

over-hanging and consisted of an alternate series of horizontal and vertical lines made by twisted thongs pressed into the clay while it was yet soft. It was of very common manufacture, and was evidently of very ancient date. A fifth body was found 12 feet south west by south from the centre and seven feet above the surface of the ground, which also gave traces of having been burnt upon the spot.

Such were the discoveries made to the time of the Meeting of the Suffolk Institute being held upon the ground, and referred to in Canon Greenwell's lecture. On Friday morning, as a considerable portion of the mound still remained undisturbed, the work of exploration was resumed, but no further discovery was made till near the close of the day, when at a distance of about 15 feet north west by west from the centre, and just below the surface of the barrow, which in this quarter had apparently been rudely paved with rough flints,* was found another deposit of burnt bones, to all appearances those of a child, and making the sixth interment met with in the course of the exploration.

Owing to the trees, the whole of the north side of the barrow, and a part of the west, and south east sides, was left unexamined; but sufficient had been done to show that this tumulus had been a family burying place, and from the circumstances of the various bodies being found at different depths, that the interments had taken place at intervals of time.

BARTON HILL.

On June 2nd, Canon Greenwell commenced the examination of a barrow at Little Barton, near Mildenhall, lying on the Southern slope of the boulder clay which tops the chalk ridge, in company with one other, another pair presenting themselves at some 200 yards distance, on the summit of the ridge. It proved to be constructed of sand, a circle of clunch some three feet high having been introduced a few feet from the external periphery of the mound. The discovered contents of about two-thirds of the mound were—1st, one unburnt burial, skull missing, lying on its left side upon the top of the clunch circle, near the present ploughed surface, having the feet so turned back that the body must have been bound into its contracted position, and the spine so turned that the broad of the back rested even, or almost so, on the clunch. 2nd, one burnt burial, also on the chalk circle, and therefore partly disturbed by the ploughshare. 3rd, a portion of the skull, &c., of a body buried in the centre of the mound, and a few portions of slack-baked gravelly pottery. There were also the usual remains of charcoal scattered about the original surface of the soil.

Might it not be a possible suggestion that the burials upon the white circle represented offerings to the manes of him buried within it? In this case the absence of the skull of the unburnt victim might point to decapitation as the mode of death. The head would have protruded over the inner rim of the circle, and like that of the central occupant would have perished through the porous nature of the soil.

J. D. GEDGE.

The high road from Newmarket to Norwich crosses Barton Hill, an eminence over-looking the valley of the Larke and the town of Mildenhall. Near upon its highest point are four fine tumuli; two on either side of the road. The most northern of the eastern pair was the one chosen for examination, and the following account taken from Canon Greenwell's own notes will supplement our Local Secretary's kind communication.

* Throughout the whole of the mound large quantities of burned flints were found, together with some few rough flakes of flints, and a portion of a flint "scraper."

The barrow was oval in form, and measured 96 feet N. and S., by 78 feet E. and W.; height at centre, 3 feet 9 inches. Its elongate form was probably due to the action of the plough. Upon its surface lay a portion of a human thighbone, and a ploughman remarked that he had often turned out bones while crossing the mound.

The examination was commenced upon the Eastern side of the barrow, and its unusual structure soon perceived. Within and protecting its central part was a bank of Clunch, or hard chalk, 7 feet thick and 2 feet 3 inches high, which inclined inwards for a distance of about 2 feet 6 inches, gradually thinning out. The diameter of the enclosed space was 38 feet.

At 18 feet E. by S. of the centre, some bones of a young person were found, viz.:—a femur, pelvic bones, ulna, and a rib. They were laid just into the clunch, and 2 feet above the natural surface of the ground. Twenty feet S.E. by S. of centre, a body on the left side, contracted, the head to N.E., laid just into the clunch, and 2 feet above surface. Twenty-one feet S. by E. from centre, a burnt body on the top of the clunch ring; it had not been burnt upon the spot. Thirteen feet N.N.E. of centre, in a hollow, one foot in diameter and nine inches deep, a quantity of charcoal and burnt flints.

In the centre of the mound, upon the natural surface, was an unburnt body, contracted, but too much decayed to allow of the direction of the head and the position of the hands to be ascertained. In the material of the barrow, and near the last-mentioned interment, were found several pieces of plain pottery, some flint flakes, and three round "scrapers."

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

ON A GROUND STONE IMPLEMENT, FROM FLEMPTON, NEAR BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

The following communication appeared in the *Anthropological Review* of July last:—

Early last year, while searching for flint implements in a gravel pit at Flempton, about five miles from Bury St. Edmund's, I found a celt-shaped stone, which doubtless, at the present time, when the ground stone axe found in the gravel pit at Malton is causing some little controversy, will interest those who make archaic anthropology their especial study.

Flempton, I should add, is situated in the valley of the Larke, between Icklingham and Bury St. Edmund's, at both of which places flint implements have been found in the "Drift," and the pit, in a heap of gravel near some workings, in which I found my specimen, is upon the upper level gravel, which there reposes directly upon the chalk. No flint implements have to the present been observed, though mammalian remains occur occasionally.

