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VOL. XVIII., PART I.

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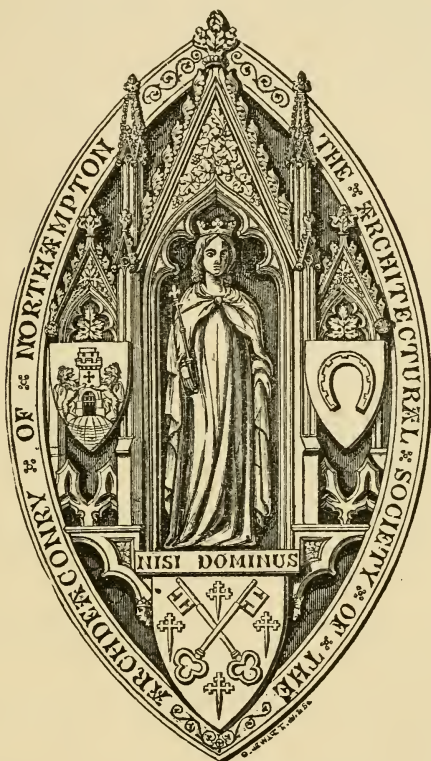
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NORTHAMPTON ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.



Hunsbury or Danes Camp, and the Discoveries there.—By Sir
HENRY E. L. DRYDEN, Bart., Hon. Mem. Soc. Ant., Scot.

THIS is situated $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west from the crossing of the main roads at All Saints' Church, in Northampton. It is in Hardingstone Parish, on high ground on the south side of the valley of the Nen, on the property of J. A. Bouverie, Esq., of Delapre. The river at its nearest approach to the Camp is little more than half-a-mile on the north-west, lying there south-west and north-east, flowing to the latter. The ancient road, called

"Banbury Lane," lying west south-west and east north-east, passes within 300 yards on the north-west. The ordnance level on the road at this point is 343 ft. above the Liverpool datum level. At the bottom of the hill near the river is 204 ft. From the road the ground rises about 5 ft. to the Camp.

Another ancient road, the centre of which is the parish boundary (a sign of antiquity), skirts the south of the Camp, making a bend to the south to avoid the fosse. This road diverges from the Banbury Lane above mentioned a little to the west of the Camp, points to the north-west part of the Camp, then suddenly bends south, and from the south-east part of the Camp goes on towards Hardingstone and other places.

The Camp is now usually known as "Danes Camp"; but evidently it is the "bury" in the name "Hunsbury," and doubtless "Huns" is from some tradition of people of that nationality having made or occupied it. The Danes have got credit for an immense number of military works.

The whole hill is called "Hunsbury Hill," and sometimes corruptly "Huntsbury Hill."

The Camp is not far from circular, but the diameter of the area north-west by west and south-east by south is 560 ft. (the longest), and the diameter west south-west and east north-east is 445 ft. (the shortest). (*Pl. I.*, 1.) The area is about 4 acres, level, and has been for many years arable, as is most of the surrounding ground. The scarp, fosse, and counter-scarp are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

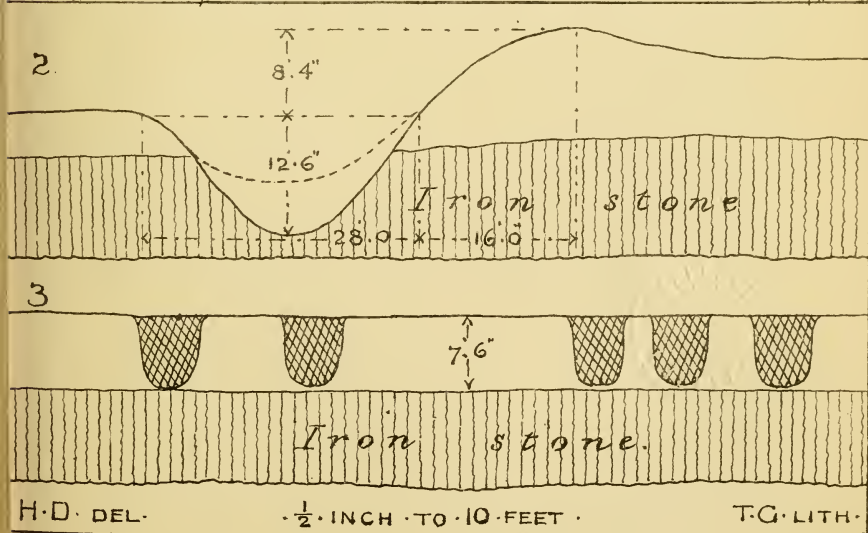
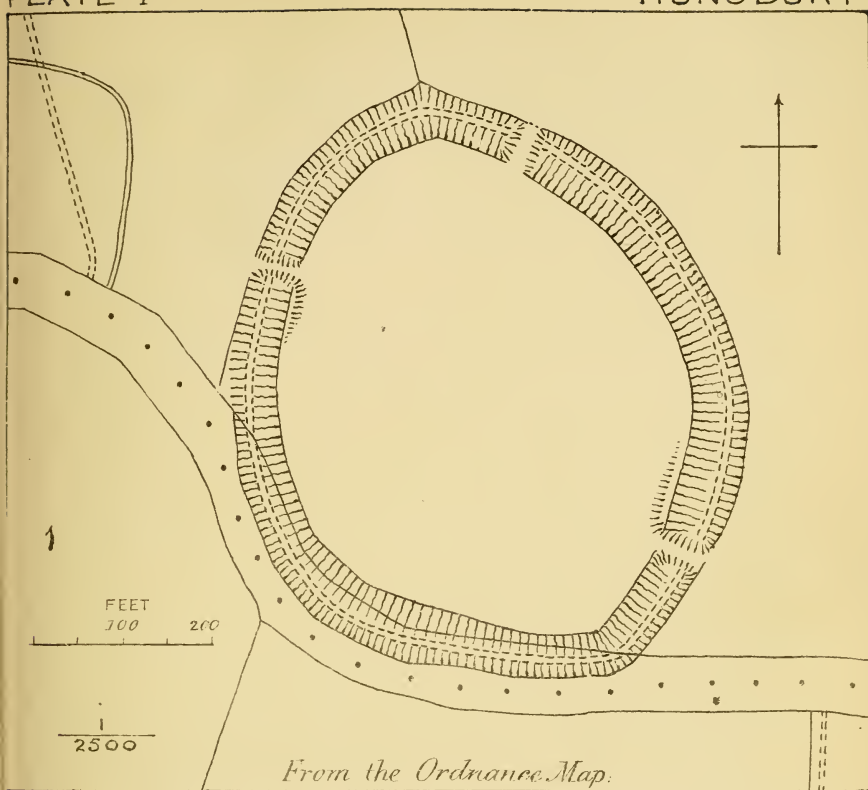
It is clear that the defence consisted of one fosse only, varying now from 50 ft. to 65 ft. in width from edge to edge. From the bottom of the fosse to the level of the top of the scarp is from 15 to 16 ft.

