Archaeological Notes, 1973

JOHN MARJORAM

Abbreviations used in Part I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Museums and organisations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS : Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>GM : Grantham Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA : Bronze Age</td>
<td>KSAS : King's School Archaeological Society, Grantham</td>
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<tr>
<td>IA : Iron Age</td>
<td>LM : City and County Museum, Lincoln</td>
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<tr>
<td>Med : Medieval</td>
<td>LARC : Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meso : Mesolithic</td>
<td>NM : Newark Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neo : Neolithic</td>
<td>pp : Private possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeo : Palaeolithic</td>
<td>SM : Scunthorpe Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Med : Post-Medieval</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RB : Romano-British</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SN : Saxo-Norman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Publications:

Ant. J. : Antiquaries Journal
Camulodunum: *Camulodunum*, Hawkes and Hull 1947
JBAA : Journal of the British Archaeological Association
LHA : Lincolnshire History and Archaeology
LNQ : Lincolnshire Notes and Queries
LRBC : *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Carson, Hill and Kent, 1960
LRS : Lincoln Record Society
Med-Arch : Medieval Archaeology
North : *English Hammered Coinage*, J. J. North
Phillips : *Peninsular in Roman Times*, C. W. Phillips (ed), 1970
RIC : Roman Imperial Coinage

General

AE : bronze
approx : approximate
C : century as in C4, fourth century
DMV : deserted medieval village
E, N, S, W etc: points of the compass
frag : fragment(s)
incl : includes, including
Obv : obverse
Rev : reverse

N.B. 1) Names in brackets at the end of an entry indicate the informant where this is different from the owner/finder, except in the case of objects now in museums when the name in brackets indicates the donor.

2) All polished stone axes and worked flints, except where obviously of another period are included under Neolithic for convenience.

3) All footnotes are given in the text.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES, 1973

PART I – RECORDS

1. PALAEOLITHIC

Ingoldmells Mammoth tooth found on the foreshore. LM 12.73. (Mr. Snowden)
Messingham End-scraper on a narrow flint blade from a peat horizon which has been dated to
the C9 BC. P. Buckland
Tattershall Large collection of reindeer antlers and bison bones including a very fine bison
skull and horns. Found in Tattershall Castle gravel pits. T. Windley

2. MESOLITHIC

Foston Meso. cores (see section 6a)
Legsby Flint blade probably Meso. found in New Pastures. Mrs. Adams
South Rauceby Meso. cores (see section 3)

3. NEOLITHIC

Barrowby 7 worked flints and 3 flint cores from Stubbock Hill, an area which has produced
Meso. to BA. finds previously. (Barrowby, A guide to the archaeology of the parish, KSAS,
1973) (M. Hillcote)
Barton-on-Humber Stone axe of Great Langdale type (not sectioned). J. Taylor
Benniworth Stone axe. (D. Boulton)
Caythorpe Flints (see section 7).
Corby Glen Polished flint axe found on the river bank following drainage work. In GM
(J. & M. Bibby)
Dorrington Greenstone axe from Fen Farm. B. B. Simmons
Elsham Flint core found in a molehill on pasture land while fieldwalking in advance of motor-
way construction. In SM (EL BE)
Ewerby and Evedon Greenstone axe found c.1971, in pp (B. B. Simmons)
Gautby Stone axe found on the line of the gas pipeline in 1971. LM 72.73
Greetwell Butt of a stone axe made from Group XX stone (Charnwood Forest), found in the
quarry. (C. G. Wilkinson)
Hainton Flints (see section 6b)
Lea Roughout for a leaf-shaped arrowhead. Mr. Maddison
Long Bennington Flints (see section 5)
Ludford Stone axe, probably Group VI (Great Langdale), but not sectioned found c.1970
just to the W of High Street. H. R. Mossop
Osbornby Part of a Great Langdale stone axe later used as a whetstone.
Revesby Perforated quartzite aovid B macehead (see Part II). Stone axe found in the yard of
Moorhouses, probably made of Cornish stone. C. W. Anyan
Rippingale Combined borer, blade and scraper I. Squires
Sausthorpe Small concentration of flints incl. scrapers and blades. Also a few sherds of Med.
pottery. LM 48.73 (P. Hardon)
Seampton Scatter of flints from roadworks. (see section 6a) (J. N. L. Lyons)
South Kyme 2 stone axes
South Rauceby Worked flints, mainly Neo. but with some Meso. material. Includes a broken
barbed and tanged arrowhead.
Swallow Great Langdale type stone axe found in pea harvesting. J. Dable

M. W. Kendall
JOHN MARJORAM

Swaton   Flint arrowhead.                         B. B. Simmons
Tattershall Thorpe  Stone axe                        (M. Hodgson)
                              Flint axe with polished blade
                              Stone axe. Another axe was found on the same site previously.       N. Wilson
                              (M. Hodgson)
Tealby   Small Neo. polished stone axe with indentations on both surfaces, found over 30 years ago. LM 78.73          (J. T. Baxter)
Thistleton (Rutland)    Group VI axe (not sectioned)  H. R. Mossop
Tumby     Small flint scraper                     M. Hodgson
                              Broken flint axe
Wrawby    Flint scraper, core and flakes found in fieldwalking in advance of motorway construction. In SM (WRA AE;AF)  M. Hodgson

