



A CORPUS OF  
ANGLO-SAXON MATERIAL  
FROM SUFFOLK

East Anglian Archaeology  
Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, 1998



EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY





*Frontispiece*  
Bromeswell 009: detail of Ae bowl with lion hunt scene. Scale 1:1  
*Photo: R.Carr*



# **A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk**

**by Stanley West**

with an appendix by Steven J. Plunkett

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**Cover Illustration**

Gold plaque with symbol of St John inlaid with niello, from the Middle Saxon site at Brandon.

*Photo: R. Carr, Suffolk Archaeological Unit*



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## **Part I: The Catalogue**



# Introduction

It is eighty years since a comprehensive survey of Suffolk Anglo-Saxon material was published by R.A. Smith in the *Victoria County History* (Smith 1911) and thirty years since R. Rainbird-Clarke's provocative discussion in his *East Anglia* (Clarke 1960). The great surge of interest in the period that has occurred since the 1950s with excavations of settlements as well as cemeteries, the development of field surveys and the rapid increase of reported discoveries by metal-detectors combine to make a new survey and catalogue desirable. It is intended that the catalogue should include as much of the hitherto unpublished material as possible, but will need to be selective in the treatment of some categories of finds, particularly the published sites and the great volume of material from Sutton Hoo. The material from the older published sites such as the Ipswich cemetery (Layard 1907) has been included in full, as has Eriswell 008 (Hutchinson 1966). In the case of the Holywell Row, Mildenhall and Lackford cemeteries, (Lethbridge 1931, 1951), selected categories of object are reproduced or photographed to complete the groups of related objects. With the Lackford cremation cemetery, only the objects from the urns are published here, along with such urns that are in other collections and not included in the catalogue published by Lethbridge. The material from the more recently published sites of West Stow and Westgarth Gardens will not be reproduced here; only selected items will be included in the sections on specific types of objects. Current excavations, notably at Ipswich, Brandon and Snape cannot be included in full in this Corpus; only selected items relevant to the discussion and distribution maps will be used.

I have endeavoured to bring together as much of the material of the Anglo-Saxon period in Suffolk that time and resources would allow and readily acknowledge that omissions have inevitably occurred. Extensive searches of correspondence and museum records should add significant details in due course. Only such coins that are readily known to me have been included; I have not been able to pursue that subject in detail in the time available.

There is a marked difference in the quantity of artefacts listed from the Early, Middle and Late phases of the Saxon period. This is accounted for by the gradual change in burial practices with the coming of Christianity; Middle and later Saxon settlements tend to be obscured by modern settlement and stray sherds of Ipswich and Thetford wares are not recorded here in detail. However, artefacts from metal-detecting are filling the gaps, which, with the publication of the two major excavations of Brandon and Ipswich will largely redress the balance.

The work is essentially a catalogue, presented at a time of rapidly changing views and approaches to the Anglo-Saxons and the appreciation of their ongoing contribution to our heritage. It is intended that it should be used as a primary source for the artefacts and their distribution in Suffolk as a basis for the greater understanding of the mechanics of the establishment and development of Anglo-Saxon East Anglia.

A similar corpus of Anglo-Saxon material is proposed for Norfolk and this should also appear in *East Anglian Archaeology*.

## The Catalogue

The catalogue entries are arranged by parish and by individual sites and are referred to by the Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments parish prefix letters and site number. Unsited material within a parish is described as 'Miscellaneous' (MISC.). The National Grid References are reduced to four figures to generalise the locations; where the objects are located in museums or public institutions these are given but private collections are not identified.

There are a number of sites which have varying degrees of detailed publication; the treatment in the catalogue is varied depending upon the situation, including the cost of extensive redrawing of material outside the county. In some cases objects have a photographic representation only, in others line drawings have been made from photographs as published drawings simply to provide a visual reference. Where this is the case, it is clearly stated. A number of illustrators have been employed over the years with differing styles. Inevitably there is a degree of inconsistency in the presentation of the material but a review of the evidence is both necessary and timely at this stage of Anglo-Saxon Studies in East Anglia.

The Early Saxon cemetery at Holywell Row, Mildenhall, was published extensively by Lethbridge in 1931 following his excavation there. Although not every object was published and the style of the drawings not in the manner that they would be presented today, the record is reasonable. For the purposes of this catalogue, only a selection of objects, in particular the brooches, have been used here to complete the comprehensive view over the county as a whole and are included in the artefact lists at the rear of the catalogue. The Lackford cremation cemetery, also published by Lethbridge (1951), is a much larger problem and really demands a complete re-assessment of the material and an accurate re-drawing of the pottery and the stamps on the lines of the Spong Hill (Norfolk) model. This was beyond the resources available to this study and only a selection of the grave goods have been included here, together with a small number of pots which have been found there at other times and are not included in the Lethbridge publication.

The Ipswich cemetery, published by Nina Layard in 1907, has suffered from the passage of time and most of the associations of the material have been lost. The 1907 publication was also very selective. As the material was readily available it was possible to have the entire remaining collection drawn and it is presented here to complement the grave descriptions and discussion by Layard.

The settlement site at West Stow and the cemetery at Westgarth Gardens, Bury St. Edmunds have recently been published in the East Anglian Archaeology series (West 1985; 1987) and only selected items republished here to complete important groups of material. In recent years major excavations at Sutton Hoo, Snape, the Middle-Saxon Brandon site and the town of Ipswich, including two important cemeteries, have provided a considerable stimulus to Anglo-Saxon studies in the region. None of these sites are, as yet, published although interim statements are available. As full publication of

these sites are several years away, short resumés are included in the catalogue with a selection of objects to give a 'flavour' of the sites in question.

The area survey of some 200 square km of south-east Suffolk, centered on Woodbridge, has been completed by John Newman (SAU) with financial aid from the Sutton Hoo Research Trust. The joint purpose of this field survey was to provide a context for both the royal cemetery at Sutton Hoo and the urban centre of Middle Saxon Ipswich. Interim statements have already been published (Newman 1988, 1989) and a final report will appear with those of the current work at Sutton Hoo.

A number of types of object have been brought together in lists for easier cross-referencing between sites; in particular the cruciform brooches which are illustrated as county-wide groups including three collections from previously well-published sites.

A note on the descriptions used for both cruciform and small long brooches may be usefully included here. I prefer 'head-plate, bow, catch-plate, foot/terminal', and that 'catch-plate' is intended to mean that part, seen from the front, that carries the 'catch' for the pin behind.

In general terms, the cut off date for the Corpus is 1990.

#### Abbreviations used in text

Ae	Bronze — for copper alloy
Ag	Silver
AS	Anglo-Saxon
Ash O	Ashmolean, Oxford
Au	Gold
BA	Bronze Age
BM	British Museum
Brist.M	Bristol City Museum
CMAE	Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography
Colln	Collection
DoE	Department of the Environment
EADT	East Anglian Daily Times
EAS	Early Anglo-Saxon
EEM	Elveden Estate Museum
Fe	Iron
G	Grave
HR	Holywell Row cemetery, Mildenhall
IA	Iron Age
IAS	Ipswich Archaeological Survey
IM	Ipswich Museum
LS	Late Saxon
MDL	Mildenhall Museum
Med	Medieval
MH	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
MS	Middle Saxon
Misc.	Miscellaneous
MSS	Manuscript
NAU	Norfolk Archaeological Unit
NCM	Norwich Castle Museum
N.O.D.	No Other Data
OS	Ordnance Survey
P	'Private' ownership
PSIA	Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History
R	(Cruciform brooches) Reichstein 1975
RB	Romano-British
SAU	Suffolk Archaeological Unit
SFB	Sunken featured building

SIA	Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
SRO	Suffolk Record Office
TIC	
VCH	Victoria County History of Suffolk, R.A. Smith in Page (ed.) 1911
WGG	Westgarth Gardens cemetery, Bury St Edmunds
WS	West Stow

#### Typologies referred to in text

Late Roman military equipment	Hawkes and Dunning 1961
Supporting arm brooches	Böhme 1974
Early cruciforms	Reichstein 1975
Cruciforms	Aberg 1926
	Leeds 1945
	Leeds & Pocock 1971
Small long brooches	Leeds 1945
Square-headed brooches	Leeds 1949a
	Hines 1984
Wrist-clasps	Hines 1984
'Caterpillar' brooches	Hübener 1972
Shield bosses	Dickinson (& Härke) 1992
Spearheads	Swanton 1973, 1974

#### Notes on scales used in the catalogue

Gold, silver, bronze (copper alloy) and beads are shown at 1:1  
Pottery at 1:3  
Iron at 1:2  
Items in photographs are shown at 1:1 unless otherwise stated.

#### Exceptions

In a few instances, particularly for large objects and certain iron items, scales are varied and noted on the appropriate Figure caption.

A check-list is appended here:

Fig. 2.2	Badley 002	Ae bowl	1:3
Fig. 11.6	Brightwell 017	Ae bowl	1:3
Fig. 34.5	Eriswell 008	Iron annular brooch	1:1
Fig. 37.7	Eriswell 008	Iron sword	1:6
Fig. 46.3	Fornham St Martin	Ae bowl	1:2
Fig. 53.7	Icklingham	Iron axe	scale unknown
Fig. 81.1-5	Ipswich, Hadleigh Road	Glass	1:2
Fig. 96.4	Ipswich, town	Iron brooch	1:1
Fig. 98.7	Ipswich, town	Iron brooch	1:1
Fig. 121.10-15	Pakenham	Pottery spindle-whorls	1:2
Fig. 124.2	Rendlesham	Pottery sketch, scale uncertain c.	1:3
Fig. 135.1	Wickham Market	Ae bowl	1:3
Figs 145-153		Cruciform brooches	1:2
Fig. 156.1,2	Badley	Ae bowls	2:3
Fig. 157.1-5	Badley	Decorative schemes	1:1

Note: Beads — sections are shown of plain glass and amber, side views of decorated beads.



# Anglo-Saxon Catalogue

(Fig. 1)

**AKENHAM:** Akenham Hall. AKE Misc. NGR TM 1448.

Loc: IM 1920-85,86.

1.1-2 Pair of large Ae *cruciform brooches*, same description for both.

One surviving knob flat, cast with brooch; side knobs missing. Concentric circles on head-plate, on flat plate below bow and on nostrils were probably originally enamelled. Flaired side wings, central panel slightly raised, faceted bow with slight circular knob. Strong moulding between catch-plate and foot. Foot with well sculpted head with protruding eyes, scrolled nostrils (with inlaid circles) and flared muzzle. The head-plate, bow and catch-plate have border-lines and semi-circular stamps.

Lengths 13.9cm and 13.95cm. Aberg Group III. Context unknown; but probably derived from burial. Before 1911.

Bibliography: VCH, 333, pl.V; Ozanne 1962, 209; Meaney 1964, 224.

Comments: cf. (1) Holywell Row, Mildenhall; Grave 79 — for enamelled concentric circles on muzzle, catch-plate and head-plate; but H. Row brooch had decorative lappets and end finial. The expanded muzzle and scroll nostrils and overall impression suggests a close link.

(2) Lackford — fragments in urn 925, Myres 1977, fig 102; Lethbridge 1951, fig 16.

**AKENHAM:** AKE 003. NGR TM 1448.

Loc: Private.

1.3 Gilt Ae *pendant* or *brooch*, convex surface, slightly hollowed behind.

Well marked border, worn but originally beaded, enclosing three interlocking animal based motifs each consisting of an eye, 'beak', tail and two legs, formed by raised borders. The spaces between the elements of the design are shallow, but could have been filled with enamel. Plain loop for suspension, although there is a suggestion of a fitting protruding from behind the decorated area. Reverse not seen. Diameter 2.4cm.

Context: casual find. Silver penny of Athelred II found nearby.

**AKENHAM:** AKE 006. NGR TM 1448.

Loc: Private, 1982.

Coins: 1. Sceatta — Seaby 836; 2. Sceatta — Seaby 781. Not seen.

Context: Not known.

Identifications by finder from Seaby catalogue.

**ALDEBURGH:** Golf Course. ADB 007. NGR TM 4457.

Loc: IM 1972-77.

Scatter of plain *sherds*. ?EAS.

Information: Mrs M.Harrison, Snape Hall, 1971.

**ALDEBURGH:** ADB Misc.

Loc: Not known.

Au *finger-ring*: with Merovingian solidus, having three pellets each side of the bezel, set in triangular form. 7th century.

Exhibited by W.S. Fitch to Brit. Archaeological Association, 27 August 1845.

Bibliography: VCH, 348; Fitch 1846, 257 (illus).

**ALDERTON:** ADT 011. TM 3441.

Loc: SAU.

Field south of church. Found by J. Newman (SAU), fieldwalking, 1983/4.

(1) Single handmade *sherd*. Possibly EAS.

(2) Scatter LS *potsherds*, including one St Neots.

**ASHBOCKING:** ABK 008. NGR TM 1754.

Loc: Private.

Stray find — Amber *bead* (not seen), 1984.

(Fig. 2)

**ARWARTON:** ARW 023. NGR TM 2134.

Loc: Private.

2.1 Ae *strap-separator* with three arms. Hollow conical centre with different simple interlace panels on arms and lower sides of central core. Each arm has two silver rivets at the end and two at the junction of the arm and the central cone. Surface originally gilded. Width; one arm and central boss : 3cm. LS.

**ASHBY:** Ashby Dell, ABY Misc. NGR c. TM 4900.

Loc: Not known.

Wooden *boat*, found 1830, deliberately buried (Green 1963) and silted up in an old watercourse (Luck 1927). No other details of discovery or any suggestion that it had contained a burial. Although a description survives, there is insufficient data for conclusive dating of the vessel, but Bruce-Mitford (1975) argues for a 4th or 5th century date. The original drawings are lost but the description by Luck gives a stem-to-stem measurement of 15.5m (51ft) and a beam of 2.45m (8ft), making it about the same size as that found at Snape. Luck states that no iron was used and that the entire vessel was held together by lashings or trenails. There were fourteen oarsmen and apparently no provision for sailing the vessel. Comparisons have been made to the Nydam ship. Date range: ?4th-5th century.

Bibliography: Green 1963; Luck 1927; Bruce Mitford 1975, 426-428.

**ASHFIELD GREAT:** Ashfield House. ASG 008. NGR TL 9968.

Loc: Garden.

Stone *cross-shaft*, broken and repaired. Top wheel-headed with inscribed equal-armed cross. North and south sides have continuous vine scroll ornament and a more elaborate scroll on the west. The east side has a panel with an inscription running lengthwise along the shaft: REG-

- DOURIVIA - G. The cross was apparently found forming a bridge to the churchyard and was removed to the grounds of Ashfield House by Lord Thurlow (d.1806). Height 3.20m.  
Bibliography: Copinger Hill 1930a, 280–286.
- BADLEY:** Badley bridge BAD 002. NGR TM 0756.  
Loc: Unknown.  
Objects found during construction of railway, 1865.
- 2.2, 3 Finds subsequently lost but comprised: Roman pottery vessel full of *denarii*; a cast copper alloy Byzantine 'Coptic' bowl and an enamelled bowl in the hanging-bowl tradition. (See discussion text: Chapter 2, Section 7).
- Pl.I Bibliography: Watling 1870; Allen 1898; Allen 1900; Hamlet-Watling drawings in IM, probably from originals; Kendrick 1932, 167; White 1988, who has kindly allowed me to use his figures redrawn from Hamlet-Watling's originals, in advance of publication.
- BADWELL ASH:** BAA 004. NGR TL 9968 (area).  
Loc: ?IM.  
In field between 'workings' and Shackerland Hall, 1955. Reported by Basil Brown.  
Sherds, *etc.*, 'spread'. N.O.D.  
Bibliography: Brown MSS XXIV, 31; LXIV 2,4, 55.
- BADWELL ASH:** BAA 007. NGR TL 9970.  
Loc: MH 1975–1
- 2.4 *Ae Brooch*. Diminutive version of square-headed brooch; with panelled head-plate and lozenge corners. Moulded bow, foot-plate with remnant beaked heads and suggestion of divided foot. Terminal, but no side lappets. Length 5.2cm.  
Context: Found on surface of ploughed field, by Adrian Simpson, 1975 — not far from AS cemetery BAA 008.  
Comments: *cf.* Schmidt 1961, Taf 35, n. Stossen Grab 93; Gilton, Kent; Ahrens 1978, 633, no.342 — Beuchte, Kr. Wolfenbüttel; Körpergrab 1: silver square head. Rather longer than Badwell Ash but worth noting.
- BADWELL ASH:** BAA 008, NGR TL 9969.  
Loc: pot IM 971–1.  
On gravel terrace above tributary of Black Bourne stream. Gravel pit, *c.* 1922–23: 30–40 skeletons were found, 3–4½ft deep, local hearsay suggests further finds *c.* 1935.  
Ipswich Museum recorded as having: 6 shield bosses, 6 spears, 1 ferrule, 3 knives all 1935–100, and an urn with bosses (971–1). Local hearsay adds two iron swords. To date only the pot can be located.  
1935: Blue and white glass bead (not located).  
Visits by B.Brown in post-war years suggest various pots had been broken up and a trench 6ft deep had been found filled with black earth; *Ae* buckles mentioned.  
Bibliography: PSIA 1924, 164; Maynard 1950, 206; Farrer 1923, 375; Meaney 1964, 224; Myres 1977.
- Loc: IM 971.1.
- 2.5 Small pottery *bowl* with foot-ring. Two neck-rings above two-line chevrons interspersed with six hollow bosses. Base hollowed underneath. Fabric: grey-black surface, originally burnished, brown core. Form less carinated than shown in Myres 1977, fig. 201, no. 4070. Height 11cm.
- BADWELL ASH:** BAA Misc. NGR unlocated.  
Loc: MH 1982–237.
- 2.6 *Ae strap-end* with animal-head terminal; circular hatched panel and two small rectilinear panels of simple interlace. On reverse, circular panel quartered and inscribed scrolls. Short slot for strap; three rivet holes. Length 5.2cm. LS.
- BARDWELL:** BAR Misc. NGR unlocated.  
Loc: ?Warren Collection (via Evans) in Ashmolean, Oxford.  
Discoveries *c.* 1845 to 1856.  
(1) 1847 W.S. Fitch exhibited drawings of Saxon weapons and a shield boss to the British Archaeological Association (Fitch 1847).  
(2) Mr Warren (Ixworth): weapons, including a shield boss (fell to pieces) and two querns were given to him by Mrs Death on whose land they were found (Warren 1866).  
(3) Mr Warren, September 15, 1856 — bought a large crystal bead, one inch in diameter.  
(4) Mr Warren had already (1856) bought a white carnelian bead and a porphyry bead from the same field. (p.122/3).  
Bibliography: VCH, 336; (1): Fitch 1847; (2–4): Warren 1866.
- BARDWELL:** BAR 003 NGR TL 1151  
EAS sherds in gravel pit 1947.
- BARDWELL:** BAR 004. NGR TL 9473.  
Loc: Not known.  
Silver *sceatta* of BEONNA (*c.* 760 AD). obv. Runic inscription: BEONNA REX round a central pellet; rev. interlace in the rough form of an 'H' with three pellets in each quarter. Weight 1gm.  
Context: Found on surface of cottage garden near church. 1985.  
Bibliography: Martin *et al.* 1985, 43. (Referred to wrongly as BAR 028).
- BARDWELL:** BAR 014. NGR TL 9372.  
Loc: Not known.  
Iron *spearhead/arrowhead*.  
Context: Found 1961, D.Compton, Ixworth School.  
Bibliography: B.Brown archive — card index 16 (drawing).
- BARDWELL:** BAR 034. NGR TL 9373.  
Loc: Not known.  
Finds scatter reported:  
(1) Small *Ae* 'Square-head' — *c.* 4ins long, fragmentary.  
(2) Half *wrist-clasp*.



(3) Gold *Thrymsa*, London issue. (Middle Saxon).  
None seen.  
Comments: Relocated from BRD 029.

**BARDWELL: BAR 037. NGR 9472.**

Loc: Private.  
Silver *obel* (or *half denier*) of Charles the Bald (843–877).  
Weight 0.49g.

**BARHAM: BRH 003. NGR TM 1151.**

Loc: IM 1947–84; 1947–156; 1952–98.  
Scatter of EAS pottery sherds. 1 stamped sherd (not seen).

**BARHAM: BRH 007. NGR TM 1351.**

Loc: Private.  
Hammered silver *penny*. Eadwig (955–959).  
Obv: EADW  
REX, rev: ASMANETH. Two-line type.

**BARHAM: BRH 015. NGR TM 1351.**

Loc: Private.  
*Ae strap-end*.

**BARHAM: BRH 016, 018. NGR c. TM 1351.**

Loc: Apart from the coins the other objects are in private possession.  
Three areas all clearly part of one large site. Limited fieldwork by B. Brown in 1949 revealed a 'Saxon' knife, now lost. Extensive metal-detecting has revealed a quantity of RB and Saxon objects from late 6th–9th century including an important series of coins, most of which have been purchased by the British Museum. The site has some similarities to Coddenham 022 a few miles to the north-west, although these sites start in the Early Saxon period.  
Excavation by SAU 1983 revealed some occupational evidence but no graves.  
Date range Mid-Late Saxon.  
Note: The Barham site is to be discussed in detail in a forthcoming publication by Mrs L. Webster; the inclusion here is therefore brief, simply to record the more significant finds.

*Anglo-Saxon and contemporary Continental coins*

<i>Merovingian gold tremissis:</i>	
Quentovic. moneyer Anglus c.640	1
<i>Anglo-Saxon base-gold shillings:</i>	
Profile bust/cross-and-pellets, moneyer Pada	2
<i>Sceattas, silver pennies and deniers:</i>	
Series, type and source:	
A 'TIC', Primary Kentish	2
A derivatives	2
B Bird-on-cross, Primary London	3
C Intermediate Runic, East Anglia	2
D Cross-and-pellets, Lower Rhineland	2
E Frisian 'Porcupine':	
Metcalf type	A1
	E1
	G3
	J1
VOIC	1
HVSSA	1

Derivatives	2
J Bird-and-cross derivatives, London	3
L London inscription	1
Q Bird-and-beast types, East or Middle Anglia	2
R East Anglia, Secondary Runic:	
Epa derivatives	6
Tilberht	1
Wigraed	3
Standard obv/rev	1
Z Facing-head/beast:	
East or Middle Anglia	1
Saroaldo, Continental	1
Uncertain (melted illegible and unseen)	2
Beonna of East Anglia, moneyer Efe	1
Wilred	1

<i>Broad-flan pennies:</i>	
Edmund of East Anglia, moneyer Twicca	1
Eadwi, HT1, moneyer Asman (?From Lincolnshire)	1
Cnut, Thetford, moneyer Aelfwine	1
	50

Information from M. Archibald, BM, Sept. 1989.

(Fig. 3)

- 3.1 *Ae armlet*. Two arms of lozenge section and hook & eye fastening; flattened portion. Diameter c. 7cm.
- 3.2 *Ae 'ansate' brooch*; bow with raised knobs, flattened arms with incised cross designs. Hübener Gp.1 (Domberg) 7th–9th century, length to 4.1cm.
- 3.3 Two fragments gilded *Ae 'ansate' brooch*; flat bow, arms with moulded cruciform design. Hübener Gp 6/10 (cf. Abb.19,4: Domberg, unusual Gp 10). 7th–9th century.
- 3.4 *Fragment ?Ag/Ae* with curved bands enclosing plant and animal motifs. Width c. 2cm. ?9th–10th century.
- 3.5 *Ae disc brooch*; pattern of large recessed areas in the form of a central dot with traces of red enamel, a cross-design in blue; angled recesses between the arms in red and blue dots in the angles. cf. Ahrens 1978; 331, fig. 6, 113 for design on disc brooch from cemetery at Ketzendorf, Kr Hamburg, dated to 2nd half of 9th century. Diameter 2.6cm.
- 3.6 *Ae disc brooch*, 'tinned'; sunken areas (probably originally enamelled) in the form of human head and shoulders. Diameter 2.4cm. cf. Ahrens 1978, 697 no. 493 from Padenborn: The Barham brooch is clearly a worn example of a '*Heiligenfibel*'; depicting a saint with a halo, albeit half the size of the Padenborn example (4.8cm). Date 9th century.  
See also Fig. 134, No. 10 from Wetheringsett. I am obliged to A. Rogerson for drawing this to my attention.
- 3.7 Gilded *Ae pommel* with raised cross design. Pierced with four holes. Width 1.8cm.
- 3.8 Fragment of *disc* in lead or pewter, much eroded, but traces of beaded edge and central line-and-dot ornament. Length of fragment 3.7cm.
- 3.9 Head of silver gilt *linked pin*. Plain raised cross and border dividing the field into four; each quadrant filled with an interlace knot of the same pattern. cf. Ixworth (Misc.), Brandon (BRD 018). Width 2.3cm.

- 3.10 Ae *pin* with ovoid head and rough cross design. Length 7.3cm.
- 3.11 Ae *pin* with plain knobbed head and collar. Length 5.7cm.
- 3.12 Ae *pin* fragment with knobbed head and square shaft. Length 1.6cm where surviving.
- 3.13 Ae *pin* fragment with faceted head. Length 2cm.
- 3.14 Ae *pin* with spherical head. Length 6.7cm.
- 3.15 Ae *pin* with spherical head. Length 6.6cm.
- 3.16 Ae *pin* with spherical head. Length 6cm.
- 3.17 Ae *pin* with spherical head. Length 3cm.
- (Fig. 4)
- 4.18 Triangular Ae *buckle-plate*, with three rivet holes in terminal lobe and projecting side lugs. Panel of deeply recessed design of debased animal ornament. Possibly originally enamelled. Back with three lugs. Length 7.4cm.
- 4.19 Triangular Ae *buckle-plate*. Three rivet holes and three lugs behind, originally pierced. Pin for buckle-loop secured by two lugs. Crude ornament of ladder-like design. Length 6.1 cm.
- 4.20 Ae *buckle* with integral plate. Length 2.7cm.
- 4.21 Ae *buckle* with integral plate. Length 1.9cm.
- 4.22 Ae *buckle* with folded-over plate, two rivets. Length 2.1cm.
- 4.23 Ae *buckle*, plate missing. Traces of transverse line ornament. Length of tongue 1.4cm.
- 4.24 Ae *buckle*, plate missing. Length of tongue 1.2cm.
- 4.25 Ae *buckle*, with trace of Ae plate. Length of tongue 1.2cm.
- 4.26 Ae *buckle-loop*, plate and tongue missing. Width of loop 1.1cm.
- 4.27 Ae *buckle-loop*, plate and tongue missing. Width of loop 0.9cm.
- 4.28 Ae *buckle-loop*, plate and tongue missing. Width of loop 1.2cm.
- 4.29 Ae *buckle-loop*, plate and tongue missing. Width of loop 0.9cm.
- 4.30 Distorted fragment of Ae *buckle-loop*.
- (Fig. 5)
- 5.31 'Silvered' Ae *strap-end*; long, narrow type with animal-head terminal, rectangular central silver panel with two scrolls in niello. Further scroll-work and two rivets at opposite end. 9th century. Length 5.9cm.
- 5.32 Fragment of Ae *strap-end*; two 'eyes' and panels above and below inlaid with silver and niello scroll-work. 9th century. Length 2.9cm.
- 5.33 Fragment of Ae *strap-end*. Panel on muzzle and two small square panels above the 'head' have silver scroll-work with niello. 9th century. Length 3.5cm.
- 5.34 Fragment of Ae *strap-end*; devolved animal head. Length 2.5cm.
- 5.35 Ae *dress-fastener* with strong beaded border and ring-and-dot stamps. Projecting 'ears' with holes for attachment. Circular central panel with simple scrolls and annulets in niello. Length 3.4cm.
- 5.36 Ae *dress-fastener*, same style as No.35, with beaded border and same pattern of three simple scrolls and annulets in silver and niello. Length 2.9cm.
- 5.37 Ae *dress-fastener*, sub-triangular form with single ring-and-dot stamps. Two holes for attachment. Length 2.4cm.
- 5.38 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form with central double ring-and-dot surrounded by single ring-and-dot stamps. Length 1.9cm.
- 5.39 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form with double cross motif. Silvered. Length 1.9cm.
- 5.40 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form with triple line cross motif and lunate stamps in lower quadrants. Length 2.0cm.
- 5.41 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form, plain. Silvered. Length 1.6cm.
- 5.42 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form, plain. Silvered. Length 1.4cm.
- 5.43 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form, plain. Silvered. Length 1.6cm.
- 5.44 Ae *dress-fastener*, circular form, plain. Silvered. Length 2.0cm.
- 5.45 Ae *dress-fastener*, triangular form, plain. Length 2.0cm.
- 5.46 Ae *dress-fastener*, triangular form, three holes for attachment. Ring-and-dot ornament. Length 2.1cm.
- 5.47 Gold *stud* with double pelleted border. Field divided roughly into four with damaged garnet inlay surviving in two areas. Back pierced with four irregular holes, two of which show in the upper view of the object. Possibly from sword scabbard. Average diameter 2.0cm.
- 5.48 Ae *pyramid mount*. Each side decorated with incised triangular decoration. Square socket in top. Transverse bar for attachment to strap. Width 1.5cm. (cf. Coddenham 002, Fig. 21, Nos 22, 23).
- 5.49 Ae *pommel* with fragment of iron tang. Width 2.1cm.
- 5.50 Ae *chape*, one thin Ae rivet. Length 2.1cm.
- (Fig. 6)
- 6.51 One arm of Ae *tweezers* with expanded end. Decorated with ring-and-dot stamps. Length 4.6cm.
- 6.52 Ae *tweezers*; parallel sided with single row of ring-and-dot stamps. Length 4.5cm.
- 6.53 Ae *tweezers*; plain, parallel sided. Length 5.3cm.
- 6.54 Ae *spatula*, blade and handle of same thickness. Handle (incomplete) ornamented with incised lines. Surviving length 5.1cm.
- 6.55 Ae *spatula*, blade and handle of same thickness. Blade decorated with cross motif of ring-and-dot stamps. Surviving length 5.1cm. cf. West Stow (West 1985, fig. 228, 7)
- 6.56 Fragment Ae *spatula*, handle with knobbed end. Length 2.5cm.
- 6.57 Blade from Ae *spatula*. Length 2.4cm.
- 6.58 Iron *key* with open, triangular handle. Length 10.8cm.
- 6.59 Cast Ae *disc*, slightly dished with three large double-spirals of which one element of each is extended to form smaller single spirals. Diameter 3.4cm.

- 6.60 Cast Ae *disc* with traces of red enamel. No evidence for method of attachment. Diameter 2.4cm.
- 6.61 Ae *fragment*. Length 1.6cm.
- 6.62 Ae '*mount*' with traces of silvering. Slightly curved and hollowed behind. Lattice pattern. Length 9.8cm.  
Possibly a Saxon equivalent of an RB cosmetic palette (pers. comm. A. Rogerson).
- 6.63 Ae *fragment* with crude two-strand interlace. Length 1.8cm.
- 6.64 Ae *fragment* with crude interlace within two-line border. Length 2.6cm.
- 6.65 Dome-shaped *disc* with triskele ornament. Diameter 0.9cm.
- 6.66 Fragment of Ae *hinge* with small rivet holes. Length 3.1cm.
- 6.67 Ae *clasp* or *catch* with pronounced ridge along body. Length 3.1cm.
- 6.68 Ae *strip* or binding with three-strand interlace. Central, integral rivet and transverse slots, or broken holes at each end. Length 8.3cm.
- (Fig. 7)
- 7.69 Ae *mount*, incomplete, with single integral rivet. Square panel with quatrefoil ornament above simplified mask. Length 3.4cm.
- 7.70 Flat gilded Ae *mount*, hemispherical form with two beaked heads outside the main field which consists of a broad pelleted border enclosing three backward-biting beaked creatures, each with head, body and two legs with four-toed feet. The bodies have linear outer borders with oval pellets between. Cast with three short integral rivets (3mm long) and another driven through the upper border. Width 6.4cm. 7th century.
- 7.71 Gilt Ae *mount* or ?buckle-plate. Backward-biting animal with collar. Length 2cm.
- 7.72 Ae *fragment* with single-strand interlace. Length 2.1cm.
- 7.73 Gilt Ae *fragment* with three-strand ornament. Length 1.2cm.
- 7.74 Ae *fragment*, zone of simple interlace with central line of dots. Length 0.7cm.
- 7.75 Ae *fragment* with three-strand interlace. Length 1.3cm.
- 7.76 Fragment of plain Ae *cross-shaped mount*. Surviving width 1.7cm.
- 7.77 Silvered Ae *mount* with projecting lugs behind. Length 2.2cm.
- 7.78 Rectangular Ae *mount*; bevelled edges, two rivets. Length 1.5cm.
- 7.79 Ae *fragment*. Length 0.9cm.
- 7.80 Ae *fragment*. Raised central rib, two rivet holes. Length 3.3cm.
- 7.81 Ae *mount* with raised transverse bars with ring-and-dot ornament. Length 5.2cm.
- 7.82 Fragment of Ae *suspension loop* with large rivet. Length 2.4cm.
- 7.83 Ae *suspension loop*. Length 1.7cm.
- 7.84 Ae *loop*. Length 1.9cm.

**BARHAM:** Broomfield Pit. BRH 022. NGR TM 1251.  
Loc: Private.

Ag *Sceatta*; Frisian, Intermediate series. Weight 1.25g. Early 8th century.

**BARKING:** BRK 020. NGR TM 0952.

Loc: SAU

Body sherd of MS *Ipswich Ware* with rosette stamps.

**BARNHAM:** St Martins Lane. BNH 001. NGR TL 8679.

Loc: Not known.

Part of large *cooking pot*.

Bibliography: Brown MSS, LXXXIX, 78; Card Index 29.

Comments: Reported by B. Brown, 1963.

**BARNHAM:** BNH 007. NGR TL 8779.

Loc: ?IM.

*Pottery*, animal bones, found in 1957 in excavations for sewage beds. ?EAS.

Comments: Reported by B. Brown. Not located.

**BARNHAM:** BNH 012. NGR TL 8679.

Loc: IM 1951-39.

*Pottery*. Two-thirds of a coarse pot; indications of an EAS settlement. One sherd with dot-and-circle ornament. Not located.

Comments: Reported by B. Brown, 1951; opinion revised to Iron Age, but still open to possibility.

**BARNHAM:** BNH 015. NGR TL 8879.

Loc: IM 956-153. Not located.

*Sherds* of EAS pottery, found 1956.

Bibliography: Brown MSS, XXXVIII, 6. Smedley and Jarvis 1956, 113.

**BARNHAM:** Barnham Heath. BNH 016. NGR TL 8879.

Loc: NCM 16.15.

Excavated by L.L.F. Caton, 1914; found widely scattered on west side of Bronze Age barrow. EAS objects.

(1) shield boss with traces of ferns; ?enamelled grip (probably leather binding, cf. Westgarth Gardens).

(2) Spear.

(3) Knife.

(4) Sword.

(5) Four circular studs, presumably from shield.

Bibliography: Caton 1914-15; Clarke 1914-18, 39-41; Meaney 1964, 224.

(Fig. 8)

**BARNHAM:** BNH 030. NGR TL 8679.

Loc: MH 1977-875(OS).

- 8.1 1-2) Two iron *scramasaxes* with angled backs, the larger with brass inlay, the smaller with similar ornament but no inlay survives. Found together during manhole construction, December 1950. Lengths 23 and 29.7cm.

Context: Probably from a grave. ?LS.

Bibliography: Eastern Daily Press, 20.12.1950; Edwardson 1957, 186; Brown MSS LIII, 64; XCVII 4, 9.



**BARNHAM:** BNH 032. NGR TL 8376.

Loc: MH.

- 8.2 Ae *penannular brooch*; expanded terminals with red enamel. Approximate diameter 7.5cm. Fowler (1960) type F1 (? 5th–8th century).

**BARNHAM:** ?Barnham Heath. BNH Misc.

Loc: MH 1983–85.

- 8.3 Ae *disc brooch*. Heavy, raised bead-rim; interior plain but faint suggestion of a head?. ?ex R/B coin, but doubtful. Loop and remains of catch-plate behind. Diameter 2.55cm. LS.

**BARNHAM:** East Farm. BNH Misc. NGR c. TL 8749.

Loc: CMAE 49.D1.

Ae *brooch*. Backward-looking animal type. 8th–9th century.

Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1965, pl. XXVI(e).

**BARNHAM:** BNH Misc. NGR TL 9208

Loc: MH 1977.913

Green and yellow paste *bead*.

**BARSHAM:** Barsham Marsh. BRS 004. NGR TM 4091. (Reputed).

Loc: IM. 1987–145

- 8.4 *Disc brooch* of silver, Late Saxon type, by analogy to c. 1000 AD, decorated on the front with a grid of nine small repoussé bosses and geometric scroll decoration carried out with a double punch. Pin and catch missing, though there are faint traces of solder on the reverse. Two of the bosses have been crudely pierced before its deposition, for some secondary purpose. Found folded over with 60 coins of Aethelred II and an iron hammer. Diameter 11.3cm, weight 48.38gm. Hoard dated to 1002–1003 (M. Archibald, BM). Closest parallel Styco, Sweden (L. Webster, BM, pers. comm.).

**BARTON GREAT:** BRG 005. NGR TL 8969.

Loc: Thought to be in IM. Not located.

Site on high ground, next to Roman Villa at Redcastle Farm. 1938: site seen on aerial photograph. 1952 black patches seen by B. Brown; c. 15ft × 20ft, oval. Possibly SF's.

B. Brown recorded baked clay hearths, loomweight, coarse pottery and one decorated sherd; as well as RB sherds, tile fragments.

Bibliography: Brown MSS 111; 124, 125, 131; XCVI, 62, 96.

**BARTON GREAT:** BRG Misc

Loc: Ash O 1927, 6390 (Evans Coll)

- 8.5 Single Ae *disc*, thick lines form a central square filled with swastika motif. Each corner of the square has a petal-like extension. The fields behind the square are filled with four crude crescent-shapes with circular terminals. The central square seems to have been filled with millefiori and there are further pieces surviving in the fields outside the square. The disc is filled with red enamel with small inserts of yellow. Diameter 3.2cm. ? 7th century.

Bibliography: Bruce-Mitford 1987, 30, fig.1; suggests this is a disc from a hanging-bowl, but Brenan 1991, 303 urges caution as to function, but not date.

**BARTON GREAT:** BRG.Misc.

Loc: MH.

Fused mass of silver *coins* of Aethelred II.

Context: From garden of Sir H.E. Bunbury.

Bibliography: VCH 353.

**BARTON MILLS:** BTM 009. NGR TL 7174.

Loc: Not known.

Inhumation burial found in 1960s.

Context: Possibly part of BTM 011.

Comments: Inf. B. Green, NCM.

**BARTON MILLS:** BTM 011. NGR TL 7073.

Loc: Not known.

Inhumation, female, found in sand pit in station goods yard, 1935. (OS).

**BARTON MILLS:** BTM.Misc.

Loc: CMAE.

Gilded Ae *roundel*.

Bibliography: Wilson 1964, 99 (not figured).

(Fig. 9)

**BARTON MILLS:** Grange Lane. BTM 015. NGR TL 7173.

Loc: Private 1981.

- 9.1 Fragment of gilded Ae, ?part of *square-headed brooch*. Central lozenge with two 'S' scrolls; opposed lappets with animal head motifs and traces of silver. Width c. 5.6cm. 6th century. Context: Found in topsoil on building site. No other EAS material.

**BAWDSEY:** Bawdsey Beach. BAW 004. NGR TM 3337.

Loc: IM 969–63.

- 9.2 Jet *chessman*: Square shaft, with top corners cut off; worn. Decorated with ring-and-dot, arrowheads, interlace. Also amber bead, reported 1969. Measurements: Height 4.7cm. 10th century. Bibliography: Wilson 1970.

**BEALINGS GREAT:** BEG 008. NGR TM 2447.

Loc: Private.

- 9.3 Ae *mount*, a long, narrow object with two holes for rivets at one end and in the middle; the opposite end slightly hooked. Length 4.4cm.

**BEALINGS LITTLE:** BEL 006. NGR TM 2246.

Loc: IM 958–191; IM 957–162.

Settlement found during gravel pit working, overlying Bronze Age cemetery 1957. Some excavation by IM 1958.

Apparently 3 SFBs; EAS sherds, a bead and fragments of loomweights were found.

**BEALINGS LITTLE: BEL 010. NGR TM 2346.**

Loc: ?Hall and Company, (gravel extractors) Brighton Headquarters; some retained by St Edmunds School, Kesgrave Hall?

Burials found during gravel pit working c. 1966.

(1) Inhumation with shield boss, two spears, one 'javelin'.

(2) Fragments of pot with cremated bones. EAS.

**BEALINGS LITTLE: BEL 015. NGR TM 2248.**

Loc: Private.

handmade *sherds*. EAS.

**BEALINGS LITTLE: BEL 016. NGR TM 2247.**

Loc: Private.

- 9.4 Ae *strap-end*; animal head with panel of ornament (obscured) behind. Two holes for rivets, broken in antiquity, replaced by single Ae rivet and small plate behind. Length 4.3cm. 9th century.

**BEALINGS LITTLE: BEL 017. NGR TM 2347.**

Loc: Private.

- 9.5 Ae *strap-end* fragment; badly corroded but it appears to be the normal type with animal-head terminal and two panels of inlaid silver ornament above. Length 3.3cm. 9th century.

**BEALINGS: BEL Misc. NGR:Unlocated in parish.**

Loc: IM 1935.63.10.

- 9.6 Large, slightly asymmetrical Ae *small long brooch* with square head and border of plain dot stamps, high domed bow with dot stamps and heavier moulding between catch-plate and foot. The foot is broken away and the shape cannot be determined, but dot stamps occur. A fragment of the axial bar of the spring remains. Surviving length 6.9cm. 6th century. Comments: According to Leeds' map (1945, 31) this type has not been found east of the clay belt apart from one in Essex. Very much a Midlands type.

**BEALINGS: BEL Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935-65.6.

- 9.7 Cylindrical pottery *spindle-whorl* in hard, dark-grey fabric. Diameter 3.8cm. Context: Found 1911.

**BEALINGS: BEL Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935-65.10.

Ae *disc brooch*. Backward-looking animal type. 8th-9th century.

**BEALINGS LITTLE: BEL Misc.**

Loc: BM 83, 12-12, 1.

Fe *scramasax*, with damascening down both sides of the blade; 32ins long, including the tang. 9th-10th century.

Context: 'Found deep in alluvial soil near the old ford'.

Presented to British Museum by a Mr Biddle, 1883.

Bibliography: VCH, 350; Beck 1883, 17; Davidson 1962, 32, fig.16.

**BELSTEAD: BSD Misc.**

Loc: IM 1920-85.20.

- 9.8 Fe *scramasax*. Curved back; each side with lines of copper and gold (colour) inlay, mostly missing. Length 28.6cm. LS.

Context: Found on a farm on Belstead side of Ipswich by a Mr Bennett, pre 1920.

(Fig. 10)

**BLAKENHAM GREAT: BLG 004. NGR TM 1150.**

Loc: Private.

- 10.1 Lower portion of silver *strap-end* with devolved animal-head terminal and panel of interlace. Traces of two rivets on back. Length 2.3cm. 9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 10.2 ?Ae *strap-end*; ?animal head; hole at muzzle and remains of loop at other end. Transverse lines above two 'eyes' formed by large ring-and-dot ornament. Length 3.05cm. LS.

Loc: Private.

- 10.3 Fragment of gilded Ae *disc brooch*, probably originally circular, with Style I animal ornament. Reverse plain with worn peg. Length 2.9cm. 6th century.

Loc: Private.

- 10.4 Ae *disc brooch*, backward-looking animal type. Diameter 2.2cm. 8th-9th century.

**BLAKENHAM GREAT: BLG 007. NGR TM 1150.**

Loc: Private.

- 10.5 One half of pair of Ae *tweezers*. Edges with single outline, row of double ring-and-dot down middle, expanding on blade. EAS. Visible length 3.1cm.

**BLAKENHAM GREAT: BLG 009. NGR TM 1150.**

Loc: Private.

- 10.6 Circular Ae *dress-fastener* with two holes, and meaningless linear ornament. Length 1.9cm. 9th century.

**BLAXHALL: BLX Misc.**

Possible secondary burials in tumulus. (Antiq. J. 1900, 135, note). 'Roman Urns found 1827' (OS 6in map).

**BLAXHALL: BLX 007. NGR TM 3456.**

Loc: Private.

- 10.7 Fragment, Ae *small long brooch*. Plain head-plate, much damaged, with one small hole. Length 3.7cm. EAS.

Loc: Private.

- 10.8 Fragment, Ae *cruciform brooch*. Long narrow head-plate outlined with double-'V' stamps and top knob of mask in unusually high relief. Part of single lug for attachment of spring. Length 3.3cm. 6th century.

**BLYTHBURGH: BLB 004. NGR TM 4575**

Loc: IM 965.28.

Fieldwalking 1965.

Ipswich Ware sherds.

**BLYTHBURGH:** BLB Misc. NGR TM 4575.

Site of Priory of Black Canons founded Henry I.  
Loc: BM 1902, 3–15.1. Found before 1902.

Bone *writing tablet*, one of a pair held by two thongs at the side. On one side a sunken panel to retain wax and traces of runic inscription; on the other a square panel of interlaced knot design. Ae rivets and staining suggest the attachment of a secondary decorative feature.

8th century. Ipswich Ware has been found on the site.

Bibliography: Raven 1874, 225–44; Waller 1901–3, 41–2 (with note that three styli were found with it); Smith 1923, 112–3; VCH, 351, fig.18; Page 1989, 259; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 81.

**BOTESDALE:** Back Hills. BOT 004. NGR TM 0476.

Report of Anglo-Saxon urns; one complete, decorated (sketch on IM card) with cross stamps and one broken, found c. 1720. 'This urn was dug up at Botesdale in Suffolk at a place called the Backhills with another broken one. Tis now in the custody of Mr Paston at Harlestone in Norfolk'.  
Bibliography: From James West's MS notebook 18—per Mrs J. Alston Roberts-West, Alcot Park, Warks. B. Brown corresponded but notebook could not be found. R. R. Clarke in Ordnance Survey records; Meaney 1964, 225.

Loc: IM 1977.40.23.

- 10.9 Bone *spindle-whorl*, heavily restored but enough survives to show a round profile, ornamented with turned grooves. Diameter 3.8cm. Probably AS.

**BOTESDALE:** BOT Misc. NGR TM 0576.

Loc: IM 1977.40.24.

- 10.10 Large, roughly made *spindle-whorl* in grey fired clay. Diameter 5.6cm (average). Probably AS.

**BOYTON:** BOY 005. NGR TM 3646.

Loc: IM?

1951— Visible in pit N.E. of crossroads.

Black layer with charcoal and handmade *sherds*.  
?EAS.

**BOYTON:** BOY 011. NGR TM 3547.

Loc: SAU June 1984.

Overlooks the Tang river.

Scatter of potsherds.

Handmade EAS *sherds*, Ipswich and Thetford-type ware.

**BRADFIELD ST CLARE:** Hellesdon Ley, Pitcher's Green. BSC Misc. NGR TL 914 582.

Place name suggestive of possible site for the Martyrdom of King Edmund. (Note proximity to King's Hall to the north and Sutton Hall to the south).

Bibliography: West 1983, 223.

**BRAMFORD:** BRF 028. NGR TM 1347.

Loc: Private.

- 10.11 Ae *strap-end*; stylised head and decorative panel with border of dots in squares, infilling of niello

surviving in parts. Length 3.7cm. 9th century. Incomplete.

**BRAMFORD:** BRF 030. NGR TM 1247.

Loc: Private.

- 10.12 Ae *brooch* in the form of an equal-armed cross. Diameter c.3.8cm. LS.

**BRAMFORD:** BRF 033. NGR TM 1247.

Loc: Private.

- 10.13 Gilded Ae *disc brooch* with cloisonné enamel decoration. Seven lobes with spheres of glass; three dark blue, four light blue. The central disc has four club-shaped petals in light blue joining in the centre to divide four opaque white spots. Traces of a catch and iron pin on reverse. Diameter without lobes 2.1cm. Late 10th–11th century.

Comments: Similar to Saunderton, Bucks, and Faversham, Kent (Buckton 1986, 10).

**BRAMFORD:** BRF Misc. NGR TM 1147.

Loc: IM 1920–85.2.

- 10.14 Tall, sub-globular *urn* with hollow neck and flaring rim; soft brown fabric, heavily grass-tempered, originally burnished. Decorative scheme: four lines on neck above wide zone of four-line chevrons filled with circular, cross-hatched stamps, bounded by four lines below. 6th century. Height 21cm.

Context: Found 1897, four feet below surface.

Bibliography: VCH, 333; Myres 1977, Corpus No. 1014, fig. 138, Type 11.2; Meaney 1964, 225.  
Comment: Possibly from the area of the Boss Hall, Ipswich cemetery, which was originally in Bramford parish.

**BRAMFORD:** BRF 036 NGR TM 1246.

Loc: Private.

- 10.15 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; low bow; divided into zones by transverse grooves, each decorated with two ring-and-dot motifs. Catch and pin lugs missing. Length 3.5cm. Hübener Group 10. 7–9th century.

**BRAMFORD:** BRF 017. NGR TM 1147.

Loc: Private.

- 10.16 Ae *pin*, faceted head, with ring-and-dot stamp in each facet. Length 3.5cm.

**BRAMPTON:** Manor Farm (or Park Farm). Misc. NGR TM 4382.

Loc: Unknown.

*Brooch*. Type not specified; site not well authenticated.

**BRANDON:** BRD 008. NGR TL 7486.

Loc: Private.

Ae faceted *tweezers* of '5th-century date' were found on south bank of Little Ouse — note in Wilson and Hurst (1969, 240).  
(Note Grid Ref. cited is on north side of Ouse). Length 4.7cm.

**BRANDON:** BRD 024. NGR TL 7886.

Loc: Private.

*Sherds of Thetford and St Neots Wares.*

**BRANDON:** Staunch Meadow. BRD 018. NGR TL 7786.

Loc: Human bones in Duckworth Laboratory, Cambridge; gold plaque in British Museum; Excavation material in SAU.

Sand island beside River Ouse; no subsequent agriculture, high preservation of features and finds. 1952 — D.Howlett of Norwich Castle Museum dug briefly at Staunch Meadow but no records remain.

1980–88 Excavations by SAU revealed mainly Middle Saxon occupation with few Early Anglo-Saxon objects, deserted c. AD 850.

Site characterised by plank-in-post-hole and plank-in-trench structures, some within enclosure ditches. Two basic sizes: c. 11 × 6m and 8 × 5m with considerable structural variations, 35 in all. There are no sunken-featured buildings. Two inhumation cemeteries; one with attendant three-part church; the second, on the edge of the excavation area but no church has, as yet, been identified. Industrial area for cloth (linen) production identified on reclaimed land along the northern edge of the site. Island connected to the mainland by a causeway. Part of the site occupied by medieval chapel and standing earthwork enclosure.

High quality metalwork including gold plaque depicting St John, 3 styli, 3 runic inscriptions, decorative silver and bronze objects; many pins including decorated disc-headed, animal headed, faceted, knobbed and opposed spiral headed; strap-ends, tweezer, spoon/fork combination, Ae key, a fragment of the open-work base of a 'Coptic bowl', window glass, squat glass jars and 3 claw beaker fragments. Ipswich Ware, some Thetford-type ware and imported pottery including Tating Ware. One fragment of late 6th-century cruciform brooch. Date range: 7th–9th century.

Bibliography: Carr 1988 (Interim report). Selected finds illustrated and described in Webster and Backhouse 1991, 81–88; non-runic inscriptions Okasha 1983, Cat. 159.

Loc: SAU.

- 10.17 Lower portion Ae *cruciform brooch*, head-plate missing, bow with raised square, outlined with double lunate stamps. Catch-plate with large ring-and-dot stamp with traces of enamel, outlined with double lunate stamps and large side lappets ornamented with beaked animals, animal-head foot with round, upstanding eyes; large, flat scroll nostrils bearing annular stamps. Flattened muzzle with three-lobed design and unpierced lower projection. There is a strong, upstanding central bar running from the eyebrows to the muzzle. Length of fragment 10.1cm. Group IV, Late 6th century.

**BRANDON:** BRD 047. NGR TL 7786.

Loc: MH 1985–123(C).

*Sceatta* Obv: 3 vertical lines with chevron below right hand one; crescentic area above filled with curving, radiating lines with dot at inner end of

each. Rev: pearled square containing symbol (TTO). Said to be one of six. One other said to be 'porcupine type'.

**BRANDON:** BRD 071. NGR TL 7786.

Loc: SAU

Excavation (1989) revealed ditches, pits with Ipswich, Thetford and St Neots Wares.

(Fig. 11)

**BRANDON:** BRD Misc. NGR 7886.

Loc: Ash O 1992.103.

- 11.1 Plain, tinned Ae *equal armed brooch*; triangular head and foot with concave sides, the head-plate slightly larger. Both plates outlined with semi-circular stamps. The bow is short, arched with angular sides. Single pierced lug for securing pin (missing). Length 5.4cm.

Comments: Hines Anglian form, first half of 6th century.

Hines 1984, 253ff; Hattatt 1985, 214. Provenance insecure.

**BRANTHAM:** Marsh Farm. BNT Misc. NGR TM 11 34.

Loc: IM 955–27; ?955–127.

- 11.2 Ae *disc brooch* with backward-looking animal. Rather worn specimen, no trace of eye. 28 pellets forming the outer-border, the tail, mane and feet defined by stamped cuts. In all rather a poor casting. Part of the pin-lug survives; the catch is missing. 8th–9th century. Diameter 2.9cm.

Context: Found 1955 in a field N.E. of Marsh Farm  
Bibliography: Philp 1957, 191–3, pl. XXXVII, C; Smedley and Owles 1965, 166–74.

Comments: Cuts forming the feathering of the tail, the mane and the feet were stamped in after the brooch was cast. 8th–9th century.

**BREDFIELD:** Behind Partridge Farm. BFD 004. NGR TM 2652.

Loc: MH 1983–19.

- 11.3 silver gilt *pin*; head a gilded ball with raised beaded lines on 'equator'. Decoration on each hemisphere consists of three large circles of twisted wire, each containing three smaller circles with a raised ball at the centre of each group. In the spaces between the larger circles and the 'equator' are other small circles each surmounted by a boss. A larger boss occurs at the 'north pole'. Length 6.4cm. LS.

**BRIGHTWELL:** Brightwell Heath. BGL 017. NGR TM 2345.

Loc: IM 1920–20.

One of a small group of tumuli on western edge of now disused Martlesham aerodrome. Some were apparently levelled during the war. On, or close to, the parish boundary. Several barrows were excavated by the Ipswich and District Field Club in May 1919. Some of this group are in Foxhall Parish.

Tumulus c. 17ft. in diameter; 3ft high; containing: Ae bowl with cremated bones inside, covered with cloth; bone comb (double-sided);



- ornamented bone disc – two glass beads; pot-sherds; burnt wood and part of an ivory bracelet. Apparently a primary burial; Ae *bowl* contained 2 adults, an infant and a foetus. Date range: Late 6th–7th century. Bibliography: Reid Moir 1921; 1927; Meaney 1964, 225; Lawson *et al.* 1981, 71.
- 11.4 Complete double-sided bone *comb* with coarse and fine teeth. Eight tooth-plates; five iron rivets. Connecting plates plain apart from three transverse lines at the ends and saw marks from the teeth. Length 9.54cm.  
Loc: IM 1920–20.
- 11.5 *Disc* cut from antler burr. Restored from fragments. Two(?) suspension holes surviving; one side decorated with concentric rings and ring-and-dot ornament, the reverse with an outer ring of cable with an inner ring of ring-and-dot design. Diameter c. 5.5cm.  
Comments: *cf.* one from Felixstowe Misc (Fig. 45, No. 7).  
Loc: IM 1920–20.
- 11.6 Ae globular *bowl* with two triangular upright lugs pierced for suspension. Simple out-turned rim. When found the bowl contained cremated bones and was covered with a linen cloth, only a small fragment of which now survives. Heavily restored base not original. Traces of cloth adhere to sides, 3cm below rim. Height 14.7cm.  
Loc: IM 1920–20.
- 11.7 Glass *bead*; pale greeney-blue glass blob. No apparent hole.
- 11.8 Glass *bead*; white with grey streaks.
- BROMESWELL:** BML 002. NGR TM 3050.  
Loc: IM 1947–65.  
sandpit close to the Eyke Road fork.  
Collected by Commander Todd and visited by B. Brown 1947.  
Pottery wasters and kiln debris. Middle Saxon forms in pale brown gritty wares, grey core, with slightly sagged bases. One pierced upright lug.  
Date range: MS.  
Bibliography: Hurst and West 1957, 39,41.
- BROMESWELL:** BML 005. NGR 2849.  
Loc: SAU.  
Scatter. SAU Fieldwalking 1984.  
1 *sherd* Ipswich Ware.  
Bibliography: Newman 1984; 1985.
- (Fig. 12)
- BROMESWELL:** BML 006. NGR TM 2949.  
Loc: SAU.  
SAU Fieldwalking.  
Ipswich Ware *sherds*. 2 possible Early Saxon *sherds*. Thetford-type ware to the north. *Coins* of Eadgar (959–973), cut halfpenny of Cnut (1030–1035) and two cut farthings, one c. 062–1065.  
Bibliography: Newman 1984; 1985.  
Loc: IM.
- 12.1 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*, with double transverse bars on bow and single bars above and below. Pair of lugs for attachment of iron pin (trace). Length 5.2cm. Hübener Group 9, 9th century.  
Loc: Private.
- 12.2 Ae ?*box-mount*; blind projections along the sides, one rivet hole at one end, two at the other with trace of iron rivet. Heavily abraded with faint stamp ornament. Length 4.2cm. ?LS.
- BROMESWELL:** BRM 007. NGR TM 3051.  
Loc: Private.
- 12.3 Iron '*ansate*' *brooch*, much corroded. Length 5cm. 9th century.  
**BROMESWELL:** BML 009. NGR TM 2849.  
Loc: BM.  
Ploughed field on headland above Deben. Fieldwalking 1984, and subsequently. Bucket ploughed up in 1986.  
(1) EAS *sherds* and Ipswich Ware.  
(2) Ae *bucket* fragments decorated with 'Nubian' type lion hunt and Greek inscription around rim, translating to 'Use this in good health, master count, for many happy years'. 6th century.  
(3) Gold *coin pendant* of Honorius.  
(4) EAS chip-carved *fragment*.  
(5) Facetted Ae *pin head*.  
(6) *Annular brooch* fragment.  
(7) EAS and Ipswich Ware *sherds*.  
Date range: EAS, MS, LS.  
Bibliography: Mango *et al.* 1989, 295–311.
- BUCKLESHAM:** BUC 002. NGR TM 2341.  
Loc: Private.
- 12.4 Triangular, gilded Ae *strap-end* with one perforation and two projecting studs or rivets. Three raised transverse bars, two with punched dot ornament. Length 5.5cm. LS.
- BUNGAY:** Stow Park. BUN Misc. NGR c. TM 2788.  
Loc: Not known.  
'Pagan Saxon' *urns* were reported at Stow Park before 1855 (Chester 1855) commented upon by Clarke (1951) who found no trace of the urns.  
Bibliography: VCH, 333; Clarke 1951, 304–6; Meaney 1964, 223.
- BUNGAY:** Possibly from Stow Park Site. BUN Misc. NGR TM 3288. Before 1855.  
Loc: BM 54, 10–23, 1.  
Light green *glass vessel* with trailed spiral on neck and radiate design on base. Harden (1956) Type VII pouch bottle. Late 6th–7th century. Height 13.9cm.  
Bibliography: VCH, 333 (Illus. frontispiece); Akerman 1855, pl. XXV. fig. 1; Chester 1855; Harden 1956, 163; Meaney 1964, 225.
- BUNGAY:** Joyce Road. BUN 003. NGR TM 8489.  
Loc: ?NCM (1951). ? Bungay Museum  
Two inhumation graves found 1951 by workmen digging foundation trenches for 55, 57 Joyce Road.  
12.5 Grave 1: orientation E–W, 1ft 3ins below surface. Iron *spearhead* (Swanton E2). Length 27cm.

- 12.6 Small Ae *buckle*. Length 2.4cm.  
 12.7 Grave 2: Orientation E-W, 3ft below surface. Debased silver 'expanding' *ring* and remains of small green glass *bead*.  
 Bibliography: Clarke 1951, 304; Meaney 1964, 225.

**BURGATE:** St Mary's Church. BUR 001. NGR TM 0875.

Loc: Unknown.  
*Sherds* of pottery, including 1 rim found in the bank round St Mary's Churchyard.  
 Date range: EAS.  
 Bibliography: Brown MSS XXXVIII, 8; XCVI, 14.

**BURGATE:** Stubbings Entry. BUR 004. NGR TM 0675.

A *brooch* of Saxon type reported as ploughed out near moated site. N.O.D.  
 Bibliography: Brown MSS XXII, 72.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** ('near' BSE). BSE Misc. NGR TL 8564.

Loc: Ash O 1928.484  
 Iron *spearhead*. Not seen.  
 Loc: Ash O 1909.437.

- PI.II.1 Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch*; panelled head-plate with two central squares with cabled border, wide flange with three lines of stamps and applied silver angled pieces on the corners. Ribbed bow with central hole presumably for the attachment of disc. Foot with two downturned beaked heads, central bar and cabled borders. Side lobes and terminal with applied silver plates. Double lugs on reverse of spring. Strengthening rib on reverse from catch to terminal. Length: 15.8cm.

Bibliography: Aberg 1926, 198; Leeds (1949) Type B1, no. 45; Hines (1984) Group XVI; c. 530-570.

Comments: close links with Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds; Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Ipswich (5) and others in Norfolk.

Loc: Ash O 1909.436.

- 12.8 Ae cruciform *brooch*; rectangular head-plate with flaring wings. Top knob hollowed behind with expanded finial. Round eyes, cleft forehead and scrolled nostrils. Ring-and-dot stamps, originally enamelled on top finial, the head-plate, the catch-plate and the muzzle. Single lug for spring. Length 14.7cm. 6th century.

Bibliography: Aberg 1926, 187.

Loc: Ash O 1909.438.

Globular *urn* with zone of 'S' stamps on shoulder with four lines above and below. Below this are two-line interlocking arcs. Myres 1977; Corpus no. 1002, fig. 343.

Loc: Ash O 1909.439.

Small biconical *bowl*; row of crescent shaped stamps with two lines above and below over continuous line chevrons. Myres 1977; Corpus no. 1008, fig. 296.

Context: ?some of the material could have been derived from Fornham. cf. West Stow, Lackford.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** BSE Misc. NGR TL 05 64.

Loc: MH 1977-915.

- 12.9 Ae *buckle* with fixed oval loop and circular plate, secured by three rivets. Plate has a large hole toward the rear of the design. Length 2.1cm. ?Date.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** BSE Misc. NGR TL 8665.

Loc: MH1982-369.

- 12.10 Ae *saucer brooch*, with a design of five running spirals around a central spiral. The presumed upturned shape has been entirely lost. Condition suggests that it has been burnt. Diameter, (surviving), c. 2.60cm. 5th century.

Bibliography: Scull 1985, suggests that the brooch had been enamelled red. There is now no trace of enamel, even discoloured.

(Fig. 13)

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** Northumberland Avenue. BSE 005. NGR TL 8465.

Cemetery. The first mention of burials in this area is c.1843 when c.20 skeletons were found in a field in Tollgate Lane, adjacent to the now Northumberland Avenue. 'Human remains' are recorded at TL 8488 6585 on the 1884 OS 1/500 map and must relate to these burials. In 1954 two skeletons, said to be together, were (Burials 1 and 2) disturbed by workmen. A search by Moyses Hall Museum revealed no further graves and the finds were assumed to be Romano-British. In 1955 bones, a shield boss and other objects (Burial 3) were found close to the 1954 discoveries, 3ft 6ins below the surface.

Three male graves were destroyed in 1958 and that four more were found subsequently, c.100 yards away with no grave goods (Edwardson, pers.comm. 1960). A total of c.30 graves appear to have been found.

Date range: The artefacts suggest a 6th/7th-century date.

Bibliography: Anon 1843; EADT, 29, 30 Dec 1954; 10 Nov 1955; Smedley and West 1955, 42, 45; Meaney 1964, 226; Evison 1955; Evison 1963; West 1985, 155.

Loc: MH 1977-870.

#### Graves 1 and 2 (1954)

- 13.1 Ae wire *ring* with slipknot; supporting a flat pick, length 8.7cm; a circular spoon, length 8.5cm and a broken implement, length 1.6cm.

- 13.2 1) Fragment, flat Ae *sheet*, pierced. Originally two, both missing.

2) Green glass *bead*, annular (missing).

Comments: in 1986 the bracelet, bead and Ae tags were missing; drawings are made here from sketches made by S.E. West in 1959.

- 13.3 Tubular Ae *necklet* with simple loop and hook fastening; short diameter 6.4cm.

- 13.4 Silver *ring*, circular, tapering section, penannular form with ends slightly out-turned, diameter 2.9cm.

- Grave 3 (1955)**
- 13.5 Fe *shield boss*, tall straight folded cone, with spatulate-ended strap-grip. Diameter 14.8cm; grip length 12.9cm. 7th century.  
Bibliography: Evison 1963.  
Fe *spearhead*, incomplete, Swanton E3. Length c.25cm.
- 13.6 Ae *buckle* with oval loop and folded plates; strap secured by six Ae rivets, four with traces of silver beaded filigree collars; a similar collared stud is on the tongue. Three open slots are placed between the rows of rivets; with two zones of light criss-cross scoring. Length 3.1cm. 7th century.  
Bibliography: Evison 1963, 38–96.  
Comments: cf. Broadstairs: sceatta grave with open-work buckle (c. 690–705) Rigold 1960–61, 46; Evison 1963, 43 discusses the Bury buckle in relation to Kingston Down, Grave 244; the garnets correspond to the holes in the Bury example.
- 13.7 Ae *buckle* with simple folded plate attached by three rivets; tongue and oval bow. Length 2.2cm.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** Hardwick Lane. BSE 007. NGR TL 85 62.

Traces of a cemetery were found in 1958 on the Hardwick Lane housing estate and investigated by Edwardson of Moyses Hall Museum. The site is probably associated with BSE028.

Four 'male' skeletons were found, associated with a shield boss, spear and a 'knife' or spear; graves not individually recorded. EAS.  
Bibliography: Meaney 1964, 226.

Loc: MH 1977–880(OS).

- 13.8 Fe *shield boss* and strap handle with expanded ends. Diameter 14.1cm.
- 13.9 Fe *spearhead* with corrugated blade and ferrule. Swanton Type K. Length 23cm.
- 13.10 Fe *spearhead*. Length 25.6cm (both fragments together).

(Fig. 14)

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** Barons Road. BSE 028. NGR TL 85 62.

In rear garden of 62 and 64 Barons Road. 3 inhumation graves were found; two males and one female.

Grave 1. Spear, shield boss, knife.

Grave 2. Square-headed brooch, 10–12 beads (amber) 2 pairs wrist-clasps (Hines B7). (Beads and wrist-clasps not drawn).

Grave 3. shield boss, spear.

Date range: 6th century.

**Grave 1**

Loc: Private.

- 14.1 Fe *shield boss*; five flat-headed rivets. Diameter 18cm. Late 6th century.  
Loc: Private.
- 14.2 Two domed Fe *shield-mounts* each with central rivet. Diameters 5.5 and 5.6cm respectively.  
Loc: Private.
- 14.3 Fe *knife* with angled back. Length 10.5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 14.4 Fe *spearhead*, angled blade. Length 48.1cm. Swanton Type H3. 6th century.

Loc: Private.

- 14.5 Two Ae *staples*, flat sections with pointed ends. Lengths 1.5 and 1.2cm.

**Grave 2**

Loc: Private.

- 14.6 Gilt-bronze *square-headed brooch*; large head-plate with beaked heads on top corners and small lobes at bottom. Small central panel with crude swastikas formed from double 'S' motifs; surrounding border of pair of opposed animals—with three-line bodies, comb-like rear feet and 'curled' tails. The bow has central, circular depression and deep panels. The foot-plate has confused, downward pointing beasts, a central swastika and projecting mask-like lobes. The brooch terminates in a broad human mask with a flattened, splayed end, ornamented with flat scroll-work. All borders carry traces of punched ornament. Length 12.25cm.

Comments: cf. Leeds 1949: Market Overton (No.20); Barrington A (No.21); Linton Heath (No.40); St John's College (No.22).

For curled tails cf. Gilton plate type. Hines Group 15.

**Grave 3**

Loc: Private.

- 14.7 Fe *shield boss*; five flat-headed rivets, one with bronze internal washer. Flat strap-grip with two rivets. Diameter 15.3cm. Dickinson and Härke 1992, Group 3.

Loc: Private.

- 14.8 Fe *spearhead* with rivet at lower end of socket. Length 20.2cm. Swanton Type E2.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** Westgarth Gardens. BSE 030. NGR TL 8463.

Loc: MH 1976–455.

On south bank of River Linnet, a tributary of the Lark; unusually low-lying position, close to stream. Discovered 1972 in building operation. Limited excavation by S.E. West revealed 4 cremations and 65 inhumations.

Date range: 5th–7th century.

Bibliography: Owles 1973, 283; West 1987.

Note: The unique glass bucket-shaped ?lamp was on loan to the Corning Glass Museum, New York.

(Fig. 15)

**BURY ST EDMUNDS:** BSE 031. NGR TL 8465.

Loc: MH 1977–885(OS).

- 15.1 Flattened bone *object*, possibly a whistle with baluster terminal at one end and hole at the opposite end connecting to lateral hole in a slot. Both broad sides ornamented with ring-and-dot decoration and sides carry small slots. It is suggested that this is a whistle although the holes are so small; rather than a strap-end, as the object seems to be two-sided and there is no method of attachment. Length 7.8cm.  
Context: Stray find 1968.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE Misc.**

- Loc: Private.
- 15.2 Ae *small long brooch* with animal-head terminal. Square head-plate with fretted edge, bow with two grooves; transverse moulding above animal-head terminal. Hole above head. Length 5.5cm. Comments: Hattatt no. 671 (Hattatt 1985). Not seen, redrawn. Site insecure.
- 15.3 Ae *small long brooch*; cross potent type, head with holes and notches outlined with triangular, cross-hatched stamp. Transverse moulding above splayed foot. Length 7cm. Comments: Hattatt no. 675 (Hattatt 1985). Not seen, redrawn.
- 15.4 Ae *small long brooch*; head cross-pattee type with slots in all four corners of the head-plate. Expanded foot with side notches. Double lugs for attachment of the spring. Length 6.7cm. Comments: Hattatt no. 672 (Hattatt 1985).

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE 010. NGR TL 8564.**

Loc: ?Lord Londesborough c. 1850, present whereabouts unknown.

Lead tablet with Anglo-Saxon inscription. Three holes along one edge, in one a leaden loop. Title in runes: 'The book of Aldred Says' and rest in AS minuscles related to Aelfric and the opening lines of his collection of Anglo-Saxon homilies. 10th century.

Bibliography: VCH, 351; Wright 1845; 1852, 438-440. Found in the Abbey grounds. BSE 010. NGR TL 8564.

Loc: English Heritage.

Excavations by A. Flemming (DoE) and H. Wood (HBMC) from 1976-80 on site of Queen's Parlour produced Middle and Late Saxon buildings, Ipswich and Thetford-type wares and ?MS iron stylus. Unpublished.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE 052 NGR TL 8564.**

Loc: SAU.

Excavations by SAU, 1988-9 on Old Bowling Green on north side of St James' Cathedral revealed north-south gravelled road (LS), Thetford and St Neots Wares.

Bibliography: Carr and Caruth 1989, 71-72.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE Misc.**

Loc: Unknown.

A gold ? *ear-ring* formed by several round wires, 'curiously twisted', like a rope, tapering towards the extremities which were united together to form a sort of loop... Weight: 12dwt., 14g.

Bibliography: Whincopp 1847.

Comment: ?Similar to Coddenham 022; Fig. 22 No. 22

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE Misc.**

Loc: Unknown.

A silver *ear-ring* found in the neighbourhood of Bury St Edmunds.

Supposed to be of Saxon workmanship.

Bibliography: Whincopp 1847.

**BUTLEY: Burrow Hill. BUT 001. NGR TM 3948.**

Excavation by Mrs V. Fenwick, 1978-84(?). Fragment of double-ditched enclosure with predominantly male inhumation cemetery and post-hole buildings.

Some handmade, grass tempered pottery, Ipswich Ware, stamped pitcher and imported wares. Glass fragments, including a Harden Type VIIc pouch bottle or Type VIIIb squat jar. Two Ae strap-ends, one of Maxey type (Addyman 1964, 62 fig. 17.1); plain Ae buckle and tongue; Ae pins of Whitby types 1 and 77 (Peers and Radford 1943, fig.14); a perforated Ae disc (11mm diameter) with punched dots in circles.

- 15.5 Repoussé silver *mount* with interlace, possibly from drinking horn. Late 7th-8th century. Iron *cauldron chain* found 1963, reconstructed by Fenwick (IM L963-77). *Coins*: Five Beonna; one Sceatta c. 690-750; four sceattas c. 730-750; one Cuthred (Kent) 798-807; Clay *loomweights*, kiln of coralline crag. Date range: Late 7th-mid 9th century. Bibliography: Fenwick 1984; PSIA 1985, 50; Beonna coins: Sherlock in Fenwick 1984, 44-52.

**BUTLEY: Butley Priory. BUT 002. NGR TM 3749.**

Loc: IM 962-141.

- 15.6 Ae *disc brooch*. Backward-looking animal type. A smaller, rather cruder version than some, but well marked. There is no mane. The tail has a suggestion of dividing into three at the end. The eye is a dot with an outer circle. The pelleted border is rather poorly executed and is incomplete. A stub of the catch survives and the hinge has two lugs. Diameter c. 2.5cm. 8th-9th century. Bibliography: Philp 1957, 191, pl. XXXVII, b; Smedley and Owles 1965. Comments: Ex Fitch Collection, NCM; to IM. 1962.

**BUTLEY: BUT Misc.**

Loc: BM 54, 12-27.66.

Ae *disc brooch*. Backward-looking animal type. Very similar to Butley Priory brooch, except that the eye is raised and the tail rather less wavy. Pelleted border of 28 or 29 beads and a raised rim round the outer border. Diameter: 3.1cm. 8th-9th century.

Bibliography: VCH, 348; Bronsted 1924, 146; Wilson 1964, 122; Smedley and Owles 1965.

**BUTLEY: OS Field 0005. BUT 003. NGR 3649.**

Loc: SAU.

Fieldwalking by SAU, 1984.

(1) Scatter of handmade *sherds*.

(2) Few *sherds* of Ipswich Ware.

Date range: EAS-MS

**BUTLEY: Big Mount Field. BUT 004. NGR TM 3750.**

Loc: IM 1950-50; 1950-87.

Scatter on top of hill overlooking brook to north. Some excavation by S. Page, B. Brown 1950.

Scatter of *potsherds*; rectangular 'hut-floor'; ox skull; spearhead (from hearth 9); Hut, 12 x 16 feet with central hearth; decorated sherd from Hearth 14.



Date range: EAS.  
Bibliography: Maynard 1950, 207.  
B.Brown archive: vol. XCV, 70, 71.

Loc: IM 1950-87.

- 15.7 Plain bag-shaped *pot* in rather soft brown fabric with some grass tempering; reddish outer skin. Simple upright rim and slightly sagged base. Exterior shows extensive vertical knife trimming. Micaceous. Base not quite flat.
- 15.8 Brown sandy fabric. Row of double ring-and-dot stamps between 3 horizontal lines above and below and traces of vertical lines below.
- 15.9 Dark brown fabric, soft with rounded grits and red inclusions. Decorative scheme of 3 line chevrons enclosing circular cross-stamps in one, chevron and ?rosette stamps in the other. Pitted surfaces burnished.
- 15.10 Large vessel in fairly hard black fabric with pitted surfaces. Burnished.
- 15.11 Large vessel in fairly hard dark grey fabric with heavily pitted surfaces.
- 15.12 Rim in soft black fabric with some pitting. Burnished.
- 15.13 Rim in hard grey fabric with smooth brown surfaces. Some pitting.
- 15.14 Fairly soft black fabric, with surface pitting. Burnished externally.
- 15.15 Hard dark grey fabric with surface pitting.
- 15.16 Hard black fabric, burnished.
- 15.17 Soft red fabric, grey external surface. 1950-87-112. Micaceous clay.
- 15.18 Soft, light brown micaceous clay, external burnishing - 1950-87-112.
- 15.19 Fairly hard dark grey fabric with brown surfaces. 1950-87-112.
- 15.20 Soft brown fabric (weathered).
- 15.21 Hard grey fabric with much grass tempering, brown surfaces.
- Comments: Nos 11, 12, 13, cf. Ipswich Ware.

**BUTLEY:** Six acres. BUT 008. NGR TM 3650.

Loc: IM 1950-87, 1950-107.

B. Brown 1950 after deep ploughing.  
Some small scale excavation.

Anglo-Saxon pottery, hearths, traces of long rectangular building; pottery spoon.

Date range: EAS.

Bibliography: PSIA 1950.

- 15.22 *Pot* in hard, heavy, light red fabric with simple rim. Not apparently wheel thrown but has a sagged base produced by extensive knife trimming, comparable to Ipswich Ware.
- 15.23 Pottery *spoon* in hard, light brown fabric.

(Fig. 16)

**BUTLEY:** BUT 015. NGR TM 3750.

Loc: IM 1985-69.

- 16.1 *Saucer brooch* in gilded Ae; cast, with deep flange and double line enclosing complex interlace of Style I ornament; based on a simple, central knot with debased animal border. Diameter 5.3cm. 6th century.

**BUXHALL:** BUX Misc.

Loc: Private.

- 16.2 Ae *strap-end*, oval type with devolved animal-head terminal, small single panel with crude linear ornament. Two rivets with semi-circular design of radiating lines. Length 3.7cm. 9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 16.3 Ae *strap-end*, degenerate oval type with constriction below rivetted end. Animal-head terminal with rounded 'ears'. Plain panel with two transverse lines. Length 4.7cm. 9th century.

(Fig. 16)

**CAPEL ST ANDREW:** CSA 007. NGR TM 3448.

Loc: SAU.

Scatter - SAU (J.Newman): one Ipswich Ware *sherd*; three Thetford-type ware *sherds*.

**CARLTON COLVILLE:** (Bloodmoor Hill). CAC 007/008.

A wide scatter of artefacts along the crest of the hill has been found by metal-detector searches from 1981. These are plainly related to others just over the parish boundary into Gisleham and the barrow there excavated in 1758. Two 'sites' are numbered 007 and 008 in Carlton Colville but must be considered as all part of a ?cemetery extending into Gisleham. (See Gisleham GSE 003, 010 and Misc.).

CAC 007: Two fragments of cruciform brooches; a gilded brooch fragment; and a detached knob from a cruciform.

CAC 008: One fragment of a cruciform and a silver *sceatta*.

Date range: 6th-7th century.

Bibliography: See Meaney 1964, under 'Pakefield'; Bloodmoor Hill is in Gisleham.

Loc: Private.

- 16.4 Head of Ae *cruciform brooch*. Square, plain head-plate with stubs of 'wings'. Terminal knob attached, half-round. Length 2.5cm.

Loc: Lowestoft Museum.

- 16.5 Half Ae *cruciform brooch*, or small long brooch, plain head-plate with small attached knobs, flattened behind. Foot missing. Length 3.95cm.

Loc: Lowestoft Museum.

- 16.6 Ae knob from *cruciform brooch*. Flat behind with slight raised bar. Length 1.8cm.

Loc: ?Lowestoft Museum.

- 16.7 Gilded Ae fragment of ?*square-headed brooch*, bearing the catch for the pin behind. Decoration in low relief. Width 2.4cm.

**CARLTON COLVILLE:** Bloodmoor Hill. CAC 008. TM 5189.

Loc: Private.

- 16.8 Fragment small Ae *cruciform brooch*. Square head-plate, virtually no 'wings', but circular, flat knobs, each with a central dot.

Bow with two longitudinal lines. Length 4.7cm.

Loc: Private 1981.

*Sceatta*: Obv. head. N.O.D.

**CAVENHAM:** Park Farm. CAM 002. NGR TL 7669.

?Cemetery.

c.1900, 2 skeletons with iron shears, pottery, glassware (glass broken by workmen), found 'behind' Park Farm. Possibly equates with CAM 011.

Objects lost; 'sold through dealer,'? a Mr Fausett. Information per Lady T. Briscoe.

**CAVENHAM:** CAM 011. NGR TL 7670.

?Cemetery. In minor valley beside a dried up mere. Possible cemetery although reported 'black patches', thin scatter of sherds and location could indicate settlement.

Date range: 5th–6th century.

Loc: MH 1979–175

- 16.9 Fragment Ae *small long brooch* of Leeds 'cross pattee' type; rectangular panelled head-plate with side wings perforated above with closed-up slits and notches at the bases. Panel and wings outlined with faint rectangular stamps. Bevelled bow with longitudinal grooves. Length 3.15cm.

Loc: Private.

- 16.10 Head-plate and bow of Ae *square-headed brooch*. Upper corners with beaked heads, lower corners with smaller projections. Rectangular panel with crude swastika motifs either side of square with circular depression. Bordered on three sides by two opposed animals with beaks, legs and segmented bodies. Bow with two recessed rectangular panels and small central stud. Two lugs on reverse to hold spring. Width of head 6.85cm.

Loc: MH.

- 16.11 Ae *small long brooch*, small head-plate bordered with double semi-circular stamps. Large semi-circular lobes, of which two remain; both are pierced by large holes. A plain, but highly-arched bow, faceted catch-plate and slightly-splayed foot with traces of double semi-circular stamps. The piece is heavily worn and has lost one lobe from the head-plate. Length 7.4cm.

Comments: Leeds, trefoil class A.

Loc: Private.

- 16.12 Small Ae *brooch*. plain head-plate, small angled bow and tapering catch-plate. Single lug behind for pin; traces of iron pin. Length 3.9cm.

Loc: Private.

- 16.13 Fragment Ae *brooch*; small, angled bow, flat catch-plate with heavy moulding above remains of foot. Length 3.6cm.

(Fig. 17)

Loc: Private.

- 17.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*, narrow panelled head-plate with dot and crescent stamps along sides; narrow wings. Top knob full round, long and strongly moulded, side knobs missing. Short, wide bow with five longitudinal lines on crest, side nicks above and below. Catch-plate with strong, transverse moulding, above foot with small,

raised eye and well-marked nostrils. Length 9.8cm. Aberg Type 1, 5th century.

Comments: cf. Midlum, Gem., Franekeradeel (749) (Reichstein 1975 Taf. 84, 7, Typ Midlum).

**CAVENHAM:** CAM Misc.

Loc: IM L969–10.

- 17.2 Ae 'backward-looking' animal *disc brooch*. A fine example with deep, well defined detail. The feet are three-toed; the mane is shown and the tail forked. The eye is a dot with an outer ring and the same stamp occurs on the shoulder and the base of the tail. Twenty-eight large pellets form a border. The catch (broken) and the hinge survive. Diameter 28.5mm. 8th–9th century. Bibliography: Owles and Smedley 1968.

Loc: Brist. M FT 1425.

- 17.3 Ae *tweezers*, transverse lines and facets at top. Rivetted. Length: 5.5cm. Ex Fawcett collection.

**CAVENHAM:** Black Ditches. CAM 001. NGR TL 7672.

Linear earthwork; bank with ditch on west side, extending from the floodplain of on west side, extending from the floodplain of the River Lark to Cavenham Brook in a north-south alignment, for c. 1000m. A separate length forms the parish boundary between Cavenham and Lackford and Risby; extending into Risby parish. The south part of this section has been largely destroyed by cultivation. The main part measures 19.5m across the base of the bank with a ditch 0.70m deep and bank 0.90m high. Total length, assuming the two parts were originally one, was about 5500m. Spans the route of the Icknield Way between the Lark and the high (chalk) land to the south.

Bibliography: Fox 1923, 123–4, 146.

**CHELMONDISTON:** CHL Misc. NGR TM 2038.

Loc: IM 1980–128.

- 17.4 Ae *strap-end*. Long, narrow piece with shallow all-over design. A blunt-ended animal-head terminal with geometric design. Rectangular panel with four 'triskeles' surrounded by radiating lines. The whole of the upper part bordered with a single line and punched dot ornament. The end of the strap is reflected in the upper design. Two rivet holes, cleaned. Length 6.59cm. 9th century.

**CHILLESFORD:** Drydale Bottom. CHF 004/006. NGR TM 3752.

Loc: BM 1957.10–3–4.

- 17.5 Ae *bucket mount*; bifurcated, one terminal missing, other a simple beaked head. Width 4.4cm (max.). EAS. BM record states from surface of mound at Drydale Bottom, Wantisden; but is more likely to be from one of the two ploughed-down mounds close by in Chillesford.

**CHILTON:** CHT 001. NGR c. TL 8942.

Loc: Ash O 1927.6685.

- Pl.II.2 Ae Coptic *bowl* with pierced footring, beaded rim and drop handles. Werner Type B1. Found near Chilton Hall.

Bibliography: Leeds 1936, pl.XVI.  
Comments: *cf.* Wickham Market *etc.*

**CLAYDON:** CLY 005. NGR TM 1249.

Loc: Private.

- 17.6 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Attached, flat knobs; head-plate with flared wings. Bow with two dividing grooves, catch-plate with curved lappets. Foot with four raised knobs above terminal with curved 'nostrils' and flared muzzle. Extensive outlining with wavy line. Reverse has two lugs for spring and catch behind lappets. Length 13.5cm.

Context: See IM 1974-12. Found with IA and RB material in ditch excavated by Miss Owles, Ipswich Museum.

Sotheby's sale cat. 31 May, 1990, pl. XXVII, 237.

Loc: IM 1974.

Several *sherds* of handmade EAS *pottery*.

1 rim soft black sandy fabric with chalk and red inclusions. Black surfaces, exterior burnished.

Loc: IM 1974-112.18.

- 17.7 *Spindle-whorl* in hard, light-brown fabric; biconical. Diameter *c.* 1.8cm.

**COCKFIELD:** COK 015 NGR TL 9054.

Loc: Private.

Fragment of Arabic *silver dirhem* of Madinat al Salam, Baghdad 156/8 AH, AD 772-775. Kufic coins are known from hoards in England, though this may be the only isolated find. (M.Archibald, BM).

Andrew Rogerson informs me there are several single finds in Norfolk (1996).

(Fig. 18)

**CODDENHAM:** CDD Misc.

Loc: IM 1962-143.

- 18.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*. A robust, well constructed piece with strong mouldings. Finial knob cast in one, hollowed behind. Head-plate panelled and outlined with single-ring stamps; wings damaged and side knobs lost but traces of similar stamps survive. Wide bow with well marked stops, hollowed behind, outlined with simple ring stamps. Damaged lappets below bow, apparently downward pointing beaked heads with piercing. Foot-plate with triple transverse moulding above head with protruding eyes, splayed muzzle and circular nostrils. Figure-of-eight stamps on crest, annular stamps on nostrils and double semi-circular stamps on muzzle. Foot hollowed behind. Catch-plate to left. Spring missing; fragment of single loop remains. Length 12cm. Bibliography: VCH, 333.

Comments: Ex Fitch Colln, NCM.

**CODDENHAM:** Baylham Mill. CDD 003. TL 1152.

Loc: IM 958-214.

- 18.2 Burial, probably inhumation: records state 'fragments of skull found with open-mouthed pottery *bowl* in rather coarse, sandy fabric with black surfaces over brown and grey core'.

Decorative scheme of two bands of horizontal lines (3 and 4 respectively) on neck and shoulder and three-line *stehende-bogen* design below. Height 11.3cm.

Comments: Myres 1977 Corpus No. 3361 (fig. 162). Myres dating (late 4th-early 5th century), 'Saxon', *cf.* Holstein, Elbe-Weser, Frisia and the Low Countries.

Bibliography: Wilson and Hurst 1959, 299.

**CODDENHAM:** CDD 017. NGR TM 1252.

Loc: Some objects with Lord de Saumerez at Shrublands Park, others dispersed.

One of a group of sites at the southern end of the 'Gipping corridor' route to West Suffolk. The burial at CDD 003 probably associated. Site 017 confused by spread of material from construction of new A45 on one of the fields concerned.

Scatter of artefacts found by metal-detecting.

Date range: 5th-9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 18.3 Ae 'supporting-arm' brooch (*Stutzarmfibel*). Head with three longitudinal lines and spring for pin. Nicked lower edge to head, faceted foot slightly widened. Length 2.95 × 1.9 (arms) cm. Bibliography: *cf.* Evison 1977a, 127-129.

Comments: *cf.* Luton, Linton Heath, Kempston, Pakenham.

Böhme Typ Perlberg.

Loc: Private.

*Coins:*

(1) Silver Frisian sceatta, (AD700-750) Field 6 no. 95.

(2) Silver sceatta (broken) Field 6, no. 931.

(3) Silver sceatta (Seaby 810) Field 6a no. 962.

(4) Silver coin of Offa, moneyer WINOTH, Canterbury. (North 1980, no. 302).

Loc: Private.

- 18.4 Ae *cruciform brooch*; terminal knob attached, half-round. Side knobs missing, probably detachable. Narrow head-plate; side wings edged with small annular stamp. Faceted bow originally divided centrally, edged with small annular stamps. Faceted catch-plate above double moulding. Terminal head with protruding eyes and small rather square-ended nostrils, the flattened part of each bearing a cross-hatched lozenge stamp. Remains of iron spring held in place by iron pin passing through a single loop. Maximum length 9.3cm. Width across wings 3.4cm.

Loc: Private.

- 18.5 Lower portion of Ae *girdle-hanger*. Flat, with sharply squared edges. Lines on both sides at lower edge and below break on shaft. Slight facets occur above the lines on the shaft followed by a constriction and the suggestion that the rest of the shaft may have been round in section. Width 2.8cm.

(Fig. 19)

Loc: Private.

- 19.1 Foot of Ae *cruciform brooch* of small size. Bands of transverse moulding above head. Incised 'V'

above eyes; nostrils expanded and muzzle narrow with transverse moulding. Slightly hollowed behind. Length 3cm.

Loc: Private.

- 19.2 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*. Very small head-plate with terminal knob cast on in one piece. Knob worn but could have been faceted. Heavy, plain bow with traces of central rib. Broken at start of catch-plate. Traces of iron pin. Length 4.4cm. 5th century.

Loc: Private.

- 19.3 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*, incomplete, rectangular head with incised ornament and central ribbed area on bow. Length of fragment 2.4cm.  
Comments: Hübener Group 10, cf. Domberg, close parallel.

Loc: Private.

- 19.4 Semi-circular Ae *fragment* ending in stylised animal head. Width 2.3cm.

#### CODDENHAM: CDD 019. NGR TM 1254.

Description and site history: Scatter of artefacts found by metal-detecting. One of a group of sites at, or close to, the southern end of 'Gipping Gap'. On gravel terrace in side valley.

(1) Fragment Ae *tweezers* with ring-and-dot ornament.

(2) *Brooch* fragment.

(3) *Sceatta*.

Loc: Private 1987.

Debased metal *sceatta*: Beast/standard type, obv.: Beast to right, angular style of series Q attributed to Middle or East Anglia. rev.: Devolved form of the standard found on reverses of late coins of the East Anglian secondary runic series, (M. Archibald).

Comments: Rigold Series Q/R, BMC 45/2. East Anglia c. 730–50. (Rigold 1977).

Loc: Private.

- 19.5 Ae *cruciform brooch* fragmen: terminal knob, head-plate and part of bow. Knob full-round, slight panelling on head-plate with traces of lunate stamps (?). Low faceted bow. Length 4.3cm.

Loc: Private

- 19.6 Fragment, Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*. Foot with filled edge and radiating grooves; bow with parallel lines. Length: 3.2cm.

Comment: Hübener Group 10; cf. Domburg.

#### CODDENHAM: CDD 021.

Scatter of metalwork on north facing slope in side valley at south end of Gipping Gap route.

Loc: Private.

- 19.7 *Tongue* from buckle, with 'shield'. Dull, silvery metal. Length 3.3cm.

Comments: cf. Kentish group.

Loc: Private.

- 19.8 Fragment Ae *strap-end*; stylised animal head with applied silver lozenge in forehead. Part of narrow panel with inlaid silver above head. Length: 2.5cm. 9th century.

#### CODDENHAM: CDD 022. NGR TM 1254.

Loc: Private.

Large extensive scatter of artefacts, with some indication of settlement. One of a group of sites at south end of 'Gipping Gap' route. On south facing slope in side valley.

Date range: 5th–8th century.

- 19.9 Gold fragment of '*vandyke*' *shaped mount*; repoussé interlace decoration within a frame of twisted wire. Broken upper end, single rivet hole in lower end. Most probably a decorative element from below the rim of a drinking horn or wooden cup. A number of these are known from rich AS burials but this appears to be a unique gold example (L. Webster, pers. comm.). Length 1.8cm. Late 7th century.

- 19.10 Trapezoidal gold *fragment*, originally inlaid with (garnet) cloisonné work, now all missing. Microscopic examination by the British Museum shows the stones were deliberately prised out. A frame of two beaded wires surrounds the unbroken sides. Although the fragment recalls the well-known pendant cross from Stanton, in the Ashmolean, Oxford, two points should be made: firstly the diameter as given by the outer edge is virtually the same as the Stanton Cross (3.75cm) and secondly the sides of the arm are straight not concave. The Stanton Cross fits within the circumference produced by that concave shape; an attempt to reconstruct this fragment on that principal does not produce a satisfactory result, giving a sharp angle between each arm and arms which are very wide in relation to the whole. Width 2cm. Early 7th century.

- 19.11 Rectangular gold *fitting* with torn rivet hole in one corner. Large, central repoussé boss with collar of twisted wire in centre and border of beaded and pseudo-plaited wire round the edge. Fragments of a single twisted wire border exist on the underside. Dimensions: 1.3 × 1.4cm. 7th century.

- 19.12 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*, rectangular head-plate outlined with crescent stamps; narrow wings and attached, half-round knobs. Faceted bow, rest lost. Length 4.7cm. 6th century.

- 19.13 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*; heavily worn, small head-plate outlined with annular stamps, slightly flared wings with diminutive attached knobs. Rounded bow, catch-plate and flat side lappets with annular stamps. Foot missing. Length 5.5cm. 6th century.

- 19.14 Foot of Ae *cruciform brooch*: transverse moulding above 'head' with plain, round eyes, plain slightly expanded nostrils. Length 4.2cm. 6th century.

- 19.15 Ae *knob or terminal*, possibly from cruciform brooch; expanded into flattened area with two holes. Length 1cm. 6th century.

- 19.16 Ae cruciform *small long brooch*; semi-circular head-plate with small, rounded knobs. Thick bow with deep transverse grooves, rhomboid foot and finial with a suggestion of an animal head. Length 4.9cm. Late 5th century.

Comments: cf. West Stow SFB 39 (West 1985, fig. 135, 3); Form Pritzler Perdohl (Böhme 1986).



- 19.17 Plain wedge-shaped foot from *small long brooch*; Ae with thin applied silver sheet. Length 2.1cm.
- 19.18 Gilt Ae *bird-brooch*: ring eye and down-curved beak meeting clawed foot. Large, single lug for spring and remains of catch-plate Length 2.35cm. Late 6th century.
- 19.19 Fragment, Ae *?annular brooch*. Cast, restricted portion for attachment of pin. Diameter c. 3cm.
- (Fig. 20)
- 20.1 Ae 'S' shaped *belt-fitting*, two piercings as part of the design and two rivets on reverse. Length 3.3cm. 6th century.
- 20.2 Ae 'S' shaped *belt-fitting*, a better finished piece with two triangular holes as part of the design and two rivets on the reverse. Silvered on upper surface. Length 3.8cm. 6th century.
- 20.3 Pierced Ae *buckle-plate*, incomplete. Two holes for attachment at one end. Pierced with cross-shape and opposed T shapes. Length 2.5cm. 7th century.  
Comments: cf. Ae open-work buckle with plate from Kingston Down, Kent (Grave 300) (Faussett 1856, pl. IX, 7).
- 20.4 Fragment Ae (?)*buckle-plate* with three circular holes and remains of three, probably rectangular, holes. One ring-and-dot stamp. Edges nicked.
- 20.5 Ae *fixed-plate buckle*. Squared loop (broken), integral buckle-plate, roughly triangular with three large rivets and crude linear ornament. Length c. 3.2cm.
- 20.6 Oval Ae *buckle* with tongue and plate with three rivets. Length: 1.9cm.
- 20.7 Oval Ae *buckle* with trace of tongue and plate with two rivets. Length: 1.3cm.
- 20.8 Oval Ae *buckle* with separate tongue and plate with two rivets. Length: 1.3cm.
- 20.9 Oval Ae *buckle* with separate tongue. Length 1.6cm.
- 20.10 Oval Ae *buckle* with separate tongue. Length 1.7cm.
- 20.11 Small Ae *buckle* and tongue with slightly raised area. Length 1.6cm.
- 20.12 Small Ae *buckle* with tongue and single-piece plate with two rivets. Length 1.9cm.
- 20.13 Ae *buckle-loop* with constriction for tongue and plate. Flattened oval section. Width 1.9cm.
- 20.14 Ae *buckle*, half surviving buckle-plate with two rivets. Length 2.1cm.
- 20.15 Ae *buckle* with trace of iron tongue. Width 1.6cm.
- 20.16 Ae *buckle*, Ae tongue with small raised square, plate(s) missing. Width 2.0cm.
- 20.17 Ae *buckle*, double buckle-plates, top one outlined. Three rivet holes at rear of plate. Length 1.8cm.
- 20.18 Ae *buckle* with double buckle-plate and two Ae rivets. Length of plate 1cm.
- 20.19 Ae *buckle* with double buckle-plate and two Ae rivets; tongue missing. Length 1.1cm.
- 20.20 Oval Ae *buckle-loop*; Ae plate with two rivets. Length of loop 2.15cm.
- 20.21 Oval Ae *buckle*, with tongue, Ae plate with three rivets. Length of loop 1.5cm.
- 20.22 Oval Ae *buckle*, with tongue, Ae plate with two rivets. Length of loop 1.35cm.
- 20.23 Oval Ae *buckle* with tongue. Length of loop 1.85cm.
- 20.24 Oval Ae *buckle-loop* with constriction for buckle-plate. Length of loop 1.7cm.
- 20.25 Oval Ae *buckle-loop*. Length of loop 1.5cm.
- 20.26 Oval Ae *buckle-loop*. Length 2.4cm.
- 20.27 Ae *buckle* with constriction for buckle-plate; raised square with incised 'x' on tongue. Length 1.8cm.
- 20.28 Ae *buckle* with constriction for buckle-plate. Length 1.4cm.
- 20.29 Ae *buckle* with constriction for buckle-plate. Length 1.4cm.
- 20.30 Ae *buckle*, tongue with two transverse grooves. Buckle-plate with two small Ae rivets. Length 1.9cm.
- 20.31 Oval Ae *buckle* with tongue. Length of loop 1.9cm.
- 20.32 Ae *buckle*; 'D' shaped loop. Length 2.1cm.
- 20.33 Ae *buckle*, oval loop. Length 1.6cm.
- 20.34 Oval Ae *buckle-loop*, length of loop 1.4cm.
- 20.35 Narrow oval Ae *buckle-loop*, length of loop 2.1cm.
- 20.36 Oval *buckle* with tongue. Length of loop 1.3cm.
- 20.37 Oval Ae *buckle*. Length 1.7cm.
- 20.38 Oval Ae *buckle*. Length 2.7cm.
- 20.39 Simple Ae *buckle-loop*, round section, trace of iron tongue. Length 1.3cm.
- 20.40 Ae *buckle-plate*, plain, single iron rivet. Length 1.9cm.
- (Fig. 21)
- 21.1 Small Ae *buckle*, loop in one with buckle-plate. Length 2.3cm.
- 21.2 Small Ae *buckle*, loop and plate in one piece; large integral rivet. Length 2.75cm.
- 21.3 Small Ae *buckle*, loop and plate in one piece, two Ae rivets. Length 3.1cm.
- 21.4 Ae *buckle*, loop and plate in one piece. Ae tongue. Length, including tongue: 2.25cm.
- 21.5 Ae *buckle*, loop and plate in one piece. Two rivets. Length 2.3cm.
- 21.6 Ae *buckle*, loop and plate in one piece. Length 2cm.
- 21.7 Small Ae *buckle*, with loop and elongated buckle-plate in one piece. Length 2.6cm.
- 21.8 Gilt Ae *mount*, broken at top with short stud behind for fixing.  
Mask with expanded nostrils very like those on cruciform brooches. Above the mask a constriction before traces of a break. The gilding is carried on down the edges. Width 1.4cm. 6th century.
- 21.9 Gilt-bronze *mount*. Decorative field outlined with double line and filled by a pair of entwined, beaked animals. Rear feet opposed, bodies with double lines and beaks gripping the two-toed fore-legs. Left-hand side not so well defined. Three short studs on rear. Maximum width 4.0cm. Comments: The curvature of the plate and the short studs suggests comparison with the mounts on the Lullingstone bowl (Baldwin Brown 1915, vol. 4, p. 477, pl. CXX) rather than the Caenby shield mounts (Smith 1923, fig. 104).

- 21.10 Triangular Ae *mount* with some traces of gilding. Central dividing bar with loose cable design separating two fields of garbled interlace. Two rounded pegs on reverse; possibly from a bowl. Length 2.1cm.
- 21.11 Ae *fragment* incurving sides and convex end; deep decorative grooves. Length 1.5cm.
- 21.12 Ae *fragment*: decorated with stamped dot and circle and grooved outline. Length 1.85cm.
- 21.13 Rectangular Ae *fragment* with panel of three-strand interlace. Two rivet holes. Length 1.45cm.
- 21.14 Flat Ae *bar* with flattened perforated end for attachment, possibly from girdle-hanger. Shallow transverse lines. Length 5.3cm.
- 21.15 Small Ae *key* with loop for suspension. Length 4.8cm.
- 21.16 Ae *pin* with flattened, pierced head. Length 5.7cm.
- 21.17 Ae *catch* for box, plain. Length 2.8cm.
- 21.18 Ae *catch* for box, three groups of transverse lines. Length 2.65cm.
- 21.19 Ae *catch* for box, keel to upper side of bar. Length 2.3cm.
- 21.20 Ae *catch* for box, keel to upper side of bar. Length 2.7cm.
- 21.21 Ae *catch* for box. Half-round section. Length 2.6cm.
- 21.22 Ae *pyramid mount*; hollow behind with strap-fastening for attachment. All four faces decorated with triangular depressions enclosed by incised lines and further lines defining each edge. Top flattened with small depression and traces of inlay, now white, in cavity. Length of sides 1.4cm. Comments: cf. Sutton Hoo Mound 1 (Bruce-Mitford 1978, 2,300); Sutton Hoo Mound 6 (Carver 1988); Tuddenham, Suff., (Kennett 1977); Salisbury Racecourse, Wilts., (Colt-Hoare 1819–21, 308, pl.XIV); Broomfield, Essex (VCH Essex 1903, 320–6).
- 21.23 Ae *pyramid mount* the four sides are covered with garbled ornament unlike the other examples of this class of object. In the apex there is a double circle. The reverse is hollow with a cross bar for attachment. Width 1.65cm.  
cf. Sutton Hoo, Tuddenham St Mary 001, Fig. 131, No. 1 and Barham 016/018, Fig. 5, No. 48.
- 21.24 Ae *fragment* with recessed triangular end, other end curved. Single rivet for attachment. Length 1.6cm.
- 21.25 Ae *?suspension loop* or handle; ending in stylised animal head; with ring-and-dot decoration. Overall length 3.5cm.
- 21.26 Ae *suspension loop* fragment with six small Ae rivets and broken holes for three more. Length 2.35cm.
- 21.27 Ae *suspension loop* with traces of two Ae rivets. Length 3.5cm.
- 21.28 Circular Ae *stud* with bar-shaped projection at rear. Three holes, each linked to edge with shallow groove. Diameter 1.7cm
- 21.29 Ae *strap-end*, chamfered edges. Length 3.55cm.  
Comments: cf. Ahrens (1978, 671) from Beckum, horse furniture but twice the size of this.
- (Fig. 22)
- 22.1 Ae *object*, central rib with flattened end bearing ring-and-dot ornament. Length 3.8cm.
- 22.2 Ae *mount* with small rebate at upper end. Two rivets for attachment. Length 3cm.
- 22.3 Gilt-Ae *mount*: stylised animal head with grooves dividing muzzle. 'Neck' with longitudinal lines and pellets. Flat behind with two pegs for attachment. Gilded upper surface and some traces of gilding on reverse and flat end above 'neck'. Length 3.6cm. 7th century.  
Comments: Style compares closely with the edge-clips on the Sutton Hoo shield, but which are considerably larger.
- 22.4 Tinned Ae *plate* with three rivets, ?buckle-plate or belt stiffener. Hollowed behind. Length 3cm.
- 22.5 Ae *strip* with small rivet hole at one end. Length 3.5cm. ?AS or Med.
- 22.6 Ae *fragment* circular stud with three lobes bearing ring-and-dot ornament. Width 1.6cm.
- 22.7 Ae *strip* with three-strand interlace. Length 2.6cm.  
Communicated by S.M. Youngs, BM:
- 22.8 'Cast Ae curved *animal mount* in the form of a stylised head with an elongated curved neck, recessed on the inner surface, triangular in section (max. length 32.2mm). A rivet for attachment has been let into the base. Tinning remains on most of the outer surfaces. The head has a straight jaw outlined by a fine continuous line (no teeth are indicated), the eyes are oval and deeply recessed although no traces of inlay remain. The cheeks are flat and the back of the head is indicated by gill-like semi-circles. The neck (max. w. 12mm) bears long spirals on low relief, terminating, on each side, in a tapering, deep-relief curl with a fine line running along its crest to the centre.  
In profile this piece resembles a hooked hanging-bowl mount (Fowler 1968, Youngs (ed.) 1989, nos 32–36), but none of this extensive group is made as a separate casting from either the disc or from the frame, as here, where the smooth finish and tinned surface of the triangular base show that it is a complete finished object. It is also larger than any hanging-bowl hook. The angle of the flat lower jaw suggests that it was designed to rest on a flat surface at right angles to the surface into which the rivet was fixed. There is no indication of wear on the inner curve but all the raised surfaces are generally slightly worn. The straight rivet suggests that it was set into a soft surface such as wood. It is complete, the end was not splayed out to retain metal sheet, and the mount must have been fixed into position as a whole, given the way the rivet-head is set into it. I suggest therefore that this was a box mount.  
There are no good parallels for this piece as a whole. The raised, tapering spirals in relief are distinctive and hark back to the La Tène metalwork of the Roman period and earlier (Stead 1985, figs 86 and 92). I consider this piece to date from the 6th or 7th centuries AD because of the use of tinning and the general nature and style of the head. Only three other examples of relief spirals of this archaic type are known from early

- medieval Celtic metalwork: on the terminals of a brooch from Ireland (Ryan in Youngs (ed.) 1989, 63), on a stud applied to the hanging-bowl from Manton, Lincolnshire (Ryan in Youngs (ed.) 1989, 50) and on a silver plaque of disputed date from the Norrie's Law, Fife hoard (Graham-Campbell forthcoming). The Manton stud was originally one of nine, and it is interesting to see them in association with hanging-bowl hook-mounts, the type of zoomorphic castings to which this Suffolk find is most clearly related'.
- 22.9 Ae *strip* fragment with stamped dot-and-circle ornament. Length 2.1cm.
- 22.10 Triangular Ae *plate* with hook at narrow end; decorated with double-circle stamps. No rivet holes or signs of attachment. Length 3.3cm. 9th century.
- 22.11 Fragment Ae *strip*. Pierced, silvered. Maximum length 2cm.
- 22.12 Distorted Ae *suspension loop*, probably from metal bowl.  
Suggestion of animal head on upper end, body swollen to take small Ae rivet. There was probably a second rivet at the bottom where there is a trace of a hole. Length 4.65cm.
- 22.13 Ae *suspension loop* with traces of two rivets. Length 2.3cm.
- 22.14 Ae *mount*, possibly a suspension loop from a bronze bowl, rectangular plate with traces of two rivets, loop broken. Transverse groove at head of plate. Length 1.6cm.
- 22.15 Ae *hinged object*; transverse loop at one end and stamped circle beside hinge. Length 2.4cm. ?AS.
- 22.16 Small Ae *plate*, pierced in each corner. Width 1.1cm.
- 22.17 Ae *fragment* with traces of ornament. Maximum length 1.7cm.  
?LS stirrup mount (A. Rogerson pers. comm.).
- 22.18 Bead in high tin Ae with three incised lines. Heavy wear round hole at one end. Diameter 1.35cm. MS.
- 22.19 Small, decorative Ae *object*, both sides identical, with four holes at one end and three the other.
- 22.20 A second, larger example found nearby has fragmentary chains.  
1: width 1.6cm; 2: width 2.2cm. ?LS or Med.  
Comments: cf. Hinderclay 017.
- 22.21 Circular *stud* of gilt bronze with short, thick rivet stud at rear. Decorated with concentric outer circles; fragment of applied silver on outer ring. Central lozenge motif. Diameter 3cm.  
Comments: Slightly smaller than, but design very similar to, heads of a pair of linked pins from the Talnotrie hoard in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh (Wilson 1964, pl. IV,a) dated c. 875.
- 22.22 Gold *ring*, distorted: two thick, tapering plain strands twisted with two thin twisted strands. Width across open ends 2.5cm. Viking period.
- 22.23 Ae *mount* or *belf-stiffener*. Central raised lozenge with three-lobed ends, each with two sunken 'eyes'. Remains of one integral rivet at one end. Length 4.3cm.
- 22.24 Ae *pendant* (damaged) with rosette design of recessed triangles probably originally enamelled. Length 3.15cm.
- 22.25 Fragment lead *dress-fastener*, triangular form with circular design in relief and two attachment holes. Possibly a model for a mould. Width 2cm. 9th–10th century.
- 22.26 Ae *dress-tag*, triangular with single large hole. Length 2.5cm. 9th–10th century.
- 22.27 Ae *dress-fastener*; two holes for attachment and decorated with dot-and-ring stamps. Length 2.3cm.
- 22.28 Triangular *hooked tag*. Single hole for attachment. Length 2cm. 9th–10th century.
- 22.29 Ae *hooked tag*. Circular body, with ring-and-dot ornament. Overall length: 1.7cm.
- 22.30 Ae *hooked tag* with two 'ears' and indistinct ornament. Length 3.5cm. 9th century.
- 22.31 Ae *hooked tag*, triangular with single hole and traces of stamps. Length 2.4cm.
- Sceattas*:  
Woden monster/cross and bird, Primary. Weight 0.71g.  
Woden monster/cross and bird, Primary. Weight 1.16g.  
Bust/cross & bird, Series B, Primary. Weight 1.08g.  
Bust & TIC/standard, Rigold Series A, Primary. Weight 1.18g.  
Bust & TIC/standard, Rigold Series A, Primary. Weight 0.66g.  
E. Anglian Primary runic, Seaby 785. Weight 1.19g.  
E. Anglian Primary runic, Seaby 785. Weight 1.06g.  
Transitional type PADA (pale gold), evidence of having been used as a pendant, Seaby 779. Weight 1.14g.  
Porcupine G Primary ? Frisian, Seaby 787. Weight 1.21g.  
Porcupine G Primary ? Frisian, Seaby 787. Weight 1.14g.  
Porcupine/standard, Seaby 787. Weight 1.13g.  
Kentish type bust/bird & cross. Weight 1.09g.  
Kentish type, Series B, Seaby 782–4. Weight 1.04g.  
?Crude radiate bust r/cross with pellets in angle, Seaby 839. Weight 1.21g.  
?E. Anglian type fantastic quadruped/standard. Weight 0.72g.  
Runic pseudo legend, cross & pellets, standard rev. ?Frisian. Continental Primary Series, Rigold Series D. Weight 1.23g.  
Late 7th–early 8th century.
- Gold English*:  
2 Crispus derivative.  
1 Constantine derivative.  
1 Pada/  
1 Victory & 2 Emperors. Seaby 763.  
Merovingian: 1/4 *tremissis* (cut).

(Fig. 23)

**CODDENHAM: CDD 023. NGR TM 1254.**

Loc: Private.

Scatter of artefacts from one of a group of sites close to the south end of the 'Gipping Gap' route. Date range: 6th century.

- 23.1 Ae *wrist-clasp*; bar with two moulded sections and three plain squares; three rounded lugs for attachment and rectangular lug for fastening. Length 3cm. Early-mid 6th century.  
Comments: Hines Type B12.

- 23.2 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Bar with integral hole for fastening four roundels behind with cross-shaped ornament. Two attachment holes and 'eye'. Length 4.4cm.

Comments: cf. Spong Hill, G.42 (Hills *et al.* 1984). Hines Type B 18f. (Prob. 6th century).

- 23.3 Ae *wrist-clasp*; two panels of quatrefoil ornament and projecting "T" shaped lugs. Length 3cm. Hines Form B12; cf. West Stow (West 1985, fig. 265, 5)
- 23.4 Ae *small long brooch*. Small, square head-plate outlined with dot and semi-circle stamps. Worn; incomplete. Length 4.2cm.  
Comments: Leeds trefoil-headed type.
- 23.5 Fragment Ae *small long brooch*, panelled head-plate with annular stamps, perforations in head-plate and in remains of wings. Length 3.3cm.

**CODDENHAM: CDD 026.**

Loc: Private.

- 23.6 Ae *hooked tag*, oval body with two pierced lobes at rear, ornamented with ring-and-dot design. Length 3cm. 9th–10th century.

**CODDENHAM: CDD 027. NGR TM 1254.**

Scatter of metalwork, mainly 6th century and later. Possibly related to larger scatter nearby (CDD 022). Gilt bronze mount, saucer brooch, Merovingian type bird brooch and small long brooch.

Loc: Private.

- 23.7 Ae *bird brooch*, no visible trace of gilding. Traces of iron spring at tail end, small catch-plate at neck. Length 2.7cm. 6th century.

Loc: Private.

- 23.8 Fragment, Ae *small long brooch*. Head outlined with annular stamps. Traces of iron spring. Length 2.35cm.

Comments: Leeds square-headed type.

Loc: Private.

- 23.9 Ae *saucer brooch*, much of flange broken away. Design of four masks forming a cross pattern round central disc. No trace of gilding. Staining from iron pin on reverse. Restored diameter c. 3.5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 23.10 Gilt-Ae *belt-mount*: plain, raised central rectangle with surrounding zone of four limbs with clawed feet each separated by three vertical bars. Plain outer border. Large central rivet on reverse. Length 2.2cm. 6th century.

Comments: cf. Icklingham and Coddenham locally

**CODDENHAM: CDD 028. NGR TM 1254.**

Loc: Private.

- 23.11 Ae *'ansate' brooch*; longitudinal grooves on bow, serrated ends. Length 3.5cm.  
Comments: Hübener Group 10; cf. Domberg.

**CORNARD LITTLE: COL 001. NGR TL 8838**

Loc: Not known.

Possible inhumation cemetery found in 1868.

Recorded on OS 6" map.

Sword, spear and buckles found in gravel pit.

Bibliography: Hewitt 1912–13, 297–300 (ref. for bones).

**CORTON: COR 009. NGR TM 5397.**

Loc: Private.

Fieldwalking.

Body *sherds* Ipswich and Thetford-type wares.

Date range: MS–LS.

**COVEHITHE: COV 001. NGR TM 5382.**

Loc: Private.

1 Ipswich Ware *sherd*.

**CREETING ST MARY: CSM Misc.**

Loc: IM 1931–232.4

- 23.12 Iron *spearhead* with closed socket. Length 5.3cm.

Comments: ?Anglo-Saxon. Conforms with Swanton Type C1.

**CULFORD: CUL Misc.**

Loc: IM 1920–85–4.

- 23.13 Shouldered *Buckelurne*, with constricted neck; raised collar with elliptical impressions. A similar raised band at the base of the neck with larger impressions and a single line above and below. Ten bosses arranged on shoulder; alternately plain conical with surrounding line and horizontal ovals with surrounding line and three longitudinal lines. The dotted collars have split off in places suggesting they were applied strips; the bosses are hollow. Fabric brown with rounded black grits, dark grey surfaces, exterior coarsely burnished. Containing cremated bones, miniature Fe shears. Height 22.2cm.

Context: Unknown, but it is interesting to note that Culford Hall was held by the Marquess of Cornwallis in the early 19th century at the time of the discovery of the Eye cremation cemetery in 1818.

Seventeen urns were retained by the Marquess. The Marquess died without heirs in 1823 and the estate passed to the Benyons. It remains a possibility that this urn, remarkable for its size and ornament originates from discoveries at Eye.

Bibliography: Myres 1977, 235, fig. 184, no. 3148; VCH 334, pl. III.2; Meaney 1964, 226.

Loc: IM 1920–85.4.

- 23.14 Miniature Iron *shears* and three other *fragments* of iron from the filling of cremation urn. Length 5cm.

(Fig. 24)

**CULFORD: CUL 013. NGR TL 8270.**

Loc: SAU

- 24.1 Pale green-blue glass *bead*, translucent, annular. Diameter 2cm.

**CULPHO: Eagle Meadow. CUP 004. NGR TM 2149.**

Loc: SAU.

SAU Fieldwalking 1984.

Few *sherds* Ipswich Ware.

**DEBENHAM: DBN Misc. NGR TM 1765.**

Loc: Unknown.

*Sceatta* of Beonna, found before 1832, near Crow's Hall. Obv. Beonna Rex, Rev. Efe.  
Bibliography: Fitch 1845; Sherlock 1984, 46.

**DUNWICH: DUN 001. NGR TM 4770.**

Loc: Seal, BM (under Eye); Ipswich Ware, SAU. Now virtually destroyed by coastal erosion, Dunwich originally occupied a promontory with extensive low land to the north. Mid-way between the Roman shore forts at Burgh and Felixstowe, it has been suggested that Dunwich may have had a Roman origin. The East Anglian diocese, founded by St Felix c. AD 630 with the support of King Sigeberht, at a place called DOMMOC, is thought to be either Dunwich or Felixstowe. The diocese was divided sometime after 672 with a new bishopric at Elmham (? North Elmham (N) or South Elmham (S)). Eventually both the East Anglian dioceses were destroyed by the Danish invasions of the 9th century. The proposition that Dommoc was Dunwich is strengthened by the discovery at Eye (EYE 009) in the early 19th century of the bronze seal of Aethelwald, Bishop between 845 and 870; it is significant that the churches of Dunwich were granted to Eye Priory after the Norman Conquest. Two rim sherds of Ipswich Ware were found in an excavation at the western edge of the town in 1970.

Bibliography: Rigold 1961, 1963; West 1970; Whitelock 1972, 1-22; Scarfe 1972, 81-2; Rigold 1974; Wade-Martins 1980 (North Elmham).

**DUNWICH: Beach. DUN 011. NGR TM 4768.**

Loc: Private.

- 24.2 Ae open-work box-mount, with end bent over and pierced with a single hole. Human figure, possibly between two animals. Width 4.9cm.

**DUNWICH: ?DUN Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935-65-27.

- 24.3 Ae spiral-headed pin. Length 6.9cm. 7th century. Comments: Some evidence that it was made in two pieces.

**DUNWICH: DUN Misc.**

Loc: Dunwich Museum.

Ae backward-looking animal *disc brooch*; within a plain border, the animal is moving to the right; the mouth appears to be open and the tail extended behind, feet indistinct.

Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1965.

**DUNWICH: DUN Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935.65.27.

- 24.4 Ae pin. Four main facets to rectangular head, each with double circle-and-dot design. Plain above. Length 6.4cm.

**DUNWICH: DUN Misc. Beach.**

Loc: BM OA-284.

Ae *disc brooch*, decorated in low relief with double-bordered hollow circle with corners developed into interlaced knots. Worn, damaged

border. Stubs of pin fittings on reverse. Maximum diameter 2.7cm. 10th century.

Bibliography: Wilson 1964, 130 (also cf. No.151 ?Kent).

Comments: Decoration in debased Borre Style, distribution suggests manufacture in East Anglia.

**DUNWICH: DUN Misc. Beach.**

Loc: IM.

- 24.5 Gilt Ae plaque with winged figure, cast with head in high relief with rest of figure flat. Upper corners broken, border suggests that the piece is part of a decorative frieze with figures in arcading. Three rivet holes survive. Width of base: 4.3cm. 10th century.

**EAST BERGHOLT: EBG Misc. NGR TM 0739.**

Loc: IM 1949-200.

Bone *comb handle* with small portion of toothed blade. Ornamented with rings and chevrons. Handle with counter-sunk holes. 7th-8th century. Context: From River Stour at Flatford.

**EASTON BAVENTS: EBV 004. NGR TM 5179.**

Loc: National Maritime Museum, London.

Two wooden *side-rudders*; one dredged up in c. 1980 and one found on the beach in 1986. Radio-carbon dating of the first yielded a result suggesting a date somewhere in 10th-12th century. Second rudder similar to first but not yet dated. Length, no.1: 3.91m; no.2: 4.36m.

Bibliography: Hutchinson 1986.

**EDWARDSTONE: EDN 005. NGR TL 9541.**

Loc: Private.

*Sceattas*:

(1) Obv. ?? head to right. No lettering of legend visible. Rev. Bird on cross, pellet to left, annulet to right of cross. Fragment of legend.

The reverse seems to have a pellet in the place of an annulet to the left of the cross, although it is possible that the centre of the annulet had broken off in the die, with this effect. 0.98gm.

(2) Obv. Porcupine with annulet below. Rev. Devolved standard. 0.66gm.

Comments: (1) Rigold Ser. B1, BMC 27b (North 126); Kent c.710-30.

(2) 'Porcupine'. Rigold Ser. E., Metcalf A & B (var.). Prototype: Frisia, possibly a contemporary imitation c.716-30.

**ELMSETT: ETT 012 NGR TM 0547**

Loc: Private.

- 24.6 Ag open-work *disc brooch* in fragments. Equal-armed cross with splayed arms and smaller, similar arms set diagonally. In the centre a small faceted boss rivetted onto the main plate. Wire pin with double-looped spring rivetted onto the plate through plain animal head. Catch-plate missing, but probably of similar design. Two of the larger arms bear simple interlace, the opposing pair have animal designs. The smaller arms are decorated with dots. The whole design originally emphasised with niello. Diameter 4.5cm. 9th century.



**ELVEDEN:** (Young) Hurst Wood. ELV Misc. NGR TL 7978.

Loc: EEM.

- 24.7 Ae *ring*, possibly an ear-ring. Circular section, tapering to a point at each end. Distorted.

**ERISWELL:** ERL Misc.

Loc: MH 1984.66E.

- 24.8 Half a Ae *wrist-clasp* with unusual double 'eye'. A cross of four 'petals' in each panel joined by a strip terminating in a recurved leg decorated with a stylised bird head. Body made of two squares each with a perforated tag on one side and balanced by a curlique on the other. Length 4.8cm. Very unusual.

**ERISWELL:** Foxhole Heath. ERL 003. NGR TL 7377.

Inhumation cemetery.

(1) *Ante* 1915 inhumation burial found.

(2) 1915 Burial in Hardpiece Field, Foxhole Heath. Material demonstrates a number of male and female graves.

(3) 1931 Various items in CMAE but Lethbridge felt these came from Holywell Row cemetery; these are illustrated below under ?ERL 003.

(1) *Ante* 1915 – Inhumation: Small long brooch. Larger brooch.

(2) 1915 finds in Elveden Estate Office (EEM).

(3) Material in CMAE.

Bibliography: Ridgeway 1901, 586 (illus); Meaney 1964, 226–7; VCH 345; Lethbridge 1931, 1.

Loc: EEM.

- 24.9 Ae *cruciform brooch*; small head-plate with flared wings, outlined with annular stamps. Side knobs missing, terminal knob attached, half round with mask finial. Plain angled bow, foot-plate small with transverse moulding below animal-head terminal with protruding eyes, cleft 'forehead' and flat scrolled nostrils. Triangular muzzle with beaked heads on corners. Annular stamps. Reverse has traces of iron spring and hollows behind top terminal knob, bow and foot. Length 12.2cm. 6th century.

(Fig. 25)

Loc: EEM.

- 25.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*; square head-plate with longer rectangular wings. All three 'knobs' are integral, of expanded flat crescent shape. Head-plate, wings and knobs outlined with annular stamps. Wide bow above catch-plate, with small lappets, all outlined with annular stamps. Foot with flat scrolled nostrils and crescent shaped muzzle with slight knob. Reverse has single loop with traces of iron spring. Length 12.4cm. 6th century.

Loc: EEM.

- 25.2 Ae *cruciform brooch*, pair to No.1; although not quite identical. Composite triangular stamps on wings of head-plate. Length 12.2cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 25.3 Two pairs of gilt Ae *wrist-clasps*. Elaborate ornament on each piece of two circular lobes,

each bearing a coiled, beaked head with a scrolled neck and two small projecting spiral lugs at each end. A flat plain plate between the lobes has two holes for attachment. Hook-and-eye fastening. Length 4.2cm.

Comments: Hines Class C1 (Mildenhall Type). cf. Spong Hill, (N), Urn 2007 (Hills and Penn 1981, fig. 140) and Warren Hill, Mildenhall.

Loc: EEM.

- 25.4 Ae *small long brooch*, square panelled head-plate of Leeds' trefoil head type, with traces of semi-circular stamps. Facetted bow and catch-plate, expanded, crescentic foot. Length 7cm.

(Fig. 26)

Loc: EEM.

- 26.1 Ae *small long brooch* of panelled square-headed type. Head and wings outlined with dot-and-circle stamps. Facetted bow and catch-plate. Foot broken but probably crescent shaped, with dot-and-circle stamps. Length 5.5cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.2 Ae *annular brooch*; incomplete. Flat form, in section thinner on outer edge. Traces of semi-circular stamps on both edges. No trace of pin. Diameter c. 4.1cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.3 Ae *annular brooch*. Rectangular section. Four groups of opposed transverse lines; one group at point of constriction for the pin. Diameter c. 4.1cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.4 Ae *annular brooch*. Thin metal, slightly thinner on inner edge. Outlined with crescentic stamps. Hole for attachment of iron pin. Diameter c. 4.7cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.5 Ae *annular brooch*. Groups of opposed transverse lines, hole for attachment of bronze pin. Diameter c. 4.5cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.6 Fragments, Ae *annular brooch*.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.7 Plain Ae *ring*, circular in section. Diameter c. 4.8cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.8 Square, plain Ae *plate* or strip with oval sectioned rivet. Upper surface 'tinned'.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.9 Ae *disc brooch*. Plain face with tiny central dot; probably originally had an attached plate. Single lug and traces of iron pin; small catch-plate. Diameter 3.2cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.10 Ae *disc brooch*. Plain face with ring and central dot; probably originally had an attached face. Long rectangular catch and similar single lug for pin. Diameter 3.5cm.

Loc: EEM.

- 26.11 1-2) Fragments of two simple iron *keys*. Lengths: 13.8; 11.1cm.  
Loc: EEM.
- 26.12 Iron *buckle* with tinned bronze buckle-plate secured to strap by single rivet. Length 5cm.  
Loc: EEM.
- 26.13 Six iron *knives*.  
1-3) Straight backed, lengths: 13; 10.5 and 13.7cm.  
4) Marked 'hump' between tang and blade, length: 10.7cm.  
5) Straight backed and wide tang, length: 10.8cm.
- (Fig. 27)  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.1 Iron *ring* ?from chatelaine. Diameter c.5.4cm.  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.2 Iron *shield boss*, strong carination, traces of central knob now missing. Flange incomplete, No rivets. Diameter c. 16.6cm.  
Comments: Dickinson Group 2/3 transitional.  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.3 Iron *strap-handle* with traces of leather binding. Length 16.5cm.  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.4 Fragmentary iron ?*spear*. Socket missing. Length 12.8cm.  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.5 Two miscellaneous fragments. 1) *wood*; 2) *cloth*.  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.6 Three sets of Ae *wrist-clasps*.  
1) Bars from wrist-clasp set, backing plates missing. Each with two groups of transverse lines. Lengths: 3.7cm; 3.8cm.  
2) Fragments of wrist-clasp set; one plate with three holes and fastening 'eye'; one bar with transverse lines and fragmentary plate. Probably the second set to 6.1. Length 3.8cm.  
3) Wrist-clasp set; flat plate with two holes and wavy edge, heavier bar with transverse lines. Hook and eye catch. Hines Class 18C. Length 3.5cm  
Loc: EEM.
- 27.7 102 *beads*  
Glass:  
1) Pale green translucent globular.  
2) Pale grey translucent globular.  
3) Opaque red cylindrical.  
4) Opaque yellow with red crossing trails, cylindrical.  
5) Opaque yellow with red crossing trails, cylindrical.  
6) Opaque black disc.  
7) Thick green glass, rubbed and battered into shape.  
Ae:  
8) Rolled cylindrical.
- 27.8 Amber:  
94 amber *beads* of irregular shapes. Selection only.
- 27.9 Loc: EEM.  
34 *beads*  
Glass:  
1) Dark purple, translucent wedge.  
2) Pale green, translucent cylinder.  
3) Opaque yellow, barrel.  
4) Pale green translucent barrel.  
5) Pale grey opalescent; double, drawn.  
6) Opaque white globular.  
7) Opaque yellow with red dots and green lines. Barrel.  
8) Opaque yellow with red dots and green lines. Barrel.  
9) Opaque white with pale blue spiral line. Barrel.  
10) Opaque white with pale blue spiral line. Barrel.  
11) Opaque red. Drawn cylinder.  
12) Opaque red. Drawn cylinder.  
13) Opaque green with red and yellow lines. Cylinder.  
14) Opaque green with red and yellow lines. Cylinder.  
15) Dark blue translucent annular.  
16) Dark blue translucent annular.  
Amber:  
17) Six small elongated, twelve flat discs (selection).
- Loc: EEM.
- 27.10 Iron ?*spearhead*, square tang or possibly a knife; badly corroded. Length 15.5cm.  
For material in CMAE note comment by Lethbridge earlier.
- (Fig. 28)  
**ERISWELL: ?ERL 003.**  
Loc: CMAE.
- 28.1 Ae *small long brooch* of Leeds trefoil-headed type; square head-plate outlined with double lines and large semi-circular lobes. Crescentic foot.  
Comments: Figured by Ridgeway (1901) who states it was found with 'a fine and much larger one'. Possibly ERL003 (Foxhole Heath) where EAS material was found 'ante 1915'.  
Loc: CMAE 31.252.
- 28.2 Rectangular, gilt *plate* probably from buckle or belt, with small rivet hole in each corner. A rectangular, central stud, decorated with two clawed limbs, is surrounded by two opposed, rather jumbled Style II animals inside a narrow cabled border and a wider plain band. A small, double-scrolled projection occurs on one side. Length 2.8cm.  
Comments: cf. similar plates from Icklingham; Lyminge II, Kent, Grave 1; Coddensham 022.  
Bibliography: Lethbridge and O'Reilly 1932.  
Loc: CMAE 27.677.
- 28.3 Two glass *beads*:  
1) Globular; blue.  
2) Disc, green with white spiral trail.  
Loc: CMAE 27.677A.
- 28.4 Series of *beads*:  
1) Glass, black.

- 2) Glass, bright blue, globular.  
 3) Glass, green-blue, globular.  
 4) Amber, globular.  
 5) Glass, black, biconical.  
 6) Glass, bright blue.  
 7) Glass, bright blue, cylinder.  
 8) Glass, dark blue, globular.  
 9) Glass, blue, globular.  
 10) Glass, blue, cylinder.  
 11) Glass, dark blue, cylinder.
- 28.5 Loc: CMAE 27.677B.  
 Series of *beads* and an *Ae pendant*:  
 Glass:  
 1-3) Dark blue, cylinders.  
 4-5) Yellow, globular.  
 6-7) Clear, drawn.  
 8) Red, globular.  
 9) Green with white spots.  
 10) Blue with green blobs and white spots.  
 11) Pale green-blue.  
 12-14) Whiter with green trails and red spots.  
 15-16) White with blue trail and streaks.  
 17) Pale green.  
 18) Pale green.  
 19-20) Blue with white and red dots at random.  
 21) Pale blue/green.  
 22-24) Green.  
 Ae:  
 25) Pendant, probably rubbed-down coin.
- 28.6 Loc: CMAE 216279.  
 Irregular annular glass *bead*, light blue with white trail.
- 28.7 Loc: CMAE 97.43.  
 1) *Ae finger-ring*, simple strip with dots and diagonal lines. Maximum diameter 2.2cm.  
 2) *Ae ring*, butt joint; dotted borders and transverse lines. Maximum diameter 2.5cm.
- 28.8 Loc: CMAE Z27366 Lady Darwin collection.  
 Rectangular *Ae plate* with large central hole and two smaller(?) rivet holes for attachment. Roughly decorated with scored lines in panel. Length 3.15cm.
- 28.9 Loc: CMAE.  
*Ae fragment*, thin *plate*, with two small bronze rivets and part of circular design. Maximum length 1.75cm.
- 28.10 Loc: CMAE ?1894.81.80  
 Fragments of two *Ae annular brooches*, each with hole for attachment of pin. (a) has stamped crescents outlining each edge; (b) plain. Diameter c. 4.2cm.
- 28.11 Loc: CMAE 1894.79  
*Ae disc brooch* with stamped dot-and-circle ornament round edge and in centre. Single lug for pin attachment and catch-plate. Diameter 3.45cm.
- 28.12 Loc: CMAE A.01.104.  
 Lower half *Ae small long brooch* with crescentic foot and side lappets. Decorated with transverse lines above foot and tri-lobed stamps on foot. Length 4.3cm.  
 Comments: *cf.* stamps on pottery.
- Loc: CMAE Box 9 1894-81.80.  
 28.13 Three *Ae plates*, with *Ae rivets* or rivet holes. Lengths: 2.6, 1.7, 2.1cm.
- (Fig. 29)  
 Loc: CMAE 5, 1906 AC.  
 29.1 *Ae ?hinge* with four rivet holes. Thin sheet with curled ends to take loop. Maximum length 4.3cm.  
 Loc: CMAE Box 9 1894, 81,80.  
 29.2 Three *Ae fragments*:  
 1) ?Part of a pin, length 4cm.  
 2) Object, semi-circular section, length 3cm.  
 3) Flat bar with transverse lines to two groups, ?part of wrist-clasp, length 3.4cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 94-80.  
 29.3 Three *Ae rings*, one with open joint. Diameters 3.7, 3.5, 2.6cm, respectively.  
 Loc: CMAE Z27366.  
 29.4 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Diameter 3.3cm.
- ERISWELL: ERL 005. NGR TL 7277.**  
 Loc: Private.  
 Reported find of Offa *penny* of unrecorded type. (pre 1988).  
 No other data.
- ERISWELL: Lakenheath Airfield. ERL 008. NGR TL 7380.**  
 Inhumation cemetery. Note: Lakenheath Airfield is part of Eriswell parish.  
 33 graves excavated after being exposed in builders' trenches; 1957 — first noted at installation of oil tank (TL 732809). 1959 — more inhumations, excavations by Lady G. Briscoe and Capt. W.E. Le Bard. Report written by Patricia Hutchinson. 1964 — Published by Meaney as Lakenheath.  
 Note 1. 1957 excavations referred to as 'Lakenheath Airfield'.  
 Note 2. SAU has photograph of Le Bard excavating female grave with 3 annular brooches, not apparently recorded; but most likely Grave 2.  
 Note 3. Only those objects seen by the author are drawn and/or described. Readers are referred to Hutchinson (1966) for full records, including missing items.  
 Loc: 1957 find (Grave No. 1) Mildenhall Museum.  
 32 graves in Moyses Hall Museum.  
 Bibliography: Hutchinson 1966, (1959 excavations, material in MH); Bushnell and Le Bard 1960; Meaney 1964, 230; Wilson and Hurst 1958, 189.  
**Grave 1 (24 July 1956)**  
 Loc: MDL 57/18-19.  
 29.5 *Ae pin* with pierced, flattened head and simple moulding below. Length 8.9cm.  
 Comments: Found on left breast of skeleton.  
 29.6 Pair of miniature *Ae tweezers*; plain. Part of bronze suspension loop. Length of tweezers 2.5cm.  
 Comments: Found close to left knee.

- 29.7 Small iron *knife*, straight-backed form. Length 11cm.  
Comments: Found behind left knee.
- 29.8 Bone *pin* or *awl* made from pig fibula. Length 11cm.  
Comments: Found at the base of the neck.
- 29.9 1-2) Pair Ae *annular brooches*; figure-of-eight shaped holes for pins (missing); irregular groups of transverse lines. Diameter 5.1cm.  
Comments. One brooch worn almost smooth. Found at base of neck.
- (Fig. 30)
- Grave 2**  
Loc: MH
- 30.1 Ae *annular brooch*; wide, plain flange, slightly thinner at outer edge. Pin held in small hole. Diameter 5.3cm.
- 30.2 Ae *annular brooch*; wide, plain flange, slightly thinner at outer edges. Pin held in small hole. Traces of iron pin. One of a pair. Diameter 5.3cm.
- 30.3 Ae *annular brooch*; flat, plain flange, with gap opposite hole for pin. This may be a break rather than a deliberate penannular form, as the pin could not be revolved. Flange thinner on outer edge. Diameter 3.6cm.
- 30.4 Two pairs of flat sheet Ae *wrist-clasps*, with long hook fastenings.  
4A; hook side made of three pieces; two fastening holes, repoussé bumps and simple, linear decoration. Slot side similar, made of two sheets, decoration incomplete.  
4B; hook side made of two sheets, decorated with repoussé, bumps and incised lines. Slot side, repoussé work only, and made of one piece. Length 3.5cm.  
Comments: Thin plates, with additional pieces soldered on.  
Hines Class B13.
- 30.5 Small iron *knife*, triangular section to blade, straight back. Length 5.1cm.
- 30.6 *Beads*  
Amber:  
1-4) Globular.  
5) Cylindrical.  
6-9) Irregular.  
Glass:  
10) Blue, long, slightly twisted drawn rod.  
Five other beads missing.
- Grave 6**  
Loc: MH.
- 30.7 1-2) Pair Ae *annular brooches*. Flat section slightly tapering to outside edge. Hole for iron pin. Ornamented with four groups of transverse lines. Diameter c. 4.9cm.
- 30.8 Ae *annular brooch*; fragments only; flat section with inner and outer edges outlined with stamped circles. No pin or trace of attachment. Diameter 3.4cm.
- 30.9 Two Ae *studs*, one with square shank. Diameter 1.2 and 0.4cm.
- 30.10 Triangular shaped Ae *buckle* with integral plate with 3 Ae rivets. Small rectangular slot to fasten the tongue. Some weak facetting along edges of catch -plate. Cast. Length 5.75cm.
- 30.11 Straight-backed iron *knife*, strongly triangular in section. Length 11.8cm.
- (Fig. 31)
- Grave 9**  
Loc: MH.
- 31.1 Large Ae *cruciform brooch* with side knobs missing. Third one cast on to head-plate with zoomorphic finial. Side wings edged with small, double semi-circles; large, recessed circle in centre of head-plate probably for enamel. Side lappets with downward facing beaked heads and recessed circular stamp on foot-plate. Terminal with scrolled nostrils and flared muzzle, also with recessed circular stamp. Side lappets pierced. Traces of iron spring and single attachment lug. Cast, slightly hollowed behind knob on head-plate and upper part of foot-plate terminal. Length 14cm.  
Comments: cf. Girton (Aberg 1926, fig.78).
- 31.2 Ae *small long brooch* with rectangular panelled head outlined with irregular stamps and pierced with two holes. Short, faceted bow; side lappets with traces of same stamp; simple moulding above expanded foot -plate, again with traces of stamps outlining it. Length 6.5cm.
- 31.3 Very similar to above, but double-arc stamps are used instead. Length 6.5cm.
- 31.4 Ae *wrist-clasps*, simple, plain sheets, slightly curved to fit the arm; with two holes for stitches and long slots and hooks. Length 3.45cm.  
Comments: Hines Type B7.
- 31.5 Very corroded iron *ring*, found by left elbow. Now incomplete. Diameter c 4.2cm.
- 31.6 Iron *knife* with slightly curved back, triangular section. Length 9.9cm.
- Grave 10**  
Loc: MH.
- 31.7 Two square Ae *sheets* joined with four Ae rivets, one in each orner. 0.5 × 2.25cm and 2 × 2.1cm.  
Comments: Possible patch from wooden bowl.
- 31.8 Fe *buckle* of circular shape, with remains of tongue. Width c. 3.8cm.
- 31.9 *Stud* fragment. Diameter 1.7cm.
- (Fig. 32)
- Grave 11**  
Loc: MH.
- 32.1 Two sets of Ae *wrist-clasps*; central rectangular area with 'ladder' motif in low relief; plain, flat extensions at either end. Each with two circular holes joined by ribbed bar. Max. length 7.5cm. Mid-late 6th century.  
Comments: Hines Type B18e. cf. Lackford, urn 48, 2483; Girton, Cambs; Sleaford, Lincs. Grave 205.
- 32.2 Ae *annular brooches*. Pair, flat sheet with ring-and-dot stamps round each edge. Small hole for pin and 'V' shaped slot in opposing side, with raised stops either side of slot. Traces of iron pins. Diameter 5.5cm and 5.25cm.
- 32.3 Globular glass *bead*; opaque yellow, with red marvered trails and green dots.

- Grave 12**  
Loc: MH.
- 32.4 Simple Ae *stud* with plain flat surface and short shank. Diameter 2.4cm.
- 32.5 Ae *strap-end* now in two pieces; one, thinner with square hole for iron rivet and simple line ornament; four nicks on end. Second, thicker piece plain. Traces of single iron rivet. Length 4cm.
- 32.6 1-2) Two pieces of Ae '*tubing*' ?lace-tags. One shorter, plain; one longer with groups of transverse lines. Lengths 6.7 and 3.25cm.
- 32.7 Badly corroded iron *buckle* with traces of small plate.  
(Second buckle missing). Length 2.5cm.
- Grave 14**  
Loc: MH.
- 32.8 Silver *finger-ring* made from strip tapered at one end. Decorated with stamped semi-circles. Diameter c 2.25cm.
- 32.9 Plain Ae *finger-ring* made from flat strip, one end tapered. Diameter c. 2cm.
- 32.10 Iron *buckle* with buckle-plates and traces of textile. Length 5.7cm.
- Grave 15**  
Loc: MH.
- 32.11 Iron *knife*. Length 9.3cm.
- (Fig. 33)
- Grave 18**  
Loc: MH.
- 33.1 Ae *small long brooch*, head with flared 'horns', simple strap bow, lappets on foot-plate. Expanded, crescentic foot-plate. Hinge and catch-plate soldered on, probably due to faulty casting. Length 6cm.  
Comments: Not paralleled in Leeds, but top same as the foot on abnormal one from Higham (Kent) in Leeds (1945, fig. 26a).
- 33.2 16 amber *beads*, 3 barrel, 3 flattened irregular, 10 irregular.
- Grave 21**  
Loc: MH.
- 33.3 Pair Ae *annular brooches*. Flat section, holes for attachment of tongue. Divided into four zones of edge stamped semi-circles and incised crosses between lines. Diameter 4.5cm (both).
- 33.4 Two pairs Ae *wrist-clasps*. Bar decorated with two pairs transverse mouldings. Two attachment holes per piece. Length 3.5cm and 3.6cm.  
Comments: Hines Type B20.
- 33.5 Iron *knife*. Length 9.2cm.
- 33.6 Disc shaped square amber *bead*. 1.5cm across.
- Grave 22**  
Loc: MH.
- 33.7 Ae *cruciform brooch*: Plain rectangular head-plate with narrow flared wings. Sideknobs missing, top cast on. Plain bow, catch-plate with side-lappets in the form of downward-facing beaked heads. Transverse moulding above foot; animal-head with cleft forehead, scrolled nostrils outlined with dots and plain, expanded muzzle. Slightly hollowed behind. Parts of iron spring.
- Broken below the bow and mended in antiquity. Length 13.4cm.
- 33.8 Pair Ae *annular brooches*, lap jointed at constriction for attachment of pin. Groove and transverse lines opposite constriction. Both edges outlined with tiny stamps. Section tapers to outer edges. Diameter c. 4.9cm.
- 33.9 Originally 10 *beads*, now only 8.  
1-2) Discs, amber.  
3-6) Globular, amber.  
7-8) Globular, green glass.
- 33.10 Plain pottery bowl in coarse, dark-grey ware. Height 10.8cm.  
Grave 23: Hutchinson illustrates five fragments of sheet bronze, one with a bronze rivet and three with rivet holes and two curved pieces of sheet bronze enclosing fragments of wood. (Hutchinson 1966, fig. 7a). All are now missing.
- (Fig. 34)
- Grave 24**  
Loc: MH.
- 34.1 Iron *spearhead*. Length 18.2cm. Swanton Type E1. Iron *ring*, now missing.
- 34.2 Iron *knife*. Length 9.4cm.  
Comments: (1) Swanton Group E1.
- Grave 25**  
Loc: MH.
- 34.3 Iron *knife*. Length 10.7cm.
- Grave 27**  
Loc: MH.
- 34.4 Ae *annular brooch*, very worn, single line dots round outer edge; iron pin secured by hole. Diameter 4.2cm.  
Missing: half a small *iron ring*; Diameter 2cm.
- 34.5 Iron *annular brooch* (from opposite shoulder to no.4). Pin missing.  
Rectangular section. Diameter c. 4.7cm. (Scale 1:1)
- 34.6 Ae *ring* from left hip. Very worn with knobbed appearance. Diameter c. 4.6cm.
- 34.7 Iron *buckle* with two plates joined by two disc-headed Ae rivets. 6.85cm.
- 34.8 Iron *knife* fragment. Length 11cm.
- 34.9 *Beads*, originally 43, now 41.  
1) 1 large faceted crystal.  
2-5) Amber: 2 small discs, 2 rough discs.  
6-30) 26 graduated, globular.  
31) Glass: 1 cylindrical green.  
32) 1 cylindrical dark blue.  
33) 1 wound disc, blue.  
34) 1 disc, dark blue.  
35-38) 4 globular, green.  
39-41) 3 annular, drawn white.
- (Fig. 35)
- 35.1 Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch*. Flat, panelled head-plate with central area bordered with double row of dot-in-circle stamps. In the outer border the four corners carry plain silver plates with areas of tri-lobed stamps between. Small, angled bow with plain flat disc attached by a rivet passing through the bow. The foot-plate, with plain silvered lobes and terminal, is dominated by

two pairs of concentric rings above a triangular grooved area. Two lugs for attachment of iron pin. The brooch was broken in antiquity below the bow and repaired with a bronze strip seen on the reverse. A new catch-plate was added at the same time. Length 11.5cm.

Comment: Hines (1984) Group XVII, 530–570.

#### Grave 28

Loc: MH.

- 35.2 Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch*, inner panel on head filled with tangled animal ornament with a mask visible at the base of the bow. Outer border with transverse facets and degenerate swastikas in upper corners. Deeply ridged bow, foot-plate with mask at base of bow and central bar dividing two fields of tangled animal ornament. Side knobs and terminal lobe with inward-facing masks. Lug for spring and catch-plate remain. Length 10cm.

Comment: Hines (1984), 168–9; 'possible small-brooch group'.

- 35.3 Ae *cruciform brooch*, narrow head-plate with half-round terminal and narrow side wings. Side knobs missing; head-plate and wings outlined with comma-shaped stamps. Foot-plate with transverse mouldings, horse-head terminal with semi-circular muzzle. Length 9.2cm.

(Fig. 36)

- 36.1 Ae *cruciform small long brooch*. Narrow head-plate, half-round terminal, slightly flared side wings, one side knob remaining. Small bow, foot-plate with transverse moulding and long triangular foot. Length 8.3cm.
- 36.2 Pair Ae *girdle-hangers*, suspended from a fragment of iron ring. Transverse moulding at top end, body outlined with central line of crescentic stamps. Open ends outlined with same stamps. Length 11.9cm and 12.1cm.
- 36.3 Two pairs Ae *wrist-clasps*, Bar with three groups of transverse mouldings, flat plate behind with two holes and annular stamps. Length 3.9cm. Hines Type B13b.
- 36.4 Ae *strap-end*: two plates, now apart, single rivet holes, scored lines at one end on top-plate. Length 3.95cm.
- 36.5 Ae *buckle* with iron plates and tongue. Length 5.2cm.
- 36.6 Hutchinson describes 57 beads, 14 glass and 43 amber, of which only 19 now remain.  
1) jet, disc.  
2) glass, white with blue trail.  
3) amber, disc.  
The 16 remaining are amber.
- 36.7 Fragments of *ivory ring*, stained with iron and bronze.  
Other material listed by Hutchinson, now missing:  
1) Part of iron *knife*. Length 9.4cm.  
2) Iron *ring*, broken in one place. Diameter 5.8cm.  
3) Five fragments of a *strip* of iron.  
4) *Loop* of sheet Ae, curved round part of an iron ring and held by an iron rivet, ?buckle. Length 1.7cm.

(Hutchinson 1966, fig.7, 13)

5) Three iron *implements* suspended from an iron ring. ?chatelaine.

6) Textile.

(Fig. 37)

#### Grave 29

Loc: MH.

- 37.1 Iron *shield boss*; flat strap-handle with expanded ends. Diameter 15.3cm.  
Comments: 6th-century form.
- 37.2 Four iron *studs* from shield. Diameter c. 8.5cm.
- 37.3 Small iron *buckle* with textile. Width c. 3.2cm.
- 37.4 Iron *spring* from brooch(?).
- 37.5 Iron *spearhead*. Length 23.4cm.  
Missing: one small iron *buckle*.

#### Grave 31

Loc: MH.

- 37.6 Iron *shield boss*; wide flange with remains of five rivets, carinated body and large terminal. Height 7.75cm. Shield grip with wood impressions and upturned edges. Diameter 16.1cm.
- 37.7 Iron *sword*; pattern welded, three zones of transverse lines between plain cutting-edge zones. No metal furniture for hilt or scabbard. Length 84.4cm. (Scale 1:6)
- 37.8 Small iron *knife*. Length 6.4cm.
- 37.9 Iron *spearhead* with iron rivet and remains of wood in socket. Length 23.5cm.  
Comments: Dickinson Group 2.

(Fig. 38)

#### Grave 33

Loc: MH.

- 38.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*: Rectangular head-plate with double lines of dot stamps; slightly flared sidewings, side knobs attached, all half-round and hollowed behind. Top knob with flat extension. Faceted bow above flat foot-plate with side lappets, double row of dot stamps. Rest of brooch missing. Traces of iron spring. Length 8.5cm.
- 38.2 Pair Ae *annular brooches*; flat section, constriction for hinging the Ae pins, quartered with three transverse mouldings, traces of circular stamps between, most of which are incomplete circles. Diameter 4.3cm and 4.5cm.
- 38.3 Two pairs of Ae *wrist-clasps*; Hines Type A, made of closely spiralled wire. Length 4.7cm.
- 38.4 Small iron *knife* with angled back. Length 8.2cm.
- 38.5 Sixteen *beads* are listed: only 12 remain.  
1) disc, amber.  
2–5) amber.  
6–12) glass.
- 38.6 Unprovenanced: Large, cylindrical glass *bead*; opaque with zones of red, yellow and blue; and red and yellow in chevron pattern. Diameter 1.9cm.

(Fig. 39)

ERISWELL: ERL 014. NGR TL 7278.

Loc: MDL 74.63.



- 39.1 Fragment, double-sided bone *comb*; three tooth plates remaining; two iron rivets. Fine and coarse teeth; saw-marks carried down to connecting plates. One surviving end has three transverse grooves. Length 8.8cm.  
Comments: Reported 1953: BM Lambert per Lady G.Briscoe.  
*cf.* West Stow.
- ERISWELL:** ERL 017. NGR *c.* TL 7276.  
Loc: Private.  
Report of finds by metal-detector in north part of field.  
*Sceatta*. Not seen. Later report suggests a number of *sceattas* were found.
- ERISWELL:** Eriswell Hall Hill. ERL 038. NGR TL 7280.  
Loc: SAU
- 39.2 Ae *annular brooch*; flat flange with internal raised edge and small hole to secure the pin. Outer edge decorated with faint punched open triangles. Diameter 4.4cm.  
Comments: *cf.* example from Tuddenham St Mary (CMAE) with dots and small circles (Kennett 1977, fig.3, 13).
- ERISWELL:** Lakenheath Airfield. ERL 046. NGR TL 7380.  
Three inhumations with grave goods found in pipe-trench in May 1981, excavated by R.Carr, SAU. Possibly an extension of ERL 008. Date range: Late 5th/Early 6th to Late 6th century.  
Loc: SAU.
- Grave A**  
Loc: SAU.
- 39.3 Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch*:  
Sub-rectangular head-plate with lozenge-shaped reserved areas in top corner, and borders of zig-zag lines enclosing groups of three dots and traces of semi-circular stamps round edges. Central rectangular panel enclosing two swastika motifs. Heavy bow, deeply recessed with square central stud. Foot -plate with lozenge design with vestigial downturned heads as lappets above side lobes with applied silver plates. Panel with border of small semi-circular stamps. Expanded foot terminal with silver plate attached. Traces of iron spring and textile remains on the reverse. Length 8cm.  
Comments: Leeds Type A3; not unlike Sleaford (Leeds 31) and West Stow (Leeds 30); Hines Group XIX. (AD 530–570)
- 39.4 Large gilt Ae *wrist-clasp* set with long central panel with faceted bar above human mask, plain lappets and expanded crescentic terminal. Two projecting pierced lugs for attachment. Top panel moulded and extended to cover the second part of the set. Cast with well executed detail. Length 7.1cm.  
Comments: Hines Class B18g. *cf.* Eriswell 008, Grave 11.
- 39.5 1–2) Pair Ae *annular brooches*. Flat with small holes to secure pin. Decorated with four groups of transverse lines and bordered with stamped double open triangles. Diameter 5cm.  
23 amber *beads*, 3 disc, 1 hexagonal, others irregular.
- 39.6
- (Fig. 40)
- 40.1 Glass *bead*, ovoid with four ribs, yellow.  
40.2 Glass *bead*, cylinder, red.  
40.3 Glass *bead*, disc, blue and white.  
40.4 Crystal *bead*.  
40.5 Ovoid Ae *pendant* with thin silver sheet applied on one side. Two small holes for suspension. Length 2.3cm.  
40.6 Two iron *rings*; same size, slightly different section; one rounded rectangular, one square. Diameter 4.2cm.
- Grave B**  
Loc: SAU.
- 40.7 Pair of Ae *annular brooches*. a) Thick, plain flange with small hole for attachment of tongue; b) has remaining iron tongue and is thinner than the first. Diameter *c.* 5cm.  
40.8 Pair of Ae *wrist-clasps*, catch-plate plain, with two holes for attachment; the hook-plate is missing; the surviving piece is thin sheet with geometric repoussé ornament originally the facing for the hook-plate. Length 3.3cm.  
Comments: Hines Class B13c, VIc.  
40.9 Pointed Ae *fragment* with longitudinal groove. Length 2.6cm.  
40.10 Flat Ae *sheet*, partly twisted.  
Fragment of Ae corrosion.
- Grave C**  
Loc: SAU
- 40.11 1) Fe *shield boss*, low carinated form, with gilded central stud and three (originally 5) bronze studs. Diameter 16.6cm.  
Comments: second half of 5th or first half of 6th century.  
Dickinson Group 2.
- ERISWELL:** Lakenheath Airfield. ERL 058.  
EAS burials and finds reputedly found during original excavations for swimming pool (? *c.* 1960–70). No further details known. Probably extension of cemetery ERL008 and 046.
- ERISWELL:** ERL Misc.  
Loc: MH 1977–834.  
Rim *sherd* of Ipswich Ware.
- ERISWELL:** Caudle Common. ERL 058. NGR TL 728 809.  
Loc: EEM.
- 40.12 Antler *stamp for pottery*. Three concentric rings and central depression (as stamped). Made on antler tine, sawn and knife trimmed. Diameter of stamp 1.15cm; length of tine: 8cm.  
Bibliography: Briscoe 1979b, 168.
- ERISWELL:** ERL 069. NGR TL 7179.  
Loc: Private.  
*Sherd* of Ipswich Ware.

**EUSTON:** Grange Farm. EUS 001. NGR TL 8979.

Loc: IM 961-147.

1956 Basil Brown reported discovery of potsherds.

Examination of sherds in 1987 suggested they were of Iron Age date.

**EXNING:** Windmill Hill. EXG 005. NGR TL 6265.

Site in gravel pit, now built over (1976-7).

Extension found 1981 — recorded as EXG 028.

Material found from 1894.

Positioning of site by Lethbridge to the above NGR is supported by 1981 discoveries.

(See also EXG Misc, Fig. 44, No. 1).

a) Skeleton found with two silver rings, 1894. (Meaney 1964) Fig. 43.6.

b) Among other finds: *ante* 1911 2 pairs 'horned' small long brooches. Fig. 42.8 and ? 42.9, 10.

c) Cruciform brooch with wings and 3 knobs, foot lost. Fig. 41.3.

(*cf.* one from St John's Cambridge ? from same mould).

d) Gilt cruciform brooch with large, expanded foot. Not found.

e) Brooch of 'unusual' form with circular projections from upper angles of head. Fig. 42.11.

f) Typical cruciform brooch originally in Norwich Castle Museum, now in Moyses Hall. Fig. 41.1.

g) 4 Amber beads. Not found.

h) Bowl, pottery (Myres No.2922). Not illustrated.

i) Ae ferrule. CMAE. Not illustrated.

j) 2 spears. CMAE. Not illustrated.

k) Iron dagger. Not found.

Loc: 1-5) Finds CMAE; 6) MH 1977-817.

g) Recorded as in Yorkshire Mus. York, Whincopp Colln, but recent correspondence (1988) does not confirm this.

h) CMAE R1904-379; i) and j) CMAE; k) Not found.

Bibliography: VCH, 344; Fox 1923, 264-69; Baldwin Brown 1915, III 267, IV 791; Meaney 1964.

(Fig. 41)

Loc: MH 1977-897(OS).

41.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*: half-round slightly hollowed terminal; plain wings with sideknobs missing. Head panel with feint semi-circular stamps. Heavy, tapering bow; side lappets with feint stamps. Heavily moulded foot-plate above head with protruding 'eyes'. A second pair of small knobs below, above broken off muzzle. Single lug for attachment of spring. Length 11.6cm.

Context: Probably from Cemetery 005.

Bibliography: Baldwin Brown 1915, III 267; IV 791.

Loc: CMAE. No number.

41.2 Ae *cruciform brooch*, small head-plate outlined with double lunate stamps, small side wings; all knobs attached, half round. Facetted bow with

central square. Catch-plate with flat lappets outlined with double lunate stamps above animal-head terminal with unusual flattening of the nostrils and muzzle. Length 11.5cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.447.

41.3 Ae *cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate and narrow side wings all outlined with double lunate stamps. All three knobs attached with expanded finials, facetted bow with flat rectangular central area above catch-plate with flattened side lappets. Heavy transverse moulding above fragmentary animal head. Length 11cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.446.

41.4 Ae *cruciform brooch*, plain head-plate with flared wings outlined with 'arrow' stamps. One wing broken off in antiquity and repaired with a backing plate. Side knobs missing but appear to have been rivetted on. Top knob attached, hollowed behind and bearing a mask terminal. Transverse mouldings above lower terminal which has a cleft 'forehead', round eyes, scrolled nostrils and expanded muzzle. Length 13.6cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.449.

41.5 Small Ae *cruciform brooch*. Plain head-plate with narrow side wings and half-round attached knobs. Zone of transverse moulding above animal-head terminal with round eyes and protruding, rounded nostrils. Length 8.1cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.463B.

41.6 Half-round Ae *knob* from cruciform brooch. Length 1.4cm.

(Fig. 42)

Loc: CMAE 1904.453.

42.1 Ae *small long brooch*; square head with traces of outlining by small lunate stamps. Bow with transverse raised bar, catch-plate with lappets, triangular foot with lunate stamps. Length 6.2cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.452.

42.2 Ae *small long brooch*; square head with concave edges outlined with lunate stamps. Bow with central, transverse, raised bar.

Catch-plate with small side lappets. Foot incomplete. Probable pair to No.1. Length of surviving fragment 4.7cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.457.

42.3 Pair Ae *small long brooches*; with panelled, square heads. Facetted catch-plate with transverse mouldings above triangular foot. Foot and head outlined with small annular stamps. Length 6.8cm and 6.7cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.458.

42.4 Ae *small long brooch* with panelled head-plate and square border bearing small annular stamps. Catch-plate with small, plain side lappets above plain, rounded triangular foot. Length 6.7cm.

Loc: CMAE 1904.460.

42.5 Ae *small long brooch*, cross potent type. Small panelled head-plate with lunate stamps, large, flattened wings and knobs. Catch-plate with side lappets and rounded triangular foot with slight,

- central cleft; all bearing lunate stamps. Length 8.15cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.462.3.
- 42.6 Ae *small long brooch*, cross-potent type. Slight, transverse mouldings above triangular foot. Annular stamps on head and foot. Length 6.8cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.462.4.
- 42.7 Pair of Ae *small long brooches* of Leeds trefoil head type.  
 Transverse moulding above triangular terminal. Head-plate and terminal on one and head-plate only on other bear ring-and-dot stamps. Length 6.1cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.461.
- 42.8 Pair of Ae 'horned' *small long brooches*. Small bow above catch-plate with side lappets. Terminal flattened into double horned shape. Extensive use of ring-and-dot stamps; on one of the brooches a larger version occurs on the catch-plate. Probably from the same mould. Length 6.85cm and 6.95cm (centres).  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.462.
- 42.9 'Horned' Ae *small long brooch*; head-plate outlined with triangular stamps; horned wings outlined with tiny annular stamps. Small bow above catch-plate bearing downturned side lappets (one missing). Transverse moulding above expanded terminal. Length 6.15cm (centre).  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.455.
- 42.10 'Horned' Ae *small long brooch*. Rectangular head-plate and horned 'wings' outlined with crescent stamps. Catch-plate with small side lappets. Transverse moulding above terminal (missing). Length 5.1cm (centre).  
 Loc: CMAE 1892.99.
- 42.11 Ae *small long brooch*. Square, panelled head-plate with wide border and two round 'ears'. Border and ears decorated with small annular stamps. Plain lappets on catch-plate. Foot triangular, with annular stamps. Length 7.4cm.
- (Fig. 43)  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.461.
- 43.1 Ae *annular brooch*, flat with hole for attachment of pin. Four pairs of transverse lines. Diameter 4.8cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.461.
- 43.2 Ae *annular brooch*, constriction for attachment of pin. Plain. Diameter 4.3cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.464.
- 43.3 Ae *buckle*, narrow oval with Ae tongue and buckle-plates with three rivets. Length 2.3cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.465.
- 43.4 Ae *buckle*, 'D' shaped loop, Ae tongue and buckle-plates with two rivets close to loop. Length 1.8cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.446.
- 43.5 Three Ae *pins* with flattened, pierced heads and two zones of transverse mouldings. Possibly all from one toilet set. Lengths 5.6cm; 5.5cm; 4.6cm (incomplete).  
 Loc: CMAE 1904.466.  
 Not illustrated: Ae *ferrule* with Ae rivet and fragment of wooden shaft. Length of ferrule 7.4cm; max. diameter 1.9cm.  
 Bibliography: Fox 1923, pl. 36. no. 2.
- 43.6 Two plain silver *rings* with simple, overlapping ends; one with flattened terminals. Diameters 1.5cm.  
 Loc: CMAE 1904, 438.9.  
 Two iron *spearheads*; 1) Swanton Type G2, length 33.6cm.  
 2) Swanton Type E2, length 27.4cm.  
 Not illustrated.  
 Bibliography: Fox 1923, 264 pl. 36, no. 2.
- Loc: CMAE 1904-440-445.  
 Five iron knives; three with angled backs and one iron rod.  
 Not illustrated.
- Loc: CMAE.  
 String of 35 *beads* and three loose ones. Three small groups of beads. Not illustrated.
- EXNING:** Windmill Hill. EXG 028. NGR TL 6265.  
 Probably part of the adjacent cemetery EXG 005. July 1981 — 2 inhumations found in excavating footings for house.  
 Grave 1 — E:W. Mostly destroyed. No reported grave goods.  
 Grave 2 — E:W. Legs flexed left, complete. Spearhead, knife *reported* on left, Fe stud at left shoulder, boss on stomach, Ae fragments by upper left arm.
- Grave 2**  
 Loc: SAU.
- 43.7 Six flat Ae *strips*, some angled, ?box fittings.  
 43.8 Fe *shield boss*, small button, slight carination and narrow flange with two remaining rivets. Diameter 14.7cm.  
 Comments: Mid-Late 6th century.
- 43.9 Fe *spearhead* with angle at base of blade. Length 37.8cm.  
 Comments: Swanton Type E3.
- 43.10 Small iron *knife* with angled back. Fabric impression. Length 11.6cm.
- 43.11 Seven iron *fragments*.  
 1) Stud.  
 2) flat strip with textile.  
 3) flat strip with possible stud.  
 4) flat strip.  
 5) flat strip with rivet.  
 6) fragment.  
 7) fragment.
- EXNING:** EXG 029. NGR TL 6164.  
 Loc: MH 1983-113C.  
 Ae *wrist-clasp*.  
 Measurements: 3.5cm long.  
 Comments: Reported 1983. No drawing.