In a few places are slight remains of the breastwork or interior scarp, most of which was long ago partly spread inwards on the area and partly thrown into the fosse.

The whole of the scarp, counter-scarp, and fosse are, and have been long planted, and form a conspicuous object from the surrounding district.

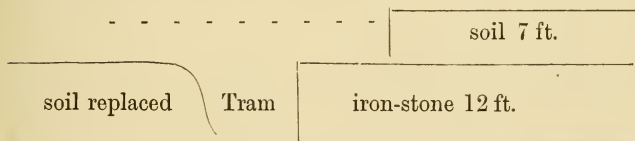
There is an entrance to the Camp on the north-west, on the north by east, and the south-east—the north one being apparently not original. The other two probably are so; and it must be noted that the road before mentioned points to these two entrances, as if once it passed through the Camp; but was nevertheless accommodated to the two entrances, and subsequently to the disuse of the Camp was bent to the south along the outer edge of the fosse.

For full eight years past, digging for iron-stone has been going on near the Camp. Smelting Works were put up about 1876 near the river in the valley below. A large area has been excavated between the Towcester Road and the Camp. About the year 1880



excavations were made on the north-west of the Camp and carried up to the Camp, a tramway being constructed to the Smelting works. Then an entrance was made on the north-west into the Camp, about 70 ft. to the north of the old entrance. This section is the means of shewing accurately the original depth of the fosse, though not the original height of the breastwork of scarp. At this point the height from the *present* top of the scarp to the *original* bottom of the fosse is 20 ft. (*Pl. I., 2*). The fosse has been filled to the extent of 5 ft. from its bottom.

The excavators, from the entrance into the Camp, worked to the south within the Camp, digging nearly up to the edge of the scarp, and gradually wheeled round towards the north, working from the entrance as a pivot. The strata were pretty uniform throughout. Uppermost was from 6 ft. to 7·6 ft. of soil, lying on an even surface of iron-stone, which was mostly from 10 ft. to 14 ft. in depth, the whole of which was taken away. Below this was sandy clay. The upper soil was wheeled back on to the space before excavated to prepare for the excavation of the iron-stone, the tramway being always on the level of the bottom of the iron-stone,



so that the level of the area is lower than formerly by the depth of the iron-stone abstracted.

In the cutting for the tramway, and for some yards on each side of it within about 3 ft. of the top of the remains of the breastwork, is a layer of lime-stone about 6 in. or 8 in. thick. This stone is certainly imported, and its former use is at present unknown.

Over the whole area of the Camp were found, at a few feet or yards apart, pits sunk to the bottom or nearly to the bottom of the 6 ft. or 7 ft. of soil. These pits varied from 5 ft. to 10 ft. in diameter, rudely circular in form, and nearly perpendicular as to their sides. They were distinguishable by being full of black mould. In them most of the remains hereafter described were found. In scarcely any instance did they penetrate the iron-stone. (*Pl. I., 3*). In all there must have been over 300 of these pits. About six or seven of these pits were walled with small flat stones, chiefly lime-stone. The inclosed diameter of them was about 5 ft.

These pits were evidently for the reception of refuse of various kinds. When a pit had been used for a time it was filled up and another one made; so that only a small proportion of those found were open at any one time.

As I thought another person was looking after the excavations and taking notes and measures, I did not visit the Camp till more than half of the area had been excavated, in November, 1884. I then made an elevation to scale of the face of the digging, and did the same in December, 1884, February, April, and May, 1885. The work went on very slowly till April, 1886, by which time the whole area had been excavated. The lessee, Mr. P. Phipps, of Collingtree Grange, laudably made all the preparations he could to collect any remains found, and rewarded the diggers. The Foreman, Mr. Law, and the Clerk, Mr. Marshall, also did what they could to preserve the objects, which in the first instance were taken to the office at the Works. The more portable of them have now been transferred to the Museum, on loan.