4. BRONZE AGE

Branston and Mere   Battle axe found at Branston Booths. LM 1.73      (Mr. Holgate)
Claxby by Alford    Handled beaker from a round barrow. (see Part II)  (Mr. Holgate)
Kirmington         BA flints found on the RB site.                      H. R. Mossop
Lea     Stone battle axe with expanding butt and blade.                Rev. A. Taylor
Legsby    Perforated macehead, probably originally an axe, found while removing a hedge at Collow Top Farm.         H. R. Mossop
Long Bennington    BA pottery sherd (see section 5)                    Mr. Adams
Ludford          BA flints (see section 5)                              Mrs. M. B. Adams
                              Barbed and tanged, and lozenge shaped arrowheads, an arrowhead roughout, waste flanks and other worked flints.
Mareham-le-Fen   Looped and socketed bronze axe with four ribs terminating in pellets, found on Birkwood Manor Farm. M. Hodgson
                              Haft-flanged bronze axe without stop ridge.
Owmby     Late BA spearhead with square socket and pegholes, but with most of the blade missing. Found on the RB site. H. R. Mossop
                              Flints (see section 5)
Risoholme    Thumbnail scraper found to the S of Risoholme Hall        Mrs. Weston
South Rauceby     Barbed and tanged arrowhead (see section 3)          (Mr. Bainbarrow)
Scampton  Early BA flat axe (fig. I, 6) with hammered flanges and an incipient stop ridge found in a garden on High Street. Mr. Bainbarrow
South Kyme      Two looped and socketed bronze axes (fig. I, 2) found in the vicinity of Cobbler's Lock.                 B. B. Simmons
South Scarle (Notts.)  Looped and socketed bronze axe (fig. I, 5) offered at a sale in Alford. It appears to come from the same mould as an axe in LM from the River Trent. The axe is now in NM.
Willoughby-with-Sloopby Excavations continued on one of the 'Butterbump' group of barrows under the direction of Mr. B. M. Beeby. Two secondary cremations in collared urns were found as well as an unassociated cremation in a pit. An ovoid dagger with three rivets of Wessex type was found in a hearth with a small whetstone with two perforations at one end. The central burial remains to be excavated.
Witham      Small BA accessory vessel (fig. I, 3), decorated with fossil impressions, found in a rabbit scrape about 1967. LM 25.73 (Mr. Tippett)
Wilsford     Bronze palstave (fig. I, 7) offered at a sale at Alford. LM 89.73
5. IRON AGE

Brigg  Remains of the Brigg raft were investigated by the National Maritime Museum.
Kirkby-la-Thorpe  Late IA pottery incl. most of the rim of a bowl, and a colander base.
LM 50.74  (R. Rose)
Long Bennington  Middle Farm. This site has produced flint work, a BA sherd and IA
pottery incl. scored ware, as well as RB finds (see section 6c).
Ludford  Worked flints, a La Tene 3 brooch and a Colchester type brooch found on the RB
site.
H. R. Mossop
Owthby  Finds from the RB site in the possession of H. R. Mossop incl. BA worked flints,
La Tene III brooches, Colchester type brooches and penannular brooches.
Scunthorpe  Excavations were concluded at Dragonby.
Washingborough  Excavations on the previously noted site (LHA 8, 1973,) were under the
direction of J. M. Coles. No structures were found but an interesting series of IA pottery was
recovered.

6. ROMANO-BRITISH

(a) EXCAVATIONS

Ancaster  D. R. Wilson continued his excavations to the W of the Roman town. An area of
small scale gravel working perhaps associated with the nearby C1st fort, was subsequently
occupied by a succession of metalled yards. A stone built drain discharged through the yard
wall but no associated buildings were encountered.
Claxby-by-Lincoln  A standard one-flued RB updraught kiln, but with three pedestals was
excavated by Mrs. J. Mostyn-Lewis and Mr. G. Bryant.
Esham  Unstratified finds from a trial excavation carried out in the area marked by a
concentration of RB sherds on the surface incl. AE coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161),
AE coin of Claudius Gothicus (AD 268-270), RB sherds incl. greywares, oxidised ware,
mortaria and colour coated, RB tile frags, animal bones and slag. No structures were found
but the finds show clear indications of RB occupation. Finds in SM: EL BF
Lincoln  Excavations by The Lincoln Archaeological Trust, directed by Miss C. Colyer and Mr.
M. J. Jones
1. At Westgate School the main objective of the excavations in advance of school
extensions was to locate buildings of Roman and Med. date lying just inside the western
defences of the upper town. Massive quarry pits of C13/14 date had, however, removed
all traces of earlier stone structures. Some evidence was found of a C1 timber building
and this may be interpreted as part of a legionary barrack block.
2. A small trial excavation at Chaplin Street several hundred yards to the S of the
Roman city and c.30 m. to the E of Ermine Street, revealed a series of drainage ditches
containing pottery of C2-4 date in their fill. These ditches may have been associated
with agricultural activity carried out by the citizens of the colonia.
3. At Broadgate East a large site just to the E of the E defences of the walled city was
excavated at speed. Some evidence of RB buildings dating from the C2 was discovered,
but occupation of this site during the Roman period was not intensive. The most
notable discovery of the Roman period was a well preserved water-tank or cold-plunge
bath, which had been added to an existing stone structure. The Med suburb of Butwerk
was shown to have originated in the pre-Conquest period, the earliest (timber) buildings
lying on the outside of the city ditch (i.e. Broadgate) and against Friar's Lane.
A sequence of stone buildings fronting onto Friar's Lane and dating from the C13 to
the C15 was completely excavated. The site was comparatively derelict between
C.1500 and C.1750.
4. On Nettleham Road almost 1 mile NE of the Roman town a rescue operation traced and removed sections of the Roman aqueduct for later study.

Excavations by the DoE under the direction of Mr. J. Watcher.

