

3. Sherds of Collared Vessel (Fig. 17). 7 sherds including fragment from the base of the collar, of similar paste to 2, and probably from the same vessel (SF 41). Decoration: on the collar, remains of whipped cord impressions. From the central area in the fill of the robber trench.

4. Undecorated wall sherd from a Collared Vessel, of paste similar to 2 (SF 45). From the central area in the fill of the robber trench.

5. Undecorated wall sherd, probably from a collared vessel, of quite well fired paste tempered with grog, brown both faces with dark grey core (SF 48a). From the fill of the central grave.

In addition to the above, 2 small sherds of Bronze Age fabric (group 6) were found in a disturbed context in the N.W. quadrant of the barrow and a Bronze Age sherd (SF 47) was recovered from the base of the ploughsoil in the south-west quadrant.

A small series of Early Iron Age sherds were recovered from the ditch silting (SF 35-6; groups 27-8, 33, 45, 58).

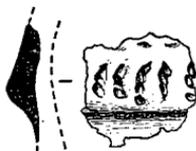


Fig. 17.—Collared urn sherd from robber pit near central grave. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The collared urn covering cremation 5 (Fig. 15, no. 1) is a typical example of the south-eastern style of the secondary series of the collared urn tradition, being of bipartite (BII) form and carrying vertical twisted cord decoration on the collar, one of the characteristic motifs of that style. This burial was a secondary, set into a pit cut into the chalk capping of the barrow and is almost certainly a later deposit than the sherds of vessel 2 (Fig. 16), a vessel of the primary series carrying whipped cord herring-bone decoration, associated with cremation 7. Unfortunately, insufficient of this second vessel survives for an accurate assessment of its place within the primary series to be made.

Sherds recovered from the robber trench (nos. 3 and 4, Fig. 17) either belong to vessel 2 or to one almost identical in paste and decoration. The remaining sherd, no. 5, may represent a fragment from a further vessel but too little survives for this to be established with any certainty.

#### *Animal Bones*, by I. A. Kinnes

Apart from the sheep humerus found with burial 2 and the obviously modern bird and mammal bones already referred to,

scattered pieces of animal bone occurred at various levels in the north and south ditch sections (but not in the west section). All of these bones were in layers 5 or 6 except for the single pig radius which was found at the layers 4/5 boundary.

A total of 38 pieces of animal bone was submitted for identification. The bones were normally in a very bad state, consisting of small severely-eroded fragments, and 25 were unidentifiable as other than long bone fragments. The species represented by the remainder are as follows:

Sheep/Goat. Ulna 1. Metapodial 1. Molar 1 (eroded, plus 12 months). Molar (M1) 1. Humerus 1 (possibly foetal).

Cow. Radius 1 (proximally fused, plus 18 months). Molar (M2) 1 (very eroded, plus 18 months). Tooth (molar ?) 3. Talus 1.

Pig. Radius 1 (proximally fused, plus 12 months).

The sample is obviously too small to be of any value in assessing the relative importance of species etc.

#### *Human Bones*<sup>15</sup>

All the human bones from Pin Farm have been deposited at the Duckworth Laboratory, University of Cambridge.

#### *Inhumations*

1. Child (approx. 8 yrs old) of indeterminate sex. Cranium fragmentary and distorted and some post-cranial bones broken and badly preserved but skeleton otherwise complete. 8 deciduous and 9 partly or fully erupted permanent teeth present, none with caries.

2. Female (approx. 50 yrs old) with estimated height of 5ft 6ins. Incomplete skeleton represented by cranial fragments (parietal, occipital and left temporal bones), a single femur and a few small pieces of long bones and of an innominate bone. With the human bones in this deposit was the distal end of an unburnt sheep's humerus.

3. *Individual 1*. Male (approx. 50 yrs old). Incomplete skeleton represented by cranial fragments (frontal, parietal and temporal bones), 2 shafts of femora, parts of both innominate bones and a few miscellaneous fragments.

<sup>15</sup> The following summarizes the exhaustive report on the Pin Farm burials prepared by Mr. C. B. Denston of the Duckworth Laboratory. It is regretted that space does not permit the publication of his report in full. Copies of the report are held by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, Department of the Environment, and the Duckworth Laboratory.

*Individual 2.* Female (12-15 yrs old). Incomplete skeleton represented by fragments of the parietals, frontal bone, maxilla, pieces of long bone shafts and part of an innominate bone. With the bones of the 2 human skeletons in this deposit were 3 fragments of cattle long bone, one being the distal end of a femur.

4. Child (approx. 10-12 yrs old) of indeterminate sex. Incomplete skeleton represented by 5 cranial fragments and a few broken pieces of the shafts of long bones. The person represented by these bones would appear to have been older than inhumed burials 1 and 5, but not so old as burial 3, individual 2.

5. Child (approx. 8 yrs old) of indeterminate sex. Cranium and mandible fragmentary and most post-cranial bones broken and badly preserved but the skeleton was otherwise complete. 3 deciduous and 5 fully erupted permanent teeth present, none with caries; 2 unerupted permanent canines displayed slight enamel hypoplasia.

