of seven Elizabethan silver three penny pieces.²²

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Dunham-on-Trent (Notts.) SK 811747 (approx.) Mrs. J. Archbell of Tuxford School directed excavations in a grass field to the north of the Women's Institute Hut. The well-laid coursed rubble walls of a building, probably medieval, with large corner stones were located just below the surface and also a cobbled surface and some split stone paving; information from Mr. B. R. Minnitt.

Quadrant TF 25334 The levelling of medieval saltmire mounds in this area led to the discovery of kilns. Miss R. H. Healey directed an excavation on the site and reports as follows:

"... The main features that have been identified are two kilns with the associated stoke holes and a large spread of debris.

The kilns are approximately 4' 6" in length by 1' 3" wide and 1' 6" deep, lying parallel east-west with their stoke holes at the east end. They are constructed of clay which is a silty loam and which has, for the inner lining of the kilns, been mixed with chopped grass. The clay lining is fired hard to a depth of only 1', although there are very large lumps of fired clay on the site elsewhere which indicate that more substantial structures have existed at some time. From the east end of the kiln a flue arch goes through to a large stoke hole at a lower level, and outside the stoke hole is the large spread of debris, a mixture of burnt clay, ash, peat and clinker-like fragments. The east-west cross section which has been dug on the north side of the site shows that the stoke hole for kiln 1 has been cut at least once actually into the heap of debris.

The only other substantial feature at present is a rectangular depression about 6' long which lies slightly to the west of and underneath the hearths. There was a square post-hole on its north side and a short length of clay wall at its south end, possibly indicating an entrance. Owing to the spread of peat found on the floor of the depression in the area bounded by the clay wall it seems likely that this had been a covered peat store. There is an associated occupation level with a certain amount of pottery, but no quantity of peat. This level can be seen crossing the entire site in the north-south section."

The finds include shell fish, fish bones, bones of domestic animals, iron nails and other iron objects and a great many fragments of lead.

Stamford A Stamford ware kiln discovered by workmen in Wharf Road between the old St. George's School and ECP Engineering Ltd. showrooms was excavated by Miss C. Mahany.

Tattershall TF 212576 Excavations on the site of Tattershall College were continued under the direction of Mr. L. Keen, for the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

Torksey SK 83787858 Two further kilns were uncovered here. Kiln 6 was more or less ploughed down to its floor and ? medieval plough furrows showed clearly. Kiln 7 was only about 7 feet away and had a considerable amount of the wall standing, with collapsed firebars. The pottery showed slight variations on known forms; information from Miss H. Healey.

Walesby TF 134925 A possible medieval longhouse found during garden landscaping was examined and drawn. It was 41 feet north to south and 20 feet east to west with a dividing wall of two periods in the northern half giving a room 10' by 16' internally. Time did not allow inspection of the internal or external levels and only the top course of the sandstone walls was excavated except for a small section of the dividing wall where four courses of stones were found in situ. The pottery would indicate a 13th to 14th century date for the structure which has now been buried; information from Mr. G. Bryant, who also supplied the plan. (fig. 4, 5).
SITE NOTES AND FIELD WORK

Barkston SK 925418 A low mound was noticed in the south-east corner of this field by Mr. N. Kerr. There was a scatter of large roughly dressed stones, split stone roofing tile and pottery. The pottery included Stamford ware, crude shelly ware, and dark green glazed buff and orange pottery with smooth sandy fabric. A hone, 6 inches long, was also found.

Barrow-on-Humber TA 063222 The farmer, Mr. J. Grey, found pottery in this old enclosure in the West Marsh. It included a Saxo-Norman grey rim, 3 medieval handles and a glazed decorated sherd, also 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell. (See also p. 105).

Bulby TF 052278 Mr. N. Kerr reports a large scatter of fire-reddened stone from here, also unheated stone, split stone roofing tiles and pottery of pinkish smooth sandy ware and soft orange ware. There are local reports of ‘spear, pottery, carved stones’, etc. being found on this possible deserted village site.