1. At Broadgate/Silver Street excavations revealed the massive robbing of the Roman wall fronting onto Broadgate. There were buildings associated with the wall and also predating it. On other parts of the site the massive foundations of the? Greyfriars' church, and an early Med. shelly ware kiln were found.

2. Portions of the Roman town wall with evidence of Med. rebuilding were found fronting onto Saltergate. A small Roman gate way had been inserted into the wall along this stretch. By Silver Street a complex sequence of RB occupation incl a hypocausted building were found.

Excavations continued at East Bight under the direction of Mr. K. Wood for the LARC where further evidence of the structure of the ‘water tower’ was found.

Sapperton Excavations under the direction of B. B. Simmons were begun on part of this known RB settlement site.

Scampton Emergency excavations in advance of roadworks in the vicinity of the Roman villa recovered large amounts of painted wall plaster, pottery and tile. Part of the perimeter wall of the villa was exposed. A small child burial was recovered later.

Winterton Excavations continued on the villa site under the direction of Mr. R. Goodburn.

(b) POTTERY

Brattleby Further finds from this site (LHA 7, 1972, 8) incl greyware, a sherd of Samian, roofing and other tiles, Med sherds and some frags of Midland Purple ware.

Burton-on-Stather Sherds of RB greyware found in a garden in Hillcrest Drive.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Wright

N. D. Smyth

Coleby Greywares, colour coated, shelly wares, sherd of Samian, and tile found at the S end of Coleby quarry. LM 75.73 (B. Kilshaw)

Elsam Scatter of RB and Med. pottery from fieldwalking in advance of motorway construction. Also part of the rim of a bronze vessel. In SM: EL BB/C/D

Foston Greyware (see section 6c)

Gedney Samian, white ribbed mortarium rim, colour-coated sherds incl scale decorated bowl or beaker, and much greyware incl early platter type.

(H. Healey)

Hacconby Badly abraded rims and sherds of RB pottery. Scatter of RB, Saxon, and Med. pottery from Hacconby Drove.

J. E. Garfitt

P. Hardon

Hainton Small collection of greywares and some Med. sherds. Also a few flint cores.

Holbeach Found in a dark layer three feet below ground level, sherds of Samian, greywares, stamped thin Parisian type bowl, and similar shaped stamped, combed, compass-decorated London type bowl. Also large briquetage frags incl supports and brick shaped pieces possibly firebars or kiln furniture. Also found were a white flanged bowl, shell gritted, and one hard greyware cheese press.

(H. Healey)

Various sites in the parish have produced RB pottery incl Samian, greyware, colour coated and some frags of briquetage.

Holme Drove Small RB pot with top deliberately cut off in antiquity.

(H. Healey)
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Horncastle Romano-Saxon pot (fig. II, 6) found on the site of the new school hall at Bannow-valium School in c.1970. (Miss J. Hodgson)
Kirton in Holland Frag of RB flue tile from Orme Hall (see section 8b)
Leadenham Quantities of greyware from a previously noted site. (LHA 5, 1970, 8)
Lincoln Fragments of a colour-coated jar with lattice decoration found in a pipe trench in St. Benedict's Square. LM 40.73 (Mr. Fairweather)
Long Bennington RB pottery from Middle Farm (see section 6c)
Ludford Collections of pottery from the known RB site incl greyware with massive rims, colour-coated and shelly wares. LM 85 & 115,73 (D. T. Davidson)
(Mr. Holmes)
Mareham-le-Fen RB pot (see section 8b)
Marston Few sherds of greyware from the Ginchesters. (LHA 3, 1968, 24) C. N. Moore
Melton Ross RB greyware, flint flakes, P-Med pot found in advance of motorway construction. In SM: MR BB
Rippington RB pottery (see section 8b)
Swineshead Sherds of greyware, colour-coated and Samian. P. Smith
Thimbleby Greyware, colour-coated and mortaria from Glebe Farm.
(T. D. Boulton)
Torksey RB greyware frags found during land drainage. Mr. Bainbarrow.
Washingborough RB pot (see section 8b)
Whiploe Drove RB flue tile found at Astwick Grange (Phillips 1970, 300). This has not been noted as being found on this site before. Quantity of RB pottery incl Samian and red painted wares from several sites near the church. J. Richardson
Wispington RB pottery (see section 8b)

(c) COINS AND OTHER FINDS

Ancaster Air photograph shows a double ditched enclosure in the loop of a stream near Ancaster. J. Pickering
Blankney AE coin of Magnentius, Arles mint 350-1. LRBC 416 L. Lawson
Bottesford AE coin of Constans, Trier mint 346-50. LRBC 46 J. J. Bliewett
Brough (Notts.) Coins of Constantine I and Valentinian I from the RB site. RB hanging bowl attachment. J. Hart
Burton Coin of the Constantinian period with 'campgate' reverse. LM 22.74 (Mr. Kerrison)
Canwick AE coin of Magnentius, Lyons mint 350-1. LRBC 214 Mrs. Seal
Dalby/Ulceby A collection of coins from the excavations at the RB site at Dexthorpe (directed by Canon Tatham 1913-26) were donated to LM (37.73). The coins range in date from the 1st to the 4th centuries.
Foston Fallow Lane. Finds from this site incl coins dating from C1-4, 2 dolphin brooches, trumpet brooch, head-stud brooch, a small frag of a Hertfordshire puddingstone quern, a bronze buckle, an iron arrowhead, and greyware. Non-Roman finds incl Meson. cores, a sherd of stamped Saxon pottery, the foot of a Saxon brooch and the head of a small 'long' brooch. J. Dable
Hibaldstow Frag of plain circular jet ring and a Neuheim derivative brooch. A. Harrison
Hogsthorpe Aureus of Vespasian, RIC 92 donated to LM (111.73). This is likely to be the coin noted in LNS XV (1918) 46-7.
John Marjoram

