

shield. A pair of scissors has been found, and iron rings occur, fitted to links of such a form and size as to indicate horse-bits\*.

Of bronze instruments the most remarkable are fibulæ.

## POTTERY.

This is the least abundant of the old ware found in Yorkshire, only five good specimens, besides fragments, having yet reached the central Museum†. Some of these are in substance as coarse as the rude Brigantian vessels, though thinner and more firmly compacted in the making, and somewhat more thoroughly hardened and blackened; perhaps by smoke-drying and long-continued heat. The style of these urns is entirely different from British specimens; it seems rather to be formed in imitation of metallic vessels, on which small ornaments were repeated by stamping in circular lines, or in the angular compartments of a zigzag wreath, or in clusters. The reflexed lip of the ordinary examples is quite unlike the British hoop, and yet not like the more complete Roman moulding. In the ruder sorts at least the wheel was not used. The general outline seems to show an acquaintance with classical models—as might be expected from the fact, that Roman ware is found in the Anglo-Saxon graves of Kent‡. The outline is usually concave from the lip downward and to about half the height, and thence convex to the base; so that, at about the middle, the vessel swells out much—the space immediately above the swelling being sometimes suddenly contracted. The small ornaments impressed on our Yorkshire urns are represented in Pl. XXXIII.

Anglo-Saxon combs have ornaments of similar pattern.

## NAMES OF PLACES.

The completeness of the Anglo-Saxon conquest in all the eastern parts of Britain is evident by the almost universal scattering of the termination *ton* in all the more level regions, and

\* Wellbeloved's Descriptive Account.

† Ibid.

‡ Wright, p. 421.