

## RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN SUFFOLK

By G. MAYNARD, CURATOR, IPSWICH CORPORATION MUSEUMS.

The following notes, designed only to record the archæological character of sites examined during recent years by the staff of the Ipswich Museum and a small group of associates, have been compiled from their reports. Nearly all the sites were visited by the writer and the work generally was carried out in consultation with him. Mr. Basil Brown was employed on most of the sites in the actual excavation and also gave much of his own time to reconnaissance and excavation in West Suffolk with important results. Mr. S. Page of Ipswich gave similar valuable service in East Suffolk and, by providing transport, enabled sites to be reached which it would otherwise have been most difficult to work. Mr. H. E. P. Spencer and Mr. Stanley West of the Museum staff personally carried out several of the excavations and the material obtained has for the greater part been deposited in the Ipswich museum by arrangement with the various owners, to whom grateful thanks are due for the valuable facilities allowed. Detailed reports on the sites and the antiquities found will, it is hoped, eventually be printed in these *Proceedings*.

Meanwhile records and specimens preserved at the museum are available to students and selections from the various sites are on exhibition. The material of the Iron Age and Roman sections has already been made extensive use of by Mr. R. R. Clarke in his Survey of the Iron Age in Norfolk and Suffolk<sup>1</sup> and by the Rev. Ivan Moore in his study of Roman Suffolk with its valuable gazetteer of sites and finds in the county.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to the sites included herewith the excavation of the Sutton Hoo burial mounds by Mr. Brown under the writer's supervision in 1938 and 1939, up to the point when it became necessary to call in the national authorities and their experts owing to the certainty reached that the deposit in the great ship burial was still *in situ*, may perhaps be mentioned. Also the removal of a burial mound on Martlesham aerodrome during the war by Mr. Spencer and the writer, a record of which appeared in these *Proceedings*.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Archæological Journal*, xcvi, (1940).

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, xxiv, pp. 163-181.

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*, xxiv, pp. 36-57.

## ASHBOCKING.

Roman-Saxon huts and medieval entrenched house sites. A site marked 'Roman Camp' on the field bordering the road leading from Ashbocking church to Poplar Farm has long been known. It consists of a small, much ploughed-down embanked area of about 140 by 120 feet. By kind permission of Mr. John Long of Poplar Farm the whole area was examined. Trial holes sunk here in 1947 produced medieval pottery. A few Roman sherds were also found but later work suggests that these may have come from an earlier occupation of the general area. Two hundred yards east of the first enclosure is another, similar in shape and size, also greatly reduced. Trenches cut by Messrs. Brown and Page in 1949, with some assistance from Mr. Walter and senior boys from Witnesham school, revealed floors of buildings, fire hearths and traces of timber and plaster walling. The buildings appear to have stood around a small central court. Objects found clearly indicate a medieval occupation and included an iron prick spur, bronze tweezers, coarse early medieval pottery and numerous food remains.

Patches of black earth ploughed up in the field adjoining the first site proved to be derived from ranges of hut floors, hearths and middens, potsherds from which suggest an Iron Age occupation of the first century B.C. or A.D. lasting into Roman times. A few sherds are of Saxon-Medieval character. An occupation, even if not uninterrupted, over such a prolonged period on this remote, and now exposed, although probably then forested, level upland probably arose from some special local feature such as a pocket of good potting clay, some traces of which were noticed nearby.

## BADWELL ASH.

In 1935 Mr. B. Brown found several baked clay triangular loom-weights of Iron Age type on a fire hearth site exposed in a gravel pit. Indications of filled in store-pits comparable to those at Darmsden were also noted.

Anglo-Saxon. Statements were secured from local pit workers that in the winter of 1922-23 a number of skeletons, estimated at from 30 to 40, accompanied by iron weapons, also some cinerary urns were found in a pit owned by Mr. Le Grice, to the east of that containing the Iron Age hearth. Some of the Iron objects were secured and are now in the Ipswich Museum.

## BARHAM.

Roman pottery was noticed by Mr. S. Page on a field adjoining and immediately north of Barham churchyard in 1949. Trial holes failed to locate buildings but the spread of debris over a belt forty yards wide may indicate a small settlement or posting station on a road, which was uncovered by Mr. Brown in subsequent

excavations. This, with its bordering ditches, was traced north-east in the direction of Coddendam church. The road bed thirty-six feet wide was of hard gravel in which Roman material was embedded, and on the surface of which lay a coin of Domitian, (A.D. 81-96). The traffic ruts were clearly visible and had been made up with Roman debris, which also occurred in the silting of the side ditches, from which came an iron entrenching tool or mattock in a fine state of preservation and part of the skeleton of a horse and other animal remains.