**EXNING: EXG 010. NGR TL 6265.**

SAU excavation 1973, revealed traces of timber building slots.  
2 *sherds* EAS, Ipswich and Thetford-type ware.  
Date range: Mid-Late Saxon.  
Bibliography: Martin 1975.

(Fig. 44)

**EXNING: EXG Misc.**

Loc: CMAE 1892–19. Possibly EXG 005.

- 44.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate with three armed stamps on long borders. Narrow rectangular wings with all three knobs expanded into a 'face' flanked by two inward facing beaked heads. Short bow with outlined facets and square central panel. Catch-plate with side lappets of inturned open-beaked heads. Foot with large round eyes and nose above two downward facing beaked heads and expanded muzzle bearing tri-lobed design. Length 13.8cm.  
Comment: Leeds and Pocock Group Ve.  
Bibliography: Fox 1923, 269, pl. 29, no. 2.

**EXNING: EXG Misc.**

Loc: BM 1853–08–15.21.

- 44.2 Double-sided *bone comb*; all teeth missing. Connecting plates with raised longitudinal panel with ring-and-dot ornament in wavy line contained by strongly incised line. Seven Ae rivets. Length 11.9cm. Date EAS. Ex Acton Colln.

**EYE: Waterloo Plantation. EYE 003. NGR TM1566 7489.**

Cremation cemetery found in sandpit in 1818 in the north-east corner of Waterloo Plantation; 120 × 150 yards at various depths; 4ins to 2ft. About 150 urns were found in 3–4 days, 17 were kept in possession of the Marquis of Cornwallis. (See entry under Culford Misc.)

1855 – Sir Edward Kerrison exhibited set of Ae toilet implements on Ae ring from an urn. Other objects mentioned: iron shears, fragment of gold 2ins long; two ivory buttons half inch in diameter with two holes for lathe (?draughtsmen); pair of tweezers 2ins long — iron, signed 'VIATOR'.

In 1996 the Ipswich Museum received copies of drawings, unsigned, but dated 21 October 1818 showing a view of the sandpit looking south-south-west to the church and drawings of three complete urns and fragments of two others. None are now extant. I am grateful to Dr S. Plunkett for bringing these to my attention.

(Fig. 44a)

- 44a.1 View from sandpit towards Eye.  
The inscription states: 'Site of the barrow where upwards of 100 roman urns were found — Swords, Small Helmet, Bit of Bridle, Horses Bones etc. ...'  
In the bottom left corner: 'Sword — 3 feet long, 2 daggers ...'  
This is an important comment as it suggests that the Eye cemetery had an inhumation element with

a sword(s), a shield boss (rather than a helmet) and two spears (daggers). The mention of a barrow is worth noting although the discoveries were made as a result of a sandpit.

Loc: Unknown.

- 44a.2 Globular *urn* with everted rim 'filled with Human Bones' half burnt, sand and red earth'. Seven grooves on high shoulder with short horizontal grooves grouped in threes below; from some of which are dependent loops, some longer, some shorter. Two views of the same urn; inscription states the urns to be 'brownish black unbaked' and 'about 8 inches in diameter'.

Loc: Unknown.

- 44a.3 Globular *urn* shown with four horizontal lines on the neck with alternate panels of horizontal and vertical lines below. Around the girth of the vessel there are multiple double-curved lines interspersed with verticals and stamps of apparently two kinds. The fabric is described as 'brown; black polished' and the height given as 10 inches, the circumference 35 inches and the mouth 5 and a half inches.

Loc: Unknown.

- 44a.4 Fragmentary, globular *urn*; horizontal row of circular stamps between lines on the shoulder; three small vertical bosses shown below and the body of the vessel covered with three-line lattice work incorporating occasional semi-circular swags high on the shoulder. The spaces have stamps of at least two kinds. No measurements are given, but the colour is given as 'brown'.

Loc: Unknown.

- 44a.5 Fragments of two *urns*; three with strong horizontal lines with both large and small circular stamps; the other, from a second urn has horizontal lines on the neck above, apparently a large, circular boss with curving, vertical lines.

The inscription suggests these fragments were found in August 1818 and drawn on the 21 October of that year, suggesting the discoveries were made in August of that year.

- 44.3 c. 1925: Basil Brown records that a complete cremation urn was found in gravel pit in Waterloo Plantation; black, with 'raised figures' and was later broken up. Sketch of urn by finder.

Loc: Three pots survive: Myres Corpus Nos: 1009 – MH; 2092 – BM with knife, comb, shears and tweezers; 2742 – CMAE 48.1291. (Fig. 44.4–7 below)

Bibliography: VCH 334–335; PSIA.II, 117 (note), 214; Gents.Mag. 1818; ii, 131. (note, August); Kemble 1855; Creed 1856; Kerrison 1856; Akerman 1855, 43–4, pl. XXII; Hasted 1895; Smith 1923, 22, fig. 12; Myres 1977; VCH 1911, 333–4; Meaney 1964, 227.

Loc: MH 1977.892.

- 44.4 Biconical *urn* with zone of rosette stamps on shoulder and chevrons at girth, separated by well-marked grooves. Rim with slight bead. Height 17.4cm.  
Bibliography: Myres 1977, 309 Corpus no. 1009 (fig. 292).

- 44.5 Loc: SAU B.Brown Colln.  
Fragment of *stamped urn* with two stamps; one circular with crude swastika and part of square or rectangular cross-hatched stamp.  
Context: Picked up by B.Brown 'near bridge', Waterloo Plantation, before 1955.

Loc: CMAE 48.1291.

Large globular *urn* in hard, dark grey fabric, highly burnished. Tall neck with everted rim; decorative scheme: six strong lines and line of dots above large, pendant, three line triangles outlined with dots. Each triangle contains a four-lined square. Height 25cm.

Comments: Myres 1977, 322 Corpus no. 2742 (fig. 313).

Waterloo Plantation.

Loc: BM. 18??-30-4299.

Pottery *cremation urn*; grey-brown fabric with five vertical bosses flanked by grooves; a plain collar above; incomplete. Height to collar 16.5cm.

Bibliography: Myres 1977, Corpus no. 2092, fig. 224.

Loc: BM 18?? 30-4952.

- 44.6 Triangular *bone comb*, traces of seven iron rivets. Borders of incised lines enclosing ring-and-dot ornament; different pattern on each side: the reverse to that shown has only four rings. Note: the details of the rings demonstrate common irregularities showing that they were achieved by a multi-pronged tool. From cremation urn No.5 above. Length 8.15cm.

Loc: BM 18?? 30-4953.

Fragments of curved iron *knife-blade*. From cremation above. Length 5.3cm. (Smith 1923, fig. 12).

Loc: BM 18?? 30-4954.

Iron *tweezers*. From cremation urn above. Length 5.2cm.

Loc: BM 18?? 30-4955.

Fragment iron *shears*. From cremation above. Length 8.95cm.

Loc: Not known.

- 44.7 Ae *toilet set*: two picks and a scoop of twisted wire on slip-knot wire ring. Found in an urn. Figure reproduced from *Antiq. J.*, exhibited by Sir Edward Kerrison 1856.  
Bibliography: Kerrison 1856.

EYE: EYE 009. NGR TM 1574.

Loc: BM. 22, 12-14, 1 (Seal Cat. No.1).

- PI.II.3. Ae *seal matrix*; a hollow cone of two tiers of pierced arches, each containing three downward facing animal heads. Three upward facing animal heads support a fluted terminal. The eyes of the animal heads were possibly all garnets or glass; as one remaining. Height 6.19cm.

The inscription on the die is translated as 'The seal of Bishop Ethilwald' identified with the 9th century Bishop of Dunwich who held office from c. 845-869.

Bibliography: VCH, 352; Gurney 1824; Madden 1856, 369-70; Creed 1859, 117-125; Birch 1887, 213; Le Clerq 1930, 2403-4; Tonnochy 1952, 1; Smith 1923, 110; Wilson 1964, 131; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 238, pl. 205

Comments: The legend: + SIG EDILWALDI:EP. — surrounds a floriated cross with a leaf between each arm. Ethilwald was Bishop of Dunwich in the mid 9th century. He addressed the Profession of Faith to Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury (830-70) and cannot have resided at Dunwich after 870 when the See was ravaged by the Danes. The monks of Eye possessed the site of the Bishopruc at Dunwich until it was swallowed by the sea, and had a cell there until the Dissolution. The seal was found pre 1822, some 200 yards from the site of the Eye monastery.

EYKE: EKE Misc.

Loc: Woodbridge Museum

Fragmentary Ae *disc*. All-over design of triskele with arms ending in crude trumpet-spirals. There is an open oval area at the centre. The background has been enamelled, now much decayed to a grey-yellow colour with traces of red. Inner surfaces concave. Diameter 3.8cm. 6th century.

Bibliography: Bruce-Mitford 1987, pl.1.g; Brenan 1991, 208.

FAKENHAM: Hercules Went. FKM 001. NGR TL 9077.

Loc: IM 1946.145; 1947.20; 1951.36. Thetford Museum 976.419; T976.345; fieldwalking by A. Davison in 1980s, finds and data in SAU, with Ipswich Ware.

Discovered, observed and some excavation by B.Brown, 1946-51 in the course of gravel pit operations. Aerial photographs suggest continuation of site to the north.

'Hut' sites with pottery; inhumation from beneath floor of rectangular hut, with iron knife at waist. Bibliography: Maynard 1950, 211-2; Myres and Green 1973, 260.

B. Brown archive, SAU vols 1, 8, 10, 11, 53, 67, 70, 89, 91, 97, 98; Meaney 1964, 227.

FAKENHAM MAGNA: Little Fakenham. FKM 009. NGR TL 9076.

Occupation and pottery of Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods found in pipeline trench, 1953-4, noted by Basil Brown. (SAU records.)

FAKENHAM MAGNA: FKM 015. NGR TL 9077.

Loc: Private.

Two *sceattas* and ?Late Saxon *strap-end*. Not seen.

FAKENHAM: FKM 010. NGR TL 9175.

Loc: Unknown.

Late Saxon *pottery* south of Burnt Hall plantation, collected by Basil Brown, 1952, 55. (SAU records).

**FAKENHAM:** Taylor's Grove (nr). FKM 014. NGR TL 9075.

Loc: SAU AR 47.

Stray find on edge of old pit. Found 1977.

*Potsherds*, some ornamented with crude concentric circles. Hand made, EAS.

**FAKENHAM:** Fakenham Heath. FKM Misc.

Loc: IM 1920.85.4.

- 44.8 Stamped *buckelurne* with pedestal foot. Fawn-brown surface, with blackened patches, burnished; brown core. A hole in the lower part of the side seems to have been made from the inside. Rim missing. Three raised horizontal bands on neck; top with shallow, circular depressions, central one plain, lower with oval depressions. Around the girth there is a series of vertical paired bosses with diagonal bosses between. All are slightly hollowed and carry scored lines. Random cross-stamps occur above and below the diagonal bosses. Height 17cm.

Context: Unknown.

Bibliography: VCH fig. III, 1; Myres 1977; Warren 1847, 345.

Comments: Myres Corpus No. 3149, listed as Type VI *buckelurne* of Elbe-Weser origin, second half of 5th century.

The label states find-spot as 'Fakenham Heath'; there is some debate as to whether this is Suffolk or Norfolk, (Pensthorpe, B. Green, pers. comm.), but was presented to Ipswich Museum by Prof. Henslow, who was president of the Museum from 1850-61, perhaps strengthening the Suffolk attribution. In 1847 Warren recorded 'weapons and shield boss found', suggesting a cemetery.

**FELIXSTOWE:** FEX 030. NGR TM 3235.

Early monastic establishment and seat of St Felix granted by King Sigeberht. Possibly in or near the Roman fort. Destroyed by sea.

Bibliography: Rigold 1961, 55.

**FELIXSTOWE:** FEX Misc.

A number of EAS objects are recorded from Felixstowe, ex Fitch Collection in NCM, now in IM, and others in BM are likely to have come from an otherwise unrecorded inhumation cemetery.

Bibliography: VCH 348.

(Fig. 45)

Loc: IM 962.142

- 45.1 Ae *belt-slide*; triangular end with Ae rivet, chip-carved deep cut central 'V' shape and double line-and-dot border. An animal head rises to meet the central lozenge-shaped plate which is divided into two halves by a double line of dots, each half with deep 'chip' cuts, the whole bordered with double lines and dots. Other half broken away. Surviving length 4.11cms, reconstructed length, c.7.06cm, giving a belt width of at least 7cm. Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962. Compare with Böhme 1974: (in particular nos 1,4 and 8).

1. Sahlenburg Korpergrab 32 (Taf. 40, 5). Germany (no animal heads).

2. Rhenen, Grab 846 (Taf. 68). Netherlands (more ornate piece, part of large belt assemblage).

3. Krefeld-Gellup Einzelfunde (Taf. 81). Germany (part of ornate belt assemblage). (Note: other examples from Krefeld-Gellup are different).

4. Furfooz Grab 3. (120). (Taf. 88). Belgium. Part of belt assemblage — no central lozenge but has the animal heads.

5. Hamme Einzelfunde (Taf. 92). Plain.

6. Samson Einzelfunde (Taf. 101; 10, 11). Belgium.

7. Tongern Einzelfunde (Taf. 107,11). Belgium.

8. Tornai Grab.D. (Taf. 109,4). Belgium.

Similar pieces occur at Shakenoak (Hawkes 1971, 96-101, figs 29, 33) and at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, fig. 2, 54), all with lunate-shaped ends. The Felixstowe find suggests that the shore fort (Walton Castle) was occupied in the late Roman period by troops including detachments of Germanic origin from northern Gaul. The original circumstances of discovery of this piece are not known, but its inclusion with the other EAS material in the Fitch collection suggests a common origin. Felixstowe and Walton are interchangeable as find-spots.

Loc: IM 1962.145.

- 45.2 Ae *cruciform brooch*; rather eroded, damaged piece. Finial knob exploded into mask with flanking, inturned beaked heads. Oblong central panel with traces of applied silver wash. Side 'knobs' missing. Head-plate and wings flat with border of double row of close set stamps. Bow flat with poorly moulded stops. Side lappets missing but were clearly decorative; square panel below bow outlined with simple ring stamps. Weak double moulding above foot. Lentoid, protruding eyes. Muzzle expanded to form humanoid mask with heavy brows, protruding eyes and squared 'nose'; above horizontal simple 'S' scroll. Rounded finial with traces of applied silver. Back flat except for hollow behind foot-plate. Small catch-plate to left; part of iron spring with rear loop. Length 13.8cm. Leeds and Pocock Group 5, 'Florid' type.

Bibliography: VCH 348.

Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM transferred to IM with other material in 1962.

Loc: IM 1962.144.

- 45.3 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Both side knobs missing and extreme end of foot-plate. Overall a thin, flat example with poor detail. Surviving top knob is cast in one with head-plate and hollow behind. The head-plate is panelled, side wings damaged. No trace of ornament. The bow is hollowed with rounded crest but well marked stops. Foot-plate long; the eyes protrude as knobs; foot hollowed. Spring missing, single loop attachment. Length 10.3cm.

Comments: Aberg Gp.2.

Ex Fitch Colln NCM transferred to IM 1962.

Loc: IM 1962.153.



- 45.4 Fragment of Ae *girdle-hanger* with closed 'wards'. Flat bar, end missing. Decorated with semi-circular stamps and larger ring-and-dot stamps. Two holes on lower border. Length 4.7cm.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM transferred to IM 1962.  
Loc: IM 962.151A.
- 45.5 Pair of plain Ae *tweezers*, slightly rounded shafts, with expanded ends. Length 5.7cm.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962.  
Loc: IM 962.151B.
- 45.6 Pair of plain Ae *tweezers*, flat shafts. Length 4.87cm.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962.  
Loc: BM 83-7-2.37.  
Fragments of 2 bone *combs* and part of a case: (not available, 1989).  
Bibliography: VCH, 348.  
Loc: BM 83, 7-2.36.
- 45.7 Double-sided *disc* cut from antler burr. Three zones of dot-and-circle ornament, one within a broad cable design. Identical decoration on reverse. Ten small rivet holes occur round the edge of the piece; seven Ae rivets survive. Diameter 6.4cm.  
Comments: cf. similar object from Brightwell barrow (BGL 017 Fig. 11, No. 5).  
Bibliography: VCH, 348, frontispiece no. 4.  
Loc: CMAE 48.2443.  
Fragment Ae *girdle-hanger*. Not seen.  
Loc: IM 962.147.
- 45.8 Ae *strap-end*. Large ovoid piece with design in low relief. Animal-head terminal and panel bearing a backward-looking animal with tail interlaced round its neck. Two small rivets. Length 4.68cm. 9th century.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962.  
Loc: IM 962.148A.
- 45.9 Ae *strap-end*. A pointed oval piece with schematic animal-head terminal; the neck and ears represented by transverse lines. The main body is occupied by a panel with four groups of concentric semi-circles with the spaces filled by crossed lines. At the top end there are three stamped lunette shapes. Parts of two rivet holes. The strap-space is barely 1mm wide. Length 4.21cm. 9th century.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962.  
Loc: IM 962.149.
- 45.10 Ae *strap-end*. Long narrow piece with strongly modelled animal head end and two panels for inlay (one missing). The surviving panel has two engraved 'S' scrolls end to end of silver inlaid with niello. Two small rivet holes for fastening. The slot for the strap is barely 1mm wide. Cleaned. Length 4.03cm. Early 9th century.
- Comments: Ex Fitch Colln NCM, transferred to IM 1962.
- (Fig. 46)  
Loc: BM AS 1856 A 0627 46.
- 46.1 Ae spiral-headed *pin* with hipped shank. Length 6.6cm. 7th century.  
Bibliography: Donovan and Dunning 1936, 157-169.
- FELIXSTOWE: The Park. FEX Misc.**  
Loc: IM 966.107. (Note old Moyses Hall no. K7).
- 46.2 Ae *disc brooch* backward-looking animal type. All the features well defined in the casting. The tail is plain, but the toes, three on each foot, and the mane are very marked. A large eye and open mouth is shown. 30 pellets to the border. The catch and the hinge survive. There is a hole between the head and the tail which suggests that it might have been suspended as a pendant. Diameter 29mm. 8th-9th century.  
Bibliography: VCH, 348, fig. 16; Smedley and Owles 1965, 172.  
Comments: VCH description refers to traces of red enamel — now disappeared. 'Found in 'the park' while coprolite digging' (VCH).
- FELIXSTOWE: FEX Misc.**  
Loc: Private.  
Four *sceattas*:  
1) BMC. vol. 1, pl. III: no. 11; Br 11.  
2) BMC. vol. 1, pl. I: no. 20; with runic SPI; Br 6.  
3) BMC. vol. 1, pl. I: no. 13; with runic APA; Br 6.  
4) BMC. vol. 1, pl. III: no. 28; Br 13.  
For BMC see Keary and Poole (1887).  
A Major Moore of Bealings found four *sceattas* on the beach near Walton Castle, 1909 (Morely, unpublished MSS). The coins were bought with Felixstowe as the find-spot and could have come from Moore's collection.
- FINBOROUGH GREAT: FNG 007. NGR TM 0157.**  
Loc: Private.  
Two Ae *strap-ends*, with zoomorphic ornament. 9th century.  
(SAU photographs)
- FINBOROUGH: FNG Misc.**  
Bone *draughtsmen*, mentioned in VCH, 350 as in Moyses Hall (not found).  
Note: VCH mentioned burials here on map. (Could be Great or Little Finborough). No other data.
- FINNINGHAM: FNN 002. NGR TM 6668.**  
Loc: Not known.  
Found 1849 during the construction of the railway cutting. (Eastern Union railway). Possibly a mixed cremation-inhumation cemetery with spearheads and ornaments of brass and urns.  
1849 Rev. Creed exhibited 1 urn at Suffolk Institute, with 'ornaments of brass'.

1858 Rev. G. Chester exhibited 'portions of brooches, one similar to one from Catterick Bridge' (Chester 1858); the other 'more ornamented'. Leeds refers to these as similar to Thornborough; his Type A4 square-headed brooches.

Bibliography: VCH, 335; Creed 1849; Chester 1848, 165; Smith 1906, 244; Leeds 1949a, 31; Meaney 1964, 226.

Comment: Smith (1906, 244) draws a comparison between a brooch found at Finningham with one from Hadleigh Road, Ipswich (Fig. 64.2). The Finningham example apparently had a disc on 'the bow', as did Ipswich originally which was missing.

**FLEMPTON: FMP 004. NGR TL 8170.**

Loc: Private.

Ipswich Ware rim *sherd* from stream dredgings.

**FLEMPTON: FMP 009. NGR 8169.**

Loc: SAU.

Scatter Thetford-type *ware*.

**FLIXTON: FLN 008. NGR TM 3086.**

Loc: SAU.

During the excavation of a Bronze Age ring-ditch crop-mark by SAU (October 1990) a secondary grave was found 10.5m SSW of the centre, with a plain pot high in the grave fill; 2 small long brooches and a crushed claw-beaker of smokey green glass with 8 claws of Evison (1982b) type 3C, 6th century. On the north side of the ring-ditch a head of a cruciform brooch, an Ae buckle and two 4th-century perforated Roman coins were found.

Bibliography: Martin *et al.* 1991, 268 (not illustrated).

**FLOWTON: FLW 004. NGR TM 0746.**

Loc: Private.

Gilded Ae *strap-end*, symmetrical design based on foliage with five silvered bosses. Four rivet holes, two with Ae rivets remaining. 10th century, Carolingian type. Photography only, no scale.

**FORNHAM ALL SAINTS: FAS 016 NGR 8165.**

Loc: Private.

Ae *disc brooch* backward-looking animal type. Traces of iron pin. Diameter 29mm. 8th-9th century.

**FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE: FSG Misc. NGR TL 8369**

Near Kingsbury Hill near parish boundary with Culford. Cemetery found in one of the fields bordering the cross roads which leads from the Culford and Bury road to Hengrave Watermill (Prigg 1888, 53) Barker (1907, 146-7) adds 'this was during the occupation of Fornham Hall by the Duke of Norfolk who inspected the discovery and took possession of the antiquities found. The site of this cemetery could not be far removed from the 'Kingsbury Hill' referred to by the late Mr Gage as the burial place, according to popular

tradition, of three British Kings'. Barker also adds part of the account under Fornham St Martin: 'in a field bordering the Barton Road in the occupation of Walton Burrell Esq.' as the find spot. Burrell exhibited a collection of EAS material to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, as found in 1888-9; whereas the Duke of Norfolk sold the Fornham estate in July 1843. This suggests two cemeteries and that the material in Moyses Hall comes from Fornham St Martin.

Bibliography: VCH, 338; Prigg 1888; Burrell 1890 (Burrell's exhibits); Barker 1907, 146-147.

**FORNHAM ST MARTIN: FSM Misc.**

Loc: MH has 3 spearheads, 1 shield boss and Ae bowl.

1888-9 Gravel digging, c.18ins from surface.

Many skeletons.

1890 Mr Robt. Burrell exhibited collection of spearheads, knives '*etc*'; with many skeletons, two shield bosses and a bronze pan or bowl, found resting on the legs of a skeleton' at SIA meeting. Spearheads, knives, strike-a-light, various shield bosses, glass beads, (both variegated and dark blue), rim of bronze bowl.

Bibliography: VCH, 338; Burrell 1890.

See entry for Fornham St Genevieve.

Loc: MH 1977.900(OS).

46.3 Fragment Ae *bowl* with out-turned rim pierced with small holes. Diameter 24cm.

Context: Found resting on the leg-bones of a skeleton.

Loc: MH 1977.900(OS).

46.4 Fe *shield boss*, narrow flange and damaged spike. Low cone of late 6th century type. Diameter 11.4cm.

Loc: MH 1977.900(OS).

46.5 Fe *spearhead*, Swanton Type E1, with Fe rivet. Length 15cm.

Loc: MH 1977.900(OS).

46.6 Fe *spearhead*, Swanton Type E1. Length 14cm.

Loc: MH 1977.900(OS).

46.7 Fe *spearhead*, Swanton Type E1. Length 8.9cm.

**FOXHALL: Monument Farm. FXL 007. NGR TM 2242.**

Loc: MH 1983.35B.

46.8 Ae *disc brooch*, backward-looking animal type, double pelleted border. Diameter 3cm. 8th-9th century.

**FRAMLINGHAM: Castle. FML 002. NGR TM 2863.**

Loc: IM.

Inhumation cemetery found within outer baillie of castle. Excavation by Gp. Capt. Knocker in 1954 for DoE. Burials found along roadway leading to main gate and extending into meadow to east.

1. c.48 burials — but unclear as to exact number. Orientated E-W.

2. Ae open-work disc found 'near burial 13'. A context with the burial seems uncertain; published section shows found at same level.

3. Ipswich Ware from same level as burials.

- Date range: The Frankish disc (No.2) would suggest a 7th-century presence; the Ipswich Ware a MS occupation; the cemetery is cut by the castle defences but could be Middle or Late Saxon in date.  
Bibliography: Knocker 1956; 65–88.
- Loc: IM.
- 46.9 Fragment Ae *open-work disc*. Diameter 4.1cm.  
Context: Possibly associated with burial.  
Comments: 7th-century Frankish type.
- FRECKENHAM: FRK 001. NGR TL 6774.**  
Loc: Unknown.  
Fe *sword* found in 1932 from river dredgings. Lethbridge records 'sword with pigs on the blade'.  
Refs: Lethbridge, Cambridge Museum 6in map.
- Loc: CMAE 27.681a.b.
- 46.10 Pair Ae *small long brooches*, one incomplete. Panelled type with:  
1) round knobs on top corners of head-plate. Facetted bow, catch-plate  
2) lappets; heavy transverse moulding above bifurcated foot. Annular and tri-pointed star stamps on head-plate, lappets and foot.  
Length 7cm; 4.6cm (fragment).
- Loc: CMAE 1892, Z 21376.
- Pl.II.4 Pair of small gilt Ae *square-headed brooches*. Square head-plate with broad internal border to rectangular panel with Style 1 zoomorphic ornament. Short ribbed bow; downward facing heads to foot with broad divided band enclosing panel of zoomorphic elements. Small, rhomboidal terminal. Small triangular stamps on head-plate, bow and terminal. Length 6.5cm and 6.65cm.  
Bibliography: VCH 1911, 344; Meaney 1964, 227–8.
- FRECKENHAM: FRK 011. NGR TL 6774.**  
Loc: CAEM Z 14796  
Excavation by T. Lethbridge, 1930.  
Single Anglo-Saxon SFB; with pottery, bone pins, chalk spindle-whorls. SFB measured 11ft 9in long by 8ft wide by 2ft deep.  
Bossed biconical pot with pedestal base (Myres 1977, No. 2928) not illustrated.  
Date range: EAS.  
Bibliography: Lethbridge and Tebbutt 1931, 133 (wrongly described as 'West Row').
- FRECKENHAM: FRK 015. NGR TL 6671.**  
Loc: MH 80, 52.  
Scatter of pottery from surface of field: 1 ?EAS sherd, 1 Ipswich Ware base, 4 Late Saxon sherds.
- FRESTON: Orwell Foreshore. FRT022. NGR TM 1739.**  
Loc: IM.
- 46.11 Gold *pendant* with central garnet and filigree decoration of beaded wires to form a St Andrews cross with the arms ending in horse-shoe shapes. Zone of small beaded circles round central garnet, double border with circles repeated round edge, with plain zone between. Small suspension loop,  
unusual in being plain, attached to back with triangular plate. Surface worn. The suspension loop of different gold to pendant. (BM). Back plain.  
Context: Found on Orwell foreshore 'below high water mark'.  
Comments: British Museum analysis: Weight 2.76g.  
Pendant: 50.9% gold, 47.2% silver, 1.9% copper; loop: 73% gold, 24% silver, 3% copper.  
Similar pendants from Kent, Milton Regis, and Wye, Crundall Down (BM), Wetheringsett (fragment) and Boss Hall cemetery, Ipswich. Late 7th century.
- FROSTENDEN: White House Farm. FOS Misc.**  
Loc: Private.
- 46.12 Ae *strap-end*, two small rivet holes for attachment. Design in two fields; the lower, triangular end with two dots above a central line with radiating lines. Upper field with rather garbled interlace. Length 3.5cm. 9th century.
- GISLEHAM: GSE 003. Bloodmoor Hill. NGR TM 5189.**  
Barrow with inhumation burial excavated 1758 skeleton with gold pendant coin of AVITVS, (455 AD) with CONOB on the reverse. Also an onyx pendant and a necklace of rough garnets.  
The Ashmolean (Oxford) has a necklace of ?garnets, roughly shaped, a large oval *jet bead* with longitudinal grooves and an oval *crystal gemstone* with a cross cut into the upper surface. Recent scattered finds suggest a cemetery spreading across the parish boundary into Carlton Colville (CAC 007, 008).  
Bibliography: Douglas 1793, 8; Ellis 1848, 64–68; VCH, 347; Duane 1761; Soc. Antiquaries Minute Book 8, 318 (MSS); Meaney 1964, 231.
- Pl.II.5  
Pl.II.6
- GISLEHAM: GSL 010. Bloodmoor Hill.**  
Loc: Private.
- 46.13 Three bronze 'knobs' from *cruciform brooches*.  
1) detachable, with slot for wing; pierced with two holes for pin from spring. Hollowed behind. Length 2cm.  
2) detachable with slot for wing; pierced with two holes for pin. Hollowed behind. Length 1.5cm.  
3) detachable with slot for wing; 'full-round' but slightly flattened behind. Length 1.6cm.
- GISLEHAM: GSE 010. NGR 5189.**  
Loc: Private.  
Scatter of finds, probably all associated with the possible 'Bloodmoor Hill' cemetery.  
Loc: Private.  
Gold *pendant* made from solidus of Clothar II (not seen).
- (Fig. 47)
- Loc: Private.
- 47.1 Fragment of gold and garnet *disc brooch*, badly buckled but a reconstruction is possible, showing a large central setting surrounded by two zones of ornament. The inner zone has an inner plain band:

- this may have been a flange to an unusually large central stud. Three garnets and some cell fragments survive to show the first zone to have consisted of small triangular cells between stepped cells. The outer circle consists of alternate (empty) circular cells and large triangles each with three stepped garnets. Three rows of filigree infill the spaces between the major elements. There is an outer border of beaded wire. At one point on the circumference there is a ribbed binding strip. Diameter 4.65cm. 7th century.
- Loc: Private.
- 47.2 Plain gold *pendant* with ribbed suspension loop and beaded border on a thin gold plate. The horse-shoe shape below the loop may indicate that originally the surface was ornamented in the fashion of the Freston and Boss Hall (Ipswich) discs; the remainder of the design has come off as indeed part of the border is tending to do. The pendant has been bent and straightened which may account for damage to the design. Diameter 2.1cm. 7th century.
- Loc: Private.
- 47.3 Small Ae *cruciform brooch* with attached knobs, flattened behind. Rectangular head-plate with double semi-circular stamps. Tapering wings becoming 'knobs'. Facetted catch-plate; foot with knob finial but no trace of animal features. Large, single lug for attachment of spring. Length 6.7cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 47.4 Ae *small long brooch*; head-plate and lobes in flat plane, plain bow, facetted catch-plate and transverse moulding above flat, damaged foot. Not seen, drawn from photograph supplied by NAU. Length 5.4cm.
- GISLEHAM: GSG 013. NGR TM 0872.**  
Loc: Private.  
A number of Ipswich Ware *sherds*, two with a double row of triangular stamps.
- GISLEHAM: GSG 014. NGR TM 0771.**  
Loc: Private.  
Ipswich Ware *sherd* with circular stamp decoration.
- GISLEHAM: GSE 019. NGR TM 5188.**  
Loc: Private.
- 47.5 Ae *strap-end* fragment; panel of simple interlace. Surviving length 3.3cm. LS.
- GISLEHAM: GSE 020. NGR TM 5188.**  
Loc: Private.
- 47.6 Ae *disc brooch*, backward-looking animal type. Diameter 2.8cm.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU 006. NGR TM 2149.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Two *sherds* Ipswich Ware; 8 sherds Thetford-type ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU 007. NGR TM 2149.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Two *sherds* Ipswich Ware; 7 sherds Thetford-type ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU 025. NGR TM 2251.**  
Loc: SAU.  
One *sherd* Ipswich Ware; 28 sherds Thetford-type ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU 026. NGR TM 2251.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Four *sherds* Ipswich Ware; 4 sherds Thetford-type ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU 029. NGR TM 2250.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Six *sherds* Ipswich Ware; 4 sherds Thetford-type ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU030. NGR TM 2350.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Two *sherds* Ipswich Ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU Misc. TM 2152.**  
Loc: SAU.  
One *sherd* Ipswich Ware.
- GRUNDISBURGH: GRU Misc. NGR TM 2250.**  
Loc: IM 962.155
- 47.7 Large cylindrical glass *bead* with bands of red and black zig-zag pattern on both planes. Diameter 1.9cm.  
Comments: Ex Fitch Collection NCM.
- HACHESTON: Five Ways. HCH 001. NGR c. TM 3156.**  
Loc: IM 965.4.  
Reported by M.J.Campen and some excavation by Ipswich Museum, 1965.  
EAS *sherds*; one rusticated, one with chevron decoration.
- HACHESTON: Chapel Pightle. HCH 004. NGR TM 3158.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Scatter potsherds, found 1983.  
1) Four sherds Ipswich Ware concentrated in dark patch of soil.  
2) Six further sherds of Ipswich Ware found mainly to the West of (1).  
3) Thetford-type ware (LS) in same area.
- HACHESTON: Gallows Hill. HCH 013. NGR TM 3056.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Small excavation by SAU, 1986 on edge of sandpit revealed one SFB of two-post type, a corner of another possible SFB and an inhumation grave enclosed by a rather angular ring-ditch. The grave contained no grave goods or skeleton, but a clear coffin stain was visible. The SFB contained plain handmade *sherds*; others were found in a general scatter along with a few Ipswich Ware sherds.

**HADLEIGH: HAD 009. NGR TM 0144.**

Loc: IM 1971.163.

Possible SFB cut into outer ditch of Bronze Age tumulus. Site known from crop-mark on aerial photograph (1970-71).

10 *sherds* and 1 rim, plain pottery and animal bones. From an intrusion into outer ditch; 6ins deep, possibly an SFB.

Bibliography: Corbishley 1971.

**HADLEIGH: HAD 013. NGR TM 0242.**

Small *cremation urn* with embossed decoration.

Supposed to have been loaned to Hadleigh Town Council. Not located.

Comments: Found by Dr Style in the grounds of East House, c.1930.

**HADLEIGH: HAD 032. NGR TM 0242.**

Loc: SAU.

In 1827 foundations of a supposed chapel were found in the churchyard and attributed to Guthrun (9th century) (Davy 1837). An account by Pigot (1860) described the foundations as 'massive'. A keyhole excavation in 1984 located a substantial flint and mortar foundation south of the church and toward the west end at a depth of 2m (West 1985). One *sherd* of Ipswich Ware was found.

**HARKSTEAD: Foreshore. HRK 028. NGR TM 1833.**

Loc: Private.

- Pl.III.1 Ae *quatrefoil strap-separator*; one arm missing. A Carolingian type but probably of local manufacture. Gilded human mask in centre with small projections on each side and above. Surviving arms decorated with acanthus foliage ornament with traces of tinning. Each arm has a lug on the back but not pierced. Length 6.3cm. Comments: ?9th century. (L.Webster, BM)

**HASKETON: HSK 006. NGR TM 2350.**

Loc: Private.

- 47.8 Ae *wrist-clasp*, catch-plate, bar decorated with transverse lines; to the rear the plate has two attachment holes, a deeply indented edge and a series of small circular dots. Length 3.4cm. Hines Class B18d.

Loc: Private.

- 47.9 Ae *fragment*, probably the top of a girdle-hanger; traces of suspension loop. Length 5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 47.10 Ae *tweezers*, long narrow arms and expanded ends with slightly stepped shoulders. Length 8.6cm.

Loc: Private.

- 47.11 Fragment Ae *disc* with central ring-and-dot and projection on rear for attachment. Diameter c.2.8cm.

Loc: Private.

- 47.12 Gilt Ae *disc brooch*; raised field quartered with central circular socket surrounded with four sockets all with traces of cross-hatched gold foil and one with garnet infill surviving. The sockets are cast in one with the body of the brooch and not built up individually. The attachments for the

pin and catch-plate are damaged. It is unlikely that there were any external lobes. Diameter 1.9cm. 6th century.

Comments: *cf.* Similar brooch from Bifrons, Kent, but with semi-circles at the ends of the cross-arms (Baldwin Brown 1915, pl. CXLV, 7) and Obermollen Grab 22 (Schmidt 1961, Taf. 41, X).

**HASKETON: Field 1400. HSK 007. NGR TM 2450.**

Loc: Private.

Metal-detecting finds, from 1981.

Northumbrian *Styca* of King Osberht (AD 849-867). Obv. OSBEREHT REX. Small cross with circle of pellets.

Rev. WINIBERHT (North 191, Seaby 865).

Central pellet with four smaller pellets above, below, left and right.

Loc: Private.

- 47.13 Diminutive gilt Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; head-plate square with rectangular design; foot-plate broken but with traces of ornament. Length 3.8cm. c. 9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 47.14 Ae attached *top knob* from *cruciform brooch*, with lateral slots and traces of stamped ornament lower part obscured by corrosion. Length 2.5cm.

**HASKETON: HSK 008. NGR TM 2350.**

Scatter EAS pottery and objects.

Loc: Private.

- 47.15 Ae *side knob* from *cruciform brooch*, pierced for bar for spring and hollowed behind. Length 1.50cm.

Loc: Private.

- 47.16 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Bar with transverse lines and broken loop, flat plate with broken 'eye', pierced with two holes for attachment. Length 2.8cm. Hines Form B19.

Loc: Private.

- 47.17 Ae *wrist-clasp* hook-piece consisting of a bar with three square panels and transverse lines between and three projecting lugs to the rear; the outer two pierced for attachment. Length 3.65cm. Hines Form B12.

Loc: Private.

- 47.18 Ae *disc brooch*; flat plate with much damaged traces of cross-shaped ornament with expanded ends to the arm and irregular sunken areas between the arms. Reverse plain but with projections for the spring and catch. Diameter 2.1cm. Late Saxon.

Loc: Private.

- 47.19 Thin Ae *disc* with backward-looking (?) lion to right. Cross above tail and pellets above and below. Double-pelleted border and hole for suspension. Diameter 2.35cm.

Comments: *cf.* with central motif in pewter brooch from London (Wilson 1964, 146, no. 37; and pl. XXII, 37); dots under tail. 10th century.

**HASKETON: HSK 009. NGR TM 2351.**

EAS *sherds* and one sherd of Ipswich Ware plus scatter of metal objects.

Loc: Private.

- 47.20 Fragment of one arm of Ae *equal-armed brooch* with developed chip-carved scroll ornament in a panel bordered on one side with 'ovollo' motif and remains of animal borders. Three small holes occur along the bottom border. On the reverse a triangular lug is preserved; one of the pair to secure the spring. Length 3.8cm. 5th century. Böhme's (1974) Nesse Type.

(Fig. 48)

Loc: Private.

- 48.1 Plain Ae *disc brooch* with heavy beaded edge. Diameter 2.1cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.2 Fragment Ae *wrist-clasp*. Flat bar with transverse lines and lobed plate behind. Pierced secondary lobe on corner. Length 1.6cm. Hines Form B18b.

**HASKETON: HSK 011. NGR TM 2450.**

Loc: Private.

- 48.3 Ae *fragment* with chip-carved decoration. Two rounded, unpierced lugs behind. Width 2.4cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.4 Ae *wrist-clasp*; single piece catch-plate with 'eye' and two holes for attachment and slightly raised bar with two groups of transverse lines. Badly corroded but traces of ring-and-dot motifs remain. Length 3.6cm. Hines Form B12d.

**HAUGHLEY: HGH Misc. NGR TM 0262.**

Loc: Ash O 1909,417.

Glass *bead*, greenish with yellow whorl.

**HELMINGHAM: HLM Misc. NGR TM 1857.**

Loc: ?NCM.

Amber *bead*; spherical. Diameter 1in. Not seen.

**HENGRAVE: HNV 001. NGR TL 858 689.**

Field beside the River Lark at the north end of the Fornham cursus. Aerial photograph shows two sides of double-ditched enclosure, various other linear features and many black spots and patches. The larger black patches could well be SFBs and show as clusters, reminiscent of the West Stow site. (c. 30-40 in number). Nothing found in preliminary fieldwalk, 1978.

**HINDERCLAY: HNY 003. NGR TM 0275.**

Loc: IM 1935.158.18.

- 48.5 Three glass *beads* :

- 1) Red with yellow ropes, disc.
- 2) Red with yellow ropes, cylindrical.
- 3) Opaque white, globular.

Comments: Ipswich Museum reference gives Wattisfield; NGR is Hinderclay.

Loc: IM 1938.158.18.

Multi-coloured glass *bead*, white with red and blue lines and yellow spots. Found 1938. Not seen.

**HINDERCLAY: HNY 017. NGR TM 0276.**

Scatter of objects including a failed Ae casting; the quantity of objects suggests a cemetery, possibly with associated settlement.

Loc: Private.

- 48.6 Ae *buckle fragment*, out-turned heads; ring-and-dot eyes and on loop. Decorated with rocker-tool ornament. Width 2.9cm. Late RB. Hawkes and Dunning Type 1b.

Loc: Private.

- 48.7 Lower half of early form of Ae *cruciform brooch*, the catch is long and narrow, reaching to the end of the foot. The piece is broken at the lower part of the bow and has a faceted catch-plate above the foot which has two raised knobs in the position of the eyes on later pieces and decorated with crossed lines. Length 5cm. 5th century.

Comments: cf. Ixworth (Misc); Dorchester, Hawkes and Dunning 1961 and numerous sites on the continent: Reichstein 1975 and Genrich 1954.

Loc: Private.

- 48.8 Ae terminal from *cruciform brooch*; mask with expanded muzzle.

Loc: Private.

- 48.9 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*: head and foot missing. Length 4cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.10 Ae *small long brooch*; trefoil headed, foot incomplete. Length 5.5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.11 Fragment, Ae *small long brooch*; head missing, narrow foot with transverse mouldings. Length 3.9cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.12 Fragment Ae *small long brooch*; Leeds cross-potent derivative type, with notches on all three sides but not in the corners by the bow. Ring-and-dot ornament on the head-plate, bow with traces of three longitudinal grooves. Iron spring held by two lugs. Surviving length 2.6cm. cf. Fairford, Glos., but with basal notches and no grooves on bow and Icklingham (Misc.), ex Hattatt collection.

Loc: Private.

- 48.13 Upper half Ae *small long brooch*; Leeds trefoil headed type. Double lunate stamps on head-plate and knobs, dots outlining the bow. Trace of iron spring. Length 3.95cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.14 Fragment bow of Ae *brooch*. Length 2.6cm.

Loc: Private.

- 48.15 Fragment Ae *girdle-hanger*, originally with closed wards. Sharp, rectangular sections. The projections of the lower corners were probably



- designed as loops to suspend decorative plates. Lunate stamps and dot and two-ring stamps on upper corners of arms. Width 2.4cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.16 Lower half of silvered Ae *girdle-hanger* with open wards. Sharp, rectangular sections. Three stamps are used to outline the shape: double semi-circles on the body and the arms, simple annulars between and a three pointed stamp with central annular interspersed with simple annular stamps along the bottom. Length 4.1cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.17 Fragment Ae *girdle-hanger*, very worn with traces of ring-and-dot ornament. Surviving length 2.3cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.18 Ae *tongue* from *buckle*; shield-on-tongue type. Length 2.9cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.19 Ae *wrist-clasp*, narrow border with solid raised bumps and broken 'eye', wide flat plate behind with three deep indentations. No holes for fastening. Length 3.15cm.  
Comments: Closest to Hines Form B18d.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.20 Ae *wrist-clasp*, thin flat plate with integral hole for clasp, two holes at rear for attachment. Border of semi-circular stamps. Length 2.7cm.  
Hines Form B7
- Loc: Private.
- 48.21 Ae *wrist-clasp*, with dot-and-circle ornament and broken 'eye', length 3.3cm.  
Hines Form B18d. (cf. Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Grave 52).
- Loc: Private.
- 48.22 Ae *wrist-clasp*; thin plate with two attachment holes and broken 'eye'. Ring-and-dot ornament. Length 3.6cm. Hines Form B18.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.23 Ae *wrist-clasp*; two projecting pierced lugs and irregular, integral 'eye'. Length 2.3cm.  
Hines Form 14B.
- Loc: Private.
- 48.24 Ae *wrist-clasp*; bar with two inward-facing beaked heads behind, trace of 'hook'. Length 3.7cm. Closest to Hines Form C1, fig. 2.23.
- (Fig. 49)
- Loc: Private.
- 49.1 Ae *fragment*, apparently an imperfect casting of ?*annular brooch* with jet attached to side. Maximum length 5cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 49.2 Ae *mount*, circular element is complete with seven concentric circles and transverse loop behind. The rest is fragmentary, the surviving loop is pierced. ?Date. Length 3.3cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 49.3 Gilded Ae *fragment*, possibly a *strap-end* but no trace of attachment. Central ornament of small pellets between lines. Length 5.3cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 49.4 Ae *fragment* with double ring-and-dot design. Maximum width 1.6cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 49.5 Ae *strap-end*, tapering shape to ?animal-head terminal; remains of two rivet holes. Length 4.6cm.
- Loc: Private.
- 49.6 Lower end of Ae *cruciform brooch* with circular lappets bearing single dots, transverse lines and 'eyes' represented by small notches. Muzzle with broken loop. Length 5.8cm.
- HONINGTON:** Sapiston Bridge. HNN 004. NGR TL 9174.
- Loc: CMAE 49.230–260. Not seen.  
On low land close to river, an excavation by G. Leaf, 1939 revealed two SFBs.  
Hut A: 12ft × 9½ft. Central hearth.  
Two-post type. Scanty, handmade pottery, RB sherds, stone *spindle-whorl*.  
Hut B: 11ft × 9ft. Two-post type. Some handmade pottery, dark colour, with plain rims. 1 sherd wheel-turned grey ware. Part single-sided *bone comb*.  
Bibliography: Fell 1952, 41–2.
- HORRINGER:** HGR Misc.
- Loc: Was presented to SIA Museum (thence ?Moyses Hall).  
Found c.1862, exhibited at Haverhill meeting of the SIA.  
Coin of COENWULF, King of Mercia, AD 798.  
Date: AD 798.  
Bibliography: PSIA, 1863c.
- HGR Misc.
- Loc: MH 1983.123B.
- 49.7 Rectangular gilt Ae *plate* with rivet holes on each corner. Very much worn but bears traces of interlace design. Length 3.4cm × 1.5cm thick.
- HOXNE:** HXN Misc.
- Loc: No. 1 in BM; 2–6 not known.  
Various finds made c.1880; Iron brooch presented to British Museum by Mr Charles W.Low, M.B. of Stowmarket. Formerly in possession of Miss Betts of Wortham Hall; sold 1906 and presented to British Museum pre 1912. Precise location of site unknown.
- 1) Iron cruciform brooch.
  - 2) Part of gilt bronze clasp.
  - 3) 'Some' beads, glass, amber and one hollow silver.
  - 4) Diminutive Ae bell.
  - 5) Pair of cruciform brooches.
  - 6) Small Ae brooch with ring-and-dot decoration.
- Bibliography: 'Anon' 1881; VCH, 334; Low 1912, 1–6.
- Loc: IM 1944–143
- Fragments of three iron *spearheads*:
- 49.8 1) Broad bladed, length 5.5cm.
  - 2) Fragment only, length 11.2cm.

3) With long solid shank (Swanton Type D2). Length 29.1cm.

Comments: Probably from Hoxne cemetery. Five spears were treated at the Museum, only three now survive.

Loc: BM 1910.12-14.1.

49.9 Iron *cruciform brooch* with applied silver and gilt plates. The early records of this unusual brooch (Low 1912) show it to have been about 20cm long, with a rectangular head-plate bearing a gilt Ae plate with central, circular garnet surrounded by a zoomorphic design. The barely discernible side wings bore flared silver plates with a running scroll ornament. Three crescent-shaped knobs are shown with heavy mouldings. The short bow bore single 'S' shape in Ae on each side above the catch-plate with an applied square central gilt bronze plate, again with a central garnet surrounded by a zoomorphic design. Two side lappets of iron bore right-angle shaped silver plates. The terminal was an elongated double cone shape with a heavy central moulding and ended with two outward-facing beaked heads and details overlaid with silver above a crescent-shaped finial. Fragments only survive in the BM; one knob, most of the catch-plate and side lappets, much of the cone-shaped terminal and the finial have now vanished, but enough remains to supplement the earlier reports. Drawing reconstructed from original publication and surviving fragments.

Context: Low (1912) records buying the brooch at auction in 1906 from the effects of a Miss K. Betts of Wortham. The lot was described as 'a case of ancient bronze and flint ornaments found at Hoxne, Suffolk'. The fragments of the iron brooch were thereby associated with a pair of cruciform brooches; one small Ae brooch with ring-and-dot ornament; half a bronze-gilt clasp with ring decoration; 12 beads of various shapes and sizes; a broken, flat amber bead and parts of a hollow silver bead. The original reconstruction drawing of the iron cruciform was made under supervision of Mr Reginald Smith of the BM.

**HOXNE:** ? St Edmund's Hall. HXN Misc.

Loc: Unknown.

Found 1878, reported by Rev. Manning. Possibly related to the site of iron brooch *etc.*

- 1) Iron sword.
- 2) Iron spearhead.
- 3) Stirrup.
- 4) Spur.

**HOXNE:** HXN Misc.

Loc: Unknown.

Iron *scramasax*, length 14½ins (hilt 4ins) and blade 1in wide; with two grooves parallel to the back edge.

Bibliography: VCH, 350.

**HUNDON:** HUD Misc.

'A considerable number of Anglo-Saxon coins of Athelstan (925-940), Edmund (940-946) and Eadred (946-955) were found in a grave at Hundon

in 1687'. Biddle (1986) suggested this to be a Viking grave. Find spot is unsure, there is a possibility that the hoard was found in the churchyard.

Bibliography: Camden 1806, 163; Strudwick 1955-1957, 180-182; Blunt and Pagan 1975, 28; Biddle, M. 1986; 27-28.

**HUNSTON:** HUN 011. NGR TL 9768

Loc: Private (seen by S.E. West 1984).

In grounds of house belonging to Mr F. Inge, close to spring in south-west corner of garden.

Fragments of EAS *pottery* (also RB and Medieval). Date range: EAS, RB, Med.

**HUNTINGFIELD:** HFD 008. NGR TM 3374.

Portions of a possible Anglo-Saxon cross have been seen built into the inner face of the church tower wall.

**ICKLINGHAM:** IKL 006. NGR TL 7473.

Loc: Private.

Scatter *potsherds* found in pipe-trench, 1969. 1972 one stamped Illington/Lackford *sherd*.

**ICKLINGHAM:** Mitchell's Hill. IKL 026. TL 7772.

Loc: MH; CMAE; BM; Ash O. Some objects originally in the collection of Mr Edward Acton of Grundisburgh went to Colchester Museum in the 19th century but were exchanged with MH in 1934. Cemetery on rising ground close to River Lark. Warren (1866) noted gravel digging on the hill in 1850 and exhibited an armlet and tweezers from here in 1851. A group of objects was accessed in the BM in 1852 from the collection of Edward Acton of Grundisburgh and included a cruciform brooch (Fig. 54.6a), part of a small long brooch, forty-one amber beads, a spearhead, a disc brooch (1853) and an iron francisca head (1844). A cruciform and a pair of small long brooches were figured by P. Windle in 1850 with a note recording that they were found in 1849 and belonged to Edward Acton of Grundisburgh. The fragment of the small long brooch carries the same semi-circular stamps as those figured by Windle and must surely be one of them. There can be little doubt that these objects all came from this site, including the disc brooch which was accessed in 1853, but from the same collection. Warren records a cruciform bought in 1854, and a spoon from Mr Gwilt's effects in the same year. Roman objects are also recorded.

In CMAE there is, as part of the Foster bequest (1892) an upturned-foot brooch and a Frankish shield on a tongue buckle attributed to 'Icklingham', but could be from West Stow (West 1985, 141). An early Bronze Age beaker is illustrated in 'Icklingham Papers' by Prigg (1901) as coming from a tumulus on Mitchell's Hill; some of the EAS burials could have been secondaries. *Ante* 1888, Prigg mentions a horse buried 'not associated with a human inhumation'; close by a cruciform and two accessory vessels in the Saxon part of the cemetery. In the collection of Sir John Evans in the Ashmolean, Oxford there is a long list of objects accessed in 1909, some

related to grave numbers (up to 25) excavated by Henry Prigg in the 1880s. The list of objects formerly at Colchester included a spear labelled 'from Grave no. 54 Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham All Saints'.

Bibliography: VCH, 343; Windle 1850, pl.9, 4 and 6; PSIAb 1885; Warren 1866, 67, 74; Prigg and Fenton 1888, 67, 70, 71; Anon., 1912, 201; Northants. Nat. Hist. Field Club Journal XV, 94; Meaney 1964, 231.

There follows a group of objects in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford which are assigned to numbered graves:

#### Grave 1

Loc: Ash O 1909-470.

- Pl.III.2 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Square head-plate with paired double lines; narrow wings, all three knobs developed, each with full-facing central masks flanked with out-turned beaked heads. Short bow with central stud and animal design. Catch-plate with side lappets bearing devolved beaked heads. Animal head foot with round eyes, double line eyebrows, nostrils in the form of upturned beaked heads flanking a full-faced central mask. Terminal plain, spade-shaped. Two lugs for the spring on the reverse with two raised triangular platforms in line with the axial bar, formed by heavy tooling. Reverse otherwise flat. Length 15.3cm. Leeds and Pocock 'florid' Group 5.

(Fig. 50)

- 50.1 Pair of fragmentary Ae *annular brooches*. Decorated with grouped transverse lines quartering the field. Pin secured in hole. Diameter c. 5cm.

Fragmentary Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B7. Length 3.4cm. Not illustrated.

30 *beads*, mainly small amber, with small white glass, 2 bugles, 1 paste. Not illustrated.

#### Grave 2

Loc: Ash O 1909-471.

- Pl.IV.1 Pair Ae *girdle-hangers*, with fragment of iron key. Length 15.3cm.

- 50.2 Trapezoid Ae *buckle* with three rivets, two remaining. Plate and loop in one piece. Length 3cm.

Fragments of two Ae *pendants*: each a triangular plate, one with part of a wire slip ring. Not illustrated.

- 50.3 Small Ae *plate* or *belt-mount*, rectangular with two rivet holes and two projecting lugs in the form of inturned, beaked heads. Flat behind. Traces of gilding on surface and edges. Length 2.6cm.

56 annular blue glass beads, 1 triple glass white. Not illustrated.

#### Grave 3

Loc: Ash O 1909-472.

- 50.4 Ae *small long brooch*: Trefoil headed with notched lobes on head-plate. Small lappets on catch-plate; expanded, notched foot.

Ring-and-dot stamps on head and foot, originally to take enamel. Head and foot outlined with small stamps. Repaired hinge, single lug for spring. Length 8.2cm.

- 50.5 Ae *small long brooch*: Plain trefoil headed, slightly twisted, triangular foot below moulding of two transverse bands. Outlined with small stamps. Single lug for spring. Length 6.9cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-472b.

Fragments of Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B7. Length 3.8cm.

Not illustrated.

#### Grave 4

Loc: Ash O 1909-473.

- 50.6 Ae *small long brooch*; square-headed type, faceted bow, above pair of transverse lines and triangular foot outlined with small annulet stamps. Single lug for spring. Length 6.7cm.

Ae *small long brooch*. Trefoil headed with notched side knobs, lappets and triangular foot. (Not seen, description from Museum catalogue). Length 7.4cm.

#### Grave 5

Loc: Ash O 1909.474.

Two Ae *annular brooches*, feint 'O' stamps. (Not seen, description from Museum catalogue). Diameter 5.0cm.

#### Grave 9

Loc: Ash O 1909.475.

- 50.7 Pair Ae *small long brooches*, head-plate with horned side wings, downturned side lappets and crescentic foot. Outlined with small double crescent stamps. Lengths 7.1cm.

- 50.8 Two pairs Ae *wrist-clasps*, Hines Form B12. Bar with two pierced lugs and larger central projection. Lengths 4.2cm.

Tinned Ae *spoon* with twisted shaft. Roman type. Length 15.6cm.

Not illustrated.

*Beads*: 8 amber, 1 smokey quartz, 1 jet cube, 1 glass paste. Not illustrated.

Pierced RB *coin*.

#### Grave 17

Loc: Ash O 1909.476.

- 50.9 Pair Ae *small long brooches*; square panelled type, triangular foot, below two transverse bands of moulding separated by deep groove. Outlined with small stamps. Lengths 9cm.

- 50.10 Pair Ae *wrist-clasps*, Hines Form B13. 'V' shaped stamps on plate, dot stamps on bar. Length 3.5cm.

Thin Ae *disc* with bossed centre. Probably so-called 'scutiform pendant'. (Not seen, description from Museum catalogue). Diameter 2.2cm.

1 glass *bead*, devitrified. (Not seen, description from Museum catalogue).

- 50.11 Tinned Ae *disc* with raised central boss with surrounding triangular and further stamps round edge. Probably a 'scutiform pendant', with suspension loop missing. Diameter 2.3cm.

(Fig. 51)

**Grave 25**

Loc: Ash O 1909-477.

- 51.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*. Long narrow head-plate, flared side wings, side knobs missing, top knob hollowed behind. Flat, rounded nostrils and short muzzle. Crescentic stamps on head-plate and between the eyes. Length 7.1cm.
- 51.2 Pair *Ae annular brooches*, plain with hole for attachment of pin. One hole figure-of-eight shape. Traces of iron pins. Diameter 4.3cm and 4.4cm.
- 51.3 Pair of *Ae wrist-clasps*. Hines Form B14a. Two lugs for attachment with solid central projection. Small triangular stamps on lugs. Length 3.7cm.

Fragments of *Ae* hinged *bracelet*; outer edge notched and ribbed. Not illustrated.

Four small yellow glass *beads*. Not illustrated.

*Other objects in the Ashmolean Collection not assigned to graves*

Loc: Ash O 1909-466.

- 51.4 *Ae cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate with slightly flaring wings. Attached top knob hollowed behind. Three strong transverse grooves above head with protruding eyes and scrolled nostrils. Single lug for spring. Impression of cloth on bow and head-plate. Excavated by Henry Prigg, ex Evans collection. Length 13cm.

Loc: Ash O1909.467.

*Ae balance*; two hinged arms with loops and small *Ae* rings. Suspension loop and pointer. Extended length 10.5cm. Ex J. Warren, Evans' collections.

Loc: Ash O 1909.480.

- 51.5 Lower half of *Ae cruciform brooch*. Plain side lappets, heavy band above animal-head terminal with protruding eyes, muzzle and flat scroll nostrils heavily accentuated. Outlined with double semi-circular stamps. Animal head hollowed behind. Length 6.5cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.482a.

- 51.6 *Ae cruciform brooch*, slightly tapering rectangular head-plate and side wings. Knobs integral and half-round. Facetted catch-plate, animal-head terminal with half-round nostrils. Ring-and-dot stamps, possibly originally enamelled, on head and foot. Aberg Group 2. Length 8.6cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.482.

- 51.7 Pair *Ae small long brooches*; panelled with stepped horns. Catch-plate expanded to form narrow lappets; triangular foot outlined with crescentic stamps. Length 6.8cms max.

Loc: Ash. Ox. 1909.478.

*Ae annular brooch* with single row of punched dots. Central hole for pin. Diameter 4.8cm. With fragment of second; punched dots on outer edge.

Loc: Ash O 1909.479 and 479a.

Two pairs of *Ae tweezers*; one with suspension loop, ribbed 'hinge' and transverse lines. The

other plain. Lengths 5.5cm and 5.1cm respectively.

Loc: MH 1977.868(OS).

- 51.8 Head of silver gilt *radiate brooch*. Four out of five of the original knobs survive, inlaid with garnet studs. On the reverse, one projecting lug for the spring remains. The radiating bars of the ornament on the head-plate resemble those on another such brooch in the BM, labelled 'Suffolk'. Diameter of head c.3cm. Kühn 1965 Type 22.

Loc: MH 1978-

- 51.9 *Ae penannular brooch*, curled terminals, tongue missing. Diameter 3.7cm.

(Fig. 52)

Loc: MH 1977.886.

- 52.1 *Ae annular brooch*, with slot for pin. Four opposed groups of transverse lines in pairs. Diameter 4.8cm.

Loc: MH.

- 52.2 *Ae annular brooch* with hole to secure the pin. Flat, but tapering slightly in section. Both borders decorated with crescent-shaped punch marks. Diameter 5.1cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.462.

- 52.3 *Ae annular brooch*; with three groups of fine transverse lines. Repaired in antiquity. *Ae* pin secured in hole. Diameter 5.2cm. Ex Evans' collection.

Loc: Ash O 1909.484.

- 52.4 *Ae annular brooch*; outlined with double row of punched dots. Figure-of-eight hole for *Ae* pin. Diameter 5.2cm.

Approximately half the second one of the pair also survives. (Not illustrated).

Loc: MH 1977.867(OS).

- 52.5 *Ae buckle*, semi-circular loop with inturned animal heads with dot-and-circle eyes. Loop ornamented with continuous arcading of crescentic stamps and rows of dots. Waisted tongue curved at tip with rectangular panel bearing three grooves. Double buckle-plate, roughly cut; three rivets. Length of loop: 7cm. Hawkes and Dunning 1961, Type III A.

Loc: MH.

- 52.6 Gilt-bronze *mount*; two projecting rivets for attachment. Outlined with small annular stamps. Length 2cm.

- 52.7 Gilt *Ae buckle* with Style I animals on hoop. Small raised rectangle on hinge for tongue, which wraps over the hoop. Remains of short folded plates to hold the strap with one iron rivet remaining. The edges of the plates have ornamental slots in the side. Probably part of a belt or harness including the two square mounts (Fig. 52 nos 11.1 and 11.2) and possibly the other buckle in the BM (Fig. 55.4). Max. length of buckle loop 2.5cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.479b.

- 52.8 Ornate *Ae buckle*; narrow bow with transverse lines, shield on tongue with double curled motif

- on shield. buckle-plate with two loops to attach it to the shield, ornamented with strong curvilinear design; hollowed behind with three loops for attachment to belt. Frankish type. Length 5.8cm.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.485; 485a.
- Pl.IV.2 Fragments of two Ae *applied brooches*; one with part of the decorative plate with single zone of Style I animal ornament. In the centre there is an empty setting within a beaded collar. Single lug on reverse for pin. The fragments of the second brooch consist of the back plate and two fragments of Ae bands, one of which could belong to the first brooch.  
A gilt-foil plate with animal ornament is recorded for this brooch, but is now lost. Diameter 5.2cm and c.48cm respectively.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.487.
- 52.9 Two pairs of Ae *wrist-clasps*. Hines Form B18h. Ribbed bar with roundels behind and triangular extension. Length 6.1cm. Only one pair illustrated.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.481.  
Fragment, double-sided bone *comb*; three iron rivets, connecting plates with three parallel lines on each edge. Coarse and fine teeth. Length 5cm.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.481a.  
Seven amber *beads*.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.486.  
Three fragments from the rim of a wooden *bowl*, each with short Ae binding rivetted on.  
Loc: CMAE A1907 488 etc.  
1, 2) Plain Ae *rings*. Diameter 2.4; 1.8cm.  
3) Ae *fragment*. Length 2.4cm.  
4) *Bead*, glass, black. Diameter 1.4cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z29966 ?Mitchell's Hill  
Iron *shield boss*. Flat knob, strong carination. 6th century.  
Diameter 17cm. Not illustrated.  
Loc: MH 1977.867(OS).
- 52.10 Ae *wrist-clasp*, raised bar with groups of transverse lines and plain, flat plates. Fragment of textile. Length 3.6cm.  
Hines Form B19.  
Loc: MH 1977.868(OS).
- 52.11 Two square gilt-bronze *belt-mounts*:  
1) This mount is sharper, with Style I animal as a border around a central square stud inlaid with a garnet. (2cm × 1.9cm).  
2) The second mount appears to be a copy of the first, but without the garnet stud and of much coarser workmanship. (2cm × 1.9cm). Both have short, integral rivets in each corner.  
Comments: cf. Leeds and Shortt 1953, Grave XX; Lyminge, Grave 1, Warhurst 1955, 7, fig. 3; Eriswell 003; Morning Thorpe Grave 157; Grave 65 (plain, but central setting), Green *et al.* 1987, figs 350, 316(Eii); Coddenham 022 (1988); Gilton and Ash (Kent), Zoomorphic design on plate; West Meon, Hants; Long Wittenham, Berks; Fairford, Glos.; Barn Elms, Mddx.; Petersfinger, Wilts. (Leeds and Shortt 1953, 47-48).  
cf. Gt. square-headed brooch with zoomorphic design from Herpes, Charante. (Aberg 1926, fig. 119).
- (Fig. 53)  
Loc: MH.
- 53.1 Ae *girdle-hanger* with transverse loop for suspension. Flat wards and shaft with low moulding on outer face towards the top. Outlined with punched annular stamps. Length 11.75cm.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.461.
- 53.2 Pair Ae *girdle-hangers*, with traces of iron on one suspension hole. Squared, open wards and central line of dot stamps. One with broken ward. Length 12.4cm. Acquired by the Ash O in 1879, ex Evans collection.  
Loc: Ash O 1909.488.
- Pl.III.3 Gilt Ae *cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate, slightly flared wings with side knobs added separately. All knobs have full-faced masks with upturned beaked heads on each side. Bow short, two panels with cross-bars. Square catch-plate with stamps in border and side lappets in the form of downturned, beaked heads. animal-head terminal with round eyes; muzzle in the form of a full-faced mask and an upward facing beaked head on to each side. The masks on the head and foot have silvered plates on the expanded finials. The flat areas of the head-plate, wings and catch-plate bear tripartite barred stamps. Single lug for the attachment of the spring. Length 14.9cm.  
Comment: Leeds and Pocock Group 5.  
Loc: CMAE Z29966. ? Mitchell's Hill.  
Iron *shield boss*. Flat knob, strong carination. 6th century. Diameter 17cm. Not illustrated.  
Loc: MH 1977.911.
- 53.3 Iron *key* for barrel padlock. Length 10cm.  
Loc: MH 1977.911.
- 53.4 Iron *knife* with curved back. Length 10.5cm.  
Loc: MH (K45) 1977.911 (OS).
- 53.5 Iron *saw* with case. c. 8 teeth to 1cm. Length of saw 14.7cm.  
Comments: Compare with a fragment of a larger saw from Hockwold (N) (MH).  
Loc: MH.
- 53.6 Iron *object* with turned-over end. Length 8.6cm.  
Loc: Colchester to MH in 1934. Lost.
- 53.7 Iron *axe* or '*Francisca*'.  
Comments: (redrawn from Baldwin Brown 1915, pl. XXIX, 5).  
Recorded as in Colchester Museum; 'exchanged with MH in 1934'.
- (Fig. 54)  
Loc: MH 1977.911.
- 54.1 Pair of iron *shears*. Length 15.6cm.  
Loc: MH 1977.911.
- 54.2 Pair of iron *shears*. Length 12.1cm.

- 54.3 Loc: MH  
Miniature pair of iron *shears*. Length 10.7cm.
- 54.4 Loc: CMAE Z29960.  
Fe *shield boss* of low curved type, wide flange but rivets not discernible. Heavy, flat pattern. Diameter c.16cm.  
Comments: Dickinson Group 3.  
Loc: MH 1977.869(OS).
- 54.5 Iron *spearhead* with split socket. Length 14.5cm.  
Comments: Swanton Type C2.  
Loc: BM 52, 6–26.4.
- 54.6a Ae *cruciform brooch*; small rectangular head-plate with narrow wings. Attached top knob. Large bow, faceted catch-plate and terminal with large rounded eyes and small muzzle. Reverse hollowed with fabric covering iron spring; bow and catch-plate; catch long, extending to terminal. Length 12.2cm.  
Found in 1849, illustrated by R. Windle (1850, vol. 2, pl. 9) as part of the Acton Colln which was acquired by the B.M. in 1852.  
Loc: Probably BM 52,6–26.5.
- 54.6b *Small long brooch*, plain square head outlined with semi-circular stamps. Small bow with central line; short catch-plate with double moulding above expanded foot which is outlined with semi-circular stamps. Length 5.9cm.  
A second brooch, clearly the pair to this, had some damage to the foot and two areas of textile on the head. Length 5.8cm.  
Found in 1849 and illustrated by R. Windle (1850 vol. 2, pl. 9) as part of the Acton Colln and reproduced here. The foot in the BM, with some stamps, is almost certainly a fragment of one of these brooches.  
Loc: BM 52–6–26.102.  
Iron *spearhead*, Swanton Type E1, 75th century. Length 12.8cm. Not illustrated. Ex Acton Colln.  
Loc: BM 52, 6–26.42  
There are 41 amber *beads* from the Acton colln surviving from the 44 in the museum register. Ex Acton Colln.
- ICKLINGHAM: IKL 033. NGR TL 7871.**  
Loc: SAU.  
1 stamped Illington/Lackford ware *sherd*. Cross-stamp and horizontal lines.  
Bibliography: West and Plouviez 1976, 101–2.
- ICKLINGHAM: IKL 035. NGR TL 7473.**  
Loc: Private.  
Scatter of EAS *potsherds*.
- ICKLINGHAM: IKL 038. NGR TL 7872.**  
Loc: MH 1970, 879.  
Iron *spearhead* from ‘close to villa’.
- ICKLINGHAM: IKL 055. NGR TL 7573.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Single *rim sherd* of handmade EAS.
- ICKLINGHAM: IKL Misc.**  
Loc: Private.
- 54.7 Ae *cruciform brooch*: catch-plate with rectangular panel and small side wings bearing knobs with expanded, flattened finials. Short bow with squared central panel. Catch-plate with flat integral lappets; foot with flattened nostrils and crescentic muzzle. Small lunate stamps on foot and head-plate; wavy incised line on side wings, catch-plate and lappets. Length 12.2cm. Drawn from photograph 1980.  
Comments: For similar type of flat area across lappets and ‘masked’ nostrils see Nassington cemetery (Leeds and Atkinson 1944, pl. XXVII, Grave 28, Grave B and M).  
Loc: Private.
- 54.8 Ae *cruciform brooch*, Aberg Group 2. Plain head-plate and wings with half-round top knob. Faceted bow and catch-plate with transverse mouldings above incomplete animal-head terminal. Iron pin intact. Surviving length 10cm. Not seen, redrawn.  
Comments: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1985, no. 662). Sold at Sothebys 10 July 1990, no. 389, shown in catalogue with restored foot and side knobs.  
Loc: Private.
- 54.9 Ae *brooch* with tiny head-plate and three integral, half-rounded knobs; bow and foot with bands of transverse moulding. Perforation at the foot. Length 5.6cm.  
Comments: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1987, no. 1301). Not seen, redrawn.  
(Fig. 55)  
Loc: Ash O 1992.107
- 55.1 Ae *small long brooch* of unusual form; square head with fretted edge and punched dot ornament. Below, the two irregular lappets have large, oval perforations. Lower lappets and foot are circular, all with punched-dot ornament. Traces of iron spring held by two lugs. Length 7.3cm.  
Comments: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1987, no. 1305). Not seen, redrawn.  
Loc: Private.
- 55.2 Ae *small long brooch*, narrow rectangular head-plate and side wings. Very short bow, long catch-plate with two zones of transverse mouldings and expanded foot. Decoration of punched dots and dot-in-circle. Length 7cm.  
Comments: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1985, no. 668). Not seen, redrawn.  
Loc: BM 1927–12–12.19.
- 55.3 Ae *small long brooch*; rectangular head with projections at lower corners; head with small panel and outlines. Faceted bow, side lappets and heavy moulding on catch-plate. Triangular foot-plate with upturned lower edge with two notches. Length 6.1cm.  
Loc: BM 1905–7–20.1.
- 55.4 Gilt Ae *buckle-plate*. Square plate with projection on one side, filled with zoomorphic Style I ornament. The reverse has two Ae strips each attached by rivets to the corners. Length 2.9cm. cf. Icklingham, Mitchell’s Hill (Fig. 52.11).  
Loc: BM 1919–10–7.1.



- Biconical *urn* with everted rim; dark grey, smoothed fine fabric. Dec. scheme: three lines, row of rather squared dots, three lines to shoulder; spaced vertical groups of three lines. Height 14.0cm.  
 Comments: Assigned by Myres (1977) to Brundall (N) workshop. (Myres Corpus No. 268, fig. 360).  
 Loc: BM 53-4-11.23.
- 55.5 Ae *disc brooch*; central ring-and-dot ornament with border of punched dots and dashes. Reverse has single lug for the spring and a small catch. Diameter 4.1cm. 5th-6th century.  
 Ex Acton Colln, probably from Mitchell's Hill.
- 55.6 Two *boars' tusks*, one pierced at the root end.  
 Loc: CMAE 32.346.
- 55.7 Large Ae *strap-end* with plain divided butt and two Ae rivets. Solid tab with worn crouching animals at the end and four large ring-and-dot circlets surrounded by double lunate stamps and small circles. Below the grooves which divide the butt from the decorated end are five tooled pendant triangles. Length 10cm. Hawkes and Dunning 1961; Type Va.  
 Loc: BM 1919.1007.2.
- 55.8 Ae *key*; faceted stem with cross-hatched areas at each end; loop for suspension. Three bars to circular end having four square notches and two centre holes. Length 10.7cm.  
 Loc: BM 1932-10-10.1.  
 Iron *spearhead*; damaged socket. Length 10.2cm. Not illustrated.  
 Loc: BM 1932-10-10.2.  
 Iron *spearhead*, damaged; traces of wooden shaft. Length 27.8cm. Not illustrated.
- 55.9 Ae *latchet* with oval head decorated with 6 pointed star on ground of punched circles; stem incomplete. Length 5.1cm. BM date 5th-6th century.  
 Comments: Ex Fenton colln.  
 Loc: Private.
- 55.10 Ae *tweezers*; the blades are not shown in the extant photograph and are probably therefore plain. Two groups of transverse lines occur below the angular suspension loop; drawn from photograph, 1987. Length 6.1cm.  
 Loc: Private.
- 55.11 Iron *spearhead*, angular blade; redrawn from photograph. Length 15.2cm.  
 Comments: Swanton Type E1.  
 Loc: Private.
- 55.12 Iron *spearhead*, straight sided angular blade, with open socket and single rivet hole; and two zones of grooves. X-rays show central core with cutting edges welded on. Length 38.7cm. (Scale c. 1:4)  
 Comments: Possibly Swanton form E3.  
 From dredgings at 'Cuckoo Island' between Lackford Bridge and Three Bridges, 1986.
- (Fig. 56)  
 Loc: MH 1977.868. 1, 2.
- 56.1 Rectangular Ae *die*; two interlaced, legless animal forms lying head to tail, with beaded bodies within a beaded border. Length 5.6cm. 7th century. This and No. 2 are believed to have been found at Icklingham although this is not certain.
- 56.2 Rectangular Ae *die*; with six limbless Style II animal forms with interlaced jaws and beaded bodies, all contained in a beaded border. Length 6.9cm. 7th century.  
 Bibliography: Capelle and Vierck 1971; Hawkes *et al.* 1979; Speake 1980, 72-4; Meeks and Holmes 1985.  
 Loc: MH 1978.
- 56.3 Cylindrical Ae *object* with tapering socket in the form of a boar's head. The solid body of the piece has bar-shaped raised eyebrows and nose with ring-and-dot eyes. Incised lines indicate the mouth line and tusks. The snout is squared off with ring-and-dot motifs representing nostrils. The upper portion is cylindrical, the main, lower part is slightly flattened behind to provide a curve. The only method of attachment is by the socket in the upper end, and that is without a rivet. The suggestion that this is a boar's head from a helmet crest seems unlikely in view of the poor method of attachment. Length 6.1cm.  
 Loc: MH 1977.891.
- 56.4 Tall *urn* with slightly everted rim in hard, sandy fabric with dark red brown surfaces. Decorative scheme: two lines, a row of circular cross-hatched stamps, two lines; a row of cross-stamps; two lines above zone of shallow vertical bosses with horizontal lines of three different stamps between each boss. Height 19.8cm.  
 Loc: IM 956.137A.
- 56.5 Pottery *urn*, globular form with simple upstanding rim in hard, heavily scraped, especially lower part, outside smoother but not burnished. Base missing. Decorative scheme: Rim: three lines; row of circular impressions; shoulder divided into panels by groups of three lines; within each panel three rows of stamps: horse-shoe shaped; triangular and comma-shaped stabs. Surviving height 15.6cm.  
 Ex Aylesbury County Museum.  
 Loc: IM 956.1376.
- 56.6 Pottery *urn*, bossed, sub-biconical bowl with everted rim. Hard, sandy fabric with some burnt flint up to 4mm. Some red grog visible. Black burnished surfaces. Decorative scheme: Six lines on neck, one row of 'S' stamps and two lines below. Twelve vertical bosses and plain panels, bosses bordered by four lines each side. Height 16.4cm.  
 Comments: Myres Corpus No. 336 S, fig. 260. *cf.* Northfleet (Kent), Myres 348 possibly same workshop.  
 Loc: Not known.  
 Heart-shaped *escutcheon* of plain bronze with worn suspension ring. ?RB, or AS hanging bowl.  
 Bibliography: VCH, 347.

- Loc: BM 1926-11-16-1.
- 56.7 Ae *strap-end*; elongated triangular; incised ornament: median line flanked by double row of three arcs; animal-head terminal. Two rivet holes. Length 4.0cm. 9th century.  
Bibliography: Wilson 1964, 136.
- Loc: BM 1926-11-16.2.
- 56.8 Ae *strap-end*; elongated leaf-shape, scalloped sides and panel of animal interlace. animal-head terminal. Trefoil shape next to two rivet holes. Length 4.5cm. 9th century.  
Bibliography: Wilson 1964, 136.
- Loc: IM 956-137.  
Three *sherds* and one third of two EAS cremation urns, both stamped. Originally in Aylesbury County Museum.
- Loc: Thetford Museum T979.177  
Crudely made, miniature ?EAS *pot*; reddish fabric, 2.5cm high.  
Comments: From G.O. Read collection, donated in 1920s.
- Loc: Ash O  
Ae *disc brooch* with backward-looking animal. Found 1906.  
Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1965, 173, pl. XXVif.
- 56.9 Loc: Hattatt Colln no. 692.  
Ae *disc brooch* with backward-looking animal, heavily worn. Diameter 2.5cm.

(Fig. 56A)

**ICKLINGHAM:** IKL Misc.

- Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT 551.
- 56A.1 Head and bow of Ae *cruciform brooch*.  
Rectangular head-plate with central band of dots and circle within three-strand interlace, with traces of dot-and-circle ornament outside. Narrow wings with attached side knobs. All knobs expanded and flat, with misunderstood out-turned eagle heads. Bow with trace of central band and two rivet holes at lower end. Two lugs for spring behind. Length 7cm. Ex Fawcett collection.  
Leeds and Pocock 'florid' type Vc.
- Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT 549.
- 56A.2 Ae *small long brooch* with cruciform head.  
Tapered head-plate with narrow, rectangular wings. Side knobs lost, top knob integral, flattened behind. Bow with central groove, foot-plate faceted; band of transverse moulding above flat, slightly expanded foot with bevelled edges. One lug for spring. Length 8cm. Ex Fawcett collection.
- Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT 550.
- 56A.3 Ae *small long brooch*; square head with central ring-and-dot ornament and four holes; outlined with three lines. Bow short with trace of central band. Catch-plate faceted. Double transverse moulding above expanded foot with hole on lower edge. One lug for spring. Length 7.2cm. Ex Fawcett collection.

- Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT 551.
- 56A.4 Ae *small long brooch*; 'cross-potent' type. Head-plate and wings undifferentiated. Central ring-and-dot, small annular stamp on edges of wings. Carinated bow, catch-plate with facets, double moulding above expanded foot outlined with two sizes of triangular stamps. One lug for spring; traces of iron spring remaining. Length 6.8cm. Ex Fawcett collection.
- Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT 1149.
- 56A.5 Ae *buckle* or *small annular brooch*. Half-rounded profile, cast with nine bands of cross moulding. Restriction for attachment of pin.  
Diameter 4cm. Ex Fawcett collection.

**ICKLINGHAM:** IKL Misc. 'Lackford Hills' (Ramparts Field).

- Warren: June 1860 purchase (Warren 1866).  
Ae *cruciform brooch*; silver ring; penannular brooch; (?)drinking glass (incomplete); (?)part of glass bottle.  
Although the use of the term 'cruciform' suggests an Early Saxon date for the brooch, Warren does use the word sometimes for Roman brooches. In view of the many objects of Roman origin from this site, I suspect that all these are RB in date.  
Bibliography: Warren 1866, 98.

**IKEN:** St. Botolph's Church. IKN 007. NGR TM 4120 5664.

- On promontory above Alde is the reputed site of monastery founded by St Botolph in AD 654. Excavation in and around nave in 1977 revealed pre-Norman burials and possible traces of earlier wooden building following the discovery in the same year of a large fragment of decorated late Saxon cross shaft.  
Three Ipswich Ware sherds in IM.  
Late Saxon cross shaft in chancel of church.  
Bibliography: West, Scarfe and Cramp 1984; Martin 1978.

**IKEN:** IKN Misc.

- Iron *sword* found near Yarn Hill, N.O.D. (Claude Morley).  
Date not certain.

(Fig. 57)

**INGHAM:** ING Misc.

- Loc: Private.
- 57.1 Gilt Ae triangular foot from a large, florid *cruciform brooch*; Style 1 ornament; full-faced mask at top with beaded eyes, curling eyebrows, ?puffed out 'cheeks' and prominent nose. Beneath the nose a triangular area becomes the central panel, with a smaller triangular hollow in the middle, possibly originally a setting for a stone. Surrounding this 'central setting' there is a border composed of a downward facing animal on each side, each with a triple-barred body and three-toed feet, ending in a beaked head with an eye. Beyond the raised central area a flat, plain border extends between each of the outer heads.

The two lower corners each have an outward facing head with an eye and nose. There are three holes for fastening at the top and traces of another in the centre of the bottom. No rivets survive, possibly a repair. Width 6.5cm. Late 6th–7th century.

Comments: cf. North Luffenham, Newnham (Leeds and Pocock 1971, Group V, pl.III, A, C). Site first reported as Ingham — then Icklingham but consensus suggests Ingham).

Loc: Society of Antiquaries, London.

Three Anglo-Saxon *pots* from an unknown site in Ingham, suggestive of cremation cemetery. Two of the pots (Myres 1977, Nos 1018, 1017) are regarded by Myres to be of 5th-century date, 1018 having distinctive *stehende bogen* or ‘eyebrow’ designs over hollow bosses. The third pot has angular lines which may be runes between vertical lines and bosses.

Comments: Figured by Myres (1977), No. 1018, fig. 277; No. 1017, fig. 168; No. 1038, fig. 368.

Note: the railway line to Thetford was constructed in 1873 and a Roman cemetery is recorded (Prigg 1888, 53).

Note in Soc. Antiq. Catalogue of Curiosities 1847, 17: ‘sepulchral vessels (formerly in possession of John Robewood) found in tumuli at Ingham’. Presented to Soc. of Antiq. No. 24, 1842 by Sir Thomas Gage.

Loc: MH 1980.200.

- 57.2 Ae *toilet set* consisting of a simple ring with ‘slip’ fastening; a pair of tweezers with grooves at the head, a slightly faceted panel and blades outlined with crescent stamps and a ‘spoon’ with tiny bowl and twisted shank. Length of tweezers 4.8cm.

#### IPSWICH: IPS Misc.

Loc: IM 1940.79.38.

- 57.3 Biconical ?limestone *spindle-whorl*, decorated with two rows of dot-and-circle ornament above; three below. The central dots are large and deep. Diameter 3.2cm.  
Context: Unknown. ex Major Moore Colln, ?EAS.

Loc: IM 1929.19.

- 57.4 Large biconical glass *bead*, roughly faceted. Alternate red and yellow zig-zag pattern. Diameter 1.8cm.

#### IPSWICH: IPS Misc.

Loc: IM, unaccessed, ?R 1836–1

- 57.5, 6 Pair Ae *brooches*; sub-rectangular head-plate with rounded lower corners. Narrow bow with slight chamfered edges and flattened panels at each end defined by transverse lines. Catch-plate tapering and missing some form of terminal. The most complete brooch has a small corner surviving which suggests that the terminal could have been disc or semi-circular in shape, large enough to have been snapped off.

In both cases the reverse has two stout lugs to secure the spring which has left traces of iron corrosion, and a short ‘catch’ set slightly to one side.

Comment: The brooches were recently found in the museum collections by Dr S. Plunkett who has successfully linked them to correspondence between Nina Layard and Mr R.A. Smith at the British Museum. A letter to the *East Anglian Daily Times* of September 7, 1911 from Miss Layard, appended here describes the discovery of a woman’s grave ‘in a field’ but unfortunately without further location. From the tenor of the letter it seems unlikely to have been part of the Hadleigh Road cemetery.

*East Anglian Daily Times*, 7 September 1911

Another Anglo-Saxon Grave in Ipswich

To the Editor:

‘Sir, It is now over five years since the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Hadleigh Road was discovered. Before that time it was difficult to realise that these hardy conquerors of the British had lived in any numbers about the town of Ipswich, for hardly a relic had been found to testify to their presence. Since the excavations at Hadleigh Road were finished, nothing more has, as far as I know, come to light but now again we are reminded of them by the finding in a field of the solitary grave of a woman who had been buried in the accustomed way. The skeleton, which had almost disappeared, was recognised by portions of a skull. It lay at a depth of three and half feet. A necklace of seventeen beads, two small bronze fibulae, and a knife were in the grave. The beads are of glass, amber, and vitreous paste. None of them are ornamented. The fibulae are quite unlike any found in Hadleigh Road. They are two and a quarter inches in length. The head is in the shape of a small half-moon, the bow forms a high arch, and the foot is an elongated triangle. The small knife worn at the waist, is of the ordinary pattern. I examined the grave carefully, but could find no traces of the iron ring by which the knife must have been fastened to the girdle.

It is quite possible that many more scattered graves still lie undiscovered, and that we may find that more than one tribe of Anglo-Saxons settled in this part of East Anglia.

I am, etc.,

Nina F. Layard

Rookwood, Ipswich

September 5th, 1911.’

Length: No. 5: 5.8cm. 5th–6th century.

#### IPSWICH: Hadleigh Road. IPS 016. NGR TM 1444.

Loc: IM 1907.29.1; 1920.85,89; 1952.225.

The cemetery lay on high land to the south of the River Gipping. On January 4th, 1906 Nina Layard discovered the cemetery as land was being levelled. Work continued until January 1907. A total number of 159 graves was recorded, together with 13 cremations and a note that many other broken urns with bones were found. The published account describes each grave and its contents although the grave goods are now mixed and only a few can be related to grave numbers. There is no plan of the layout of the cemetery, which covered a rectangular area of c. 260ft ×

130ft (maximum measurements). The site plan shows an area marked 'urns found' some 60ft to the south of the main site but in the text Layard speaks of working 'far to westward of the field' in December 1906, where 'broken urns only' were found. The Ae hanging bowl was given to Ipswich Museum in 1961, as having come from this site.

No swords, wrist-clasps, cruciform brooches or small long brooches were found, which usually form an important component of 6th-century cemeteries in East Anglia. The square-headed brooches point to the late 6th century; the hanging bowl, the glasses, silver necklet and the tall shield bosses indicate a continuation of use well into the 7th century.

Bibliography: Layard MSS; Layard 1906; Smith 1906; Layard 1907a, 325–352; Layard 1907b; Layard 1906–7, 241–7; Layard 1918, 278–80; Smith (VCH) 1911, 330ff; Leeds 1949b; Ozanne 1962, 208–212; Meaney 1964, 228; Myres 1977; Plunkett 1994.

(Fig. 58)

#### Silver Objects

58.1 *Disc brooch* with inlaid garnets. The pelleted border is heavily worn at the back and attached (soldered) to the main plate. The plain back shows some file marks. The main surface has, within the pelleted border, a rather crudely executed border of triangles making a zig-zag pattern. Within that the design is of four hemispherical garnets with gold-foil backing cross-hatched. Equi-spaced between the four garnets are four circular settings originally with ?paste, all with chip-carved design between. Within that zone a ridge stamped with dumb-bell shapes.

The central boss is an attached mounting with an external pelleted border with a decayed paste setting replaced by plaster of paris. In the centre a roughly circular garnet, apparently with a gold backing. Iron pin. Diameter 4.1cm.

Context: Grave 92 with necklace of ten beads including large amber in centre and portion of Ae girdle-hanger.

58.2 Gilded silver *disc brooch* with inlaid garnets. The pelleted border is cast in one with the rest of the brooch. The decorative scheme is of a central garnet mounted on a domed ?shell mount with a pelleted collar. In the outer zone of chip carved ornament there are four sub-rectangular garnets equally spaced with plain circular studs between. In the intervening spaces there are debased zoomorphic elements with legs and feet discernible in two places. The single projecting lug for the attachment of the spring and the catch-plate survives. All five garnets are mounted on cross-hatched gold foil. Diameter 4cm.

Context: Grave 19 with small 'double-toothed' (?double-sided) comb, iron chatelaine ring with iron pendants and a large iron pot hook.

58.3 *Necklet* circular section with hook and eye fastening.

Single bead of clear quartz not amber (Layard). Diameter 31.7cm.

Grave 12, with small iron knife.

Comments: cf. 7th century sites in Kent — Faussett (1856, pl. XVI, 11).

58.4 Fragment of Ag '*shield-pendant*'. Central boss originally with four lines of raised dots quartering the field and border of raised dots. No loop survives. Diameter c. 2cm. Grave 102.

58.5 Ag '*Shield-pendant*'. No loop surviving. Flat, no central boss but a punched design of a running spiral. Traces of two suspension holes. Diameter 1.7cm.

58.6 Fragment of Ag '*shield-pendant*'. Raised central boss ringed with stamped annulets; field quartered by lines of annulets and outer border of same stamps.

Note: all three above are stuck to a board. Layard records two silver pendants from Grave 102.

(Fig. 59)

#### Bronze Objects

##### Grave 102

59.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 51 (Type B1. Kenninghall 1 type with divided foot). Gilt bronze with applied silver brackets on upper corners of head-plate and side and foot lobes. Evidence of filing on under-surface of bow. There is no strengthening bar on the back. Overall the brooch has a coarse appearance with devolved ornament in very low relief. The head-plate has a broad flat outer border outlined with cross-hatched triangles with silvered angle brackets on the upper corners in relief. The central panel has a low flat border with one row of cross-hatched triangles surrounding an inner border with simple scrolls at the sides; parallel bars above and sub-rectangular elements below. The inner rectangle has two open-work squares and punched circlets on the surrounding border and is joined to the bow by a short bar. The bow is flattened and heavily grooved, with punched circlets down each groove and the raised bars. The foot is broad with very flat ornament; the open-beaked downward-biting heads are very simple with open-work between the beaks and beneath the chins. The curving bodies are defined by simple grooves and are continued from the side lobes to the foot, with two semi-circular protuberances toward the foot lobe. The lower elements of this part of the design are elongated ovals ending in long tails going down to the foot lobe. The median bar is flat, the lower half decorated with stamped cross-hatched triangles with circlets above. Stamped circlets are used on the heads, necks and outer edges of the design. Traces of the iron spring survive with double pin-lug and catch. Length 14.9cm.

(Fig. 60)

##### Grave 24, 52 or 59

60.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 43 (Type B1. Kenninghall 1 type with divided foot bow). Gilt bronze with applied silver brackets on the upper

corners of head-plate and side lobes. Evidence of filing under the bow and around the catch-plate. Traces of the iron spring survive and the fixing pin is clearly visible with double pin-lug. There is a strengthening bar from the catch-plate to the foot. The extremity of the foot is missing and the brooch has been broken into two pieces; this damage is likely to have occurred at the time of discovery. The silvering has largely disappeared and much of the gilding as well; in comparison with the other brooches from this cemetery this piece appears to be well worn. The head-plate has a broad, flat outer border with corner brackets in relief, with traces of silvering. This border was originally decorated with punched dots, most of which have now disappeared. The central panel has a flattened outer border with large stamped circles; the central design consists of running scroll-work surrounding two quatrefoils separated by two raised bars decorated with stamped dots. The bow is rounded and heavily grooved, apparently without ornament, although traces of small stamped circles occur at the lower end of the bow. The foot-plate, divided by a central bar has semi-circular side lobes surviving, originally silvered. The downward-biting beaked heads at the top of the plate are rather poorly done and are followed by bands of cabling outlined by dotted borders. Two semi-circular protuberances occur on the lower sweeps and, from their positions, would indicate that originally there were two each side. Stamped dots occur on the heads, necks and central bar. The catch-plate is small and badly placed, throwing the strengthening bar below off-centre. Length 11.3cm.

(Fig. 61)

**Grave 29**

- 61.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 41 (Type B1, Kenninghall type with divided foot). Gilt bronze with applied silver brackets on the corners of the head-plate. One of the silver lower angles has two small rivets. The central panel of the head-plate has two quatrefoil motifs with a cabled border and an outer border of cross-hatched triangular stamps. The ribbed bow has an attached roundel held with one rivet. The foot-plate has two beaked heads in the upper borders with cabled 'bodies' forming a frame to the triangular inner panels, which are decorated with triangular stamps. The foot-plate is divided by a central bar and has a strengthening bar behind. The spring was held by a double pin-lug. The side lobes and terminal lobe are plain. Mid-line length 14.7cm.

(Fig. 62)

**Grave 17 (?41)**

- 62.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 42 (Type B1, Kenninghall type with divided foot). A very similar piece to Fig. 61.1, with applied silver on the corners of the head-plate, and the side and terminal lobes on the foot-plate. There is no disc on the bow and there are four openings in the design of the foot-plate. Mid-line length 14.3cm.

(Fig. 63)

**Grave 41 (?17)**

- 63.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 57 (Type B1, Kenninghall I Type). Gilt bronze with applied silver plates on corners of head-plate, side lappets and foot. The brooch was extensively repaired in antiquity; a break at the foot of the bow was repaired by the addition of iron plates above and below the two rivet holes in both pieces. In the foot-plate it appears that three holes were begun but not finished and replaced by two others. Both pieces of the brooch were filed down to take the upper plate and traces of the rust can still be discerned. Although the reverse side is partly obscured by modern glue the iron plate can be seen extending down each side of the catch. Part of the iron spring for the pin survives. On the reverse a low strengthening bar extends from the catch-plate to the top of the rounded foot. The head-plate has a broad flat border outlined with double stamped, close-set Vs. The two upper corners have strong beaked heads with a flattened and originally silvered corner piece as a 'forehead', and a crest running back along the head-plate. The lower corners are roundels, originally silvered. A rectangular panel encloses a border of running scroll-work around a small central rectangular panel of vertical bars. The lower border above the bow assumes a mask-like appearance in the middle. The bow is heavily grooved, with beaded elements on all three raised bars. The foot-plate, with a strong grooved median dividing bar and three silvered lobes has two open-beaked outward-facing heads and borders of cabling within beaded edges. The junction with the lower lobe is damaged on one side, the other shows one rounded protrusion. Punched circlets are used on the border of the panel on the head-plate and on the heads and beaks of the zoomorphic elements on the foot-plate. Length 14.5cm.

(Fig. 64)

**Grave 59 (?24, 52)**

- 64.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 38 (Aberg (3), Tab. II, 61), (Ipswich Type A4,) Leeds p30. Gilt bronze with applied silver plates on corners of head-plate and side lobes. Foot broken in antiquity and repair rivetted on with four rivets, but now missing. Iron spring and pin. Head-plate with wide border of cross-hatched stamps edged with small annular stamps. Central area a devolved, cramped-up animal. Low faceted bow with remains of ?central rivet or stud possibly for a roundel and annular stamps. Catch-plate with two rounded lobes and two spiral-beaked beasts. Reverse flat with a ridge running down to the, now missing, foot. Length 8.4cm.

**Grave 24 (?52, 59)**

- 64.2 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 32 (Ipswich Type A4). Gilt bronze with applied silver plates on side lobes and foot. One side lobe repaired in antiquity with two rivets; now missing. Repair to catch-plate with additional added piece (or was

this bad casting?). Traces of iron pin. The bow has an inserted, rounded stud possibly originally bearing a roundel. The back is flat but has a raised bar running from the catch-plate down to the foot. The head-plate has a wide border, without corner lozenges, decorated with faint lozenge stamps. The square panel has a much devolved animal cramped up to fit. The bow is plain apart from the inserted stud. The foot has two spiral-beaked beasts and some outlining with annular stamps. Surviving length 11.3cm. In Smith (1909, pl. 2), the brooch is shown with the repaired side-lobe in place.

(Fig. 65)

**Grave 98**

- 65.1 *Square-headed brooch*. Leeds No. 138 (East Midlands Group C3). Gilt-bronze with silver plates on lobes on head-plate, side lappets and flat end of foot-plate. Back flat, with massive catch. Bow has surviving rivet for what must have been a large applied disc on the bow, now missing. Head-plate with large, rectangular panel with a disconnected design of five 'eyes' around a small, rectangular plain panel. Narrow outer border apparently originally edged with small annular stamps, divided from central panel by heavy ridge, which connects also to the corner lobes. The down-curling side lappets on the foot-plate flank a rectangular, sunken panel again with five 'eyes' in chip-carved ornament. Three transverse bands separate the triangular foot which has up-curling lappets and a sunken panel with an indecipherable linear ornament. The brooch ends with a flat, silvered extension. Length 12.6cm.

(Fig. 66)

**Grave 124**

- 66.1 *Disc brooch*. Empty central socket with two surrounding rings. Wide zone of four curved panels filled with debased zoomorphic ornament. Outer plain rim with small fragment of attached silver foil. Pierced with single hole on edge, fragmentary catch-plate and fitting for pin. Grave 124 with 27 beads, a small broken ring brooch and a broken knife. Diameter 4cm.
- 66.2 *Annular brooch*. Plain, flat flange, fragment of iron pin. Diameter 4.7cm.
- 66.3 *Annular brooch*. Dished flange with traces of four groups of transverse lines. Fragment of iron pin. Diameter 5.5cm.
- 66.4 *Annular brooch*. Flat flange with four groups of transverse lines. Hole for attachment of pin. Diameter 5.5cm.
- 66.5 *Annular brooch*. Plain flat flange, overlapped at point attachment of iron pin, through a hole. Diameter 4.7cm.
- 66.6 *Annular brooch*. Flat flange with traces of four groups of transverse lines. Pin attached through hole. Trace of textile. Diameter 4.8cm.
- 66.7 *Annular brooch* fragment. Flat flange; inner edge with small lunate stamps, outer edge with small annular stamps. Diameter 4.4cm.

- 66.8 *Annular brooch*. Plain with file marks. Remains of iron pin in mass of coarse textile on both sides. Diameter 4.4cm. Grave 42.
- 66.9 *Annular brooch* overlapped, hole for iron pin (traces). Stamped with dot-and-circle, rear has groove hammered-out sheet type, cf. Morning Thorpe (N) (Green *et al.* 1987). Diameter 4.8cm. Grave 17.

(Fig. 67)

- 67.1 Plain ring. Diameter 2cm.
- 67.2 Plain ring. Diameter 2.5cm.
- 67.3 Large, plain oval ring. Max. Diameter 4.2cm. Grave 98.
- 67.4 1-4) Four thin rings with twist fastenings. Diameters 1.7cm-2.1cm.  
5) Thin ring, broken.
- 67.5 Single piece bracelet or suspension ring. Spaced knobs, circular section. Diameter 5.4cm. Probably Grave 98.
- 67.6 Fragment of girdle-hanger. Flat body with faceted moulding at top, stem outlined with two rows of angled stamps. End broken away but remaining fragment suggests closed wards. Length 12cm. ?Grave 92.
- 67.7 Decorated shield-on-tongue buckle of Frankish type. All three elements; the bow, the tongue and buckle-plate have debased ornament, that on the 'shield' and plate derived from animal motifs. Originally there were three bronze loops protruding from the front of the buckle-plate, only one now remains. There are traces of tinning on the surface of the plate. Three pierced lugs protrude from behind the dished buckle-plate, presumably to secure a back plate. Traces of ?cloth occur on the upper surface. Length including tongue 9cm. Grave 26.
- 67.8 Buckle. The original was stolen in 1917, but is redrawn from Layard (1907a, fig. 10), which shows a small buckle with shield-on-tongue and a triangular buckle-plate with three dome-headed rivets. There is a recessed panel bearing single-strand interlace. The buckle-plate is shown as hollowed behind; the rear rivet may carry a washer. Probably from Grave 118, which is the only grave recorded to have a decorated buckle, found on 24 November. An iron knife and a tiny Ae buckle were also found. Length 4.6cm.

(Fig. 68)

- 68.1 Buckle. Oval with reduced bar for tongue which has slight moulding. Width 0.95cm.
- 68.2 Buckle-loop. Larger version of above. Width 2.8cm.
- 68.3 Buckle. Oval with tongue surviving. Width 1.5cm.
- 68.4 Buckle. Oval with fragment of plate. Width 1cm.
- 68.5 Buckle. Oval with wrapped-over plates secured by two Ae rivets. Length 2.1cm.
- 68.6 Buckle. Oval with four transverse nicks and pin surviving. Width 1cm.
- 68.7 Buckle. Oval with pin surviving. Width 1cm.
- 68.8 Buckle. Oval with pin surviving. Width 1.1cm.
- 68.9 Buckle. Oval with pin surviving. Width 1cm.

- 68.10 Buckle. Oval, with wrapped-over plate secured by three rivets. Length 1.9cm.
- 68.11 *Buckle-loop*. Width 2.2cm.
- 68.12 *Buckle*. Ae tang and plate with three rivet holes (two Ae rivets remain). Width 2.8cm.
- 68.13 *Buckle*. Traces of plates. Width 0.9cm.
- 68.14 Tweezers. Plain. Length 5.7cm.
- 68.15 One blade of *tweezers*. Plain. Length 5.6cm. ?Grave 60.
- 68.16 Half a pair of *tweezers*, plain apart from two transverse lines. Length 2.9cm.
- 68.17 Pair of plain *plates*, separated by rivets at each corner, one with extra rivet to secure part of another plate. Length 2.2cm.
- 68.18 Small *rivet*. Length 0.45cm.
- 68.19 *Fragment* with two small rivets. Length 1.0cm.
- 68.20 *Fragment*, perforated. Length 1.3cm.

(Fig. 69)

69.1 *Hanging bowl* of spun Ae with a flanged rim recessed below to take an iron strengthening band which was rivetted to the bowl with twelve Ae rivets. The rim was strengthened by being folded back upon itself, and there are some modern repairs to parts of the rim. There are three triangular escutcheons with Ae suspension rings. Each escutcheon has a snake-like head rising to the rim with decayed enamel in the 'eye' sockets; of which traces of red enamel remain in one and traces of gilding remain in the grooves at the base of the neck of one of them. The decoration on each escutcheon plate is slightly different, but all are based on tendril designs infilled with red enamel. The free dots within the tendrils are also filled with red enamel. The metal of the tendrils appears to have been silvered. The escutcheons are each attached by three dome-headed rivets; twisted silver collars survive on the lowermost of two of them, traces of silver around the other rivets suggest this was common to all. There is an ancient repair under the upper part of one of the escutcheons, apparently strengthening a crack. An Ae plate has been attached to the outside of the bowl, under the escutcheon and the iron band and secured by four Ae rivets. The iron band was then either added or replaced; overlapping and rivetted just to one side of the repair.

The central internal disc is attached by three rivets, of which the surviving complete one protrudes; its length and the staining under the omphalos base of the bowl indicates that another disc was originally attached to the underside of the bowl. The surviving disc has a ribbed, silver frame which appears to be attached to the main disc, enclosing two zones of ornament around a central stud of yellow and dark blue millefiori work. The inner zone is composed of a simple gilded interlace; the outer zone has red enamel in the sunken areas of a spiral design in silvered Ae. Diameter of bowl rim 17.5cm; height 5.3cm. Developed 7th-century style.

Bibliography: Ozanne 1962, 211; Brenan 1991, 224-6.

Comments: The bowl was acquired by IM 1952 (IM No. 1952.225) and stated to have been found

some time earlier on the cemetery site. The finder was the man who surveyed the site for Miss Layard.

(Fig. 70)

#### Iron Objects

- 70.1 *Shield boss*. Sharply carinated with solid knob with remains of silver applied disc. Rim missing. Dickinson Group 2. Diameter 12.6cm (carination).
- 70.2 *Shield boss*. Strongly carinated, large top knob with Ae disc, ?silvered. Dickinson Group 2. Diameter 15.1cm.
- 70.3 *Shield boss*. Wide flange and fragment of knob. Three out of five rivets can be seen. Dickinson Group 3. Diameter 16.4cm.
- 70.4 *Shield boss*, top knob lost, one rivet remaining. Diameter 17.6cm.
- 70.5 *Shield boss*, narrow flange, two small rivets, probably five originally. Dickinson Group 3. Diameter 13.4 cm.
- 70.6 *Shield boss*, vertical wall and small top knob. Dickinson Group 3, Diameter 15.6cm.
- 70.7 *Shield boss* fragments, vertical wall and heavy top knob. Diameter c. 14.7cm.
- 70.8 *Shield boss*, wide flange, no rivets visible but flange much restored. Diameter 13.6cm.
- 70.9 *Shield boss*, no trace of top knob, much damaged, no rivets visible. Diameter c. 13cm.
- 70.10 *Shield boss*, low cone, five small rivets barely visible. Diameter 12.8cm.

(Fig. 71)

- 71.1 *Shield boss*, low curved cone. Diameter 12cm.
- 71.2 *Shield boss*, low, curved cone. Diameter 12.3cm.
- 71.3 *Shield boss*, narrow flange. Dickinson Group 3. Diameter 14cm.
- 71.4 *Shield boss*, low curved cone, narrow flange, no rivets visible. Diameter 13.3cm.
- 71.5 *Shield boss*, tall conical type with small central spike. Diameter 12.6cm.
- 71.6 Sugar-loaf *shield boss* with inserted knob, narrow flange; no rivets visible. Diameter 12.6cm.
- 71.7 *Shield boss*. Tall, 'sugar-loaf' type. Heavily restored and probably distorted — cannot be sure of real shape at top. Diameter 12.5cm.
- 71.8 Fragment of *shield boss* with top knob.
- 71.9 *Shield boss* fragments. Conical type. No rivets survive. Dickinson Group 3. Diameter c. 14.2cm.
- 71.10 *Shield boss* fragments. Conical type. One rivet survives.

(Fig. 72)

#### Spearheads

- 72.1 Swanton Type C2. Length 44.5cm.
- 72.2 Swanton Type C2. Length 49.1cm.
- 72.3 Swanton Type C2. Length 14cm.
- 72.4 Swanton Type C2. Length 16cm.
- 72.5 Swanton Type C4. Length 19.3cm.
- 72.6 Swanton Type E2. Length 38.2cm.
- 72.7 Swanton Type E2. Length 19.2cm.



Five *spearheads* probably of Swanton's Type E; much reduced by cleaning and incomplete:

72.8 1) Length 19.8cm.

(Fig. 73)

- 73.1 2) Length 23.4cm.
- 73.2 3) Length 23.8cm.
- 73.3 4) Length 27.2cm.
- 73.4 5) Length 30.8cm.
- 73.5 Swanton Type E3. Length 54.4cm.
- 73.6 Swanton Type E3. Length 47.3cm.

(Fig. 74)

- 74.1 Swanton Type E3. Length 25.2cm.
- 74.2 Swanton Type E3. Length 39.9cm.
- 74.3 Swanton Type E3. Length 27.3cm.
- 74.4 Swanton Type E3. Length 33.5cm.
- 74.5 Swanton Type E3. Length 18.1cm.
- 74.6 Swanton Type E3. Length c.25cm.
- 74.7 Swanton Type E3. Length c.24cm.

(Fig. 75)

- 75.1 Swanton Type E3. Length 18.5cm.
- 75.2 Swanton Type E3. Length 20.3cm.
- 75.3 Swanton Type E4. Length 38.8cm.
- 75.4 Swanton Type F2. Length 28.7cm.
- 75.5 Swanton Type F2. Length 25.6cm.
- 75.6 Late 6th-7th century. Length 42.8cm.

(Fig. 76)

- 76.1 Swanton Type E3/4. Length 36.6cm.
- 76.2 Swanton Type E3/4. Length 33cm.
- 76.3 Swanton Type E3/4. Length 32.1cm.
- 76.4 Fragmentary. Length 24.7cm.
- 76.5 Fragmentary. Length c. 36cm.
- 76.6 Fragmentary. Length 19.7cm.
- 76.7 Fragmentary. Length 19.4cm.
- 76.8 Fragmentary. Length 11.7cm.
- 76.9 Fragmentary. Length 11.6cm.
- 76.10 Fragmentary. Length 15.3cm.
- 76.11 Fragmentary. Length 21.5cm.
- 76.11 Fragmentary. Length 9.5cm.

(Fig. 77)

- 77.1 Small oval *buckle* with pin. Width 2cm.
- 77.2 Small *buckle* with thickened loop, and pin, bent down over loop. Width 2.4cm.
- 77.3 Small *buckle* with thickened loop, and part of pin. Width 2.4cm.
- 77.4 Fragment of *buckle*. Height 2.9cm.
- 77.5 *Buckle* fragment with thinner bar. D shaped. Height 3cm.
- 77.6 Fragment of *buckle* with thickened loop. Height 3.2cm.
- 77.7 *Buckle* with rounded flattened loop and pin. Width 3.4cm.
- 77.8 *Buckle* and part of tongue. Width 2cm.
- 77.9 *Buckle* fragment. Height 2.8cm.
- 77.10 *Buckle* fragment. Surviving height 2.8cm.
- 77.11 *Buckle*. Width 2.1cm.
- 77.12 *Buckle* D shaped. Width 3.1cm.
- 77.13 1-3) Three *purse-mounts*, or more likely, as they are so small, *strike-a-lights*. No suspension loops surviving. Incomplete. Length 1: 3.5cm; 2: 7cm; 3: 7.1cm.

77.14 *Strike-a-light*. Length 9.6cm.

77.15 *Strike-a-light* with twisted rod along back. Length 7.7cm.

#### Grave 15

- 77.16 Ae key and other iron ?chain fragments heavily obscured by textile. Length 6.8cm.
- 77.17 Short '*pot hook*' or *girdle-hanger*. Length 13.8cm.
- 77.18 1-3) Bars or shanks from *girdle-hangers*. Lengths: 1) 9.6cm; 2) 11cm; 3) 16.4cm.
- 77.19 Large *hook*. Square shank. Length 16.3cm.
- 77.20 Long *key* with two wards and suspension loop. Length 19.6cm.
- 77.21 Long '*pot hook*', double sided. Length 23cm.

(Fig. 78)

- 78.1 '*Pot hook*', square shank. Length 20.4cm.
- 78.2 *Key* with two simple wards, square shank and suspension loop. Length 14.2cm.
- 78.3 *Bar*, square section fastened at one end, with suspension loop. Length 16.3cm.
- 78.4 Ring with swivel loop. Width 8cm.
- 78.5 *Ring*. Diameter 5.9cm.
- 78.6 *Ring*. Diameter 6.5cm.
- 78.7 *Ring* with flattened section. Diameter 3.8cm.
- 78.8 *Ring* with rounded section. Diameter c. 3.9cm.
- 78.9 Ring with rounded section. Diameter 4cm.
- 78.10 ?Portion of *chain* with flat bar behind. Length 4.7cm.

#### Knives: Fragmentary

- 78.11 1) 5 Angled backs.
- 2) 1 Long narrow blade.
- 3) 1 Long curved back.
- 4) 1 Straight backed fragment.
- 5) 5 Wider blades, 2 with curved backs.
- 6) 1 Wide blade.

(Fig. 79)

- 79.1 1-6) Six *knives*. All have slightly curved backs, 1-5 with angle to tang. Lengths 8.7-14.7cm.
  - 79.2 *Knife* with curved back. Length 16.1cm.
  - 79.3 *Knife* with strongly angled back. Length 14.3cm.
  - 79.4 Two *knives*. Lengths a) 9.2; b) 10cm.
- Not illustrated:  
36 *knife* fragments. Badly corroded fragments, showing straight backs and angles to the tangs in many cases. The better preserved items have thin triangular blades with flattened backs.
- 79.5 *Axe blade* with wrap-over socket. Length 12.1cm.

#### Bone Objects

- 79.6 Double-sided bone *comb*. Heavily restored. Enough survives to show that the connecting plates are outlined with two lines with a central row of single ring-and-dot decoration. A double ring-and-dot survives at one end. One end plate has two rows of double rings-and-dot. Teeth same both sides. No rivets survive. Restored length 16.3cm. Grave 85.
- 79.7 Fragment of double-sided bone *comb* with traces of three iron rivets. Teeth well worn; slightly finer on one side. Length 5.7cm. Grave 19 or 85.

- 79.8 Bone fragment, probably part of triangular *comb plate*; slightly distorted, possibly from cremation urn. Decorated with ring-and-dot ornament and border lines. Length 2.2cm.

(Fig. 80)

*Pottery Objects*

- 80.1 *Bowl*. Inner surface black, outer surface partly grey/black to light red. Grass tempered. Soft. Height 8cm.
- 80.2 *Urn*. Surfaces patchy, light red and grey. Little grass tempering, small quartz grits and some holes (?chalk burnt out). Smooth, soft-hard. Height 11.3cm.
- 80.3 *Urn*. Outer surface as (1), inner black. Rounded quartz grits and holes. Traces of coarse burnishing. Soft. Height 13cm.
- 80.4 *Urn*. Three bosses pushed out. Surfaces as (1). Rounded quartz grits and holes (evidence of smoothing and scraping). Core red/brown. Soft. Height 14.2cm.
- 80.5 *Urn*. Bosses pushed out. Surfaces as (1). Smoothed — fine grit and many holes on surface. Rather flat angular holes. Height 13.1cm.
- 80.6 *Urn*. Surfaces brown with some grey. Small grits and many holes. Height 17cm.
- 80.7 Small *bowl*, dark brown, rather reddish inside with black rim and shoulder. Small angular grit and small holes. Height 7.3cm.
- 80.8 *Urn*. Biconical. Dark brown with black patches. Rim missing. Smooth surface. A rounded quartz grit and small holes on surface. Existing height 11.5cm.
- 80.9 *Urn*. Lower half red-brown; rim and shoulder black. Solid fabric with quartz grit and many holes. 9 low vertical bosses pushed out from inside. Height 16.8cm.
- 80.10 *Spindle-whorl* in red fired clay. Flint pebble 1cm across. Rather soft orange/red, rubbed-down tile? Diameter 4cm. Grave 73.

(Fig. 81)

*Glass Objects*

- 81.1 Amber coloured *pouch bottle* with vertical fluting and omphalos base. Restored. Height 10.1cm. Grave 5.
- 81.2 Amber coloured *pouch bottle* with omphalos base. Height 9.3cm. Grave 5.
- 81.3 Amber coloured *pouch bottle* with horizontal trails on upper body and vertical trails on lower half. Omphalos base. Height 10.1cm. From Graves 1-4 before Christmas 1905, from lower part of cemetery with one other (broken).
- 81.4 *Palm cup*; very light blue-green, folded-over rim. Restored. Height 6.4cm. Grave 85.
- 81.5 *Palm cup*, pale green, folded-over rim. Restored. Height 6cm. Grave 85.

**Beads**

The beads have been drawn and described as strung and are to be read from the left-hand side of the drawing. All beads are of glass, unless otherwise stated. Nineteen groups can be reasonably matched with those figured by

Layard (1907a), four have 'possible' grave attributions and one 'probable'. Eleven strings figured by her cannot be matched among the thirty-five now held by the Ipswich Museum. Some of the strings that can be matched have extra beads and few of them correlate with the numbers mentioned in the grave descriptions. Some beads illustrated by Layard are clearly missing. I am indebted to Dr S.J. Plunkett for access to his identifications.

Total Beads	Glass	563
	Amber	269
	Crystal	5
	Melon	<u>14</u>
		851

(Fig. 82)

**Group 1. Five Beads (Grave 29)**

1. Cylinder, pale blue, opaque.
2. Amber, wedge-shaped.
3. Globular, light red, opaque with inset white 'chips'.
4. Amber, irregular (fragment).
5. Cylinder, pale blue, opaque (*cf.* no. 1).

**Group 2. Ten Beads (Grave 42 or 92)**

1. Disc, opaque white with marvered trails of translucent pale blue.
2. Disc, opaque red with marvered crossing yellow trails.
3. Disc, opaque yellow with marvered red dots with white centres.
4. Short cylinder, opaque pale green.
5. Amber, large globular form.
6. Biconical, dark red with white wavy marvered lines and yellow borders and central line.
7. Disc, opaque yellow.
8. Disc, dark red with white marvered crossing trails.
9. Disc, opaque white with marvered trails of translucent pale blue.
10. Barrel-shaped, pale blue, wound.

**Group 3. Thirty-Nine Beads (Probably Grave 123)**

1. Cylindrical, pale blue, shiny opaque.
2. Cylindrical, dark red, shiny opaque.
3. Cylindrical, white, shiny opaque.
4. Cylindrical, dark red, shiny opaque.
5. Cylindrical, white, shiny opaque.
6. Cylindrical, dark red, shiny opaque.
7. Cylindrical, white with marvered translucent blue crossing trails.
8. Cylindrical, dark red, shiny opaque.
9. Disc, white with marvered translucent blue crossing trails.
10. Disc, dark red with marvered white crossing trails.
11. Disc, opaque white with marvered translucent blue crossing trails.
12. Disc, opaque white with marvered translucent blue crossing trails.
13. Disc, dark red with marvered white crossing trails.
14. Amber, irregular.
15. Amber, irregular.
16. Amber, irregular.

17. Amber, cube.
18. Amber, irregular.
19. Amber, irregular.
20. Globular, opaque dark red with white marvered crossing trails.
21. Globular, opaque pale blue.
22. Globular, opaque dark red with white marvered crossing trails.
23. Amber, cube.
24. Amber, irregular.
25. Amber, irregular flattened.
26. Amber, irregular.
27. Amber, irregular.
28. Amber, irregular.
29. Disc, opaque dark red with white marvered trails.
30. Globular, opaque white with translucent pale blue crossing trails.
31. Globular, opaque white — marvered trails missing.
32. Globular, opaque dark red with white marvered trails.
33. Globular, opaque white with translucent pale blue crossing trails.
34. Cylindrical, opaque dark red, shiny.
35. Cylindrical, iridescent pale blue.
36. Cylindrical, opaque dark red with dark streaks.
37. Cylindrical, opaque white.
38. Cylindrical, opaque dark red with dark streaks.
39. Cylindrical, iridescent pale blue.

(Fig. 83)

**Group 4. Nine Beads (not attributed)**

1. Globular, wound, opaque yellow.
2. Globular, double; opaque white with marvered opaque pale blue crossing trails.
3. Globular, opaque dark red shiny.
4. Cylindrical, opaque white.
5. Globular, opaque dark red with white crossing trails.
6. Globular, opaque pale grey with darker streaks.
7. Cylindrical, opaque dark red, shiny.
8. Irregular cylinder, opaque white and yellow, wound.
9. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.

**Group 5. Sixteen Beads (Grave 112)**

1. Cylindrical, opaque dark red.
2. Cylindrical, opaque white.
3. Globular, opaque white with translucent pale blue crossing trails.
4. Globular, opaque dark red with marvered yellow crossing trails and dots.
5. Cylindrical, opaque white.
6. Disc, opaque dark red with marvered white crossing trails.
7. Melon, translucent pale yellow.
8. Biconical, translucent dark blue with large marvered white dots.
9. Barrel, opaque pale blue with marvered white trails and red dots.
10. Irregular, opaque dark red.
11. Disc, opaque dark red with marvered white crossing trails.
12. Cylindrical, opaque white.
13. Cylindrical, dark red, shiny.

14. Disc, opaque white with marvered translucent pale blue crossing trails.
15. Cylindrical, opaque white.
16. Cylindrical, opaque red, shiny.

**Group 6. Four Beads (possibly Grave 91)**

1. Barrel shaped, opaque shiny red with dull yellow crossing trails.
2. Double biconical, opaque shiny red with dull yellow crossing trails.
3. Irregular, cylindrical, opaque shiny red with dull yellow crossing trails.
4. Irregular, cylindrical, opaque shiny red with dull yellow crossing trails.

All four beads are clearly made by the same hand but show slight differences in final shape. I suspect the double bead is two stuck together.

**Group 7. Twenty-Two Beads (Grave 17)**

- 1–10. Irregular amber, with flattened surfaces.
11. Disc, translucent yellowy-green.
12. Globular, opaque white with pale blue trail.
13. Disc, translucent yellowy-green.
- 14–20. Irregular amber, with flattened surfaces.
21. Barrel-shaped, opaque dark red with white crossing trails.
22. Irregular amber.

(Fig. 84)

**Group 8. Twenty-Four Beads (not attributed)**

1. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
2. Annular, opaque dark red with marvered white crossing trails.
3. Disc, opaque white with pale blue marvered crossing trails.
4. Rough cylinder, opaque pale blue, almost white, wound.
5. Disc, opaque dark red with white marvered trail.
6. Disc, opaque white, with pale blue marvered crossing trails.
7. Cylindrical, translucent pale blue, wound.
8. Cylindrical, dark red with yellow wound, marvered trail.
9. Amber, disc.
10. Amber, disc.
11. Biconical, opaque white with marvered pale blue crossing trails and red dots.
12. Globular, dark blue with millefiori white crosses and red centred white dots.
13. Barrel, opaque white with marvered trail (missing) and red dots.
14. Amber, irregular.
15. Amber, flattened.
16. Cylindrical, dark blue with millefiori white crosses and red centred white dots.
17. Barrel, opaque dark red with marvered white trails and dots.
18. Disc, opaque white with marvered pale blue crossing trails.
19. Disc, opaque red with marvered white crossing trails.
20. Cylindrical, opaque white.
21. Globular, translucent dark blue with opaque white, marvered crossing trails and dots.
22. Cylindrical, opaque white.

23. Globular, weathered ?buff or red with missing marvered trails.
  24. Cylindrical, opaque white.
- Group 9. Nine Beads (Grave 42)**
1. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  2. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  3. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  4. Disc, translucent pale yellow.
  5. Amber, irregular.
  6. Disc, translucent pale yellow.
  7. Amber, irregular.
  8. Amber, irregular.
  9. Amber, irregular.

- Group 10. Eleven Beads (Grave 66)**
1. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  2. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  3. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  4. Amber, irregular, flattened.
  5. Globular, opaque white with crossing trails of dark blue and red spots.
  6. Amber, irregular.
  7. Disc, opaque dark red with opaque white crossing trails.
  8. Amber, three-sided.
  9. Amber, irregular.
  10. Amber, cube.
  11. Amber, disc.

(Fig. 85)

- Group 11. Nine Beads (not attributed)**
1. Crystal, disc.
  2. Barrel, opaque red with white crossing trails.
  3. Globular, opaque white with dark blue crossing trails.
  4. ?Globular, badly weathered, opaque white with red spots and ?crossing trails, colour gone.
  5. Biconical, broad and narrow zigzag stripes in dark red and yellow.
  6. ?Globular, badly weathered, opaque white with red spots and crossing trails, colour gone.
  7. Globular, opaque white with dark blue crossing trails red spots.
  8. Globular, opaque white with double red crossing trails.
  9. Amber, irregular.

- Group 12. Twenty-Eight Beads (not attributed)**
1. Cylindrical, opaque yellow with dark red crossing trails and spots.
  2. Cylindrical, grey.
  3. Cylindrical, red.
  4. Cylindrical, yellow.
  5. Cylindrical, red.
  6. Cylindrical, grey.
  7. Cylindrical, yellow, traces of ?trails.
  8. Cylindrical, yellow.
  9. Cylindrical, red.
  10. Disc, opaque yellow with marvered red crossing trails.
  11. Globular, opaque red/brown with white crossing trails.
  12. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  13. Weathered, opaque white with ?crossing trails.
  14. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.

15. Melon, dark blue translucent glass.
16. Cylindrical, opaque white.
17. Disc, opaque white with light blue crossing trails.
18. Cylindrical, opaque red.
19. Disc, opaque dark red with white crossing trails.
20. Disc, translucent yellow with opaque yellow crossing trails and dots.
21. Cylindrical, opaque dark red.
22. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
23. Cylindrical, opaque buff.
24. Cylindrical, opaque white-grey.
25. Cylindrical, opaque dark red.
26. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
27. Cylindrical, opaque dark red.
28. Cylindrical, opaque white with grey streaks.

- Group 13. Eight Beads (Grave 10)**
1. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  2. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  3. Disc (damaged), opaque white with translucent blue crossing trails.
  4. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  5. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails and dots.
  6. Cylindrical, opaque, very pale blue-white.
  7. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
  8. Cylindrical, opaque white.

- Group 14. Five Beads (not attributed)**
1. Cylindrical, opaque blue-green.
  2. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  3. Cylindrical, opaque green.
  4. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  5. Cylindrical, opaque light green.

(Fig. 86)

- Group 15. Eighty-Six Beads (Grave 52)**
1. Disc, opaque white, shiny.
  2. Disc, opaque black, shiny.
  3. Disc, opaque red, shiny.
  4. Disc, opaque white, shiny.
  5. Disc, opaque red, shiny.
  6. Disc, opaque white, shiny.
  7. Disc, opaque pale blue, shiny.
  8. Disc, opaque black, shiny.
  9. Cylindrical, seven sided, opaque red with white, yellow and green inlays.
  10. Disc, opaque white, shiny.
  11. Annular, opaque black, shiny.
  12. Cylindrical, five sided, opaque red.
  13. Disc, opaque red, with white crossing trail.
  14. Amber, disc.
  15. Amber, disc.
  16. Amber, disc.
  17. Amber, irregular.
  18. Amber, irregular.
  19. Amber, irregular.
  20. Amber, irregular.
  21. Amber, irregular.
  22. Amber, irregular.
  23. Amber, disc.
  24. Amber, cube.
  25. Amber, irregular.
  26. Amber, disc.
  27. Amber, irregular.
  28. Amber, irregular.

29. Amber, irregular.
30. Amber, irregular.
31. Amber, irregular.
32. Amber, irregular.
33. Amber, cube.
34. Amber, irregular.
35. Amber, irregular.
36. Amber, irregular.
37. Amber, irregular.
38. Amber, irregular.
39. Amber, irregular.
40. Annular, opaque dark blue with white trail.
41. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trail.
42. Melon, blue translucent.
43. Disc, weathered opaque white with crossing trails, colour gone.
44. Globular, opaque red with pale blue and yellow dots and swirls.
45. Disc, opaque black with yellow trail.
46. Melon, translucent blue.
47. Disc, dark red with white crossing trails.
48. Annular, opaque black with white trails.
49. Amber, irregular.
50. Amber, irregular.
51. Amber, disc.
52. Amber, irregular.
53. Amber, irregular.
54. Amber, irregular.
55. Amber, irregular.
56. Amber, irregular.
57. Amber, irregular.
58. Amber, irregular.
59. Amber, irregular.
60. Amber, irregular.
61. Amber, irregular.
62. Amber, irregular.
63. Amber, irregular.
64. Amber, irregular.
65. Amber, irregular.
66. Amber, irregular.
67. Amber, irregular.
68. Amber, cube.

(Fig. 87)

**Group 15 continued**

69. Amber, irregular.
70. Amber, irregular.
71. Amber, irregular.
72. Amber, irregular.
73. Amber, irregular.
74. Globular, opaque dark red with grey crossing trails and dots.
75. Cylindrical, five sided, opaque red.
76. Disc, opaque black.
77. Annular, opaque white.
78. Cylindrical (broken), seven sided dark blue with red band and irregular white inclusions.
79. Disc, opaque dark red.
80. Disc, opaque light blue, shiny.
81. Disc, opaque white.
82. Disc, opaque red.
83. Cylindrical, five sided opaque white.
84. Disc, opaque red.
85. Disc, opaque black.
86. Disc, opaque white.

**Group 16. Ninety-Three beads (Grave 98)**

1. Amber, disc.
2. Amber, irregular.
3. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
4. Cylindrical, opaque red.
5. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
6. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
7. Cylindrical, opaque red.
8. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
9. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
10. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
11. Cylindrical, opaque red.
12. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
13. Disc, opaque blue, white dots with red centres, wound.
14. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
15. Cylindrical, opaque red.
16. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
17. Barrel, opaque red with white and thin black stripes.
18. Cylindrical, opaque white.
19. Globular, opaque red with wide white crossing trails.
20. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
21. Cylindrical, opaque red.
22. Biconical, opaque grey.
23. Amber, irregular.
24. Amber, flattened.
25. Amber, irregular.
26. Amber, irregular.
27. Amber, irregular.
28. Amber, irregular.
29. Amber, cube.
30. Amber, irregular.
31. Amber, irregular.
32. Amber, flattened.
33. Amber, cube.
34. Amber, cube.
35. Amber, irregular.
36. Amber, irregular.
37. Amber, cube.
38. Amber, flattened.
39. Amber, disc.
40. Amber, disc.
41. Amber, irregular.
42. Amber, irregular.
43. Amber, disc.
44. Globular, opaque white with marvered pale blue crossing trails and red dots.
45. Amber, disc.
46. Globular, opaque red with zigzag yellow and black stripes.
47. Crystal, irregular.
48. Amber, irregular, large.
49. Amber, disc.
50. Biconical, opaque white with crossing pale blue trails.
51. Amber, irregular.

(Fig. 88)

**Group 16 continued**

52. Amber, flattened.
53. Amber, irregular.
54. Amber, irregular.
55. Amber, irregular.

56. Amber, irregular.
57. Amber, irregular.
58. Amber, flattened.
59. Amber, flattened.
60. Amber, irregular.
61. Amber, flattened.
62. Amber, disc.
63. Amber, irregular.
64. Amber, irregular.
65. Amber, irregular.
66. Amber, cube.
67. Amber, globular.
68. Amber, irregular.
69. Amber, irregular.
70. Amber, cube.
71. Cylindrical, opaque white.
72. Cylindrical, opaque red.
73. Cylindrical, opaque white.
74. Disc, opaque brown with wide white crossing trails.
75. Cylindrical, opaque white.
76. Globular, opaque red, with black and white stripes.
77. Cylindrical, opaque white.
78. Cylindrical, opaque red.
79. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
80. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
81. Cylindrical, opaque red.
82. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
83. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
84. Cylindrical, opaque white.
85. Cylindrical, opaque red.
86. Cylindrical, opaque buff.
87. Cylindrical, opaque blue.
88. Cylindrical, opaque red.
89. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
90. Cylindrical, opaque red.
91. Amber, irregular.
92. Amber, flattened.
93. Amber, irregular.

**Group 17. Thirty-One beads (Grave 53)**

1. Disc, opaque grey.
2. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
3. Disc, opaque red.
4. Globular, opaque grey, crossing trails decayed out.
5. Globular, opaque red, with marvered yellow crossing trails.
6. Globular, opaque yellow, with red crossing trails.
7. Amber, flattened.
8. Amber, irregular.
9. Amber, irregular.
10. Amber, disc.
11. Amber, cube.
12. Amber, irregular.
13. Globular, opaque dark red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
14. Biconical, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
15. Disc, opaque black with yellow zigzag trail.
16. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails and dots.
17. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
18. Amber, irregular.

19. Amber, irregular.
20. Amber, disc.
21. Amber, irregular.
22. Amber, irregular.
23. Amber, irregular.
24. Globular, opaque dark red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
25. Globular, opaque dark red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
26. Globular, opaque grey, crossing trails decayed out.
27. Disc, opaque yellow.
28. Disc, opaque white.
29. Disc, opaque red.
30. Disc, opaque grey, crossing trails decayed out.
31. Disc, opaque pale blue.

**Group 18 Eleven Beads**

1. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails and dots.
2. Amber, flattened.
3. Disc, opaque red with large yellow dots and brown centres.
4. Amber, irregular.
5. Amber, rectangular.
6. Globular, translucent dark blue with white crossing trails.
7. Amber, irregular.
8. Amber, irregular.
9. Disc, light blue; white dots with red centres.
10. Disc, opaque red.
11. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.

(Fig. 89)

**Group 19. Fifty-Two Beads (Grave 95)**

1. Disc, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
2. Double disc, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
3. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
4. Double disc, grey with pale blue crossing trails (decayed).
5. Double disc, white with pale blue crossing trails.
6. Double disc, red with yellow crossing trails.
7. Double disc, grey with pale blue crossing trails (decayed).
8. Double disc, red with yellow crossing trails.
9. Double disc, grey with pale blue crossing trails.
10. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
11. Double disc, grey with pale blue crossing trails (decayed).
12. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
13. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
14. Amber, irregular, flattened.
15. Amber, irregular, flattened.
16. Globular, opaque white with crossing trails decayed out.
17. Biconical, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
18. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
19. Globular, opaque white with large blue dots.
20. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with blue crossing trails and red dots.
21. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with blue crossing trails and red dots.
22. Biconical, opaque white with blue-green crossing trails and red dots.
23. Globular, opaque blue.

24. Crystal, biconical.
  25. Globular, opaque blue.
  26. Biconical, opaque white with blue-green crossing trails and red dots.
  27. Biconical, dark blue with irregular white dots.
  28. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
  29. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails and red dots.
  30. Globular, opaque grey-blue with large blue dots.
  31. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
  32. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
  33. Globular, opaque white with decayed crossing trails and red dots.
  34. Amber, disc.
  35. Amber, rectangular.
  36. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
  37. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
  38. Double disc, opaque grey with decayed blue crossing trails.
  39. Double disc, red with yellow crossing trails.
  40. Double disc, grey with blue crossing trails.
  41. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
  42. Double disc, opaque grey with blue crossing trails.
  43. Double disc, red with yellow crossing trails.
  44. Double disc, grey with blue crossing trails.
  45. Double disc, white with green-blue crossing trails.
  46. Double disc, red with yellow crossing trails.
  47. Double disc, grey with decayed crossing trails.
  48. Double disc, grey with blue crossing trails.
  49. Double disc, red with white crossing trails.
  50. Double disc, grey with blue crossing trails.
  51. Disc, opaque grey with decayed blue crossing trails.
  52. Globular, opaque grey with decayed blue crossing trails.
- Group 20. Fourteen Beads (Grave 44)**
1. Cylindrical, four-sided opaque red with black streaks.
  2. Conical, opaque yellow.
  3. Cylindrical, opaque red with white spiralled trail.
  4. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  5. Double, translucent pale blue.
  6. Globular, opaque red with white trails. Large dots with white outer rings, blue rings and red centres; smaller yellow dots with green centres.
  7. Double, pale green-white.
  8. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  9. Cylindrical, opaque red with white spiralled trail.
  10. Disc, pale blue, translucent.
  11. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  12. Annular, opaque red.
  13. Annular, opaque red.
  14. Annular, opaque red.

(Fig. 90)

- Group 21. Nine Beads (not attributed)**
1. Cylindrical, pale opaque blue.
  2. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  3. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  4. Amber, irregular.
  5. Globular, opaque red with zigzag white trail.

6. Amber, irregular.
  7. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  8. Globular, opaque white, crossing trails weathered out.
  9. Cylindrical, opaque red.
- Group 22. Two Beads (not attributed)**
1. Amber, irregular.
  2. Disc, translucent pale glass with bubbles. Iridescent surface.
- Group 23. Three Beads (Grave 67)**
1. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  2. Globular, opaque white; red dots; crossing trails decayed out.
  3. Cylindrical, opaque very pale blue.
- Group 24. Thirty-One Beads (not attributed)**
1. Disc, opaque yellow.
  2. Annular, opaque red.
  3. Amber, flattened, irregular.
  4. Cylindrical, opaque red with red-brown stripe.
  5. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
  6. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  7. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  8. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  9. Amber, rectangular.
  10. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  11. Cylindrical, five-sided opaque white.
  12. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  13. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  14. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  15. Amber, globular.
  16. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  17. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  18. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  19. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  20. Barrel-shaped, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  21. Amber, flattened.
  22. Disc, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
  23. Cylindrical, opaque white.
  24. Barrel-shaped, opaque red.
  25. Amber, rough cube.
  26. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  27. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  28. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
  29. Cylindrical, opaque red.
  30. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
  31. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
- Group 25. Seven Beads (possibly Grave 37)**
1. Cylindrical, five-sided, opaque pale blue.
  2. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
  3. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
  4. Amber, flattened rectangular.
  5. Disc, opaque white with decayed blue crossing trails.
  6. Amber, flattened irregular.
  7. Cylindrical, opaque red.



(Fig. 91)

**Group 26. Fourteen Beads (Grave 39)**

1. Amber, disc.
2. Amber, flattened irregular.
3. Amber, flattened irregular.
4. Amber, irregular.
5. Amber, spherical.
6. Crystal, disc.
7. Amber, disc.
8. Crystal, globular.
9. Annular, pale translucent blue glass.
10. Conical, translucent yellowy-green.
11. Amber, irregular.
12. Amber, irregular.
13. Amber, disc.
14. Amber, irregular.

**Group 27. Thirty-One Beads (possibly Grave 147)**

1. Globular, opaque red.
2. Cylindrical, opaque white with grey streak.
3. Cylindrical, opaque white with grey streak.
4. Cylindrical, opaque red.
5. Cylindrical, opaque white.
6. Cylindrical, opaque light blue.
7. Cylindrical, opaque white.
8. Cylindrical, opaque red.
9. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
10. Globular, opaque brown with white crossing trails.
11. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
12. Globular, opaque white with red with white crossing trails.
13. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
14. Amber, flattened globular.
15. Cylindrical, pale green translucent with thick yellow trail.
16. Biconical, opaque white with red crossing trails and dots.
17. Amber, irregular.
18. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
19. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
20. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
21. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
22. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
23. Cylindrical, opaque red.
24. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
25. Cylindrical, opaque red.
26. Cylindrical, opaque white.
27. Cylindrical, opaque blue.
28. Cylindrical, opaque white.
29. Cylindrical, opaque red.
30. Weathered, opaque white.
31. Cylindrical, opaque white.

**Group 28. Twenty-Two Beads (Grave 64)**

1. Cylindrical, opaque red.
2. Cylindrical, opaque white.
3. Cylindrical, opaque grey with blue streaks.
4. Cylindrical, opaque white.
5. Cylindrical, opaque red.
6. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
7. Cylindrical, opaque white.
8. Cylindrical, opaque red.
9. Cylindrical, opaque white.
10. Cylindrical, opaque fawn.

11. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
12. Biconical, opaque dark blue with white dots.
13. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
14. Cylindrical, opaque white.
15. Cylindrical, opaque red.
16. Cylindrical, opaque white.
17. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
18. Cylindrical, opaque red.
19. Cylindrical, opaque white.
20. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
21. Cylindrical, opaque white.
22. Cylindrical, opaque red.

(Fig. 92)

**Group 29. Twenty-Five Beads (possibly Grave 124)**

1. Disc, opaque yellow.
2. Amber, irregular.
3. Disc, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
4. Amber, flattened.
5. Amber, irregular.
6. Amber, irregular.
7. Amber, irregular.
8. Amber, flattened.
9. Amber, irregular.
10. Amber, irregular.
11. Melon, translucent pale blue.
12. Melon, translucent pale blue.
13. Biconical, opaque white with blue crossing trails and red dots.
14. Melon, translucent pale yellow.
15. Melon, translucent pale blue.
16. Melon, translucent pale yellow.
17. Amber, irregular.
18. Amber, irregular.
19. Amber, irregular.
20. Amber, irregular.
21. Amber, irregular.
22. Amber, irregular.
23. Disc, opaque red with crossing trails decayed out.
24. Cylindrical, opaque red.
25. Globular, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.

**Group 30. Twenty-Eight Beads (not attributed)**

1. Biconical, opaque red.
2. Badly formed, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
3. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
4. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
5. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with white crossing trail and dots.
6. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
7. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow spiralled trail.
8. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
9. Amber, irregular.
10. Amber, irregular.
11. Disc, translucent yellow.
12. Globular, opaque white with weathered blue crossing trails.
13. Globular, opaque white with weathered out crossing trails and red spots.

14. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
15. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
16. Globular, opaque white with weathered out crossing trails and red spots.
17. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails and red spots.
18. Globular, opaque white with weathered blue crossing trails.
19. Amber, irregular.
20. Amber, globular.
21. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails and spots.
22. Globular, opaque yellow with red crossing trails and spots.
23. Cylindrical, opaque red with dark streaks and white spiral.
24. Cylindrical, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and spots.
25. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with white crossing trails and spots.
26. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and spots.
27. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with white crossing trails and spots.
28. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with yellow crossing trails and spots.

(Fig. 93)

**Group 31. Nineteen Beads (not attributed)**

1. Cylindrical, opaque white.
2. Cylindrical, opaque blue.
3. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
4. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
5. Globular, opaque white with blue streaks.
6. Misformed, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.
7. Cylindrical, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
8. Globular, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
9. Cylindrical, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.
10. Cylindrical, opaque red.
11. Double globular, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.
12. Cylindrical, opaque white with bright blue crossing trails.
13. Globular, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.
14. Cylindrical, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
15. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
16. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
17. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
18. Conical, opaque blue-green.
19. Annular, opaque yellow.

**Group 32. Six Beads (Grave 63)**

1. Globular, opaque grey with iridescent blue crossing trails.
2. Globular, opaque red with iridescent blue crossing trails.
3. Globular, opaque red with white trail, blue spots and missing spots.
4. Barrel-shaped, opaque grey with iridescent blue crossing trails.
5. Annular, opaque grey with iridescent blue crossing trails.
6. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.

**Group 33. Thirty-Nine Beads (Grave 57; maybe necklace of 36; but nos. 18,19,20 were separate)**

1. Globular, opaque dark red with yellow crossing trails.
2. Cylindrical, opaque red.
3. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
4. Cylindrical, opaque light blue.
5. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
6. Cylindrical, opaque red.
7. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
8. Cylindrical, opaque white.
9. Disc, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
10. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
11. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
12. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
13. Double globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
14. Double globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
15. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
16. Double disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
17. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
18. Amber, cube.
19. Amber, irregular.
20. Amber, irregular.
21. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
22. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
23. Double disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
24. Double disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
25. Double disc, opaque red with yellow crossing trails.
26. Double disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
27. Double globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
28. Double globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
29. Globular, opaque red with white crossing trails.
30. Disc, opaque red, with yellow crossing trails.
31. Disc, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
32. Cylindrical, opaque red.
33. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
34. Cylindrical, opaque red.
35. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
36. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
37. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
38. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
39. Cylindrical, opaque red.

(Fig.94)

**Group 34. Eighty-Seven Beads (Grave 102)**

1. Disc, opaque yellow.
2. Annular, opaque white.
3. Disc, opaque white.
4. Cylindrical, opaque dark red.
5. Cylindrical, translucent pale blue.

6. Cylindrical, opaque grey.
7. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
8. Cylindrical, translucent pale blue.
9. Disc, opaque red.
10. Cylindrical, opaque white.
11. Cylindrical, opaque yellow.
12. Globular, eroded, opaque white.
13. Globular, opaque white with blue crossing trails.
14. Globular, opaque grey, crossing trails decayed out.
15. Annular, flattened irregular.
16. Annular, flattened irregular three sided.
17. Annular, flattened irregular three sided.
18. Annular, flattened irregular
19. Amber, irregular.
20. Amber, irregular.
21. Amber, irregular.
22. Globular, opaque dark red with yellow crossing trails.
23. Globular, light red with white crossing trails.
24. Barrel-shaped, translucent dark-blue with white crossing trails and dots.
25. Double globular, dark red with white crossing trails.
26. Amber, cylindrical, irregular.
27. Amber, three sided.
28. Amber, cylindrical.
29. Amber, four sided.
30. Amber, globular.
31. Amber, irregular.
32. Amber, cylindrical.
33. Biconical, opaque grey with dark red crossing trails.
34. Amber, cylindrical.
35. Amber, cylindrical.
36. Amber, flattened irregular.
37. Amber, flattened irregular.
38. Melon, blue.
39. Amber, cylindrical
40. Amber, disc.
41. Globular, translucent pale yellow.
42. Melon, translucent smoky yellow.
43. Amber, irregular.
44. Annular, black with white zigzag.
45. Amber, irregular.
46. Globular, black with white zigzag.
47. Melon, translucent pale yellow.
48. Amber, disc.
49. Annular, translucent blue.
50. Amber, flattened irregular.
51. Melon, translucent blue.
52. Globular, dark red with white crossing trails.
53. Amber, irregular cylinder.
54. Amber, irregular cylinder.
55. Barrel-shaped, opaque red with white zigzag.
56. Amber, cylindrical.
57. Amber, cylindrical.
58. Amber, flattened disc.
59. Amber, globular.
60. Amber, irregular.
61. Amber, cylindrical
62. Amber, flattened.
63. Biconical, dark blue with white crossing trails and dots.
64. Double globular, red with white crossing trails.

65. Globular, red with white crossing trails.
66. Biconical, red with yellow crossing trails and dots.
67. Amber, globular.
68. Amber, irregular.
69. Amber, cylindrical.
70. Amber, irregular.
71. Amber, irregular.
72. Amber, irregular.
73. Amber, irregular.
74. Amber, irregular flattened.
75. Globular, opaque pale green, weathered.
76. Disc, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
77. Cylindrical, opaque white.
78. Double globular, red.
79. Cylindrical, pale blue.
80. Cylindrical, yellow.
81. Cylindrical, white.
82. Cylindrical, pale blue.
83. Cylindrical, red.
84. Cylindrical, grey.
85. Globular, brown with white crossing trails.
86. Annular, white.
87. Disc, red with dark brown spiral line.

(Fig. 95)

**Group 35. Twenty-Seven Beads (not attributed)**

1. Conical, pale blue.
2. Globular, opaque white, weathered.
3. Globular, yellow
4. Cylindrical, opaque red.
5. Globular, yellow with red crossing trails.
6. Globular, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails.
7. Disc, opaque white, weathered, trails missing.
8. Globular, yellow with red crossing trails.
9. Globular, white with blue crossing trails.
10. Disc, opaque yellow, weathered.
11. Cylindrical, grey.
12. Cylindrical, red.
13. Disc, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
14. Large biconical, opaque white with green angular trails and red dots.
15. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
16. Biconical, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
17. Disc, opaque white with pale blue
18. Cylindrical, opaque pale blue.
19. Disc, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
20. Cylindrical, opaque white.
21. Globular, opaque yellow with red crossing trails.
22. Globular, opaque white, weathered.
23. Disc, opaque red with white crossing trails.
24. Globular, opaque yellow.
25. Globular, opaque blue-white with blue crossing trails.
26. Disc, opaque white, weathered.
27. Globular, opaque grey with pale blue crossing trails (?glued to no. 26).

**Loose, Unassociated Beads**

1. Disc, opaque dark blue with white spiral. (Probably Grave 54)
2. Melon, dark blue, translucent.
3. Disc, pale yellow.

4. Disc, opaque white with pale blue crossing trails and red spots.
5. Disc, colourless glass with bubbles.
6. Amber, rectangular.
7. Amber, broken.
8. Amber, oval.
9. Amber, barrel, broken.
10. Barrel-shaped, opaque white.
11. Amber, disc.
12. Amber, disc.
13. Amber, irregular.
14. Amber, disc.
15. Amber, broken.
16. Amber, irregular.

**IPSWICH:** Waller's Grove, Chantry Estate. IPS 083. NGR TM 1443.

Loc: IM 1950-183.

EAS material found in upper part of prehistoric feature (IA) during road works on new housing estate. Excavated IM 1950.

Annular brooch, pot fragments.

It is possible that the EAS material came from a SFB, but no other finds of that date were made locally, although a constant watching brief was maintained.

(Fig. 96)

Loc: IM 1950.183.

- 96.1 Ae *annular brooch* with edges outlined with simple ring stamps and three groups of rings and triangles of two kinds. Wrap-round iron pin. The section shows the brooch to be 'dished'. Associated with possible EAS sherds. Diameter 4.9cm.

**IPSWICH:** Westerfield. IPS 124. NGR TM 1747.

Loc: Private.

- 96.2 Ae *disc brooch* decorated with two concentric circles of dots and bars round a central feature with larger dots. Diameter c. 2.1cm.  
Comments: Similar to pewter brooch in BM from Castle Acre (N) dated by Wilson as 9th/10th century (Wilson 1964, 127-8, pl. XVII).

**IPSWICH:** IPS Misc.

Loc: IM 1940.79.

Crude version of Ae *disc brooch* but with forward-looking animal.

Damaged. Diameter c. 3.1cm. Traces of red enamel. Not illustrated.

Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1965, 173 and pl. XXV, h.

Comments: Found in Ipswich c. 1870.

**IPSWICH:** IPS 025. NGR TM 1445.

Loc: IM 1976.66.3770.

- 96.3 Ae backward-looking animal *disc brooch*. Large, damaged piece with poorly modelled animal. The corrosion is severe but two of the feet may be forked, the other surviving foot is without definition. There is no mane, but there is an eye and the suggestion that the mouth is open. The pellets in the border are not clearly defined and

have run together in places. Diameter c. 3.1cm. 8th-9th century.

**IPSWICH - TOWN: Metalwork**

Loc: SAU.

The series of excavations on the town by Keith Wade (SAU) since 1974 will be the subject of detailed publications, including the important cemetery in the Buttermarket.

The objects included here are all those items which demonstrate the chronological width and diversity of the Anglo-Saxon period in the town, apart from the Buttermarket cemetery. These do not include earlier discoveries and excavations prior to 1974 as these will be covered by the report (notably West 1963; Smedley and Owles 1963).

- 96.4 Fragment early *cruciform brooch*; deep bow, flattened foot and elongated catch-plate. Head missing. Length: 5.1cms. IAS 4801.1918. c.400-450.
- 96.5 Ae fragment early *cruciform brooch*; full round top knob cast in one with brooch; small head-plate, plain bow. Foot missing. Single lug for attachment of spring. Length: 4.4cms. IAS 4801.2661. c.400-450.
- 96.6 Fragment of spiral-headed Ae *pin* with suggestion of hipped shaft. Length of surviving portion: 4.6cm. IAS. 5203.0103. 7th century.
- 96.7 Ae *pin* with flattened head and two zones of four grooves. Length 5cms. IAS 5203.0489.
- 96.8 Ae *pin* with spherical head and pronounced collar. Length: 10cms. IAS 5203.0365.
- 96.9 Two fragments Ae *pin* with spherical head and small collar. Length overall: 4.6cms. IAS 4601.0001.
- 96.10 Three fragments Ae *pin* with faceted head and small collar. Length overall: 6.2cms. IAS.
- 96.11 Fragment, Ae *pin* with faceted head. Length: 3.4cms. IAS 4801.2679.
- 96.12 Ae *pin* with faceted head; ring-and-dot stamps on each facet except the top. Small collar. Slightly hipped shaft. Length: 6.9cms. IAS 4601.0936.
- 96.13 Ae *pin*; head obscured. Length: c. 6.8cms. IAS 5203.0707.
- 96.14 Fragment Ae *pin* with swirled head. Length: 5.1cms. IAS 5205.0321.
- 96.15 Fragment Ae *pin* with carinated head; the upper surface of which has paired slashes. Length: 6.1cm. IAS 5203.0507.
- 96.16 Ae *strap-end* with split top and two rivets. Upper ornament of lines and incorporating the rivets suggests a face. The centre is occupied by a rectangular panel with traces of linear ornament. The lower end has the eyebrows and muzzle of a schematic animal head. Length: 3.7cms. IAS 4601.0491. cf. Chelmondiston. 9th century.
- 96.17 Fragment, Ae *strap-end* with fastening for strap formed by secondary piece rivetted on the back, possibly a repair. Two other rivet holes for the strap are near the top edge. The body of the piece is occupied by a part-open-work panel depicting a backward-looking animal with protruding scrolled tongue and scrolled feet. IAS 4601.0001. Length 4.3cm. 9th century.

- 96.18 Ae *strap-end* with split top and two rivet holes. A cruder example with rectangular panel filled with crossed lines and a series of lunate shapes above the schematic animal head, possibly once inlaid with niello or silver wire. Length: 4.3cms. IAS 5203.0463. 9th century.
- 96.19 Ae *strap-end* with split top and two rivet holes, with associated linear ornament. A small, square panel carries a debased animal motif. Two large 'eyes' surmount the animal-head finial. Length: 3.1cms. IAS 4801.0004. 9th century.
- 96.20 Thin, Ae *plate* with repoussé beaded border, small 'face' and a row of four beads in centre. Integral holes appear to be part of the design. The plate was attached by three rivets. Length: 2cms. IAS 5203.0346.

(Fig. 97)

- 97.1 Triangular Ae *hooked tag* with two attachment holes. Length: 3cms. IAS 5701.0127. 9th century.
- 97.2 Triangular Ae *hooked tag* with two attachment holes. Outlined with double incised lines and 'nicks' along the edges. Length: 2.7cms. IAS 4801.2047. 9th century.
- 97.3 Ae *hooked tag*; triangular shape with 'ears'. Two attachment holes and raised, central boss. The edges are 'nicked' and the remaining surface is covered with annular stamps. Length: 4.4cms. IAS 4801.2124. 9th century.
- 97.4 Ae *hooked tag*; rounded form with two attachment holes and central area filled with faint ring-and-dot motifs. Length: 2.6cms. IAS 4601.0506.
- 97.5 Ae *hooked tag*; rounded shield-shape with two attachment holes. The chip-carved ornament consists of two confronting ?winged animals meeting in the centre, one with one ear broken off.
- 97.6 Ae backward-looking animal *disc brooch*. A heavily corroded specimen but enough of the design shows to determine that the animal has a mane, the mouth is open and the feet are three toed. There is a border of 23+ pellets. Diameter c. 3cms. IAS 4801.1583.
- 97.7 *Mould* cut into the base of an antler burr. The design consists of a number of compass drawn circles to provide the guide lines for a series of dots arranged in concentric circles. Toward the centre they are more widely spaced with an arrangement of four ring-and-dot motifs around a large central dot. Brooches of various metals are known which employ similar motifs, including imitations of pennies. 10th century. Diameter of design 3.6cms. IAS 5003 0512. 41/5003 B.
- 97.8 Fragments of an Ae *disc brooch* with pelleted border and a central design which consists of a continuous running interlace pattern of three-strand ribbon. Approx. diam: 4.6cms. IAS 5203.0664. LS.

(Fig. 98)

- 98.1 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; heavily ribbed bow, oval head with irregular dots, foot with single dot. Length: 4.6cms. Hübener 1972, Group 1. IAS 3201.0104.

- 98.2 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; bow with circular central stud; head and foot circular with traces of stamped design. Length: 4.3cms. Hübener 1972, Group 1. IAS 5203.0122.
- 98.3 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; bow with expanded centre inscribed with simple 'X'; head and foot with cross motives. Length: 4.6cm. Hübener 1972, Group 1. IAS 4601.0726.
- 98.4 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; plain bow, head and foot with simple 'X', that on the foot with two pellets. Length: 4.5cms. Hübener 1972, Group 1.
- 98.5 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; bow with central roundel, head and foot sub-triangular with deep notches. Length: 3.9cms. Hübener 1972, Group 2. IAS 5203 0623.
- 98.6 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; plain bow, parallel sided head and foot. Length: 4.6cms. Hübener 1972, Group 9. IAS 4801.0283.
- 98.7 Fe '*ansate*' *brooch*; badly corroded but hump-backed form. Length: 5.5cms. Hübener 1972, Group 9. IAS 5701.0232.

**IPSWICH:** Boss Hall. IPS 228. NGR TM 1445.

Loc: IM.

A mixed cemetery, found in May 1990, of twenty-two inhumations and five cremations. Nineteen graves contained grave goods, of which nine were female, seven male and three not sexable.

Grave goods include cruciforms (3), small long (4) and annular (6) brooches, girdle-hangers (2), wrist-clasps (2), beads and the remarkable collection from Grave 13 which included a garnet-set composite brooch, four gold-alloy pendants, a silver toilet set, a necklace of silver slip-knot rings and a Merovingian coin of Sigebert III, (634–656 AD) all in a container. A loose *sceatta* of c.690 AD is thought to date the grave to the 8th century. The male graves yielded six shield bosses and ten spears, three of which were found in a chamber grave.

Bibliography: Newman 1993, 32–35; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 51–53; Shearman 1993, 26–41.

(Fig. 99)

**IXWORTH:** Woodstreet Farm. IXW 002. NGR TL 9570.

Loc: IM 1951.81.

- 99.1 Fragments of side and base of large *urn*. Two groups of four vertical grooves on shoulder. Soft brown grass-tempered fabric, surfaces with red-brown patches. Both surfaces burnished. Height: c.18cm.

**IXWORTH:** Dover Farm. IXW 004. NGR TL 9469.

Loc: IM 1948.54.

EAS *sherds* on site of Roman villa; found during excavation by Basil Brown (1948) who noted signs of possible Saxon occupation of the ruins. Pottery, loomweight fragments, chalk floors and three 'hut sites' were also noted to the SE of the villa.

**IXWORTH:** Byways. IXW 005. NGR TL 9370.

A spread of finds along the north bank of the Black Bourn River. Finds in 1868 and 1871 may be associated with this site: a pair of cruciform brooches found upon the shoulders of a skeleton in 'a meadow near Cross House' (1868) and other finds in Mr Rogers' meadow (1871): iron sword, spearhead, knife, and three shield bosses. The 8th-century gilded disc brooch in the BM may have come from the same meadow (VCH, 337, fig. 7). In 1946 fragments of cremation urns were found in the garden of Byways; about 12 urns represented in fragments; 2 at IM (per Major Kilner), some in Basil Brown collection (SAU). Shale 'comb' and iron object mentioned by Brown not extant. Stray finds in the 1980s in Riverside Paddock include fragments of metalwork listed below.

Bibliography: Warren 1868; VCH, 1911, 337; Meaney 1964, 229.

Loc: IM 1951.86.

- 99.2 Lower portions of *urn* in hard black sandy fabric, brown/red to black surfaces, burnished externally. Pairs of shallow, hollow vertical bosses on shoulder with strong vertical burnishing lines between. Surviving height 18cm.

Loc: IM 1951.86.

- 99.3 *Urn* minus rim in hard, red/brown fabric with some red grog. Black to brown surfaces smoothed externally. Decorative scheme: Three lines on neck, zone of large stamps in groups: concentric circles, cross and double 'horseshoe'; two lines; zone of small stamps: cross-hatched lozenge and circular stamps with five rays; two lines above zone of large stamps on shoulder: large swastikas, horseshoe variation, cross-hatched lozenge and quartered circle. Surviving height 15cm.

Loc: SAU B. Brown Colln.

- 99.4 Fragments of at least 10 *pots*, including the four decorated sherds illustrated.  
Fragment of bone *comb* (lost).

(Fig. 100)

Loc: Private.

- 100.1 Fragment of Ae ?*cruciform brooch* possibly the lower terminal with devolved mask and flattened lobe. Length 3.2cm.

Loc: Private.

- 100.2 Fragment of gilt Ae ?*square-headed brooch*. Circular terminal with longitudinal grooves above and fragment of catch-plate behind. Length 4cm.

Loc: Private.

- 100.3 Lower half Ae *cruciform brooch*. Part of bow, faceted catch-plate with two bands of transverse moulding below. Terminal head with protruding eyes; the nostrils expanded into upward facing beaked heads and the 'muzzle' semi-circular. The 'beaks' enclose holes. The terminal is hollowed behind. Large catch for pin. Length 8.7cm.

Loc: MH.

- 100.4 Gilt Ae and lead *weight*; bearded head with stylised fringe below a band and curling locks behind the ears; beard and moustache trimmed and groomed. Heavy nose and eyebrows stand out from plane of face. The nose tip is missing. The lead base added in the Viking period is undecorated.

S. Youngs, BM (1989) considers the head to be of Irish origin reused to decorate a Viking weight such as those from Islandbridge, Ireland. Length 3.2cm; width 2.0cm; height 2.1cm; weight 100.825gm.

**IXWORTH:** IXW 009. NGR TL 9271.

Loc: ?Ash O

Two iron *prick spurs*. 'Good specimens, but not a pair'. One of them was found in 1842 in deepening the river by Ixworth watermill, the other about 12 months later near the same place, together with the jaw and tusks of a boar'. Both ornamented. Not seen.

Bibliography: Warren 1851, 75, 76; Warren 1866, 311.

**IXWORTH:** IXW 018. NGR TL 9370.

Loc: Private.

- 100.5 Ae *strap-end* with rudimentary head as terminal and crouching beast in square panel. Two rivet holes in broken split end. Length 3cm. 9th century.

Loc: MH.

Iron *sword*, squared slightly curved guard and wide, square sectioned pommel. Possibly from dredging the Black Bourne. Length c. 91cm. 9th century, Viking.

Bibliography: Martin *et al.* 1988, 310, fig. 49.

**IXWORTH:** IXW 031. NGR TL 9370.

Loc: Private.

- 100.6 Ae *wrist-clasp*; three raised bosses, punched semi-circle decoration and two fixing holes. Hines Class B13. c. Length 2.8cm.

**IXWORTH:** IXW Misc.

Loc: BM 1927-12-12.21.

- 100.7 Ae *cruciform brooch*; narrow head-plate with recessed ring-and-dot motif, flared side-wings, side knobs missing; top knob attached, hollowed behind. Short bow with three grooves; catch-plate with recessed ring-and-dot motif, animal-head terminal with scrolled nostrils and projection pierced laterally. The circular stamps clearly were originally enamelled. Length 12.75cm.

Comments: Identical pattern to brooch from Mildenhall (Misc), but slightly shorter.

**IXWORTH:** IXW Misc.

Loc: Ash O 1909-450.

- 100.8 Ae *cruciform brooch*; small head-plate and full-round knob; single lug for spring and elongated foot, with animal-head terminal. This is surely the piece described by Warren as ending in 'the head of a pike' and subsequently acquired by Evans as part of the Warren collection. Early 5th century. Length 7.1cm.

Bibliography: Warren 1866, 299. Exhibited by J. Warren at meeting of SIA in Bury, Jan. 1859; PSIA 1863b; Aberg 1926, 184 no. 5, fig. 48; Reichstein 1975, 154 no. 858, Taf 118,2; Böhme 1986, 533, Abb 55,8.

Comments: cf. Genrich 1954, Taf.29: Early cruciforms from Borgdorf, Lassahn and Borgstedt in eastern Schleswig-Holstein.

Note foot from similar piece from Hinderclay, HNY 017 (Fig. 48, No. 7).

IXW Misc.

Note (1) Warren (1866, 299) records 'part of a cruciform fibula, each end ornamented with a crude representation of a face'

and (2) 'A large cruciform fibula, curiously ornamented', possibly Fig. 101, No. 1 below.

(Fig. 101)

**IXWORTH:** IXW Misc.

Loc: Birmingham Museum A205.58.

- 101.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*; head-plate with slightly flared wings, outlined catch-plate with scrolled side-lappets and traces of 'V' stamps. Low moulding above terminal with scrolled nostrils strongly divided with double groove. No 'eyes'. Crescent shaped muzzle. Length 13.2cm.

Comments: Said to have been found on the shoulders of a corpse in inhumation cemetery; ex T.G.Barnett, S.G.Fenton and Warren collections; sold at Sotheby's Nov. 1927 as lot 183 with others from Mildenhall, Wangford and Kentford, now at Birmingham Museum. Wrongly described by Meaney (1964, 288) as on loan from Ash O.

Bibliography: PSIA 1851 states Warren exhibited large Ae fibula from Ixworth on 5 June, 1851; possibly this one.

- 101.2 Ae *small long brooch*; square panelled head-plate with 'horns' on upper corners. Shallow, waisted bow, catch-plate with plain lappets above moulding and broken, crescentic terminal. Length 6.1cm.

Comments: Birmingham Museum, on loan, no further data.

