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ROMAN SUFFOLK.

By GEORGE E. FOX, Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A.

I had the honour to read at the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, held in Norwich, in the year 1889, a paper entitled "Roman Norfolk," which treated of the remains of the Roman period in that northern division of East Anglia, dealing first with the civil, then with the military side of the subject, and giving such details as might illustrate both one and the other. I propose now to treat of the Roman antiquities of the southern division of the province in the same way, and under the same heads as were adopted in the previous paper on Norfolk, trusting that this enumeration of recorded discoveries may help towards a conception of the state of the county in a period, the remains of which are far too little studied considering their value to our national history.

The principal aim of an attempt like the present is to investigate and record all the traces that can be found of the ancient inhabitants of the district, by which I do not mean a mere numbering of scattered finds of the minor antiquities of the Roman age, but a search for, and description of, the remains of the abiding places of the people who lived on the soil in the early centuries of our era. To find such traces, to accumulate as much detail about them as possible, to put down all the facts we can gather together about them, this is of more importance than any enumeration or description of the objects stored in public museums, or in those of private collectors.

Taking the civil division of the subject first, I will endeavour to show what remains of habitations are to be found in the county. The probable reason why the traces of the dwellings of the Romanised inhabitants of what are now the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk are so scanty, is doubtless owing to the nature of the materials

of which those dwellings were constructed. Stone was not to be had, the manufacture of brick was comparatively long and costly, and at best flint rubble, the most available form of masonry over a considerable part of the district in question, is not of a kind likely to leave many remains, and is more perishable under long exposure, in a ruined condition, to weather, than stonework, besides being more easily rooted up or thrown down. There was, however, certainly in Suffolk, a material quite ready to hand, viz., timber; for the forest land, extensive in Essex, in all probability covered a considerable portion of central Suffolk also. We may therefore conclude almost with certainty that the houses of the people of this eastern division of Britain were of half timber construction, and supplemented, as at the present day, by buildings in which unburnt clay was largely used. In our search for the dwellings of the early inhabitants, we must look therefore for evidence other than that of actual masonry, and that is sometimes afforded by the presence of broken tile and various building material scattered over certain areas, together with shards of pottery, and bones of animals. The following instances will make this clear:

In the parish of Great Wratting,¹ in the soil of a field called Nine Acres, much broken pottery, coins, and other objects showed at one time in ploughing, and at a spot in the parish of Great Welnetham, to quote Gough's additions to Camden, "were found in the beginning of this century abundance of potsherds and paterae, some with inscriptions, coals, bones of sheep and oxen, and horns, a sacrificing knife, urns and ashes."² The potsherds, relics of household pottery, speak for themselves, the animal bones and ashes are from the ash pit of the house near the site, and the sacrificial knife is without doubt a kitchen chopper, which, wherever discovered, and numbers of specimens have been turned up, was generally called by antiquaries, from Camden downwards until very recent times, an instrument of sacrifice, so that if we accept this assignment, the great object of the lives of the inhabitants of Britain would seem to have been passing their time in making offerings to the gods.

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1804, Part II, 1006.

² *Camden's Britannia*, ed. by Gough, 1789 (*Add.*), II, 81.

In the parish of Cockfield, again, in a field called Earls Hall, there is a record of a quantity of Roman bricks and tiles being turned up in 1826, probably the scanty remains of some building.¹ More important was a discovery made at Coddendam in 1823. An enclosure here on the banks of the river Gyppen was found to be thickly strewn with broken pottery, pieces of Roman brick and tile, and ashes. An ancient road crossing a ford passes through this enclosure.² Further, another site of a house was to be seen at Westhall, near Halesworth, in a field called Mill Post Field, on the east side of which ran a small stream. Here, "every part of the two acres, at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches, showed burnt soil and a great quantity of broken pottery."³

At Burgh, near Woodbridge, the field in which stands the parish church has produced a variety of objects of the Roman period. The surface is sprinkled with fragments of pottery, but the sure indication of the former existence of Roman buildings on the spot is to be seen in the coarse red tile tesserae and fragments of roof and other tile which have been picked up in the ploughed land.

Unless enthusiasm has magnified the extent of the discovery, we may, perhaps, find in the Stonham parishes traces of a village of the Roman time. Excavations appear to have been made in 1867 extending over several acres, in the valley intersecting the two parishes of Earl Stonham and Stonham Little. An account contributed to the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* in 1868, after making mention of the many Roman remains, has the following remarks: "This valley (to the north) was apparently devoted to the purpose of dwellings, and that to the south was devoted to the purpose of interments, as vast quantities of urns of a dark colour, covered with a tile, and containing human bones, with long nails, etc., occur."⁴ Pottery and building materials, it is said, were scattered over the site, and from the presence of flue tiles it is clear that hypocausts had

¹ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1886, V. note, p. 211.

² *Gent. Mag.*, 1825, Part I, 291, 293.

³ *Archaeologia*, 1855, XXXVI, 454 et

seq. On this site were found the enamelled Celtic horse-trappings now deposited in the British Museum.

⁴ *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1868, XXIV, 184-5.

existed on the spot, showing that houses of some pretensions must have once stood in the valley mentioned. There were, however, no other or more important traces of these dwellings than such as are here named.

Hitherto the sites of dwellings have been deduced from the fragments of pottery, tiles, and other remains scattered over certain areas, but more definite traces in other instances are to be found, and in the following examples we are on surer ground. Thus, at Eye there is a field on the north side of the town called the "camp" or "camping field," bordered by a little stream, where tradition affirms buildings had once stood. The owner of the land in 1857 determined to test the truth of this tradition. Excavations were made in that year and soon disclosed what, from an account given of it, appeared to be a hypocaust with the furnace, the upper floor of the hypocaust being at a depth of 1 foot 9 inches below the present ground level. Unfortunately, the record of the find was very imperfect, and no careful or systematic examination of the site seems ever to have been attempted.¹

Another discovery received more attention. About half a mile south of Ixworth, in a field near the road from that village to Stow Langtoft, a chamber with an apsidal end and a pillared hypocaust was found in 1835. This chamber measured 20 feet wide by 23 feet 6 inches long, omitting the apse, and had walls 2 feet thick. The furnace which was in the north wall had sides projecting 4 feet into the hypocaust, creating thus a strong draught, and giving ample room for fuel. Against the opposite wall were the foundations of what had probably been a hot bath. In the west wall was a second opening. This latter was made either to facilitate the cleaning of the hypocaust, or it may have led into another one adjoining. The *suspensura* of the hypocaust had been destroyed, but as small bricks 3 inches long by 1 inch wide were found amongst the rubbish, it is probable that the floor had been laid with the kind of paving called *opus spicatum*.² With flue and roof tiles and other objects, were turned up some fragments of

¹ *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 249.

² Much like what is in modern use for the floor of stables.

talc which may have been used for the glazing of the windows. The finding of this material is very unusual.

The chamber was, in all likelihood, the hot water bath room belonging to a set of baths attached to a villa. Foundations were discovered to the south of it, which appeared to have been previously disturbed. No further explorations apparently were made.¹

The site of another villa at no great distance from this, on Redcastle farm, was marked by a mosaic pavement found in the last century but now destroyed.²

The remains of yet another villa, and probably one of some importance, came to light in the year 1854, at Whitton near Ipswich, in a field called the Castle Field. At various times concrete foundations had been noted at this place, and when in the year named a new farm house and buildings were being erected here, "vast quantities of Roman bricks" dug up on the spot "were used in the foundations of the premises," then in construction. Whether any kind of plan was made of what may have been observed at that time or any note taken of what was seen is not discoverable, but at least a fragment of a mosaic pavement of interesting character and somewhat peculiar design was preserved and presented to the Ipswich Museum, where it is now to be seen. Portions of another pavement of plain work, mostly composed of tesserae of drab stone more than an inch square, were uncovered on the site in 1897, possibly the paving of one of the corridors of the villa. These still remain *in situ* partly exposed. (1898.)

It is much to be regretted that so little can be recorded of a dwelling which was probably of some size and importance, and that the value of the discovery should have been so completely overlooked as it appears to have been.³

A site which might prove worth examining is to be found at Rougham near the well-known Roman tumuli (of which more presently). A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1843 thus describes it: "In a field occupied by Mr. Levett, about 250 yards south-east of the tumuli, the plough struck on some vestiges of

¹ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 77, 78.

² *Ibid.*, 74.

³ *Gent. Mag.*, 1855, Part I, 179.

buildings. About the middle of the field we ourselves observed the plain remains of a Roman floor, constructed of pounded tiles and mortar, and a stratum of fine white calcareous stucco on the surface." There can be little doubt that these indications show the former existence of a villa, which, looking to the considerable tombs in its near neighbourhood, the places of burial of the owners of the mansion, must have decidedly been one of some note.¹

One other discovery must be named to make up the number of known or conjectured sites of Roman dwellings as yet found in Suffolk, viz., the house partially uncovered at Icklingham by the late Mr. Henry Prigg in 1877, in a field called the Horselands. Mr. Prigg in his account of it states that, "So far as one can judge from the portion already explored, the general plan of the building was that of a parallelogram, directed north-west and south-east, having its principal apartments at the ends, and the minor ones grouped around a central courtyard." The only portion explored was one large chamber at the west end, 25 feet by 17 feet, divided into two by a transverse wall and warmed by a hypocaust, with certain enclosed spaces of small size east of it. The hypocaust was a pillared one, the *pilae* being of tiles of the usual form, and 1 foot 6 inches high. But few of these remained. The furnace was in the north wall and was constructed with piers projecting 3 feet 6 inches into the hypocaust, resembling in this respect that to be seen in the remains at Ixworth already mentioned. The *suspensura* was gone and nothing of the walls remained above its level. At the north-east corner of this chamber was a diminutive one, 6 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 4 inches, the walls of which had been plastered, and it had also a plaster floor. In the angle formed by this and the large chamber was another small compartment floored with square tiles. At the south-east angle of the large chamber was a walled space 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 4 inches "filled to a depth of over 3 feet with dark unctuous earth in which were bones and fragments of pottery." This was evidently a cesspit, and a small paved adjunct to it a latrine. Close to this latter were

¹ *Gent. Mag.*, 1843, Part II, 524, 528.

traces of masonry which might have belonged to an oven, but neither the description nor the plan permit speaking with certainty on this point. In all probability what was found remaining to the east of the large chamber was a part of the kitchen of the house.

Mr. Prigg was of opinion, from the absence of material of the superstructure of this house, that it had been destroyed purposely for its materials, and considers that this destruction took place in the latter half of the fifth century from the fact of the finding, in the soot still remaining in the hypocaust, of coins of the class called *minimi*. It seems no opportunity occurred for the complete exploration of the site, which still remains to be carried out. As far as it went the work of exploration appears to have been thoroughly done.¹

Further traces of the Romano-British inhabitants of Suffolk are to be recognised in cinerary urns and wooden or leaden coffins disinterred from time to time from the soil of the county. Sometimes in groups, sometimes singly, wherever found, they show the near presence in the past of a detached farm house, or of some larger or smaller congregation of dwellings.

On the site already mentioned as that of a villa at Coddendam, in the same field where broken pottery and building material attest the former existence of a house, in 1823 a labourer, digging, at some two feet from the surface came upon and broke a Roman urn containing human ashes. It was of coarse slate-coloured ware without ornament. Within a foot of this was at the same time taken up a smaller vessel of light red earth; and by the side of these was found a circular flat bronze box about the size of a crown piece, a diminutive mirror, having on the covering case the head of a Roman emperor, on the back a group of figures, a general addressing his soldiery.²

In a gravel pit close to the site of the villa at Whitton near Ipswich, already referred to, was unearthed a small black cinerary urn together with one of red unglazed ware, and at another time, in the same place, one of

¹ *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1878, XXXIV, 12 *et seq.*, Plan.

Archæologia, 1833, XXVII, 359, 360, Pl. XXV. *Gent. Mag.*, 1824, Part I, 261; and 1825, Part I, 291-93.

those large globular amphorae which are the kind most commonly found in this country. It had had the handles and neck removed and had probably contained another cinerary urn within it, lost in fragments no doubt, when the labourers who came upon it emptied it in the usual search for treasure which generally happens on such occasions, but which treasure is so seldom found.¹ Here again we have indications of a private burial ground.

At Wainford near the ancient ford of the Waveney it is recorded that calcined bones and Roman pottery were discovered in 1856.² At Stoke Ash, where Roman pottery of superior quality (pseudo-Samian ware) had been turned up in 1892, "some vessels containing calcined bones were found inverted on a square tile,"³ and at Easton in 1850 was discovered in a gravel pit a deposit of five urns, of a sixth in 1851, and later, of a group of seven or eight, only one in this latter group containing ashes. A bronze fibula was found at the same time.⁴

Cinerary urns have also been dug up at Stratford St. Mary, the only one preserved being in the museum at Colchester.⁵

Of a somewhat more interesting description than the deposits of simple urns of coarse earthenware, are those in which the ashes are contained in vases of glass of different shapes, in which case they are generally accompanied with other vessels, and sometimes the whole group is enclosed in a wooden chest. Of this last usually only the iron nails and angle cramps remain, to tell of its existence.

Such a deposit, though apparently without enclosing chest, was found at Long Melford in 1823, in a meadow on the banks of the Stour. Other urns, pottery, and coins have also been turned up near this village.⁶ A deposit of a similar nature, that is, in which the cinerary urn was of glass, was uncovered in 1833, at Mildenhall.⁷

¹ All the vessels mentioned have been preserved in the residence on the spot.

² *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1863, III, 413.

³ Raven, *History of Suffolk*, 1895, 25. *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1868, XXIV, 394.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1853, VIII, 159, 160.

⁵ *Archaeological Journal*, 1878, XXXV, 82.

⁶ *Archaeologia*, 1831, XXIII, App. 394, 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1834, XXV, App. 610, 611.

But the most important of the interments yet mentioned is that recorded by Professor Henslow in his monograph on the Roman Tumuli at Rougham. I have already noted the former existence of a villa there, and these tumuli evidently formed part of the cemetery attached to it in close neighbourhood.

These barrows were four in number, one large and three smaller ones ranged in a line, the largest being known as Eastlow Hill. In 1843 the most northerly of the three smaller barrows was levelled. In its centre it contained a cist built up of bricks and flue tiles, 2 feet square and as many high, closed at top by a single layer of flat tiles. This cist contained an iron lamp with a short handle and a thick square jar or urn of green glass holding human ashes. In the same year the next tumulus to the one which had been levelled was opened. In the centre, and beneath the natural soil, a similar brick chamber or cist to that just described, and of much the same dimensions, was uncovered, differing only in construction from the previous one in the fact that the cover or roof instead of being flat was arched and formed by courses of bricks overlapping each other until they could be closed by a single course at the apex. Within, this little chamber contained a large globular urn of green glass, holding human ashes and burnt bones amongst which lay a lachrymatory also of glass, a bronze coin, probably of the earlier empire, and various vessels of coarse black, of buff, and of pseudo-Samian ware. An iron rod, driven into the brickwork of one side of the chamber, supported an iron lamp, and in one corner on the floor lay fragments of what may have been a small casket.

The third and last of the smaller barrows, which was next examined, had been much disturbed by a road which passed across it, and the trenching of it resulted only in the discovery of shards of broken pottery amongst which were some pieces of pseudo-Samian ware and some bones. No chamber was found or any remains of one.

In the summer of the following year, Professor Henslow opened the fourth and largest tumulus. The interment proved to be of an entirely different and possibly much later character than the others. In each of the former

two or probably three, the bodies had been cremated, in this case the body had been buried entire. In digging into the mound, a floor of large flints in concrete, 15 feet square, was uncovered, and upon this a chamber had been built of rubble and tiles, 6 feet 6 inches long (internal measure), and with walls 2 feet thick, and the same high to the springing of an arch which covered the chamber. This arch had been covered with roof tiles with a coping, so that the whole construction resembled a small building with a gable at each end. In this little edifice lay a leaden coffin containing the skeleton of a man. The leaden shell had probably been enclosed in a coffin of wood, as many nails and a mass of decayed wood were found. There appears to have been nothing deposited with the body. A small addition in masonry was attached to the north end of the tomb, but it was empty. We have therefore no clue to the approximate date of the interment.

The discoveries in this group of tumuli, as far as the sepulchral antiquities in Britain are concerned, rank next in importance to those made in the Bartlow hills. Both groups of sepulchral barrows, it should be observed, are in this eastern part of Britain, the Bartlow hills being situated in the neighbouring county of Essex.¹

Many finds of Roman objects have been made at Ixworth. Amongst them may be noted a glass vessel with pottery, possibly relics of an interment like those just noted. Two deposits presumably of the Roman period, containing skeletons, also came to light near this village. It may be recollected that a Roman house was found between Ixworth and Stow-Langtoft, the remains of which have been previously noted.²

A small cemetery appears to have been found in the parish of Pakenham, next to that of Ixworth. It is thus described by the late Mr. Warren: "A Roman burial place, for such I suppose it to have been, discovered about forty years ago (*i.e.* early in the century) by a man

¹ See *An Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmunds, on the Fifteenth of September, 1843.* Printed by Gedge & Barker, Bury, and *The Roman Tumulus, Eastlow Hill, Rougham, opened on*

Thursday the 4th of July, 1844. See also a republication of both these pamphlets in *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1874, IV.

² *Ibid.*, 1853, I, 77 *et seq.*

digging brick earth to make bricks for the house near the mill (Pakenham Mill). The man, who is still living, told me there was a square place full of pots set in rows. He could not tell the exact number of pots, but there were a great many. They were of a dark colour. Mr. H. Thorpe, of Ixworth, who also saw them, had told me that several of them had covers. No care was taken to preserve them." There is some reason to believe that these vases were Roman.¹

Burials have been discovered at Icklingham, where the late Mr. Prigg, in a spot partially explored by him, found a leaden coffin of the Roman period, with iron nails about it, showing that it had been enclosed in wood, as had been the case in that discovered at Rougham. Another late Roman burial of a similar kind was found by the same gentleman at Mitchells Hill in the parish of Icklingham.²

From Mr. Prigg we also have a note of an urn field dug up in the parish of Ingham "close upon the Culford boundary on land formerly heath, which rises to the north from the marshy meadows bordering the stream that flows from Livermere, through Culford to the Lark." The information concerning the urns found here, for only urns were discovered, with patches of black soil, where possibly the bodies were burned, was obtained from an old labourer at Ingham, afterwards the parish clerk, who as a young man had dug the spot over for the space of 4 rods. No metal was found, only pottery and the dark spots. Mr. Prigg believed that a vase and patera (Roman?), found in 1825, came from this spot.³ A quern stone was ploughed up near it. For want of fuller detail it is impossible to say whether this cemetery was Roman or Anglian.

Perhaps a cemetery of the late Roman period may be seen in the next find to be recorded, made in the parish of Ingham by the same gentleman whose name I have quoted so often. The burial ground to be described was found in 1873, in a field known as "Cow path Breck,"

¹ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 75. A drawing on a chart in Layard Coll. shows an urn

from this cemetery which appears to be Roman.

² *Ibid.*, 1888, VI, 56.

³ *Ibid.*, 52, 53.

immediately west of the road to Thetford, during the construction of the railway between Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford. In the progress of the railway excavations at the spot named, nineteen interments at least were noted. The bodies had been buried in coffins, the nails of which were found, and an east and west position for the greater number roughly observed. One burial by cremation was discovered. A vase of dark pottery lay near the first interment, which was in a direction north and south. In the second burial the head was to the north. The burial by cremation was in a large vase of red pottery covered by a cream coloured slip. A cover, but not of the same ware, was found at a short distance. In what had been one coffin lying east and west, were deposited a vase of Durobrivian ware and some horses' teeth. In another were fragments of another Durobrivian vase of a red colour. A group of rubbish pits occurred not far from where the cinerary urn was dug up. They contained animal bones in small quantities and fragments of pottery. "Some coarse dark ware had a stellate pattern in relief."¹

Yet another cemetery must be noted. In 1759, in diggings for gravel about a disused lane, near a stream, between Haverhill and Withersfield, and not far from the castle at the former place, many cartloads of human bones were carried away, and at the same time complete skeletons were found deposited in the gravel, together with considerable traces of burnt matter. Several large glass Roman vessels were discovered, two of which were preserved, together with paterae of pseudo-Samian ware, urns of white earth, and a lamp of red pottery and many shards of cinerary urns. The largest glass vase was capable of containing two gallons. With it, and probably originally within it, lay a lachrymatory (so called) of white glass filled with an oily substance, the usual perfume vase deposited amongst the ashes.²

¹ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1888, VI, 41 *et seq.*

² *Coles MSS. Brit. Mus.*, Vol. 31, pp. 91, 92, where are drawings of some of the objects found.

A list of the deposits of urns throughout the county might be continued, but so little besides the mere

fact of their discovery is known that it is often doubtful to which class, Celtic, Roman, or Anglian, they may be referred. It is needless to continue such a list here, but other discoveries besides those given above will be mentioned in the notes and appendix at the end of this paper.

Both methods of interment, viz., the burial of the ashes of the dead, and that of the body unburnt, seem to have been practised in this cemetery, as was the case in that of Ingham, though the signs of cremation in this latter were but scanty.

The rubbish pits mentioned as occurring near the cemetery at Ingham must not be passed by without remark, for such pits are sure indications of the near presence of dwellings, and are fruitful repositories of the minor objects of the Roman period. The greater number of the antiquities which constitute the collection in the museum at Reading, from the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester, has been drawn from such sources. It is to be regretted that more of these pits of Roman date have not been found in Suffolk, for from them are to be obtained many objects throwing light on the life and customs of the inhabitants of the soil in that early period. Careful excavation on any Roman site will always show them.

One such pit was observed in the face of the cliff on the coast at Dunwich, in 1858, by the Reverend Greville Chester, who says that in it were many pieces of pottery "some of which were manifestly of Roman manufacture," others possibly Saxon. These fragments were scattered in the soil within 5 or 6 feet of the top of the cliff. Further he says, "in one place I discovered a rounded seam of black earth, full of bones, ashes, charred wood, cockle and oyster and whelk shells, with broken fragments of Roman pottery;" and he adds, "I saw an imperfect small brass Roman coin of the lower Empire which was picked up near this spot."¹

Wells, again, always point out the neighbourhood of habitations. From the village of Covehithe to Easton-Bavent, a number of such wells have been found in the cliffs which line the coast. All these wells were revealed by the fall of the cliffs between the years 1871 and 1891. Some account has been published of three of them; of others we only know that the remains have been noticed.² They all appear to have been square, constructed of boards, each section standing on the next, and

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, 1858, XV, 155.