A second road bed uncovered pointed towards Baylham. Finds of Roman material along this north-east side of the Gipping valley have been fairly numerous and it is probable that the first of these roads was part of a system which, switching off from the main Caister-Norwich-Colchester road when it approached the valley, came through Shrublands park, where urns were found in the 'sheepwalk' during the war, past the Barham site and that of the Whitton Castle Hill villa, and ended at the Roman coast settlement near Brackonbury fort, Felixstowe. Much of the distance is marked by old tracks and another recent location of Roman material was near one of these, between Barham and Claydon churches, on a property called the Slade.

#### BARNHAM.

Iron Age and Romano-British. Spreads of blackened earth with indications of several hut hearths which yielded potsherds, clay loom-weights, and worked flints were examined during the extensive excavations for sand, conducted by Messrs. Allen Newport on Barnham Heath at the junction of the Blackburn with the Little Ouse. The settlement was probably contemporary with others similarly situated on the low gravel riverside terrace at Fakenham, Ixworth Thorpe, Ixworth and Pakenham.

Worked flints of the lower palæolithic industries were found to be abundant in the gravels, these include massive cores and flakes of the Clactonian type, Acheulean hand axes, and 'tortoise-backed' cores and trimmed flakes. Few animal remains were noted. The majority of the implements were clearly derived from other beds during the formation of the 16-18 feet of the deposit, the latest implements appearing to be those in a shallow layer of sand just above the chalk. The top of the gravel was greatly disturbed by late glacial or solifluxion action.

#### BUTLEY, NEUTRAL FARM.

Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon settlement sites. Deep ploughing on the Big mount field of the Neutral Farm in the autumn of 1949 brought up a number of bronze celts together with sherds of Beaker pottery. This unusual association led to a careful examina-

tion by Mr. Brown on the spot with the permission of Sir Peter Greenwell, Bt., the owner, and the co-operation of his bailiff Mr. Hammond, to whose interest the marking of the actual site was due. Indications were found of an occupation floor with fire hearth from which the Beaker sherds came. No trace of wall structure was found but these may have been of piled turves only. If so, some remains may have been showing as a mound when centuries later a late Bronze-age smith or scrap-metal merchant noticed and selected them as a land-mark when about to bury his store of old implements, which appear to have been deposited close to the Beaker period hearth. Further examination of the field yielded abundant signs of late Iron age, Roman and Saxon occupation. Preliminary testing excavations were carried out by Mr. Page and in one rectangular hut floor of Saxon age a fire hearth was found in which were the remains of an ox skull in which was fixed an iron spear head. The field overlooks the extensive Butley Creek which when fully open to the sea would have been a convenient harbour and landing place.

#### BUTLEY, SIX ACRES.

Saxon pottery was also recovered from hearth sites in another field south of Butley church and to the right (west) of the Butley-Boyton road. An unusual find was the greater part of a pottery spoon. In an adjoining field traces of a building 45 feet by 15 feet were noted, outside which a cooking hearth yielded sherds of Saxon type.

#### BUTLEY, PADLEY FIELD.

Medieval pot works. Indications of kilns and drying sheds, brought up by the plough, and running across the field from east to west, were noted by Mr. S. Page. Sherds, mainly handles of jugs of medieval character, occur abundantly in the soil.

#### BUTLEY, STONY PASTURES.

Small fire-hearths, some of which contain medieval potsherds, occur widespread over this field. It has been conjectured that they represent either an exodus of the villagers from their houses during the Black Death in 1385, when Butley was severely affected, or possibly a camp site of some military force.

#### BUTLEY, BARROW HILL (NEAR THE BUTLEY-BOYTON BOUNDARY).

Information has been obtained as to the presence of skeleton burials when the knoll was worked for gravel some years ago. A sling pellet of baked clay was found here in 1946.

## CAPEL ST. MARY.

The site of the important Roman building discovered in 1928 on Windmill Hill is covered by the gardens of the Council houses, so that no extensive excavation has been possible, but as further houses were to be built, the outskirts were examined by Mr. Stanley West and Mr. B. Brown in 1946-7, when painted wall plaster, window glass, pottery of the 1st and 2nd centuries, a coin of Sabina, wife of the Emperor Hadrian, and other objects were found. The presence of glass cubes of various colours, and of the sticks from which they were cut, may indicate the presence of a worker in glass mosaic engaged in the decoration of the building or its furniture. The well known bronze figures of crouching lions dug up in one of the gardens, which first led to the recognition of the site in 1928, had been fastened to something by iron dowels, and this also suggests that the establishment was one of considerable quality.