The stone in question is four inches and a-half in length, by about three in greatest breadth, and has a thickness of three-quarters of an inch. I am at present unable to name the rock to which it belongs; it is of a gritty nature, grey in colour, with numerous groups of small black shining particles interspersed. In form it resembles considerably one type of ground stone axe found in Denmark, having a semielliptic edge at its broadest end, faces of equal convexity, and square converging sides. In fact, there seems but little doubt that the specimen owes its form partially to the hand of man; whether it is merely a surface example or came from the undisturbed gravel must of course remain an open question, though from the situation in which I found it, its general water-worn appearance, and the fact of its being deeply stained and incrustated with the red soil of the pit, induce me to believe that it is of higher antiquity than the "Neolithic period," and might probably have formed a portion of the true gravel bed.

Inconclusive as the evidence in this and the other two cases of the reputed discovery of ground stone axes in the gravel undoubtedly is, it must, I think, cause us to pause before we accept the proposition that the men of the Drift-period had no ground stone tools, or that they were in such an utter state of barbarism as to be unable to manufacture them, and it must likewise stimulate those who, like myself, are seeking in the valley-gravels evidence of these, our very remote precursors, to look for other signs of them besides the now well-known flakes and hatchets of flint.

HENRY PRIGG, JUN.

KING EDWARD VI'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

It will be interesting to many persons to learn, that the original statutes, dated 1550 of King Edward the 6th's Free Grammar School, at Bury St. Edmund's, have been discovered in the British Museum by a former member of the school—Mr. Henry Moody, of 41, Northumberland Place, London, W. They are in the Lansdowne collection, which was originally that of the celebrated Lord Burleigh. (Mus. Brit. Lansdown, 119, P.C. lxxiii, A.) They bear out the opinion of my predecessor, Dr. Donaldson, who was not acquainted with any statutes of earlier date than 1583, (Record of the Tercentenary, p. 22) "that the freedom of the school, or the full benefit of the endowment was general, and that the only distinction recognised was that between the *poor* and the *rich*, while the parallel articles from the subsequent systems of rules show how the distinction of *town-boy* and *country-boy* was gradually substituted for that of *poor* and *rich*." Hence it is manifest that the recommendation of the late Royal Commission to do away with all such local advantages is—in the case of this, and probably of similar schools, merely a return to the original principles of the foundation.

There is no recommendation, as in the Elizabethian statutes of 1583, that the masters should be "unmarried, if such may be gotten," but the 62nd and concluding statute runs as follows:—"Pædagogi sub tectis scholæ familiani ne alunto, neve lectos habento: mulieris, tanquam pestes capitales, absunto."

To the statutes are attached "Articles to be recited to them that shall offer their children to be taughte in the schoole," which deserve to be extracted at length:—

"*You shall submit your childe to be ordered in all things according to the dyscretion of the Schoolmaster and Huisher.*

You shall fynde your childe suffycyente paper, ynke, pennes, bookes, candle for winter, and all other things at any tyme requisite and necessarye for the mayntenance of his studye.

You shall allow your childe at all tymes a bow, three shaftes, bow strynges, and a braser to exercise shootyng.

You shall see diligentlye from tyme to tyme that your childe keep duely the ordinarye houres and tymes in comyng to the schoole, and in dyligente kepinge and daylye contynnyng of his studye and learning.

You shall be contente to receyve your childe and put him to some occupation if after one yere's experience he shal be founde unapte to the learnyng of Gramer.

If your chyde shall use at sundry tymes to be absente from Schoole (unlesse it be by sickness) he shall be utterly banished the King's Majesty's schoole.

You shall paye to the Huisher of the Schoole, if you be able thereunto, fower pence for enrollynge of your childes name."

A. H. WRATISLAW.

 HESSETT CHURCH. DISCOVERY OF MURAL PAINTINGS.

In removing the whitewash recently, several mural paintings were discovered on the aisle walls of single figures, including the Virgin, whose robe is adorned with sentences of the Credo—St. Christopher, &c.

One in the north aisle is extremely curious. It represents a male figure three feet and a-half in height, with a nimbus or an aureole, and surrounded by instruments of the passion—handicraft, music, and husbandry. These are so arranged as to form, as it were, a halo round the figure. They comprise a centre bit, a sword, a ladder, a large gimlet, shears, bellows, a mallet, a spade, scissors, a trumpet, a scythe, a saw, pincers, an anchor, a nail, axe, hammer, battle axe, pitchfork, hatchet, a ball, spoke shaver, balance, a wheel, gridiron, shuttle, awl, scourge of three lashes, another trumpet, a jug, and a playing card (the six of diamonds.) It is suggested that the figure is that of our Blessed Lord, with an assembly of Guilds surrounding him, each guild being represented by the emblem of its patron saint or the tool of its trade.

 TIMWORTH CHURCH.

During the restoration of this Church last year paintings were found beneath the whitewash covering the chancel arch and the walls of the chancel, which, from a description obtained from the workmen, apparently represented the adoration of the Shepherds and Magi.

No notice of the discovery was transmitted to the Institute until these interesting monuments were destroyed, but it is believed that some person interested in Archæology, but whose name at present cannot be ascertained, made drawings of them.

Beneath the present floor of the chancel, at least, there probably exists a pavement,