Cabourne TA 139020 This old close near the church was levelled and ploughed in 1965. Field walking recently produced 13th to 15th century pottery and some slag; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Cabourne TA 145019 This area to the east of the village was levelled and ploughed in March, 1968. The chalk foundations of a building about 30 feet by 75 feet were exposed; also the course of a road and field boundaries. There was one other occupation area, but only a few sherds of pottery were recovered, these being of medieval gritty and glazed wares; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Edenham TF 062224 Mr. N. Kerr noticed a scatter of stone, pottery and split stone roofing tile in the south-west corner of the field, also some fire-reddened stone. The pottery included Stamford ware, reddish coarse sandy ware, Bourne cooking pot and smooth ware; post-medieval slip wares and dark glazed wares were also present.

Elsthorpe TF 055245 Excavation by the landowner on a possible house platform on the known deserted village site have revealed stone walls about 2½ feet thick well built of undressed stone. The pottery seen was in shelly and coarse green glazed wares. Part of the site is now ploughed; information from Mr. N. Kerr.

Mr. P. Davey reports the following sites from Friskney:

Friskney TF 484562 Pottery from Friskney Tofts includes a thumbed sagging base, undeveloped Stamford ware, green glazed rims and body sherds mainly from panchoons, thumbed and plugged handles and unglazed gritty ware.

TF 46005535 A considerable scatter of pottery has come from a field of recently ploughed pasture opposite Friskney church. It includes late medieval and post-medieval pottery, mainly pancheon sherds, also brick, roofing and floor tile, and some earlier sherds.

TF 462554, TF 463555, TF 465555, TF 465556 Scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery have come from these sites. The material is now in Lincoln Museum.

Goshill TA 10132162 Areas of cobbles, some tile and medieval pottery were observed on the site of medieval houses recently ploughed; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Goshill TA 118241 This site on a hill in the salt marsh has been ploughed for several years. Mr. T. F. Rasby, the owner, reported ploughing up bricks and cobbles. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell found evidence of a building to the north of the site, where rubble, tile, chalk and cut flints were scattered thickly over an area about 30 yards square. The pottery finds were late Saxon gritty grey ware, the rim of a Stamford ware cooking pot, medieval gritty and Humber wares and a base and sherds of Raeren stone ware. (See also p. 105).

Great Limber TA 136086 This field next to the site of Limber Priory was ploughed up in 1967 and walked over in March, 1968. There was evidence of a road running east from the church to the Priory; one occupation area was noticed near the Priory site and others near
the church and to the north on the road side. There was worked stone in the first area. Pottery finds were medieval shelly and gritty wares, Humber ware, and post-medieval wares near the church and roadside; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell; Mr. G. Bryant, Mr. C. Knowles and archaeological students helped with this work.

Grimethorpe TF 036215 Mr. N. Kerr reports finding pottery tiles in sandy fabric and soft and eroded pottery in buff sandy fabric with pale green blotty glaze on the known site of Vaudey Abbey.

Laughton SK 853971 Bulldozing and ploughing in a field opposite Laughton Hall revealed a regular pattern of stone debris and medieval pottery and glazed tiles associated with it. This is probably part of the moated site at Hall Farm; information from Mr. B. R. Minnitt.

Owersby TF 062949 Surface finds in this old close next to the church included Saxo-Norman grey wares, 12th to 13th century shelly ware, local wares, Stamford ware, glazed and decorated wares. There was also a good range of post-medieval pottery, including sherds of Raeren stoneware; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell. (See also p. 106).

Owersby TF 0595947 Medieval pottery and five wells have been found in a field to the east of the road by Mr. K. Parrott.

Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary (See pp. 117, 118)

West Barkwith TF 159803 This site close to the village was visited by Mr. J. B. Whitwell when in process of levelling for cultivation. There were drains, presumably medieval field plot drains, but no finds.

Westborough and Dry Doddington SK 850443 Saxo-Norman shelly wares and green glazed wares were excavated in the garden of the Old Tavern by Mr. J. Dable. There were also remains of structures with post-holes and stone wall or flooring, and a pit containing a group of scored coarse shelly pottery with a few rims, perhaps Saxon. (See also p. 108).

POTTERY

Boston TF 331442 Medieval pottery was found during roadworks in Cornhill, about 8' 6" below the modern ground surface. It included a skulllet handle, three sherds decorated with brown stripe or spots, one yellow/white sherd with dark green glaze, a Bourne ware (see p. 00), pancheon base and sherds, a shelly ware base and tile fragments; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Bourne TF 037196 One handle and several smaller sherds in hard gritty orange ware and a flat vertically lined handle were seen by Miss C. Mahany; information from Mr. N. Kerr.