The site overlooks a valley which, about a mile away, is crossed by the Ipswich-Colchester road at Latinford Bridge. Here, when the bank on the north side of the road was sloped back in 1927, just north-east of the bridge, an extensive layer of ash-darkened soil containing Roman debris was exposed about 18 inches below the present surface.

On the opposite side of the road at the point where the new straight road joins the old bend the same operation revealed a number of 1st century Roman cremation burials, the pottery vessels from which are in the Ipswich Museum. Recent research has also shown the presence of Roman material in various properties along the crest of the valley slope beyond Latinford Bridge, and masses of tile fragments and spreads of burnt earth on the valley floor indicate the presence of kilns and suggest an extensive occupation of the locality in Roman times.

## CREETING ST. MARY.

Late Neolithic—Bronze Age hearths, etc. A quantity of sherds of grooved ware, the late Neolithic pottery known so far only from the tidal flats around the Essex coast, the Woodhenge monument sites, and Skara Brea, in Orkney, were here obtained from cooking holes exposed during commercial excavations on the Creeting Hills opposite Needham Market. The vessels, flatbottomed in contrast to the bag shaped round bottomed Neolithic pots, are of much better ware and decorated with incised lines in horizontal zones, or panels. Beaker pottery of the early Bronze Age occurs in the same holes, and the site has also yielded cremation urns of the collared and pail shaped mid and later Bronze Age types. An early Iron Age vase and refuse dumps of Roman age have also been found nearby. No buildings have been traced but the pottery points to

prolonged use of the site for camping and burial purposes with some habitations in the vicinity.

CRETINGHAM, YEW TREE FARM.

Earthworks and prehistoric hearth. A series of peculiar earthworks not hitherto recorded has been located by Mr. Page in a meadow on the right of the Otley-Cretingham road near the post box and adjoining Chapel field. The meadow is traversed by a farm road leading to Monewden.

A spread of burnt stones, pot boilers or burnt flints with small worked flint flakes occurs on the slope down to the stream bed east of the earthworks, and seems to indicate the site of a communal cooking place of prehistoric age. A few small sherds of indeterminate pottery occur.

(*Note on other Cooking Sites investigated by Mr. Spencer*)

Mr. Spencer who has given special attention to sites of this nature has recorded one on *Foxhall Heath* near the end of the butts of the old rifle range, one beside the Orwell at *Pipers Vale*, another at *Elmsett* on Bushy Farm where it was covered by four feet of heavy soil and rested on unweathered chalky boulder clay, also one on the Hill Farm, *Somersham*, and one on the new Chantry building estate near *Gwyder Road, Ipswich*. Here the burnt stones were mainly non-flint pebbles, and the deposit which was covered by over five feet of sand may have been due not to communal cooking operations but to some nearby industrial process of which no evidence was found.

These accumulations appear from rather scanty remains of pottery and worked flints to be certainly pre-Roman, possibly not all of the same age, but as far as can be seen probably of the Prehistoric Iron Age. There is little literature on the subject, but the matter was reviewed by the late Miss Nina F. Layard when describing the excavations of two sites at Buckenham Tofts.<sup>4</sup>

Many other deposits of the kind are no doubt in existence and information as to them when observed would be welcomed.

DARMSDEN.

Three mounds of earthy material containing potsherds, ashes and animal remains, left standing in extensive gravel excavations on high ground overlooking the Gipping valley were found to be the filling of ancient refuse pits. Preliminary examination by the writer before the war pointed to their early date and in 1945 the most complete one was cleared by Messrs. Brown, Spencer and West, and the other two examined. The cleared mound yielded

<sup>4</sup> *Proc. Prehist. Soc. of E. Anglia*, iii, pp. 483-498.

sherds of the early phases of the Iron Age, some dating from perhaps as early as 400 B.C. together with others of rather later stages. The second mound contained in its upper layers pottery of the close of the Iron Age. (1st century B.C. to 1st century A.D.) together with Roman sherds and a coin of Carus (282-283 A.D.) Layers of ashes towards the top may have been caused by the use of the partly filled-in pit as a hearth for cooking, the spot being then covered by a hut, or as a rubbish burning floor. Two black lava rotary quern stones were found on the edge of the gravel excavation and a few Roman cremation burials have been recorded in a small pit north-east of Darmsden Hall. One of the pits had been twelve feet deep and 16 feet in diameter. The others were probably similar. They were thus twice the size of the corn-storage pits dug in the chalk at Little Woodbury, near Salisbury, where the grain, previously parched to prevent germination was protected by matting, but may possibly have been used for the same purpose, the difference in size being due to the difficulty of excavating in the looser gravel material which may have been lined with turves. At Little Woodbury, new pits were dug every few years and the old ones used as middens, a practice which would account for the accumulations observed at Darmsden. If the occupation of the site was continuous down to Roman times many more pits would have been in use than the three examined but it is believed that a number were removed during the earlier part of the gravel digging.