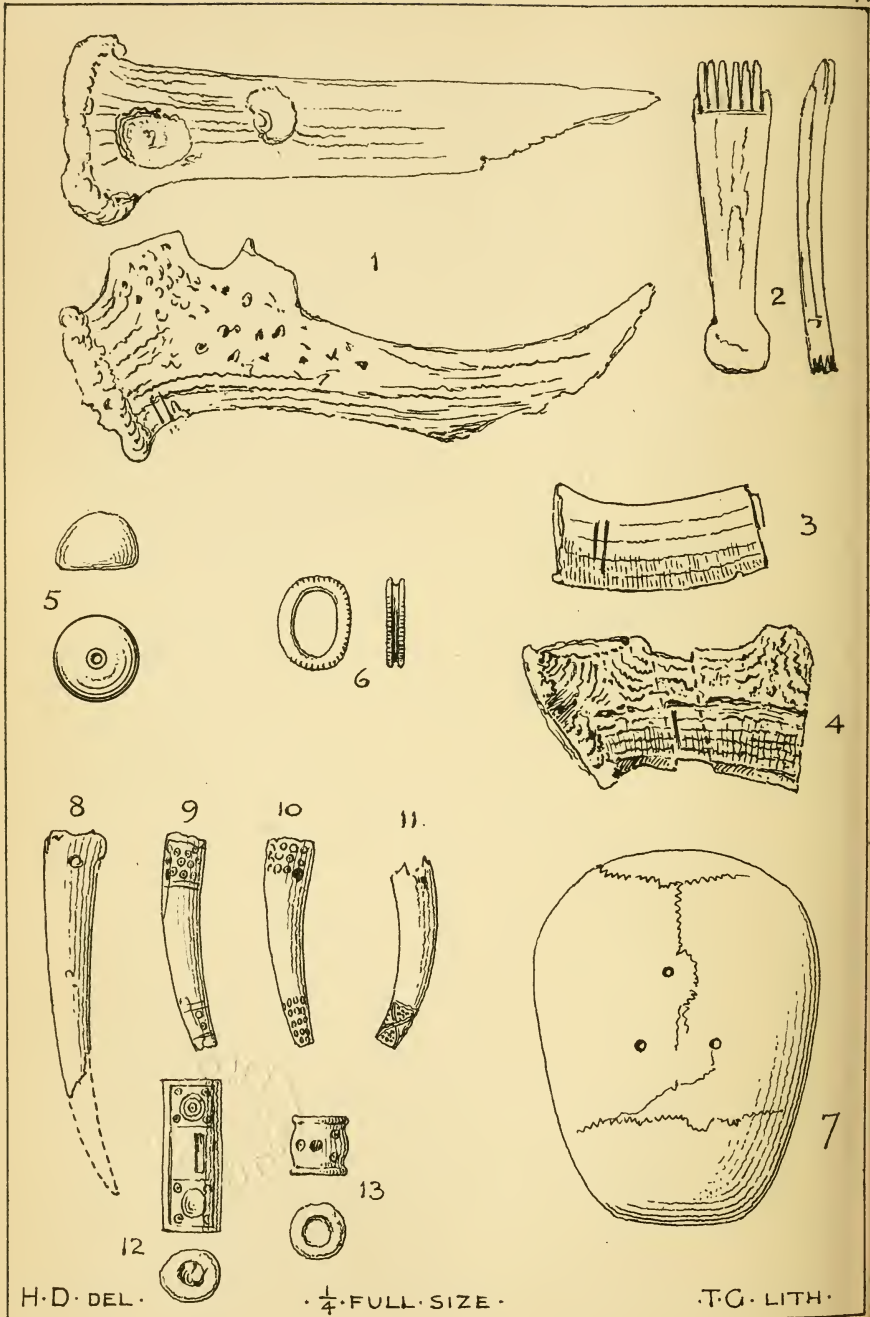
The date of this Camp can only be conjectured, but the position is such that it is probable that the eminence was occupied in Roman times, though, with the exception of some of the pottery, no decidedly Roman remains have been found in it. The view from it embraces the walled Roman station at Irchester, 12 miles to the east; Borough Hill, where many Roman remains, as well as later, have been found, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west north-west; Clifford Hill, perhaps a Roman watch-post, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north; Duston, a Roman settlement, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west; the old Lunatic Asylum, where sepulchral remains supposed to be Saxon, have been found, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east, and Northampton Castle, supposed to have been formed on a British fort, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east. The Roman station of Towcester is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south south-west. The Watling Street, lying north-west and south-east, passes 5 miles to the south-west.

Many of the remains found at Duston are in the Museum, and it will be seen that they differ widely from those at Hunsbury. An account of the Duston discovery was published by the late S. Sharp in the *Archæologia* in 1871. Most of the objects which he obtained are now in the Museum.

There is no reason to suppose that the remains found at Hunsbury differ widely in date from each other, and, if so, probably the occupiers were also the constructors of the Camp. Unfortunately we have no coins for guides. The pottery is not decisive. The scabbards are of forms said to be Saxon, whilst the ornament is said to be Celtic.

There are then two classes of people, to one of whom we may attribute the Camp—the Romanized Britons and the Saxons. I am not aware of any authenticated Saxon camp of this kind.

The Plan of the Camp is taken from the Ordnance Survey. It has not been thought necessary to give a large plan, nor more than one section.



REMAINS.

BONE AND HORN.

Bones.—Considerable quantities of bones were found, chiefly in the pits, of human beings, the short-horned cattle, red deer, roe deer, goat, pig, and sheep.

Combs.—Seven in number, formed of sections of large bones, of the form known in Scotland as “brough-combs,” having been found in many broughs. They vary in length from $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (not reckoning three broken), and in width from $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., and have from four to nine teeth. (*Pl. II.*, 2).

They are supposed to have been used in weaving and in making strings out of the sinews of animals.

Game-pieces.—Six. These are semi-globes, formed of the knobs of large bones. They are not heavy enough, nor with holes large enough for whorls, and are presumably for games allied to draughts. (*Pl. II.*, 5).

Handles.—Four, of deer's horns, attached to knives and saws. (*Pl. VI.*, 14, 17).

Horns.—Many portions of red deer's horns, some of them exceeding in size any modern ones. One close above the brow antler measures 3 in. in diameter. Most shew the mark of the saw. (*Pl. II.*, 1, 3). Horns of the short-horned cattle, eight, measuring about 5 in. on the outer curve. One skull and horns of roe deer, and a third horn, and one skull and horns of goat, but none of fallow deer.