Homcastle  AE coin, probably Constantine II as Caesar. Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS, mint of Trier, 330-1. Mr. Gutteridge

Kirmington  Large collection of brooches and other bronze objects from the RB site in the collections of A. Harrison and H. R. Mossop. Lists in LM

Langworth  AE coin of Valens, Arles mint, 364-7. RIC 9b K. Roper

Lincoln  1. A gas trench at the S end of Free School Lane cut through the Roman wall which was 3m thick and only 1m below the road surface.
2. AE3 of Constantine II as Caesar, rev GLORIA EXERCITVS found near Ruston’s works. D. Carratt
3. Double centenionalis of Magnentius with Chi-Rho reverse found during the Bishop’s Palace excavations. Amiens mint 351-3. LRBC19
4. AE coin of Delmatius, Caesar 335-7 found in a garden in Goldsmith’s Walk. Trier mint. LRBC 97 Mr. Taylor
5. Aureus of Nero, RIC 27, found on Newark Road in 1932, donated to LM (43.73)
6. Small bronze handle with ring and dot decoration found on a building site in Williamson Street. (F. T. Baker)

Long Bennington  Middle Farm. Coins from this site are C3 and C4 and incl a siliqua of Theodosius. Amongst the metalwork is a horse noseband bangle (Camulodunum 333, no. 18), an enamelled plate brooch, a silvered dolphin brooch, and frags of bronze handles. Other finds incl blue glass beads, Samian, greyware and colour-coated pottery. IA pottery and a BA sherd were also found. J. Dibble

Ludford  1. H. R. Mossop has brooches and other bronze objects from this site. List in LM.
2. AE coin of Delmatius, Caesar 335-7. Rev GLORIA EXERCITVS D. T. Davidson
3. BEATA TRANQUIVILLITAS type of ?Constantius II, C3 radiate.

Metheringham  Washed silver antoninianus of ?Gallicius. Rev SALVS AVG. RIC 284. Mrs. Adams

Navenby  Coin of Constantinopolis, Constantinople mint 330-5, LRBC 1009, found in a garden in Chapel Lane. Mr. Brownlow

Unidentified mid C4 coin, probably of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type.

North Carlton  The old line of Tillbridge Lane running up onto the ridge is clearly visible as a sunken feature in the hills. J. Marjoram

Norton Disney  Coins of the Constantinian period and some C3 radiate coins from the villa site. Also a bronze attachment, perhaps part of a buckle. J. Hart

Old Winteringham  A wide variety of brooches and other metalwork in the possession of Alan Harrison. List in LM.

Owningby  List of RB metal work from this site in the collection H. R. Mossop in LM

Roughton  Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius with rev ? Felicitas. D. R. Parkinson

Scotton  Denarius of Trajan, RIC 100, found in the centre of the village. (SM)

Sleaford  Dolphin brooch found on the banks of the River Slea. Mr. Cook
AE coin of Constantine II as Caesar, London mint 320-1 RIC 198 Mr. Lilley

Stamford  Small Roman household goddess or lar (fig. II, 1) found in Melbourne Road. It may be a representation of Concordia. In LM 93.73.

Thistleton (Rutland)  RB finds from the known site incl Hod Hill, plate, dolphin, disc and cockerel brooches. H. R. Mossop

Wilsford/Heydour  Line of the Roman road clearly visible as lighter soil mark parallel to the modern road. C. N. Moore
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Winterton  AE coin of Crispus, mint of Rome, AD321. RIC 234 Small penannular brooch.  Mrs. Underwood  A. Harrison

7. ANGLO-SAXON

Barton-on-Humber  Saxon pottery (see section 8b)  J. Dable
Caythorpe  Sherd of Saxon pottery decorated with lines, from a field called 'urnfield'. Also flints incl a button scraper.  B. B. Simmons
Dorrington  Complete Saxon spearhead with rivets remaining in the haft.  F. Heath
Flixborough  AS disc (see Part II)  A. Harrison
Foston  AS pottery and brooches (see section 6c)  N. Kerr
Hacconby  AS pottery (see section 6b)  G. Beresford
Holton-le-Clay  Excavations in the vicinity of the church showed that it was more than a one period Saxon church. The original rectangular church had a later tower inset into its W end.  H. Brooke
Kirmington  Amongst the finds from the RB site is an AS sleeve fastener.  J. Dable
Osbournby  Excavations by Miss C. M. Mahany and B. B. Simmons revealed the postholes of a small hall type building similar to those found in the S of England. This is the first structure of its type to be found in Lincolnshire. There may be others in the vicinity.  A. Rodgerston
Scunthorpe (Crosby)  Decorated rim and shoulder sherd from a Saxon biconical urn, found about 1950 in the Byfield Ironstone mine, Crosby Warren.  J. Dable
Westborough  Sherd of stamped AS pottery found in the river.  N. Kerr
Wispington  Saxon pottery (see section 6b)  G. Beresford

8. MEDIEVAL

(a) EXCAVATIONS

Boston  Excavations just to the W of St. John's churchyard under the direction of Mr. G. Bullivant produced mainly P-Med finds. Council workmen in this area found a clay object possibly a stopper, but probably part of a finial.

Excavations continued on the site of the Friary under the direction of Mr. T. Musty.