² *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1891, VII, 303 et seq.

strengthened at the angles with short cross pieces after the usual fashion of Roman boarded wells in this country. A considerable quantity of broken pottery lay scattered upon the beach from one of them. Such wells were often used as rubbish pits when the water supply in them had failed. The wells "were never properly examined," says the writer of a notice on them, but we are fortunate in having even a partial account of them preserved.

Another of these boarded wells was discovered in the cliff on the coast at Felixstowe in 1874. Concerning this we have full details. The spot where the well was found was about a mile north of the village named. At the top of the cliff here, 4 feet below the present surface of the soil, a hearth showed itself with a floor of burnt red crag, like mortar, 18 inches thick, on which lay burnt and broken bones of animals. Beneath this was the well made of boards, 30 inches square and 8 feet deep. At the bottom in the north-east corner was a vase of Castor ware 7½ inches in height and of the form commonly called the thumb pot shape. On the foot was a cross shaped mark. It was filled with earth in which were acorns, and showed no signs of being part of a sepulchral deposit. Whether there was any meaning in thus placing the vase in this well, or in its contents, it is impossible to say, but it is evident that the well had been filled up and forgotten before the hearth was made over it, a hearth possibly of some rude hut, in the suburb attached to the Roman station situated at this point of the coast.¹

We may be fairly certain that habitations are not far distant from the places where hoards of coin have been come upon. Unless when hidden as plunder such as have been discovered are likely to have been buried for security near dwellings according to a custom prevailing even to the present day. Hoards of Roman coins have been turned up in various places in Suffolk. One such hoard of bronze coins is recorded to have been discovered at Ickworth,² and another of the same metal,

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, 1874, XXXI, 303.

² *Camd. Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 (*Add.*), II, 81.

at Lakenheath.¹ A small collection of British coins was found at Santon Downham in the year 1870. It is named here, because it included two second brass of the Emperor Claudius.² An important find was made in the year 1874 at Lavenham in a field near Lavenham Lodge, where a labourer ploughing turned up a rude earthen vessel from about a foot underground, filled with silver denarii, 197 in number; 187 of these were saved. The earliest in date of these coins, as far as could be ascertained, were three of Mark Antony, the latest, twenty-eight of Trajan.³ A still larger hoard of upwards of 900 silver pieces was discovered when a new turnpike road was being made through the parish of Benacre in 1786. It is said that none of these were earlier in date than Vespasian.⁴ Not far from the site of the interment at Mildenhall, previously mentioned, were found in 1833, two vessels of clay and the remains of a third containing coins rusted into a mass. A much earlier find was made, viz., in 1764, of "a pot full of Roman coins of the lower Empire" at Stow Langtoft.⁵ Again, in 1870, at Sutton another deposit, of two urns containing coin of the period of Constantine, was turned up,⁶ and later, in 1874, a labourer ploughing in a field on land called Dix's Charity land, at Icklingham, discovered a hoard of silver pieces numbering in all probably about 400. Those which were preserved and examined showed a range of date from Constantine to Honorius.⁷

Regarding only the value of the metal, the most remarkable of these Suffolk hoards was that discovered near Eye, on Clint Farm, in 1781. This consisted of several hundred gold coins (600, it was said), in good preservation, enclosed in a leaden cist, ranging in date from Valentinian to Honorius. There appears to have

¹ *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1880, XXXVI, 104.

² *Archaeological Journal*, 1870, XXVII, 92 *et seq.*

³ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1874, IV, 414.

⁴ *Ipswich Journal. Gent. Mag.*, 1786, Pt. I, 472, 3. It seems probable that this hoard may have been found in Benacre Park, where there is a clump of trees near the road from Lowestoft to South-

wold called "Money Tree Clump." See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 in. to mile, sheet XIX S.W.

⁵ *Camd. Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 *Add.*, II, 81.

⁶ *Archaeological Journal*, 1871, XXVIII, 34 *et seq.* *Ordnance Survey*, 6 in. to mile, sheet LXXVII S.W.

⁷ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1874, IV, 282 *et seq.*

been an interment close by the site of this find, as was also the case near that made at Mildenhall. In both instances the treasure may have been deposited in burial-places attached to private houses.¹ Finally, the mention of a hoard of the latest period, not an unimportant one, may close this list of finds of coin. In the year 1812, a collection of *minimi* to the number of a thousand was ploughed up on land beyond the limits of the common at Bungay.²

Thus far I have endeavoured to show what traces remain of the abiding places of the inhabitants of this district. No less interesting is the question, In what way did the people pass their lives—what were their occupations? We may safely assume that then, as now, agriculture was the chief calling practised, and that the farms were scattered somewhat sparsely over the land, with here and there a village, of one of which we seem to have an indication at Stonham, and again of another at Icklingham.

Of houses of any size, indicating large estates, there are but scanty traces. Possibly the remains at Whitton might be those of a villa of some importance, and the foundations of a similar establishment might be found probably by excavation in the near neighbourhood of the tumuli at Rougham.

Perhaps in course of time signs of the handicrafts practised to supply the simple wants of a sparse agricultural community may be brought to light, but as yet they are all but totally wanting. The potter has left evidences of his trade on one site near the village of Icklingham. About half-a-mile from this place, on what was once a very extensive heath, near the village of West Stow, five potters' kilns have been dug up in different years, from 1879, and it is believed that many others existed around them, in fact, that at this spot there was a somewhat extensive settlement of these workers in clay, who had planted themselves here, finding material suitable to their purposes in beds not far off, close to the banks of the Lark, a stream running through this part of Suffolk. The kilns found were

¹ *Ipswich Journal*, May 19th, 1781.

² *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1863, III, 414.

small, being only from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. They were of the usual circular form, having each its furnace, with the floor above it pierced with holes. Little or nothing appears to have been found in the kilns, though about them were fragments of pottery of various kinds. In one, however, "ampullae of large size, in buff pottery," had been fired. From the fact that two small brass coins of Constantine were turned up from the ashes in this last kiln it is supposed that this pottery was in activity in the early part of the fourth century, and if it is correct, as has been stated, that in rubbish pits cut through in levelling the heath, pottery of the pagan Anglian period was found, kilns on this site may have continued in work even after the Roman period.¹

At Byng Hall, in Petistree, near Woodbridge, in the year 1846, was discovered what appeared to be a Roman brick-field, with stacks of burnt and unburnt tiles. Flanged tiles of Roman character, and some hundreds of flat tiles of the usual dimensions were exposed, but a more extensive excavation than was then made would have to be undertaken before any conclusion as to the true nature and value of the discovery could be arrived at.²

This mention of potters' kilns and of a brick-field exhausts all that is yet known of the handicrafts practised in Suffolk in the Roman time, but possibly further exploration may reveal remains of others, as, for example, those of the dyer, the fuller, the tanner, &c. It has been too much taken for granted that as traces of handicrafts have been seldom found such crafts were not practised independently, but were carried on solely on large estates to supply the necessities of private establishments, a matter which has yet to be proved. The fact is that traces of trades of the Roman period in this country have scarcely been seriously looked for as yet, or they have been passed over unrecognised.

The shortest notice of the many objects of the Roman period found in Suffolk would extend this paper beyond

¹ *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1881, XXXVII, 152 et seq. - *Davy's Suff. Co'l. Brit. Mus. MSS.*, 19113, f. 194.

permissible limits.¹ I must therefore confine myself to a mere mention only of a few of the most remarkable. Amongst these, the statuette in bronze dug up at Barking Hall before the year 1800 may well take the first place. The figure measures 22 inches in height and is believed to represent an imperial personage in full armour. It is the details of this armour which give the figure its character and distinction, for the surface of the cuirass is completely covered with fine niello work of a quality and completeness of design rare in this country. The statuette was considered so important a specimen of its kind that it was engraved and described in the fourth volume of *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries. It now forms one of the chief ornaments of the Romano-British collection at the British Museum.

Fragments of two statuettes of a very different style to the preceding, but of equal interest archæologically, were found at Hawkedon, in 1880, in an amphora which had probably contained a cinerary urn. Only the heads and busts of these statuettes remained. The material of which they were composed was pipeclay. As an indication of size, it may be noted that the head of one measured one inch and of the other one inch and a half in height. Both represented a nude type of the goddess Venus. Such figures are well known in France, but are much less common in this country. What makes their discovery worthy of notice is that they may perhaps be looked upon as objects of popular worship. The two specimens here mentioned may have had a place in the domestic shrine of some dwelling not far from the spot where they were found. These objects are now deposited in the museum at Bury St. Edmunds.²

The last of the more notable finds which I need name here was that of a whole service of pewter vessels, dug up at Icklingham in 1839, remarkable from the fact that the discovery helped to swell a list of similar finds in the Eastern Counties already larger than can be made out in any other district in England. The pieces of

¹ A list of these will be found in the Appendix to this paper.

² *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 1888, VI, 9, *et seq.*, two plates.

this set are well preserved, the larger proportion taking the form of shallow paterae. They are now in the British Museum.¹

With this slight mention of the most noteworthy of the relics of the Roman period discovered in the county, I must pass to the second division of my subject, viz., the military remains yet to be seen in Suffolk.

The vague notices we have of the signs of civil life in the county of Suffolk relating to the Roman period are ample in comparison with any information to be obtained with respect to the military antiquities in this part of East Anglia. Up to the present time, with perhaps one exception, nothing has been done to elucidate in any sufficient way the various sites which are said to be Roman camps, and little will be known about them till pick and spade, measuring rod and note-book, are employed upon them, and not until those who write of them cease to repeat, without verification, statements made in uncritical times.

In a compilation giving a list of thirty-five earthworks of various kinds and periods, in the county of Suffolk, published in 1871, the writer says, "I must own . . . that I have felt considerable disappointment in finding that, in the case of fully one-half of them (the aforesaid earthworks) the recorded descriptions are so vague as to render their classification impossible."² It is a matter of regret that the state of our knowledge even now with respect to the subject is as vague as it was in the year 1871, when the list spoken of was compiled.

Scattered all over Suffolk, as may be seen by a reference to the maps of the Ordnance Survey, are moated enclosures of various sizes and shapes. To many of these an exaggerated antiquity has been assigned, although often enough it is evident that the moats only show where mediæval buildings of half-timbered construction formerly stood which have long since disappeared, the ditches defending them alone remaining to mark out their place. Again, to pass to a far more important class—that of the great moated

¹ *Archæologia*, 1812, XXIX, App., *Roads, Pavements, &c., in Suffolk*. 389. *Collectanea Archæologica*, 1871, II, p.

² G. Vere Irving, *Camps, Roman* 241 et seq.

mounds or burhs—the burhs of Bungay, Eye, Haughley, and others have been assigned to the Roman period, although it scarcely seems possible that such an opinion should be maintained at the present day. It is strange that it should ever have had any currency when the plans of earthworks of this class are compared with the well known forms of Roman camps.¹

Let us now turn to the sites said to be marked by Roman military works.

Brettenham was considered by Camden to be the Combretonium of the Antonine Itinerary, and the line of a fosse faintly distinguishable about three-quarters of a mile south-west of the village church is supposed to mark a camp here. Nothing, it appears, has ever been found by or near it to show Roman occupation.²

At no great distance, six miles north of Brettenham, on Warren Farm, near Woolpit, there are entrenchments thought to be Roman. Roman coins and also bronze horse furniture have been turned up within this encampment, and though the finding of these objects would not be conclusive evidence for the existence of a camp here, they afford a presumption of occupation of the site in the period in question.³

If it be taken for granted that the main road through Suffolk, from Camtlodunum (Colchester) to Venta Icenorum (Caister, near Norwich), crossed the Stour at Stratford St. Mary, a military work at a point near this ford might naturally be expected to be found. No trace of such work is to be seen on the Ordnance maps, although some county histories vouch for its existence about a quarter of a mile north-west of the village. Cinerary urns have been dug up in the parish, and it is said that indications of the Roman road have also been come upon here.⁴

The entrenchments at Clare are of more importance than those previously named. It is not, of course, the

¹ See G. T. Clark, *Medieval Military Architecture*, I, Chap. II, where these moated mounds are said to date from the ninth century. A view has lately been put forward that many of them were raised immediately after the Norman Conquest. This seems probable enough in many instances.

² Raven, *History of Suffolk*, 1895, p. 27 *et seq.* *Proceed. Suff. Inst. of Archaeol.*, 1891, VII, p. xxviii.

³ *Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, II, 1859, 209 *et seq.*

⁴ *Excursions in the County of Suffolk*, 1818-19, I, 154.

huge mounds of the castle which are referred to, but those to be seen on the common. These have been called Roman and are so put down on the Ordnance Survey maps,¹ but a careful examination will, I think, show them to be of an earlier time. It is true that the area enclosed is a square, though an imperfect one; the section, however, of the surrounding earthworks with the traces of the irregularly placed entrances can scarcely be called Roman. The earthworks consist of a double bank, each bank being nearly the same height, with a ditch between them, and an outer one at the foot of the outer bank. This is a well known form of Celtic enclosure and characteristic of the fortresses of the Celtic race. It is not impossible that Roman troops may have utilised such a camp. Nothing, however, of the Roman period is recorded to have been found within it.

At Stow-Langtoft, again, we have a further note of earthworks. Gough in his additions to Camden says, "The church . . . stands within a double trenched camp."² This statement has been followed by subsequent writers, the chief of whom speaks of Roman earthworks here.³ There are, however, two difficulties with respect to this site—one that there are no traces of such a camp at the present day, the other, if such a camp ever existed on the spot as described, there is strong presumption from the mention of double entrenchments that it was not of the period assigned to it.

The remains of a long bank and trench at Bungay, crossing the neck of the peninsula formed by the great bend of the river Waveney, and thus isolating a considerable area called Outney Common, have been supposed to be Roman, though there is nothing to prove that it can be so considered.⁴

Again, various lines of mounds and ditches in the parishes of Lawshall and Cockfield, called "the Warbanks," are classed as Roman and are so named on the Ordnance Survey maps.⁵

¹ *Ordnance Survey*, 6 in. to mile, sheet LXXI, N.E.

² *Camd. Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 (*Add.*), II, 81.

³ Suckling. *The Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, Vol. I, Introduction, p. xx.

⁴ See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 in. to mile, sheet VIII, S.E.

⁵ See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 in. to mile, sheet LXIII, N.E. *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 308-9. *Journal British Archaeological Association*, 1877, XXXIII, 117.

To the east of the road through these parishes from Bury St. Edmunds, on Warbanks Farm, are faint indications of two straight banks with ditches making a somewhat obtuse angle with each other, each bank being about 500 feet long. Possibly, though very doubtfully, the two lines may have formed part of a quadrangular enclosure of Roman origin. There are no signs of pottery about them, which if they had been Roman might be expected to be found, nor is there any record of objects of the Roman period having been turned up by the plough anywhere near them.

Not far from these entrenchments, a long ditch runs in a north-east direction from the Old Greyhound Inn, on the road to Bury, upon the boundary line of the two parishes, and a yet longer one, 1,000 feet east of and about parallel to it, runs in the same direction, also forming part of the boundary line of the parishes named. The latter fosse, which is near a farmhouse called Hole Farm, appears to be over a quarter of a mile in length. The northern end is lost; the southern end turns southward at an obtuse angle. There is no bank to it, and its western is higher than its eastern side. It has much more the appearance of a mediæval work than one of an earlier time. Two small Roman objects of bronze are said to have been found in the neighbourhood, though the discovery would scarcely be sufficient to prove the fosse to be Roman.

Far more Roman in its form is the enclosure to be found at South Elmham within which stand the remains of the Saxon church known as "the Old Minster." Here a bank and ditch surround a square area of something over 4 acres. In the best plans of this entrenchment it is singular that no traces of entrances are to be detected. Suckling, describing the spot, speaks of "urns filled with burnt bones and ashes" having been ploughed up frequently within this enclosure. But unfortunately another and equally good authority¹ says, "Though the Minster Yard (the area in question) has been cultivated by all the most approved methods of modern husbandry, ploughed, subsoiled, and even

¹ B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., in a paper contributed to *Proceedings Suffolk on The Old Minster, South Elmham, Institute of Archaeology*, 1874, IV, 4.

drained; although the moat has been searched and cleared . . . no trace of anything that could be called antique has been found." Which statement are we to believe? Perhaps a section of the bank and ditch might throw some light on the question if only it could be made.

A military post is claimed to have been in existence at Icklingham, and that remains of earthworks were to be traced there. The following sentences respecting this place, quoted from a writer of the last century¹ (N. Salmon), give a good idea of the grandiloquent language employed by early antiquaries in this country in describing a Roman site. It must be premised that when this account was written it is quite unlikely that any ruins of a Roman town were visible, unless the mounds spoken of could be considered such, and that probably even in the Roman period nothing more than a collection of a few scattered houses within a bank and ditch was to be seen here. The writer says, "The city seems at least to have been half a mile long, extending at a small distance from the River (the Lark, running by Icklingham). In the West of all the Ruins is the camp, a square seeming to contain about twenty-five acres. The Vallum on all sides visible, but where the moory ground hath brought it to Decay. The Ford to it I take to be at the Eastern part of the City. . . . There is a field called *Kent Field* corrupted from Camp Field; another *Rompit Field*. Coins are found here in great abundance as anywhere in England; chiefly of the lower Emperors, &c.," and so on.

"Camp Field" and "Rompit Field" are perhaps the Camp Close and the Rampart Field of the Ordnance Survey maps. At the present day there is no appearance of anything which could be called a camp about Icklingham. The Camp Field was no doubt so named from having been used by the villagers in old times for the game of football, the word to "camp" having the meaning of to play at football.² What Salmon calls

¹ N. Salmon. *A New Survey of England*, 1730, I, 158 *et seq.*

² The word Camp-field is constantly to be seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of Suffolk, and in many places

where it occurs must have meant a meadow reserved for the game of football, just as now we have the term cricket-field for a place used for that game. *The New English Dictionary*,

"the City" may possibly be a tract of broken ground to the west of the present village, lying along the little river Lark, between it and the aforesaid Camp Field. It is roughly a triangle in shape, with the longest side lining the stream. In this broken ground various objects of the Roman period have been picked up, fibulae of bronze, fragments of pseudo-Samian ware, and pieces of brick, &c. Probably buildings may have stood here. We know that the house discovered by Mr. Prigg, and already described, was situated not far from the river, but to the east of the present village. It is likely enough that houses in Roman times were scattered along the line of the river for a couple of miles, here one and there one. The potters' kilns not far away at Stow, the presence of Roman interments, and the results of Mr. Prigg's explorations at Icklingham itself, make this neighbourhood one of the most interesting places in Suffolk.

The last of these assumed fortified stations or camps I need name before proceeding to speak of those concerning which there can be no doubt, is Burgh, near Woodbridge.

Dr. Raven, whose studies on Roman roads in East Anglia are well known, sees at Burgh a fortified post, and considers it to be the Combretonium of the IX Iter of Antonine. The aspect of the site might bear out the former supposition. In fields gently sloping to low land through which flows a little stream and close beside the road from Woodbridge lie the scarcely distinguishable lines of a mound and fosse, forming a quadrangular enclosure whose dimensions may be guessed approximately at 800 feet by 500 feet, although nothing but careful measurement and excavation could ascertain its exact size. The greatest length of this enclosure is from north-west to south-east. The eastern end is traversed by a considerable depression in the site, or valley running

edited by J. A. K. Murray, Vol. II, C, under the head "Camper" has the following:—"Camper (*obs. or dial.*), a player at camp ball or football," and gives "1573 TUSSEY, *Husb.* (1878), 60":
"Get Campers a ball to Camp there-withall,"

And from the same:

"In meadow or pasture to growe the more fine,
Let Campers be camping in any of thine."

down to the low ground. Down this depression a road called "Drabs Lane" has been carried to meet that from Woodbridge. Near the angle where the two ways join is situated the church and churchyard of Burgh, placed astride the centre of the south-west side of the enclosure. The north-east angle of the entrenchment can still be made out, and perhaps that of the north-west also. The line of fosse and bank of the south-east end is fairly visible. It crowns the slope of the valley down which runs Drabs Lane.

All the ploughed land within the vague lines of this enclosure shows fragments of Roman brick and roof tiles, and in the field in which stands the church red tile tesserae have been picked up, a sure sign, as I have observed in speaking previously of the site, of the former existence of Roman buildings. The place might repay excavation if only means and proper superintendence were forthcoming for the purpose.

From the examples of uncertain sites hitherto treated of let us now turn to the known instances of Roman fortification in Suffolk. Of these there are two, one, if not both, belonging to that late class of stations built to contain the garrisons for the defence of the Saxon shore. The most noted of these is Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth (Gariannonum), the other was the station near the old village of Felixstow, now whelmed beneath the waves of the North Sea.

The position of the latter fortress was one of great importance, as great if not greater even than that of Burgh Castle itself, as I will endeavour to make clear.

If the map of Suffolk be examined, it will be seen that there are three extensive waterways, estuaries running far into the land, on the southern limits of the county. The first and most easterly of these is called the Deben, from a stream which, rising near Debenham, flows onward to Woodbridge, where from an insignificant river it suddenly expands, becoming nearly half a mile wide, and so continues with varying width for ten miles, till it flows into the sea at Bawdsey Haven. The other two estuaries are those of the Orwell and the Stour to the west and south of the Deben, which, uniting, form the harbour of Harwich, the largest and most important harbour on the

east coast of England. Ipswich lies at the head of the estuary of the Orwell, which estuary has a length of ten or twelve miles and a width of half a mile for a considerable portion of its course. The estuary of the Stour, wider than that of the Orwell, ends at Manningtree, where the river proper may be said to begin.

Between the broad waterways of the Deben and the Orwell a peninsula extends, averaging five miles and three-quarters in width, bounded on its eastern and western sides by the rivers named, and at its southern end by the North Sea. The general surface of the peninsula is flat, and from near the mouth of the Deben at Bawdsey Haven for two-thirds of the way to the mouth of the Orwell, a line of low cliffs fronts the sea, while for the remaining third the ground slopes towards marshland. From the most southerly portion of this line a long tongue of land, broad at its upper and narrowing gradually to a point at its lower end, holds at that point Landguard Fort, commanding the approaches to the harbour of Harwich or Orwell Haven. (See Plate I.)