#### FAKENHAM.

Roman Village site, Anglo-Saxon burial, etc. Excavations by Messrs. Newport of Fordham in the low gravel terrace on the south bank of the river between Fakenham village and Euston Bridge have revealed the floors of huts estimated to have exceeded 200 in number. These were first noticed and examined by Major Gilbert Kilner of Ixworth. Unfortunately no more could be done than to examine the layers of blackened sand and ashes and plot the positions as they were exposed by the mechanical excavator, but Messrs. Newport kindly allowed considerable facilities for this work by Mr. Brown in 1948 and 1950. The huts were mainly circular, about 15 feet in diameter, but a few rectangular buildings were traced, one of which had stood on a kind of raised timber wharf bordered by channels which communicated with the river and could have been used by boats when the water level was higher. The pottery found points to occupation in the closing stage of the pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman period, with a probable continuation down to its close, as some sherds are clearly of Anglo-Saxon origin. In one hut the lower stone of a circular black lava rotary hand quern was found in position bedded in clay on the floor where it was probably last used. Another notable find

was a Roman silver denarius of *c.* 150 B.C., no doubt a treasured antique. Occurrences of such early pre-conquest coins are very rare in Britain. An extended skeleton on which lay an iron knife was found below the floor of one of the rectangular huts and was probably of Anglo-Saxon age. In an excavation which was either a sunken hut floor much deeper than the others, or possibly a burial pit, pottery beaker sherds, a small bronze ring and a magnificent flint dagger of the early Bronze Age were found.

IPSWICH, CASTLE HILL, WHITTON.

Roman Villa. A considerable extension of the plan of the building discovered in 1854 and partly excavated by the late Mr. J. Reid Moir in 1932<sup>5</sup> was secured through excavations carried on during 1949-50. The central part of the building was served by an extensive system of heating channels and furnaces which appear to have heated the apartment from which came the decorated mosaic pavement removed to the Museum in 1855.

A feature of interest in addition to the usual building materials and wall decorations was the use of thick roofing slates which must have been brought a considerable distance, possibly from Wales, or perhaps Brittany. The remains found indicate a very long occupation with the usual signs of destruction, reconstruction and ultimate abandonment. The site was placed under the protection of the Ancient Monuments schedule in order to allow the examination of the area to be completed as it formed part of an estate taken up for housing development.

IPSWICH, KESTEVEN ROAD.

Neolithic Dwelling Site. Sherds of prehistoric pottery found by a schoolboy on a spur of high ground overlooking Ipswich from the south led to the uncovering of several areas of hard trodden sand with embedded crumbs of pottery and charcoal. These were excavated by Mr. Brown and appeared to be floors of huts. No trace of wall structure remained and these may have been only of piled turves. In one floor a sunken hearth contained both pottery and a quantity of clay such as the vessels may have been made from.

Saw edged flint flakes and a flint implement, possibly a sickle, were found, also several large corn grinders of the sandstone 'saddle-quern' type.

The pottery has been analysed by Mr. Spencer and comprised fragments of at least twenty vessels some of which have been reconstructed. The period indicated is that of the movement of the Western Neolithic people along the Atlantic seaboard from the

<sup>5</sup> *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, xxi, pp. 240-262.

Mediterranean basin probably between 2,500 and 2,000 B.C.

The Kesteven Road discovery is apparently the first living site of the kind which has been systematically investigated in East Suffolk, if not in the whole county. The objects found are preserved at the Ipswich Museum by kind permission of the owner of the site, Mr. A. H. V. Thompson of Ipswich.

#### IPSWICH, WALLER'S GROVE.

Iron Age hearth and Hut site. An extensive spread of ash-blackened sand revealed at a depth of four feet in a sewer trench opened in one of the dry lateral valleys on the south side of the Orwell-Gipping valley was excavated by Messrs. Spencer and West in 1950. Although from the nature of the site and the subsequent growth of young trees over it no data could be recovered as to the plan or dimensions, the spot had obviously been occupied by some form of dwelling. A sling pellet of baked clay, triangular clay loom-weights, and broken pottery scattered over the floor dated the occupation to the later phase of the pre-Roman Iron Age.

An Anglo-Saxon bronze ring brooch was found in the overlying soil.