Carlyle TF 050148 Sherds of Bourne coarse ware (see p. 108) and orangey smooth ware were found here by Mr. N. Kerr; also 19th century clay pipe fragments, pottery and glass.

Donington One medieval bunghole of Bolingbroke/Toynoton type fabric and one shoulder sherd from a jug with olive green glaze on hard red fabric were found by Timothy Robson; animal bones including cow and sheep horns were also found.

Eagle and Swinehthorpe SK 870688 Green glazed pottery with reddish fabric and the remains of a limestone building were found on this site which was ploughed from grassland at the end of the last war; information from Mr. C. Wells, who suggests that this might be the site of Swinethorpe Nunney, known to be between North Scarle and Bradholme.

Lincoln SK 976712 A shell-gritted cresset lamp was found during building work for Woolworths in or about 1968. The ware is grey-brown with shell grits, and the interior is sooted; in the possession of Philip Shelton, 245, London Road, Boston; information and drawing from Miss R. H. Healey (fig. 4, 4).

Nettleham TF 00637525 Two medieval green glazed handles were found on the site of the Bishop's Palace during alterations to the Methodist Chapel which is supposed to be on the site of the Bishop's Private Chapel. The handles were given by workmen to Miss Orange, whose garden adjoins the Chapel, and were passed on by her to Lincoln Museum.
Old Leake TF 42254900 Miss R. H. Healey reports a variety of medieval pottery from here, including a probable chafing dish rim. The main types were pancheons and jugs or jars of Toynburn/Old Bolingbroke type; there were also two bung-holes, one skillet base, one sherd with applied thumbed strip and a neck sherd with horizontal grooves.

Saxby TF 004862 A medieval pipkin handle was found in Mr. G. Harrison's garden; information from Mr. Knight, Glentham.

Spalding TF 251235 A few sherd of medieval pottery of Bourne type (see p. 108) were found in the market garden belonging to Mr. A. Moerman, north of West Elloe Avenue, also sherd of Westerwald stoneware and a groat of Henry VI, about 1422-1427; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Wainfleet TF 497589 A medieval spouted jug with a nib of green glaze, pink outer surface and grey core, was found by workmen in the yard of the Angel Inn and brought into Lincoln Museum by Masters T. Danby and J. Kime. This is possibly a waster as it had a large bleb on the base and cracks on the sides near the base.

West Keal TF 366632 The base of a 'bung-hole' storage vessel, of Old Bolingbroke type was found here on land belonging to Mr. C. H. Sykes; information from Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sampler.

OTHER FINDS

Carrington (no exact provenance) A hexagonal gold ring found here during the last war is now in the collection of Mr. H. Mossop.

Frampton TF 303396 A silver penny of Edward I or II, bright and clean, but well worn, was found in the garden soil under the hedge between Nos. 40 and 42 West End Road, information from Mr. H. King per Miss R. H. Healey.

Holbeach TF 355249 An iron spur with silver inlay decoration was found here during sewerage works; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Marcham-on-the-Hill (no exact provenance) A silver penny, probably of Edward III, was found on the site of the deserted medieval village; information from Mrs. A. H. Bell.

Moulton TF 302201 A medieval lead seal was found here five years ago. It has an inscription, denoted on one side, which reads ALEXANDER THOMAS or THOMAS ALEXANDER, there are patterns also on the back and a loop for suspension; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Peinton and Sempringham TF 10683273 A stone female head was ploughed up about 1961 to the south of St. Andrew's Church and a short distance north of Marse Dike. Canon P. B. G. Binnall suggested a 16th century date for the head and said it could possibly be a terminal from a doorway or window (fig. 5, 1). The sculpture was presented to Lincoln Museum by Councillor H. Scarborough per Dr. R. Fennell.

Scredington TF 096409 An iron spearhead, possibly medieval, was found by the beck at Northbeck and presented to Lincoln Museum by Mr. G. E. Jackson, per Rev. J. P. Hill (fig. 4, 1).

Wainfleet All Saints TF 500595 A silver spoon was found here by Mr. J. Turner. It was identified by Mr. M. R. Taylor of the British Museum as of 15th century date and was subsequently cleaned and restored by the British Museum Conservation Department for Mr. Turner; information from Mr. D. Wales.