These details with respect to the position of the riverways have been dwelt upon, as they have an essential bearing upon the situation of the Roman station to be described. But before going into this question the fact must be taken into account that the coast line from the mouth of the Deben southwards and along the Essex coast also has been subjected to continual encroachments from the sea, which have driven it inwards far beyond the line which it occupied in the Roman period. The station to be treated of may therefore have been at some distance, though it could scarcely have been very far, from the seashore fifteen centuries ago. At the present time the site lies completely submerged beneath the waters.

About half a mile south of the sand spit which forms the eastern side of Bawdsey Haven where the Deben flows into the sea is a shallow and wide depression in the line of cliff. This depression is the end of a little valley running down with a direction due east and west from near Felixstow Church to the beach. The valley in the Roman time no doubt continued, as it continues now, to the seashore, and the walls of the station rose on the crest of the southern slope. The last and westernmost of

PLATE I.



these walls fell over the cliff in the last century, and all that can now be seen of the remains of the fortress are two or three weed-covered masses of masonry at some 250 feet from the shore, looking like rocks when the tide is at its lowest. (See Plate II.) If what can now be seen were all we had to prove that a Roman station ever stood at this spot, its former existence might well be doubted, but the following records are sufficient to show that until a comparatively recent time the remains of a Roman walled camp were standing on the spot I have just indicated. The following is the evidence of the fact :

The Minute Book of the Society of Antiquaries of London (Vol. I) contains, under date November 28th, 1722, the following communication from Dr. Knight :

"Some distance East of this Town (*i.e.*, the neighbouring village of Walton) are the ruins of a Roman Wall situate on the Ridge of a Cliff next the Sea between Languard ffort and Woodbridge River or Bawdsey haven. 'Tis 100 yards long, five foot above ground, 12 broad at each end and turned with an Angle. Its composed of Pepple and Roman bricks in three courses, all round footsteps of buildings, and several large pieces of Wall cast down upon the Strand by the Seas undermining ye Cliff all which have Roman brick. At low water mark very much of the like is visible at some distance in the Sea. There are two entire Pillars with Balls, the Cliff is 100 foot high."¹

In this account not only are the characteristic Roman masonry and measurements closely noted, but it is plain that more than the one wall (given as 100 yards in length) could then be seen, the fragments awash on the beach being those of other walls. What the "Pillars with Balls" may have been it is impossible to say. The phrase would accurately describe some entrance of the seventeenth century made perhaps in the Roman wall or on its ruins.

Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller* (1735) states under the head of Walton: "In the neighbouring Parish of Felixstowe on the Colnes side of Woodbridge (Bawdsey)

¹ *Minute Book of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 1718-32, I, 71-72.

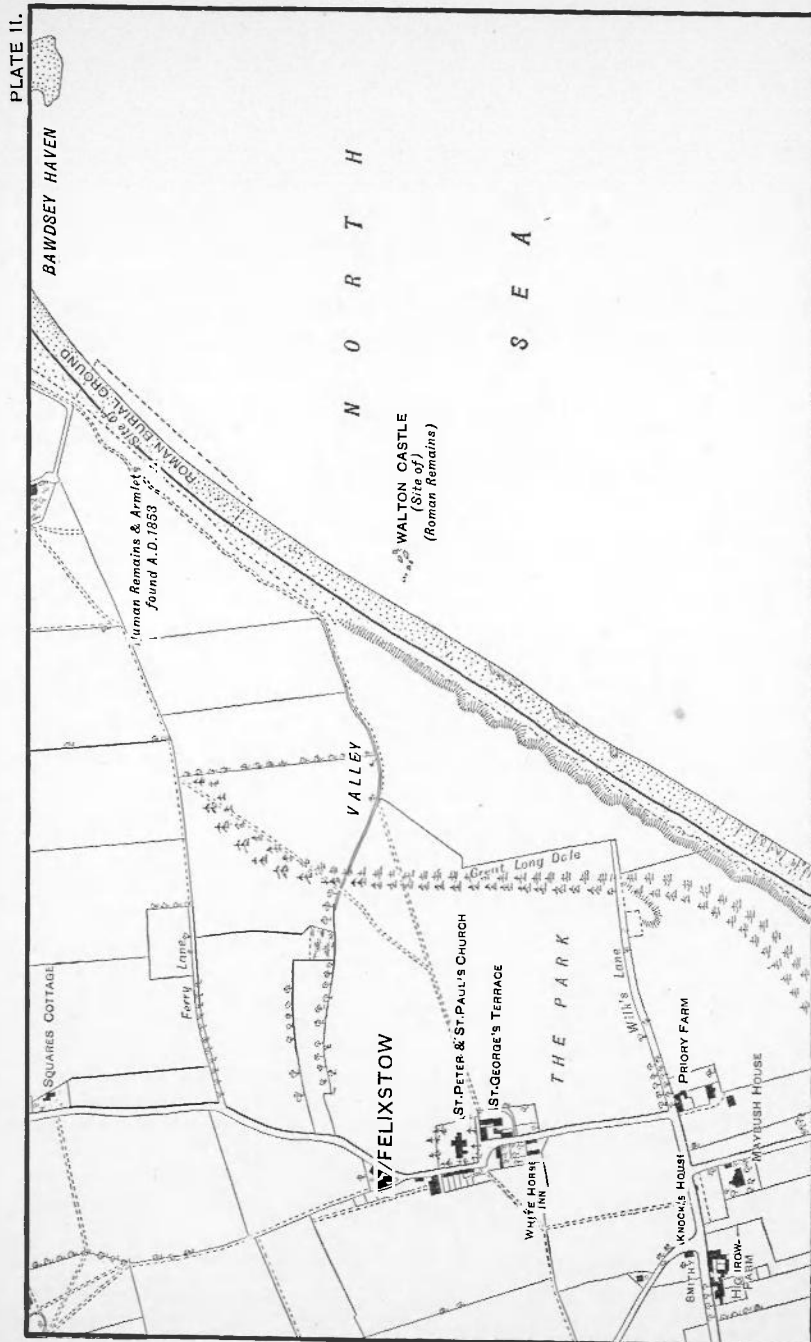
, still appear the ruins of a Quadrangular Castle, tageously situated.”¹ A fuller description appears second edition of Kirby’s work (1764) as follows : that shall look for the Site of this *Castle* (i.e., of on) within the bounds of *Walton* strictly taken, will find it ; but upon a high Cliff in *Felixstow*, at the nce of about one Mile from the Mouth of *Wood-* River, and two Miles from *Orwell Haven*. Part e Foundation of the West Side of it, is still to be being now One Hundred and Eighty-seven yards outh, and nine Feet thick ; it is called by the ry-People, Stone-Works. How much larger it was not judge, Part of the South-end being washed and the Sea, which is daily gaining upon this having swallowed up the Ruins. Such was the on of it, about the year 1740 ; but since then, the h washed away the Remainder of the Foundation. can be no doubt but *Walton* Castle was a *Roman* ation as appears from the great Variety of urns, Urns, Rings, Coins, &c., that have been found cc.” As a further identification of the spot the ing paragraph on a succeeding page may be cited. Survey of the Manor of *Felixstow* Priory, made in e find a Close of Arable land called *Great Long-* in which Close are, the Ruins of *Walton* Castle.”² The position of the close, still known by this name, ked on the Ordnance Survey map. It lies at the y the valley I have mentioned as running from old tewe Church and village to the sea coast.³ (See er still in date than Kirby, Grose, in the supple- o his *Antiquities of England and Wales*,” which ed in 1787, gives a view of the wall then fallen on each.⁴ He says, “Its remains in 1766, when this

oy, *The Suffolk Traveller* 1735, 2nd edit., 1764, 89-91.

seems probable that the Roman contained within its enclosure le of Hugh Bigod, which was d by order of Henry II. after pression of the rebellion in arl Hugh was engaged. See urn of the Sheriff of Norfolk

and Suffolk to the Exchequer 22nd Henry II, an. 1176, for the costs expended in the destruction of the earl’s castle of Walton.

⁴ Grose, *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, Supplement, II, 1787. For a notice of other prints and drawings representing the ruins of the Roman station, see Notes and Appendix at end of paper.



SITE OF ROMAN STATION, FELIXSTOW. (From the Ordnance Survey. 6 inches to the mile.)

view was drawn, were only visible at near low water, the sea having gained so considerably on this coast as to wash away the cliff on which it stood. A gentleman now living remembers the ruins of the castle to have stood at least fifty yards within the extremity of the cliff."

Thus we see that between 1732 and 1766 the only remaining wall of the station had fallen, undermined by the action of the sea.

Thus much for the station. But besides the traces of it described by the authorities quoted, other relics showing the Roman occupation of the site are recorded. The slopes of the little valley on whose southern side stood the fortress appear to have been used as the cemetery of the garrison.

One house at least, judging from fragments of building materials found, would seem to have been placed in this valley, possibly beside a road leading to the west gate of the station. A boarded well, previously noticed in this paper, a sure indication of a dwelling not far off, was exposed by the fall of the cliff, and on the opposite side of the valley, at a spot marked in the Ordnance Survey map, another fall of the cliff uncovered two skeletons, seen by Professor Henslow in 1853, who placed some of the bones, with bracelets of bronze found upon them, in the Ipswich Museum.

More important, however, than the note of the preceding discoveries as evidence of the extent of ground covered by Roman remains is the following account taken from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (1885): "During the progress of works carried on in what is known as the Park, situated a short distance from Felixstowe Church (close to, if not forming part of, the field known as the great long dole), the men in their search for coprolites came upon many most interesting relics of the Roman occupation." Bricks, flue tiles (the remains possibly of the house previously spoken of), amphorae, lagenae, a small glass phial, bronze tweezers, a speculum or mirror, several fibulae, rings of gold and silver some set with stones, a gold chain of twisted wire, a bronze armilla, &c., &c., were dug up, as also "numerous coins both of silver and bronze were met with, of the reigns of

Severus, Gordianus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Arcadius, Constantinus, &c. . . . Many sepulchral urns were unearthed, some containing bones and ashes, and either closed with a cover, or, in some cases, with a stone only." Great abundance of shells were also found, such as mussel, periwinkle, cockle, and shells of a large species of snail, "*helix aspersa*."¹(?) Amongst the finds was a fine bowl of pseudo-Samian ware adorned with hunting scenes. This came into the possession of the South Kensington Museum. The account clearly shows, first, from the sepulchral urns dug up that part of the Roman cemetery had been come upon, and secondly, from the many minor objects, coins, and animal remains, as well as building material, that dwellings existed in near neighbourhood to that cemetery. It also shows an indiscriminate dispersal of everything found, from the fact that no endeavour appears to have been made by any one to note how or where the various objects were discovered, a matter of far more importance than the objects themselves, although it must have been known that the site was likely to prove a prolific one. The chance of arriving at important conclusions has thus been unhappily lost.

From the evidence given I think we may be warranted in placing at this point of the Suffolk coast a station of the first class, and a little more investigation of the facts quoted may enable us to form an opinion respecting the area it covered and the construction of the walls.

The fortress was probably one of that late class which had a greater length than breadth, and with walls more massive than those of an earlier type. Burgh Castle, its companion fortress, is a fine specimen of this class, and it may be that the proportions of both the Burgh and Felixstow camps were very similar. Dr. Knight speaks of the length of wall remaining on the cliff in his time as 100 yards; Kirby puts it at 187 yards. The side walls of Burgh Castle had a length of about 137 yards, the front and back walls being much longer. With respect to the thickness of the wall at Felixstow, Kirby calls it 9 feet, while Knight gives it as 12 feet seen at either end. Probably both are right, the latter dimension being that

¹ See *Proceedings Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Ser., 1885, XI, 12-14.

of the footing, the former that of the wall itself. The one remaining angle is mentioned as rounded, the usual form.

The walls were probably reinforced at the angles by bastions. Of these, no writer makes mention. By the time, however, that Dr. Knight made his communication to the Society of Antiquaries, whatever remained of them was doubtless covered by the soil. The towers at the corners of the Roman camp at Richborough, in Kent, were only discovered by excavation, having been destroyed to below the ground level, and such may have been the case here.

Judging from the aforesaid details, it may be presumed that the station stood on high ground with one of its sides facing to Bawdsey Haven, scarcely a mile distant, whilst another looked down the coast to where, some two miles away, the united waters of the Orwell and the Stour then fell into the sea. They do so at a greater distance now, but there is reason to believe that fifteen centuries ago the channel by which they flowed to the sea ran beneath the high land by Bull's Cliff at the western end of the modern town of Felixstow, Landguard Common being then a sand-bank and an island, which with other islands and marshy tracts filled the space of shallow sea in front of the present harbour of Harwich. (Pl. I.)¹

The question of the former condition of the coast between the Suffolk and the Essex shore is too large a one to be entered on here, but in order to show the possibility of the great changes hinted at, I give a copy of a chart (Pl. III) dated 1686, on which may be seen the various banks in front of this harbour, probably the relics of land washed away through centuries by the currents of the North Sea, those currents which with ceaseless action, sometimes slower, sometimes faster, have

¹ If the map (Pl. I) and the chart (Pl. III) be compared it will be seen from the latter that the Pye sand at the mouth of Hatford or Handford Water, extended in 1686 to a considerable distance in a northerly direction towards the south point of Landguard Common, and that between it and this point lay another sand called the Ridge. The two together might indicate that land

which has been washed away by the sea in the course of centuries, formerly existed across the mouth of the present harbour of Harwich. The condition of the district intersected by creeks of which Hamford water is the chief shows how the land gradually becomes broken up by the action of currents prevailing along this coast.

for ages been wearing away the whole coast line of East Anglia.

It may be fairly inferred that the Roman station, the remains of which have been just described, was intended to watch both the entrances of the Deben and the Stour and Orwell combined. Perhaps in the Roman period the estuary of the Deben was considered the more important of the two, as the station is placed at so short a distance from it.

Looking to the important position this fortress must have held in the defence of the coast line, and to the duties its garrison had to fulfil, it is strange that antiquaries should have paid so little attention to its remains. Is it not possible that it might have been that station of the Saxon shore never yet satisfactorily identified, obviously not to be located at Shoreham, on the coast of Sussex, namely, the *Portus Adurni*?¹

The other Roman fortress which I have classed with this as yet nameless site is the famous one at Burgh, by Yarmouth, at the extreme north-eastern corner of Suffolk.

About three-fourths of the mural barrier enclosing its area still remains. It is well known to archæologists and has been admirably described by that able antiquary the late Henry Harrod, whose paper on the site is neither so well known nor appreciated as it should be. I follow here his account in most particulars.²

According to the plan given by him, and in that on the Ordnance Survey map, the walls enclosed a quadrangular area roughly 640 feet long by 413 feet wide, the walls being 9 feet thick with a foundation 12 feet in width. (Pl. IV.)³ The angles of the station are rounded. The eastern wall is strengthened by four solid bastions, one standing against each of the rounded angles, the other two intermediate, and the north and south sides have one each, neither of these being in the centre of the side, but rather west of it. Nothing can be said concerning the

¹ See a communication made to the Society of Antiquaries, by F. J. Haverfield, *On the site of Portus Adurni, and the river Adur* in Proceedings of the Society, 1893, 2nd Ser. XIV, 112-116.

² In *Norfolk Archæology*, 1859, V, 146 *et seq.*

³ This plan, which is taken from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, with additions, is drawn to a uniform scale with the plans of the stations shown in my paper on "The Roman Coast Fortresses of Kent" in *Archæological Journal*, LIII, 352.

arrangement of the western or river wall, for it is destroyed down to its very foundations, which, however, were found in different places in the excavations made by Harrod for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a wall had ever existed. Whether it was supported by bastions could only be proved by extensive excavation. The foundations of it are, at the north-west angle of the station, 600 feet from the present bank of the River Waveney; at the south-west, 330 feet. Possibly in the Roman period the river flowed closer to the wall. In any case the quaggy ground between it and the stream would be an excellent defence against sudden attack.

There is one peculiarity in the construction of wall and bastion which must be noted. For a height of some 7 feet from the ground the bastions are not bonded into the wall; above that height for the remaining 7 feet 10 inches they are bonded into it. It seems probable that during construction, when the wall had reached a height of 7 feet, the builders had come to the conclusion to strengthen it with towers, which they then commenced against the partially constructed wall, and finished by bonding them with it as it was carried up to its full height.

The solid towers have round holes in the tops, 2 feet deep and 2 feet in diameter, which may possibly indicate some method of planting *ballistae* upon them, though from the restricted diameter of each bastion, only 14 feet 6 inches or 15 feet, there would be little space for such engines to work in.

The southern wall of the station is at an obtuse angle with the eastern one, evidently with the intention of bringing the south-west angle of the enclosure as near the river as possible, and evidently the west wall was pushed as far forward towards the river bank as the builders thought the insecure nature of the ground would allow. Two objects seem to have been present to the minds of the builders of the station—the first, to dominate the waterway, the second to occupy a position high above the marshes for the sake of overlooking as wide an extent of the neighbouring country as possible. The second was easy enough to do, but it was not easy to combine it with the first, which if the river ran no nearer the camp than

it does at present might yet have been attained, though with difficulty.

Whether the walls were backed by a mound of earth must yet remain an open question; such was Harrod's opinion, which is not lightly to be set aside.¹ There is no doubt that such a feature would have added greatly to the strength of the fortress, especially to that of the river wall, for engines planted on it at this spot might have commanded the waterway in front of it, especially if the river ran nearer the wall than at present, as it probably did. A shaft from the larger class of engines used in the field would possibly be effective at 700 or 800 feet.² To obtain the command of this waterway was certainly one of the chief reasons for the placing of a station at this particular point.

Only two of the gates remain, the east, which is the principal one, and the north, which is only a postern, 5 feet wide, situated to the west of the tower on that side. The eastern gate has a width of 11 feet 8 inches. It is in the centre of the eastern wall and is commanded by towers, though these are more than 100 feet on each side of it. In a line with the internal face of the wall across the gateway Harrod found a narrow trench in the soil 15 inches wide, evidently marking the place where a balk of timber had been sunk in the roadway to form a threshold. The same feature, as we know, has been found at Silchester at all the gates there. Whether the gateway was an arched one, as is most probable, we cannot tell, but that it was closed with folding doors working on pivots in sockets in the wooden threshold may be taken for granted. Harrod found inside this gate the remains of a low wall on each side, with a return at a distance of 10 feet 7 inches from the line of the

¹ In a paper on "Roman Norfolk" (*Archaeological Journal*, XLVI, 348), I have expressed an opinion that the walls of Burgh had no such lining, based on the fact that they show a facing, but as the Roman city walls at Silchester, which have the original mound against them, show, wherever examined, a perfect internal facing, this opinion may require modification.

² One of the halls of the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at St. Germain,

near Paris, contains a series of full-sized models of Roman ballistae (*Restitutions de Général de Reffye*). The largest of these, presumably representing one for use in the field, is capable of throwing darts, according to their weight, to a distance of 150 to 310 metres. Engines of larger size and power, however, might, if planted on earthworks, have thrown missiles even farther than the farthest distance named with considerable effect.

threshold. The space between these walls was slightly wider at the return ends than where they touched the threshold. He considered them retaining walls to the internal mound, which is of course possible, but it is possible also that they may have been the remains of the walls of the guard-houses on each side this gate. Only excavation can set this question at rest.

It is singular that no trace of a ditch can be detected outside the eastern wall, though some signs of this defence appear both on the north and south sides. A section of the ground here would soon tell if it ever existed.

Little can be said of the interior of the station. A considerable portion of the surface has been utterly changed or carried away by digging for gravel. Ives, in his *Garianonum*¹ (which is the best and most detailed account we have of the place in the last century), talks of a mound towards the south-western angle. Harrod speaks of it in the following terms: "For about 40 feet, at the point where the south gate must have been, the wall has been completely destroyed; and in Ives's time (as appears by his map) a deep cutting extended into the interior to a point a little beyond where a pit existed within memory, and it then turned and ran directly west, so as to isolate the hill where the south wall now ends. He considered this isolation to have been original, and that the hill was 'the *Praetorium*.' Very much, however, of what has been done around this hill must be the work of modern times, and directed by the wants and caprices of modern agriculturists. One dug a pit and another filled it up, one dug for clay and carted it on the meadows, &c." He goes on to say: "I cut a trench directly across this hill, beginning at the west end of the wall and extending it north-east. This led to the discovery of the foundations of a small apartment, of which the main wall of the station formed the southern side. It was 16 feet 6 inches square, and had along its southern side a channel or flue, formed of flanged tiles, and there was some indication of a furnace on the exterior at the south-

¹ J. Ives, *Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans*. 2nd edit., 1803.

east corner. The foundations were only about 2 feet from the surface. . . . No part of the wall (of this chamber) remained, except near the junction with the main wall of the station, and there a large fragment of the west wall was found, with some of the plaster or cement with which the inside of the wall had been covered still adhering to it."