Rings.—Two. Formed of transverse sections of bones. One is complete, though broken, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. and 5-16ths. in. thick and deep outside measure. On one side it is smooth, but the other part of the circumference is grooved, and each of the two edges ornamented with cross cuts. (*Pl. II.*, 6). The other ring has been precisely similar, but is imperfect.

Skulls, Human.—Six in number, and several fragments. In one walled pit, near the middle of the Camp, was found a whole skeleton, laid on the back, slightly contracted, but in no other case was a skull with the rest of the skeleton. No coffin was found. The skulls are of persons of very different ages. There is nothing very remarkable in the forms. One skull, apparently of an adult, measures from front to back $7\frac{3}{8}$ in., and in width $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. In the crown it has three holes of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter neatly drilled in it. (*Pl. II.*, 7).

The human remains, with one exception, must have been disturbed before, and their previous history is a puzzle.

Several portions of skulls of the short-horned cattle attached to horns, but none perfect. There are portions of skulls of other animals before mentioned.

Tusks of Boar.—Two or three.

Curved Implements.—Eleven, formed of the tines of red deer's horns, from 4 in. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length. They are cut at right angles to the length at both ends, except two, and most are more or less engraved with lines and small circles. All have a hole through them near the thick end. (*Pl. II.*, 8-11). Jewitt, in *Grave Mounds*, p. 127, represents somewhat similar ones, and supposes them to have been used in pottery or in netting.

Cylinder of horn, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with an oblong hole through it, ornamented. The use is uncertain. (*Pl. II.*, 12).

Hollow Cylinder of 1 5-16ths. in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with hole through one side of it, and each end moulded. This much resembles one of the portions of a Roman flute found near Shefford, in Bedfordshire, and described in the 4to. publication of Cambridge Ant. Soc. (*Pl. II.*, 13). In that case there was no doubt about the use, as all the portions were found. In this case the use is doubtful. Another hollow cylinder resembles a modern bone apple-scoop. It is much ornamented with little circles.

Implement of Deer's horn, 6 in. long by 3 in. diameter, with a square perforation. It weighs 11 oz. (*Pl. II.*, 4).

BRONZE.

Brooches.—Three, incomplete. One is of the harp shape, with spring made by several convolutions of the wire. (*Pl. IV.*, 7, 8).

Coins.—It is very remarkable that only two have been taken to the proper receiver. One is a very small late Roman coin, illegible, and the other modern. There is no reason to think that others were found and secreted.

Pins.—One, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, probably part of a spring brooch.

Rings of Harness (?)—Four, of which two are ornamented with knobs. Finger Rings, two, one of which is engraved. (*Pl. IV.*, 3, 5, 6).

Scabbards.—Two. On one sword of iron, described farther on, remained the chape and upper locket of its scabbard. (*Pl. III.*, 2). These are of brass. Apparently the main part of the scabbard was of leather, and was very thin, as shown by the brass furniture. The chape is of the same pattern on both sides, but the upper locket differs on the two sides. The length of the scabbard was 2 ft. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The other scabbard is a very beautiful example. (*Pl. III.*, 3). No sword was found in it or with it. The real scabbard was apparently of very thin iron, the outer side being cased with brass. The inner side of the upper locket is gone. The chape remains perfect, different on the two sides. Portions of the iron scabbard remain attached to the brass. This scabbard has a well-defined ridge, but the sword to which the other scabbard belongs has no ridge.

No means of suspension appear on either. On the outer side of the chape are embossed ornaments, of a form said to be peculiarly Celtic. On the inner side of the chape and on the upper locket is delicate engraved ornament, of a form also said to be peculiarly Celtic. The length is 2 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the weight 1 lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The breadth of the sword at its upper part was about $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. This scabbard is stated to have been found in one of the pits in the north part of the Camp. The chape closely resembles one figured by Jewitt in *Grave Mounds*, p. 237, and classed as Anglo-Saxon.

Spoon.—Only one was found, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide. (*Pl. IV.*, 1). Several spoons of this form have been found in other places. Probably they were used for medical purposes.

Several fragments of articles remain, the use of which is not determined. One of these is a hollow ring of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, inclosing a circle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. This ring clasps a thin plate of perforated brass. (*Pl. IV.*, 2).

CORN.

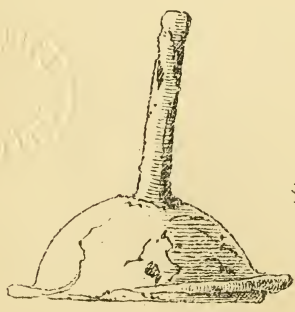
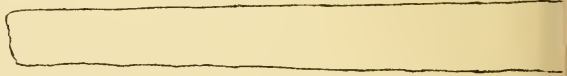
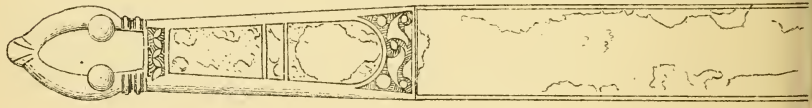
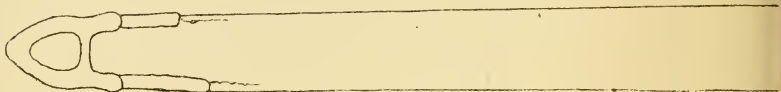
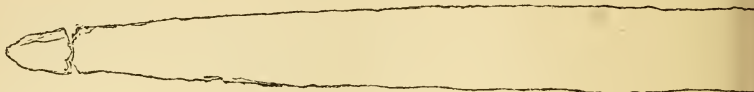
In several places was found charred wheat.

EARTHENWARE.