POST - MEDIEVAL

FIELDWORK, POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

Barrow-on-Humber TA 066214 A jeton of Hans Krauwinckel of Nuremberg dated 1601 was found by Mr. J. Darwood during building operations. Obverse reads: MARCVS
CVRTIVS; reverse reads: POPILIVS ROMAN LEGAT VIRGA REG ANTI CIRC.
It is one of a stock series issued by Krauwinckel illustrating events in Roman history and the reverse legend is a quotation from Livy XLV, 12; information from Mr. G. Bryant.

Brackenborough TF 33319043 The farm foreman’s wife and a helper excavated a probable rubbish pit in the deserted village site here. 15th to 17th century pottery was found including sherds of Hispano-Moresque, Frechen stone ware, Weser slip ware and green and brown glazed pancheons and jugs. A cobbled floor was also found on top of a small mound, suggested as a mill mound by Mr. J. G. Hurst from aerial photographs. The site was visited by Mr. J. B. Whitwell and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Burgh-le-Marsh TF 536654 Much 15th to 16th century pottery was found here on the site of a building used for making mushroom ketchup. Types included pancheons, Cistercian ware tyg, midlands purple ware and yellow slip on red fabric; information from Mr. P. Davey.

Dunholme TF 022794 A small excavation was carried out by Mr. T. Leach and school children on the site of the old water mill which was threatened with levelling. A wall and part of a mill-pond were revealed. The wall was built of roughly coursed stone into which was incorporated part of an old mill-stone. Much pottery was recovered from the pond which had obviously been used as a rubbish pit when the mill fell into disuse. The pottery was of late 17th to 19th century date and included slip wares and dark brown glazed pancheons and storage vessels; there were also a few sherds of green glazed pottery. Other finds included clay pipe fragments, of which several stems bore the stamp ‘M. HERLET (H)WHIGHT’, and fragments of 18th century wine bottles. There is documentary evidence of a mill here in 1202 and another source states that by 1674 the mill had run to decay. The finds from the pond confirm a terminal date for the mill in the late 17th century.

East Kirkby TF 334638, TF 336635 Mr. J. Sleight reports 16th to 18th century pottery and building materials from these two sites. Most of the pottery is local, the remainder being Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire types.

Greethwell (no exact provenance) An almost complete Raeren stoneware jug, height 5 inches, was found some years ago in this parish and presented to Lincoln Museum by Mr. R. S. Clarke.

Harlaxton SK 8823254 A Civil War hoard, was found in the kitchen garden of the old rectory, now the garden of Glebe House, by Mr. C. J. Murdon, and was declared Treasure Trove at an inquest held in Grantham. The coins were identified by Dr. J. P. C. Kent of the British Museum who said that they could not have been buried later than 1643, as there are no mint marks after that date. There were 142 silver coins, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences, and one gold coin, a double crown, of the following reigns: Edward VI, Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I. Mr. Murdon has done some research into the parish records of the period and finds that the most likely person to have buried the coins was one John Baresdale, M.A., of Oxford, rector of Harlaxton since 1611. He was a bachelor and died in 1645, while the Civil War was still in progress, at the age of 79. The hoard has now been acquired by Lincoln Museum with the aid of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Low Tofton TF 269700 At the ‘first ploughing’ of a low lying meadow a quantity of 17th and 18th century wares were found in a line as if they had been deposited in a ditch. Delft, Westervald and various stone wares were included in the collection. Nearby in the same field there was a slightly higher area which produced mortar and brick though no actual trace of structure remained; information from Miss P. Wheatley.

Old Leake TF 402503 Post-medieval pancheon rims and sherds were found in a field just inland from the church by Mr. P. Davey; these are now in Lincoln Museum.
J. B. WHITWELL and Mrs. C. M. WILSON

Pinchbeck TF 23952565  A bronze key was found here in 1963 during excavation for house foundations. It is 19.5 cm. long and has a heraldic emblem on a disc in the handle described as 'two lions combatant, reguardant, double queued, imperially crowned.' This approximately corresponds to the supporter of arms of the Northumbrian Ogles and Browlow families who owned land in Pinchbeck. The British Museum comments as follows: "This key is of the type known as the 'Chamberlain's key'; these were the keys of officials and functionaries of the 17th to 19th centuries and were more widely used in Germany and Austria than in this country though examples are known from England". Information and drawing from Mr. E. J. Redshaw, per Miss R. H. Healey (fig. 3, 17).