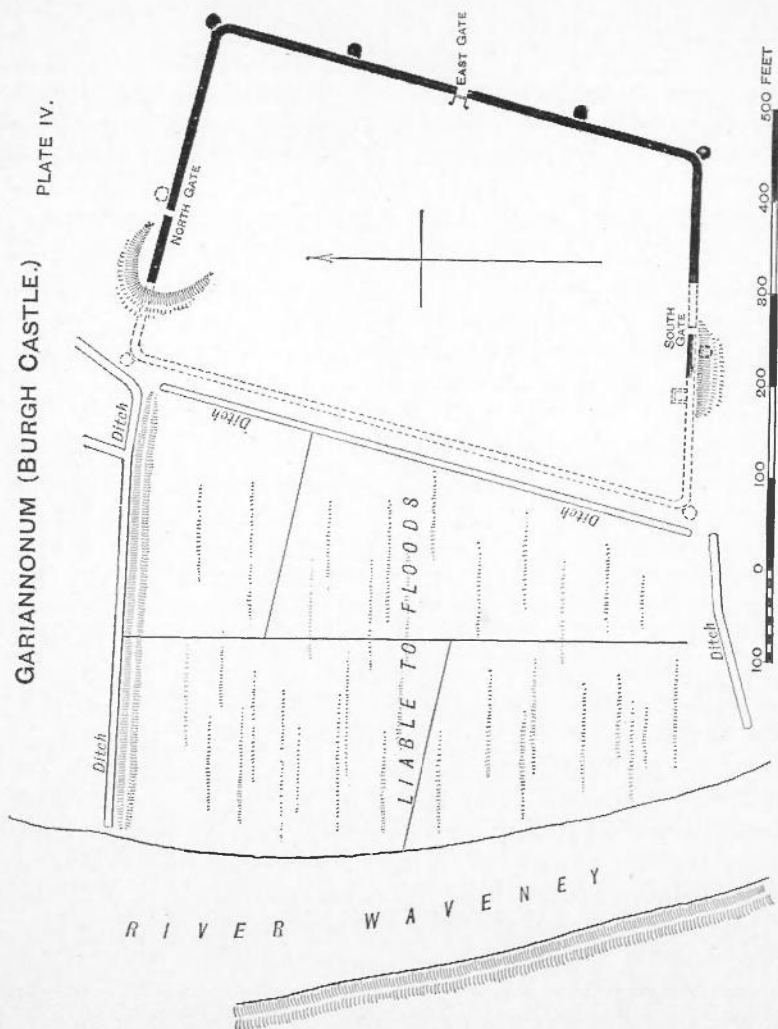
Of course, neither on a mound, nor in such a position as this is described to be, can one look for the *Praetorium* of a Roman fortress, but it is quite possible that the remains uncovered may have been part of the baths of the station. As to the mound at this spot, if it ever existed, it certainly must have been levelled before Harrod's time, or he would never have found the foundations spoken of, under only 2 feet of soil from the surface. The mound may have been thrown up by some of the pagan Angles settling within the deserted walls, or even at some late period before the Norman Conquest.¹ Some sort of colour is given to this supposition by the fact mentioned by Ives that in levelling part of this hill, somewhere about the year 1770, "urns and ashes were discovered in abundance," together with a "stratum of wheat," and a Roman spoon of silver.² The urns and ashes, &c., may well have been part of the contents of rubbish pits dug into and thrown up in digging the ditch to make the mound. They were certainly not Roman cinerary urns. Such urns would assuredly not have been discovered within the walls of the station.

The cemetery is said to lie in the field outside the eastern wall, but the discoveries reported by Ives look as if rubbish pits had been come upon there, rather than interments. It is much to be wished that the whole field could be carefully trenched, when some definite conclusion might be arrived at respecting it, and probably some interesting discoveries would be made.³ It is singular that of the three or four cinerary urns said to have come from Burgh, two are distinctly Anglian, not Roman. The two figured by Ives are certainly so.

¹ See note to p. 50 by the editor in Ives's *Garianonum*, 2nd edit., 1803.

² *Ibid.*, p. 35, 36.

³ I might add that further excavation of what remains of the area of the station might also be worth doing and repay the trouble.



The coins found about the site are those of the lower Empire. Very few indeed have been picked up belonging to an earlier period.

Antiquaries are agreed in calling this station the Gariannonum of the Notitia; the open country to the south of it could be easily scoured by the cavalry force (the Stablesian Horse) which was quartered within its walls. But why was the station placed at this spot? The question may be worth endeavouring to answer.

Most certainly the Romans had some definite plan in fixing these fortresses of the later ages of their occupation on the spots where we find them. To understand why they were so placed, we must consider what danger they were intended to guard against and how it was proposed to avert it.

Now by a consideration of the course pursued by the invaders of Eastern England in later times of which we have certain record, we may arrive at the plan pursued by the invaders of a still earlier period of which we have much less knowledge. For instance, in the Danish invasions where do the pirates land? They enter the Humber and penetrate up the Ouse to York, they fall upon the north of Norfolk, they land on the peninsula between the Deben and the Orwell, they sail up the Blackwater to Maldon. In all these cases it will be seen that the invaders ascend the rivers; there is nothing to be gained by a mere landing on the coast, which from the Wash to the harbour of Harwich presented for the most part a tract of sand and salt marsh backed by barren heaths.

If this was the course adopted by the Danes, it was with little doubt that followed by the Angles and Saxons of an earlier period who fell upon the Roman province and burnt and plundered whenever and wherever they could get an opportunity before the epoch of their migration to Britain. Accepting, therefore, this view of the plan of the sea rovers, and looking with this idea in mind at the position of the remains of the Roman stations of the east coast, it seems clear that the fortresses were built to watch the mouths of the principal rivers and inlets of that coast. Branodunum (Brancaster) watches the creeks of Northern Norfolk, Gariannonum (Burgh

Castle) shuts off access to the valley of the Waveney, the station at Felixstow (which I would fain call *Portus Adurni*) keeps guard over the entrances of the Stour and the Deben, and *Othonae* over those of the Blackwater and the Colne.

The position of *Gariannonum* has yet to be explained in further detail in order to show more completely its use in the defence of the inland country. The principal rivers of Norfolk, the Yare and the Bure, together with the Waveney, dividing Norfolk from Suffolk, fall into the brackish lagoon called Breydon, which at its east end is blocked from the sea by the wide stretch of sand on which the town of Yarmouth stands. At the present day the outlet of the united waters is by a long channel running southwards from Yarmouth parallel to the coast line, which finally discharges itself into the sea at a distance of more than two miles from the town. In the middle ages a much wider outfall to the rivers through this sandbank was to be found to the north of Yarmouth, and between it and a Roman post or station at Caister. This passage, called Grubbs Haven, of which all trace is completely obliterated, may have been, and probably was, the only navigable entrance to Breydon from the sea in Roman times.

The coast line of both Norfolk and Suffolk has undergone considerable changes between the Roman period and the present time, and perhaps Suffolk has suffered even more than Norfolk from the restless currents of the North Sea. The rivers have been blocked and altered in their courses and huge tracts of land submerged, notably at Dunwich, and with great probability also at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell. But although these changes have occurred at one point or another of the long coast line of East Anglia, the level of the rivers falling into the lagoon of Breydon is much what it was when *Gariannonum* was built, as is proved by the position of its river wall, and by the level at which Roman and even earlier remains have been found in the valleys of the Yare and Waveney. For the coast-line see Pl. V.

I have said that there was a post or station at Caister, north of Yarmouth. If not a station, some post of

observation seems to have been maintained there near the entrance to Breydon.¹ There is reason to believe that there was also some such post, occupying a quite similar position to Burgh Castle, at Reedham, on the Yare, some 4 miles above where that river falls into Breydon. Burgh Castle itself lies just at the point where the Waveney enters that lagoon, and its position is somewhat exceptional, for not only was it planted where it is for the purpose of watching the approach to the rivers to the north of it, but like a mediæval castle, it may also have been intended to close by artificial means the mouth of the Waveney. Just as at Norwich, the city walls, carried down to the river with a tower on one bank and a detached tower on the opposite bank, were so arranged that a boom between them could completely shut the waterway, so something of a similar character may have existed at Burgh Castle in Roman times, for if the Waveney ran in a channel nearer the Roman walls than at present, as is quite probable, then a boom might very well have been placed in the waterway between the foot of the south-west bastion and some outwork of timber construction on the opposite bank. Had the same contrivance existed also at the post at Reedham, the ascent of both the Yare and the Waveney might have been effectually barred to the pirate vessels.

Yet one more point must be noticed before we have done with Gariannonum. The station lies in a tract of country now called Lothingland, bounded by Breydon on the north, the North Sea on the east, the course of the Waveney on the west, and two sheets of water on the south communicating with each other, Oulton Broad and Lake Lothing, which now flow into the harbour of Lowestoft. Oulton Broad, the most westerly of the two sheets of water, is connected with the Waveney, and therefore the tract of land at this day is an island. It is commonly supposed that this has always been the case, but in point of fact the narrow channel between Lake Lothing and the sea has been sometimes filled and sometimes left open, according as storms or currents of

¹ *Archæologia*, 1831, XXIII, 364. *Norfolk Archæology*, 1855, IV, 314-15.

the sea have heaped up the sand in it or swept it away. In the Roman period this channel across the isthmus between the lake and the sea could not have existed. The very fact of the position of Gariannonum at the mouth of the Waveney in Breydon is sufficient to prove this, for had there been any access through Lake Lothing to the Waveney the fortress would have been taken in the rear, and its use as a bar to the navigation of that river completely done away with. (Pl. V.)

Perhaps I should not quit the subject of coast defence without a mention of another famous site, that of Dunwich, famous in a period subsequent to that of the Roman domination. It has been supposed to have been the Sitomagus of the IX Iter of the Antonine Itinerary. Granting that it was so, and taking it for a walled station or town, it may have played its part in the defence of the coast against the Teutonic pirates. Practically there is little or nothing known of it as a Roman site. There are some relics from it, insignificant and doubtful enough, preserved in two county museums,¹ but these tell us next to nothing. Its main importance in the eyes of antiquaries lies in this: that if it be reckoned a Roman site it renders possible the working out, in a reasonable way, of the IX Iter of Antonine, the course of which might otherwise be incomprehensible.

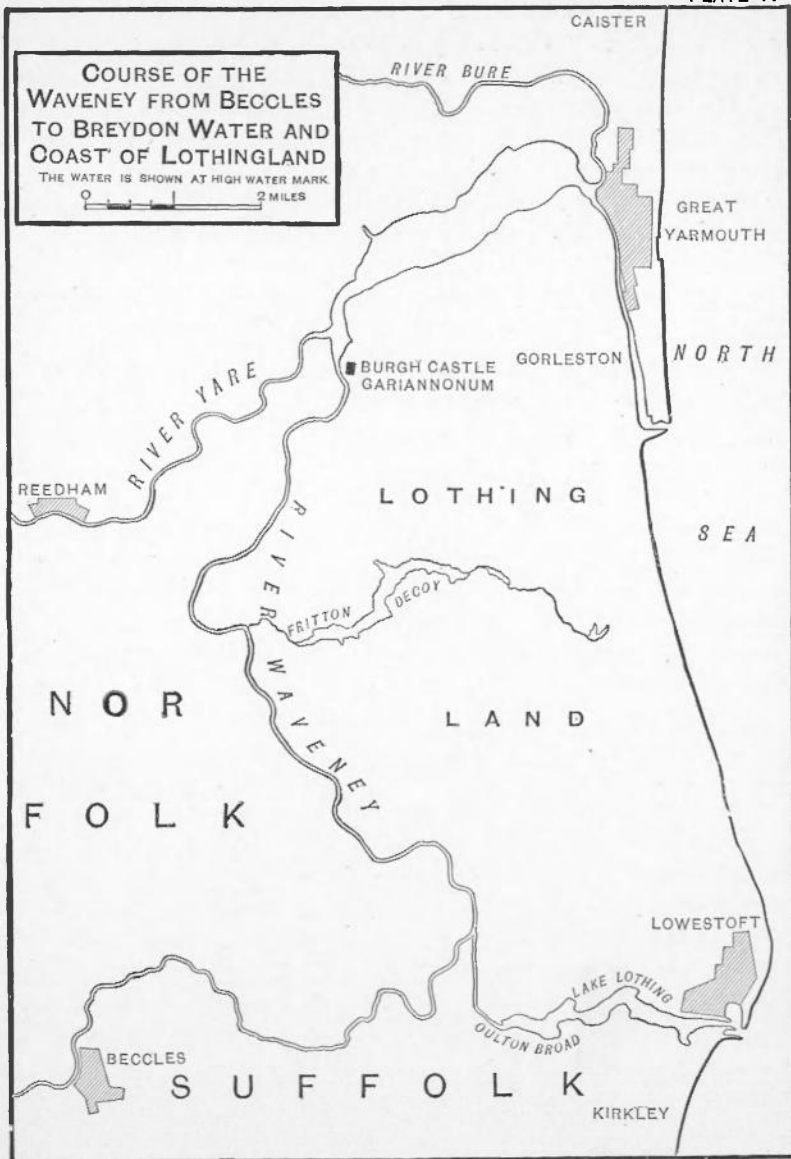
The mention of this Itinerary naturally leads to the subject of the Roman roads in Suffolk. Of actual traces there are very few,² but from Camden's time till the present, scheme after scheme relating to these ways has been evolved by antiquaries, there being little reason to believe that one is more correct than the other. Two main lines may perhaps be guessed at. One is made to run from Stratford St. Mary, the supposed *Ad Ansam* of the IX Iter of Antonine, through central Suffolk, passing from this point on the Stour through Baylham and the Stonham parishes and by Stoke Ash, crossing the

¹ See Appendix under Dunwich.—In a communication to the *Archaeological Journal* in Vol. XXXV, by Dr. Raven, entitled, *Roman roads in the East of England*, it is stated that "the enclosure of the Grey Friars at Dunwich abounds in fragments of Roman tile and other debris," from which it might be inferred

that some Roman house had once stood on the site; but with the ruins of "a monastic house close by, especially in this district, mediæval brick would be sure to be found, which, unless of special form, might easily pass for Roman.

² For these traces see Appendix.

PLATE V.



Waveney at Scole, and so onwards to Caister, near Norwich (Venta Icenorum). The other and far more important road, starting from that just named at some point north of Ipswich, is believed to have run easterly through Burgh, near Woodbridge, on to Dunwich, from whence in a northerly direction it passed to a ford of the Waveney at Wainford Mills, and so proceeded onward in the same direction to Caister near Norwich.¹

In favour of the correctness of this latter conjectural line of road is the fact that it is the only line which could be laid down so as to avoid the estuaries of the Stour, Orwell, Deben, and Alde, just as the present railway does. If the supposed direction of the road be correct there must have been some branch starting possibly from a point of the main way not far north of Ipswich, and running down the peninsula between the Orwell and the Deben to the station at Felixstow. This line might have been much the same as that of the present high road from the former town to the coast. Or a road from Burgh, near Woodbridge, may have skirted the Deben to the fortress in question.

Again, it cannot be supposed that Gariannonum was left with no means of communication. There must, therefore, have been some branch from the main road to it, and this probably ran nearer the coast than the main way. It might have started from the ford of the Blythe, passed through the present parish of Benacre, through the isthmus between Lake Lothing and the sea, and thus onward to the eastern gate of the Roman station overlooking the mouths of the Yare and the Waveney.

Finally, I must acknowledge with thanks the readiness with which the aid of local knowledge has been afforded me and the courtesy of those who have permitted me to inspect and take notes from the collections of drawings and objects of Roman antiquity in their possession appertaining to the county of Suffolk.

¹ See the latest published map of Roman Britain, ed. by F. Haverfield, in the *Historical Atlas of Modern*

Europe, ed. by R. L. Poole, Oxford, 1896, Part I.

APPENDIX.

NOTES, AND A LIST OF ROMAN DISCOVERIES IN
SUFFOLK.

Difficulty is encountered in determining the period of certain cemeteries and interments alike in Suffolk as in Norfolk, though perhaps not to the same extent as in the latter county. In both divisions of East Anglia cemeteries or urn fields occur containing the incinerated remains of the pagan Angles, who burnt their dead and deposited the ashes in urns in a somewhat similar manner to the Romano-Britons, but it is only in comparatively recent times that this fact has been recognised by antiquaries, and therefore such deposits when met with have often been confounded with those of the Roman period. Such it would seem has been the case with the urn field discovered at Eye in 1818 (see *Gent. Mag.* for that year, Part II, 131, 133). Here, on the Abbey Farm, a mile from the town, in digging for gravel labourers turned up in a space of 120 square yards as many as 150 urns. These were filled with calcined bones covered with a fine sand. The ornament on these urns was of the simplest kind, consisting of lines, dots, and curves marked in the clay. A few small objects were found about them, such as tweezers, tiny shears, etc., in bronze, and buttons of bone. No mention in the account given of the discovery is made of any pottery or glass distinctively Roman and from this it may be inferred that the cemetery was an Anglian one.

What has become of the urns which were preserved, for some at least were saved, it is impossible to say, but perhaps a single specimen has found its way to the British Museum. This urn, figured by Akerman in his *Pagan Saxondom*, 1855, Plate XXII, is described by him as having been found in a sand pit at Eye, "many years ago."

Another cemetery, one at Ingham, though given in the following list as possibly Roman is, from the absence of a detailed account respecting it, of doubtful date, and may have belonged to the pagan Angles.

There appears to be a burial ground of some importance at or near Icklingham which from the vague reports of it would seem to contain a mixture of Romano-British and Anglian interments. A careful exploration of this site is much to be desired.

Gough in his Additions to his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, II, 81, makes the mistake of confounding the village of Icklingham with that of Exning, or Ixning as he spells it, and in speaking of the church of All Saints in the former place mentions the pavement of the chancel as floored with Roman bricks which had been ploughed up from a neighbouring field. The pavement in question is of mediæval tiles.

No notice of Brettenham will be found in the following list of Roman sites. Nothing is recorded to have been discovered there to

show Roman occupation. Nor is South Elmham included, as unless more evidence is forthcoming of Roman occupation than that afforded by the lines of the existing quadrangular enclosure, the origin of such an enclosure must necessarily remain doubtful.

A vague account is given by Suckling (*History of Suffolk*, 1846, I, 360) of human skeletons and quantities of bones having been dug up at Gorleston, but from his description it is impossible to assign a period to these finds.

The state of the coast line of East Anglia from the third to the fifth century, regarded in the light which the position of the Roman stations throw upon the question, is a matter which scarcely seems as yet to have received consideration. With respect to that portion of the line which comprises the outfalls of the Bure, the Yare, and the Waveney combined, the popular notion is, that in the Roman period an estuary extending in width from Caister on the north, to Gorleston on the south, filled the valleys of the rivers named, and that the land on which Yarmouth now stands was completely submerged beneath the waves of the North Sea. This view cannot be accepted without question.

Perhaps the earliest positive evidence obtainable of the condition of the coast line here is to be found in Domesday Book. From that record it is clear that in the time of Edward the Confessor not only was the land lying between the lagoon of Breydon into which the rivers named now fall, and the sea, in existence, but that a town of Yarmouth was in being upon it. This land must therefore have been well above the sea level for some length of years before the Confessor's reign. For how long before the beginning of the eleventh century, whether through eight or nine previous centuries or more it barred the eastern end of Breydon, can only be a matter of conjecture. There appears to have been, during the Middle Ages, a passage from Breydon to the sea called Grubbs Haven, or Cockle water, through this barrier of land, between Yarmouth and Caister on the north, and also a long passage on the south. The latter has remained open to this day, while the former gradually silted up, and by the reign of Elizabeth was altogether obliterated.

Such in short, and omitting details, is all that is absolutely known of the changes undergone by this part of the East Anglian coast between the eleventh and the end of the sixteenth century. Therefore, as far as records which may be depended on are concerned, with the exception of one wide outlet to the sea (*i.e.*, Grubbs Haven), the outfall of the rivers, for at least 900 years, seems to have been much as it is at the present day.¹

Spelman in his *Icenia* speaks of the tradition in his day that the waters covered the sand on which Yarmouth stands until the time of Canute; Camden has nothing on this point; but by the time of Blomefield (1739) we get to positive assertions respecting it. The historian of Norfolk has no doubt on the matter, and with him the open estuary story is developed and the site of Yarmouth practically considered open sea.²

¹ See Manship's *Hist. of Great Yarmouth*, ed. by C. J. Palmer, 1854, for the two passages to the sea.

² F. Blomefield, *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the county of Norfolk*, 1739, II, 2.

Ives in his *Garianonum* (1774) holds much the same opinion, and as helping to establish its correctness, inserts in his work a copy of an old map called the "Hutch Map," from its having been kept in a hutch or chest with other documents belonging to the Corporation of Yarmouth. This map is still preserved in the Town Hall at Yarmouth. It is of the time of Elizabeth or James I, is executed in colours on parchment, and shows an estuary with huge extensions up the valleys of the Waveney, the Yare, and the Bure. It also shows the site of Yarmouth as a sand bank in the main sea, and to be exact as to date, places the words "Anno Domini Millesimo" upon it.¹

The notion as to the estuary grew apace, for Woodward in his map of Roman Norfolk (1831), and in his series of maps illustrating his work on Norwich Castle, gives an archipelago along the whole eastern coast of Norfolk with arms of the sea extending for miles into the county, the station of Gariannonum being placed on an island separated from the mainland by a channel two miles wide, a singular position for a station for the cavalry force in garrison there!²

Suckling (1846) follows Woodward and accepts the estuary view in its fullest extent. He sees, however, the unsuitableness of the site of Burgh as a post for cavalry, if that view be accepted, and in consequence proposes to place Gariannonum somewhere else, at Burgh Apton, where no Roman remains have been found.³

This view, maintained by the writers named, was no doubt based in great measure on an acceptance of the Hutch Map as a dependable authority on the question, yet it is difficult to understand in what way a chart, executed in the reign of Elizabeth or James I, certainly with few pretensions to accuracy, could be looked upon as offering a sure foundation for such a view. Whoever he may have been who drew the chart in the sixteenth century, he could have known no more, probably very much less, of the conditions of land and water at the beginning of the eleventh century than is known now, to say nothing of such conditions at a much earlier period.

The discovery by Harrod of the foundations in the marsh of the west or river wall of the station of Gariannonum (see *ante*, p. 120) is of itself sufficient to prove that the relative heights of land and water were, under ordinary conditions, much the same in the Roman period as they are at the present day. The situation also of the fortress itself with relation to the land about it, must be taken into account. It is not conceivable that any Roman fortress was ever placed at random, and the reasons for the placing of any one of them on a given spot, if we can discover these reasons, will throw a light upon the particular nature of the country by which it is surrounded.

As to the access of the Waveney to the sea through Lake Lothing it is doubtful if anything definite can be learned respecting it earlier than the sixteenth century. In Camden's day at least there was no such passage, for he distinctly says in his *Britannia* (p. 77, Gough's edition), that the Waveney, after vainly endeavouring to make its way to the sea through Lake Lothing forms the penin-

¹ J. Ives, *Remarks upon the Gariannonum of the Romans*, 1774.

² *Archæologia*, XXIII, 1831, Pl. 31, and Woodward, *The Hist. and Anti-*

quities of Norwich Castle, 1847. Appendix, Pls. I and II.

³ Suckling, *The Hist. and Antiq. of the county of Suffolk*, I, 329 *et seq.*

sula called Lothingland. It is true that in the eighteenth century the narrow isthmus at the east end of the lake was burst through by the waves of the German Ocean, but the breach did not become a permanent one. There may also have been for a period a passage to the sea by way of Kirkley. But the coast line at Lowestoft has been subjected to many changes, sands heaped up here, and washed away there, so much so that no definite conclusion can be come to in the matter.¹ Under these circumstances the known position of the Roman station should be taken into consideration. If that station was intended to bar the advance of pirate vessels up the Waveney, any access to that river through Lake Lothing at a point considerably above it would have completely nullified the reason for its existence on Breydon. It may be added that Lothingland and the whole coast district for miles south of it is well adapted to the evolutions of cavalry, the marsh lands, intersected by dykes, where such a force could not act, lying along the rivers and away from the sea line. It is therefore a reasonable conjecture that Lothingland was a peninsula rather than an island in the later centuries of Roman dominion.