#### IXWORTH.

Some of the foundations of a massively constructed Roman building situated in the field on the north side of the Stowmarket road and apparently connected with, or very near to, the Villa partly excavated by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology about 1848,<sup>6</sup> was uncovered in 1948. The house was provided with a furnace house and channelled hypocaust. One of the rooms had an apsidal recess. The work was promoted by Major Gilbert Kilner and the services of Mr. Brown as excavator were lent by the Ipswich Museum committee.

Amongst other features noted was evidence of considerable destruction including a well filled with Roman debris and signs of a late, probably early Saxon, occupation of the ruins.

#### IXWORTH THORPE.

During the war quantities of Roman debris were observed while excavating for gravel on a site beside the river about a mile and a half north of Ixworth Street.

An Anglo-Saxon grave was also found in this area and the iron sword, shield boss, spear, and bronze bowl have been deposited in the Ipswich Museum by Major Kilner.

<sup>6</sup> *ibid.*, i, p. 77.

## PAKENHAM.

Roman Kiln, etc. A Roman pot kiln was located and excavated on the side of the large gravel pit north-west of Pakenham water mill. A skeleton, apparently of the same period was found close to it.

Redcastle area. The discovery in 1765 of an elaborately ornamented mosaic pavement indicates the former existence of important buildings, but apart from trial holes sunk in 1936 no further work has been done in this area. The presence of another group of foundations has, however, been suggested by air photographs of the field on the opposite side of the Livermere road.

## HONINGTON, SAPISTON BRIDGE.

Bronze Age cemetery. A late Bronze Age urnfield was cut across in excavating the ballast pit opened about 1936 on the south side of the Honington—Sapiston road. Observation and report indicated that the urns were buried about seven feet apart. One which was preserved was presented to the Cambridge Museum by Messrs. Allen Newport, the operators of the site. A drawing of one of the urns in its burial hole secured by Mr. Brown and a sample sherd ornamented with finger-tip impressions are in the Ipswich collection. The site is opposite the electric station of the E.A.S.C. Co. and in Honington parish.

## STANTON CHAIR.

Roman Villa. Extensive foundations located by Mr. Brown in the field immediately south of the Chair farm house were uncovered by him with voluntary assistance by many helpers between 1935 and 1939, under the direction of the writer. The buildings formed the south-west side of a large establishment, much of which was probably devoted to farm and estate industries but which was provided with two well built bath houses, rooms with painted walls, window glass, and the usual amenities of the period. The outbreak of war prevented the completion of the excavation of the southern wing and the site was returned to cultivation. Detailed plans of the buildings and outlying features were however completed. The objects found are in the Ipswich Museum.

## STOKE ASH, (NEAR EYE).

Examination by Mr. S. Page of the field in which British Urns were found in 1851<sup>7</sup> showed that Roman potsherds were present in the banks and bed of the stream.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*, ii, p. 101.

## WATTISFIELD, HINDERCLAY, RICKINGHALL.

Roman Pottery Works. Since the 1935 report <sup>8</sup> on kiln furnaces discovered at Foxledge Common, Wattisfield, their number has been raised by Mr. Brown's observations to 25. He also examined in 1945 another kiln found near Wattisfield Hall. Others are also known in the Hinderclay wood nearby. In Cork Wood the floors of three Roman period huts and a group of old clay diggings filled with refuse including sherds of Iron Age and early Roman pottery have been cut into by the clay diggers of Messrs. Watson's modern pottery works (1950). Others of later date have also been found. A Roman potkiln furnace was found at Rickinghall (1946) and in view of the extent of the belt of potting clay in the area, and the indications of Belgic and Roman settlements in the district, other kiln sites may well exist in the neighbouring parishes. The study of the Roman pottery of Suffolk by the Rev. Ivan Moore <sup>9</sup> points to active production in this district during the 1st and early 2nd century A.D.

Medieval Brick Kiln. The walls of a rectangular sunken furnace, evidently used for baking bricks and which, from associated pottery, dates from the 15th to early 16th century was uncovered on the Mill House farm, Wattisfield. The bricks bear the impression of grass on which they had been laid before baking, and in some respects differ from those so far observed in old Suffolk buildings, being a pale buff in colour. Plans of the furnace were secured by Mr. Brown who has prepared a paper on early brick making in Suffolk for later publication. The base of a stone wall and the cement flooring of a room were also found on the Grundle farm not far from the kiln. Two large cooking hearths on fields to the south-east were located by Mr. G. H. Landymore.