Loc: IM 1943.24.

- 101.3 Iron socketed *knife*. Length 16.6cm.  
101.4 Iron *spearhead*. Length 25.6cm.  
101.5 Iron *spearhead* with solid, broken end. Length 14.8cm.

Loc: BM 1935, 12-10,1.

- 101.6 Copper-gilt *disc brooch* with flange and cloisonné centrepiece. The flange is made of a single ring of beaded copper wire. The copper hinge and catch and a fragment of copper pin survive. The brooch is gilded on face, edges, back, hinge and catch. The copper-gilt cloisonné enamel disc has a single quatrefoil flower design with a central roundel. The colours are: (background) translucent dark blue, (quatrefoil) opaque light blue, and (centre cell) opaque off-white. Diameter 21mm; diameter of enamel 18.1mm. Late 10th-11th century. Not seen, decorative scheme derived from Buckton (1986, fig. 4, no. 10).

Bibliography: Kendrick 1938, 67; Buckton 1986, 13.

cf. Gt.Saxham, Mildenhall, Santon Downham, Melton and Feltwell, (N).

Found near Cross House.

Loc: BM 1927-12-12-23.

Gilt Ae *disc brooch*, slightly dished, gilded on front only. The face divided into four by an equal-armed cross and the edge defined by a narrow, plain border. In each arm of the cross is a hole and in the centre of the brooch a bronze rivet. Nine smaller holes are to be seen in the three groups towards the edge of the brooch. Each quadrant bears a similar animal, a horse-like creature with front leg raised. The feet have three toes or claws. The spaces between the elements of the animal designs are filled with similar interlaced knots. On the back of the brooch there is a mark of an attached plate with one pointed end which is coincident with one axis of the equal-armed cross, which apparently bore the pin (noted by Wilson on old photographs, but now missing). Diameter 5.0cm. 8th century.

Context: Ex Fenton Colln, possibly from Warren of Ixworth. Wilson (1964) doubts the attribution, but it could be that referred to in Warren (1866, 299), as 'the circular front of a fibula in bronze, curiously ornamented, I cannot say if it is Saxon or Danish, found in Ixworth'. In VCH (337) it is described as the head of a pin, of Witham, Lincs., type; but the pin on the back, apparent in old photographs, is not mentioned. The piece is illustrated in the note of its exhibition in 1871 (Warren) as from Ixworth.

Bibliography: Warren 1871, 259, pl. 12, 3; VCH, 337, fig.7; The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, ms, XIII (1907), 133-4, fig.1; Brondsted 1924, 138, fig.114; Smith 1925; 245 fig. 16; Bruce-Mitford 1956; pl. XXXA; Wilson 1964, no. 25, 137; 55-121.

(Fig. 102)

**IXWORTH:** IXW Misc. Group of Early Anglo-Saxon objects in the Ashmolean, Oxford; presumably from a cemetery, possibly IXW 005.

Loc: Ash O 1909-443.

- 102.1 Ae *strap-end*: end lost; butt with single rivet, cross-hatched panel with double border of punched dots. The broken end has central circular ornament of cross with peltas between each arm. At the fractured end there are small protrusions which may be the tails of crouched animals. Length: 4cm. Ex Warren Collection.

Bibliography: Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 65.

Loc: Ash O 1909.444.

- 102.2 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B20. Transverse grooves on bar, stamped circles on near plate. Length 5cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.444a.

- 102.3 Ae *wrist-clasp* (?).



Plate with paired spirals. Single surviving loop for attachment. Length 4.3cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-447a.

- 102.4 Fragment Ae *annular brooch*: pin held by rebate with raised moulding on opposing side. Decorated with double-line zig-zag. Diameter 6.3cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-447a.

- 102.5 Fragment Ae *annular-brooch*: pin held in figure-of-eight shaped hole; ornamented with transverse lines and grooves and double row of annular stamps between. Diameter 6.2cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-445.

Fragment Ae *bracelet*: two longitudinal grooves with stamped nicks in grooves and on ridges. Length 2.7cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-449.

- 102.6 Fragment, Ae *girdle-hanger*: stem and one ward lost; originally with closed wards and holes for spangles at lower corners and in centre, with surviving ring for spangle. Decorated with double row of comma-shaped stamps. Length 6cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-451.

- 102.7 Ae *cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate outlined with 'V' stamps, flaring side-wings. Top knob attached, hollowed behind. Bow with double groove outlined with 'V' stamps. Short, faceted catch-plate; heavy, transverse grooves above animal-head terminal. Rounded nostrils and expanded muzzle. Single lug for attachment of spring. Length 14.5cm. Aberg, No.75.

Loc: Ash O 1909.444a.

- 102.8 Circular Ae *stud*; central boss and cross, border and cross ornamented with raised dots. Diameter 1.45cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.441.

Five amber *beads*, barrel shaped.

#### IXWORTH: IXW Misc.

Loc: Ash O 1909.446.

- Pl.IV.3 Ae *strap-end* with pierced design of two outward facing birds and foliage. Small flange at butt end with two rivet holes. Length 5.5cm. Late Saxon.

Loc: Ash O 1909.442.

- 102.9 Ae *strap-end*; long narrow type with single rivet. Central field a pointed oval, roughly cross-hatched with transverse band at top end. animal-head terminal with ears. Length 6cm. 9th century.

Loc: Ash Ox. 1909.414

- Pl.IV.4 Ae *book-fastening*; main field flat with single hole at end, other end curved with two holes. Debased designed based on two animals and foliage. Length: 5.3cm. Late Saxon.

#### IXWORTH: IXW Misc.

Loc: CMAE 02.252.

Ae *disc brooch* with backward-looking animal. 8th-9th century.

Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1965.

#### IXWORTH THORPE: Crows Field. IXT002. NGR TL 9272.

Cemetery.

EAS finds from sand and gravel pit from 1944-1947, include carinated sheet bronze bowl with triangular lugs, spearhead, iron sword and boss. Basil Brown records that in 1947 he learned that a Mr Leat of Freckenham had excavated a hut site with two levels of occupation. The Ae bowl and sword could not be traced.

Bibliography: B.Brown VIII, 74; XI, 119; XCVI 45, 59, 60.

PSIA 1950, 213; Meaney 1964, 229.

Loc: IM 951.58.

- 102.10 Iron *shield boss*; low, carinated form with heavy button. Flange, rivets and handle missing. Surviving diameter c. 14cm.

Loc: IM 947.86.

- 102.11 Iron *spearhead* with narrow, fullered, leaf-shaped blade. Split socket. Length 26.8cm. Swanton lists it as Type I, 2; perhaps K2 would be better.

- 102.12 Iron *spearhead*, wrap-over socket. Length 8.9cm.

- 102.13 Iron *spearhead*, fragment, solid shank. Length 8.6cm.

#### IXWORTH THORPE: Holmes Wood. IXT 007. NGR TL 9273.

Previous to 1964, 2 'long brooches' and pottery believed to be from cremation urns were found in a pit and eventually passed to a Mr Beatty at Honington School, but have since disappeared. (B.Brown, card index 200, 202).

#### KEDINGTON: Dash End. KDG 014. NGR TL 7046.

Loc: Private.

Ipswich ware *sherd* on surface of garden.

#### KERSEY: KSY 003. NGR TL 9943.

Loc: IM 960.85.

Fragmentary iron *sword* with silver mount hilt. Blade pattern-wielded with central fuller, guard curved, tang flat. Above guard is an ornamented silver band, presumably one of the terminals of the grip; with three decorative panels on each side. The central field on each side is triangular, on one side containing a 'plant-in-pot' motif, on the other a double-leaf motif, both embellished by speckling. The other four fields are quadrangular, two of which contain degenerate animal ornament; the other two a leafy terminal of basically spiral design. The animals are crudely executed interlaced creatures. All the ornament is nielloed. Length of surviving fragment 87.8cm.

Bibliography: Copinger Hill 1930b; Wilson 1965, 37, pl.4, b and c

Comments: Ploughed up in 1960, no associated finds. Wilson (1965) describes it as a typical English 9th-century type.

(Fig. 103)

**KESGRAVE:** KSG Misc. NGR TM 2245.

Loc: IM 1920.85.3.

- 103.1 Sharply biconical *urn* with close, careful ornament on neck and shoulders. Simple rim. Close, fairly hard fabric with very fine (?)mica-content; dark-brown to black, burnished outside and in. Ornamental scheme: neck: four lines, one row of circular cross-stamps; three lines, one row of cross-hatched triangular stamps; four lines to carination. Pendant triangles below with two-line borders enclosing 3-2-1 cross-stamps (as above line); one 4:3:1 on pendant includes three of the triangular stamps and three more occur in one of the spaces between two pendants. Label states 'found with burnt bones', bones missing. Height 15cm. Bibliography: VCH, 329, pl.III; Smith 1852, ii, 233, pl. iiv.4; Myres 1977, 106, 325, fig. 319, no. 1019. Comments: Found before 1852, circumstances unknown.

**KESSINGLAND:** Manor Farm. KSS 003. NGR TM 5385.

Loc: Lowestoft Archaeol. Soc.

Bone point. ?EAS.

**KESSINGLAND:** KSS 014. NGR TM 5385.

Loc: NCM.

Dark blue glass *bead* with marvered decoration, reported 1979.

**KNETTISHALL:** KNE 015. NGR TL 9780.

Loc: Private.

- 103.2 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch* fragment; part of bow and catch-plate. Ring-and-dot stamps on catch-plate and bow. Surviving length 2.8cm. Hübener Group 10. LS.
- Loc: Private.
- 103.3 Head and part of shaft of Ae *pin* with ring-and-dot ornament. Length 1.3cm.

**LACKFORD:** Mill Heath. LCK 001. NGR TL 7771.

Loc: CMAE; IM 1951.64; Ash O; MH; MDL; private hands.

Large cremation cemetery; numerous urns found before 1945; Bury Museum purchased urns 1874, others found 1914-15. Deep ploughing 1945 led to excavation by Lethbridge of two areas of approximately 350 square yards. Partly covered by belt of spruce trees, 1950.

Some evidence for use of site in Roman period (2 small structures, possibly burial vaults). 'Some 500' cremation urns are mentioned by Lethbridge; finds include: cruciform; square-headed and annular brooches; comb fragments; miniature bone combs, Ae and Fe tweezers. Total of ninety-one objects recorded by Lethbridge. Glass bowls found at Lackford (CMAE) probably came from this site. No evidence so far of any inhumation graves. Date range Early 5th-Late 6th century.

Bibliography: Barker 1917, 181-182; Lethbridge 1951; Harden 1956, 165; VCH, 334; Myres 1977; Meaney 1964, 229; Pearce 1966.

Comments: A number of objects are figured by Lethbridge (1951), or mentioned in his text; a table is appended in discussion text. The published drawings are not completely accurate but serve well enough as a guide.

A detailed review of this cemetery, its contents and organisation would provide a valuable comparison with Spong Hill (N) but the scale of such a project was beyond the scope of this survey. Surface finds of sherds north of the cemetery may indicate settlement debris.

Loc: MDL 56/10.

- 103.4 Biconical *urn*, minus rim, with broad chevron zone with stamps. Decorative scheme: three lines above chevron zone with spaced triangular groups of dot-in-dimple stamps. Three lines above zone of three-line chevrons outlined with dimple stamps enclosing groups of four spaced cross-hatched circle stamps alternating with single examples between each chevron. Three lines on girth with spaced triangular groups of cross-hatched circular stamps. Height 26.8cm.

Loc: MDL 55/21.

- 103.5 Fragments of seven *urns*.  
1) soft, 'corky' brown fabric, markedly grass-tempered. Crude divided chevrons on shoulder, two neck-rings above.
- 103.6 2) Stamped sherd of grass-tempered fabric with crude ring stamps.
- 103.7 3) Stamped sherd from shoulder apparently with unenclosed pendant triangles of square, cross-hatched stamps.  
4) Hard gritty fabric, brown surfaces, grey core. Spaced hollow vertical bosses. Not illustrated.  
5) Soft, very coarse fabric. Dark brown with lighter core. Slashed burnished ?diagonal bosses, outlined with line below. Not illustrated.  
6) Two fragments, burnt light brown; rim and sherd with hollow, round boss. Not illustrated.  
7) Stamped sherd with large rosette stamps. Not illustrated.

Loc: MDL 53.40.

- 103.8 Hollow necked *vessel* in dark brown to grey gritty fabric with some 'chaff'. Smoothed, if not burnished, inside and out. The profile between the six hollow, vertical bosses is markedly carinated. Base missing. Surviving height 13.7cm. Comments: Not figured in Myres' Corpus, but belonging to his bossed, hollow-necked form (fig. 81) and closely paralleled to his no. 975 also from Lackford (CMAE).

Loc: MDL 52.301.

- 103.9 Sub-biconical *vessel* in sandy fabric with dark brown surfaces and grey core. Burnished externally. Slightly hollowed neck and upright rim. Decorated with zone of chevrons outlined with stamps on neck above paired vertical bosses defined by lines and stamps alternating with plain chevrons. Decorative scheme: four lines above two-line chevrons outlined alternately with simple ring stamps and cross stamps. Four lines

- above six pairs vertical hollow bosses; each boss outlined with two vertical lines and single line of ring stamps. Between each pair of bosses a plain double-line chevron. Two lines below decorative scheme. Two stamps only used. Height 18.4cm. Comments: Not figured in Myres' Corpus. Closest parallels are his 11.2 chevron zones above bosses 11.7 and 11.8 decoration; particularly, but not closely: North Elmham (no. 2384) (Norfolk) and Thurmaston (Leics), no. 3696 (not stamped).  
Loc: MDL 53.41
- 103.10 Biconical *bowl* in dark brown sandy fabric with grey core. Outer surface and inside rim burnished. Hollow neck and slightly everted rim. Decorated with five necklines above carination and eight widely spaced groups of four vertical lines extending to the base. Height 12.6cm.  
Context: Ashley Collection.  
Comments: Not figured in Myres' Corpus. Compares closely to vessel from Willoughby-on-the-Wolds (Notts.); Myres Corpus no. 3305, fig. 215.  
Loc: Private.
- 103.11 Shouldered *urn* with everted rim in red-brown fabric with grey smoothed surfaces. Decorative scheme of two lines, horizontal row of 'dimple' stamps, two lines above zone of irregular chevrons of three, four or five lines. The triangles are outlined with dimple stamps with further scattered stamps between the lines. Near the base of the vessel there is a lead plug inserted into a hole. Height 18.7cm.  
Comments: Myres Corpus no. 3400, fig. 290.
- (Fig. 104)  
Loc: MH 1977.887.
- 104.1 Small, sub-biconical *urn*, plain. Height 16cm.  
Comments: Not mentioned in Myres 1977.  
Loc: MH 1977.888.
- 104.2 Sub-biconical *urn* with decorative scheme on neck and shoulders: two lines, row of horse-shoe shaped stamps, two lines, row of rosette stamps, one line above open ended pendant triangles edged with four-five lines and filled with simple dot stamps. Height 24.9cm.  
Comment: Myres Corpus No. 3401, fig. 322.  
Loc: MH 1977-889.
- 104.3 Open pottery *bowl*, with plain upright rim. Height 17.1cm.  
Comments: Figured in VCH, 344, pl. IV, A. Not mentioned in Myres 1977.  
Loc: MH 1977-894.
- 104.4 Shoulder boss *urn* with thickened, everted rim. Decorative scheme: nine lines above four narrow, vertical solid bosses alternating with four round solid bosses and panels of three-line chevrons and groups of vertical lines. In two places a round boss has a single line beneath. Height 24.4cm.  
Comments: Myres Corpus No. 1003, fig. 281.
- LACKFORD:** near Roundfolly Plantation. LKD 012. NGR TL 7770.  
Loc: SAU & Private.
- Sherds* of handmade EAS pottery, one decorated with lines.
- LACKFORD:** LKD Misc.  
Loc: MDL 56.49.
- 104.5 End tooth-plate from double-sided bone *comb*. Two iron rivets and hole for a third on the edge of the plate. Coarse teeth on both sides. Width 2cm. Context: Probably from one of the urns in Mildenhall Museum.
- LAKENHEATH:** Sahara Field and Pashford Wood. (No. 1 Field). LKH 010 (see also 070). NGR TL 7383.  
Possible cemetery located by surface scatter of objects and potsherds, reported by Lady Briscoe and R. Morley from 1959 on. EAS.  
Bibliography: Briscoe 1979b, 166; Briscoe 1949.  
(Fig. 105)  
Loc: MNL 58.23
- 105.1 Large bone *spindle-whorl* with groups and single lathe-turned grooves. Diam. 4.5cm.  
Loc: MH 1979.286.
- 105.2 side wing from Ae *cruciform brooch*. Expanded knob with central mask flanked by two bird heads; 'S' motifs centrally. Originally attached by two rivets to the head-plate of the brooch. The reverse has two projecting lugs to take a central wire for the spring. Length 4.6cm.  
Comment: Leeds and Pocock Group V.  
Loc: SAU.
- 105.3 Round-backed Fe *iron comb* with waisted profile and lunate-shaped opening; teeth obscured by corrosion. Width 8cm.  
Loc: Private.
- 105.4 Ae *wrist-clasp*, flat bar with two faceted squares, narrow plate behind with two attachment holes, semi-circular stamps and broken 'eye'. Hines Form 13a. Length 3.2cm.  
Loc: Private.
- 105.5 Detached Ae knob from *cruciform brooch*. Slot for attachment but not pierced. Length 1cm.
- LAKENHEATH:** Roman Field. LKH 016. NGR TL 7283.  
Loc: MDL 53/12 (62.7).
- 105.6 Segmented glass *bead*, opaque blue-green, found pre 1964. Length 1.2cm.
- LAKENHEATH:** Rearing Field. LKH 041. NGR TL 7283.  
Loc: CMAE; listed here under LKH Misc.A. as probably from this cemetery. 'Many skeletons with beads round their necks' were found when Sandy Plantation was removed c. 1888. No pottery or weapons were found and the beads passed into the possession of Mr Fenton. Note proximity of this site to LKH 042, 100m. S.E.  
Bibliography: Fowler, OS record map, pre 1939 entry.
- LAKENHEATH:** Rearing Field. LKH 042. NGR TL 7283.  
Loc: CMAE 74.401-32.

c. 1958 Lady G. Briscoe.

1) Sherds handmade ware, cremations and inhumations, reported 1953; probably same as 017.

2) Part cruciform brooch.

Bibliography: OS Card TL 78 SW 3, 1953.

**LAKENHEATH:** LKH 046. NGR TL 7383.

Loc: CMAE.

105.7 Ae 'S' shaped brooch; the one complete terminal of the reversed 'S' is in the form of a bird's head with hooked beak; the broken end may have represented the tail. There are incised lines marking the neck of the head and outlining the profile of the S. There are traces of an iron pin and there is a single lug for the spring. Length 4.4cm. c. 6th century.

Bibliography: Briscoe 1968; Smedley and Owles 1958, 93 but with incorrect grid reference, which would put site in Brandon.

**LAKENHEATH:** Turkey Farm or ?Grime Fen. LKH 072. NGR TL 7283.

Loc: MDL 81/122.

105.8 Ae ring-headed pin; shaft divided into five by groups of transverse mouldings. Head is flattened with large hole; edge nicked. The back is plain suggesting the piece was cast in an open mould. Length 8.5cm.

**LAKENHEATH:** Undley Common. LKH 077. NGR TL 7080.

Loc: BM 1984-11-01-1.

Pl.VI.3 Gold 'A' bracteate: repoussé, design of helmeted head, she-wolf suckling two children, two stars, two dot-in-circle motifs and a runic text contained within a border of triangles and a rim of beaded wire type. The suspension loop is of the broad, central rounded ridge type with a double spiral of plain wire on the face. Weight 2.24gms. Diameter 2.3cm.

Comments: Hines (1987) suggests the bracteate originates from Southern Scandinavia or more probably Schleswig-Holstein, c. 475. Runes interpreted by Odenstedt (Hines 1987) as '(This is) a she-wolf. Reward to a relative (?kinswoman)'.  
Bibliography: Axboe 1982, 75; Hines 1984, 204-209; Hines 1987.

**LAKENHEATH:** North Road. LKH 103. NGR TL 7281.

Loc: MH 1983.109.

105.9 Ae hooked tag, made from six strands of wire bound with finer wire, four of the strands joined at one end to form a hook, the free ends form spirals. ? AS. Length 4.3cm.

**LAKENHEATH:** South Road. LKH 104. NGR TL 7281.

Loc: MH 1983.120A.

Ae disc brooch with interlace ornament. Rim damaged and pin missing. 11th century. Not illustrated.

**LAKENHEATH:** Caudle Farm. LKH 110. NGR TL 7281.

Loc: MH 1985.123.1.

105.10 Gilt Ae disc brooch with cloisonné enamel decoration. Originally with seven lobes, of which only four survive bearing glass sphere; one dark blue, two white and one semi-translucent. The central disc has three petals with central heart-shape; below are two scrolls of cellwork. The background is a translucent dark blue; the central heart shape opaque yellow and the petals opaque white. The hinge is intact but the catch broken. Traces of iron pin. Diameter 2.26cm. Late 10th-11th century.

Bibliography: Buckton 1989, 154-5

**LAKENHEATH:** LKH 110. NGR TL 7281.

Loc: MH 1985.123.

Silver sceatta. Obv. figure facing holding a standard of cross in each hand and raised dots in field; rev. sinuous dragon or bird facing right; one clawed foot, one curling foot, and a mane.

Comments: Finder states ten sceattas have been found here over the years.

**LAKENHEATH:** LKH MISC 'A'.

Loc: CMAE; BM.

A considerable quantity of material found before 1911 and in CMAE is listed as 'Lakenheath' (VCH, 344) but precise location is not known. Meaney (1964) groups it with the cemetery on Lakenheath Aerodrome, which is actually in (Little) Eriswell. It seems more likely to have come from LKH 041 or the Sahara Field area (LKH 010). A further complication is that a small group of EAS objects (bucket mount, annular brooch and a few minor fragments) in CMAE are labelled Lakenheath Warren. As these bear registration numbers of about the same date (1899) it suggests these may relate to the rest of the group. A further group, labelled 'Lakenheath Warren' is in the BM and will also be recorded here as Lakenheath Misc 'A'. It should be noted that LKH041 produced 'skeletons with beads' c. 1888, but no weapons or pottery. Unless further information comes to light they will be treated as MISC and labelled LKH MISC 'A' to define them as a group.

Bibliography: VCH, 344; Meaney 1964, 230; Baldwin Brown 1915, 111 pl. IX; IV, 791, 795; Fox 1923, 269, 272-4.

Loc: CMAE Z21357.

Pl.V.1 Gilt Ae square-headed brooch (Leeds Type A3, No. 19), broken above foot. Head-plate with small rectangular panel with curved swastika motifs flanking a small rectangular setting with garnet inlay. The outer second panel carries two Style I animals with heads meeting in the upper centre. A wide raised bank separates this from a plain outer frame bearing a small 'top knob' mask, large outward facing beaked heads with crests or curls behind and small lower curled corners.

The bow is short and panelled with a circular, central setting. The foot-plate has two upper,

- outward facing beaked heads above a strongly defined central lozenge shaped area. The side lobes consist of beaked heads with plain, narrow projections; the terminal lobe a full-face mask with prominent round eyes, heavy eyebrows and small 'ears' (only one remaining). There is a squared nose and curling moustaches above a narrow stepped plate. Hines Group 15. Length 11.6cm.
- Loc: CMAE 1897-70.
- Pl.V.2 Gilt *Ae square-headed brooch* (Leeds Type B1, No. 54)  
Head-plate with wide central, rectangular barred panel with outer borders of diagonal lines, recumbent 'S' shapes and cabling. The outer frame has rows of stamped semi-circles, a plain 'top knob', lozenge-shaped top corners, originally silvered and rounded lower corners. The bow is rounded and strongly grooved with a row of pellets down the centre. The foot-plate is divided by a central bar outlined with pelleted borders. Two downward biting beaked heads at the top of the foot-plate have curled jaws and poorly marked eyes. Circular side and terminal lobes have silver plates; the outline of the whole emphasised by a repeat of the pelleted borders of the central bar. Three pierced circular protuberances occur on each side of the foot, echoing the pierced design of the biting heads. Hines Group 16. Length 14.6cm.
- Loc: CMAE 1899-88.
- Pl.V.3 *Ae cruciform brooch*. Rectangular, panelled head-plate with attached top knob bearing a finial with eyes and side curls. The side wings are stepped; both side knobs missing but originally had been attached with single rivets. Panelled and faceted bow with central square. Square foot-plate strongly outlined with outward facing beaked heads as side lappets. Unusually these heads are everted and have curious legs below the beaks. There is a double transverse moulding above the terminal head which has a cleft forehead, round eyes and a long narrow 'nose' to the expanded muzzle. The nostrils are large triple spirals. Tiny ring-and-dot stamps edge the head-plate, wings, catch-plate and muzzle. Length 14.4cms.
- Loc: CMAE 97.210A.
- 105.11 *Ae cruciform brooch*; rather poorly made, with plain head-plate and wings, knobs half-round, attached. Catch is missing; two rivet holes for repair. Terminal with small, rounded eyes and damaged end. Length 11.1cm.
- Loc: CMAE 99.95A.
- 105.12 Small *Ae cruciform brooch*: half-round knobs cast in one with head-plate; faceted catch-plate above animal-head terminal with round eyes and rounded muzzle. Length 7.1cm.
- Loc: CMAE 97.2146.
- 105.13 Foot from *Ae cruciform brooch*, weak transverse moulding, small, round eyes and defined nostrils. Surviving length 5.8cm.
- Loc: CMAE 99.94B.
- 105.14 *Ae cruciform brooch*; head-plate and wings plain, half-round knobs cast in one. Faceted catch-plate above large double-transverse mouldings. Animal-head terminal with round eyes and nostrils defined by groove. Length 7.6cm.
- (Fig. 106)
- Loc: CMAE Z30279.
- 106.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*, panelled head-plate with faint lunate stamps. Side wings damaged, knobs missing. Top knob half round, cast in one. Catch-plate with damaged lappets above three heavy transverse mouldings. Animal-head terminal with round eyes and muzzle bearing small projection, possibly a broken loop. Length 10.9cm.
- Loc: CMAE 99.89.
- 106.2 *Ae cruciform brooch*, small square head-plate, slightly flared side wings. Knobs half-round, attached with flattened finials. Faceted bow with trace of central raised square. Catch-plate with beaked head lappets. Terminal with round eyes, scrolled nostrils and sub-triangular muzzle. Lunate and three-armed stamps used. Length 13.5cm.
- Loc: CMAE 97.136.
- 106.3 *Ae cruciform brooch*; plain head-plate, narrow side wings; half round, attached with expanded finials. Faceted bow with central raised square, plain side lappets. Heavy transverse moulding above terminal with round eyes, scrolled nostrils and expanded muzzle. Length 10.9cm.
- Loc: CMAE.
- 106.4 *Ae cruciform brooch*; head-plate outlined with small double-lunate stamps, flared side wings with same stamps. All three knobs attached, half-round. Catch-plate with side lappets in form of downturned, beaked heads. Shallow transverse mouldings above animal-head terminal with cleft forehead, round eyes, nostrils expanded into upward facing beaked heads and flat, triangular muzzle. Length 13.5cm.
- Loc: CMAE 1883.21354.
- 106.5 Fragment of *Ae cruciform brooch*; catch-plate with simple scrolled lappets and large ring-and-dot stamp, possibly enamelled originally. Transverse mouldings above animal-head terminal; cleft forehead, round eyes, flat-scrolled nostrils and small triangular muzzle. Length of fragment 5.9cm.
- (Fig. 107)
- Loc: CMAE 1897.99.90.
- 107.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*, plain rectangular head-plate with narrow wings. Side knobs missing, top knob attached, half-round, with secondary projection. Bow with shallow, central groove. Faceted catch-plate above three strong transverse bar mouldings. Animal-head terminal with round eyes; flattened nostrils and muzzle. Length 14.3cm.
- Loc: CMAE A97.137.

- 107.2 *Ae cruciform brooch*; plain head-plate and wings. Side knobs missing, top knob full-face mask. Plain, rounded bow, catch-plate with lappets of downward pointing heads. Three heavy transverse mouldings above terminal with strongly-scrolled nostrils. Length 11.15cm. Comments: Reichstein Type Holywell Row.  
Loc: CMAE 1883.21358.
- 107.3 *Ae cruciform brooch*; narrow, tapering head-plate with two ring-and-dot stamps linked by groove. side wings narrow, damaged; one knob loose. Other knobs attached, half-round, top one with small projection. Catch-plate faceted with ring-and-dot stamp. Small transverse mouldings, above elongated animal-head terminal with oval eyes, scrolled nostrils and expanded muzzle. Small lunate stamps used extensively. Ring-and-dot stamps possibly enamelled originally. Length 13.2cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z 16265.
- 107.4 *Ae cruciform brooch*; narrow, tapering head-plate with flared wings. Side knobs missing but top knob attached, half-round with small knob above. Head-plate and wings outlined with double arc stamps. Catch-plate with small lappets with some double-arc stamps. Zone of narrow transverse mouldings above animal-head terminal. Cleft forehead, round eyes. Round nostrils bearing ring-and-dot stamps; extremity damaged in antiquity and repaired but repair now missing. Surviving length 12.4cm.  
(Fig. 108)  
Loc: CMAE 97.44.
- 108.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*; slightly tapering head-plate outlined with running 'S' stamps; narrow wings, side knobs missing. Top knob attached, half-round. Bow with faint double line of tiny annular stamps down centre; catch-plate with running 'S' stamps and lappets with devolved beaked heads. Zone of narrow transverse mouldings above animal-head terminal with strong central bar connected to flat scroll nostrils and expanded muzzle. Length 13.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.88.
- 108.2 Fragment, *Ae cruciform brooch*; narrow tapering head-plate, side wings plain, all three knobs flattened and cast in one. Catch-plate with lappets the same shape as the knobs above and bearing double ring-and-dot stamps. Surviving length 8.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.210.B.
- 108.3 *Ae small long brooch* trefoil headed. Faceted bow with central groove; transverse mouldings above sub-triangular foot. Length 7.7cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.210 D, E.
- 108.4 Pair *Ae small long brooches* trefoil headed. Faceted bow, catch-plate. Transverse moulding above concentric foot. Length 6.1cm and 6.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.92.
- 108.5 *Ae small long brooch* trefoil headed. Faceted bow and catch-plate. Transverse moulding above expanded foot. Length 6.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.91.
- 108.6 *Ae small long brooch* trefoil headed. Rounded foot, small annular stamps. Length 6.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z17182.
- 108.7 *Ae small long brooch*. Square-headed, outlined with annular stamps. Faceted bow and catch-plate. Three bands of transverse mouldings above triangular foot with annular stamps. Length 7cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16261.
- 108.8 *Ae small long brooch*, square-headed. Head outlined with faint triangular stamps which recur on the triangular foot. Length 6.8cm.  
(Fig. 109)  
Loc: CMAE 99.95.
- 109.1 *Ae small long brooch*; square-panelled head; broad, plain border with horns on upper corners. Faceted bow, catch-plate with small plain lappets. Three broad transverse bars above expanded, crescentic foot. Length 7cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.95A.
- 109.2 *Ae small long brooch* with plain head and damaged horns. Catch-plate with small, plain lappets; transverse mouldings above crescentic foot. Length 6.8cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.94B.
- 109.3 *Ae small long brooch*; square panelled head with border bearing 'horns' on upper corners. Catch-plate with side lappets and heavy moulding above crescentic foot. All outlined with small, lunate stamps. Length 7.1cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.13.45d.
- 109.4 Fragment *Ae annular brooch*; both edges with annular stamps. Diameter c. 4.4cm.  
Loc: CMAE 77.
- 109.5 Fragment *Ae annular brooch* outlined with small annular stamps. Single hole for either a rivet to join two ends or to attach the pin. Length 4.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 99.97.
- 109.6 *Ae annular brooch*, damaged in one place. Two visible groups of transverse lines and hole for attachment of pin. Max. diameter 4.9cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16267.
- 109.7 One of a pair of *Ae annular brooches*; the other sent to the Peabody Museum, Harvard. Flat, overlapped flange with three groups of thin transverse lines. Trace of iron pin in hole at the joint. Max. diameter 5cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.139,140.
- 109.8 Pair *Ae annular brooches*, slightly oval in shape. Constriction for attachment of pin; five groups of transverse lines and semi-circular stamps on inner edge. Max. diameter 4.4cm and 4.5cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1897.99
- 109.9 *Ae annular brooch* in four pieces, four groups of transverse lines with central row of single

- ring-and-dot stamps between. Hole for attachment pin. Max. diameter 5.6cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1899.96.
- 109.10 *Ae annular brooch* with unusual broad flange and *Ae* pin attached through hole on inner edge. Decorated with triangular stamps. Diameter c. 5.8cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.141.
- 109.11 *Ae annular brooch* with constriction to position the pin. Decorated with zones of small lunate stamps and transverse and crossed lines. Diameter 4.6cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.211.
- 109.12 *Ae annular brooch* with double row of annular and lunate stamps (?incompletely struck annulars). Trace of iron pin in constriction. Diameter c.4.5cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.211.
- 109.13 *Ae annular brooch* fragment with thickened inner edge. Outlined with single row of annular stamps. Diameter c. 4.5cm.  
Loc: CMAE 83.511.
- 109.14 Small *Ae annular brooch*; quartered with three holes (probably four) and double transverse lines; outer edge nicked. Traces of iron pin obscuring one quarter. Diameter 2.8cm.
- (Fig. 110)  
Loc: CMAE 1907.213.
- 110.1 *Ae penannular ring*. Diameter 2.8cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16263.
- 110.2 *Ae disc brooch*; central, empty socket with three surrounding rings, outer zone of two rings and double semi-circular stamps. Simple catch and single lug on reverse. Diameter 2.65cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16258.
- 110.3 *Ae ring*. Diameter 2cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16258.
- 110.4 *Ae tweezers*, faint diagonal lines. Length 5.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.216.
- 110.5 Plain *Ae tweezers*. Length 3.4cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z21355.
- 110.6 *Ae tweezers* on ring; decorated with ring-and-dot stamps. Length 6cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z21356.
- 110.7 *Ae ear-scoop*: Flat with suspension hole. Length 6.2cm.  
Loc: CMAE 77.
- 110.8 *Ae ring* with ends looped around each other. Diameter 1.7cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.214.6.
- 110.9 *Ae ring*. Diameter 2cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.128.
- 110.10 *Ae wrist-clasp set*, transverse lines, two pierced lugs for attachment. Length 3.75cm.  
Comments: Hines Form 14a.  
Loc: CMAE 99.102.
- 110.11 *Ae wrist-clasp set*; rectangular plates with rows of repoussé dots, tri-lobed and annular stamps. Two holes for attachment. Length 3.7cm.  
Comments: Hines Form B7.  
Loc: CMAE 99.100.103.
- 110.12 *Ae wrist-clasp fragments*; one plain and one decorated with annular stamps. Max. length 3.3cm. Fragments of four others not illustrated.  
Comments: Hines Form B7.  
Loc: CMAE 97.129.
- 110.13 *Ae wrist-clasp*; attached decorative sheet. Length 3.3cm.  
Comments: Hines Form 13c.  
Loc: CMAE 1899.104.
- 110.14 *Ae girdle-hanger*; open wards and shaft outlined with small annular stamps. Zone of cross-hatching. Trace of iron on upper end. Length 13cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1899.104.
- 110.15 *Ae girdle-hanger* with *keys*. Girdle-hanger with open wards ornamented with stamped dots; two zones of cross-hatching on shaft. See No. 16 below. Length c.11cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1899.104.
- 110.16 *Ae girdle-hanger*. Open wards with stamped dots and traces of smaller dot stamps. Two zones of cross-hatching on shaft. Probably from same set as No. 15 above, with same number. Traces of iron at upper end. Length 11.4cm.
- (Fig. 111)  
Loc: CMAE 1904.32.
- 111.1 Loop of *Ae buckle* of Hawkes and Dunning type 2a; dolphins without crests, flat jaws and dot-and-circle eyes. Transverse lines define the necks and a line of punched dots are carried round the loop to the small, open-mouthed animal-head terminals with notched crests. Length 5.4cm.  
Bibliography: Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 57; Baldwin Brown 1915, IV, pl. cliv, 2.  
Loc: CMAE.
- 111.2 *Ae buckle* with three rows of annular stamps. Length 5.4cm.  
Comments: Hawkes and Dunning Type IIIa; much debased form.  
Loc: CMAE 1906.324.
- 111.3 *Ae buckle-plate*, double-sided, two rivets. Length 2.9cm.
- 111.4 *Ae buckle-plate*, double-sided, three rivets and hole for tongue. Length 2.7cm.
- 111.5 *Ae buckle-plate* with trace of iron buckle. One large-headed *Ae* rivet and hole for another. Outlined with five sided stamp. Length 7.1cm.
- 111.6 *Ae strap-end*, two rivet holes and cross lines of rocker-tool ornament. Probably medieval. Length 4.6cm.  
Loc: CMAE 74.414.
- 111.7 Iron *buckle* with *Ae* double buckle-plate; single rivet. Overall length 3.9cm. Labelled 'Grave IX'; associated with bone counters (Fig. 111, No. 19).  
Loc: CMAE 97.130.

- 111.8 Ae *buckle* with two rectangular garnets set into plate; three Ae rivets with beaded collars. Oval loop constricted to hold plates and tongue. Kentish type. Overall length 3.2cm. -  
Loc: CMAE 97.45.
- 111.9 Ae *buckle* with shaped tongue and plain buckle-plates with three small Ae rivets. Length 2.5cm. Probably from cemetery *ante* 1911.  
Loc: CMAE 97.71.
- 111.10 Iron *buckle* with Ae plate and two rivets. Overall length 2.75cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.2126.  
Three small Ae *buckles*, narrow oval shape. Not illustrated. Length of bows: 1.6cm; 2cm; and 2.1cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.45.
- 111.11 Ae *disc*, pierced. Diameter 1.6cm.
- 111.12 Ae '*bucket*' *bead*. Length 1.45cm.
- 111.12 Ae *pin* with plain flattened head. Length 4.8cm.
- 111.13 Ae *pin* with flattened head and moulding on shaft. Length 3.6cm.  
All probably from cemetery *ante* 1911.  
Loc: CMAE 97.45.  
Ae *ring*, circular section. Not illustrated. Diameter 7.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.214.6.
- 111.15 Flat Ae *fragment*, decorated with ring-and-dot stamps of three sizes. Large rivet hole towards one end, the other end broken. Length 4.1cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.55; 97.71B; 97.144.  
Two iron *spearheads*; lengths 18.8 and 19.7cm. Not illustrated.  
Iron *knife* with straight back. Length 9cm. Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE 97.51; 97.47; 97.54; 97.67.  
Fragmentary iron *spearhead*; part iron *ferrule* and two *knives*.  
Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE Z30279.
- 111.16 Iron *knife*, angled back. Length 9cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1900-37; 97.72.  
Two *crystal beads* and one *stone bead*. Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE Z16259.  
Glass *bead*; all over spiral in blue and white. Diameter 2.2cm. Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE Z27367.
- 111.17 Fragment of bone *plate* with incised double ring-and-dot ornament. Narrowed at one end. Length 2cm.  
Loc: CMAE.
- 111.18 Miniature Ae *tweezers*, plain. Length 2cm.  
Loc: CMAE 74.412.
- 111.19 Five bone *counters*, flat undersides, slightly domed. Average diameter 1.4cm. Labelled 'Grave IX'; associated with iron buckle (Fig. 111, No. 7).  
Loc: CMAE 1901.46.
- Pair of pottery *bowls*; Myres long-bossed scheme; same decorative schemes with single row of boomerang shaped stamps between 4: 3 horizontal lines on neck with long bosses below bordered with vertical lines enclosing double rows of the same stamp. Incised + on the underside of the base. Height 8.4cm and 8.6cm. Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE Z16Z64.
- 111.20 Ae *bucket mount* fragment. Simple inturned animal head, with rivet for eye. Two holes in ascending bar. Height 4.5cm.  
Loc: MH 1977.878 (OS).
- 111.21 Bone *pottery-stamp*; with inserted bone plug, damaged; producing a ring-and-dot stamp. Shaft with slightly waisted grip and transverse moulding. A note attached suggests find spot as LKH 041 (Rearing Field). Length 6.75cm.  
Bibliography: Briscoe 1979b, 167-8.
- (Fig. 112)  
The following four items in the British Museum may well have come from the same cemetery:  
Loc: BM 1910-12-22.4.
- 112.1 Ae *small long brooch*; trefoil head type. Head-plate outlined with two lines, flat knobs; catch-plate with groups of transverse lines. Single lug on reverse for spring. Length 6.1cm.  
Loc: BM 1910-12-22.5
- 112.2 Ae *small long brooch*; cross-potent derivative (Leeds). Head-plate outlined with punched circles. Catch-plate with transverse mouldings. Expanded, crescentic foot outlined with punched circles. Reverse has single lug, probably two originally. Length 7.1cm.  
Loc: BM 1910-12-22.6.
- 112.3 Ae *small long brooch*; square head type. Head decorated with double-ring stamps; faceted bow, plain spatulate foot with traces of double-ring stamps. Single lug on reverse for spring. Length 6.0cm.  
Loc: BM 1910A 12-22.12.  
Ae knob from *cruciform brooch*; full round, pierced longitudinally. Length 1.0cm.  
Loc: NCM 121.32.8.
- 112.4 Ae *buckle* with rectangular loop and integral buckle-plate, which has recessed area with incised, irregular pattern of lines. Three short studs occur on the reverse. Length 7.2cm.
- LAKENHEATH: LKH Misc.**  
Loc: CMAE 1947.26.10.
- 112.5 Ae *strap-end* with animal-head terminal and zone of inlaid silver in niello. Two rivet holes. Length 4.2cm. 9th century.  
Loc: CMAE 1947.26.10
- 112.6 Ae *strap-end* with debased animal-head terminal and panel of animal-based ornament. Two rivet holes. Length 3.5cm. 9th century.  
Loc: BM 1938-3-1.1.



- 112.7 Gilt Ae *strap-end*; leaf shaped with animal-head terminal. Central panel with indistinct animal interlace pattern. Double lateral border and interlace inlaid with niello. Upper part at rivet end broken away. Single rivet hole. Length 4.4cm. 9th century.

Loc: CMAE Z14964.

Ae backward-looking beast *disc brooch*; border of 43 sub-triangular beads. Perfect hinge and catch. Diameter 2.3cm. 8th–9th century.

Bibliography: Fox 1923, 75.

**LAKENHEATH: Undley Fen. LKH Misc.**

At a Suffolk Institute of Archaeology conversation at Bury St Edmunds, February 1890; 'Mr T. Waddelow exhibited an iron sword blade and a spear head dug up at Undley Fen'. Location of objects not now known. CMAE has a number of objects from 'Undley' acquired before 1958 but without close provenance.

Bibliography: Waddelow 1890, 215; Meaney 1964, 235

Loc: CMAE.1895.270

- 112.8 *Beads*. 1. pottery, annular; 2. ?chalk, cylinder; 3. glass, barrel, red and yellow; 4. glass, barrel, grey, red and yellow; 5. glass, annular, blue (dark); 6. glass, biconical, blue; 7. glass, biconical, blue; 8. glass, annular, blue with red and white dots; 9. glass, melon, pale green.

Loc: CMAE Z16058.

- 112.9 Ae *disc brooch* originally with applied surface. Single lug for attachment of spring and catch for pin. Diameter 4cm.

Loc: CMAE BZ22622.

- 112.10 Double Ae *buckle-plate* with tongue, buckle-loop missing.

Loc: CMAE Z27368.

- 112.11 Small Ae *ear-scoop*. Length 4.1cm.

Loc: CMAE Z22622.

- 112.12 Fragment Ae *pin* with small head. Length 3.5cm.

Loc: CMAE 27.682.

- 112.13 Iron *spearhead*. Swanton Type E2. Length 32.5cm.

Loc: CMAE

- 112.14 Ae *stud*. Length c. 1.6cm.

(Fig. 113)

Loc: CMAE 33.540.

- 113.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate with narrow wings. Terminal knob cast in one, full round. Large bow above moulded and faceted foot-plate. Terminal head with raised eyes and rounded muzzle. Stamped circles on head, wings, bow and terminal, some joined with incised lines. Length 12.2cm.

Loc: CMAE 216058.

- 113.2 Fragment of Ae *small long brooch* of Leeds square head (plain) type. Head-plate edged with ring stamps; bow low and faceted. Large, single lug for attachment of spring. Foot missing. Length 3.2cm.

Loc: CMAE Z16039.

- 113.3 Fragment of Ae *annular brooch*, with constriction for attachment of pin. Pin is (unusually) a flat strap. Diameter c. 3.8cm.

Loc: CMAE No number.

Group of objects; probably not an associated find. Almost certainly from Undley (CMAE).

- 113.4 Iron *hook*. Length 14cm.

- 113.5 Iron *key* or girdle-hanger. Length 16.7cm.

- 113.6 Iron *knife*. Length 8.5cm.

- 113.7 Iron *knife*. Length 11.5cm.

- 113.8 Oval iron *buckle*. Length 4cm.

- 113.9 Iron *fragments*.

**LAKENHEATH: LKH Misc.**

Loc: Ash O 1909.734.

- Pl.VI.1 Large tinned Ae *buckle-plate*; triangular shape with three large, bossed rivets with ribbed collars integral with a raised, frame. This holds the main panel of the plate which is decorated with a bold, double-plait motif within a zig-zag border. The background is filled with pointillé decoration. The rectangular space between the two forward rivets is divided into three and decorated with crosses over half circles filled with pointillé. There are four projecting lugs for the attachment of the bow and four underside for attachment to the belt. One of these is at right-angles to the main axis of the buckle. The plate has been broken and repaired at some time. Length 12cm × 7.7cm. Early 7th century, Aquitanian.

Comments: The buckle is part of Sir John Evans' collection and was acquired by him from the Bateman Collection in 1893. It bears a label attributing it to the 'Eagle's Collection, Lakenheath'. There remains some doubt as to its original find-spot.

Bibliography: Briscoe 1979a, 115–119.

Loc: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1989, nos 1752–3).

- 113.10 Pair Ae *small long brooches*. Leeds square-head type; head with false panels indicated by lines. Top corners expanded with circular projections ('ears'). Three ring-and-dot stamps. Edges of head-plate 'nicked'. Small faceted, catch-plate with three groups of transverse lines, expanded foot with three ring-and-dot stamps. Traces of iron spring and pin. Upper surfaces originally tinned. Length of both 6.8cm

Comments: Redrawn from an original drawing.

Loc: Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1987, no. 1572).

- 113.11 Small Ae *square-headed brooch* with simple panelled head-plate with two raised squares in centre panel and beaked heads on upper corners. Short bow with raised square stud, curled side lappets above catch-plate with lozenge motif, squared side projections and expanded terminal with small rectangular panel containing four squares above. R.Hattatt states that there are traces of red enamel around the small square on the bow and the rectangular panel above the foot. Length c.8.1cm.

Comments: cf. Similar more decorative one from Linton Heath, Cambs and West Stow (Leeds No. 30) Hines Group XIX.

(Fig. 114)

- 114.1 **Loc:** Hattatt Colln (Hattatt 1987, no. 1571).  
*Ae cruciform brooch*, small head-plate outlined with triangular stamps and rectangular wings. Attached, half-round knobs. Rounded, plain bow, scrolled side lappets and foot with scrolled nostrils; muzzle-like knobs on head-plate. Remains of iron spring. Length c. 9.7cm.

**Loc:** MH 1984.76.

*Ae pin* with tinned head; each hemisphere has three wire braid circles each containing three smaller circles and a smaller circle between each of the larger ones. Circlet of small bosses in each hemisphere arranged at the centres of the larger circles and the points at which they touch. Pin seems to pass through the head, which is hollow. Small perforation on the 'equator' which is defined by two rings of braid. Length 4.8cm, diameter of head 1.4cm.

**Comments:** cf. Bredfield (BRD 004), Fig. 114, No. 5.

**Loc:** IM 1943-24-4.

Iron *axe-head*; narrow, curved blade.

Ex Fenton collection.

**Bibliography:** VCH, 343.

**Loc:** BM 1876-2-12.30.

Iron *sword* with loose oval antler guard with four horizontal grooves. Length 74.2cm. 5th-6th century.

**Loc:** BM 1910, 12-22-3.

- 114.2 *Ae cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate with narrow side wings outlined with double lunate stamps. All three knobs well moulded, attached and half-round. Plain bow, catch-plate with side lappets in the form of outward facing bird-heads with long curved beaks returned to leave a hole. Double lunate stamps at catch-plate. Transverse grooving above animal-head terminal with oval eyes diagonal lines below and simple nostrils. There is a broken loop at the tip. Single loop for attachment of spring. Length 11.5cm.

**Loc:** CMAE Z41683.

- Pl.IV.5 *Ae trefoil brooch*, decorated with conventional foliage in Carolingian style; animal masks at the junctions of the arms and spiral ornament on the arms. Viking period.  
**Bibliography:** VCH, 352; Shetelig 1940, 61; Roesdahl *et al.* 1981, no. E29.

**Loc:** CMAE Z41684.

- Pl.VI.2 *Ae 'ansate' brooch*. Hübener Group 10/11. Hollow central boss, pierced side lobes and two holes at each end. Geometric chipcurved ornament. Two lugs for spring. Length 4.5cm. 10th century.

**LANGHAM:** Misc. NGR TL 9769.

Inhumations supposed to have been found in Langham Hall Gardens. Note by B. Brown on OS 96 NE, repeated by Meaney (1964, 280). No other data.

**LAXFIELD:** LXD 032. NGR 2972. Churchyard.

**Loc:** Unknown.

Ring with cruciform pattern of concentric circles found in 1819 near some coins of East Anglian kings.

**Bibliography:** VCH, 350.

**LEATHERINGHAM:** LRM 006. NGR 2758.

**Loc:** Private.

Ipswich ware *sherds* found in river bank near water-mill.

**LIVERMERE GT:** Misc.

**Loc:** MH no number.

- 114.3 *Ae ring* 'D' shaped section, tapering to open ends. Diameter 1.9cm.

**LONG MELFORD:** Rodbridge. LMD 030. NGR TL 8543.

In September 1951 a small excavation by C.R. Elliott on the edge of an old gravel pit on river terrace revealed RB material and c. 25 EAS *sherds*. Basil Brown thought it was a settlement site.

**Bibliography:** Elliott 1951.

**LOWESTOFT:** LWT Misc.

1) *Styca* of Archbishop WIGMUND (AD 837-854) Moneyer COENRED.

2) *Styca*, late series imitation.

**Loc:** MH 1985.122B.

*Ae disc brooch*, pseudo-coin type; design copying gold solidus of Louis the Pius (AD 814-840). Obv: bush to right with degraded lettering: LVDOVICVS IMP. Rev: cross in devolved wreath, legend devolved from original MVNVS DIVINVM. Pin of iron. Not illustrated.

**MARTLESHAM:** MRM 028. NGR TM 2547.

**Loc:** Private.

One *sherd* Ipswich Ware.

**Date range:** EAS-MS.

OS Field No. 1368.

**Loc:** Private.

- 114.4 Fragment *Ae cruciform brooch*, head-plate with one wing, outlined with double semi-circle stamps. End knob attached, half round and slightly hollowed behind. Single lug for attachment of pin. Length 3.1cm.

**MARTLESHAM:** MRM 034. NGR TM 2746.

**Loc:** SAU 1987.

Scatter of handmade EAS *sherds* and lead annular object in an area of dark soil 30.35m diameter 1 possible Ipswich Ware *sherd*.

**MARTLESHAM:** MRN 040, NGR TN 2447.

**Loc:** Private.

- 114.5 Silver head from *pin*; spherical with twisted wire ornamentation on each hemisphere of three large circles. Each containing three smaller circles. Diameter 1cm. Late Saxon. cf. Bredfield, Fig. 11, 3.

**MELTON: MTN 008. NGR TM 2850.**

Loc: Private.

- 114.6 Gilt Ae cloisonné *disc brooch*; originally with outer ring of lobes. Very worn, the number of lobes cannot clearly be determined although the spacing of the stumps suggest an unusually high number. The central design is of a star shape in green with outer ring of six semi-circles of dark blue. Traces of catch-plate and two lugs for the spring remain on the reverse. Diameter (without lobes) 2cm. 10th–11th century. *cf.* Buckton (1989).

**MELTON: MTN 017. NGR TM 2951.**

Loc: SAU.

Two *sherds* of Ipswich Ware and 7 *sherds* of Thetford-type ware.

**MELTON: MTN Misc.**

Loc: BM 56–6–27.146.

- 114.7 Ae *buckle-plate*, triangular form; border of triangular garnets in chevron pattern on gold foil set into the frame of the buckle-plate, with empty sockets for three large rivets. Central panel of gold sheet bearing repoussé, Style 2, three-strand interlace, with the edges bent over to fit the space within the Ae frame. Length 5.9cm. 7th century. Found 1833.  
Bibliography: Whincopp 1852.  
VCH, 329 frontispiece; Speake 1980, 58.  
Comments: *cf.* Faversham, Kent.

**MENDHAM: MDM 098. NGR TM 2782.**

Loc: Private.

Ae *hooked tag*. 9th century. Not illustrated.

**MENDLESHAM: MDS 001. NGR TM 1164.**

Loc: Private.

*Sherds* of Ipswich Ware. Not illustrated.

MDS 004. NGR TM 1064.

Loc: Private.

*Sherds* of Ipswich Ware. Not illustrated.

MDS 005. NGR TM 1064.

Loc: Private.

*Sherds* of Ipswich Ware. Not illustrated.

MDS 054. NGR 0965.

Loc: Private.

*Sherd* of Ipswich Ware. Not illustrated.

MDS 068. NGR 0963.

Loc: Private.

*Sherd* of Ipswich Ware.

MDS 098. NGR 1163.

Loc: Private.

*Sherd* of Ipswich Ware.

**MENDLESHAM: MDS Misc.**

Loc: Private.

- 114.8 Ae *?buckle*. Inturned animal head. Length 5.8cm (fragment). ?Viking.  
*cf.* Hattatt (1989, fig 101, b), for sub-penannular brooch from north Holland.  
MDS Misc. NGR TM 1064.  
Loc: Private.

- 114.9 Pierced Ae *fragment*. Length 4.7cm.

MDS Misc.

Loc: Private.

- 114.10 Ae *strap-end*; two pairs of spiral designs with faint ring-and-dot stamps behind. Split end for fastening. Length 3.4cm. LS.

**METFIELD: MTF 128. NGR TM 2980.**

Rim *sherd* Thetford-type ware.

**MILDENHALL: Warren Hills or Three Hills. MNL 001. NGR TL 7474.**

Loc: Objects from Prigg's work are in Moyses Hall, Bury St Edmunds, and the Fenton Collection in the Ashmolean, Oxford; Manchester Mus; Pitt Rivers, Farnham; CMAE, Cambridge; the British Museum; Toronto Mus; and Birmingham. Where these can possibly be identified with the listed graves, this is mentioned in the text accompanying the object.

Three tumuli stood on a ridge on the north side of the Lark; observation in 1728 noted one was already damaged. EAS secondary burials and an adjacent flat cemetery were subsequently found, totalling c. 16+ graves.

c. 1820

Sir H. Bunbury cut 5ft (c. 150cm) wide trenches through each barrow; 'pottery' was found (Prigg 1874).

1853

EAS urn (IM) said to have been found with beads and rings in gravel pit near Warren Lodge, possibly relates to this cemetery (ex Bunbury Colln). Listed below under MNL Misc.

1866

The central barrow was opened by gravel digging; 70ft diameter, 9–10ft (21.3m × c.3m) high. Early BA burial with 18 antlers found. Several EAS graves in surface layers. Finds recorded were 2 shield bosses, 2 iron plates or studs, 4 spears, knives, and a toilet set and a 'volute' handle (Prigg 1874).

1875 onwards

Apparently a flat cemetery was found distant but a few score yards from where the tumuli formerly stood'. In November 1875 Fenton excavated 2 female graves near 'warrior'. Recorded finds:

**Grave 1**

Ae tweezers, Ae twisted wire ring, small triangular Ae plate with rivets, remains of cloth.

**Grave 2**

Ae cruciform brooch with cloth (Fig.115 No. 5); circular brooches; 2 small plain urns, one with a flat lid.

**Grave 3**

Shield boss and spearhead.

1876

Finds recorded, but not the number of graves.

Ae cruciform brooch, 7ins (17.8cm) long; part of circular brooch, remains of cloth; ten beads of rough amber, one of glass paste. 4 very thin silver discs (1in diam; 2.6cm) with central star enclosing a slight boss, a circle of dots around the outer edge. 4 silver wire rings, 1/2ins (1.27cm) in diameter.

1877

#### Grave 1

Burial with wrist-clasps sewn to cloth, Three small brooches and iron knife; urn fragments.

#### Grave 2

Burial with two silver bracelets (*cf.* Long Wittenham, Berks. Akerman 1860, pl. XIX, 6); and two silver finger rings.

#### Grave 3

A few yards north of these, close to the warrior grave (1875), (other account says warrior to the west) the skeleton of a horse was found, apparently 'placed in a hole upon its haunches and then covered over'. With it was a small buckle. Bones from horse and warrior in IM 1920–55) (Fenton Colln).

1881

Prigg excavations (Prigg and Fenton, 1881).

#### Grave 1

Male, shield on chest, by left hip a bronze-bound wooden lathe-turned cup and spearhead by skull. Boss with five studs; shield made of 7 or more narrow strips *c.* 2/5ins thick, held together by a dozen slight iron cramps, 1–2ins long, six found in position.

#### Grave 2

12ft (3.6m) NE of Grave 1. Spearhead.

#### Grave 3

21ft (6.4m) SW; woman, E–W. At the head, a large flint; on the left at the waist an iron knife and a girdle-hanger, just above these a wrist-clasp with woollen cloth. On the breast a similar clasp with more cloth and plentiful traces of wood. At the neck a gilt-bronze cruciform brooch 5 3/4ins (14.6cm) long, with remains of cloth of two qualities. On either side a penannular brooch. A necklace of amber, glass paste and rock crystal beads, arranged in threes, separated by single beads of large size. Another 'brooch' had stained the left ulna. The body had been protected by planks and coarse wheatstraw. The large brooch at the neck had no pin and had been sewn on to a twill garment of open texture, the broken wings of the head were thus kept in position, further, the wings of the head were not cast in one piece with the stem, but added and kept in position by an iron rod through a shank behind each and a third behind the head of the brooch. Note: the cruciform brooch may well be the square-head listed under 'Misc'.

#### Graves 4, 5

Further east, on the other side of the road; graves of two children, little remaining but 2 small urns

of black pottery, half a gilt clasp, a few amber beads and 3 bronze ferrules (possibly a necklace). Additional notes: At least 16 burials were found; no cremations were recorded, although a 'cremation urn' from Warren Hill with raised lobes on the lower half of the body, stamped rosettes on lobes and rest of the body was sold at Sotheby's on 16th January 1956 and is now in the Manchester Museum (no. 20752).

Bibliography: Prigg 1874; Prigg and Fenton 1881; Prigg 1888; VCH, 341–3; Fox 1923, 277; Meaney 1964, 236; Hills 1977, 175; Lawson *et al.* 1981, 71.

(Fig. 115)

Loc: MH 1977.866(OS).

- 115.1 Ae *toilet set*; supporting ring of twisted wire (one strand) with a 'pick'-like implement and a nail cleaner with grips of wire round the shanks; pair of tweezers, plain with sliding collar. Length of tweezers 8cm. Comments: The twisted wire ring would fit the description of a toilet set and 'volute' (spiral) handle found in 1866 (Prigg 1874).

Loc: MH 1977.866(OS).

- 115.2 Ae *toilet set*: Ae wire loop with slip-knot, supporting wire fragment; flat strap handle from ?spoon; pair of plain tweezers. Length of tweezers 5.7cm.

Bibliography: Prigg 1874, 98.

Comments: Two toilet sets are mentioned in records of discoveries at this site; this could be that found in Grave 1, 1875 by Fenton.

Loc: Birmingham Mus. A208–58.

- 115.3 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate with wings not defined. Top knob attached and half-round, side knobs missing. Small, stout bow with moulding below on catch-plate. Terminal with circular, stud-like eyes, nostrils with two short lines above and tiny muzzle. Length 8.9cm. Comments: Ex Barnett and Fenton collections, sold at Sothebys, November 1927 as lot 189. Described as having been found on 3 April 1877. This and two other brooches at Birmingham closely fit the measurements of three brooches listed by Fenton as from a single grave (no. 1) in 1877 (Prigg and Fenton 1881).

Loc: Birmingham Mus. A207–58.

- 115.4 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate with narrow wings and attached half-round knobs. Plain bow with two grooves below. animal-head terminal with strongly marked double cross between the 'eyes'. Nostrils barely formed. Length 9.3cm.

Comments: Ex Barnett and Fenton collections, sold at Sothebys, November 1927 as lot 189. Described as having been found on 3 April 1877. This and two other brooches at Birmingham closely fit the measurements of three brooches listed by Fenton as from a single grave in 1877 (Prigg and Fenton 1881).

Loc: Birmingham A206–58A.

- 115.5 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Rectangular head-plate with two impressed ring-and-dot motifs centrally placed, and semi-circular or part ring-and-dot

stamps along each side. Flared side wings with both knobs missing. Top knob attached, half-round with decorated, expanded mask finial. Bow with traces of central double line, catch-plate with dot and circle motif as on head-plate. animal-head terminal with round eyes, nostrils with ring-and-dot stamps and crescentic muzzle. Length 14.4cm. Fragment of fabric associated.

Comments: Ex Barnett and Fenton collections, sold at Sothebys November 1927 as lot 187. Probably from Fenton's excavations at Warren Hill (MNL001) in 1875 in which a cruciform brooch (5½ins long) with fabric, was found with 2 'circular' brooches and 2 urns. *cf.* Morning Thorpe (N), Grave 370.

The ring-and-dot stamps may have contained enamel.

(Fig. 116)

Loc: Birmingham Mus. 209–58.

- 116.1 *Ae small long brooch*, Leeds' cross-potent type. Double semi-circular stamps on wings and annular stamps on foot. Length 6.7cm. Comments: Ex Barnett, Fenton collections sold as lot 189 at Sotheby's November 1927. Described as having been found on 3 April 1877. See also the two cruciforms above, from the same lot.

Loc: MH 1977–865(OS).

- 116.2 Gilt *Ae wrist-clasp set*; Hines Form C1, *epsilon* shape with inturned animal heads and scroll-work on the bodies. Each with two projections to the rear and behind the heads. Catch piece with reserved hollow. Max. length 3.5cm.

- 116.3 Gilt *Ae gusset-plate*, elongated triangular form. Outward-facing heads at top corners and full-faced mask at bottom; scrolls either side flanking circular reserved area. Length 4.9cm. For a discussion of 'gusset-plates', see Hines (1984, 98–100).

Bibliography: VCH, 346; Baldwin Brown 1915, 363, III, pl. LXXVIII.6.

Comments: Both Fig. 116, Nos 2 and 3 are ex Fenton collection and, from the description of his excavations could both have come from Grave 1, 1877 with the 3 brooches described above. *cf.* British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities; (Smith 1923, 84, fig. 99), from Cambridgeshire; *cf.* Lakenheath.

Loc: BM 1927–12–12.32.

- 116.4 Tinned *Ae mount* in the form of a fish, probably a pike. Bronze sheet, slightly hollowed behind. Originally attached by nine rivets (five survive 6mm long). Body decorated with semi-circular overlapping scales each with 'central' dot. Head defined by row of annular stamps and eye raised from behind. Outlined with single line. Length 7.4cm. Recorded in VCH, 342, as 'found with half a bracelet clasp', suggesting a female grave; the rivets are too short for attachment to a shield. Comment: *cf.* Kempston, Beds., Kenninghall, Norfolk (Kennett 1974); the Thames near Barnes,

Surrey; and Spong Hill, Norfolk (Hills 1977, 175 and Hills *et al.* 1984).

Loc: Pitt Rivers Mus. Oxford.

Two *shield bosses*.

*Fe spearhead*: leaf shaped blade, corrugated section, Swanton type 12. Length 32cm.

*Fe knife*.

Loc: Toronto Mus.

*Fe spearhead*, Swanton type C3. Length 38cm.

Loc: Ash O 1948.252.

Forty amber *beads*.

Loc: Manchester Mus.

*Pot* with four vertical, hollow bosses with three rows of rosette stamps on neck, vertical lines of same stamps on bosses and random stamps between bosses. Height 22cm.

Comments: Labelled 'Warren Hill'.

Myres Corpus fig. 256, no. 2446.

**MILDENHALL**: River Lark. MNL 061. NGR TL 7074.

Loc: MH 57.3

*Iron spearhead*; incised with wavy and straight lines round rivet hole in socket. Found c.1955. Length 17ins (43cm).

**MILDENHALL**: Holywell Row. MNL 084. NGR TL 7176.

Loc. of material: CMAE.

The site borders an old chalk pit which clearly must have destroyed part of the cemetery. Finds from 'Holywell Row' have been recorded since 1851. The site is now under conifer forest. 1851: Rev. Banks exhibited a string of clay beads, an AS brooch, a Roman coin and ?British pottery to Suffolk Inst. of Archaeology. Included in same list (Banks 1851, 305) were a number of amber and glass beads, including one of large size; three AS brooches and two pairs of wrist-clasps probably also from the same site.

1931: Site discovered by Warreners; Wood and Cook, who found several AS skeletons. Lethbridge subsequently excavated 100 graves and thought the site continued (Lethbridge 1931) beyond the excavated area.

1970s: Site disturbed by treasure hunters.

Note: Swastika brooch (Fig. 116 No. 7); square-headed brooch (Pl. VII, No. 1); two cruciform brooches and four pots listed below under MNL MISC may possibly have originated from this site.

Note: As the cemetery has been published by Lethbridge with descriptions of all the graves excavated and most of the material illustrated, it has not been repeated here, although it should be observed that many of those illustrations are not adequate. Small-scale drawings of some categories of brooch have been used in the discussion part of this paper.

Bibliography: Bunbury (1834), refers to 'one of the rusty javelin heads ... was found perforating the collar bone of a skeleton buried in a chalk pit near the hamlet of Holywell Row. In same pit were found several fragments of weapons and

- bosses of shields'. Anon 1851, reference to pottery.
- MILDENHALL:** Upper School. MNL 127. NGR 7274.  
Loc: MDL.  
Sherd of *Ipswich Ware*. Found 1976.
- MILDENHALL:** MNL 142.  
Loc: Private.
- 116.5 Ae '*supporting-arm brooch*'; Böhme's Perlberg Type. Upper edge of arm nicked, transverse grooves on supporting arm, each end of bow and of foot. Perforated lug at each end of arm. Spring missing. Width across lugs 1.7cm, length 3.1cm. Early 5th century.
- MILDENHALL:** MNL 220. NGR TL 7075.  
Loc: BM.
- 116.6 silver gilt *coin-pendant*; re-use of coin of SVEN ESTRIDSEN of Denmark (1047–1075) ?Roskilde mint. Suspension loop of different gold, three ribs and large rivet. Not a rare coin in Denmark but most unusual in Britain (BM comm.). Diameter 1.7cm.
- MILDENHALL:** MNL 246. NGR TL 665 776. West Row Fen.  
Loc: Private.  
*Sceatta*, standard series; degraded porcupine bust.
- MILDENHALL:** MNL Misc.  
Loc: BM 1927.A12.12.15.
- 116.7 Ae *swastika brooch*; all four 'terminals' carry beaked heads. Central square setting with traces of red enamel. 'In effect, two 'S' shaped brooches of the Lakenheath type joined together' (Briscoe 1968, 51). 4cm square. Probably mid 6th century. Bibliography: Briscoe 1968, 45–53; VCH, 346.  
Comments: Ex Fenton Colln; possibly from Mildenhall 001, Warren Hills.  
Loc: BM 1942–10–8.11.
- 116.8 Pewter *disc brooch* design cast in low relief: double contoured equal-armed cross with central pellet and others at the end of each arm. Outer border of double line with cross-bars. Reverse with double line border slightly off-centre. Remains of catch-plate and loop. (BM lab: tin/lead alloy). 10th century. Diameter 3.0cm.  
Bibliography: Wilson 1964, 156. (Notes uncertainty concerning provenance of this piece).  
Loc: BM 76–2–12.29.
- 116.9 Ae *annular brooch*; both borders outlined with circular stamps. Hole for attachment of pin. Diameter 5.6cm.  
Loc: NCM 526.972.  
River Lark near Mill.  
Large iron *spearhead*. Late 19th–early 20th century find.  
Loc: University of East Anglia (Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts) 570.
- Pl.VIII.4 Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch* with silver mounts. Rectangular head-plate with central rectangle with egg and dart motif, the surrounding panel bears two stylised animal forms with butting heads at the bow side of the plate. This in turn has a narrow border with annular stamps and an outer frame with annular stamps and angled corners bearing silver mounts. The bow carries a disc with concentric rings interrupted by three pellets. The foot is divided with two downward facing beaked heads on the upper borders and garbled animal infilling of the inner panels. Silver mounts occur on the side knobs and the terminal lobe. The central bar and the outer borders carry annular stamps. Hines Group 18. (Leeds Type B1, No. 63).  
Bibliography: Leeds 1949b.  
Comments: Originally from the Fenton Collection, this piece may well be that described as the 'gilt bronze 'cruciform' brooch' found at Warren Hill (MNL 001) in Grave 3, 1881 which measured 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>ins long, which matches the size of this brooch.  
?Warren Hill.  
Loc: BM 1971–9–1.1.
- 116.10 Ae *cruciform brooch*, narrow head-plate with recessed ring-and-dot motif, damaged side wings. Side knobs missing; top knob attached, hollowed behind. Short bow with three grooves; catch-plate with recessed ring-and-dot motif. Animal-head terminal with scrolled nostrils and projection pierced laterally. Traces of red enamel survived in the circular motifs. Length c. 13.4cm.  
Bibliography: Baldwin Brown 1915, pl. XLI, no. 7.  
Comments: 'Mr. Fentons Collection'. Therefore probably from Warren Hill Cemetery, MNL001. cf. cruciform in Birmingham Museum (206–58A) Fig. 115, No. 5 from this site with similar circles for enamel inlay; and another, almost identical from Ixworth, Fig. 100, No. 7 (BM 1927, 12–12–21).  
Loc: Ash O 1927.4629.  
Ae *girdle-hanger*. Flat sectioned shank, loop missing. Plain wards, one broken, tapering towards the top. Two rows of 'D' shaped stamps along shank. Length 11.2cm. Ex Fenton Colln, sold at Sotheby's 28 November 1927. Not illustrated.  
Loc: Ash O 1927.4630.  
Fragment Ae *bucket mount*, including two parts of handle mounts. Ex Fenton Colln, sold at Sotheby's, 28 November 1927. Not illustrated. Loc: Bristol City Museum: FT627 (ex Fawcett Colln).
- 116.11 Ae *buckle-plate* with four rivet holes and central raised knob with short grooves rivetted to centre of plate. Length 3.5cm. ?AS.  
? **MILDENHALL:** Three Hills. MNL Misc.  
Loc: Private.

Two small *pots* 'found at Three Hills', sold at Sothebys 28 October 1963. Possibly from Graves 4 and 5, 1881, MNL 001, Warren Hills.

Loc: IM 1932-46.

*Pot* found in a gravel pit near Warren Lodge in 1853. Row of large ring-and-dot ornament on neck between horizontal lines. Dot is eccentric to the ring. Beads and rings are said to have been found with it.

Comments: Purchased by Ipswich Museum from sale of Sir H. Bunbury, of the Manor House, Mildenhall.

Myres Corpus, fig. 94, no. 1013.

(Fig. 117)

Loc: MH. 1977.890

- 117.1 Sub-biconical *buckelurne*; wide mouth, hollow neck and upright rim. Decorative scheme: two lines; horizontal row of alternating large stamps, one triangular and one 'foot' shaped. three lines. Twelve hollow bosses with stamps, outlined above with two or three lines (*Stehende bogen*) and a row of circular stamps. Narrow, vertical bosses between with vertical lines and circular stamps. Small 'foot' stamps above the vertical bosses. Six, possibly seven, stamps. Height 16.5cm.

Bibliography: Myres 1969, fig. 24; Vierck 1976; VCH, pl.IV.

Comments: Myres (1977) Corpus No. 1012, fig. 190. Myres' drawing of vessel and stamps incorrect.

Loc: IM 1940-79.36.

- 117.2 Sharply biconical *spindle-whorl* in dark brown gritty fabric with burnished surface. Slightly dished above and below; ornamented with groups of three hatched lines; vertically spaced above and in chevrons below. ?EAS. Diameter 3cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.415.

- 117.3 *Ae small long brooch*; Leeds' trefoil headed type, without lappets. Row of double-arc stamps at the base of each 'knob'. Two grooves on bow, faceted catch-plate, crescentic foot with same stamps. Length 7.3cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909-482b.

- 117.4 Pair *Ae small long brooches*. Leeds' square head-plate type with wide flange and stepped 'ears' outlined with semi-circular stamps. Keeled bow, slight lappets on catch-plate above fan-tailed foot. Transverse bars above foot. Catch-plate and foot outlined with semi-circular stamps. Length: 6.3cm (midline).

Loc: Private.

Offa *penny*, London mint.

?MILDENHALL: ?Holywell Row.

Loc: 5.1: IM; 5.2 sold privately, 1992.

- 117.5 1) Two gilt *Ae button brooches*, reported as from Holywell Row.

2) Diameters 1.7cm and 1.75cm respectively.

Bibliography: Avent and Evison 1982.

Comments: There are 118 in England, distribution basically Hampshire/Kent.

Mildenhall would be an outlier; there remains some doubt as to the provenance, although there is one from Selfhanger (N); Penn and Rogerson 1989, 324.

MILDENHALL: MNL Misc.

Loc: CMAE 1904.366

Fragments of *Ae bowl*; one surviving flat *Ae* disc, four fragments of curved *Ae* strip (decorated) possibly from the base, another wider fragment decorated, one possible suspension ring and one thin piece of *Ae* with nail. Three enamelled escutcheons, one with surviving hook frame.

The escutcheons are all cast with a pelta design outlined three times with an area of dots and lines above. The background is of red enamel.

The flat disc has a central cut cross motif with two borders of zig-zags and interlocking Z-shapes. The background is of red enamel.

The four curved strips have interlocking S-shapes and background of red enamel; the other fragment has similar Z-shapes.

Circumstances of discovery not known.

Bibliography: VCH, 346; Kendrick 1932, 169; Leeds 1933, 146; Leeds 1935, 112; Henry 1936, 234; Brenan 1991, 254, 255 (illustrated).

Loc: Ash O 1909.414.

*Ae book-fastening*(?): curved at one end with two rivet holes, single hole at other end. Decorated in Ringerike style. Length 5.1cm.

Loc: Hattatt Colln.

- 117.6 *Ae disc brooch* with seven lobes and cloisonné, enamel centrepiece, said to have come from Mildenhall. Glass spheres set on the lobes are of dark blue (one) and light blue (two and a fragment). The pin is missing and the hinge and catch are damaged. No trace of gilding remains. The copper cloisonné, enamel disc has seven contiguous semi-circular cells round its perimeter, leaving a seven-pointed star in the centre; in the enamel at the centre of the star is a tight coil of copper strip. Diameter overall 28.2mm; diameter of enamel 18.7mm. Late 10th-11th century.

Bibliography: Buckton 1986, 9.

Comments: cf. Ixworth, Gt. Saxham, Santon Downham, Bramford, Melton and Feltwell (N).

Loc: Streeter Collection, Yale University, USA.

- 117.7 Lead *weight*, (ex Fenton Colln) (3810 grams) surmounted with gilt bronze disc engraved with rosette and looped triangles and ?birds.

Bibliography: VCH, 345, fig. 12.

Loc: CMAE 1904.149.

*Ae cruciform brooch*; Reichstein Type Dorchester (Reichstein 1975, Taf 75,14). Not seen. Redrawn on Fig. 145, No. 4 (early cruciforms). Early 5th century.

MOULTON: MUN 011. NGR TL 683.651.

Loc: ?CMAE.

Cremation *urn* found c.1965.

NACTON: NAC 032. NGR TM 1940.

Possible EAS *pottery* found c.1965. Not seen.

**NACTON: NAC 033. NGR TM 2040.**

Scatter of mainly MS and LS material.

Loc: Private.

- 117.8 Ae *strap-end*, terminal with eared animal head and two rectangular panels with 'C' scrolls and background filled with niello. Originally with two rivets at end, apparently repaired with two further rivets in the body of the piece. Length 4.6cm. 9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 117.9 Ae *strap-end*, broken, terminal with eared animal head, panel of scrolls with background filled with niello. Two rivet holes. Length c. 5.9cm. 9th century.

Loc: Private.

- 117.10 Ae *tweezers* with series of triangular stamps each containing three dots. Length 6.05cm.

**NACTON: NAC 037. NGR TM 2139.**

Fragment Ae *strap-end*, terminal with eared animal head and part of single, pierced panel behind. Length 3.1cm. 9th century.

**NACTON: Nacton Foreshore. NAC Misc.**

Loc: IM 1946-228.

- 117.11 Handmade pottery *bottle* with ring foot, low carination, straight conical shoulder rising to tubular neck. Rim missing. Decorated with two horizontal zones of combed lines (13 teeth) on the shoulder with combed zig-zag in between and combed lines above and below on neck and body at intervals. Fine fabric, red exterior; grey core flaky containing chopped grass or other vegetable matter, small mica specs and red grog. Surface darker red and leathery. Surviving height 23cm.

Context: Found on foreshore.

Bibliography: Evison 1979a, fig. 26, b.

Comments: ?Jutish type, c. 7th century.

**NACTON: NAC 030. NGR TM 2040.**

Loc: Private.

- 117.12 Fragment, Ae *buckle*, Hawkes and Dunning Type IIa. Dolphins with small crests, open mouths and central lozenge as depression. Ring-and-dot eyes. Length c. 4.5cm.

Comments: cf. St Albans, Mitcham, Surrey (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig. 18d and f).

**NACTON: Nacton Shore. NAC Misc.**

Loc: Private.

Silver *sceatta* c. 600-750: London connected series (North 98), obv. dragon to right, rev. two men with crosses.

**OAKLEY: OKY 010. NGR TM 1478.**

Loc: Coins in BM. Other material in private hands.

Low lying site close to River Waveney. Random collection of objects including many Roman coins and a number of RB votive type objects.

Three gold coins bought by BM. (1 of Theodobard II, moneyer ARIBORDUS, Clermont Ferrand, c. AD 605).

Date range: 6th-7th century.

(Fig. 118)

Loc: Private.

- 118.1 Ae bow from *cruciform brooch*. Central groove with three lines of punched dots. Length 2.8cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.2 Ae *small long brooch*, Leeds 'cross-potent' type. Head outlined with double lunate stamps. Catch-plate faceted, transverse moulding above slightly expanded terminal. Length 6.3cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.3 Ae fragment of head from ?*small long brooch*. Reverse with broken lug for pin. Width 2cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.4 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B14a. Length 3.6cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.5 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B12. Length 3.5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.6 Plain Ae *tweezers*. Length 6.8cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.7 Ae '*mount*'. One end flat with single hole and bent over, other end a rudimentary animal head with ring-and-dot eyes. Length, unfolded c. 8.5cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.8 Ae open-work *disc* with 'swastika' ornament. Broken. Diameter 4.4cm.

- 118.9 Flat silver *fragment*, broken at both ends, with traces of gilding in nicks at wider end. Length 1.45cm; thickness 0.5mm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.10 Small, lozenge-shaped Ae *plate* or *spangle* with single hole at top and dashed cross design. Length 1.25cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.11 Silver *strap-end*, folded over strip with two small rivet holes. Length 1cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.12 Ae *strip*; fragment with Ae rivet. Light, incised hatched ornament. Length 2.2cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.13 Triangular Ae *ornament*, broken at one corner. Ring-and-dot ornament deeply incised with central hole for iron rivet. Width 2cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.14 Silver *strip*, broken at both ends; decorated with stamped circles. Length 1.6cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.15 Silver gilt ?*strap-end* with secondary piece loosely attached by three rivets. Length 1.3cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.16 silver gilt *fragment*, curved, 'U' shaped in section with transverse ribbing. Single rivet hole. Incomplete. Length 1.1cm.

Loc: Private.

- 118.17 Ae *strip* with incised ring-and-dot ornament. Incomplete. Possibly an offcut. Length 15cm.

Loc: BM 1982, 6-1-3.

- 118.18 Ae cylindrical *bead* with two constrictions and two central lines. Length: 1.6cm.



Loc: BM 1982, 6-1-2.  
118.19 *Ae tuning-peg*, solid shaft with flat, spatulate end and short slot at opposite end. Length 4.35cm.

Loc: BM 1982, 6-1-1  
Pl.VI.5 *Ae lyre bridge*, two backward-looking animals with open beaks, each standing on separate circular pads and carrying a bar with six notches for the strings. Height 2.5cm.

**OFFTON: OFF Misc.**

Loc: Not known, was in IM (1852).  
*Scramasax*, 14ins long, circular *Ae* bands at blade/hilt junction.  
Bibliography: Smith 1852, 243, pl. LVIII, 4; VCH, 350.

**PAKEFIELD: Bloodmoor Hill. NGR TM 5290.**

19th-century records mention Pakefield as the site of discoveries on Bloodmoor Hill; this parish is now part of Lowestoft and the site is recorded under Gisleham and Carlton Colville.

**PAKENHAM: PKM Misc.**

Loc: Ash O 1927.188.  
118.20 *Ae supporting-arm brooch*; perforated lug at each end of arm; slightly trapezoid foot upturned at end. Decoration by horizontal grooves on head, at junctions of bow and across the foot; a pair of vertical grooves each side of bow; facets on edge of foot. Pin missing. Width of head and length of brooch 2.6cm x 3.9cm.  
Bibliography: Evison 1977a.  
Comments: Mahndorf Type, Last quarter 4th to early 5th century. *cf.* Coddham CDD 017; *cf.* stray find from Bremer, Mahndorf. (Böhme 1974, Taf. 14, 1).

**PAKENHAM: Queach Farm. PKM Misc.**

Loc: ?possibly Ashmolean Oxford.  
In field 'where the Roman road crossed'. Warren (1866, 46), records finds made when field was being drained.  
*Ae* tweezers, pottery, 'bones'.

**PAKENHAM: Redcastle Farm. PKM 009. NGR 9069.**

Loc: IM 954-34.  
On site of Roman villa, excavated by Inskeep 1953.  
EAS handmade *sherds* from Pit 1.  
Further *sherds* of EAS pottery occur close by at BRG 005.

(Fig. 119)

**PAKENHAM: PKM 016. NGR TL 9267.**

Loc: MH.  
119.1 Bone *comb*, handle made from antler tine. Decorated with zones of transverse lines bordering panels of criss-cross lines. One iron rivet and hole for another. Length 12cm. MS.  
Loc: Private.  
119.2 *Ae cruciform brooch*; square head-plate with four stamped circles, side wings very narrow defined by two rows of lunate stamps. Side knobs

missing, top knob attached, full-round. Large bow with central division of double row of lunate stamps. Facetted catch-plate and stylised animal-head terminal. Long catch for pin. Length 10.6cm. 5th century.

**PAKENHAM: PKM 024. NGR TL 9069.**

Loc: MH 1979-194.  
119.3 Fragment of gilt-bronze *bird brooch*. Body outlined with strongly marked border with triangles in series. Beak with ?teeth, a large circular eye of blue glass and two legs. The interior panel of the body is decorated with Style I animal ornament with an eye in a right-angled head-piece; a thin, two-toed foot and leg extends up toward the head of the brooch. A single lug on the reverse is pierced to take the spring. Surviving length 2.75cm.  
Comments: *cf.* Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, Baldwin Brown 1915, pl. XLVI, 4.

**PAKENHAM: PKM 026. NGR TL 9269.**

Loc: Private.  
119.4 *Ae wrist-clasp* hook-plate; bar with squares separated by mouldings. Hollowed behind. Length 3.6cm.  
Comments: Hines Form B12.

**PAKENHAM: Grimstone End. PKM 028. NGR TL 9369.**

Loc: IM 1953: 99, 126; 1957: 144; 1958: 172, 199; 1964: 109; 1965: 33.  
Multi-period site watched and excavated by Basil Brown from 1944 to the early 60s during which time it was largely destroyed by gravel digging. The site had evidence of earlier prehistoric and Romano-British occupation with EAS settlement from the 5th century, over a wide area, including occupation in the ditch of a round barrow PKM 006 (Brown *et al.* 1954, Owles and Smedley 1965). Excavation in 1954 examined the area of the round barrow (crop-mark) and included three burnt clay 'hearths', two sets of loomweights and a considerable spread of occupation material. Three unaccompanied inhumations were considered to be of AS date.

The finds included an *Ae* small long brooch, *Ae* buckle, *Ae* bracelet, an iron bell, iron bucket fittings, iron knives, an iron socketed cutting tool and other iron fragments; fragments of bone combs and plain, rusticated and stamped potsherds. Basil Brown recorded a considerable area of occupation as the pit proceeded and further 'hut sites' noted. In 1965 a probable SFB 9ft diameter and 1ft (2.7m x 0.3m) deep produced decorated *sherds*, two spindle-whorls and a barred zoomorphic bone comb. Context given where known. Date range: 5th-6th century.

Bibliography: Basil Brown Archive, CRN 06856. Brown *et al.* 1954, 188-207; Owles and Smedley 1965, 194; Wilson *et al.* 1965, 174.

Loc: IM 1953-145.

119.5 *Ae small long brooch*; head-plate with rounded notches, facetted bow and rounded lappets on catch-plate. The foot is more elaborate with a zone of fine transverse mouldings above a

- rounded terminal with vertical notches. Single lug for spring on reverse. This brooch does not fall easily into Leeds' classification as the foot is very unusual but should belong to his 'cross potent' class. Length 6.2cm.  
Context: From occupation debris in the ditch of Bronze Age barrow.  
Loc: IM 1953-126-1.
- 119.6 Oval Ae *buckle* with rounded triangular (plain) plates. Some moulding on the tongue. Length 2.8cm.  
Context: Excavation 1953.  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 119.7 Ae *spoon* with remains of bowl. Roman type from EAS context. Length 4.1cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953.  
Loc: IM 1964-109A.
- 119.8 Iron *spiral-headed pin* with head formed by coiling the end enclosing a ?silver stud in the centre. Length 8.1cm. Similar iron pins were found at Bergh Apton (N), Grave 11, and at Morning Thorpe (N), Graves 140, 249, 398, 409, 414. At Dover three examples occur only in male graves; 50, 96a and 96b. No. 50 was in the earliest part of the cemetery; the rest belonged to the 7th century. At Bergh Apton, Grave 11 contained two annular brooches, as did Morning Thorpe 140 and 249.  
Comments: cf. Green and Rogerson 1978 (Bergh Apton); Green *et al.* 1987 (Morning Thorpe); Evison 1987 (Dover).  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 119.9 Iron handle and lugs from wooden *stave bucket*. Handle rectangular in section, tapered and upturned at the ends. Simple lugs with divided body and single iron rivet to each, giving thickness of wood as c. 8mm. Diameter of bucket from internal measurements of handle c. 18.8cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953. Brown *et al.* 1954 (illus).
- (Fig. 120)
- Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 120.1 Iron *knife*, slightly angled back, length 15cm.  
120.2 Iron *knife*, length 11.8cm.  
120.3 Iron *knife*. Length 9.2cm.  
120.4 Iron *knife*. Length 9cm.  
Context: Area of ring-ditch.  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 120.5 Iron *hook*. Length 5.4cm. (Identified by Bruce-Mitford 1954, as a fish hook).  
120.6 Fragment of iron *buckle* or flattened ring. Length 6cm.  
120.7 Flat iron *strip*. Length 11.8cm.  
120.8 Possible bow from iron *prick-spur*, arms flattened on the inside, length 6.8cm.  
120.9 Curved iron *rod* with swelling at each end, probably folded over. Length 10cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953.  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 120.10 Two iron *links*, made from twisted rods with terminal loops. Max. length 9.0cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953.  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 120.11 Iron *bar*. widening at end opposite to loop. Length 15cm.  
120.12 Iron *bar*. Length 9.5cm.  
120.13 Iron *rod*: loop with returned end. Length 10.2cm.  
120.14 Iron *punch*, square sectioned shank, point damaged. Length 8.2cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953.  
Loc: IM 1953-126.
- 120.15 Iron *bell*, with fragmentary suspension loop. Oval in section made from wrapped-over sheet. Externally traces of straw in corrosion product. Max. height 8.7cm.  
Context: Excavation of ring-ditch 1953.  
Loc: IM no number.
- 120.16 Long iron *pin* with faceted knob terminal and series of baluster mouldings on upper end of shaft. Length 20.5cm.  
Loc: IM 1964.109A.
- 120.17 Bone *comb plate* with holes for iron rivets. Fine border lines and central pattern of concentric circles of three sizes. Very thin plate. Hump backed form. Saw-marks for teeth indicate fine tooth distribution. Max. height 4.2cm.  
Comments: cf. West Stow SFB 45 (West 1985, 126-7). 5th century.  
Loc: IM 1965-33.
- 120.18 Barred zoomorphic bone *comb*, with three tooth plates secured by double bars on one side and single piece on reverse. The end tooth-plates are carried up and inturned as 'heads'. The central tooth plate protrudes above as semi-circular piece, strengthened on both sides with attached plates. The central connecting pieces are decorated with grouped, transverse lines on the doubled bars and triple horizontal borders on the reverse. Nine iron rivets survive, originally there would have been eleven. There are seven pieces altogether. Length of bars: 6.17cm. 5th century.  
Context: ?Hut (depression 9ft diameter x 1ft 6ins deep).  
Bibliography: Owles and Smedley 1965, 194, fig. 25(a).
- (Fig. 121)
- Loc: IM 1953.99.
- 121.1 Tooth-plate from large triangular bone *comb*. One rivet hole, traces of two others. Large, well-worn teeth (7). Width 2.25cm.  
Loc: IM 1953-99.
- 121.2 Fragment, end tooth-plate and part of one connecting plate from double-sided bone *comb*. Fine, thin teeth; one iron rivet, connecting plate with four lines and fine and coarse saw-marks for teeth. Max. length 2.67cm.  
Loc: IM 1953-99.
- 121.3 Part of connecting plate from double-sided bone *comb*; two large rivet holes and saw-marks for fine and coarse teeth. Max. length 5.4cm.  
Loc: IM 1953-99.

- 121.4 Fragment of connecting plate from double-sided bone *comb*. Traces of two rivets and saw-marks for coarse teeth. Max. length 3.4cm.  
Loc: IM.
- 121.5 Bone *comb*, low triangular shape. Badly damaged. Both comb plates plain apart from double border lines on upper edge. Two iron rivets survive; traces of four others. Well-worn teeth. Five tooth-plates survive. Originally at least two more. Max. length 9.3cm.  
Loc: IM 1957-144.
- 121.6 Bone *comb*, low triangular shape, badly damaged. Borders of lines enclosing single ring-and-dot rings. Central motif of large compass drawn ring-and-dots with cross-shaped design of small single ring-and-dots. Design repeated on reverse side. Five iron rivets survive with traces of three others. Fine, well-worn teeth. Max. length 11.34cms.  
Context: Hut Site 43, B. Brown excavations.  
Loc: IM 1958-199.
- 121.7 Two fragments of tooth-plates from triangular bone *combs*. One with two iron rivets. Probably both from same comb. Max. height (1) 3.1cm; (2) 3.94cm.  
Loc: IM 1958-199.
- 121.8 Two tooth-plates from single sided bone *comb*, not triangular. Both have one iron rivet and straight-cut backs. Max. height 2.94cm.  
Loc: IM 1958-172.
- 121.9 Large globular glass *bead*, dark blue with large white dots bordered with red. Diameter 1.7cm.  
Loc: IM.  
*Spindle-whorl* made from body sherd in hard red ware with bored hole and rubbed-down edges. Not illustrated.  
Loc: IM 1965-33.
- 121.10 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Hard, black fabric with small chalk fragments, micaceous. Slightly dished above and below. Diameter 4.2cm.
- 121.11 Shale *spindle-whorl*. Diameter 4.8cm.  
Context: From SFB with zoomorphic comb. Owles and Smedley 1965.  
Loc: IM 1964.109A-C.
- 121.12 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Rounded profile in hard black burnished fabric. Diameter 4.1cm.
- 121.13 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Rounded profile in dark red fabric with chalky inclusions, with three horizontal lines. Diameter 4cm.
- 121.14 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Black fabric with oxidised layer under outer black surface. Top and bottom ground flat after firing. Six vertical 'nicks' round edge. Diameter 5.2cm.
- 121.15 Pottery *spindle-whorl*. Smooth dark brown to grey fabric, with one large flint showing. Plain. Diameter 4.2cm.  
Loc: IM 1965-33.
- 121.16 Sub-biconical *pot* with wide mouth and everted rim. With four lines on neck, shoulder with short diagonal lines to left and right in groups of three. Fine dark sandy ware with large grits. Oxidised layer below black outer surface. Close burnished inside and out. Height 12.8cm.  
Comments: Myres Corpus No. 3365 (fig. 278) Possibly different vessel. If this is the urn illustrated then Myres is incomplete, the chevrons are too large and description incorrect. 5th century.
- (Fig. 122)  
Loc: IM.  
EAS *potsherds*.
- 122.1 Upright rim in hard brown fabric, sandy with some grit.
- 122.2 Soft brown fabric with some red inclusions and burnt-out pits. Burnished surfaces. Decorated three lines over ?three line chevrons.
- 122.3 Base fragment in hard gritty black fabric with brown outer surface. Finger-tip impressions, dragged downwards.
- PAKENHAM: PKM 033. NGR TL 9368.**  
Loc: Private.
- 122.4 Ae *mount* similar to foot of small square-headed brooch, but has slightly undercut knob on reverse instead of catch. Central square garnet surrounded by deep chip-carved ornament. The one complete arm is square-ended with two rectangles enclosed by double border. 6th century. Probably from dumped soil derived from area of PKM 005 (c. TL 9369). Length: 3.2cm.
- PAKENHAM: PKM Misc.**  
A *bracelet*, two *spearheads* and *pottery* noted, no precise location.  
Bibliography: PSIA 1863b.
- PALGRAVE: PAL Misc. NGR TM 1178.**  
Loc: Unknown.
- 122.5 Gold *pendant* consisting of seven concentric rings of corded wire with central globe. Strip forming the suspension loop carried across the back to form a hook onto opposite edge. Found 1851.  
Bibliography: Anon 1852; Manning 1859, 88; VCH, 334.  
Comments: cf. Akerman 1855, pl. XI, fig. 3 from Chartham and Fausett 1856, pl. IV, fig. 23 from Gilton; Manning 1852, 107.
- PARHAM: Fryer's Close. PRH 002. NGR TM 3061.**  
Male skeleton with *urn* and *spearhead*; found 1734 in gravel pit.  
Bibliography: Kirby 1735, 125.
- PETTISTREE: PTR 010. NGR TM 2853.**  
Loc: SAU.  
Four *sherds* Ipswich Ware, five sherds Thetford-type ware.
- PETTISTREE: PTR 014. NGR TM 3153.**  
Loc: Private.
- 122.6 Ae *small long brooch*; trefoil-headed with large holes and animal-head terminal. Bow with central groove and zone of strong transverse grooves below. Animal head has slightly raised eyes with

three grooves below each; muzzle plain. Single loop for attachment of spring and long catch. Length 6cm.

**PLAYFORD: PLY 010. NGR TM 2147.**

Loc: Private.

Finds scatter; context unknown, but possibly cemetery.

- 122.7 Side knob from Ae *cruciform brooch* hollowed behind. Length 1.8cm.  
122.8 Side knob from Ae *cruciform brooch*, flattened behind. Length 1.3cm.  
122.9 Side knob from Ae *cruciform brooch*, flattened behind, with long fragment of iron spring-bar. Length 2.5cm.  
122.10 Side knob from Ae *cruciform brooch*, flattened behind with remains of iron pin and groove for attachment to head-plate. Length 2.8cm.  
122.11 Side knob from early Ae *cruciform brooch*. Detachable and pierced longitudinally for iron pin to hold spring. Length 1.9cm.

Loc: Private.

- 122.12 ?Fragment of Ae *small long brooch*, with panelled head-plate and heavily moulded flat bow. Length 2.8cm.  
122.13 Fragment Ae *annular brooch*, narrowed to take the tongue and ornamented with groups of transverse lines. Length c. 2.75cm.  
122.14 Bronze-gilt *saucer brooch* with degenerate ornament of outer zone of hatched triangles and inner zone of concentric circles and transverse bars. Central motif of three dots, possibly representing a face. Diameter c. 4.5cm.  
122.15 Gilt Ae *gusset plate*, triangular form with two outward-looking beaked heads with open beaks providing holes for attachment to garment. Triangular void above circular central stud with simple cross ornament. Projection on sides and full-faced terminal mask with pointed ears and curled moustache. One broken protruding lug for attachment behind the lower mask. Generally in poor condition. Cast. Length overall 4.2cm.  
Comments: cf. Mildenhall, cf. Hines 1984, 98-99.  
122.16 Ae *wrist-clasp* one half with hook derived from bar type with low transverse moulding on inner edge; four lobes behind with ring-and-dot ornament. Three holes for attachment. Length 3.3cm.  
Comments: Hines Form B18d, cf. Westgarth Gardens, Bury StEdmunds, Grave 52 (West 1988, fig. 77).  
122.17 Double-sided Ae *buckle-plate* with two rivet holes. Upper plate decorated with diagonal lines and borders made by 'rocker' tool technique. Length 2.5cm. ?Medieval.  
122.18 Rectangular Ae *plate* with degenerate pair of outward-facing animal heads. Iron attachment on back. Length 3.1cm.  
122.19 Decorated Ae *strip fragment*; bordered by crude annular stamps on one side. Three holes. Length 2.9cm.  
122.20 Ae *disc* with loop which is returned down the back for suspension ring, originally secured by

rivet. Decorated with simple concentric rings. Length 2.4cm.

- 122.21 Ae *suspension loop* with external groove and slight constriction at one point. Diameter 1.7cm.  
122.22 Ae *pin*, globular head with hollow above. Traces of transverse lines below head. Length 3.1cm.

(Fig. 123)

**PLAYFORD: PLY 011. NGR TM 2149.**

Loc: Private.

- 123.1 Fragment of Ae *cruciform brooch*; head-plate with faint panel, crescentic knobs, flat and pierced with faceted 'necks'. Side wings and central panel outlined with small annular stamps, mostly struck giving crescents. Rounded bow, heavily worn. Catch-plate with plain, pierced side lappets. Foot missing. Length of fragment 7.2cm.

**PLAYFORD: PLY 013. NGR TM 2147.**

Loc: Private.

- 123.2 Ae *annular brooch*, circular section, tongue with slight raised bar toward loop. Diameter 3.5cm.  
Loc: IM 1985-27.  
123.3 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; flat head, bow and foot decorated with incised linear ornament incorporating crossed lines. Small catch-plate; spring held by pair of lugs. Length 4.6cm. 9th century.  
Comment: Hübener 1972, Group 10; cf. Domberg.

**POSLINGFORD : PSG Misc. NGR TL 7648.**

Loc: MH 1977.884 (OS).

- 123.4 Ae *strap-end*, two concave parts separated by a plain band set with eight copper studs. Above and below are panels of plain interlace edged with double wavy-line ornament. At the lower end there are two copper studs, originally three, and eight holes at the upper end. The copper studs are visible on the reverse. Length 3.3cm. LS.

**POSLINGFORD: PSG 004. NGR TL 7648.**

Loc: BM 1955-12-01.1.

- Pl.VI.6 Gold *finger-ring* with beaded border, divided into eight panels with incised zoomorphic and interlaced designs. Diameter 2.2cm. 9th century. Bibliography: Wilson 1956; Wilson 1964, 160-1.

**PURDIS FARM: PFM 001. NGR TM 2042.**

Loc: IM 965-39.

Two rim *sherds* of Ipswich Ware (same pot) with incised decoration on shoulder; found on spoil-heap of World War II anti-glider ditch, 1983.

**RAMSHOLT: RMS 001. NGR TM 3042.**

Loc: Private.

Scatter of middle and late Saxon pottery.

1. Ipswich Ware *sherds* in fields N and SW of church.
2. Thetford and St Neots Ware.

Loc: Private.

- 123.5 Foot of Ae *small long brooch*. Length 3.2cm.

- Loc: Private.  
123.6 Ae *hooked tag*, circular body with two holes at rear for attachment and cross-shape within a circular border in punched cable design. Total length 1.8cm.  
Loc: Private.  
*Sceatta*, obv: a fantastic animal; rev: standard.  
Weight 0.61gms. AD 720–730.

**REDGRAVE:** Moneypot Hill. RGV 004/005. NGR TM 0478 (approx.).

1853 J. Warren (Ixworth) records many urns, also a comb and tweezers. 1849 Quarterly meeting, SIA — Anglo-Saxon urn, from Mr. Cooke-Burroughs through Rev H. Creed. 1858 J. Warren met an old man (Mr Hart) whose father had the land on which a large mound had stood; in removing it 60–70 years before, a large number of pots were found. Warren acquired fragments of one (now in Ashmolean).

1. Pot in Moyses Hall (977.895–103).

2. Fragments of pot in Ashmolean (1927–81).

3. Pot in Norwich Castle Museum (44–25).

Some confusion over exact position of site: Both 'Moneypot Hill' (TM 046 786) and 'a pit on East side of road on Gallows Hill' (TM 0415 7832) mentioned, but probably one and the same.

Bibliography: Warren 1866, 167–9, 272; VCH, 314; Myres 1977, figs 223 No. 2041; 47 No. 3397; 176 No. 1010.

**REDGRAVE:** Gallows Hill. RGV 005. NGR TM 0478.

Loc: MH 977–895–103.

- 123.7 Large bossed sub-biconical *pot* with very tall neck and everted rim. Decorative scheme: single row of spaced circular pits. Three lines. Zone of circular pits bordered above and below with line of circular cross stamps. Three lines. Five large, shallow, hollow bosses with double-arcs (*stehende-bogen*) above and outlined with circular cross-stamps. Three stamped swastikas between each boss. Three stamps are used. Surviving height 24.5cm.

Although the records suggest that the finds come from Gallows Hill the position of that place is not where modern maps suggest but further to the south-west. I suspect that the pot actually came from Moneypot Hill rather than from a second cemetery.

Bibliography: VCH, pl. IV; Baldwin Brown 1915 pl. CXXXVI, 8. Myres 1977, fig. 176 No. 1010.

(Fig. 124)

**REDGRAVE:** RGV 024. NGR TM 0478.

Loc: Private.

- 124.1 Ae wing from *cruciform brooch*; wing flared with lower notch, attached, rather flat knob hollowed behind. Part of loop for attachment of spring. Length 3.7cm.

**RENDELESHAM:** How or Hoo Hill. RLM 006. NGR TM 3353.

David Elisha Davy records the finding of 'numerous pieces of (Roman) wares' before 1837

- and the retrieval of a complete urn in 1837 on Glebe Land known as How or Hoo Hill.

- 124.2 A drawing in his MSS shows an *urn* of EAS date; 'of coarse brown earth, of good shape and more than half filled with fragments of bone and ashes; the height of it, with the rim broken off is near 8 inches and the breadth in the middle, about 6 inches'.

There is a folk story of gold crowns being found at Rendlesham, sometimes referred as Mendlesham.

Bibliography: Bruce-Mitford 1948, 24, 247, pl. 1; Davey, D.E. MSS, Brit. Lib. Manuscript Dept., (Add. MSS 19097, folios 253–304.).

**RENDELESHAM:** RML 011. NGR TM 3253.

Loc: SAU.

Fieldwalked by SAU 1982. Excavation of small area, by SAU 1982 revealed two Middle Saxon ditches with *Ipswich Ware*.

**RENDELESHAM:** RLM 012. NGR TM 3253.

Loc: SAU.

North of Naunton Hall.

Fieldwalking by SAU 1982 revealed thin scatter of *sherds*. EAS, MS, LS.

**RENDELESHAM:** RML 013. NGR TM 3253.

Loc: SAU.

Fieldwalking by SAU 1982 revealed wide scatter of *sherds*. EAS, MS, LS.

**RENDELESHAM:** RLM 014. NGR TM 3252.

Loc: SAU.

Fieldwalking by SAU 1982.

One *sherd* EAS pottery and thin scatter of Ipswich Ware *sherds* in SW corner of field.

**RICKINGHALL INFERIOR:** Broom Hills. RKN 004. NGR TM 0476.

Loc: IM.

Multi-period site excavated by B. Brown 1964–68.

109 *sherds* of EAS pottery, including two stamped *sherds*, two bossed *sherds* and six lined *sherds*. Site revealed by black patches on field. Possible hut sites were noted by Brown and a number of objects recovered, including Ae bucket handle, Ae strap-end, green beads, an iron knife, a bracelet of twisted Ae wire and a bone spindle-whorl. Site appears to have had one possible SFB and post-hole structures. Date range: EAS.

**RICKINGHALL INFERIOR:** RKN 004. NGR TM 0475.

Loc: Private.

- 124.3 Fragment of *small long brooch*; rough casting in lead; possibly a trial piece for moulding. Single lug at rear not pierced. Length 3.5cm.

- 124.4 Fragment, Ae *small long brooch*, Leeds cross-potent type. Length 2.8cm.

**RICKINGHALL INFERIOR:** RKN 011. NGR TM 0274.

Loc: SAU.

Four *sherds* of EAS pottery found by B. Brown during his many investigations of this multi-period site.

**RICKINGHALL INFERIOR:** RKN 012. NGR TM 0275.

Loc: IM 1936-57.

1860 — Skeleton found in pit — close by ('several').

1. Burial. Inhumation with iron knife and iron ring found at waist.

1936 (B. Brown archive).

2. 1945 — human bones ploughed out. (at least two graves).

**RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR:** Falcons Hall. RKS 003. NGR TM 0473.

Loc: SAU.

Two *sherds* Ipswich Ware found by B. Brown during excavation of moated site during 1961-64.

**RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR:** Pound Field. RKS 010. NGR TM 0475.

Loc: Not found. Ref. IM cards.

B. Brown records 'small Saxon *brooch*' found on large RB site in 1948.

**RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR:** Longmeadow, Brick Kiln Farm. RKS 015. NGR TM 0473.

Loc: IM 1958.

Hut site beside stream, 1952-53. 10ft 6ins diameter, 3ft deep. Animal bones, burnt red clay and *potsherds* identified by R.R. Clarke as Middle Saxon.

**RISBY:** Barrow Bottom. RBY 001. NGR TL 7766.

Loc: 1975 MH per SAU.

Barrow beside the A45, on slope towards small stream, cut by roadworks in 18th century and remainder of barrow excavated by SAU in 1975.

1. 18th century: Several inhumations; an urned cremation possibly Bronze Age and two iron spears.

2. 1975. Diameter 21.5m max; height 0.8m; ditch 3.3m-2.1m wide by 1.35-0.97m deep. Central burial of Bronze Age date. Extended inhumation in ditch; male; 25-35 with axe or sword-cut on skull.

Comments: Probable Anglo-Saxon secondaries in Bronze Age barrow.

Bibliography: 'A barrowist' 1784; Gage, 1885; Martin 1976; Lawson, *et al.* 1981.

**RISBY:** Risby Heath. RBY 003. NGR TL 7767.

Loc: MH; BM.

Two barrows close to the line of the Black ditches. Now ploughed out.

1. Greenwell 1869: describes excavations in two tumuli, either side of the road.

Tumulus 1. (West) Urn 2.1m SW of centre; urn fragments close to centre. Both above the base of the mound. No bones found.

Tumulus 2. (East). Inhumation below base near centre; a Bronze Age urn near SW perimeter. Four inhumations on or above base in southern part of mound.

2. Edwardson 1959: Further excavations on Tumulus 1:

(1) cremation with signs of burning. Blue bead in make-up of mound.

(2) Anglo-Saxon bead.

In the British Museum there is an Iron Age urn from this site; probably that referred to by Greenwell as being found in Tumulus 2, SW from centre, 2ft (6m) above base, 13ft (3.9m) from centre, empty.

Bibliography: Greenwell 1869, 37; Fox 1923, 33, 77; Edwardson 1959.

Loc: MH 1977.898.

124.5 Shoulder-boss *urn*, rim missing; tall conical neck with single line of 'S' stamps between two pairs of lines. Thirteen shallow, hollow bosses vertically placed between pairs of lines; the panels having a vertical row of the same 'S' stamps in groups of five. Two tumuli were excavated by Canon Greenwell in 1869 on Risby Poor's Heath. Tumulus I, on west side of road: Greenwell (1869) states that a cremation in an urn having 'S' shaped decoration was found 7ft (2.1m) SW of the centre of the mound and fragments of an urn of 'similar manufacture' was found close to the centre. Surviving height 20.6cm.

Bibliography: Myres 1977, Corpus No. 1007, fig. 244, 278.

Loc: MH.

124.6 Cylindrical, dark blue glass *bead* with light blue trails. Large hole and constriction at one end. Found in excavation by Edwardson in 1959. Length 2.6cm overall.

Bibliography: Edwardson 1959, 153-160.

**ROUGHAM:** Eastlow Hill. RGH 002(C). NGR c. TL 8961.

Tumulus, site of one of a group of RB tumuli. 1843 opened by Prof. J.H. Henslow. Mound partly under the road and much damaged. 'Two vases of imperfectly burnt-dark earthenware, each containing a cremation and found on the old ground surface'. As *sherds* of samian were found under the barrow, it may be that these urns are of Anglo-Saxon date. Now lost.

Bibliography: Henslow 1843.

**RUSHMERE ST ANDREW:** RMA 013. NGR TM 2047.

Loc: Private.

124.7 Foot of Ae *small long brooch*, crescent shaped, outlined with double lunate stamps. Length 2.7cm.

Loc: Private.

124.8 Fragment of Ae *small long brooch* broken below the bow. Facetted catch-plate with two zones of transverse moulding above elongated crescentic foot outlined with double-lunate stamps. Length 4cm.

Loc: Private.

124.9 Pair of detached Ae side *knobs* from *cruciform brooch*; slightly flattened; the groove and lines do not continue behind. Both have slot for attachment to the wing of the head-plate and are pierced longitudinally for the hinge pin. Both from the same brooch. Lengths: 1.35cm and 1.25cm.

Loc: Private.

124.10 Ae *annular brooch*; plain. Hole for attachment of pin. Diameter 5.2cm.

Loc: Private.

124.11 Fragment Ae *annular brooch* decorated with tri-lobed stamps on each edge. Diameter c. 5cm.

Loc: Private.

124.12 Ae *buckle-loop* with reduced bar at the rear for buckle-plate (missing). Width 1.45m.

**SANTON DOWNHAM:** STN Misc. NGR TL 8187

Loc: MH 1984-77e.

Ae *hooked tag*; disc-shaped head with ring ornament with small hook; three perforations for attachment. Length 2cm. Not illustrated.

**SANTON DOWNHAM:** St Mary's Church. STN 014. NGR TL 8187.

Loc: MH L1985-22.

Fragment of *grave slab* of shelly limestone with interlace ornament found in churchyard. LS.

(Fig. 125)

**SANTON DOWNHAM:** STN 026. NGR TL 8187.

Loc: Private.

125.1 Gilded Ae *disc brooch* with cloisonné enamel decoration. Seven lobes with spheres of dark blue glass. The central disc has seven semi-circular cells round the perimeter of dark blue glass and a white roundel off-centre in a field of light blue. The Ae pin and catch are complete. The pin is remarkably thin and weak and may be a replacement. Diameter without lobes: 1.95cm. Late 10th-11th century.

Comments: cf. Mildenhall and London (Buckton 1986, 10).

**SANTON DOWNHAM:** STN 027. NGR TL 8187.

Loc: Private.

125.2 Fragment, Ae *strap-end*, rudimentary head and devolved ornament on body. Length 2.4cm. 9th century.

**SAXHAM GREAT:** Frizzlers Green. SXG 002. NGR TL 7862.

Loc: MH 1972-912.

125.3 Copper cloisonné enamel disc from *disc brooch*. The disc has a double quatrefoil flower design with a central roundel. The colours are: background, translucent dark blue; inner quatrefoil, opaque light blue; opposing petals, opaque off-white and opaque yellow. Diameter 1.7cm. Late 10th-11th century.

Bibliography: Evison 1977b; Buckton 1986, 13. cf. Mildenhall, Ixworth, Santon Downham, Lakenheath, Bramford, Melton and Feltwell (N).

**SAXHAM LITTLE:** Little Saxham Hall. SXL 004. NGR TM 8063.

Loc: Private.

125.4 Lower portion of Ae *cruciform brooch*; faceted catch-plate with side lappets; heavily moulded above foot. Foot with simple scrolled nostrils and flattened, triangular muzzle. Semi-circular stamps outline the muzzle and nostrils; down to centre of the foot-plate and on the catch-plate. Length of fragment 6.8cm.

**SAXHAM LITTLE:** SXL 005. NGR TL 8043.

Loc: Private.

125.5 Ae *cruciform brooch*, plain tapering head-plate, one side wing and all three knobs missing. Wide bow with single central groove. Catch-plate with transverse moulding, foot with triangular eyes and flattened 'nostrils' with crossed lines. Simple lug on reverse for spring. Bow hollowed behind. Broken into two pieces below the bow. Length 7.1cm.

**SAXSTEAD:** Saxstead Green. SXT 001. NGR TM 2564.

Loc: IM 970-50.

Iron *sword* of Viking type. Five-lobed brass pommel and down-curving guard. In two pieces. Found 3ft down.

**SHOTLEY:** Field 5358. SLY 037. NGR TM 2336.

Loc: IM 1985, 149.

125.6 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; length 4cm.

Comments: Hübener Group 9. 9th century.

**SHOTLEY:** Near Church. SLY 047. NGR TM 2335.

Loc: Private.

125.7 Thick Ae *plate*, tapering slightly with horse-like creature in Ringerike style. Three nicks on outer edges of plate may indicate broken holes for rivets or staples. Reverse shows hammer marks. Length 4.6cm. c. AD 1000.

Loc: Private.

125.8 Ae *mount*, lozenge-shaped with four holes producing a cross-shaped design with pelleted border. Two studs for fastening. Max. length 2.8cm. c. 9th-10th century.

**SHOTTISHAM:** STT 017. NGR TM 3143.

Loc: Private.

125.9 Scatter EAS *sherds*; (IA, RB and Med also) Iron *axe*. Length: 14.8cm.

(Fig. 126)

**SHOTTISHAM:** STT 018. NGR TM 3143.

Loc: Private.

126.1 Ae *belt attachment*; lozenge shaped end with two opposed, chip-carved spirals; central slide portion rising, having animal head motif with rounded ears, eyes and nose. The slightly downturned aspect of the animal head in profile suggests that this is probably a support for a suspension ring rather than a belt-slide like that from Felixstowe (Fig. 45, 1). Width across plate 3.7cm.

Comments: Compare Rhenen Grab 846; Koln Aachenerstrasse; Samson Grab 10; in Böhme 1974, Taf 68, 5–7; Taf 76, 8–9 and Taf 98, 18–20.

Loc: Private.

- 126.2 Ae *supporting-arm brooch*; short, stubby arms with projections for ?knobs. Keeled bow with transverse lines. Catch-plate with small, downturned lappets, foot upturned. Iron spring. Length 3.7cms; max. width across arms 2.4cm. Early 5th century.

Comments: Close parallel from Gudendorf, Kr. Land Hadeln (Grave) in Böhme 1974; 233, Taf 20, 12 and Ahrens 1978; 577, 138 (photograph).

**SIBTON: SBT 009. NGR TM 3669.**

Loc: Private.

- 126.3 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Much damaged but sufficient survives to show a head-plate with a recessed panel and the knobs enlarged to form full-face masks. The bow has a central bar and a hole. Traces of decorated lappets remain and part of the terminal mask. Surviving length: 8.8cm. cf. Exning. (Fig. 44, No. 1). Leeds and Pocock Group V.

**SIBTON: SBT 009. NGR TM 3669.**

Loc: Private.

- 126.4 Large gilded Ae decorated *pin-head* with applied Ae dividing the surface with cells with six cross settings on girth, one having blue glass in the centre and ?garnet surviving in one of the arms. Other crosses at top and bottom, one with the stump of the pin, the other with a ?garnet setting. Diameter 2.4cm, height 2.8cm. Late Saxon.

**SIBTON: SBT 012. NGR TM 3669.**

Loc: Private.

- 126.5 Ae ?*pendant* in the form of a Thor's hammer. Upper surface with paired triangle stamps. Reverse plain. 8th–9th century. Length 2.6cm. Comment: ?broken at upper end.

**SNAPE: SNP 007. NGR TM 4059.**

Loc: Urn found 1863: BM, OA 4300; urn labelled 1885; Ash O 605; Bronze Age urn, iron ship bolts, glass claw-beaker and 14 urns: Aldeburgh Museum; gold ring: BM 1950–12–06.1; urn (1970) IM 1970–90; Ae bowl and 7 urns (1972); IM 1972–120 one urn in Verulamium Museum, St Albans, probably c. 1866; 1985–92 excavation material in SAU.

Mixed cemetery of cremations and inhumations with a group of eight or ten tumuli. First recorded 'excavation' in 1827 when 'gentlemen from London opened several barrows and found quantities of gold rings, brooches and chains, etc.' (Francis 1863c).

Extensive excavations by Septimus Davidson of three of the largest mounds north of the road found nothing in two but in the largest, the remains of a clinker-built boat, 46ft long, 9ft 9in wide and 4ft deep. Although the burial deposit had been robbed, what remained indicates a high status grave. The only complete object was a

Pl.VII.1 massive gold ring of Germanic origin using a Roman onyx with an engraved figure of *Bonus Eventus*, dated to the late 6th century. There were fragments of a mid 6th-century amber glass claw beaker of Evison's type 3c (Evison 1982, 48), a fragment of thick blue glass, possibly from a squat open bowl, two iron spearheads, fragments of 'jasper' and a mass of dark red hair. About forty cremations urns were recovered in the vicinity of the mounds. A Bronze Age collared urn suggests a prehistoric origin for at least one of the tumuli.

The gold ring is in the British Museum (BM 1950–12–06.1); one urn is in the Ashmolean, Oxford (Ash O 1885–605); the claw beaker and urns are in the Aldeburgh Museum, but the jasper fragments, the blue glass fragment and the hair are lost. The hair was with the urns in Ipswich Museum when they were being restored in the early 1950s (personal knowledge).

Another urn was found in 1970 by dowsing (Owles 1970, 103) and nine cremations were recovered in 1972 from a pipe-line trench in the road, and included one cremation in a Ae bowl (West and Owles (1973).

From 1985 to 1992 a large-scale excavation was conducted by W.Filmer-Sankey on behalf of the Snape Historical Trust. This excavation demonstrated that the cemetery was of mixed rite; 40 inhumations and a further 50 cremations were recovered. Two inhumations were in small log boats and two within small ring ditches.

Bibliography: Anon 1853; Davidson 1863; Francis 1863a and b; Hele 1870; VCH 325, 329; Bruce-Mitford 1952, 1–26; 1955, 1974; Meaney 1964, 232; Owles 1970, 101–103; Scarfe 1972, 20, 188–191; West and Owles 1973; Myres 1977, no. 2425; Filmer-Sankey 1984, 1988, 1990a, 1990b and forthcoming.

**SNAPE: SNP 009. NGR TM 3857.**

Loc: Private.

One *sherd* of Ipswich Ware from the site of the medieval priory.

**SNAPE: SNP 010. NGR TM 3859.**

Loc: IM 1966–30.

Found 1966, reported by Mr Campen.

Rubbish pit with pottery, pit 4ft 3ins deep, × 6ft 3ins × 2ft opposite Swanley House.

*Sherds* of Ipswich-type Ware, (cf. Butley) and Thetford-type ware.

Date range: MS–LS.

**SNAPE: SNP 020. NGR TM 4058.**

Supposed site of barrow called Round Hill. Small windmill built on the mound by Nathaniel Licence c. 1828; cutting into mound revealed 'curious old earthenware and coloured glass, bits of corroded iron and a large number of bones'.

Bibliography: R.A.N. 1863, letter to *Gentlemen's Magazine* refers to this barrow as having been round and higher than the other Snape barrows.



**SOUTH ELMHAM ALL SAINTS: SEN 013. NGR TM 3183.**

Loc: Private.

Three sherds Ipswich Ware (Roman and Medieval sherds also) found on SW facing gentle slope.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST CROSS: South Elmham Old Minster. SEC 001. NGR TM 3082.**

Loc: IM 964-88; SAU.

Site sometimes claimed to be the ruins of a Saxon Minster, the seat of the early Bishops of Elmham, but extant remains are probably Early Medieval. Excavations by Ipswich Museum in 1963-4 did produce a few sherds of Ipswich Ware. In 1984 excavation by SAU north and south of the ruin produced Late RB pottery to the south. There is a definite Mid-Saxon site nearby, SEM 007 on the hill above SEC 001.

Rectangular earthwork with ditch and internal bank. Fragments of flint mortared building in three parts with an apsidal end and stone fragment with Late Saxon interlace found built into SE corner of nave.

Bibliography: Harrod 1864; Woodward 1864; Raven 1898; Micklethwaite 1916; Redstone 1912; Micklethwaite 1926; Stevenson 1926, 110-116; Rigold 1962-3; Smedley and Owles 1970; 1; Wilson and Hurst 1964, 238; 1965, 175.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST MARGARET: Ash Meadow. SEM 007 NGR TM 3083.**

Loc: SAU.

1) Scatter of Ipswich Ware with some ?handmade sherds, some later Thetford-type ware.

2) Fragment of window glass.

3) Lava quern fragment.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST MARGARET: SEM 008. NGR TM 3083.**

Loc: SAU.

1) Some handmade ?EAS wares.

2) Ipswich Ware.

3) Handmade ?imitation Ipswich Ware.

4) Two lava quern fragments.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST MARGARET: SEM 009. NGR TM 3184.**

Loc: Private.

126.6 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*. Group 1. Small square head-plate with minute wings, single lug for spring. Surviving length 3.6cm. 5th century.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST MARGARET: SEM 011. NGR TM 3183.**

Loc: SAU.

Three *sherds* Ipswich Ware (also Medieval sherds).

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST. MARGARET: SEM 012. NGR TM 3183.**

Loc: Private.

Close to parish boundary with South Elmham St. Nicholas.

Three body *sherds* of Ipswich Ware (and Roman, Medieval sherds).

**SOUTHWOLD: SWD Misc.**

Loc: Private.

Gold *tremissis* of Justin II (565-578) found pre March 1984. Said to have been found on Saxon site near Southwold. Obv: IVSTINVS PAVI. Rev: VI AVGVSTORVI in ex. COHOB; weight 1.49g; die axis 180 degrees.

Coin appears to be a *tremissis* of Constantinople similar to Dumbarton Oaks cat. nos 13-14 and two in the Bibliotheque Nationale.

Bibliography: Sorenson 1983.

**SPROUGHTON: SPT Misc.**

A *comb* was found with a circle design on a field near the Beet Sugar Factory, c. 1951. Information given to Basil Brown, comb (material not stated) retained by workman.

**STANTON: Stanton Chair. SNT 001. NGR TL 9574.**

Loc: 1-8 IM 1939-220; 9. Private.

Excavations by G. Maynard (IM) and Basil Brown, 1938. Domestic EAS material from Roman villa site.

1) Handled cup. (not found).

2) Clay loomweight.

3) Sherds of bowls and jars.

4) Strike-a-light.

5) Dress pin of iron, with ?silvered head.

6) Two bone awls.

7) Bone toggle.

8) Bone thread-beater.

1980

9) Pair Ae wrist-clasps.

Bibliography: B. Brown MSS vol. XCVI, 226; XCVII, 13; Map 18; Balkwill, c. 1980.

Pot descriptions.

126.7 1939-220-25. Simple everted rim in fine sandy ware. Buff-brown exteriors.

126.8 1939-220-173. Upright rim. Fine sandy ware. Outer surface buff, inner black. Burnished.

126.9 1939-200-95. Everted rim. Red-grogged fabric. Red/grey surfaces.

126.10 1939-200-45. Simple rim, bevelled externally. Fine sandy ware.

Vessel 2. Brown exterior surface; black, burnished interior surface. Grass marks.

126.11 1939-200-71. Simple upright rim. Fine sandy ware. Black surfaces.

126.12 1939-200-100. Simple upright rim. Fine, sandy fabric with chalk. Light brown exterior surface; black burnished interior.

126.13 1939-200-U. Simple upright rim. Fine sandy ware. Red/brown surfaces blotched with grey.

126.14 1939-200-72. Simple upright rim. Fine sandy ware. Brown surfaces.

126.15 1939-200-2. Rim, slightly dubbed, coarse sandy. Black surfaces.

126.16 1939-220-62. Upright rim. Fine sandy ware. SC26. Light red surfaces, reduced core.

126.17 1939-200-95. Simple rim. Fine sandy ware. Grey-brown surface.

- 126.18 1939-200-95.U. Bowl. Fine sandy fabric. Brown-black surfaces.
- 126.19 1939-220-116. Everted rim. Limestone inclusions; burnt out on interior surface to give small pits. Brown-grey exterior surface; grey interior surface; red core.

(Fig. 127)

Stanton Chair. SNT 001.

Loc: Private.

- 127.1 Pair of Ae *wrist-clasps*, bar with three loops for attachment. 'Eye' side complete; 'hook' side broken. Hines Form B12. Length 3.3cm.

**STANTON: SNT Misc.**

A Mr Kent of Stanton forwarded sketches to *J.Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* of Anglo-Saxon weapons of iron found some time since (pre 1849) on an eminence in the north part of Stanton deposited by the side of a skeleton, together with the boss of a shield. 'A good many skeletons have been discovered in the last forty years. I saw the boss of a shield that was found three years hence (1845) and it has a projection in the centre which I considered to be gold. I think someone in Diss has got it now... About a quarter of a mile from this place a good many fragments of Roman pottery...'

Bibliography: Kent 1849; B. Brown Archive XXIV, 56 (SAU).

**STANTON: SNT Misc.**

In 1856 Mr Joseph Warren of Ixworth bought a group of objects found in a gravel pit. Twenty-four staple-like iron objects with traces of wood were found together with a gold pendant cross with cloisonné garnet decoration and a gold disc brooch. The soil was sifted but nothing else was found and no trace of a skeleton.

- 127.2 Two of the iron objects are drawn here from the original publication in PSIA II; two views of one of them show part of a band with two nails at one end and a fragment of twisted iron at the other. The second is a plain iron binding. The iron and wood could have come from a coffin and/or some form of bier, the gold disc brooch probably indicates a female grave. No other material is known from this area.

Bibliography: VCH, 336; Bruce-Mitford, 1974; Warren 1866, pl. 12, 15; p177; Fairholt 1846, 401; Smith 1852, 162-4; figs 1, 2 and pl. 8, 1-2; Smith 1863; Kendrick 1937.

Loc. Ash O 1909-453-4.

- Pl.VII.2 Gold *equal-armed pendant cross* with cloisonné garnets and turquoise. Suspended by barrel-shaped loop with three ribs. Top arm of the cross repaired in antiquity with a small gold plate held by four rivets on the reverse.

Loc: Ash O 1909-454.

- Pl.VII.3 Gold applied *plate brooch* with large empty circular central setting and four similar empty satellites connected to the centre by beaded ribs. Each setting has a beaded collar. Three concentric rings of filigree beaded wire of 'heart' and 'S'

shapes. All within an outer border of plaited wires. An ornamented fragment of silver, of the same curvature as the outer edge led Warren, who bought the piece, to believe that it had had a silver back. Diameter 4.65cm.

**STOKE ASH: SAS Misc.**

Loc: IM R1978-41.

- 127.3 Two fragments of iron *spearhead* or *arrowhead*; very flat, leaf shaped blade. Length 10.4cm. ?AS.

**STONHAM ASPAL: SAL 013. NGR TM 1359.**

Loc: Private.

- 127.4 Ae *supporting-arm brooch*; Böhme, Typ Perlberg. Iron spring and pin. Length 3.8cm, width across head 2.3cm. 5th century. cf. Coddenham 017.

**STONHAM ASPAL: SAL 011. NGR TM 1459.**

Loc: Private.

- 127.5 Foot from Ae *cruciform brooch*; transverse moulding above well developed eyes and rounded nostrils. Hollowed on rear. Length 2.8cm.

Loc: Private.

- 127.6 Foot from Ae *cruciform brooch*; eyes and nostrils barely developed; transverse moulding above head. Length 4.1cm.

**(?)STOWMARKET: SKT Misc.**

Loc: Ash O 1909.1039. (Sir A. Evans Colln)

Ae *bowl*, rounded shape with triangular, upright lugs (unpierced) rising from everted rim. (cf. Brightwell.) Diameter 20cm, height 13cm.

**STONHAM ASPAL: SAL Misc.**

Loc: Unknown.

- 127.7 Fragment of Ae *buckle* of 'dolphin' type. Mid to late 4th century. Drawn from sketch made in the 1950s by the author. Surviving height 3.7cm.

**STUTTON: STU 007. NGR TM 1634.**

Loc: IM 1973-102.

Two Ipswich Ware *pots*, reputed to have been found in enlargement of churchyard c.1900.

**STUTTON: STU 024. NGR TM 1634.**

Loc: Private.

Large *sherd* of pimply Ipswich Ware found on foreshore.

**STUTTON: STU 027. NGR 1435.**

Loc: Private.

- 127.8 Fragment Ae *strap-end*; part of two panels of niello inlay with silver wire scrolls, above two empty panels. Length of fragment 2.4cm. Trewhiddle Hoard Type (c.872-5), Wilson 1964, 27-29.

**STUTTON: STU Misc. NGR TM 1333.**

Loc: IM 1943-140.

Four *sherds* of Ipswich Ware, one stamped, found on fore-shore of Stutton Hall.

**SUDBOURNE: SUE 007. NGR TM 4251.**

Loc: SAU.  
Fieldwalking SAU 1984.  
Scatter of potsherds including one stamped EAS; few *sherds* MS Ipswich Ware and some LS Thetford-type ware.  
Date range: ES, MS, LS.

**SUDBOURNE: SUE 005. NGR TM 4152.**

Loc: Private.  
127.9 Ae *stylus*. Plain spatulate end with double collar below and collars above (broken) slightly faceted writing end. Surviving length 10.6cm. 8th–9th century.  
Comment: cf. Brandon.

**SUTTON: Sutton Hoo. SUT 004. NGR TM 2848.**

Loc:  
Mound 1. BM; IM (wood) 959.161.  
Mound 2. IM 1939–148.  
Mound 3. IM 1939–148.  
Mound 4. IM 1939–148.  
Other excavations BM.  
Barrow cemetery on spur overlooking the Deben. At least fifteen mounds, possibly nineteen. Recent excavations:  
c. 1860 — unspecified mound; iron ship bolts found. B. Brown, 1938–1939; British Museum 1965–1970; Sutton Hoo Research Trust (M. Carver) 1983–1993.  
Mound 1 (1939) Ship burial, probably of Redwald. Extensive grave goods.  
Mound 2. (1938). Ship burial, disturbed. Gilt mounts, glass fragments. (1987) Sutton Hoo Res. Trust excavations suggest chamber with boat above.  
Mound 3. (1938) Wooden tray with cremated human and horse; limestone plaque, bone frags., iron axe *etc.*  
Mound 4. (1938) Central pit with cremated human and horse bone, bronze bowl fragments with textile; bone counter.  
1965–70 — Longworth and Kinnes — inhumation and cremation graves between mounds.  
1984 — Sutton Hoo Res. Trust — Inhumation cemetery to the east of site, without grave goods. Excavation of mounds 2, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18 and extensive areas in between.  
Bibliography: Hoppitt 1985, 41–2; Green 1963; extensive bibliog. in: Bruce-Mitford 1975, 1978, 1983; Evison 1979b, 121–138; Evison 1982a; Longworth and Kinnes 1980; Carver 1985; Carver forthcoming.

**SUTTON: SUT 023. NGR TM 3045.**

Loc: Private.  
127.10 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Bar composed of three squares decorated with ring-and-dot ornament with transverse lines between and remains of three pierced lugs behind. Length 3.3cm. Hines Form B12.

**SUTTON: SUT 028. NGR TM 3046.**

Loc: Pottery in SAU; objects in private hands.

Fieldwalking by SAU 1984.  
Scatter of EAS, MS and LS potsherds and three Ae objects.

(Fig. 128)

- Loc: Private.  
128.1 Gilt Ae *fragment*, heavily corroded, but traces of ornament, possibly a face. Length c.3cm.  
Loc: Private.  
128.2 Ae object, possibly a *strap-end* with rudimentary head at terminal; pierced for attachment. A poor relation of larger one from ?Goswick, Northumberland in the British Museum (Wilson 1964, pl. XVII, no. 12), dated 9th century. Length 2.5cm.  
Loc: Private.  
128.3 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*, incomplete; length 4cm. 9th century.  
Comments: Hübener Group 9.  
Loc: Private.  
128.4 Ae *strap-end*. Two holes for suspension, single panel with crude scrolls in niello background. Rather bungled animal-head terminal. Length 3.8cm. 9th century.  
Loc: Private.  
128.5 Ae *pin* with multi-faceted head and small collar at head of shaft. Surviving length: 2.8cm.

**SUTTON: SUT 029. NGR TM 3046.**

Loc: SAU.  
*Sherd* of Ipswich Ware from churchyard and further scatter in field to N. (SUT 028).

**SUTTON: SUT 030. NGR TM 2848.**

Loc: SAU.  
Fieldwalking SAU 1984.  
Single *sherd* of handmade *pottery*, possibly EAS but IA in vicinity.

**SUTTON: SUT 035. NGR TM 2847.**

Loc: SAU?  
Single *sherd* of rilled, gritty, Ipswich Ware.

**SUTTON: SUT 042. NGR TM 3046.**

- Loc: SAU.  
Thin *scatter* of Ipswich Ware possibly related to SUT 028.  
Loc: Private.  
128.6 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*, rough incised ornament; length 5.1cm. 9th century.  
Comments: Hübener Group 9.

**SUTTON: SUT Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935–65–36C.  
Broken glass *bead*. N.O.D. Ex. Moor Colln.

**SUTTON: SUT Misc.**

Loc: IM 1952–17,18.  
Fragments of two *urns*, one labelled 'Found at Sutton, Mr. Watling, contained many coins (brass) of Constantine'. (ex. Colchester Mus.). Reference on H. Watling Chart: 'hoard of coins, third brass, in a hand made, dark brown pot, now

in Colchester Museum'. Sherd from urn and one from bowl, both plain; not illustrated.  
Bibliography: VCH, 318.

**SUTTON: SUT Misc.**

Loc: IM 962-140.

- 128.7 Gold plate from applied *disc brooch*, complete when found in 1835; now badly damaged, back-plate and fastening missing; together with all the stones or paste infillings. Finder stated he removed the stones *etc.*, but 'studs were red at the centre, the others blue, while the small spaces were filled with green and other colours'. Central setting was in a silver collar with beaded wire at base. Two of the opposing points on the cross setting of triangles have hatched foil remaining, probably backing for garnets. No other traces of backing foil remain. The beaded wire rim sits on the backing plate, there is no sign of a collar. The damaged cells show the method of construction. Diameter 4.6cm. 7th century.  
Bibliography: VCH, 42-43; Wright 1845, 206; Akerman 1847, pl. XVI, fig. 12.

**SWEFFLING: SFF 004. NGR TM 3436.**

Loc: Private.

- 128.8 Two 'propeller' shaped Ae *belt-stiffeners*. One plain with central recess and two rivet holes; the other with two short Ae rivets and decorated with punched dot ornament. Length: 4cm and 4.6cm respectively.  
Date: Late Roman military belts, second half of 4th century. (Böhme 1986, 485).

**TATTINGSTONE: TAT 001. NGR TM 1437.**

Loc: IM 970-26.

Ipswich Ware and Thetford-type ware *sherds* found in a restricted area around site of Chapel in 1969.

**THORNDON: THD Misc. NGR TM 13-69: ?Cemetery**

Loc: Not known.

Found at White House (House Farm) — information from W.A.Dutt, of Carlton Colville, from an undated newspaper article; c. 1870. Note in PSIA is 1874. Some confusion as to which of two sites; White House Farm at TM 136 699 or White House at TM 152 677.

'Weapons, brooches, beads, etc.'

Bibliography: C.W.Phillips, 10.9.33: note on OS card TM 16NW17; PSIA 1874, 262 note: 'Some Saxon remains, discovered in the Parish not long since, were shown at the Rectory'.

**THORNHAM MAGNA: TMM Misc. NGR TM 1071.**

Loc: Private.

Stone *spindle-whorl* with 4 fine lines. Note by B. Brown.

**THORPE MORIEUX: TMX 009. NGR TL 9453.**

Loc: MH L1984-45.

Ae *disc brooch*: central lozenge surrounded by interlace. Brooch belongs to a group of Anglo-Scandinavian brooches with debased Borre style ornament, 10th-11th century.

Not illustrated.

Bibliography: Martin *et al.* 1985, 46.

**THURLOW GREAT: TUG 004. NGR TL 6750.**

Loc: ?CMAE.

Iron *buckle, knife* and Ae *tweezers* found on site of Roman settlement in 1891.

Bibliography: Anon. 1891; Fox 1923, 265; Meaney 1964, 235.

**THWAITE: THW 006. NGR TM 1267.**

Loc: Private.

- 128.9 Ae knob, from *cruciform brooch*, pierced longitudinally for attachment of spring. Length 1.35cm.

**TOSTOCK: Leys Common. TCK 002. NGR TL 9563.**

Loc: Ash O 1909.455.

- 128.10 Gold *buckle*, shield-on-tongue type set with two garnets; one large rectangular one with bevelled edges on the buckle-plate and a smaller rhomboidal one on the tongue. The garnets are set in plain mouldings with pointed teeth securing the bevelled edges of the stones. Four rivets at the rounded end, each with beaded collars and two similar rivets behind the loop to fix the back-plate at that end. Length 6.5cm. 7th century.

Bibliography: Warren 1859, 204; Warren 1866, 195, 294; PSIA 1859; Akerman 1855, 3, pl.1; Anon. 1895, 268; VCH, 337; Fox 1923, 294; Meaney 1964, 235; Bruce-Mitford 1974, 291, pl. 96a.

Comments: Found c. 1840; acquired by Warren of Ixworth in 1850. Letter from W.H.Tuck of Tostock House, 5 December 1893 enquiring about the buckle mentioned it was found on 'the Leys', 'just outside my gate'.

*cf.* Gilton, same type, more garnets: Baldwin Brown 1915, pl. LXX1, 4; Barfriston, Kent, same type, slab garnet missing. Baldwin Brown pl. LXXII, 1; Note in Proc. Soc. Antiquaries XV, 268.

**TRIMLEY ST MARTIN: Alston Hall. TYN 022. NGR TM 2637.**

Loc: Private.

Ae *pin* with faceted head; ring-and-dot ornament on facets.

**TUDDENHAM ST MARTIN: TDM 002. NGR TM 1947.**

Loc: Private.

- 128.11 Ae *cruciform brooch*, Aberg Group I. Small, square head-plate with narrow wings. Attached, full-round top knob, side knobs missing. Single lug for spring. Bow with two longitudinal grooves, faceted catch-plate above animal-head terminal with narrow nostrils. Length 7.35cm. 5th century.

- 128.12 Silver gilt *disc* with raised central boss and two zones of inscribed concentric circles outlined with single and double annular stamps. Possibly a 'shield pendant' but no suspension loop survives. Diameter 2.95cm.

- 128.13 Fragment Ae *small long brooch*, Leeds cross-potent type. Width 2.7cm.  
 128.14 Ae *dress-hook*; circular body with crude incised cross ornamentation, two holes for attachment. Overall length 2.2cm. LS.

**TUDDENHAM ST MARTIN: TDM 004. NGR TM 1848.**

Loc: Private.  
 Ae *disc brooch*, backward-looking animal type. Not illustrated.

(Fig. 129)

**TUDDENHAM ST MARTIN: TDM 006. NGR TM 1947.**

- Loc: Private.  
 129.1 Fragment Ae *mount* with rectangular panel filled with simple, three-strand interlace. Length 3.2cm.  
 129.2 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*, Aberg Group 1. Small, square headplate with narrow side wings. Top knob attached, full-round. Single lug behind for attachment of spring. Bow with slight central ridge. Length 3.45cm. 5th century.  
 129.3 Fragment Ae *small long brooch*; head-plate decorated with small annular stamps. Length 1.8cm.  
 129.4 Ae *tweezers* with suspension loop. Length c.7cm.  
 129.5 Fragment Ae *cruciform brooch*; Aberg Group 1, small head-plate with diminutive wings. Attached, full-round top knob, side knobs absent. Plain bow. Length 4.4cm. 5th century.  
 129.6 Ae *small long brooch*; Trefoil headed, with ring-and-dot motifs on lobes. Bow with central groove, expanded foot outlined with double-crescentic stamps. Length 7.4cm.

**TUDDENHAM ST MARTIN: TDM 007. NGR TM 2047.**

- Loc: Private.  
 129.7 Gilt Ae catch-plate from *square-headed brooch*. Central bar with triangular panels and parts of simple running interlace. Scrolls at lower end and small lappets on side. Length 2.6cm.  
 TDM 007. NGR TM 2047.  
 Loc: Private.  
 129.8 Ae fragment of catch-plate from *brooch*. Plain surface with central dividing line with zig-zag middle. Originally with two rivets on edges. Length 2.1cm.

**TUDDENHAM ST MARTIN: TDM 008. NGR TM 1148.**

- Loc: Private.  
 129.9 Ae *brooch* fragment; 'bow' with line of stamped dots, foot with ring-and-dot stamp and rounded bifurcation. Small catch-plate and single lug for attachment of pin. The brooch, though bent, was originally flat. Length 7.5cm. 6th century.  
 Comment: Possibly related to the two 'fish' brooches in Schmidt (1961, 133) for which he suggests Swedish parallels. See Taf. 30, h and i from Farsleben, Kr. Wolmirstedt and Wulfen, Kr.

Kothen. Both have more modelled heads and are slightly smaller.

Loc: CMAE 1894–12.

- 129.10 Ae *cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate, narrow slightly flared side wings. Attached, half-round knobs with wide flat finials. Facetted bow with raised central square. Catch-plate with integral plain side lappets. Single large transverse bar above terminal with large round eyes, divided nostrils and wide flat finial. Length 13.1cm.

**TUDDENHAM ST MARY: TDD 001. NGR TL 7470.**

Loc: CMAE.

Cemetery in gravel pit close to Cavenham Road, half mile from Tuddenham church. Ridgeway (1901) records two graves, one with a sword and one with a cruciform brooch; the CMAE has a considerable collection of artefacts clearly from a cemetery, accessed in 1896. Some bone playing pieces are apparently burnt, suggesting that cremations were also found. There are seven urns in the collection, which could have come from either inhumations or cremations. List probably incomplete.

Date range: Late 5th to 7th century.

Bibliography: Ridgeway 1901, 587, fig. 142; Baldwin-Brown 1915, IV, 791; Fox 1923, 265; Lethbridge 1931, 8; Davidson 1962, 86; Meaney 1964, 235; Kennett 1977, 39–61; Myres 1977.

Loc: CMAE 1927–680.

Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch* (Leeds Type A3, No 25), very worn on right side of head-plate and left side of the foot. Head-plate with small rectangular panel of vertical bars with a border of jumbled animal ornament; hind-legs and bodies to the sides, fore-legs at the corners and joined by a common full-face mask at the centre. Low bow with median bar and central knob. Foot-plate has two outward-facing beaked heads above and central lozenge containing a double 'S' design. Each side of the central lozenge is an 'eye' and at the bottom a full-face mask with round eyes and well defined eyebrows. The side and end lobes are rounded and plain. Hines Group 15. Length: 11.5cm.

Loc: CMAE 1894–11.

Gilt Ae *square-headed brooch* (Leeds Type A2, No. 10). Head-plate divided into three and enclosed by plain inner border, and an outer border of masks. Central portion is full-face mask with bars below, flanked by two larger panels of jumbled limbs. Bow with heavy ribbing; the foot-plate has two outward-facing animal heads with jumbled limbs below. The central panel has a central motif of straight bars in groups surrounded by 'S' scrolls. The two side lobes and terminal lobe are rounded with full-faced masks; with plain borders, the whole design surrounded by a ribbed border. Hines Group 3. Length: 14.6cm.

(Fig. 130)

Loc: CMAE 94.107A.

- 130.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*; rectangular head-plate with three-armed stamp borders. Narrow wings, side knobs missing. Top knob full round and applied to head-plate. Bow with faint central raised square. Facetted catch-plate with poorly executed beaked side lappets. Transverse moulding above terminal; cleft forehead, round eyes, undifferentiated nostrils and muzzle; with broken loop for pendant. Length 12.8cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1927-680.
- 130.2 *Ae cruciform brooch* with detached (lost) side knobs. Head-plate and wings outlined with small punched marks. side wings flared. *Facetted bow with central groove*. Developed side lappets to catch-plate and terminal with protruding eyes; expanded and flattened nostrils and muzzle. Not seen, redrawn from Ridgeway 1901.  
Context: 'Found with another of nearly the same size in a grave of a warrior, with shield boss spear, sword and knife'. Note: The footnote in Ridgeway (1901, 587) suggests two graves, one male, one female.  
Loc: CMAE 94.13.
- 130.3 *Ae cruciform brooch*; square head-plate, flared side wings; attached half-round knobs with wide finials. Facetted bow with central, raised square catch-plate with side lappets in the form of beaked heads. Terminal with round eyes, scrolled nostrils and expanded muzzle. Lunate and tri-lobed stamps. Length 14cm.  
Loc: CMAE 94.107A(?).
- 130.4 *Ae small long brooch*, square-headed type. Large recessed ring-and-dot on head-plate. Annular stamps. Length 7.2cm.  
Loc: CMAE 97.132.
- 130.5 *Ae annular brooch*; raised rim on inner edge, two rows of annular stamps. Fragment of iron pin attached through hole. Diameter 4.4cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16168A.
- 130.6 *Ae wrist-clasp*; Hines Form B7. Lunate stamps around edge. Hook. Length 3.4cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16168B.
- 130.7 *Ae wrist-clasp*; Hines Form B7. Repoussé dots and stamped dots. Integral 'eye'. Length 3.9cm.  
Loc: CMAE Z16168C.
- 130.8 *Ae wrist-clasp*; Hines Form B7. Hook. Length 3.2cm.
- (Fig. 131)  
Loc: CMAE 1895-136.
- 131.1 *Ae pyramid mount* set with (?) shell and garnets in the corners of the design. Straight bar-strap behind. 1.6 x 1.5cm square.  
Loc: CMAE 51.382.
- 131.2 *Ae tweezers*, groove along edges. Length 4.3cm.  
Loc: CMAE 1896-46.  
There are nine iron *knives* in the collection, one with an angled back. Not illustrated.  
Loc: CMAE 1894.126.27; 1894-106C; 1894-106D; 1896-47; 1894.126; No number.  
Loc: CMAE (not seen).
- There are seven *spearheads* in the collection. Not illustrated.  
1) Leaf-shaped, incomplete Swanton Type C1. Length 1.9cm. Z20457.  
2) Leaf-shaped, incomplete Swanton Type C2. Length 20cm. Z20458.  
3) Angular with lozenge section Swanton Type E2. Length 16.8cm. 94.106.  
4) Angular blade, incomplete ?Swanton Type E2. Length 18.5cm. 96.47.  
5) Angular, concave sided. Incomplete. Swanton Type H2. Length 21.5cm. 94.106.  
6) Angular, concave sided. Lozenge section. Swanton Type H2. Length 32.1cm. 94.126.  
7) Much damaged. Incomplete. 94.126.  
Two *ferrules* are not associated with particular spearheads.  
There are no shield bosses but one possible *shield grip* fragment (Z20457). Parts of two Fe ?*keys* (Z16363). Fe *hook* with square sectioned bar (94.106).  
*Beads*: not illustrated.  
Twenty-eight beads:  
Two blue glass, cylindrical with yellow trails.  
One red, cylindrical with yellow and brown trails.  
One black glass with red and yellow lobes.  
Two blue glass, annular.  
Twenty-two amber.  
*Pottery*: not illustrated.  
There are seven pots, illustrated in Kennett 1977.  
Loc: CMAE Z21620.
- 131.3 Twelve bone *gaming pieces*, dome-shaped with flat backs, five with shallow holes behind, as illustrated. Average diameter 1.4cm.
- UFFORD: UFF 009. NGR TM 2952.**  
Loc: Private.
- 131.4 Two glass *beads*:  
1) Yellow translucent glass bead.  
2) Opaque dark blue annular with pale greenish-yellow dot and two white rings with blue and red/brown centres respectively.
- UFFORD: UFF 011. NGR TM 2752.**  
Loc: Private.
- 131.5 Fragment of *Ae buckle*, Hawkes and Dunning Type IIa (1961); loop with pair of dolphins with well-defined crests but no eyes. A human head is held between the paired open jaws. Incurved tail with single loop, other missing. Surface abraded which may account for lack of eyes. Width 5cm. Comments: *cf.* Leicester (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig. 17, i) for very similar piece but with a plain pellet instead of the human head.
- UFFORD: UFF 012. NGR TM 3052.**  
Loc: Private.
- 131.6 Head-plate from *Ae small long brooch*. Very worn. Pierced with four small holes. Hinge with traces of iron.  
Loc: Private.
- 131.7 *Ae disc brooch*. Cross-shaped setting of four double ring-and-dot motifs and central large dot

and one ring. Border very worn but traces of angular design. Stubs of hinge and catch on reverse. Diameter 3.2cm.

Comments: *cf.* similar brooch from Nassington, Northants; Leeds and Atkinson 1944, fig. XXIII, 0b. *cf.* TDD 001. EAS.

**UFFORD:** UFF 020. NGR TM 2952

Loc: Private.

- 131.8 Rectangular Ae *belt plate* with raised zone, hollow behind. This is divided into two panels, each with double diagonal lines within linear borders. Ring-and-dot stamps occur in the spaces and in each corner. Three small Ae rivets at each end, one set having a backing plate still surviving. Length 4.7cm.

Comments: Similar plates having single panels with diagonals were found in Grave 98, the Buckland Cemetery, Dover (Evison 1987) and assigned to Phase 3; AD 576–625.

**UFFORD:** UFF Misc. NGR TM 2952.

Loc: No. 3 IM 1951.287,288.

A number of discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Ufford Place which suggest that an EAS cemetery existed there.

1. 1819 — Rev. C. Brooke digging 150 yards west of Ufford Place found a number of bones, an iron shield boss, a spear and bronze ornaments, all within a layer of sand, 1ft deep. Other finds were made 50 yards to the East.

2. 1964 — Five skeletons (TM2959 5225), no other data.

3. AS or RB lead weights, beads, Ae plate and loop, c.1930.

4. 'AS site... discovered 100 years ago'; EADT 8/8/39. B. Brown locates this as 'Ufford Park c. TM 293 521.

5. Maitland (1917) states 'shield boss, spear, Ae', as 150 yards West of Ufford Place.

**UFFORD:** UFF Misc. NGR TM 2952.

Location of brooch not known.

- 131.9 Ae *cruciform brooch*, redrawn from engraving. Panelled head-plate with design of squares and ellipses. Small wings and (apparently) attached knobs originally with flattened extension. Plain, rounded bow, catch-plate with square panel containing devolved beaked head; scrolled side lappets, simple animal-head terminal with dot-like eyes, disc-shaped nostrils and damaged fan-shaped muzzle carrying traces of ornament. It is possible that the three panels of ornament were originally enamelled. Figure from S. Cumming 1862.

Context: Found 1819.

Bibliography: VCH, 329; Syer Cuming 1862; 225, pl. XI, fig. 4; Meaney 1964, 235.

Loc: Private.

- 131.10 Damaged knob from head of *radiate brooch* with circular garnet. Length 1.5cm. 6th century.

(Fig. 132)

Loc: Private.

- 132.1 Ae *buckle-plate* with faint decoration in low relief. Damaged but apparently not symmetrical; one side has an 'arm' or downward pointing head; the shape of the other side, although worn, does not seem to have carried the same element. Single hole for rivet and two lugs to carry the buckle-loop. Length c. 4.2cm. ?LS.

**WALDRINGFIELD:** Churchyard. WLD 001. NGR TM 2844.

Loc: BM 1872–05–20.4.

Small bossed biconical *cremation urn* with everted rim and footing. Fourteen small round bosses on carination separated by groups of three vertical lines and row of simple dot stamps on shoulder between bands of horizontal lines. 5th century. (Myres Corpus No. 2098, fig. 203).

Loc: BM 1872–30–4996.

- 132.2 Ae miniature *knife or razor* of sheet metal, edges folded over to form tang. Length 7cm. From cremation urn.

Loc: BM 1872–30–4997.

- 132.3 Ae miniature *tweezers* with faint cross-hatched decoration. Length 2.8cm. From cremation urn. Bibliography: Davy 1837; Walford 1863, 1, 347; VCH, 329; Meaney 1964, 235; Myres 1969, 49, 196; 1977.

Comments: Found digging a grave in 1841, purchased by the BM in 1872.

**WALDRINGFIELD:** WLD 012. NGR TM 2844.

Loc: Private.

- 132.4 Foot and part of the bow of small Ae *brooch*. Heavily corroded but traces of transverse lines survive. Length 3.8cm.

Loc: Private.

- 132.5 Two gilt Ae *fragments*. The design is a cross formed by plain arcs overlaid by a straight-armed cross ornamented with horse-shoe shaped stamps. All the spaces formed by this design are filled with chip-carved plain ribbon interlace. Both pieces have a single hole close to the edge; on one there are traces of rust which fills and surrounds the hole. One fragment appears slightly coarser in detail than the other, but this may be due to differential wear. The two pieces do not join, but if they are part of the same object then the two holes must be on opposing sides. In this case they could either be part of circular mount or the central member of a set of three linked pins. Reconstructed diameter c. 4.3cm, which compares closely to the Witham pins in the British Museum. 8th century.

**WALDRINGFIELD:** WLD 014. NGR TM 2745.

Loc: Private.

- 132.6 Ae *strap-end* with two panels of inlaid decoration, ?gold wire in ?niello. Surviving length 4.6cm. 9th century.

**WALSHAM LE WILLOWS:** Cranmer Green. WLW 085. NGR TM 0171.

Loc: Private.

132.7 Large triangular silver *hooked tag* with three rivet holes for attachment. Decorative field divided into four panels in two pairs bearing plant motifs with niello inlay. The division of the field and the outer edges are beaded. Behind the hook are two dots with curved lines suggesting an animal head. The decorative panels respect the rivet holes indicating that the rivet heads were large. Length: 3.8cm. 9th century.

Comments: The object was found in the area which became Cranmer Green by the 13th century; only one fragment of ?Thetford-type ware was found, c. 100 yards away.

**WANGFORD:** WNG 021. NGR TL 7583.

Loc: MH 1983-106.

132.8 Diamond-shaped Ae open-work *brooch* with slightly concave sides; triangular animal head mask in each corner. Double lugs for pin (missing) and catch-plate. The decoration is in the Borre style and the brooch is virtually identical to the one from Birka, grave 418 (Arbman 1943, 1940). Probably a Scandanavian import. Late 9th-early 10th century (information J. Cherry). Width 2.8cm.

**WANGFORD:** WNG Misc.

'About a mile from the village several Saxon wares have been dug out'.

Bibliography: White 1844, 397.

**WANGFORD:** WNG Misc.

Loc: Birmingham A211.58

132.9 Ae *cruciform brooch*. Attached, half round top knob, side knobs missing. Facets on catch-plate and animal-head terminal with tight, scrolled nostrils.

Said to have been found in October 1899. Ex Barnett, Fenton Collections. Sold Sotheby's November 1927, lot 159. Length 11.6cm.

**WANGFORD:** WNG Misc. NGR TL 7583.

'Some *beads* of amber and half a clasp in the British Museum'.

VCH, 345, see next entry.

**WANGFORD:** WNG Misc.

Loc: BM 54-09-02.36.

132.10 Ae *wrist-clasp*. Hines Form B 14a. Length 3.3cm.

**WANGFORD:** WNG 014. NGR TL 750 830.

Loc: MH 1983-109E/1.

132.11 Ae ?*strap-end* with broken loop beyond the usual animal-head terminal. Length 4.2cm. ?9th century.

**WANGFORD:** WNG Misc.

Loc: Bristol City Museum FT 725.

132.12 Ae *chape*. Four-sided, hollow. Main sides open-work ornament derived from plant tendrils, narrow sides with cruciform openings. Possible faces at closed end. Length 4cm. 9th century.

Ex Fawcett Colln.

Loc: Bristol City Museum FT 1132.

132.13 Ae *strip*, possibly folded over fragment of pair of tweezers. Decorated with seven ring-and-dot motifs. Length, folded over: 2.6cm. cf. Fig. 134, No. 1.

Ex Fawcett Colln.

**WANTISDEN:** WNN Misc.

Loc: BM 1957, 10-3.4.

Ae *bucket-mount*. Overall height 4.2cm. BM records state it was found on the surface of a mound at Drydale bottom but more likely to be from one nearby in Chillesford. Entered under Chillesford.

(Fig. 133)

**WATTISFIELD:** WSF 006. NGR TM 0174.

Loc: Private.

133.1 Ae *brooch fragment* with concentric circles and diamond shaped ornament, Traces of ?catch-plate on reverse. Possibly part of square-head type. Either burnt or badly cast. Length c. 4.1cm.

**WATTISFIELD:** Calke Wood. WSF 011. NGR TM 0274.

1) ?part of clay *loomweight*.

2) Few *sherds* handmade EAS pottery.

3) *Sherd* Ipswich Ware.

**WATTISFIELD:** Wattisfield Church. WSF 014. NGR TM 0174.

Loc: SAU.

Base of handmade *pot* in hard grey ware with some vegetable inclusions and rare red specks. Grey/black interior, outer surface pale grey/brown inner surface black. Rounded profile. No body sherds.

Comments: Found 1965 when repairs to north porch were done, with RB, Med, PMed. Other sherds in IM (no reference number).

**WATTISFIELD:** WSW 034. NGR TM 0074.

Saxon *sherds* and hut sites; noted on OS map (TM075SW14). Not confirmed. SAU records do not have B. Brown reference.

**WATTISFIELD:** WSF 049. NGR TM 0074.

Loc: Private.

133.2 Ae *disc brooch*, much corroded with equal-armed cross in low outline. Catch on reverse set diagonally to cross. Diameter 2.1cm. Late Saxon. Comment: cf. brooch from Burg Elmendorf, Kr. Ammerland, (Ahrens 1978, 556 no. 43).

Loc: Private.

133.3 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*; shallow bow and three-lobed ends. Trace of small lozenge on bow. Length 4.3cm.

Hübener Group 10 (cf. Domberg). 9th-10th century.

**WATTISFIELD:** WSF Misc.

Loc: IM 1938-158.



- 133.4 Large, biconical *bead*; red core with wide, white band with red zig-zag pattern; blue crossing lines, yellow dots and edges. Diameter 2.6cm.

**WATTISFIELD: WSF Misc.**

Loc: IM 1935-158.16.

- 133.5 Ae *small long brooch*. A very decayed piece, drastically cleaned. The head-plate and knobs are all flat but there are traces of the central panel being defined by double lines. The top knob has a line with a row of lunate stamps above; probably originally on the side knobs as well. The bow is faceted and mouldings occur on the catch-plate and above the foot. The foot is too damaged to determine its original shape. Max. length 6.4cm. Comments: Very like, but a little smaller, than that figured by Leeds from Mildenhall to illustrate his Class d (Leeds 1945, fig. 4, p11, d).

Loc: IM 1935-158-18.

Three *beads*: 1 and 2. Red, yellow and green, opaque. 3. Amber.

**WENHASTON: WNH 004. NGR TM 4275.**

Loc: Private.

- 133.6 Ae fragment *small cruciform brooch*, very worn; knobs half round, cast in one with head-plate. Transverse lines at each end of bow. Foot missing. Length of fragment 3.4cm. Comments: Aberg (1926) Group 2; between mid 5th and mid 6th century.

Loc: Private.

- 133.7 Ae knob from *cruciform brooch*; half-round, detachable with groove to fit side wing and transverse hole for rod to secure the spring. Length 1.35cm.

Loc: Private.

- 133.8 Ae *strap-end* with incised linear ornament. Very worn. Length 4.2cm. ?9th century.

**WENHASTON: WNH 005. NGR TM 4275**

Loc: Private

- 133.9 Ae *supporting-arm brooch*; short, flat arms with central groove to bow, long enclosed catch to end of foot-plate. Single pierced lug for fixing spring. Length 4.6cm. Early 5th century.

Loc: Private.

- 133.10 Foot of Ae *cruciform brooch*, hollowed behind. Barely developed eyes and nostrils. Length 4.1cm.

Loc: Private.

Ae *wrist-clasp*; three holes for attachment. Hines Form B. Length 3.6cm.

Loc: Private.

- 133.11 Ae *cruciform brooch*; tiny head-plate with full-round top knob, deeply curved bow and elongated catch-plate and terminal with low modelled eyes and nostrils. Catch for pin extends along terminal. Length 6.5cm. Early 5th century form.

Loc: Private.

- 133.12 Half Ae *wrist-clasp*. Bar with projecting plate behind, with circles of stamped dots, three holes

for attachment and hook. Hines Form B13. Length 3.6cm.

**WEST STOW: WSW 002. NGR TL 7971.**

Settlement beside River Lark, groups of sunken-featured buildings and halls in 'family groups'. Date range from early 5th century, with faceted-angled pottery and some early metalwork through to 7th century with the introduction of Ipswich Ware. Environmental evidence showing a mixed farming economy with sheep, cattle, pigs and a wide range of other animals, birds and fish. Evidence for pottery making, metalwork, weaving and bone working. Adjacent cemetery WSW 003. Fully published in West (1985) with bibliography. Some small finds extracted for this catalogue. For animal husbandry see Crabtree (1990).

**WEST STOW: WSW 003. NGR TL 8071.**

Inhumation cemetery found 1849 by men raising gravel.

c. 100 burials including one in stone coffin. Wide range of disassociated objects ranging from 5th-7th century survive in a number of Museums. Bibliography: West 1985 with bibliography. Some objects extracted for this catalogue.

**WEST STOW: WSW 005. NGR TL 8170.**

Loc: SAU.

Silver *sceatta*, 8th century, together with *sherds* of Ipswich and Thetford-type ware.

**WEST STOW: WSW 019. Beeches Pit. NGR TL 7971.**

Loc: SAU.

Ipswich Ware, simple upright *rim*.

**WEST STOW: WSW 028 and 030. NGR TL 7971.**

Loc: SAU. (028 Private; includes two blue glass *beads*.)

Gravel digging close to the ford of the Icknield Way at the extreme western edge of the parish revealed traces of settlement. Limited excavation 1980: two sunken-featured buildings and two pits.

**WEST STOW: WSW Misc.**

Loc: IM 1962-146.

- 133.13 Ae *cruciform brooch*, small head-plate with attached, full-round top knobs. Side knobs missing. Plain rounded bow with corner facets. Catch-plate faceted with transverse lines above simplified head on foot with oval eyes. Nostrils not defined. Part of iron spring on single lug. Length 8.2cm. 5th century.

**WESTERFIELD: WRF 002. NGR TM 1847.**

Loc: Private.

Northumbrian *Styca* of EANRED AD 810-841. Obv: pellet within a circle and eleven small pellets round edge. Rev: five pellets in centre. Weight 1.0391g.

(Fig. 134)

**WETHERINGSET CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 012.**  
NGR TM 1365.

Loc: Private.

134.1 Ae *tweezer* arm with ring-and-dot stamps. Unfolded length c. 5.2cm.

Loc: Private.

134.2 Fragment of Au *disc brooch*; flat plate with ribs and one complete circular setting with beaded wire collar. Traces of two other similar settings. Some evidence for repair on back. Max. width 1.2cm. 7th century.

cf. Acklam Wold, East Riding, Yorks, in Smith 1923, pl. III, 6.

**WETHERINGSET CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 016.**  
NGR TM 1366.

Loc: Private.

Scatter of Middle and Late Saxon metalwork in restricted area, including Thetford and St Neot's Wares.

134.3 Plain Ae *hooked tag* with two holes for attachment.

134.4 Circular, Ae *hooked tag* with linear design and two holes for attachment.

134.5 Facetted head from Ae *pin*.

*Sceatta*, porcupine series.

134.6 Ae '*ansate*' *brooch*, rather worn but showing a series of transverse raised bands. Spring held by pin between two lugs. Hübener 1972, Group 9. Length 4.8cm. 9th–10th century.