Bourne  Bourne Eastgate. During rescue excavations in advance of roadworks and building extensions, two Medieval (c. 14th century) and one Post-Medieval (c. 16th century) pottery kilns were examined. The two Med. kilns were both similar in plan being approx circular and having four triangular pedestals with four stoke pits. Both were producing Bourne 'A' ware (LHA 4, 1969, 108). The P-Med kiln was circular in plan and had three flues. Associated with this kiln was a house, workshop, storesheds, clay-storage pits, waterheaps, a boundary ditch and a cobbled yard. Bourne 'D' ware fabric was produced here.

N. Kerr

Goltho  Excavations continued on the moated site.  G. Beresford

Grantham  Excavations were concluded on the Greyfriars site. The features examined were mostly P-Med.  A. Rodgerston

Lincoln  Excavations by the Lincoln Archaeological Trust (see also section 6a) under the direction of Miss C. Colyer and Mr. M. J. Jones.

1. At Flaxengate continued work uncovered a series of stone buildings fronting mainly onto Grantham Street and dating from the late C12 to C15. At first, these consisted of rectangular houses with open areas at the rear. At a later stage they were extended to
form L-shaped buildings; and in the C15 further extensions to the rear of this were added. Beneath the stone buildings careful excavation is revealing a series of timber buildings.

2. At Dickinson’s Mill to the E of the Brayford, the most interesting discovery was a timber wharf, probably C14 in date which has been preserved in the waterlogged condition. The wharf consisted of planks revetted by vertical timber piles, similar to that found at King’s Lynn (Med. Arch IX, 1965, 94-104). Other finds were mainly of P-Med date.

Excavations continued at the Old Bishop’s Palace, and at Bishop Grosseteste College.

Old Bellingbrooke Excavations on the castle interior were directed by Mr. P. Drewitt.

Stamford 1. Excavations on the site of the castle continued under the direction of Miss C. M. Mahany. The filling of the motte ditch was investigated and also the timber buildings in the castle interior.

2. The site of the Nunnery of St. Michael was excavated in advance of building by Miss Mahany. The site was first discovered when contractors found the vaulting of a celler.

3. Foundations of a Med. building with a hearth were found in excavations at the rear of 3 St. Martins Lane, by G. Till. Finds incl 2 Lyveden jugs, coarseware cooking pots, and Bourne ridge tiles.

Stow When a small cottage was demolished by the green, some earlier foundations were exposed. Examination of these by Mr. P. Everson and Mr. J. Marjoram found a small soakaway surrounded by slabs associated with C19 pottery. Further pottery was found beneath these slabs stratified with a ½d of 1807, in good condition.

(b) POTTERY

Awarby Scatter of late Med pottery from recently ploughed parkland. LM 48.73 (J. N. L. Lyons)

Barton-on-Humber Pottery found by Mrs. J. Birtwhistle from the foundations of a new house in the centre of the town incl RB greyware, pagan Saxon, SN and Med. shelly wares, Med. sherds incl glazed and decorated. Also found were sherds of Cistercian ware type IIIb, and C15-19th pottery. R. & E. Russell

Boston Finds of mainly P-Med. pottery from development sites in the Lincoln Lane area, incl a complete Med. baluster jug. H. Healey

Parts of an aquamanile of a horse and rider, and a Lincoln type ribbed handle found during the reconstruction of the Trustee Savings Bank a few years ago. Mr. Goddard

Brattleby Med and P-Med sherds (see section 6b)

Corby Glen Shell gritted wares and an area of cobbling were seen when a new bungalow was built near to the moated site which may in fact be a castle. C. N. Moore

Croft Possible P-Med. kiln site. B. B. Simmons

Dowsby Med. pottery from the centre of the village, either side of Hall Lane, presumably from former house sites, incl Stamford and Bourne wares and one sherd of blue-grey Pinsdorf ware. H. Healey, S. & B. Simmons

Edenhall Stone mortar with lugs carved at each corner found in Scottlethorpe road. G. Till

Ewerby and Evedon Part of a Med. pottery figure. B. B. Simmons (Mr. Knight)

Glenham SN shelly ware spout, LM 79.73

Hacconby Med. pottery (see section 6b)

Hainton Med. pottery (see section 6b)
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Holbeach Top of a Grimston ware jug with bridge spout and handles. The present house, where this was found, occupies a former moated site known as the Barringtons to Stukeley. (H. Healey)

Lincoln 1. Sherds of Med. and P-Med. pottery and a carved stone fragment found on the site of the new Barclay’s Bank on the Cornhill. A skull was also found. LM 68.73
2. A group of C17 material was found in the undercroft of 3 Vicar’s Court. This included a seal knopped spoon of early C17 date (fig. II, 4), a small glass vessel and pottery of a similar date. LM 67.73 (J. Fraser)

Mareham-le-Fen Scattered of RB to late Med. pottery, and Med. tiles from Chapel Field, perhaps the site of a building. M. Hodgson

Market Deeping Developed and undeveloped Stamfordware including a pitcher spout, and Bourne ware from the site of the new Police Station. G. Till

Old Leake Levelled mounds showed patches of burnt material apparently from salterns. The pottery collected was almost entirely P-Med Toyneton types. A. Wright

Potterhanworth Med. pottery (see Part II)

Rippingale Quantity of Med. pottery and a few sherds of RB found on the site of Ringstone DMV. The pottery incl Stamford ware, Bourne wares and a ridge tile with a hole for a finial at the top. H. Healey, S. & B. Simmons

Saustorpe Med pottery (see section 3)

Skennett Large collection of Toyneton and Old Bollingbrooke sherds, Cistercian ware base, and decorated sherd, sherd of slipware, 2 pipkin handles and part of a Lambeth delft plate c.1660-1680. Miss C. Priest