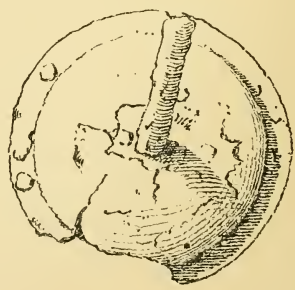
Bars.—None were found in the Camp, but close outside, on the north-west, some were found, and in the tramway, from No. 2 Pit, north-east of the Camp, were found 5; but it is uncertain whether this spot is that where a kiln was found in 1875, with two circles of props. Most of the props are in the Museum. All the bars are lost except one, in possession of General Pitt Rivers, and one from the tramway, given to the Museum by Mr. T. Bull. Somewhat similar ones were found at Duston, and much smaller bars of the same form have been found in Suffolk and Brittany. (*Pl. V.*, 2).

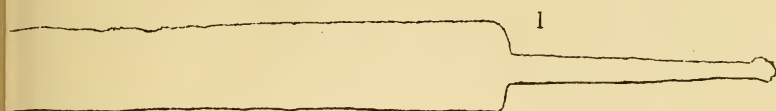
Bricks, triangular.—Of these curious articles probably at least twenty-five have been found. Some have been well baked, but others only so slightly baked that they had relapsed into a soft clay state. They are all alike, rudely made, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. on each side, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and *all* have three holes through them of about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. All shew the effect of considerable rubbing on the two principal faces and on the edges. (*Pl. V.*, 3).

Drawings of them have been sent to various persons, but as yet no suggestion as to their use is satisfactory. Only one instance of their occurrence has

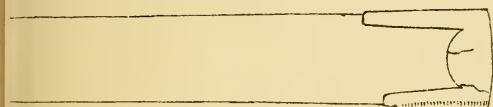


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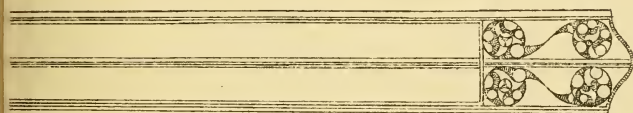
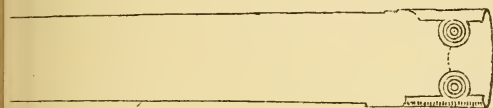




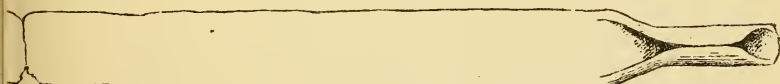
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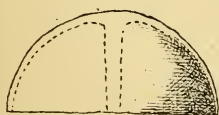
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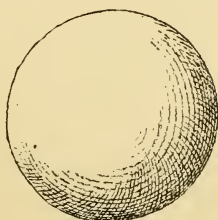
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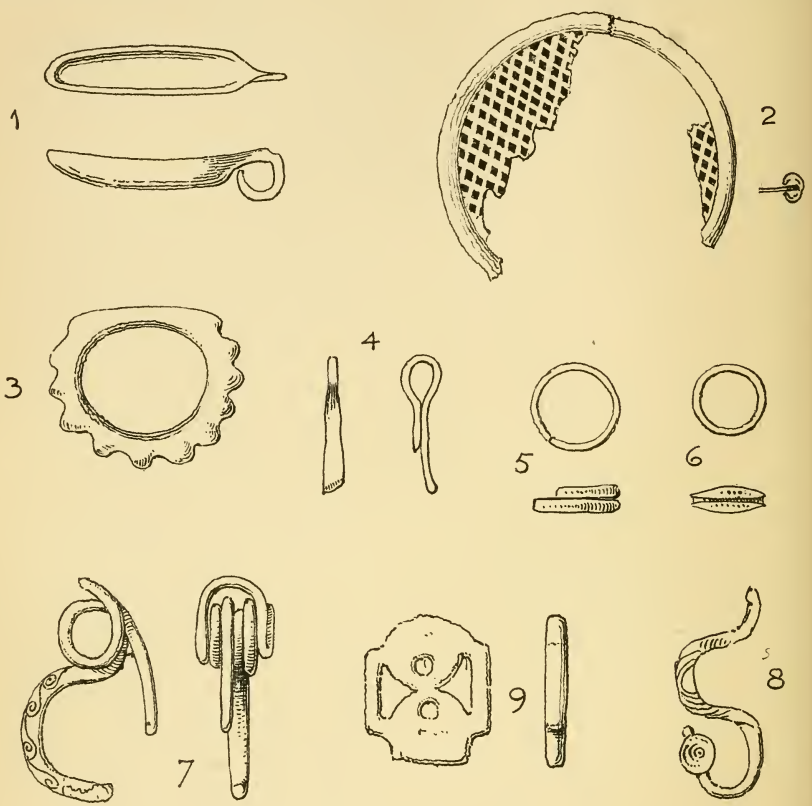


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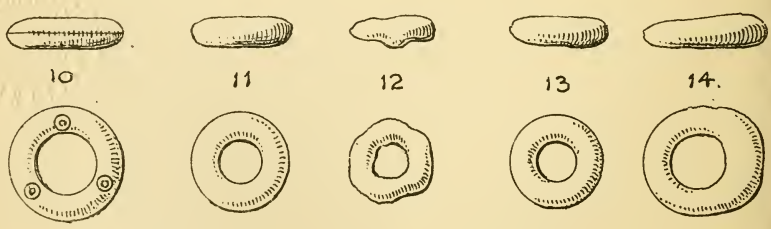


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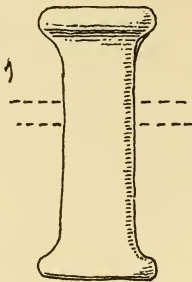
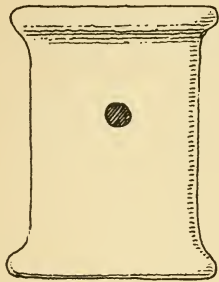