## WEST STOW HEATH.

Early Roman Kiln sites. *The Victoria County History of Suffolk* <sup>10</sup> records the discovery of Kilns with Roman pottery in 1879 and 1890, but the localities and data are now lost. Others are referred to in the *Journal, Brit. Arch. Assn.* <sup>11</sup> where the presence of coins of Constantius in one of these is recorded. In 1940 Mr. Brown, then engaged at Culford school, located a kiln site from the spread of black earth and potsherds on the edge of the terrace on the north bank of the Lark, about half a mile east from Lackford Bridge, and nearly due north of Lackford church. Preliminary excavations the following year confirmed the discovery but were suspended owing to the war; but in 1947 he completed the investigation on behalf of the Ipswich Museum with the help of Mr. S. West.

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*, xxii, pp. 178-197.

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*, xxiv, pp. 163-181.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i, p. 317.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. lxxvii, p. 94.

Two kilns situated close to one another were cleared and the associated dumps of broken vessels and a smother pit apparently for obtaining the impregnation of the surface necessary to the production of the high polish on the vessels, were located. The fine quality of the ware, which includes both cooking pots and bowls, and the early date suggested by the forms and decoration, 60—130 A.D., make this one of the most interesting kiln sites in East Anglia. The types have been studied at the Ipswich Museum and a full record prepared by Messrs. Brown and West.

#### WINSTON.

A Roman pewter dish was found in the bed of the stream on Barley Farm by Mr. R. G. Dickerson; other objects including a ring and numerous potsherds were dug up in the garden. Messrs. Page and Brown also found considerable quantities of Roman debris in the banks of the stream.

#### WITNESHAM.

Potsherds of Belgic Iron Age and Roman type, including 'Samian', have been found in black earth patches exposed in the gravel pit beside the Ipswich road nearly opposite the Barley Mow Inn.

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## REPORT FOR 1950

Thirty-four new Annual Members and eight Associate Members (wives) were elected during 1950. But we have lost a few members by death or resignation, so that on 31 December, 1950, the roll shows a net increase of thirty-four. The actual figures are as follows, those for 1949 being given for comparison:—

	1950	1949
Annual Members	356	331
Associate Members (wives)	78	71
Life Members	60	58
Honorary Members	7	7
Total	501	467

The Council urges members to continue their good work in proposing new members; with the steeply rising cost of printing and other things, it is essential to increase our membership still further, if we are to continue and enlarge our activities. A list of new members elected during the year follows this report.

*Excursions, Lectures and Meetings.*—Four excursions were arranged during the summer:—

7 June	Blythburgh, Walberswick and Kessingland Churches.
24 June (half-day)	Orford Church and Castle; Butley Saxon site; Woodbridge tide-mill.
13 July	Ixworth Abbey and Church; Troston Hall; Ampton Hall; Rushbrook Hall and Church.
6 October	Hedingham Castle and Church; Great and Little Maplestead Churches; Bures Chapel Barn; Wissington Church; Nayland, Alston Court.

On 29 March, 1950, a lecture on 'Archæology in Greece between the Wars' was delivered by Professor C. M. Robertson M.A., at Ipswich. By courtesy of the Ipswich Historical Society, members were invited to two other lectures on 17 March and 31 March.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Bury St. Edmunds on 4 May, when Mr. Maltby arranged a small exhibition of documents and antiquities from Moyses's Hall Museum. The Council met on 26 January, at Ipswich, 4 May, at Bury, and 11 September, at Ipswich.

*Officers.*—Early in the year Mr. Welford asked to be relieved of his duties as Honorary Financial Secretary and Sir Digby Drake-Brockman kindly agreed to accept the post. Mr. Welford had served the Institute since 1946 during the difficult post-war period and our best thanks are due to him. In September Mr. Panther resigned from the Honorary Secretaryship and Mr. Thompson was elected in his place. Thanks are due to Mr. Panther for his service. During the year the Rev. W. M. Lummis assumed responsibility for excursions and for this we are most grateful; he will be assisted by other members in various parts of the county.

*Proceedings.*—The first part of Volume XXV, for the year 1949, was issued to members in December. This part included an exhaustive and fully illustrated paper on the Sutton Hoo ship-burial by Mr. Bruce-Mitford. In view of the importance of this article, the Honorary Editor was able to obtain from the Council for British Archæology a grant of £100 towards the cost and our grateful thanks are due to the Council for their help, without which we would have been unable

to publish it. Some off-prints have been run off and the demand for these has already been considerable, both from this and other European countries as well as from America.

Volume XXV, part ii, is now in hand and it is hoped to issue it during the summer of 1951.