South Willingham Sherds of Med. and P-Med. pottery incl Cistercian ware sherds from an area previously banks and ditches before being bulldozed. N. Walker

Stamford 19 St. George’s Street. A Med. well was found when the house was demolished. It appeared to have been filled with the debris of the previous house. There were a few sherds of Bourne ware in the filling. Disturbed soil at the rear produced early Stamford incl rouletted rims, developed Stamford and shell-gritted pottery. G. Till

3 St. John’s Street. During building work on this site a vaulted cesspit was found filled with C16th pottery incl Cistercian ware and German imports. Surface finds from the rest of the site incl a good collection of undeveloped Stamfordware incl a cover or lid. G. Till

8 St. Leonards Street. Trenches at the rear of this address revealed a layer of building debris incl some carved fragments. G. Till

Extensions to the Hospital on the site of the White Friars. The ground was very disturbed but some foundations incl a doorway were seen. Pottery found incl developed Stamfordware, Bourne ware, Cistercian ware, a black glazed triangular tile and a P-Med sherd thought to be a Dutch import. G. Till

Pinfold Lane. Pottery recovered from a building site incl developed and undeveloped Stamfordware and some fragments of green-glazed ridge tile. G. Till

Breadcroft DMV. Sherds of Stamfordware incl a strap handle, some Lyvedyen wares and a packhorse bell. G. Till

Tattershall Medieval pottery head of an animal possibly a dog, green-glazed with an orange fabric, grey internally. This object may have been a roof ornament. In Tattershall Castle Museum. R. Rainforth

Washingtonborough Base of a Med. baluster jug found as a result of dredging Longstones Delph. Also the neck of a RB flagon with triple mouldings found in the same vicinity. Mr. Houlthy

Westborough Med pot and some animal bones. C. N. Moore
JOHN MARJORAM

Wispington DMV levelled and ploughed. Pottery was found from several occupation sites and incl RB greywares, hand made middle Saxon, SN shelly ware and Stamford ware. Later pottery incl Med. shelly ware, and CI3 to CI8 wares incl Westerwald, Delft and Slipware. R. & E. Russell

(c) OTHER FINDS

Bicker 2 large pieces of lava quern found in the cemetery. H. Heasley
Brough (Notts.) A collection made by J. Hart from the RB site includ Med buckles and other metalwork.
Canwick Moulded stone frag found in the construction of the new golf course. LM 82.73
Claxby-by-Lincoln ¼d CI7 token of William Chapman of Market Rasen found in the churchyard.
Corringham Silver groat of Henry VII, London mint, mm Pansy (North 1705) dug up in Corringham School playground several years ago. pp
Dunston 3d of Elizabeth I, 1564, mm phen. Mrs. Mallinder.
Gedney Short cross penny of Henry III, moneyer Rodger of Canterbury (North type 6). H. Heasley
Haddington Small bronze vessel, and part of a Med. buckle from Haddington DMV. J. Hart
Hornecastle German reckoning counter of Dominicus Krauwinkel (c.1570) found in a garden in Low Toynton Road. Mrs. Limb
Knaith Med jetton (unidentifiable) found in the gardens of Knaith Hall. L. Jackson
Langton-by-Wragby Med. model bronze cauldron, a child’s toy, found on the site of an old house when grubbing out a hedge. LM 57.73 (B. Lee)
Lea CI5/16 bronze finger ring inscribed with the initial letter M. Found in the churchyard. Mr. Lunn
Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby P-Med bronze sheep bell lacking the striker and part of the body. (P. Hardon)
Square money weight XXXIII with crown over. This dates from 1611-1632 and was used for S weighing a rose ryal. (P. Hardon)
Lincoln; 1. Coin of Harold Hardraade, Norwegian king, who was defeated at Stamford Bridge by Harold II. The coin was found in the grounds of the Usher Gallery. It is only the 5th coin of this type to be found in this country and the first from England (Information from Mr. M. Dolley). LM 80.73 (C. Pedge)
2. Unusual Med key (fig. II, 2) with bilateral web and lozenge shaped bowl. CI3/14 (Guildhall Museum Catalogue Pl. XCI, no. 10). Mr. Mooney
3. Silver penny of Edward I, York mint found in a water trench in Langworthgate. Also a Med/P-Med bronze attachment. LM 61/2.73 (Mr. Knight)
4. Nuremberg token of Wulf Laufer (CI7) found in Haffenden Road. LM 120.73 (Mr. Thwaker)
5. Coventry ¼d token, 1792 found by the Thorn Bridge.
Little Carlton Med. coffin found while levelling the bank of a ?moat near the church. Human bones were also found. R. W. Taylor
Marcham-le-Fen A very fine corbel head, probably of an angel, found with other masonry during trenching. Med pottery was also found. It has been dated by Professor G. Zannecki, Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, to the third quarter of the CI2 because
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the treatment of the eyes and hair is entirely Romanesque. In 1158 there was a chapel on this site belonging to the Bishop of Durham (LRS 19, 1924, x/f). LM 11.74
Med. grotesque corbel found at Birkwood Manor, probably representing a lady with a head-
dress. C13/14. M. Hodgson

Nettleton Silver penny of Edward I, Lincoln mint (North 101) type IIId. LM 58.73
(T. N. Coulson)

North Hykeham Groat of Henry VI, Calais mint, annulet issue with legend slightly blundered (North 1427). Found on the school playing fields. K. Spencer

Norton Disney Silver penny of Edward III, ?Durham mint, from the Roman villa site. J. Hart

Osbornby Heraldic Pendant (see Part II)

Owmary C15 key (London Museum Medieval Catalogue type VIIb) Mrs. Negandhi

Potterhanworth Part of a tombstone, probably C17, dredged from the Car Dyke. LM 30.73 (R. Reading)

Redbourne The moat in the park, has now been ploughed out by the owner. Information from SM.