Though not strictly falling within the period dealt with, two interesting discoveries may here be mentioned. Gough, in his *Additions to Camden's Britannia*, II, 90, records that in a barrow on Bloodmore Hill, Pakefield, a skeleton was found in 1758, and that from its neck was suspended a gold coin of Avitus; also that amongst the bones was a gem set in gold, an onyx, on which was engraved "a man standing by a horse whose rein he holds, with a hasta pura in his hand and a star on his helmet." A figure perhaps of one of the Dioscuri.

The second was a still more curious discovery. An account of it was given in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (2nd Ser., II, 1863, 177 *et seq.*) At Suape, on the common, was a barrow, and in this was found the remains of a boat or ship burial. Amongst other articles in the boat was a gold ring of late Roman type, set with a stone on which was "a youth with two ears of bearded corn in one hand and a bowl in the other." A full report of this find may be read in *Notes and Jottings about Aldburgh, Suffolk*, by R. H. Hele, 1870.

Finally, for the identification of the various sites spoken of, where discoveries have been made, the sheets of the Ordnance Survey will be found of use, but the periods assigned by the survey to earthworks or objects of antiquity recorded, cannot always be depended upon.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Camd., *Brit.*, ed. Gough.—*Britannia*, by William Camden, edited by Richard Gough. With additions. 3 vols., 1789.

Ives, *Garian*.—*Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans*, by John Ives, Esq., 2nd edit., 1803.

Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*—*The History and Antiquities of the County of Suffolk*, by the Rev. Alfred Suckling. 2 vols., 1846.

¹ See for the changes of the coast *account of the ancient town of Lowestoft* E. Gillingwater, *An historical* &c., 1790.

Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*—*History of Suffolk*, by the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., 1895.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.—*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*.

Archæologia—*Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*.

Ipswich Jour.—*Ipswich Journal*.

Gent. Mag.—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Arch. Jour.—*The Archæological Journal*.

Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.—*Journal of the British Archæological Association*.

Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology.—*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History*.

East Anglian Notes.—*The East Anglian Notes and Queries*.

Davy, *Suff. Coll.*—Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, Brit. Museum MSS.

Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.).—*Suffolk Illustrations (Fitch collection)*, in Library of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Bury St. Edmunds.

Layard Coll.—Collection of drawings by Mr. Hamlet Watling in possession of Miss Nina Layard, of Ipswich.

Ordnance Survey.—Ordnance Survey Maps 6 inches and 25 inches to a mile.

ALDEBURGH.—Between Aldeburgh and Orford small Roman coins of the Lower Empire found in great quantities on the sea shore. *Soc. Antiq. Lond. Minute Book*, 1743, IV, 190.

ASHBOCKING.—At a spot on a farm in this parish, lying between two mounds and enclosed with ditches, a considerable quantity of scattered broken pottery. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS. VIII, 19084, f. 30.

BARDWELL.—Near gravel pit 330 yards south of village "Roman Pottery found A.D. 1840." *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to the mile, sheet XXXIV, N.E.

Fibula, bronze enamelled, diamond shaped, found May, 1869. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1871, XXVII, 258–259, figured full size, Pl. 12.

BARKING.—A bronze statuette was found near Barking Hall about the end of the eighteenth century, buried about 12 feet below the surface of the ground. It is 22 inches in height and represents an imperial personage in full armour, but bareheaded. The left arm is lost, the right is raised, the fingers of the hand being bent, an indication that they once grasped a spear. Besides the general goodness of the workmanship, the figure exhibits a fine instance of metal inlay and niello work, the cuirass being covered with scrolls and leaves of the latter work, interspersed with flowers and leafage formed by thin laminæ of white metal. The bronze serving as a ground to this ornamentation was of a fine golden colour. The figure was found on land belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, who presented it to the British Museum in 1813. It is well illustrated in *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, IV, Pls. XI–XV.

BARROW.—A Roman key. Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

BARSHAM.—Gold ring found about 1816 near Barsham Hall, engraved with a figure holding a standard. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, I, 44.

BAYLHAM.—Traces of a Roman road found in this parish called to the present day "the Great Road." Near it have been found pseudo-Samian pottery, painted white ware, and other remains, together with coins, one of which was a first brass of Hadrian. A considerable number of coins found had been sold to different people. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1869, XXV, 387, 388. Knife with bone handle and ring of bronze found with Roman urns. *Suff. Illust.* (*Fitch Coll.*), Vol. 13, drawings, and *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1886, V, 117.

Amongst the pottery found was a piece of figured pseudo-Samian, part of a vase of early type, three flanged basons, the rim of one painted with white scroll work, all three of the same ware; pans of pseudo-Samian; different sizes of brown and pale buff ware, and two ollae, one pale red, the other brownish buff ware, and a one-handled bottle with short small neck, of black ware. Together with these a plan of the site showing the track of the Roman road, and a note where a bronze box was found, are figured on Chart, *Layard Coll.*

BELTON.—Pottery from tumulus. *Proc. Arch. Instit. Norwich*, 1847, xxviii.

BENACRE.—"A few days ago, as the workmen were making a new turnpike road at Benacre . . . one of them struck his pickaxe against a stone bottle which contained about 920 pieces of silver coin . . . supposed to have been laid there 1,500 years." *Ipswich Jour.*, May 27th, 1786. A further reference to this find is in *Gent. Mag.* as follows: "the coins alluded to were in good preservation, and included a large series (some few before Domitian). They are all about the size of a sixpence, nine of them weighing an ounce . . . Sir Thomas Gooch purchased near 700. Some were bought by different persons; and the remainder sold to a Jew, who retailed them at a low price in the neighbourhood. Impressions of Aurelian, Germanicus, and Nerva Trajanus, are in my possession; drawings of which I have sent. . . . R.L." *Gent. Mag.*, LVI, Pt. I, 1786, 472-3.

In *Excursions in the County of Suffolk*, 1818-19, II, 130-31, it is stated that none of the coins in this hoard were prior in date to Vespasian.

In Benacre park is a clump of trees near the road from Lowestoft called "money tree clump." *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XIX, s.w.

BLAXHALL.—In a field in which stands Grove Farm "Roman coins, urns, etc., found A.D. 1863," and in same parish, on Blaxhall Heath. "Tumulus. Roman urns found A.D. 1827." *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LIX, s.e.

BLITHBURGH.—The following entries record the discovery of Roman remains. "Not many years ago there were Roman urns dug up here among old buildings." *Magna Britannia*, 1730, V, 193.

From Grose we have the statement, "a number of Roman urns dug up here about the year 1678." Grose, *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, III, 1775.

Suckling says, that after a fire which much damaged the village in 1676, the labourers in clearing the ground for fresh buildings found several Roman urns and coins. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1848, II, 142.

BLYFORD.—A bronze statuette of a nude Venus holding a dove in the right hand. Figure 6 inches high. Formerly in the possession of the late Rev. S. B. Turner. Found in a field near Blyford bridge.

Between Blyford and Sotterly was found an urn of buff ware. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

BRANDESTON.—A coin of a Roman emperor; large brass. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1855, X, 90.

BUNGAY.—In sinking a well in Earsham Street, near the castle, in 1826, a coin, first brass of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and one a second brass of Faustina were found. The next year a coin of Gordianus Pius was turned up in the garden of Mr. Barlee near Dukes bridge. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, I, 130. "Part of Trinity parish lies by the side of the old Roman road called Stone Street, at the distance of about 5 miles from the town." *Ibid.*, p. 133.

Bronze coins of Nero, Antoninus, Aurelius, Faustina the younger, and Carausius were dug up in the town and more than 1,000 *minimi* were ploughed up outside the common in 1812. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1863, III, 414.

A coin of Nero, second brass, turned up from the railway cutting on the common, 1862 (?). *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 249.

A coin of Clodius Albinus, first brass, was dug up in Mr. Lait's garden at the "back of the hills," and another of Vespasian with incuse reverse was found near the town. Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1895, 30.

Trench across neck of common marked "Roman remains," and about the centre of it "Roman coin found A.D. 1862."

The Stone Street running in a north-west direction makes an angle in the town and after crossing the river Waveney starts again due north. It crosses the marshes north of the river at about their narrowest part, and passes about a quarter of a mile south-east of the bank called "Roman remains." See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet VIII, S.E.

Road called "Stone Street" running in north-west direction through the parishes of Spexhall and Ilketshall St. Lawrence, between Bungay and Halesworth. See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XVIII, S.W.

BURGH.—Near Yarmouth. A walled station. For early descriptions and plans, see Sir Henry Spelman, *Icenia*, ed. 1723, 155, *Camd.*, *Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789, II, 77, and *ibid.*, Add. 90. Ives *Garian.*, 2nd ed., 1803. E. King, *Munimenta Antiqua*, 1800, II,

52-55, 116 *et seq.*, Plate XXVIII, Fig. 2, and $\frac{\text{XXVIII}}{4}$ Fig. 5.

The following details may be added to the general description of this station, see *ante*, p. 120 *et seq.* The body of the walls is of flint rubble concrete, and they have lacing courses of tiles six of which may yet be seen. These courses run two tiles deep into the wall and are three in width. The spaces between these tile courses vary from 1 foot 8 inches to 2 feet 1 inch in width, showing a faced flint facing. The walls are faced on the inside, but the lacing courses are irregular and fewer than on the outside, and the flint facing is ruder also.

The mortar employed in the outer facing is pink with coarsely

pounded tile. There is no regular rule in the employment of it throughout the walls, but if anything it is associated with the tile courses. At the broken west end of the north wall where the high land slopes to the water meadows, there are some indications of a stepped line in the tile courses to meet the last of those in the west or river wall. Where the wall is fractured there is a drop in the tile courses which shows in the section. The west wall, that next the river, was founded on piling, the piles being 1 foot apart and the interspaces filled with clay and chalk stones strongly rammed down.

If all the bastions of the station had foundations like that of the tower on the south side it would appear that they were founded on a bed of timber planking. The tower referred to has fallen over, and on its base could be seen, in 1774, the imprint in the mortar of the planking on which it had been built.

The best and most complete account of the station is that given by Harrod in *Norfolk Archaeology*, 1859, V, 146 *et seq.*, three views, plan to scale and seven elevations and sections in the text. See also *Proc. Soc. Antig. Lond.*, 1856, III, 227 *et seq.*, plan to scale and section of west wall.

With respect to the supposed cemetery of the station, Ives says (*Garian.*, pp. 34-5), "The field adjoining the eastern wall of Gariannonum, was the place allotted for depositing the ashes of the dead . . . Here a great number of Roman urns have been found . . . They are made of a coarse blue clay brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell; ill-formed, brittle and porous.—In the year 1756, a space of 5 yards square was opened in this field, and about 2 feet below the surface a great many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the ploughs and carts passing over them: These and the oyster shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been the Ustrina of the garrison. One of these Urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear." The illustrations given by Ives, Plate, p. 34, show the head of a spear, a Roman fibula, and two urns which are Anglian, not Roman.

Two cinerary urns were found in the same field, called brick kiln piece, in December, 1843, at a depth of 2 feet. They were partly filled with bones and one contained four iron nails. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, 333. For an illustration of one of these urns see *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 3.

A vase of dark brown Durobrivian ware, decorated with white scrolls in slip and with a female mask at the mouth, was found between the station and the church in 1851. *Norf. Archy.*, 1852, III, 415, illustration same page. Also in Dawson Turner *Coll.*, B.M. Add. MSS. 23062, f. 95.

In a field, the position of which is not specified, a number of circular pieces of stone (?) were discovered "flat on one side and slightly convex on the reverse: of a dingy black colour interspersed with dull red spots." (Spindle-whorls of pottery?) Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, 333.

According to Ives (*Garian.*, 30-31) no coins found were earlier than Domitian, and most of them much later, of the lower empire. Few were of any other metal than bronze though he had one of silver of Gratian. It was said that a considerable number of that metal as well as two of gold had once been ploughed up. The coins in the possession of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A., the owner of the site, range from Gallienus to Arcadius, of which latter emperor there is one silver piece.

Objects from this station in the possession of Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., F.S.A., 1889.

Fragments of iron nails, one with a flat square head and 4 inches of shank remaining, together with pieces of flat iron bands, found within the east gate, 1847. Small flat square of bronze with male-head on it in low relief within a circle. Harp-shaped fibula of bronze $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with remains of blue enamel about the head and a sinking for the setting of stones, found 1847. Very small fragment of a thin glass vessel, found by the late Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. One fragment of pseudo-Samian ware with ornament in white painted on it, found 1850; other pieces all plain, one showing a flanged rim. Small globular bottle of buff-coloured ware, 2 inches high, with very small neck. One perfect urn and fragments of another, of coarse grey ware, found 1848. Pan of the same coarse ware. Pieces of flue and roof tiles. Horns of deer with portion sawn off.

In Museum, Norwich. Fragments of a vase found in 1852, presented by G. J. Chester, Esq. Fragments of bronze buckles and other small objects. Presented by W. Squire, Esq. One of these bronze buckles is a portion of an Anglian fibula.

In the British Museum. Bronze ball, and small hollow cylinder of the same metal.

For site see *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet 11, n.w., and 25 inches to a mile, 5 and 9, LXXVIII. Norfolk.

BURGH.—Near Woodbridge. For description of site, see *ante*, p. 112, "About a mile to the south-east of Clopton." The church "stands within the enclosure of a Roman station." *Excursions in Suff.*, 1818, II, 19, 46.

Coins have been found on the site; one possibly of Tiberius, another of Crispus, with a second, illegible, of the same period, and a minim of Constantine II. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1894, IX, 335.

"Burgh churchyard is well scarped to the south and west and at about 200 yards to the south the remains of a trench now filled in may be clearly seen. This at a point east-south-east of the church, turns northward, and between the two churches (Burgh and Clopton, a mile away) westward, till it meets the scarp. The name Castlefield is still preserved, and the late Major Rouse of Woodbridge could remember the ruined walls. Here, a few years ago, a gold Roman bracelet was found, and at the further end of Clopton in 1883, a boy named John Gardiner found a gold Roman coin which he sold to a watchmaker in Woodbridge. Pictile remains are found strewn on the ground." . . . Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1895, 30 *et seq.*

For site see *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LVIII, s.w.,

where the field in which is the church is marked "site of camp," though the traces of the fosses are not given.

BURGHOLT EAST.—A number of urns evidently sepulchral, from the ashes they contained, were found in 1838 in digging foundations for a house in a field about a quarter of a mile north of the church, on a hill towards Stratford. They lay in a circle with a diameter of about 12 or 14 yards, and were much broken. Those in the centre were of fine earth inclining to white, the outer ones were of a coarse red earth. The necks of some were entire and about the size of a common bottle. Note from E. Dunthorne, September, 1838. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS. XXVIII, 19104, f. 134.

BURY-ST. EDMUNDS.—"Glass unguentarium," found near skeleton on site of Mr. Farrow's house in the churchyard. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 343.

Several Roman coins from the Botanic Garden. *Ibid.*, 1859, II, 28.

Head of a one-handled vase of red ware covered with a cream coloured slip found 1848. Mr. E. Acton's coll. *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, 17.

CAVENDISH.—A sepulchral urn. *East Anglian Notes*, 1866, II, 29.

CLARE.—Little bronze figure of Mercury found. About one mile from the town of Clare in constructing a roadway, in 1864, on the glebe land just where the railway leaves that land in the direction of Cavendish, the workmen came upon a quantity of Roman urns about 1 foot 6 inches below ground. Seven or eight were found within the space of a few yards. One only had any ornament on it; they were of quite common material, and all full of bones and ashes. Near where they occurred is a plot of broken ground called the "Dane pits." *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 203, and 1866, II, 29.

This discovery is noted on *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LXXI, N.E., and described as having been made on the Suffolk bank of the Stour where the railway (Cambridge, Haverhill, and Melford line) crosses the river.

Small figure of a dancing boy found at Clare. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1865, XXI, 343 *et seq.*

COCKFIELD.—About a mile north-east of the church is a place called Colchester Green, and near it a farm where in 1834 some mounds were to be seen. Perhaps on this site but certainly only a quarter of a mile from Colchester Green, Roman tiles had been found about 2 feet under the surface. A fragment of one of these which was preserved, showed part of a turned up edge and a scored surface, and was apparently part of a flue tile. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS. I, 19077, 243.

Within an encampment known as the Warbank was found a small bronze bust of a female figure, the hair plaited in twelve twists and fastened on the top of the head with a bow. Also the bronze handle of a knife or mirror with a crowned female head at the end. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1877, XXXIII, 117.

For banks called "the Warbanks" in this parish and that of Lawshall see *ante*, p. 109, and for site of them *Ordnance Survey* 1885, 25 inches to a mile, sheet LXIII, 4.

CODDENHAM.—Traces of a Roman road. These were come upon in 1823, on the property of Sir William Middleton, by labourers

employed in draining, to the west of the turnpike road from Ipswich to Scole (the Pye road), near the seventh milestone from the former town. This ancient road was traced in nearly a straight course to a former ford over the river Gipping, through a field retaining the name of Sharnford and by a cottage called Sharnford Cottage, and across another field named Causeway Meadow, and so onwards in a southerly direction towards Great Blakenham Church. When this road was cut through, it was found to consist of a very solid stratum of stone and gravel about 6 or 7 yards wide.

In December of 1823 a labourer digging in an enclosure to the west of this road and near the river Gipping discovered at some 2 feet from the surface of the ground a Roman urn of coarse slate-coloured ware containing human ashes. Close to it was a smaller vase of fine light red ware, and with the urns was turned up a small double bronze mirror $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, having on one side a head of Nero and on the other a general addressing his soldiers. These remains appear to have been deposited in the earth unenclosed in any cist. A further search in the enclosure just named showed that the ground was full of shards of different kinds of pottery to a depth of 3 feet. Amongst them were fragments of pseudo-Samian ware, and pieces of brick and tile were scattered through a great part of the field, together with large oyster shells, ashes, and some slag. A wall was uncovered also, about 30 yards in length and 2 feet in thickness, running in a direction nearly east and west. Probably the site was that of a villa. The coins found were: a supposed one of Claudius, a middle brass of Nero, one of Vespasian, and one of Trajan, a silver denarius of Crispina, and three small brass, one of Magnentius, one of Valentinian, and one of Constantius.

Gent. Mag., 1824, Pt. I, 261. *Ibid.*, 1825, Pt. I, 291-293. *Archæologia*, 1838, XXVII, 359, 360, Pl. XXV. Map of the site will be found in Chart, *Layard Coll.* The mirror was presented by Sir W. Middleton, Bart., in 1838, to the British Museum.

COOMBS.—Patera of pseudo-Samian ware found 1855. Potters' stamp SIGINIVS. Ipswich Museum.

COVEHITHE.—Between the years 1871 and 1876 in the cliff between the Benacre road and the lane leading down to the beach from this village, was exposed by a fall of the earth what looked like half a square well. One-half of this well was still remaining in the cliff, the other had fallen and been washed away by the sea. It was not constructed with masonry but with boards in the usual Roman fashion, the boards having ties crossing the angles, and it was filled with earth for some feet below the present ground level.

In April, 1890, another of these wells came to light under the end of the road which terminates abruptly at the edge of the cliff. Very little of the woodwork of it was visible, but the beach was said to have been strewn with fragments of pottery which it had contained. Some few spikes or nails and the bones of some small animal were the only other contents of these wells. They were, however, never properly examined. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1891, VII, 303-304. (See find of a similar well at Easton Bavent near Covehithe.)

COWLINGE.—Small bronze figure of Mercury, the eyes in white metal, found at Flempton Hall Farm. Also one of Hercules. A

mask of dark grey terra-cotta, Tymm's Coll. All three objects in Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. Coins: one brass of Maximinus, one brass of Magnentius, and a silver denarius of Antoninus Pius. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archeology*, 1859, II, 211. Roman flue tiles found at Kirtlinge (P Cowlinge). *Ibid.*, 1853, I, 232.

CREETING.—Black urn and red pot-shaped vase. Map of site where found. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

DEBENHAM.—Silver coin of the Emperor Carausius. On the reverse two figures holding a standard, and circumscribed EXPECTATE VENI. *Ipswich Jour.*, February 9, 1828. *Gent. Mag.*, 1828, Pt. I, 164.

DENNINGTON.—In a field close south of Dennington Place. "Roman coins found" A.D. 1843. *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XLVIII, N.E.

DUNWICH.—"The antiquity of this place is rendered very probable by this, that Roman coins are often found here. . . ." *Mag. Brit.*, 1730, V, 191.

"Mr. T. Martin exhibited some brass instruments, supposed to be a species of Fibulæ or Bodkins and a young Hercules in lead (?) which was found in a burying ground near Dunwich." *Soc. Antiq. Lond. Minute Book*, 1758, VIII, 67.

Collection of Frederick Barne, Esq., of Dunwich. Amongst other relics of Dunwich a large brass coin of Nero, well preserved. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1848, II, 262.

In a visit paid by the Rev. Greville Chester to Dunwich in June, 1858, he says, "in various places in the face of the cliff, within 5 feet of the top, I observed numerous pieces of coarse blue, black, and brown pottery, some of which were manifestly of Roman manufacture, while other fragments were perhaps Saxon. Of one variety I found fragments lying together almost enough to form an entire urn. Animal bones, with teeth of the ox, sheep, and deer, were also numerous. In one place I discovered a rounded seam of black earth full of bones, ashes, charred wood, cockle, oyster, and whelk shells, with broken fragments of Roman pottery. This apparently was an ancient rubbish pit." "I saw an imperfect small brass coin of the lower empire, which was picked up near this spot." Among the objects collected by Mr. Chester on the site were some keys, apparently Roman, especially one of bronze, and a bow-shaped fibula. *Arch. Jour.*, 1858, XV, 155, fig. of key in text 155.

The enclosure of the Grey Friars abounds in fragments of Roman tile and other debris. *Arch. Jour.*, 1878, XXXV, 82.

In Museum at Ipswich. Some objects of bronze, doubtfully Roman.