Spalding TF 243210  A 17th century tradesman's token was found in the garden on Cowbit Road by Miss M. Wood. Obverse reads: + ROBERT + DAW --- + D + R+A; reverse reads: + OF DEANE + 1668, HIS HALFE PENNY in centre; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Stoke Rochford SK 9127  Members of Stoke Rochford College Archaeological Society walked over the newly ploughed site of North Stoke within Stoke Rochford Park. Mr. D. Kaye sends the following report:

"A quantity of pottery and other artifacts was found. The possible site of the church of St. Andrew was located and the possible remains of the rectory next to it. A sewerage trench across the village site revealed that most of the buildings had 17th to 18th century brick walls erected on cornerstones of limestone. The barns had tiled roofs whilst the houses had slate roofs. The roads of the village were unmetalled and seemed to have been repaired with yellow and grey clay taken from the 'floodplain' of the Wyvile which divided the settlement into two parts. Some green glazed jug sherds were recovered from some of the house sites, whilst the bulk of the pottery consisted of salt-glazed fragments, porcelain dinner plates, jugs of Stoke ware and lead glazed bowls, platters, etc. There were also clay pipes including one fine bowl depicting George III on one side and the royal arms on the other."

Torksey SK 83557987  An excavation was carried out here by Mr. R. E. Chapman on the site of the porcelain factory, immediately east of Pottery Farm. Fragments of porcelain body were recovered, but the site of the kiln was not located.

Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary (See p. 117, 118).

West Keal TF 364629  Post-medieval pottery was found in the garden of 9 Revesby Road by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sampler. It included 16th to 17th century brown and orange glaze wares, 18th century Staffordshire ware, wine bottle, clay pipes, sherds of 'willow pattern' and late stoneware, and a rich shiny green glazed pipkin.

Winthorpe TF 549652  Much post-medieval pottery was found in digging clay pits for brickworks. It included Toynton and Old Bolingbroke types, Frenche stone ware, early Delft ware, and black Cistercian ware. This is probably a midden site as it also produced much bone, some cut, oyster shell and fragments of iron; information from Mr. P. Davey.

UNDATED

Elsthorpe SK 055248  An iron axehead was found here during dyeing operations; information from Mr. N. Kerr.

Hibaldstow SE 960032  (see also p. 102) Mr. A. B. Sumpter found a plough pebble on the known Roman site here (fig. 4, 2).

Lincoln SK 97767197  In the garden of 18 James Street an oval well was found. It was lined with rough unmortared limestone blocks to a depth of at least 5 feet 6 inches. The dimensions were 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet at the top but it widened out below; it contained only fire blackened silt. The well was covered with a millstone 5 feet 1 inch in diameter and 5 inches thick which is now at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES 1968

Lincoln SK 97737223 A human skull and bones were found about 5 feet down in made up soil in the garden of Stonefield Cottage. A Romano-British inurned bowl with flaring just below the rim, of a type made at Swanpool, and a Nene valley ware box lid and beaker rim were found nearby but these do not date the bones which may well have been moved from elsewhere with dumped garden soil. The site was visited by Mr. J. B. Whitwell; information from Mr. and Mrs. Rose.

Spilsby TF 398665 A rough hand-made money box in red earthenware with worn olive-green glaze roughly applied over its upper part was found in Grammar School field in 1964; information from Mrs. Oliver, per Miss H. Healey who also sent a drawing (fig. 3, 16).

Toft Newton TF 059883 Large blocks of sandstone were found in the middle of this field by Mr. and Mrs. E. Otterwell. There were no other finds; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell. These stones, possibly natural erratics, were seen by Mr. J. B. Whitwell and Mr. N. Lincoln.

SEVERAL PERIODS

Beckingham SK 867515 Romano-British pottery was found here in a small hollow where the soil is blacker than the rest of the field. It included grey ware, including a 4th century hemispherical flanged bowl, sherds of colour-coated ware and mortarium and one sherd of shelly ware. Also found were one sherd of Saxo-Norman shelly ware and one medieval sherd with specks of green glaze; information from Miss S. Brenmer.

Bourne TF 085198 Several sherds of Romano-British grey ware and also sherds of Bourne smooth ware (see p. 108) and cooking pot, were found by Mr. N. Kerr.