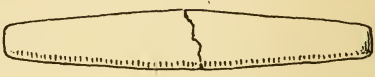
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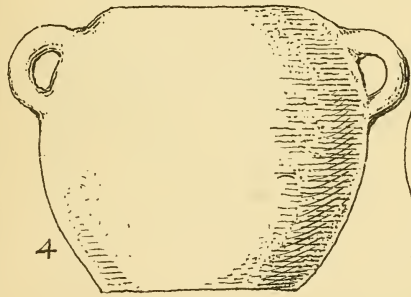
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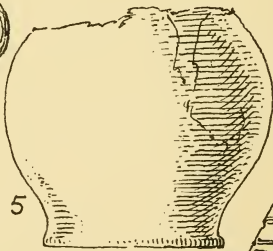
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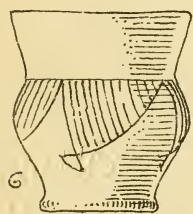
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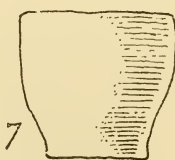
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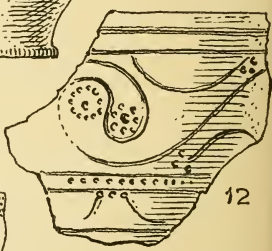
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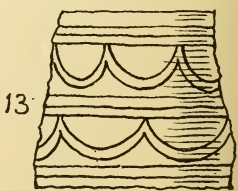
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been ascertained by me, which is at Abington Pigott, in Cambridgeshire, in 1885, with Roman remains. It appears possible that they were used for tethering sheep or cattle.

Bowls.—None complete have been found, but fragments of many of various sizes of grey and red pottery, but chiefly of the former.

Colander.—Two bases remain, one with five holes in it, and the other with one hole, of grey pottery.

Dishes.—See *Bowls*.

Pots.—Of these eighteen remain complete, or nearly so, varying from 6 in. in height and $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. (*Pl. V.*, 4-11). The largest has two loops for suspension. All are of dark grey or dark brown ware and unglazed. For the most part it is rudely made, and the ornament, where there is any, is of a simple form. Fully two barrow loads of fragments of pots were found. Some of these were of large size, perhaps 1 ft. 6 in. diameter. (*Pl. V.*, 12, 13). Several loop handles of these large vessels were found. Amongst the fragments are pieces of well-made Roman Castor ware, with usual ornaments on them.

One of the smaller vessels is ornamented with rude strokes and dots on its exterior and on its bottom. (*Pl. V.*, 8).

One approaches what is usually considered an Early British form. Not a single scrap of Samian ware was found.

Props for Bars.—These were found in 1875, somewhere on the north of Hunsbury Hill, and acquired by the late S. Sharp, then of Dallington. They are in the Museum. Only two perfect ones were brought him. (*Pl. V.*, 1). See before under *Bars*.

GLASS.

Rings.—Five are perhaps to be reckoned as beads. Besides these, one, blue, with white knobs, has been lost. One of the rings appears to be of some paste of greenish grey colour with small circles engraved on it. (*Pl. IV.*, 10-14).

IRON.

Adzes.—Four. One is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. wide at the cutting edge, and another was about 6 in. long, and the same width. Others imperfect. (*Pl. VII.*, 6).

Arrow Heads.—Only one found, and this broken. It was 3 in. long (the point is gone) with socket. It has a leaf-shaped blade without barbs. (*Pl. VI.*, 8).

Axes.—One, perhaps modern, like a modern stock-axe, and portions of two others. No axe of common form.

Bits for Horses.—Three. One is apparently a modern snaffle of two links and two rings. Another is of three links and two large cheek-rings. The middle link is bound together by a brass tie. (*Pl. VII.*, 8). The width between the rings was $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. It weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The third is a fragment of a similar bit. The three-link form is unusual.

Bosses of Shields.—Two. These are of the common form like many classed as Saxon. They are 6 in. diameter with a flat rim $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and a spike in the centre, and were riveted to the shield. (*Pl. III.*, 5).

Another article is perhaps a boss. It is a semi-globe $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide with no spike outwards, but with a spike inside, which perhaps held it to the shield. (*Pl. III.*, 6).

Chisels.—One implement appears to be a stone-mason's chisel, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.

Darts.—A dart is a weapon to be thrown, and with a blade smaller than a spear; though perhaps some weapons here reckoned as spears ought to be classed as darts. Only one is reckoned "dart." It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long with socket.

Drills.—Four. These are about 4 in. long, of circular-iron and pointed, apparently fixed in wooden hafts.

Hoops.—Eight, inclosing a circle from $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Knives, straight.—Twelve. Some of these were fixed in handles by a “tang,” or spike: others by being riveted through the handle. (*Pl. VI.*, 9–15). The blades are from 2 in. to 5 in. long. One is of a peculiar form, which has been found in bronze. Most have a convex edge and are pointed.

Knives, curved.—Five, hooked. They were perhaps used in cutting up animals and in cutting hides. They measure about 5 in. on the cutting edge, which is the concave edge. (*Pl. VII.*, 1, 2).

Rings.—Three, of $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter outside.

Saws.—Three of the same kind and imperfect. They are $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. One has a blade complete $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long but only part of the haft, which is of deer's horn. Another blade is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, without a handle, and perhaps was longer. The third is part of a blade 5 in. long. They somewhat resemble lock-saws. The teeth are equilateral, not as ours are. Doubtless these are the saws used for dividing the horns and bones. (*Pl. VI.*, 16, 17).

Scabbard.—See before under Bronze. There are two fragments of an iron scabbard which had brass edges, as is shewn by the verdigris on the iron.