EASTON.—Near Wickham Market. A Roman vault or grave found in March, 1850, at Rose's pit by men digging for gravel, 4 feet from the surface and about 2 feet deep and 1 foot 6 inches wide. There were five urns, some bones and teeth and a horn. Everything was destroyed. In March, 1851, another urn was found in this pit, and in 1853 seven or eight more small Roman urns, one of which was full of bones and ashes. These fell to pieces on exposure to the air. From the same pit was picked up a bronze fibula of common type. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1853, VIII, 159-160.

Some Roman coins with a flint arrow-head were turned up in

a brick kiln field here. The coins were destroyed by the plough. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1855, X, 383.

EASTON BAVENT.—The remains of a boarded Roman well observed in the cliff on the sea shore, in the autumn of 1888, about 10 yards north of where the old farmhouses formerly stood. A considerable quantity of pottery is said to have come from this well. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1891, VII, 304.

EXNING.—“Mr. Martin had some Roman coins and fibulae found here in 1720,” Camd., *Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789, Add. 11, 81.

Several interments found here in 1832 and following years in a gravel pit. In 1832 pieces of coarse black ware mixed with large sandy grit, and two small vases filled with ashes and bones, were turned up, and at the same time appear to have been found five or six bronze objects resembling padlocks with a loop at the top for suspension, but with a circular hole through the centre. They were all of different sizes, the metal of which they were formed was very thin, and they were filled with a light coloured earth. Besides these were found an object like a carpenter's gouge, spear-heads, an arrow-head, pieces of metal, possibly parts of armour, and masses of metal apparently fused by fire.

In the first week of February, 1833, in the same spot, two more small earthen vessels were discovered, one 7 inches, the other 9 inches high, filled with burnt bones, together with a “small stone pot,” and three days later came to light a nearly perfect skeleton. It was found about 2 feet 6 inches from the surface of the ground, lying upon its face, near the vessels just mentioned. Round the neck was a necklace of beads of ring-like form of glass, the colours purple, yellow, and light green. One was veined and opaque, another opaque, formed in ridges and rough in texture. A small bronze tube was with these, probably the fastening of the necklace. The arm was encircled by a bronze bracelet. At a slightly later date and near the skeleton, two more urns, one of which was $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, filled with bones, were dug up together with a patera, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of pseudo-Samian ware with leaves on the rim. Other articles from the same site, but from a depth of 10 feet (?) and from a long trench, were discovered in 1834. The list is as follows: A small glass bottle, very thin and opalised; a ring of wood, very black (probably Kimmeridge shale); a bronze pin and chain; various rings of bronze differently ornamented, and one of twisted wire; many beads; and some iron nails and a fragment of a black pot.

The greater number, if not the whole of the objects described, were purchased by Davy. For full account and drawings of them see Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. III, 19178, 216, 221, and XIX, 19095, ff. 87, 116–118.

Vase of the shape called thumb-pot; bracelet of bronze with three ring-like beads threaded on it; vase of light brown earth; small globular vase ornamented with rows of dots in slip, all figured in *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 12.

In Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. Fragments of figured pseudo-Samian ware; three fragments of greyish ware with stamped ornament; chain (Acton Coll.); necklace of glass beads and amber; top of bottle, black ware; fragment of grey ware with incised circles.

In Museum, Ipswich. Large thumb-pot.

In British Museum. A pot of grey ware with lines of dots in slip; upright pot of reddish drab ware; jet spindle-whorl; lead pin; portion of bone comb; bronze pin; seven armlets; a neck ring; necklace of jet and glass beads. The smaller objects purchased, 1832-33.

EYE.—Discovery of a hoard of gold coins. The following is the first account of this find: "One day this week, as two labourers were digging in a sand-pit at Eye . . . they struck their spades against a case covered with lead, within 2 feet of the surface, which gave way, and discovered upwards of 600 Roman gold medals . . . They are of the purest virgin gold as fresh as if just coined . . . We hear Mr. Pitt, the proprietor of the soil, has put in his claim," *Ipswich Jour.*, May 19, 1781.

A further notice speaks of these coins as of the reigns of "Valentinian (senior and junior), Gratian, Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius," *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough (Add.), 1789, II, 90. A mention is made that human bones were found near this treasure by Gillingwater, *Hist. of Lowestoft*, 1790, note to p. 38.

The hoard is said to have been turned up on Clint Farm, *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1886, V, 109, and the spot is thus noted. "Roman coins and coffin found about A.D. 1781," on the *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXXVI, N.E.

A small wingless Cupid in bronze 4 inches high, found at Eye (possibly Roman), see for drawing of it, *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 11. For remains of a Roman building discovered in 1857, see *ante* p. 92, also *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 249, and *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXXVI, N.E.

FELIXSTOW.—Roman station known under the name of Walton Castle, formerly existing on land near the village of Felixstow, which has long been washed away by the encroachments of the sea. The site of the cemetery attached to it still remains. The following are the authorities for the former existence of the station

A communication from Dr. Knight to the Society of Antiquaries of London, inserted in the Minute Book of that Society, 1718-1732, I, 71, 2. The letter is dated November 28, 1722, see *ante*, p. 115.

For a notice of the site, see *A Tour in the Whole Island of Britain*, by a Gentleman, 3rd ed., 1742, 39-40.

An account of the remains dated September 16, 1725, is given by T. Martin in his *Church Notes*, I, 185. He says, "About half-a-mile from the town (*i.e.*, of Felixstow) are the ruins of a Roman fortification upon the brink of the cliff (great part being already fallen down, a few years are likely to put a period to the whole), 'twas built very substantially with rock-stone and Roman brick, The Rock-stone is first only the soil of the Cliff of the substance of a foot clay" . . .

A description of the portion of this wall of the station still standing in 1740, and of the site generally, will be found in J. Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, 2nd ed., 1764, 89-91, see *ante*, p. 115.

Camden mentions Walton Castle, but not as a Roman station. Gough in his edition of Camden (in his Additions) under Walton, speaks of "a castle, the foundations 187 yards long and nine fees thick" . . . and adds, "plenty of Roman coins and other

antiquities found here," *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789, II, 85. The mention of the length of wall remaining is probably taken from Kirby.

For Grose's account see *ante*, p. 116. Accompanying his text a view is given showing the remains of the wall lying upon the beach. The view appears to have been taken in 1766. Grose, *The Antiquities of England and Wales. Supplement* 1787, II.

Besides the view of the ruined wall in Grose's account others may be mentioned. There is a small sketch in Indian ink entitled "Remains of Felixstow Castle 1780, the drawing being by Isaac Johnson, in the 2nd vol. of *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*. Another drawing in pen and ink, washed, is in the collection of Mr. Eyre of Ipswich. It purports to be a copy from a print in the possession of Mr. Oxburgh of Hartcliff in Kent, the print itself having been executed from a drawing made in 1700 by Thomas Bates of Ipswich. A second copy of this print is in the collection of Miss Nina Layard of Ipswich. Neither print nor original drawing are now traceable. These copies show the ruins of a circular bastion on the edge of the cliff, evidently that of the one at the south-west angle of the station, with a small portion of the south wall running seawards, and overhanging the precipice. Masses of the same wall lie upon the beach.

Also in Mr. Eyre's possession is a tracing from a pen and ink outline drawing washed with colour, of much earlier date than the last spoken of. Upon the original drawing there appears to have been this inscription in writing of the seventeenth century "E Pros (?) Walton Castel," and it was signed in one corner "John Sheppard 1623." The sea front of the station is represented entire, the edge of the cliff being in the foreground. A circular bastion is seen at each angle and a wide break about the centre of the front marks a gateway. Beneath the view is a rough plan indicating that the walls of the station formed a parallelogram with a bastion at each angle. The drawing from which this tracing was made is not now to be found, and judging from the tracing it had more the character of a sketch of the eighteenth rather than one of the seventeenth century, although the writing upon it seemed to be of this latter period. Unless something more could be ascertained respecting the original drawing from which the tracing in question was made, its value as an authority for the condition of the remains early in the seventeenth century must be considered doubtful.

Many objects of the Roman period have been found about the site. Beginning with coins, it may be mentioned that in Davy's *Suff. Coll.* B.M. MSS., 19087, ff. 53-60, a collection made at Felixstow in the years 1742-3 and 4, is described in full detail. The coins range from Pompey the Great, of whom there was one example, to Honorius, and their total number amounted to 420. This collection was the property of the Rev. W. Brown of Saxmundham, and at his auction in 1827, it passed into the possession of the Rev. W. Layton of Ipswich. For coins found at a later date, of Victorinus, Tetricus, Urbs Roma, Valens (2) and Gratianus, see *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1858, XIV, 271; on p. 339 is also a notice of a gem of oval form, possibly a cornelian, engraved with a figure wearing a petasus, and with a panther skin hanging from one arm. In the right hand it held a poppy head and wheat ear, and in the left a pedum.

During the process of digging for coprolites in the field known as the Park near Felixstow church, many objects of the Roman period were turned up. Such as were noted were as follows:—Vase of pseudo-Samian ware, with hunting scenes and ornament of oak leaves and acorns. (Purchased by the South Kensington Museum.) Flue tiles, amphorae, lagenae, a small glass phial, bronze pins, tweezers, a speculum, several fibulae, and gold rings, silver rings, some set with stones, a gold chain of twisted wire, and a bronze bracelet, a bronze disc enamelled (a circular fibula?), a bronze enamelled tag or fibula and other objects in the same metal. Coins of gold, silver, and bronze, of Severus, Gordianus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Constantinus and Arcadius. There was a great quantity also of mussel, periwinkle, and cockle shells, and of snail shells. Many sepulchral urns were dug up containing bones and ashes, closed in some instances with a cover, in others, only with a stone, see *ante* 117, and *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., 1885, XI, 12, 14. (Communication from E. H. F. Moore, Esq., of Woodbridge.)

Roman objects of bronze in the Collection of Lord Londesborough from this site. A bust of Mercury and several keys, Vol. 3, Pl. 25, *Antiquarian Etching Club Publications*.

In Ipswich Museum. Three flue tiles, perfect, one of large size with reeded ornamentation. Vessels of ordinary ware some probably cinerary urns. A large thumb pot of unusual size. A harp-shaped fibula $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Here are preserved an arm and one finger bone of one of the skeletons found by Professor Henslow, together with bronze bracelets. The objects recently added to the museum (1897) consist of fragments of vases of Durobrivian, Upchurch, and pseudo-Samian ware (all plain). The animal remains consist of fragments of horns of red deer, etc., and there are some oyster shells. Pieces of a glass vessel and one fragment of window glass. Small portions of roof and flue tiles.

In Norwich Museum (Fitch Coll.). Bronze. Keys, tags of belts, tweezers, fibulae, two perfect, two in fragments, nails, rings, a small bronze column 3 inches high, a figure of a goat, a head of an animal, two small busts, one perhaps of Mercury, a leaf, a portion of a vase and fragments of ligulae. All these bronzes appear to be water-worn.

In Bury Museum. Small vase, black glaze, presented by the Rev. Lord John Hervey, 1853. Needles and bone pins, Acton Coll. Implement in bone probably a mesh gauge. Jet pins. Double comb in bone. Button in shale 1, in jet 1.

In British Museum. Bronze studs found in a leaden coffin, 1853. Central band of an enamelled buckle. Bronze toilet implement, brooch, pin, beads, armlet. Necklace of beads of glass and shell found in a glass urn with bone bracelets, 1853. Engraved glass bead. Other glass beads. Small rude flanged pan of dark drab ware. Pot of grey ware ornamented with groups of dots in slip. Small black vase with glazed bands. Small pot of rough reddish grey ware. Vase, reddish grey with black bands. A large and fine vase of pseudo-Samian ware of unusual shape, globular, with short upright neck; the ornament forms a broad band on the body of the vase bordered by a narrower band above and below, the lower band has branches of vine leaves with a bird between

each branch, the upper band is similarly ornamented, a rabbit being substituted for the bird. The broad band or body has alternately a figure and a branching vine, the figures being either seated or standing. These figures appear to be on plaques applied to the body of the vase, the foliage is described as being in slip. A second vase of the same ware and of the same form but smaller has the body ornamented with a wide band with simple marginal lines, this band having vine foliage as in the preceding one, amongst which are interspersed figures of stags. The animals appear to be of slip work and much resemble those seen on Durobrivian ware. Both these vases were "given by A. W. Franks, Esq., 1881."

For site see *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XC, n.w. and s.w.

FRITTON.—Near the Broad, half-a-mile to the north of it, in a small hillock, pieces of pottery are occasionally found. Suckling, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1846, I, 353.

GATESFORD.—A bronze bowl (Anglian) and another (Celtic) with a coarse buff earthenware pot which contained coins dating from Antoninus Pius. Chart, *Layard Coll.*, and note by Mr. H. Watling.

GLEMSFORD.—A first brass coin of Antoninus Pius. *Proc. Bury and West Suff. Arch. Instit.*, 1853, I, 235.

GRUNDISBURGH.—Small pan of reddish cream-coloured ware. Top of neck of a vase with oval mouth-piece, pseudo-Samian. Ampulla of buff ware. Flat circular glass bead found in 1848–50. Drawings, Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. III, 19178, 57.

Two terra-cotta lamps with part of a third. Drawings, *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 2.

HAVERHILL.—In the summer of 1759, between Withersfield and Haverhill, a cemetery appears to have been discovered. The site of it was in a disused lane, beside the old Roman road from Cambridge to Colchester, near a rivulet under the wood by Haverhill Castle. In digging for gravel at this spot labourers removed many cartloads of human bones besides complete skeletons, and in the same place the earth was black with the ashes of burnt bodies; also about the spot several large glass urns had been found. The Rev. Mr. Barnard, the then Rector of Withersfield, had a number of the objects dug up in his possession. They consisted exclusively of glass and earthen vessels, no coins having been discovered. The following is a list of them. A large white transparent glass vase, capable of holding two gallons, with a ribbed handle and short neck. A small bottle of transparent white glass, filled with an unctuous substance. Another of the same character. A round squat vessel of transparent glass. A small patera of pseudo-Samian ware standing on a foot, the rim ornamented with sprigs and leaves. It had a potter's mark which was not recorded. Another, without a foot and a portion of a third, of the same ware. A large urn of whitish ware of coarse texture full of burnt bones. Another of the same ware with handle and straight neck. A small ordinary lamp of red ware. Besides these there were many pieces of urns and paterae with ashes and partly burnt bones. Coles MS. B.M. MSS. V, 31, f. 92, 93, and for drawings of some of the objects f. 91 b., f. 92 b.

HAWKEDON.—Amphora of globular form deprived of neck and handles. Within it two fragments of statuettes of pipeclay, both

representing a nude type of the goddess Venus, found in draining the Glebe farm. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, VI, 1888-9, 2 Pls., *illustrs.*

The fragment of one of these statuettes and the amphora are in the Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

HELMINGHAM.—Roman remains are reported to be found here, by the Rev. G. Carden, but the account given is by no means definite. See *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1865, XXI, 267 *et seq.* A common red pan and a black olla from this site are shown on Chart, *Layard Coll.*

HERRINGFLEET.—Roman bronze vessel with the maker's name Quattenus engraved on the handle (the stamp appears to read QVATTENVVS 'P), found July, 1742. Presented to Norwich Castle Museum by Col. H. M. Leathes, of Herringfleet Hall. *Gent. Mag.*, 1844, Part I, 634. *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 3, drawing in sepia. *Arch. Jour.*, 1880, XXXVII, 151, and 1881, XXXVIII, 301. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1863, III, 406 *et seq.* *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, VII, No. 1167. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1895, 2nd Ser., XVI, 237 *et seq. illustrations in text to scale*, 238, 239.

HOLBROOK.—Four third brass coins, 1, Maximinus Daza, struck at Trèves. 2, Constantine the Great, struck at Trèves. 3, another struck in London; and 4, a different mintage of the same coin. All found on the banks of the Stour. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 151.

HOLLESLEY.—In Brit. Museum. Vase of grey ware with broad band of incised waved ornament.

ICKLINGHAM.—For description of site see *ante*, p. 111. The following discovery is recorded by Salmon, who says, "About three years ago a Leadern Cistern was found here by a Ploughman, the Share striking against the edge of it. The Treasure it had concealed was gone. The Cistern is in being; it contains about sixteen gallons, perforated on each side for Rings to lift it by. There is ornamental work on the Outside of it, imitating Hoops of Iron, but cast with the Thing itself. On one side is a Mark A, perhaps intending the Measure or the Use of it." (This cistern might possibly have been Roman.) *A New Survey of England* . . . By N. Salmon, LL.B., in two volumes, 1730, I, 158 *et seq.*

A gold ring, exhibited at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which was picked up in a field between Mildenhall and Icklingham. A figure on it perhaps of Mars, holding a Victory in his hand. *Soc. Antiq. Lond. Minute Book*, 1824, XXXV, 72.

Objects exhibited to the same Society, by Mr. Acton. These formed a service of pewter, which consisted of one large flat round dish, two very small ditto, two deeper round ditto, one square ditto, one amphora, two standing dishes with octagonal borders, and one little pan. They were found in 1839, by labourers trenching heath land for the purpose of floating it. They lay 1 foot 6 inches beneath the surface of the ground, and seemed to have been hastily buried. Two small second brass coins, illegible, were turned up at the same place. *Archæologia*, 1842, XXIX, App., 389.

Funnel-shaped vessel of bronze belonging to E. Acton, Esq., 1850, *Antiquarian Etching Club*, Vol. 2, Pl. 46.

An urn of large size found in 1851 in a sand-pit, from which pit

many skeletons had been dug up at various times,' *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 343.

Exhibited from this site in temporary museum of the Ipswich Congress of the Brit. Arch. Assoc. Two silver rings, one silver fibula, ten of bronze, five bronze bracelets, one glass ring or bracelet (black), one string of beads. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1865, XXI, 345. Mention of a coin of Honorius found, *Ibid.*, 1869, XXV, 82.

From the most southerly field of Dix's Charity land were turned up by a man ploughing in July, 1877, fragments of a vase of Durobrivian pottery and a hoard of coins, of which perhaps the full number may have been about 400. The coins were all silver and generally in good condition. Shards of different kinds of pottery were scattered about the spot where they were found. The following is the list of those which were saved:—Constantius 1. Julianus 19. Jovianus 1. Valentinianus 28. Valens 73. Gratianus 41. Valentinianus 11, 9. Theodosius 43. Magnus Maximus 48. Victor 2. Eugenius 11. Arcadius 51. Honorius 22. In all 349. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1874, IV, 282 *et seq.* Vase of Durobrivian ware found. *Ibid.*, 367 *et seq.*

Roman house found in a field called "The Horselands," and partially excavated by Mr. H. Prigg, see *ante*, p. 94; *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1878, XXXIV, 12 *et seq.*, one plan to scale. The remains found in this house were, fragments of different kinds of pottery, bones of animals, including those of the horse, ox, goat, pig, fox and hare; with these, many shells of a large kind of oyster and of the common snail, and part of one of a pearl-mussel. Of metal, there were three iron holdfasts, nails, and an axehead of Saxon type. The coins discovered were all small brass, and much oxidised. The chief of these were a Magnia Urbica from a small heap lying on one of the walls and a Carausius of an ordinary type.

Some notices of a cemetery apparently of mixed interments Anglian and Roman, and of other sepulchral remains in the parish, are afforded in papers contributed by Mr. H. Prigg to the *Journal of the Brit. Arch. Association*. In one of these he says that he found a large Saxon cemetery near Icklingham, in which the remains were all of urn burial, the urns being of Roman manufacture. Such of the urns as he describes are, however, of Saxon form. See *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1881, XXXVII, 154-5. In the same cemetery was found in April, 1881, a silver ring set with an intaglio representing a genius holding in one hand a bunch of grapes and in the other two ears of corn, *Ibid.*, 214. In *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1888, VI, 56, is a mention of a leaden Roman coffin with nails about it in a Roman burial place (the aforesaid cemetery?) partly explored in 1871, and of a late Roman interment at Mitchell's hill in Icklingham parish.

Four tumuli in a row, with a single one some distance south-east of them, are to be seen in a field less than a quarter of a mile from Bernersfield farm. These are noted on *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXI, S.E. Also on sheet XXXII, N.E., "site of villa," and at a bend of the road a short distance farther south, "Coffins found A.D. 1877" (Roman?).

In the Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. Jar of bright red ware 6 inches high, 5½ inches diam., and another, 1860. 2 vases of red

ware, and a third, 1861. 1 vase of red ware. Black glazed, globular urn, 1 foot 6 inches high, pres. by Rev. — Gwilt. Bronze fibula. Bronze tweezers. Handle of knife, bronze, from Rom.-Brit. cemetery Stone Pit Hill. Acton Coll. Fibula, silver, bow-shaped. Fibula gilt, damascened with silver, found with glass vessels in same cemetery. Armillae, 5 various, in bronze, same cemetery, Acton Coll. Roundel of white clear glass with male bust in relief and NC in raised letters. Another, with galley having two rowers, Warren Coll. Spindle whorl in basalt $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diam., Tymms's Coll. Bronze knife and chain.

In Brit. Museum. Large pan of black glazed ware. Small one-handled bottle, red ware. Bowl or basin of coarse red ware. Half of a pair of compasses, bronze. Flat-headed pin. Twisted bronze ring; boss; 4 small keys; 2 brooches; a weight; 8 armlets; a pedestal. A bone pin. Armlet of Kimmeridge shale. Square pewter dish with circular sinking, and other plates and dishes, all purchased in 1844. A pewter vase of simple form without handles.

ICKWORTH.—A large pot of Roman coins found, mentioned by Archdeacon Batteley. *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough. 1789, Add., II, 81.

ILKETSHALL ST. JOHN.—A billon denarius of Postumus, sen., found on a farm in the occupation of Mr. J. O. Waying. *East Anglian Notes*, 1869, III, 90.

INGHAM.—A cemetery appears to have been found about the year 1823 or 1825, on land originally heath close upon the Culford boundary towards the south end of the parish. The land sloped upwards in a northerly direction from marshy meadows through which flowed a stream running from Liversmere through Culford to fall into the river Lark. In a field here, lying on the eastern side of a shallow depression bounded by a ditch, was the site of the cemetery.