*Library.*—As forecast in the Report for 1949, certain books from the Library have been sold in order to provide funds for the very necessary work of binding and repair; these have realised the very satisfactory total of about £180 and a further batch of American books are to be sold shortly. During the year the Council allocated £100 for binding, the bulk of which has now been completed.

The Borough Council of Bury St. Edmunds, in whose building our books are housed, have generously agreed to re-decorate and generally improve the Library by laying down a new floor and installing modern heating and lighting. This will make the room much more comfortable to work in and the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Bury Council. Owing to this work, the task of re-arrangement and cataloguing has to be postponed, but will be resumed as soon as possible.

*Finance*—The Hon. Financial Secretary reports:—

'The financial position in the year under report is not easily understandable from the audited accounts; it was briefly as follows. We opened with a cash balance of £345 15s. 4d. and £294 12s. 0d. net was realised in subscriptions and donations, the bulk of which was as usual realised in the first month of the year. Dividends and interest brought in £36 17s. 7d. and net sales of old *Proceedings* £9 14s. 4d. a total of £686 19s. 3d. Soon after the beginning of the year however we had to face the cost of the Centenary Edition of the *Proceedings* (1948) which, with indexing, amounted to £499 4s. 0d., reducing the balance almost immediately to £187 10s. 3d. Other expenses, of which printing and stationery were far the largest items (£72 16s. 10d.), reduced it further to £90 13s. 7d.

During the course of the year, with the approval of the Council, the library was completely overhauled, superfluous volumes and papers being weeded out and sold. The proceeds amounted to no less than £192 17s. 6d. The cost of re-binding dilapidated volumes connected expenses, however, plus sundry purchases and subscriptions, amounted to £83 5s. 6d., reducing the net proceeds from this source to £109 12s. 0d.

At the same time, a handsome contribution of £100 from the Council for British Archaeology towards the cost of preparing plates for the 1949 *Proceedings* (since published) and offsets therefrom brought us £101 5s. 0d., bringing up the balance to £301 5s. 7d. The actual cash balance at the bank on 1 January 1950 was £277 7s. 7d., the difference being due to the interest on deposit and Trustee Savings Bank accounts which are not credited to the current account and certain credits and debits in the Lecture and Excursions account.

The financial position was thus favourable on the figures so far as they go. But it must be remembered that donations will as is customary be transferred to reserve; it is a question whether it would be legitimate to utilise the windfall from the library on current expenditure; and the heavy expense of producing the 1949 *Proceedings* (an unusually bulky and important volume, the bill for which has since come in) had still to be met. With the 1950 *Proceedings* looming in the not far distance, the future financial position will need the careful consideration of Council.'

## SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
To	Printing and Stationery:			
	General ... ..	29	6	10
	<i>Proceedings</i> (1950) ... ..	18	18	0
	Winter & Summer Excursion Programmes ...	12	15	0
	Excursion Letters ... ..	11	17	0
„	Indexing Fees for <i>Proceedings</i> ... ..	4	9	0
„	Honorary Editor's Expenses ... ..	10	0	0
„	Honorary Secretary's Expenses ... ..	8	16	4
„	Honorary Treasurer's Expenses ... ..	3	1	7
„	Cheque Book ... ..	5	0	0
„	Norfolk Record Society ... ..	1	1	0
„	Council for British Archæology ... ..	2	2	0
„	Insurance ... ..	2	0	6
„	Excursion & Lecture Account per Statement ...	1	16	7
„	Estimated Cost of 1949 <i>Proceedings</i> ... ..	350	0	0
„	Balance being excess of Receipts over Expenditure ...	95	12	1
		£552		0 11

		EXCURSION AND		
		£	s.	d.
To	<i>Excursions Nos. 1 and 4:</i>			
	Coach Hire & Sundries ... ..	8	12	6
	Stationery & Printing ... ..	1	0	4
	Tea Tickets ... ..	11	1	3
	Postages, Telephone & Director's Travelling Expenses ...	5	10	9
		26		4 10
„	<i>Excursion No. 2:</i>			
„	Hire of Coaches etc. ... ..	3	13	6
„	<i>Excursion No. 3:</i>			
„	Hire of Coaches, Postages, Telephone, etc. ...	9	11	6
„	Hire of Car for Lecture at Beccles ... ..	1	0	0
		£40		9 10





## AND NATURAL HISTORY

31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

ASSETS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3½% Conversion Stock, at cost	...	...	...				730	15	4
Electric Stove, Duplicator & Furniture	...	...	...				Not Valued		
Library, lodged at Cullum Library, Bury St. Edmunds	...	...	...				Not Valued		
East Anglian Trustee Savings Bank (including £50 legacy from the late Mr. F. Sneezum)	...	...	...				425	2	6
Cash at Bankers:									
Deposit Account	...	...	...	118	0	9			
Current Account	...	...	...	345	15	4			
							436	16	1
Cash in Hand	...	...	...				1	8	7
							<u>£1621 2 6</u>		