Spears.—There are sixteen of these, varying in length from 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. (*Pl. VI.*, 1–6.) No bronze spear head was found. Of these, three have “tangs” or spikes, and twelve have sockets for the shafts, and one is broken and uncertain. None have the twist for giving rotatory motion, and several have no ridge.

Swords.—The sword found with the portions of the scabbard before mentioned is 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in the blade, with “tang” for the handle $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long. At its widest part it measures 2 in. It weighs 1 lb. 12 oz. It has no indication of a guard. (*Pl. III.*, 1). It is stated to have been found in the mixed soil of the breast-work on the south-east of the Camp.

The other weapon here counted as a sword ought perhaps to bear some other name. The blade (which has lost its point) and haft measure in length 2 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., but the original length is uncertain. The haft is a socket, and it is uncertain whether this had a wooden shaft attached to it. It had no guard. (*Pl. III.*, 4). The blade is flat and the edges do not appear to have been sharp. The greatest width is 1 9–16ths in. This weapon strongly resembles those found at Meon Hill, in Gloucestershire, in 1824. The existing fragments weigh 1 lb. $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Similar weapons in the British Museum are supposed to be swords in process of formation.

Tire of Wheel.—This is in six pieces, which together measure 5 ft. 5 in. in length. The width is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The ends are joined by riveting.

Of unknown use.—Two articles evidently for the same purpose, though not a pair. They have a circular plate $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, from the centre of which rises at right angles a circular shaft $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, at the top of which is an eye through which a ring 3 in. diameter is inserted. This shaft is carefully moulded, and on two of the knobs of one is a band of gilding. The circular plate has a pattern cut out of it. (*Pl. VII.*, 7). There are no signs of rivets. Are they brands, and if so, for what? Three articles which are evidently the protecting points of a wooden implement. Possibly they belong to ploughs. (*Pl. VII.*, 5).

Five articles, consisting of a flat oval plate $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, and 3–16ths in. thick, with shanks about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square and 1 ft. long. Two broken. (*Pl. VII.*, 3, 4).

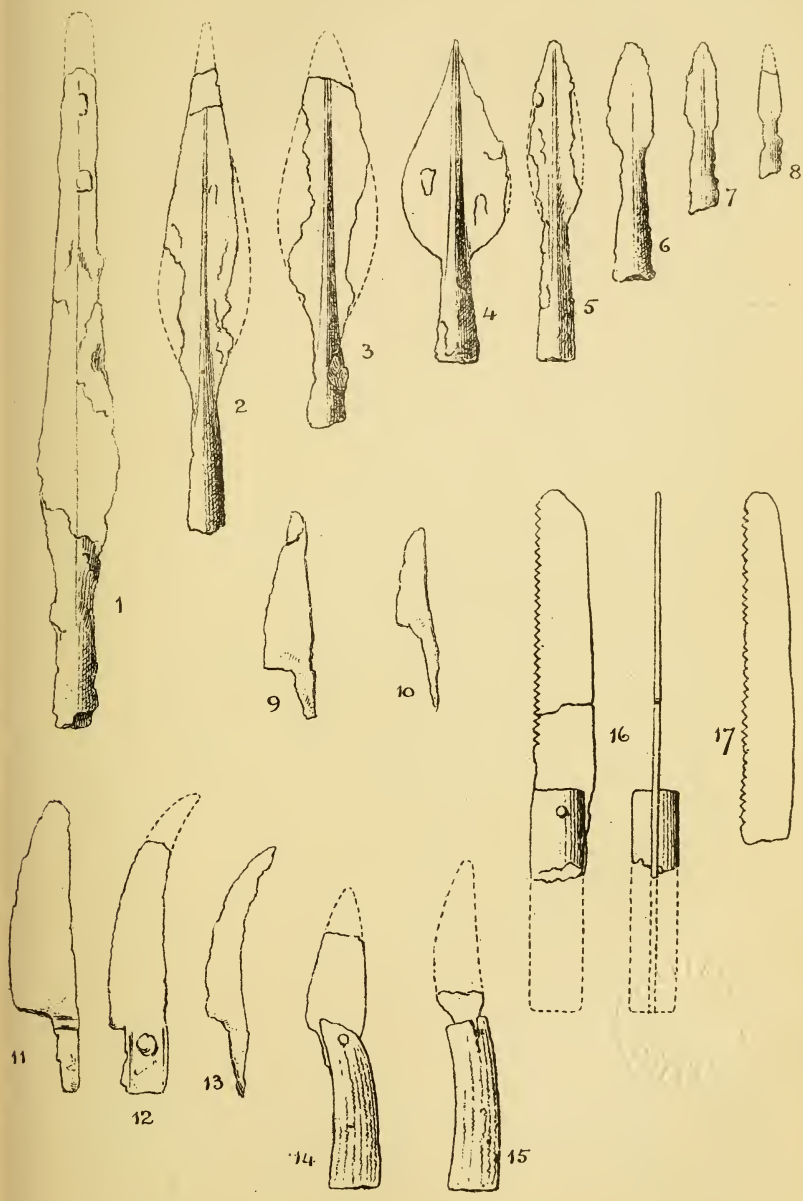
LEAD.