134.7 *Hooked tag* with traces of ornament; two small holes at rear for attachment. Length 2.7cm.

134.8 Cast Ae *disc brooch* decorated with a concave sided figure with each of the four corners extended to form interlaced, double-contoured knots. In the centre there is a circular sunken field. The reverse carries a lug and a catch-plate. The decoration is a debased Borre style (10th century) and is of English workmanship. Diameter 2.9cm. Comments: cf. unprovenanced brooch in BM (Wilson 1964, cat. no. 151) and other finds in East Anglia: (Green 1970, 142). Close parallel in Norwich (Margeson and Williams 1985, 29 and fig. 24, 1 and 2).

134.9 Ae *strap-end*: crude head with ring-and-dot eyes, plain rectangular central panel and one large rivet hole. Length 3.4cm.

134.10 Ae *disc brooch* with decoration of sunken areas. Plain lug on reverse. Diameter c. 2.5cm.

Worn example of a continental 'saint' brooch; cf. Ahrens 1978 (697, no. 49)3 and Fig. 3 No. 10 from Barham. 9th century.

134.11 Ae side *knot* from cruciform brooch. Eroded. Length: 1.6cm.

134.12 Ae *pin* with facetted head. Length: 2.2cm.

**WETHERINGSETT CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 017.**  
NGR TM 1266

Loc: Private.

134.13 Ae *disc brooch*, badly corroded and broken into two pieces, with worn decoration in relief suggestive of plant-forms. Diameter 2.9cm. Late Saxon.

**WETHERINGSETT CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 018.**  
NGR TM 1366.

Loc: Private.

Silver *penny* of CNUT, moneyer Elfstan, mint: Wilton (Wilts).

**WETHERINGSETT CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 023.**  
NGR TM 1267.

Loc: Private.

*Sceatta*, porcupine type. Weight 1.04gm.

**WETHERINGSETT CUM BROCKFORD: WCB 029.**  
NGR TM 1465.

Loc: Private.

134.14 Roughly made Ae *square-headed brooch*. This piece, bent at the bow, looks unfinished and may have been discarded as the catch for the pin is a thick lug without sign of a hook and the lug for the spring is unpierced. The head-plate is panelled with ornament in low relief and a plain border. The bow has two narrow recesses and the foot a design based upon a central lozenge. Length c. 4cm.

Loc: Private.

134.15 Ae *strap-end* with decoration in low relief derived from plant forms: three panels with lobes sprouting from a central, two-part bar. Although damaged, there were clearly originally three small rivet holes for attachment. 10th century. Carolingian. Length 3.2cm. cf. Two bone examples from the Buttermarket excavations, Ipswich.

**WHITTON (IPSWICH): Castle Hill. IPS 015. NGR TM 1446.**

Loc: IM and SAU.

Fragments of EAS *pottery* found during excavation of Roman Villa site by Basil Brown in 1948 and by SAU in 1989.

**WICKHAM MARKET: WKM 005. NGR TM 2956.**

Loc: Private.

134.16 Fragment Ae *brooch*. Length 2.8cm.

Loc: Private.

134.17 Fragment Ae *small long brooch*, Leeds trefoil headed type. Head-plate and knobs carry double semi-circular stamps. Length 3.5cm.

(Fig. 135)

**WICKHAM MARKET: WKM Misc. NGR ?TM 3056.**

Loc: IM 1924–23.

Burial with coptic bowl and comb, 'from garden on East side of main street; 6 feet down, 1907. G. Maynard: 'said to be near area of modern burial ground'. Date range: 7th century.

Bibliography: Whitwell 1917, 179–80; Aberg 1926, 103.

135.1 Shallow Ae *bowl* on fretted foot-ring. Both drop-handles are missing and one of the four suspension loops is broken. There is a square plug repairing a hole in side in antiquity. Base has irregularly placed faint lines radiating from the

centre (underneath). Diameter 38.5cm. Werner Type B1.

Comments: *cf.* Bowl from Badley (lost, see Hamlet Watlings notes, IM); Chilton — Ashmolean, Oxford; Sutton Hoo — British Museum; Brandon — SAU (Fragment of foot-ring).

- 135.2 Fragment double-sided bone *comb* with three tooth plates and part of one connecting plate found with bowl above. Four iron rivets. Fine teeth. Connecting plate decorated with single ring-and-dot circles grouped round each rivet and linked with an extra one between each group. Saw-cuts for teeth carried down to connecting plate. The whole stained green from contact with the coptic bowl. Max. length 6cm.  
Comments: The bowl also contained a fragment of iron, believed to have been a knife; now lost.

**WIXOE:** WIX 003. NGR TL 7043.

Loc: Private.

- 135.3 Ae *strap-end*. Expanded end beyond simple lunate 'lappets'. Main body outlined with triangular stamps and a central line of squared stamps. Length 4.3cm. LS.

Loc: Private.

- 135.4 Ae plate from *buckle*; two projections to support loop and two Ae rivets. Stamped outlining. Max. length 1.7cm.

Loc: Private.

- 135.5 Distal end of Ae *girdle-hanger*, originally rivetted onto the suspension bar with an iron rivet. Outlined with semi-circular stamps. Centre length 3.1cm.

**WOODBIDGE:** Woodbridge School. WBG Misc. NGR TM 2649.

Loc: Unknown.

Possible traces of burial mound on site of Junior House at Woodbridge School, near Haugh Lane. Male skeleton with spearhead. 'Believed to be Anglo-Saxon'; reported 1873.

Bibliography: Arnott 1946, 24; Meaney 1964, 236; Redstone 1893, 2-3.

**WOODBIDGE:** WBG Misc. NGR TM 2649.

Loc: IM 964-7.

Pottery *flask*, of Coptic type, with figure of St Menas with camels. 5th-6th century.

Comments: Garden of 16 Grove Road, Woodbridge.

**WORTHAM:** WTM 010. NGR TM 0977.

Loc: ?IM.

Possible EAS 'hut' site, found by Basil Brown, 1955, with EAS pottery in the vicinity.

**'SUFFOLK' UNSITED MATERIAL**

**SUFFOLK:** SUF.Misc.

Loc: IM 1935.65.27.

- 135.6 Ae *pin* with faceted head bearing large ring-and-dot stamps on principal facets with

collar below. In two fragments. Total length: 6.8cm.

Hattatt Colln 1987, no. 1695.

- 135.7 Circular pewter *brooch* with central boss and five concentric beaded rings. Traces of iron pin held between two lugs. Diam. *c.* 3cm.  
*cf.* Wilson 1964, no. 134. LS.

Hattatt Colln 1987, no. 1693, 'Essex-Suffolk' border.

- 135.8 Circular Ae *brooch* with design based on ring-and-dot stamps inside a double border of single lunate stamps. Diameter *c.* 3.9cm. EAS.

Hattatt Colln 1987, no. 1694.

- 135.9 Ae oval *brooch* with a cross design formed of double rows of dot stamps with double-arcs between the arms, with a single border of dot stamps. No trace of hinge or catch-plate. Diameters 3cm x 3.2cm.

Comment: Possibly from a medieval mirror case (pers. comm. A. Rogerson).

(Fig. 136)

Loc: Private.

- 136.1 Ae *cruciform brooch*; Group I. Rectangular head-plate with narrow wings; full-round top knob. Faceted catch-plate and simple animal-head terminal. Length: 7.1cm. Hattatt Colln no. 1298 (Hattatt 1987). Not seen, redrawn.

Unsited.

Loc: IM 1935-158.15.

- 136.2 Ae *cruciform brooch*, head-plate with remnants of stamped border, attached, half-round end knob, side knobs missing. Traces of iron spring. Faceted bow and catch-plate above simple head with protruding eyes and oval nostrils. Circular and triangular stamps used on head, and catch-plate. Length 10.6cm.

Loc: Ash O 1909.411

- Pl.VIII.1 Copper-silver alloy *square-headed brooch*. Rectangular head-plate; inner panel with two circular settings for garnet inlays — one partially survives, the second has only the gold foil backing; running scroll ornament between. Outer frame with well defined animals meeting at the centre, each with clawed feet, double-line bodies and lentoid eyes. Carinated bow with two panels each bearing similar animals to those on head-plate. Foot-plate with blunted side lobes and rectangular terminal. Spaces between the bow and side lobes filled with scrolled animal with beaked head and plain body. The lozenge-shaped inner frame strongly marked with stamps as on the head-plate, enclosing an empty, central setting with face masks above and below. The lower borders each have an upward facing crouching animal; the terminal lobe has heavy mask with lentoid eyes with eyebrows and nose emphasised with punched stamps, lacking the clarity of the rest of the design. There is a recent repair where the brooch has been broken below the bow. Double hinge

- on reverse and traces of iron pin. Length: 11.7cm. Hines Group IV.  
Purchased at 'Bakers' sale, Woodbridge 1873 by Sir John Evans.  
Bibliography: Aberg 1926, 75, 199, fig. 123; Leeds 1936, 83; Leeds 1949b, 20, 124, pl. 13; Hines 1984, 126-7.
- Suffolk Loc: IM.
- 136.3 *Ae cruciform brooch*, rectangular head-plate with single lunate stamps, small, slightly flared wings with dot stamps and attached, half-round knobs. Plain, rounded bow, catch-plate with worn, rectangular wings. The catch-plate has double V stamps and the wings dot stamps. The terminal head has small round eyes, circular nostrils and crescentic muzzle. The nostrils and muzzle are outlined with dot stamps. Length: 12.7cm. Leeds and Pocock (1971) Group IVa, I.
- Suffolk Loc: IM.
- 136.4 *Ae cruciform brooch*; narrow head-plate with borders of double-lunate stamps, flaring wings and attached, half-round top knob. Side knobs missing. Plain rounded bow, catch-plate with schematic downward facing animal head side wings. Terminal has three strong bands above the head which has round eyes, a cleft forehead, circular nostrils and a crescentic muzzle. Length: 12.4cm. Leeds and Pocock (1971) Group IVa, I.
- Suffolk Loc: BM 93-6-18.31.
- Pl.VIII.2 Gilt silver *radiate-headed brooch*: five knobs with circular inlaid garnets on cross-hatched gold foil. Simple spoke pattern on head. Bow and foot with continuous median bar bearing two rows of small triangular stamps filled with niello. Geometric pattern in two panels on foot. Reverse: two lugs for spring and catch. Length 8.3cm.  
Bibliography: VCH, 330; frontispiece 3.
- Suffolk Loc: IM.
- Ae small long brooch*: trefoil headed with large ring-and-dot on head-plate and single, small rings on head-plate and knobs. The foot is expanded with large ring-and-dot and outlined with small ring stamps along the sides and 'nicks' along bottom edge. Length: 6.4cm.  
Not illustrated, pair to No. 1 below.
- (Fig. 137)
- Suffolk Loc: IM.
- 137.1 *Ae small long brooch*, trefoil headed. Large double-circle stamp on head-plate and foot; small annular stamps on head and foot. Foot sub-triangular. Length: 6.9cm.
- Suffolk Loc: IM: 1920.85.18
- 137.2 *Ae arm-ring* with slip-knot fastening and three glass translucent, tawny coloured beads. Diameter 8.5cm (average).  
Not Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.
- (Fig. 138)
- Suffolk Loc: MH 1991-46.1.
- 138.1 Biconical *urn* with slightly out-turned rim flattened above. Decorative scheme: groove at base of neck and zone of nine panels, two divided by three vertical lines; all with broad vertical grooves. Each panel contains 'sun-motif' of dot and finger-nail impressions. Two grooves on carination. Dense, fairly hard dark-grey fabric with added grit. Markedly heavy pot, grass tempering visible internally. Burnished externally. Height: 19.6cm.  
Found pre 1939; ?Lackford/Lark valley.
- Suffolk Loc: MH 1991-46.2.
- 138.2 Large, bossed *urn* with sharply everted rim. Decorative scheme: two groups of three horizontal lines with three broad grooves between zone of panels of horizontal lines separating lines of segmented circular stamps and ovals, all below single broad groove. Six solid applied bosses with vertical lines and double vertical lines of smaller ovals. Soft, chocolate-brown fabric, with stone quartz and grass tempering. Burnished externally. Height 23.3cm.  
Ex Sidney Ford Colln, Mildenhall.  
Probably from Lackford Cemetery.
- Suffolk Loc: Ash O 1909.410.
- Pl.VIII.3 Gilt *Ae pendant*; bell-shaped with two suspension loops. Cast design of two outward and downward facing animal heads with gaping jaws; the lower scrolled, round eyes and rectangular moulded heads. The 'necks' have jumbled zoomorphic designs with legs and eyes. The terminal is triangular with a rectangular area on the edge that probably originally carried an applied surface. Length: 4.4cm.  
Ex H.Prigg Colln.  
Possibly from a cruciform brooch; the Prigg connection suggests a find spot in the Lark valley.  
Bibliography: Vierck 1967, 113-4, Abb. 2, 10.
- Suffolk Loc: Ash O 1909.413.
- Ae buckle*, 'D' shaped tongue with square moulding at base. Oval rounded loop; seating for buckle-plate (missing) and tongue is a rounded rod. Length: 2.6cm.
- Suffolk Loc: Ash O 1909.412
- Fragment *Ae girdle-hanger*. Flattened shank with part of a hole at the top. Wards joined to shank with four perforations (some broken) at the top of each. Length: 5.3cm.  
Ex Prigg Colln, probably from the Lark valley.
- (Fig. 139)
- Suffolk Loc: Private.
- 139.1 *Ae cruciform brooch*. Plain rectangular head-plate with barely defined wings. Full-round, attached top knob, side knobs missing. Facetted bow and catch-plate. Animal-head terminal with oval bar eyes and muzzle with nostrils defined by crossed lines. Length 9cm.  
Hattatt Colln No. 661 (Hattatt 1987).  
Suffolk Loc: Private.

139.2 Ae *small long brooch*, square-head, panelled type. Ring-and-dot on head, dots on wings. Traces of iron spring. Long narrow catch-plate with pair of double transverse bars. Expanded foot with ring-and-dot stamps on sides, dots on straight end. Length: 7.1cm.  
Hattatt Colln No. 668 (Hattatt 1987).

Suffolk Loc: Private.

139.3 Pair Ae *small long brooches*, square-head type. Ring-and-dot stamps outline head, short, faceted catch-plate above large, expanded foot, outlined with ring-and-dot stamps. Length: 6.5cm.

Hattatt Colln No. 667 (Hattatt 1987).

Suffolk Loc: Private.

139.4 Ae *small long brooch*, horned type. Rectangular head-plate with curved side wings and 'horns'. Grooved catch-plate above simple rectangular foot. Length: 6.3cm.

Hattatt Colln No. 669 (Hattatt 1987).

Suffolk Loc: Bristol City Museum FT 1426.

139.5 Ae *tweezers*. Straight sided blades, faceted and rivetted at top. Length: 5.4cm.  
Ex Fawcett Colln.

Bronze and other Relics found at Gate Ford Needham Mkt. Suffolk  
during the construction of the Rail Road

Copd. by H.Watling

In the possession of Mr Maw Banker, *Needham*

Bronze bowl 15in by 4½ high

*Cymbium a drinking  
bowl with 2 handles  
These are often found in  
Pompeii*

silver gilt

Roman pot 3½" high  
Found with bowls

Ring of handle

side view

*Cortina*

Bronze vessel 6" by 7½" diameter

Originally silver gilt

Bottom of vessel

*Roman*

Lid of vessel

Silver gilt

Silver gilt

Comments in italics are in another hand, probably Miss Layard.



Bronze and other Relics found at Gateford, Needham Mk. Suff.  
during the construction of the Rail Road

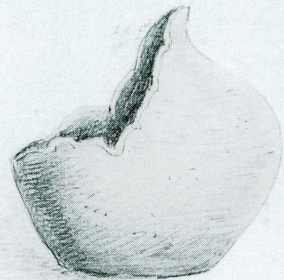
*with permission of Mr. John Baskin*

*Exp. by H. Watling*



*Bronze bowl 15" by 4 1/2" deep*

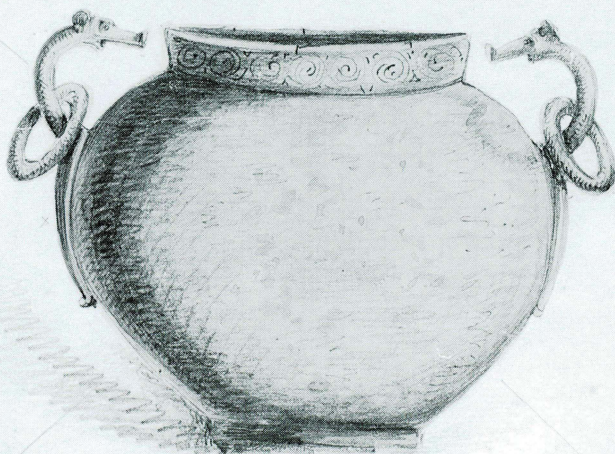
*Cymbichit a drinking bowl with 2 handles. These are often found in Pompeii.*



*Roman Bowl 2 1/2" diam. Found with bowl*



*Silver fibula*



*Cortina*

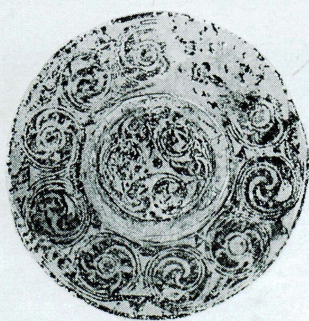
*Bronze vase 6 1/2" high*

*originally silver gilt*

*Roman*

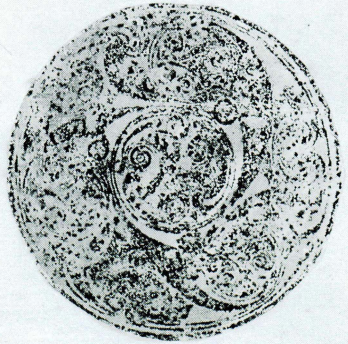


*Silver fibula*



*Silver fibula*

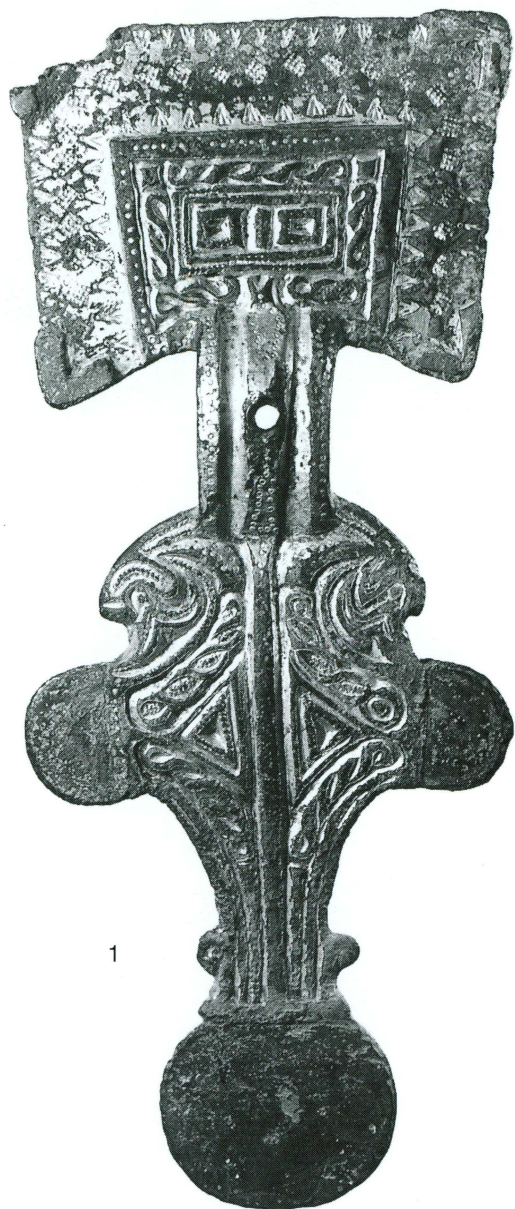
*Silver fibula*



*Silver fibula*

Plate I Badley 002: The Badley bowls, from an original drawing by Hamlet Watling, reproduced courtesy of Ipswich Borough Council Museums and Galleries





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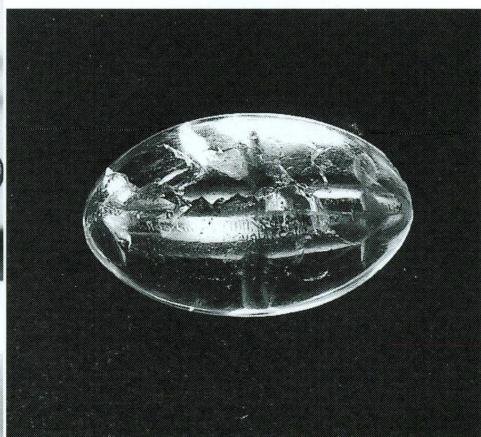


Plate II 1. Bury St Edmunds Misc.: Ae square-headed brooch; 2. Chilton 001: Ae 'Coptic' bowl, not to scale; 3. Eye 009: Ae seal matrix; 4. Freckenham 001: Pair of Ae square-headed brooches; 5. Gisleham 003: Jet bead; 6. Gisleham 003: Crystal gem stone.

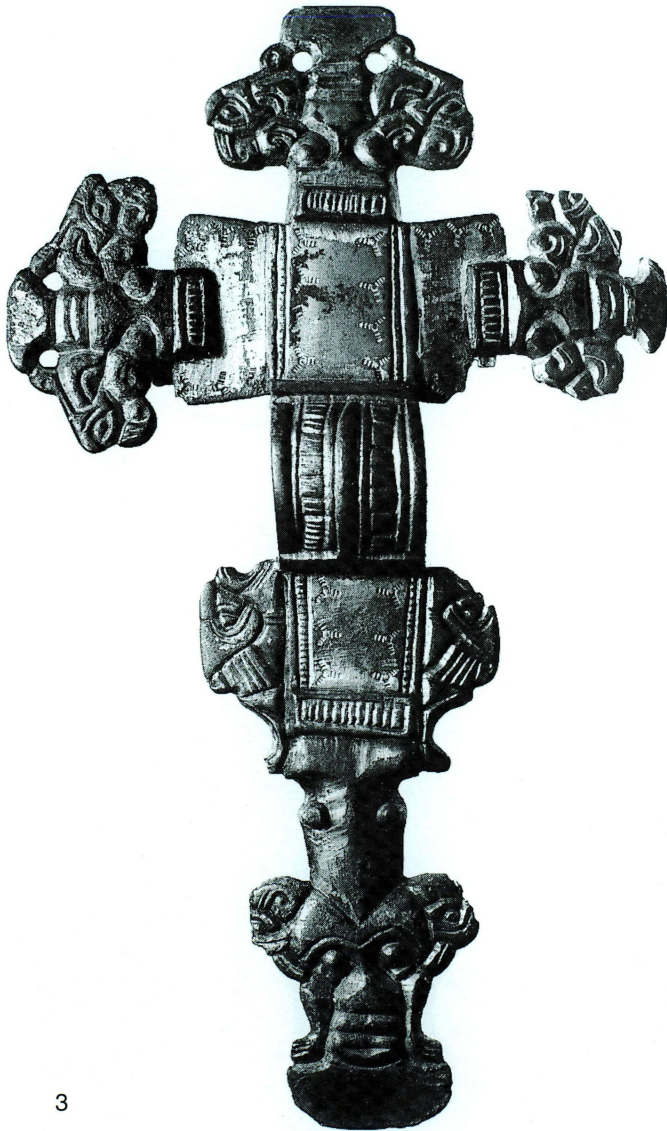




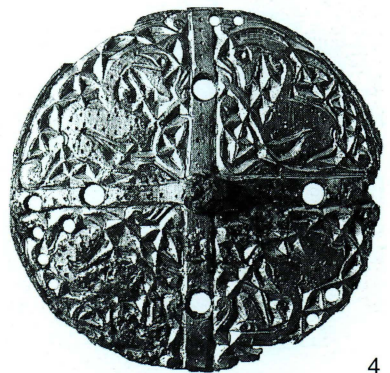
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Plate III 1. Harkstead 028: Ae quatrefoil strap separator; 2. Icklingham 026: Ae florid cruciform brooch;  
3. Icklingham 026: Ae florid cruciform brooch; 4. Ixworth Misc.: Ae disc brooch



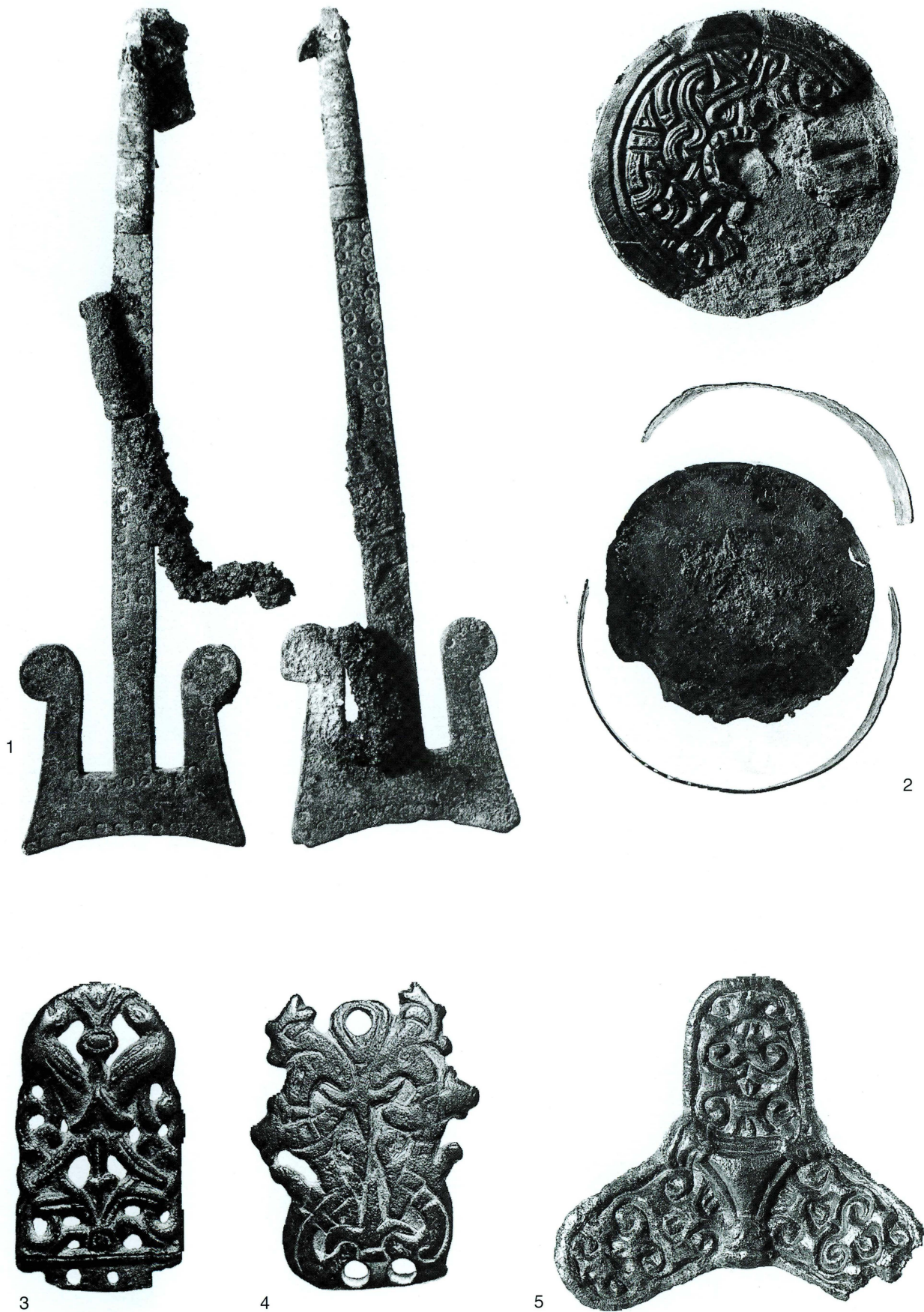


Plate IV 1. Icklingham 026: Pair Ae girdle-hangers; 2. Icklingham 026: Fragments of two applied brooches; 3. Ixworth Misc.: Ae strap-end; 4. Ixworth Misc.: Ae book fastening; 5. Lakenheath Misc.: Ae trefoil brooch



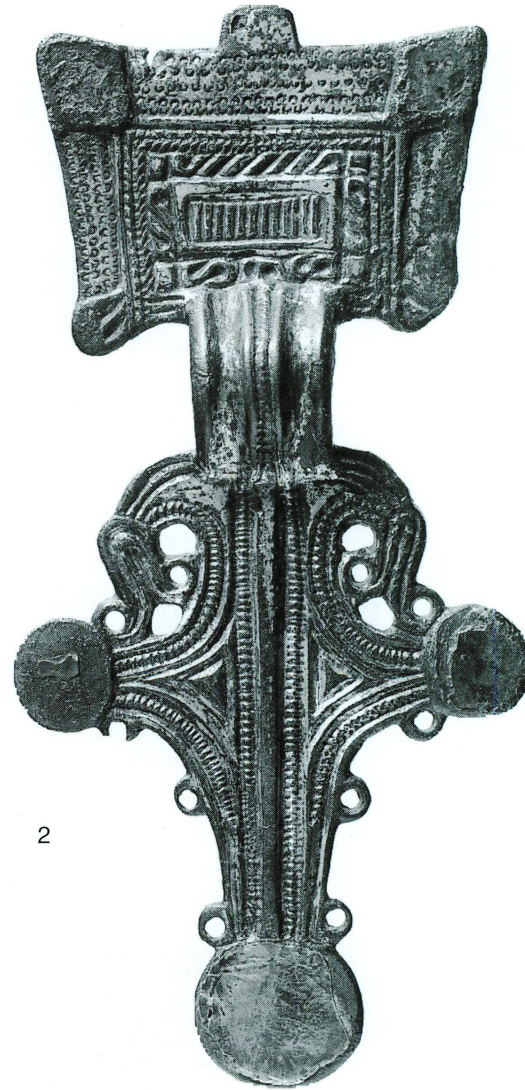
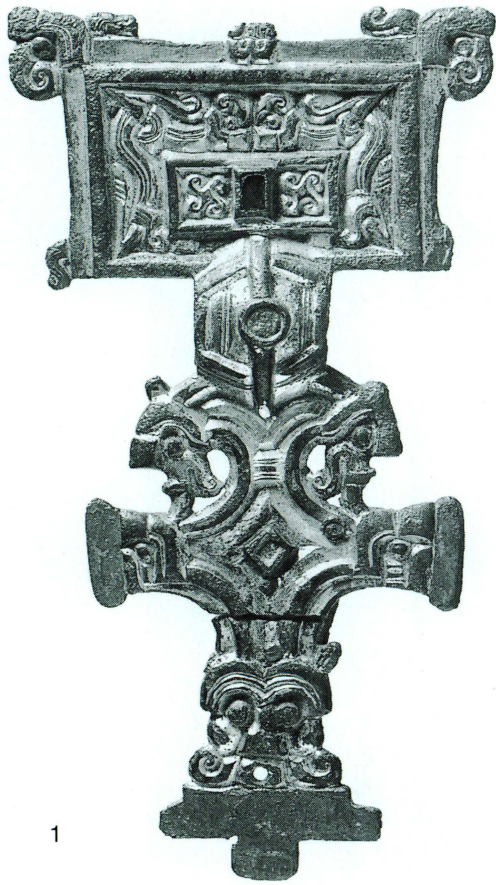
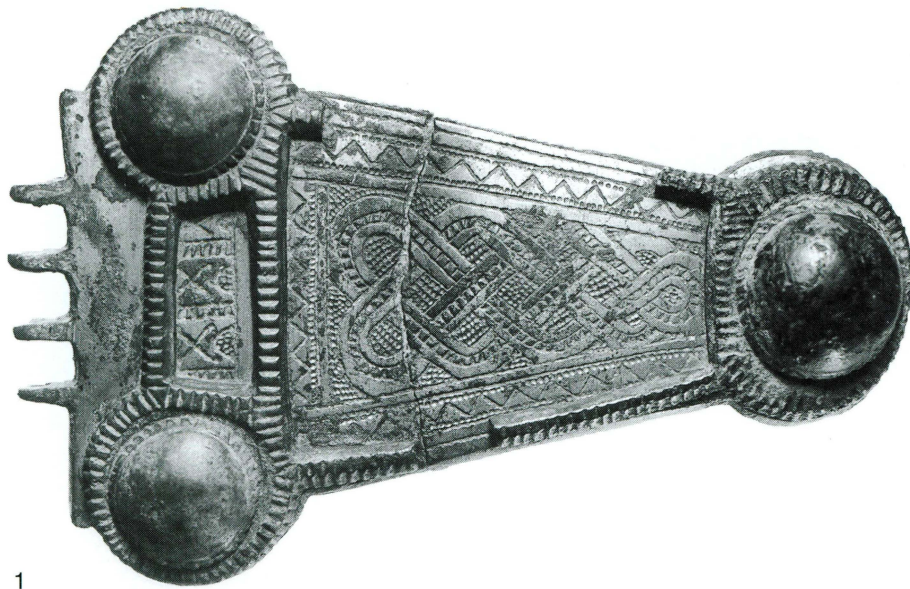


Plate V 1. Lakenheath Misc. A: Ae square-headed brooch; 2. Lakenheath Misc. A: Ae square-headed brooch;  
3. Lakenheath Misc. A: Ae cruciform brooch





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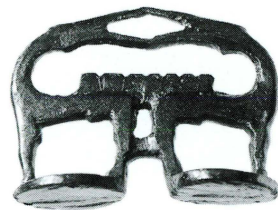
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Plate VI 1. Lakenheath Misc.: Ae Aquitanian buckle; 2. Lakenheath Misc.: Ae 'ansate' brooch; 3. Lakenheath 077: Gold bracteate, scale 2:1; 4. Oakley 010: Ae tuning peg; 5. Oakley 010: Ae lyre bridge; 6. Poslingford 004: Gold finger ring, scale 3:1





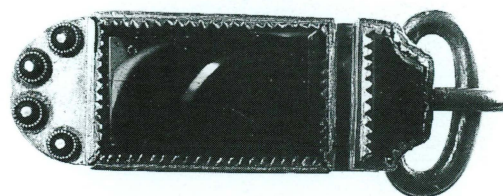
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Plate VII 1. Snape 007: Gold finger ring; 2. Stanton Misc.: Gold pendant cross; 3. Stanton Misc.: Gold plate brooch; 4. Tostock 002: Gold and garnet buckle



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Plate VIII 1. Suffolk: Ae square-headed brooch; 2. Suffolk: Silver radiate brooch; 3. Suffolk: Ae cruciform brooch pendant; 4. Mildenhall Misc. A: square-headed brooch

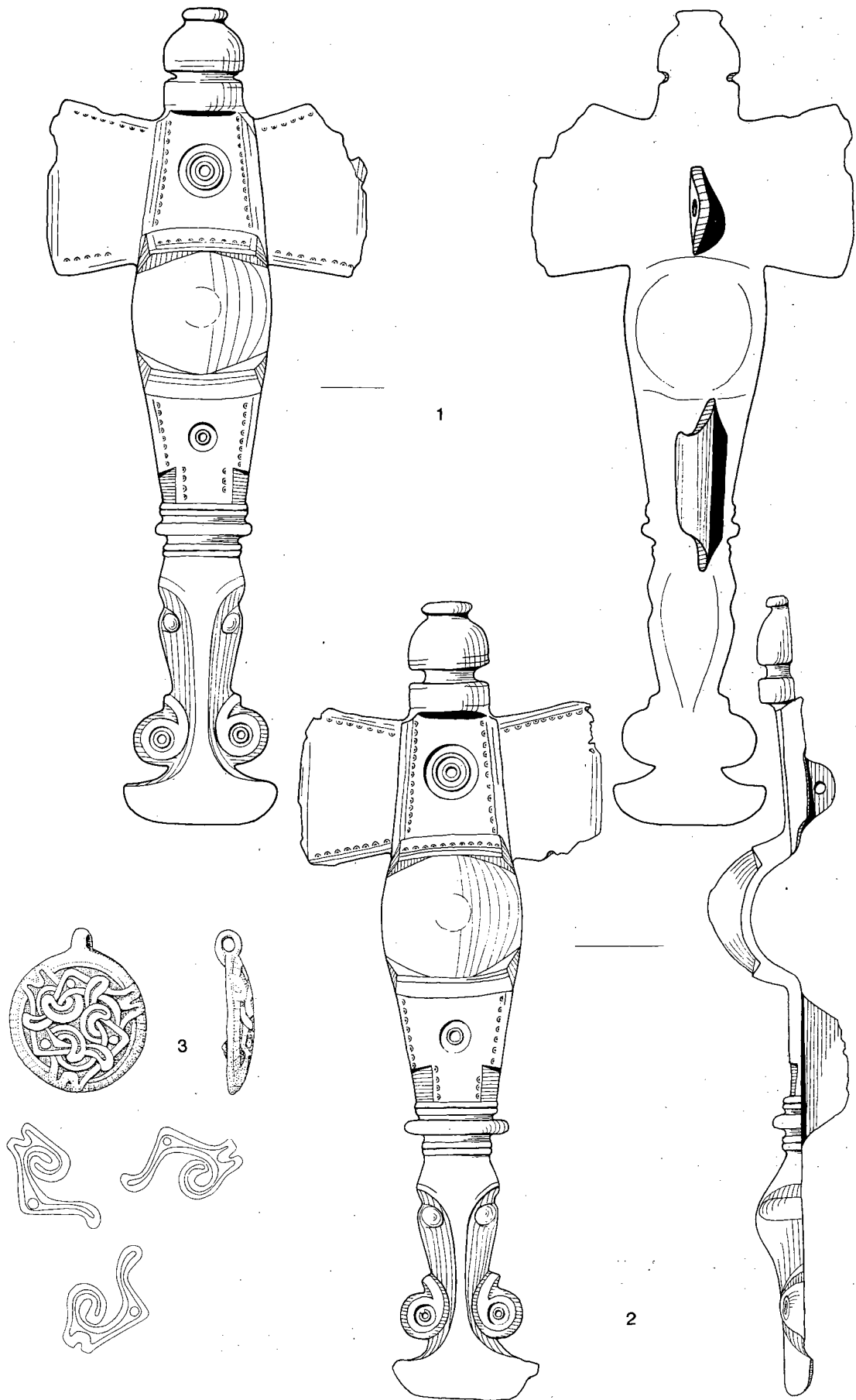


Figure 1 1, 2. Akenham Misc.; 3. Akenham 003





Figure 2 1. Arwarton 023; 2-3. Badley 002 (2.2 Scale 1:3); 4. Badwell Ash 007; 5. Badwell Ash 008; 6. Badwell Ash Misc.

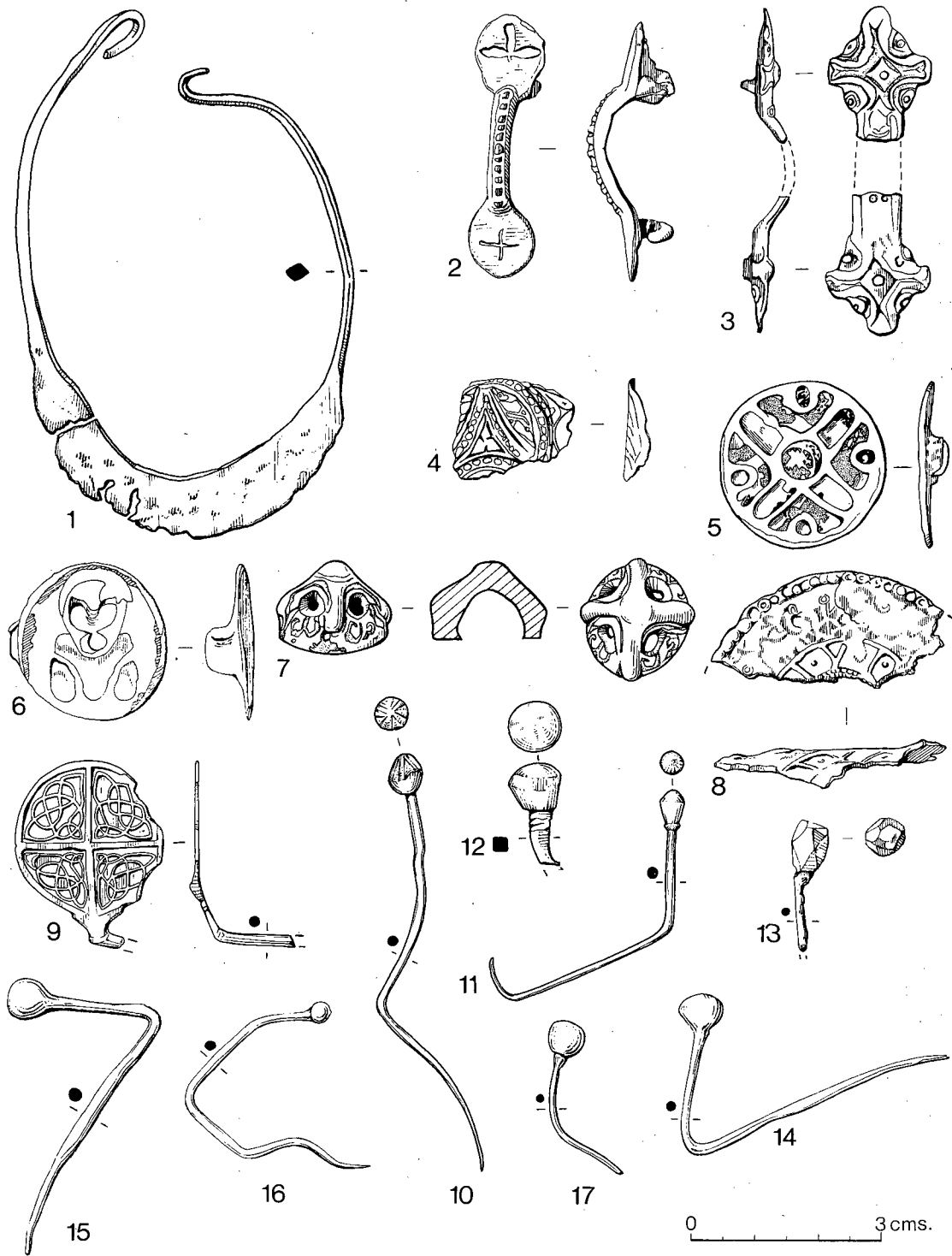


Figure 3 1-17. Barham 016-018

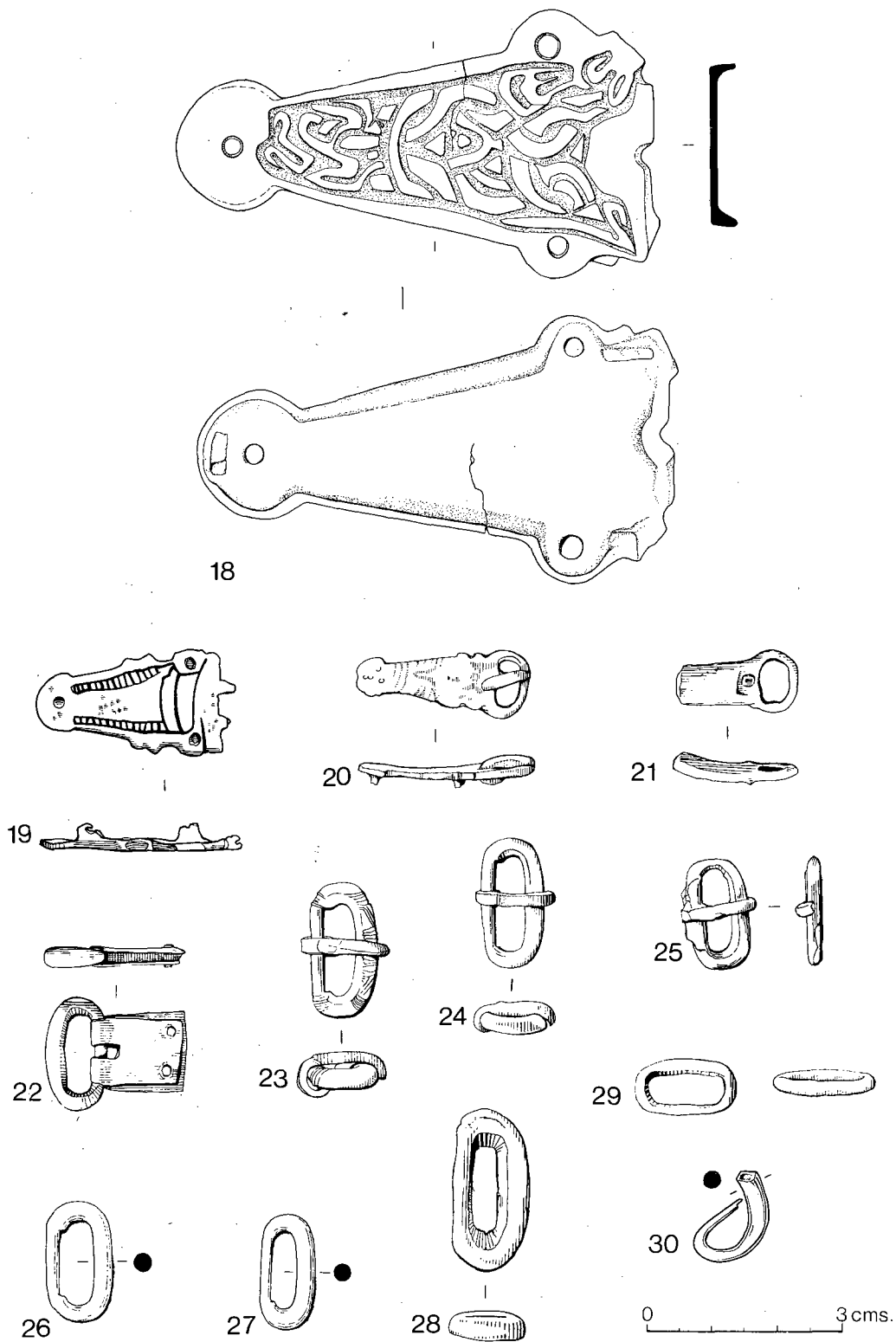


Figure 4 18-30. Barham 016-018

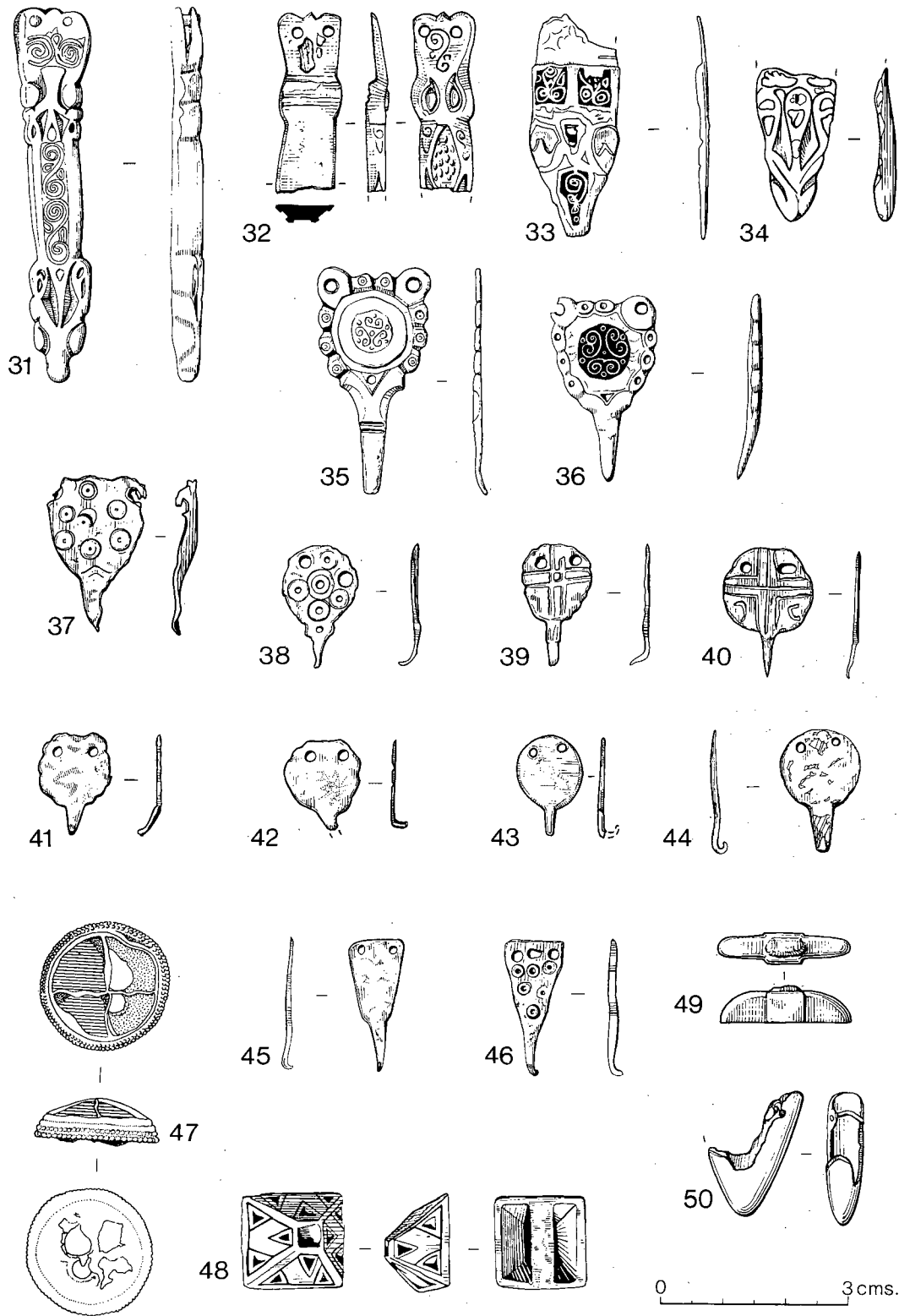


Figure 5 31-50. Barham 016-018

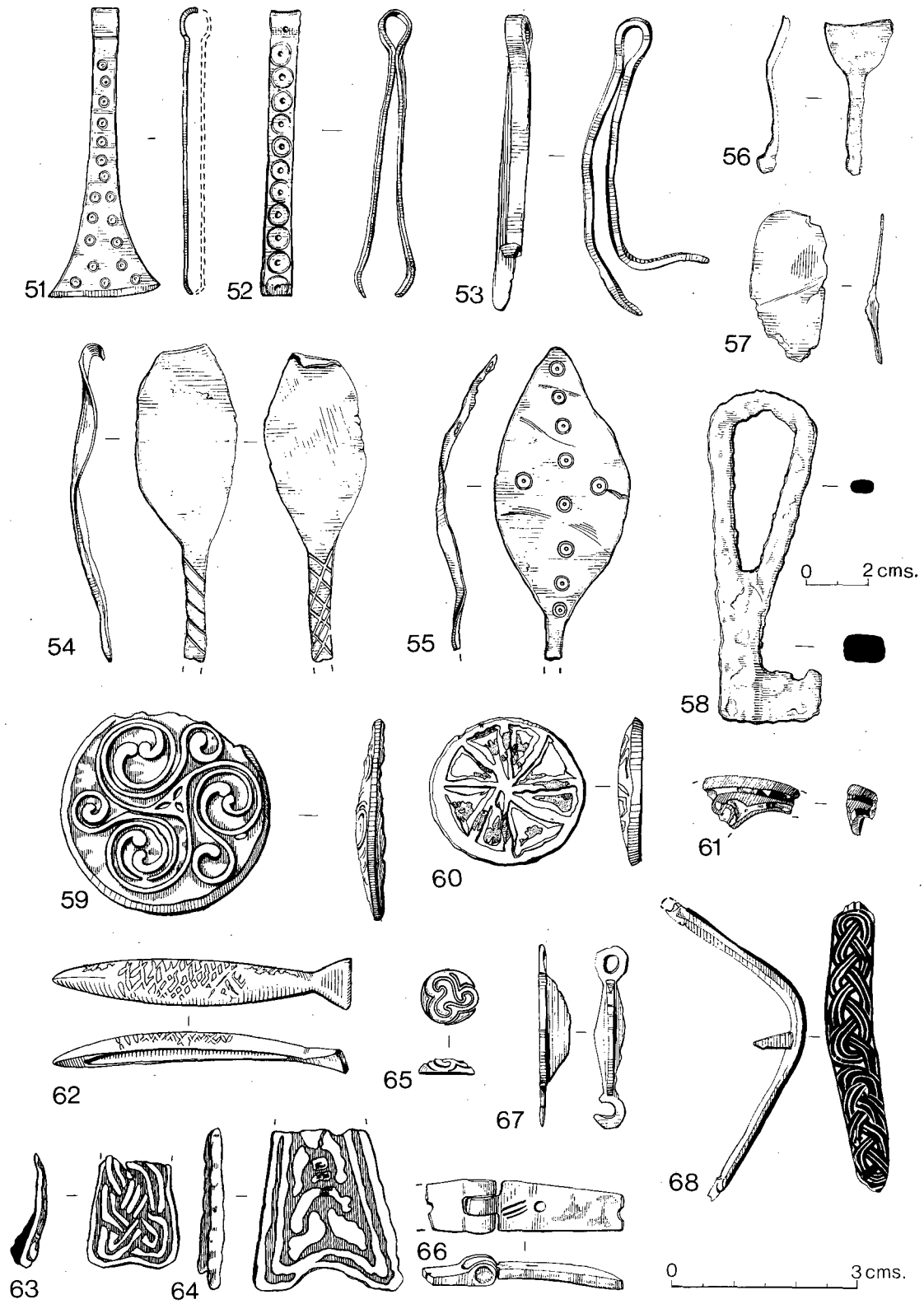


Figure 6 51-68. Barham 016-018

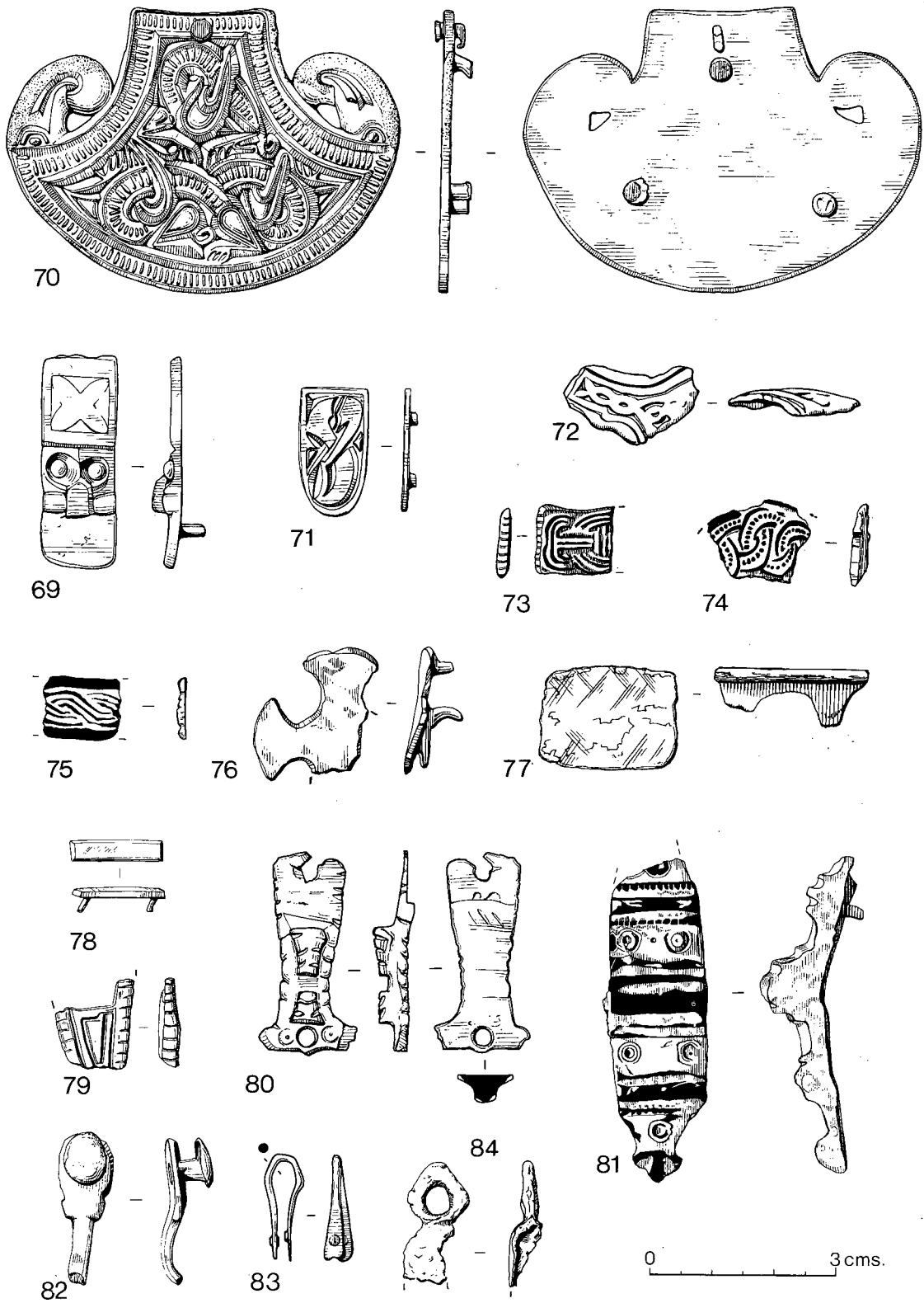


Figure 7 69-84. Barham 016-018



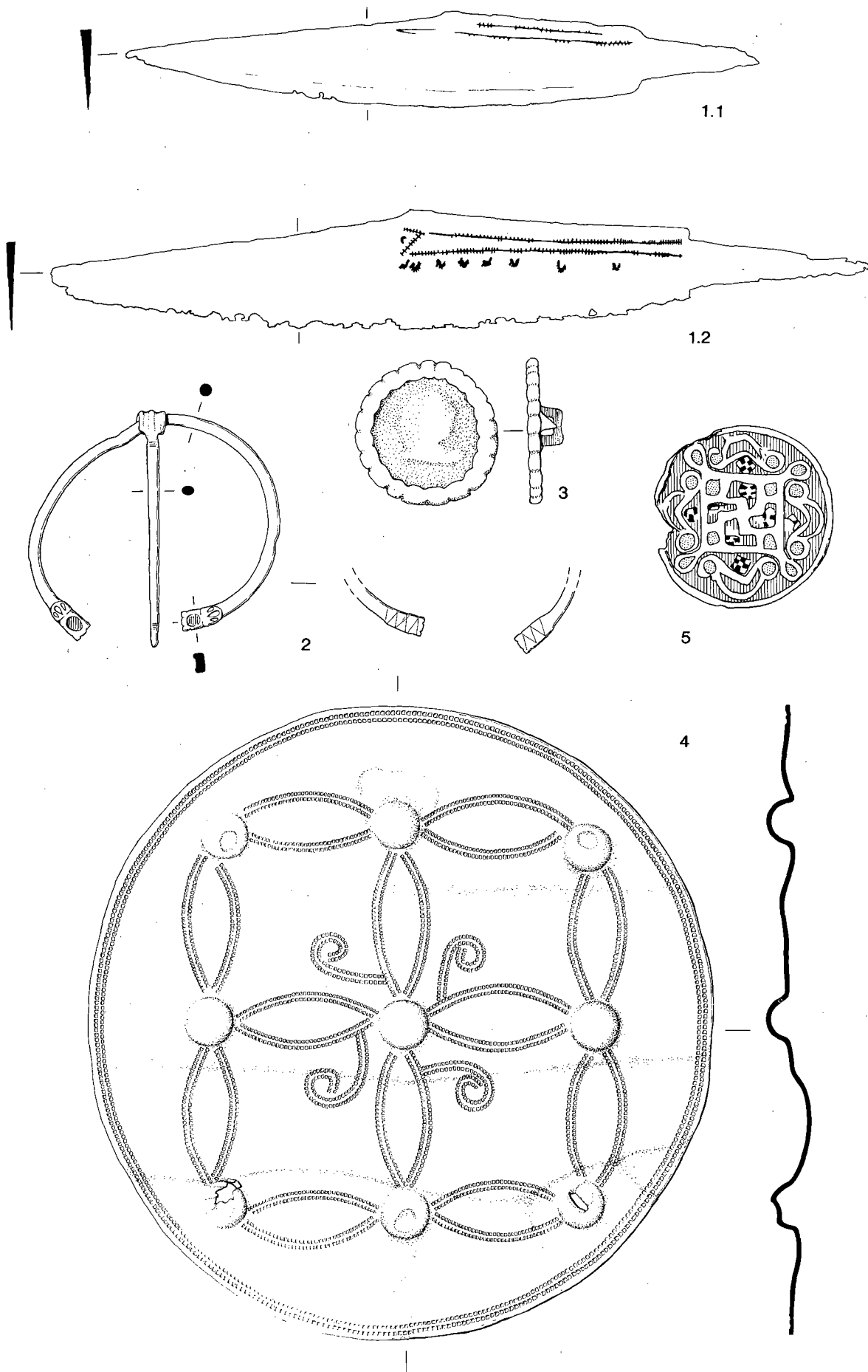


Figure 8 1.1, 1.2. Barnham 030; 2. Barnham 032; 3. Barnham Misc.; 4. Barsham 004; 5. Barton Great, Misc.

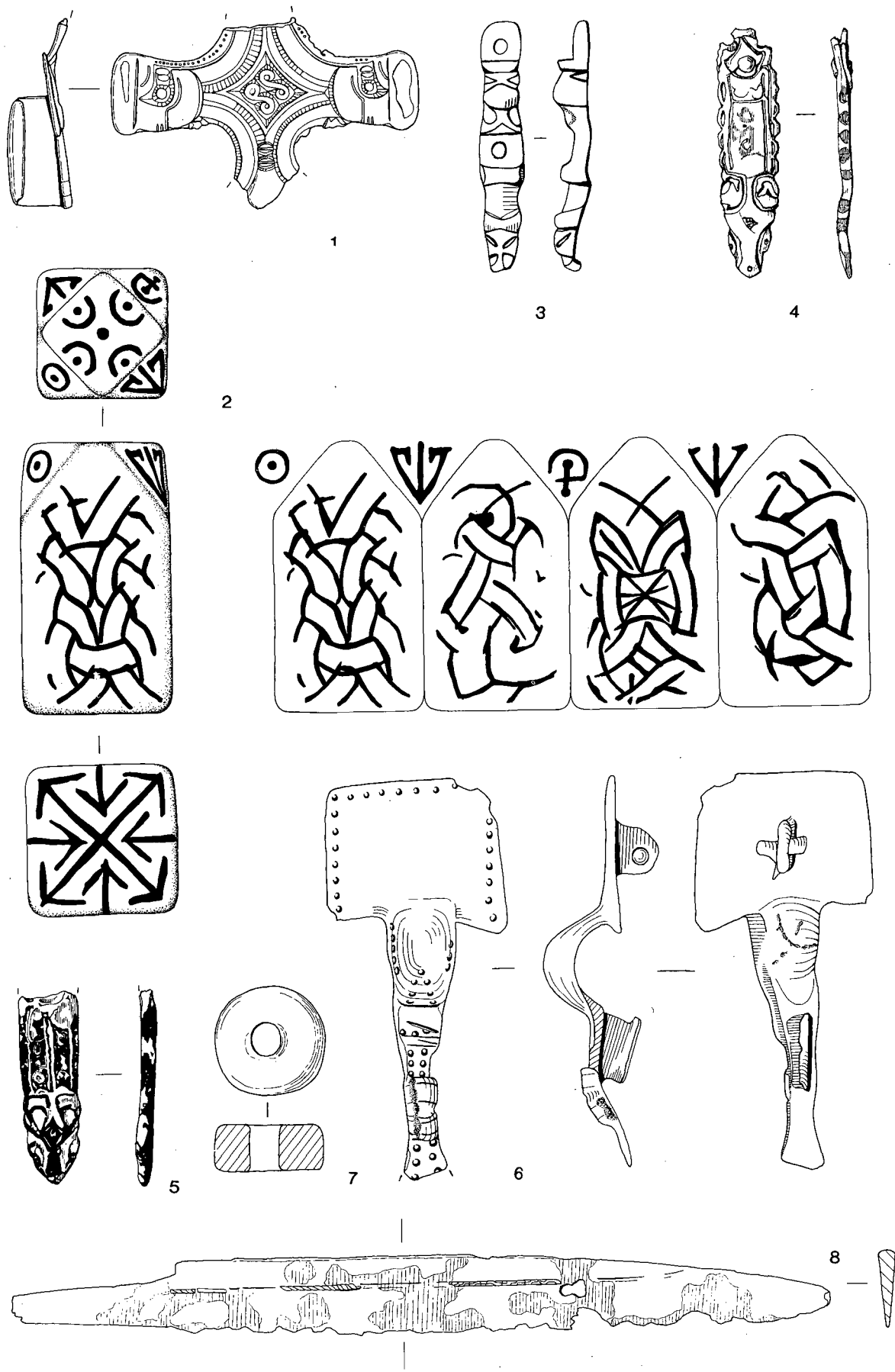


Figure 9 1. Barton Mills 015; 2. Bawdsey 004; 3. Bealings Great 008; 4, 5. Bealings Little 016-17; 6, 7. Bealings Misc.; 8. Belstead Misc.

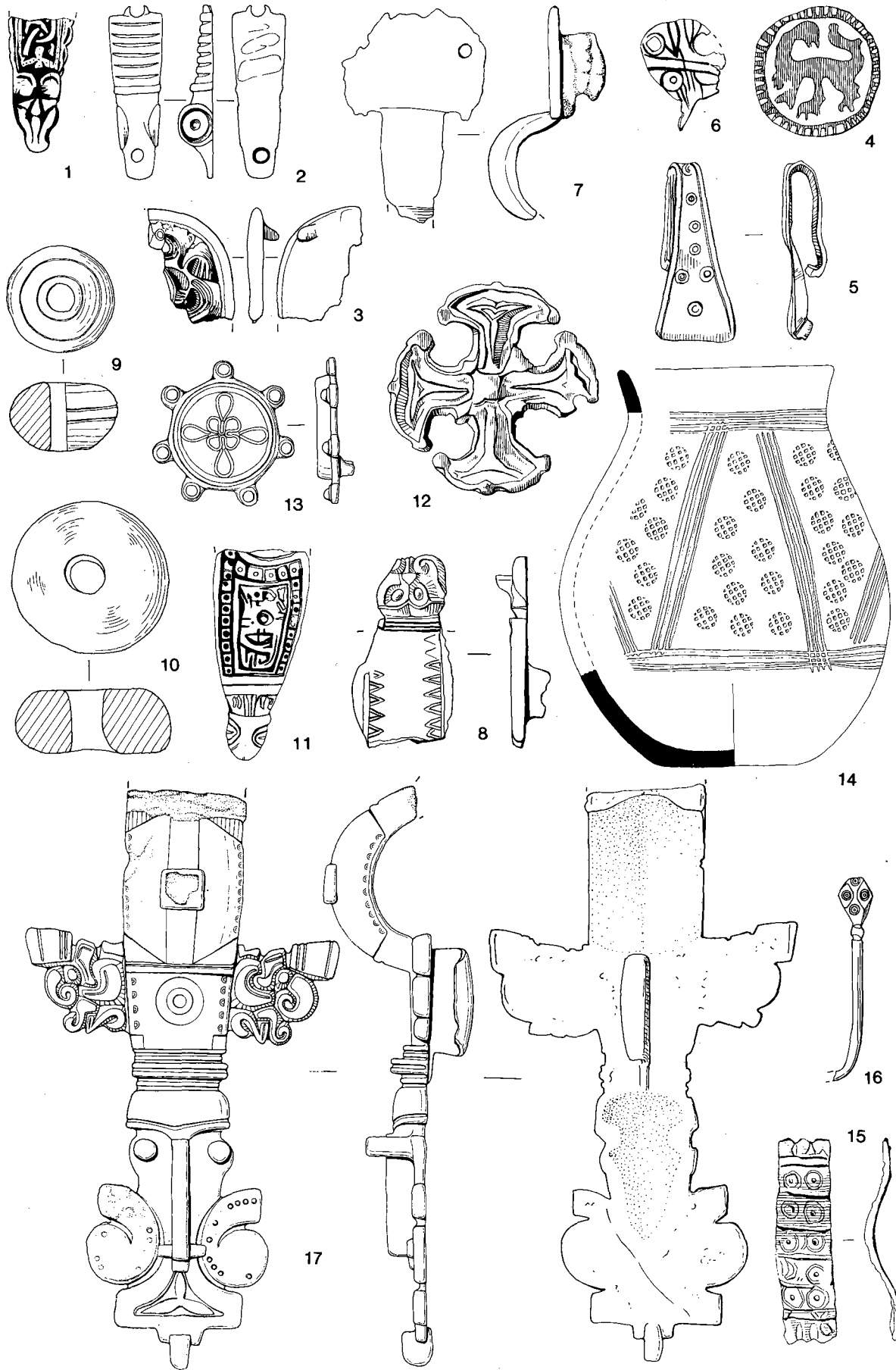


Figure 10 1-4. Blakenham Great 004; 5. Blakenham Great 007; 6. Blakenham Great 009; 7, 8. Blaxhall 007; 9. Botesdale 004; 10. Botesdale Misc.; 11. Bramford 028; 12. Bramford 030; 13. Bramford 033; 14. Bramford Misc.; 15. Bramford 036; 16. Bramford 017; 17. Brandon 018

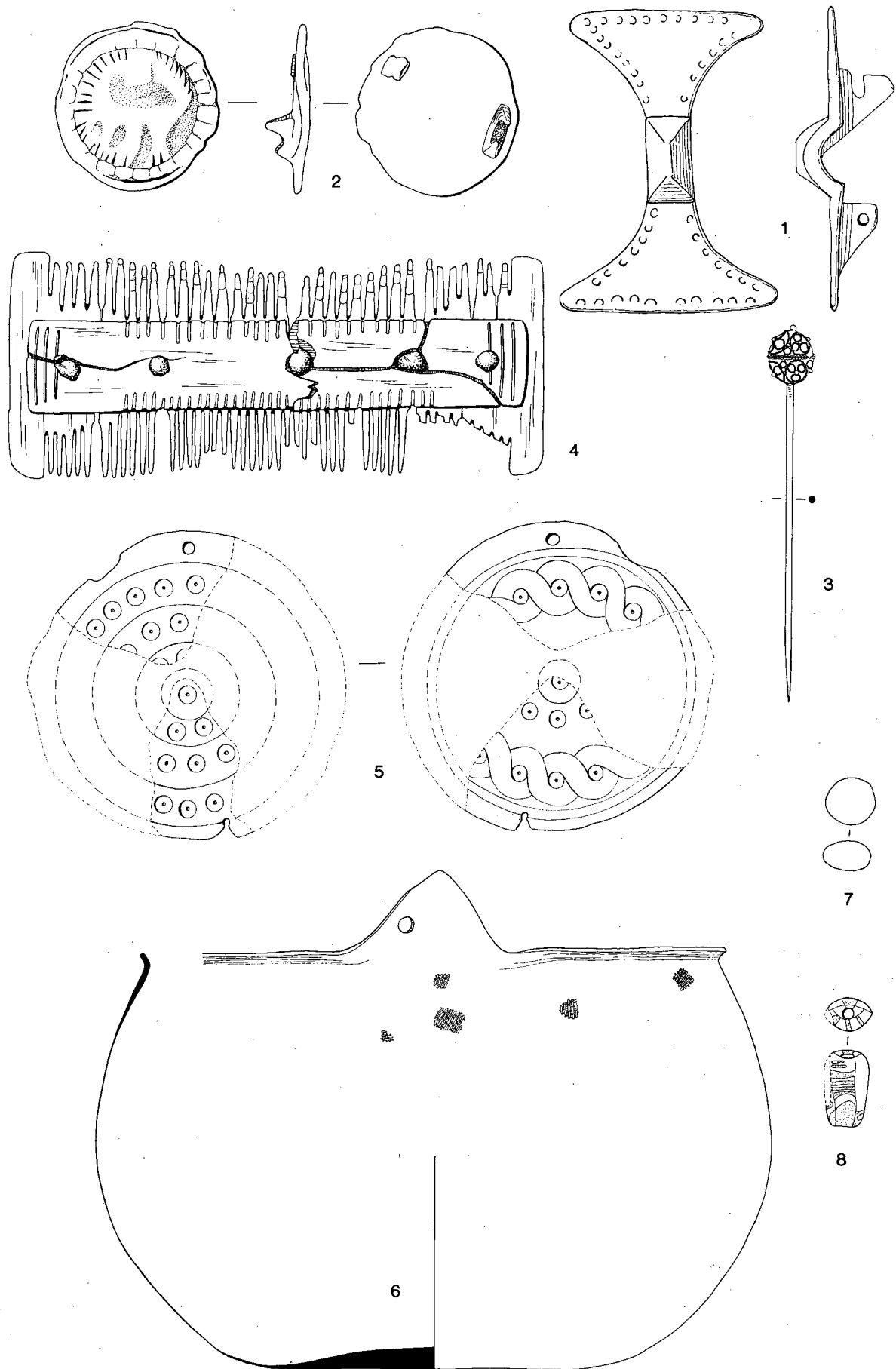


Figure 11 1. Brandon Misc.; 2. Brantham Misc.; 3. Bredfield 004; 4-8. Brightwell 017 (11.6 Scale 1:3)

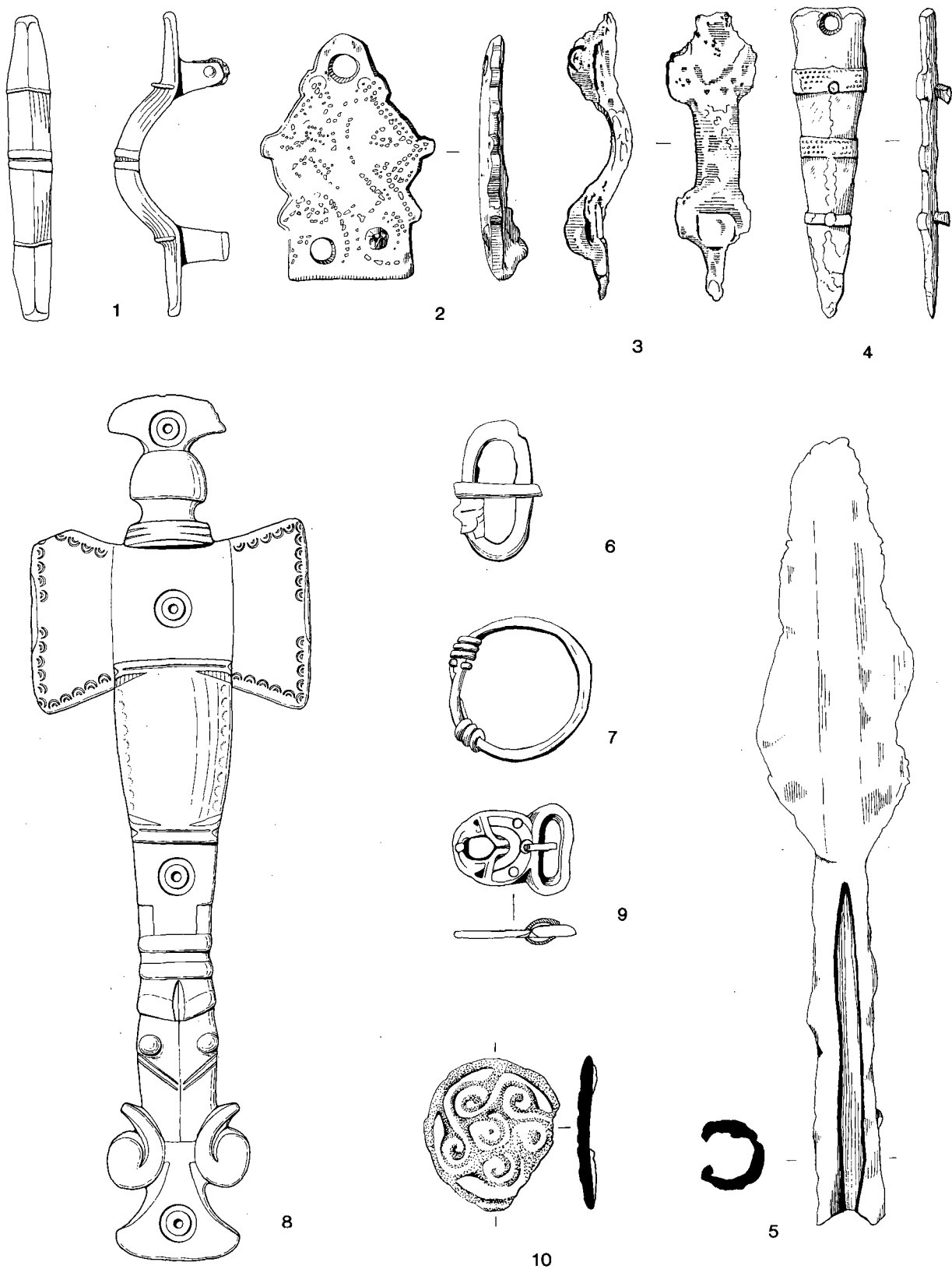


Figure 12 1, 2. Bromeswell 006; 3. Bromeswell 007; 4. Bucklesham 002; 5-7. Bungay 003; 8-10. Bury St Edmunds Misc.

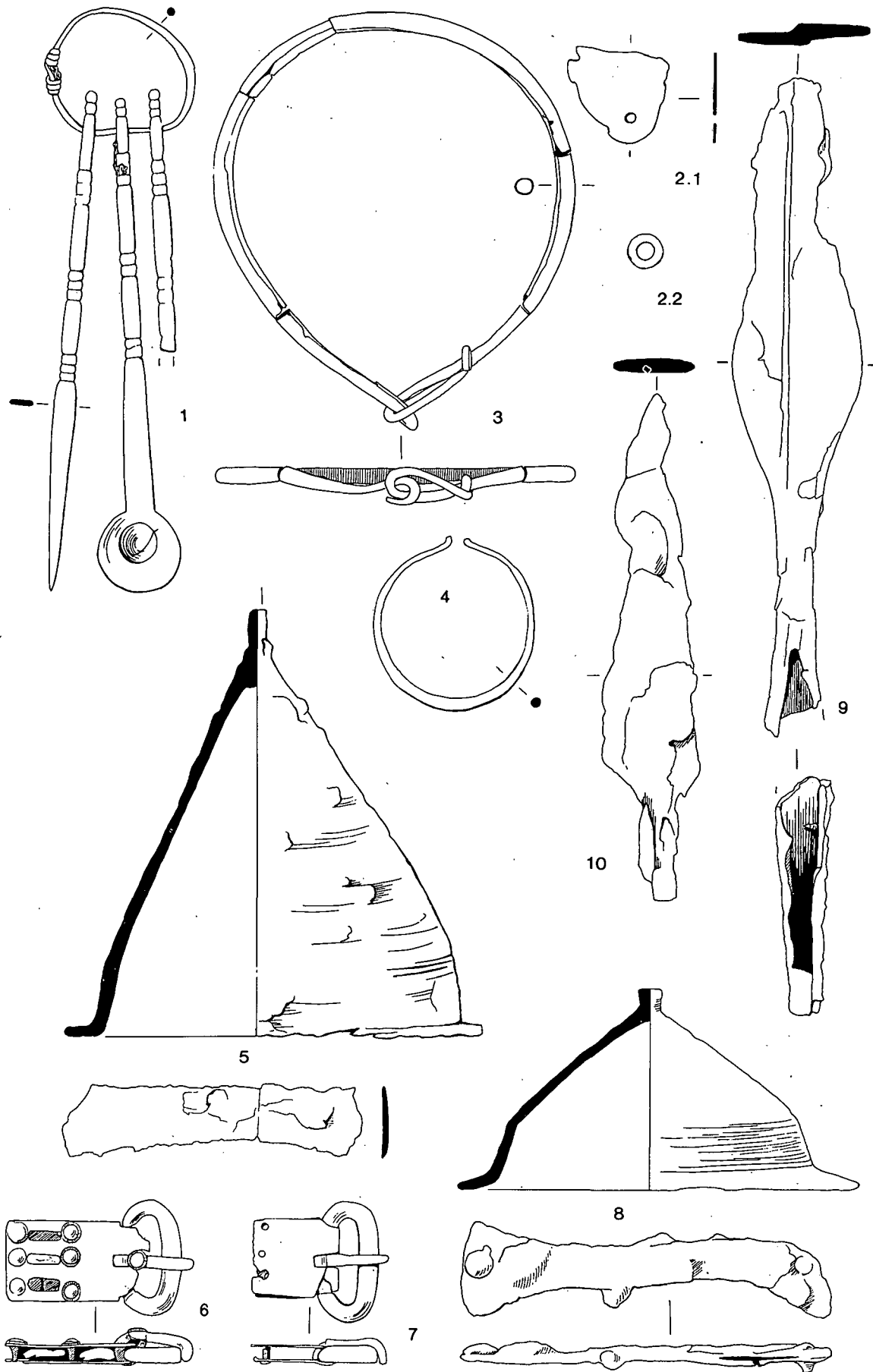


Figure 13 1-7. Bury St Edmunds 005 (1-4 Grave 1; 5-7 Grave 3); 8-10. Bury St Edmunds 007



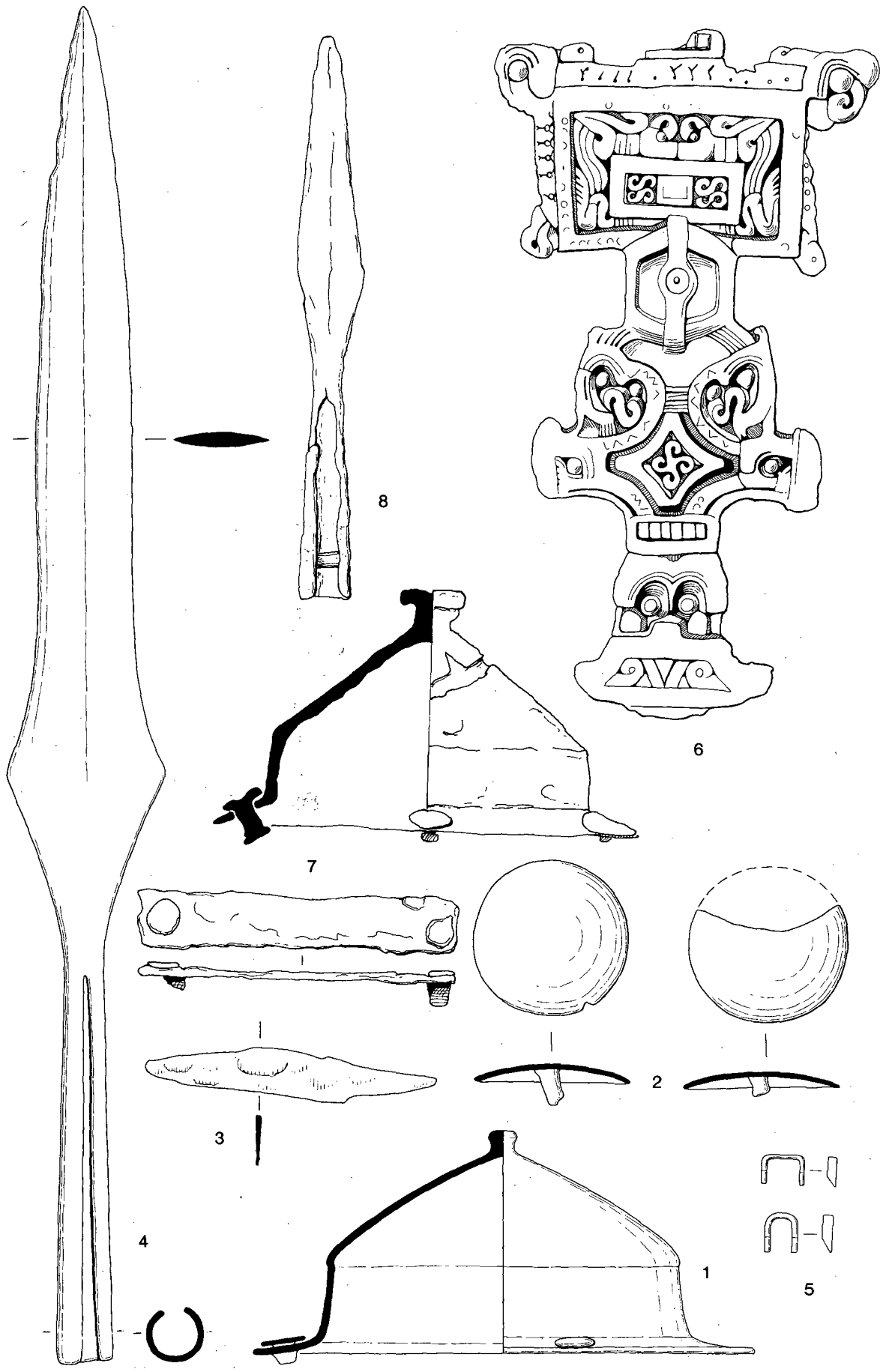


Figure 14 1-8. Bury St Edmunds 028 (1-5 Grave 1; 6 Grave 2; 7-8 Grave 3)

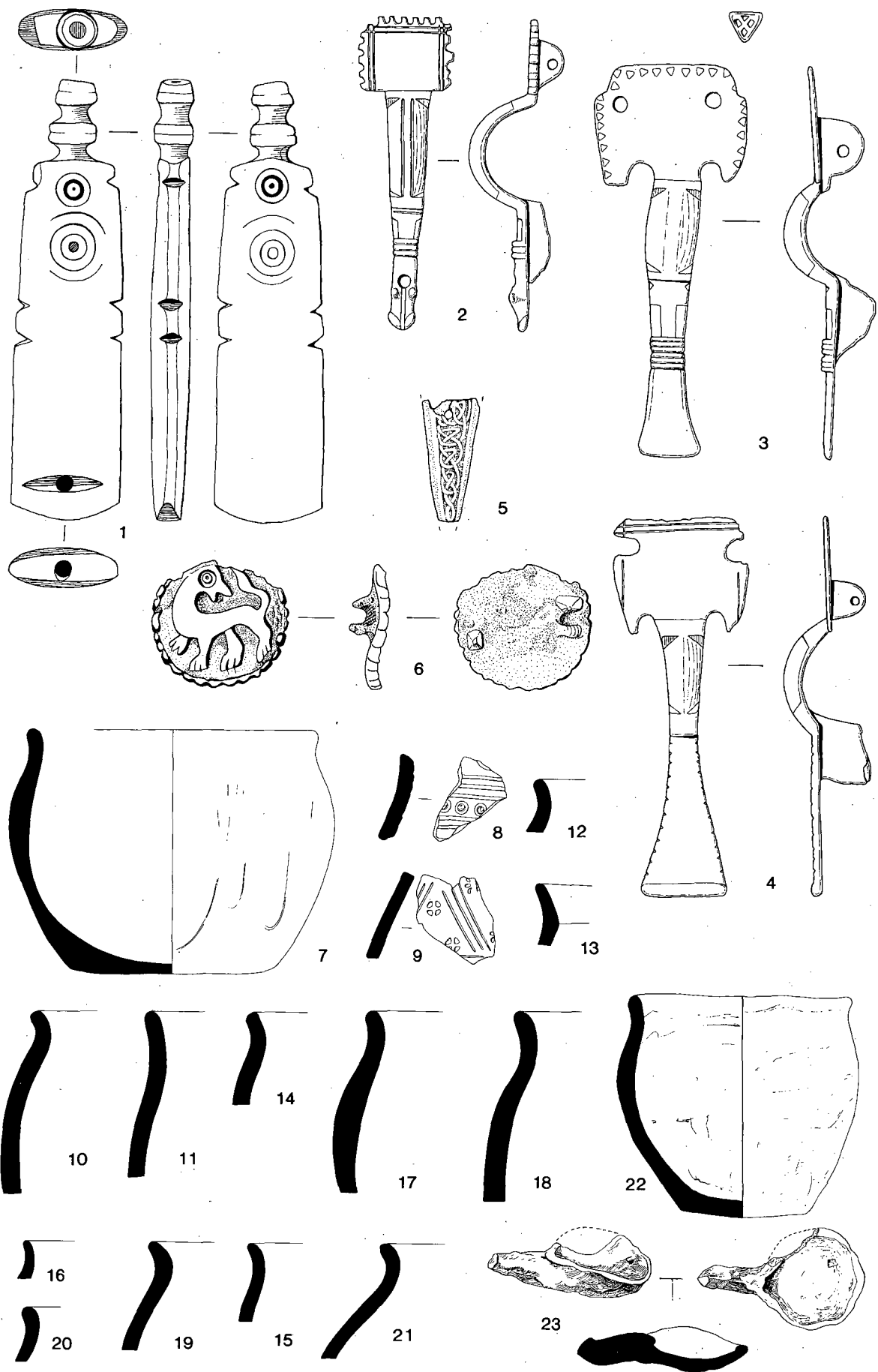


Figure 15 1. Bury St Edmunds 031; 2-4. Bury St Edmunds Misc.; 5. Butley 001; 6. Butley 002; 7-21. Butley 004; 22, 23. Butley 008

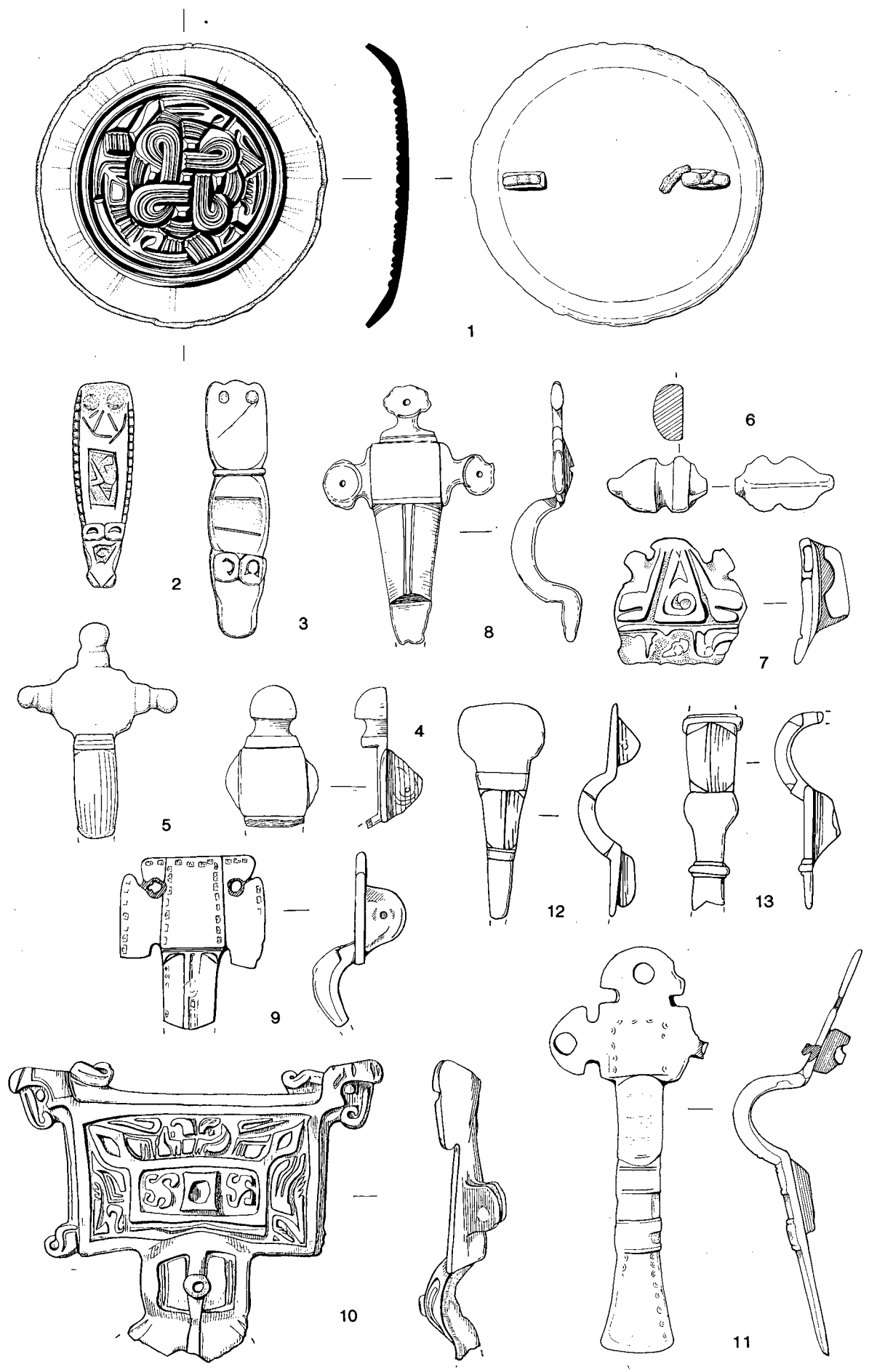


Figure 16 1. Butley 015; 2, 3. Buxhall Misc.; 4-7. Carlton Colville 007/008; 8. Carlton Colville 008; 9-13. Cavenham 011

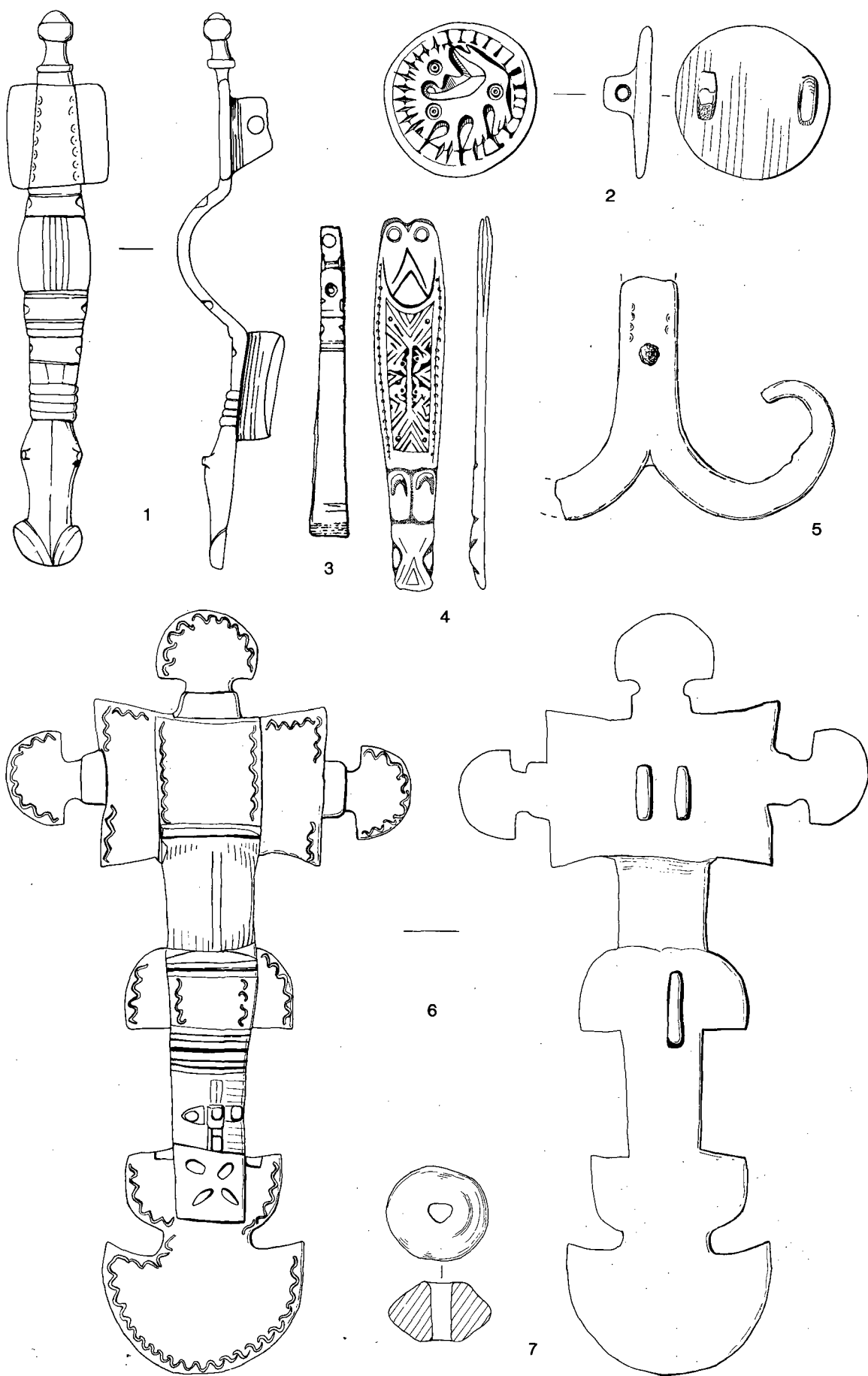


Figure 17 1. Cavenham 011; 2, 3. Cavenham Misc.; 4. Chelmondiston Misc.; 5. Chillesford 004/006; 6, 7. Claydon 005

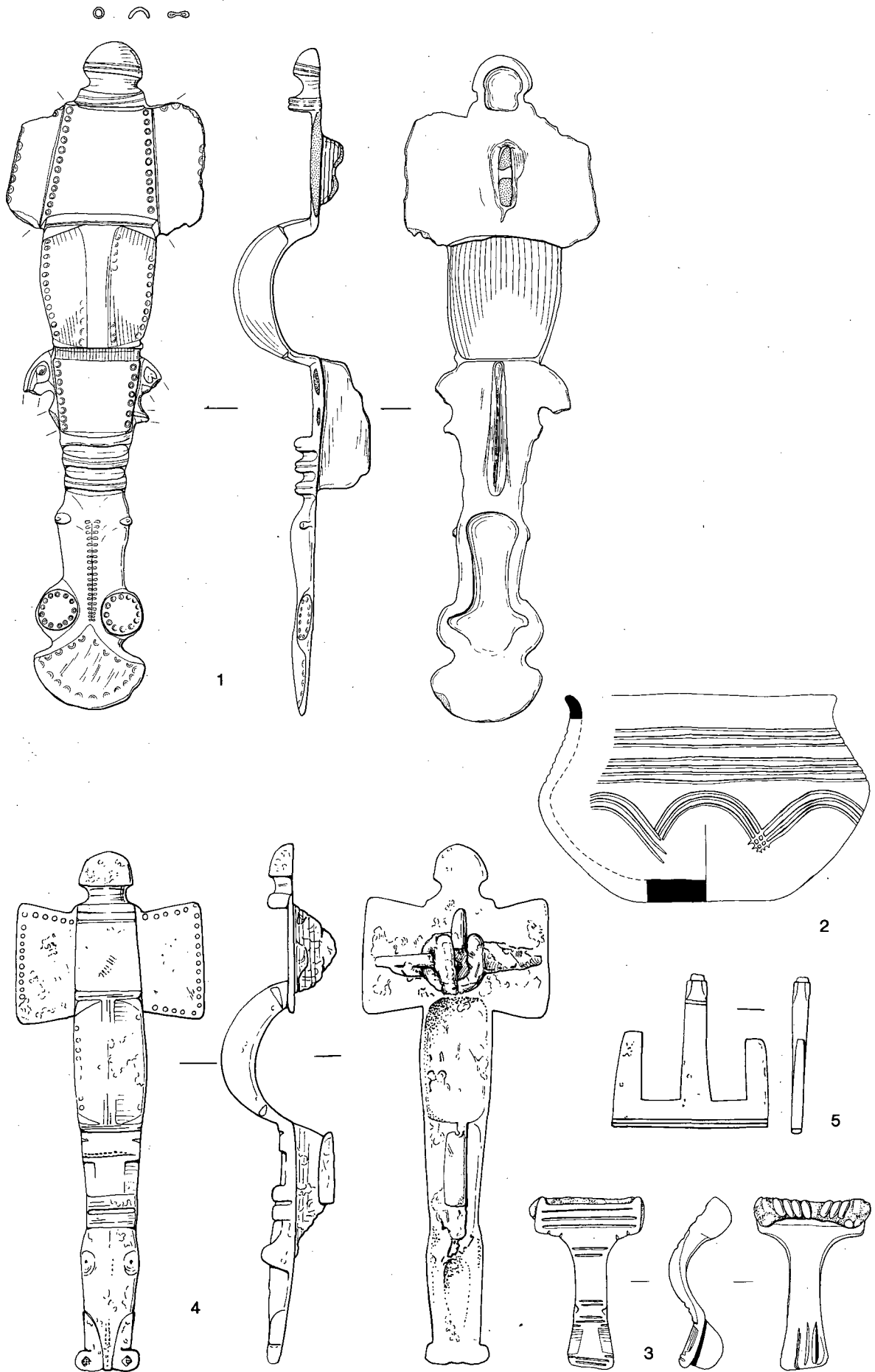


Figure 18 1. Coddendam Misc.; 2. Coddendam 003; 3-5. Coddendam 017

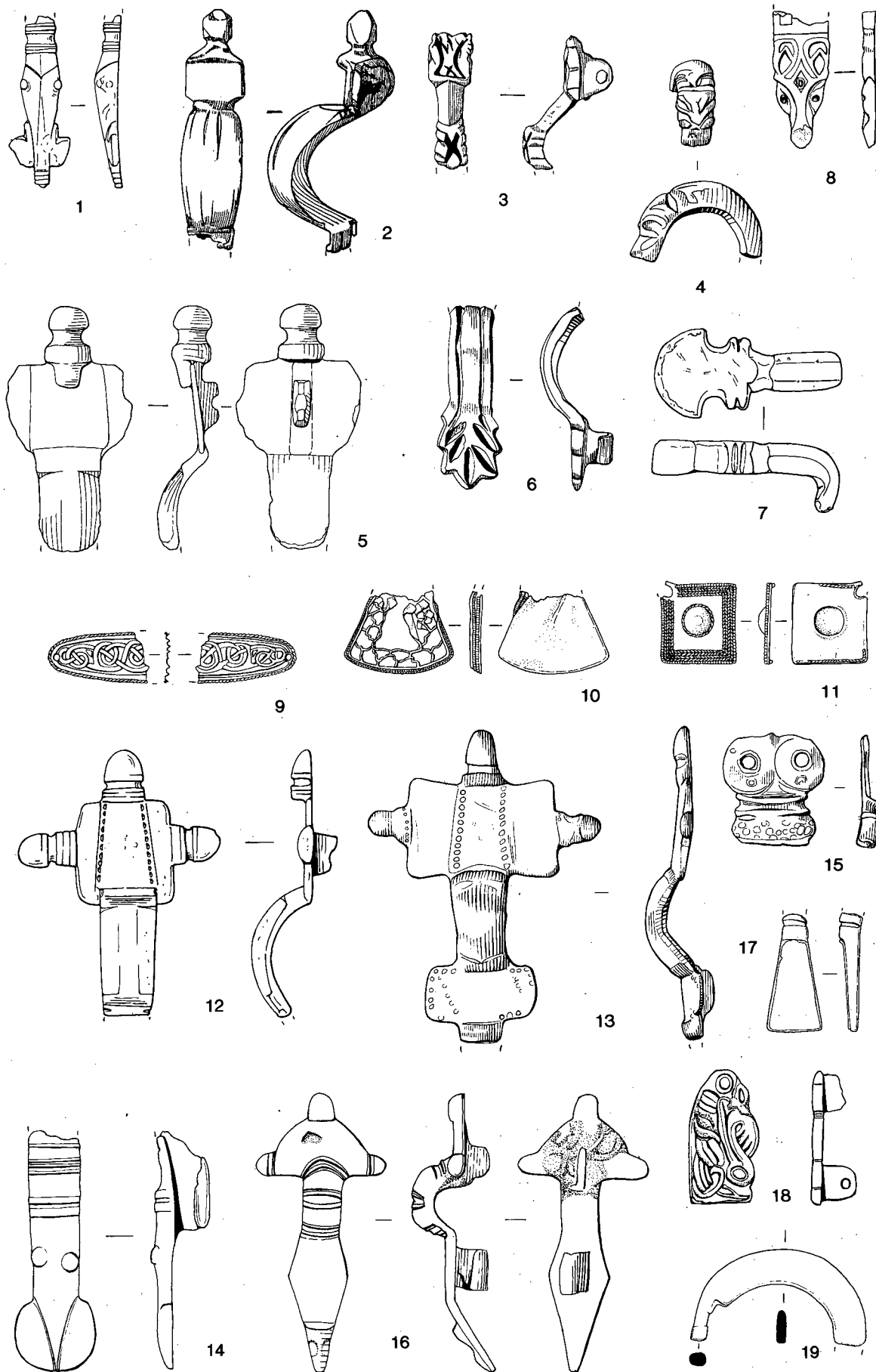


Figure 19 1-4. Coddendam 017; 5, 6. Coddendam 019; 7, 8. Coddendam 021; 9-19. Coddendam 022

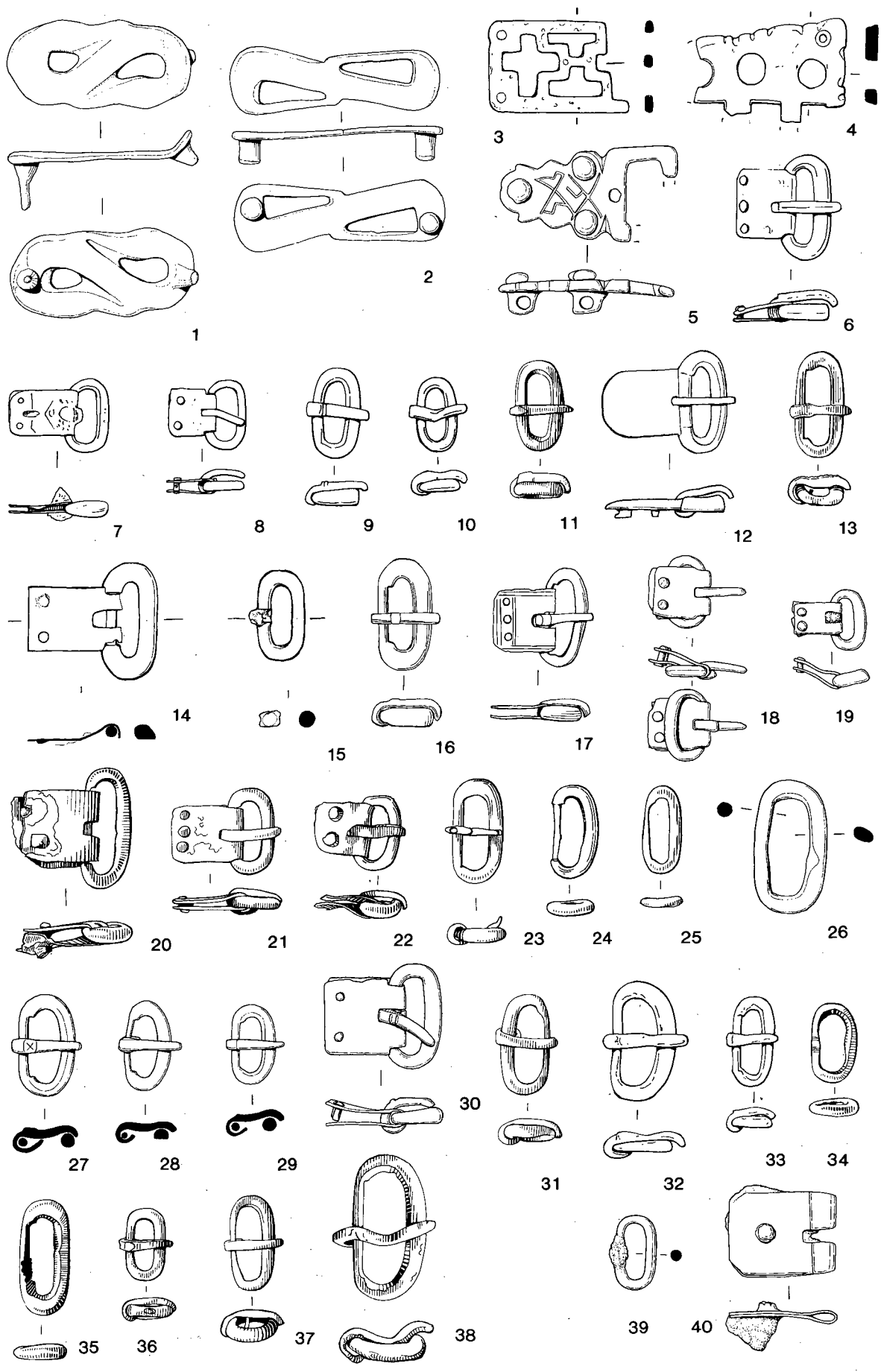


Figure 20 1-40. Coddenham 022



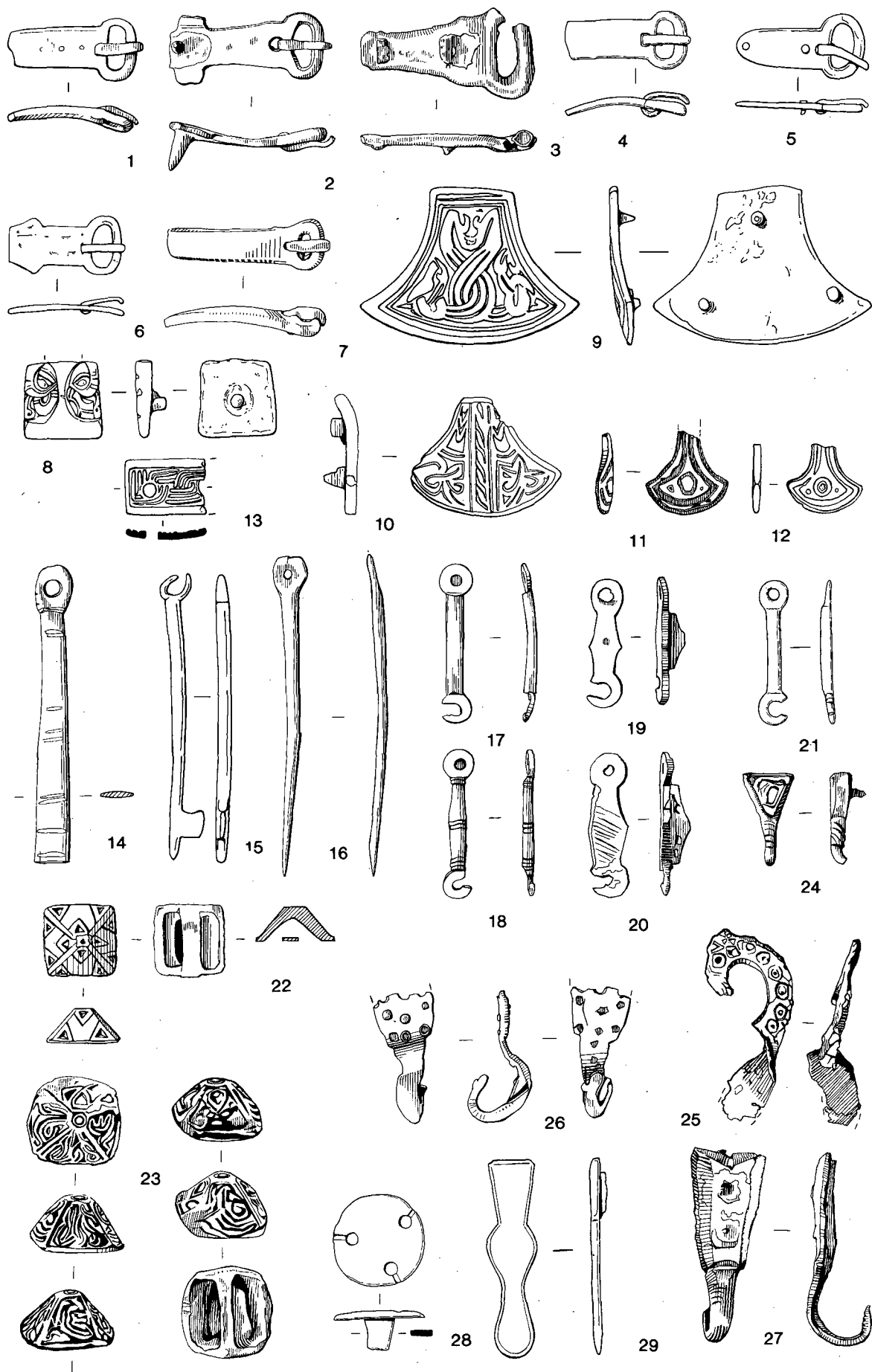


Figure 21 1-29. Coddendam 022

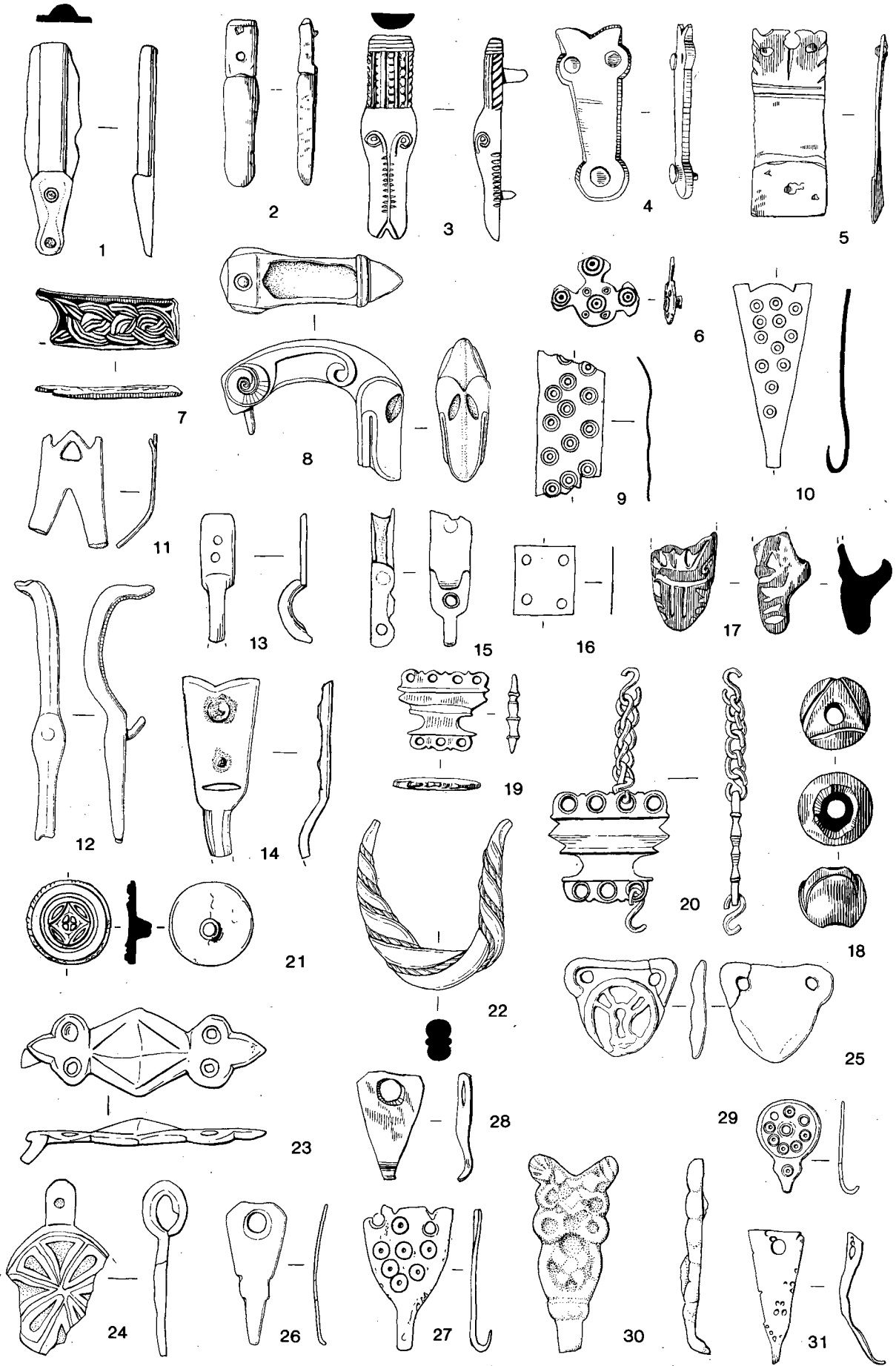


Figure 22 1-31. Coddanham 022

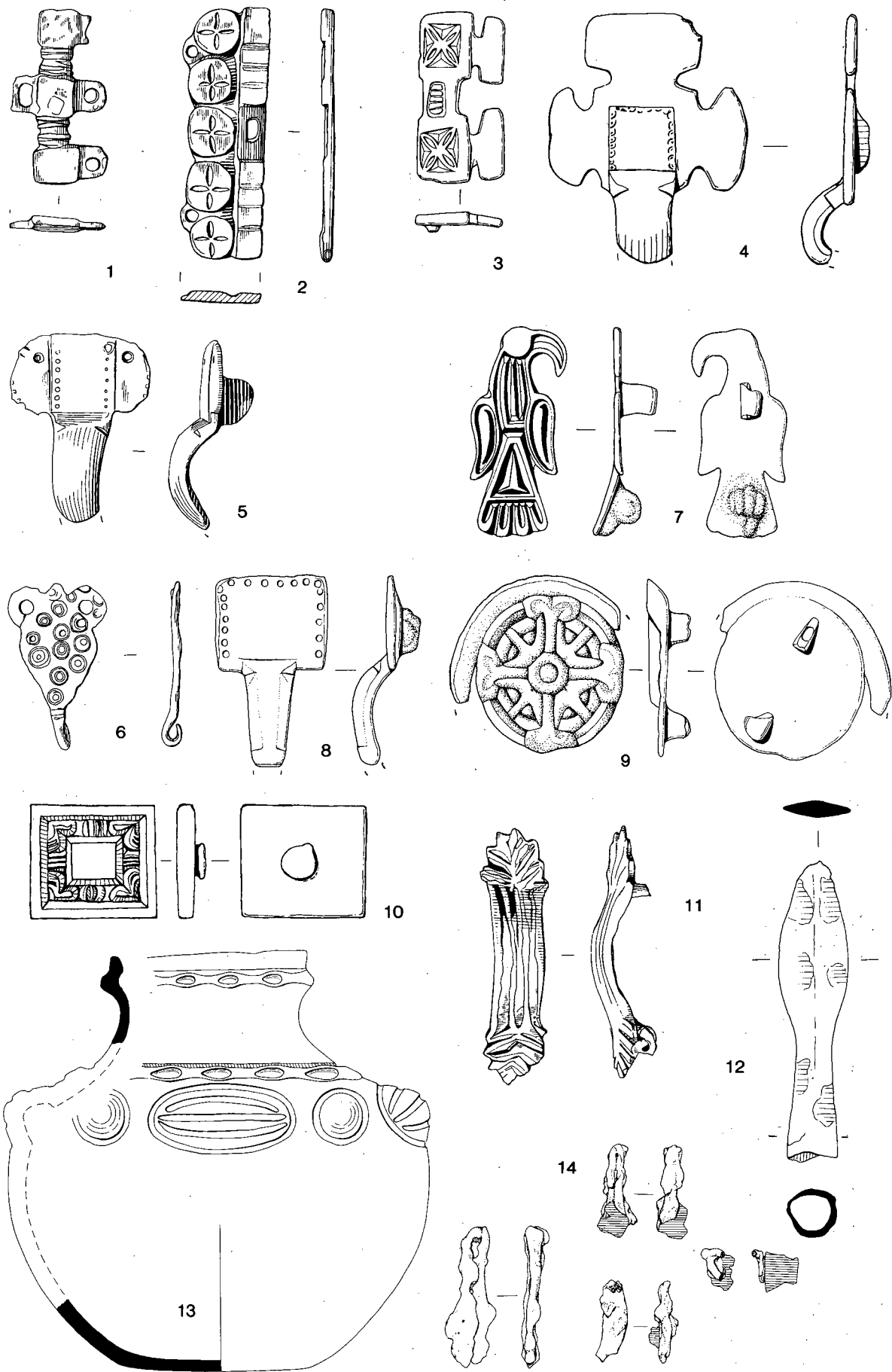


Figure 23 1-5. Coddendam 023; 6. Coddendam 026; 7-10. Coddendam 027; 11. Coddendam 028; 12. Creting St Mary Misc.; 13, 14. Culford Misc.

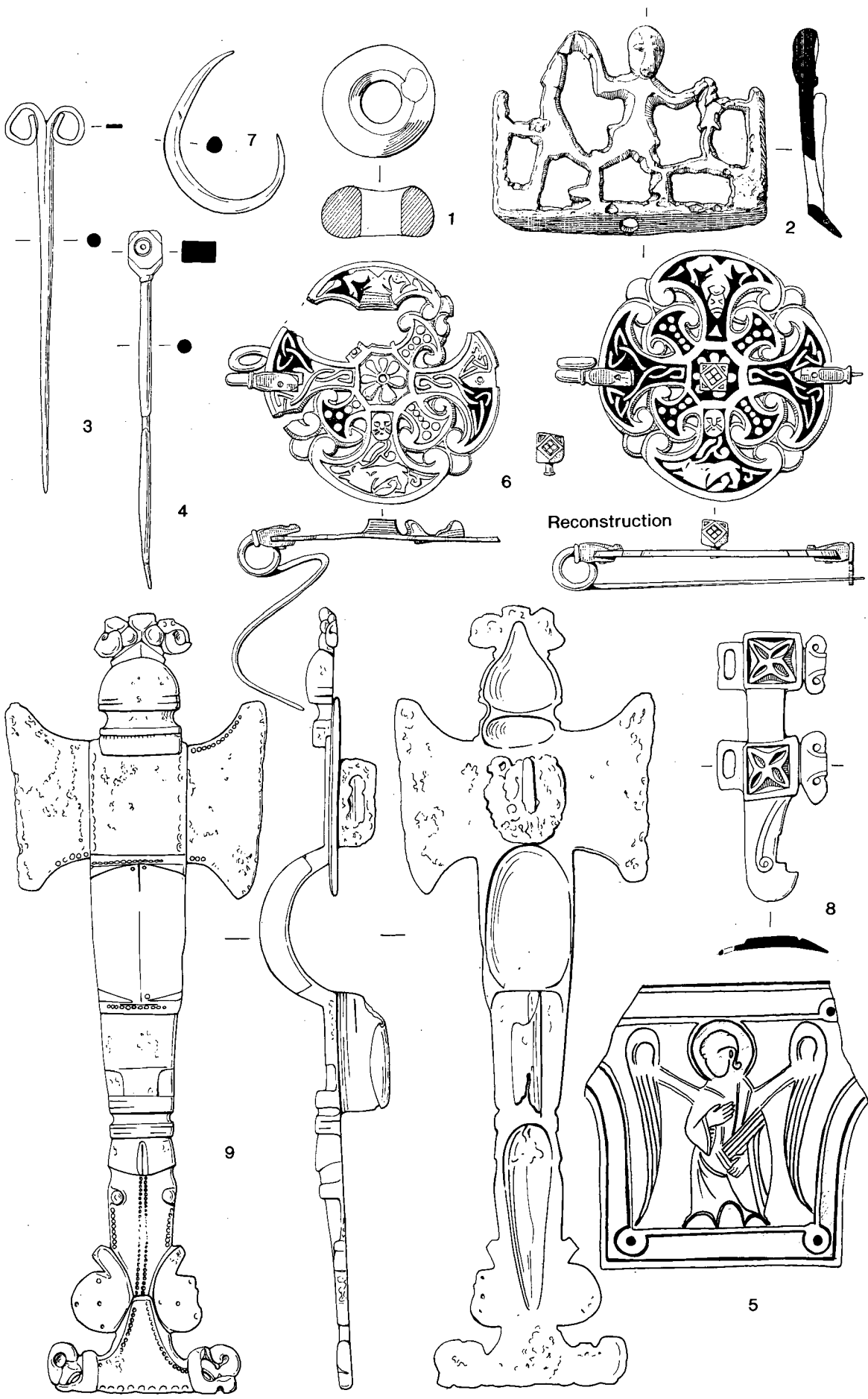


Figure 24 1. Culford 013; 2. Dunwich 011; 3-5. Dunwich Misc.; 6. Elmsett 012; 7. Elveden Misc.; 8. Eriswell Misc.; 9. Eriswell 003

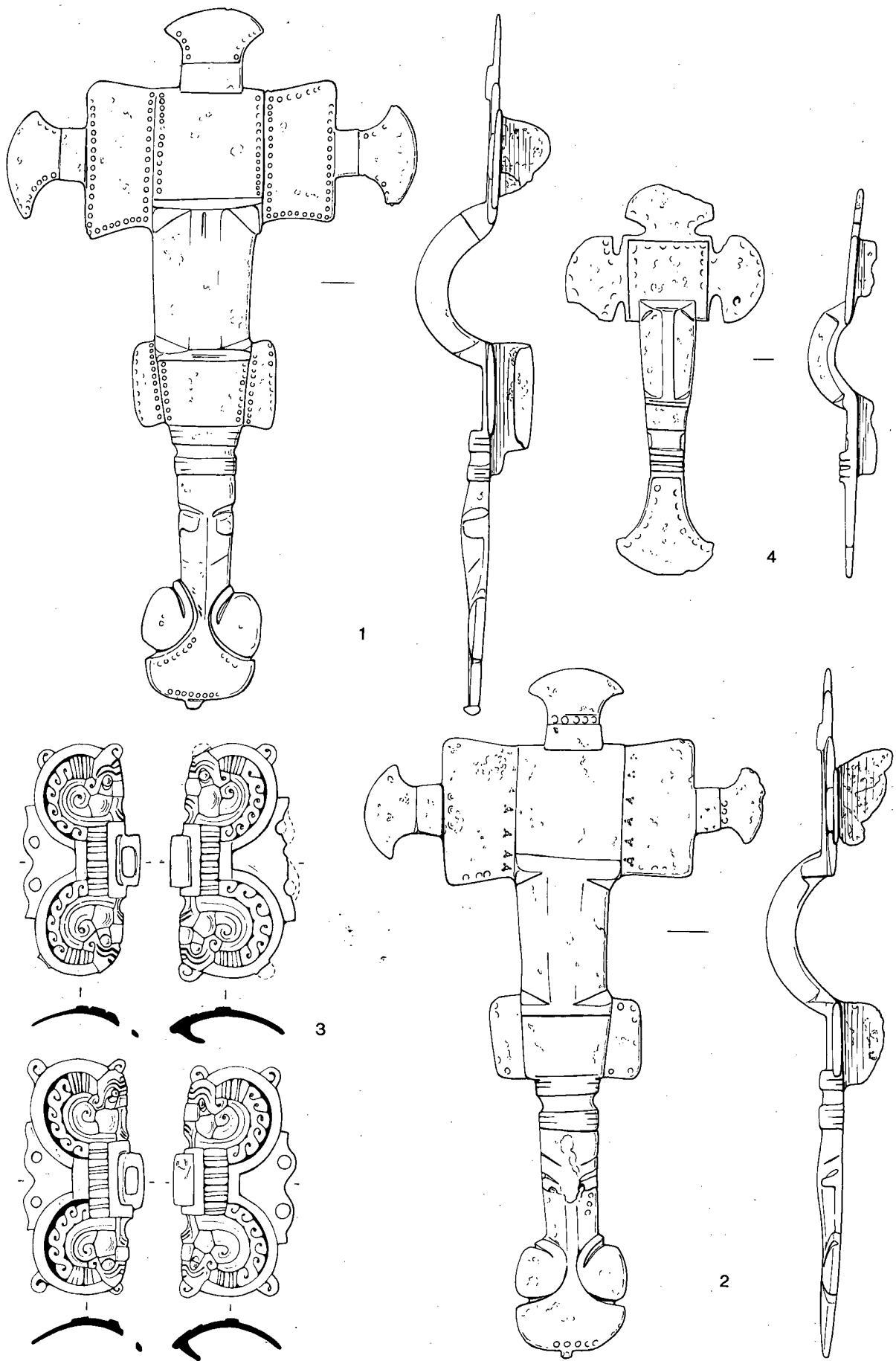


Figure 25 1-4. Eriswell 003

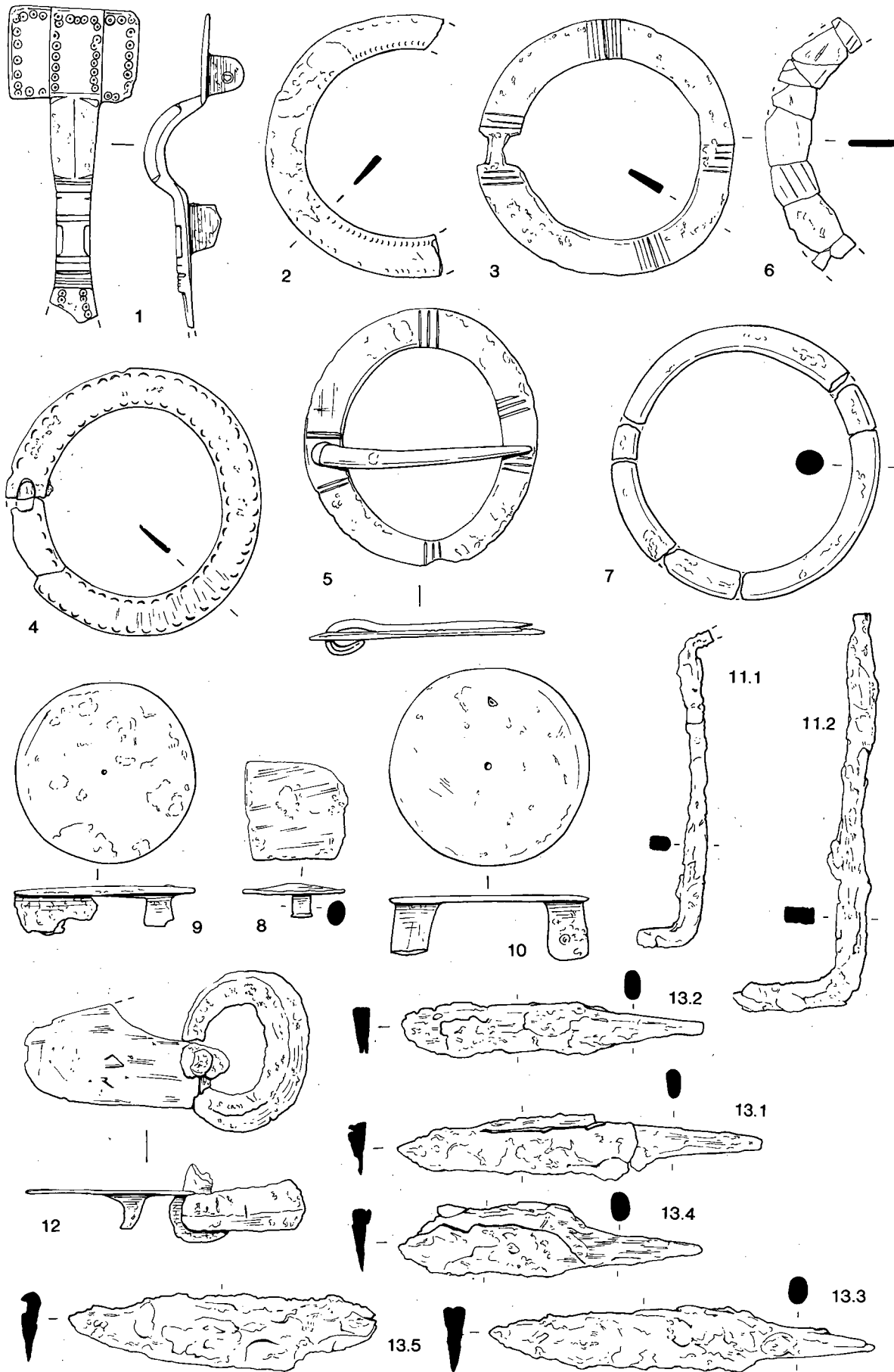


Figure 26 1-13. Eriswell 003

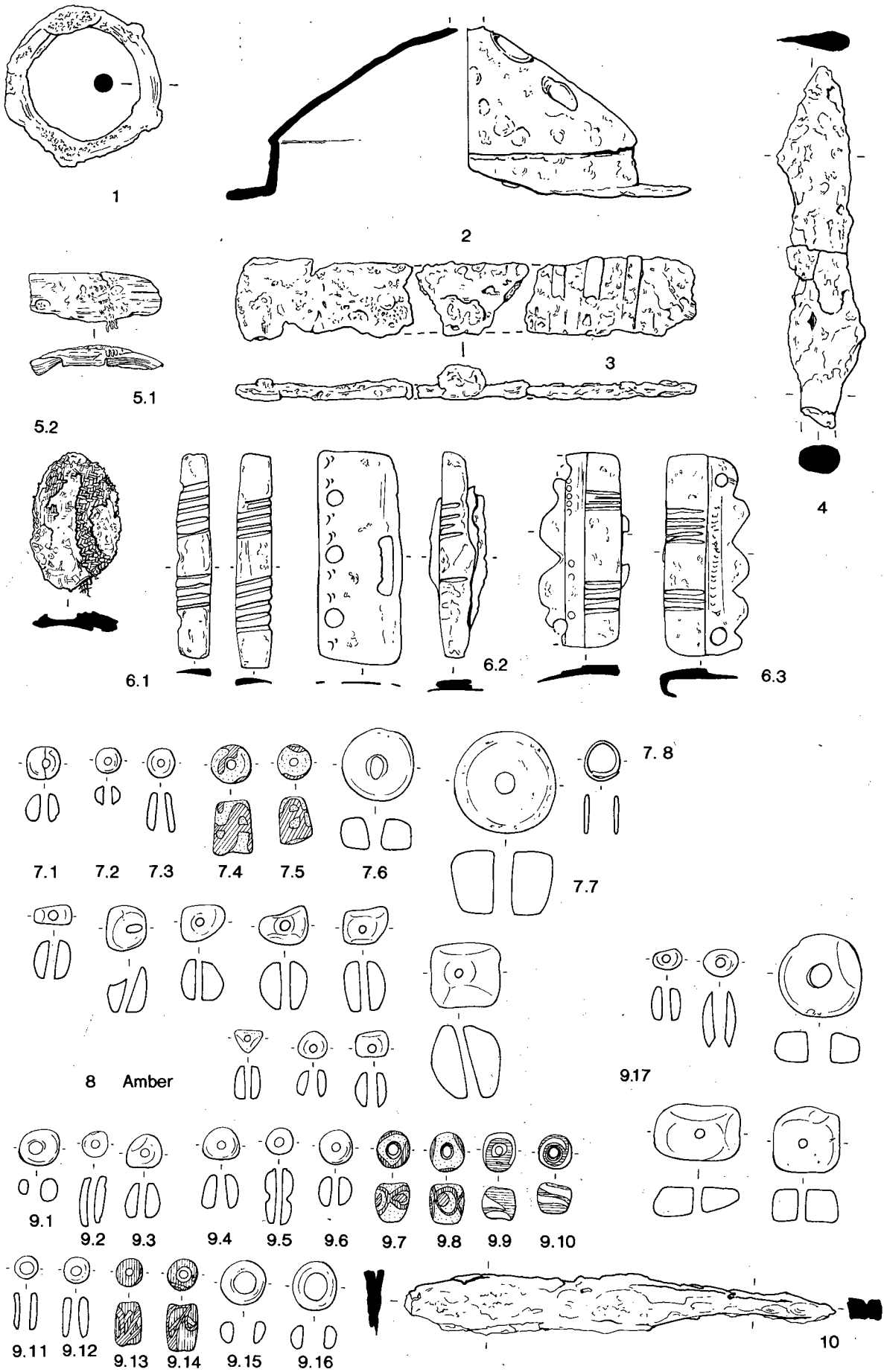


Figure 27 1-10. Eriswell 003





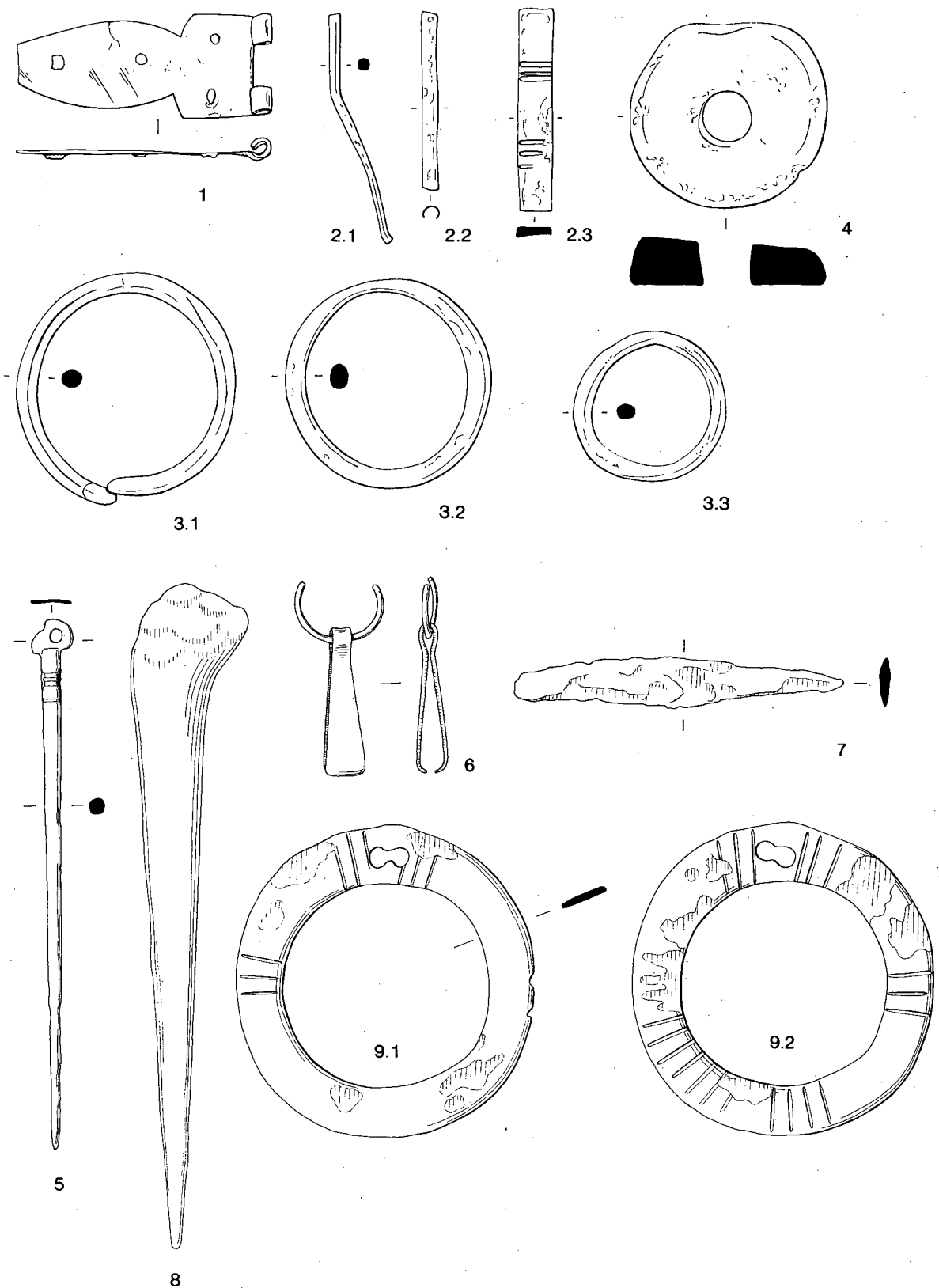


Figure 29 1-4. Eriswell ?003; 5-9. Eriswell 008 (Grave 1)

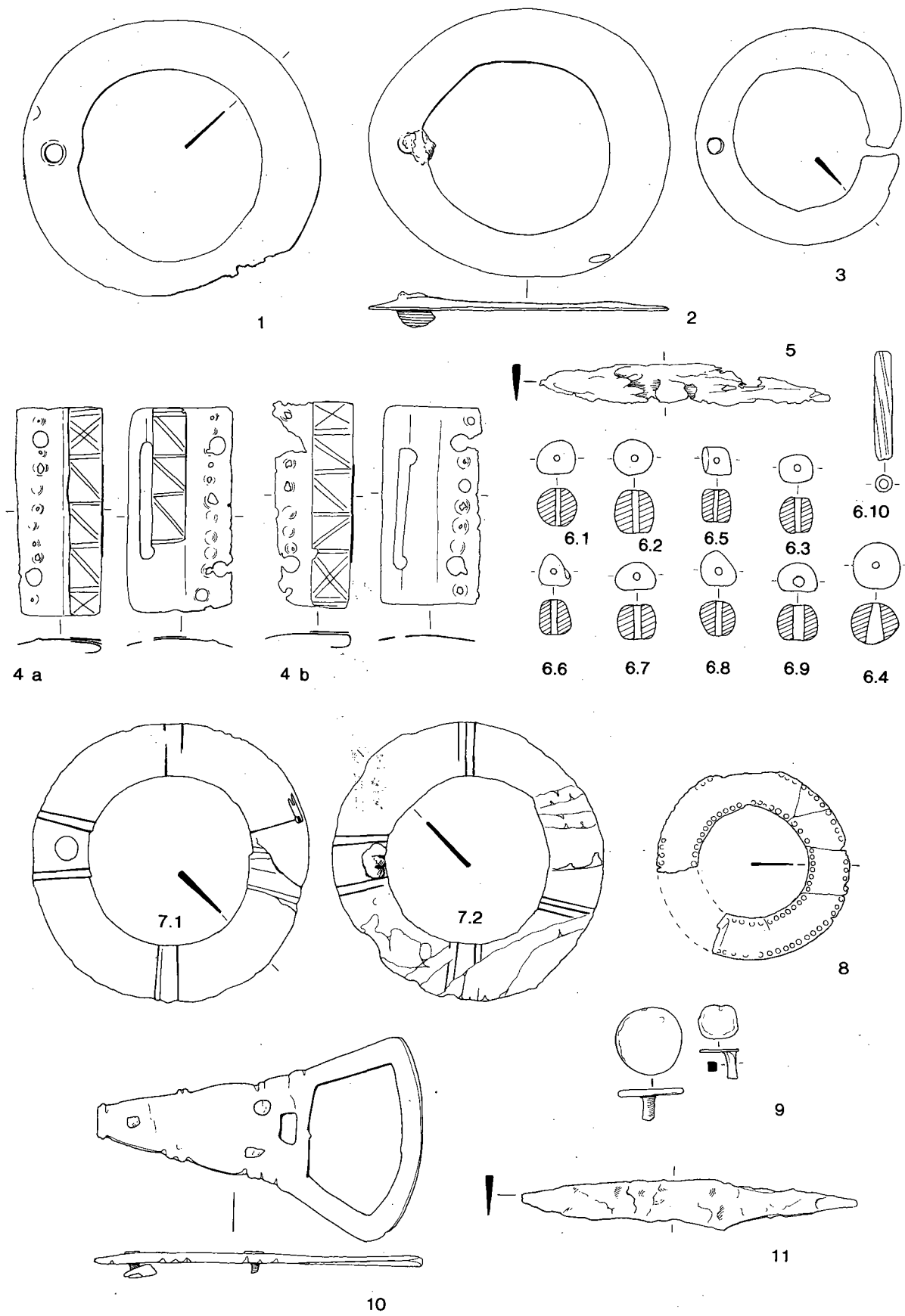


Figure 30 1-6. Eriswell 008 (Grave 2); 7-11. Eriswell 008 (Grave 6)

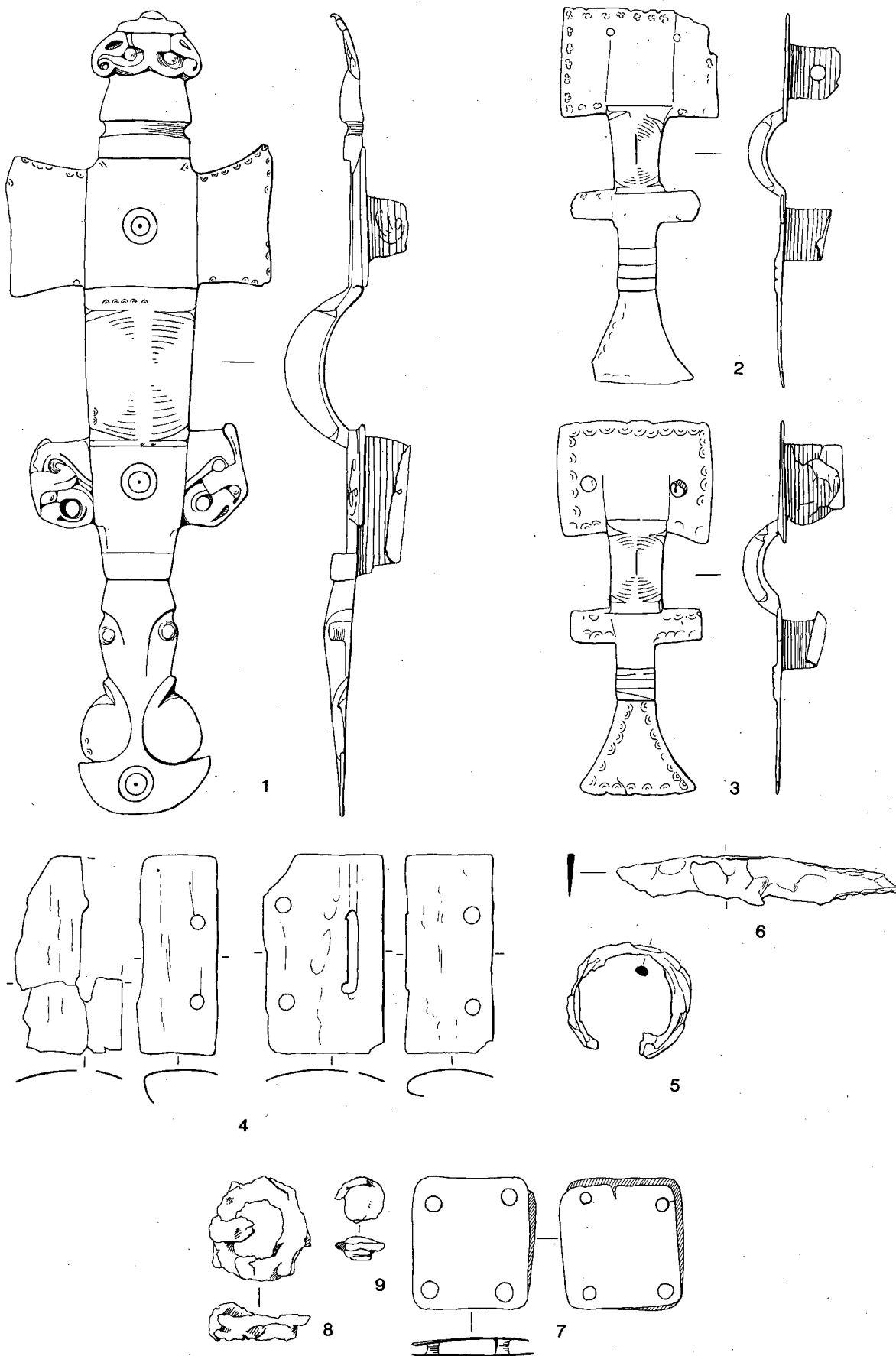


Figure 31 1-6. Eriswell 008 (Grave 9); 7-9. Eriswell 008 (Grave 10)

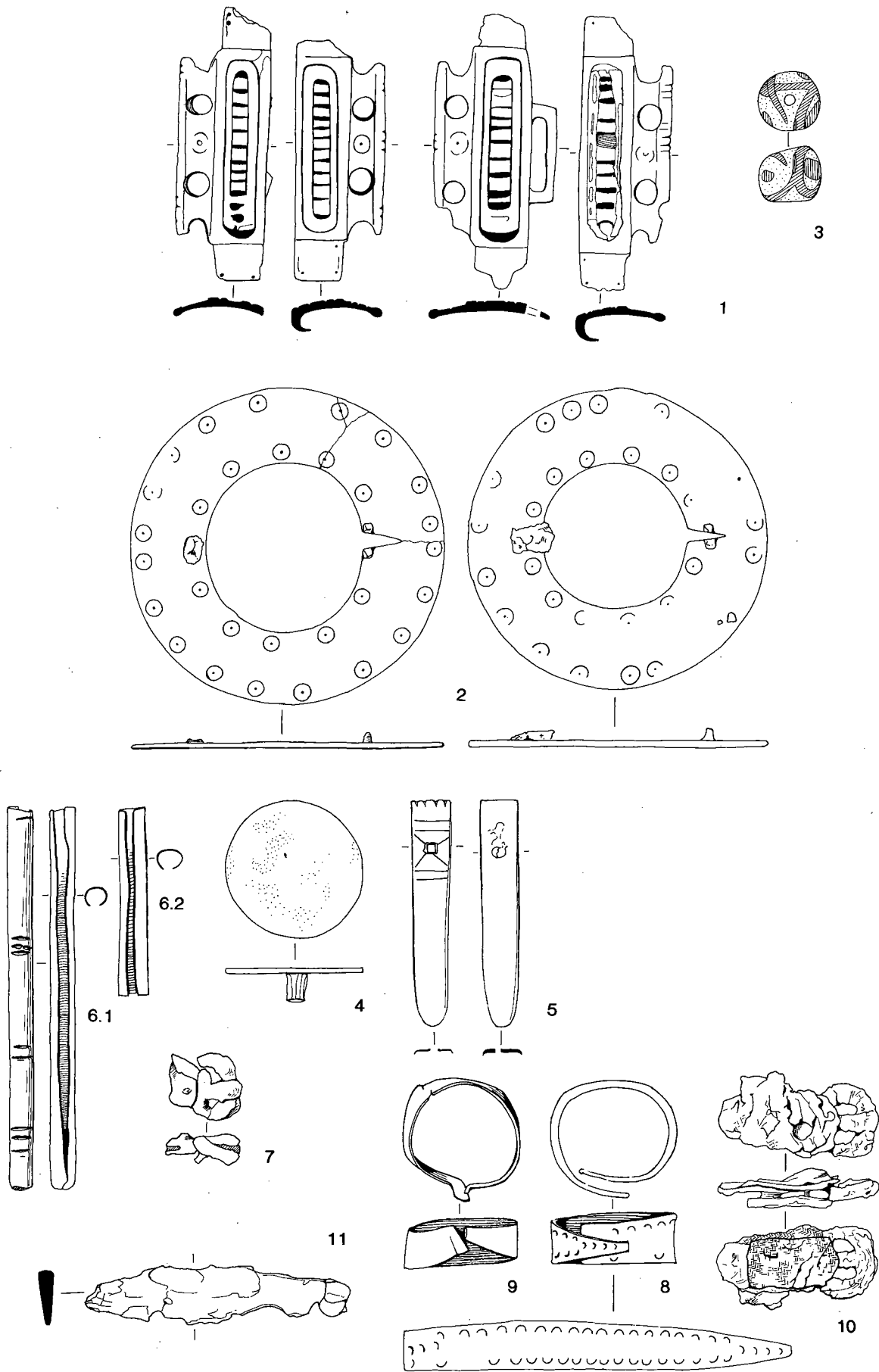


Figure 32 1-3. Eriswell 008 (Grave 11); 4-7. Eriswell 008 (Grave 12); 8-10. Eriswell 008 (Grave 14); 11. Eriswell 008 (Grave 15)

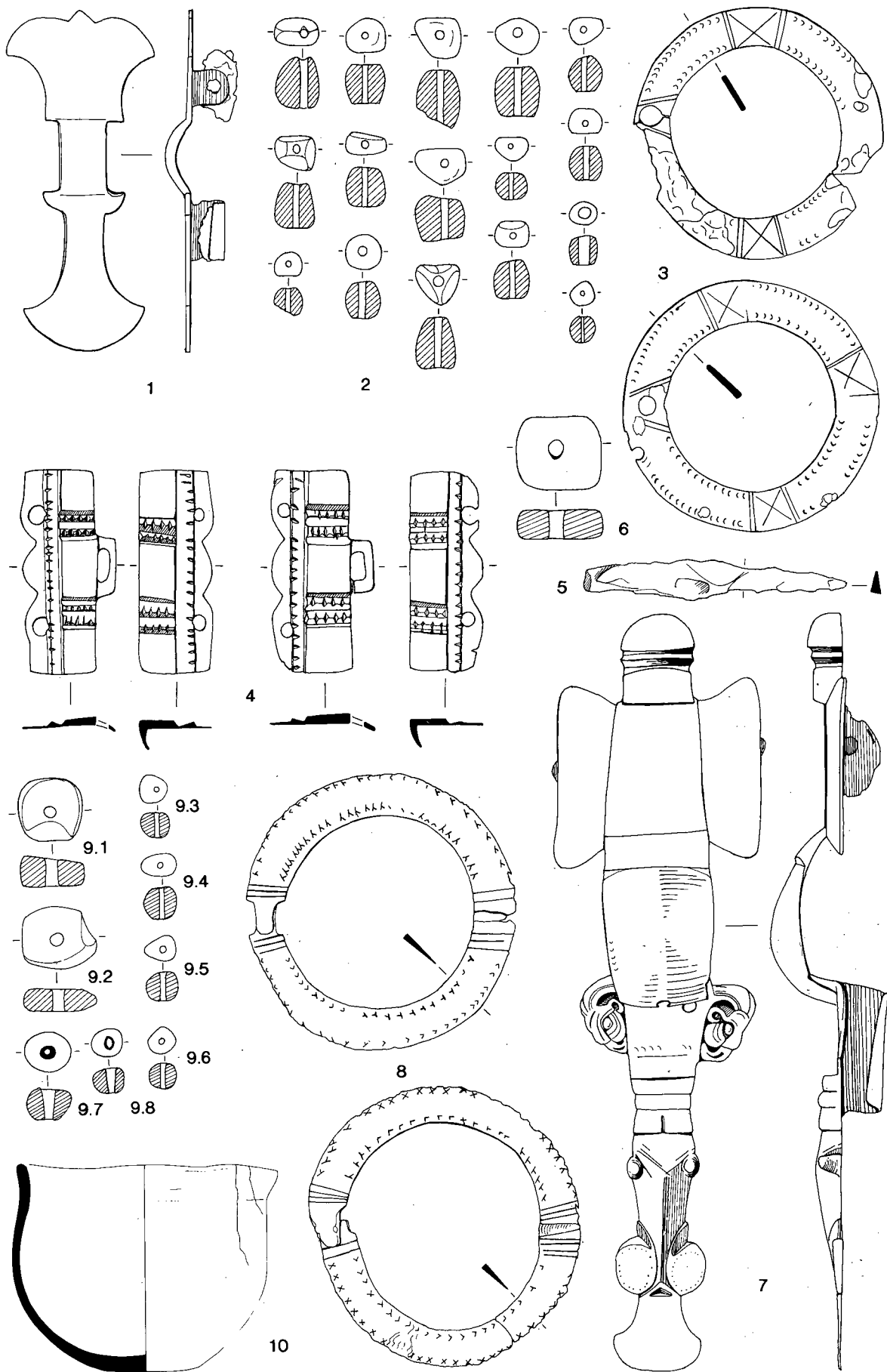


Figure 33 1, 2. Eriswell 008 (Grave 18); 3-6. Eriswell 008 (Grave 21); 7-10. Eriswell 008 (Grave 22)

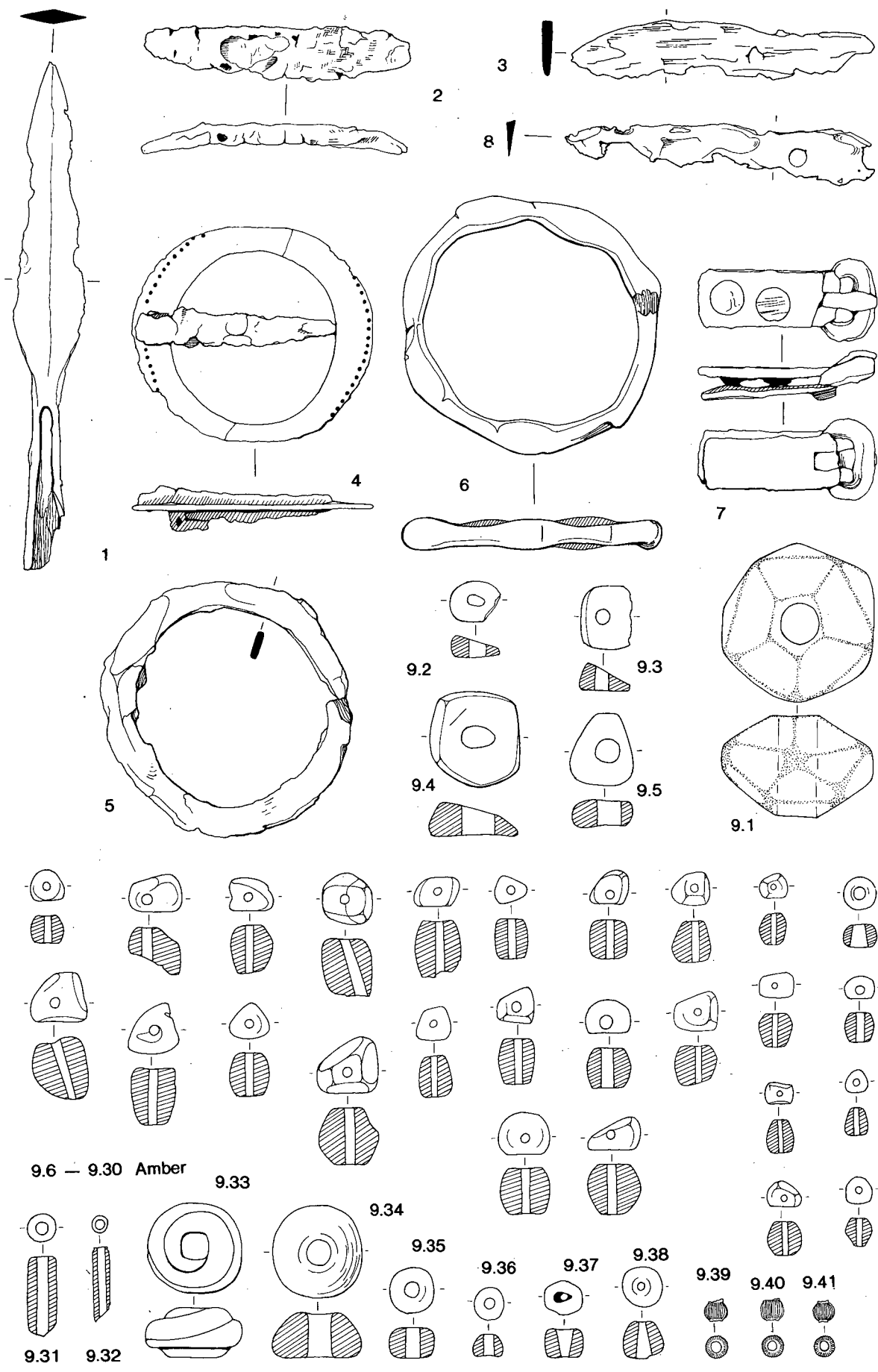
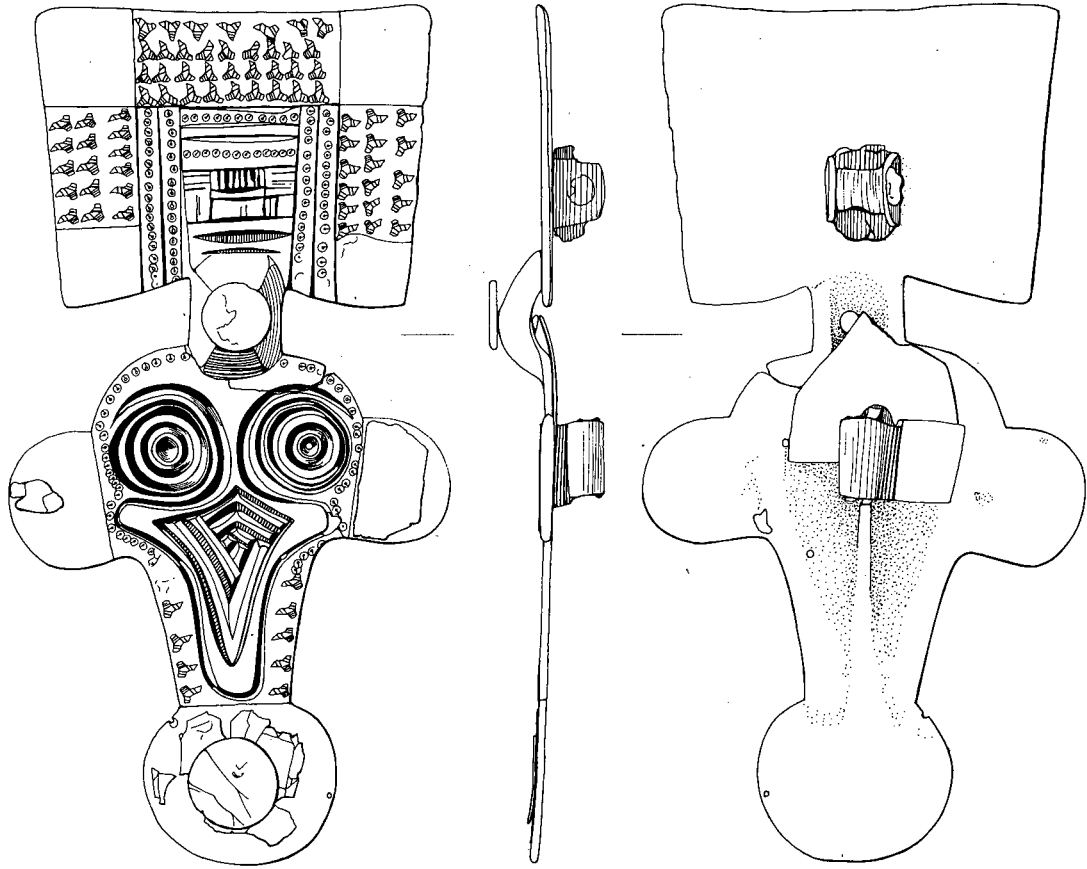
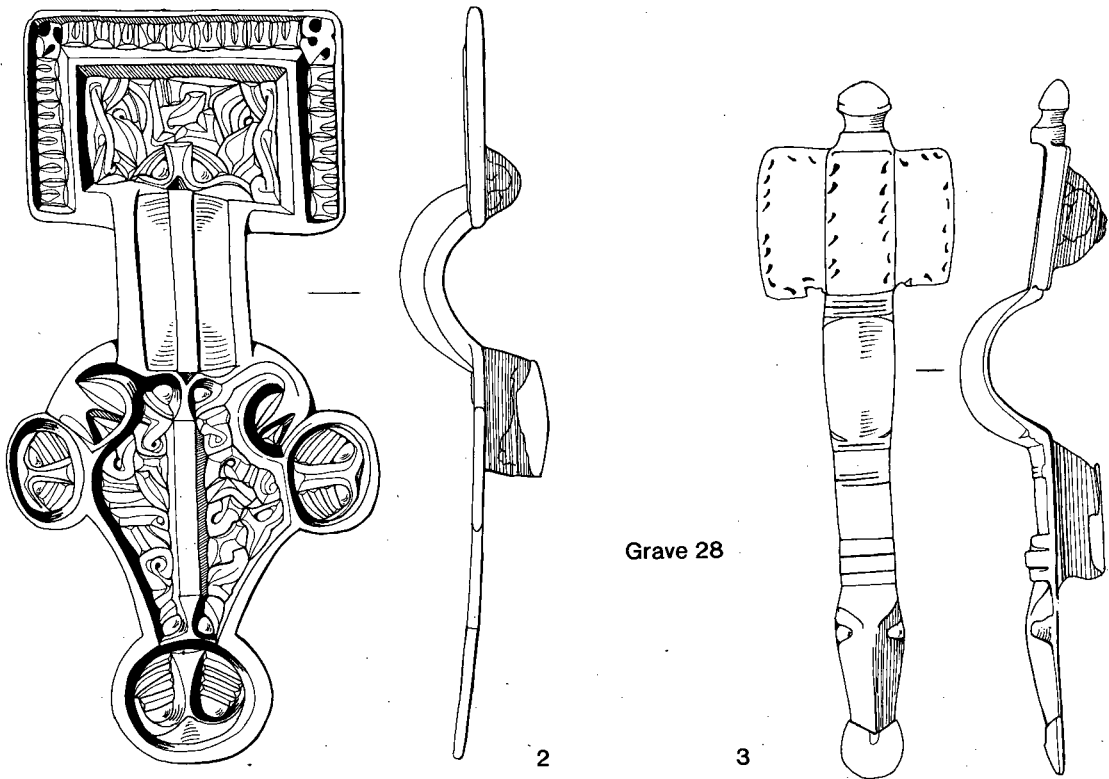


Figure 34 1, 2. Eriswell 008 (Grave 24); 3. Eriswell 008 (Grave 25); 4-9. Eriswell (Grave 27 part) (34.5 Scale 1:1)