Burgh-le-Marsh TF 501639 This is a definite house site - the rubble of the walls shows clearly the ploughing. Finds include many clay pipes, 1620-1700, sherds of 'bellowine', Frechen stone ware, Westerwald stone ware, Delft, manganese coated and Cistercian wares also brown and green glazed pancheons including two stamps of the potter Robert Stanyon. Down the hill-slope, two sherds of Romano-British grey ware and one sherd of Stamford ware were found; information from Mrs. Bolton and Mr. P. Davey.

Donington TF 198356 Pottery found here includes Stamford ware, a Saxo-Norman inturned bowl rim, Bourne smooth ware, 'bellowine' and Cistercian ware; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Fishtoft TF 330469 A pottery scatter was noted on the site of Cowbridge Hall. The pottery included Romano-British coarse wares, samian ware and medieval and post-medieval sherds; information from Mr. P. Grant and Mr. S. Storer. Surrounding fields produced a great deal of Romano-British pottery.

Frampton TF 326790 A few sherds of Romano-British pottery, including colour-coated ware, were found on the site of Stone Hall; also some shell-gritted ware, some unusual black gritty sherds and other medieval types; information from Miss R. H. Healey.

Goxhill TA 104211 This old close to the south of the church, with considerable earthworks, was levelled and ploughed in July 1968. There was considerable areas of cobbles, rubble, brick, tile and some worked stone. The pottery finds were: late Saxon grey ware; 12th to 13th century shelly and gritty wares; a 12th century Yorkshire pimply ware rim; Yorkshire decorated pottery; Humber wares; 15th to 17th century post-medieval pottery and Raeren stone ware. There were also sections of two medieval mortars and Romano-British tile and grey ware; information from Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Russell.

Heckington TF 147452 Worked flints, including button and end scrapers and flakes were found on this site to the west of Winkhill Manor; other finds were Romano-British grey ware and roof tile, other more recent tile and some medieval and post-medieval pottery; information from Mr. B. Cullen, per Miss R. H. Healey.
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Marton TF 087238 Mr. N. Kerr noted some stone on the surface to the north of this irregularly shaped plot of land and also split stone roofing tiles. Finds included: Romano-British grey and shelly wares; undeveloped Stamford ware cooking pot rims; medieval Bourne (see p. 108) green glazed cooking pots and rough orange sandy ware with thick dark green glaze; many fragments of clay pipe stems and one 17th century clay pipe bowl; also 19th century brick and tile.

Normandy-le-Wold TF 126941 Two waste flint flakes, one leaf-shaped arrowhead and one Romano-British base in gritty fabric, also one Middle Saxon flat-top rim, were found by Mr. G. Dean in bull-dozing in 1967; information from Mr. K. Parrott.

North Clifton (Notts.) SK 827727 Mr. B. R. Minnitt reports further finds from this site noted last year—microliths; a black flint leaf-shaped tanged arrowhead and further leaf-shaped arrowheads; other worked flints; one sherd of Bronze Age pottery with chevron decoration; a Roman coin of Carausius, reverse: PAX AVG; and a half-groat of Elizabeth I, dating to 1592-1594.

Owersby TF 05899492 Mr. K. Parrott reports the following finds from this field to the west of the road: a flint 'arrow straightener'; Romano-British pottery and roofing tile and a 4th century Constantinian coin; and an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch (fig. 4, 3) of Aberg's Group II, A.D. 500-550. This brooch is much worn both on the front and the back sides of the knobs, only the left eye of the stylised horse is present though this is probably due to the manufacture rather than to later wear. The closest parallel in Lincoln Museum is the brooch found at Hatton in 1940 (Lincoln Museum Accession No. 42-47).

Thorpe St. Peter TF 455615 Pottery found during drainage operations at Thorpe Fendykes through permanent pasture included Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern sherd; information from Mr. P. Davey. The pottery is now in Lincoln Museum.

The following large number of sites and finds from the parishes of Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary are the result of much energetic field-work by Mr. D. Wales and Mr. P. Davey and their families. Full details of the finds and the material collected by Mr. Davey, who has now left the area, are in Lincoln Museum.

Wainfleet All Saints TF 468592 This site, in O.S. field Numbers 128, 171, 172, 174, lies at the junction of King Street and Wainfleet Bank. The pottery, which came mostly from the south near the Bank Road, includes medieval and post-medieval green and brown glazed wares, some Toytton ware, a chafing dish base but significantly little shell gritted ware; there was also an Elizabethan coin and some Hanns Krauwinkel tokens.