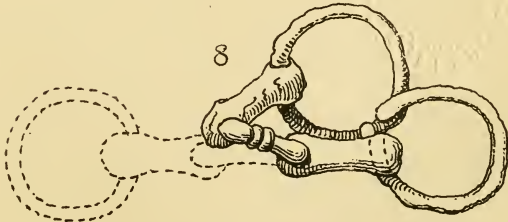
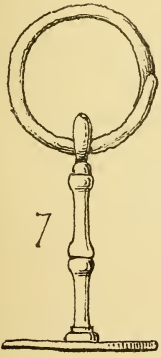
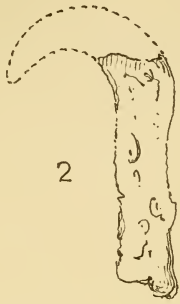
Circular article $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and 9–16ths in. thick, which may have been a whorl. It weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

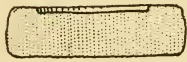
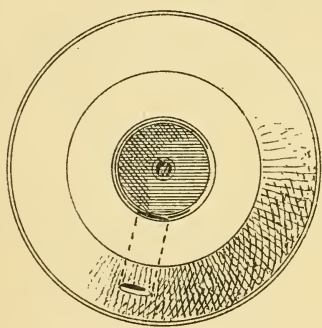
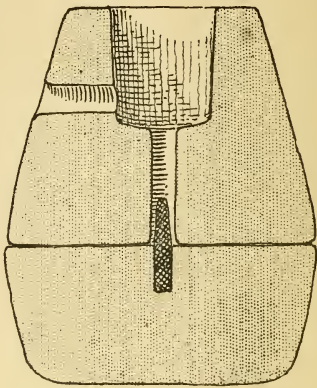
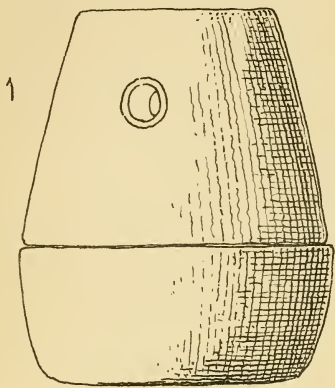
STONE.

Flints.—There are seven or eight fragments of flint, which must have been imported, and have been worked. There are also eleven globular flints from $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, probably for some game. (*Pl. VIII.*, 3, 4).

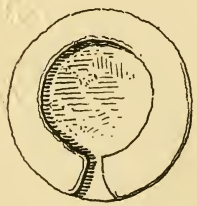
Mould.—This is of fine red sand-stone $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and 2 in. thick. In it is a circular sinking $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, with an outlet.





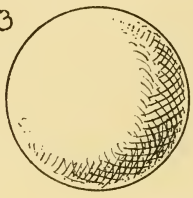


2



$\frac{1}{8}$ FULL SIZE

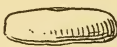
3



4



5



6



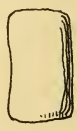
7



8



9



$\frac{1}{4}$ FULL SIZE

This sinking is very smooth. The purpose of this is not known at present. (*Pl. VIII.*, 2).

Querns.—About 150, more or less perfect, reckoning upper and lower stones. They are of several sorts of grit; but none of plum-pudding stone. Most appear to have come from Leicestershire or Derbyshire. The lower stones are from 11 in. to 1 ft. 2 in. diameter on the top, and 5 in. to 7 in. thick. (*Pl. VIII.*, 1). The upper stones from 11 in. to 1 ft. 2 in. diameter at bottom, and from 9 in. to 10 in. high. All are of the same form. The lower stone had an iron pin fixed in its centre. The upper stone has a cavity in the top about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and 5 in. deep, to hold the corn. In the centre is a hole about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, which works loosely on the pin in the lower stone, and through which the corn falls to the top of the lower stone. At the side is a hole for the handle, which is bored through into the cavity before mentioned. None have holes for two handles.

Whet-stones.—There are two of these, of which one is imperfect. The other one has a hole through it for suspension. (*Pl. VIII.*, 8, 9).

Whorls.—Eight of stone $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. (*Pl. VIII.*, 5, 6, 7).

REMAINS FOUND NEAR THE CAMP.

In 1875, in the iron-stone digging on the north incline of Hunsbury Hill were found, close under the surface, two circles of clay props for kilns for pottery—each circle about 4 ft. diameter. The distance apart of the props, and their disposition, were not stated. One or more bars were found with them. These articles were brought to the late S. Sharp, then at Dallington, and the circumstances were described to him. They are now in the Northampton Museum. Of the props, two perfect ones remain $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. long at top and bottom, and 6 in. wide at top and bottom. Eight fragments remain, which probably represent eight props. Some have a hole through them of 1 in. diameter. (*Pl. V.*, 1.) One clay bar was brought him 1 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. in the middle. (*Pl. V.*, 2.) This was for supporting the pottery in the kiln. One 3d. brass coin of Claudius Gothicus was found with them, and fragments of grey and red pottery. The space underneath was filled up with wood, and a space outside the circle also. No doubt there was some exterior wall of earth or stone to confine the heat. If the props were, as stated, in two circles, probably the bars radiated from a central prop.

A bar like those found at Hunsbury was found at Castor, but not in the kilns described by Artis. Somewhat similar ones were found at Duston.

Close to the Camp, in the working on the north-west, were found five skulls near together, but not with their skeletons, nor in any ascertained order.

To the north-east of the Camp, about half-a-mile distance, is No. 2 working. In this were found five of the clay bars before mentioned, one of which is in the Museum, presented by Mr. J. Bull. I was informed that they were found together, but there is no account of any other objects being with them.

In this working at 126 ft. from its east limit, and at about 850 ft. south from the Banbury Lane, was found in November, 1884, a walled well of 1 ft. 6 in. diameter and 11 ft. deep. Near the bottom of this were found the remains of five pots of a close well-made light-grey material not glazed, unlike any found in the Camp, and more akin to the grey Castor ware. The largest of these, of which the fragments have been fastened together, was $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide in its largest diameter, and $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide at the rim, which is turned outwards and well moulded. With them were four vertebrae of cattle, and remains of wood. The purpose of this well is uncertain, as it can hardly have held water in summer.

In Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom* it is stated that in 1853 a crystal ball cut into facets was found in an urn near Hunsbury Hill.