The report of a labourer of the name of Banham, who afterwards became parish clerk of Ingham, and who as a young man worked on the Hall farm, on which this spot was situated, is to the following effect. He with other men one harvest time about the year mentioned was set, owing to an interruption of the harvest work by wet weather, to dig over the spot in question and they turned over the surface for the space of 4 rods. A dozen pots were found and various bottles and other things, which were all delivered to Mr. Worlledge, the then tenant of the farm. No metal seems to have been found with the pottery, only fragments of bone, and patches of dark soil. An urn of red-coloured pottery, presumably a cinerary urn, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, was discovered in 1825, 2 feet below ground, together with a patera of pseudo-Samian ware, on this same farm, and may have come from this cemetery. Also on the same estate and possibly from the place named, though at a later date than 1825, was dug up the upper stone of a quern of pudding stone. It was 18 inches diameter and showed traces of an iron rim and the central point. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 230, and 1888, VI, 52. The urn is in the Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

Discovery of another cemetery made in 1873, when the railway between Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford was in course of construction. The site is in a field called Cowpath Breck, west of the road to Thetford, and between it and the farm road to Bodney Barn.

Nineteen interments were observed. The following is a list and description of them. There was this number at least, and the bodies appear to have been buried in coffins, the nails of which were found. Interment No. 1 (close to 5th milestone from Bury) 4 feet 6 inches below surface, north and south direction, head to north. Iron nails found with it and pieces of a globular urn of dark ware. Skull and long bones remained. Twenty yards northward occurred interment No. 2, at depth of 5 feet, same direction as No. 1. Skeleton fairly entire. Only nails found with it. Some yards farther in advance of this last fragments of large vase of red ware covered with cream-coloured slip. The vase had contained calcined human bones. Some way from it lay an urn of red ware, but not of the same kind as the vase. A short way farther lay a group of rubbish pits. From these came some animal bones and pieces of pottery, amongst which occurred some of coarse ware with a "stellate pattern in relief." Interment No. 3 same depth as No. 2. Skeleton that of a woman buried in a coffin, direction of grave east and west. At the head, to the west, a cup of Durobrivian ware $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Amongst the bones more than a dozen horses' teeth. No. 4 was 44 feet north of No. 3, the bones much decayed and nothing with them. No. 5. This was 34 feet farther, on the west edge of the railway cutting. The bones lay in an east and west direction, and were much decayed. With them was a fragment of coarse red ware with two dogs and a boar upon it; perhaps part of a vase of Durobrivian ware. No. 6. 17 feet further on east side of cutting, and at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches, in a long coffin, skeleton of a man well preserved, the skull perfect, lying with head to the north-east. Owing to untoward circumstances this was the last interment carefully observed, but there is a record of 12 more. Nails were seen in some of the graves: the bones in most were much decayed. The graves appeared to lie generally across the line of the railway cutting, that is, they would have been in an east and west direction. Many no doubt were not recorded. The site of the cemetery was not far from Icklingham. *Ibid.*, 1888, VI, 41 *et seq.*

IPSWICH.—Tall vessel of brownish ware with slip ornament, Castor ware. Globular urn found enclosed in a larger urn which was broken. Head of a vase, white ware, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with fragment of handle, and on the opposite side a female head. Details of head and a rude cross mark in brown paint. Found on Bolton farm, Ipswich, September, 1863. *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. II, *Drawings*. Globular vessel with large circular incised ornament on it. Vessel with short neck and handle found in foundations of Paul's brewery. Urn found in digging foundations of Paul's brewery. Globular vessel with short neck and handle. *Ibid.*, Vol. III.

Fibula in form of a bee. Bronze lamp in shape of a dog, the head lost. Found near Ipswich, 1883. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., 1886, XI, 98-9.

Fragments of Roman pottery found in High Street. Vase and pottery from site of New Gas Offices, Carr Street. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1891, VII, 368.

Tetina of brown ware found in 1892 when the new bank was built. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

In excavations on site of Carmelite convent fragments of pottery

from depths ranging from 10 feet to 23 feet have been brought up, but although some of these fragments have a certain resemblance to pottery of the Roman period, it is scarcely possible to identify any of them as of that age. Nothing definitely Roman appears to have been found. *Arch. Jour.*, 1899, LVI, 236.

In Museum, Ipswich. Pot-shaped vase found in carrying out sewage works in Burlington Road.

In Museum, Bury St. Edmunds. Two fibulae, bronze. Chain, Acton Coll. One bronze chain Castle Museum, Norwich, Fitch Coll.

In British Museum. Bronze vessel found in the garden of Cardinal Wolsey's College. Purchased, 1857.

IXWORTH.—A bronze fibula found in 1834. It was circular, convex, and set with concentric zig-zag circles of enamel. With it at the same time was turned up a silver coin of Septimius Severus, and from the same spot a few coins of bronze.

In 1838 some pieces of pottery were dug up in digging the foundations for the parsonage.

In 1846 more pottery was found, a part of a glass vessel, the tusk of a boar, and the skull of an ox with the horn cores remaining.

In 1834, near the road to Stow Langtoft, about half a mile south of the village, the remains of a chamber with an apsidal end, and with a pillared hypocaust, were discovered in the course of ploughing. Though attention was called to the discovery in the following spring (1835), no further investigation was made until the year 1849, when the place was cleared for the inspection of members of the Suffolk Institute at a meeting at Ixworth. For description of these remains see *ante*, p. 92.

The main objects turned up included a grotesque mask, part of a vase, some black pottery, and a small bronze coin of Constantine. A silver coin, of which the inscription was illegible, had been picked up previous to the excavation of the site. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 74 *et seq.* Map of Ixworth and Pakenham, p. 74. Plan of hypocaust, p. 77 and illustration of mask, p. 78; both the latter in text. For site see *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXXIV, s.w., where it is marked (*Baths, site of*).

Dug up in churchyard, a circular bronze fibula with 8 semi-circular projections. It was enamelled in blue, yellow, and perhaps red, and was $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1853, VIII, 364, *illust.* in text.

A bronze circular fibula, gilt, hoed up in a field where Roman remains have been found. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1859, II, 275, *illust.* in text. For other bronze fibulae see *Ibid.*, 1863, III, Pl., p. 296 and p. 402.

From churchyard, coins: 1 Antoninus Pius first brass; 2 *idem*, middle brass; 1 Trajan; 1 small brass of Licinius; 1 small brass of Constantine. All found at different times. *East Anglian Notes*, 1864, I, 437.

A bronze key shown in temporary museum at the Ipswich Congress of Brit. Arch. Assoc., see *Jour.*, 1865, XXI, 345.

A shield-shaped bronze enamelled fibula, *Ibid.*, 1872, XXVIII, 282, and 1873, XXIX, 90.

Fragments of pseudo-Samian ware figured. Vase of same with hunting subjects found in 1840. *Illust.* of hypocaust found between

Ixworth and Stow Langtoft. *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 19. Roman Key Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

KELSALE.—About Kelsale Lodge many urns were found of ordinary black ware, and vessels of various shapes in red and buff ware. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

KENNY HILL.—Bronze head found about 3 miles north of Mildenhall. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1892, 2nd Ser., XIV, 155.

KESGRAVE.—Roundel in terra-cotta. Medallion in terra-cotta, Bestiarius and lion. Both from Acton Collection. Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

KETLEBURGH.—Small vase of grey ware. Drawing, Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. 3, 19178, f. 237.

KIRTON.—Large pot-shaped urn. Ipswich Museum.

LAKEHEATH.—Not far from Feltwell (Norfolk) was found a small pot containing brass Roman coins. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1880, XXXVI, 104.

In British Museum. Bronze brooch. Another, circular; 4 pewter plates, circular, bought 1871. A number of iron fragments, hinges, adze head, bill hooks, padlock, handle of bucket, knife, etc., presented by Walter K. Foster, Esq., F.S.A., 1882. Small blackish drab vase. Large vase of coarse blackish brown hand-made ware of coarse black paste, ornamented with a broad band of incised cross lines making a pattern of diamonds, the rim flat, with three ribs.

LAVENHAM.—Coins found in 1823 near the site of the Manor House. A third brass of Domitian, of Hadrian, and of Faustina.

A silver coin perhaps of Trajan found in 1826. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., I, 19077 f. 371.

A fragment of a glass vessel, enclosing a small quantity of liquid of a pinkish colour, and with a whitish sediment. The glass was of pure white crystalline texture. *Arch. Jour.*, 1846, III, 69. Illustrated in text.

A labourer, on June 10th, 1874, ploughing in a field near Lavenham Lodge, came upon a rude earthen urn about a foot beneath the surface of the ground containing 197 silver coins, of which 184 were saved and the rest dispersed. The following is the list of those saved:—M. Antonius 3, Augustus 1, Tiberius 1, Claudius 1, Nero 4, Galba 4, Otho 1, Vitellius 4, Vespasian 65, Titus 23, Domitian 42, Nerva 6, Trajan 28, in all 183. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1874, IV, 414 *et seq.*

This find is marked on the Ordnance Maps as occurring at a spot three fields west of Lavenham Lodge Farm, thus: *Roman coins found A.D. 1874. Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LXIII, N.E.

MARTLESHAM.—In British Museum. "Base of an equestrian figure with dedication to Mars Corotiacus by Simplicia. Made by Glaucus. (Hübner, No. 93A) purchased 1858." Bronze.

MELFORD, LONG.—"Many years since several Roman urns were dug up here in a gravel pit." *Excursions in Suff.*, 1818, I, 19, 59.

In March, 1823, at a distance of 300 yards from the river Stour near Mr. Almack's house, some workmen digging for gravel came upon a glass vessel at a depth of 6 feet from the surface of the ground, together with 2 urns. The vessel and the urns stood upright at a distance of 2 feet from each other, and the former was

covered by a patera reversed, by way of a lid. It had contained calcined bones. The larger of the two urns had a coin in the mouth, but too corroded to be made out. Both urns appear to have held ashes. Near where this discovery was made, skeletons, with broken urns, and coins of Hadrian, Vespasian, etc., had been dug up at different times. *Archæologia*, 1831, XXIII, Append., 394-5.

Coins have been found on land called Stoney Land, and in a meadow the property of Mr. Churchyard, a small vase, a patera of pseudo-Samian ware and more coins. The two fields are not far from each other. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 223.

Some urns and a small cup of green glass exhibited at a meeting of the Suff. Inst. at Melford by Mr. Almack, at which meeting a 2nd brass of Vespasian was also shown. *Ibid.*, 1859, II, 96-97.

Drawings of two vases of brown buff ware, wide mouthed and low, are amongst the *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 25, and are also figured on a Chart in *Layard Coll.*

In British Museum. The glass vase found in 1823. Presented by Sir W. Parker, 1825.

MELLIS.—Lower stone of a quern. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1859, II, 277.

MELTON.—The discovery, of which the following is an account, quoted from a description in Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, was made in December, 1846, in a field on a farm in Melton in the occupation, at the time named, of Mr. Isaac Churchyard.

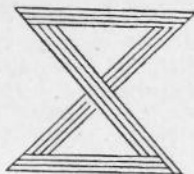
"Mr. Churchyard's bailiff having, for several years past, observed that the corn on a particular part of the field was much more luxuriant and productive than on the remainder, was thus induced from curiosity . . . to examine into and ascertain if possible the cause of it; he accordingly dug a hole on the spot. At the depth of about 4 feet, he came to a considerable number of large tiles, laid in regular order upon each other to the depth of three feet or more; between each layer of these tiles, there was a layer of loam, of like thickness.

"On 12th Dec. Mr. Churchyard, desirous of making a further investigation, employed two of his labourers to make a more extensive opening. At the depth of about 5 feet the men came to a level floor, apparently of clay, but hardened by the action of fire. On the right hand side of this floor, the tiles had been piled up in a regular way in courses, to the depth of about 4 feet, and for the length of 10 feet or more: on the opposite side of this pile was another of the same kind, but it does not appear to have extended more than 3 or 4 feet from the East end; the space between these two piles was not more than 3 feet. These piles were thoroughly burnt, and fit for use. At the end of this fireplace, if such it was, that is, to the E., there was a similar pile of tiles in the state in which they were, when they came from the manufacturer's hands; these had also the layer of loam or clay between each course: the fire had never reached these; they were as easily cut thro' with the spade as they would have been the moment they came out of the mould. . . ."

"Some hundreds, perhaps, of the tiles might have been extracted, and about 40 or 50 whole ones were taken out and preserved: the following are the dimensions of these tiles:—length, 14 inches; breadth, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches; thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch:—There were besides

portions of another kind of tile, having the opposite edges turned up about 2 inches, intended evidently to cover a flue; scarcely a whole one of this kind was thrown out, the dimensions of one . . . which had the greater part of the turned up edge broken off, are, length $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, breadth between the turned up edges 6 inches and the thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; on the upper side lines were scored, in a very rough manner, by way of ornaments; one . . . has them in the following form." (Fig. 1.)

Fig. 1.

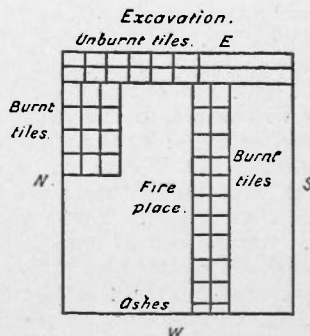
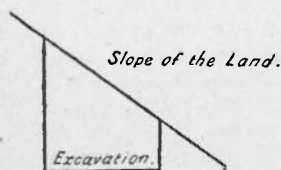


"The earth of which these tiles are made is of good quality but the manufacture is very coarse."

There were no other kinds of tile found but the two named with the exception of "a small fragment of pipe, the diameter of which within side may have been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the thickness about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; at one end there is a shoulder of about half the thickness of the pipe, which is left in order that the next piece of pipe might be fitted into it."

"At the west end of the opening which has been made there appeared a considerable quantity of wood ashes; and here was probably the mouth of the furnace; the land slopes towards the west, the lowest part, and the opening of the kiln was, no doubt, to that point. The whole of the soil which has been removed is of a red colour, as if formed of powdered tiles; mixed, however, here and there, with pieces of a hard, coarse white substance, which, upon being broken, have a disagreeable pyritic smell." (For plan and section of site see Fig. 2.)

Fig. 2.



The writer of this account, Mr. Davy, expresses the opinion that from the shape and dimensions of the tiles a manufactory of Roman tiles had been found on this spot, and also, in further confirmation of his opinion, speaks of the scored tile (Fig. 1) as resembling another, undoubtedly Roman, dug up at Colchester Green in the parish of

Cockfield. (See under Cockfield.) Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., XXXVII, 19113, f. 194, a and b.

MICKFIELD.—Black urn of ordinary type, one smaller of red ware, and a bottle-shaped one-handled vase of buff ware. Map of site where found. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

MILDENHALL.—With other remains were found in the parish, in 1833, a glass vase with ashes, destroyed by the labourers who dug it up, and two clay vessels containing Roman coins not far from the same spot. *Archæologia*, 1834, XXV, Append., 609. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 24.

A cinerary urn with burnt bones; a portion of a quern of lava; two bronze dishes found with a third, one within the other; a bronze winged figure holding flowers; a dagger with ivory (?) handle; some coins, silver and bronze; all found in Mildenhall fen. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 312–13.

A portion of a concave mirror, the handle of bronze 3 inches long. Near this object was found a bronze hand $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the fingers extended, evidently part of a figure which was not found. Two blue and white glass beads, and a button of transparent light green glass $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. All found lying on the clay beneath 6 feet of vegetable mould in a fen near Mildenhall. At the same time and place coins scattered about of Hadrian, Vespasian, and Constantine. *Ibid.*, 310 *et seq.*

Ring with female figure at an altar, the stone an amethyst set in silver. *Ibid.*, 1863, III, 406.

Vase of Durobrivian ware ploughed up at West Row in 1869. *Ibid.*, 1874, IV, 374.

In Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, one of the earthen pots containing coins, with the glass vase having an inscription in relief, found near Holywell Row in 1833, and a small black vase, exhibited, and the latter presented, by Sir Henry Bunbury. A steelyard hook and chain and loops of steelyard hook, bronze. Acton Coll.

NEEDHAM MARKET.—Bronze-handled bowl. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

NEWMARKET.—Several coins of Trajan, one of Maximianus I, one of Faustina, found on the heath in the eighteenth century. *Excursions in Suff.*, 1818, I, 19, 91.

Fibula and coin found in levelling the course. In possession of Lord Lowther. *Soc. Antiq. Lond., Minute Book*, XXXVI, 42.

NOWTON.—A fragment of a quern of pudding stone. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 304 *et seq.*

PAKENHAM.—A tessellated pavement was discovered in this parish on a farm called Redcastle farm, in grass-land near the farm house, and was taken care of for a time, but was finally destroyed by cattle getting into the enclosure which had been made for its protection. *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789, II, Add., 81; *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 74. For site see map same page.

A burial place was opened early in the nineteenth century by a man digging for brick earth. This appears to have been at a spot near Pakenham Mill. The report of the man who made the discovery was to the effect that he found a square place full of pots set in rows. He could not tell the number of the pots, but there were a great many, and they were of a dark colour. Mr. Sharpe of Ixworth, who saw them, reports that several of them had covers. No care

was taken to preserve them. *Ibid.*, 75. One of these urns is figured on a Chart in *Layard Coll.*, where it looks like a Roman cinerary urn.

In digging for gravel in 1844, two perfect skeletons were discovered as also fragments of pottery, parts of two bronze plated spoons, hair pins in bone and bronze, a stylus, a piece of a stag's horn, and an object of iron. Besides these there was a bronze handle of good workmanship which, from fragments of wood adhering to it, may have belonged to the lid of a box holding some of the articles mentioned. At a somewhat later date, a coin of Constans was turned up here. In 1845, a bronze bracelet and an enamelled fibula were found (for illust. of these see *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1863, III, Figs. 5 and 6, Pl. p. 296 and p. 402-3), and at the same time, four or five urns of common ware, not cinerary, and some fragments of pseudo-Samian ware together with pieces of thick buff ware and a large brass coin of Nerva. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1846, I, 138, and *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 74 *et seq.*

Silver coin of Julia Domna with reverse of Geta. Found in a village adjoining Ixworth (Pakenham?), *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1851, VI, 445.

The traces of a Roman road occur in this parish on the Queach farm, tenant Mr. Waites Matthew. When a ditch was cut through the line of the road in 1856, the section showed gravel about 10 yards wide, and about 1 foot thick at the crown. The road passed through fields formerly part of Pakenham heath, and near it was a place called Puttocks-hill where was once a tumulus. As far as it is possible to trace it, its course is roughly west and east. In a small field where the line of it can be best seen, was found a brass coin of Trajan and a harp-shaped enamelled fibula. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 74 and 1859, II, 212 and 221. *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXXIV, s.w.

A mortarium was found on Messrs. Burrell and King's land, on south-west side of Ixworth bridge. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1891, VII, 214.

Denarius of Tiberius found in a field at fork of roads through Pakenham to Bury and to Thurston station. Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1895, 26.

PEASENHALL.—Close to the remains of Sibton Abbey, quarter of a mile N.E. of the village of Peasenhall, traces of a *supposed Roman road* running north of east and some 600 feet long. *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XXXVIII, s.e.

PLAYFORD.—Vase 6 inches high, the same in diameter, found in an old fosse; Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

POSLENGFORD.—Roman coin, brass weight and a key, found at the Hall. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 87 *et seq.*

REDGRAVE.—Urn dug up, about 3 feet 6 inches in circumference, *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 148. This may be the one of buff ware from Redgrave preserved in the Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.

ROUGHAM.—Close to the highway and at the junction of the roads to Hersett and Bradfield Manger, is a mound called Eastlow Hill, and not far from it two mounds between 50 and 60 feet in diameter. Various objects of the Roman period had been discovered in the neighbourhood from time to time. The land where these mounds

stood had been common until 30 years ago (*i.e.*, till about 1813). About 250 yards east of these tumuli were discovered remains of buildings, and in the middle of the field the traces of a floor were uncovered composed of a bed of pounded tile and mortar, and upon that a layer of white calcareous stucco. *Gent. Mag.*, 1843, Pt. II, 190, 528.

The barrows mentioned (of which there were four not three) were examined by Professor Henslow in 1843 and 1844. His long and elaborate accounts are here condensed. These barrows lay in a continuous line north-east and south-west, the one called Eastlow Hill being the largest. In July, 1843, labourers were employed in taking earth from the most northerly of the smaller ones, when they came upon a cist of tile which appears to have been a cube of 2 feet. Hollow flue tiles as well as the ordinary tiles were used in its construction, and the roof was of a single layer of large flat tiles. Within were found a large iron lamp with a short handle, and a square urn of green glass filled with burnt human bones. The urn was 8 inches square, 12 inches to the shoulder, and 16 inches full height, and the mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The cist according to the workmen contained nothing else.

The next barrow to this, to the south-west, was opened on September 15th of the same year, by cutting a trench 4 feet wide across the middle of it, in a north-east and south-west direction. In diameter it was 54 feet and in height from the natural surface of the soil about 6 feet. In the centre and beneath the surface of the soil, lay a cist or chamber built of tiles, each 17 inches long, 12 inches broad, and 2 inches thick. The chamber measured slightly over 2 feet square (2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 feet 1 inch). It was 2 feet 3 inches high from the floor to the crown of the straight-sided arch covering it, formed of five courses of tiles overlapping each other till they were covered by a row of single tiles at top. Heaped above the cist was a mass of broken brick rubbish, then a layer of loam somewhat rounded, above the natural ground level, and finally a coating of pounded brick and mortar.

The cist contained the following objects: 1. An urn of bluish-green glass with broad reeded handles, the body nearly spherical, and about 9 inches in diameter, the neck 4 inches long and the opening of the mouth 3 inches wide. It had a foot 4 inches across. It had fallen in pieces and lay heaped up with the burnt bones it had contained. 2. A lachrymatory or perfume bottle of glass, in form a long neck with a small flattened body. It had been placed on the bones within the urn and contained a brown matter. 3. A coin, apparently a second brass, but illegible. 4, 5. Two small plain jars of coarse black ware, the one 3 inches high, 2 inches in diameter, the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 3 inches in diameter. They lay on their sides near the cinerary urn. They had perhaps been painted and gilt. 6. A spherical pitcher of coarse buff ware, 10 inches high and 8 inches in diameter, with a narrow neck and one handle. 7. A similar vessel of smaller size. 8. A patera of dark red ware (pseudo-Samian ware), 7 inches in diameter with a potter's stamp badly impressed. The name might be BIFVSA. Near this were fragments of bone, perhaps the handle of a knife. 9. A very similar patera, the same diameter, the potter's mark ALBVCI. 10. A third

patera, a trifle smaller, potter's mark MICCIOF. This patera had in it some chopped fragments of unburnt bone, pieces of neck bone of an ox. 11. Another patera, potter's mark ILLIOMRIN. 12. An iron lamp hung from a twisted iron rod driven into the south-west wall of the chamber. The lamp was 5 inches long and open at the top. It had remains of a wick in the nozzle. 13. Two iron rods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, possibly handles of a small wooden chest or casket, traces of which lay in the east corner of the cist. Pieces of burnt bones were found lying near patera No. 10, which appeared to have been either covered with gold dust or gold leaf.