TF 486598 Pottery ranging in date from late medieval to modern was found on this site where circular cropmarks showed aerial photographs (RP 106G/UK/1730).

TF 492594 A considerable scatter of pottery was found on this ploughed field. It included shell gritted ware, green glazed ware and unglazed sherds in coarse fabric with red surface and grey core. The sherds were mainly small and worn.

TF 493592 A scatter of Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was found in this ploughed field, including a strap handle of undeveloped Stamford ware, green and brown glazed and unglazed wares, Cistercian ware, Raeren stone ware and 'Bellarmine' sherds.

TF 496591 Surface finds from the school fields include an undeveloped Stamford ware strap handle, shell gritted ware, green glazed ware, brown glazed ware and the handle of a 'Bellarmine', also a small handle in white fabric with glossy green glaze and combed decoration. Further medieval pottery was also found in the school field.

TF 499595 A considerable scatter of pottery came from this small field, about one acre, cultivated for a long period, north-west of the churchyard of the former church of St. Thomas, Northolme. The pottery included: shell gritted ware; undeveloped and
developed Stamford ware; green and brown glazed wares; unglazed wares - pancheons and cooking pots; Raeren and Cologne stone ware; Cistercian and early slip wares.

**TF 49805916** During road widening in the town a post-medieval yellow/green glazed handle and part of a jug were found.

**TF 49825919** During road widening fragments of late medieval to modern pottery were found 1 foot below the present road surface.

**Wainfleet St. Mary TF 466591** A considerable scatter of pottery, including green and brown glazed wares came from near the Old Fen Bank.

**TF 472587** Green and brown glazed post-medieval sherds were found in the side of the dyke to the east of Swan Lane; also brick, tile, bone and glass.

**TF 476584 (centred on)** A large quantity of pottery has come from this site of recently ploughed up pasture to the south of the church and the green lane known as Hallgate. The sherds seem to be four or five main concentrations with large clusters of shell and bone and pieces of red, burnt clay, possibly from open hearths. Some Romano-British pottery was found, grey ware and one sherd of colour-coated ware, but the majority is Saxo-Norman to 15th century in date. Types represented include: undevolved and developed Stamford ware; Thetford and Torksey wares; shelly wares; unglazed wares; green glazed ware with some Toynon types; Raeren stoneware. There were also some later sherds of Staffordshire slip ware and other finds included: 6 whetstones; 2 Nuremberg jettons and a small carved limestone head.

**TF 469586** Three medieval handles came from this field to the west of the church.

**TF 471585** Medieval pottery; some of Toynon type, came from a small allotment to the north of the church, known as 'Poor's Plot'.

**TF 47225864** Post-medieval pottery came from a trench dug by school children east of the church and the green lane known as Swan Lane, in a field of permanent pasture. The pottery included green and brown glazed wares, mainly pancheons and jugas, and Cistercian ware. Other finds were bone, glazed and unglazed brick, tile, limestone and shell and there was evidence of coal burning.

**TF 474598** Pottery from the side of the dyke included shell gritted and unglazed wares and a handle of white fabric.

**TF 474597** Shell gritted ware, coarse gritty ware and green glazed ware were found in the side of the dyke at this point; also a Stamford ware strap handle.

**TF 475583** Shelly, Stamford and green glazed wares, crude bricks and some vitrified clay came from this newly ploughed field to the south of Hallgate, particularly from a silt ridge at the east end of the field.

**TF 488565** Shelly ware and other medieval pottery, including Toynon types, came from the site of a mound marked on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map. There were also pancheon rims, tile and brick and a brown glazed foot base.

**TF 491584** Medieval pottery and tile came from this ploughed field to the south of Vicarage Lane.

**TF 493581** From a field to the south of Grose Lane, Key's Toft, has come shelly ware, undeveloped Stamford ware and green glaze ware.

**TF 495580** Further medieval pottery was found here, also on Key's Toft.

**TF 497579** This probable house site produced much mortar, glazed brick and tile and medieval and post-medieval pottery, mainly green and brown glazed wares.