31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

ASSETS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3½% Conversion Stock, at cost	...	...	...				730	15	4
Electric Stove, Duplicator and Furniture	...	...	...				Not Valued		
Library, lodged at Cullum Library, Bury St. Edmunds	...	...	...				Not Valued		
East Anglian Trustee Savings Bank (including £50 legacy from the late Mr. F. Sneezum)	...	...	...				445	17	1
Cash at Bankers:									
Deposit Account	...	...	...	118	12	3			
Current Account	...	...	...	277	7	7			
							395	19	10
Cash in Hand	...	...	...				2	7	0
							<u>£1574 19 3</u>		

## NEW MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 1950

Any errors, omissions, changes of address, etc., should be notified to the Honorary Secretary, who will also be pleased to receive applications for membership.

Ashmolean Museum, The Librarian, Beaumont Street, Oxford.  
 Baird, Major & Mrs. G. H. W., Moat House, Monewden, Woodbridge.  
 Beauford, Frank Somerville, Troston Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Bird, The Rev. A. B., Edwardstone Vicarage, Colchester.  
 Brocklebank, Miss, Giffords Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland.  
 Brocklebank, Mrs. C. G., Giffords Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland.  
 Brown, R. Allen, Rooftree, Walberswick, Southwold.  
 Charman, D., M.A., County Hall, Ipswich.  
 Cotton, Mrs. Stapleton, Bredfield Rectory, Nr. Woodbridge.  
 Darley, Col. & Mrs. R., The Lodge, Gt. Waldingfield, Sudbury.  
 Dickinson, Phillip G. M., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., F.R.G.S., The Gables, Haverhill.  
 Doughty, Mrs. F. E., Kingston Avenue, Woodbridge.  
 Gilligan, Mrs., Pettistree Lodge, Wickham Market.  
 Howard, Rev. & Mrs. P. S. W., The Old Rectory, Westhorpe Stowmarket.  
 Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. W. Ll., Brig, Melford Road, Sudbury.  
 Johnstone, Mrs. R. H. Fieldings, Framsdén.  
 Jones, J. F. d'E., Old Maltings, Waldringfield, Woodbridge.  
 Keeble, G. H., 300 Missouri Avenue, Miles City, Montana, U.S.A.  
 Lee-Warner, Miss, Denton Cottage, Nr. Harleston, Norfolk.  
 Lewis, The Rev. R. W. M., M.A., F.S.A., Gorse Cottage, Walberswick, Southwold.  
 Lincoln, David R., Aldringham, Leiston.  
 Longe, Mrs. W. A., Hasketon Manor, Woodbridge.  
 Mager, Derek Hugh, Elm House, Hoxne, Suffolk.  
 Mahony, Dr. H. Alvin, C.B.E., & Mrs. Mahony, Shilling Old Grange, Lavenham.  
 Minifie, Mr. & Mrs., Gazebo Farm, Woodbridge.  
 Needham-Driver, Mrs. V., The Swan Hotel, Southwold.  
 Pott, The Hon. Mrs. E. Helm, Hill House, Wickham Market.  
 Roberts, Mrs., 4 Doric Place, Woodbridge.  
 Rome, Lt.-Col. R. C., Evergreen, Woolpit.  
 Steer, Francis W., F.R.HIST.S., F.S.A., Patmers, Dutton Hill, Dunmow, Essex.  
 Stephen, Dr. & Mrs. Noel, Peasenhall, Saxmundham.  
 Treherne, Mrs., Hollow Hill, Ditchingham, Bungay.  
 Wood, Commander & Mrs. J.-G., Gesyns, Wickhambrook, Newmarket.  
 Wyatt, R. J., 77 Ascot Drive, Ipswich.

Archaeologists excavate the Suffolk site. Photograph: Scottish Power. The skull was already ancient when it went into the water " tests dated it to about 2,000 years older than the track." Kate Batt of Suffolk county council archaeological service said the artefacts and major timbers have now been removed for further study, but it is hoped that part of the trackway will eventually be displayed in a local museum. What did neolithic workers eat after a hard day at Stonehenge? Scanty records suggested the field had never been anything more interesting than rough pasture, and the archaeologists were surprised and pleased to find evidence of a 17th-century roadside tavern where bullets had been fired into a stone fireplace on some rowdy night. Then the diggers peeled back another 4,000 years.