1 Grave 27



Grave 28

Figure 35 1. Eriswell 008 (Grave 27 cont'd); 2, 3. Eriswell 008 (Grave 28 part)

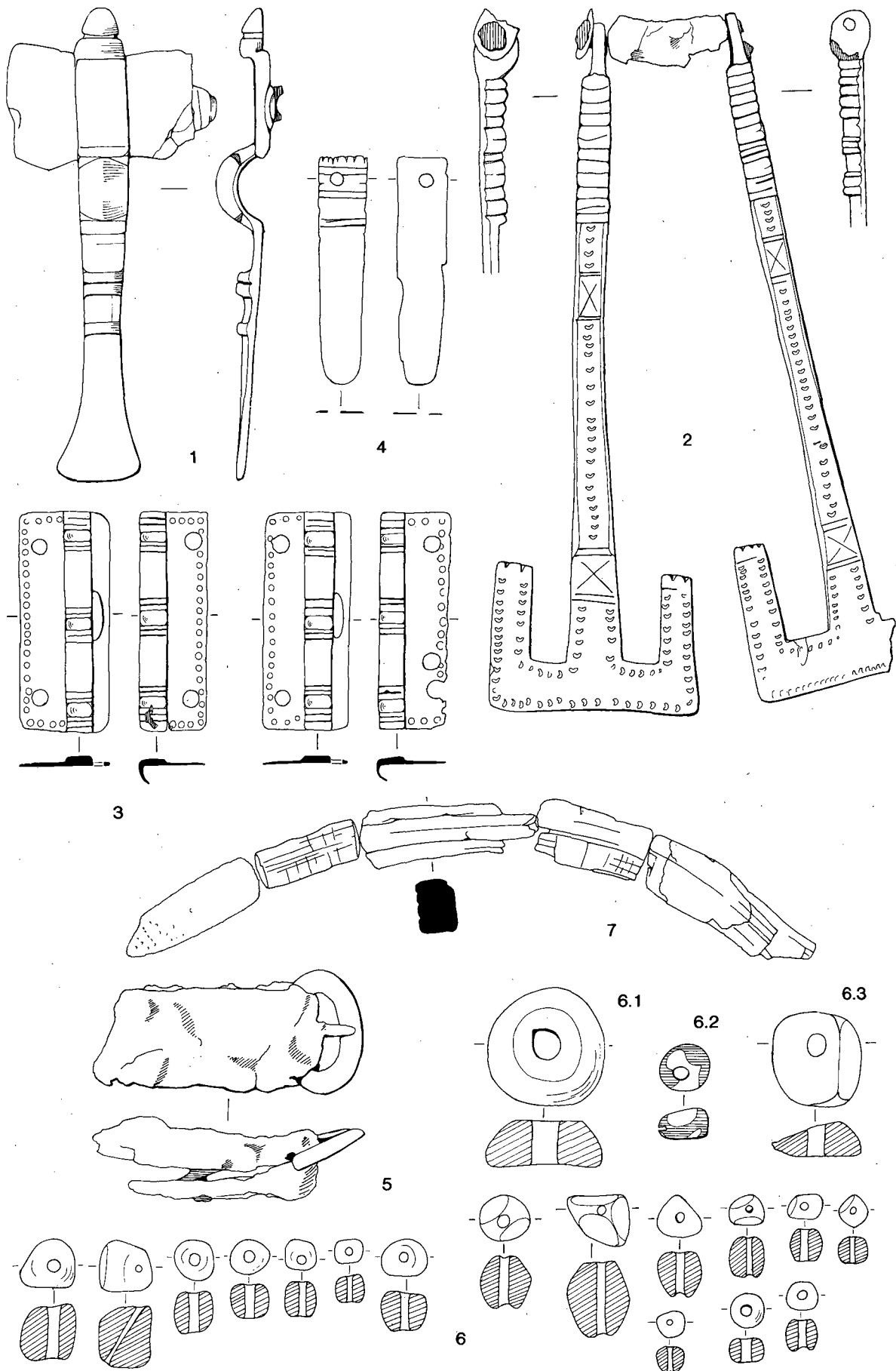


Figure 36 1-7. Eriswell 008 (Grave 28 cont'd)

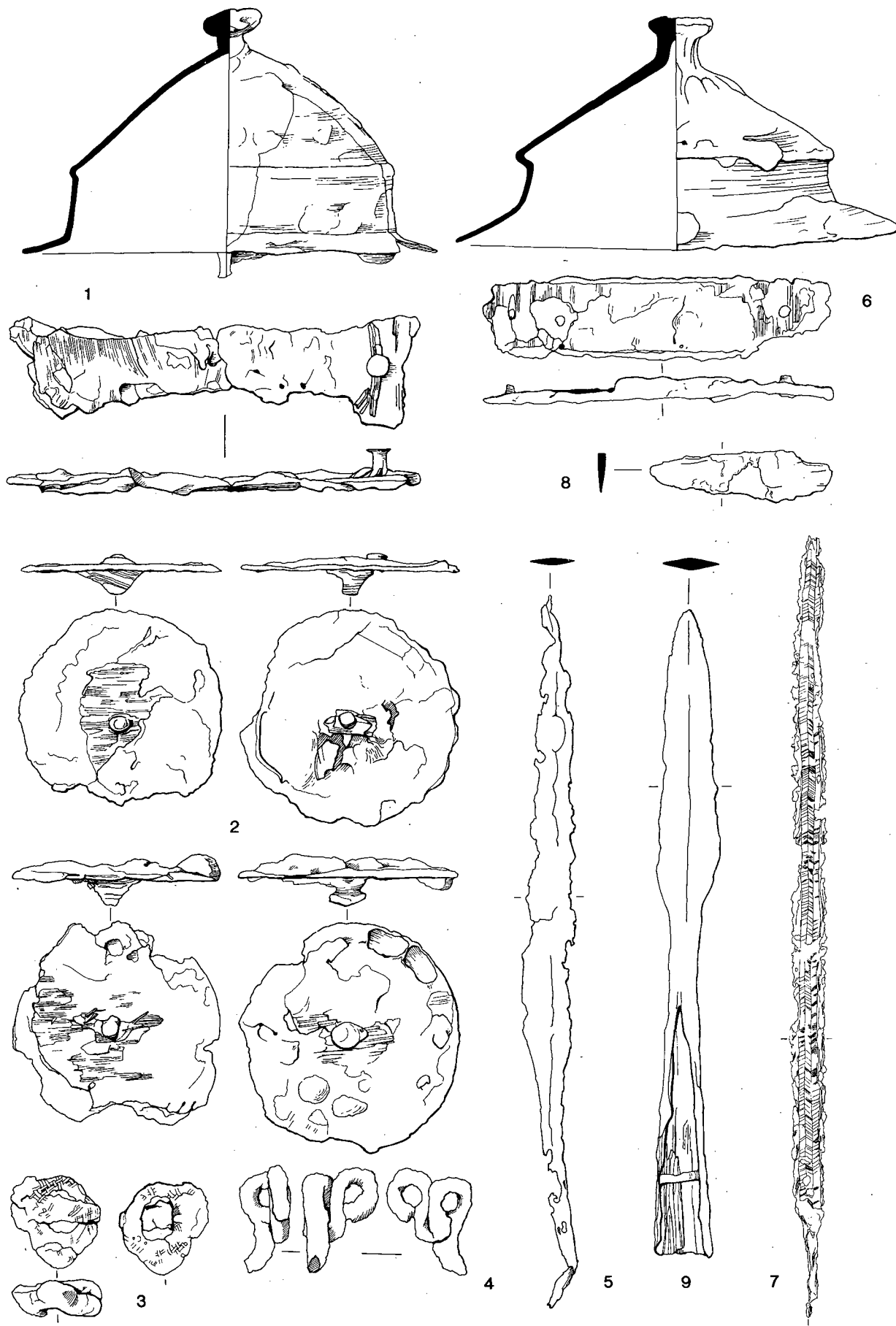


Figure 37 1-5. Eriswell 008 (Grave 29); 6-9. Eriswell 008 (Grave 31 – sword scale 1:6)

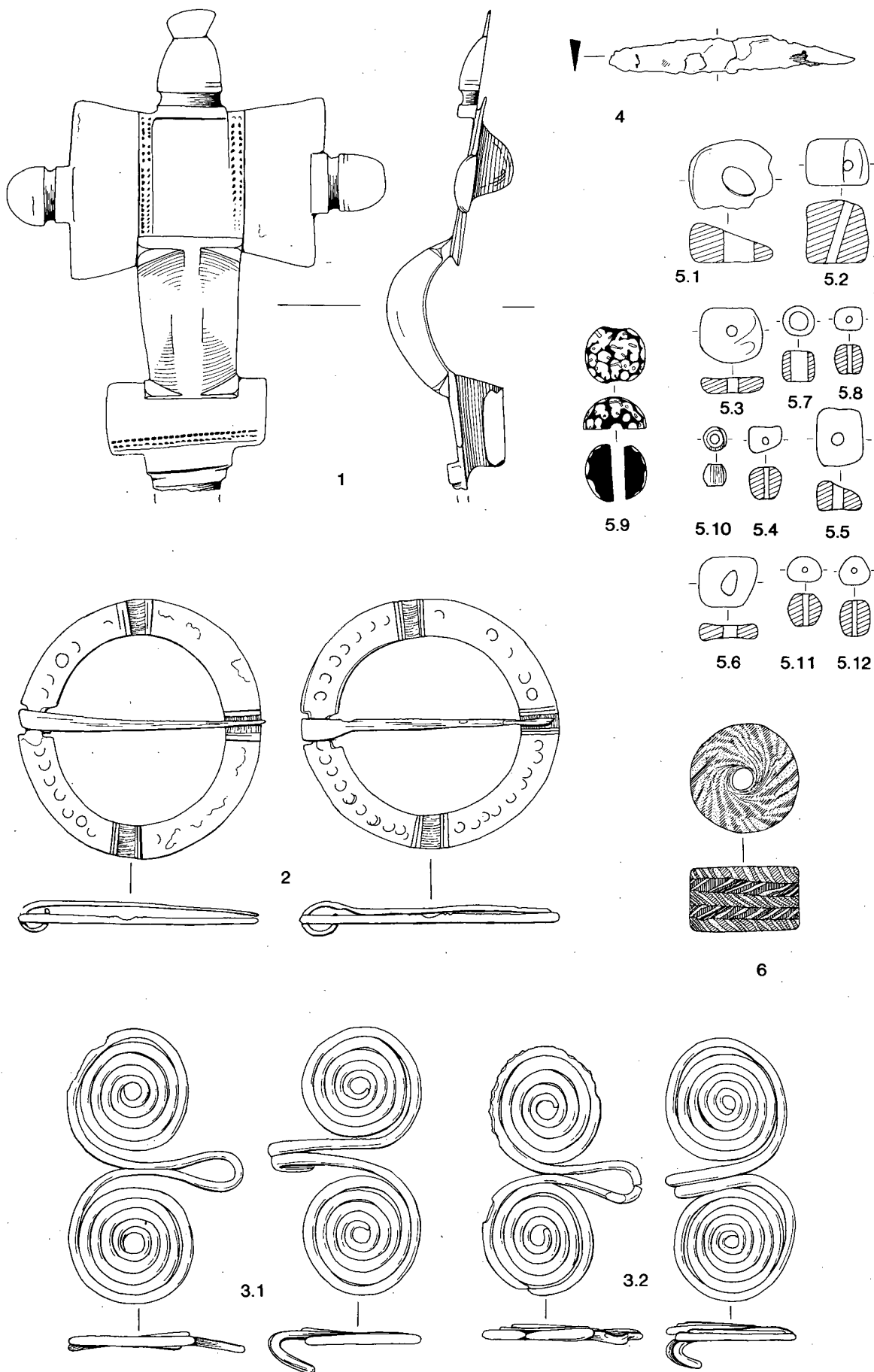


Figure 38 1-5. Eriswell 008 (Grave 33); 6. Eriswell 008, unprovenanced

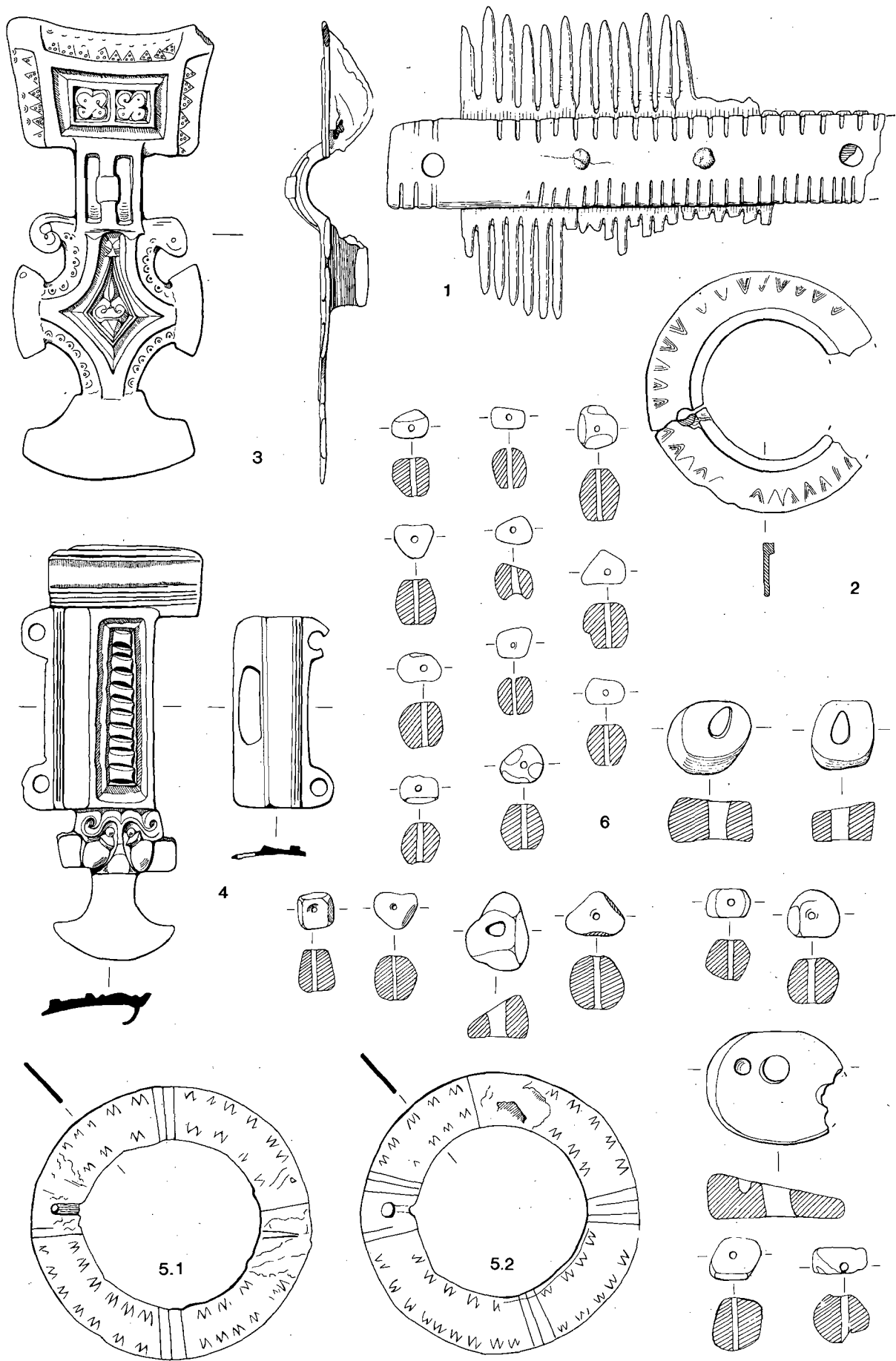


Figure 39 1. Eriswell 014; 2. Eriswell 038; 3-6. Eriswell 046 (Grave A part)

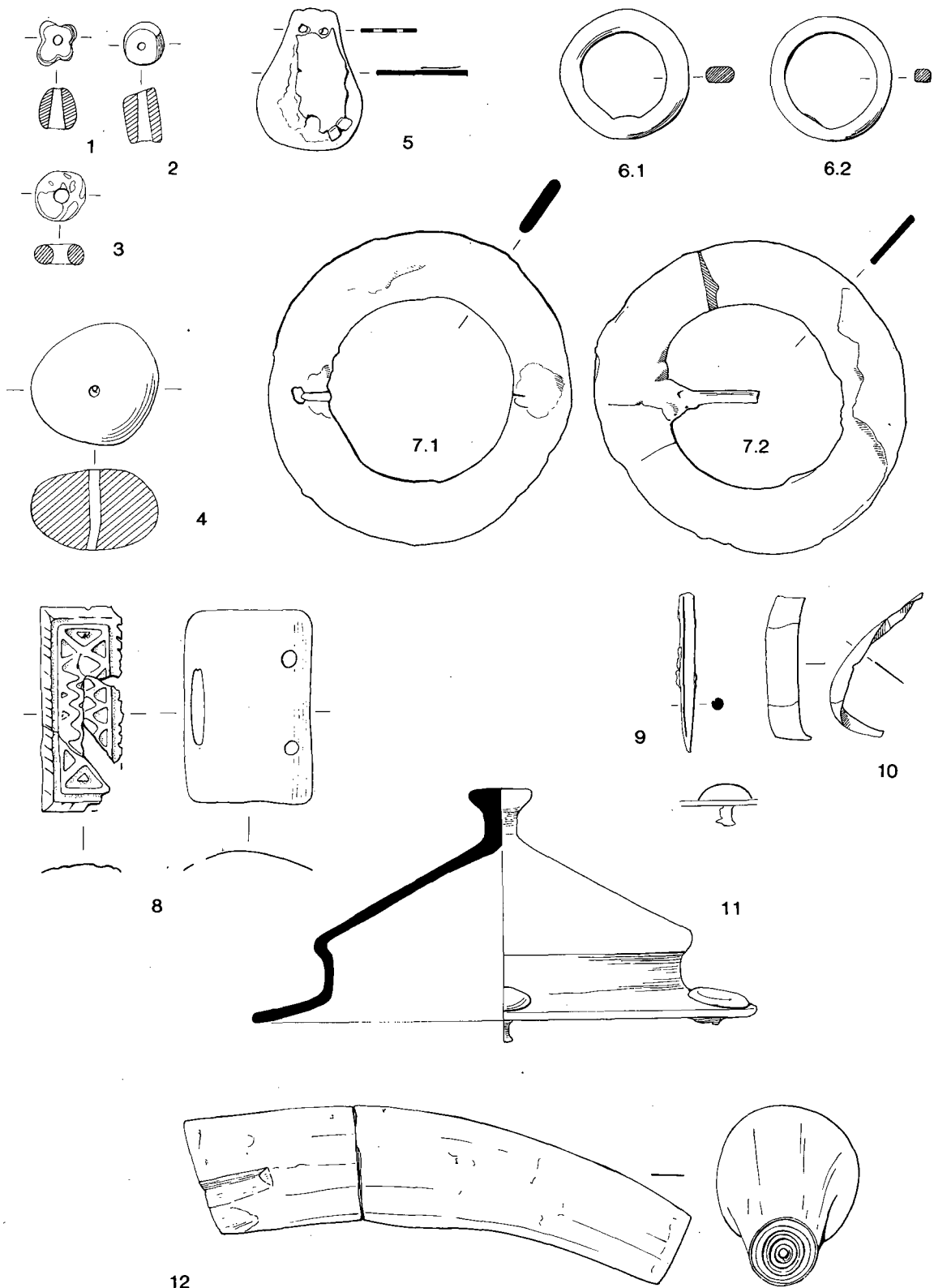


Figure 40 1-6. Eriswell 046 (Grave A cont'd); 7-11. Eriswell 046 (Grave B); 12. Eriswell 058

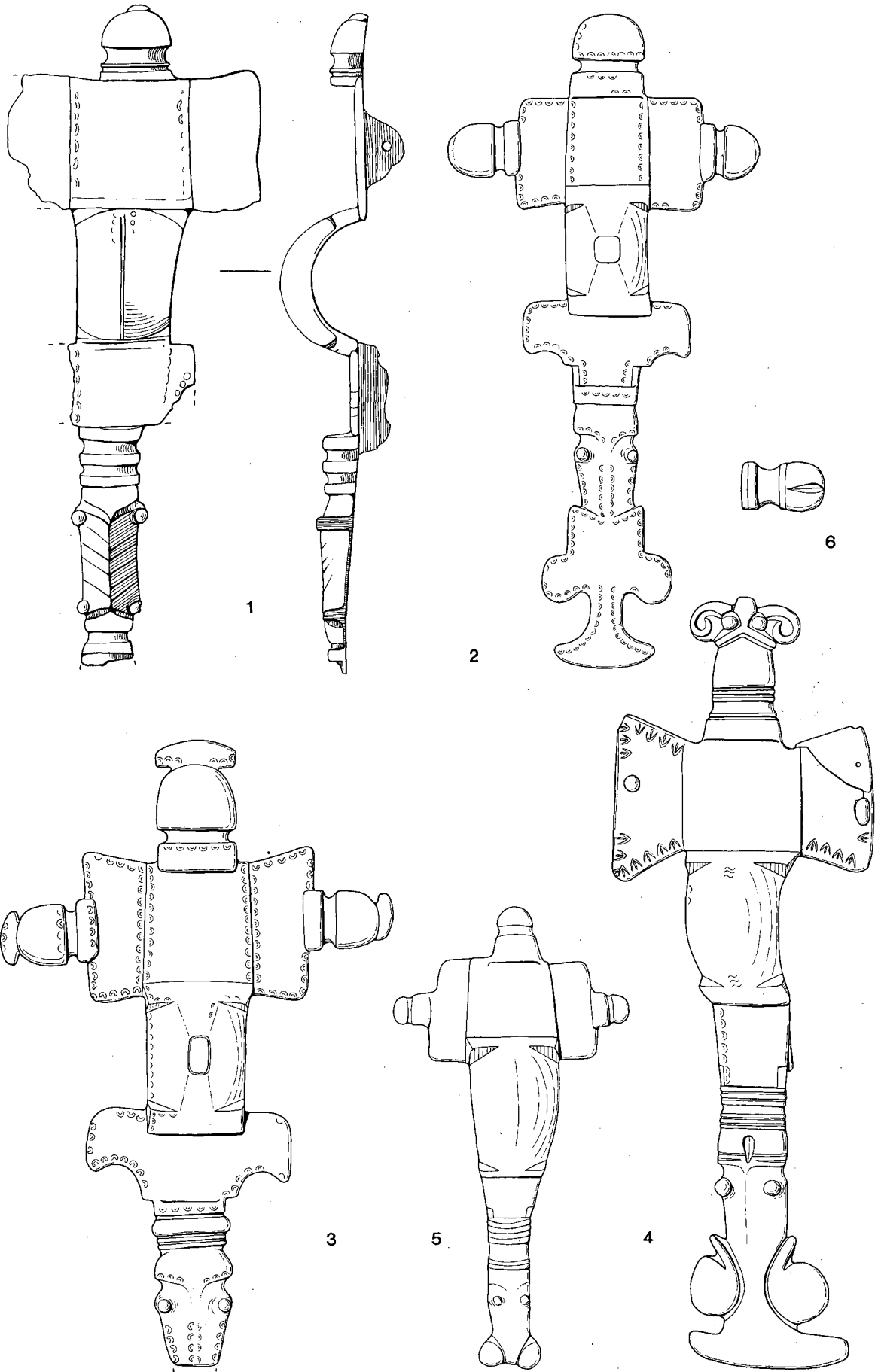
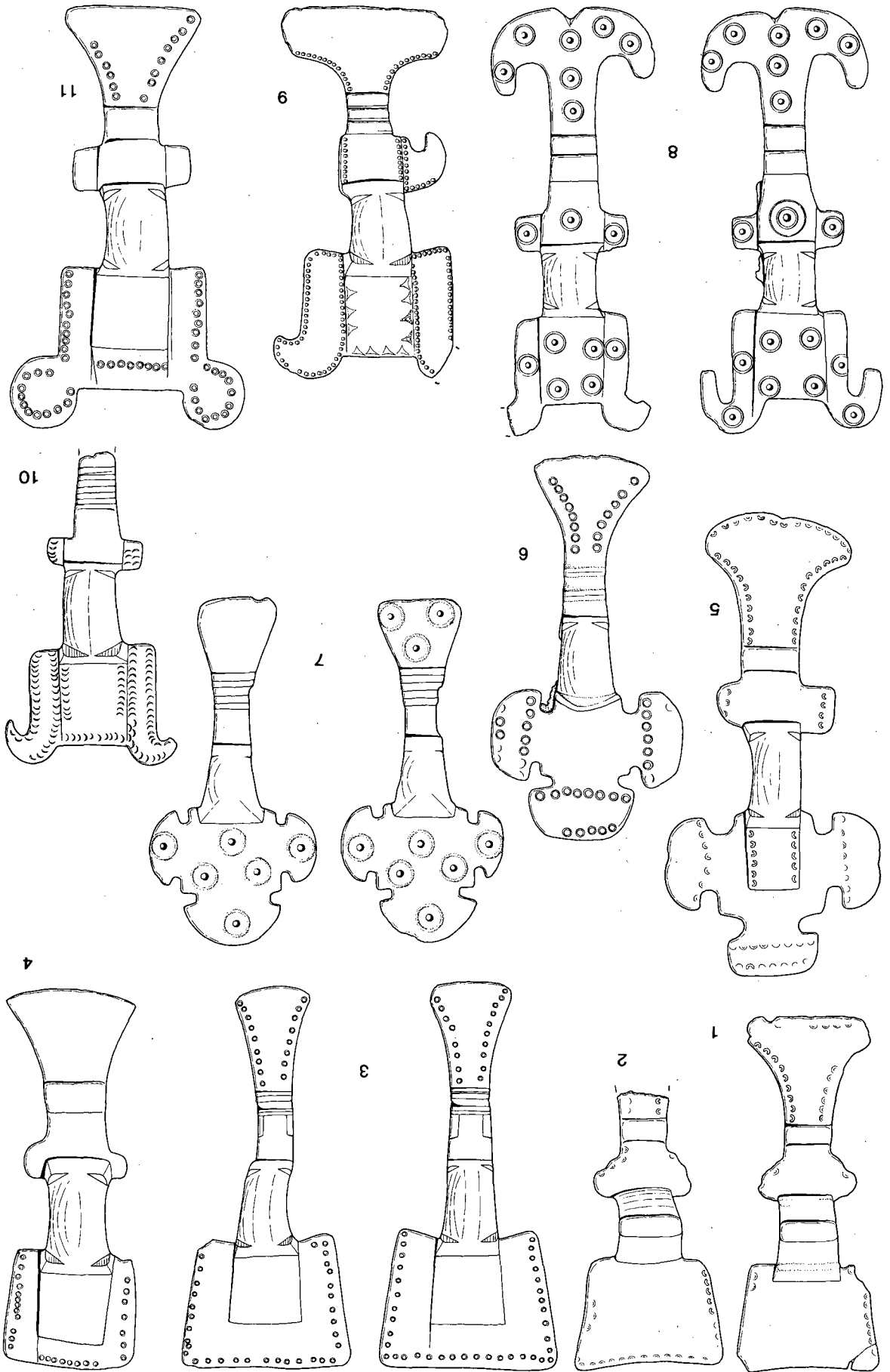


Figure 41 1-6. Exning 005



Figure 42 1-11, Exning 005



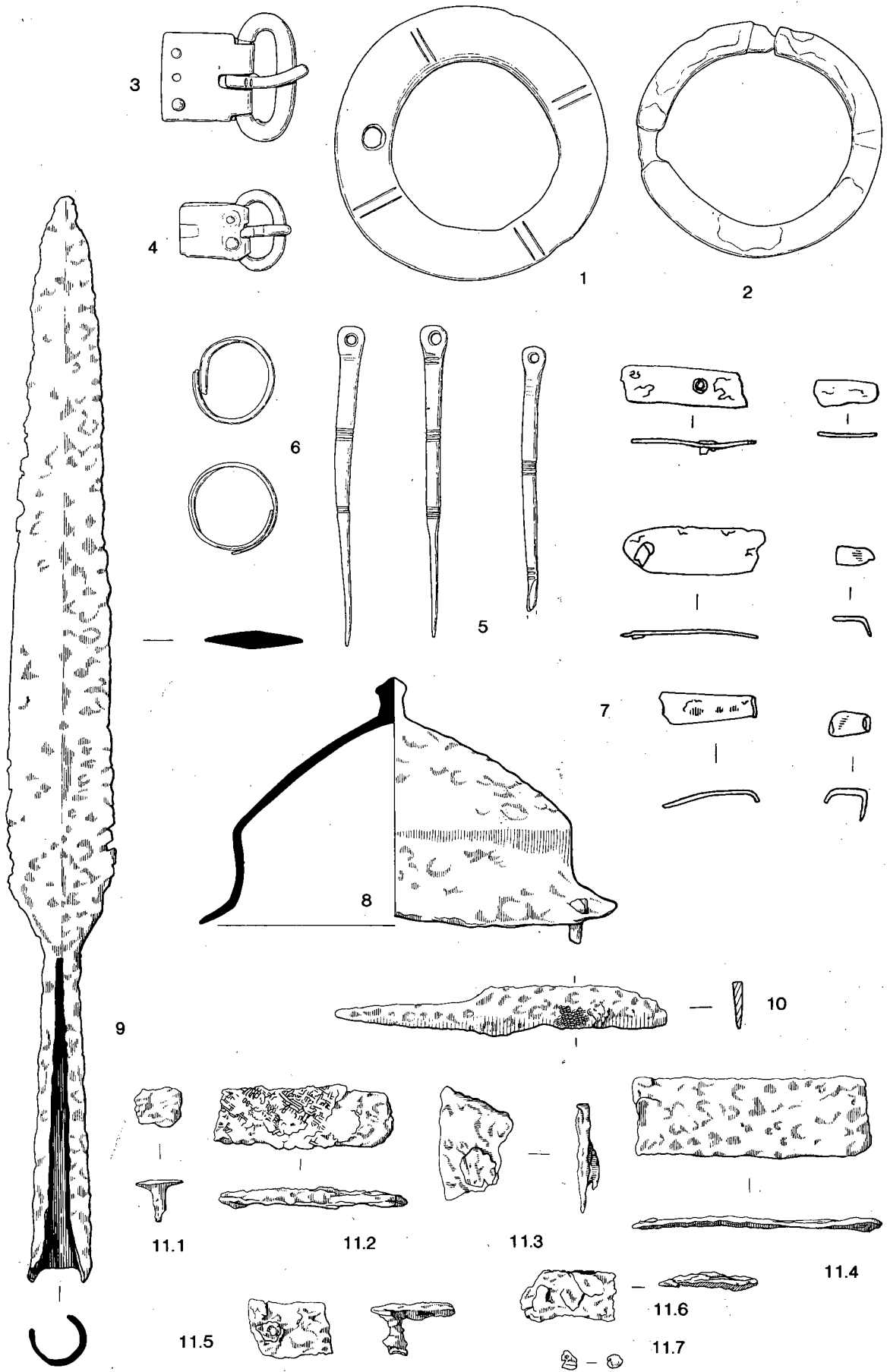
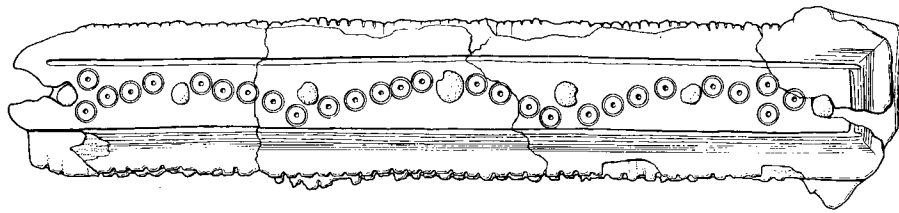
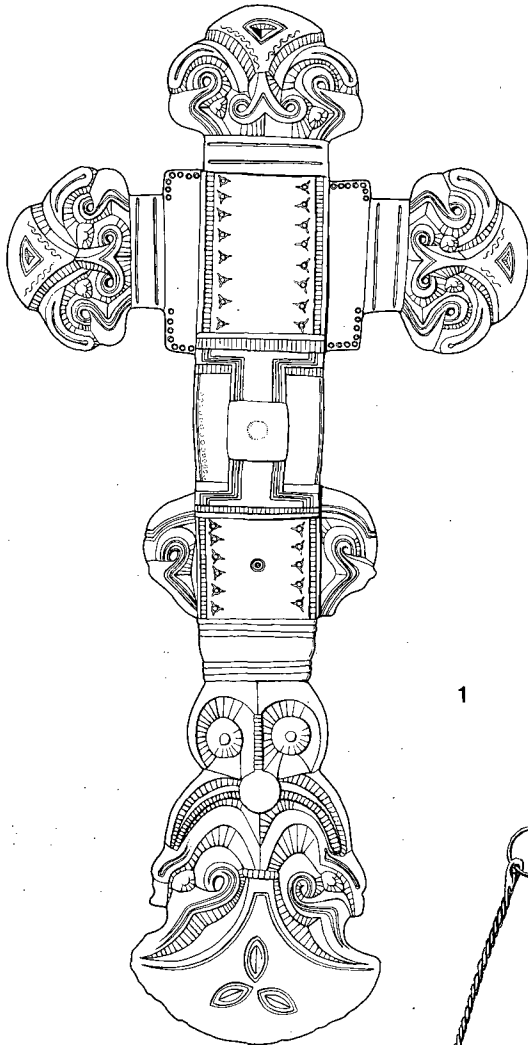


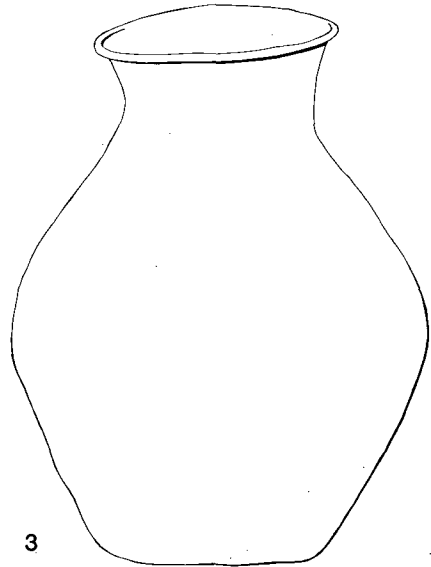
Figure 43 1-6. Exning 005; 7-11. Exning 028



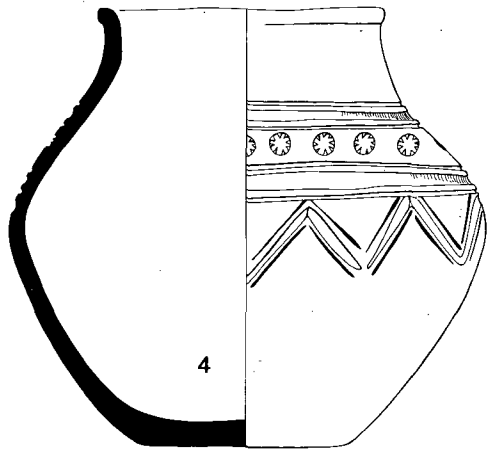
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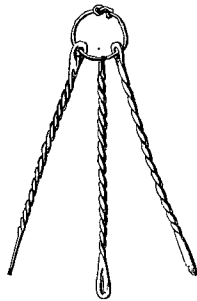
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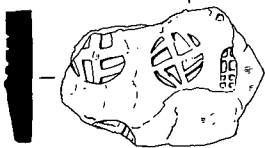
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4



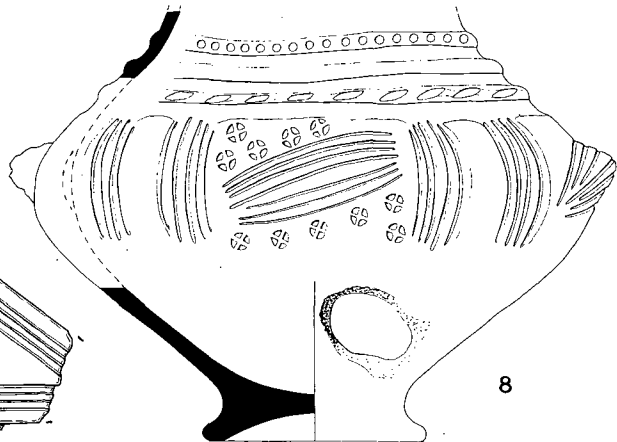
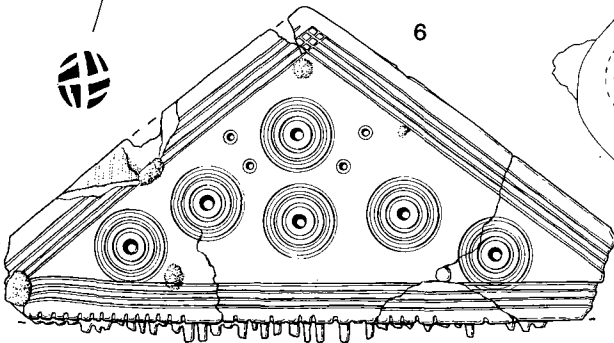
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5



6

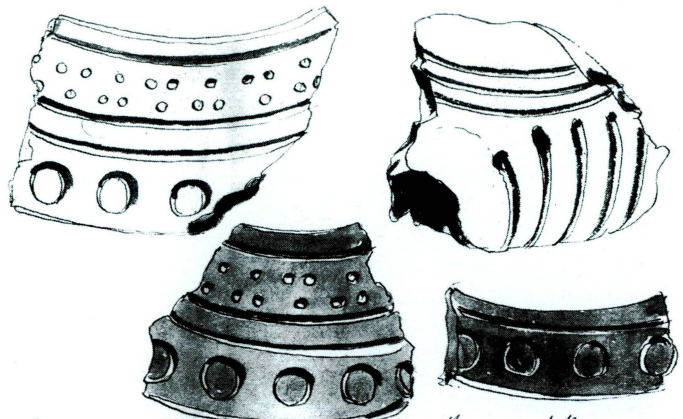
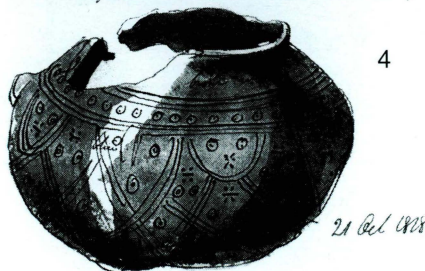


8

Figure 44 1, 2. Exning Misc.; 3-7. Eye 003; 8. Fakenham Misc.

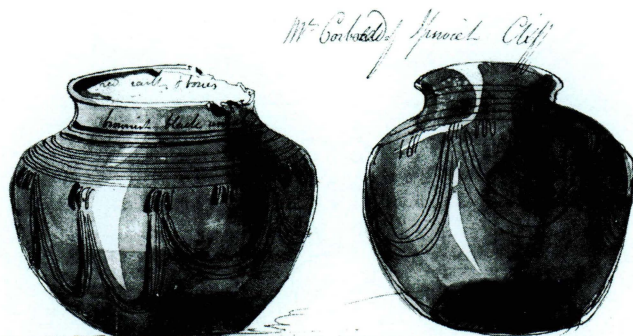


1



Fragment of Roman Urns discovered on the estate of Marquis Cornwallis near Eye Suffolk - Aug 1818

5



2

filled with human bones, half found, and 1 red earth.  
 Roman Urns about 8 inches in diameter discovered with about  
 100 others in a field near Broom Hall Suffolk Marquis Cornwallis  
 M<sup>r</sup> James Sabatucker Marquis Cornwallis.

21 Oct 1818

Figure 44a 1-5. The excavation of Eye cemetery, 1818; EYE 003

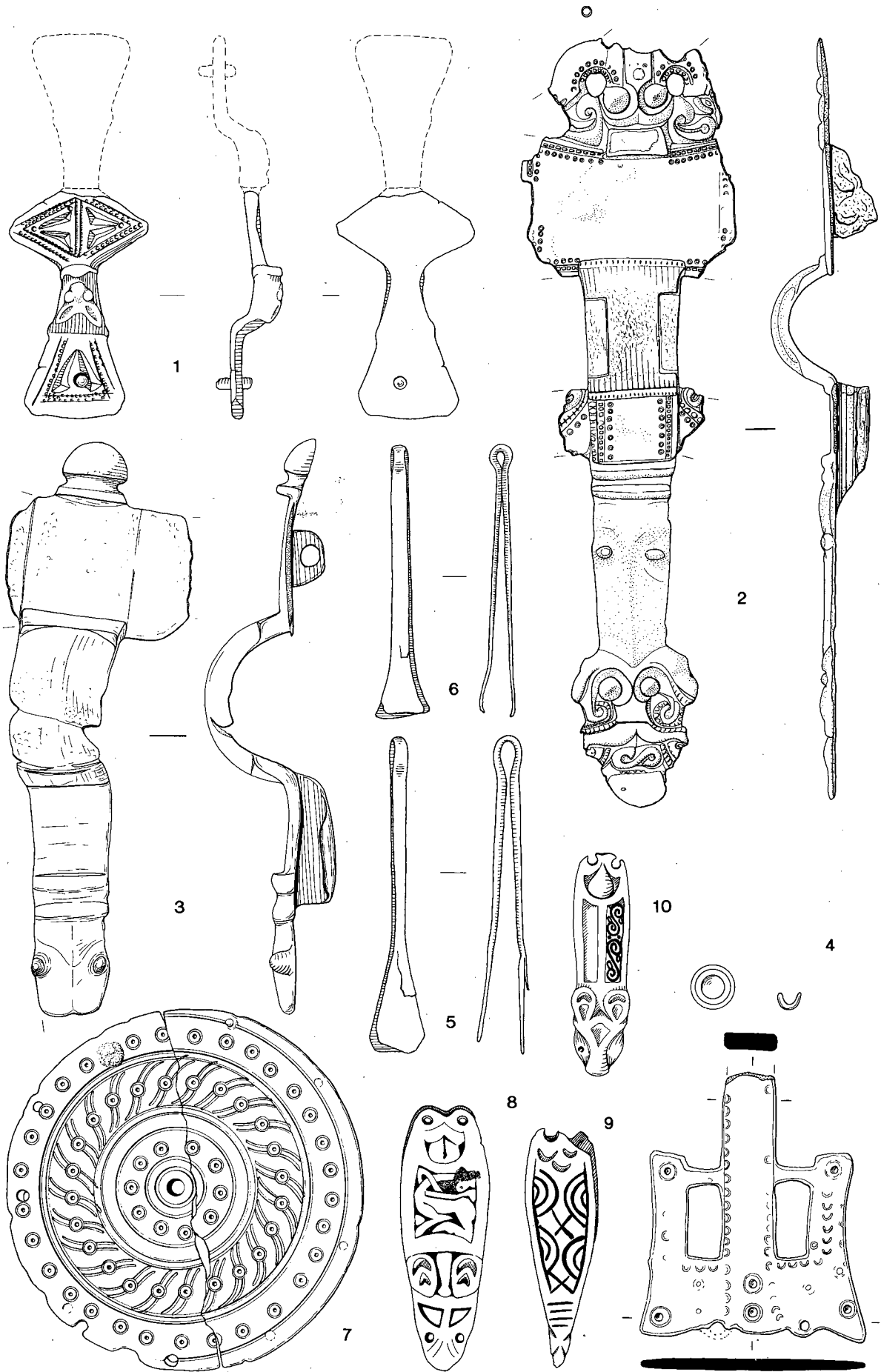


Figure 45 1-10. Felixstowe Misc.

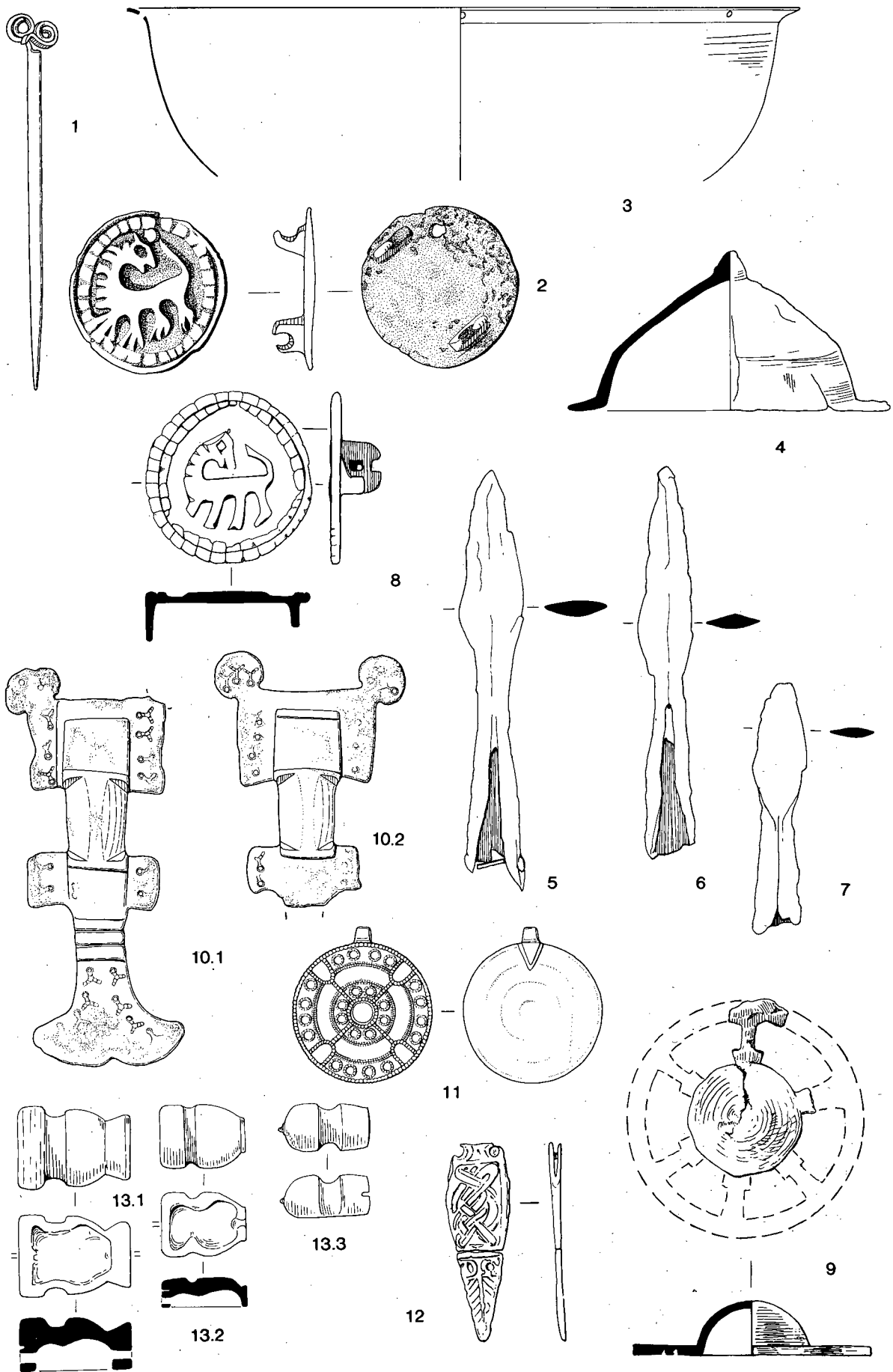


Figure 46 1, 2. Felixstowe Misc.; 3-7. Fornham St Martin Misc.; (46.3 Ae bowl, scale 1:2) 8. Foxhall 007; 9. Framlingham 002; 10. Freckenham Misc.; 11. Freston 022; 12. Frostenden Misc.; 13. Gisleham Misc.

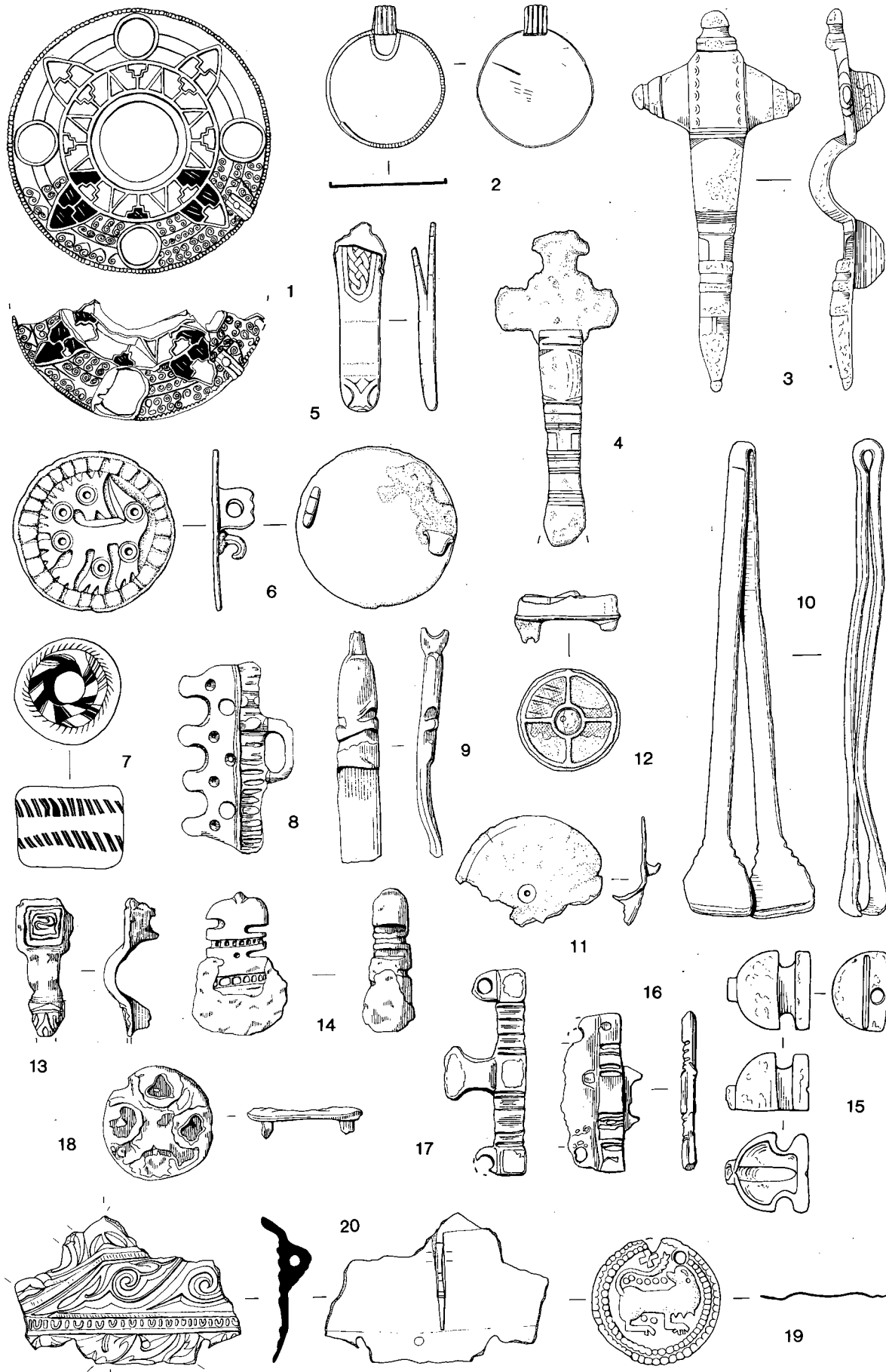


Figure 47 1-4. Gisleham 010; 5. Gisleham 019; 6. Gisleham 020; 7. Grundisburgh Misc.; 8-12. Hasketon 006; 13, 14. Hasketon 007; 15-19. Hasketon 008; 20. Hasketon 009



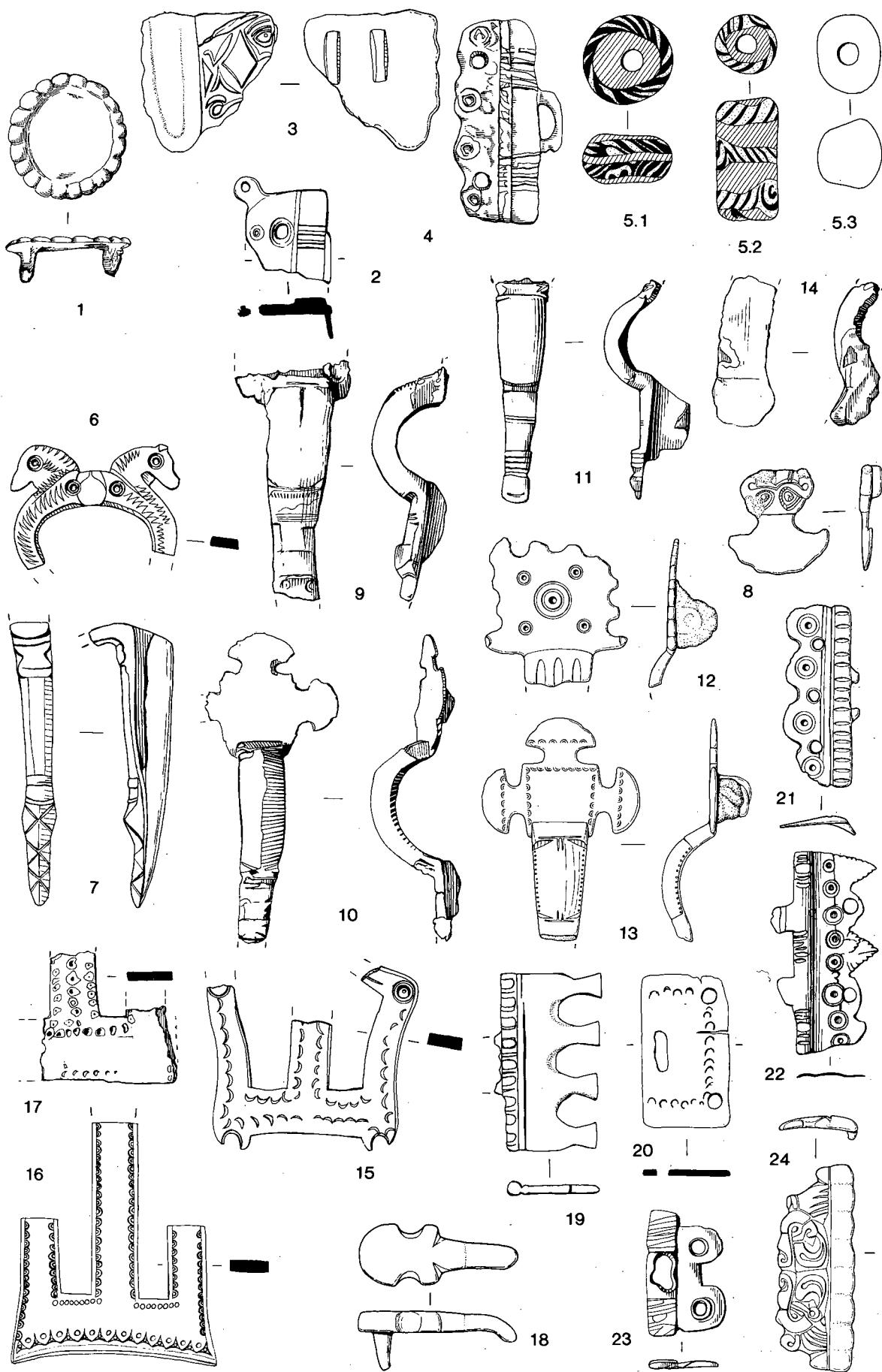


Figure 48 1, 2. Hasketon 009; 3, 4. Hasketon 011; 5. Hinderclay 003; 6-24. Hinderclay 017

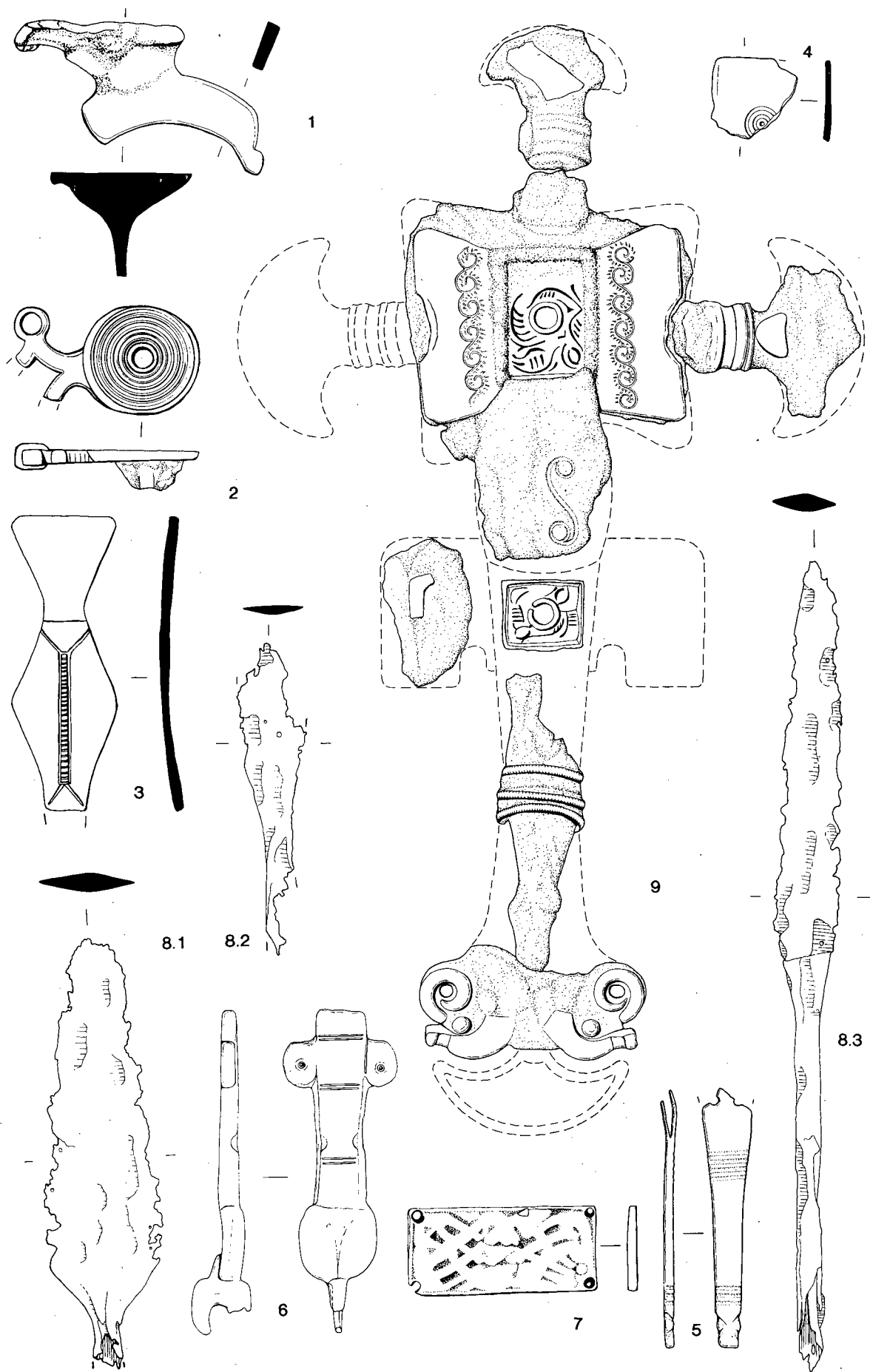
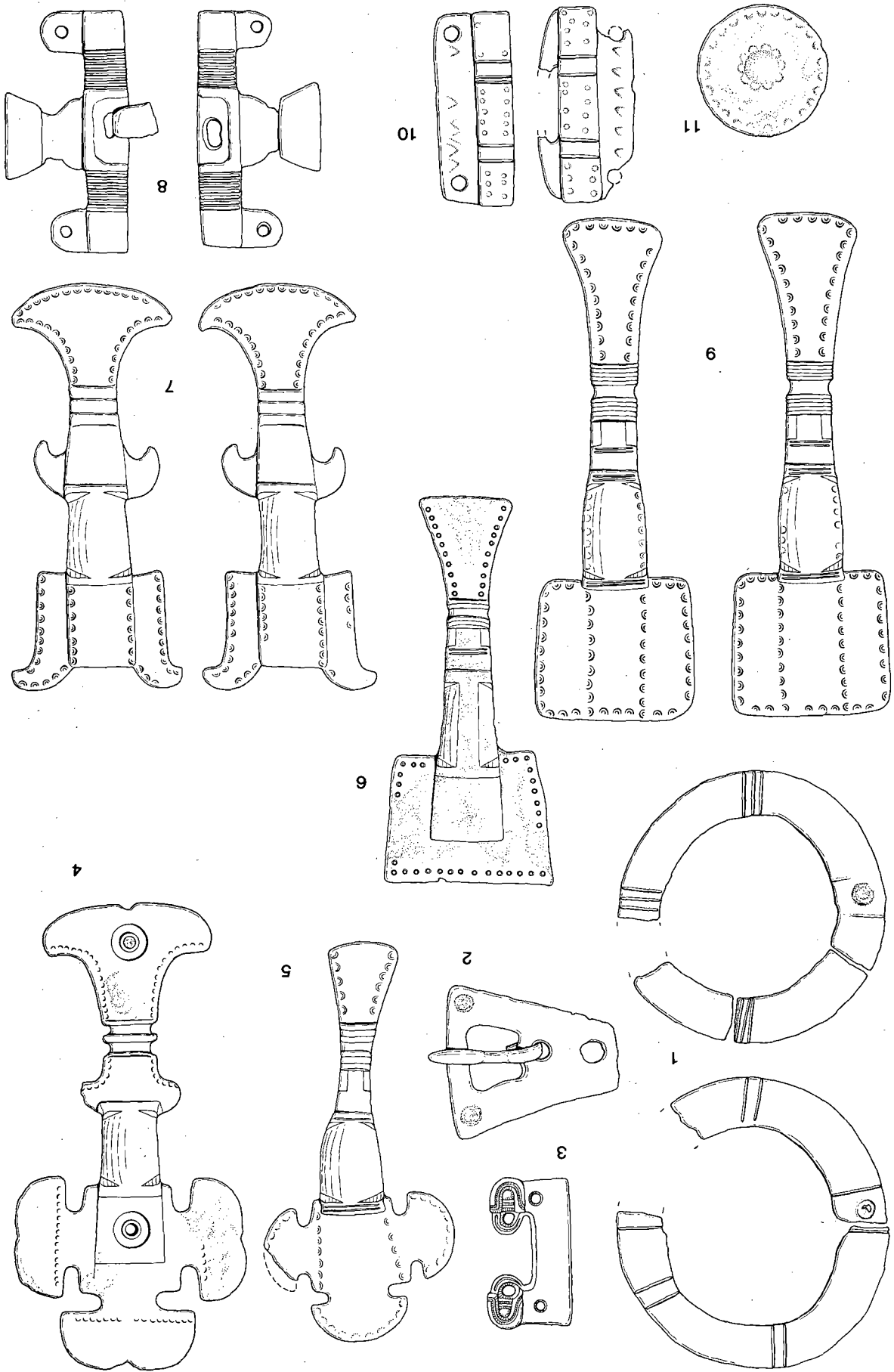


Figure 49 1-6. Hinderclay 017; 7. Horringer Misc.; 8-9. Hoxne Misc.

Figure 50 1-11. Icklingham 026 (Mitchell's Hill)



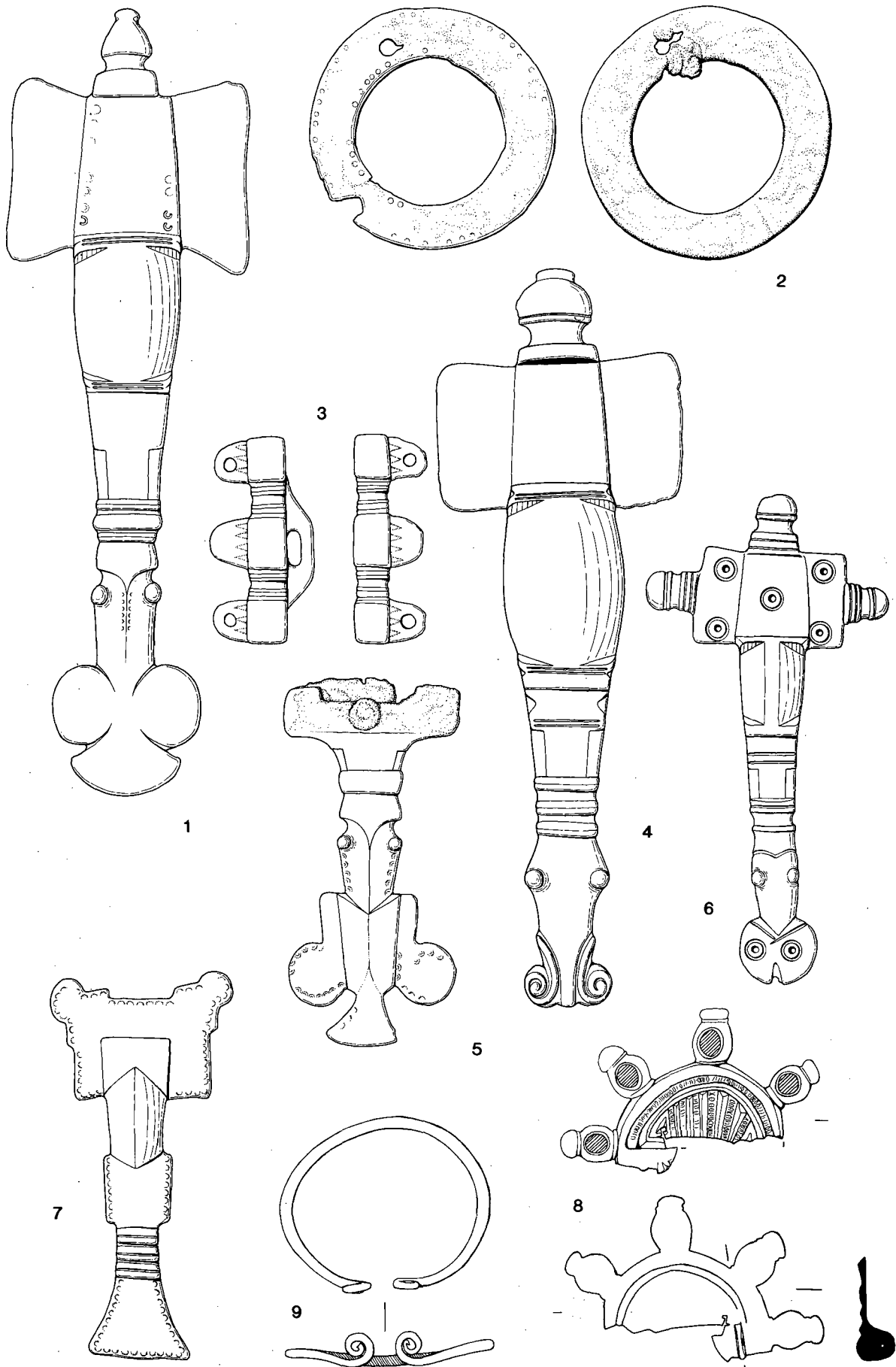


Figure 51 1-9. Icklingham 026

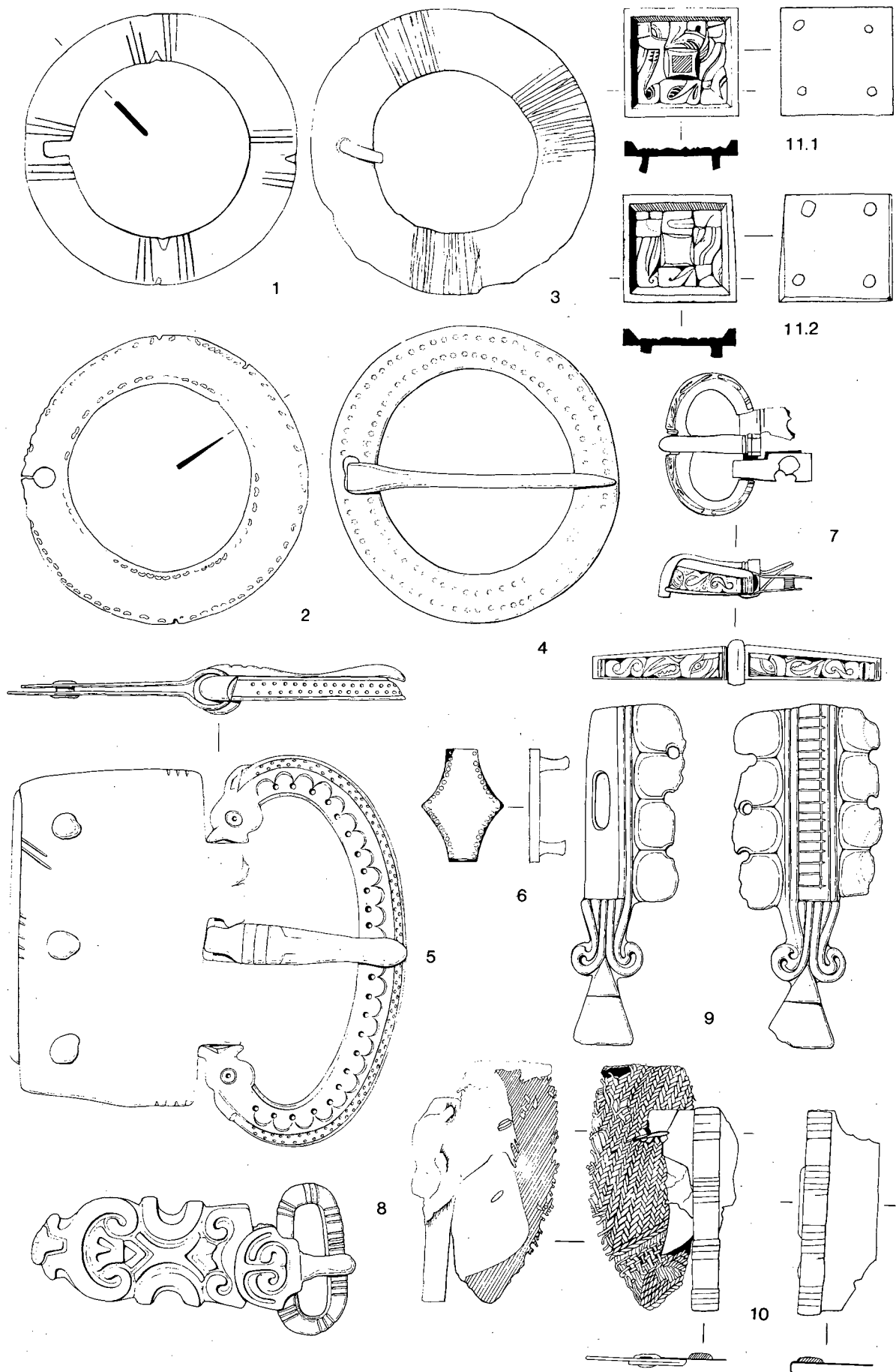


Figure 52 1-11. Icklingham 026

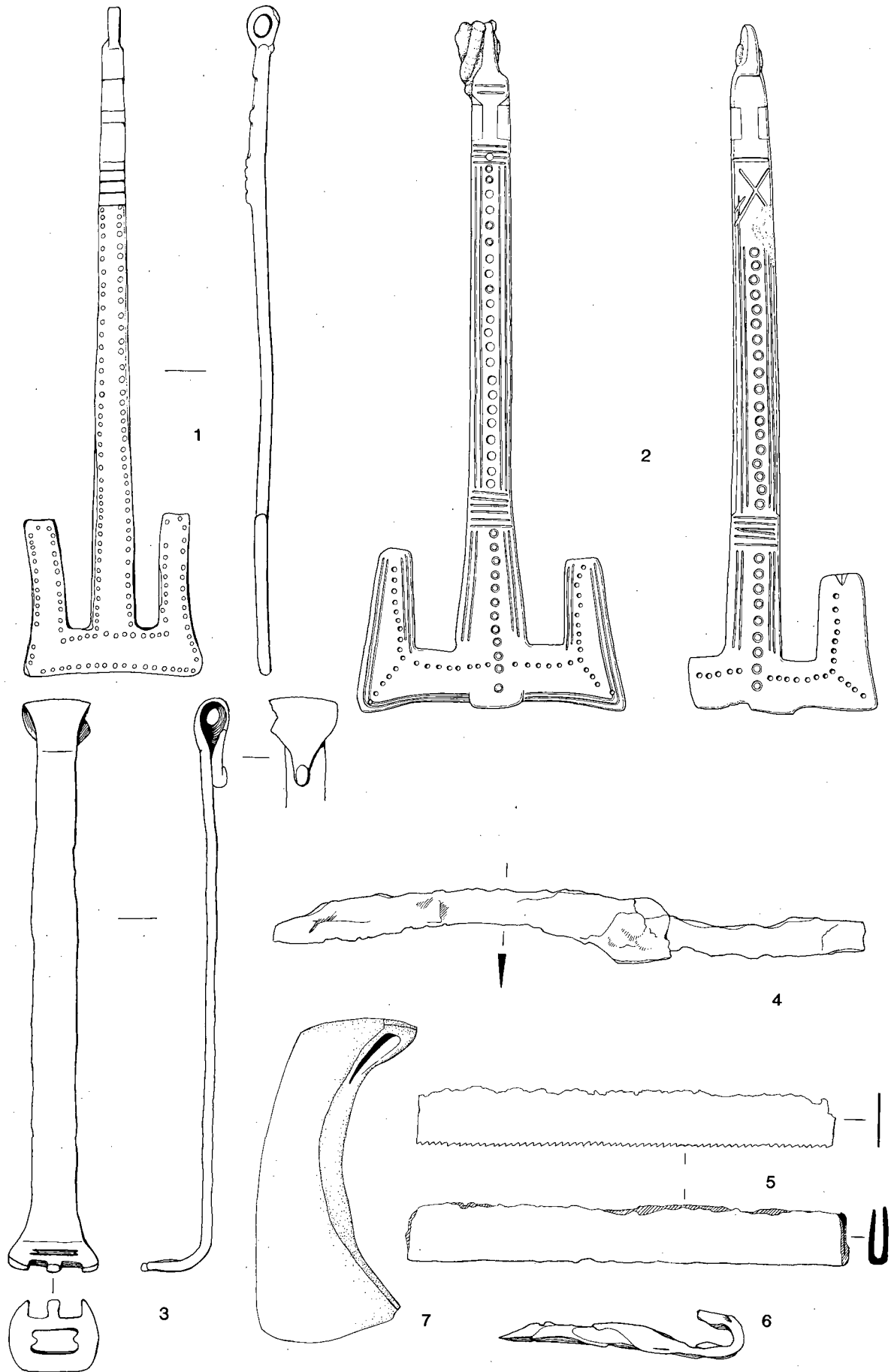


Figure 53 1-7. Icklingham 026 (53.7 Iron axe, scale unknown)

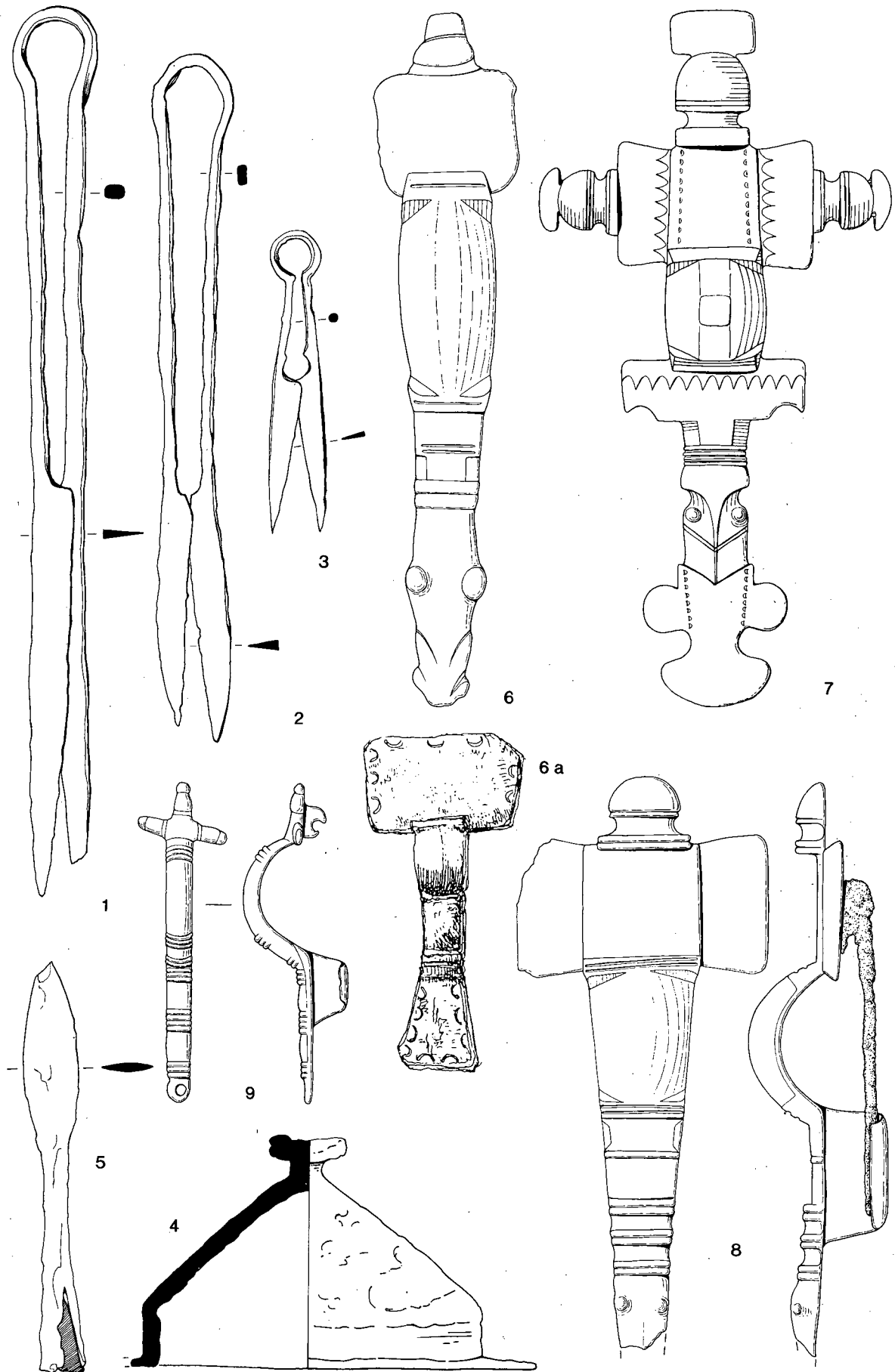


Figure 54 1-9. Icklingham 026



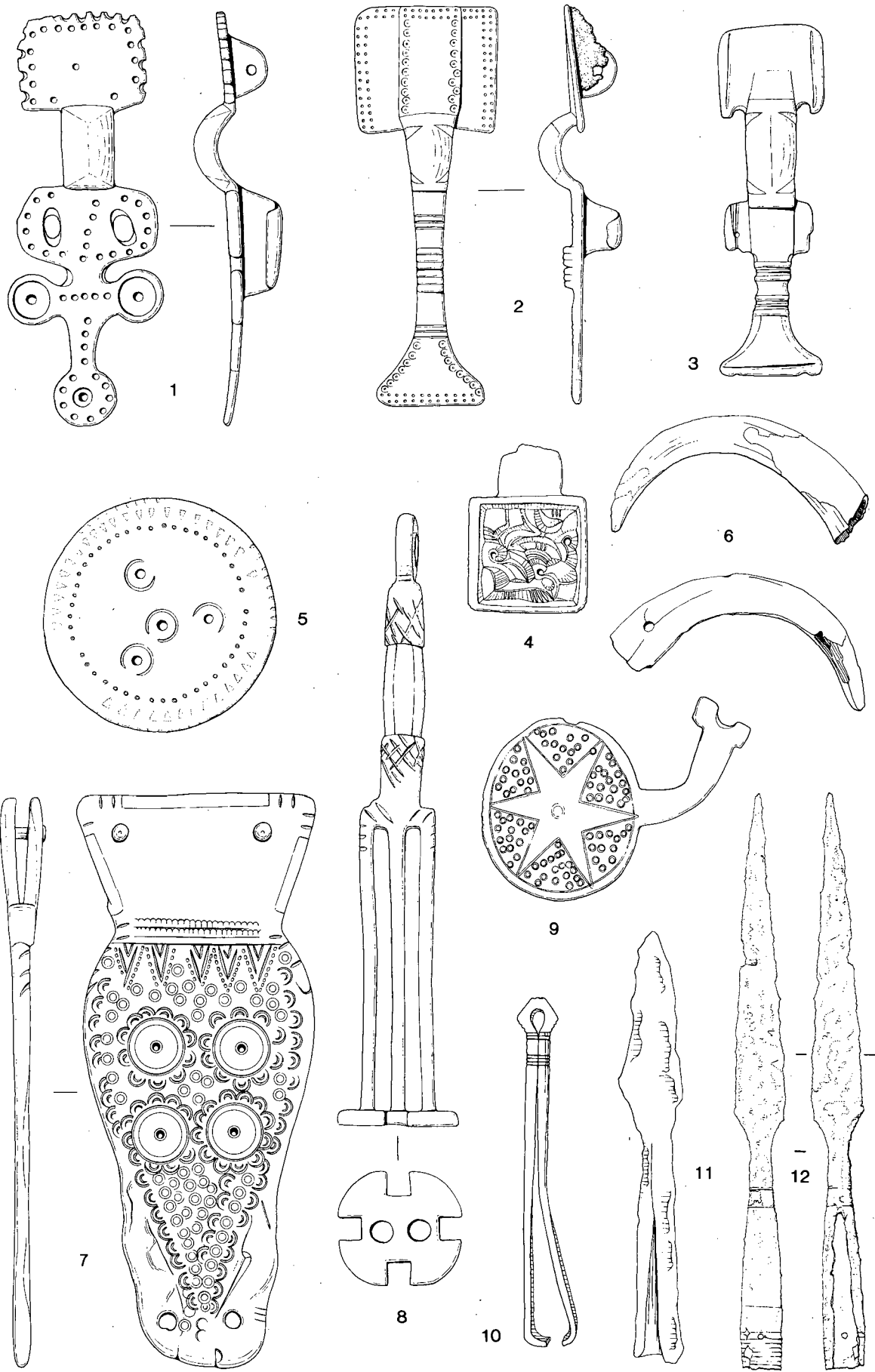


Figure 55 1-12. Icklingham 026

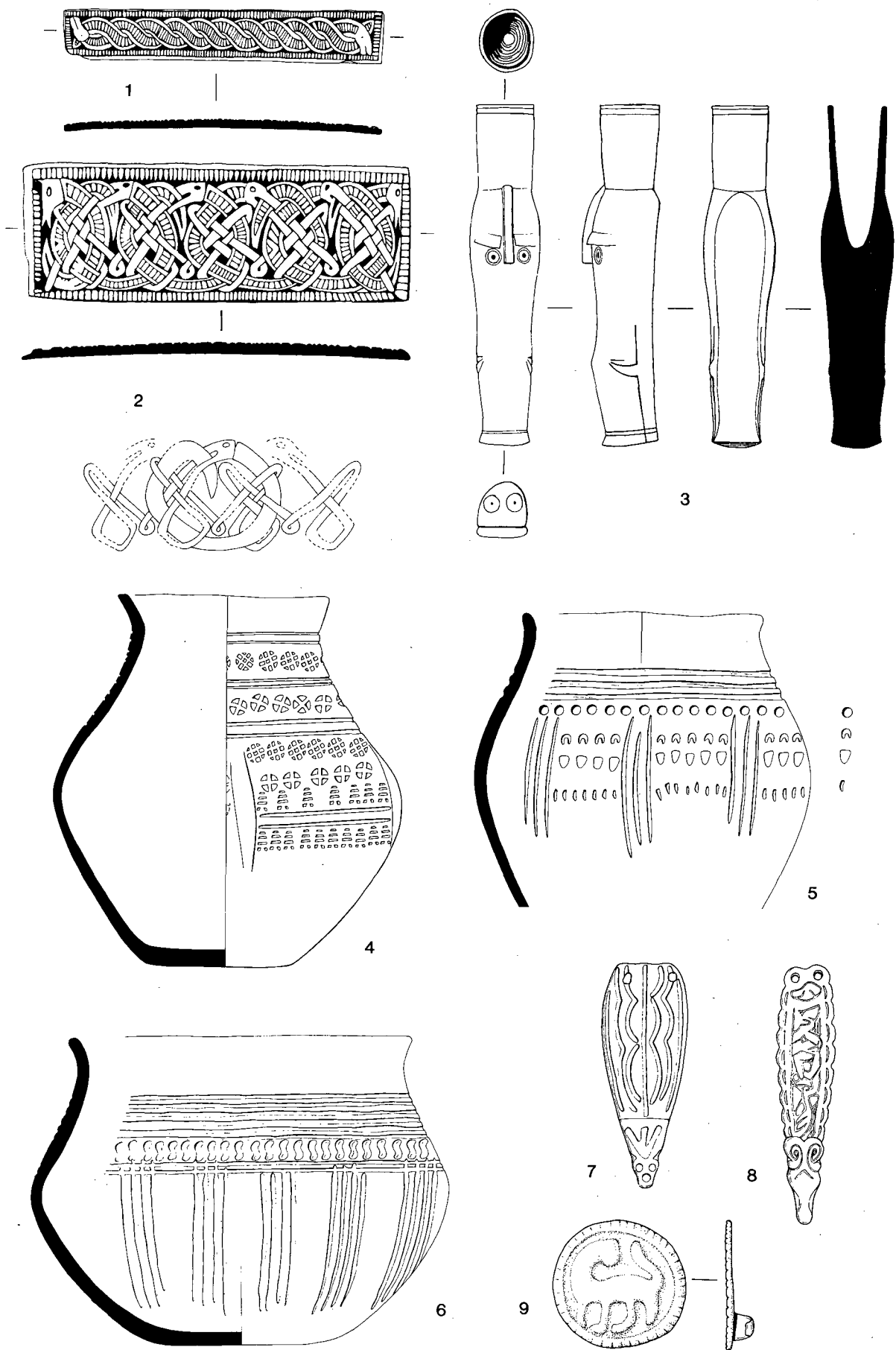


Figure 56 1-9. Icklingham 026

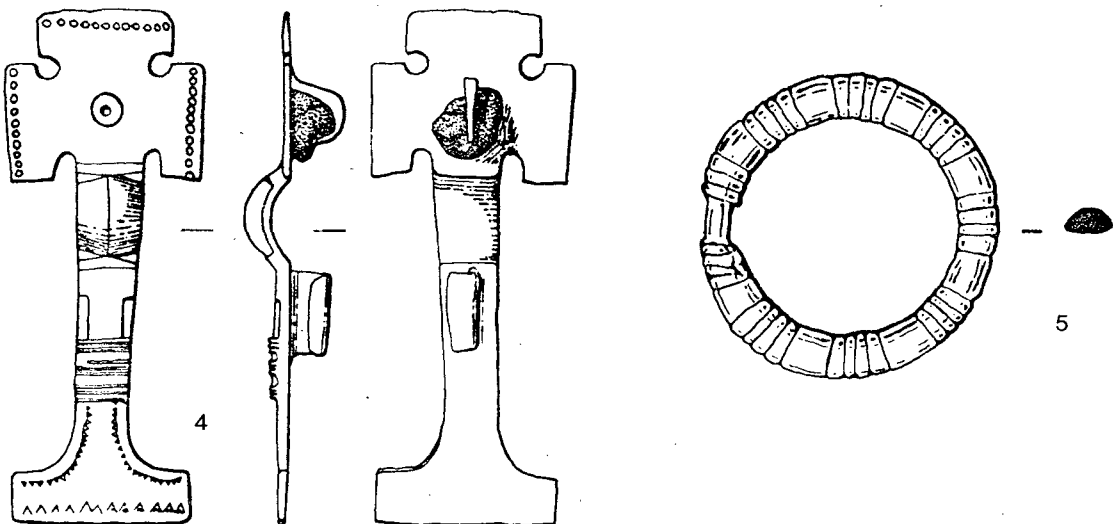
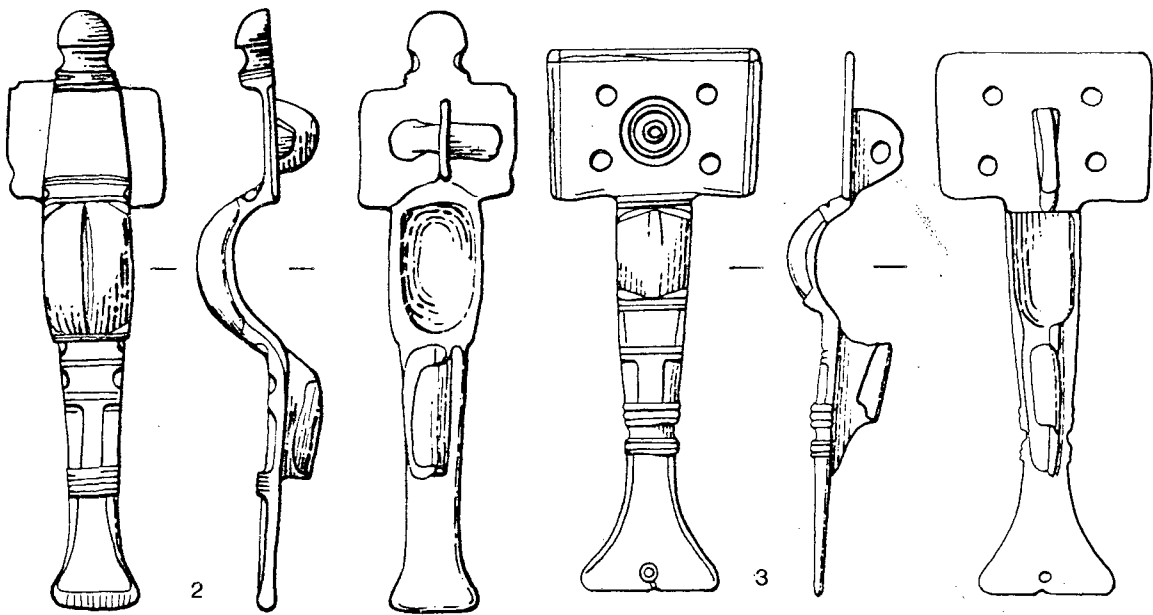
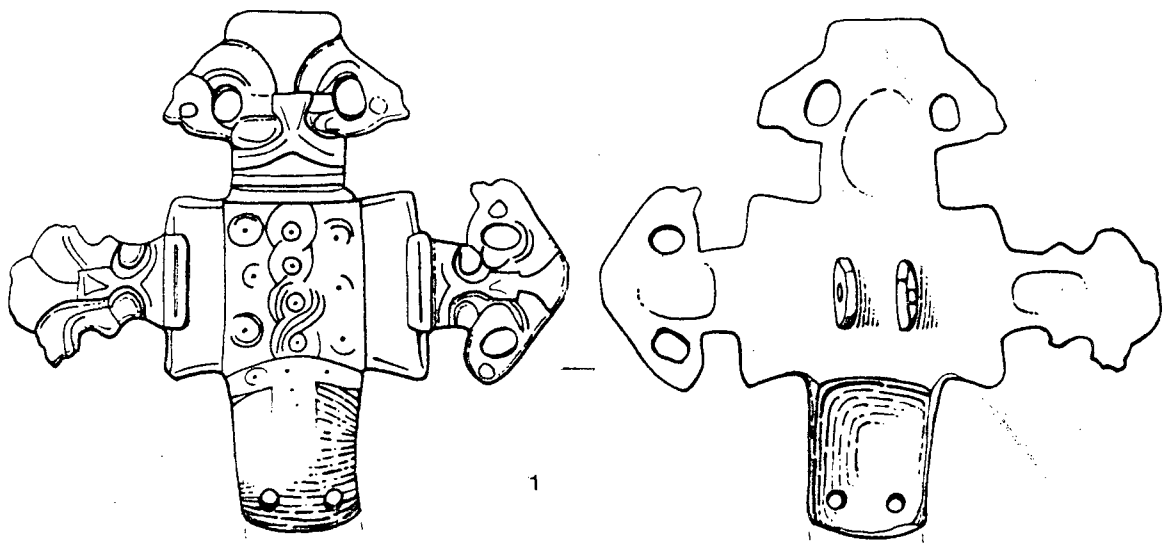
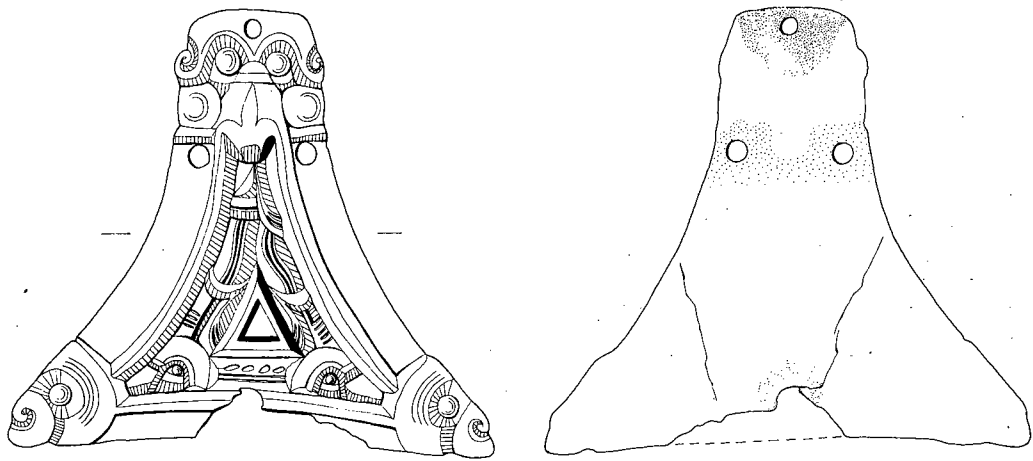
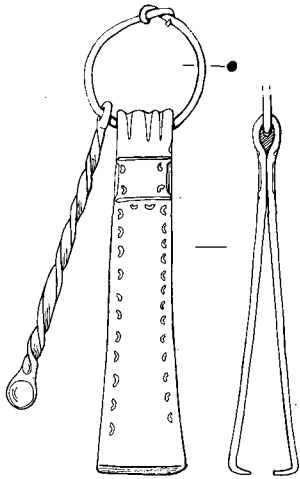


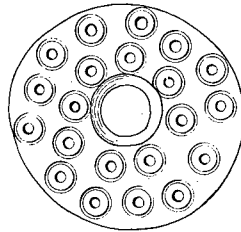
Figure 56a 1-5. Icklingham Misc.



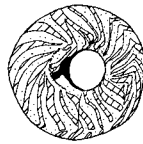
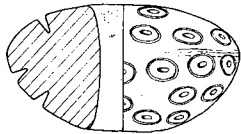
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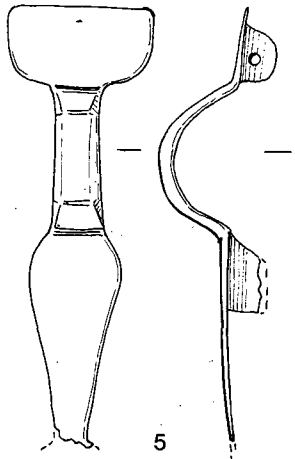
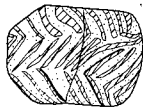
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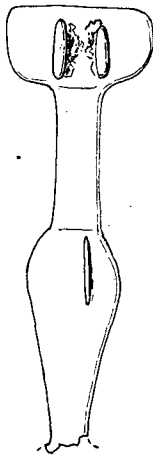
3



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6

Figure 57 1,2. Ingham Misc.; 3-6. Ipswich Misc.

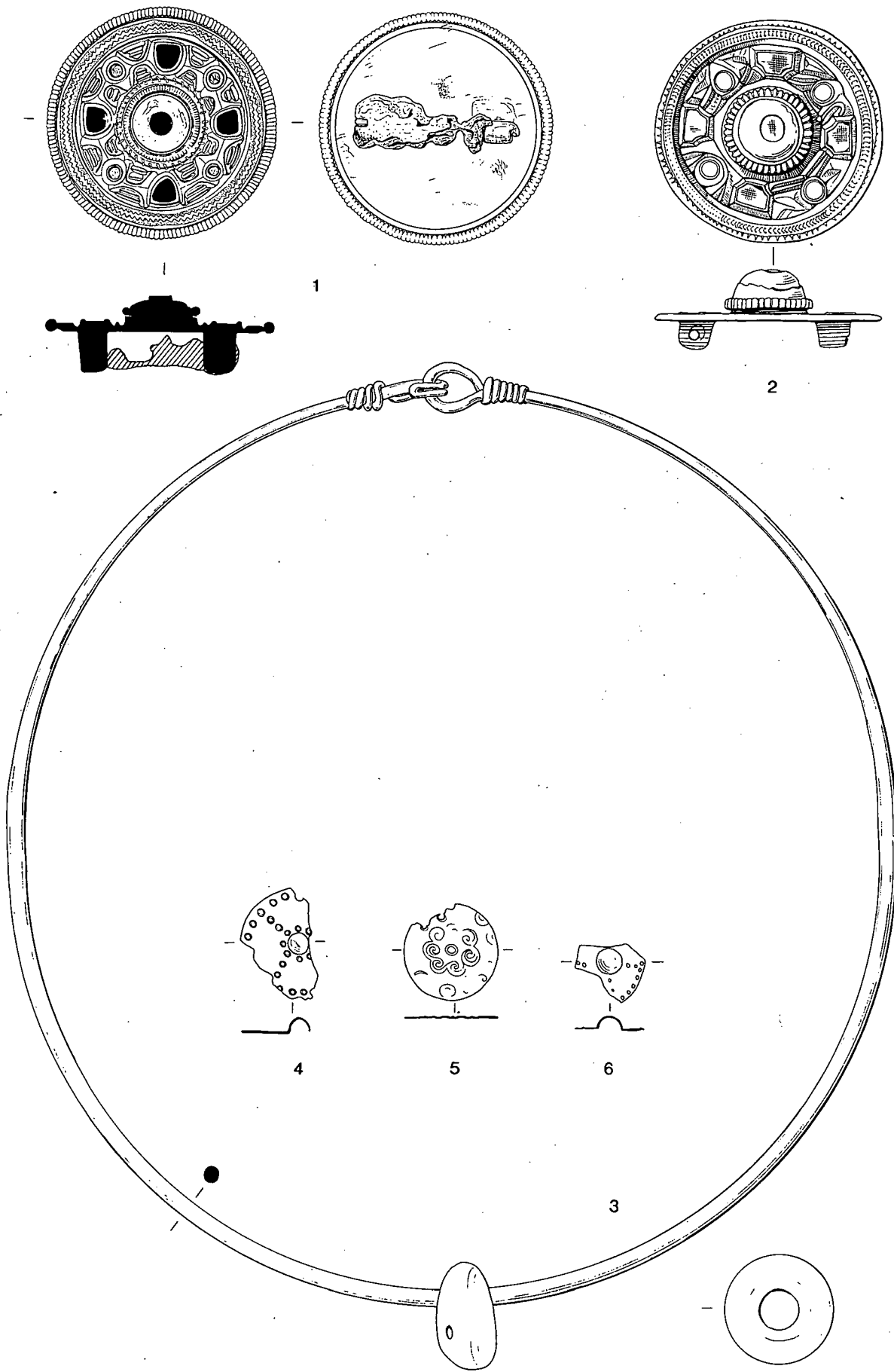
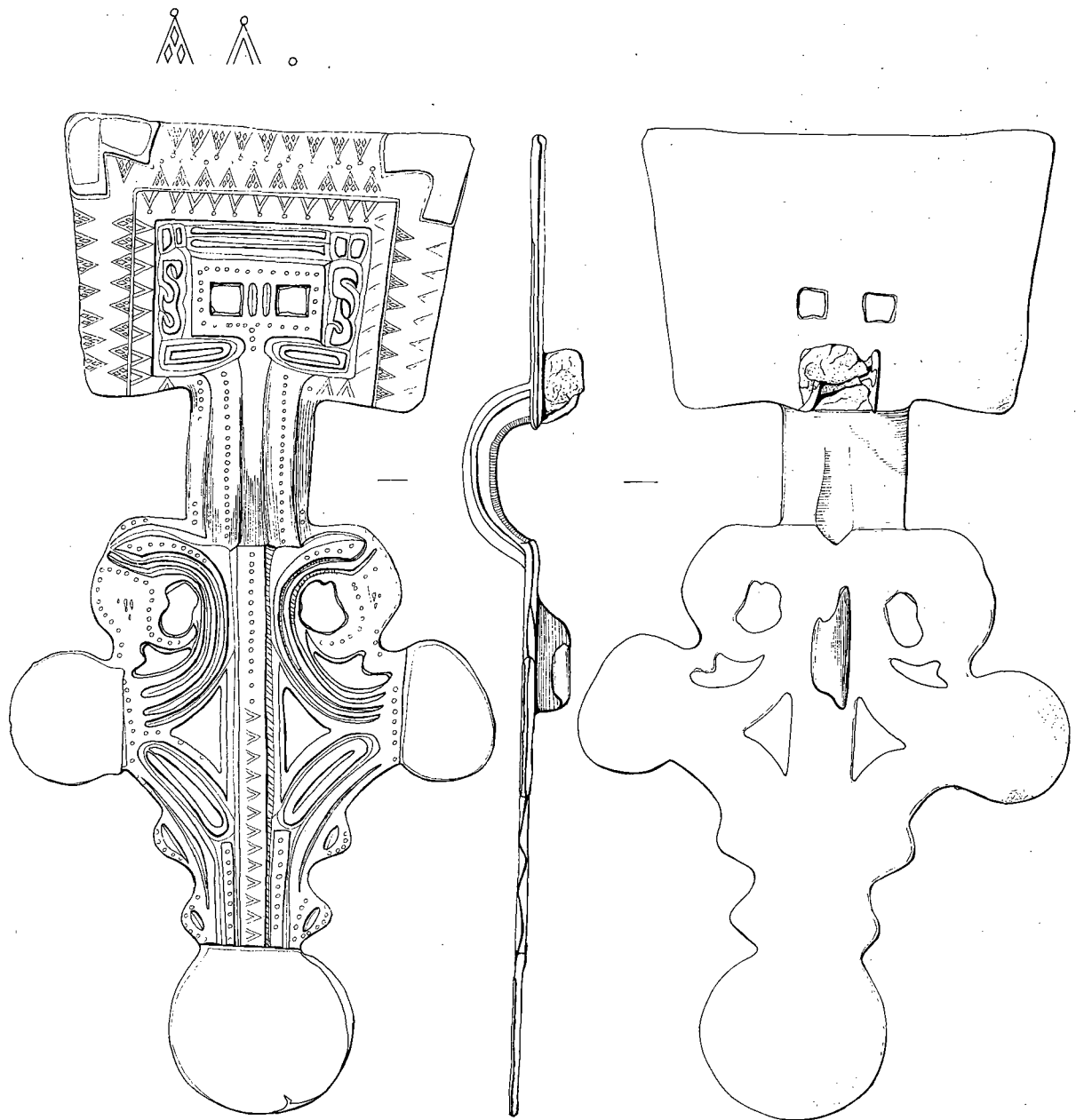


Figure 58 1-6. Ipswich 016 (Hadleigh Road Cemetery)



1

Figure 59 1. Ipswich 016

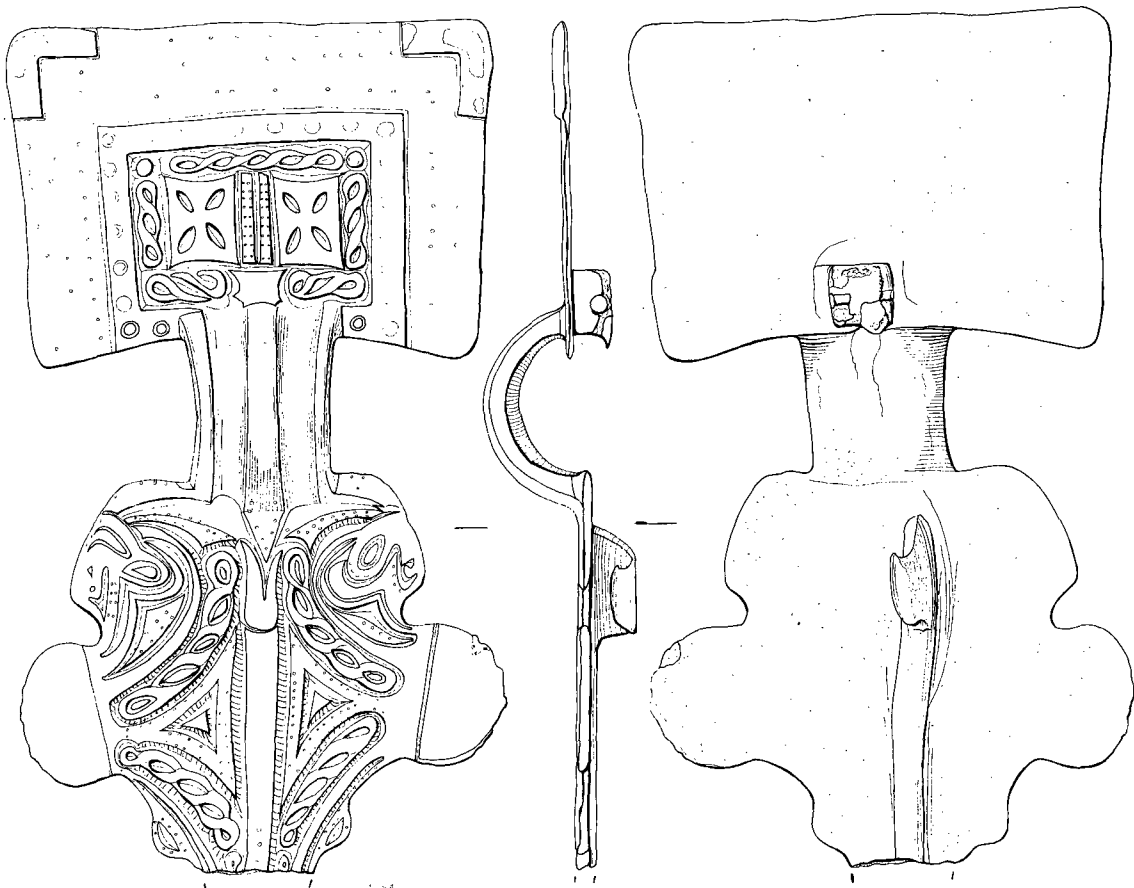


Figure 60 1. Ipswich 016



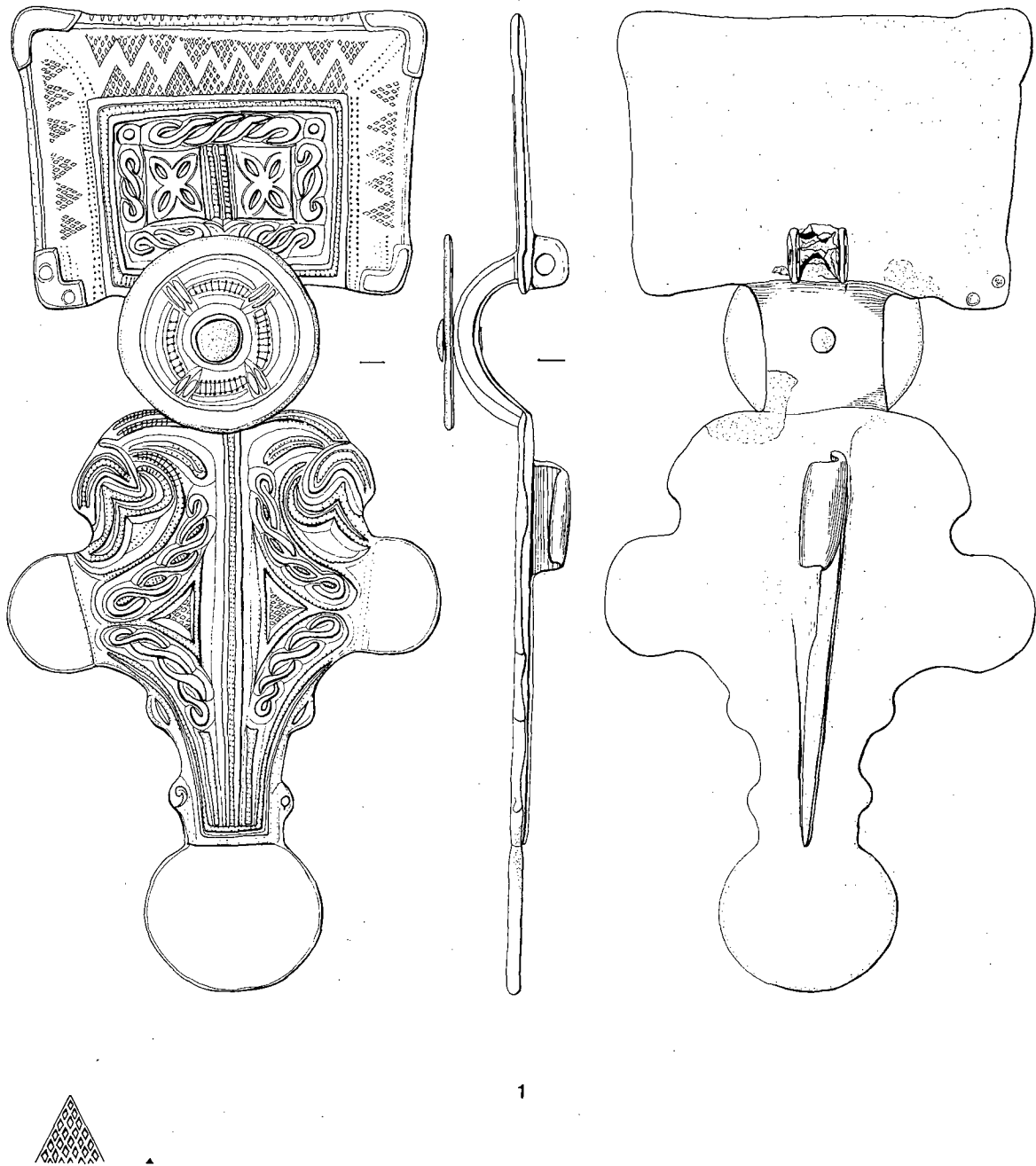
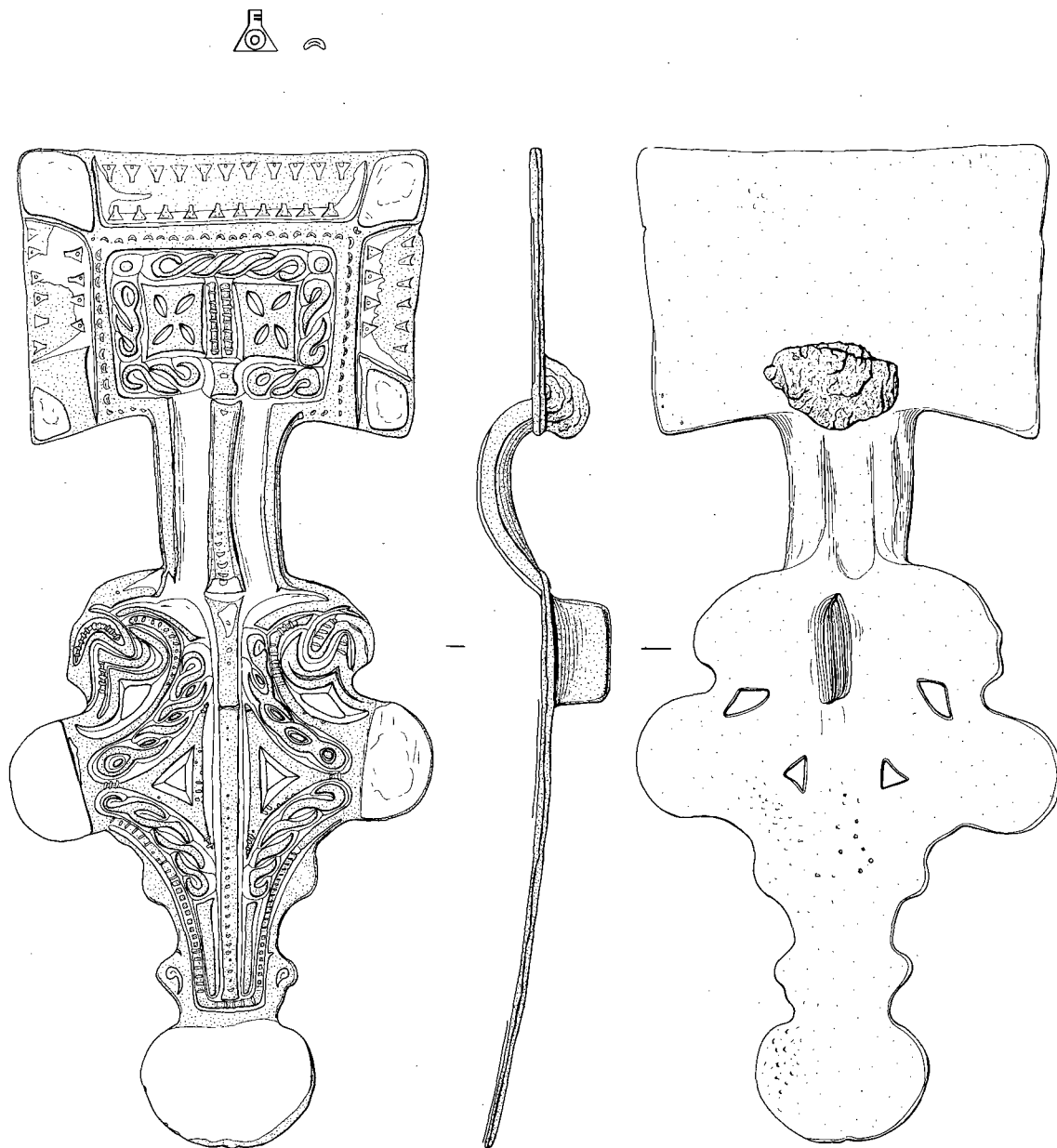


Figure 61 1. Ipswich 016



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Figure 62 1. Ipswich 016

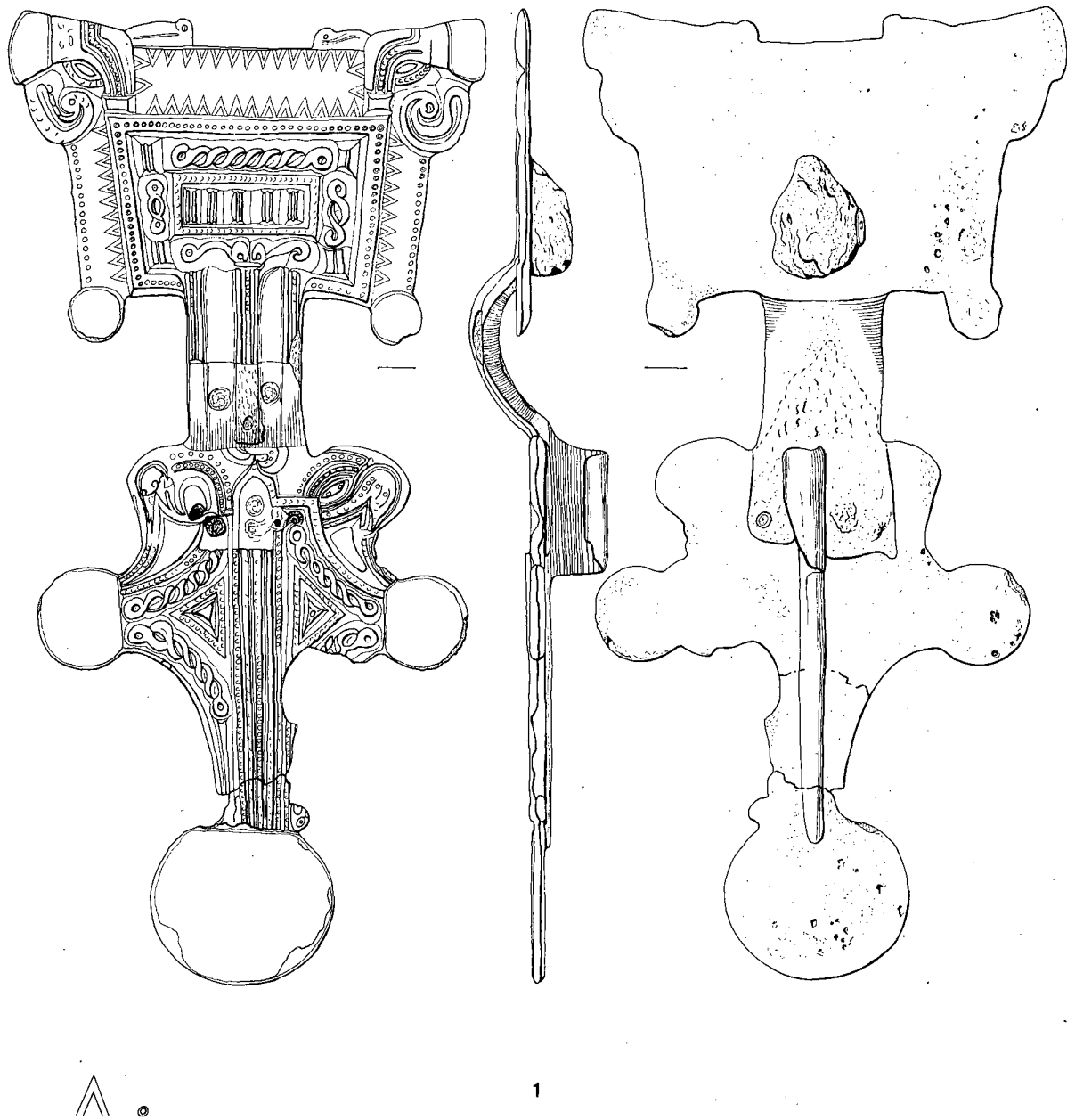
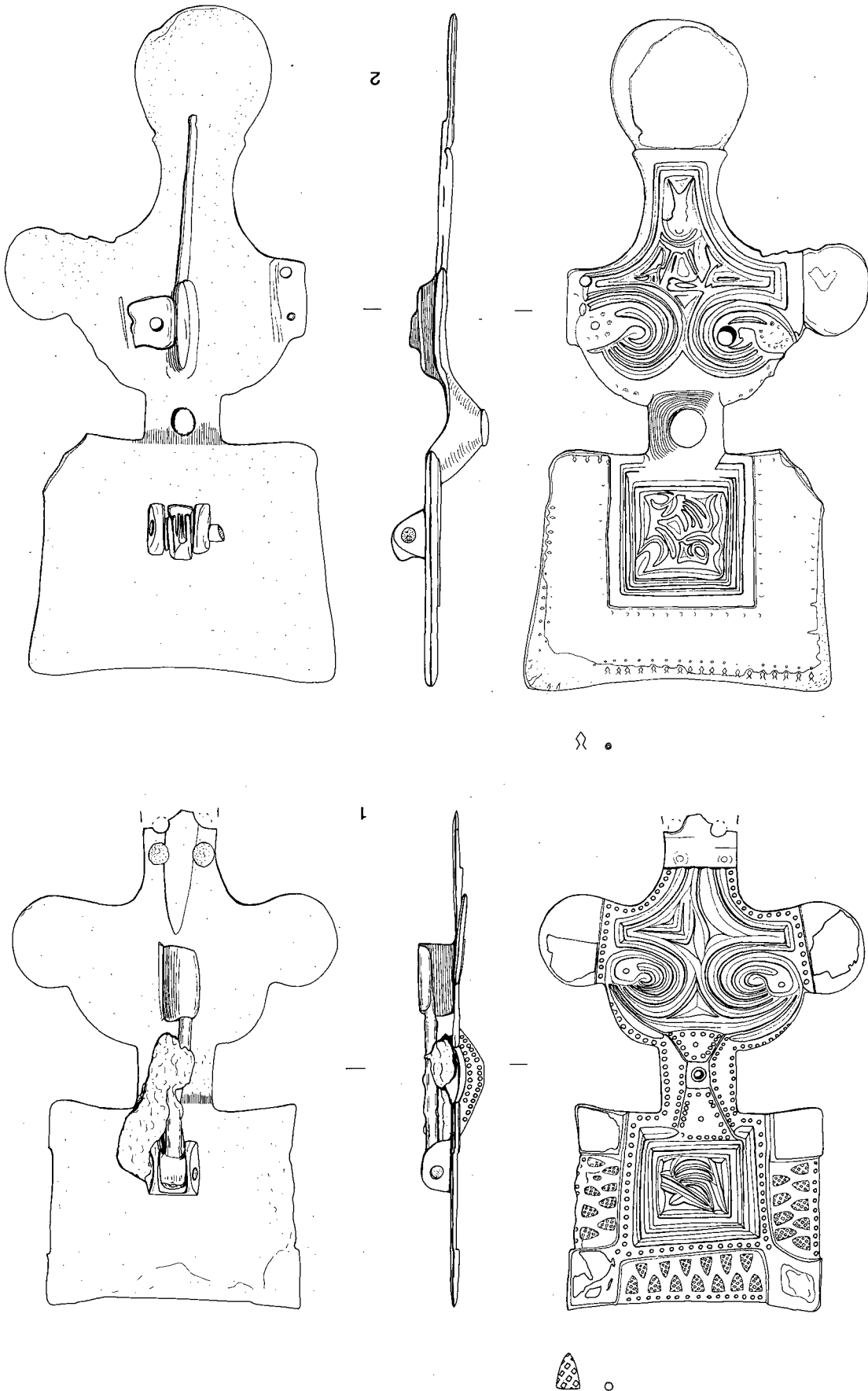
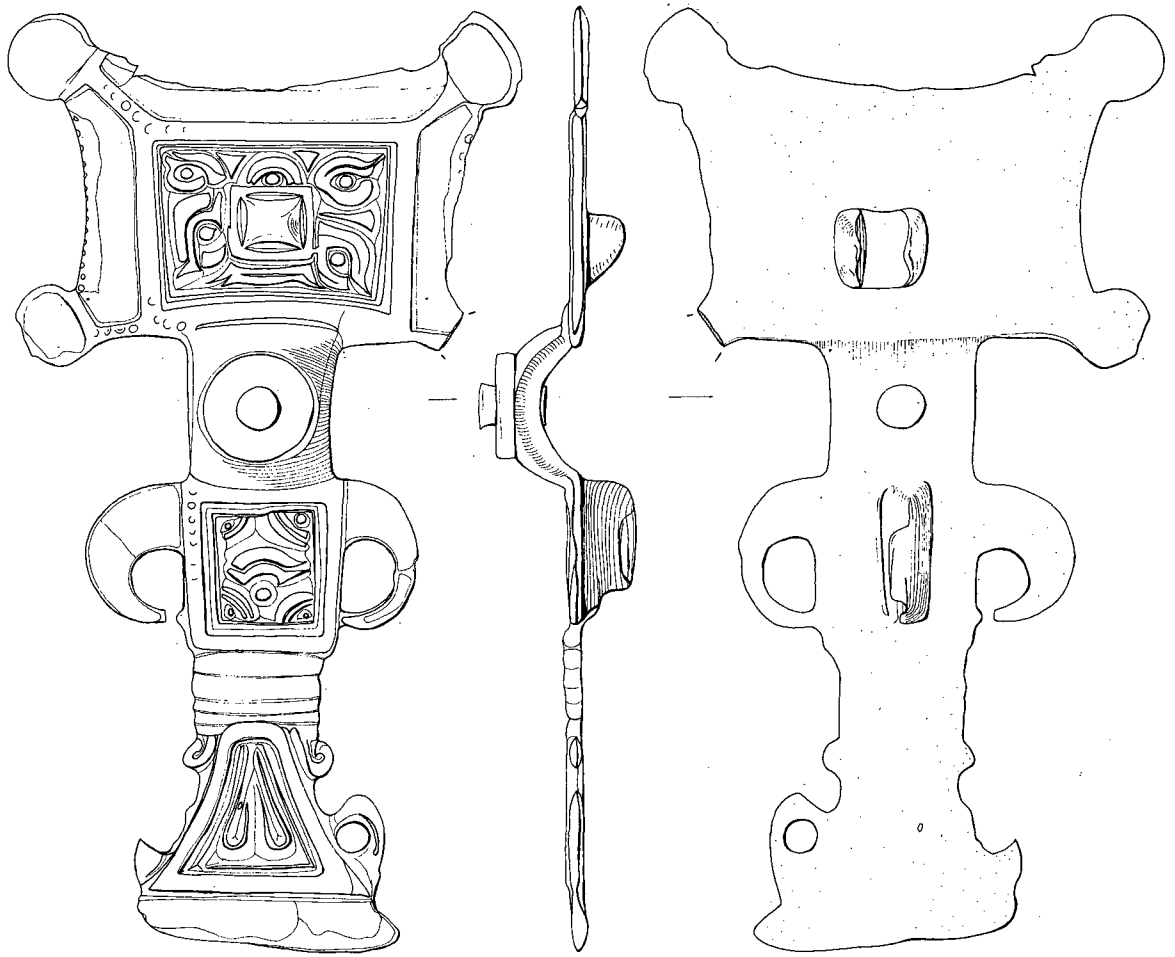


Figure 63 1. Ipswich 016

Figure 64 1, 2, Ipswich 016





1

Figure 65 1. Ipswich 016

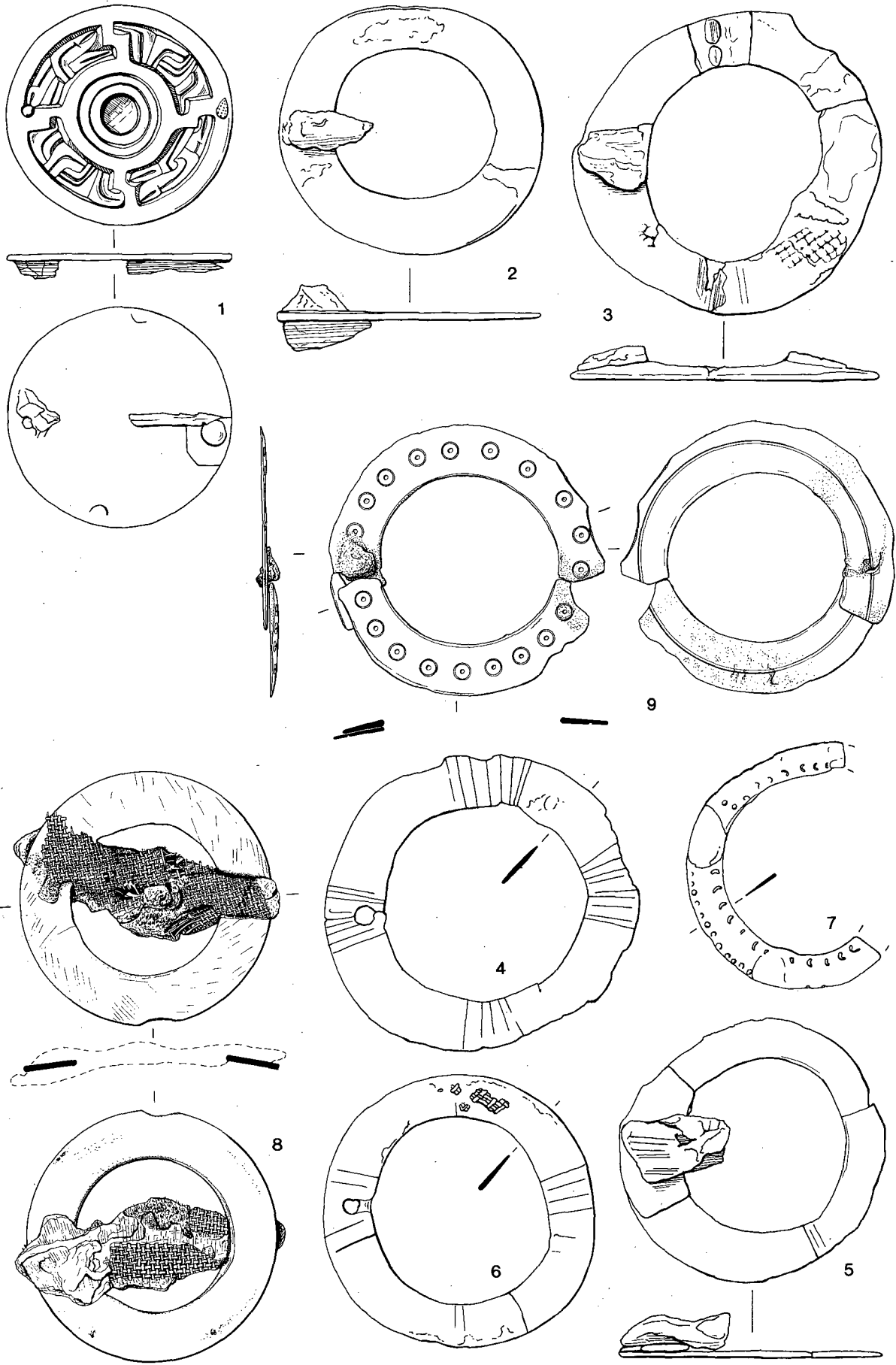


Figure 66 1-9. Ipswich 016

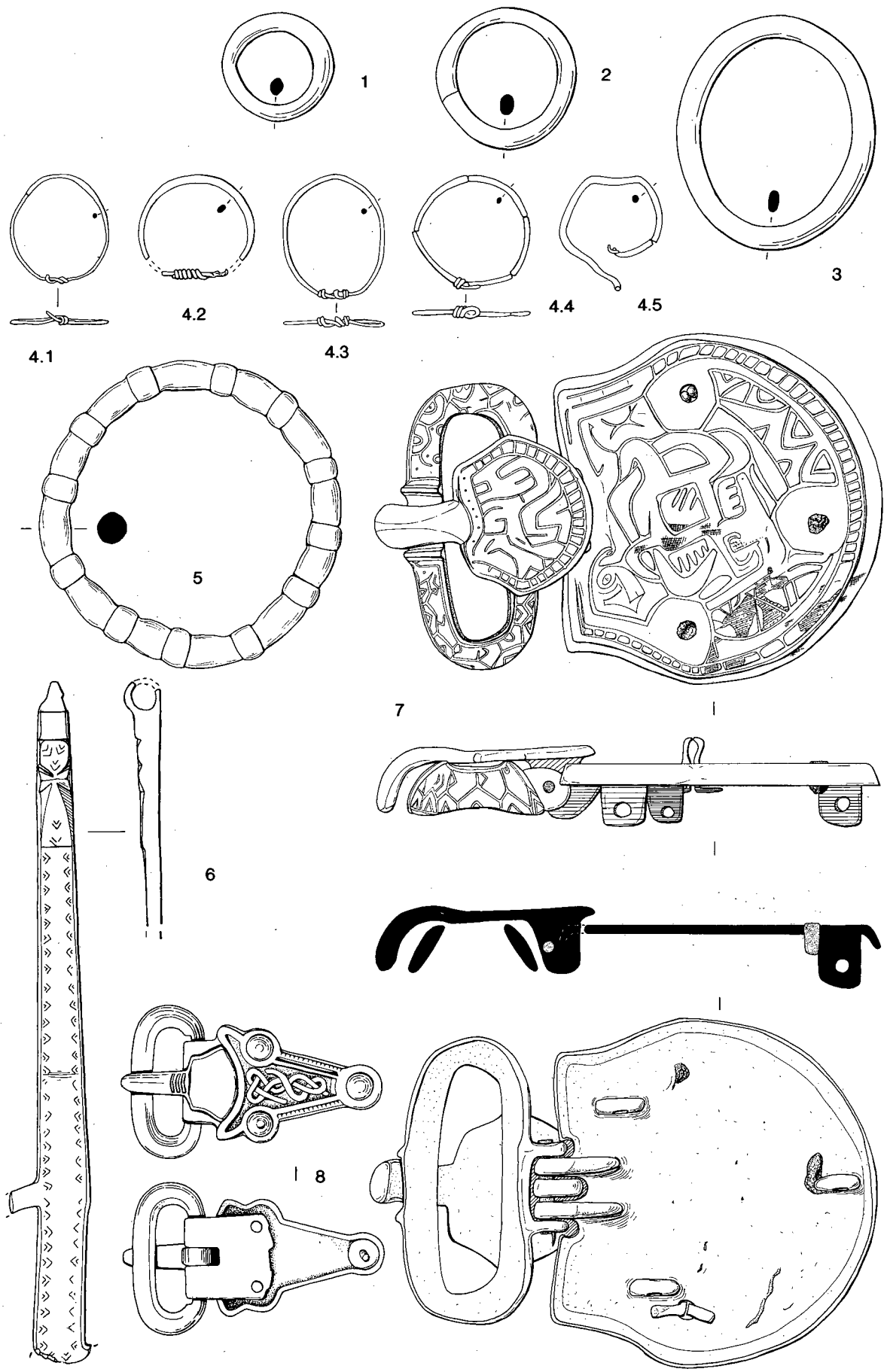


Figure 67 1-8. Ipswich 016

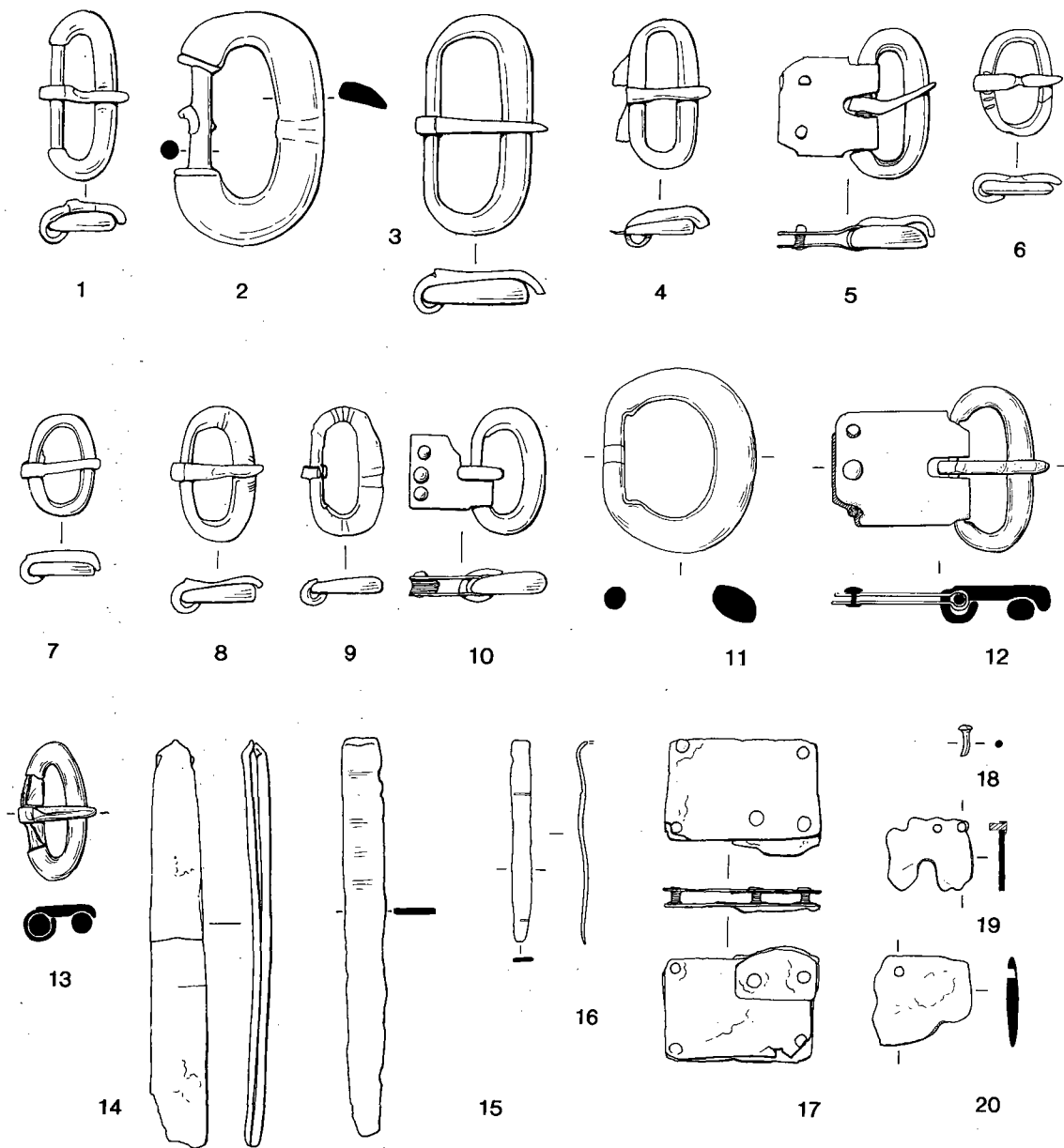


Figure 68 1-20. Ipswich 016



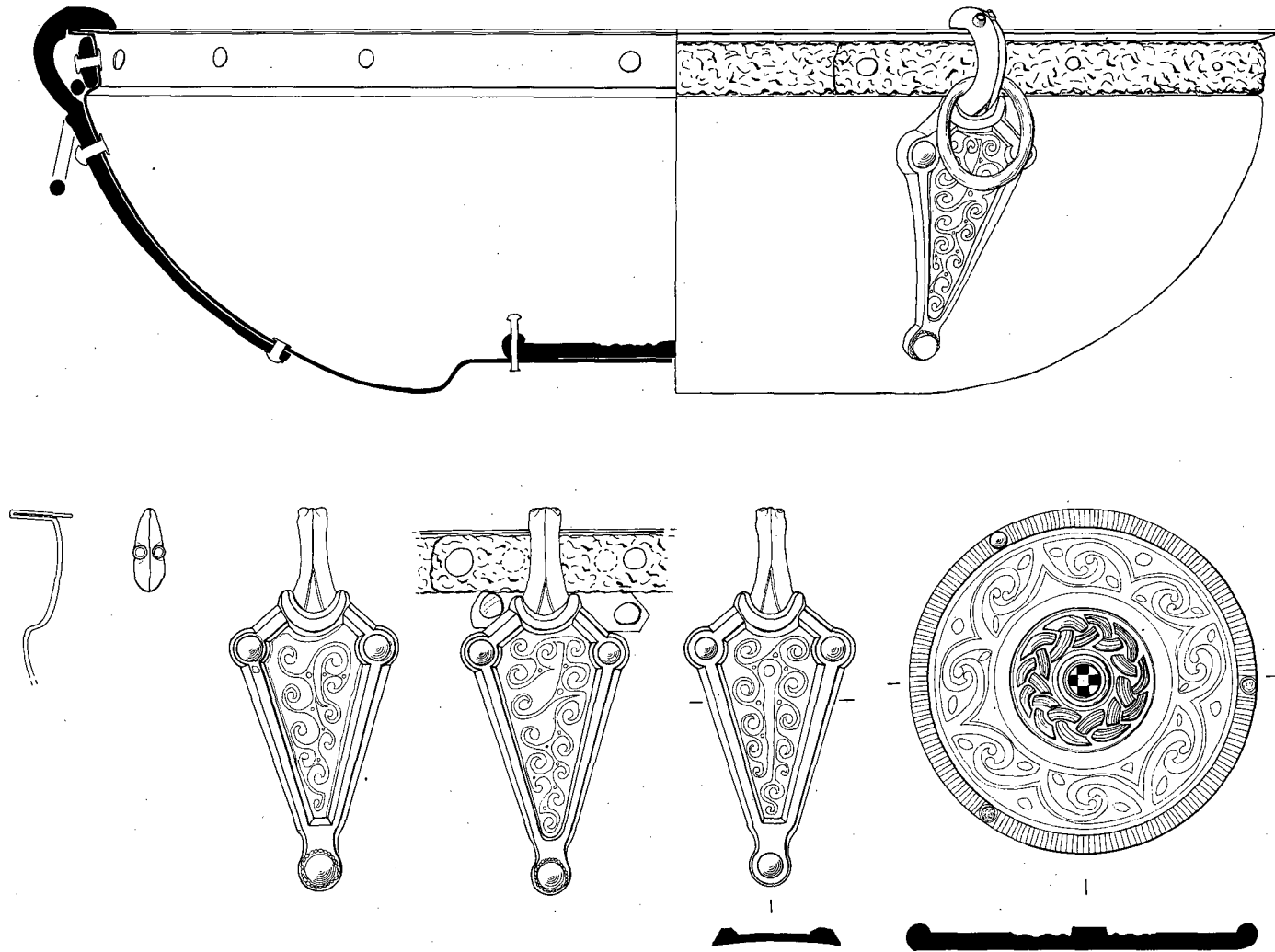


Figure 69 1. Ipswich 016

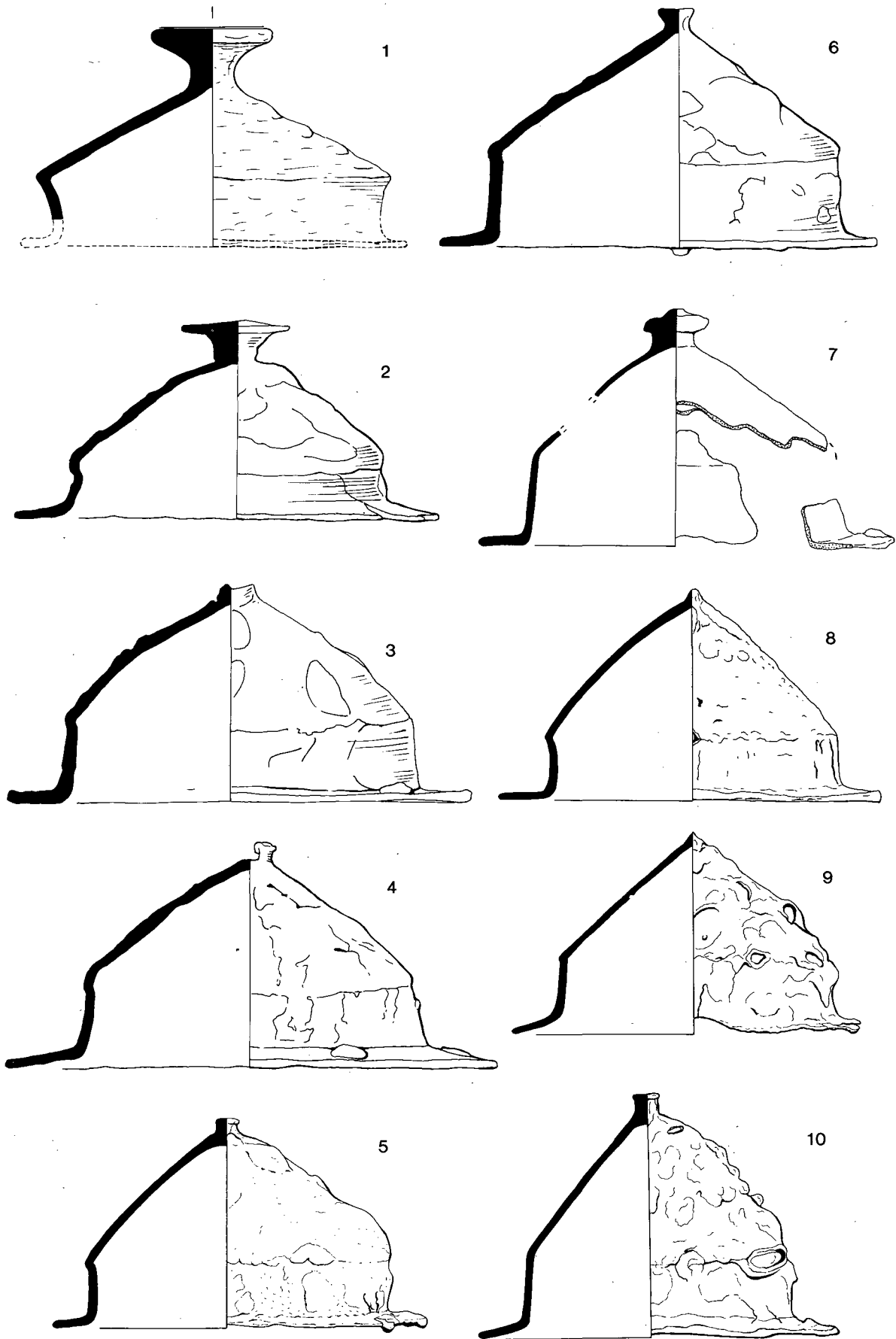


Figure 70 1-10. Ipswich 016 (scale of rim section 2:1)

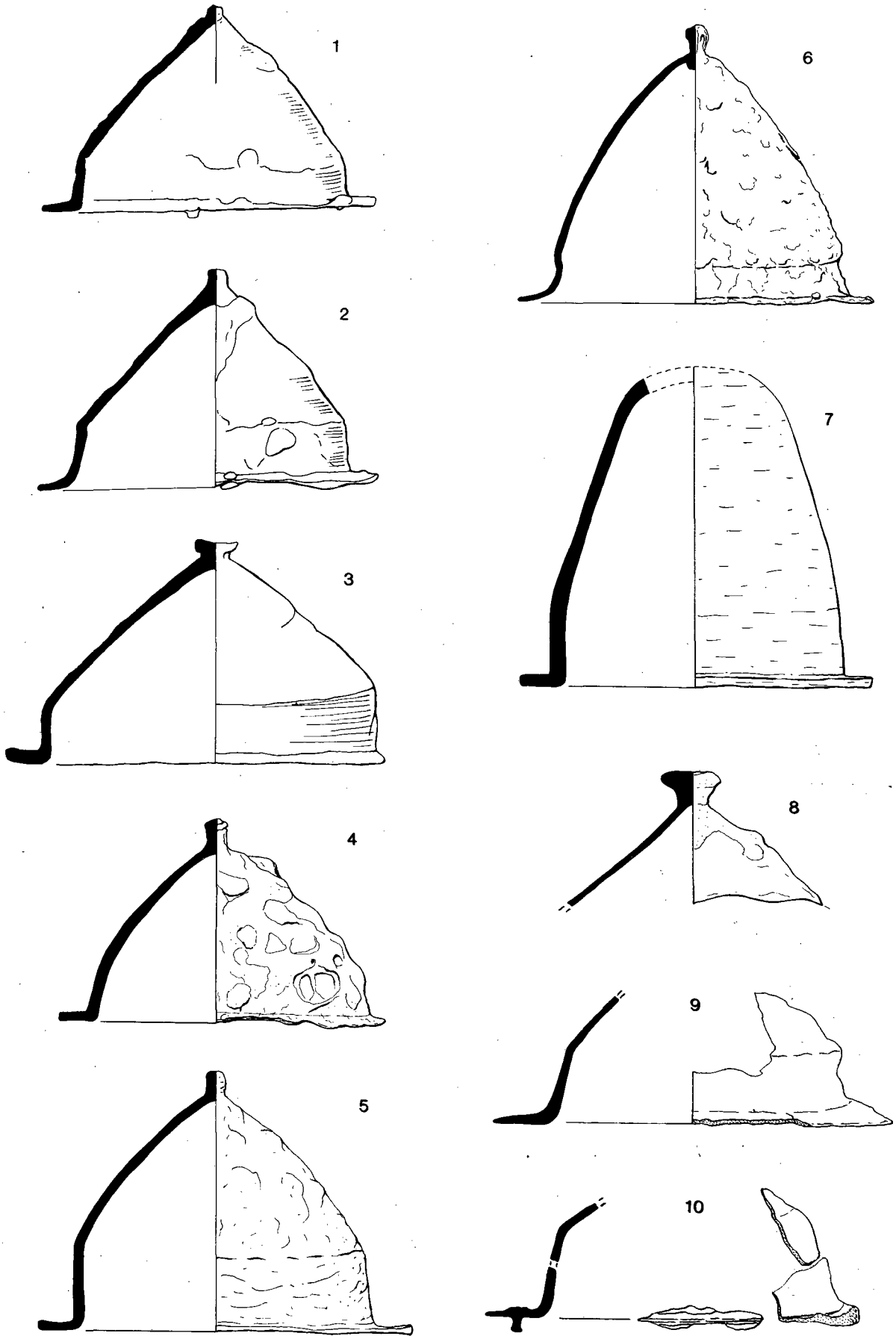


Figure 71 1-10. Ipswich 016



Figure 72 1-8. Ipswich 016

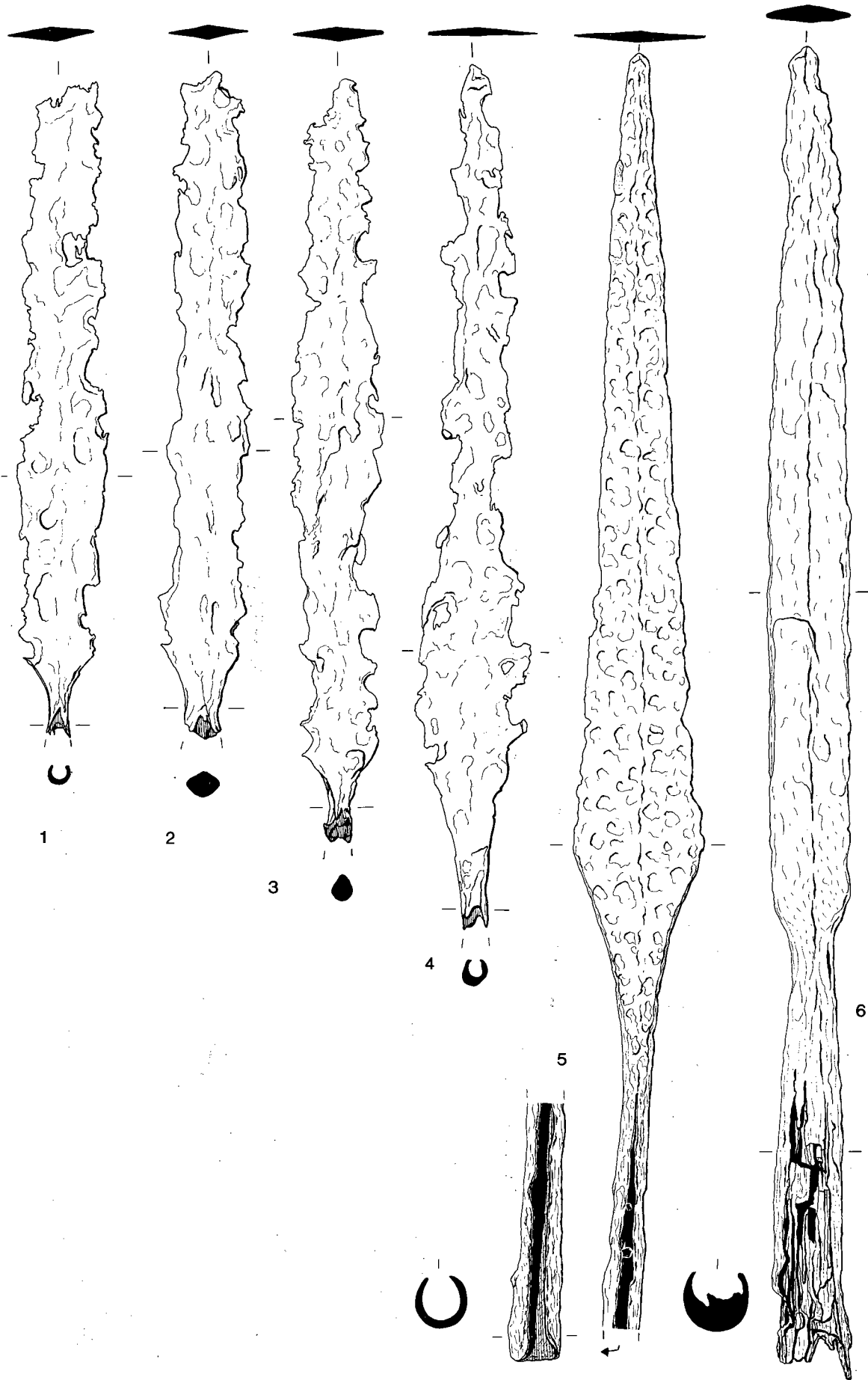


Figure 73 1-6. Ipswich 016

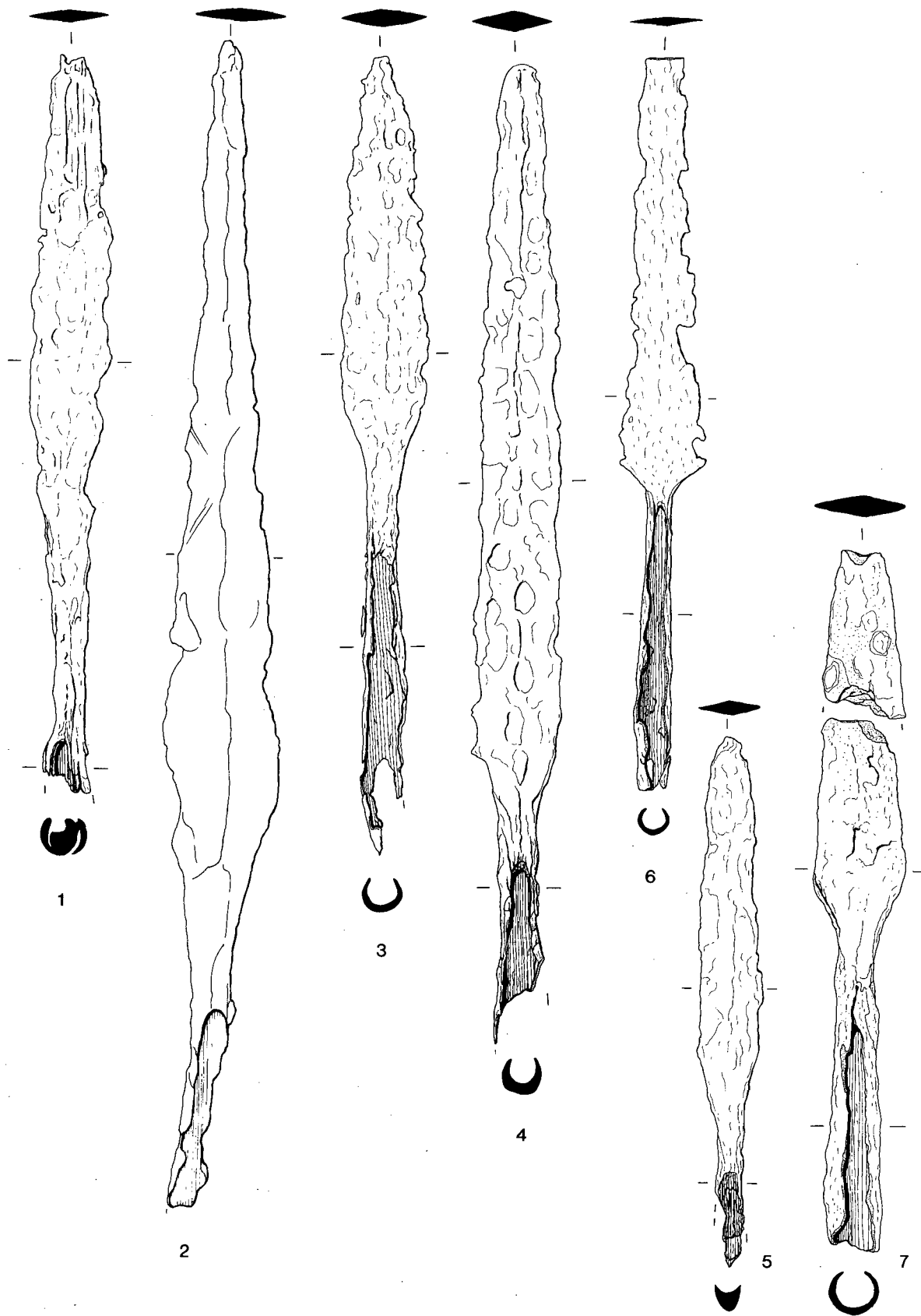


Figure 74 1-7. Ipswich 016

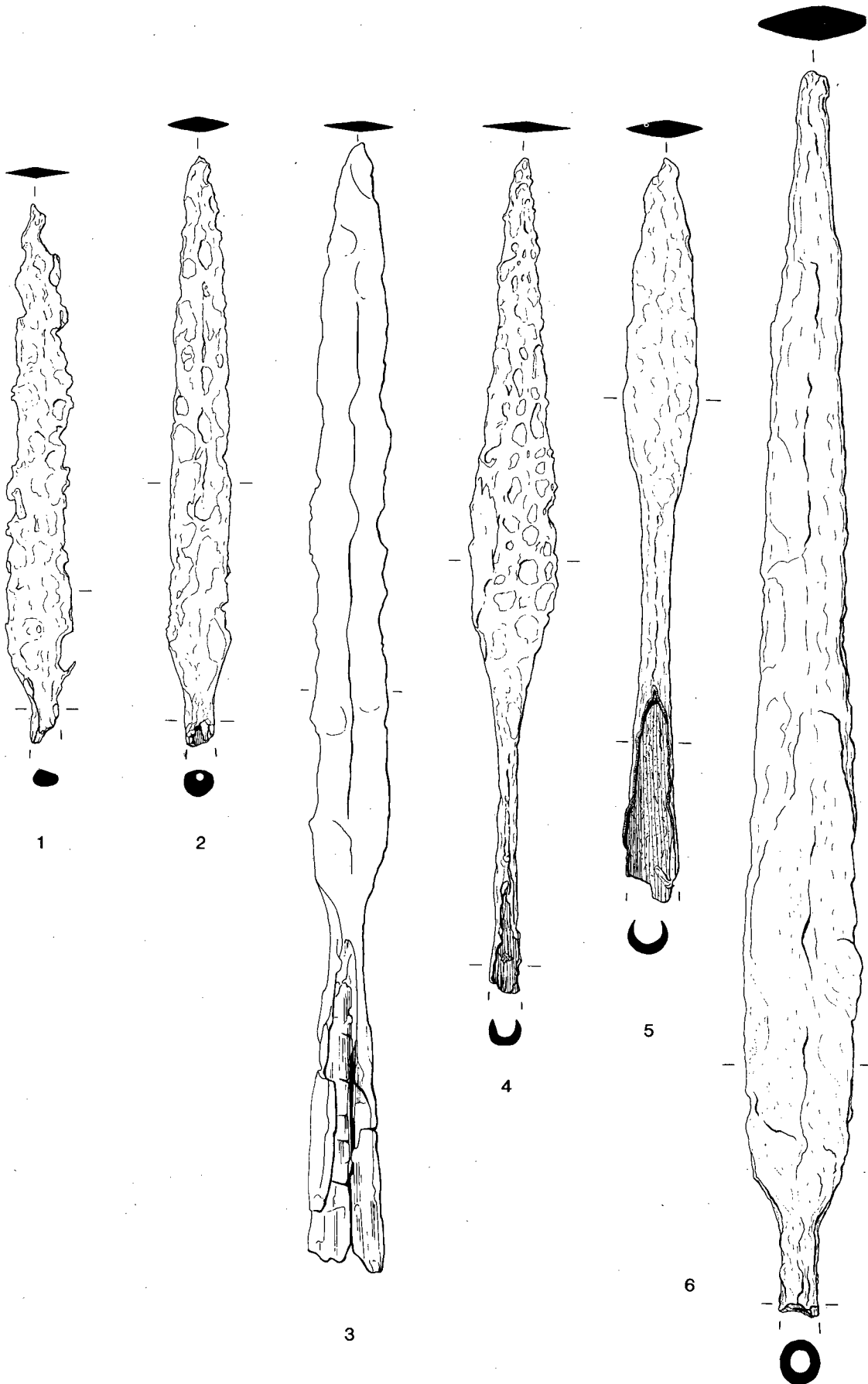


Figure 75 1-6. Ipswich 016

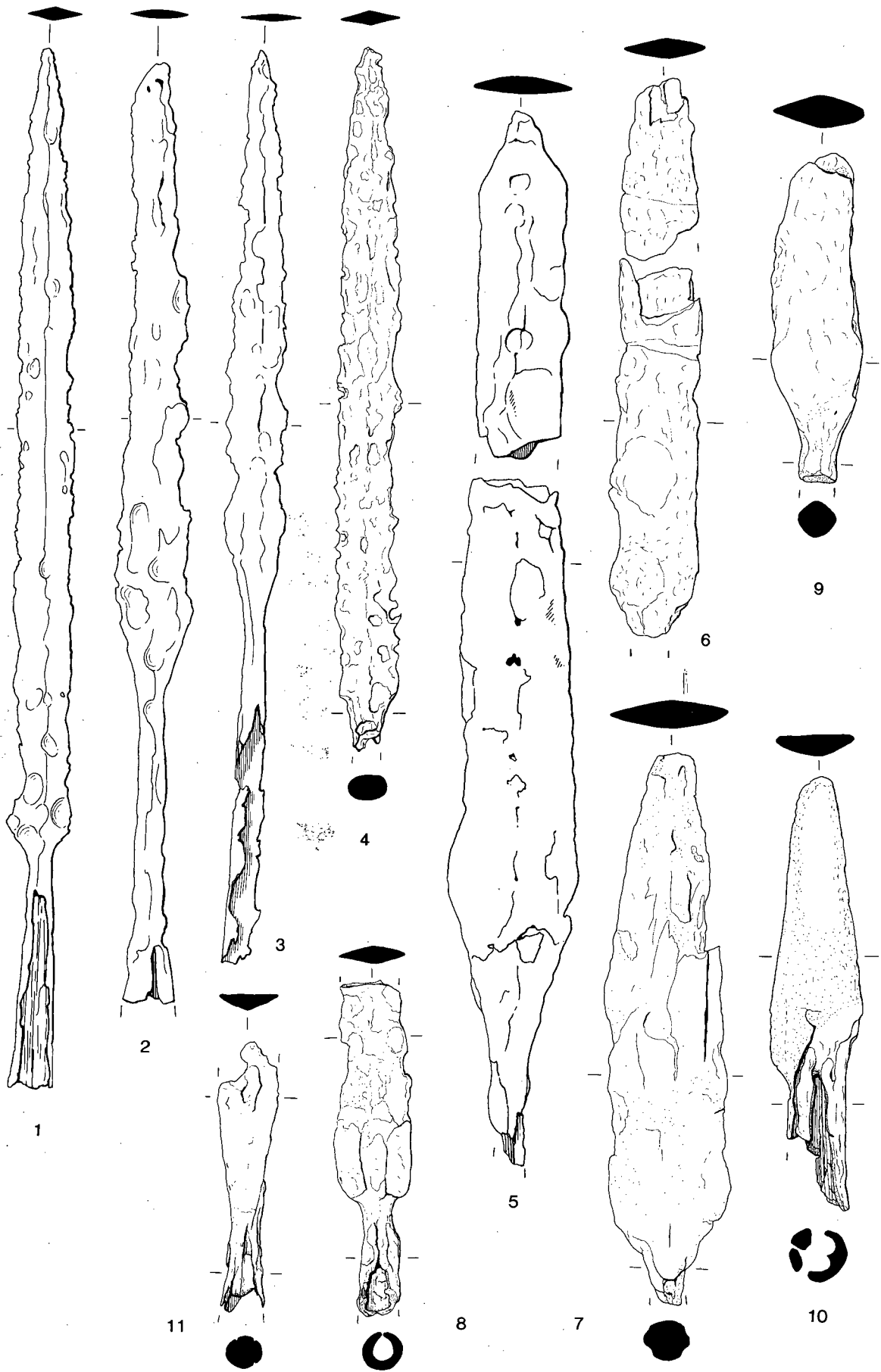


Figure 76 1-11. Ipswich 016



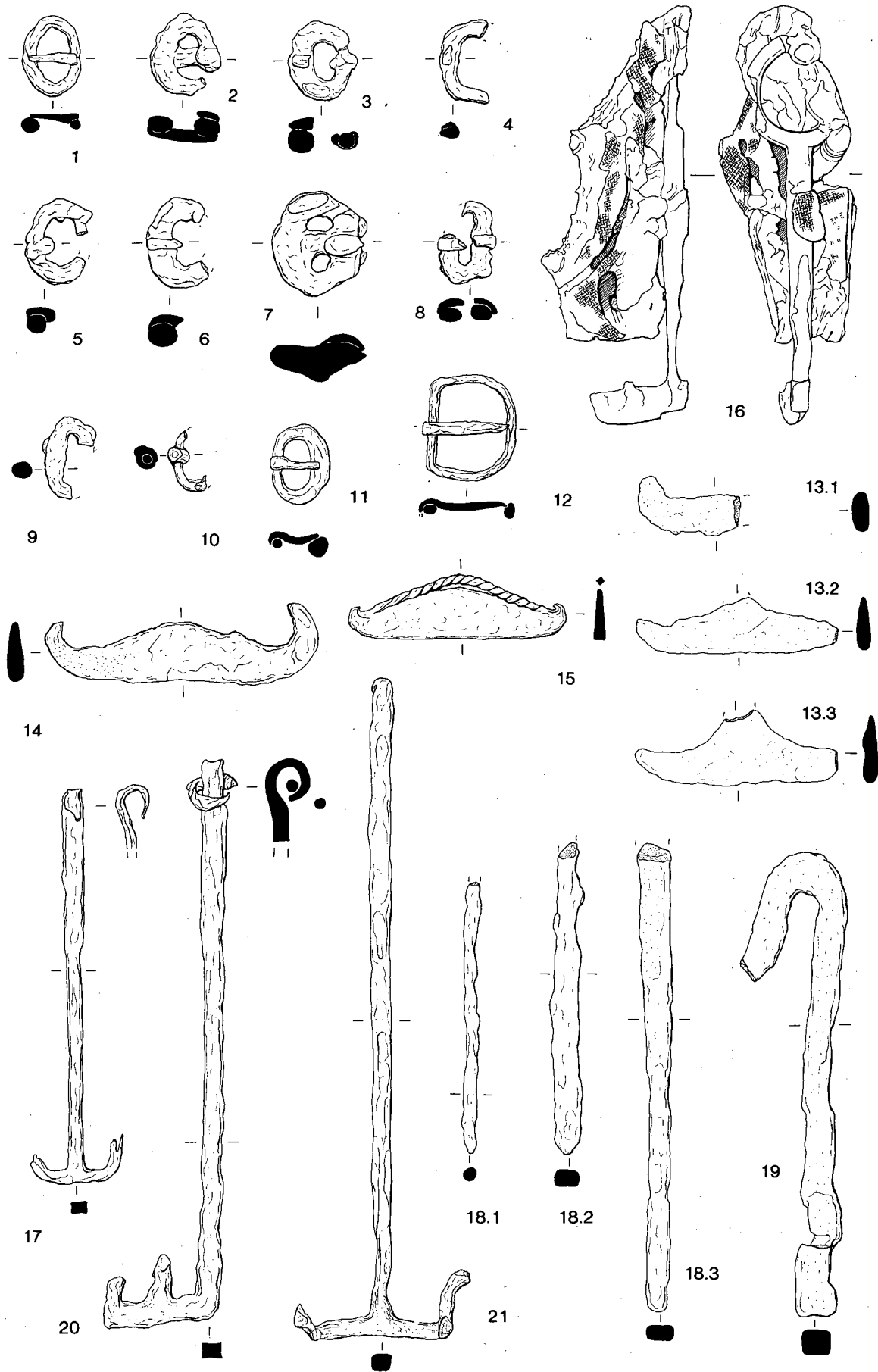


Figure 77 1-21. Ipswich 016

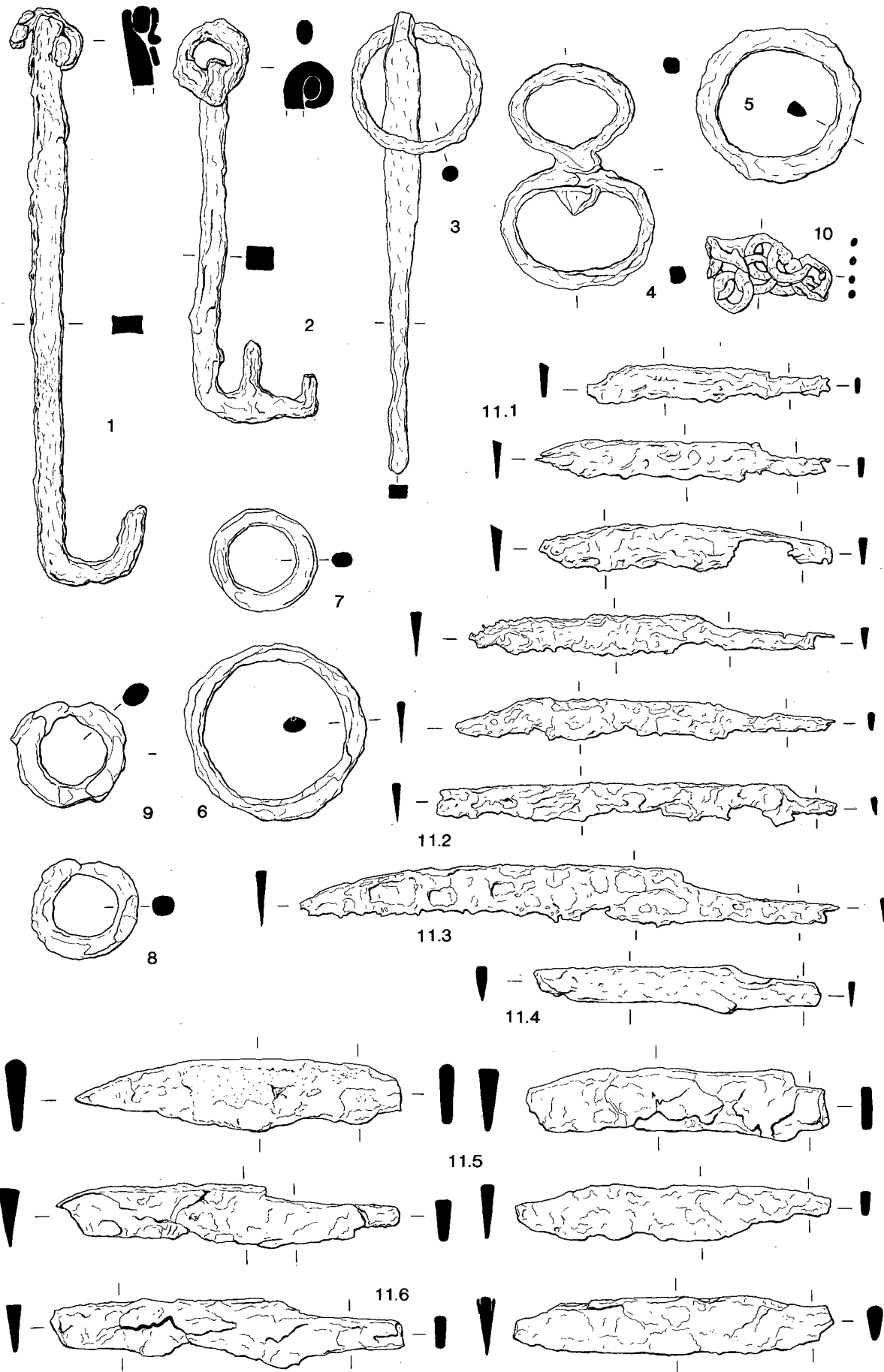


Figure 78 1-11. Ipswich 016

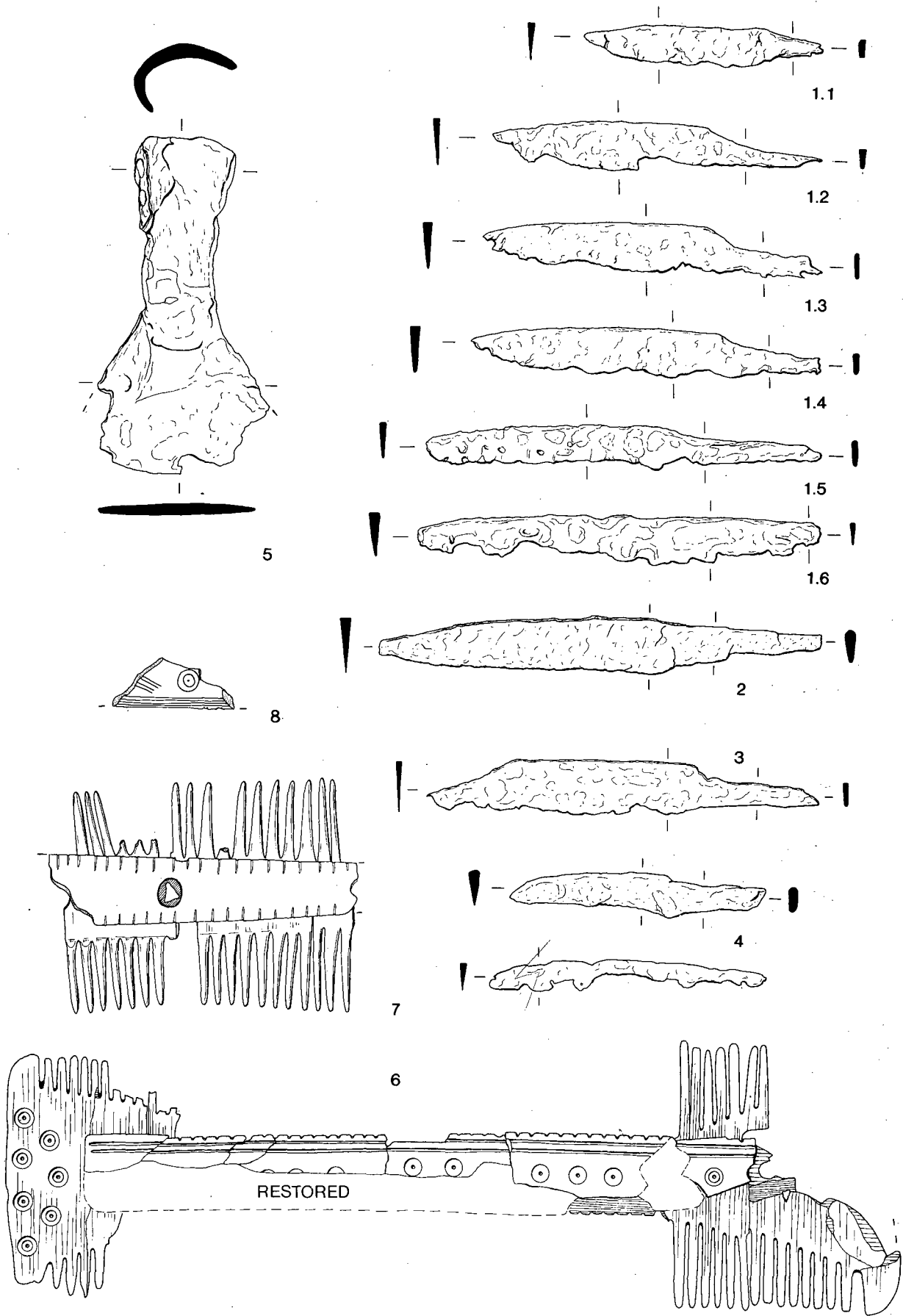


Figure 79 1-8. Ipswich 016

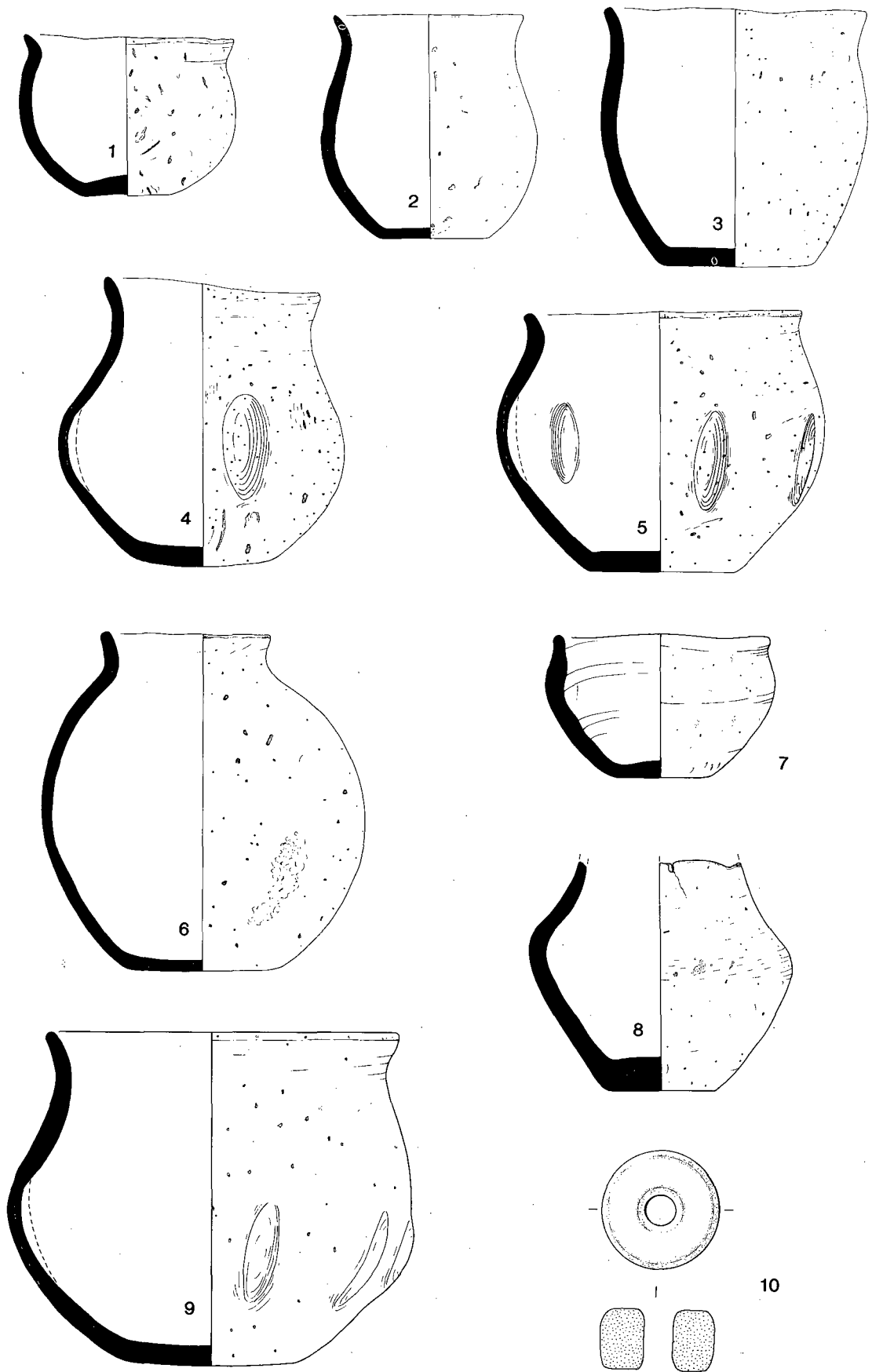


Figure 80 1-10. Ipswich 016

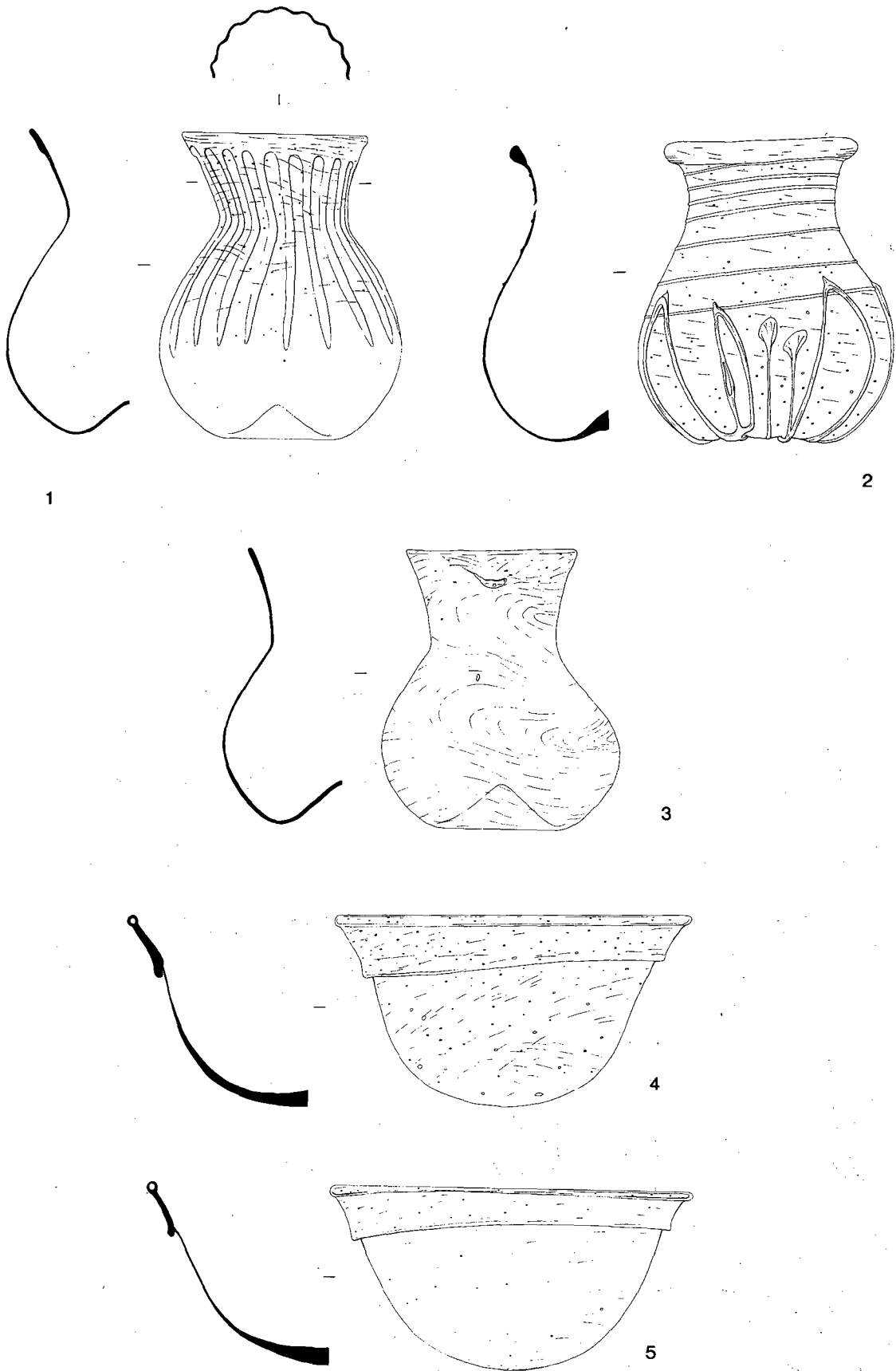


Figure 81 1-5. Ipswich 016 (Glass, scale 1:2)