Tumby An earthwork, locally known as the ‘Roman Bank’ running N from Station Farm, may be part of the Med. drainage system. N. Hawley

9. UNDATED

Braceborough and Wilsforth Cropmarks of enclosures, of unknown date, seen to the E of Wilsforth Mill.

PART II — SHORT NOTES

A Late Neolithic Ovoid Macehead from Revesby by C. N. Moore

The macehead (fig. 1, 4) was found by Mr. Hobson on Fen Farm, Revesby, close to Watkinson’s Bridge. The macehead is an example of Mrs. Roe’s Class B ovoid macehead (Studies in Ancient Europe ed. Coles and Simpson 1968, 145-72) which are typical objects of the late Neolithic period. The findspot in Fen Farm is of considerable interest as it is further into the fen area than any previous Neolithic find, although a Cornish stone axe, also probably late Neolithic was found recently at nearby Moorhouses. Previously a heavy concentration of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age finds had been noted in the vicinity of the catchwater drain on the fen edge, particularly at Tumby Woodside and Mareham-le-Fen.

The macehead is made of quartzite and superficially resembles a pebble macehead. Although it has been selected from a suitable pebble, probably from the local glacial gravels, it has been shaped by pecking to conform with the ovoid type of macehead. Other examples of maceheads made of quartzite are known from Breadsall and Stanton Moor in Derbyshire, but these are mainly Thames pestle types and are more finely fashioned.

The Revesby macehead is the tenth ovoid macehead to be found in Lincolnshire. Apart from a very fine macehead made from flint from Legby, only two of these maceheads have been petrologically examined. These are an example from Lincoln (LM 306.14) which was made from spotted slate, and an example from Scawby (SM-SW AA) which was made from epidiorite - both of which would seem to indicate that they are imports from Cornwall.

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JOHN MARJORAM

A Bronze Age Handled Beaker from Claxby-by-Alford by John Marjoram

In 1973 Lincoln Museum was able to examine fragments of a Bronze Age beaker (fig. I, 1) found at Claxby-by-Alford. These fragments have now been placed on loan to the museum (LM 32.74) by the family of the late Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Needham, through the good offices of Mrs. E. H. Rudkin.

The pot was found between 1922 and 1926 when the quarry at Claxby was being worked. The exposed part of the interior of the barrow, which stands at its eastern edge, fell away to reveal a crouched burial with a pot. Unfortunately the pot rolled down the face of the quarry and was broken. The body was reburied in Claxby churchyard after an inquest.

Originally the pot was 13.3cm in height and 10.3cm in diameter at the rim. It is in a sandy fabric, buff in colour with grey interior. The decoration has been applied in short strokes by a sharp instrument. The profile suggests a biconical-handled beaker of Clarke's type SH4 (Clarke, D. L. Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland, 1970), but some of these vessels are known without handles. The handle of this vessel is missing but there is good evidence that one did exist. This beaker adds to the already rich assemblage of handled beakers from Lincolnshire (Barrowby, Grantham, Denton, Risby Warren, South Willingham and Stainsby), and is the first to be found associated with a burial. All known associations of handled beakers are with crouched burials, usually in flat graves, only 25% being in barrows. The vessel from Claxby belongs to the Southern British beaker tradition, and dates from the final Southern beaker phase, c.1600 BC.

An Eighth Century Gilded Bronze Disc from Flixborough by C. Knowles

A gilded bronze disc (fig. II, 3) 30.0 mm. in diameter and approximately 1.5 mm. thick, was found in 1972 by Mr. E. Barker, near the site of the old church at Flixborough (SE 876144). The graveyard and the ruins of the mortuary chapel which succeeded the previous church are situated in the fields south of the village of Flixborough and they, and the moated site now buried by slag from the Normanby Park Steelworks, mark the site of the deserted medieval village of North Conesby.

The flat face of the disc is divided by an equal-armed cross and a narrow border is left around the edge of the disc. The cross and the border are left undecorated but the four fields between are ornamented with chip carved interlace patterns. Two fields are occupied by similar patterns consisting of a triquetra knot in which one of the lobes is duplicated. Another field has a simple design composed of a figure-of-eight shape with a roughly formed circle superimposed and a pellet contained within the circle. The fourth field has been affected in places by corrosion but the interlace design appears to be a normally formed triquetra with a rough circle superimposed. The whole face has apparently been gilded but substantial traces of gilt survive only in the incisions.

The disc is perforated close to its edge, through one arm of the cross, and nearly the edge of the disc is marked by seven small nicks. A rivet, the head of which stands proud of the face near the centre, seems to have connected an iron attachment to the rear of the disc, and the corroded traces which survive suggest that the iron attachment was, at least in part, in the form of a short strip.

Having examined the disc Professor D. M. Wilson comments, "it is an eighth century gilded bronze disc, possibly originally used as a pin head, as for example the Witham pins, see D. M. Wilson "Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700 - 1100 in the British Museum" plate 18. Such a use would explain the hole at the edge. In view of the central rivet and the pattern of iron concretion it is possible that the object was secondarily adapted as a brooch as for example the Ixworth disc, ibid plate 19. There are a fair number of objects decorated in this style in the Anglian area, but this is an unusually fine specimen."