6. Female (30-45 yrs old) with estimated height of 5ft 5ins and an approximate cranial index of 76.3. Cranium broken post-mortem on the left side with the pieces missing but the skeleton was otherwise complete and well-preserved. 23 teeth were present, most showing considerable attrition: of the missing teeth the left and right first and third molars of the mandible had been lost ante-mortem. 3 neck and 2 occlusal caries were observed in various of the teeth and a large abscess cavity had formed in the socket of the second right molar of the maxilla. Slight resorption of the alveolar borders of both the upper and lower jaws had occurred, possibly because of periodontal infection. Mild enamel hypoplasia was exhibited by the two maxillary canines. The borders of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra were 'lipped' possibly indicating the onset of osteo-arthritis. Non-metrical cranial features of interest included (a) a slight palativus and (b) the occurrence of 2 wormian bones in the lambdoid suture, each measuring *c.* 20 × 18 mm.

7. Infant (possibly 6-12 months old). Badly decayed and broken up skeleton represented by 16 small fragments of a cranium and 5 pieces of ribs.

8. 8 very small pieces of compact bone and 2 fragments of a tooth from the fill of the central grave. The largest piece of bone (22 mm) could derive from the anterior border (or crest) of the shaft of a tibia and the colour and compactness of all 8 fragments are consistent with the possibility that they belonged to the same bone. The tooth fragments join to form the anterior half of the crown of a mesial maxillary incisor, its large size suggesting it belonged to an adult male. The enamel surface displayed a medium degree of hypoplasia.

*Cremations*

1. Adult, possibly female. Pathological features comprised 'lipping' on the borders of vertebrae indicative of slight osteoarthritis; and a chronic abscess cavity at the root apex of the socket of the left maxillary canine. Weight of bones 795.4 gms: 114 skull fragments (including maxilla with roots of teeth *in situ*) plus pieces of femur, tibia, fibula, humerus, metacarpals/metatarsals/phalanges, vertebrae, pelvis, ribs, scapula, calcaneum, patella and talus.

2. Probably young adult, possibly female. Weight of bones 15.8 gms. The only identifiable pieces were 3 roots of teeth (possibly belonging to canines or premolars of the permanent dentition) and a single distal phalanx of the hand.

3. At least 2 individuals are represented by this deposit; or so size differences among both cranial and post-cranial fragments suggest. All the pieces attributable to individual 1 on this basis are whitish-light brown in colour, some with an orange tint, and most show twisting and distortion indicative of burning under particularly hot conditions; the bones referable to individual 2, on the other hand, are brown-black in colour and show little or no twisting or distortion suggesting that the pyre temperature was lower in their case. If the large numbers of morphologically unattributable bone fragments are apportioned among individuals 1 and 2 on the basis of this colour difference the data relating to each burial can be summarised as follows:

*Individual 1.* Probably female, possibly over 30 years of age. The bodies of some of the vertebrae are slightly 'lipped' suggesting mild osteoarthritis. Weight of bones 1786.8 gms: 252 skull fragments (including teeth and upper and lower jaw fragments) plus pieces of femur, tibia, humerus, radius, ulna, fibula, pelvis, vertebrae, scapula, clavicle, ribs, metacarpals/metatarsals, phalanges, patella, talus, calcaneum, navicular and hamate.

*Individual 2.* Adult male. Weight of bones 207.3 gms. 7-cranial fragments (one with wormian bones in the lambdoid suture) plus pieces of femur, tibia, radius and ribs.

4. Immature person of indeterminate sex. Weight of bones 19 gms. Small pieces of bone mostly belonging to post-cranial skeleton but possibly including a few skull fragments.

5/5a. Deposit 5 comprises 115 fragments, about two-thirds of which belong to the skull; 5a comprises 49 pieces including 8 cranial fragments, a maxilla fragment, 2 mandible fragments (one with an unerupted incisor still *in-situ*) and 9 fragments of long bone. The bones of the 2 deposits are similar in colour and other characteristics and both belonged to a 2-4 year old child, doubtless, in view

of the find circumstances the same individual. Weight of bones: (5) 35.1 gms; (5a) 22.7 gms.

6. Possibly young adult female. Weight of bones 104.2 gms: 27 skull fragments plus 33 long bone fragments and 90 pieces without diagnostic features.

7. Adult, possibly female. 'Lipping' of one of the vertebrae indicates mild osteo-arthritis. Weight of bones 795.4 gms: 94 skull fragments (including teeth and upper and lower jaws) plus pieces of femur, tibia, humerus, fibula/ulna/radius, vertebrae, metacarpals/metatarsals/phalanges, innominate bone and ribs.

8. Cremated bones found with inhumed burial 2. Adult, possibly female. Weight of bones 205.5 gms: cranial fragments plus pieces of long bones, metacarpals/metatarsals, a rib and a talus.

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