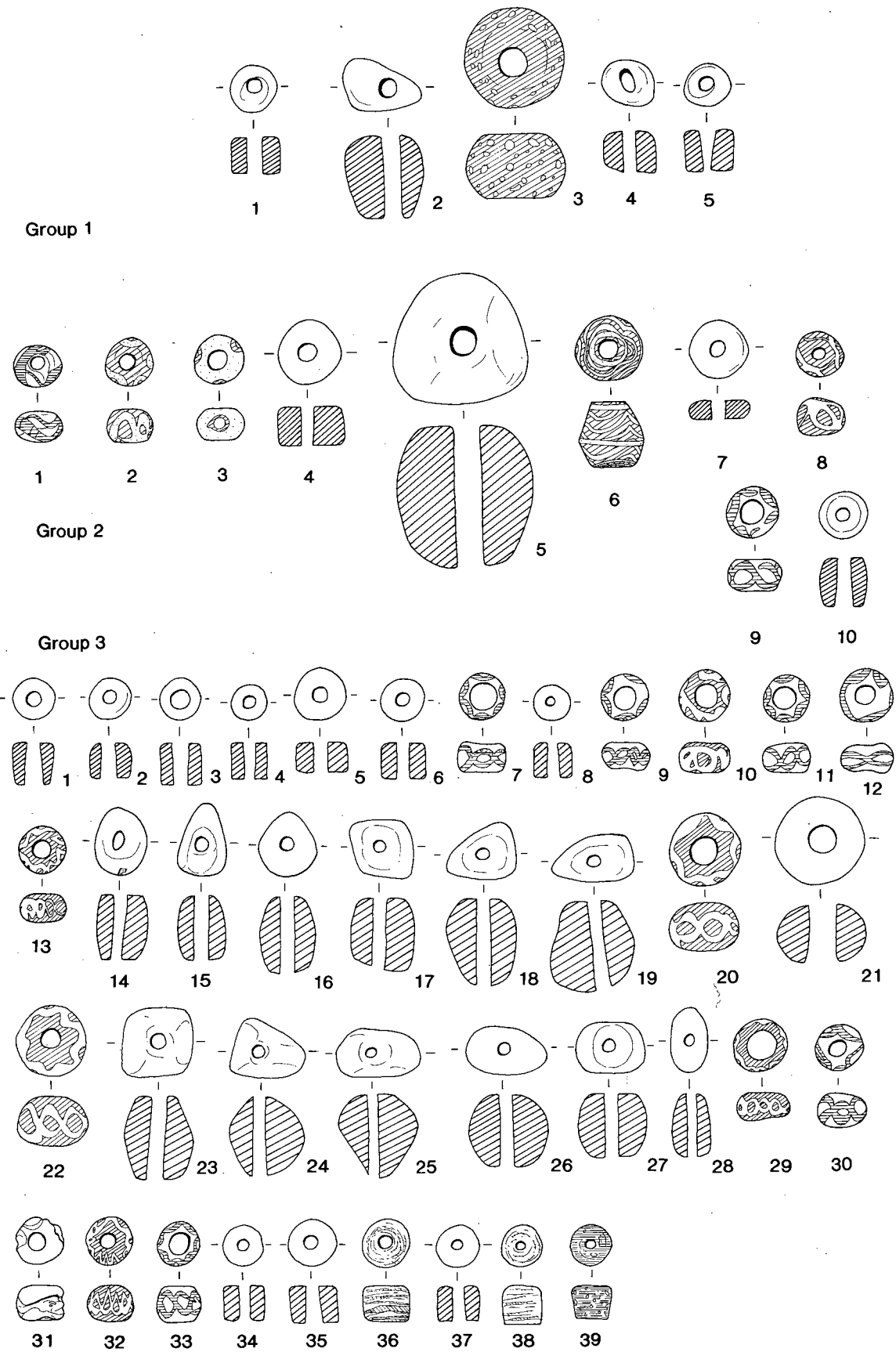


Figure 82 Bead Groups 1, 2, 3 Ipswich 016

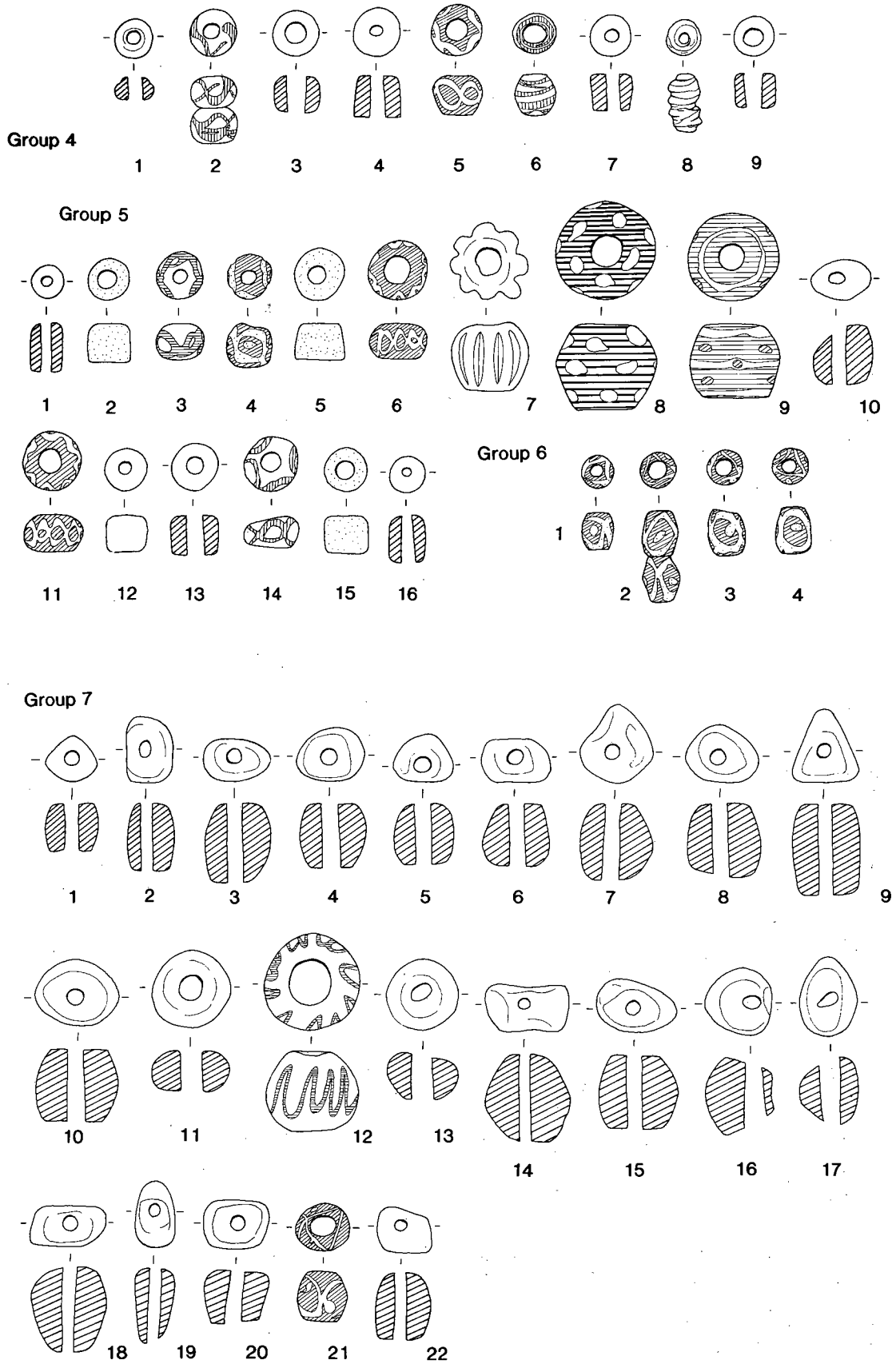


Figure 83 Bead Groups 4, 5, 6, 7 Ipswich 016

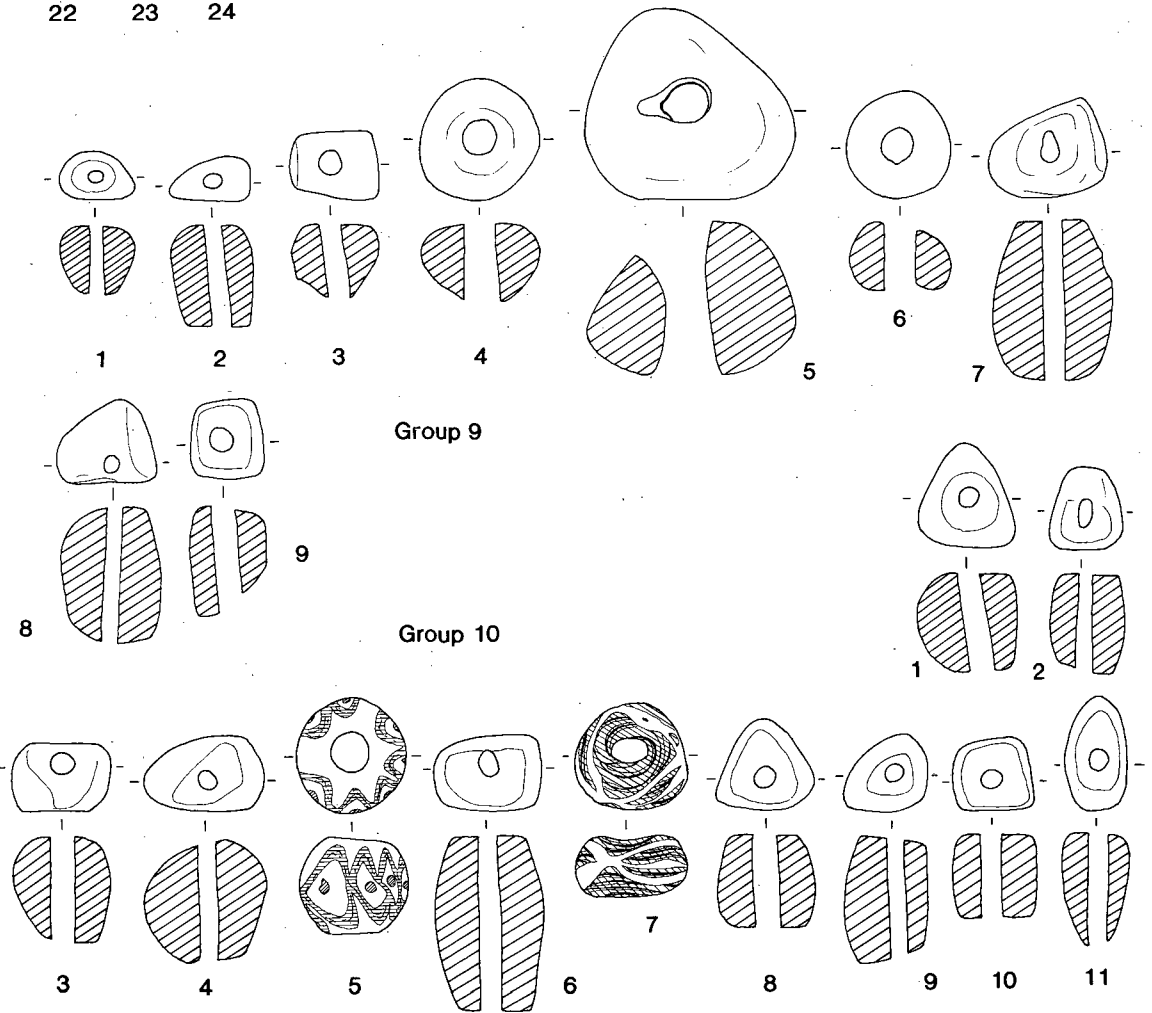
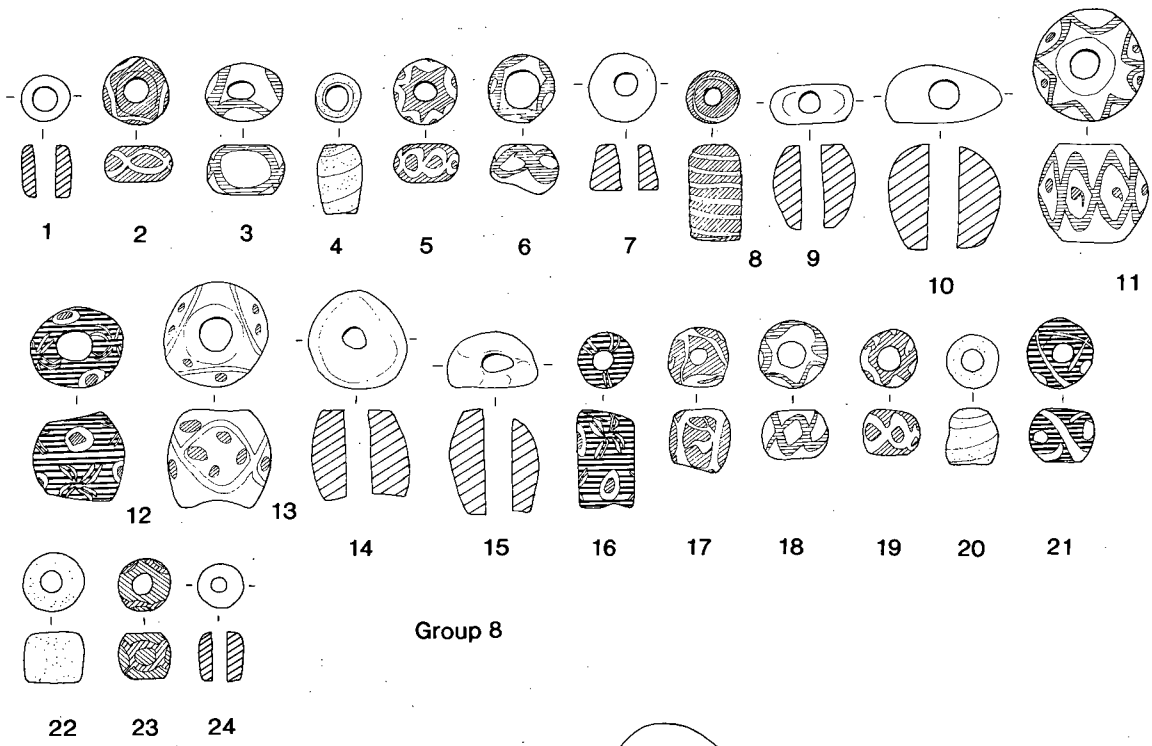
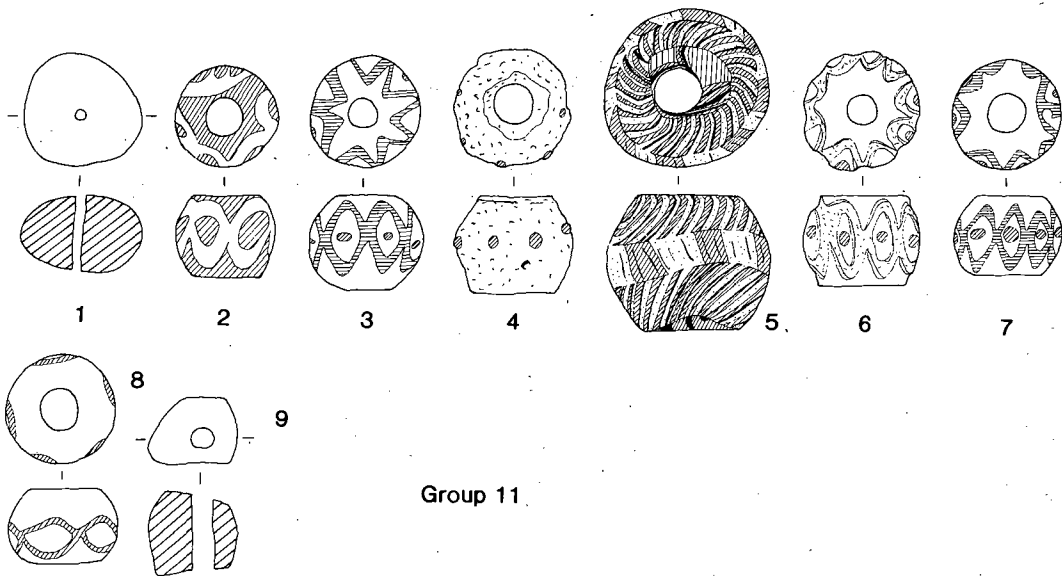
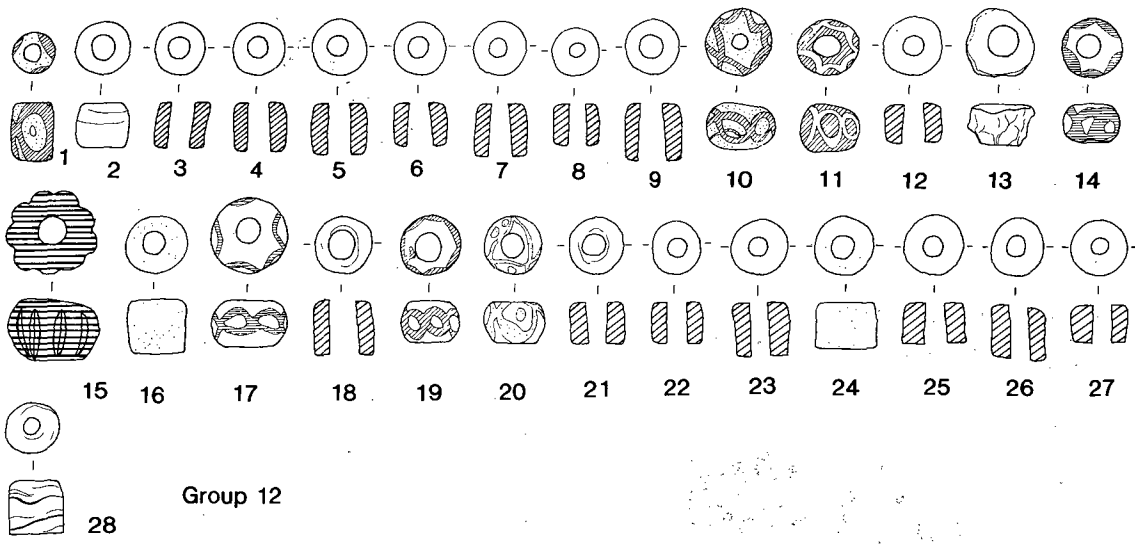


Figure 84 Bead Groups 8, 9, 10 Ipswich 016

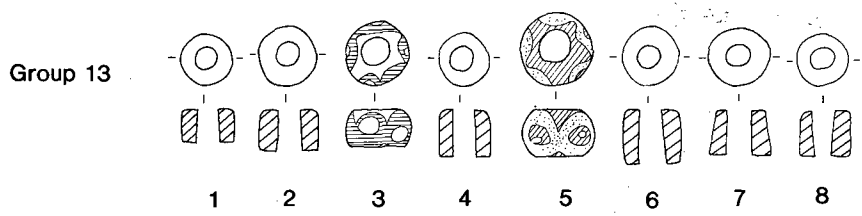




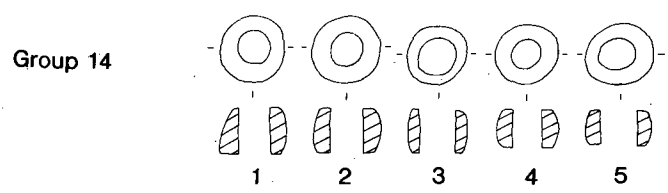
Group 11



Group 12



Group 13



Group 14

Figure 85 Bead Groups 11, 12, 13, 14 Ipswich 016

Group 15 Part

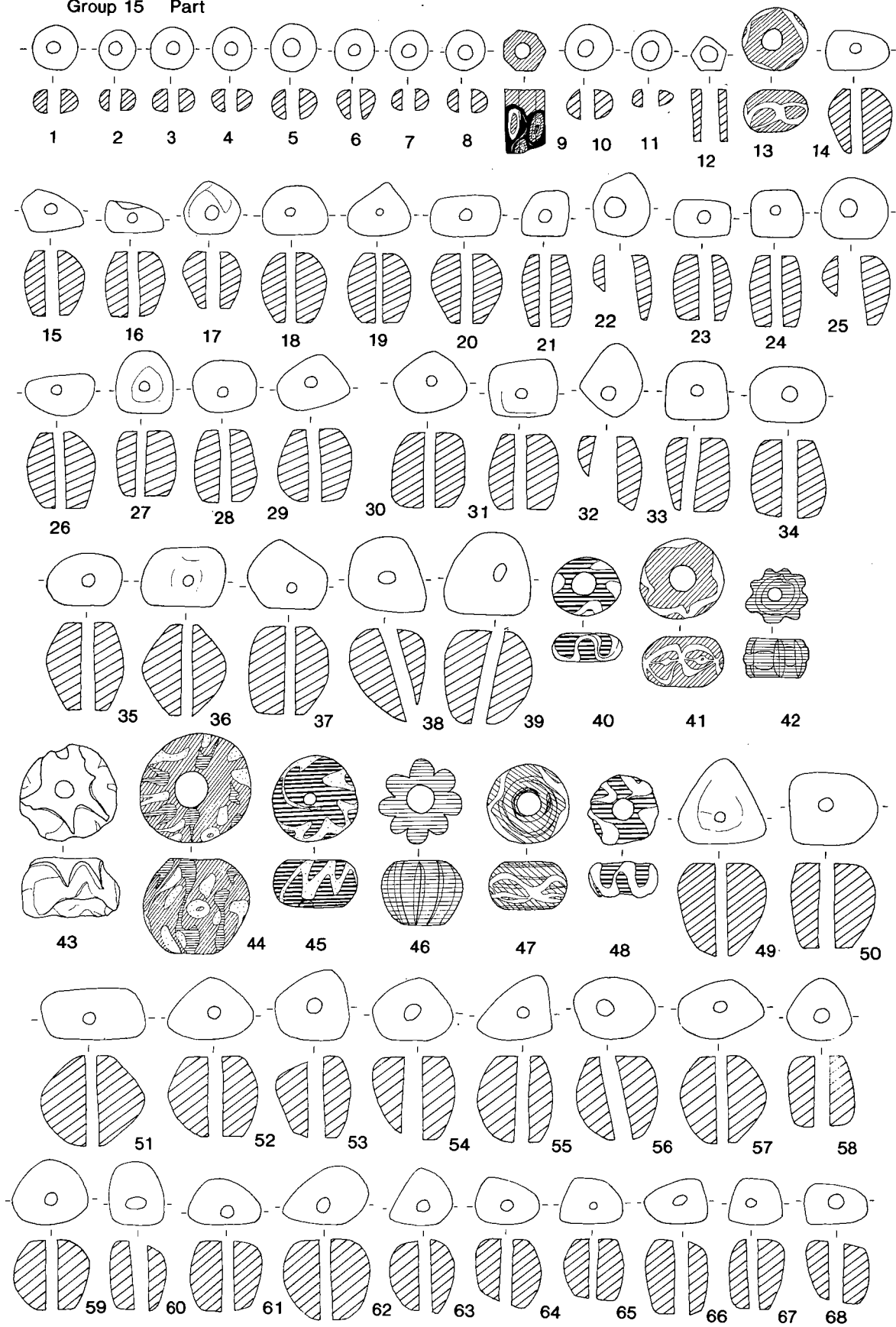


Figure 86 Bead Group 15 (part) Ipswich 016

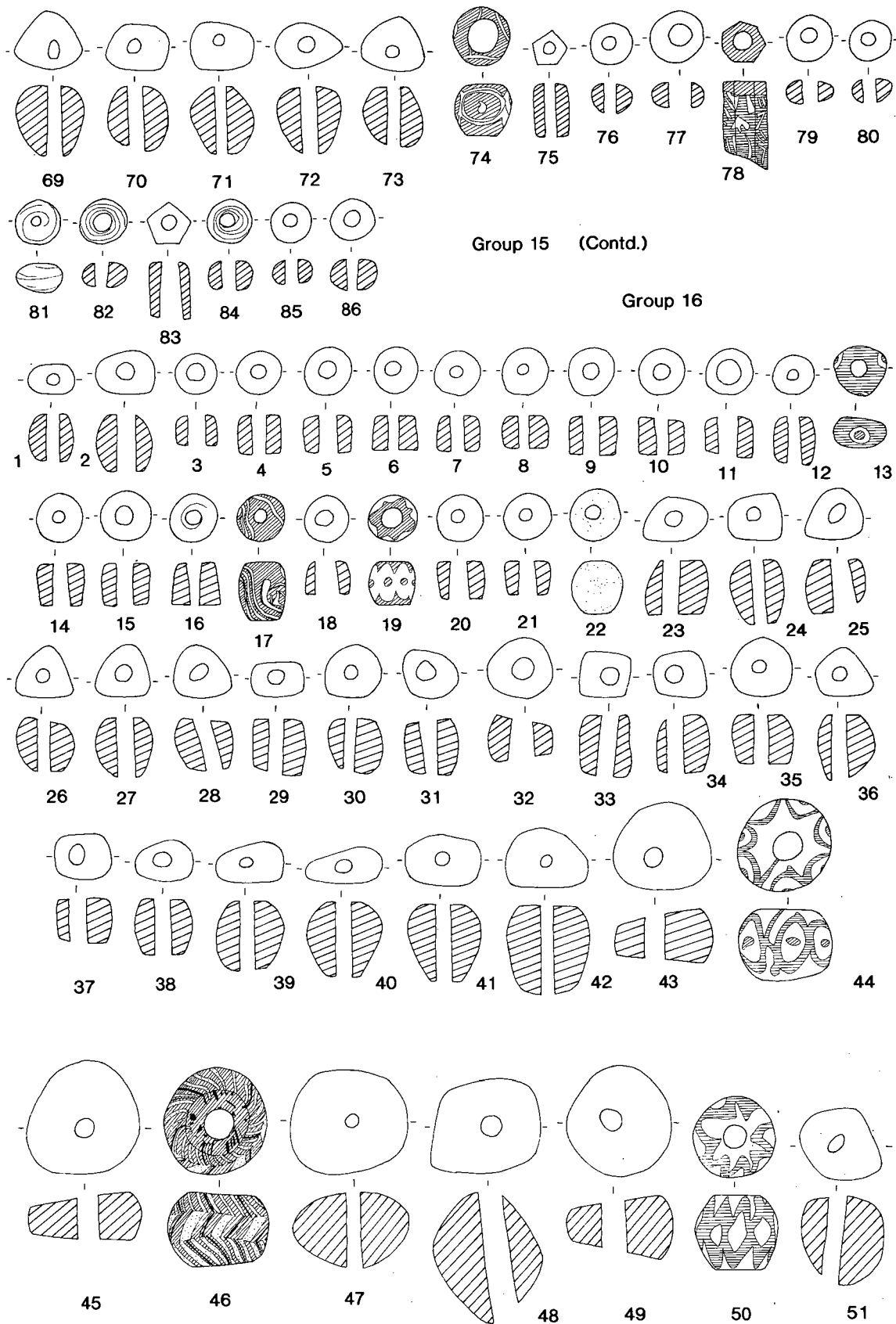


Figure 87 Bead Group 15 (cont'd); 16 (Part) Ipswich 016

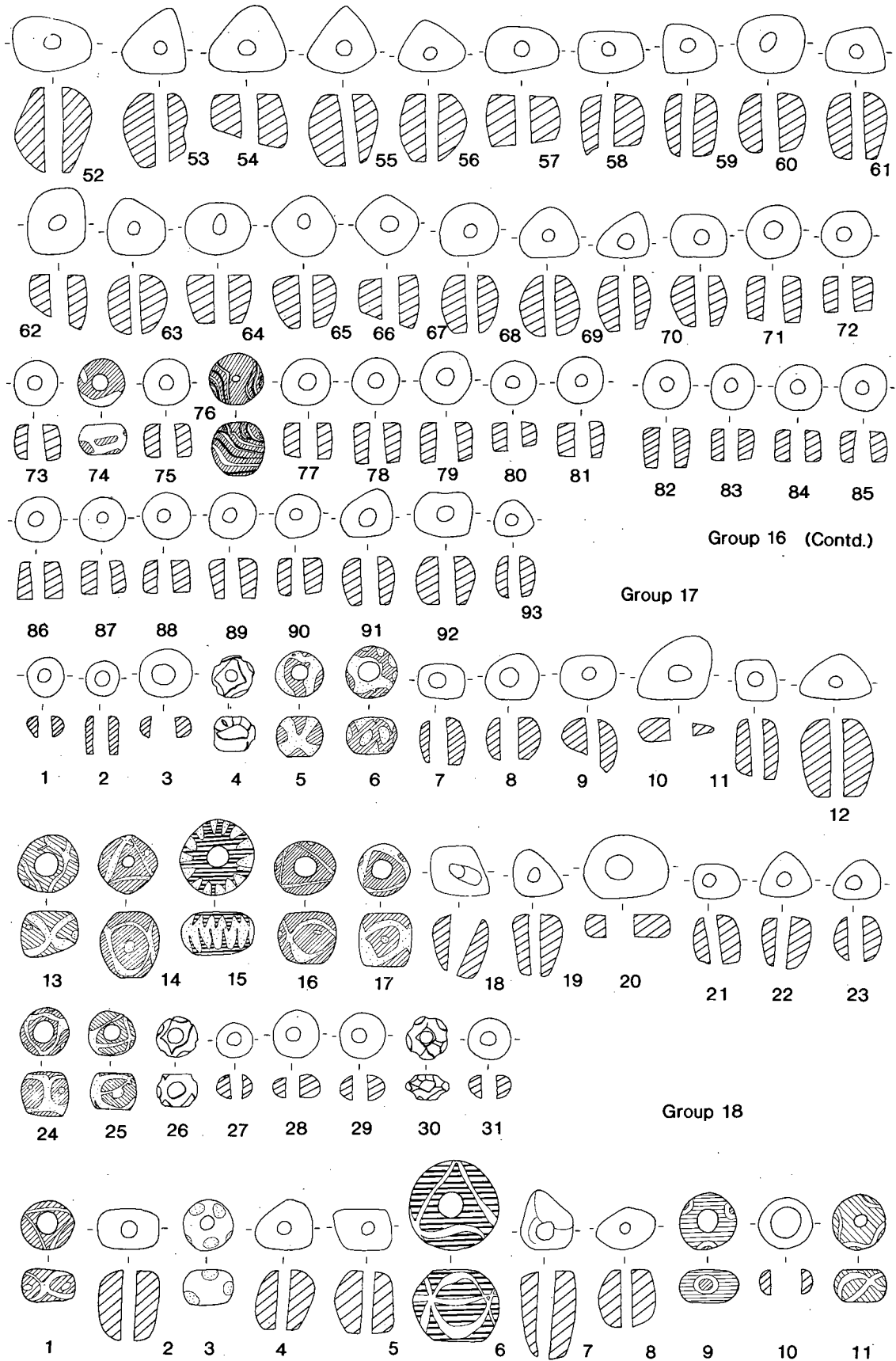


Figure 88 Bead Groups 16 (cont'd); 17, 18 Ipswich 016

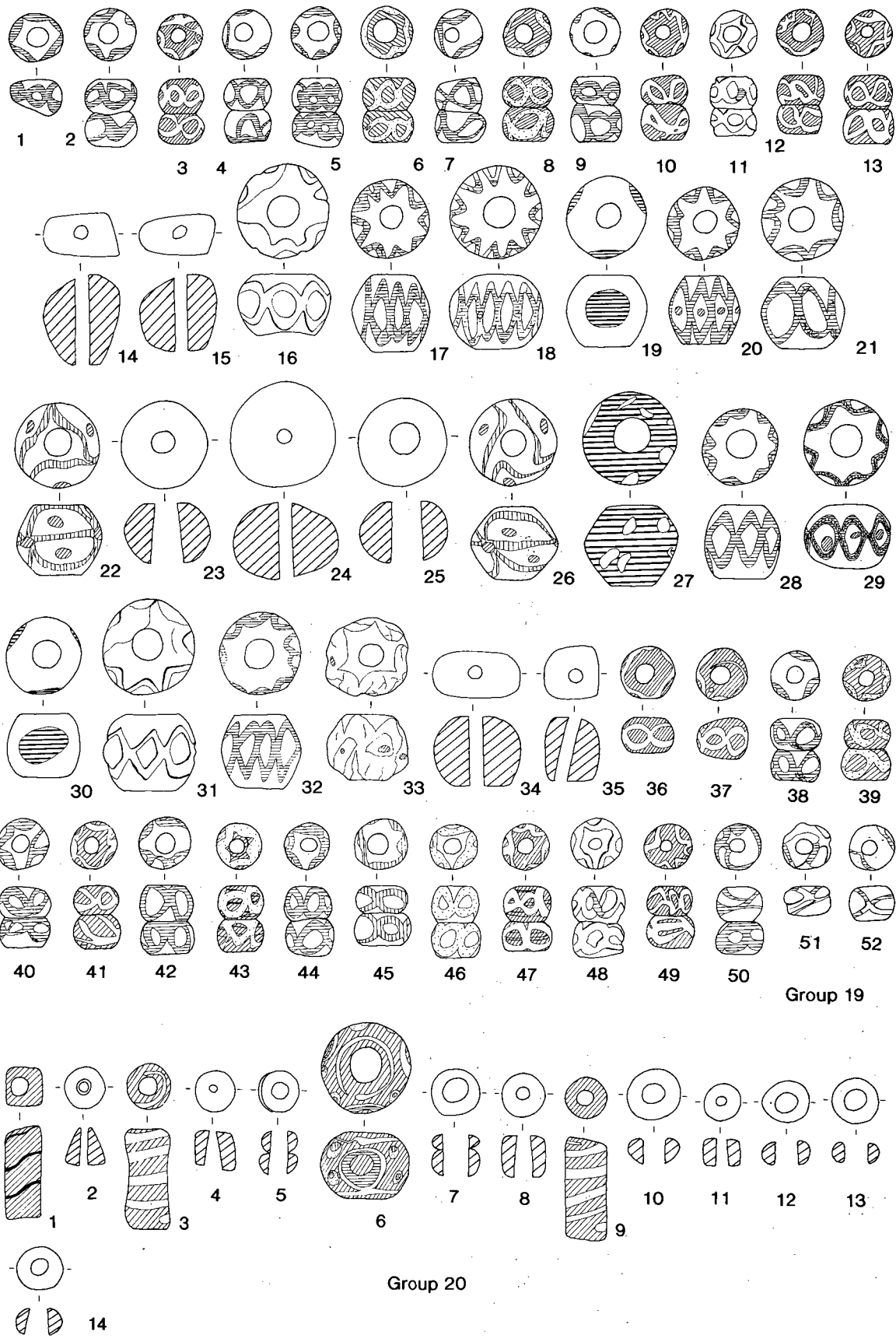


Figure 89 Bead Groups 19, 20 Ipswich 016

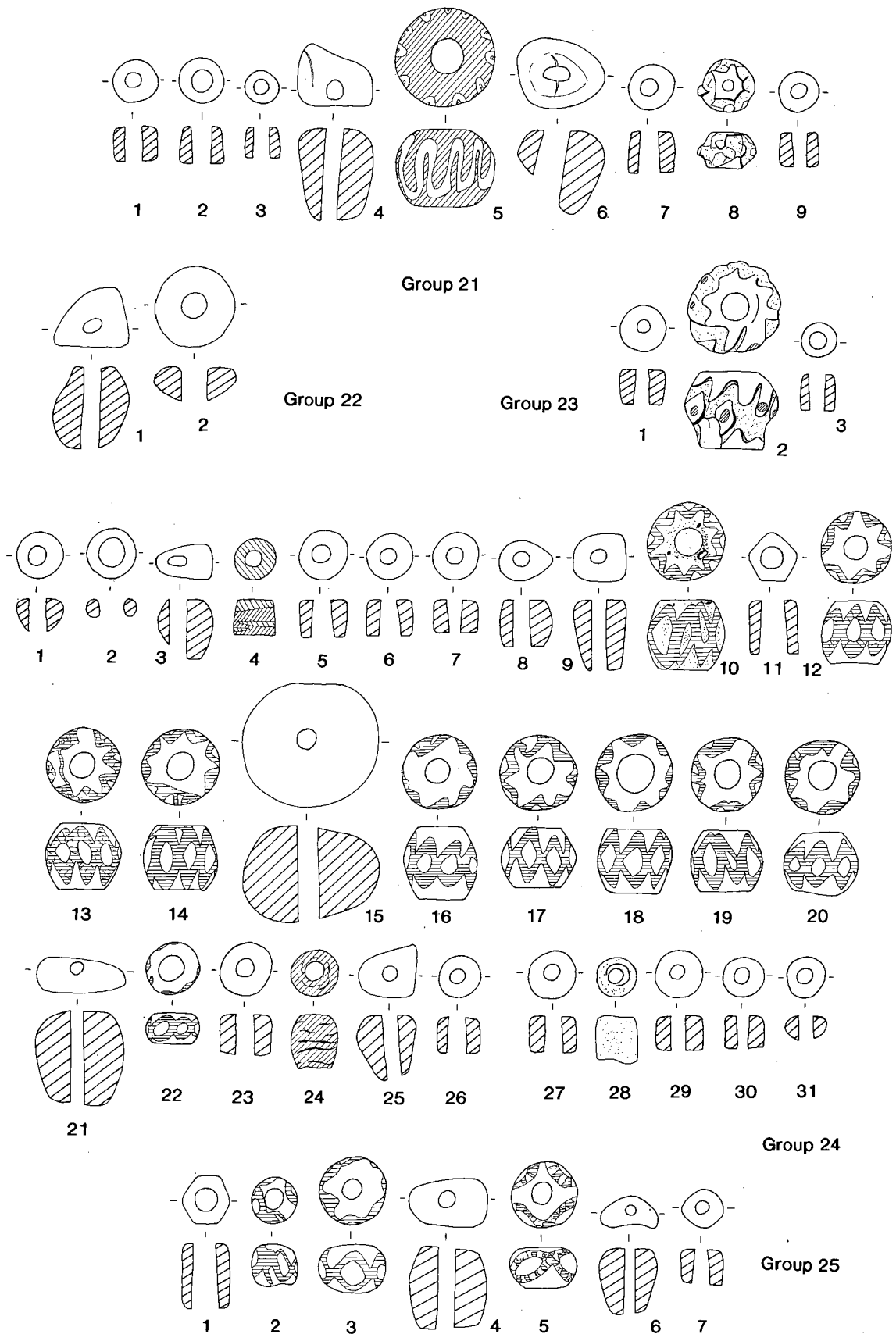


Figure 90 Bead Groups 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Ipswich 016

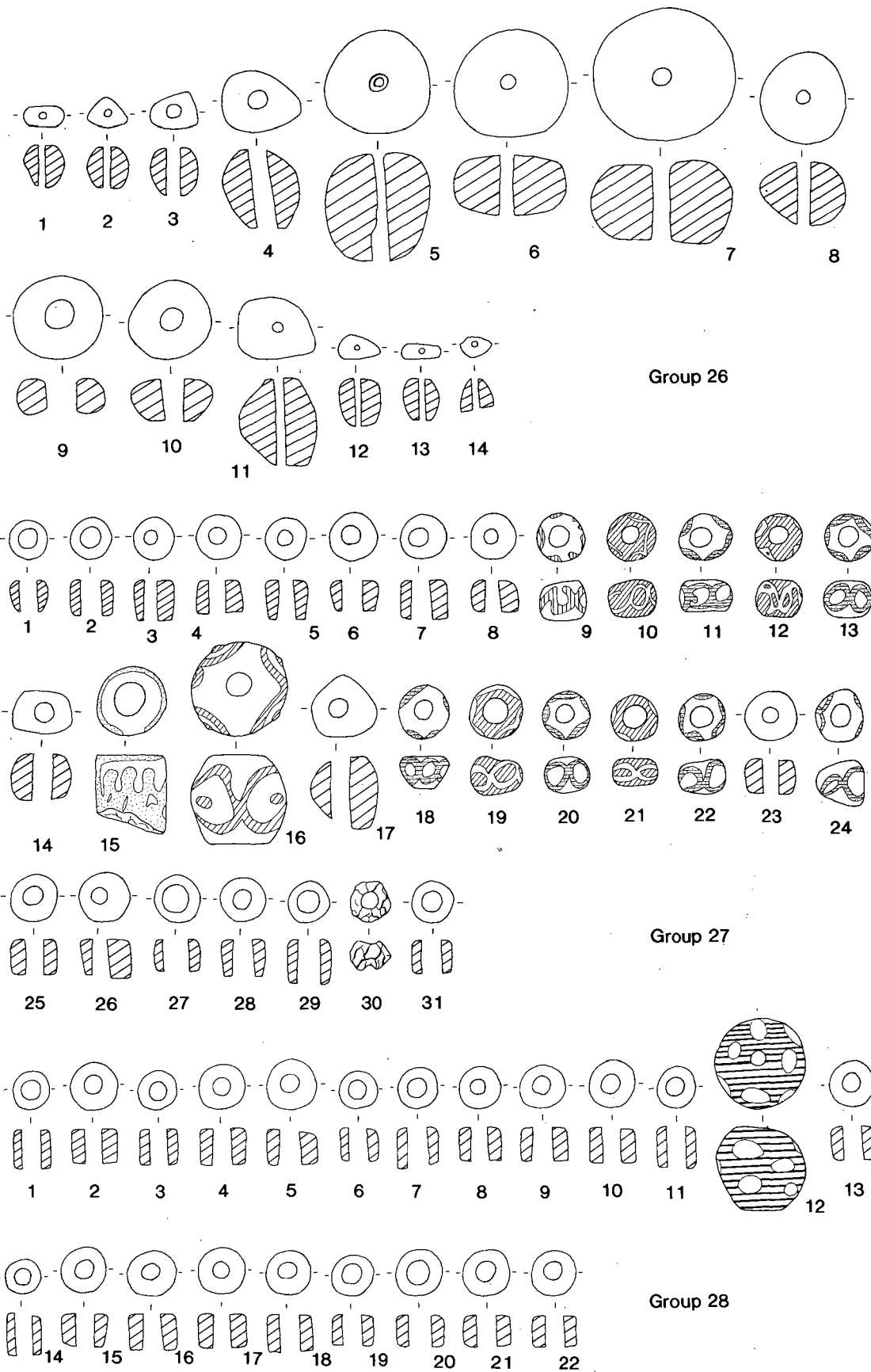


Figure 91 Bead Groups 26, 27, 28 Ipswich 016

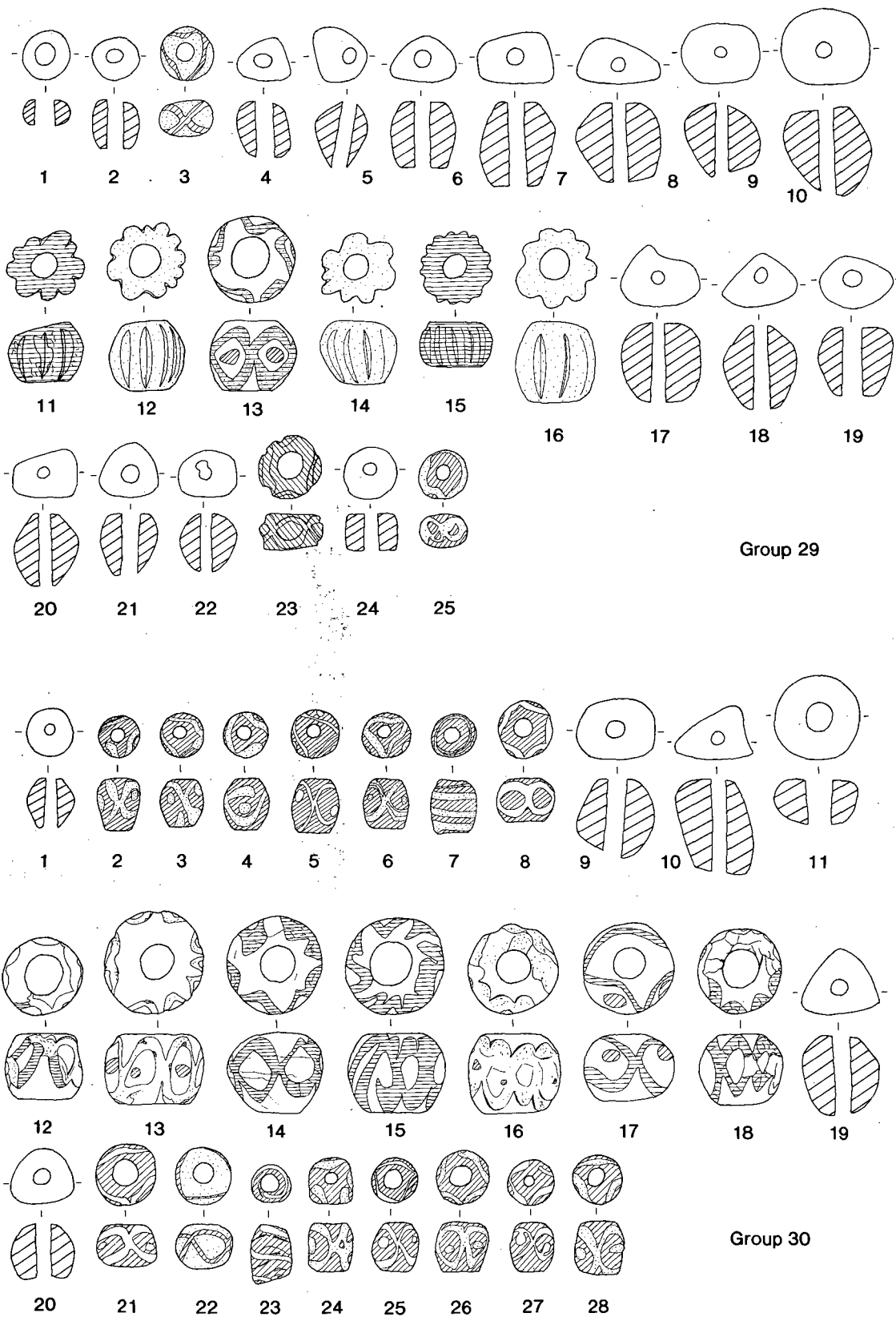
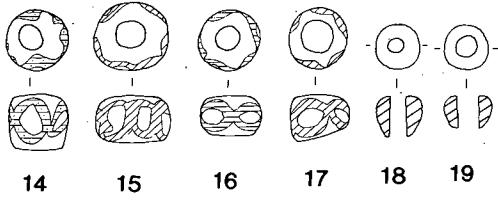
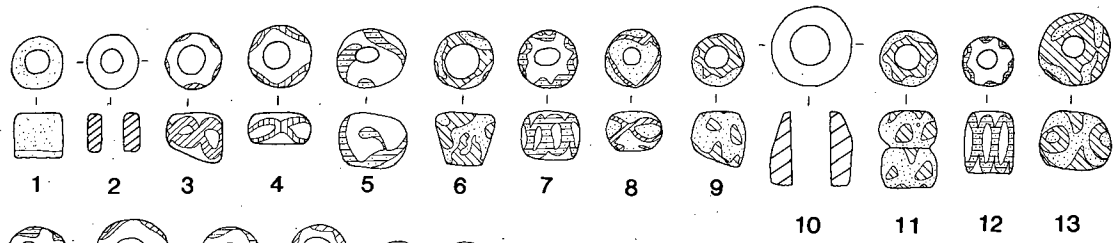
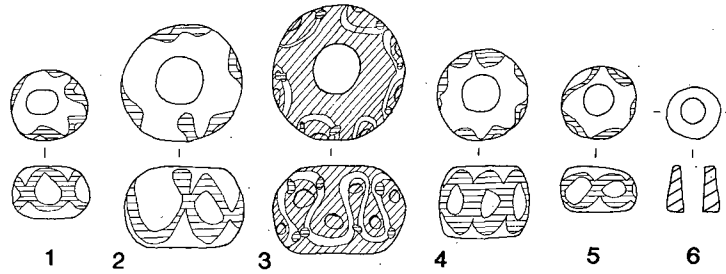


Figure 92 Bead Groups 29, 30 Ipswich 016

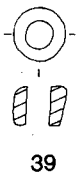
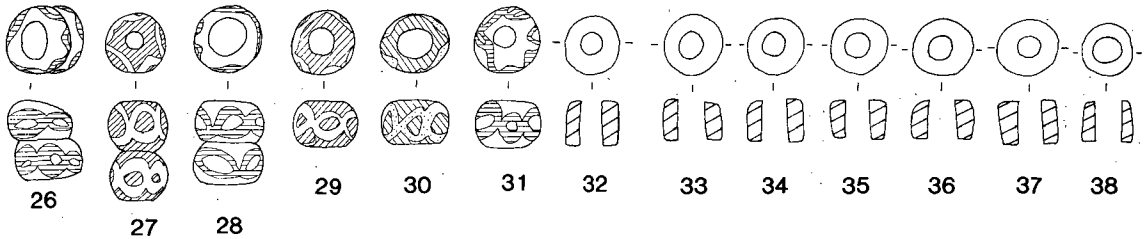
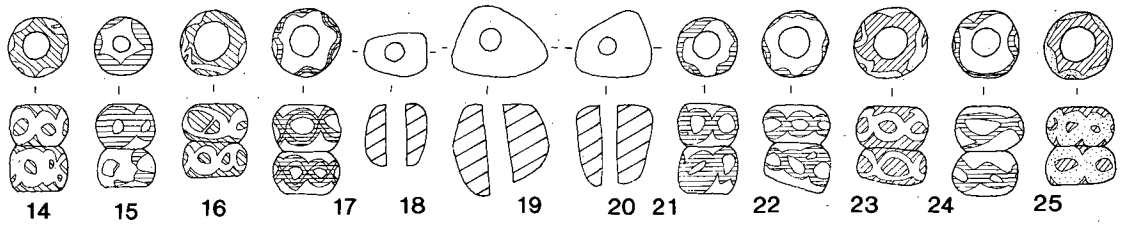
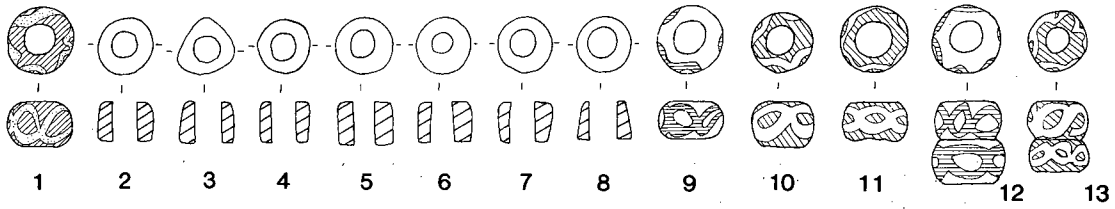




Group 31



Group 32



Group 33

Figure 93 Bead Groups 31, 32, 33 Ipswich 016

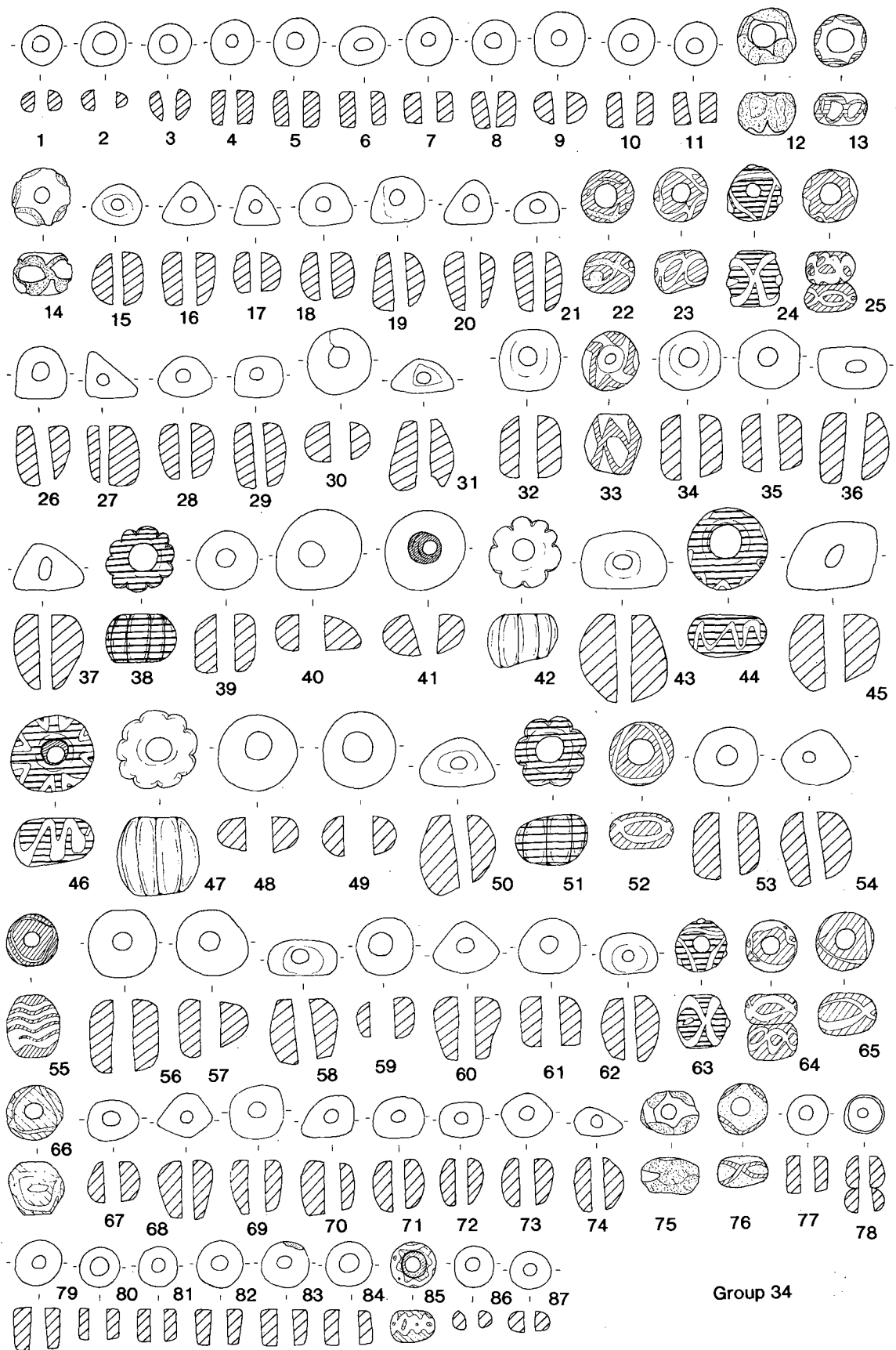
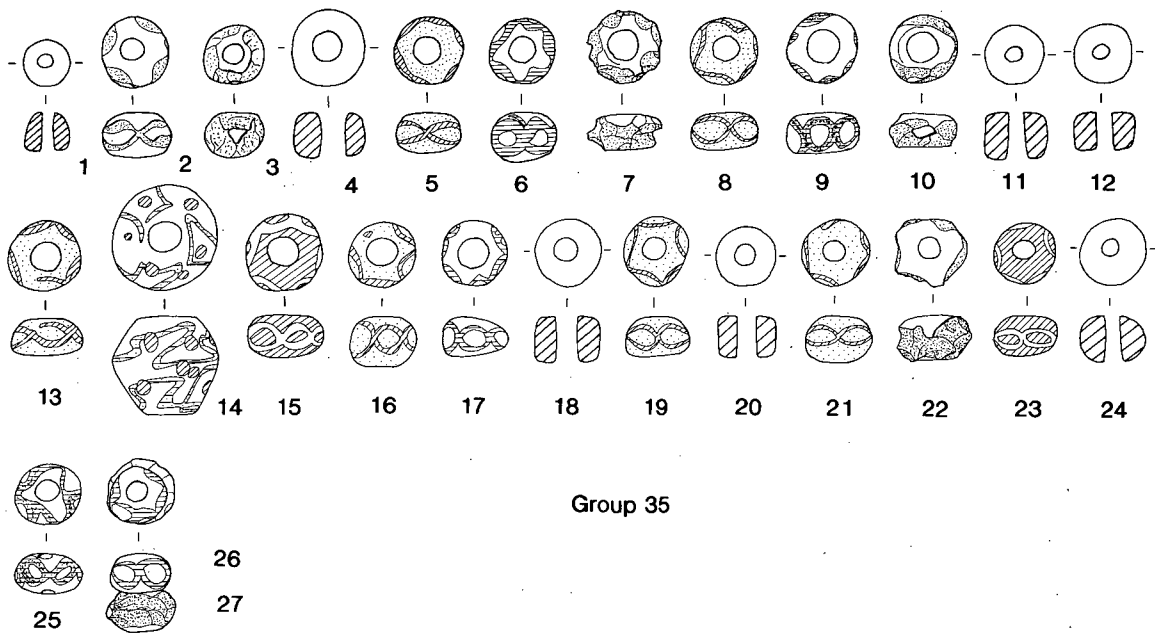


Figure 94 Bead Group 34 Ipswich 016



Unassociated

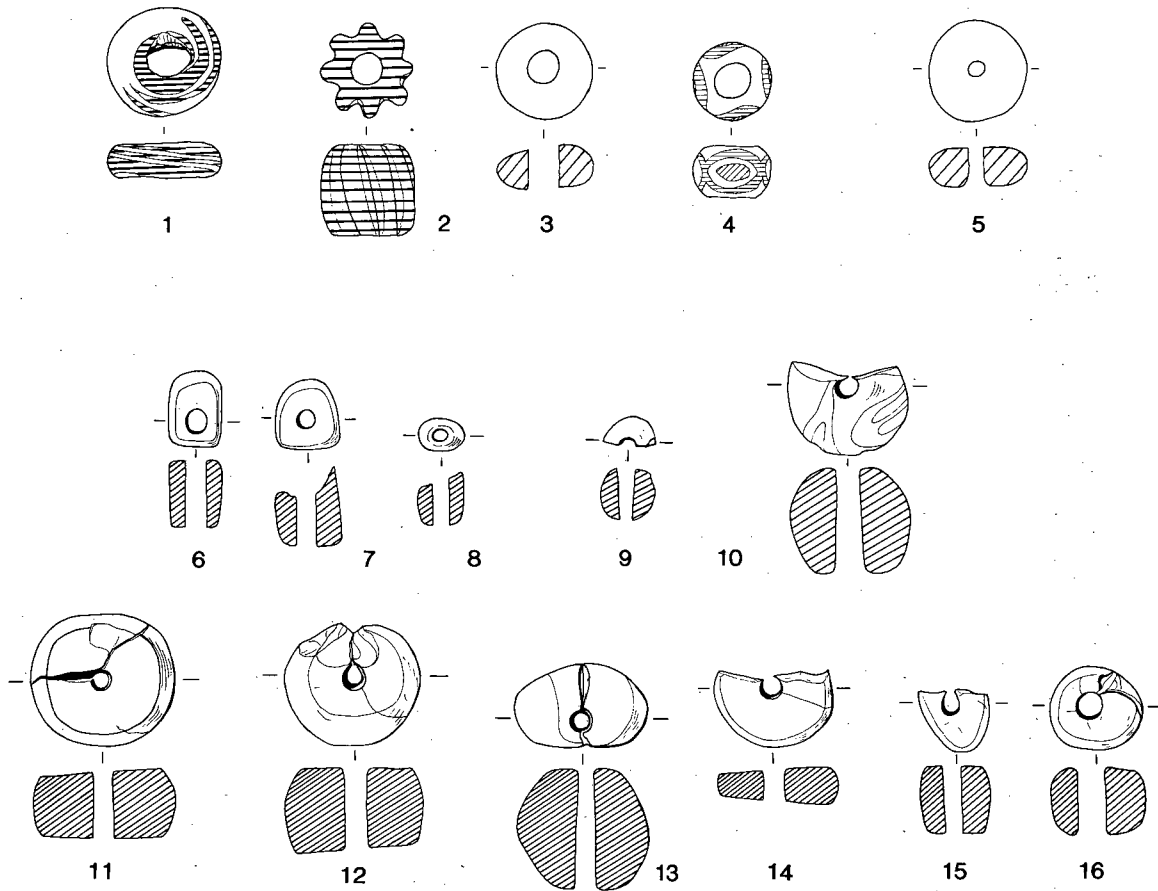


Figure 95 Bead Group 35; Unassociated 1-16 Ipswich 016

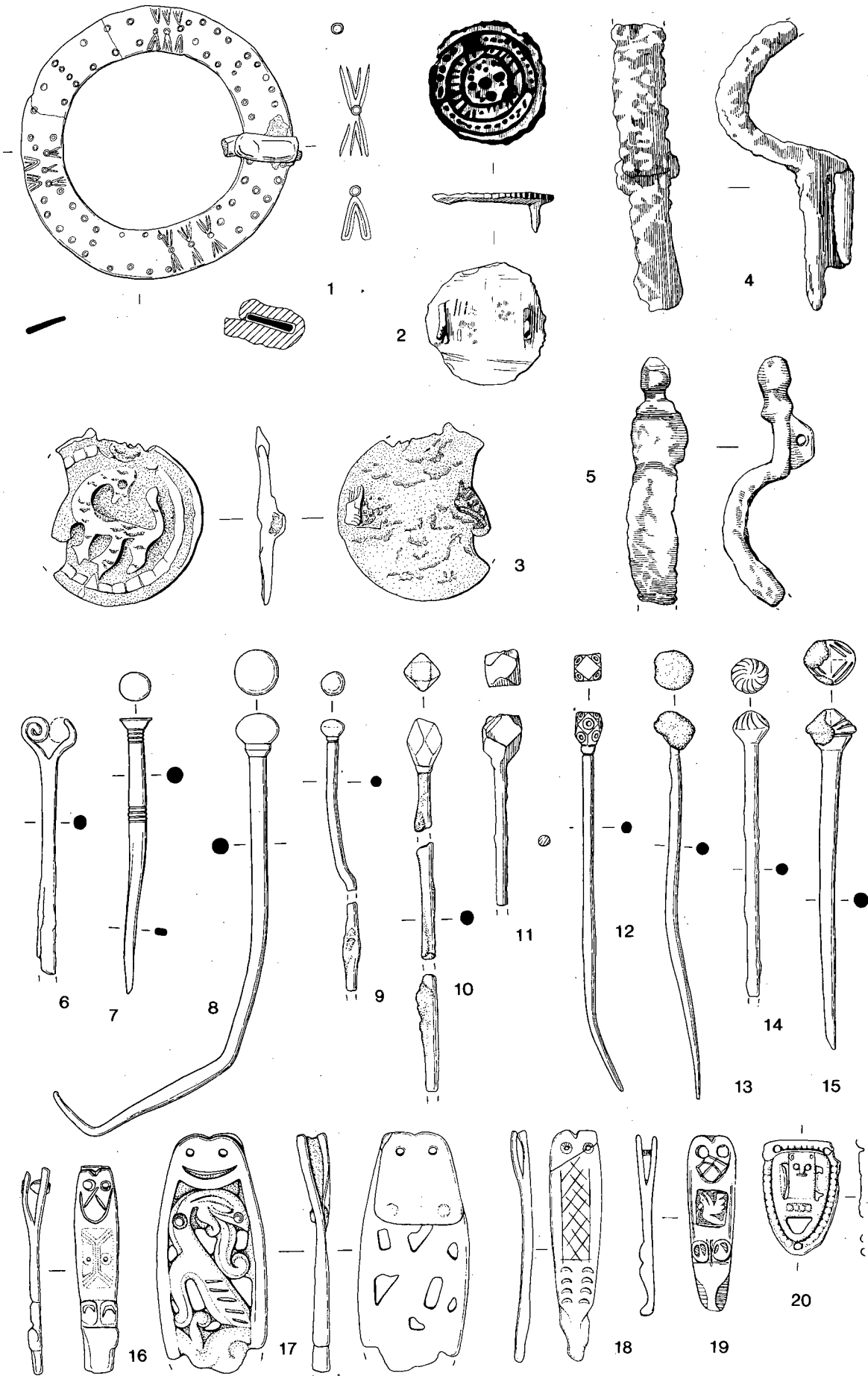
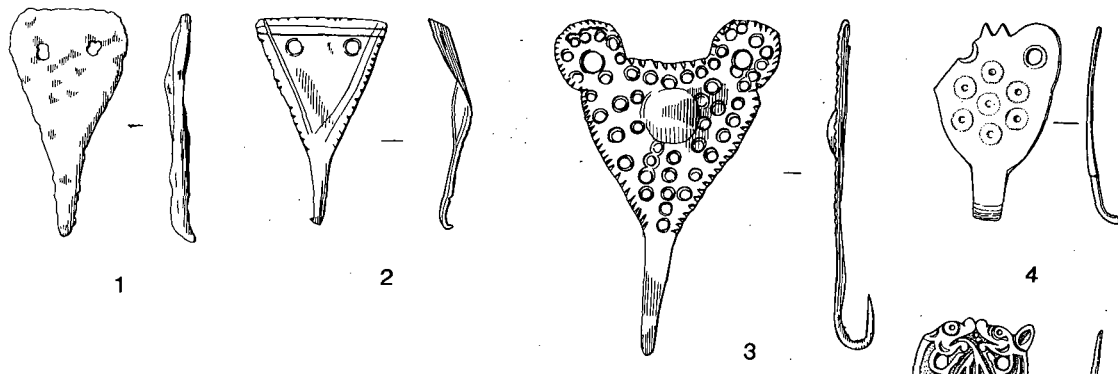
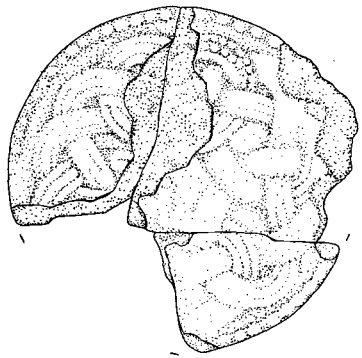
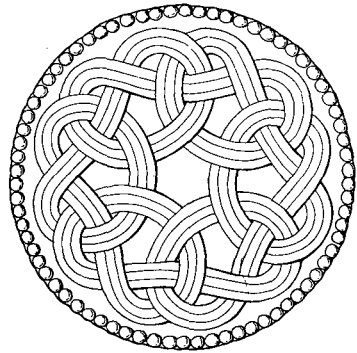


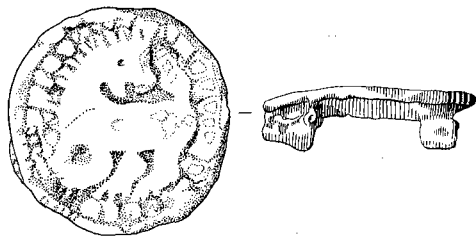
Figure 96 1. Ipswich 083; 2. Ipswich 124; 3. Ipswich 025; 4-20. Ipswich (Town Excavations) (96.4 Iron brooch, scale 1:1)



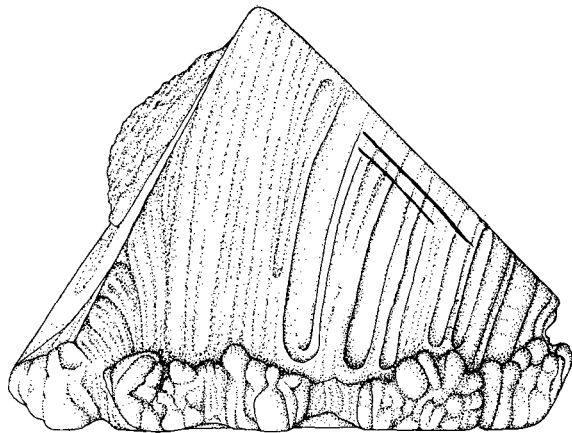
Reconstruction



8



6



7

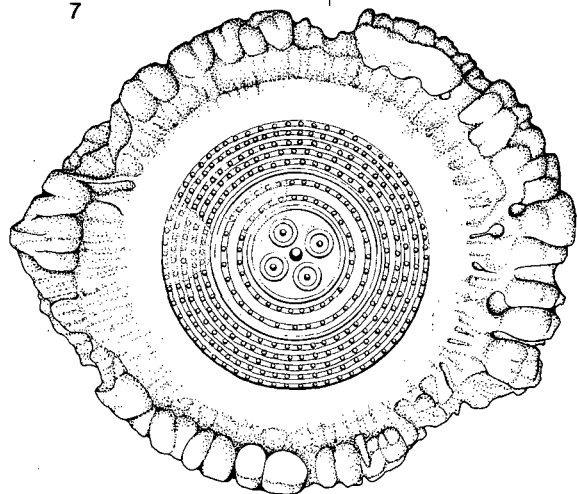


Figure 97 1-8. Ipswich (Town Excavations)

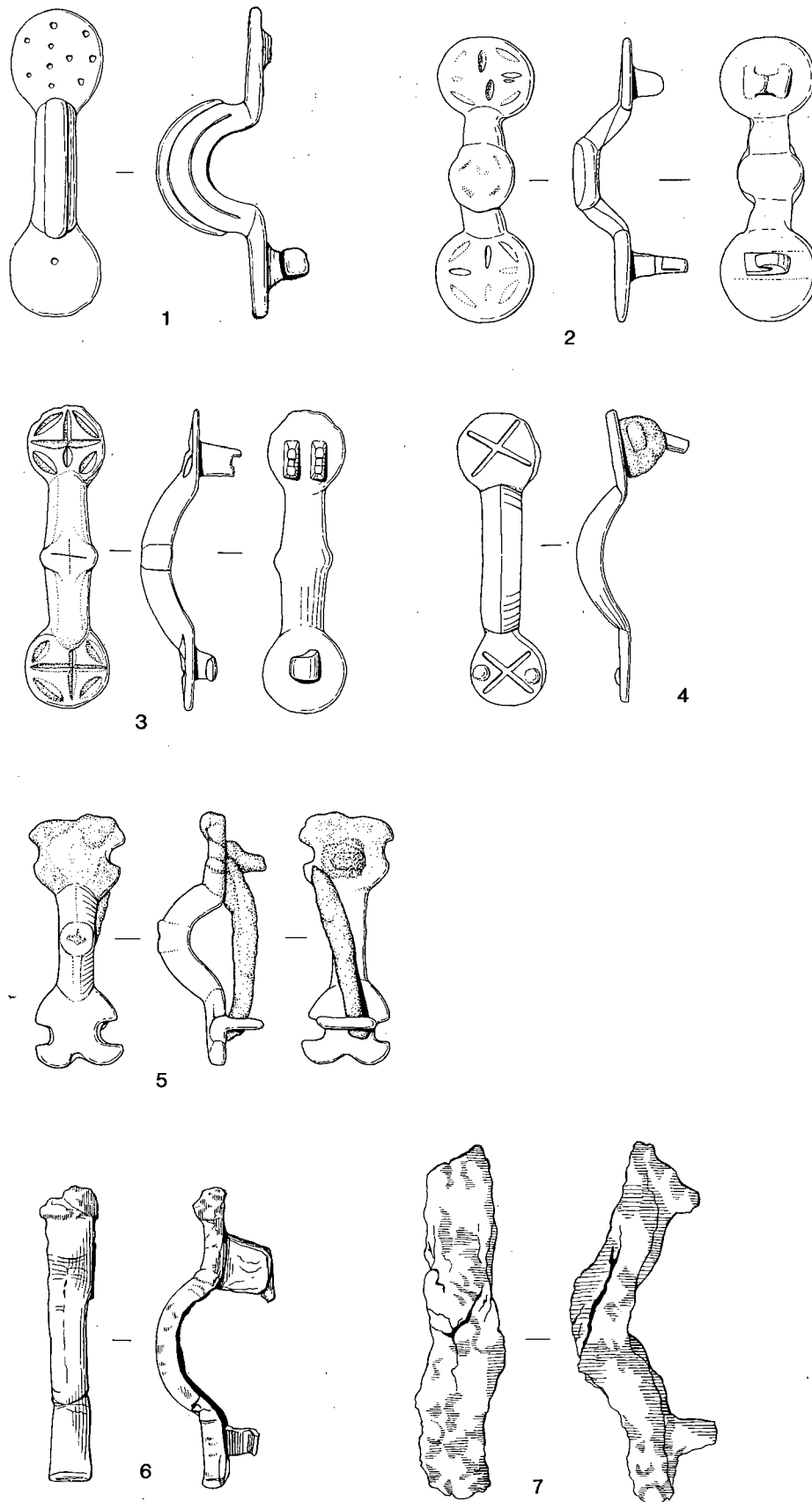


Figure 98 1-7. Ipswich (Town Excavations) (98.7 Iron brooch, scale 1:1)

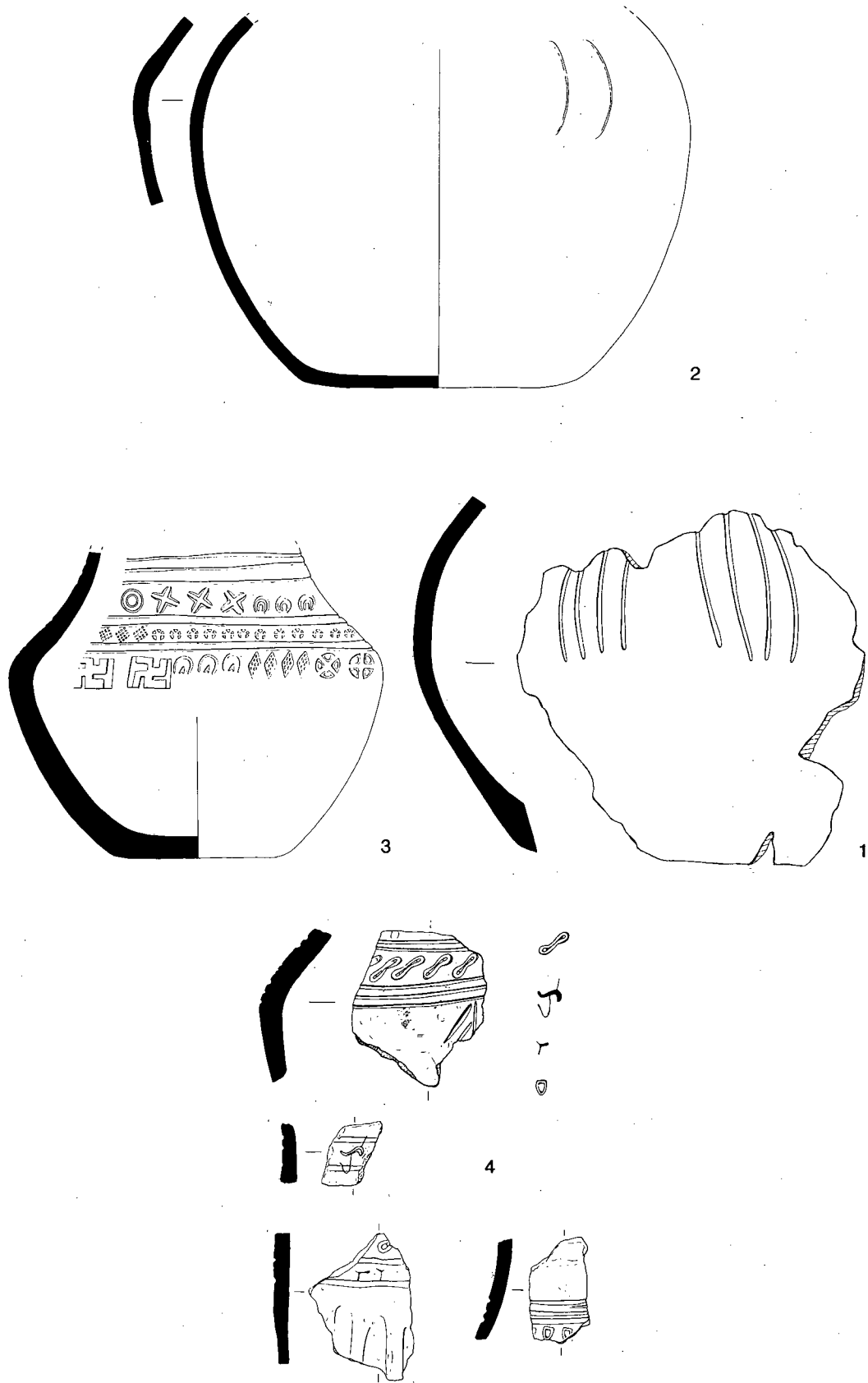


Figure 99 1. Ixworth 002; 2-4. Ixworth 005

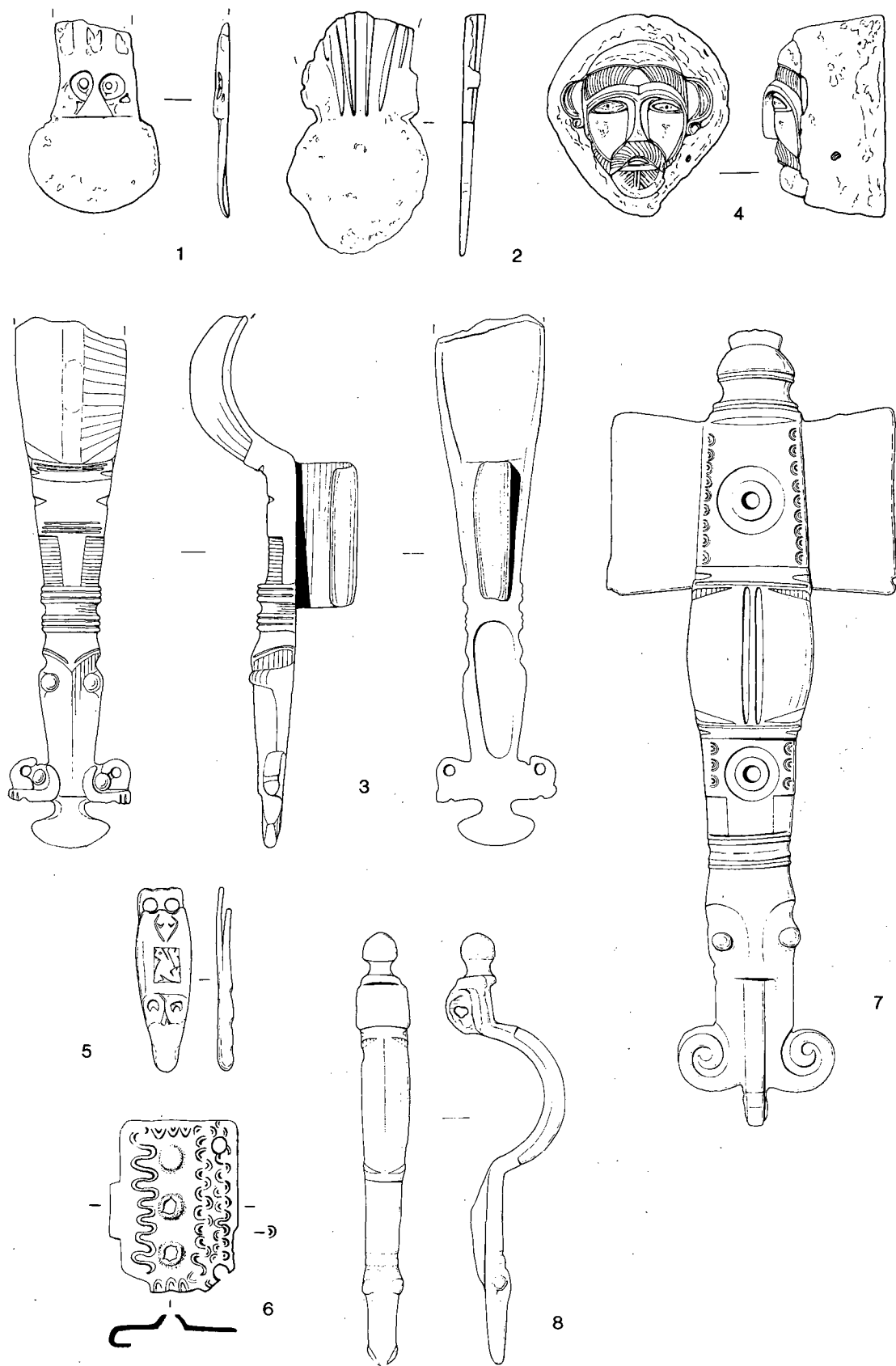


Figure 100 1-4. Ixworth 005; 5. Ixworth 018; 6. Ixworth 031; 7, 8. Ixworth Misc.



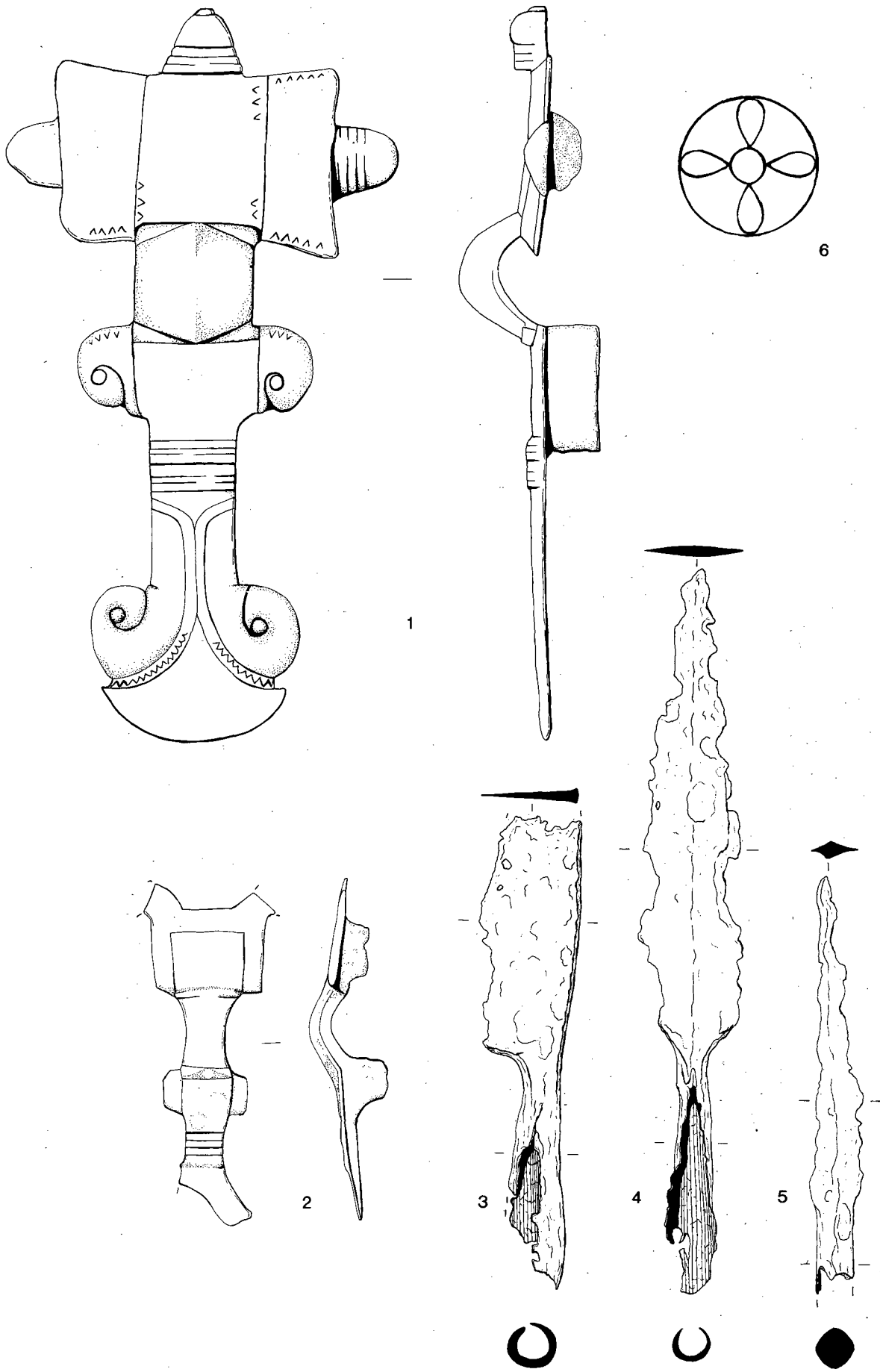


Figure 101 1-6. Ixworth Misc.

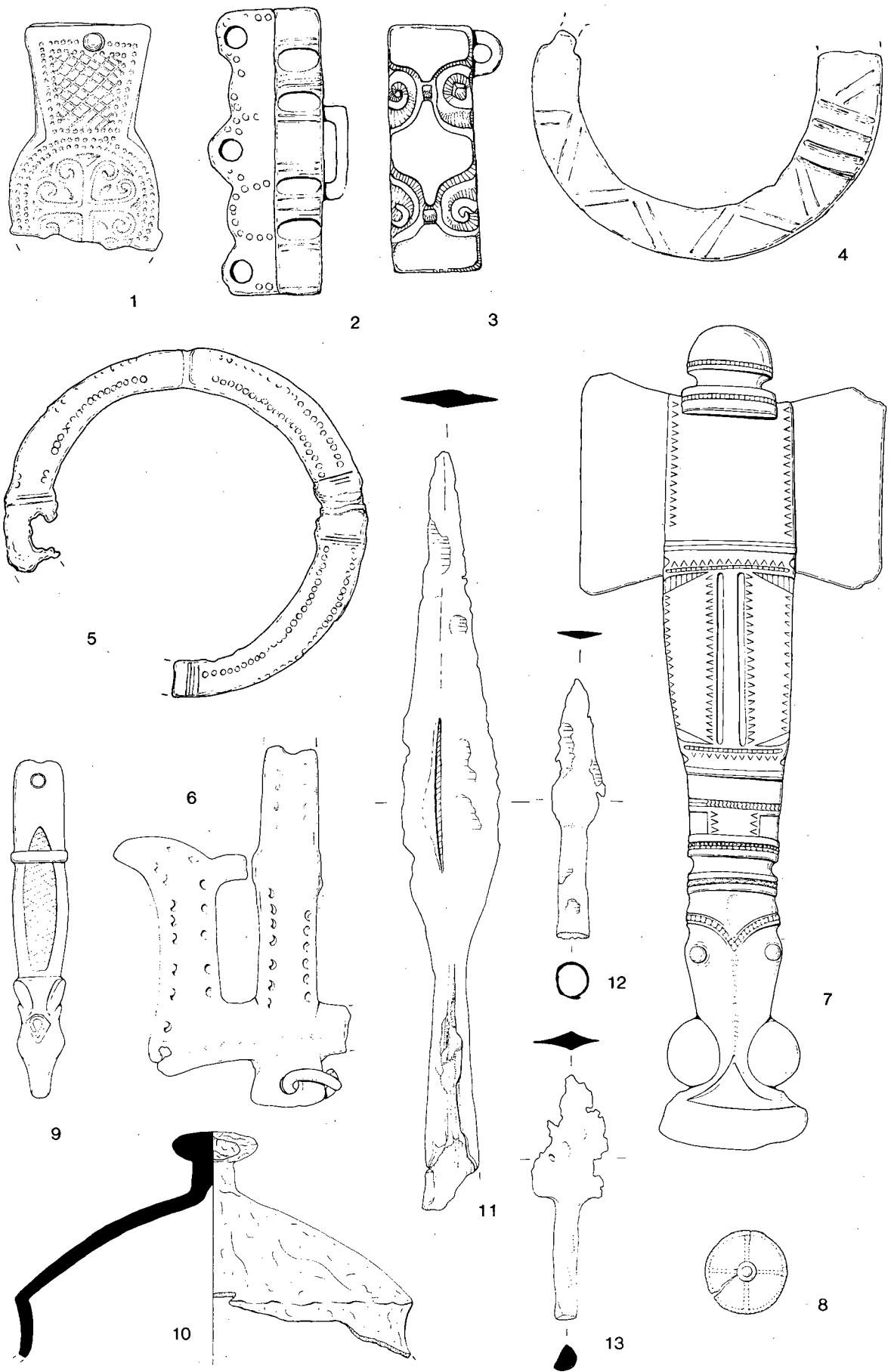


Figure 102 1-9. Ixworth Misc.; 10-13. Ixworth Thorpe 002

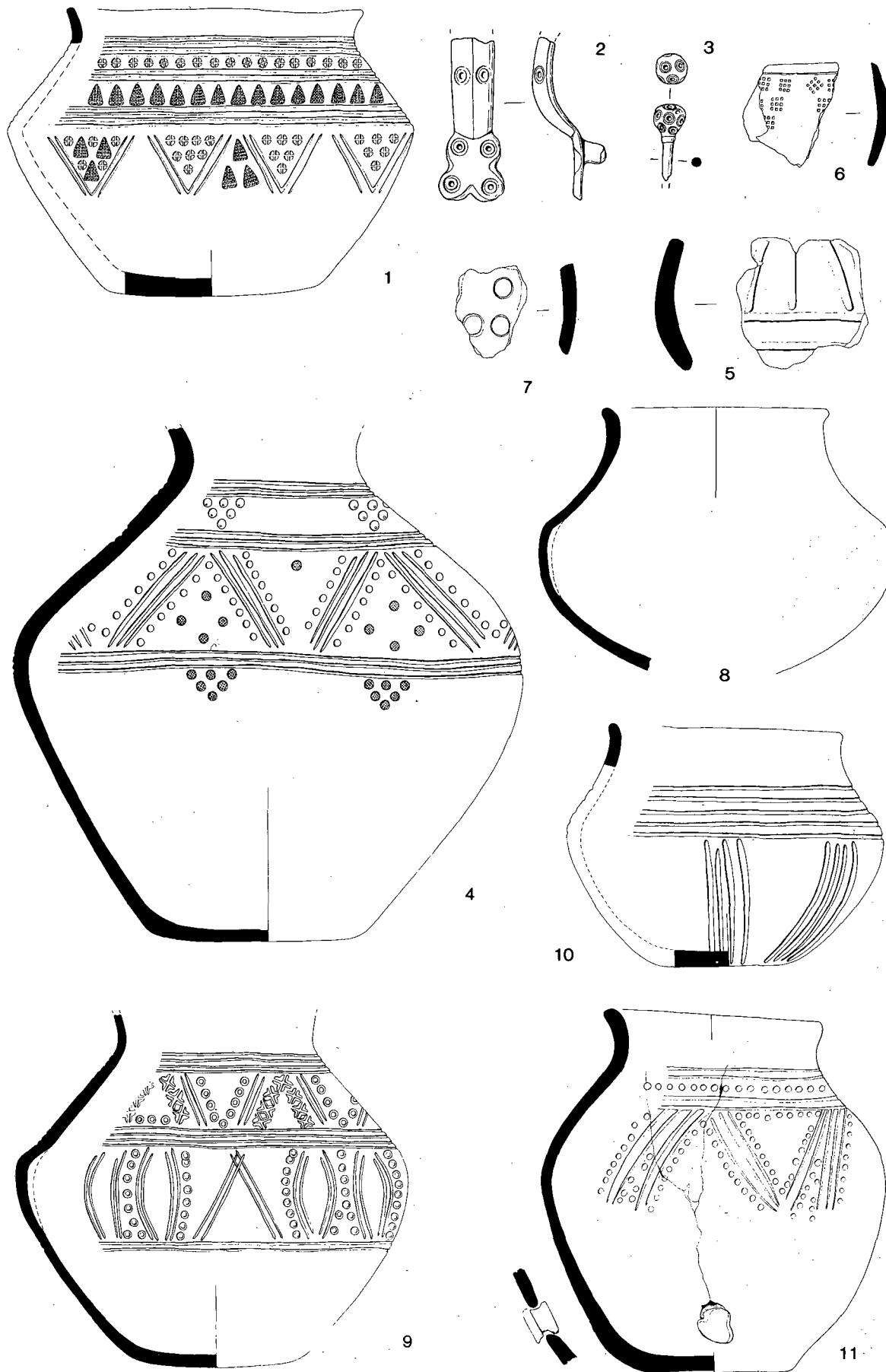


Figure 103 1. Kesgrave Misc.; 2, 3. Knettishall 015; 4-11. Lackford 001

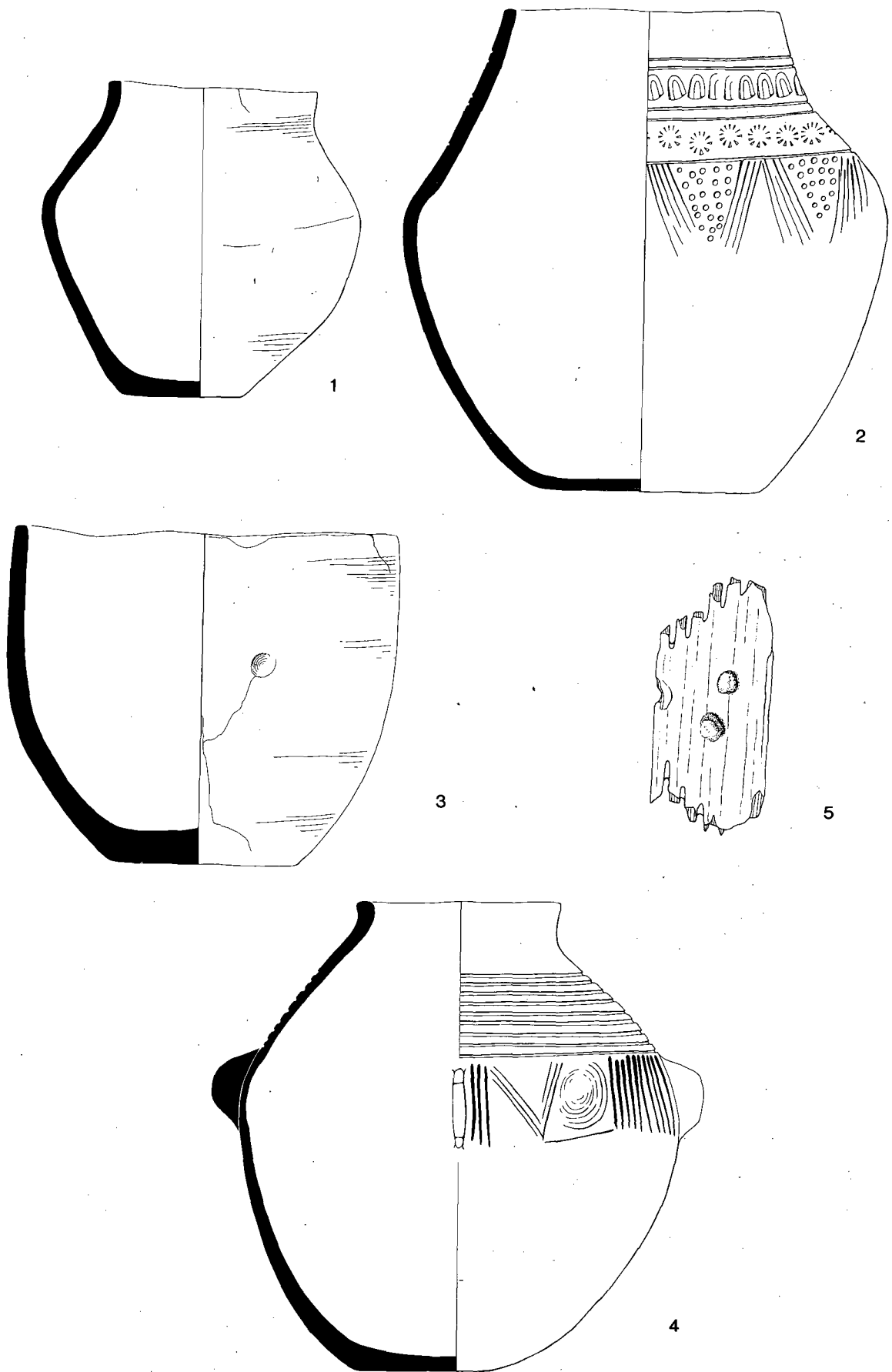


Figure 104 1-4. Lackford 001; 5. Lackford Misc.

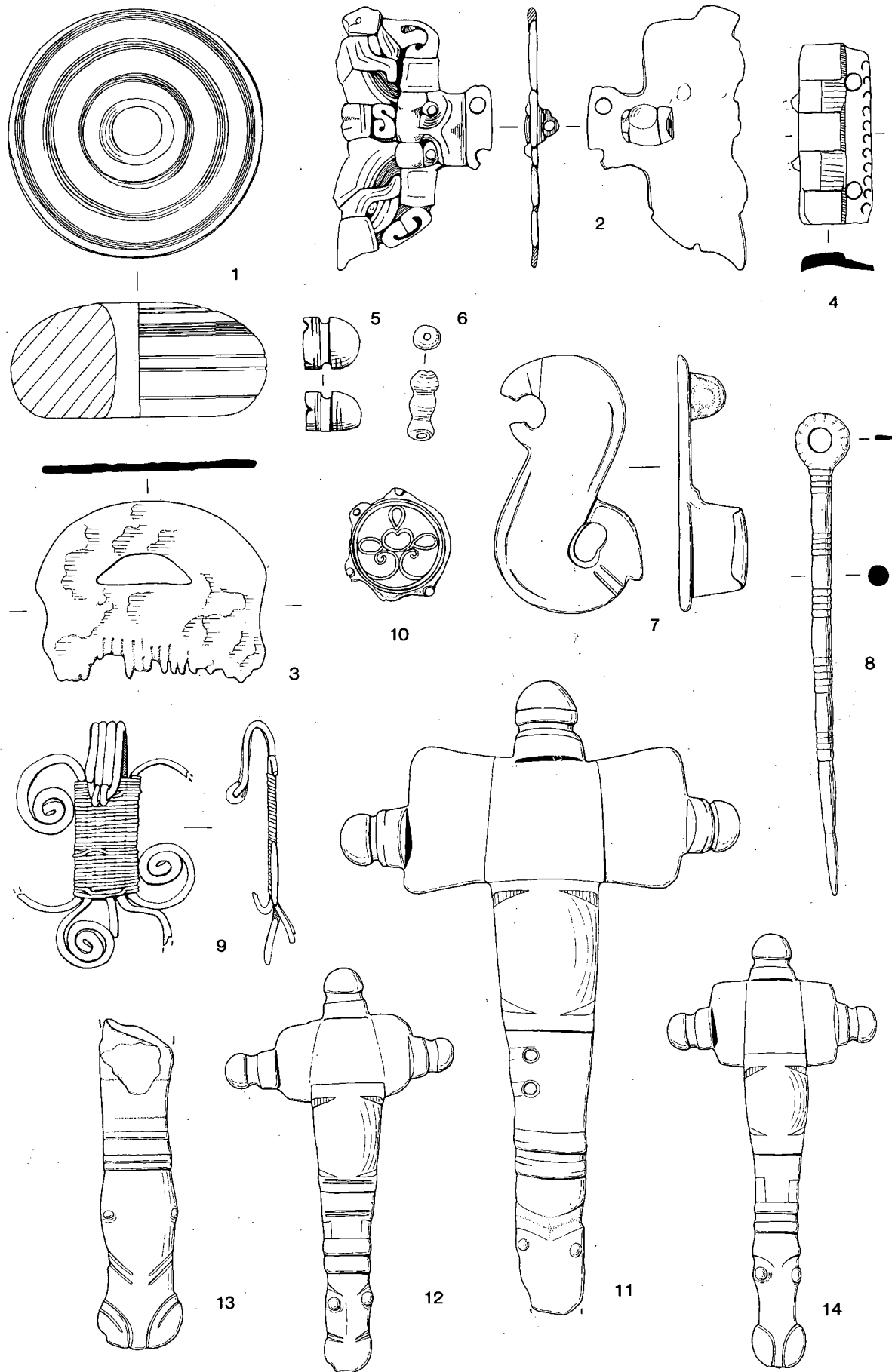


Figure 105 1-5 Lakenheath 010; 6. Lakenheath 016; 7. Lakenheath 046; 8. Lakenheath 072; 9. Lakenheath 103; 10. Lakenheath 110; 11-14. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

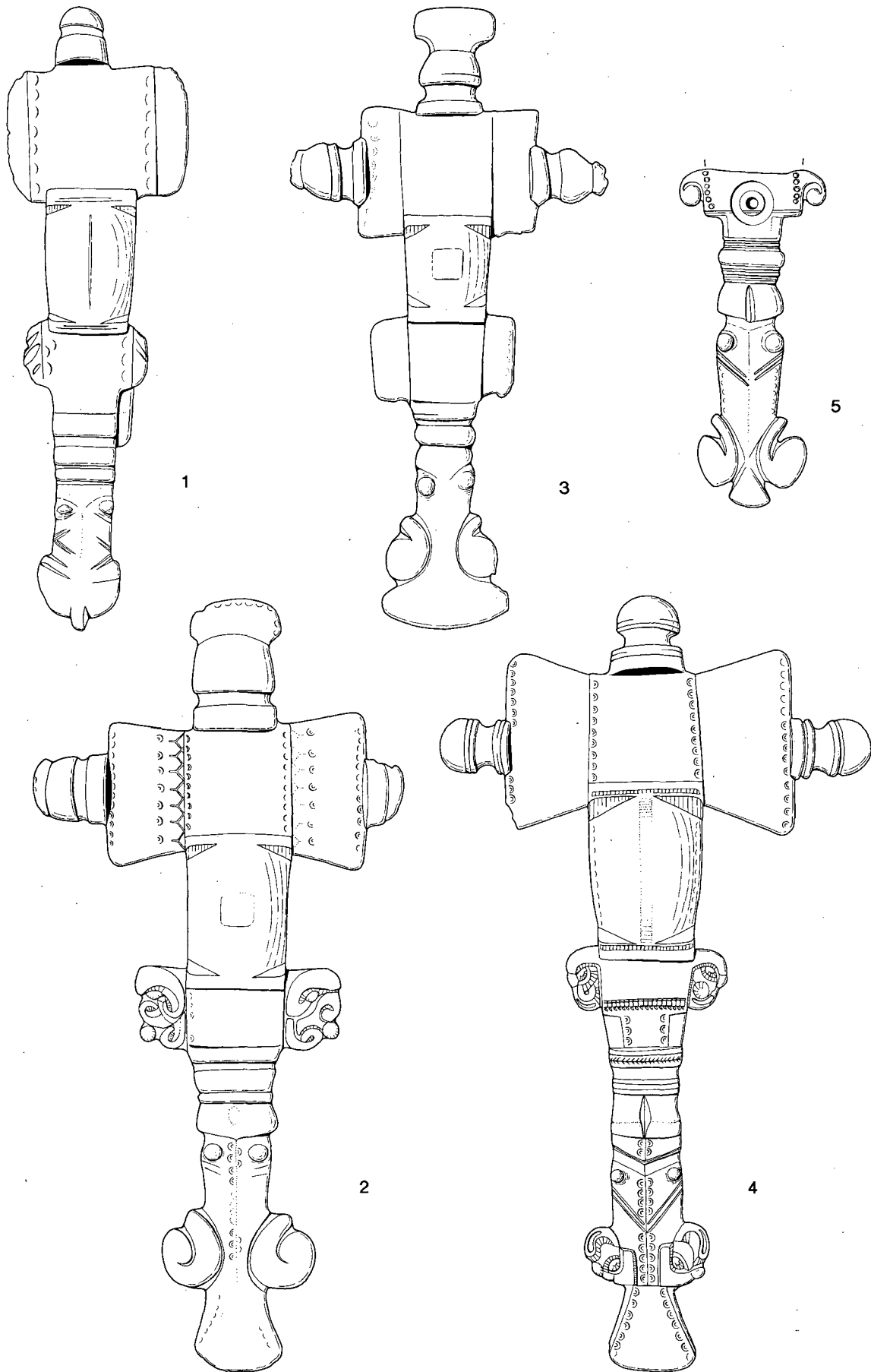


Figure 106 1-5. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

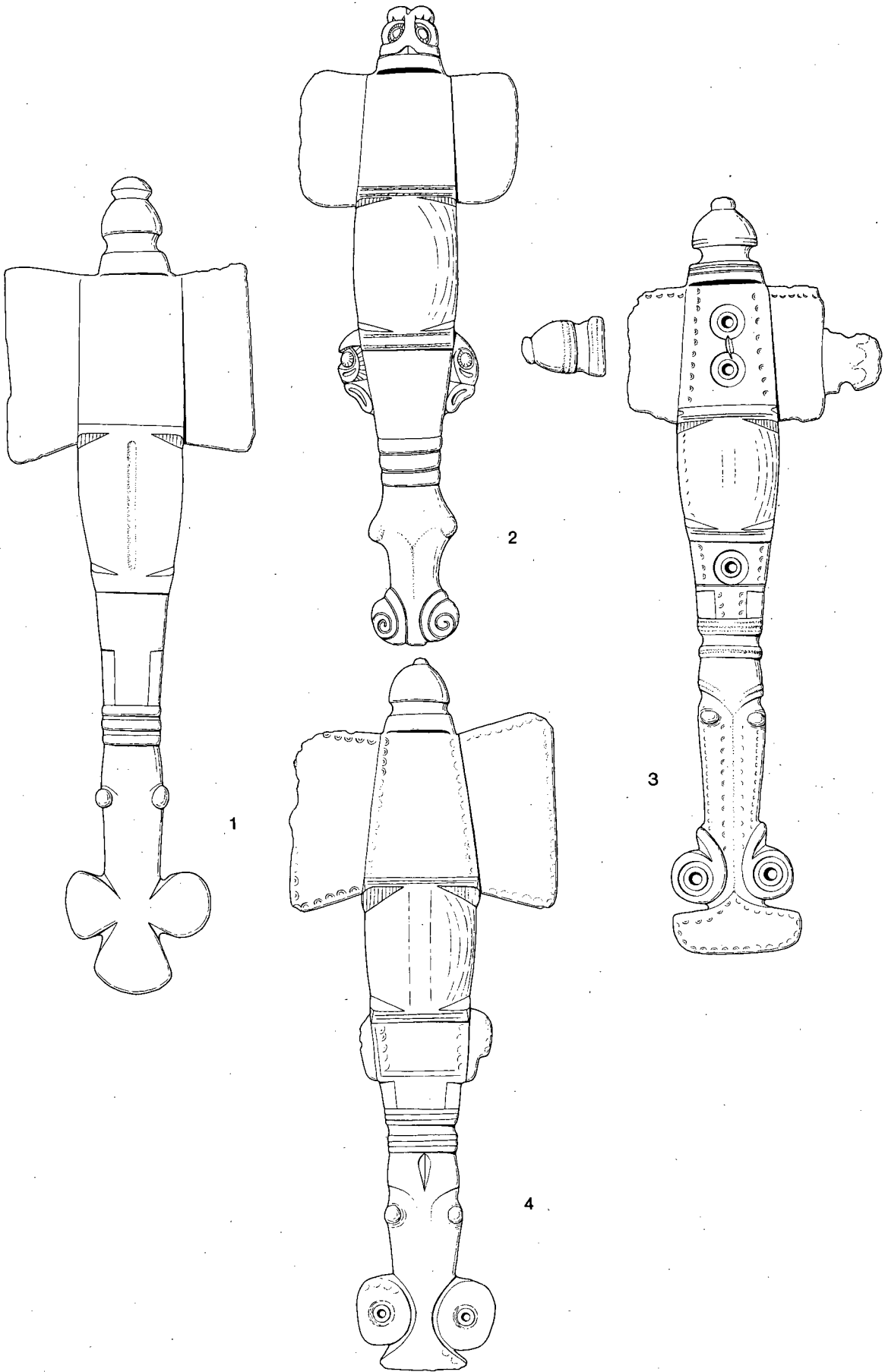


Figure 107 1-4. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

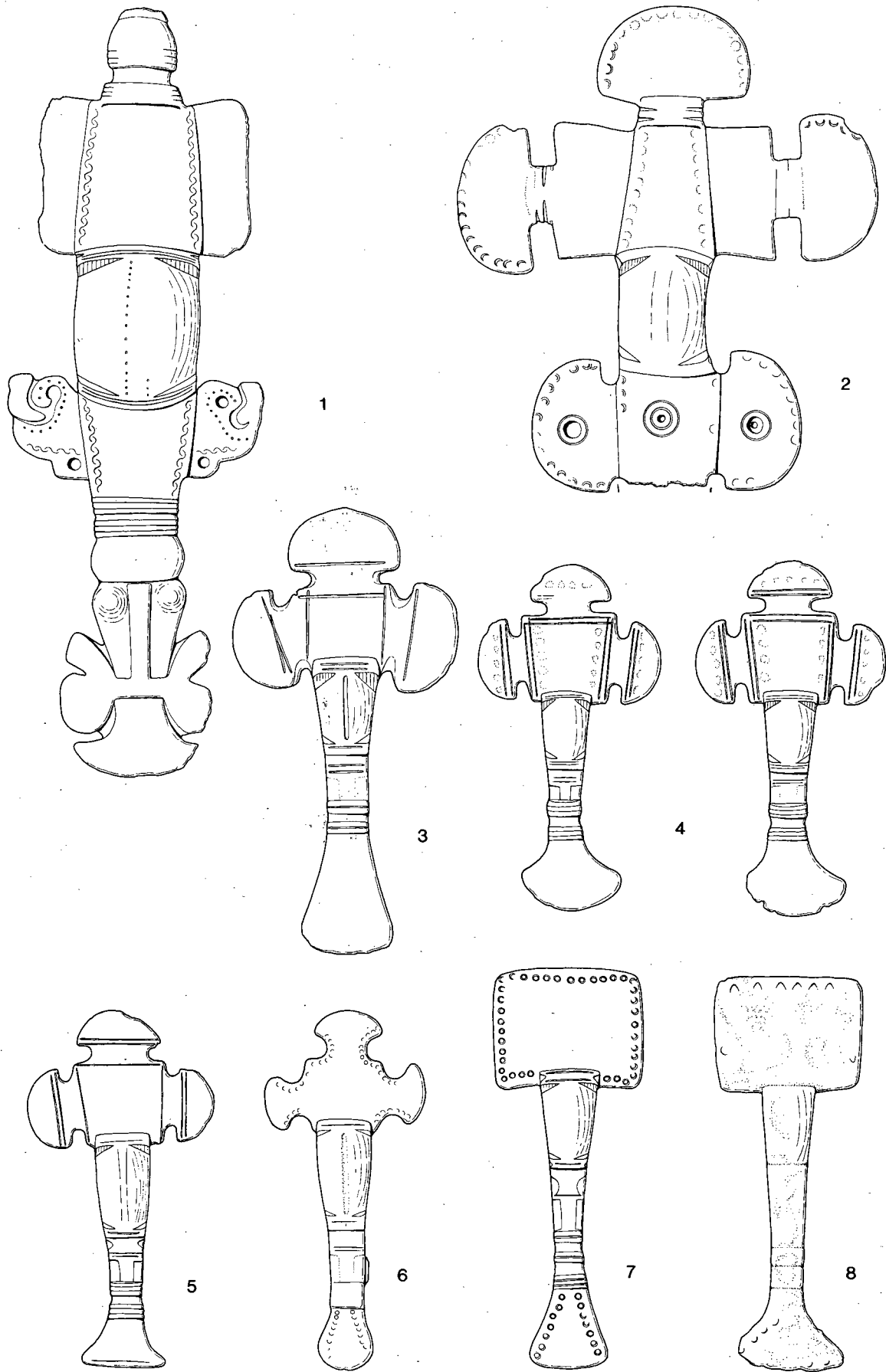


Figure 108 1-8. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'



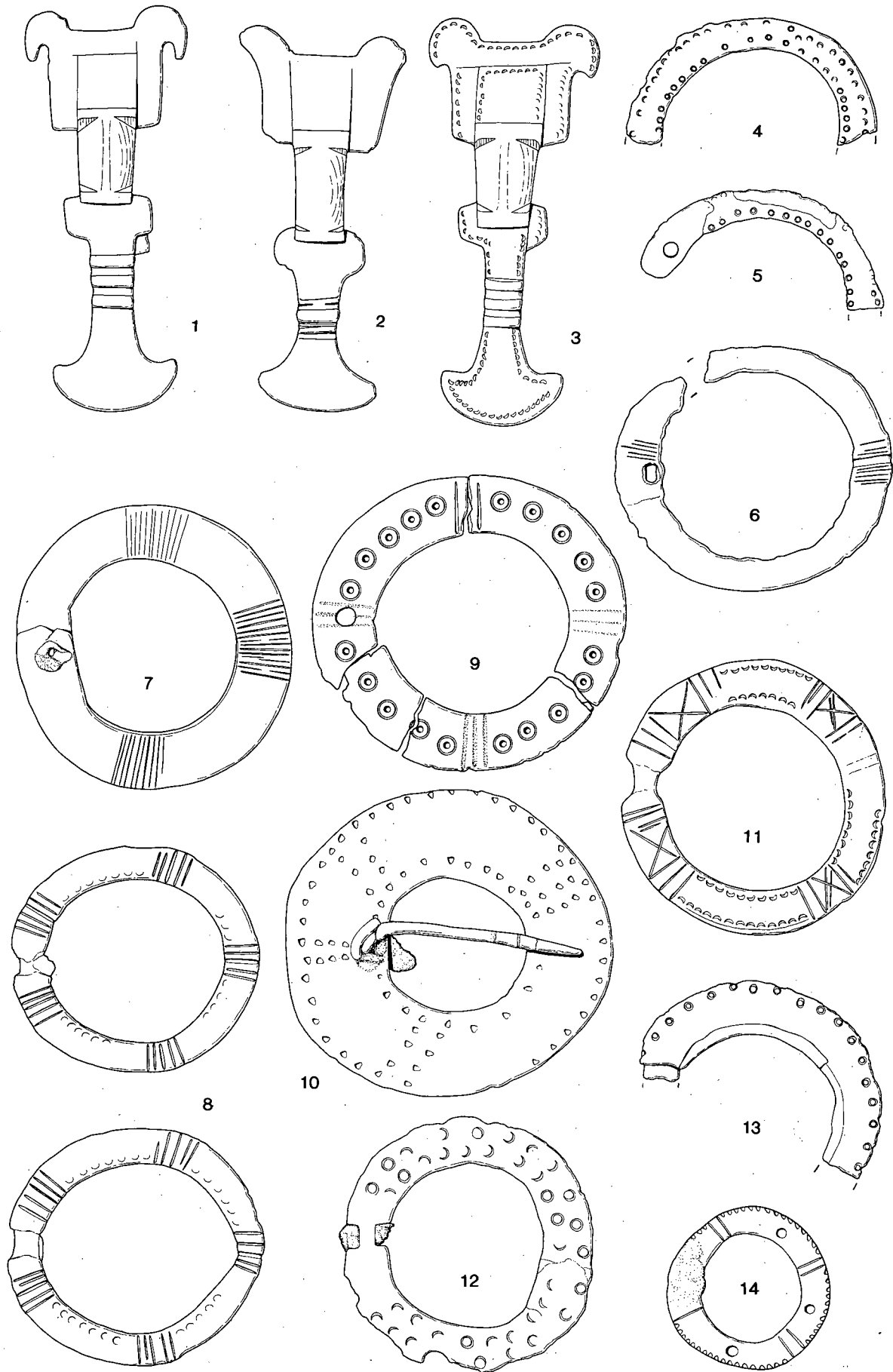


Figure 109 1-14. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

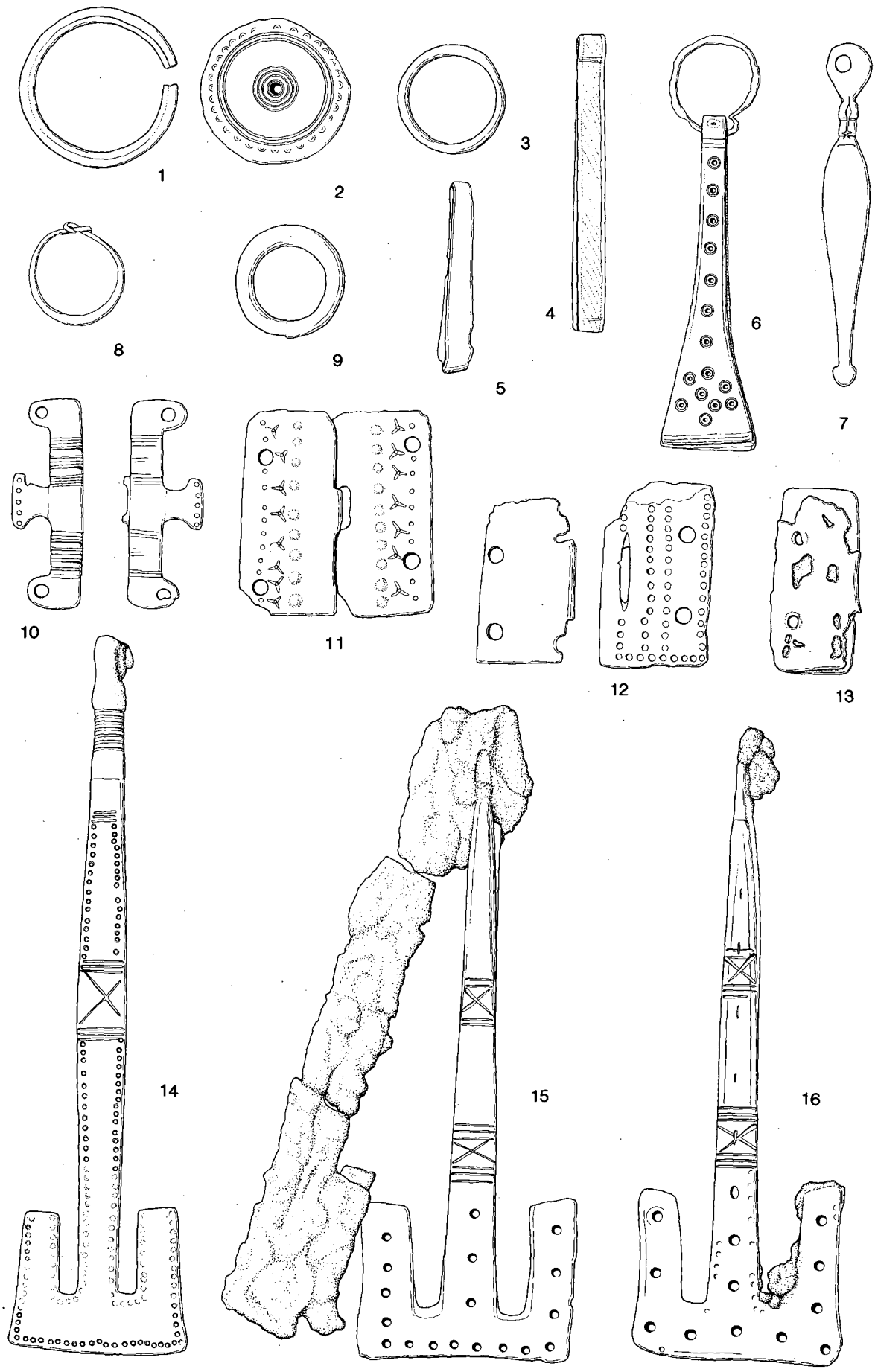


Figure 110 1-16. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

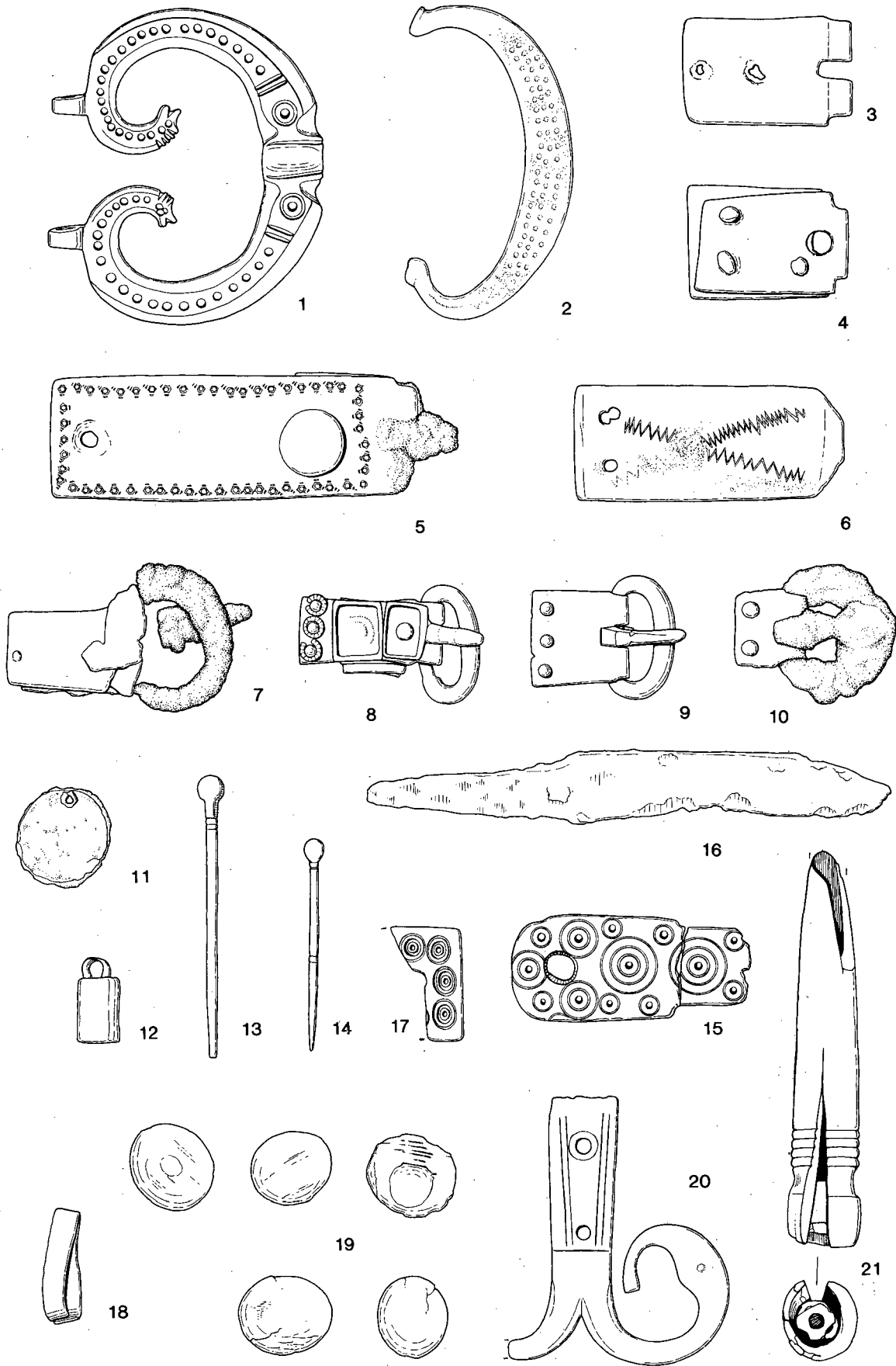


Figure 111 1-21. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'

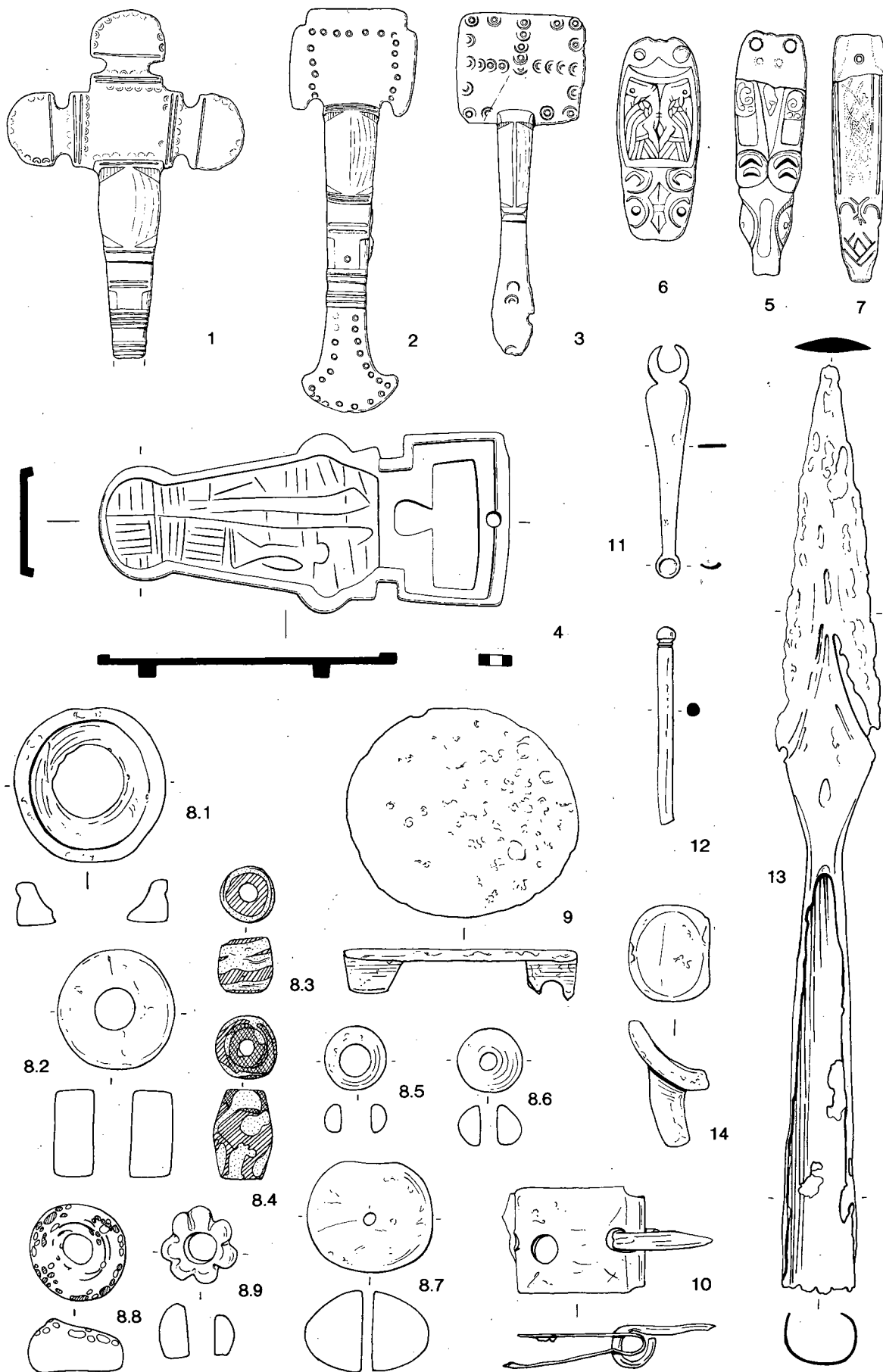


Figure 112 1-7. Lakenheath Misc. 'A'; 8-14. Lakenheath (Undley) Misc.

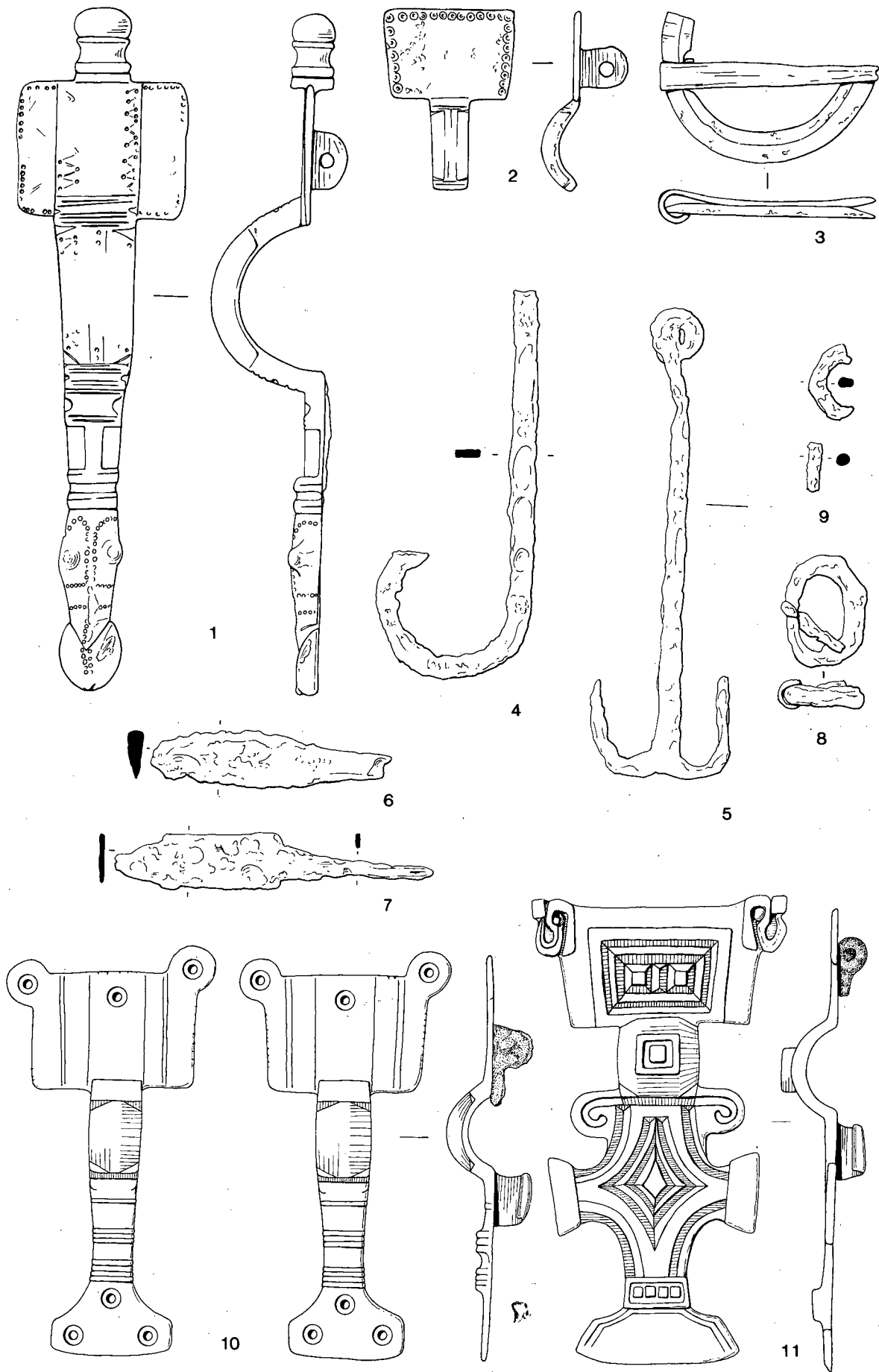


Figure 113 1-9. Lakenheath (Undley Fen) Misc.; 10, 11. Lakenheath Misc.

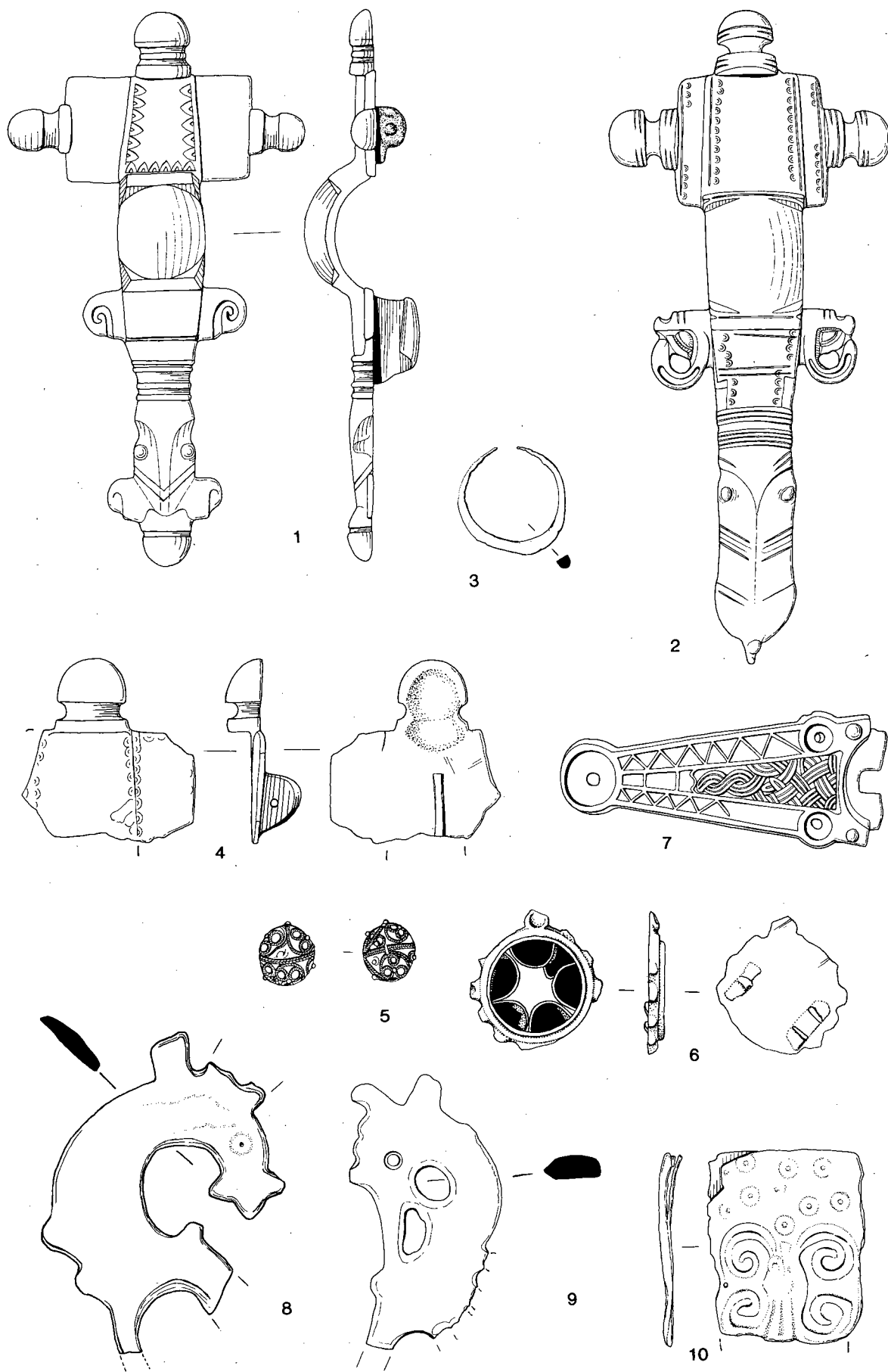


Figure 114 1, 2. Lakenheath Misc.; 3. Livermere, Great; 4. Martlesham 028; 5. Martlesham 040; 6. Melton 008; 7. Melton Misc.; 8-10. Mendlesham Misc.

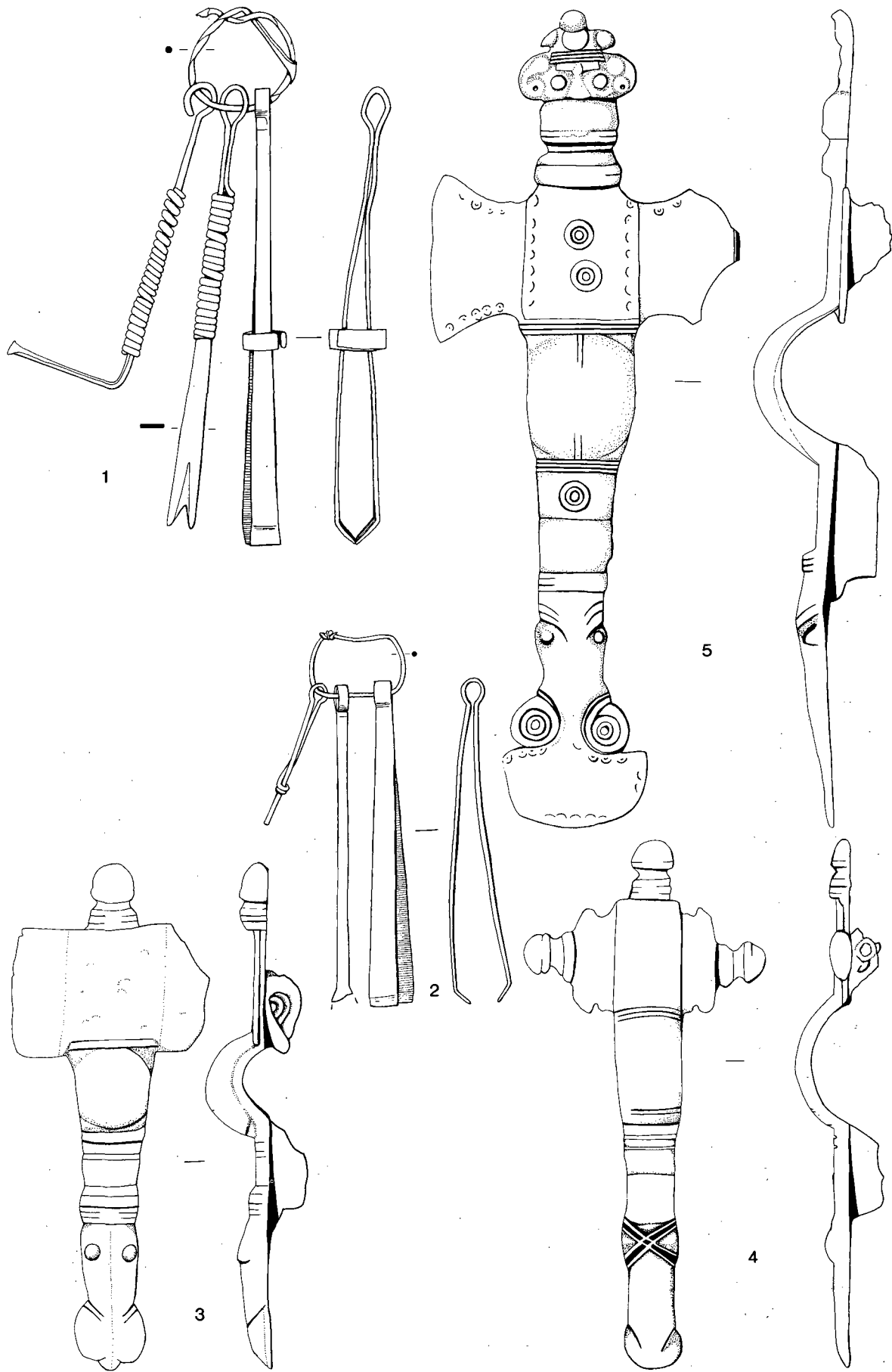


Figure 115 1-5. Mildenhall 001 (Three Hills or Warren Hills)

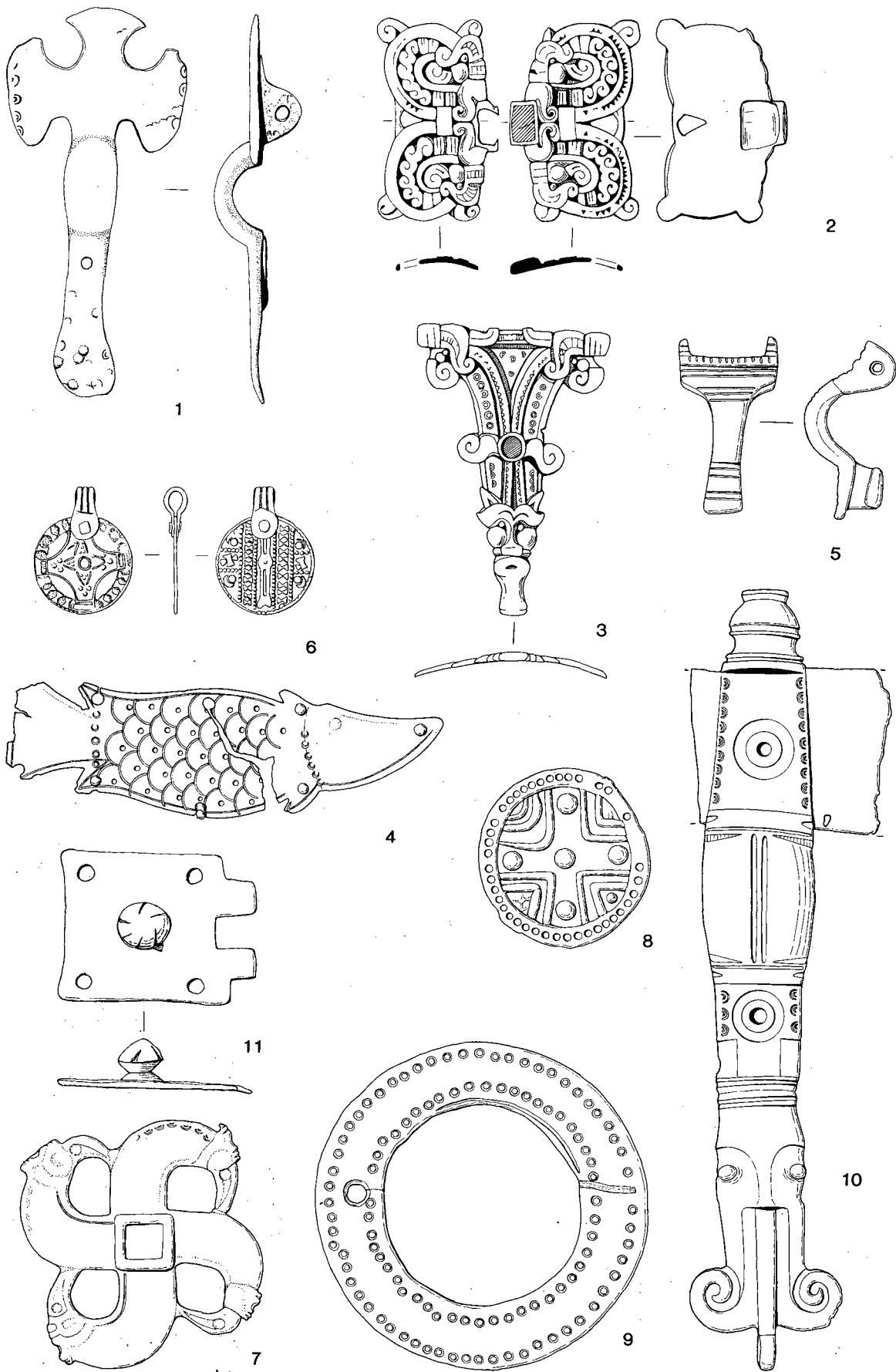


Figure 116 1-4. Mildenhall 001, 5. Mildenhall 142; 6. Mildenhall 220; 7-11. Mildenhall Misc.



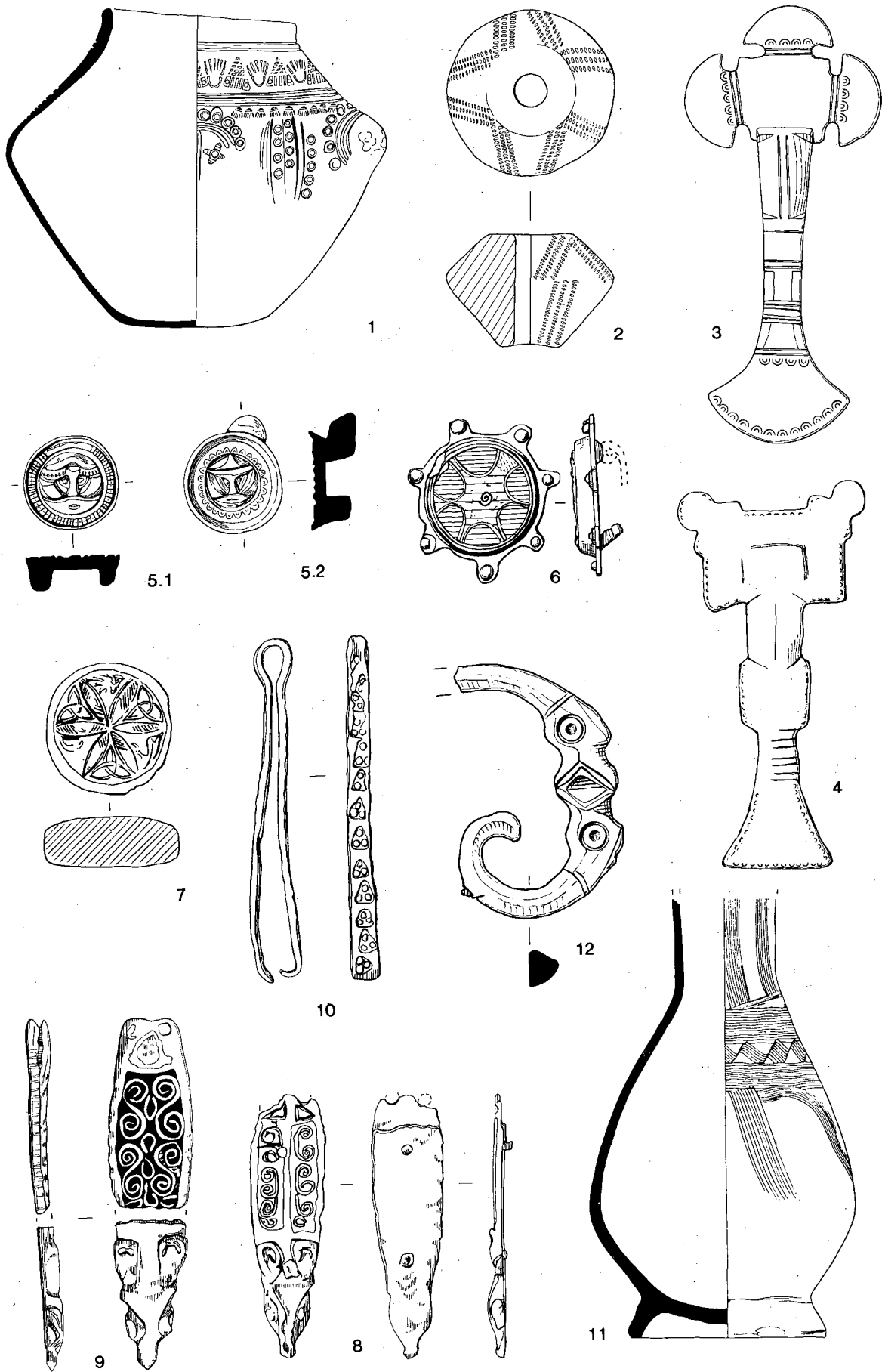


Figure 117 1-4. ?Mildenhall Three Hills Misc.; 5. ?Mildenhall, Holywell Row; 6, 7. Mildenhall Misc.; 8-10. Nacton 033; 11. Nacton Misc.; 12. Nacton 030

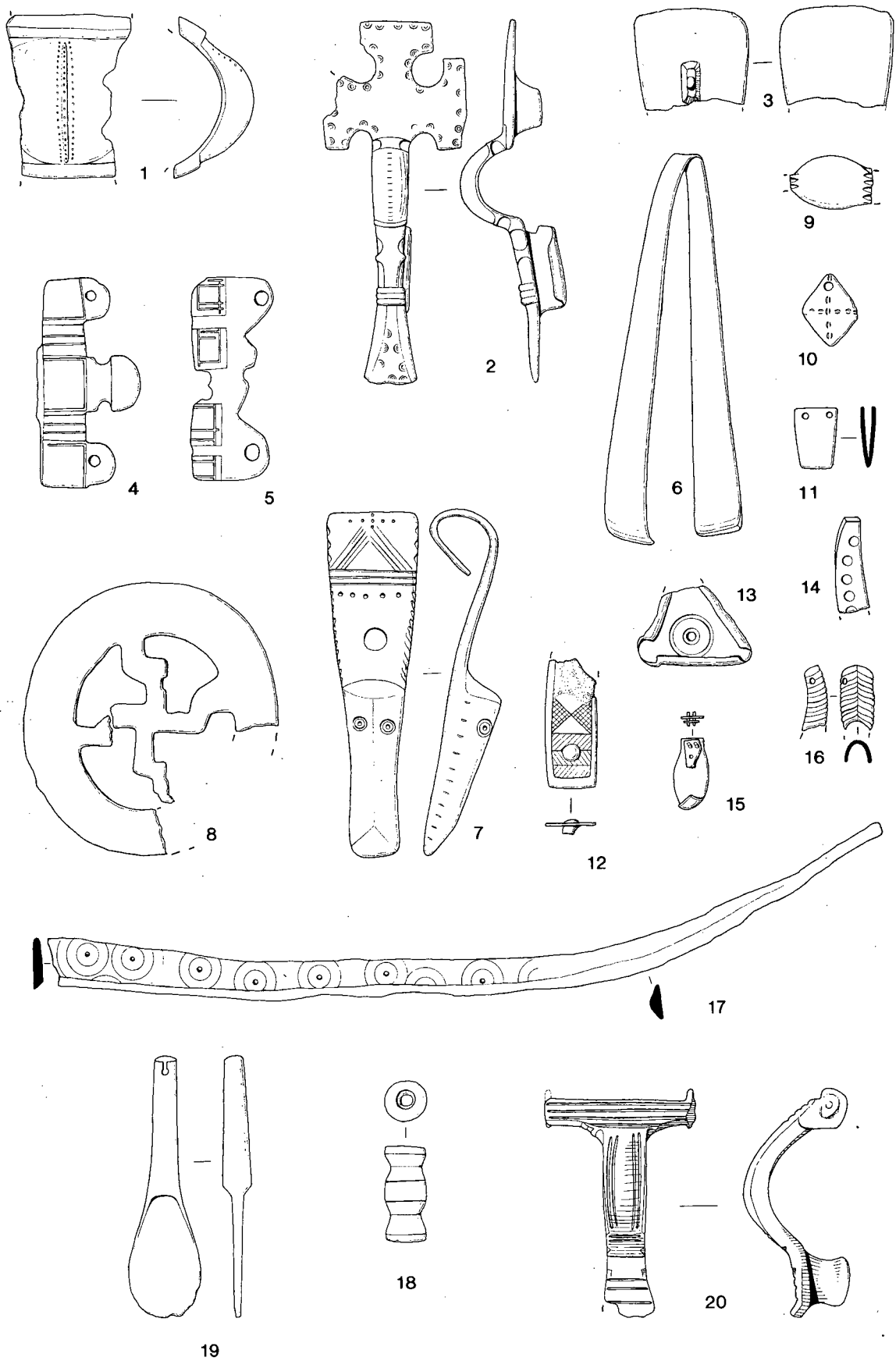


Figure 118 1-19. Oakley 010; 20. Pakenham Misc.