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A Heraldic Pendant from Osbornby by E. J. Redshaw

This bronze object (fig. II, 5) shaped in the form of a hook approx. 5cm long attached to the base of a double sided shield, 2.5cm long, was found to the east of the village of Osbornby early in 1973 by Mr. C. W. Anyan of Osbornby who retains possession. The pendant was conserved at Nottingham Castle Museum by Mr. V. Rickard.

The object had been guilded over all the surfaces except on the arms themselves which had been enamelled. The object is probably a head-stall mount from horse harness, as illustrated on Medieval manuscripts (Ant. J XXIX, 1949, 1-8). Heraldic pendants are common objects (London Museum Medieval Catalogue, 1940, fig. 40), but these were usually fastened to the leather of the harness and were not free standing as the Osbornby object appears to be.

The shields contain the following arms:

i) Three lions rampant guules with a bordure engrailed (or indented?) azure.
ii) Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets.

The latter arms are easily identifiable as those attributed to Edward the Confessor. These arms are incorporated in the arms of Westminster Abbey, and the See of Westminster and were occasionally quartered in the arms of early Plantagenet kings. To use these arms without the sovereign's permission was a treasonable offence, usually punishable by death (as happened to one Duke of Norfolk). The object must, therefore, have either belonged to someone closely related to the Plantagenet line, or to someone holding high office connected with the Plantagenets or with Westminster.

The other arms are of Sir Walter de Gloucester, Constable of Gloucester Castle and Baron of the Exchequer, who was alive in 1292 and who died in 1311. At his death he held lands in South Kyme, Culverthorpe, Swarby, Lincoln, and Heydour.

His son, also called Walter, fought at Boroughbridge in 1322 and died in 1324. (Knights of Edward I, Harleian Society, 1929, vol 2, 120-121). With this and other evidence it may be possible to date the pendant to between 1292 and 1324.

As the penalties for using the arms of the Confessor were so great, Sir Walter de Gloucester and his son may have been descended from the Royal line. The de Gloucesters could have been the issue of King John and Isabella de Gloucester who were divorced in 1199, the year of John's accession.

The object could have been owned by either Sir Walter de Gloucester or his son, but the second Sir Walter's house at Heydour was broken into on September 2nd, 1312 and coffers and muniments stolen. Could this object be part of the stolen goods?

Pottery from Potterhanworth (fig. III) by R. Hilary Healey

Following surface investigations by H. Healey and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawkins and family, and many helpful villagers, pottery which appears (from the quantity) to have been made at the Medieval pottery kilns has at last been identified, and was collected from eight sites in the village. The fabric is shell-gritted with grits up to 3mm in size, giving a rough but hard-fired surface, usually grey, buff or light brown in colour. A few finds in a very sandy grey fabric with green glaze may indicate the production of finer wares but at present this evidence is inconclusive. The common shelly-ware form is the cooking pot of a type already known from sites as far apart as Boston (JBA, xxviii, 1965, 102-3) and Somerby (LHA, 4, 1969, 71-2).

Other forms include bowls, pancheks, pipkins, and jugs or storage jars, and a few fragments have wavy line decoration. The place Potter Hanworth, for the village previously known as 'Haneworth the juxta Nocton' first occurs in 1327, although in Bishop Burwash's register it does not appear until 1334. At present there is no other dating evidence or any indication of how long the kilns were in operation.
The illustration shows the range of forms recorded to date. Folds in the clay which occur during the manufacture can be seen in most sections. Measurements of rim diameters are for the vessels illustrated, and may vary one or two inches either way on similar vessels.

Cooking Pots
1. Type 1 (composite reconstruction from large sherds). Thin everted rim. Diam. 10 inches.
2. Type 2. Thick everted rim. Diam. 10 inches. This is the form noted above, known from several sites in the county.

Bowls
5. Angular, almost flanged rim, similar to that of type 3 cooking pot. Diam. 14 inches.
6. Form as type 5 with lightly thumbed wavy rim. Diam. approx. 18 inches. This form also occurs with a single grooved wavy line on the inner rim surface.

Pancheons
7. Plain with rounded (also squared) outer edge profile. Diam. 18 inches.
8. Angular with single grooved wavy line on inner rim surface. Diam. 20 inches. This form also occurs undecorated.

Pipkins
9. Diam. 5 inches.

Handle
11. Strap handle with central groove. Finger or thumb impressions on upper surface.

Decorated sherds
12, 13, 14. Body sherds from upper parts of jugs or cooking pots with grooved wavy line decoration.
15. Body sherd with two grooved horizontal lines.

Items found but not illustrated include a lip, probably from a jug; fragments of shallow ‘fish’ dishes; flange probably from an alembic distilling vessel (Med. Arch. 16, 1972, 112); heavy hand-made, circular fragment of a solid base, probably some kind of kiln prop.
Figure 1
1. Clitheroe, tripod, gill bearing
2. South Kyme, long and socketed axe (drawn by Miss R. H. B. Hailey)
3. Whithorn, Bronze Age axe socketed socketed
4. Trowby, nodal thistle
5. South Skelton, socketed and socketed axe (drawn by C. N. Mooney)
6. Stumpery, flint axe
7. Whithorn, bronze axe (drawn by C. N. Mooney)
Scale 1/2
Figure II
1. Stamford, ware (grain) by R. J. Biddle
2. Lincoln, hand-made.
3. Fletchamstead, Anglo-Saxon disc (drawn by G. C. Knowles)
4. Lincoln, spout
5. Obsidian, herdsman's pendant (drawn by Miss H. L. Healey)
6. Harvest, Roman-Saxon pot
Scale 1:5
Figure III
Portray from PenrithAntworth. Scale 5.
Drawn by Miss M. Hooley.