The third and last of the small barrows was opened on September 22nd. It had been so much injured by the removal of earth, and by a road having been driven across it that the exploration of it had but indifferent results. Two cinerary urns containing some bones, which appeared to have been placed upon the surface of the natural soil, were found and a few pieces of pottery amongst them, two fragments of pseudo-Samian ware. No signs of any cist were discovered.

Professor Henslow, in the following year (on July 4th, 1844), opened the largest and last of this group of four barrows, called Eastlow Hill. A tunnel was driven into the mound towards its centre and at a distance of 50 feet from the foot, a tomb was reached. This stood on the level of the natural soil upon a square platform of concrete. The tomb placed upon this platform was a diminutive model of a roofed building. It was constructed of flint rubble with rows of tile and tile quoins, and gabled at each end, the roof consisting of 4 rows of tiles on each side, with a ridge of flue tiles. In the rectangular chamber formed by this masonry was found a skeleton of a man enclosed in a leaden shell, the body having been wrapped in the hide of some beast, as there was hair with the bones. Also, from the mass of carbonaceous matter at the bottom of the tomb, and from the nails from 2 to 12 inches long, lying with it, it was clear that the leaden shell had been enclosed in a wooden coffin. This shell measured 6 feet 9 inches in length by 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, and had a depth of 1 foot 4 inches. The little rectangular chamber appears to have been just large enough to contain the coffin, and was covered by an arch turned with brick. At the head of the tomb was a small addition extending beyond the concrete platform. There was nothing about it to tell for what purpose it had been used. No objects appear to have been found with this interment. See *An Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham near Bury St. Edmunds on the Fifteenth of September, 1843, by the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge and Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. Printed by Gedge and Barker, 26, Hatter Street, Bury.* Also for the account of the Eastlow barrow see a letter to the Editor of the *Bury Post*, entitled *The Roman Tumulus, Eastlow Hill, Rougham, opened on Thursday the 4th of July, 1844*, with three illustrations. A reprint of these two accounts edited by Professor Churchill Babington appeared in *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1874, IV, 257 *et seq.*, with two plates taken from the original account, in which the measurements relating to the chamber in the Eastlow barrow, given by the scale accompanying the drawings, do not correspond with those quoted in the text.

Reference is made by Professor Babington in his introduction to

the reprint of these papers, as to the state of the barrows in June, 1871. Only two then remained, the large one, and one of the three smaller ones. The large barrow, Eastlow Hill, had an elliptical rather than a circular form and was four times larger than the smaller one. It had a height of 17 feet. The tunnel made in 1844 was still open and the tomb within the barrow could still be seen *in situ*. The roof was for the most part intact, and the bones of the skeleton yet lay within the chamber although the skull had been removed to the Anatomical Museum at Cambridge, and the leaden coffin to the Fitzwilliam Museum at the same place. The barrow which had contained the cist with the glass urn and much pottery, yet existed, showing the trench cut through it. It measured 56 feet in diameter and was then something less than 5 feet high.

Shown at meeting of Suffolk Institute at Thetford, September 29th, 1849, a bronze lamp found in one of the tumuli at Rougham, *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 150.

For site of tumuli see *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet XLV, s.w. A full-sized model of the small chamber found in the second barrow described, is to be seen in the museum at Bury St. Edmunds, containing all the antiquities found in it. These were presented to the museum by the owner of the estate, Mr. P. Bennet of Rougham Hall. A number of fragments of plain and figured pseudo-Samian ware dug up at Rougham, have lately been deposited in the same museum (1899).

SANTON DOWNHAM.—Hoard of British coins found near Brandon a little to the south of the Little Ouse. Amongst them, two second brass (*dupondii*) of the Emperor Claudius. The probable date of the deposit may have been from A.D. 50 to 55. *Arch. Jour.*, 1870, XXVII, 92 *et seq.*

SNAPE.—In British Museum. Pot of pale buff ware ornamented with a chequer of slip dots.

SCOTTERLY.—Between Sotterly and Weston an olla of ordinary form was found. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

SOUTHWOLD.—A middle brass coin of Constantius I ploughed up here. On the reverse MEMORIA FELIX. It had a hole through it for suspension. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1851, II, 184.

STANTON.—About a quarter of a mile from the village, a good many fragments of Roman pottery and some coins found. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1849, IV, 72.

STOKE ASH.—“Drawings were exhibited (at a meeting of the Brit. Arch. Assoc. in 1868) by Mr. H. Watling, of Roman remains consisting of ollae and other vessels of red and dust-coloured terra-cotta. On the handle of an amphora is stamped ENN IVL (Ennius Julianus), and among the Samian ware is a portion of a fine bowl with hunting subjects bearing the stamp ALBVCI.” *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1868, XXIV, 394.

A group of this pottery figured on one of Mr. Watling's charts of Roman remains in Suffolk (*Layard Coll.*) shows, besides the bowl previously mentioned, a small fragment of figured pseudo-Samian with a rabbit upon it. The stamp on the handle of the amphora is thus given, ENNIV. There is also a plan of the site where the pottery was found, which shows spots in fields east and west of the main road, and south of an inn called the White Horse Inn between it and the

river. On the east side of the road, which runs due north, sepulchral urns occurred, one of which lay mouth downwards on a tile. It is also noted on the chart referred to that the bed of the river contained a great quantity of animal bones and shards of pottery.

Some coins were found, amongst them one of Crispus. From Stoke Ash, the road (presumably a Roman one) goes north by Scole, Dickleborough, and Long Stratton, to Caister (Norfolk), and it is said by the road makers that there is a great difference in its character to the north and south of the White Horse Inn. Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1895, 25, 30.

STONHAMS, THE.—These parishes (Little Stonham, Earl Stonham, and Stonham Aspell) lie close together, and upon the Roman road through the county from south to north.

Found at Stonham Aspell, an unguentarium containing traces of unguent within it. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1853, I, 24.

Discoveries recorded at East (Earl?) Stonham. Some of the objects found appeared to be British, but Roman cinerary urns were observed, as also tiles, fragments of pseudo-Samian ware, etc. These discoveries are said to have extended over several acres. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1867, XXIII, 300.

The following extract is from a communication to the British Archaeological Association, by Mr. Hamlet Watling, of Stonham:—"A vast quantity of Roman and other remains have been found lately in the valley intersecting the two parishes of Earls Stonham and Stonham Little. This valley was apparently devoted to the purpose of dwellings, and that to the south was devoted to the purposes of interments; a vast quantity of urns of a dark colour, covered with a tile and containing human bones, with long nails, etc., . . . occur. On the north of the church is an extensive barrow, in the vicinity of which urns of a grey colour are found, and within the yard is a tumulus. In consequence of stoppages through agriculture only fifteen rods have as yet been excavated; but from so small a piece of land vast quantities of pottery, iron, lead, glass, copper coins, querns, flue tiles, etc. have been obtained, also flint implements and a quantity of oyster and other shells and horns and bones of deer, hog, horse, ox, wolf, goat, etc." With this account, the following objects were sent for exhibition:—Animal remains as noted, knives, a key and nail of iron, a leaden weight, a grotesque mask originally forming part of a vessel of brown ware, the bottom of a vase with the potter's stamp $\frac{G}{FAF}$ the two last letters ligulated. The depth at

which the Roman remains occurred appears to have been about 1 foot 10 inches beneath the present surface of the soil. *Ibid.*, 1868, XXIV, 184-5, 286 and 394. The coins found, identified by the Rev. C. E. Searle, were mostly third brass of the lower empire. Those read with certainty were of Claudius Gothicus, Diocletian, Carausius, Constantinus, Constantinus II, Magnentius, Valens (?). There was one plated denarius and a minimus.

At a later date drawings of objects found at Stonham were sent for exhibition to the British Archaeological Association. These drawings showed various vessels ornamented with white slip, perhaps Durobrivian pottery. Two mortaria, one of red, the other of grey ware, with loop handles. Near the former were found two

flint pounders, also an object of lead resembling a key. These remains lay amongst ashes, together with coins of Constantine, bones, and cut horns of deer. Spindle whorls, and upper and lower stones of querns of pudding stone, of Andernach lava, and of other stones, and flue tiles were shown on the drawings. *Ibid.*, 1871, XXVII, 385-6.

In the restoration of Earl Stonham church a conical muller of jasper was found, with fragments of Roman pottery, in the south transept. *Ibid.*, 1875, XXXI, 216.

The drawings mentioned, with others also by Mr. H. Watling, representing objects from the same site, are in the collection of Miss Nina Layard, of Ipswich. The pottery represented in these drawings is of the character usually found on Roman sites and includes specimens of red, black, and buff or stone-coloured ware, with a very small proportion of pseudo-Samian fragments. In one of these latter is a potter's mark SEVERIM. One fragment is shown of New Forest ware. Portions of flue tiles are also figured. The objects of iron are of the usual character—keys, knives, shears, etc. Amongst those in bronze may be noted three diminutive wide-mouthed pots, each with one handle, joined together in a group. Of lead there are two or three articles, and of Kimmeridge shale one, a simple ring bracelet.

On a chart with these drawings is given a plan of part of the parishes where the discoveries were made. The remains appear to have been found for the most part in the glebe land, south-west of the rectory of Earl Stonham, and in the fields west of this land, divided from it by a small stream. Other finds occurred in a field north of the rectory, and a line of them extended from the church of Earl Stonham to that of Stonham Aspal.

Drawing of shears from this site found 1867, in *Suff. Illust. (Fitch Coll.)*, Vol. 14.

Arch. Jour., 1869, XXVI, 401. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archaeology*, 1886, V, 117.

See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LVII, N.W., for sites of discoveries.

STOW, WEST.—Potter's kilns on the heath. They were found in the spring of 1879 on a slight ridge. The first was circular in form, 3 feet 6 inches in internal diameter, with a furnace chamber, also circular, attached to the east side. The walls were 1 foot 6 inches high and 4 inches thick, and were of puddled clay with a large admixture of chalk pebbles. Nothing of the upper floor of the kiln remained, but in one place half-way up the wall a triangular brick pierced in the centre remained. It was vitrified on the surface, and was the only indication left of the baking floor. Other perforated tiles, however, were found in the rubbish.

A second kiln, 8 feet south of the first, was only 3 feet in diameter. The furnace was formed by walls with an outward splay. Bricks 1 foot 1 inch long by 8 inches wide and 3 inches thick, each perforated with two holes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, lay in the kiln—the remains of the baking floor—and a number of circular bricks $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and from 3 to 4 inches thick were with them, evidently the fragments of the pilae supporting this floor. The method of construction of the kilns was clear. The earth had been dug out in

a circle to the depth of 4 feet, the bottom of the excavation filled with clay well trodden down, and then the walls to a height of some 18 or 20 inches were formed against the side of the excavation, and the baking floor constructed.

The pottery found about kiln No. 1 consisted principally of pieces of globular vessels with one handle, the vessels perhaps capable of holding from one pint to two quarts. They were rather fine ware, ruddy in hue. With them were some remains of little bowls of light red ware with machine-made markings, and some few other fragments.

The pottery found about kiln No. 2, which had been used occasionally as a smother kiln, was somewhat more varied. Fragments of urns resembling some kinds of cinerary urns, some small jars of black ware ornamented with burnished lines as a diaper, fragment of a jar with broad bands of dots in slip, and also pieces of a ware showing a micaceous glaze, lay about this kiln.

On a spot about half a mile from the kilns to the east, and near the river (the Lark), were a series of basin-shaped pits. It is possible that these pits were made by the potters in obtaining clay.

Skeletons were discovered in digging for sand in an elevation of the land dividing the heath of West Stow from meadows by the river, not far from the kilns described. By the right side of one of these, which lay north and south, was a patera of black ware placed edgewise. It had a potter's mark in a label, apparently an N between two dots, and from the disturbed soil near was turned up part of the rim of a mortarium with the stamp ABIC·F with the lettering reversed.

The potters works were only half a mile from the supposed Roman station at Icklingham. *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1881, XXXVII, 152 *et seq.* 1 Pl.

More kilns were discovered on the same site on West Stow Heath in and previous to the year 1890. The fragments found about the 5th consisted of portions of a shallow bowl in fine grey pottery, bowls of buff and brown ware, the rims ornamented with patterns in slip of various colours, parts of two smaller and deeper bowls of fine light red pottery with circles and lines in darker slip upon them. Also ampullae of large size in buff coloured ware. In the kiln were found two coins, small brass of Constantius. *Ibid.*, 1891, XLVII, 94.

In Bury Museum. Vase of buff ware $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

In British Museum. A bronze brooch.

STOWLANGTORT.—In a field half a mile below the church "was found in 1764 a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire." *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 (Add.) II, 81. Beside a lane called Barber's Lane, *Roman coins found*. See *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to mile, sheet XXXIV, S.E.

STOWMARKET.—Coin of the Emperor Trajan. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1859, II, 214.

STRATFORD ST. ANDREW.—A small urn found here. *Chart, Layard Coll.*

STRATFORD ST. MARY.—In this parish in 1877 was found a ridge of hard ground, apparently traces of a road. Near it several cinerary urns were dug up. All were broken. Fragments of one are in the Colchester Museum. *Arch. Jour.*, 1878, XXXV, 82.

Between Stratford and Sproughton a wide-mouthed urn of brown ware was dug up. Chart, *Layard Coll.*

SUDBOURNE.—In British Museum. Small two-handled vase, between 2 and 3 inches high, of buff ware.

SUDBURY.—Three vases found in 1848. One of red ware with very small spout (a tetina). One globular with broad neck and one handle, grey ware. One an olla of buff ware. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. I, 19176. Water-colour drawings, no scale. Drawings of these are to be found in *Suff. Illust.* (*Fitch Coll.*), Vol. 26, where they are stated to form part of the collection of Mr. E. Acton, Grundisburgh. Roman coins are found in the neighbourhood. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 221 *et seq.*

SUTTON.—Labourers in digging for coprolites (in 1870?) found a vessel, which is said to have contained nearly a bushel of Roman coins, belonging to the period of Constantine, and for the most part of ordinary types. *Arch. Jour.*, 1871, XXVIII, 34 *et seq.*

A further mention of this discovery. Hoard of coins, third brass, in a hand-made dark brown pot, now in the Colchester Museum. Note on drawing in Chart, *Layard Coll.*

The following probably also refers to this find :—Close to Sutton Hall, *Two urns containing Roman copper coins found* A.D. 1870. *Ordinance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LXXXVII, s.w.

TATTINGSTONE.—Globular urn of red ware covered with a buff slip. Smaller bottle-shaped vessel of buff ware. Ipswich Museum.

THORINGTON.—In digging the foundations for a cart-shed to a new farmhouse on Col. Bence's property in this parish in 1824–5, six or seven Roman urns, much broken, were found. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. VI, 19082, f. 359.

THURLOW, GREAT.—A strigil found. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1894, VIII, 218.

TRIMLEY.—Large urn of greyish yellow ware. Ipswich Museum.

WAINFORD.—Various fragments of Roman pottery, some pieces of pseudo-Samian ware, and calcined bones found in 1856. *Proceed. Bury and West Suff. Arch. Instit.*, 1863, III, 413 *et seq.*

Near the bridge over the Waveney were found, in 1856, Roman coins and a flint arrow-head, and in 1893 a coin of Philip the Arabian and one of Antoninus Pius. Raven, *Hist. of Suff.*, 1895, 30.

WANGFORD.—In British Museum. Spindle whorl of pottery and "head of a glass pin."

WELNETHAM, GREAT.—"A few years since were found, in digging. Abundance of Platters and Potsheards of Roman earth, some of which had inscriptions upon them, as also Coals, Bones of Sheep and Oxen, with many Horns, a Sacrificing Knife, Ashes and Urns, Evidences that some Heathen Deity had an Altar here." *Mag. Brit.*, 1730, V, 246.

This statement is repeated with the omission of the last few words respecting the pagan worship in Camd., *Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 (Add.), II, 81.

WESTHALL.—A space about two acres in extent of a field called Mill Post field, bordered on the east by a watercourse, showed in every part, at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches, much burnt soil and a great quantity of broken pottery. One piece only of pseudo-Samian ware was dug up, a part of a plain patera. Enamelled horse trappings of

Celtic character were found about the centre of the space at a depth of 2 feet from the surface. They appeared to have been contained in a bronze vessel of the same character, and with them were six hollow bronze cylinders $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, a small blue glass bead, a bronze lamp with a crescent-shaped ornament over the handle, and a brass coin, said to be of Faustina. *Archæologia*, 1855, XXXVI, 454 *et seq.* Plate XXXVIII. See also *Arch. Jour.*, 1855, XII, 276.

WESTLETON.—In 1845, on Scotts Hall farm, was dug up a coarse earthen pot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and from 8 to 10 inches high, containing eighteen or twenty pieces of Roman coin, some few silver and the rest brass. The coins were too decayed to be identified. Near this pot was a smaller one, but empty. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. VII, 19083, f. 132.

WHERSTEAD.—South of Wherstead Park, south-west of Vicarage and Redgate lanes, *Roman coins found* 1810. *Ordnance Survey*, 6 inches to a mile, sheet LXXXII, N.E.

WHITTON.—In Castle field, near Ipswich, in the year 1854, when the present house and buildings on the site were erected, traces of a Roman villa were come upon. It was situated on the brow of a hill overlooking Ipswich, which is to the south, and it lies behind the modern house of Mr. Orford, which is between it and the high road. Nothing is to be seen of it but some fragments, in a newly planted orchard, of a floor, of coarse buff sandstone and red tile tesserae, probably that of one of the corridors of the Roman house. No plan of what foundations were found of the villa, or notes respecting it, appear to have been made when the new farm-house was built, but all the Roman building material dug up seems to have been used up in the substructures of the modern building. A portion of a pavement of one of the principal chambers of the villa was, however, fortunately preserved and is now in the entrance hall of the museum at Ipswich. It is the only specimen of Roman mosaic existing in Suffolk. A drawing made shortly after its discovery shows a central square surrounded by seven concentric bands of varying widths ornamented for the most part with simple braids, or with straight or curved sided triangles, the bands being separated from each other by broad or narrow lines. Right and left on either hand, a band over 1 foot wide containing a series of black scrolls on a white ground was added to the square composition, and the whole was set in a field of coarse red tile tesserae. In the hall of the residence on the spot are preserved three vases, one a small black cinerary urn, another a flowerpot-shaped vase ornamented with two rows of flutings divided by a fillet found with it, and a globular amphora with its handles and neck removed. The cinerary urn when discovered was full of ashes and bones. The amphora was found in 1894, and all three vessels came from a gravel pit close to the site of the villa. The amphora was emptied by the labourers who found it, and it is supposed that it may have contained some coins, but of this nothing certain could be ascertained. Three coins were preserved with these vases, one of Rome, with the wolf and twins on the reverse, one of Constantinople, and one of an emperor of the Constantine family. *Gent. Mag.*, 1855, Part I, 179, and from personal observation (G. E. F.). With the fragment of the mosaic pavement in the museum at Ipswich are photographs of the plain pavement mentioned, and a coloured print

to an inch scale of the more elaborate one, published by H. Davy, Globe Street, Ipswich, May, 1855. This was from a drawing made on the spot, when the pavement was first uncovered.

WICKHAM BROOKE.—Fibula ploughed up in a field called "Four Acre Honeycomb" on the Lodge farm about 1 mile from the mediæval entrenchments at Lidgate. The fibula was of bronze gilt, oval in shape, and set with a stone like an amethyst, rising nearly to a point. Some coins found with it were mostly of Constantine, with some of Probus and of Pertinax. Also at the same time a bronze figure of a bird, an eagle or hawk, perhaps part of the handle of some vessel. *Gent. Mag.*, 1788, Part II, 702.

Small bowl of figured pseudo-Samian ware, diameter at top $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depth $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented with medallions, in one of which is a Cupid, and surrounded by an egg and tassel band, found in 1830 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church (of Lidgate?) towards Badmington Hall. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., V, 5, 19180, 2.

A small bronze figure (Hercules?) and a handle of some object ornamented with four faces, and some Roman coins (one of them of Constantine the Great, third brass), found before 1859 in draining the "Honeycomb" field before mentioned. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1853, I, 151 and 1859, II, 98.

WINGFIELD.—Silver Roman coins and some objects of the same metal found about 1836, the find vouched for by Miss Hayman, the sister of the then vicar of Fressingfield, Sir H. P. Heyman, who saw some of the coins. Attached to the find is a story of buried treasure. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., XV, 19092, f. 379.

WIXOE.—In Easford, near the Stour, many coins found. Two noted, one of Nero, the other of Constans. *Archæologia*, XIV, 71.

WOODBIDGE.—A small bronze globular vessel with two handles found near this town. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1886, 2nd Ser., XI, 174.

WOOLFIT.—Large entrenchments on Warren Farm, supposed to be Roman. *Mag. Brit.*, 1730, V, 249, 250. Kirby, *The Suffolk Traveller*, 1732, 4, p. 62. *Camd., Brit.*, ed. Gough, 1789 (Add.), II, 84.

Bronze fragments of horse furniture and two Roman coins were found within these entrenchments. *Proc. Suff. Instit. of Archæology*, 1859, II, 207 *et seq.*

Spoon and spatula of bronze, Acton Coll. "Amulets" (?), two of bronze, annular, with loops for suspension. They are filled with fine clay; diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Acton Coll. Mus., Bury St. Edmunds.

WORLINGWORTH.—Found in 1827 in making a road in front of the parsonage some bones, and an urn, and four Roman coins, three of which were possibly of Allectus. Davy, *Suff. Coll.*, B.M. MSS., Vol. XV, 19092, f. 417.

WRATTING, GREAT.—Amphora and patera "found in a field called Nine Acres, upon Monks Land, belonging to Sotterly Green farm." Great quantity of Roman pottery, coins, urns, etc., found in this field. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part II, 1006, and *illust.*, Figs. 2, 3.