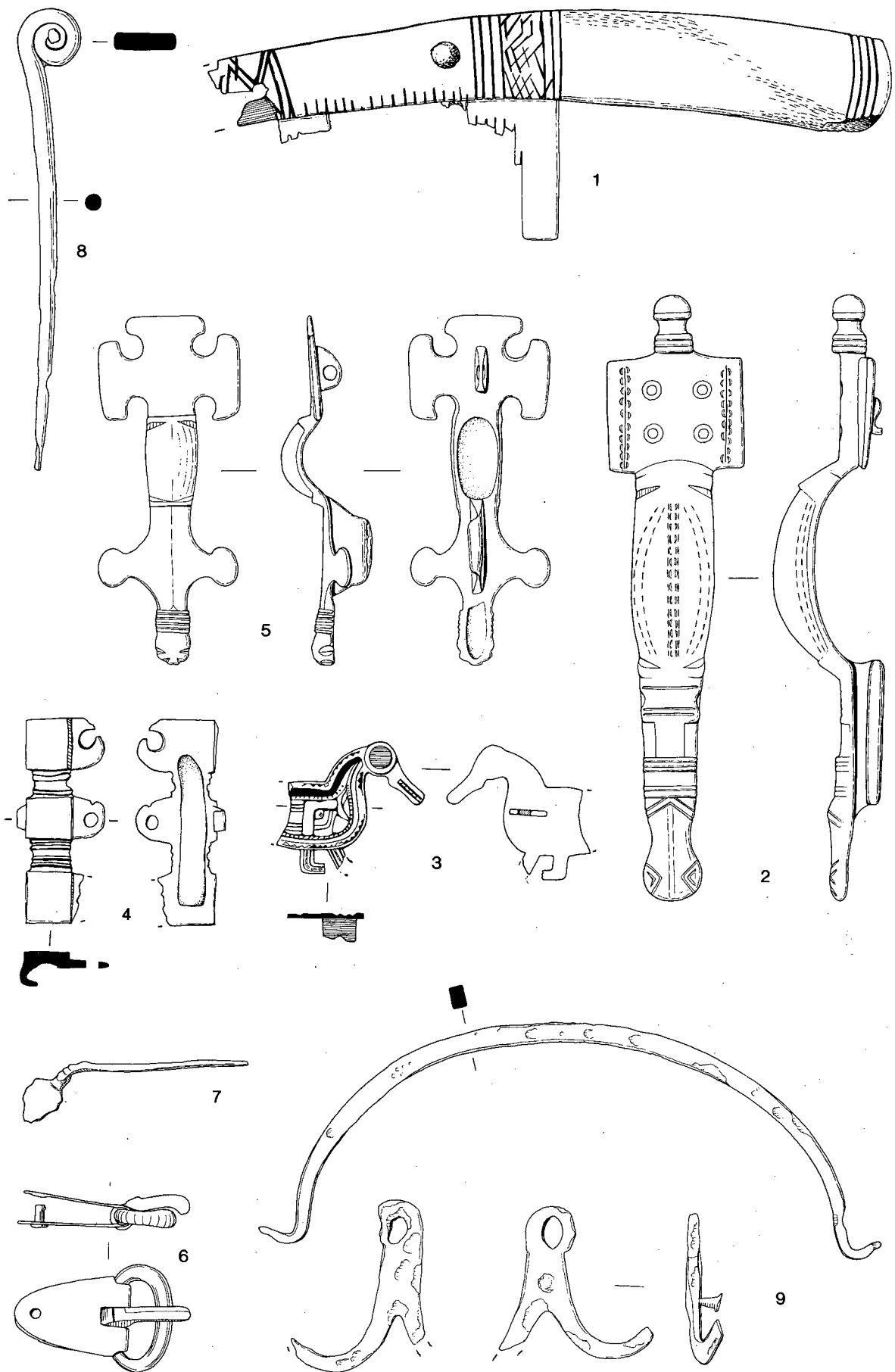


Figure 119 1, 2. Pakenham 016; 3. Pakenham 024; 4. Pakenham 026; 5-9. Pakenham 028 (Grimstone End)

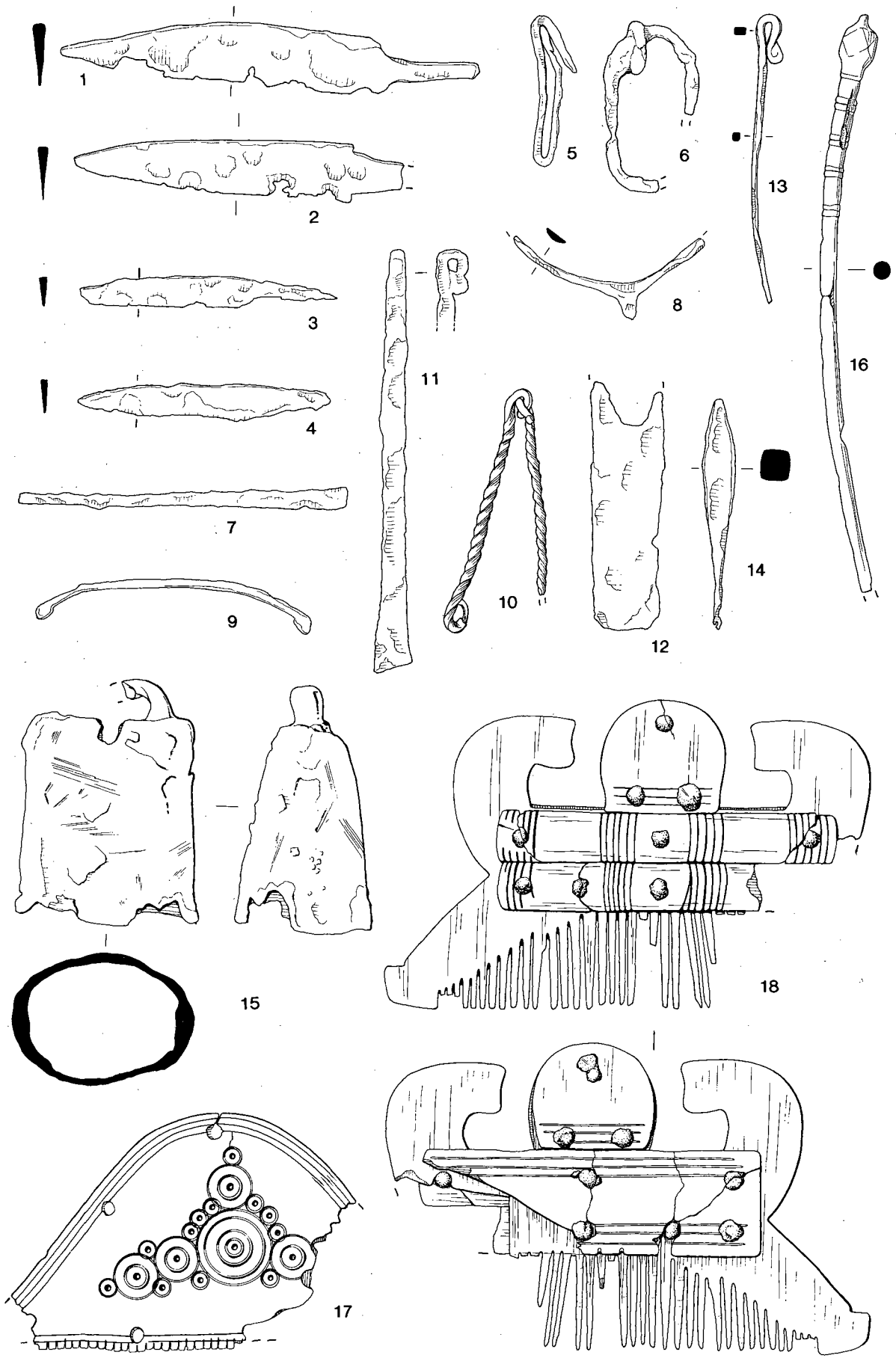


Figure 120 1-18. Pakenham 028

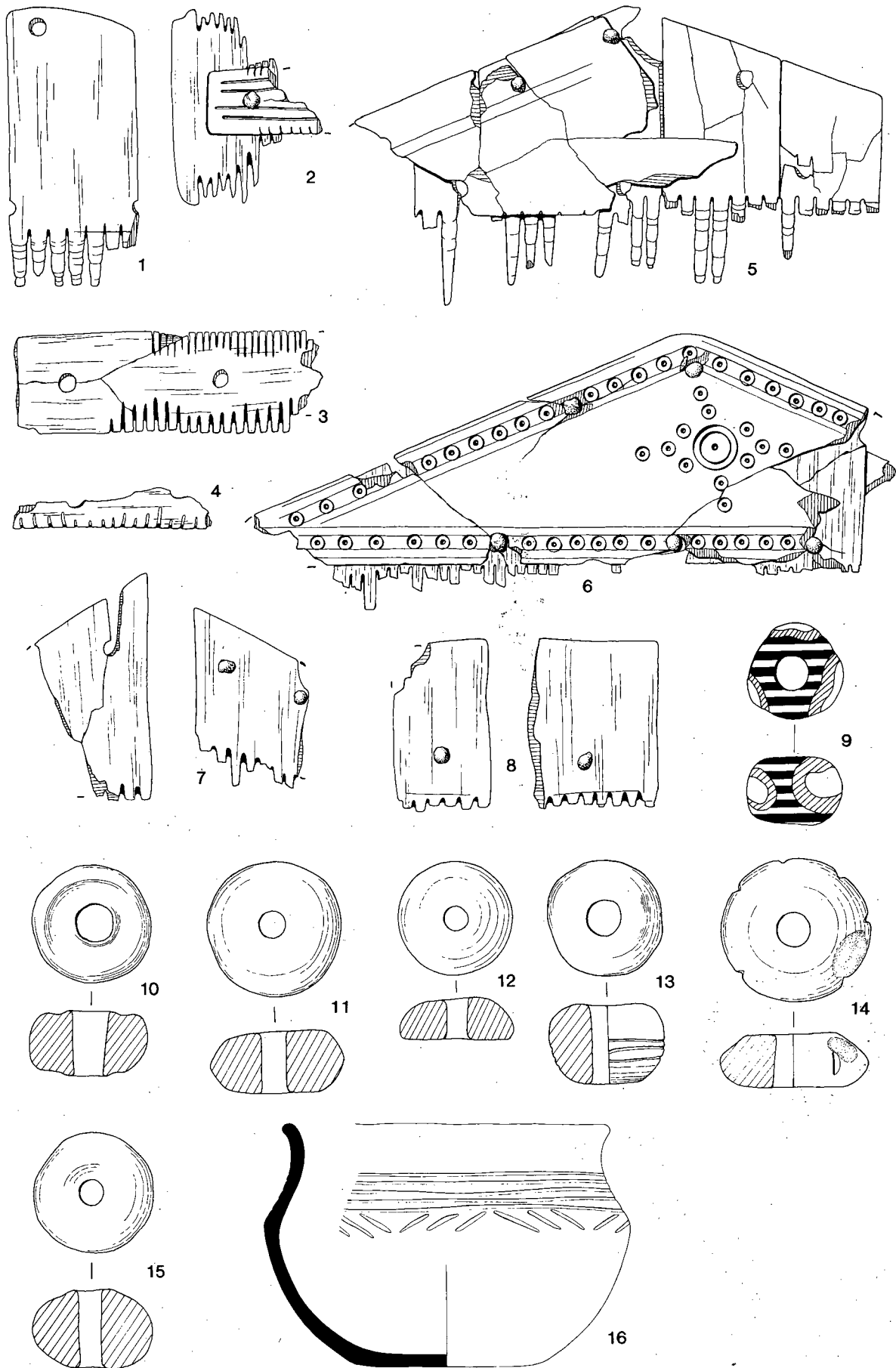


Figure 121 1-16. Pakenham 028 (121.10-15 Pottery spindle-whorls, scale 1:2)

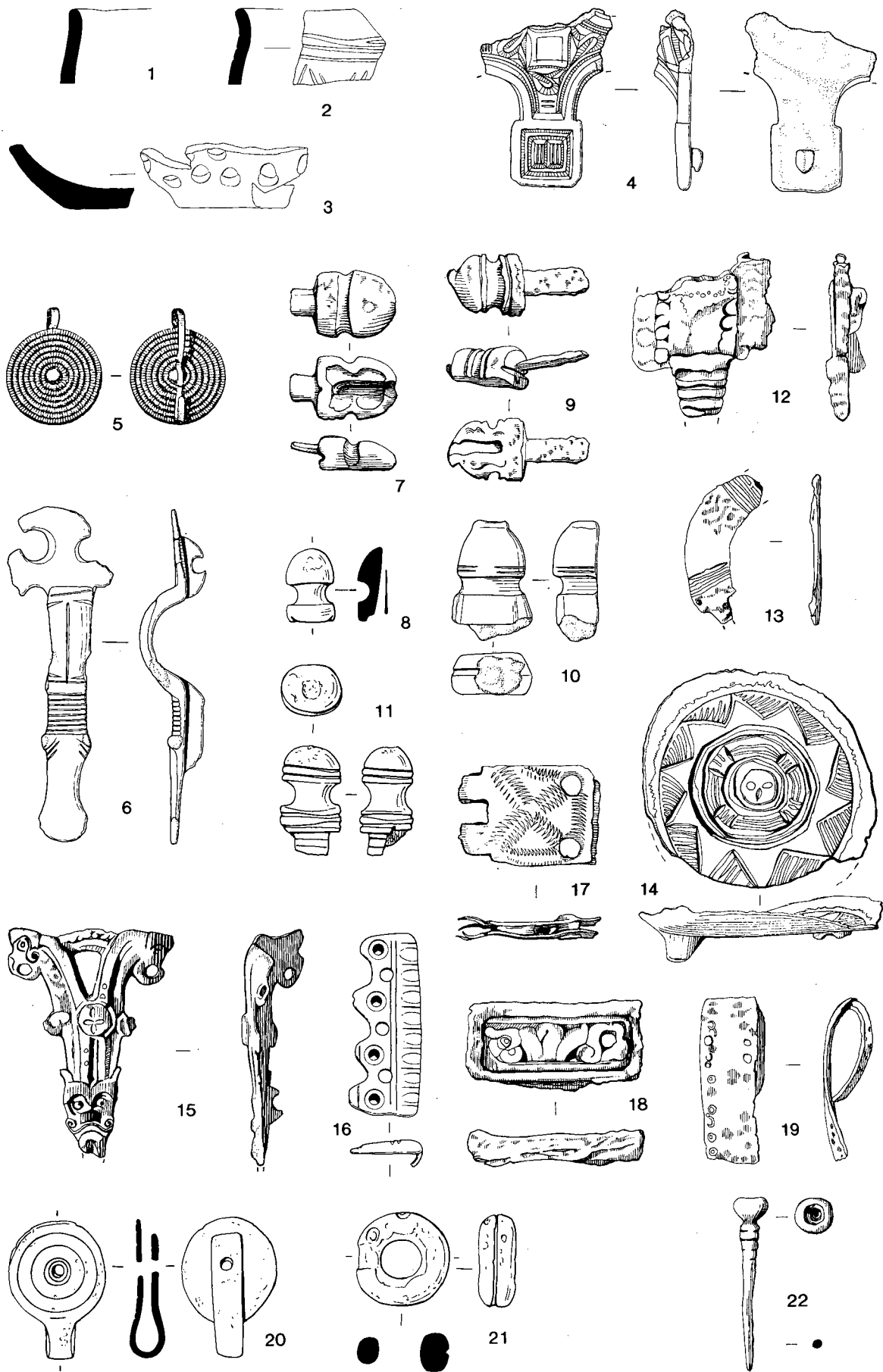


Figure 122 1-3. Pakenham 028; 4. Pakenham 033; 5. Palgrave Misc.; 6. Pettistree 014; 7-22. Playford 010

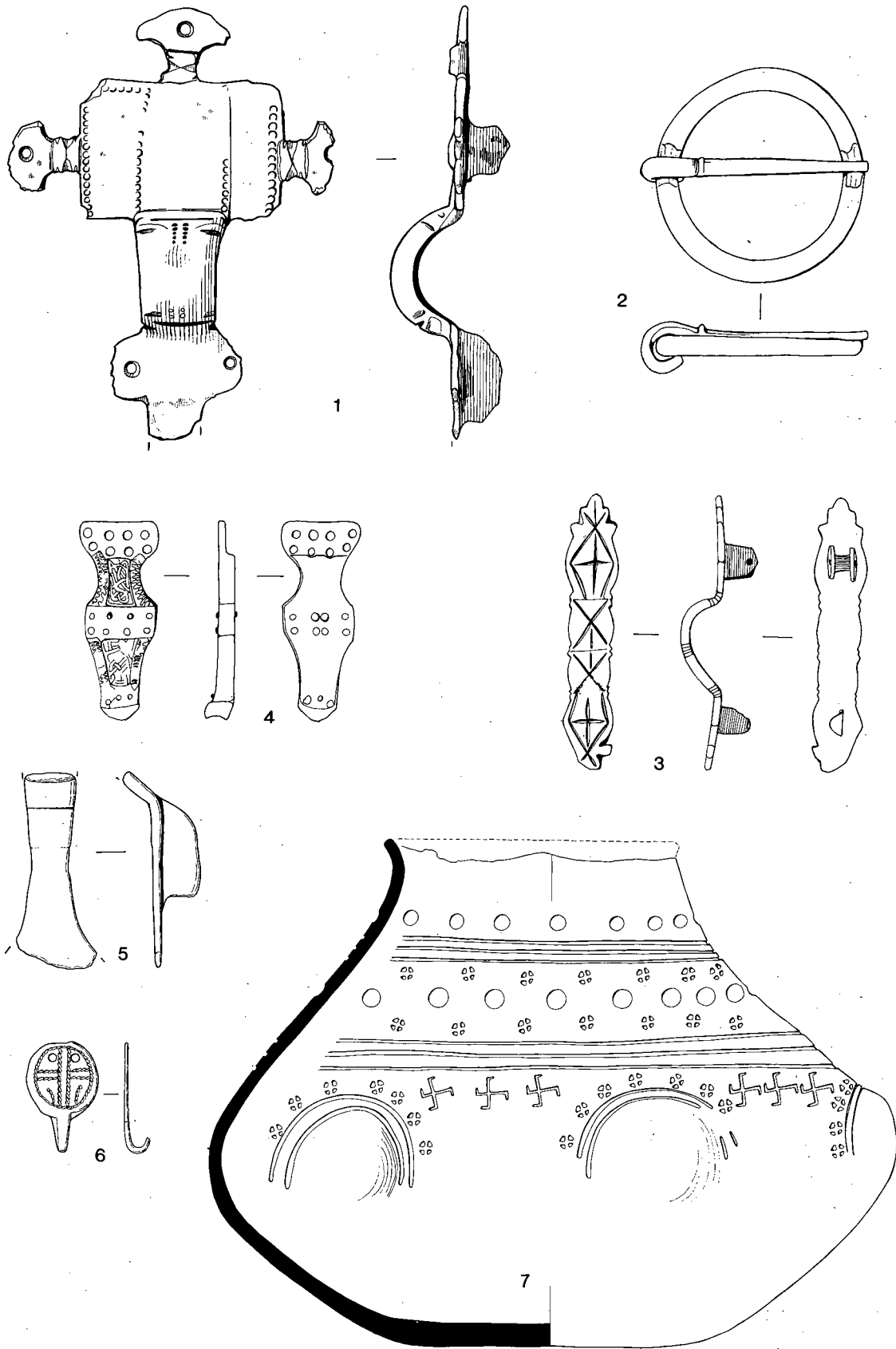


Figure 123 1. Playford 011; 2, 3. Playford 013; 4. Poslingford Misc.; 5, 6. Ramsholt 001; 7. Redgrave 005

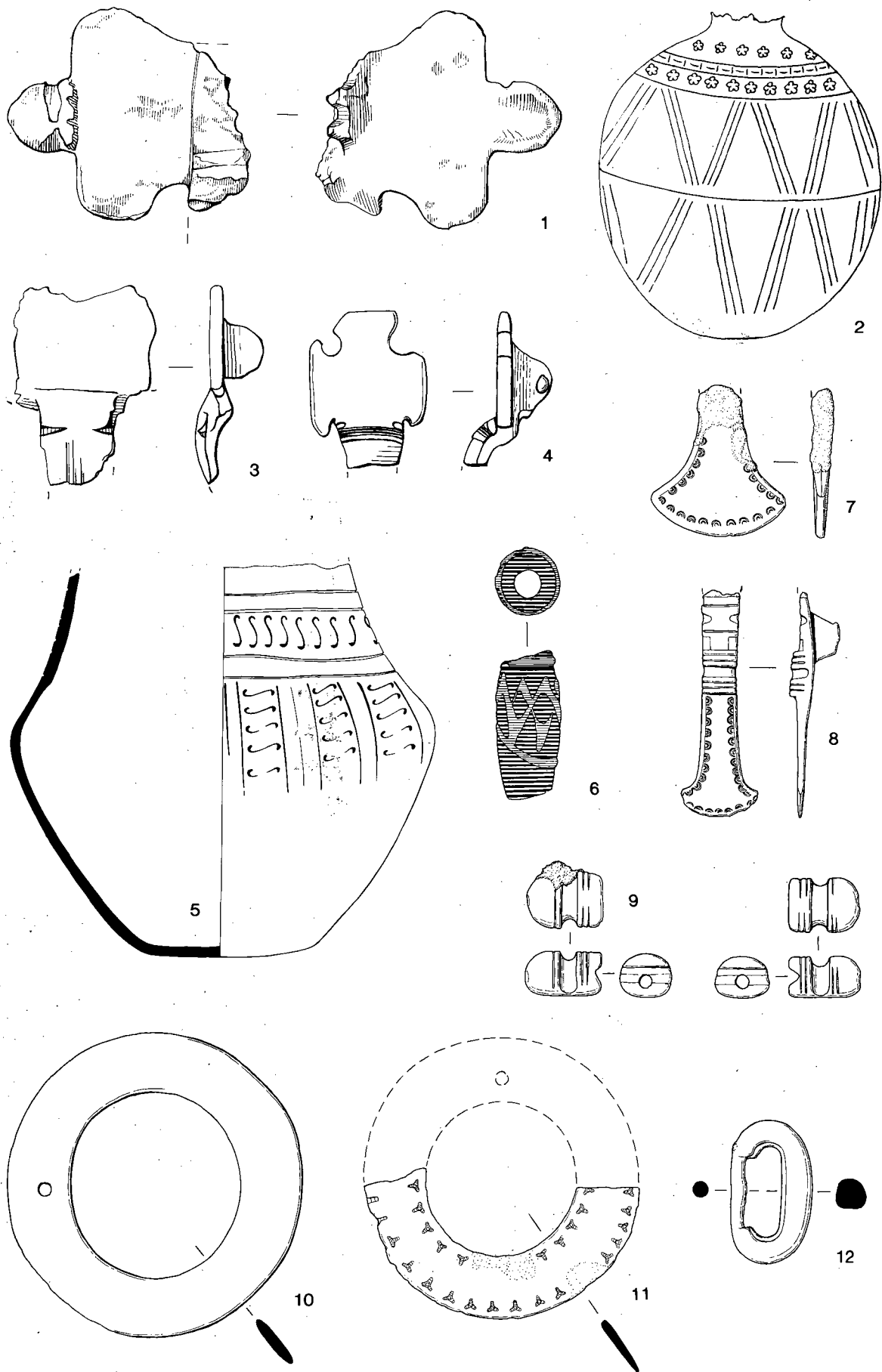


Figure 124 1. Redgrave 024; 2. Rendlesham 006; 3, 4. Rickinghall Inferior 004; 5, 6. Risby 001; 7-12. Rushmere St Andrew 013 (124.2 Pottery sketch, scale uncertain, c. 1:3)



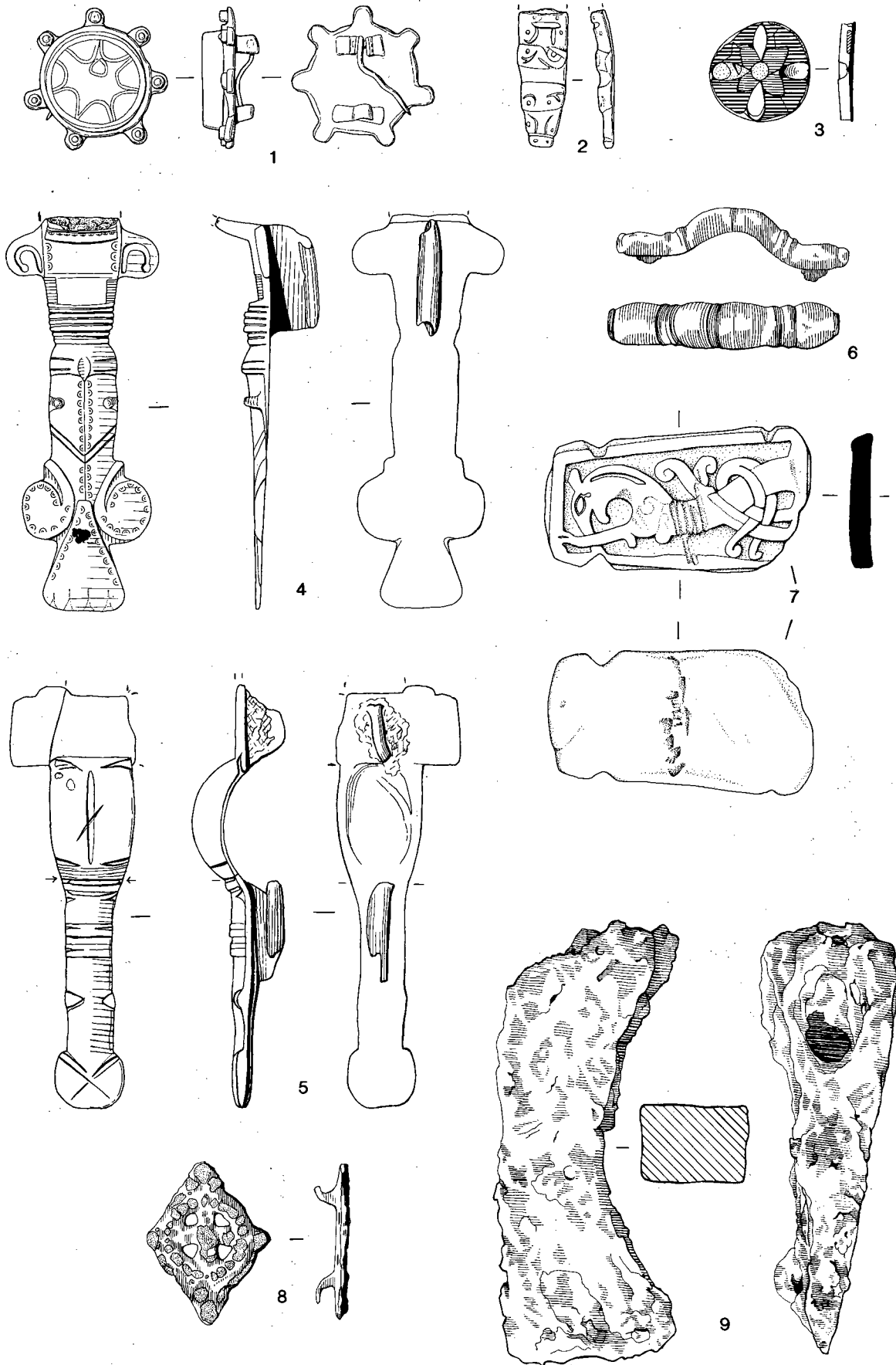


Figure 125 1. Santon Downham 026; 2. Santon Downham 027; 3. Saxham Great 002; 4. Saxham Little 004; 5. Saxham Little 005; 6. Shotley 037; 7, 8. Shotley 047; 9. Shottisham 017

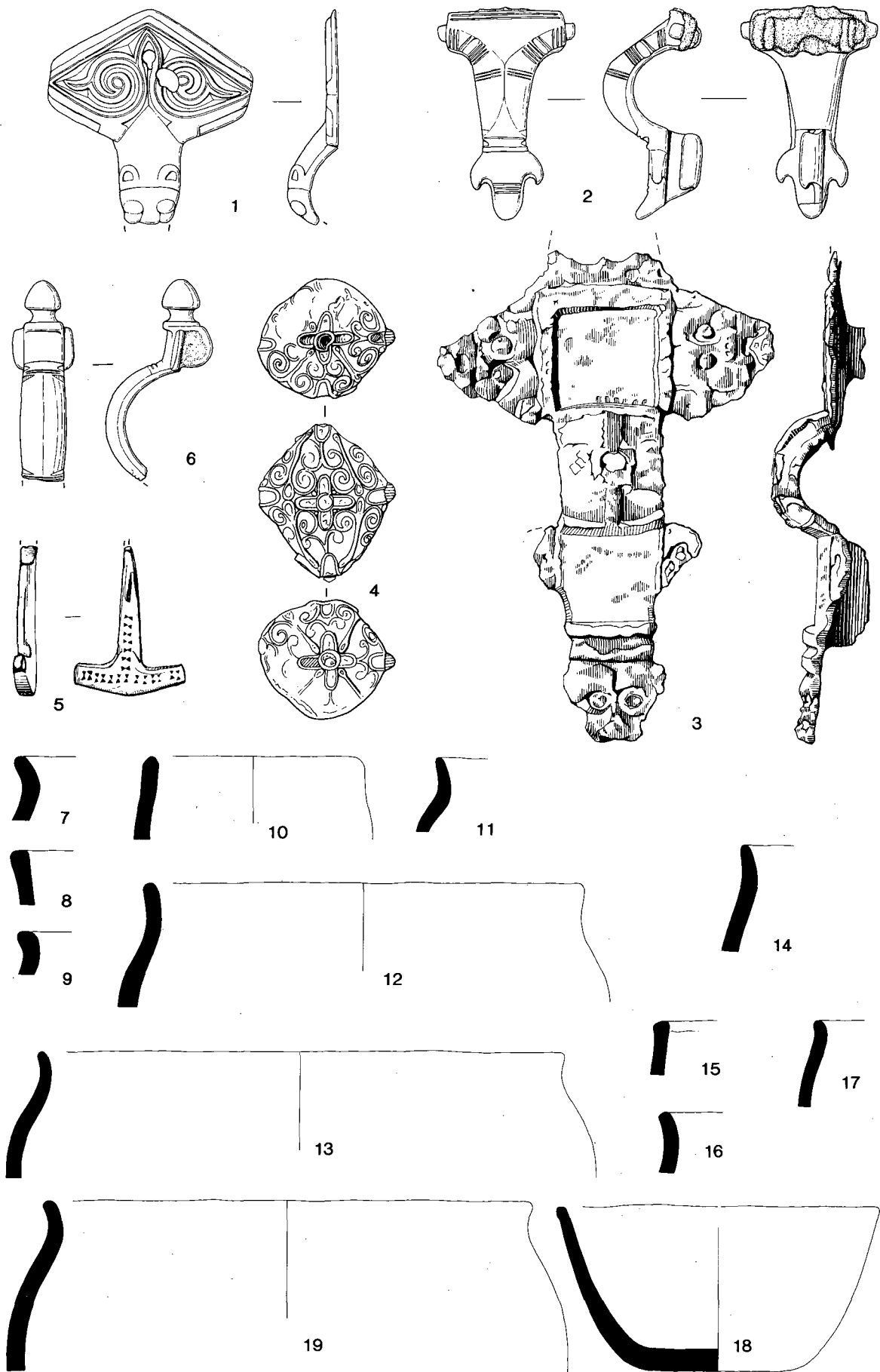


Figure 126 1, 2. Shottisham 018; 3, 4. Sibton 009; 5. Sibton 012; 6. South Elmham St Margaret 009; 7-19. Stanton 001

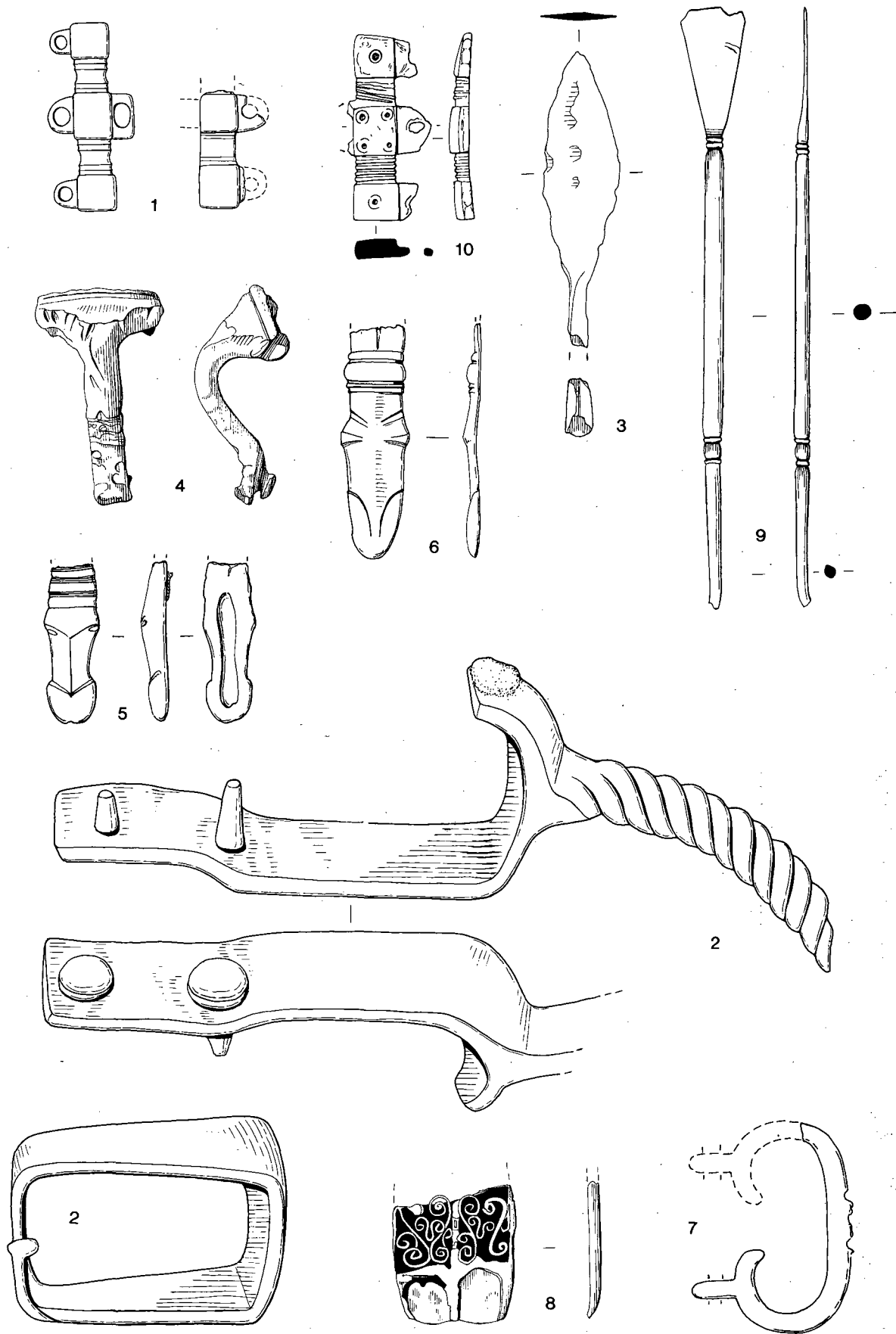


Figure 127 1. Stanton 001; 2. Stanton Misc.; 3. Stoke Ash Misc.; 4. Stonham Aspal 013; 5, 6. Stonham Aspal 011; 7. Stonham Aspal Misc.; 8. Stutton 027; 9. Sudbourne 007; 10. Sutton 023.

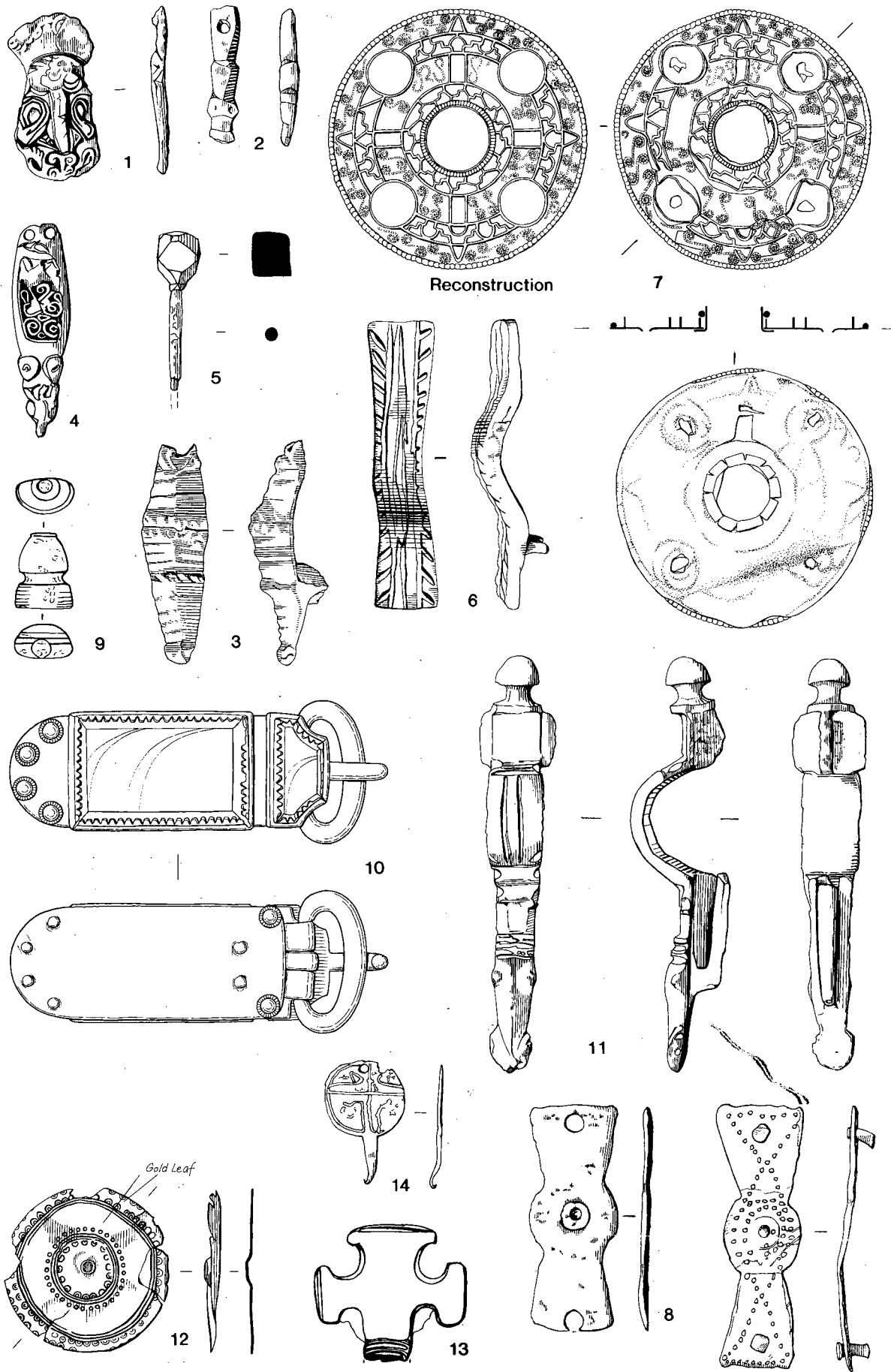


Figure 128 1-5. Sutton 028; 6. Sutton 042; 7. Sutton Misc.; 8. Sweffling 004; 9. Thwaite 006; 10. Tostock 002; 11-14. Tuddenham St Martin 002

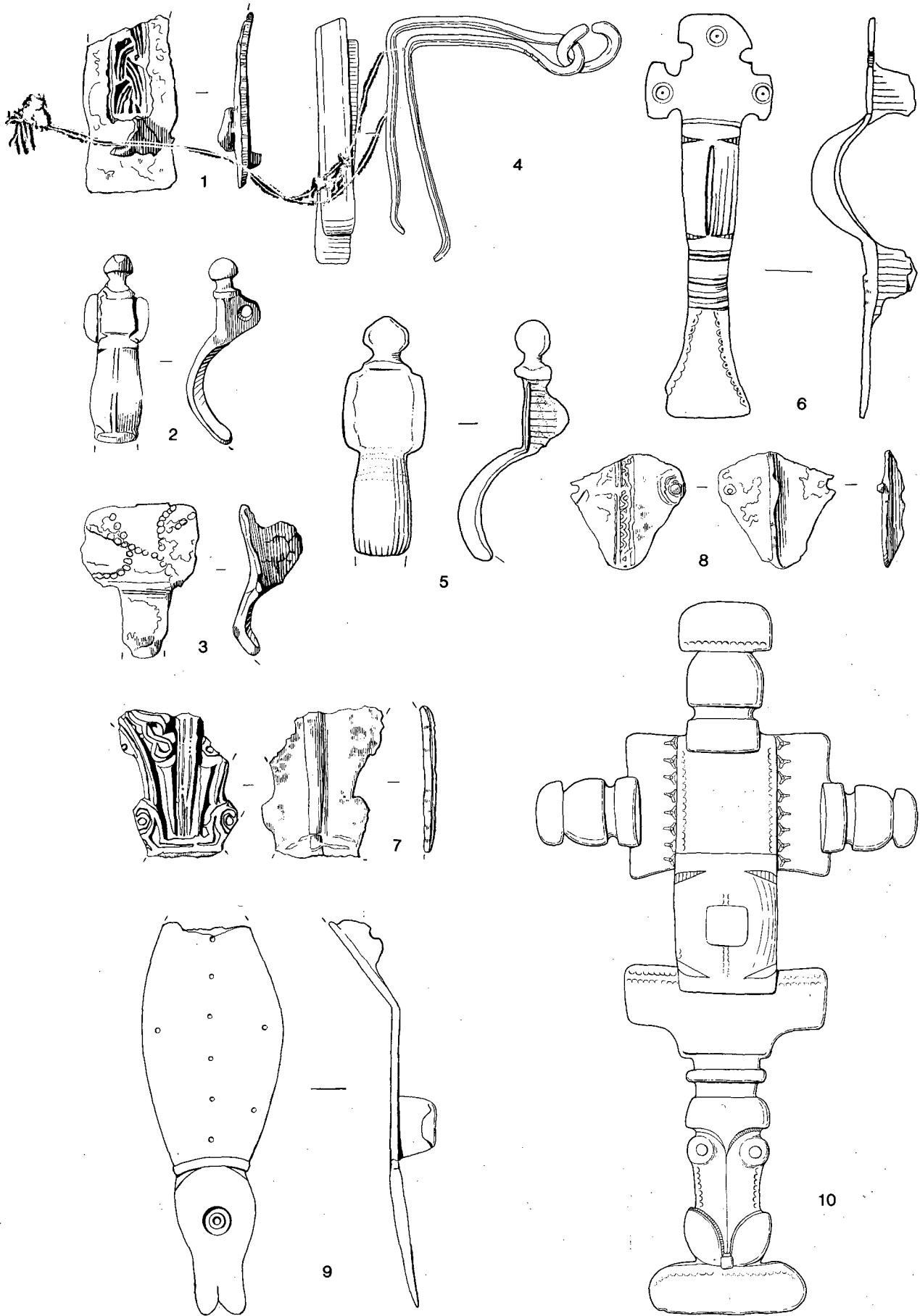


Figure 129 1-6. Tuddenham St Martin; 7, 8. Tuddenham St Martin 007; 9. Tuddenham St Martin 008; 10. Tuddenham St Martin 001

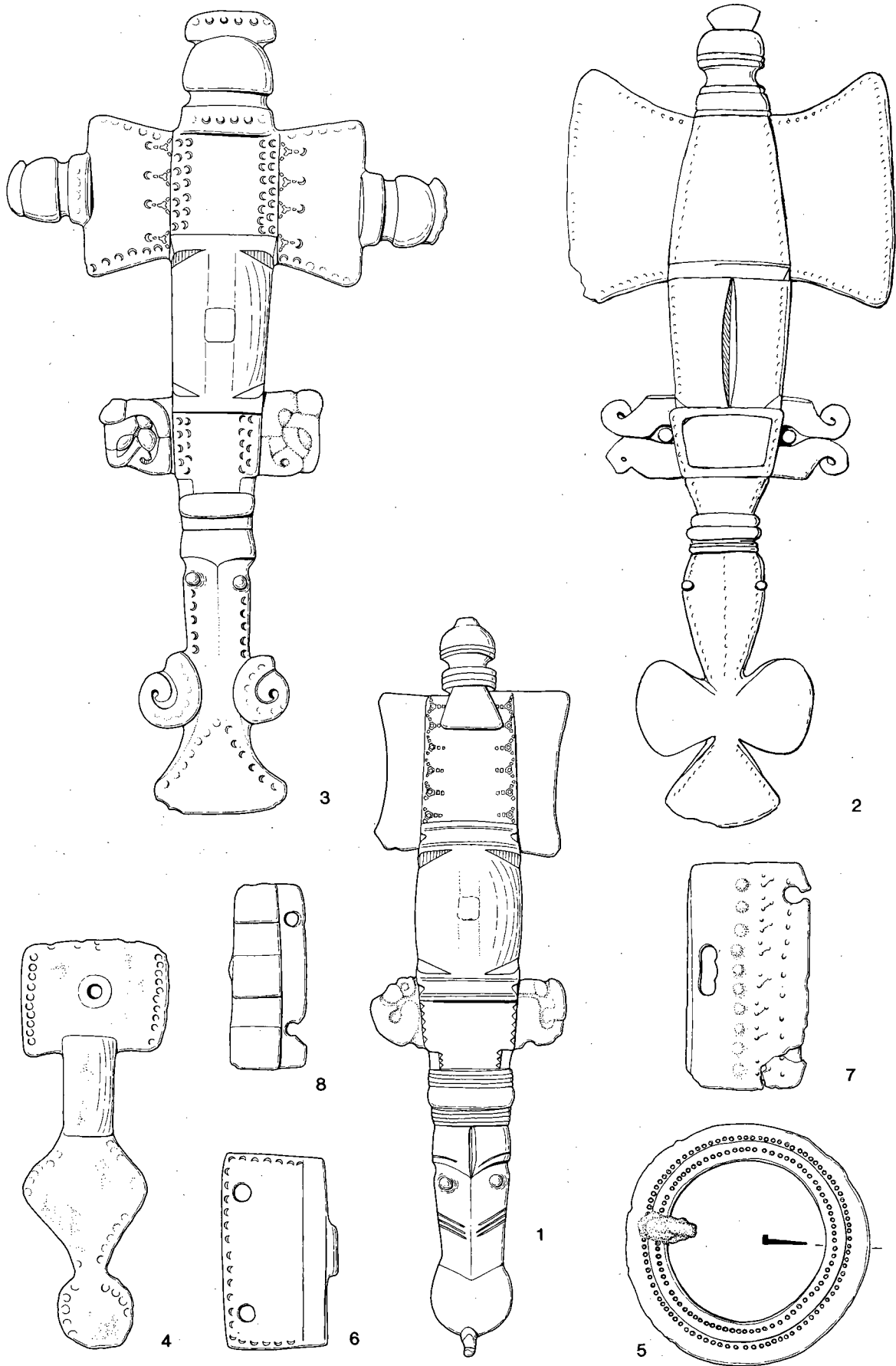


Figure 130 1-8. Tuddenham St Mary 001

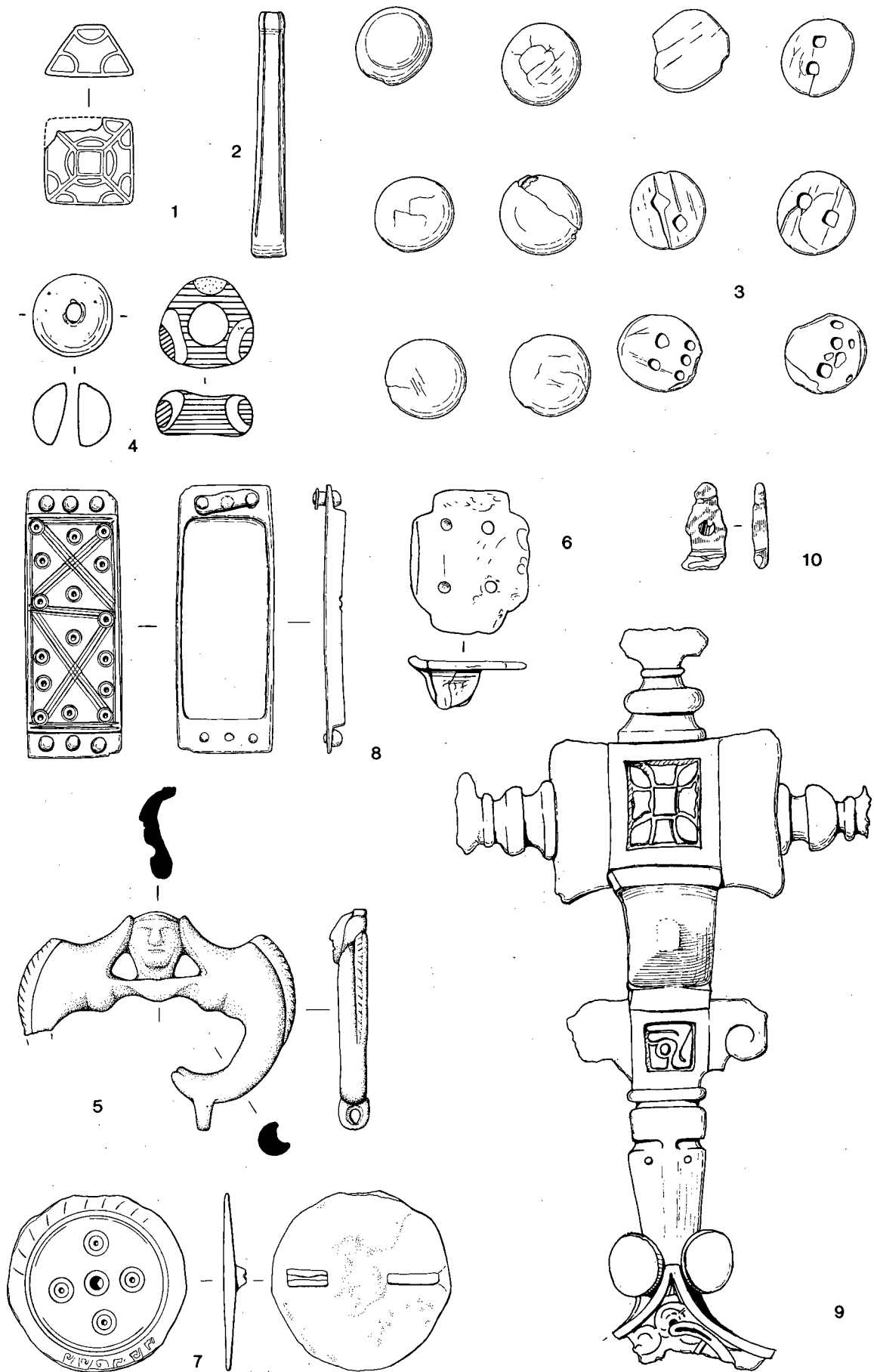


Figure 131 1-3. Tuddenham St Mary 001; 4. Ufford 009; 5. Ufford 011; 6, 7. Ufford 012; 8. Ufford 020; 9. Ufford Misc.; 10. Ufford Misc.

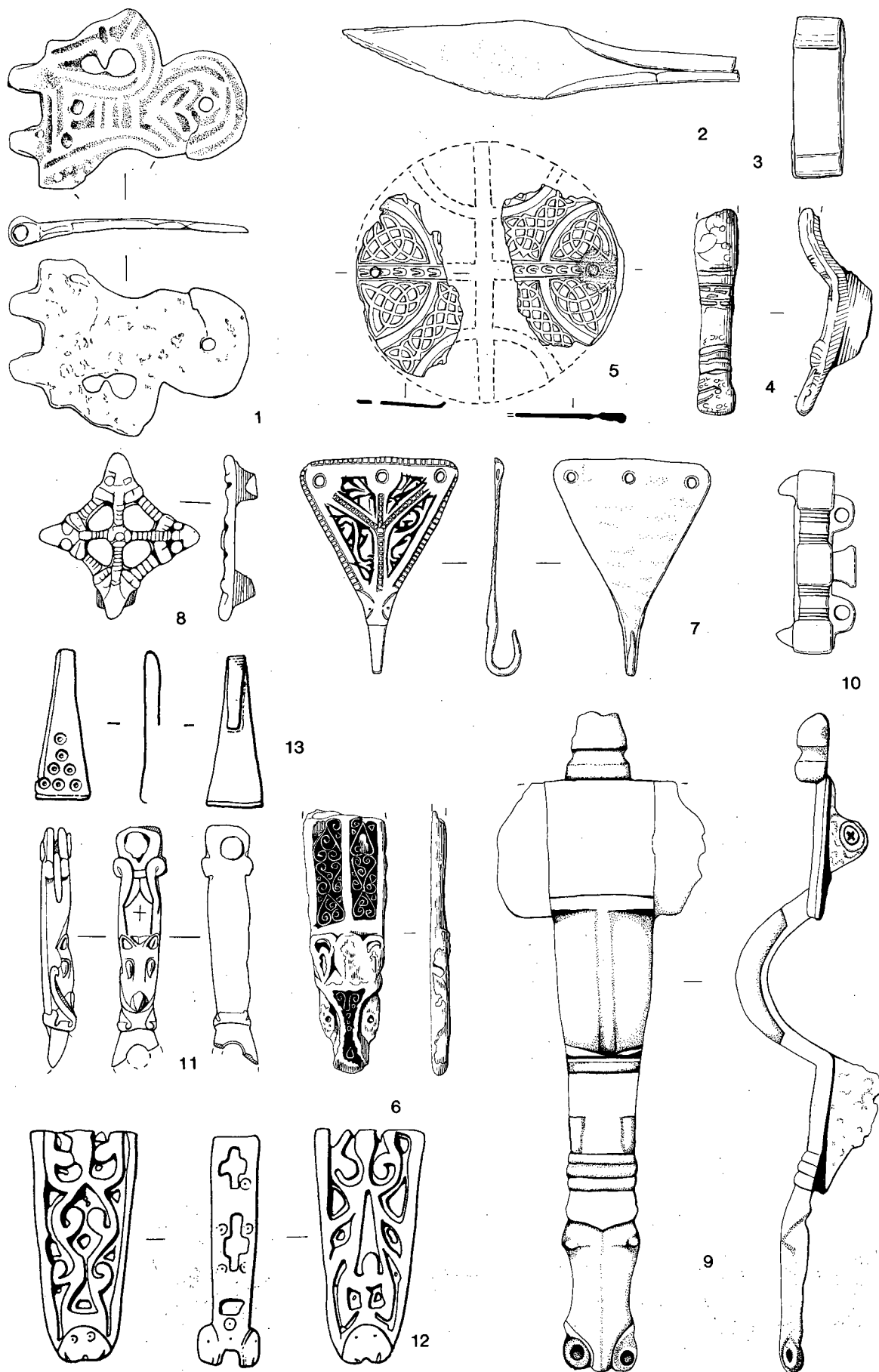


Figure 132 1. Ufford Misc.; 2, 3. Waldringfield 001; 4, 5. Waldringfield 012; 6. Waldringfield 014; 7. Walsham le Willows 085; 8. Wangford 021; 9, 10. Wangford Misc.; 11. Wangford 014; 12. Wangford Misc.



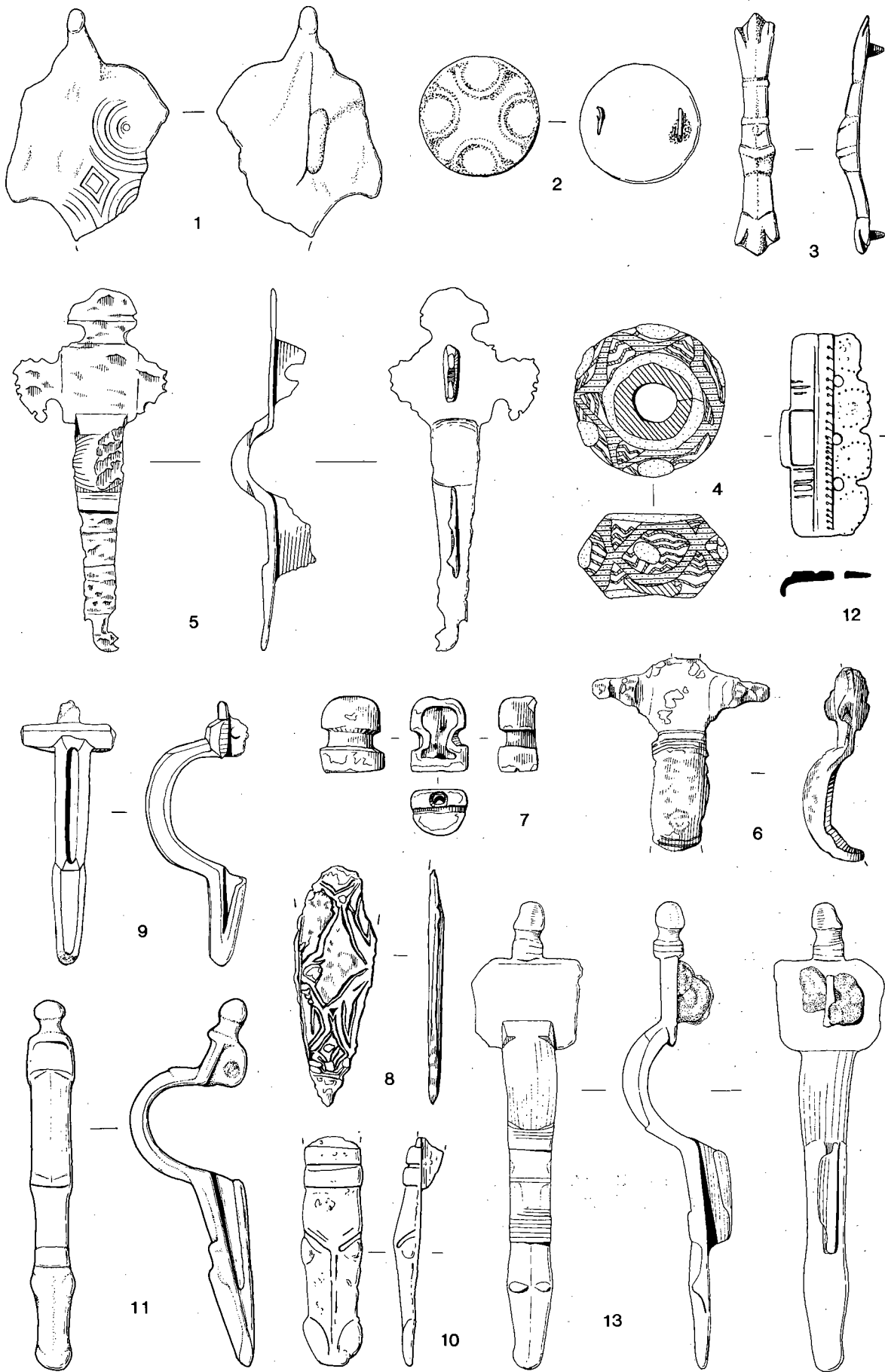


Figure 133 1. Wattisfield 006; 2, 3. Wattisfield 049; 4, 5. Wattisfield Misc.; 6-8. Wenhaston 004; 9-12. Wenhaston 005; 13. West Stow Misc.

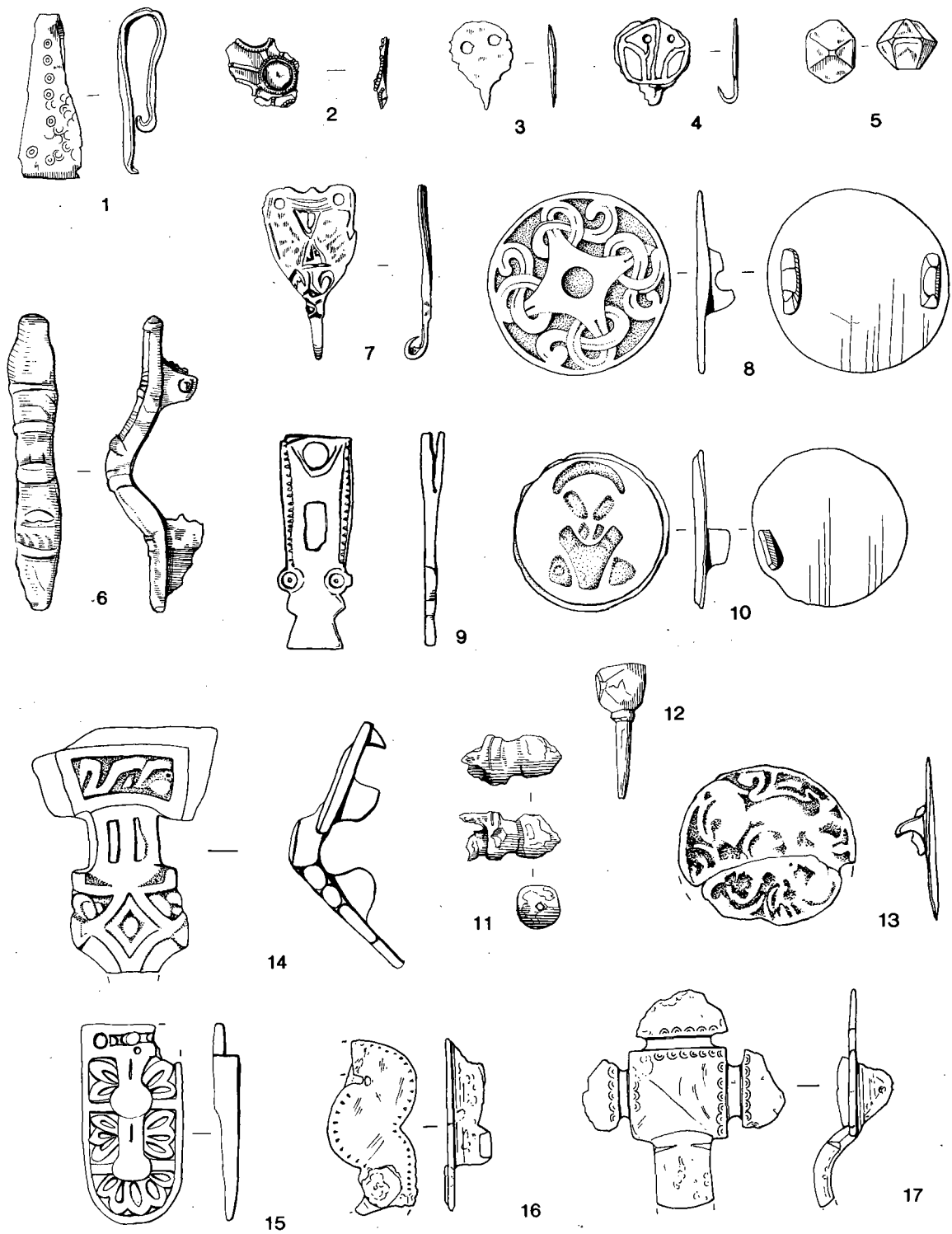


Figure 134 1, 2. Wetheringsett cum Brockford 012; 3-12. Wetheringsett cum Brockford 016; 13. Wetheringsett cum Brockford 017; 14, 15. Wetheringsett cum Brockford 029; 16, 17. Wickham Market 005

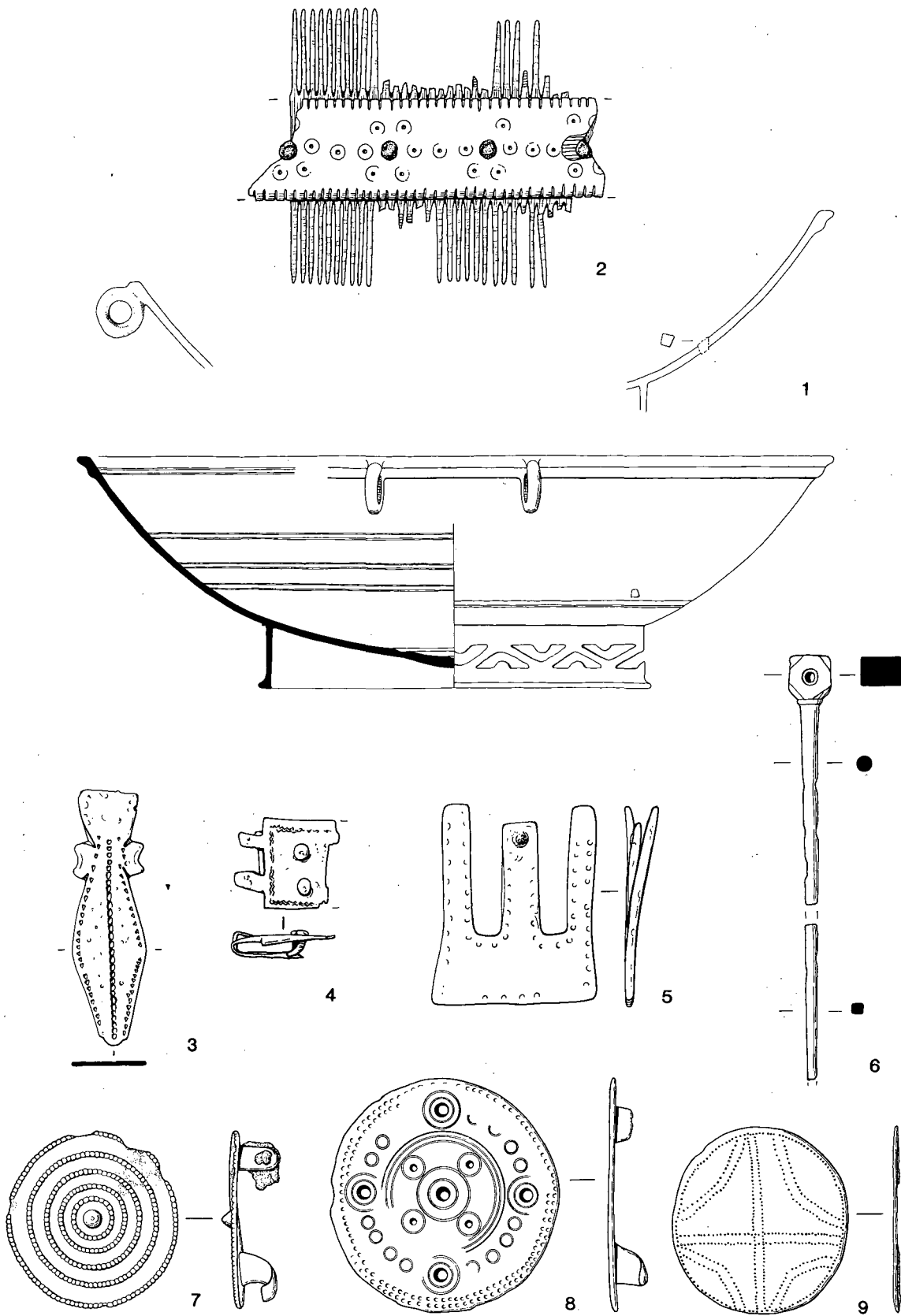


Figure 135 1, 2. Wickham Market Misc.; 3-5. Wixoe 003; 6-9. Suffolk Misc. (135.1 Ae bowl, scale 1:3)

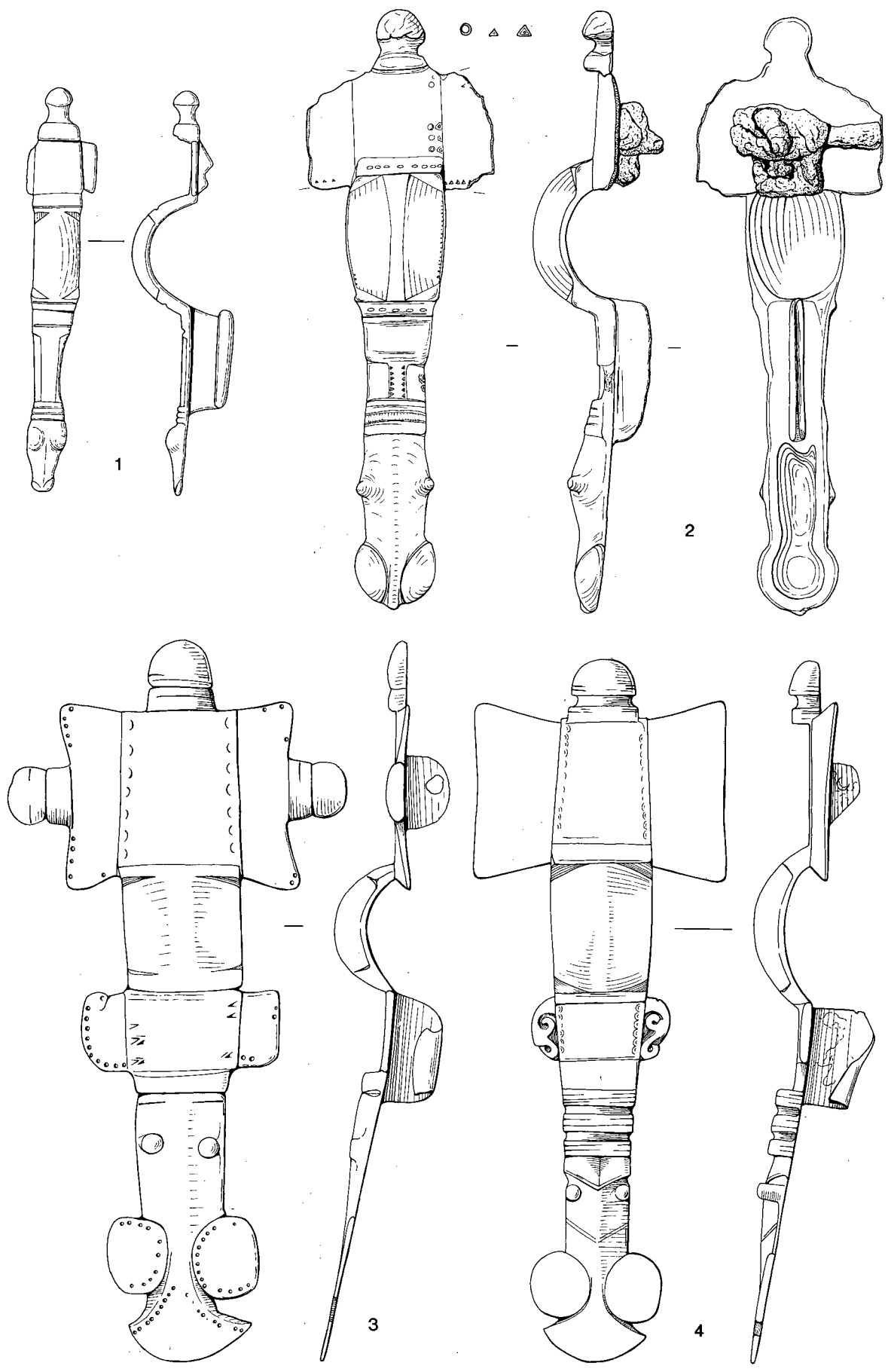


Figure 136 1-4. Suffolk Misc.

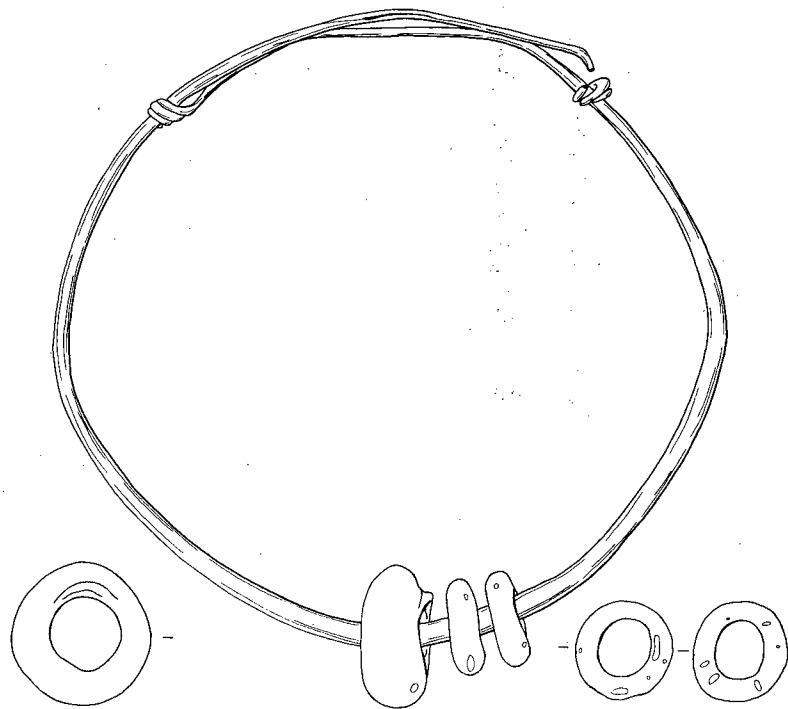
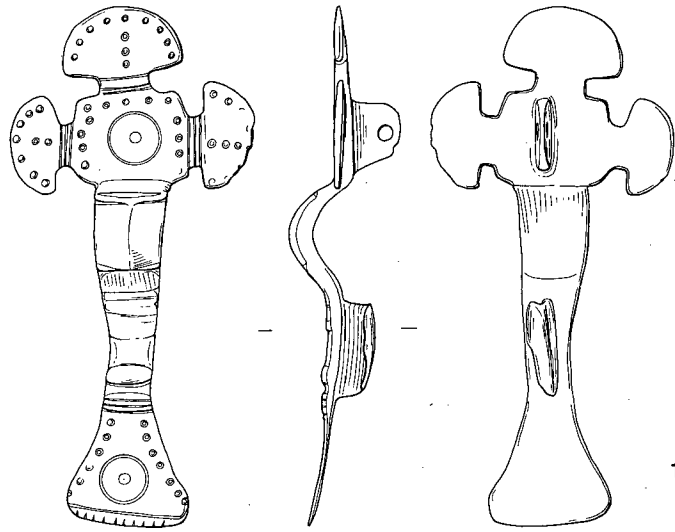
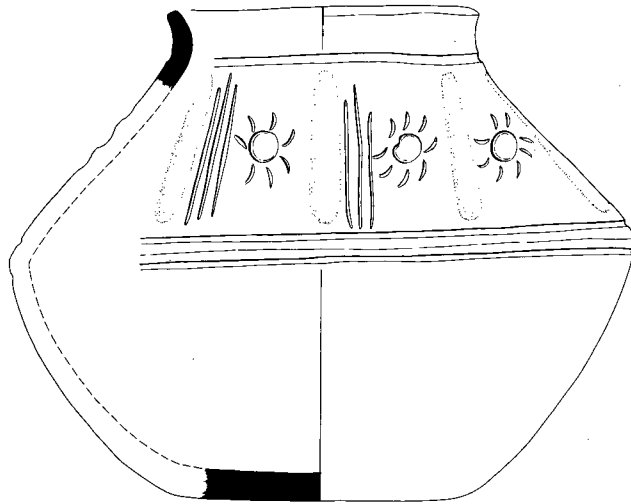
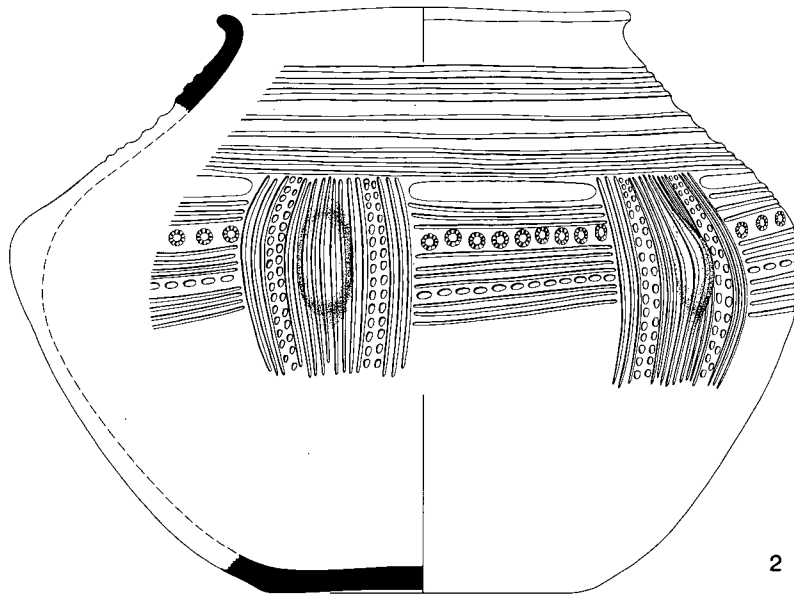


Figure 137 1, 2. Suffolk Misc.



1



2

Figure 138 1, 2. Suffolk Misc.

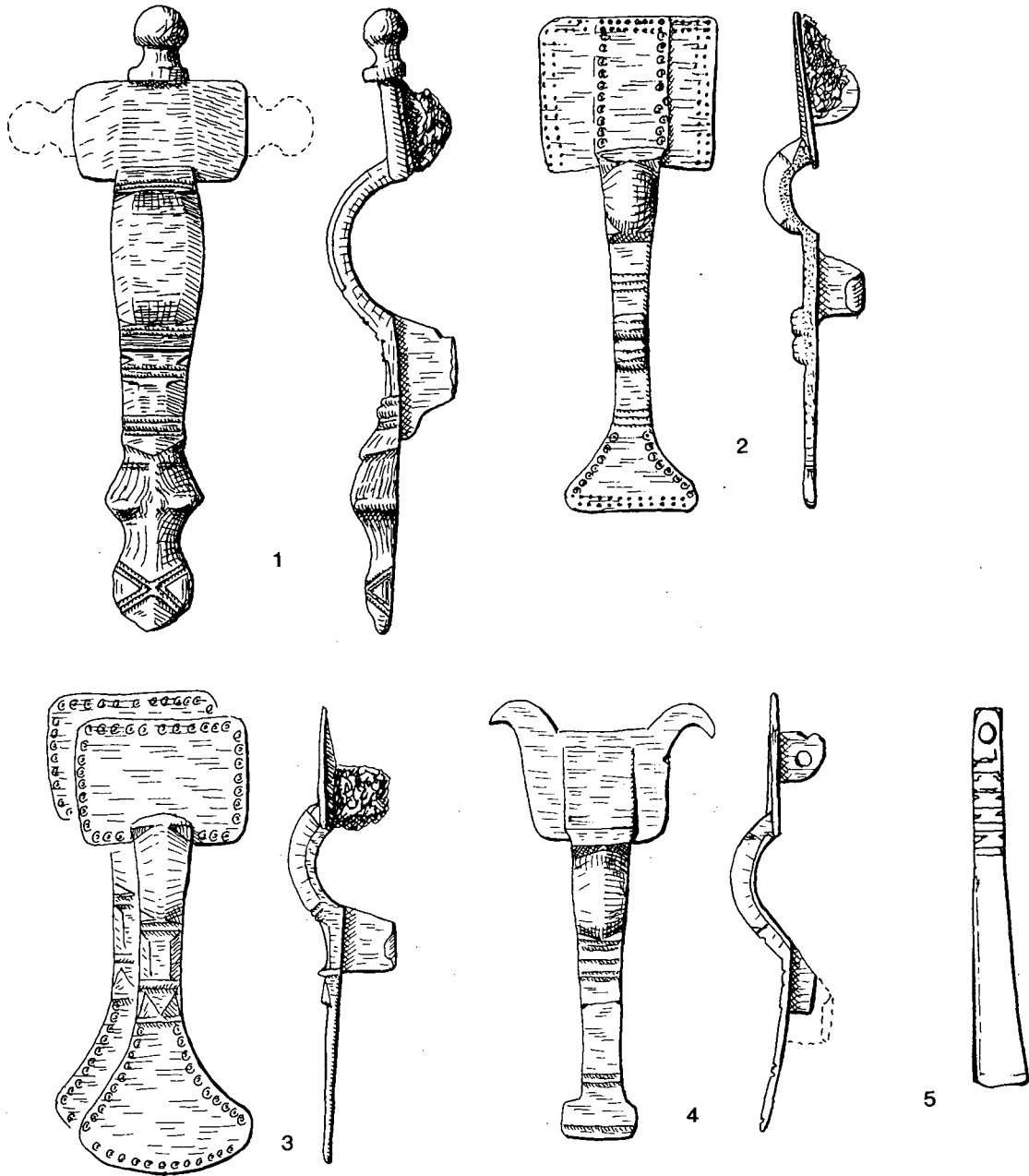


Figure 139 1-5. Suffolk Misc.





## **Part II: Discussion**

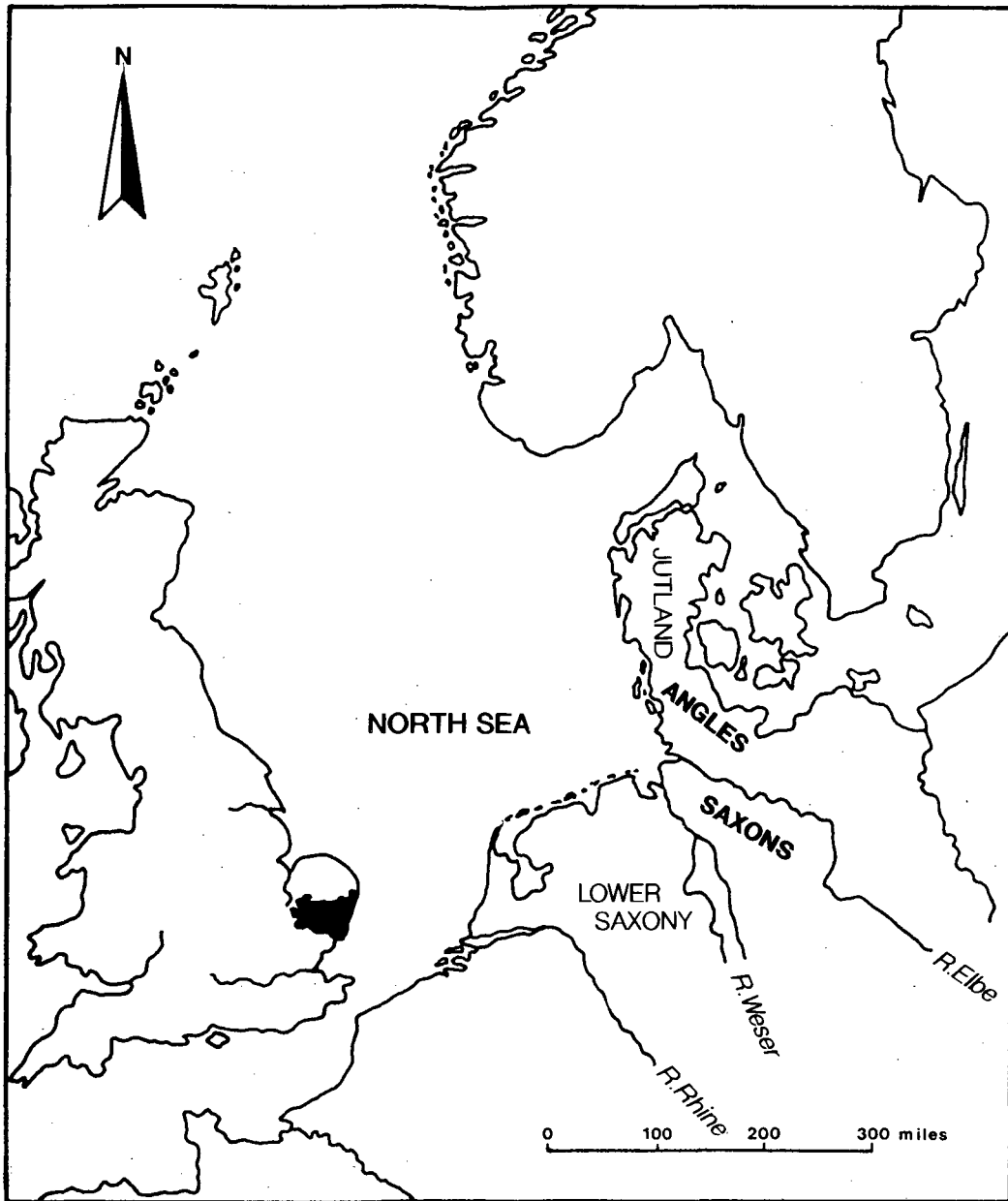


Figure 140 Location: England, Continent

# Chapter 1

## I. The Physical Background

(Figs 140, 141)

Suffolk is a large, roughly rectangular county with some seventy kilometres of coastline to the North Sea. Broad estuaries break this coastline giving access to the hinterland with gravel terraces penetrating the clay lands beyond. The glacial till of the central region forms a wide plateau, higher and more undulating in the south-west and flatter in the north-east, effectively separating the two areas of lighter soils covering the rest of the county.

This broad division affected the distribution, character and political division of the county throughout the past and is discernible even today. The main geographical divisions used here were devised by Scarfe in his *Suffolk Landscape* (1972).

The eastern region, or 'Sandlings' is the coastal strip, narrowing to the north and bisected by broad estuaries with loess-derived soils covering the Shotley and much of the Felixstowe peninsulas. The central clay region is penetrated by the gravel terraces of the Stour, Waveney and particularly the Gipping, which has provided an all-important link in prehistoric, Roman and Saxon times between the highly populated areas of the south-east and the north-west.

To the north-west, the Breckland region of sands and loams overlying chalk is traversed by three fertile, well-watered river valleys; the Lark, Black Bourn and the Kennett. It is along these, with the adjoining fen-edge that settlement in the past has been concentrated, with evidence of great wealth at all periods. The small area of fenland joins that of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk and has tended to emphasise the 'corridor' of the Breckland and its strategic value as an entry to East Anglia.

## II. The Romano-British Settlement of Suffolk

(Fig. 142)

The Romano-British colonisation of the central clay plateau marked the first real exploitation of the heavier soil regions of Suffolk, in contrast to the prehistoric settlement pattern (Moore *et al.* 1988). The early military history of the period reflected that division with the forts at Pakenham to the west and Coddendam to the east. The ensuing development of the Roman roads traversing the clay effectively opened up the heavier areas to settlement to meet the demands of relative stability, a rising population and economic necessity. Although no towns in the strict sense were developed, the whole area was eventually serviced by a series of large, open settlements which acted as focal points to provide a market-based economy. Little is, as yet, known about the nature of the clay-land settlements although the surface scatters suggest that many of them were small, with little evidence of imported goods in terms of pottery, metalwork or building materials. Until some, or even one, of the settlements is excavated, it is not possible to determine their stability or economy. The real wealth of the area was clearly

concentrated along the fen-edge and the north-west, as evidenced by the number of coin and metal hoards around Mildenhall and Icklingham, balanced to a degree by the distribution of 'villas' round the large settlements of Wixoe, Long Melford, Coddendam, Ixworth and Capel St Mary.

The east coast was dominated by the shore-fort system based upon Burgh Castle (N) and Walton Castle next to Felixstowe in the south, with the possibility of Dunwich mid-way between them.

With the cessation of official Roman administration by AD 410 and the subsequent drying-up of datable coinage, 5th century Romano-British material becomes unidentifiable and the duration of Romano-British culture difficult to assess. There is some apparent relationship between the distribution of late Roman military equipment and early Anglo-Saxon sites, although in many cases it is a question of 'close to' rather than a proven overlap.

There are a few cases where Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found in, or close to, the ruins of Roman buildings, notably at Castle Hill, Whitton (Ipswich), Ixworth, Pakenham and Stanton, but nothing to indicate a 5th-century post Roman continuum. There are faint suggestions of interaction between the Romano-British population and the incoming Anglo-Saxons with the cultivation of spelt wheat and the remains of *Anthemis Cotula* (stinking mayweed) from the 5th-century occupation at West Stow, which suggests contacts with cultivation in the heavier soils which would support *Anthemis Cotula*.

The question of the employment of Anglo-Saxon mercenaries in the late Roman period is not yet clear although it should be noted that the evidence from West Stow suggests that the Romano-British material from the Anglo-Saxon settlement can, from the wide date-range of the coins and the selection and use of pot-bases, be seen as evidence of scavenging rather than co-existence. This conflicts with the evidence of the survival of Late Roman agricultural practice mentioned in the previous paragraph, but underlines the general lack of real evidence yet of detailed knowledge of the end of Roman Britain.

The contrast between the two cultures could not be more dramatic. Even acknowledging the collapse of the late Roman economy and the consequent loss of specialist distribution systems of trade and commerce, exemplified by the disappearance of the pottery industry, the earliest discernible pattern of 'Anglo-Saxon' settlement is totally different to that of the Romano-British. There were no towns or focal points of any kind; the social groupings were small to judge by West Stow and were largely self-supporting, apart from occasional imported items, with a mixed agricultural base of arable and animal husbandry.

The Roman sites appear to have been deserted, with evidence at Icklingham of scavenging rather than looting (West and Plouviez 1976). With no evidence for the wholesale slaughter of the local inhabitants or of the general size of the new settlements, there is a considerable

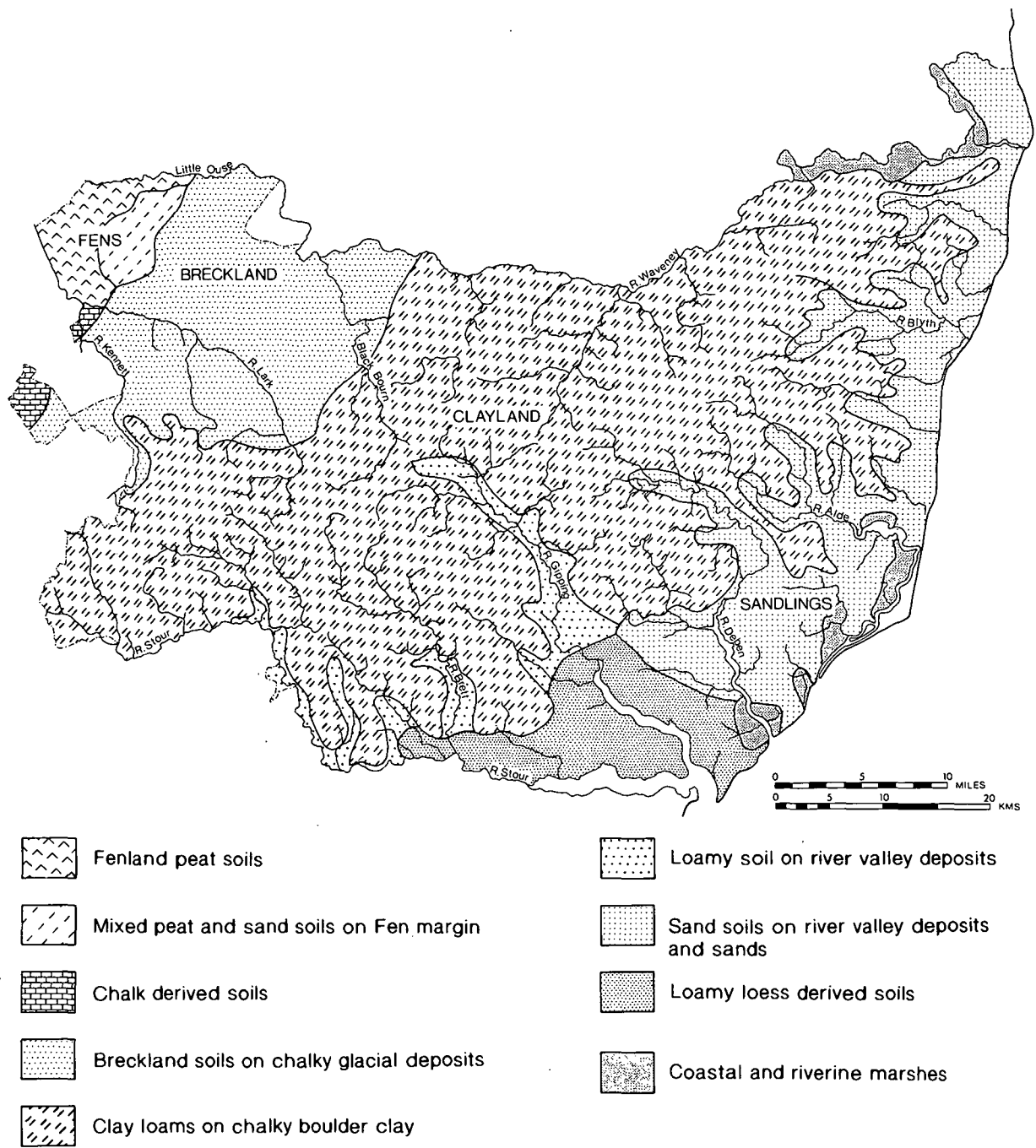


Figure 141 Physical divisions of Suffolk

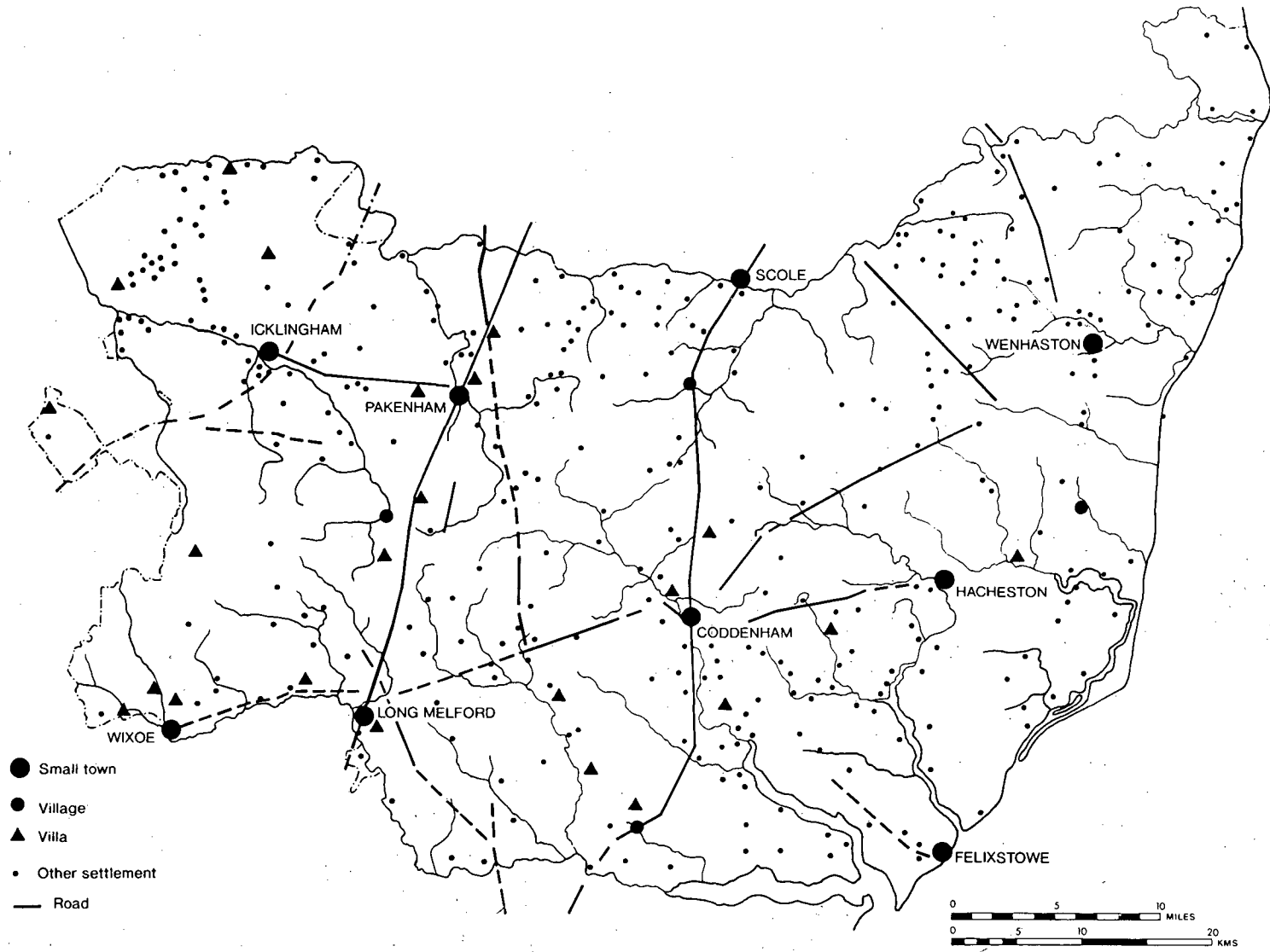


Figure 142 Romano-British: roads and distribution

difficulty in accommodating the Romano-British population within the Anglo-Saxon settlements either by assimilation or enslavement. The fate of those settlements on the heavy clay, not colonised by the Early Anglo-Saxons, is even more problematical unless one invokes an, as yet, archaeologically invisible population without benefit of pottery or any other identifiable material culture.

It has been suggested that a contributory factor to the problem of Late Roman depopulation and economic collapse was a major epidemic of some kind, but the mechanics of the change and the degree of assimilation of the older population, but not of their culture, remains obscure.

### III. Historical Summary of Anglo-Saxon Studies in Suffolk

The earliest record of Anglo-Saxon finds in Suffolk occurs in a MS notebook of a James West in the early 18th century where he states 'This urn was dug up at Botesdale in Suffolk at a place called Backhills, with another broken one'. The accompanying sketch is of an open bowl with a zone of cross-stamps, clearly of early Anglo-Saxon date. There is little else recorded in the 18th century apart from the remarkable finds from a barrow at Pakefield in 1758 and reported by Douglas in *Nennia Britannia* in 1793. A skeleton was found with a coin pendant (A vitus, Emperor in Gaul in 455), an onyx pendant and a necklace of rough garnets. A crystal engraved with a cross was also found on the same occasion. A 'male' skeleton with an urn and spearhead was found in a gravel pit at Parkham in 1734. In 1810 human remains and urns were found at Braiseworth and noted in the OS records and in 1813 two iron spears possibly of EAS date, were found in the remains of a barrow at Barrow Bottom, Risby.

The first positive record of a cemetery is in 1818 when the discovery of cremation urns in a gravel pit at Eye led to 150 urns being dug up in four days. Not much survived this treatment although some material does exist in the British Museum and in Moyses Hall, Bury St Edmunds. The event was not much remarked upon at the time but did get mentioned by Akerman in 1855 and in the local archaeological journal in 1859 (PSIA). Sir Henry Bunbury is noted as having opened some barrows in 1820 at Warren Hill, Mildenhall, the scene of later discoveries, but nothing is recorded of his work. In 1833 and 1835 three remarkable jewels were found: at Melton (buckle-plate), Tostock (gold and garnet buckle) and Sutton (gold plate brooch).

The records of numerous fragments of urns from How Hill in Rendlesham around 1837 and the complete urn with cremated bones illustrated by Davy represents another cemetery, although no other information survives. The 'gentlemen from London' who opened five barrows at Snape 'before 1840' were reported to have removed a 'wagon load of vases', but nothing else is known of this determined attempt, or of what prompted it. The period between 1840 and 1890 saw major discoveries of cemeteries, directly related to the increase of gravel extraction and the construction of the railways. Discoveries at Finningham in 1848 and Badley in 1865 were connected with railway development and the cemeteries of Tollgate, Bury St Edmunds (1851), Warren Hill, Mildenhall (1866), Little Cornard (1868) and Fornham St Martin (1888) are all attributable to gravel

digging. The richness of the grave goods lead to excavations by Tymms and the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology at West Stow between 1849–51; Septimus Davidson, Francis Francis and N.F. Hele at Snape in 1862–3 and observations and minor digging by Henry Prigg and Simeon Fenton at Warren Hills in 1866 and again between 1875 and 1881. Canon Greenwell's excavations of two barrows at Risby are mentioned in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for 1869. Henry Prigg evidently excavated on the site of the cemetery at Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham in the 1880s and grave groups from at least twenty-five graves still exist in the Ashmolean, Oxford. Only West Stow (Tymms), Snape and Warren Hill, Mildenhall, were the subjects of any serious attempt at publication. The rest, along with other burials at Exning (1894, 1900–23), Tuddenham (*ante* 1901), Eriswell (1901, 1911), Wangford (1911) and Lackford (1914) receive little more than mentions in the literature of the time.

In 1905 Miss Nina Layard at Ipswich observed burials being disturbed at a building site at Hadleigh Road, south-west of the Saxon and medieval town and there followed the first major attempt to record and publish a cemetery in Suffolk in full, where the individual graves and their contents were described in detail. No original notes survive and it is unfortunate that the material has since been disassociated from the grave numbers. The excavation of a barrow at Barnham by L.L.F. Caton in 1914 was followed by publication in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society in the following year and those at Brightwell (1919) by their publication in the Ipswich and District Field Club proceedings by J. Reid Moir, President of the Ipswich Museum in 1921. T. Lethbridge from Cambridge excavated and published his work at the Holywell Row Cemetery in 1931 complete with the first plan of an excavated cemetery. The first recorded excavations at Sutton Hoo were conducted by Basil Brown in 1938–39 and subsequent programmes have continued the examination of this remarkable cemetery. After the second world war Lethbridge excavated a large portion of the Lackford cremation cemetery, which he published subsequently in the Quarto Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1951. Of the recorded discoveries and excavations down to 1947, only Snape, Ipswich, Holywell Row, Sutton Hoo and Lackford have been well recorded; for the rest, some reasonable records exist for West Stow, Warren Hill (Mildenhall), Barnham and Brightwell, but in most cases the records are lamentably lacking in detail regarding precise locations, particularly for stray finds and relationships of grave goods.

Between 1947 and 1968 the single-minded dedication of Basil Brown added many new sites to the list and, importantly, he began to explore settlement sites (Fakenham and Honington) in advance of gravel working. Otherwise, interest in Anglo-Saxon settlements did not surface until the mid 1950s when the author introduced Professor V.I. Evison to West Stow. The author subsequently completed the exploration of the site from 1965–1972, which has provided the missing dimension to Anglo-Saxon studies in the region.

The only comprehensive survey of Anglo-Saxon Suffolk is the account by R.A. Smith in the Victoria County History of 1911. Alongside the description of discoveries throughout the county, there are more lengthy discussions of the major sites obtained from published

accounts of Snape, Hadleigh Road Ipswich, West Stow and Warren Hill, Mildenhall. Throughout the account there are parallels drawn with material elsewhere, linking Suffolk to Norfolk and Kent, and some discussion of topics such as the use of perforated Roman coins and, perhaps surprisingly, the recognition of Frankish pottery found in Ipswich. The review is supported by a distribution map of sites in the county. Suffolk material figures prominently in Baldwin Brown's *The Arts of Early England* (1915), both as individual pieces and in the enlightened general discussions that characterise the work. More specific to our area is Cyril Fox's *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923) where material from Suffolk is considered in relation to Cambridgeshire and the reader referred to Smith's account in the *Victoria County History* for more detailed discussion. It was not until 1960 that the subject was revived, by R. Rainbird Clarke in *East Anglia* (Ancient Peoples and Places Series). In two chapters of this admirable book, Clarke developed his extended article on Norfolk in the *Dark Ages* (Clarke 1939) and discussed Anglo-Saxon East Anglia from the collapse of Roman Britain to the Norman invasion in a broad, discursive style, updating the account with more recent discoveries and theories. That some of the ideas he propounded have been superseded is, in part, a measure of the stimulus he provided. In 1964 Audrey Meaney published her *Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*, which contains a well-referenced list of Suffolk sites pulling together much of the earlier material. During the 1950s and 1960s Rowley Edwardson, then Curator of Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds, re-excavated mounds at Risby and recorded burials at Northumberland Avenue and Baron's Road in Bury St Edmunds. At the same time the Ipswich Museum excavated burials and settlement evidence at Grimstone End, Pakenham and the author conducted the first urban excavations on the Saxon town of Ipswich in 1958, sponsored by the Department of the Environment. The excavations at West Stow, also funded by the Department, ran from 1965–72 with the excavation of a part of the Westgarth Gardens cemetery at Bury St Edmunds in 1972.

Since the formation of the Suffolk Archaeological Unit in 1974 Ipswich has been a full-time project directed by Keith Wade, who has revealed much of the complex history of the town in the Saxon period, culminating in

1989 with the discovery of an important 7th–9th century cemetery in the Buttermarket excavation. In recent years an attempt has been made to set the development of Ipswich against the historical background of the consolidation of the East Anglian Kingdom with its royal cemetery at Sutton Hoo and the rural hinterland. To this end a prodigious effort by John Newman for the Unit, latterly funded by the Sutton Hoo project, has enabled a wide tract of countryside to the north-east of Ipswich to be fieldwalked in detail (South-West Suffolk Field Survey).

In the west of the county Robert Carr and Andrew Tester of the Suffolk Unit have excavated extensively at the marsh-bound site at Brandon, revealing a wide range of structural evidence of a wealthy, literate Middle Saxon settlement of either royal or monastic status. Although apparently of a different social level, this site provides an important contrast to the earlier 5th–7th century settlement of West Stow and to the urban development of Ipswich.

The development of active relationships with metal-detector users and systematic fieldwalking has led to a quite dramatic increase in material available from the mid-late Saxon periods.

#### IV. Discovery

The relative richness and often substantial nature of the grave goods in Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries has, down to the 1960s, dominated the archaeology of the period. Many discoveries in the 19th century resulted from gravel digging, agricultural activities and the construction of the railways. Occasionally excavations followed, which in many cases were poorly recorded and the material dispersed. In consequence the discussion is related almost entirely to cemeteries and isolated finds rather than a balanced view of the period. Settlement archaeology has developed through the large-scale excavations and the fieldwalking surveys of the 1970s and 1980s which, together with the incidence of chance finds reported by responsible metal-detectors, has broadened the vision of the period dramatically.

Unfortunately the handmade, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery does not survive well from repeated ploughing and exposure on the surface, greatly reducing the chances of discovery by fieldwalking surveys.

# Chapter 2. The Early Anglo-Saxon Phase

## I. The Distribution of Sites and Finds

(Fig. 143a)

Early Anglo-Saxon sites are, almost without exception, found on the lighter soils on the east and the gravel terraces in the west of the County. There is still very little evidence of any occupation on the central boulder-clay belt, with the exception of Stonham Aspal where there is an isolated find of two fragments of cruciform brooches.

In the east the distribution pattern is heavily weighted by the results both of metal-detecting by the Ipswich Detector Club and the South-East Suffolk Field Survey undertaken by John Newman for the County Council and the Sutton Hoo Trust in the Gipping Valley and the Woodbridge area. Here the sites are found to be spreading along the gravel terraces of the river valleys to the edge of the clay. Even taking into account the level of organised field work it is noticeable that there are still areas which are devoid of Early Anglo-Saxon material. The Shotley peninsula has, to date, not produced a single piece of evidence in spite of intense metal-detecting in the area. The earliest objects are the 7th-century gold pendant reputedly from the foreshore at Freston and the two Ipswich Ware pots from Stutton. Both the Shotley peninsula and the Felixstowe peninsula have heavier underlying soils of brickearth and London clay with loess and loam above, which were perhaps less desirable soils in the period of early settlement. The light loamy soils of this area are covered with crop-marks of presumably prehistoric and Roman-British origin indicating a high level of exploitation, not apparent again until the 11th century, by which time most of the place names there appear in the *Domesday Book*.

The Felixstowe peninsula is almost as devoid of evidence, with the exception of the material from Felixstowe itself, which apart from the early 5th-century belt-fitting, suggests a cemetery of 6th century date. The site of these discoveries is not known, but may well have been in the vicinity of the shore fort at Walton Castle to the north side of Felixstowe. Early Saxon sites begin to appear some five miles from the coast with the early 5th-century vessel from Waldringfield churchyard and the scatter of sherds and a fragment of a cruciform brooch from Martlesham on the Deben. Beyond the Deben only a small group of sites at Butley, Capel St Andrew and Boyton have been found on the coastal strip.

North of the Woodbridge area only Hacheston, close to the clay edge and the important cemetery at Snape have produced early Anglo-Saxon material, although one must suspect that the developing pattern round the heads of the Orwell and Deben estuaries should be repeated along the gravel terraces of the Alde. There is, then, a long gap up the East coast with only the foot of a cruciform brooch at Hacheston before the important cemetery at Bloodmore Hill, Gisleham, is reached, which is, perhaps, part of the Waveney valley group. Of the major valleys which reach up into the central clay belt the Stour has only a vague record of a cemetery at Great Cornard to suggest a 5th/6th-century occupation; what was probably a cremation urn (lost) at

Hadleigh and a possible SFB on a tributary to the north of the town.

The Gipping valley presents a different case. Always a through-route from the east to the north-west of the county, the Gipping 'gap' has a string of sites of 5th/6th-century date from Ipswich to Coddendam and the early 7th-century ?burial at Badley.

The Waveney valley, on the northern limit of the county, has relatively few sites including Bungay, South Elmham, Flixton, Hoxne and Oakley. The cremation cemetery at Eye and a possible cemetery at Thorndon are both on the same tributary as that at Finningham.

To the west, around the headwaters of the Waveney and the Little Ouse the tributaries to the south have a scatter of little known sites at Redgrave, Botesdale, Hinderclay and Wattisfield, with the latter on the edge of the clay.

The remainder of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement pattern is based upon the two rivers of the Black Bourn and the Lark and a number of their minor tributaries. In both cases the sites reach the clay edge and then cease, but below that they are regularly spaced to the fen-edge on the Lark and to Barnham on the Black Bourn. The dry, higher Breckland between the two rivers has not produced any evidence.

The discovery of Anglo-Saxon sherds close to the site of the Roman villa at Redcastle Farm, Pakenham, is unusual in that there is now no apparent nearby water supply, but the nature of the site is not known.

Of the tributaries of the Lark, the Linnet at Bury St Edmunds, and the unnamed streams at Cavenham and Tuddenham all support sites but the larger Kennet has only the scant evidence at Freckenham and Moulton along its entire length.

### Early Anglo-Saxon Suffolk; numbered index of sites

(Fig. 143b)

The site index below is to be used with Fig. 143b broadly to identify the location of sites within the county; the 'classification' and 'comment' columns are supplementary, to give an indication of the nature of the site, closer identification by site name, or the nature of the discoveries in the case of small groups of material. In a number of cases where the evidence consists of dense scatters of metalwork only it is suggested, by analogy with the excavated settlement at West Stow, that such a group of material is more likely to represent a cemetery rather than a settlement and consequently is represented by an open cemetery symbol. Under the classification SF (Stray finds), single objects or sherds are briefly identified in the comments column. 'Unlocated' in the classification column refers to discoveries not precisely located within a given parish.

The distribution map covers the Early Saxon period from the early 5th century and includes 7th-century material, mainly metalwork, but does not include Ipswich Ware sites as these could be 7th- to 9th-century. Brandon, which produced half a late cruciform brooch but no handmade pottery or other Early Saxon material, is essentially an important Middle Saxon settlement rather than a 5th to 7th-century site and is not shown as a settlement.



# SUFFOLK : EARLY ANGLO-SAXON Distribution of Sites and Finds

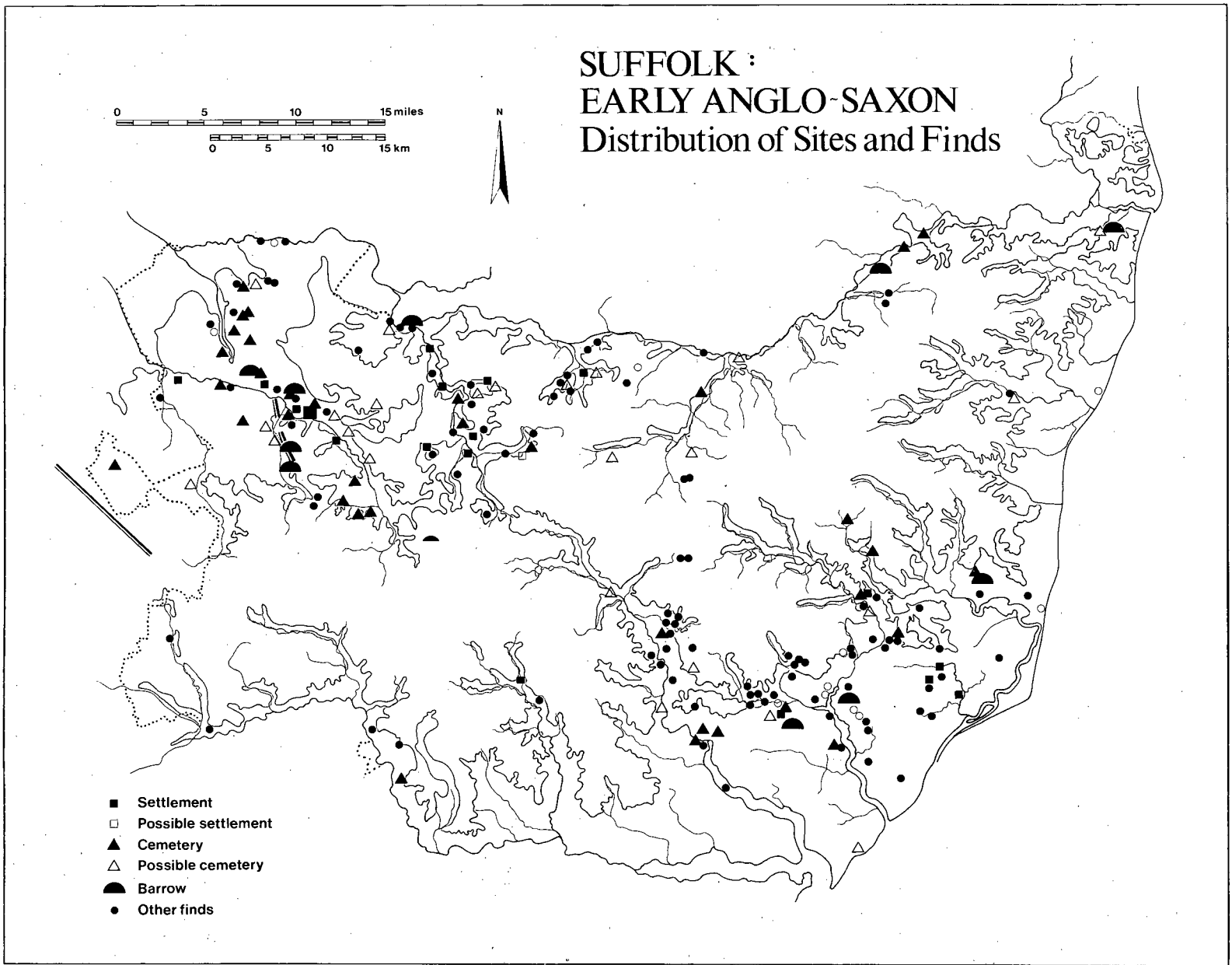


Figure 143(a) Early Anglo-Saxon distribution of sites and finds: location

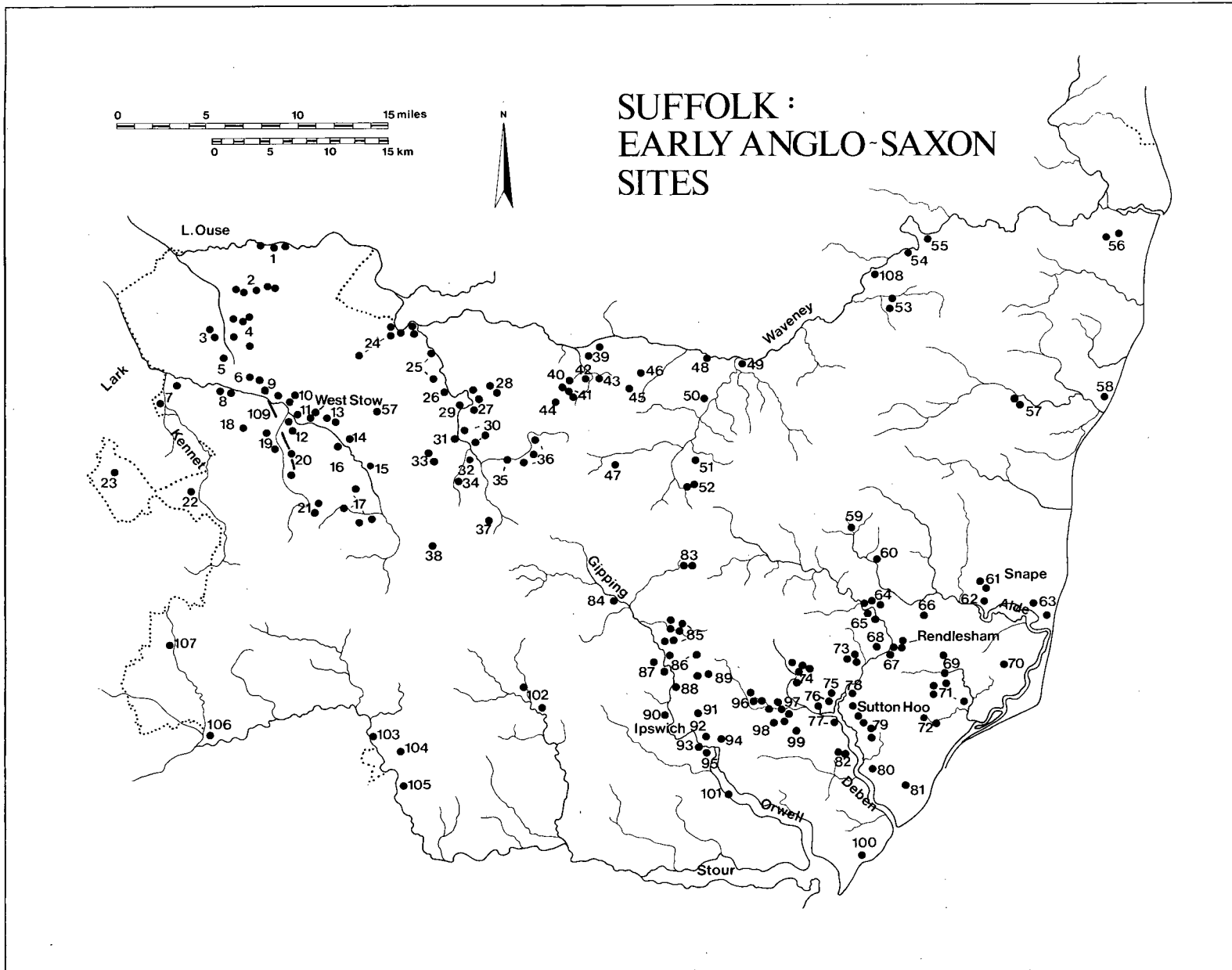


Figure 143(b) Early Anglo-Saxon distribution of sites and finds: numbered

## Early Anglo-Saxon Site Index

For convenience, groups of sites within parishes are given a single number.

Note: S.F. - Single Finds  
Cem. - Cemetery  
Sett. - Settlement  
Un. - Unlocated

<i>Site</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Comments</i>
			21. Saxham	004 S.F.	Cruciform brooch fragment
				005 S.F.	Cruciform brooch fragment
			22. Moulton	011 ?Cem.	1 cremation urn
			23. Exning	005 Cem.	(Possibly both part of same)
				008 Cem.	
			24. Barnham	007 ?Sett.	
1. Brandon	008 S.F.	Tweezers		001 S.F.	Sherd
	018 S.F.	Cruciform brooch in later settlement		012 S.F.	Sherd
				015 S.F.	Sherds
				016 Barrow	
2. Lakenheath	Misc Un.	Brooch		030 ?Cem.	2 seaxes, ?burial
	010 ?Cem.			032 S.F.	Penannular brooch
	016 S.F.	Bead (016, 041, 042 all close together)	25. Fakenham	001 Sett.	
				014 S.F.	Sherds
	041 ?Cem.	Large (Misc 'A') group in CMAE	26. Honington	004 Sett.	
	042 ?Cem.	Scatter	27. Bardwell	014 S.F.	Spearhead
3. Lakenheath	077 S.F.	Gold bracteate (Undley)		034 ?Cem.	
				Misc. Cem.	Unlocated
4. Eriswell	003 Cem.	Foxhole Heath	28. Stanton	001 Sett.	Villa site
	008 Cem.	Airfield		Misc. ?Cem.	Documentary evidence
	014 S.F.	Comb			
	038 S.F.	Brooch	29. Ixworth	002 Cem.	
	046 Cem.		Thorpe	007 ?Cem.	
	058 Cem.		30. Ixworth	002 S.F.	Sherds
5. Mildenhall	084 Cem.	Holywell Row		004 Sett.	Villa site
6. Mildenhall	001 Cem.	Three Hills or Warren Hills		005 Cem.	'Byways'
				026 S.F.	Wrist-clasp
7. Freckenham	011 Sett.		31. Pakenham	028 Sett.	Grimstone End
	Misc ?Cem.	Brooches	32.	009 Sett.	Redcastle Roman Villa site
8. Barton Mills	009 ?Cem.	1 burial			
	015 S.F.	Square-headed brooch fragment		024 S.F.	Near 009, brooch
			34.	016 S.F.	Comb, brooch
9. Icklingham	006 Sett.		35. Hunston	026 S.F.	Sherds
	035 S.F.	Sherds	36. Badwell Ash	004 ?Sett.	
	055 S.F.	Sherds		007 S.F.	Brooch
10. Icklingham	026 Cem.	Mitchell's Hill		008 Cem.	
	033 S.F.	Sherd (Illington-Lackford potter)	37. Tostock	002 S.F.	Gold and garnet buckle
11. West Stow	002 Sett.		38. Rougham	002 ?Barrow	
	003 Cem.		39. Redgrave	004 Cem.	
	030 Sett.	next to Icknield Way		005 Cem.	1 urn
12. Lackford	001 Cem.		40. Hinderclay	003 S.F.	Beads
	012 S.F.	Sherds		017 ?Cem.	Scatter
13. Culford	013 S.F.	Bead	41. Rickingham	011 S.F.	Sherds
	Misc ?Cem.	1 cremation urn	Inferior	012 ?Cem.	
14. Fornham St Genevieve	Misc. ?Cem.	Unlocated	42.	004 Sett.	
15. Fornham St Martin	Misc. ?Cem.	Unlocated	43. Botesdale	04 ?Cem.	'Urns'
16. Hengrave	Sett.	Air photograph	44. Wattisfield	014 S.F.	Sherds
17. Bury St Edmunds	005 Cem.	Northumberland Avenue	45. Burgate	042 S.F.	Sherds
			46. Wortham	010 ?Sett.	
	030 Cem.	Westgarth Gardens	47. Finningham	002 Cem.	Unlocated
	070 Cem.	Hardwick Lane (South)	48. Oakley	010 ?Scatter	
			49. Hoxne	Misc. Cem.	Unlocated
	028 Cem.	Barons Road	50. Eye	002 Cem.	
18. Tuddenham St Mary	001 Cem.	(West Suffolk)	51. Thorndon	Misc. ?Cem.	Documentary evidence
19. Cavenham	002 ?Cem.	Hearsay	52. Wetheringsett	012 S.F.	7th-century scatter (West)
	011 ?Cem.	Scatter		029 S.F.	Rough square-headed brooch (East)
20. Risby	001 Barrow	(South)	53. South Elmham	008 S.F.	Sherds
	003 Barrow	(North)	54. Bungay	Misc. Cem.	Stow Park (West)

Site	Classification	Comments	Site	Classification	Comments
55.	003 Cem.	(East)	017	?Cem/ Sett.	Scatter (South)
56. Carlton Colville	007/ 008	?Cem.	019	S.F.	Scatter (017-027) north group
57. Wenhaston	004 S.F.	Bloodmoor Hill Scatter	021	S.F.	Scatter (close together)
58. Southwold	005 ?Cem.		022	?Cem/ Sett.	
59. Framlingham	Misc. S.F.	Gold coin	023	S.F.	Scatter
60. Parham	002 Cem.	7th century	027	S.F.	Scatter
61. Snape	002 ?Cem.	Single burial	003	S.F.	Sherds
62. Snape	007 Cem.	Barrows	016, 017, 018	?Sett.	Scatter, all close together
63. Aldeburgh	020 ?Barrow		86. Barham		
64. Hacheston	007 S.F.	Sherds			
	Misc. S.F.	Gold ring			
	001 S.F.	Sherds, ?settlement (East)	87. Gt.Blakenham	004 S.F.	Brooch fragment
	013 Sett; Cem.	Grave in ring-ditch (West)	007 S.F.	Tweezers	
65. Wickham Mkt.	005 S.F.	Brooch	88. Claydon	005 S.F.	Cruciform brooch
	Misc. ?Cem.	Coptic bowl	89. Akenham	Misc. ?Cem.	Pair cruciform ?burial brooches
66. Blaxhall	007 S.F.	2 brooches	90. Bramford	Misc. ?Cem.	1 unsited cremation urn
67. Rendlesham	006 Cem.	Documentary evidence	91. Ipswich	015 Sett.	Roman villa site (Whitton)
	012 Scatter	Sherds	92. Ipswich	Cem.	Boss Hall
	013 Scatter	Sherds	93. Ipswich	016 Cem.	Hadleigh Road
68. Pettistree	014 S.F.	Brooch fragment	94. Ipswich	Cem.	Buttermarket 7th/9th-century
69. Chillesford	004 S.F.	Bucket mount on barrow	Ipswich	Sett.	Pre-Ipswich ware sherds
70. Sudbourne	007 S.F.	Sherd	95. Ipswich	083 ?Sett.	Chantry Estate
71. Butley	003 S.F.	Sherds	96. Tuddenham	002 ?Cem.	Cemetery (East Suffolk)
	004 Sett.	(North)		006 ?Cem.	?Cemetery Scatter
	008 Sett.	West		007 S.F.	Metal fragments
	015 S.F.	Saucer brooch	97. Playford	010 S.F.	Scatter
	001 Sett.	Burrow Hill		011 S.F.	Cruciform brooch
72. Boyton	005 S.F.	Sherds	98. Rushmere	013 S.F.	Scatter
	011 S.F.	Sherds	St Andrew		
73. Ufford	012 ?Cem.	Scatter	99. Brightwell	017 Barrow	
	020 ?Cem.	Scatter	100. Felixstowe	Misc. ?Cem.	Unsited
	Misc. S.F.	Metal fragments	101. Freston	022 S.F.	Gold pendant (7th -century)
74. Hasketon	006 S.F.	Wrist clasps	102. Hadleigh	009 ?Sett.	
	007 S.F.	Scatter		013 ?Cem.	Cremation urn. Unsited.
	008 S.F.	Scatter	103. Long	030 ?Sett.	Sherds
	009 S.F.	Scatter	Melton		
	011 S.F.	Scatter	104. Chilton	001 S.F.	Coptic bowl
75. Melton	Misc. S.F.	7th-century buckle	105. Lt.Cornard	001 Cem.	Documentary evidence
76. Woodbridge	Misc. ?Cem.	Doc.evidence, 1 burial unlocated	106. Wixoe	003 S.F.	Scatter
77. Martlesham	028 S.F.	Brooch fragment (south)	107. Gt.Thurlow	004 ?Cem.	
	034 S.F.	Sherds (north)	108. Flixton	008 Cem.	
78. Bromeswell	009 ?Cem.	'Coptic' bucket <i>etc.</i>	109. The Black Ditches	Earthwork	
79. Sutton Hoo Sutton	004 Barrow	Cem.			
	023 S.F.	Wrist clasp			
	028 S.F.	Sherds			
	Misc. ?Hoard	2 urns with coins (?)			
	Misc. S.F.	Gold brooch			
80. Ramsholt	001 S.F.	Brooch fragment			
81. Alderton	011 S.F.	?Sherd			
82. Waldringfield	001 Cem.	1 cremation urn			
	012 S.F.	Small long brooch			
83. Stonham	011 S.F.	2 fragments Aspal cruciforms			
	013 S.F.	5th-century brooch			
84. Badley	002 ?Cem.	Ae vessels			
85. Coddanham	003 Cem.	1 burial (south)			

## II. Settlements

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is notoriously difficult to find by fieldwalking because the 'prehistoric' technology used in its production produced a fabric, which although it can be fairly hard, is very susceptible to degradation by ploughing and weathering. There are only seventeen sites in the county which have produced evidence of settlement prior to the 7th century but an increasing number of sites have been found by metal-detecting only, which must represent settlements or cemeteries. The West Stow settlement (WSW 002) covered some 1.8 hectares; the Hengrave (HNV 001) site, although only suspected from aerial photography, would seem to be of a similar size. Freckenham (FRK 011), Hacheston (HCH013), Hadleigh (HAD 009) and Honington (HNN 004) have all produced structural evidence, albeit that at Hadleigh is perhaps only suspected to be part of the corner of an SFB (Corbishley 1971). At Hacheston 013 one 2-post SFB and a corner of another was excavated by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit in 1986 close to a small, rather angular, ring-ditch which contained a grave without trace of grave goods or body stain. Honington 004 was excavated by G. Leaf in 1938-9 and two 2-post SFBs were found (Fell 1952, 41-2). At Freckenham 011 Lethbridge and Tebbutt (1931, 133-151) excavated a single SFB twelve feet long and without internal posts (published as West Row). There is no reason to suppose that any of these smaller excavations had reached the limits of the settlement areas. Basil Brown found evidence of 'huts' at Grimstone End, Pakenham 028 and at Fakenham 001; both are complex, multi-period sites on low-lying gravel terraces. Aerial photography suggests that the Fakenham site extends well beyond the limits of the gravel working which Brown explored. At Butley 004 Brown examined black patches after deep ploughing, retrieved Early Anglo-Saxon occupation debris from a number of them and excavated at least one rectangular hut, 12 x 16 feet overall. Brown's last excavations, from 1964-68 at Rickinghall Inferior (RKN 004), revealed a scatter of domestic material and evidence for one possible SFB and part of a post-hole building.

At Hengrave 004 there is an extensive area of cropmarks showing black patches in scattered groups resembling the pattern of SFBs at West Stow 002, but to date, there is no other evidence from the site.

West Stow 002 remains the only settlement site to be extensively excavated for the Early Anglo-Saxon period and was shown to have been occupied from the mid 5th century to the early 7th century, with an accompanying cemetery close by. It is suggested that the community comprised some three to four family groups, each with a post-built 'hall' and a number of ancillary buildings grouped around it. The seven 'halls' and seventy SFBs, covering a time span of some 200 years, represent the fluctuating development of the community with new buildings being erected as older ones decayed. Only in the last phase of occupation can any kind of property boundaries be discerned. The economy was mixed with arable crops and stock; mainly sheep, cattle and pigs with some hunting, wild fowling and fishing. The material culture of the community has elements of Anglian, Saxon, Frisian and Romano-British origins. To what extent this represents trade or survival cannot be determined, but these factors are clearly visible in the earliest contexts on the site.

The settlement was abandoned by the mid 7th century after a period of gradual decline as one by one the family groups moved off and new settlements were established elsewhere. The abandonment of settlements and cemeteries appears to have been a widespread process at this time throughout this county and elsewhere, as part of a complex equation involving economics, consolidation of the Kingdom and the conversion to Christianity.

There is nothing about West Stow or its cemetery to suggest that it was anything more than an ordinary farming community. It is fortunate that so much of the cemetery material has survived since the 1850s excavations as it demonstrates the general similarity of the cemeteries of this period in this area. The West Stow site can therefore be taken broadly to represent the type of settlement of which many hundreds must have been established in this area in the 5th century.

A small excavation in 1979 at West Stow 030, some 550 yards to the west of the main site and adjoining the parish boundary, revealed two SFBs and part of a post-built structure and may represent an out-lying farm at the crossing of the Icknield Way and the River Lark.

West Stow is a 'village', that is, a group of family units with an associated cemetery of some size, which can be seen to control an area of land as part of an identifiable pattern of such settlements. The analysis by Keith Wade (1983) of settlement evidence obtained from fieldwalking at Witton (Norfolk) by John Owles in the 1960s-70s suggests that there is evidence for a dispersed settlement there of a number of farmsteads. The dating, relying on the pottery, indicates that one farm was of the 5th century, one of the 6th, one of the 5th-6th century and one undateable. No evidence of burial, either singly or in a cemetery, was found. The West Stow village has a smaller settlement less than half a mile away which may be comparable to those at Witton. In both cases the Early Anglo-Saxon evidence is not supported by a sufficiently large area of detailed field-work to be certain that the excavated sites really demonstrate the true nature of the settlement pattern and control over the local landscape.

At West Stow the available material is situated on the gravel terraces close to the river — a pattern which is repeated by a string of sites from Bury St Edmunds to the fen-edges. Much of the surrounding area of West Stow is blanketed by conifer forest and unavailable for field survey. Any out-lying farms that may have been situated away from the river edge remain undetectable.

At Witton the survey area is away from the river and equates to roughly one quarter of the parish, most of it between 50 and 100 feet OD. The comparison with West Stow is therefore of a complementary, rather than a similar, situation.

The situation is further complicated by the disparities between fieldwalking and metal-detected finds. Without excavation it cannot be assumed that surface material can be used to define settlements or cemeteries, although the evidence from excavated settlements is that bronze objects are relatively rare in comparison with cemeteries. Sites found by metal-detecting which produce a number of brooches and other objects could be proposed as 'possible' or 'probable' ploughed-out cemeteries. When fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys produce potsherds and few metal finds, these could be promoted as settlements but equally they could represent plough-damaged cremation cemeteries. In such a case

metalwork would be rare and areas of inhumation within, or peripheral to, such cemeteries might produce distinct contrasts on the surface.

The settlement patterns of West Stow and Witton may well be complimentary; since both have origins in the 5th century and a progression into the 6th; rather than representing regional differences of settlement form. It follows that discussion of the development of settlement in the Early Anglo-Saxon period may be premature; so few cemeteries have produced viable samples, and the settlements are rare and mostly of unknown extent. It should be noted that 5th-century material is widespread and, one suspects, more common than the small scale excavations, particularly of cemeteries, show. West Stow had three or four families in the early 5th century and remained stable for the next two centuries before the re-organisation of the 7th century and the gradual abandonment of both settlement and cemetery. In the north-west at least the relationship of settlements/cemeteries to the basic pattern of 'parishes' is clearly established, but evidence of dispersed farmsteads of the Witton type is, as yet, wanting.

There is clearly a need to establish by surveys and excavation the nature of a number of such sites before any attempt is made to draw too many conclusions concerning the type of settlement patterns of the early Anglo-Saxon period.

### III. Cemeteries and Burial Practices

(Tables 1-16)

Burial practices in the cemeteries of the 5th to the early 7th centuries include both inhumation and cremation as the method of interment. In Suffolk there are sixty-six sites where burials have been found which can be positively assigned to the Early Anglo-Saxon period by the nature of the associated grave goods. A further nineteen sites may be reasonably suggested as possible cemeteries from unusually rich scatters of objects or from descriptions of discoveries which have not otherwise survived.

At the lowest level of information the suggestion of a cemetery at Little Cornard relies solely on an entry on the OS 6 inch map to 'sword, spear and buckles found, 1868' and for Cavenham (002) there is only hearsay evidence for two skeletons, found c. 1900 with iron shears, pottery and glassware.

The discovery of skeletons with grave goods can normally be accepted with reasonable certainty, although in the case of the second 'cemetery' shown on the OS 6 inch map of West Stow Heath, this was shown to be an unrecorded excavation by Henry Prigg on the site of the Anglo-Saxon settlement (West 1985, 64). The majority of the inhumation sites are therefore records of small numbers of burials, sometimes suggested by objects surviving in Museums. Another nineteen could perhaps be added to this number, although the data is less secure. The fine pair of brooches from Akenham, the bronze bowls from Wickham Market, Badley and Chilton and the quantity and quality of metalwork from a number of sites found by metal-detecting suggest that these might well represent plough-damaged cemeteries. A further six sites listed on Table 5 are possible EAS date.

Of the total of ninety-one sites, only seventeen have had any excavation in the broadest sense of controlled

digging and recording of individual graves and associated grave goods.

These only rate as 'excavations' in that there was some attempt to retrieve all the material unearthed. In the case of the Tuddenham cemetery one grave group was published (Ridgeway 1901) and in a long account of the excavations at the West Stow cemetery by Tymms (1853) but no attempt was made to describe each grave, or to preserve the relationships of the objects found. Hadleigh Road, Ipswich (IPS 016) and Warren Hills, Mildenhall (MNL 084) have, in the case of Hadleigh Road particularly, extensive records of the individual graves and the material found in them (Layard 1907a and b; Prigg and Fenton 1881) but there are no plans of either cemetery and the objects have now been largely disassociated from one another and from their respective graves.

There are four large, but poorly recorded collections of material from Foxhole Heath, Eriswell (ERL 003); Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham (IKL 026); Tuddenham St Mary (TRD 001) and West Stow (WST 003) with little or no specific information of any kind. Apart from the smaller published work at Barnham, Brightwell, Risby and Bury St Edmunds (Northumberland Road) there are only five sites where excavation has produced anything approaching a useful sample with adequate records and publication. Holywell Row, Mildenhall and the Lackford cremation cemetery, both excavated and published by Lethbridge (1931, 1951) set a high standard for the time; followed by Hutchinson's work on Eriswell 008 (Hutchinson 1966) and Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 030) (West 1987). Sutton Hoo, its excavation by Brown *et al.*, Bruce-Mitford and Carver, has an extensive and on-going literature and must stand on its own. Snape is currently under investigation.

Not one cemetery in Suffolk has been totally excavated; in terms of numbers, only three have provided anything like a reasonable sample: Holywell Row, Mildenhall: 100+ graves; Hadleigh Road, Ipswich: 159 inhumations, 13+ cremations; Lackford: c. 530 cremations. The large collections from the poorly recorded sites indicate cemeteries of a similar size. In no case can it be certain that the limits of any of these cemeteries has been reached; in fact the extensive robbing by treasure hunters on some of the well known sites has at least made it clear that they extended much further than the recorded excavations would suggest.

This incomplete record makes any assessment of the distribution and relationships between the burial rites of inhumation and cremation very problematical, except in the most general terms. Superficially it would appear that inhumation cemeteries outnumber cremation cemeteries by 2:1, but with only six cemeteries having 100 or more burials and 84% ten or less, these figures do not have much validity. The Snape cemetery illustrates the problem perfectly. Before the recent excavations began in 1985, Snape was considered to be a cremation cemetery; now the recent work by Filmer-Sankey has shown there to be a considerable inhumation element currently standing at 48%. It may be that this enclave of inhumation graves reflects the situation at Spong Hill in Norfolk (Hills *et al.* 1984) where areas of the cremation cemetery were given over to inhumation burials; some, as at Snape, enclosed by ring-ditches. Lackford, with more than 530 cremations, may well be another Spong Hill, with a smaller group of inhumation burials as yet unknown. It would appear that

Lackford is, at least, likely to be predominantly a cremation cemetery, remarkable in an area where there are a number of cemeteries with sizeable samples that are dominated by the inhumation rite.

The nearby, predominantly inhumation, cemetery at West Stow and others less extensively known along the Lark Valley suggest that Lackford, which is adjacent to a Romano-British ritual site, may have had a particular significance locally. The cremation pots cover the whole of the Early Anglo-Saxon period so that burial and therefore, settlement, must have taken place very soon after the collapse of the local Roman economy. The sample is large and must represent at least 1,000 burials. If the West Stow settlement is the norm for the Lark Valley, it may well be that the Lackford cemetery was the focus for cremation burial in the district.

Grave goods are not common with cremations, but do occur in forty-five of the recorded 530 pots at Lackford (8%); some burnt and others clearly added to the contents of the vessel afterwards. No weapons or objects of obvious male orientation occur, unless two fragments of an ivory hilted knife, probably of Roman origin, are counted. In the main the grave goods consist of brooches, combs, beads and occasionally miniature shears or knives. Inhumation graves cover the entire spectrum of burial with grave goods, from those with nothing to elaborate grave furnishings for both sexes. The unaccompanied graves cannot be assessed on any social scale, if that is what grave goods really represent, as they could be slaves or later, perhaps Christian burials. Two unusual burials are worth noting to illustrate the hidden nature of beliefs and practices. At Lackford, urn 49.25A, of 5th-century date, contained the cremated remains of a (large) male with large fragments of red deer antler, possibly worn as a head-dress by a shaman (Lethbridge 1951, 17). At Westgarth Gardens (Bury St Edmunds) in Grave 48, a woman with small long brooches, wrist-clasps and beads, was found to be holding a fossil echinoid in her right hand (West 1987, 32).

Two examples of burials covered with bracken occur at Barnham 016 and Snape 007 and one with straw at Three Hills, Mildenhall 001.

Little can be said about cemetery sizes as none have been completely explored and one suspects that the records for Eye and West Stow reflect more a loss of interest on the part of the excavators than the limits of the cemeteries. If the West Stow settlement represents some sort of norm for that part of Suffolk with its cemetery of at least 100 graves and Hadleigh Road cemetery at Ipswich with 159 then many of the other cemeteries can be supposed to have been of a similar size, noting that Layard considered that the limits of the Hadleigh Road, Ipswich cemetery had been reached. As the majority of the burial sites were explored largely for objects before the realisation of the value of burials to the understanding of the social and religious environment of the time, there is a pitifully small sample of data in the form of retained skeletal material, grave orientation, burial practices and cemetery organisation. In many cases it is not possible to put a figure on the numbers of burials discovered as even the grave groups have been mixed. With so many of the sites represented by small numbers of burials it is likely that many more have an undetected cremation element, although it is interesting that the largest inhumation cemetery, at Holywell Row, Mildenhall, lacks any

recorded cremations. Evidence of cremation is, however, widespread throughout the distribution of burials in Suffolk, with significant groups in the south-east and on the northern border.

In the case of cremations there are twenty-nine sites where this has been recorded and of these there are seventeen where cremation is the only recorded rite. Only two of these sites; Eye (c. 150) and Lackford (530+); are on a scale really to qualify as cremation cemeteries. Neither Eye nor Lackford have been excavated on the scale of Spong Hill in Norfolk and Eye appears to have had at least one inhumation and Lackford, I suspect, may well do so. None of the others, apart from Snape, produced more than one or two urns. Until recently Snape would have been included in this group, but it has now been shown that this is a mixed-rite cemetery. It is not clear, at present (1990), however, if the inhumations are in one discrete area of the site as at Spong Hill, Norfolk, or whether they are more widespread. Snape is distinguished by the practice of boat burials, which suggests a different social status, at least in the later stages of use. This mixture of high status burial, inferred from the main boat-grave and, perhaps, the lesser ones, within a mixed inhumation/cremation cemetery contrasts with Sutton Hoo where boat and barrow burials were made on a site not previously used for burial in the Anglo-Saxon period.

Four other sites may be noted as possibly having a considerable cremation element: Redgrave, where 'many urns' were found c.1790; Stow Park, Bungay and at Rendlesham where a 'substantial' cremation cemetery has been postulated (Bruce-Mitford 1948) based on the records of David Elisha Davy (1837) of numerous urns found in fragments and his sketch of one of obvious Early Anglo-Saxon origin. Hadleigh Road, Ipswich also had thirteen cremations in the main body of the cemetery and a separate area where only urns were found (Layard 1907). It cannot be determined from Layard's publication if the ground between these two areas was examined.

Four cremations were found dispersed among the sixty-five inhumations at Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds (West 1987) and reference is made to cremation as a method of burial at West Stow but not fully documented (Tymms 1853). With few cemeteries producing more than a handful of burials and so many of them inadequately recorded, it must remain a strong possibility that many more cemeteries had both inhumations and cremations in varying proportions. Nevertheless the Lackford cremation cemetery, with all the reservations regarding the incomplete nature of the excavation, remains remarkable; situated in the Lark Valley where inhumation is so strong, close to the West Stow (100+), Icklingham (23+) and Holywell Row, Mildenhall (100+) cemeteries which appear to be predominantly inhumation in rite.

As the Lackford cremation cemetery amply shows, the rite of cremation began with the earliest Anglo-Saxon settlers and continued until the late 6th century at least; burial by inhumation follows a similar pattern. The list of grave goods for Lackford shows a mixture of brooch types and a strong preference for bone combs, tweezers and ivory rings in contrast to the other local predominantly inhumation cemeteries. No objects of distinctly male orientation were found. It should be noted that in many sites grave goods have been lost as urns were emptied on site and burnt or damaged pieces not retrieved.

		<i>No. of burials</i>
Badwell Ash	BAA 008	6+
Bardwell	BAR MISC	3+
Barnham	BNH 016	2
Barton Mills	BTM 009	1
Bungay	BUN 003	2
Bury St.Edmunds	BSE 005	c.30
Bury St.Edmunds	BSE 007	4
Bury St.Edmunds	BSE 028	3
Cavenham	CAM 002	2+
Coddenham	CDD 003	1
Cornard, Little	COL 001	+
Eriswell	ERL 003	c.10
Eriswell	ERL 008	33
Eriswell	ERL 046	3
Exning	EXG 005	5++
Exning	EXG 028	6+
Fakenham	FKM 001	1
Flixton	FLN 008	1
Fornham St Gen.	FSG MISC	2+
Fornham St Martin	FSM MISC	3+
Freckenham	FRK MISC	1
Hoxne	HXN MISC	c.5+
Icklingham	IKL 026	25+
Ixworth Thorpe	IXT 002	1+
Lakenheath	LKH MISC 'A'	15+
Mildenhall (W.Hill)	MNL 001	16+
Mildenhall (H.Row)	MNL 084	100+
Pakenham	PKM 028	3
Parham	PRH 002	1
Rickinghall Inf.	RKN 012	1+
Risby	RBV 001	2+
Stanton	SNT MISC	1
Stanton	SNT MISC	1
Thorndon	THD MISC	+
Tuddenham St Mary	TDD 001	c.10
Ufford	UFF MISC	5
Undley (LKH)	LKH MISC	5+
TOTAL		310+

Table 1 Cemeteries with Inhumations only

Botesdale	BOT 002	2
Bramford	BRF MISC	1
Brightwell	BGL 017	1
Bungay (Stow Park)	BUN MISC	++
Culford	CUL MISC	1
Eye	EYE 003	c.150
Fakenham (?Norfolk)	FKM MISC	1
Hadleigh	HAD 013	1
Kesgrave	KSG MISC	1
Lackford	LKD 001	530+
Lakenheath	LKH 017	1+
Lakenheath	LKH 042	+
Moulton	MUN 011	1
Redgrave	RGV 004/5	++
Rendlesham	RLM 006	+
Rougham	RGH 002	?2
Waldringfield	WLD 001	1
		693+

Note: Eye may well have had an inhumation element.

Table 2 Cremations only

Primary and secondary barrow burials are recorded for some twenty-one sites, of which eight are known to have associated flat cemeteries. In eight cases the records are poor but twelve have excavation records of varying value. The distribution closely follows that of the Early Anglo-Saxon sites, with the only outlier being the poorly recorded site at Rougham to the east of Bury St Edmunds, at the west end of the Gipping corridor. Here two 'vases of imperfectly burnt dark earthenware' containing cremated bone, were found on the old ground surface under a Roman mound and may well have been Early Anglo-Saxon in date (Henslow 1843). There is a marked concentration of barrow burial in the south-east corner of the county, from Ipswich to Snape and centred on the great royal cemetery of Sutton Hoo. This cemetery was founded on an unused site and operated over a relatively short period from the late 6th to the early 7th centuries, for high-ranking members of an elite social class. It is unique in East Anglia and Saxon England in both size and wealth, with nineteen known barrows, of which those excavated all belong to the same short span of time. Unlike other barrow burials this group is not closely associated with a standard Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The nearest indications of a possible cemetery are half a kilometre away to the north, not at all in the same relationship as that at Snape, for instance, where the ship-burial is well within the confines of a well-established cemetery. The unaccompanied burials around Mounds 2 and 5 are clearly not part of the usual pattern of cemeteries in the region and have been interpreted as those of retainers or ritual burials. South-east Suffolk has provided the only positive evidence so far for primary burials in barrows, although for Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Professor Evison (Evison 1994, 46-48) has postulated a degraded barrow with a rich primary, and for Gisleham and Redgrave in the north of the county there is not enough evidence to be certain. The recorded discovery of a wooden boat at Ashby Dell near Lowestoft in 1838 (Green 1963) should be noted in passing, but there is nothing in the surviving account (Luck 1927) to suggest that it was buried under a mound, or used for burial. Burial mounds of Bronze Age date in some cases clearly influenced the siting of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, notably at Warren Hills, Mildenhall; Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham; and Snape. At Barnham, Blaxhall, Flixton, Martlesham, Pakenham, Risby 001, and Risby 003, Early Anglo-Saxon secondaries occur in older barrows, although it is not known if there are accompanying cemeteries.

There are four recorded instances of horse burials in Suffolk cemeteries (Icklingham, Mildenhall, Snape, Sutton Hoo), all occurring in cemeteries with barrow burials as an element. In two cases: Snape and Sutton Hoo, the horse burials were incorporated in the barrows; the records for Icklingham and Mildenhall do not suggest a similar situation.

At Spong Hill (Norfolk) (Hills *et al.* 1984) the inhumation cemetery adjacent to the cremation area produced four ring-ditches, of which three had primary male interments. The secondaries were either clearly female (three) by the grave goods, or unidentifiable, as only food-vessels of pottery were found in the graves.

There are four instances of Early Anglo-Saxon burials in barrows on, or within a few metres of, parish boundaries (Gisleham; Warren Hills, Mildenhall; Barrow Bottom, Risby and Brightwell). Of these three have prehistoric



origins and Gisleham is not documented well enough to be sure. The possible Early Anglo-Saxon burial at Rougham associated with the Roman barrow group on the parish boundary should be noted here but the documentation is too poor for a positive identification. Of the remaining fourteen sites of Saxon burials associated with barrows, three are close to parish boundaries on rivers, as opposed to boundaries not related to physical features (Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham; Barnham and Hatcheston).

Of the forty-four other sites which can be classed as cemeteries there are only eight which are within 400 metres of the parish boundary, and three of these are river-boundary sites. An optimum total of fifteen, or 24%, of the total number of cemeteries could be said to have a close relationship to the parish boundaries. It would, however, be reasonable to remove the six related to river-based boundaries reducing the proportion to 14%.

The recent discovery (1989) of a mixed cemetery at Boss Hall, Ipswich, although incomplete, raises two important issues. The first is that with what is known of the cemetery it would appear to be of the standard East Anglian type of the 6th to early 7th century with the normal complement of grave goods, including cruciform brooches. However, in one grave there was an extraordinary assemblage of four 'Freston type' pendants, a great garnet-set composite brooch, a late 7th-century Merovingian coin, silver wire beads, two amethysts in settings and a delicate set of toilet instruments. Unusually, this would appear to show a continuity of burial here from the 6th into the late 7th century with questions concerning the use of grave goods in the face of the rise of Christianity, particularly as it seems that they had been enclosed in a bag or pouch, rather than openly worn. The second issue is the relationship and nature of this cemetery to that at Hadleigh Road, virtually within sight, on the opposite side of the River Gipping. There the cemetery, again mixed, has no less than eight square-headed brooches but no cruciforms, in contrast to that at Boss Hall. Elsewhere in East Anglia square-headed brooches occur largely in ones and twos and associated with cruciform brooches. Even at Kenninghall (Norfolk) where there are nine square heads, there is an equal number of cruciform brooches. Hines' (1984) new classification identifies a large group (Group XV1) with some of the Ipswich brooches linked to three at Morningthorpe (Norfolk), two at Kenninghall and ten other singles in Norfolk and Suffolk with outliers beyond. He sees their spread as a result of travelling metal workers,

rather than further migration from Scandanavia, although the proposed 'supplanting of the Anglian cruciforms' by the square-headed brooches does not explain the total lack of cruciforms at Hadleigh Road. The Hadleigh Road cemetery has 6th-century material and continues well into the 7th with expanding-wire rings, a silver neck-ring and a hanging bowl of fine quality. The total absence of wrist-clasps, cruciform and small long brooches and stamped pottery, from such a large sample, if not the complete cemetery, of c.200 graves, underlines the unusual and possibly intrusive nature of this cemetery. Ozanne (1962) considered these differences to be due largely to the late date, well into the 7th century, for much of this cemetery, but at the same time acknowledging an earlier 6th-century date for a number of the graves. The juxtaposition of the two cemeteries of Boss Hall and Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, with such a contrast in grave goods may yet reinforce Rainbird Clarke's (1960) suggestion, related by Ozanne, of new immigrants.

The distribution of square-headed brooches of Hines' Groups XV and XVI in north-west Suffolk, Norfolk and beyond, where they were found with a broader mix of Anglian grave goods, could be attributed to dispersal from the Ipswich site via the Gipping corridor and the survival of the Roman road from Coddendam to Caistor St Edmund, but see discussion of square-headed brooches below.

Hadleigh Road, with its distinctive material culture, stands alone among the cemeteries of East Anglia. The keystone garnet brooches, the large Frankish-type buckle, the smaller buckle with an interlace panel, the silver necklet and the glassware, point to strong contacts with Kent and the continent in the 6th and early 7th centuries. Few objects of typical 'Anglian' type occur, apart from annular brooches, but the distribution of square-headed brooches of the types found at Hadleigh Road demonstrates the relationship of this site to both Suffolk and Norfolk but not to Essex.

Tables 1-16 list the cemeteries in relation to the practices of inhumation and cremation in order to emphasise the incomplete nature of the record. These Tables are followed by an analysis of the grave goods in general across the record and specifically by cemetery in the case of the larger sites. Detailed publications of Sutton Hoo, Snape and Boss Hall, Ipswich are currently being prepared by other authors.

		<i>Inhum.</i>	<i>Crem.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bealings(Little)	BEL 010	1	1	2
Bury St.Edmunds	BSE 030	65	4	69
Finningham	FNN 002	+	?	+
Ingham	ING MISC	1+	3+	4+
Ixworth	IXW 005	+	9	9+
Ixworth Thorpe	IXT 007	+	+	++
Risby	RBY 003	5	3(?)	8
Snape	SNP 007	48	52	100
Sutton Hoo	SUT 004			
West Stow	WST 003	100+	+	100+
Ipswich(Hadleigh Rd)	IPS 016	159	13+	172+
Ipswich (Boss Hall)	IPS 231	27	4	31
		406+	89+	495

Table 3 Mixed Rite

Akenham	AKE MISC	Pair cruciform brooches
Badley	BAD 002	Ae bowls
Broomeswell	BML 009	Scatter
Carlton Colville	CAC 007/8	Scatter
Cavenham	CAM 011	Scatter
Chilton	CHT 001	'Coptic' bowl
Coddenham	CDD 017	Scatter
Coddenham	CDD 022	Scatter
Felixstowe	FEX MISC	Finds group
Gisleham	GSE 003/010	Scatter
Hasketon	HSK 006	Scatter
Hinderclay	HNY 017	Scatter
Lakenheath	LKH 010	Scatter
Langham	LN MISC	? 'Burials' old records
Oakley	OKY 010	Scatter
Pakenham	PKM MISC	?burial; objects,bones
Playford	PLY 010	Scatter
Tuddenham	TDM 006	Scatter
St.Martin		
Wangford	WNG MISC	Scatter

Table 4 Possible cemeteries (significant finds, rich scatters)

Barnham	BNH 016	secondaries	excavated, 1914
+ #Blaxhall	BLX MISC	?secondaries	poor records 1900
Brightwell	BGL 017	primary	excavated 1919
*Bury St Edmunds (WGG)	BSE 030	possible primary	excavated 1974 (proposed barrow Evison 1994, 46-48)
Flixton	FLN 008	secondary	excavated 1990
+ #Gisleham	GSE 003	?primary	poor records 1758
#Hacheston	HCH 013	primary, ring-ditch	excavated, 1986
+ *Icklingham	IKL 026	secondaries	poor records c.1852
*Ipswich (Boss Hall)	IPS 231	primaries, ring-ditches	excavated 1989
*Ipswich (Buttermarket)	IPS 228	primaries, ring-ditches	excavated 1987-88
#Martlesham	MRM 012	possible secondary	excavated
*Mildenhall	MNL 001	secondaries	excavated 1866-81
Pakenham	PKM 028	secondaries	excavated 1954
*Redgrave	RGV 004/5	'many pots'	poor records c.1790
Risby	RBY 001	secondaries	excavated 1975
Risby	RBY 003	secondaries	excavated 1869, 1959
Rougham	RGH 002	secondaries	excavated 1843
*Snape	SNP 007	boat-primary, ring-ditches	excavated 1820, 1862, 1985 on
+ #Snape	SNP 020	unknown	poor records c.1828
*Sutton Hoo	SUT 004	boats, primaries	excavated 1938 on
+ #Woodbridge	WGB MISC	unknown	poor records, 1873

# ?possible  
 \* denotes those associated with known flat cemeteries  
 + denotes those which cannot be assigned to other tables

Table 5 Barrow burials (including ring-ditches)

	<i>Eriswell 008</i>	<i>Eriswell 003</i>	<i>Eriswell 046</i>	<i>Ickingham 026 Mitchell's Hill</i>	<i>Mildenhall 084 Holywell Row</i>	<i>Mildenhall 001 Warren Hills</i>	<i>Lakenheath Misc Misc. A</i>	<i>Exning 005 + 028 + Misc</i>	<i>Tuddenham St. Mary 001</i>	<i>West Stow 003</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds 030 Westgarth Gardens</i>	<i>Ixworth 005 + Misc</i>	<i>Snape 007</i>	<i>Ipswich Boss Hall</i>	<i>Ipswich (Hadleigh Road) 016</i>	<i>Lackford 001</i>
No. of Inhumations	33	c.10+	3	25+	100+	16+	15+	11+	c.10	100+	65	12	48	27	159	-
No. of Cremations										+	4	12	52	4	13+	530+
Sword	1				1				1	2	3	1	1			
Shield boss	2	1	1	2	14	5		1		3	14	3	5	6	16	
Shield furniture	1				9	2		1			6		2	5		
Spear	3	2		4	20	7				6	17	3	10	10	38	
Knife	11	6		1	49	2+	3	6	7	2	30	2	25	13	84	
Box				4	51		2	1			4		1			
Glass											2		2		5	
Purse					2					1	3		1			
Bucket					3		1		5	2	2				1	
Equal armed brooch										1						
Cruciform	4	3		9	15	4	15	7	4	12	5	8	5	3		7
Small long	4	4		13	20	23	12	14	1	17	7	1	3	4		4
Annular	18	7	4	11	31		13	2	1	14	9	2	10	6	9	1
Pennanular				1	3	2							1			1
Square head	2		1		2				2	4	1	1			8	4
Radiate				1												
Saucer					1		1							1		
Applied				1												1
Disc		3		1	1	?	1								3	1
Composite														1		
Beads: Glass	37+	59		64+	507	1+	1	234		181	141		61	56	563	2
Amber	111+	112	23	15+	520	10+		4		51	35	5	119+	84	269	
Crystal	1			1	7	1	2			1	1		4	2	5	1
Other	1	1		1	20	3	2			2	2		5+	3	14	
Shield pendant			1	2	7	4									2	
Pendant					2					2						1
Wrist-clasp	6	4	2	9	22	3	4		3	9	7	3	3	2		4
Girdle-hanger	1			3	5	1				3	1	1		2	2	
Chatelaine	1	?			3		1			3	3			1	2	
Tweezers	1			1	4		3		1	7	1		1		2	9
Buckle	8	2		4	25	1	10	2		5	18		20	9	27	1
Ring: Ivory	1				+										?	12
Metal	4	1	2	2	18		4				5		6	5	7	
Finger	2	2			3	2		2		4			1		2	1
Bracelet				1	2	2				1		1				2
Neckring										1					1	
Pin	2				8		2	3		(3)	1		2			1
Comb: One piece																7
Barred																1
Triangular																9
Double-sided																3
Strap-end	2				8								2			1
Strike-a-light					2								2		4	
Key				2	5						1					
Shears				3										?		2
Counter							5		12							2
Pot hook																
Pot (food vessel)	1			4	10	6	2			(18)	15		8		24	
Wooden bowl	?			1	2						1		1		?	1
Ae bowl					3								1		1	1
Pot stamp																2
Spindle-whorl															1	1
Antler object																3
Cremation pot																
RB coin					8				4					1	2	4
RB object				1					3	1						5
Anklet					1											

Table 6 Principal cemeteries: analysis of grave goods

	<i>Badwell Ash 008</i>	<i>Bardwell Misc</i>	<i>Barnham 016</i>	<i>Bealings Little 010</i>	<i>Bungay Misc</i>	<i>Bungay 003</i>	<i>Brightwell 017</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds 005</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds 007</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds 028</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds Misc</i>	<i>Carlton Colville 0007/008</i>	<i>Gisleham 003</i>	<i>Felixstowe Misc</i>	<i>Flixton 008</i>	<i>Fornham St Martin</i>	<i>Hoxne Misc</i>	<i>Lakenheath LKH Misc (Undley Fen)</i>
No of Inhumations	c.6	2+	1	1		2		c.30	4	3			1		c.2	4+	c.8	2+
No of Cremations				1	+		1(4)											
Sword	22		1															1
Shield boss	6	1	1	1				1	1	2						2		
Shield furniture			1															
Spear	6	+	1	3		1			2	2						3	5	1
Knife	3									1						+		
Box										1								
Glass					1	+									1			
Purse																		
Bucket																		
Equal armed brooch																		
Cruciform											1	4		2	1		3	1
Small long											3				2		?	1
Annular																		1
Pennannular																		
Square head										1	1	?						
Radiate																		
Saucer																		
Applied																		1
Disc																		
Composite																		
Beads: Glass	1					1	2	1		10-12							+	7
Amber																	+	
Crystal		1																
Other		2											1				1	2
Shield pendant																		
Pendant													2					
Wrist clasp										1						1		
Girdle hanger														1				
Chatelaine																		
Tweezers														2				
Buckle	+					1		2							1			1
Ring: Ivory							1											
Metal						1		1										
Finger																		
Bracelet																		
Neckring								1										
Pin																		1
Toilet set								1										
Comb: One piece																		
Barred																		
Triangular																		
Double-sided							1											
Strapend																		
Strike-a-light																	1	
Key																		
Shears																		
Counter																		
Pot hook																		
Pot (food vessel)	1														1			
Ae bowl							1											1
Pot stamp																		
Spindle whorl																		
Antler object																		
Cremation pot																		
RB coin															2			
RB object																		1

Table 7 Lesser cemeteries: analysis of grave goods

						<i>Brooches</i>				<i>Beads</i>																
	<i>Sword</i>	<i>Shield boss</i>	<i>Shield furniture</i>	<i>Spear</i>	<i>Knife</i>	<i>Cruciform</i>	<i>Small long</i>	<i>Annular</i>	<i>Square head</i>	<i>Glass</i>	<i>Amber</i>	<i>Crystal</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Wrist clasp</i>	<i>Girdle hanger</i>	<i>Chatelaine</i>	<i>Tweezers</i>	<i>Buckle</i>	<i>Ring; ivory</i>	<i>Ring; metal</i>	<i>Ring; finger</i>	<i>Pin</i>	<i>Strap end</i>	<i>Pot (food vessel)</i>	<i>Wooden bowl</i>	
1					1			2								1										
2					1			3	6	16				2												
3																									No grave goods	
4																	1								No grave goods	
5																									No grave goods	
6					1			3									1								2 Ae studs	
7																									No grave goods	
8																									No grave goods	
9					1	1	2							2						1					No grave goods	
10																	1								Fe frags. Ae patch	
11								2	1					2		1			1							
12																	2					1			Ae stud, Ae tube x 2	
13																									No grave goods	
14																	1				2				2 Fe penannular brooches	
15					1																					
16					1												1									
17														1												2 RB sherds
18					1		2				16															
19								2																		7 loops of bronze
20																										No grave goods
21					1			2			1			2												Scrap of silver
22						1		2	1		9									1		?	1			
23																								1		Ae patch
24				1	1															1						
25					1																					
26																										No grave goods
27					1			2	1	11	31	1						1		1						Knobbed Ae ring
28					1	1		1		9	47		1	2	2	1		2	1	1			1			
29		1	4	1													2									
30																										No grave goods
31	1	1		1	1																					Pattern-welded sword
32																										No grave goods
33					1	1		2		7	9			2						1						
Total	1	2	4	3	14	4	5	20	2	35	129	1	1	13	2	1	2	12	1	7	2	3	1	1	1	
Occurrences	1	2	1	3	14	4	3	9	2	6	7	1	1	7	1	1	2	9	1	7	1	3	1	1	1	

Note: as listed by Hutchinson 1966: some items now lost

Table 8 Eriswell 008: analysis of grave goods

	Shield boss	Spear	Knife	Brooches							Beads			Wrist clasp	Girdle hanger	Tweezers	Buckle	Pendant	Shears	Roman coin	
				Cruciform	Small long	Annular	Penannular	Square head	Applied	Disc	Radiate	Glass	Amber								Other
<b>Ashmolean</b>																					
Grave 1				1		2							+	30+	+	1					
2													57			1		1	1		
3					2											1					
4					2	2															
9					2								1	8	2	2				1	
17					2								1			1		2		Ae shield pendants	
25				1		2							4			1				Ae bracelet	
54		1																			
<b>Disassociated Objects in Ashmolean</b>																					
1				4	2	2							1	7		2	1	2	1		
<b>Disassociated Objects in Moyses Hall, Bury St Edmunds</b>																					
	1	1				4	1									1			2		
<b>Objects Recorded in Colchester Museum, some or all now transferred to Bury St Edmunds</b>																					
	1	7	7				4									5	1	1	4		
<b>Objects in British Museum</b>																					
	2			1	2													1			
<b>Objects in Ipswich Museum</b>																					
<b>Objects in CMAE</b>																					
	1												1								
<b>Objects in Private Hands</b>																					
	1			1															1		
<b>Objects possibly from Mitchell's Hill</b>																					
	4			3	3													1	1		
<b>Totals</b>																					
	3	16	8	11	15	12	5	-	-	4	1	65+	45+	2+	14	4	8	10	3	2	1

Table 9 Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham: list of recorded finds







Context No.							Brooches				Beads														
	Sword	Shield boss	Shield furniture	Spear	Knife	Glass	Cruciform	Small long	Annular	Saucer	Composite	Glass	Amber	Crystal	Other	Wrist clasp	Girdle hanger	Buckle	Ring	Shield pendant	Shears	Bracelet	Roman coin	Other (minor)	
1				2	1																				
13					1											(2)									4
16																	1								
22																									No Grave goods
32												12	8	1		(2)		1					1		4
33																									No Grave goods
34																									No Grave goods
35												1													
51					1	?1											2								1
74		1	(3)	4	1												1								5
77																									No Grave goods
87		1	(4)	1													1	1							2
93											1														See below
94						?1		2				32	25												3
95		1	(4)	1	1												1								2
96		1	(4)	1																					
97						?1			2	1		1					?1								2
147						1																			
150							2	1											2		?1				1
151												1	9												
152		1	(3)		1																				
153																									No Grave goods
154																									No Grave goods
197																									No Grave goods
301						1		2				7				2		1	1		?1	1			2
313						1		2				5	45	1								2			
315		1			1																				2
<b>Totals</b>		6	5	10	12		3	3	6	1	1	52	94	2		2	2	7	5	1	?2	3	1		

Note: Grave 93

As this complex grave is dated by a sceatta to c.700+, the contents are listed here rather than in the above table: a bag or box at the waist contained: a composite brooch set within garnets; a silver set of cosmetic implements; a chain of silver with slip-knot rings; three types of silver beads; glass beads; four sheet gold pendants with filigree ornament and garnet and glass inlays; two small pendants, one with a large garnet *en cabocho*n, the other with a glass inset; a Merovingian coin, reused as a pendant, of Siegebert III (634-656) and a primary sceatta of c.700 AD.