**TF 497577** Port-medieval pottery, including Raeren stoneware, 'Bellarmine' and pancheon sherds have been found here.

**TF 499579** A large quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery has come from this site on Boston Road.
J. B. WHITWELL and Mrs. C. M. WILSON

Notes

1. L.A.A.S.R.P., 9 pt. 1, 1961, 7 Fig. 3, 4.
2. Late Roman Bronze Coinage (1960) No. 29
3. Late Roman Bronze Coinage, No. 66.
17. J. A. Sandfield and G. Simpson, Central Gaulish Potters, 1958, fig. 42, 1.
25. Roman Imperial Coinage, No. 402.
26. Roman Imperial Coinage, No. 82.
27. Late Roman Bronze Coinage, No. 199.
31. Local Archaeology, III, 1959, pl. II, E-H.
34. L.H.A., I No. 1, 1966, p. 49 and fig. 6.1. for type.
36. Dr. Kent will publish the board in a forthcoming issue of the British Numismatic Chronicle.

Corrections to Archaeological Notes 1967:

p. 29, Irby TA217042 on line 5 read “Grave 59” not “Grave 57”.
p. 36, Holton-le-Moor TF 097983 should be corrected to Holton-le-Moor TF 096980.
Fig. 3. 1 - 7, 11th-12th century Torkev ware; 8 - 9, fine shelly ware; 10 - 14, 12th-13th century fine shelly ware; 15 - 17, corky, sandy shelly ware; 19 - 20, 13th century coarse sandy shelly ware. Scale 1.
Fig. 4. 21 - 27, 13th century sandy shelly cooking-pots from Gully 6. Scale 1.
Fig. 5. 13th century cooking pots and bowls: 28-37, coarse sandy shelly ware; 38-39, finer sandy shelly ware. Scale 1.
Fig. 6. 40 - 42, 13th century corkey sandy shelly ware; 43, sandy ware; 44 - 49, glazed wares; 50 - 53, 13th-14th century glazed wares; 54, 14th century glazed ware. Scale 1.
Fig. 13. Iron-work; T1, tile; coin-weight, Nu.1.; scale 1.
Fig. 14. Objects of copper alloy, lead and pewter; scale 1.
1a. The site from the east before ploughing. Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph (PG42).
1b. The site from the west after ploughing. Dr. J. K. S. St. Joseph (AUE 15).
2. Trench XXI, showing road surface. D. Corbett.
3. Trench X from East. D. Corbett.
5. HA I - 3 from North. Pit 2 in bottom left, G.2 centre. D. Corbett.
6. HA2 from North, showing G1 and South end of G2, rooms A-F in background. D. Corbett.
10. Rooms A and F from W. D. Corbett.
11. Passage way between Rooms A-F from South. D. Corbett.
SNARFORD, Lincolnshire.
Plan of deserted medieval village showing sites and the position of trenches.

Fig. 1. Plan of village site, area plan showing extent of ridge and furrow around village (top right), and location map (bottom right).
Fig. II. Drawings of pottery and finds.
Fig. 2. 1-9, Hornesett TF 260991, page 163. 1. Grey fabric, honed outer surface with incised decoration and 1 circular hole drilled after firing (inner surface fractured around hole). 2. Well-fired light grey fabric, with shell and other inclusions; raised cordon around shoulder with oblique incised decoration; presumably wheel-thrown from internal marks, but rim unevenly finished. 3. Hard light grey fabric, with large white (chalk?) and darker inclusions; outer surface has thin cracks; general appearance similar to Derbyshire ware. 4. Grey fabric, internal decoration of honed "fern" pattern; rim has incised line near outer and inner edge. 5. Brown core, black inner and grey/black outer surface. 6. Pink fabric with orange/red colour coat on inner and outer surfaces; imitation of samian form Ratterley 12/Curle 11. 7. and 8. Bronze bracelets; scale 1/2. 9. Jet bracelet; scale 1/2. 10-15. Lincoln SK 900716, page 103. 10. Bronze spoon, scale 1. 11. Mortarium, cream fabric, no surviving grits. 12. Mortarium, cream core and surfaces with mica dusting, few brown/grey grits, potter's stamps. 13. Medieval shelly ware rim with internal pie crust decoration; scale 1/2. 14. Mortarium, grey/red core with white slip on surfaces, small black grits. 15. Rim in hard orange/red tile fabric; scale 1/2. Scale 1 except numbers noted.
Fig. 5. 1. Pointon and Sompringham TF 10683273, page 113, stone head depicting a cowled female head; scale with photograph. 2. Wintringham c.SE 943210, page 104, Roman cameo, depicting female wearing cap; height 2.25 cms., width 1.25 cms.