It is worth noting that this grave, very late for the usual East Anglian cemeteries, is nonetheless apparently closely integrated with that part of the cemetery in which it was found. It lies close to a group of sixth century graves; two males (Nos 87, 96) each with a spear and a shield with studs and three females, one with two cruciforms, or small long brooch and two 'rings' (No. 150); one with two annular brooches, a saucer brooch, a bead and a buckle (No. 97) and the third with only one glass and nine amber beads. The rich, later grave is on the same alignment as the rest of the group underlining the close relationship of the burials, although a century later.

Table 12 Ipswich: Boss Hall: preliminary analysis of grave goods

Grave 5	Two amber drinking cups (Fig.81; 1, 2).
Grave 10	Eight beads (Fig.85; Group 13).
Grave 12	Silver ring necklet with one head (Fig.58, 3).
Grave 15	(Small spearhead and knife), strike-a-light (Fig.77, 15).
Grave 17	Square-headed brooch (Fig.62, 1; or Fig.63, 1).
Grave 19	Disc brooch (Fig.58, 2); double-sided bone comb (Fig.79, 7). (Fe chatelaine ring with iron pendants, large iron pot hook.)
Grave 24	Square-headed brooch (Fig.60.1 or Fig.61.1)
Grave 26	Large ornamental buckle, Frankish type (Fig.67, 7).
Grave 29	Square-headed brooch (Fig.61, 1 or Fig.63, 1).
Grave 37	Seven beads (possibly Fig.90, Group 25) or number of beads.
Grave 39	(Two annular brooches, Ae buckle, iron ring with small knife.) Necklace of 14 beads (Fig.91, Group 26)
Grave 42	Necklace of 10 beads, including very large amber bead with hole worn into keyhole shape.(Same description used for beads in Grave 92) (Possibly Fig.91, Group 26). Two annular brooches, one with material adhering to it (Fig.66, 8).
Grave 44	Necklace of 14 beads. (Fig 89, Group 20).
Grave 52	(Iron fitting of bucket, ring and knife.) Necklace of 88 beads, 36 being coloured, 52 of amber (Fig.86/87, Group 15); one square-headed brooch with top lost (Fig.60, 1; or Fig.61, 1).
Grave 53	Necklace of 34 beads (Fig.88, Group 17). Annular brooch, broken knife and broken urn.
Grave 54	One bead at neck (Fig.91, 1); spearhead.
Grave 57	Necklace of 36 beads, many of them double (Fig.93, Group 33); three amber beads beside arm (Fig.93, Group 33, nos 18, 19, 20, central group); small knife.
Grave 59	Square-headed brooch with top lost (?Fig.61, 1); one Ae buckle, one small iron buckle, knife and coin of Marcus Aurelius.
Grave 63	Necklace of six beads (Fig.93, Group 32).
Grave 64	Necklace of 22 beads (Fig.91, Group 28); (small iron buckle and broken knife).
Grave 66	Necklace of 11 beads, all amber but two (Fig.84, Group 10); (knife and small iron buckle).
Grave 85	Two bowls of blue-green glass (Fig.81, 4, 5); two small double-toothed combs (two part of the same, Fig.79, 6); (small buckle, pot hook, two finger rings of twisted wire).
Grave 91	(Spearhead and knife, fragmentary pot.) Four beads (possibly Fig.83, Group 6).
Grave 92	Necklace of 10 beads (including large annular in centre with hole worn to keyhole shape (see description for Grave 42)) (possibly Fig.82, Group 2); disc brooch with garnet and ivory (Fig.58, 1); a portion of Ae girdle pendant (Fig.67, 6).
Grave 95	Necklace of 54 beads (Fig.89, Group 19, 52 remaining); (Ae girdle pendant).
Grave 98	Necklace of 108 beads (Fig.87, Group 16); square-headed brooch (Fig.65, 1); ornamented Ae ring (Fig.67, 5); (pot hook of unusual shape; two iron knives).
Grave 102	Square-headed brooch (Fig.59.1); necklace of 94 beads (Fig.94, Group 34; two small circular pendants (Fig.58, 4 and 6).(Small knife, small iron buckle)
Grave 112	Necklace of 16 beads (Fig.83, Group 5). (One small knife).
Grave 118	Ornamented Ae buckle (Fig.67, 8), stolen 1917; (fragment broken knife, tiny Ae buckle with shank).
Grave 124	Circular brooch (Fig.66, 1) and two beads, part of a necklace of 27 beads (possibly Fig.92, Group 29); small broken annular brooch, broken knife.

(Associated, unidentified objects listed in brackets)

Table 13 Hadleigh Road: graves with attributable objects

Fig. No.	Bead Group.	Grave No.	No. of Beads		Associated Objects	Layard Fig. No.
			Layard	Existing		
82	1	29	5	5	Square-head (9)	
82	2	92	10	10	Disc brooch (1), Ae girdle-hangers (28)	XXXI/3
82	3	probably 123	40	39	Small iron buckle	
83	4	not attributed		9		
83	5	112	16	16	One small knife	
83	6	possibly 91	4	4	Spear, knife, pot fragments	XXXIII/3
83	7	17	22	22	Annular brooch (17), square-head (14 or 10), knife	
84	8	not attributed	23	24		XXXII/4
84	9	42	10	9	Two annular brooches (22)	
84	10	66	11	11	Knife, small iron buckle	
85	11	not attributed		9	Three beads on fig. do not match	XXXIII/2
85	12	not attributed		28		
85	13	10	8	8	No other grave goods	
85	14	not attributed		5		
86,	15	52	88	86	Iron bucket fitting, ring & knife, part square-head brooch (8, 11 or 12)	
87,	16	98	108	93	Square-headed brooch (13); knobbed ring (31), pot hook, two small knives	
88	17	53	34	31	Annular brooch, knife, broken urn	
89	18	not attributed		11		
89	19	95	54	52	Ae girdle-hanger (unknown)	XXXI/7
90	20	44	14	14	No other grave goods	prob XXXII/3
90	21	not attributed		9		prob XXXI/1
90	22	not attributed		2		
90	23	67	3	3	Two nails, knife	
90	24	not attributed		31		
90	25	possibly 37	7	7	Attribution on number of beads only	
91	26	39	14	14	Two annular brooches, one plain (18), Ae buckle, fe ring, small knife	
91	27	possibly 147	31	31	Ae ring, knife buckle	partly XXXI/5
91	28	64	22	22	Fe buckle, knife	
92	29	possibly 124	27	25	Disc brooch (15), annular brooch, knife. Condition of amber suggests burning.	
92	30	not attributed		28	(5 extra beads in Group 30)	prob XXXII/6
93	31	not attributed		19		
93	32	63	6	6	No other grave goods	XXXIII/5
93	33	57	36	39	Group 33 includes 3 amber from waist small knife	XXXII/7
94	34	102	94	87	Square-head brooch (7), two circular pendants (4) & (6), small knife, small fe buckle	
95	35	not attributed		27		
95	unassoc	possibly 54			Single bead	

Table 14 Hadleigh Road beads: attribution to graves



<i>Category</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Urn Numbers</i>
Cruciform brooches	8	48, 2282 (2); 48, 2491; 50, 71; 50, 76; 50, 78; 50, 114A; 50, 127
Small long brooches	4	48, 2486 (horned); 50, 114A; 50, 234 (trefoil); surface. (50, 114A, foot only, compared to Holywell Road G.69 by Lethbridge)
Annular brooch	1	48, 2474
Pennannular brooch	1	Surface
Square-head brooches	4	50, 126; 50, 234; ?50, 138A (frag not illus); 50, 178B
Applied brooch	1	20, 234
Late 'tutulus' brooch	1	50, 71 (base plate only)
Wrist-clasps	4	48, 2472; 48, 2483; 50, 95A; 50, 178B
Glass	1	48, 2281A
Beads: Glass	2	49, 581 (mass); 50, 138 (mass)
Crystal	1	50, 85B
Tweezers	9	48, 2490; 49, 18; 49, 19; 49, 580; 49, 581; 50, 19; 50, 50; 50, 119A; 50, 165B
Shears	2	48, 2490; 50, 94A
Strap-end	1	50, 94A
Ivory ring	12	(12 noted in text, p.7; 13 noted p.17, top); 49, 585; 49, 26A; 50, 71
Ring (Slip knot)	1	49, 584 (from necklace, cf. Shudy Camps; Burwell)
Buckle	1	50, 142B
Pin	1	49, 17
Single piece combs	7	49, 17; 49, 18; 49, 25A; 49, 177A; 50, 49B(2); 50, 90
Barred comb	1	49, 6
Triangular combs	11	48, 2490; 48, 2492A; 49, 5; 49, 19; 50, 22A; 50, 90; 50, 125 (hump); 50, 99; 50, 169A; 50, 197A; 50, 106 (round backed)
Double sided combs	3	49, 15; 49, 27; 50, 151A
Counters	2	48, 2474 (1); 48, 2485 (24+)
Bracelets (silver)	2	50, 17B; 50, 126
Cup mount	1	48, 2483
Style I fragment	1	50, 109A
Toggle	1	50, 19
Spindle-whorl	1	50, 209B
?Pot stamps	2	50, 71; 50, 126
Ae bowl (flange)	1	50, 172A
Antler fragments	1	49, 26
Antler burr	2	50, 71; 50, 127
Ivory pendant	1	50, 71
Ivory hilt fragment	1	49, 582 ?Roman
Sword guard	1	49, 582 ?Roman
Scabbard mount	1	50, 17
Roman coins	4	49, 579; 50, 71(2); 50, 127
Roman spoon	1	48, 2474
Roman finger-ring	1	48, 2474

Table 16 Lackford cremation cemetery: objects in urns (Lethbridge 1951)

## IV. Skeletal Positions

(Table 17)

In the Early Anglo-Saxon phase (5th to early 7th century) a wide variety of positions for the inhumed body were in current practice. Unfortunately for most of the cemeteries this information was not recorded fully, if at all, until Lethbridge's work on the Mildenhall, Holywell Row site. Although the majority of inhumations are found to be supine, very few are recorded to have been arranged with both arms and legs straight. The majority have various positions for the arms; one or both hands to the pelvis or one bent at right angles. The legs are often crossed at the ankles or higher up. Some are found with the knees bent to left or right to varying degrees, occasionally with only one knee flexed. Rarely skeletons are found to have been buried face down, then often in a flexed position.

The position of the skull can be turned to the right or left, but rarely straight. Any attempt to read these positions as indicators of deliberate burial practices must take into account other factors, for some were clearly buried in coffins, which have left stains, whereas others were not and may have only been wrapped in some form of shroud. The position of the skull must be particularly vulnerable to movement, both during and after burial, leading to fragmentation and often quite considerable disassociation with the rest of the body; cf. Grave 39 at Holywell Row where the cranium was displaced by two feet from the lower jaw and the rest of the body.

Unfortunately, Miss Layard's records of the Ipswich cemetery did not detail the positions of the bones, except occasionally to mention that the knees were 'drawn up'. For Holywell Row and Westgarth Gardens there is sufficient evidence from which some general observations might be made, in spite of the incomplete nature of the cemeteries generally. Few burials were made in the fully extended position with arms and legs straight; although the preference was clearly for the body to be laid flat, there were a number of variations for the placing of the hands and feet, with hands crossed to the pelvis or ankles crossed. There are few cases of the hands crossed on the chest. A significant number (Westgarth Gardens eight, Holywell Row nine) had either the right or the left arm flexed but with the legs straight. At Holywell Row, there were thirty-eight incidences of the legs flexed or bent up either to the right or left, rather more so in female graves. There are four instances of burial face down, two at Westgarth Gardens and two at Holywell Row. Seventeen infant burials were recorded at Westgarth Gardens and of the twelve which were well enough preserved, all were buried with the legs flexed to left or right. Traces of coffins were not found at any of the three cemeteries discussed above, but the use of coffins at Westgarth Gardens was inferred for some seven graves, either from the square-cut nature of the grave itself, or in one or two cases, from the position of the burial in relation to the grave. It is clear that in many cases where the bodies were deposited in graves with rounded ends no coffin could have been used. The bodies were probably wrapped in shrouds and some care was taken in the arrangement of the body and of the accompanying grave goods.

At Westgarth Gardens it was noted that the position of the shield was at, or beside, the head, or covering the pelvis. There was one instance of the shield buried at the feet. Men and women were occasionally buried with

containers, such as glass vessels, pots, buckets, wooden bowls or boxes, normally at the head, although occasionally at the feet of well-furnished male graves. Spears were the normal male weapon, with fewer shields and, rarely, swords. Swords were clearly prestige items, either handed down rather than buried, or buried as a mark of social rank. Possibly only one would be extant at a time in communities such as West Stow, where only two are recorded from the 19th-century excavations. Brooches, beads, wrist-clasps, bags or purses and chatelaines at the waist characterise the female burials. In one case, Westgarth Gardens no.48, a richly furnished female was buried with a fossil sea-urchin in one hand. Iron knives and buckles were common to both males and females and often with children, who otherwise were normally unaccompanied. In all three cemeteries there were numbers of burials of either sex without grave goods of any kind.

From these two well documented sites it will be seen that in the adult population the preference is for the body to be buried on its back with the legs straight with both hands to the pelvis, with equal numbers of left and right hands only. Rather more females than males were buried this way. The second preferred manner of burial is for the legs to be slightly flexed, with a preference to the left, particularly among females. Rather more than half the children (53.8%) are flexed of whom 38.5% are flexed to the left. A further 30.7% of the children were buried in a tighter, crouched position, equally to the left or right.

A distinctive mode of adult burial is for the legs to be crossed, either at the ankle or the thigh, accounting for 13% from the two sites analysed.

However, the numbers are small and may be seen only to indicate possible trends at this stage. The preferences which are visible amongst this population may well reflect levels in social status and/or variations in belief. Attempts to relate these matters to grave goods are complex and problematical and surely require larger populations from completely excavated cemeteries.

The most dramatic difference in burial practice is that between cremation and inhumation. The former occurs in major cemeteries like Lackford (Suffolk) or Spong Hill and Markshall (Norfolk), or more sporadically in predominantly inhumation cemeteries.

Snape, with its royal connections, has a ratio of forty-eight inhumations to fifty-two cremations but is still incomplete. However, this is an unusual situation in Suffolk as cremations seem to be a minor element in the predominantly inhumation cemeteries. The Lackford cemetery is incomplete but currently without inhumations and Snape undoubtedly has many more burials masked by the adjoining garden, which could push the ratio more towards that of Spong Hill where there were fifty-seven inhumations to some two thousand four hundred cremations. Filmer-Sankey has suggested that at Snape the burial rites reflect differences in belief and adherence to particular deities. In addition to this the complexities of social status and ethnic origins must be considered.

Only Holywell Row and Westgarth Gardens have sufficient details of skeletal positions to allow in-depth analysis. Eriswell 008 has generalised information but lacks the precision of the other two in relation to the positions of arms and the direction of flexing. The two basic positions of 'extended' or 'supine' and 'flexed' have been sub-divided to accommodate apparent deliberate burial practices.

The total number of inhumations for Holywell Row (100) and Westgarth Gardens (65) includes those with insufficient bone survival to allow analysis (11). The percentages are based upon the second total (107) of graves which have that detail.

A. Type 1. Supine: Holywell Row 39  
Westgarth Gardens 19  
58 : % of 107 burials 54.2%

Type 2. Flexed: Holywell Row 31  
Westgarth Gardens 16  
47 : % of 107 burials 43.9%

Type 3. Body on face: 2 : % of 107 burials 1.9%

**B.**

		<i>Holywell Row</i>				<i>Westgarth Gardens</i>				<i>Total</i>
		M	F	Ch	U	M	F	Ch	U	
Type 1.	Supine:									
1.1	Legs straight, arms straight	0	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
1.2	Legs straight, 2 hands to pelvis	5	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	17
1.3	Legs straight, left hand to pelvis	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	8
1.4	Legs straight, right hand to pelvis	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	7
1.5	Legs straight, hands to chest	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	8
1.6	Legs crossed at ankles	3	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	10
1.7	Legs crossed at thighs	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
<b>Totals</b>		13	11	2	13	6	12	-	1	58

**Totals from both sites:**

Type

	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	<i>Total</i>
M	-	5	2	3	3	4	2	19
F	-	8	1	4	5	4	1	23
Ch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
U	3	4	5	-	-	2	-	14
<b>Totals</b>	5	17	8	7	8	10	3	58

		<i>Holywell Row</i>				<i>Westgarth Gardens</i>				<i>Total</i>
		M	F	Ch	U	M	F	Ch	U	
Type 2.	Flexed:									
2.1	Legs flexed to left	1	5	2	6	-	2	3	4	23
2.2	Legs flexed to right	4	2	-	6	-	-	2	-	14
2.3	Body on left, legs drawn up	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	6
2.4	Body on right, legs drawn up	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4
<b>Totals</b>		5	10	2	14	-	3	9	4	47

Totals from both sites:

Type

	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Total
M	1	4	-	-	5
F	9	2	3	1	15
Ch	3	2	2	2	9
U	10	6	1	1	18
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>

Type 3. Body on face:

Westgarth Gardens: 2

C. Preferences:

of adult population, including 'U':  
of child population:

% of 92

% of 13

1. Legs straight, hands to pelvis

Legs straight: 2 hands  
Legs straight: left hand

Legs straight: right hand

Adult	%	M	%	F	%	U	%	Ch
32	34.8	10	10.8	13	14	9	9.8	-
17	18.4	5	5.4	8	8.7	4	4.3	-
8	8.7	2	2.2	1	1.1	5	5.4	-
7	7.6	3	3.4	4	4.3	-	-	-

2. Legs flexed, left and right

Legs flexed to left

Legs flexed to right

Adult	%	M	%	F	%	U	%	Ch	%
30	32.6	5	5.4	9	9.8	16	17.4	7	53.8
18	19.6	1	1.1	7	7.6	10	10.8	5	38.5
12	13.1	4	4.3	2	2.2	6	6.5	2	15.4

3. Legs crossed

Legs crossed at ankles

Legs crossed at thighs

Adult	%	M	%	F	%	U	%	Ch
13	14.1	6	6.5	5	5.3	1	1.1	-
10	10.9	4	4.3	4	4.3	2	2.2	-
3	3.2	2	2.2	1	1.1	-	-	-

Table 17 Inhumations - Skeletal Positions



## V. Artefacts — The Distribution of Selected Types

### Late Roman and early 5th-century Anglo-Saxon objects

(Fig. 144, Tables 18–20)

Bearing in mind all the reservations there are concerning the relationships of discoveries to the distribution of field work, excavations and metal-detecting records, the distribution map does at least display the current state of knowledge. There are two primary observations that can be made at this stage; that there is an apparent geographical relationship between the twelve late Roman coin hoards and 5th-century Anglo-Saxon evidence and that there is now a distinct grouping of 5th-century Anglo-Saxon material in the south-east quarter of the county. The late Roman coin hoards are, with one exception, all of gold and silver and include coins of Arcadius and Honorius. The hoard of 600 gold coins from Clint Farm, Eye is on the fringe of the main Early Anglo-Saxon distribution pattern in the north-east, although there are strong but little known sites nearby. The discovery of the late Roman hoard of metalwork and coins at Hoxne in 1992, only some four miles from Clint Farm, strengthens the evidence of massive wealth in the north and north-west. The Mildenhall Treasure has been included as a hoard of precious metal, probably deposited very late in the Roman period. Both areas were clearly important in the Roman period, particularly the north-west where there is a conspicuous concentration of wealth coupled with the evidence for late Roman Christianity at Icklingham.

Any attempt to correlate the known historical facts with the deposition of the hoards is fraught with difficulties. Official coinage ceased to be brought into Britain in quantity after *c.*407 and, furthermore, the hoards may not all have been deposited at or about the same time. As Roman rule came to an end Britain moved away from a monetary economy but the question of the date of deposition of the hoards is still a matter of continuing debate; currently *c.*407–*c.*450 remains the generalised bracket. A detailed analysis of the structure of these hoards and, in particular, their condition, may be a worthwhile approach to this problem in the future.

The documentary evidence clearly indicates that the early 5th century was a time of confusion and turmoil, with internal revolts, pressures from within the Empire generally and from Saxon raids and eventual settlement. The deposition of such great wealth, much of it highly portable, suggests that escape was paramount but that a return was envisaged. That this was never achieved could be attributed to a number of reasons including the death of the depositors, the destruction of the social order, or the introduction of Anglo-Saxon settlers. The matter remains unresolved and with it the date and indeed the manner of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlement. It is worth noting that all these hoards are on, or close to, the lighter soils and areas of early Anglo-Saxon settlement. It is unfortunate that the latest levels of Roman sites are usually heavily damaged by ploughing and the close dating of the final phases of occupation have, so far, defied definition.

There are eleven pieces of so-called 'soldiers and settlers' equipment (Hawkes and Dunning, 1961); six buckles (Type 1b: Hinderclay; Type 2a: Nacton, Ufford, Lakenheath (Evison 1981, 129: Variant a2); Type 3a: Icklingham, Lakenheath); three strap-ends and two belt-slides. The two belt-slides,

which must be parts of elaborate late Roman belt suites, both come from the south-east corner of the County, within reach of the Walton (Felixstowe) shore fort. The buckles are rather more widespread with an outlier at Hinderclay; all but Nacton are from, or close to, Saxon sites. It is worth noting that a Type 2a buckle has been found at Little Oakley close to Harwich (Essex), strengthening the distribution in the south-east. Two 'propellor'-shaped late Roman belt-stiffeners from Sweffling (SFF004) extend the British distribution of Maryport, Colchester and Richborough to four sites. (Böhme 1986, 485, 502: map showing Rhineland distribution).

There are six supporting-arm brooches (Evison 1977a), of the first half of the 5th century of continental origin in the Elbe-Weser area of north-west Germany and three upturned foot brooches from West Stow. These follow the same pattern of distribution, with the exception of the Perlberg type from Stonham Aspal. This brooch with two fragments of cruciform brooches close by is unusually sited on the central clay belt but close to the main Roman road from Colchester — Coddanham — Caistor St Edmund. The piece from Shottisham comes from the same site as one of the belt-slide fragments and possible sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. This brooch is closely related to the Mahndorf and Perlberg types, with close parallels to two from Gudendorf (Böhme 1974; Taf 20, 12). Included on the distribution map are a series of other 5th-century Early Anglo-Saxon objects, including the barred combs from Grimstone End, Pakenham; the Group 1 cruciform brooches and detached full-round knobs; decorative equal-armed brooches from Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds and Hacheston and early forms of pottery. Until a few years ago the pottery bowl from Waldringfield churchyard was the only recognised early 5th-century object from the east side of the county. The development of a 5th-century presence in the south-east has addressed the problem of the inland distribution of early material in the west of the county, suggesting that instead of overland migration routes from the Thames valley and the Icknield Way, or entry via the Wash, it looks more likely that Anglo-Saxon mercenaries or colonists established themselves at the heads of the estuaries of the Orwell and Deben and made use of the Gipping corridor through the central clay region to reach the river valleys of the Lark and the Black Bourn in the north-west. The recent discoveries of early cruciforms at Flixton and South Elmham in the Waveney Valley hint at a similar early settlement along that route as well.

In passing it is worth remembering that Kemble in 1855 was comparing the Eye cemetery material to the Elbe region.

<i>Site</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	
Burgate 002, 1963	122 Ag; 1 Ae 1 solidus - Eugenius	Constantine II - Honorius	3 silver rings, 1 silver spoon
Bealings 008, 1934	c.500+ Ae	L3-4 Theodosius	Plated bone casket
Brandon 040, 1982	202 siliquae	Constantine II - Arcadius	Die-linked coins 2 Arcadius clipped
Eye 007, 1781	600 siliquae	Valentinian I - Honorius and Constantine III	Lead box
Freckenham 016	211 siliquae	Valentinian - Arcadius	
Icklingham 060, 1872	upto 400 siliquae	Constantine II - Honorius	
Icklingham Misc, 1902	897 Ae; 61 silver	Gallienus - Honorius; Constantine - Honorius	{Suggested that the {two Misc hoards {were all one, in two {containers
Icklingham Misc, 1880/90	230 siliquae	Constantine II - Honorius	
Mildenhall Misc, pre 1942	Included 13 siliquae	Constantine II - Honorius	
Sutton 002, 1870	Two urns of coins	Mainly Constantine	?AS pots
Tuddenham St Martin 001, 1948	114 siliquae	Constantine II - Honorius	Gold ring
Mildenhall 231, 194?	Silver tableware	Coins rumoured	
Hoxne, 1992	10,000 siliquae and solidae	To Arcadius, Honorius and Constantine III	Jewellery Bone plated casket
(Burgh Castle, Norfolk)		4 Honorius	

Table 18 Roman coin hoards of the late 4th–5th centuries

*Hawkes and Dunning buckle types:*

Type 1b	Hinderclay (HNNY017) P	Fig. 48.6
Type 2a	Lakenheath (LKH Misc) CMAE 1904.32. Evison variant a2	Fig. 111.1
	Nacton (NAC070) P	Fig. 117.12
	Ufford (UFF011) P	Fig. 131.5
Type 3a	Icklingham (IKL Misc) M.H.	Fig. 52.5
	Lakenheath (LKH Misc) CMAE	Fig. 111.2

*Strap-ends:*

Icklingham (IKL Misc) CMAE 32.346	Fig. 55.7
Ixworth (IXW Misc) Ash.O. 1909.443	Fig.102.1
West Stow (WSW 002) M.H. SFB 35	

*Belt-slides:*

Felixstowe (FEX Misc) I.M. 962-142	Fig. 45.1
Shottisham (STT 018) P. (Suspension loop)	Fig. 126.1

*Belt-stiffener: 'Propeller' type:*

Sweffling (SFF 004) P. (x 2)	Fig. 128.8
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(Note: 'P' denotes private possession)

Table 19 Late Roman belt furniture

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*Supporting-arm brooches: c.400-450*

Coddenham (CDD 017)	Fig. 18.3	P. Perlberg type.
(?)Mildenhall (MNL Misc)	Fig. 116.5	P. Perlberg Type.
Pakenham (PKM Misc)	Fig. 118.20	Ash.O. 1927-188 Mahndorf type.
Shottisham (STT 018)	Fig. 126.2	P. cf. Gudendorf.
Stonham Aspal (SAL 013)	Fig. 127.4	P. Perlberg type.
Wenhaston (WHN 005)	Fig. 133.9	P.

*Upturned foot brooches: c.400-450*

West Stow (WSW 003)		CMAE 1892 Typ Glaston.
West Stow (WSW 003)		Ash.O. 1948.260 Typ Glaston.
West Stow (WSW 002)		M.H. SFB 61.

*Other Germanic brooches: c.450-500*

Coddenham (CDD 022)	Fig. 19.16	P. Rounded cruciform head, lozenge foot. Form Pritzler Perdohl.
West Stow (WSW 002 Pit 64)		M.H. Cross-pattee head, lozenge foot. Type Leibenau West Stow.
West Stow (WSW 002, SFB 39)		M.H. Cruciform head, lozenge foot. Form Oldendorf Issendorf.
West Stow (WSW 003)		M.H. Cruciform head, ?lozenge foot.

*Equal-armed brooches: c.450-500*

Hasketon (HSK 009)	Fig. 47.20	Fragment. P.	Typ Nesse.
Bury St Edmunds (Westgarth Gardens, BSE 030)		M.H.	Typ Nesse.

*Other 5th-century material:*

Coddenham (CDD 003)	Fig. 18.2	P. Pot (burial).
Lackford (LKD 001)		CMAE.
Pakenham, Grimstone End (PKM 028)	Fig. 120.18	I.M. Pottery, barred comb.
Snape (SNP 007)		I.M. 1972.120. Pot, ae bowl.
Waldringfield (WLD 001)		B.M. 1872.05-20.2 Cremation urn.
West Stow (WSW 002)		M.H. Facetted angled pottery, 'Anglian' pottery.

*5th-6th century disc brooches: see Index*

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Table 20 5th-century Early Anglo-Saxon material

**Cruciform Brooches**

*Early Cruciform Brooches:* (Fig. 145)

- |                          |             |                       |       |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Coddenham (CDD 019)   | Fig. 19.2   | Fragment.             | P     |
| 2. Ixworth (IXW Misc)    | Fig. 60.8   | Typ Witmarsum (R858)  | Ash O |
| 3. Hinderclay (HNY 017)  | Fig. 48.7   | Typ Witmarsum         | P     |
| 4. Mildenhall (MNL Misc) |             | Typ Dorchester (R866) | CMAE  |
| 5. Wenhaston (WNH 005)   | Fig. 133.11 | Typ Dorchester        | P     |

*Full-Round Knobs:* (Fig. 145)

- |                                    |                   |                 |       |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 6. Cavenham (CAM 011)              | Fig. 17.1         |                 | P     |
| 7. Coddenham (CDD 019)             | Fig. 19.5         |                 | P     |
| Flixton (FNL 008)                  |                   | Not illustrated | SAU   |
| 8. Ipswich                         | Fig. 96.4         |                 | SAU   |
| 9. Ipswich                         | Fig. 96.5         |                 | SAU   |
| 10. Lackford (LKD 001 48.2282)     |                   |                 | CMAE  |
| 11. Lackford (LKD 001 48.2282)     |                   |                 | CMAE  |
| 12. Lackford (LKD 001 48.2491)     |                   |                 | CMAE  |
| 13. Pakenham (PKM 016)             | Fig. 119.2        |                 | P     |
| 14. S Elmham St Margaret (SEM 009) | Fig. 126.6        |                 | P     |
| 15. Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 006)  | Fig. 129.2        |                 | P     |
| 16. Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 006)  | Fig. 129.5        |                 | P     |
| 17. Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 002)  | Fig. 128.11       |                 | P     |
| 18. Undley (Lakenheath) (LKH Misc) | Fig. 113.1        |                 | CMAE  |
| 19. West Stow (WSW 002)            |                   |                 | MH    |
| 20. West Stow (WSW 003)            |                   |                 | Ash O |
| 21. West Stow (WSW 003)            | Fig. 133.13       |                 | IM    |
| 22. Suffolk (Misc)                 | Fig. 136.1        |                 | P     |
| Suffolk (Misc)                     | Fig. 139.1        |                 | P     |
|                                    | (see Fig. 147.16) |                 |       |

*Detached, round knobs:* (Fig. 145)

- |                                  |             |  |   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| 23. Lakenheath (LKH 010)         | Fig. 105, 5 |  | P |
| 24. Playford (PLY 010)           | Fig. 122.11 |  | P |
| 25. Rushmere St Andrew (RMA 013) | Fig. 124.9  |  | P |

*Knobs Flattened Behind:* Reichstein's 'Späte Fibeln': 450-500  
Hine's dating: 475-525

Those listed by Reichstein are identified by 'R' with his list number; others are added which appear to the author to follow the same broad criteria.

**Sub group:**

*Typ Midlum:* (Fig. 145)

- |                                 |             |          |      |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|------|
| 26. Lackford (LKD 001) Um 50.71 |             | R860     | CMAE |
| 27. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)     | Fig. 105.14 | R862     | CMAE |
| 28. Exning (EXG 005)            | Fig. 41.5   |          | CMAE |
| 29. Coddenham (CDD 022)         | Fig. 19.14  | Fragment | P    |
| 30. Wenhaston (WNH 005)         | Fig. 133.10 | Fragment | P    |
| 31. Suffolk (Misc)              | Fig. 136.2  |          | IM   |

**Sub group:**

*Typ Achlum:* (Fig. 146)

- |                          |             |  |    |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|----|
| 1. Coddenham (CDD 017)   | Fig. 18.4   |  | P  |
| 2. Ixworth (IXW Misc)    | Fig. 100.7  |  | BM |
| 3. Mildenhall (MNL Misc) | Fig. 116.10 |  | BM |

**Sub group:**

*Typ Krefeld-Gellep:* (Fig. 146)

- |                        |  |      |    |
|------------------------|--|------|----|
| 4. West Stow (WSW 003) |  | R873 | MH |
|------------------------|--|------|----|

**Sub group:**

*Typ Stratford:* Fig. (146)

- |                            |             |          |      |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|------|
| 5. Eriswell (ERL 008) G.28 | Fig. 35.3   | R865     | MH   |
| 6. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A) | Fig. 105.12 |          | CMAE |
| 7. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A) | Fig. 105.13 | Fragment | CMAE |

- |   |                 |      |        |
|---|-----------------|------|--------|
| 8. Mildenhall (MNL 001)                     | Fig. 115.4      |      | Birm M |
| 9. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.48  |                 | R855 | CMAE   |
| 10. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.48 |                 | R855 | CMAE   |
| 11. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.69 |                 | R856 | CMAE   |
| Snape (SNP 007)                             | Not illustrated |      | P      |

**Sub group:**

*Typ West Stow Heath:* (Fig. 146)

- |   |            |      |        |
|---|------------|------|--------|
| 12. Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.61        |            |      | MH     |
| 13. Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.61        |            |      | MH     |
| 14. Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.52        |            |      | MH     |
| 15. Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.55        |            |      | MH     |
| 16. Icklingham (IKL 026)                    | Fig. 51.6  | R869 | Ash O  |
| 17. Lackford (LKD 001) Um 50.127            |            | R861 | CMAE   |
| 18. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.48 |            |      | CMAE   |
| 19. Mildenhall (MNL 001)                    | Fig. 115.3 |      | Birm M |
| 20. Stonham Aspell (SAL 011)                | Fig. 127.5 |      | P      |
| Foot only                                   |            |      |        |
| 21. West Stow (WSW 003)                     |            |      | MH     |
| 22. West Stow (WSW 003)                     |            | R875 | BM     |

**Sub group:**

*Typ Corbridge:* (Fig. 147)

- |  |  |      |      |
|--|--|------|------|
| 1. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.48 |  | R855 | CMAE |
|--|--|------|------|

**Sub group:**

*Typ Holywell Row:* (Fig. 147)

- |  |            |      |        |
|--|------------|------|--------|
| 2. Icklingham, Mitchell's Hill (IKL 026)   | Fig. 51.4  | R866 | BM     |
| 3. Icklingham, Mitchell's Hill (IKL 026)   | Fig. 54.6  | R867 | Ash O  |
| 4. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)                 | Fig. 107.2 | R864 | CMAE   |
| 5. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.79 |            | R857 | CMAE   |
| 6. Wangford (WNG Misc)                     | Fig. 132.9 |      | Birm M |

**Sub group:**

*Typ Barrington:* (Fig. 147)

- |                            |           |      |    |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|----|
| 7. Eriswell (ERL 008) G.28 | Fig. 38.1 | R865 | MH |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|----|

**Sub group:**

*Unclassified: Half-Round Knobs, No Lappets:* (Fig. 147)

- |                           |             |      |       |
|---------------------------|-------------|------|-------|
| 8. Felixstowe (FEX Misc)  | Fig. 45.3   |      | IM    |
| 9. Icklingham (IKL 026)   | Fig. 54.8   |      | P     |
| 10. Lakenheath (LKH Misc) | Fig. 105.11 |      | CMAE  |
| 11. West Stow (WSW 003)   |             | R872 | Ash O |

*Reichstein's 'Späteste Fibeln': 500-550* (Fig. 147)

*Typ Little Wilbraham:*

- |  |            |      |       |
|--|------------|------|-------|
| 12. Icklingham, Mitchell's Hill (IKL 026) G.25 | Fig. 51.1  | R870 | Ash O |
| 13. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)                    | Fig. 107.1 |      | CMAE  |

14. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.79	R857	CMAE	3. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.16	R853, Taf.110.1	CMAE
15. West Stow (WSW 003)		MH	4. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.79		CMAE
<i>Typ Nassington:</i>			<i>Lakenheath (LKH Misc)</i>		
Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.16	R853	CMAE	5. IVb(dii) Eriswell (ERL 008) G.33	Pl. Fig. 38.1	CMAE MH
Note: Also listed under Pocock Ivb(c).			6. Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 41.2	CMAE
<i>?Typ Trumpington: (for foot; but also listed under 'full round knobs') (Fig. 147)</i>			7. Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 41.3	CMAE
16. Suffolk (ex Hattatt Colln 661)	Fig. 139.1	P	8. Icklingham, Mitchell's Hill (IKL 026)	Fig. 51.5	Ash O
<b>Other Aberg Group III Brooches: (Fig. 148)</b>			9. Icklingham (IKL Misc) Fragment	Fig. 54.7	P
1. Akenham (AKE Misc) Pair	Fig.1.1&2	IM	10. Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	Fig. 129.10	CMAE
2. Lakenheath LKH Misc A)	Fig. 107.3	CMAE	11. West Stow (WSW 003) Fragment		MH
3. Lackford (LKD 001) Um 50.76		CMAE	12. IVb(e) Eriswell (ERL 009) G.9	Fig. 31.1	MH
4. Saxham (SAX 005)	Fig. 125.5	P	<b>Cruciform Brooches: (Fig 152)</b>		
<b>Group IV (foot with lappets). (Figs 148-149) Pocock's sub-divisions:</b>			<i>Exotics: Group IV (bii) types:</i>		
5. IVa, i: Coddendam (CDD Misc)	Fig. 18.1	IM	1. (a) Ufford (UFF Misc)	Fig. 131.9	Not located
6. Eriswell (ERL 008) G.22	Fig. 33.7	MH	2. Hoxne (HXN Misc)	Fig. 49.8	BM
7. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 107.4	CMAE	3. (b) Eriswell (ERL 003)	Fig. 24.8	EEM
8. Ixworth (IXW Misc)	Fig. 102.7	Ash O	4. Ixworth (IXW 005)	Fig. 100.3	P
9. Suffolk	Fig. 136.3	IM	<i>Group V Florid (Pocock sub-divisions):</i>		
10. Suffolk	Fig. 136.4	IM	5. Vaii Felixstowe (FEX Misc)	Fig. 45.2	IM
Ipswich, Boss Hall, Grave 150		SAU	6. Vc Exning (EXG Misc)	Fig. 44.1	CMAE
11. IVa, ii: Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 106.1	CMAE	7. Vf West Stow (WSW 003)		MH
12. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 114.2	BM	8. Vg(i) West Stow (WSW 003)		MH
13. Tuddenham St Mary (TDM 001)	Fig. 130.1	CMAE	9. VI Ingham (ING Misc)	Fig. 57.1	P
1. IVa, iii: Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.99		CMAE	10. Vg(i) Lakenheath (LKH Misc)		CMAE
2. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 106.4	CMAE	11. VI Hinderclay (HNY 017)		foot only
3. West Stow (WSW 003) Pair		MH	12. VI Sibton (SBT 009) worn	Fig. 48.8	P
4. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A) (Hattatt 181)	Fig. 114.1	P	13. Vai/ii Ipswich (Boss Hall) (IPS 231)	Fig. 126.3	P
<i>Other Group IVa Brooches: (Fig. 149)</i>			Vaii Snape (SNP 007)		SAU P
5. Exning (EXG 005)	Fig.41.1	MH	14. Vc Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 56A.1	Bristol
6. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.99		CMAE	<b>Cruciform Brooches: (Fig. 153)</b>		
7. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.99		CMAE	<i>Small Long brooches with Cruciform Head:</i>		
8. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.21		CMAE	1,2. Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.7 (pair)		MH
9. Ixworth (IXW Misc)	Fig. 101.1	Birm M	3. Carlton Colville (CAC 007)	Fig. 16.4	P
10. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A) Snape (SNP 007)	Fig. 108.1	CMAE	4. Carlton Colville (CAC 008)	Fig. 16.5	P
	Not illustrated	P	5. Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 54.9	P
11. Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	Fig.130.2	CMAE	5a. Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 56A.2	Bristol
<b>Cruciform Brooches: (Fig 150)</b>			6. Wenhaston (WNH 004)	Fig. 133.6	P
1. IVb(a) Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) G.61		MH	7. Gisleham (GSE 010)	Fig. 47.3	P
2. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.58		CMAE	<i>Small Long brooches with 'Horse-Head' Foot:</i>		
3. Mildenhall (MNL Misc)	Fig. 115.5	Birm M	8. Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc)	Fig. 15.2	P
4. Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 41.4	CMAE	9. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.69 (R.Taf.94.6)		CMAE
5. West Stow (WSW 003)		MH	10. Pettistree (PTR 014)	Fig. 122.6	P
6. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 107.2	CMAE	<i>Unclassified Fragments:</i>		
7. Brandon (BRD 018)	Fig. 10.17	SAU	11. Coddendam (CDD 017)	Fig. 19.1	P
8. IVb(bi) 'Near' Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc)	Fig. 12.8	Ash O	12. Coddendam (CDD 022)	Fig. 19.12	P
9. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.22		CMAE	13. Coddendam (CDD 022)	Fig. 19.13	P
10. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084) G.37		CMAE	14. Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 41.6	P
11. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig.106.2	CMAE	15. Hasketon (HSK 008)	Fig. 47.15	P
12. Lakenheath LKH Misc A)	Fig. 106.3	CMAE	16. Hinderclay (HNY 017)	Fig. 48.9	P
13. Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	Fig. 130.3	CMAE	17. Hinderclay (HNY 017)	Fig. 49.6	P
14. Eriswell (ERL 003)	Fig. 25.1	EEM	18. Ixworth (IXW 008)	Fig. 100.1	P
15. Eriswell (ERL 003)	Fig. 25.2	EEM	19. Lackford (LKD 001)	Fig. 50.78	CMAE
<b>Cruciform Brooches: (Fig. 151)</b>			20. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 106.5	P
1. IVb (bii) Claydon (CLY 005)	Fig. 17.5	P	21. Martlesham (MRT 028)	Fig. 114.4	P
2. Lakenheath (LKH Misc A)	Fig. 108.2	P	22. Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 028)		CMAE
IVb (c) (Reichstein's Typ Nassington)			23. Oakley (OKY 010)	Fig. 118.1	P
			24. Playford (PLY 011)	Fig. 123.1	P
			25. Playford (PLY 010)	Fig. 122.7-10 P	
			26. Redgrave (RDG 024)	Fig. 124.1	P
			27. Saxham (SAX 004)	Fig. 125.4	P
			28. Stonham Aspal (SAL 011)	Fig. 127.6	P
			29. Wenhaston (WNH 004)	Fig. 133.7	P
			30. Blaxhall (BLX 007)	Fig. 10.8	P

Table 21 Cruciform brooches

### Cruciform brooches

(Figs 145–153, Table 21)

The development of the cruciform brooch in the latter half of the 5th century and on into the 6th century has been extensively studied by Reichstein (1975); the later stages of the form being the subject of a survey of the 'florid', late stage by Leeds and intermediate stages by Pocock in the same article (Leeds and Pocock 1971), substantially amending the earlier classification of Aberg (1926).

A short, but important contribution to the study of these brooches is provided by Hines (1984) in considering the Scandinavian links with Anglian England, in which he reviews the earlier discussions against a broader background.

Reichstein's type series includes many brooches which would have been classified as Aberg Group III and some of Group IV. As yet another reassessment of brooch typology falls outside the purpose of this catalogue, all those brooches which are not covered by Reichstein's categories will be listed under Pocock's subdivisions, either as listed by him, or as seems appropriate.

### Square-headed brooches

(Figs 154 and 155, Tables 22–25)

Leeds' (1949b) standard classification of the square-headed brooches has been modified by Hines (1984), whose dating for the series covers the period c.500–570. It is notable that in Suffolk and East Anglia generally, these brooches are widespread and, with one exception, occur as rarities in cemeteries alongside, but rarely with, cruciform brooches. In Suffolk there is only one secure instance of a square-headed brooch occurring in the same grave as a cruciform. Eriswell 008, Grave 28 was a 'rich' burial with a square-head, a cruciform, a small long brooch, an Ae strap-end, a pair of girdle-hangers, wrist-clasps, ivory fragments, an Ae buckle and fifty-seven beads (forty-three amber, fourteen glass). At Lackford 001 a cremation (no. 50, 234) contained fragments of a square-headed brooch and a small long brooch with a trefoil head.

In East Anglia they are occasionally found with annular brooches. At Morningthorpe (Norfolk), in Grave 371 a Group XVI square-head was found with a cruciform which had been broken and repaired in antiquity, two annular brooches and eighteen beads (one amber, seventeen glass) (Green *et al.* 1987). At Spong Hill (Norfolk) plainer forms of square-head with a pair of annular brooches, wrist-clasps, a pair of girdle-hangers, two plain pots and four beads (two amber, one glass, one segmented).

At Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Grave 11 was rich with a Group IV square-head, two strap-ends, girdle-hangers, a knife, a belt-fitting, a strike-a-light, two silver bracelets, an Ae buckle, a finger-ring, a silver pendant with glass and garnets, two 'shield-pendants', over one hundred amber and glass beads, three jet and two crystal beads. There are two Ae bowls, one flanged and one with triangular lugs; two thick, ribbed annular brooches, an Ae ring, an Ae buckle and a weaving sword. Fragments of gold braid attest the high status of this grave.

A Group XVI square-head from Grave 14, Holywell Row, was accompanied by a knife, one annular brooch and one amber bead. Grave A at Eriswell 046 produced a square-head (Group XV), a pair of annular brooches, a wrist-clasp, two iron rings, twenty-three amber beads and an ovoid Ae pendant.

Table 22 shows the grave goods accompanying square-headed brooches from Suffolk and those known to me from Norfolk. In each county roughly half the brooches have no detailed records of accompanying grave goods, but even so, some trends are discernible.

As has already been said, square-headed brooches are rarely accompanied by the typical 'Anglian' objects such as cruciforms (7%) or small long brooches (10%) and wrist-clasps (20%). Beads are the most favoured objects, occurring in 66% of the graves, with amber the most popular (534 amber: 303 glass). Knives and buckles are found in 45% of the graves and annular brooches as singles or pairs in roughly equal numbers in ten graves (34%).

The richest grave is Holywell Row 11, with a Group IV square-head, set with at least one garnet and a wide range of objects including two Ae bowls, one with a bossed rim. The weaving batten and the gold braid mark this out as an unusually rich grave, the more remarkable as the excavator considered it to be that of a child (Lethbridge 1931, 4). The square-headed brooch is Hines' Group IV which is assigned more to southern Scandinavia than to Kent and is one of the earliest in Suffolk, c.500–520. The weaving batten is an unusual find among grave goods and is paralleled at Spong Hill Grave 24, where a Group XVII brooch was found with a pair of annular brooches. It seems likely that the presence of a weaving batten in the child's grave at Holywell Row is symbolic rather than a personal possession; although the age of the child is not known.

At Ipswich, the Hadleigh Road cemetery is the one site of significant size in the region where there are square-headed brooches but no cruciforms, small long brooches or wrist-clasps. The eight square-heads were accompanied in five cases with knives and in seven with beads, mainly of amber but little else as grave goods. This cemetery, excavated in 1905, which produced 159 inhumations and at least thirteen cremations, can fairly be said to be of mid 6th- to 7th-century date without the 'Anglian' elements, in stark contrast to the Boss Hall, Ipswich cemetery on the opposing bank of the River Gipping where a much smaller group of twenty-seven inhumations and four cremations produced a typical East Anglian assemblage with the addition of a later 7th-century grave containing a rich hoard of gold and garnet objects.

If Hadleigh Road represents some form of intrusive, or separatist group (Clarke 1960), its connections with the rest of East Anglia are, nonetheless, plainly visible in the distribution of the other examples of the square-headed brooches of Groups XVI and XVII which so characterise the Hadleigh Road cemetery. The cemetery could have been operative for as much as 100 years, making the apparent lack of contact with its immediate and more distant neighbours a considerable problem. Even the pottery is distinctive, there being only one fragment with chevrons and rosette stamps, unfortunately unattributed to any particular grave, plus a few sherds of better quality fabrics. The rest of the pottery is plain, ornamented in some instances with oval, pushed-out bosses, in a gritty fabric characterised by pitted 'corky' surfaces, not unlike some of the Snape pottery.

There is a further complication in that, of the eight brooches from Hadleigh Road, all of which are worn, six are either broken, or have been repaired in antiquity. In some cases, notably Fig. 61, it seems likely that the 'repair' was effected to a fault in the casting, put right in the finishing process. A similar situation was noted at Westgarth

Square-head Group (Hines)	Site	Grave No.	Brooches											Beads				Chatelaine				
			Cruciform	Small long	Annular	Wrist clasp	Girdle hanger	Knife	Buckle	Shield pendant	Bracelet	Ring (belt)	Tweezers	Strap end	Pot	Ae bowl	Amber			Glass	Crystal	Jet
<b>SUFFOLK</b>																						
IV	Holywell Row	11					1	1	2	2	1		1		2	100+	6+	2	3	1	Weaving batten, gold braid etc.	
IX	Lackford	126											1								Cremation ILL-L pot stamp	
X	Lackford	234		1																	Cremation, stamped urn	
X	Lackford	1798				1															Cremation, bossed pot	
XV	Barons Road	-														+						
XVI	Holywell Row	14			1			1					1	1								
XVI	WGG, BSE	27									1				1	2	9				Stamped pot	
XVI	Ipswich, HR	17			1											22	+					
XVI	Ipswich	29														2	3					
XVI	Ipswich	41						1													9 'beads'	
XVI-XVII	Ipswich	52						1					1		52	36					Iron bound bucket	
XVII	Ipswich	102						1	1	2					40	49					10 'beads'	
XVI-XVII	Ipswich	24																	1		RB coin	
XVI-XVII	Ipswich	59						1	1												Knobbed ring, pot hook	
-	Ipswich	98						2					1		50+	44+	1				Knobbed ring	
XVII	Eriswell	27			1			1	1				1		31	11	1				Ivory	
-	Eriswell	28	1	1		1	1								43	14					Oval pendant	
-	Eriswell 046	A			1	1								2	23							
<b>NORFOLK</b>																						
XVI	M. Thorpe	288						1	1					1	7	21						
XVI	M. Thorpe	359			Pr			1	1	1					9	9						
XVI	M. Thorpe	371	1		2				1						1	17						
XVI	B. Apton	64			1	1	1	1					1		5	4					Ae stud	
XVI	Spong Hill	24			Pr	1	1								31	13					Weaving batten	
-	Spong Hill	18		1											12	14					Ae repair for bowl	
-	Spong Hill	38			Pr	1	1	1	2						21+	38	1	1			Silver ring	
XVII	B. Apton	7			1	1	1	1				1	1		53	15						
<b>Occurrences</b>			2	3	10	6	4	13	12	3	2	8	2	4	3	1	19	17	5	2	1	
Note: 'Pr' denotes 'pair'																						

Table 22 Square-headed brooches with grave goods

Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Grave 27, where modifications had been made to the terminal lobe (West 1987, 26). This may account for the riveting of lobes on Figs 64.1 and 64.2; the break in the foot of 64.2 was probably done at the time of excavation. The repairs to the bow of Fig. 63 may involve a more complicated repair to a casting. It remains that four of the brooches have parts missing, all remarked by Miss Layard at the time. It is worth noting that the repairs, whenever done, were neat and skilfully executed.

The beaked heads on the upper borders of the feet of the Hadleigh Road brooches are less well defined than Morning Thorpe Grave 359, Holywell Row 14 and a number of others from Norfolk. This could be seen as representing more developed examples of the original design. Westgarth Gardens Grave 27 and Bury St Edmunds (Leeds no. 45) are closest to Hadleigh Road. The brooch on Fig. 63 is rather different in style, related more to Bridgeham (Norfolk) than to the preceding examples.

The two Group XVII brooches have clear connections with Kenninghall (Norfolk), Barrington A (Cambridge) and others further afield in Leicestershire, Humberside and North Yorkshire.

The Hadleigh Road brooches are late in the series, all worn and some damaged by the time of burial, which should place deposition in the latter half of the 6th century at least. That we are dealing with a cemetery and not a few

Fig. No	Grave	Hines' Group	Leed's No.	Condition
59	102	XVII d	51	Worn, but in good condition. Complete.
62	17(41)	XVII b	42	Worn, complete.
65	98	hybrid	138	Worn, disc on bow missing.
60	52 (24, 59)	XVII c	43	Foot missing, worn.
64.2	24 (52, 59)	XVII a	32	Lappett riveted, now missing.
64.1	59 (24, 52)	XVII b	38	Foot missing, has been riveted.
63	41 (17)	XVII e	57	Broken and riveted at base of bow. Some damage on foot as a result of cleaning, post 1949.
61	29	XVII a	41	Complete with disc on bow. Some silver appliques missing. ?Repair, one lower corner of headplate with angle-piece riveted on.

Table 23 Hadleigh Road: condition of brooches

Gp	Suff	Norf	Cams	NW Essex	N'hants	Leics	Lincs	Notts	Humb	N Yorks	Kent
XV	7	-	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
XVI	10	12	2	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	1
XVII	5	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
XVIII	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
XX	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXI	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	19	9	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	1

Table 24 Distribution of Phase 3 square-headed brooches

isolated burials makes the lack of contacts with the local 'Anglian' population at Boss Hall very strange, despite the clear links to the west along the Gipping corridor and to Norfolk, presumably up the Roman road to Caistor St Edmund. There are no links to Essex.

The strategic situation of the cemetery would be understandable if the brooches were demonstrably earlier in the sequence, and if distribution into Norfolk and the west could be suggested by trade, or, as the associated grave goods suggest, movement by marriage into Anglian communities. The repairs, either of deficient castings or damage during use, suggest perhaps a close proximity to the source of manufacture.

At Hadleigh Road, beyond the square-headed brooches and their affinities with southern Scandinavia, there are strong influences from Kent, or the near continent; namely the glassware (Graves 4, 5, 85), the large Frankish buckle (G.26), the smaller, triangular buckle with interlace (G.118), the silver neck-ring with a large amber bead threaded on (G.12) with Kentish parallels and the two garnet keystone brooches (G.19, 92). To date, these objects, from eight graves, comprise the largest group of 6th/7th-century objects with Kentish, or close continental origins in the county, other than Sutton Hoo, underlining the unusual character of this cemetery.

R.R. Clarke's proposal that Hadleigh Road represents an intrusive population derived from Scandinavia superceding the established Anglian people is overstating the case; Hadleigh Road remains an anomaly in a strategic position at the head of the estuary, whose relationship with nearby settlements and, possibly, with the urban foundation of Ipswich is not yet understood. The publication of the cemeteries of Boss Hall on the outskirts and of the Buttermarket in central Ipswich may well shed some light on this problem.

Two Figures illustrate the distribution of square-headed brooches in East Anglia and the East Midlands (Figs 154, 155). The brooches have been divided into two, using Hines' (1984) classification groups. Fig. 154 includes all those brooches attributed to his phases 1 (500-520) and 2 (510-550); only one from Groups II, III, IV, IX and XIII are included in Phase 2. There is a dense concentration in the Cambridge area with eleven brooches and in north-west Suffolk with seven brooches. Beyond this there is a cluster of three round Northampton and isolated examples in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. There are none in Norfolk and only one from Essex, a Group 3 from Paglesham on the south-east coast.

The second Figure (Fig. 155) is restricted to Hines' Phase 3 (530-570) and includes Groups XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI and a fragment of a late example of a Group II from West Stow (West 1985, fig. 258.5). Here



Group (Hines 1984)	Collection	Leeds No.	
II	West Stow (WSW 003) fragment	Ash O1909.31	
III	Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	CMAE 1894-11	10
IV	'Suffolk', near BSE	ASH O 1909-411	13
	Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084)	Grave 11 CMAE	11
IX	Lakenheath (LKH Misc)	CMAE	14
	Lackford (LKD 001)	CMAE 50.126	15A
X	Lackford (LKD 001)	CMAE 50.126	12A
XIII	West Stow (WSW 003)	ASH O 1909-929	106
XV	Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	CMAE Z213574	19
	Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	CMAE	25
XVI	Bury St Edmunds	Grave 27 M.H.	-
	Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030)		
	Near Bury St Edmunds	ASH O 1909-437	45
	Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084)	Grave 14 CMAE	46
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	Grave 29 I.M.	41
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	I.M.	42
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	Grave 24, 52 or 59 I.M.	43
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	Grave 102 I.M.	51
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	I.M.	57
	Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	CMAE 1897.70	54
XVII	Finningham (inferred from description)	-	-
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	I.M.	32
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	I.M.	38
	Eriswell (ERL 008)	Grave 27 M.H.	-
	'Suffolk' (?)	CMAE	39
XVIII	Mildenhall	UEA	63
XIX	Lakenheath	P	-
	West Stow	CMAE	30
'Possible small-brooch group':			
	Eriswell (ERL 008)	Grave 28 M.H.	-
Not listed by Hines:			
	West Stow (WSW 003)	Leeds 18 (A3) CMAE.	
	Ipswich (IPS 016)	Leeds 138 I.M.	
	Bury St Edmunds, Barons Road (BSE 028)	P Hines Group XV	
	Lackford (LKD 001)	CMAE. 50.17B Frags.	
	Lackford (LKD 001)	CMAE 50.234. Frag.	
	Eriswell (ERL 046)	SAU cf. Hines Grp XIX (cf. W.S. Leeds 30)	
	Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 007)	P Fragment	
	Barton Mills (BTM 015)	P Fragment	
	Carlton Colville (CAC 007)	P Fragment	
	Cavenham (CAV 011)	P Head. Hines Group XV	
	Wetheringsett (WCB 029)	P Unfinished ?Group XV	

Table 25 Suffolk square-headed brooches

the distribution has shifted, with nineteen in west Suffolk, seven in Ipswich, thirteen in south and east Norfolk, six in north-west Norfolk, nine from Cambridgeshire, one from Ely, a further sixteen from the East Midlands and one each from Kent and North Yorkshire.

Although there are no Group XV brooches in Norfolk, the overall emphasis for Phase 3 brooches is in west Suffolk with an expansion into south Norfolk and an isolated clump at Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, in an area as yet devoid of other square-headed brooches.

Finally, the small, roughly made Ae brooch from Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford (Fig. 134.14) is an unfinished piece in a simplified form notable as the only evidence of local manufacturing.

#### Small long brooches (Table 26)

One hundred and eighteen small long brooches and fragments are recorded from Suffolk. The majority are from the north-west, where the large cemeteries of Holywell Row (19), Lakenheath (13), Westgarth Gardens (7) and West Stow (14) account for fifty-three of the total. There are four from the north-east of the County and twelve from the Ipswich area. Another four from the north central region could be included with the north-west.

Using Leeds' (1945) typology the following forms occur:

Cross pattee	6
Cross potent	13
Square-headed	18
Square (panelled)	15
Horned	23
Trefoil	34
Eared	9
Fragments	11

The trefoil-headed form, mainly without lappets, is the commonest and occurs in all areas. The square-headed forms, both plain and panelled, have not yet been found in the north-east of the county and have similar connections as the trefoil-headed brooches, with the addition of the Upper Thames region.

The horned form is strongly represented with twenty examples, all but five from the north-west. The cross pattee (6) and cross potent (13) have strong links with Cambridgeshire, the Midlands and Lincolnshire, with the other forms represented.

As has been remarked elsewhere, the notable exception to this distribution is Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, which has no small long brooches, although a large sample of graves was excavated.

The fragment of a brooch in lead from Rickinghall Inferior (Fig. 124.3) should be noted as a possible model for casting.

Bealings (BTM Misc)	Fig. 9.6	Square headed	
Blaxhall (BLX 007)	Fig. 10.7	Fragment	
Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc)	Fig. 15.4	Cross-pattee	
Bury St Edmunds (BSE Misc)	Fig. 15.3	Cross-potent	
Bury St Edmunds, West Garth Gardens (BSE 030)	West 1988	Square headed	MH
Bury St Edmunds, West Garth Gardens (BSE 030)		Square headed (panelled)	MH
Bury St Edmunds, West Garth Gardens (BSE 030)		Horned	MH
Bury St Edmunds, West Garth Gardens (BSE 030)		Cruciform head × 2	MH
Bury St Edmunds, West Garth Gardens (BSE 030)		Trefoil headed, no lappets × 2	MH
Cavenham (CAM 011)	Fig. 16.11	Trefoil headed, no lappets	P
Cavenham (CAM 011)	Fig. 16.9	Cross potent derivative	P
Coddenham (CDD 022)	Fig. 23.4	Trefoil headed	P
Coddenham (CDD 027)	Fig. 23.8	Square headed	P
Eriswell (ERL 003)	Fig. 25.4	Trefoil headed, no lappets	EEM
Eriswell (ERL 003)	Fig. 26.1	Square headed, panelled	EEM
Eriswell, (?ERL 003)	Fig. 28.1	Trefoil headed. Ridgeway (no lappets)	
Eriswell (?ERL 003)	Fig. 28.12	Crescent foot and lappets	CMAE A.01.104
Eriswell (ERL 008) G.9	Fig. 31.2, 3	Square headed, panelled (pair)	MH
Eriswell (ERL 008) G.18	Fig. 33.1	Horned (variant)	MH
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.1,2	Square-headed × 2	CMAE 1904-453, 452
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.3	Square headed, panelled × 2	CMAE 1904-457
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.4	Square headed, side lappets	CMAE 1904.458
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.6	Cross-potent. No lappets	CMAE 1904, 462A
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.5	Cross-potent with lappets	CMAE 1904-460
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.7	'Horned', pair	CMAE 1904.462
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.8	'Horned', pair	CMAE 1904.461
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.9,10	Horned × 2	CMAE 1904-462, 455
Exning (EXG 005)	Fig. 42.11	Eared	CMAE 1892-99
Freckenham (FRK Misc)	Fig. 46.10	Eared × 2	CMAE 27.681 a, b
Gisleham (GSE 010)	Fig. 47.4	Trefoil headed. No lappets	P
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 50.5	Trefoil headed	Ash O 1909.472
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 50.4	Trefoil headed with lappets	Ash O 1909.472
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 50.6,9	Square headed, panelled × 3	Ash O 1909.473, 476 (x2)
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 50.7	Horned × 2. G.9	Ash O 1909-475
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 51.7	Square headed, eared	Ash O 1909.482
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 55.3	Cross pattee with lappets	BM 1927-12-12.9
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 56A.3	Square headed	Brist M FT 550
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 56A.4	Cross-potent	Brist M FT 551
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 55.1	Fretted square head	Ash O 1992.107
Icklingham (IKL Misc)	Fig. 55.2	Rectangular head	P
Ixworth (IXW Misc)	Fig. 101.2	Horned	Birmingham
Lackford (LKD 001)		Trefoil headed	CMAE 50-234
Lackford (LKD 001)		Horned (frag.)	CMAE 48.2486
Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	Fig. 108.3-6; Fig. 112.1	Trefoil headed × 6	CMAE 97.210, B,D,E; 99.91,92; BM 12.22.4
Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	Fig. 108.7,8; Fig. 112.3	Square headed × 3	CMAE Z17182, Z16161
Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	Fig. 109.1,2,3	Horned × 3	CMAE 99.95, 94B
Lakenheath (LKH Misc 'A')	Fig. 112.2	Cross-potent derivative	BM 1910-12-2, 22.5
Lakenheath (Undley) (LKH Misc)	Fig. 113.2	Square headed type	CMAE 216058
Lakenheath (LKH Misc)	Fig. 113.10	Eared × 2	P
Mildenhall (Warren Hill) (MNL 001)	Fig. 116.1	Cross-potent type	Birmingham 209-58
Mildenhall, Holywell Row (MNL 084)		Trefoil headed × 4	CMAE
(Lethbridge 1931, some not illustrated)		Trefoil headed with lappets.	CMAE
		Cross potent derivative × 2	CMAE
		Cross-pattee	CMAE
		Square headed	CMAE
		Square headed, pannelled × 4	CMAE
		Horned × 4	CMAE
Mildenhall (MNL Misc)	Fig. 117.3	Trefoil headed	Ash O 909.415
Oakley (OKY 010)	Fig. 118.2	Cross-potent	P
Oakley (OKY 010)	Fig. 118.3	Fragment	P
Pakenham (Grimstone End) (PKM 028)	Fig. 119.5	Cross-potent	IM

Pettistree (PTR 014)	Fig. 122.6	Trefoil headed	P
Playford (PLY 010)	Fig. 122.12	Fragment	P
Ramsholt (RMS 001)	Fig. 123.5	Fragment	P
Rickinghall Inf. (RKN 004)	Fig. 124.4	Cross-potent type	P
Rickinghall Inf. (RKN 004)	Fig. 124.3	Head fragment in lead	P
Rushmere St Andrew (RMA 013)	Fig. 124.7	Foot	P
Rushmere St Andrew (RMA 013)	Fig. 124.8	Foot	P
Snape (SNP 007) (? others)		Trefoil headed	P
Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 002)	Fig. 128.13	Cross-potent	P
Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 006)	Fig. 129.3	Fragment	P
Tuddenham St Martin (TDM 006)	Fig. 129.6	Trefoil headed	P
Tuddenham St Mary (TDD 001)	Fig. 130.4	Square headed type	CMAE 94.107B
Ufford (UFF 012)	Fig. 131.6	Fragment	P
Wattisfield (WSF Misc)	Fig. 133.5	Trefoil headed	IM
West Stow (WSW 002)		Square headed × 3	MH; CMAE; BM; IM; Ash
(West 1985)		Square headed, panelled	O; Thetford
		Lozenge	
		Trefoil headed × 4	
		Trefoil headed with lappets	
		Cross-potent × 4	
		Cross-Pattee × 3	
Boss Hall, Ipswich		Horned × 4 (2 pairs) square, panelled	SAU
Suffolk (Misc)	Fig. 137.1	Trefoil headed	IM
Suffolk (Misc)	Fig. 139.2	Square head, panelled	P
	Fig. 139.3	Square head, plain × 2	P
	Fig. 139.4	Horned	P

Table 26 Small-long brooches by parish

## VI. The Badley Bowls

(Figs 2, 156, 157; Pl. I)

In 1865 a group of objects was found at Badley near Needham Market during the construction of the railway. Sometime later, but at least by 1880, they were in the possession of a Mr Maw, a banker of Needham Market, where they were seen and recorded by drawings and rubbings by Mr Hamlet Watling, a well known local antiquary. The drawings are on a single sheet of paper now in the Ipswich Museum (1924.22; 1924.24A) and show a bronze Byzantine (Coptic) bowl, a globular bronze bowl with associated decorative attachments and a small Roman pot (filled with coins — Allen 1900). Since then they have disappeared in spite of efforts to trace them at the time by J.R. Allen.

Hamlet Watling exhibited the drawings at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association in 1880 but they remained unpublished until they were the subject of a paper by J. Romilly Allen in 1900 following correspondence with Miss Nina Layard of Ipswich, who was in touch with Hamlet Watling over the matter at the time.

Allen's descriptions of the material in his paper in *The Reliquary* (1900, 242–250) were compiled from the drawings and by indirect contact with Hamlet Watling. The reference to the rim of the globular vessel having 'most beautiful spiral decorations executed in *champlevé* enamel silver gilt round the rim...' may not be accurate as there is no indication of this on the original drawing. This shows a rather rough representation of a running scroll drawn free-hand and not from rubbings as was the case for the other elements illustrated. Unlike the other decorative pieces there is no comment on the drawing concerning the ornament on the rim.

The drawings are of varied scales: the Byzantine bowl is reduced by c.63%, the globular bowl by c.35% and the

pot by c.26%; the three escutcheons and a suspension ring are rubbings on tracing paper stuck onto the same sheet and are therefore 1:1.

The globular bowl is shown as having two side escutcheons with suspension rings low on the shoulder with a gap between the animal head and the rim, but in spite of that, two suspension rings are shown as surviving. The body of one side escutcheon is represented by a rubbing, labelled 'Silver gilt', decorated with a complex *champlevé* enamelled design. Two discs, ornamented in the same style are also shown, labelled 'Bottom of vessel' and 'lid of vessel', both silver gilt.

Some curious anomalies exist concerning the drawing of this bowl, namely that the side views of the two suspension escutcheons are shown mounted on the bowl at a sale of 1:1 and the mouth of the vessel is shown as three inches in diameter, which would enable the 'lid' to fit. The base is shown at the reduced scale. The drawing shows the base of the bowl to have either a foot-ring or the basal disc showing, although a side view of the disc clearly shows a raised central area one and half inches in diameter. Such a base would have been unstable and unsuitable for such a vessel.

Mlle. Henry (1936) rejected the bowl as a reconstruction and recently R. White (1988) has suggested that the bowl was 'a unique creation, of probably the 7th century, which reused elements of a broken hanging bowl... for use, as a container for a cremation'.

The correspondence between Layard and Allen does not say that 'the bronze vessels fell to pieces soon after he (Watling) drew them' as stated by Allen (1900, 245) but that 'the larger of the two bowls shown in his drawing had fallen to pieces and the other was quite strong and, he believed, must still be in existence' (Allen, quoting from Layard's letter to him of December 18, 1899 in his reply to her of January 10, 1900).

The 'stronger' bowl would surely have been the Byzantine bowl which, to judge from other examples, are really very sturdy; the flatter, open shape less likely to distortion or collapse than a globular shape. On the drawing the globular bowl is marginally larger than the Byzantine bowl which was, in reality, much the larger (15.5in diameter).

There is no evidence to support Allen's comment in the 1900 article so it would be reasonable to suppose he has interpreted the statement relayed by Layard and that the globular bowl was already in pieces when he (Watling) drew the objects.

This leaves the possibilities more open; that the globular bowl was, as White (1988) has suggested, 'a unique vessel adorned with remnants of a hanging bowl'. This cannot, however, account for the anomalies of scale and form in Watling's drawing. It may be, as Mlle. Henry suspected, that the drawing was a reconstruction from fragments, which does not account for White's objection that there was no rubbing made of the decorated rim.

Another possibility is that there had been a third bowl; a more standard hanging bowl inverted over the globular vessel, both crushed, leaving a confused mass to be interpreted by Watling. However, I suspect that Watling was unfamiliar with hanging bowls in c.1880 and considered the larger disc to be a lid as it was found inside a crushed bowl. He would then have been forced to make the diameter of the rim 3in in order to fit the proposition. The anomalies of scale evident in the drawing must strongly suggest that it is a reconstruction by Watling from fragments and that it had been an open hanging bowl with three suspension escutcheons, internal and external basal discs and a decorative strip under the rim. One, or possibly two, of the suspension escutcheons could well have been missed at the time it was discovered.

Using the 1:1 rubbings and the sections of the side escutcheon and basal disc an acceptable profile of a hanging bowl can be produced having suspension rings

that would work and with an *omphalos* base to accommodate both discs. The overall diameter of c.7.5in would remain the same, but the height would be reduced. The whole piece being of a developed 7th-century style (Fig. 156.2).

Hamlet Watling's drawings are reproduced on Pl. I with drawings prepared from them on Figs 156, 157. I am indebted to Dr Roger White (Department History, University of Liverpool) for permission to use his interpretations of the drawings and to Dr Stephen Plunkett (Ipswich Museum) for his presentations of the decorative elements on the two discs.

The overall impression is one of symmetry and consummate skill in the design and execution of the decorative schemes in the best traditions of the time.

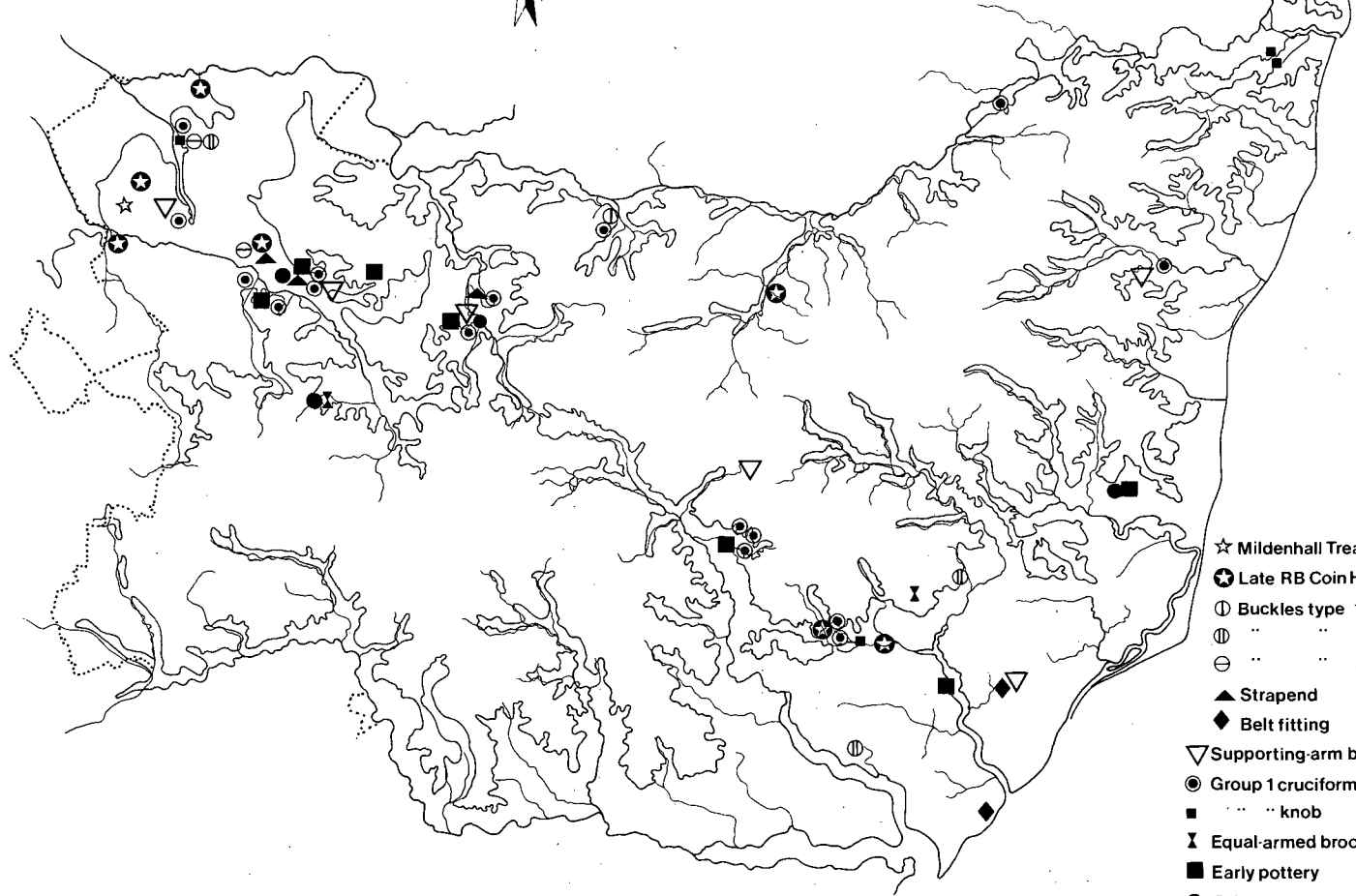
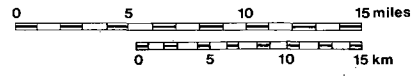
The second bronze bowl, with an open-work foot-ring and double loops for drop handles has been redrawn and reproduced at 1:2.

The Roman pot depicted on the drawing is described there as being 3.5in high and, in the same hand, as 'found with the bowl'. Allen (1900, 245) quotes Watling as stating that 'it contained numerous Roman coins dating from Antoninus Pius'. If the profile is reconstructed, this undecorated vessel would have a rim diameter of c. 1in and may well have been some form of flagon. As no first-hand account of the discoveries exists, there must remain some doubt as to the relationship of a small hoard of 2nd-century coins to the bronze vessels.

Although the circumstances of the discoveries remain unclear and the status of the site is unknown, it would seem most likely that the bronze vessels indicate an important 7th-century burial on the Gipping valley route, not far removed from the Ipswich Hadleigh Road cemetery.

In spite of the reservations here expressed concerning the drawing of the globular bowl, it is a tribute to the remarkable foresight and skill of Hamlet Watling, who drew the objects originally, that we have these important objects recorded at all.

# SUFFOLK Late 4th-5th Century Material



- ☆ Mildenhall Treasure
- ⊛ Late RB Coin Hoards
- ⊕ Buckles type 1b
- ⊖ " " 2a
- ⊙ " " 3a
- ▲ Strapend
- ◆ Belt fitting
- ▽ Supporting-arm brooch
- ⊙ Group 1 cruciform
- " " knob
- ⌵ Equal-armed brooch
- Early pottery
- Other

Figure 144 Late Roman and early 5th-century objects: distribution

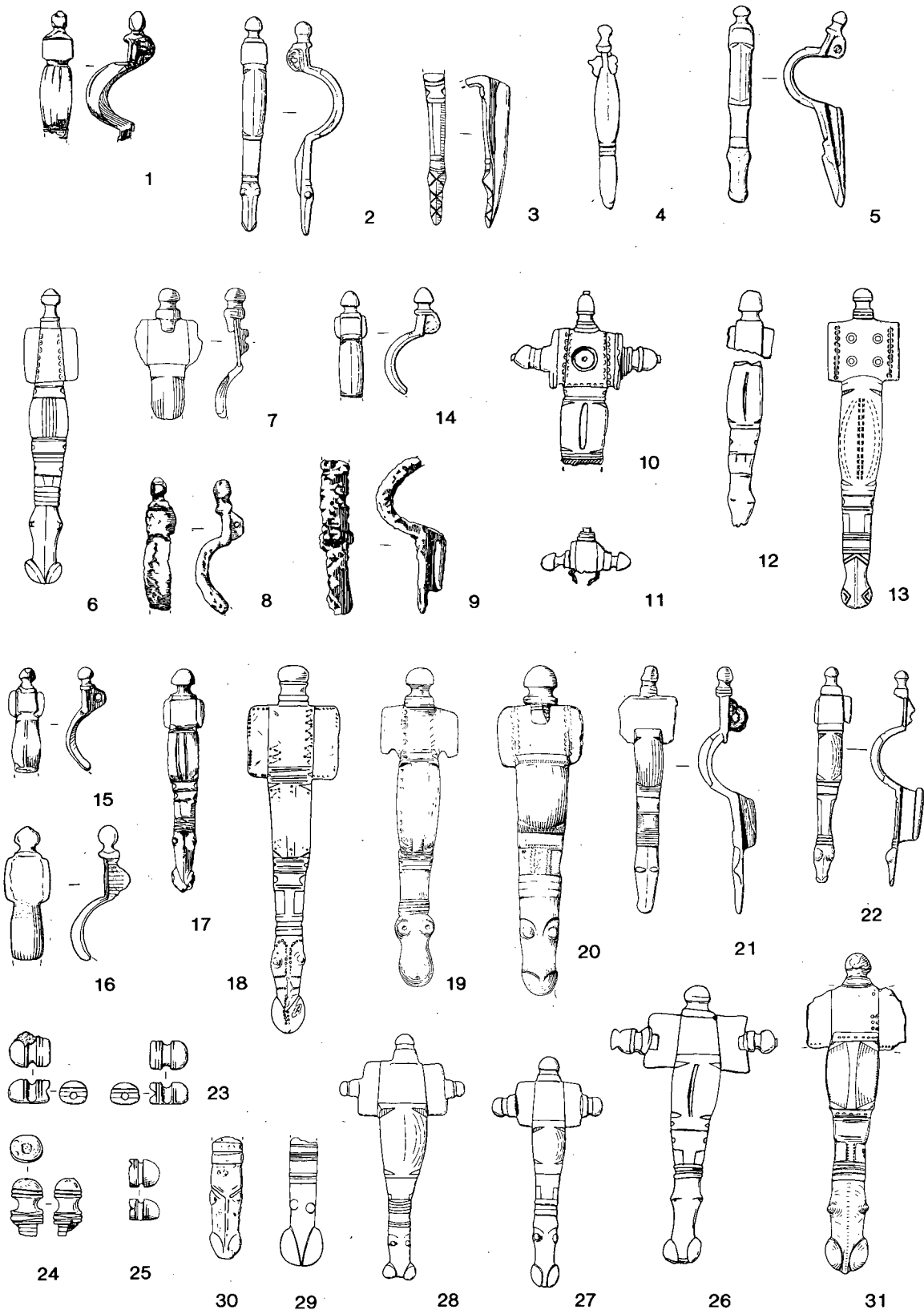


Figure 145 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-5. Early Cruciform brooches; 6-22. Full-Round Knobs; 23-25. Detached, Round Knobs; 26-31. Typ Midlum

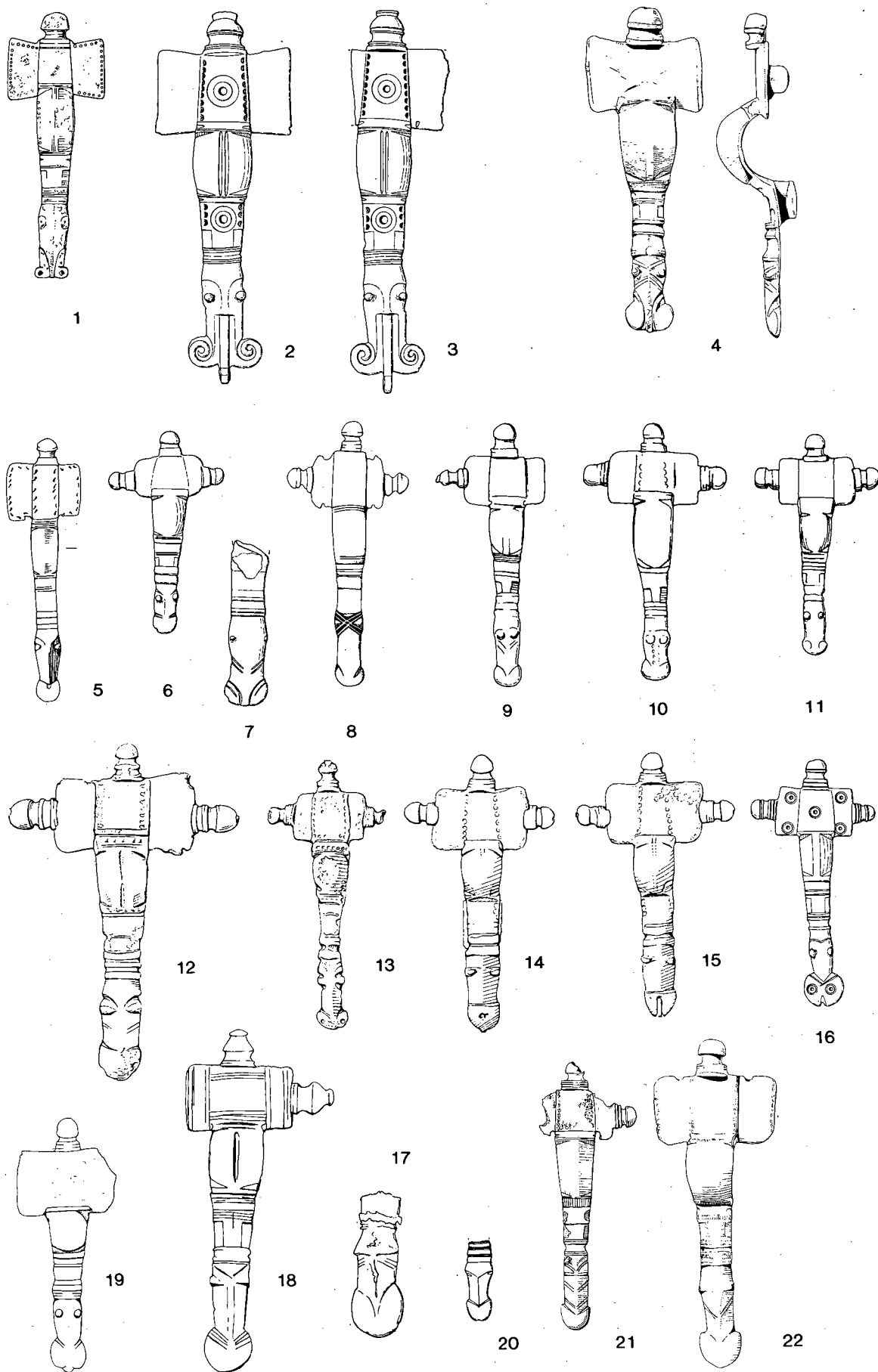


Figure 146 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-3. Typ Achlum; 4. Typ Krefeld-Gellup; 5-11. Typ Stratford; 12-22. Typ West Stow Heath

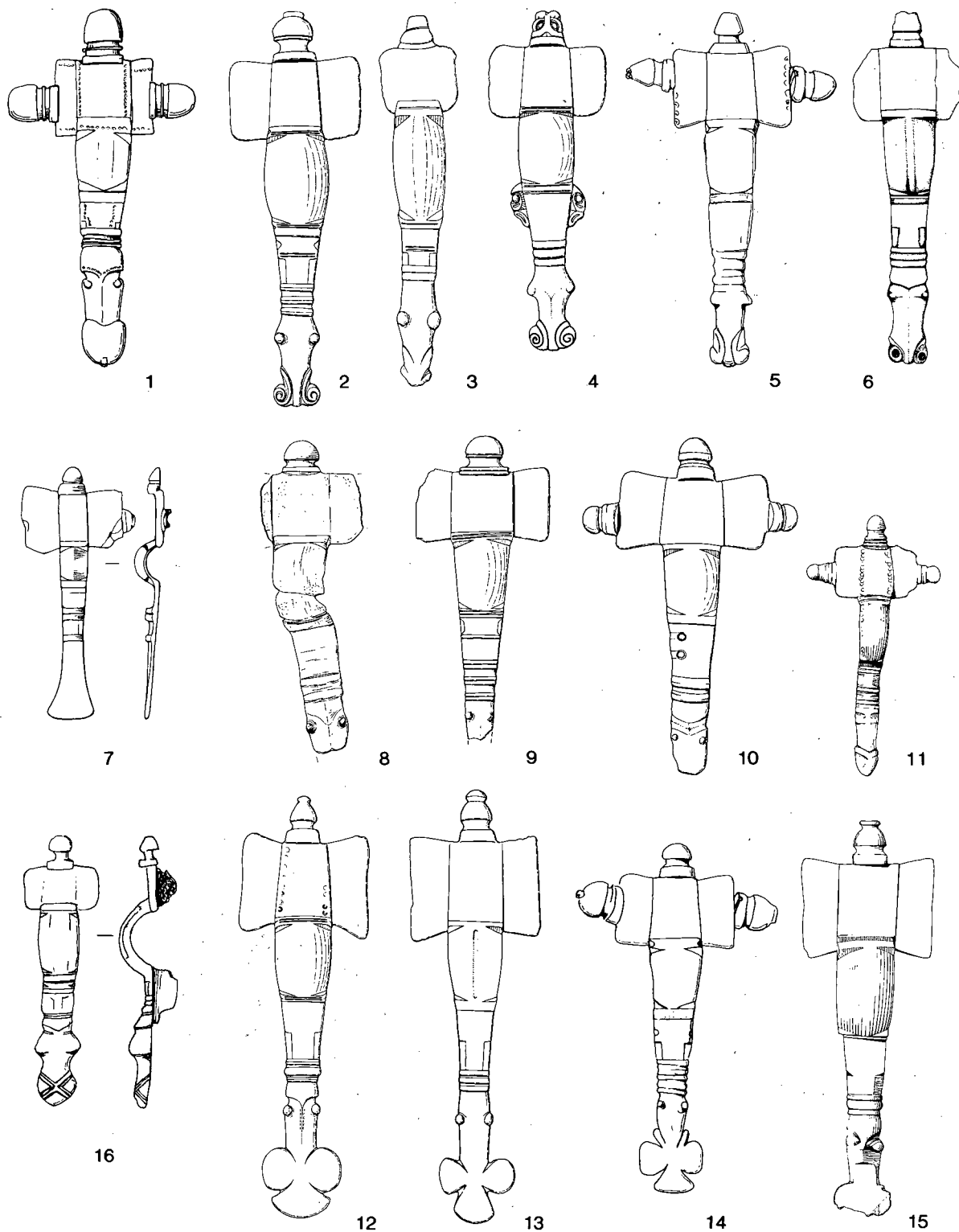


Figure 147 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1. Typ Corbridge; 2-6. Typ Holywell Row; 7. Typ Barrington; 8-11. Unclassified; 12-15. Typ Little Wilbraham;  
 16. ?Typ Trumpington



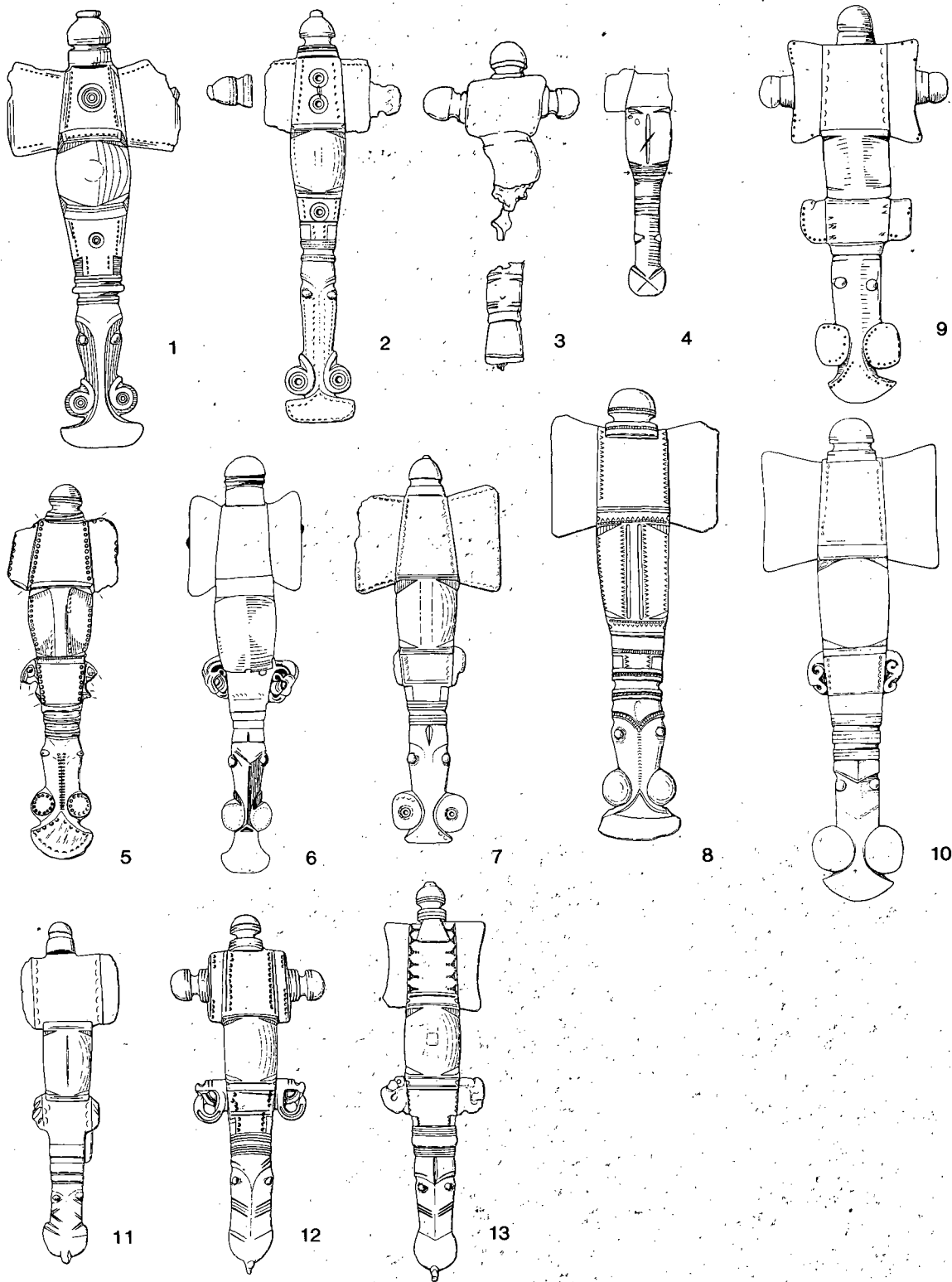


Figure 148 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-4. Other Aberg Group III brooches; 5-10. Group IVai; 11-13. Group IVaii

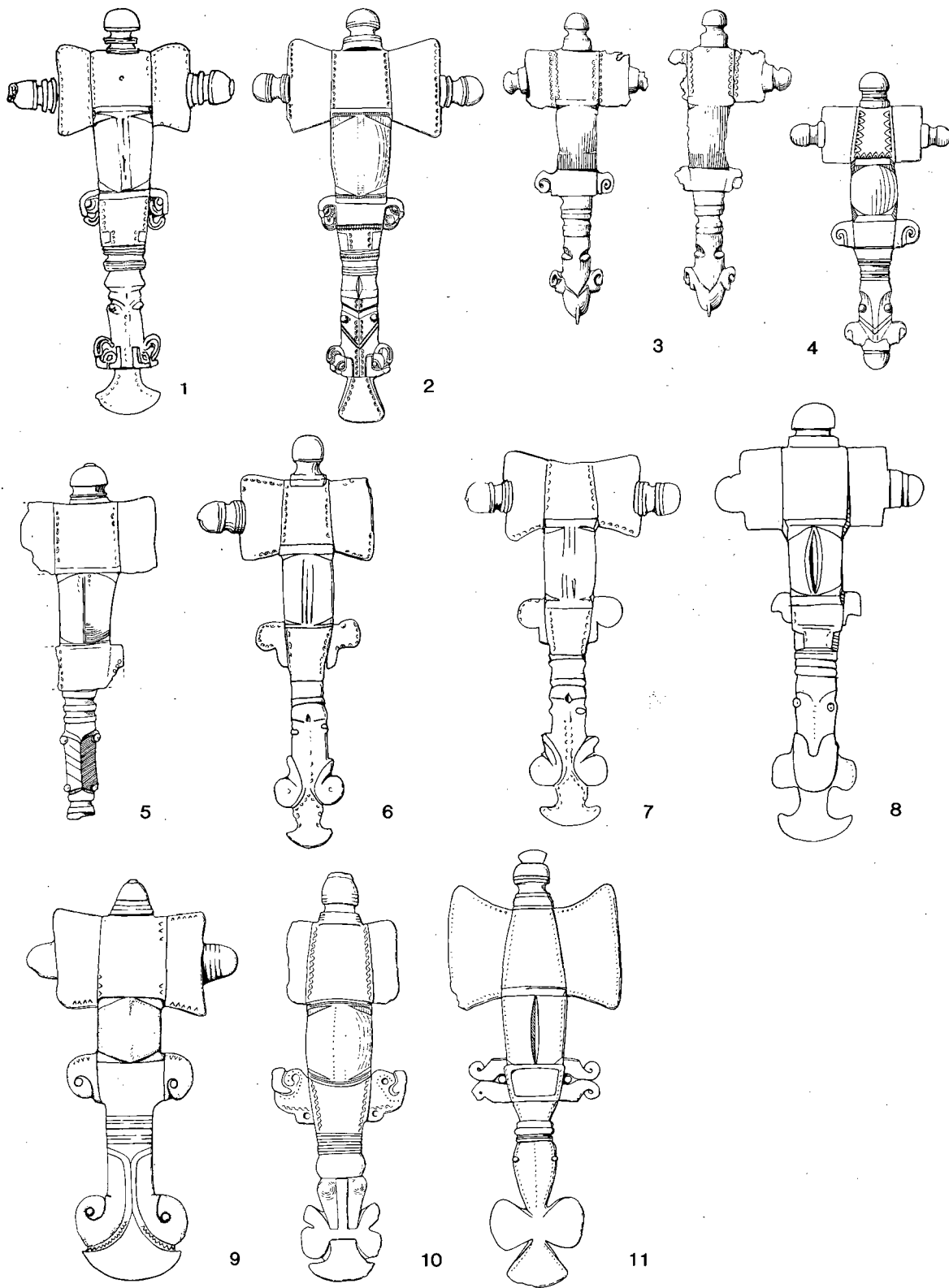


Figure 149 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-4. Group IVa; 5-11. Other Group IVa brooches

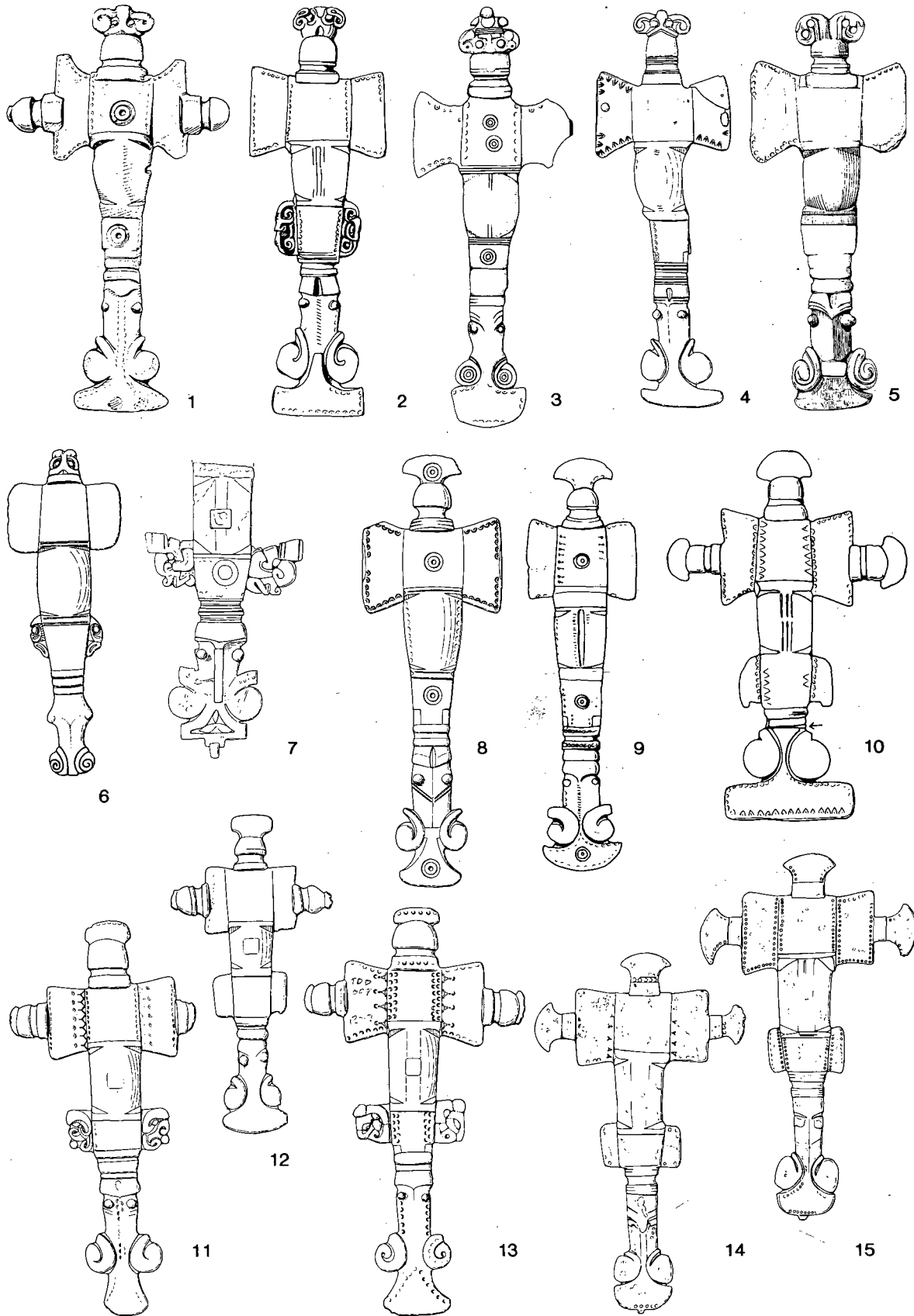


Figure 150 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-7. Group IVb(a) see also Pl. V, 3 Lakenheath Misc.; 8-15. Group IVb(bi)

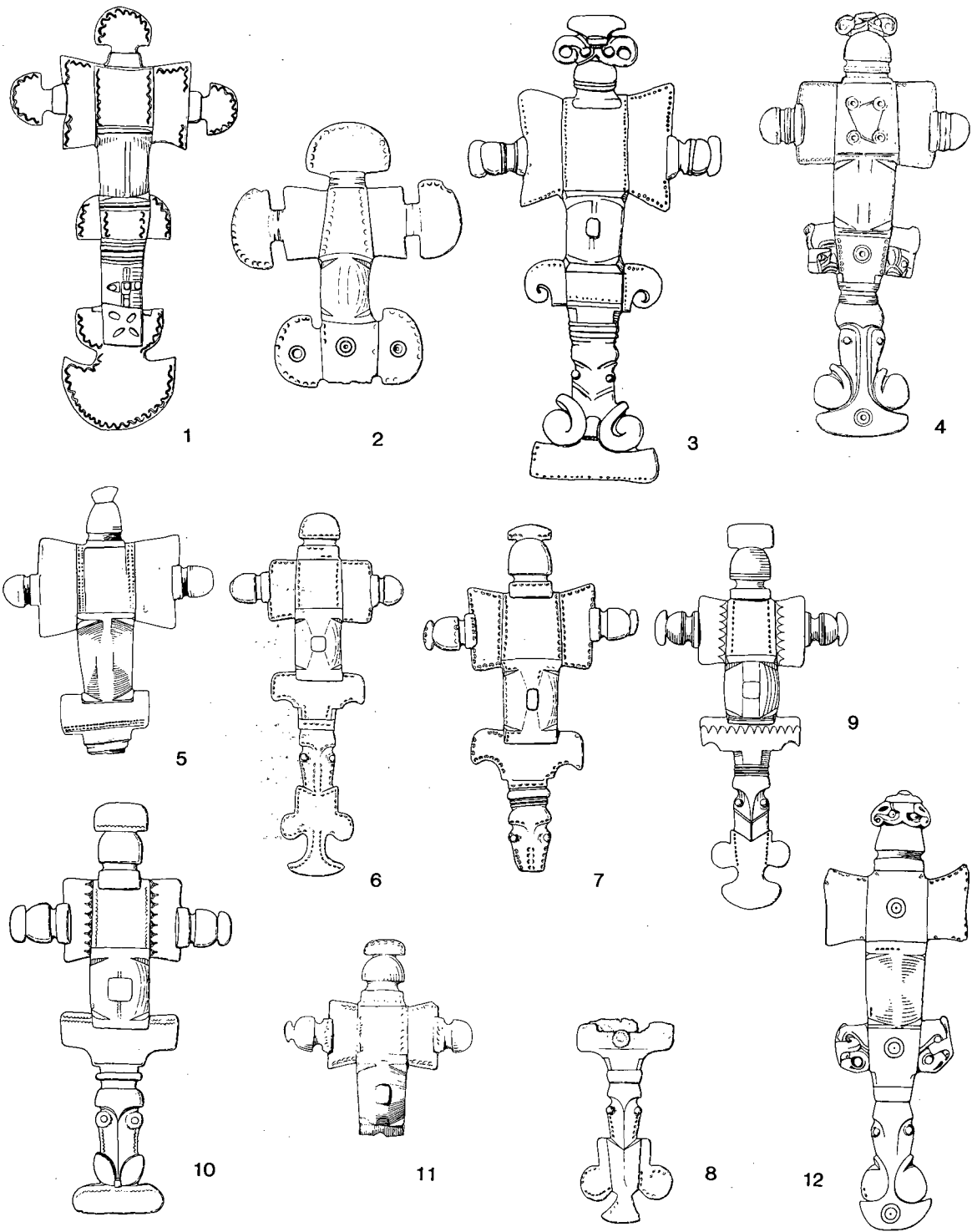


Figure 151 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-2. Group IVb(bii); 3-4. Group IVb(c); 5-11. Group IVb(dii); 12. Group IVb(e)

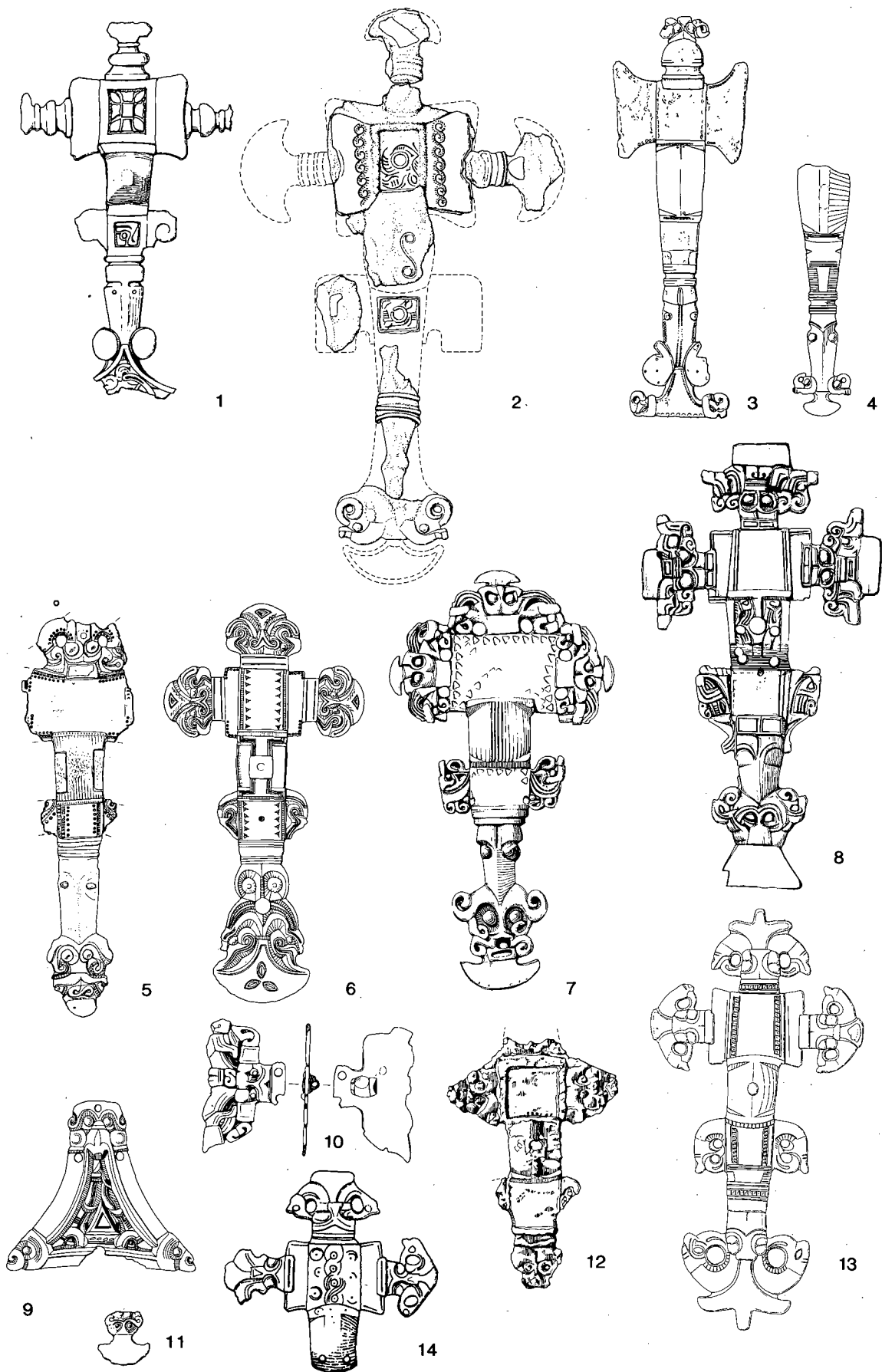


Figure 152 Cruciform brooches: compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-2. Exotics Group IV(bii)a; 3-4. Group IV(bii)b; 5-14. Group V Florid, see also Pl.III, 2 and 3, Group Vg(2)

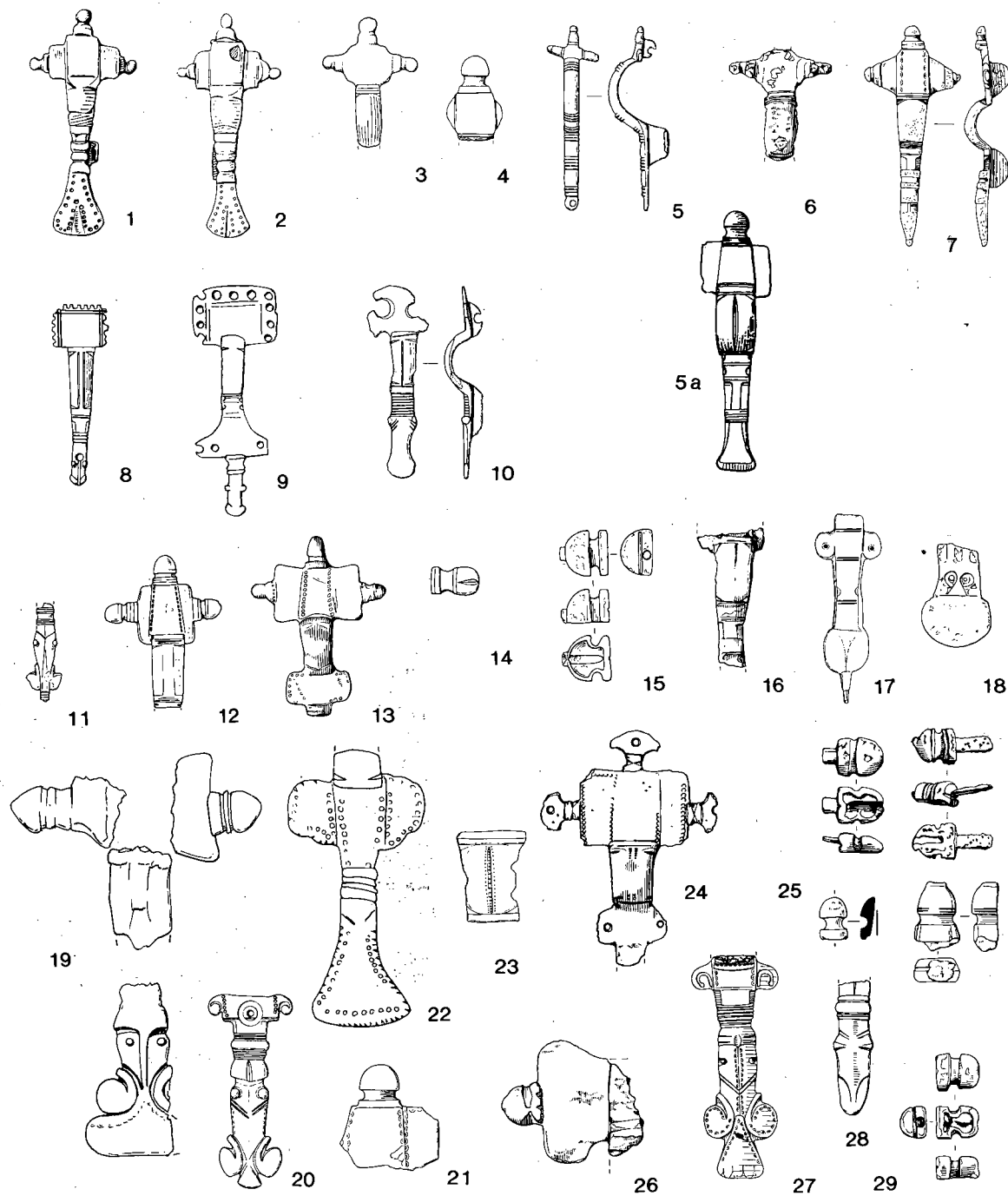


Figure 153 Cruciform brooches; compendium (scale 1:2)  
 1-7. Small Long brooches with Cruciform Head; 8-10. 'Horse-Head' type; 11-30. Unclassified fragments

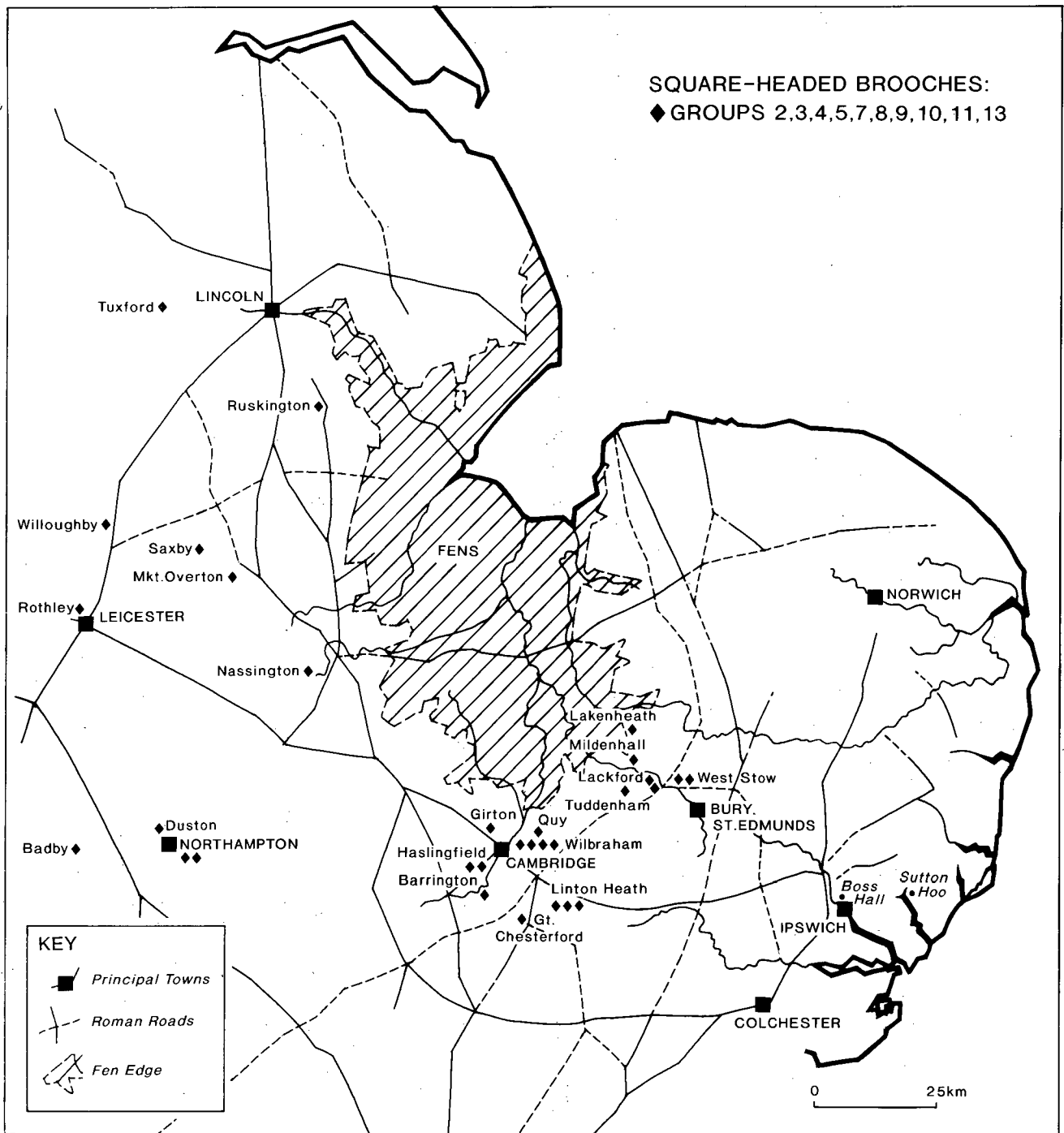


Figure 154 Distribution of square-headed brooches, types I-IXV

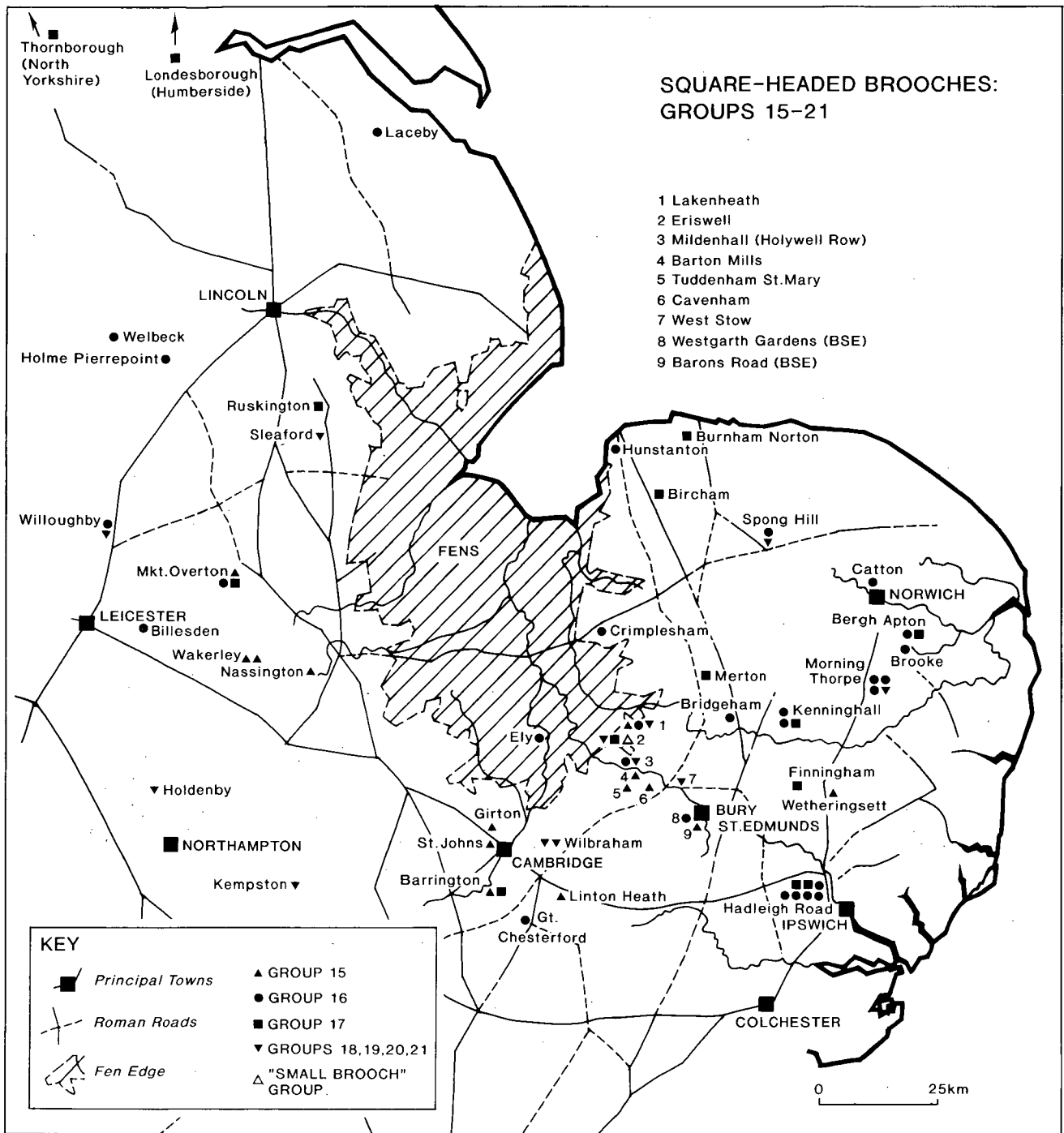
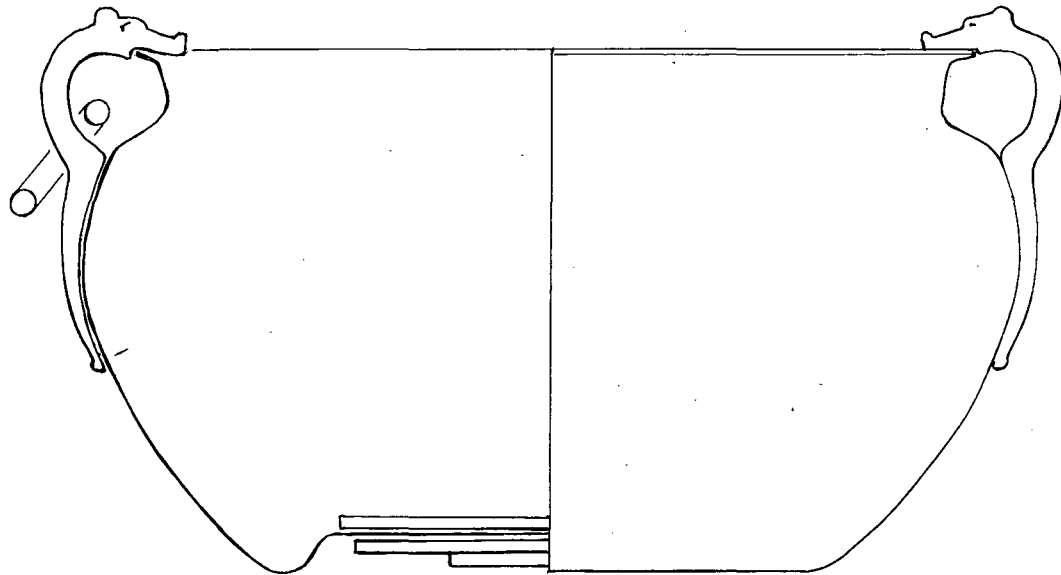
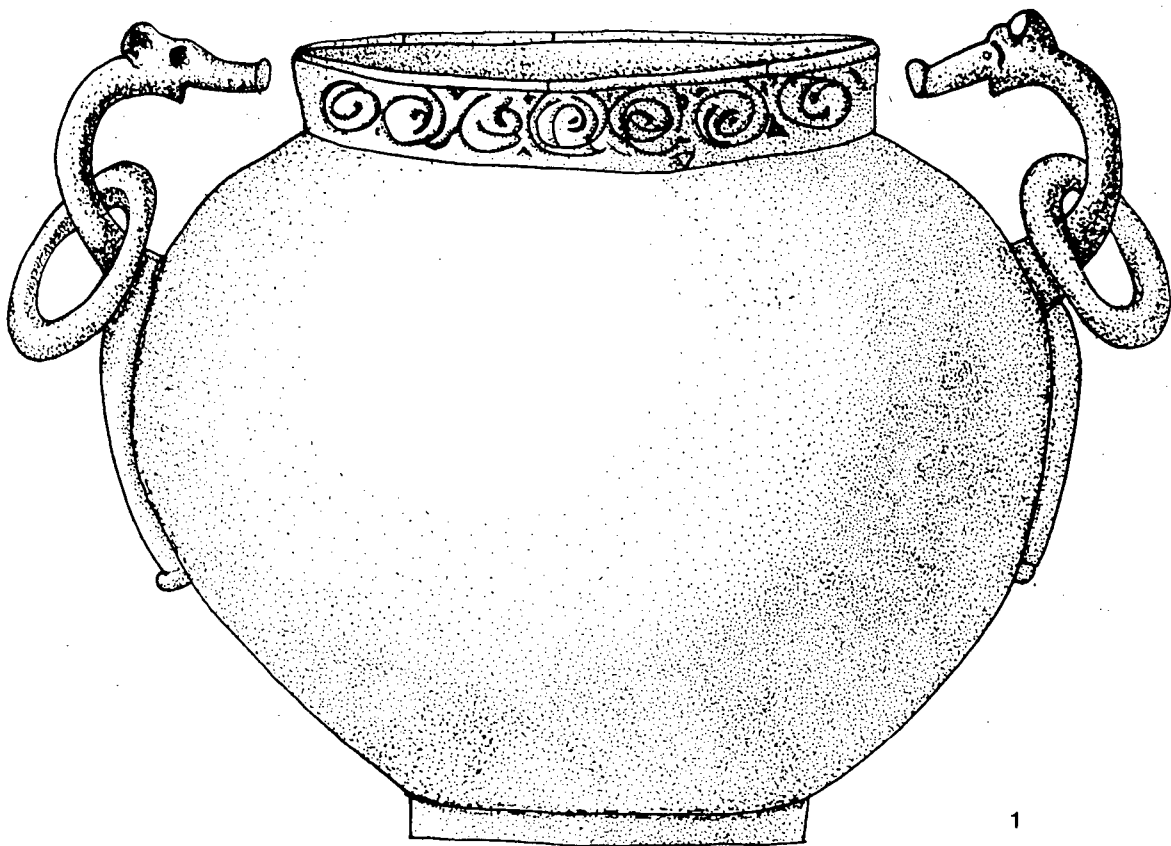


Figure 155 Distribution of square-headed brooches, types XV-XXI





2



1

Figure 156 The Badley bowls (scale 1:2). Drawing 1. by Dr R. White, drawing 2. by Stanley West



Figure 157 The Badley designs (scale 1:1). Drawings 1, 2, 4. by Dr R. White, drawings 3 and 5 by Steven J. Plunkett

## Chapter 3. The Middle Saxon Phase

The two Figures (Figs 158, 159) representing the distribution of Middle and Late Saxon pottery and metalwork present the known archaeological facts and are incorporated simply to demonstrate both the current state of knowledge and to highlight some problems presented by this data.

The maps demonstrate the unequal nature of the collection of the material; most of which originates from random metal-detecting or from detailed parish fieldwalking surveys. These contrasting sources of material are best illustrated by the two adjacent parishes of Mendlesham and Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford on the high central clay area. Mendlesham, known in great detail from the extensive field walking of the entire parish by Roy Colchester and family, shows a high density of both Middle and Late Saxon settlement sites, whereas Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford has produced a wider range of metal objects of both phases of later Saxon settlement.

Documentary evidence for Middle Saxon Suffolk is sparse and mainly related to Royal villas, bishoprics, minsters, monasteries and occasionally to towns and markets. By the Late Saxon period the widespread settlement of the whole area is attested by the *Domesday Book* record. The establishment of Christian churches in the landscape, normally apart from the Early Saxon settlements, was one of the factors which led to the movement of settlements in the 7th century. In Suffolk many of these usually immovable foci are enclosed by Medieval and later development and so hide their Saxon origins. Only those which have become isolated in a sea of agricultural land are likely to yield much evidence of Middle or Late Saxon date. The study of the spread of settlement in the Middle and Later Saxon phases is therefore subject to a number of restraints.

The onset of the Middle Saxon phase in East Anglia is a time of consolidation of Norfolk, Suffolk and parts of Cambridgeshire into a kingdom, whose foundations were laid in the 6th century, of change from paganism to Christianity and of economic and social development with the founding of the first towns or urban centres since the collapse of Roman Britain. Certainly in the west of the county and perhaps less obviously in the east the Early Saxon settlements and cemeteries were abandoned over a generation or so in favour of new sites which have often formed the core of later Saxon and Medieval settlements.

The Middle Saxon period is characterised by the use of wheel thrown, kiln-fired 'Ipswich Ware' which occurs in the last phase of the occupation at West Stow, replacing the handmade pottery of the Early Saxon period. Ipswich is still the main production centre of this distinctive Middle Saxon pottery, which is dated from the early-mid 7th century to the mid 9th with little discernible change in styles. The only other site is Bromeswell 002, to the north-east of Ipswich, which has produced evidence of an Ipswich Ware kiln. The Ipswich Ware from West Stow must be of 7th-century date and it is worth noting that of the rim forms defined in 1964 (West 1964, 246-9) only one is absent from this early group. Ipswich Ware is hard and

durable and not easily confused with Romano-British grey wares, as is the case with the later Thetford-type ware, and is therefore reliable evidence for Middle Saxon settlement. Two major settlements are known from archaeological evidence; Ipswich, an implanted urban development arising from continental trade with the Rhinemouth, and Brandon, a rural settlement of some standing with rich metalwork and imported materials. Other Middle Saxon settlements less well known archaeologically but supported by documentary evidence include Bury St Edmunds (Bedericesworth), Sudbury, Dunwich and the monastic site at Iken.

The distribution map of Ipswich Ware is included to demonstrate the present state of knowledge only; the dense pattern in the south-east is the result of the survey work carried out by John Newman from 1983-88. This amply demonstrates the fragility of the distribution pattern otherwise and how the overall pattern can be expected to develop as more fieldwalking is completed. It is becoming evident that the Ipswich Ware distribution, which is more reliable as a settlement indicator than stray metalwork discoveries, shows a penetration over two and a half centuries into the heavy clay areas along the inland edges of Newman's survey area and in the central parish of Mendlesham where intensive fieldwalking has picked up a widespread distribution. On the other hand a similar survey of Walsham-le-Willows has produced only one possible sherd of Ipswich Ware and none of the outlying farmstead sites as at Mendlesham. It is worth noting that observations and some minor excavations in Bury St Edmunds have produced very little evidence of the renowned Middle Saxon settlement. Such Ipswich Ware that has been found there suggests that the settlement area is confined within the bounds of the abbey site and was likely to have been about the size of the Brandon settlement.

The distribution map does show some sites on the Shotley and Felixstowe peninsulas, both areas apparently devoid of Early Anglo-Saxon sites. The distribution of Ipswich Ware is enhanced by the addition of metalwork and coins of the Middle Saxon period. There is an important group of objects of broadly 7th-century date which should, perhaps, be included on both the Early and Middle Saxon distribution maps. These are the gold and garnet brooches, buckles and fragments which have been found at Sutton Hoo, Melton, Gisleham, Freston, Ipswich (Boss Hall 1990), Sutton, Stanton, Lakenheath, Tostock and Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford. Only two objects lie outside the areas of Early Saxon settlement; the Tostock buckle, interestingly enough on the line of the Gipping corridor linking East and West Suffolk across the central clay and a fragment of a Freston/Boss Hall type pendant from Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, close to the north-to-south Roman road from Caistor St Edmund to Colchester. The group of pendants and the garnet composite brooch from a grave at Boss Hall, Ipswich are associated with what appears otherwise to be a typical East Anglian Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery of the 6th to early 7th century.

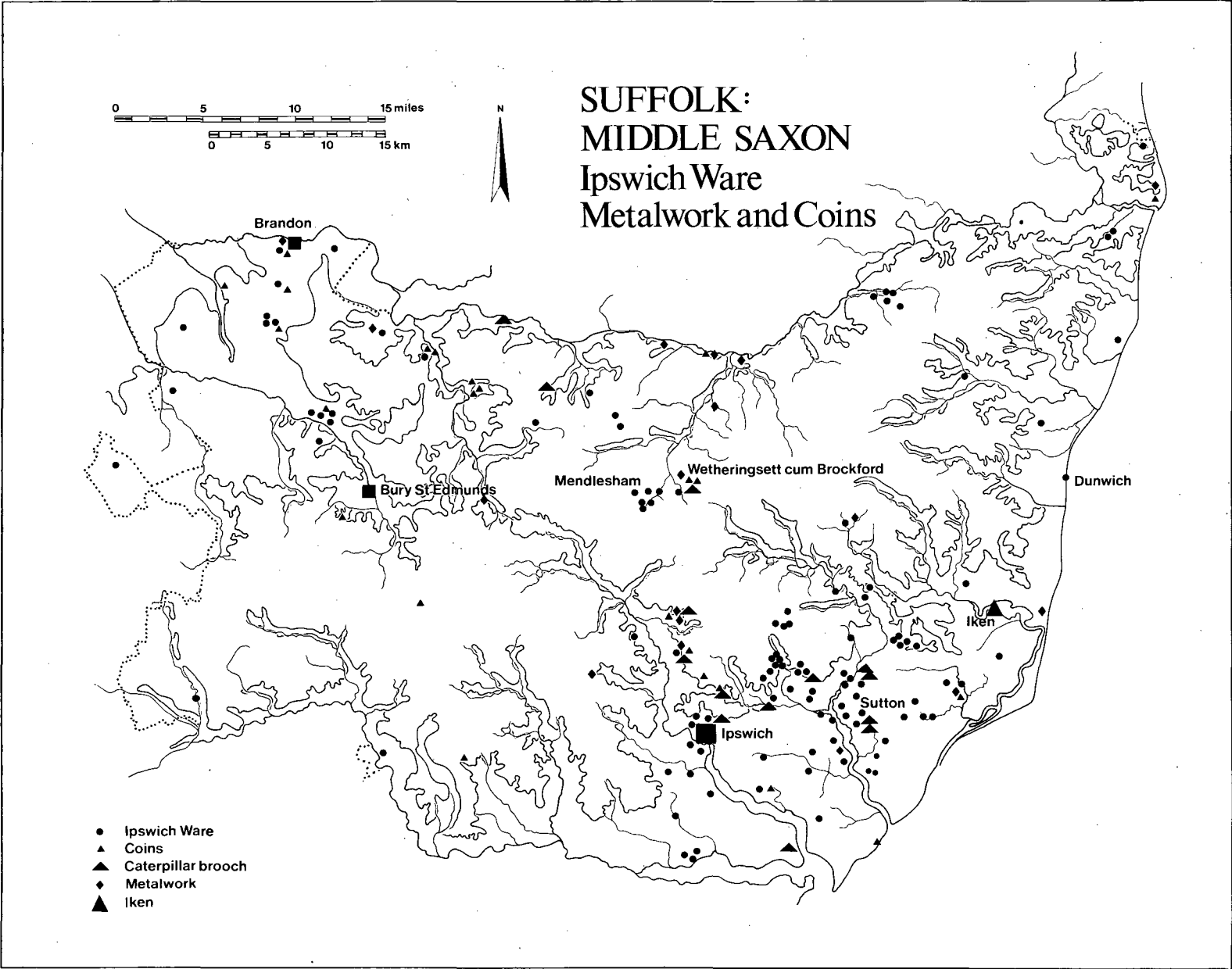


Figure 158 Distribution of Ipswich Ware and Middle Saxon metalwork

Gisleham in the north-east may well be a similar circumstance although the material from there is all from the surface.

Less spectacular are the so-called 'Coptic' or Byzantine bowls, of which there are six in the county; three of the well-known form with drop-handles and an open-work foot from Wickham Market (IM), Chilton (Ash O) and Brandon (fragment, SAU), the bowl from Badley (lost), the bucket from Bromeswell and finally the more elaborate example from Sutton Hoo. Two of these are from sites well up the major river valleys in the clay region, at Chilton (Stour) and Badley (Gipping), but there is some confusion concerning the provenance of bowl from Chilton, now in the Ashmolean, Oxford.

There are twenty-one 'caterpillar' or 'ansate' brooches of 7th/9th-century date from Suffolk; using Hübener's classification (1972) they are:

Group 1	Westerfield (Gr 1 or 2); Barham, Ipswich x 4
2	Ipswich
9	Bromeswell; Ipswich x 2; Shotley; Wetheringsett; Sutton x 2; Coddendam x 3, Playford, Wattisfield, Knettishall
Group 10	Bramford
Group 10/11	Lakenheath
Unclassified:	Bromeswell (Iron); Hasketon

Of the six found in the course of the Ipswich excavations, three came from 10th-century contexts and two from Early Medieval levels. It seems likely that all these are residual and must derive from earlier sources. Nineteen brooches come from the south-east, centred on Ipswich (6). One comes from Wetheringsett in central Suffolk and two from the north-west. Of continental origin, their distribution points strongly to the Rhinemouth trade with Ipswich as the point of entry.

While Group 2 is widely dispersed through France, Group 9 is distinctly east of the Seine.

Of the two Middle Saxon sites that have had extensive excavations, Brandon is a rural aristocratic or monastic settlement and Ipswich the major urban centre for the region. Both have produced prodigious amounts of Ipswich Ware but the metalwork finds contrast strongly, with Ipswich producing few objects indicative of wealth, whereas Brandon with its gold, silver, glassware, inscriptions and high-quality art is clearly a site of high social status. Brandon, be it aristocratic or monastic,

cannot represent the Middle Saxon peasant villages which were the successors to the West Stows of the earlier period. Although the role of Dunwich cannot now be properly assessed, Ipswich must have been the main point of entry for continental trade and was demonstrably huge in comparison with the other centres in East Anglia at that time, contributing greatly to the wealth of the region with strong links with Kent in the 7th century as well as with the Rhineland. Outside Ipswich, Brandon and Sutton Hoo there are few burials which can be ascribed to the Middle Saxon period after the mid 7th century, for presumably the advent of Christianity established new cemeteries in consecrated ground and, albeit gradually, the practice of burial with grave goods diminished and finally ceased in most areas, thus effectively removing a whole class of site from the archaeological record.

There are three sites, known principally from the extensive collections of metal objects and a limited amount of excavation, which are clearly unusual. Barham, Coddendam and Oakley have all produced a wide range of objects, including coins and gold and silver objects which may suggest either high status settlements or ploughed-out cemeteries. Limited excavations at Barham and Coddendam have so far failed to determine the answer and it may well be that these have been too badly eroded. In the case of Coddendam there are four sites close together which have produced material ranging from the 5th to the 7th century. Three of these are satellites to a central one, all are situated in a small, enclosed valley which is a tributary of the Gipping at the point where that river leaves the central clay hinterland. Many of the objects are fragmentary and one, part of a gold pendant with cloisonné work (Coddendam 022, Fig. 19.10), has had the inlay apparently prised out in antiquity. There are no sherds of Ipswich Ware from this site and only a few fragments of handmade pottery which may derive from the known Iron Age background. The lack of domestic evidence coupled with the high quality of the metalwork underlines this as an unusual site, situated in an out of the way valley; possibly occupied by metal workers reusing scrap metal derived from both the older Roman sites nearby and local Anglo-Saxon sources.

Although the distribution map is heavily weighted by both field work and metal-detecting over restricted areas, a penetration into the clay areas can be seen to be taking place, beginning in the 7th century, together with sites on the Shotley and Felixstowe peninsulas, both areas devoid of Early Anglo-Saxon sites.

## Chapter 4. The Late Saxon Phase

For the Middle Saxon phase there are fewer classes of objects that can be assigned to that two hundred year period (c. 600/650–850), apart from coins, the distinctive Ipswich Ware and the rich metalwork generally considered to be of 7th-century date.

The division into 'Middle' and 'Late' rests upon the introduction of new pottery technology and styles. The 'Late' phase is marked by a dramatic change, from the rather unlovely, but durable, kiln-fired Ipswich Ware to a finer product akin to Roman pottery, known as Thetford-type ware. Whereas Ipswich remains the only known production site, apart from Bromeswell 002, Thetford-type wares were produced in Thetford, Norwich, Grimston and a number of small rural sites as well as Ipswich.

Thetford-type wares are characterised by the excellence of the potting techniques, the flat-based cooking pots with well turned rims and occasional roller-stamp ornament on the shoulders are the commonest among a wide variety of shapes including large storage jars.

Both Ipswich Ware and Thetford-type wares are the products of the re-introduction of the wheel and the kiln from the continent on a scale which implies that pottery manufacture was organised on an industrialised economic basis which relied upon a network of distribution. The success of this innovation of mass production is demonstrated by the longevity of the styles, the extent of the pattern of distribution and the rapid replacement of the traditional, 'prehistoric' pottery technology of the Early Saxon period. It is no coincidence that the new industrialised potteries were centred on the newly established towns.

The Late Saxon period is characterised by a series of objects which are beginning to be found in some proliferation over the whole of the county, although little has been found to support the abundant documentary evidence of Danish/Viking incursions and subsequent settlement, which is evidenced mainly by the distribution of place-names.

Distinctive strap-ends, 'backward-looking animal' brooches and enamelled cloisonne brooches help to fill out the distribution of Thetford-type ware recovered by field surveys (Fig. 159).

The paucity of Danish place-names suggest that they are imposed upon an already well organised settlement pattern. By the mid 11th century the whole of Suffolk was populated, with named settlements. Parish boundaries were long established, over 400 churches recorded in the *Domesday* survey and a population calculated as in the order of 70,000 was served by at least nine markets.

Documentary sources record the great wealth and importance of the county which is not reflected in the quantity and quality of the archaeological evidence. The marked decrease in the numbers of objects known from the Early Saxon to the later phases of the period is largely accounted for by the changes in burial practices in the decades following the coming of Christianity.

Furthermore, the physical shift of settlement in the 7th century was to sites which eventually became the centres of medieval villages, and in this county, to be obscured by post-medieval development.

The distribution maps emphasise the unevenness of the evidence at the present time. Late Saxon objects are noticeably scarcer here than in Norfolk but none have been deliberately excluded. The disparity is probably due more to the levels of metal-detecting records and fieldwalking surveys than anything else. As these increase and the major sites of Brandon and Ipswich are published, a more balanced view of later Saxon Suffolk will undoubtedly emerge.

### Strap-ends

Chronologically these attractive objects straddle the arbitrary Middle/Late Saxon boundary of c. 850 and they are included here as a series which range from the later decades of the Middle Saxon on into the Late Saxon phases.

Some forty-six strap-ends of the types assigned to the 9th century by Wilson (1964) have been recorded for Suffolk with four from the Ipswich excavations and about twelve from the Brandon excavations. Typologically they fall into eight fairly distinctive groups of which seven are all variations of the same theme; ideally a design based upon an animal-head terminal with the main body of the piece occupied by one or two panels of ornament, a second mask or decorative feature and two rivet holes for attachment. The decorative panel(s) can contain interlace, stylised animals or scroll-work, often inlaid with silver and niello. The long, narrow forms of the Sevington (Wiltshire) hoard with a *terminus ante quem* date of c. 840 are reflected in the Chelmondiston strap-end with a panel containing four animals and an animal-head terminal close to the Sevington type. Two others, from Lakenheath and Gisleham, are similar in overall shape; that from Lakenheath with a barely discernible animal with interlaced body and a fragment from Gisleham with part of a panel of tight interlace.

A group of five strap-ends with related animal ornament in a single panel but in a more oval form is represented by those from Ixworth, Felixstowe, Bramford, Buxhall and Lakenheath. In these the animal-head terminal is reduced to a more stylised form. The Lakenheath example has two winged animals with ears facing each other but with the heads out-turned. The Bramford strap-end ornament is devolved but derived from an animal form, within a heavy border. The overall shape is close to the strap-end from Talnotrie, dated to c. 875 (Wilson 1964, 28) and to the Trewiddle Hoard type, but with two rivets.

There are eight strap-ends of a similar oval form, but with one or two panels of ornament consisting of spirals in silver, inlaid with niello, from Nacton (2), Felixstowe, Lakenheath, Coddham, Stutton and Little Bealings. The animal-head terminals on these are well defined with both eyes and ears. Related to this and the previous group is

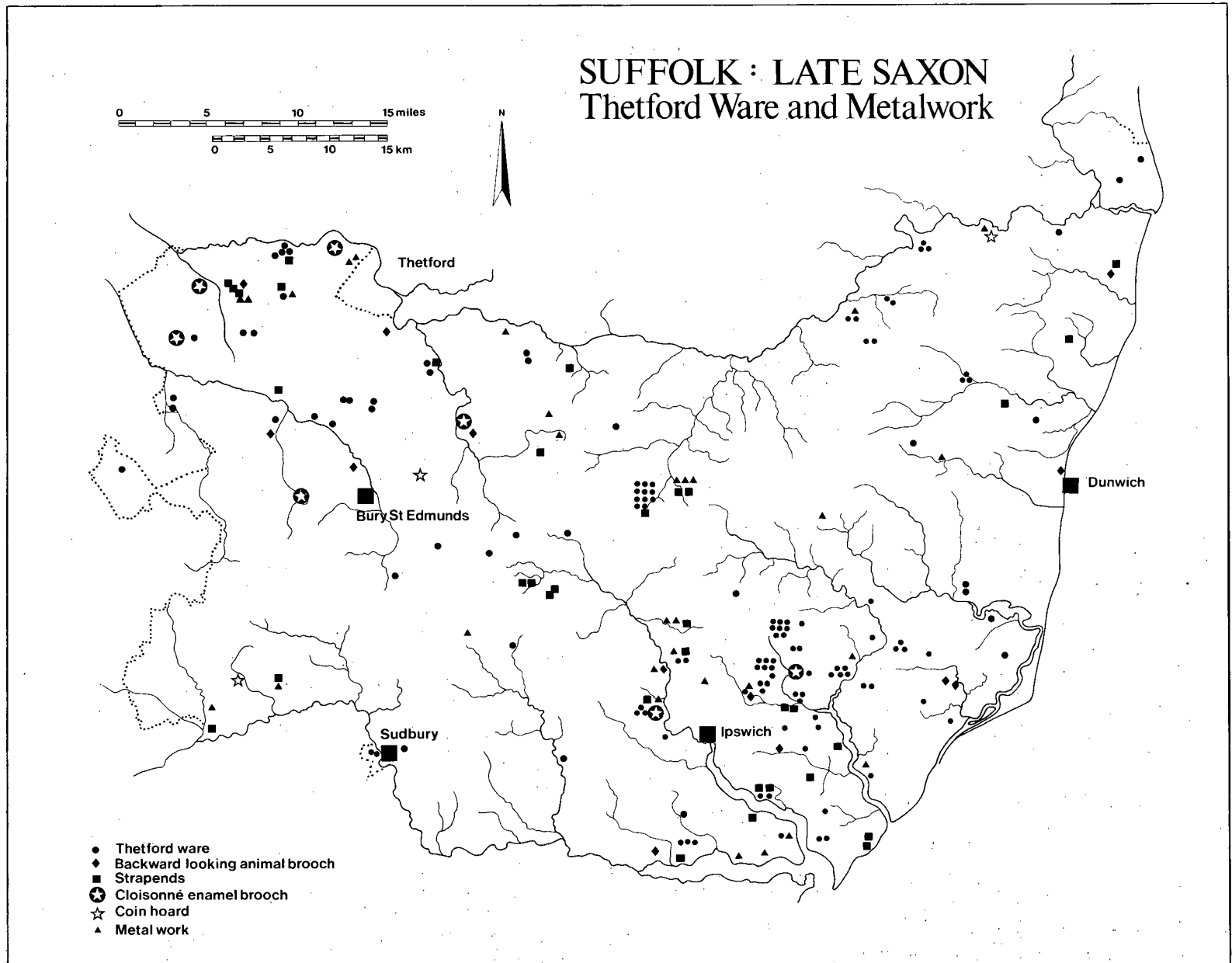


Figure 159 Distribution of Thetford Ware and Late Saxon metalwork

another piece from Nacton which has a large single panel of opposed 'S' scrolls with niello inlay. A further group of six strap-ends of oval form but with degenerate animal-head terminals and in five cases patterns of lines and semi-circles come from Felixstowe, Icklingham, 'Suffolk', Wangford and Wenhaston. The sixth example from Frostenden has a panel of poorly executed interlace.

The long, narrow type with frilled edges from Icklingham, Little Bealings and Great Blakenham (fragment) are close in form to one from Youlgreave (Wilson 1964, 130.137); the animal on the Icklingham piece is a devolved Trewhiddle form. There are two narrow strap-ends with animal heads at each end and a central body of reduced width, in one case bearing tightly scrolled reversed 'S' shapes (Barham). A second fragmentary example from the same site has part of a more complicated central panel.

Two strap-ends from Badwell Ash and Poslingford lie outside the general pattern of those discussed above. In shape they are both waisted; that from Badwell Ash has an animal-head terminal and three panels of ornament, two with interlaced knots and one circular panel of hatched lines. On the reverse there are incised scrolls and a cross within a circle. This piece has three rivets. The strap-end from Poslingford is smaller, without the animal-head terminal. There are two panels of degenerate interlace and two groups of copper studs which can be seen on the reverse. There are eight rivet holes.

There are four items, from Mendlesham, Stanton, Bucklesham and Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford which are not classifiable.

Finally there are two round-ended bone strap-ends from the Buttermarket, Ipswich which bear plant motifs of Carolingian type (*cf.* Boeles 1951, fig. 75), together with bronze examples from Wetheringsett and Flowton.

Between the plain gold, double-sided strap-ends from Mound 1 at Sutton Hoo and the above 9th-century series there are none which are attributed to the later 7th and 8th centuries. The group from Brandon (unpublished) are from unstratified levels, but the general distribution on the site in areas where the late Saxon Thetford-type ware does not occur might suggest that some at least originated from the Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware phase. However, as Ipswich Ware continues to the mid 9th century an 8th-century date would still not be secure. The Brandon group includes silver examples which are unknown elsewhere in the county underlining the high status of that site. Of the four examples from Ipswich, two are

unstratified, one comes from a 10th-century pit and one from a pit bracketed by two Middle Saxon pits which could put the type back, perhaps to the beginning of the 9th century. The example looks like a poor relation of the Chelmondiston piece (Sevington, Wilts. type) with a rather devolved ornament.

#### **Dress tags**

Dress tags, usually of bronze but occasionally of silver, are widespread throughout the county and are usually of rounded form with two holes for attachment or, more rarely, triangular. Ornament can vary from a few scratched lines to elaborate interlace motifs as at Brandon or with Trewhiddle type motifs on the silver tag from Walsham-le-Willows. Although they tend to be plainer than the strap-ends, those that are decorated broadly compare with the strap-ends, suggesting a similar date, overlapping the late Middle Saxon and Late Saxon periods.

#### **Cloisonné enamel brooches**

There are now seven examples of these brooches from the county, dated by Buckton (1989) from the late 10th to 11th century. Four have seven lobes round the central disc, one is a detached disc only and one is of the Colchester type. Five of these brooches come from the western half of the county, the other two from the Ipswich area. Analysis of the metal (Buckton 1989, 154) indicates a low-tin bronze, 'but equally as an impure copper', which is the description used by him.

#### **'Backward-looking animal' brooches**

These simple, cast bronze brooches with stylised horse-like animal ornament are widespread in Suffolk and in Norfolk. There are six from Ipswich and the immediate area, a further six from estuarine or coastal parishes and the remaining seven from the north-west region of the county. Originally listed by Smedley and Owles (1965) they have been dated variously between the 8th and the 10th centuries. Only two come from archaeological contexts; one from Ipswich in a 10th-century rubbish pit and the other from York where an early 10th-century date is attributed to its context. Rubbish pits usually contain residual materials and secure dating under such circumstances must remain questionable but the type as a whole is very standardised and must surely belong to a restricted time scale. They are included on the Late Saxon figure on the strength of the excavated examples.



**Appendix: Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture and Architecture  
in Suffolk**

by Steven J. Plunkett

## I. Anglo-Saxon Stone Catalogue

### ALDHAM: ADH 004. NGR TM 0444.

Loc: Church of St Mary, in the internal splay of a window in the south wall of the nave.

Pl.XIII. Fragment of *grave-slab* of hard limestone with shelly inclusions. The fragment is apparently from the broader end of a tapered recumbent slab, and has been sawn down for re-use as building material. There was a pronounced central ridge running longitudinally, with panels of plain four-strand plait on either side. The interlace ornament is completed by the inner terminal forming an angled return in which the ribbon passes straight across the panel and then doubles back to join the central ridge. The plain moulding which formed the border of the slab is raised in high profile at the slab's end, like the central ridge, but was apparently shallower at the side, most of which has since been trimmed off. Actual dimensions: Breadth: 30cm. Height (longitudinal): 33cm. The total original width of the slab, based on double the measurements from the side to the centre of the ridge, was 45cm approx. 10th century.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 74.

Comment: The carving is confidently executed, and is the work of a competent workshop. The high profile of the central ridge and end margin is directly comparable to the Blaxhall slab, which may be a production of the same hand. Aldham church has been heavily repaired. It has a round tower with three stages of construction visible: in the lower stage, the putlog holes are formed with pieces of shelly limestone similar to that of the slab. It is situated on high ground, on a dramatic mound at the head of a long valley or coombe descending towards Hadleigh, of which it has a clear prospect.

### ALDHAM: ADH 004. NGR TM 044.

Loc: Church of St Mary, built as a quoin into the exterior south-west corner of the nave.

Pl.XIII. Limestone *fragment*, possibly from a *grave-slab* or architectural detail. The fragment shows a long rectangular panel, possibly slightly tapered, with a plain raised margin or moulding which does not extend quite to the edges of the stone, and of which the closure at the end of the stone is angled at less than 90 degrees. The ornament consists of a twist of two broad ribbons, each of which is marked with a median groove. The crossings of the twist are shown over-and-under, as in an interlace, except at the last crossing before the terminals, where they appear to be fused (although this may be an illusion owing to damage). Dimensions: Height: 50cm. Breadth: 18cm. Thickness of stone: (variable, the back broken or unshaped) 8.5cm approx. Date uncertain, probably 10th century.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 74.

Comment: This is the only known example of sculptured ribbon ornament with a median groove in the county.

### ASHFIELD, GREAT: ASG 009. NGR TL 9968.

Loc: Private, garden of Great Ashfield House

Pl.XV Stone *cross*, complete, in original socket-stone, monolithic rectangular shaft decorated on both narrow faces with a sinuous asymmetrical scroll with plain pointed pendant leaves. One broad face shows a more complex scroll (incomplete) possibly with zoomorphic elements. The other broad face was divided into three longitudinal zones of which the two outer carried an inscription, probably in latin, incomplete and undeciphered. The vertical angles of the shaft are chamfered. The shaft is topped by two projecting impostes, above which is a further upright element surmounted by an unpierced circular cross-head. The cross was at some time broken and the upper part was used as a stone bridge, both broad faces being worn smooth: the rectangular cross carved onto one face of the head is therefore probably recent. The lower part of the stone and its socket may be those observed by Tom Martin which formerly stood at the roadside in Badwell Ash. ?Mid to late 10th century.

Bibliography: Tom Martin, Church Notes (Badwell Ash); Copinger Hill 1930a; Scarfe 1986 pl. XXIII.

Comments: Repaired and relocated in 19th century. Repair renewed c. 1984.  
See discussion below.

### BARHAM: BRH 017. NGR TM 1350.

Stone *church fabric*, long-and-short work observed on quoins of the nave by Baldwin Brown. The only work answering the description is in the outer south-west angle of the stair-turret, which is attached to the medieval church tower, and is unlikely to be of pre-Conquest date. Dedication: St Mary.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 40-1.

Comments: Not visible to Taylor and Taylor.

### BLAXHALL: BLX 009. NGR TM 3556.

Loc: Church of St Peter, set in interior west wall of the nave on south side.

Stone *grave-slab* fragment (breadth: 425mm), a portion from one end of a hard limestone slab sawn down for re-use as building material. A prominent raised central bar of domed profile, possibly the upright of a cross, ran longitudinally along the slab, on either side of which were panels of symmetrical four-strand plait interlace enclosed by a plain border-moulding. The fragment was cut transversely from near one end of the slab, and then shortened laterally by a second cut which passes through one of the interlace panels. 10th century.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 101.

Comment: The original total width of the slab, determined by doubling the dimension from the surviving edge to the central ridge, was 520mm approx. The carving is of good quality and the pattern controlled, the product of a competent workshop.

See discussion below.

**BRADLEY, LITTLE: BRL 003. NGR TL 6852.**

Stone *church fabric*, indicated by long-and-short work (of a type known in Sussex) on the western quoins of the nave. The fabric of the nave and western part of the chancel are considered pre-Conquest, although there are no original windows. Dedication: All Saints. 11th century.

Bibliography: Morley 1923; Cautley 1937, 230; Dickinson 1957, 80; Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 89-90; Pevsner 1974, 335.

Comments: The age of the tower is disputed. Dickinson (1957, 80) claimed it was Anglo-Saxon, and Pevsner called it the oldest part, but Taylor and Taylor considered it a later addition. They observed that the tower masonry is not in bond with the nave fabric, and believed it was added to an earlier nave.

See discussion below.

**BUNGAY: BUN 020. NGR TM 3389.**

Stone *church fabric*. A round tower with herringbone masonry and traces of windows with triangular heads. Dedication: Holy Trinity. Pevsner refers this to 11th century.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 121-2.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE 010. NGR TL 8564.**

Loc: Abbey, built into the ruined outer wall of the ambulatory of the 11th century crypt close to present ground level.

Stone *?grave-slab* fragment of indeterminate form (one face only visible), a tapering section with a flattish strip-moulding on one longitudinal edge and a developed roll-moulding on the other, delimiting a tapered panel containing a three-strand plait (incomplete). 10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: Gem and Keen 1981.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE 010. NGR TL 8564.**

Loc: St Edmundsbury Museums

Stone *Architectural masonry* not in situ. Forty-three baluster fragments excavated from within the Romanesque crypt of the abbey church. 11th century.

Bibliography: Gem and Keen 1981.

**BURY ST EDMUNDS: BSE 010. NGR TL 8564.**

Loc: St Edmundsbury Museums.

Ten ceramic *tile* fragments in polychrome relief excavated from within the Romanesque crypt of the abbey church. 11th century.

Bibliography: Gem and Keen 1981.

**CLAYDON: CLY 007. NGR TM 1349.**

Stone *church fabric*, long and short work on the quoins of the western wall of the nave beside the tower. 11th century. Dedication: St Peter.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 159; Pevsner 1974, 169.

**DEBENHAM: DBN 023. NGR TM 1763.**

Stone *church fabric*, long and short work on the west quoins in the lower part of the substantial

west tower. ?10th or 11th century. Dedication: St Mary.

Bibliography: Waller 1846; Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 192-3; Pevsner 1974, 185.

Comments: It is suggested that the tower base may have been an Anglo-Saxon nave, and that the present tower arch was the original chancel arch.

**FAKENHAM, LITTLE: FKM 016. NGR TL 9176.**

Stone *church fabric*, in the side walls of the eastern end of the nave indicated by clear long-and-short work in the eastern quoins. 10th or 11th century. Dedication: St Peter.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 238-9; Pevsner 1974, 209.

Comment: The nave was extended westward or partially rebuilt in Norman times.

**FLIXTON (Wangford Hundred): FLN 040. NGR TM 3186.**

Stone *church fabric (lost)* in the church tower, indicated by a triangular-headed west doorway and double-splayed circular lights on the lower storey. The structure was rectangular and built of uncut flints. The third storey had keyhole-shaped windows, single-splayed, with the jambs 'inclining towards the arch and wider towards the bottom.' The belfry had baluster windows with cushion capitals, presumably Norman work. The tower, which was leaning drastically, was destroyed and rebuilt in 1856. 10th or 11th century. Dedication: St Mary.

Bibliography: Suckling 1846; Proceedings 1863; Cautley 1937, 261; Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 240-1; Pevsner 1974, 214.

Comments: The name 'Flixton' may be associated with an early dedication to St Felix (Smedley and Owles 1970, 5).

See discussion below.

**FLIXTON (Lothingland Hundred): FTN 001. NGR TM 6195.**

Pl.IX. 1,2 Stone *church fabric* of the small church without aisles or tower which was ruined in the great storm of November 27 1703. The old claim that it contained Anglo-Saxon work may be supported by the evidence that, when restored in 1630, herringbone masonry formed of tiles was incorporated as a continuous decorative course around the outside of the church at the height of the top of the north doorway, perhaps reproducing an earlier feature. The form of the church was purely rectangular, with two internally splayed lights in the eastern half of both north and south walls, a door with round arch near the west end of the north wall, and probably another similar on the opposite side. The surviving plan suggests that there was no window in either the east or west wall, and records the internal length of the building as 47 feet (c. 1400cm) and the internal breadth as 14 and a half feet (c. 420cm). No division or quoin is indicated at the chancel. Date unknown, but possibly Anglo-Saxon, heavily restored in 1630. Dedication: St Andrew.

Bibliography: Brinsley 1631; Suckling 1846, 348–350; Steward MS Fols 435–446.  
See discussion below.

**FRAMSDEN:** FRD 012. NGR TM 2059.

Loc: St Mary's Church, on east salient angle of internal splay of north-west window of chancel.

Pl.XX.2 White limestone *plaque* (height: 245mm) with figure of ?a saint in a small arched niche. It is shown full-face, with neat detailing of the features, including hair with central parting and small ears. The skirt spreads in a sharply triangular shape from the belt, and the feet are close together facing forward. The left arm is akimbo, with the hand resting on the waist, and the right arm raised, grasping a slender staff (possibly a cross with the upper member broken away), which is angled in above the hand. The field of the niche is a curved recess which sweeps forward to the edges of the frame. Beside the figure sinister is a latin inscription of neatly formed capital letters running sideways down the margin of the field, and on the dexter side there are traces of lettering running upwards. A neat capital 'A' with a short bar across the top, which is distinct from the texts described, is set in the open field on the dexter side of the figure's head. ?11th or 12th century.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 221–2.

Comment: Part of the inscription above the figure has been cut away. The beginning of the text is obscured by damage, and only the final part can be read, as follows

....S VOCATVR [ . S . TK ]

The word *vocatur* — 'he is called', seems perfectly clear, unless the lacuna before the second S contained an O, so that you have *Vocaturos* — 'Those who will be called,' in the Accusative case. See discussion below.

**FRAMSDEN:** FRD 012. NGR TM 2059.

Loc: South aisle of St Mary's Church, under bench against south wall.

Pl.XX.1 Stone *architectural masonry* (not *in situ*), a slab of oolitic limestone reworked on one face as part of the moulding of a mediaeval window surround (length: 445mm). The reverse of the reworked face shows a coarsely dressed surface, with a heavy raised cabled (barley-twist) moulding running longitudinally along one side. The stone has been cut away against the moulding at this edge in re-use, but may originally have continued with further ornament or another dressed area. ?10th or 11th century.

Comment: This previously unpublished carving has the appearance of Anglo-Saxon architectural work. Two possible contexts are adumbrated: set horizontally, it may have formed the impost, or, set vertically, part of an ornamental surround, of a door-arch. Both interpretations imply the former existence of a pre-Conquest stone structure at Framsdén. The nave fabric was heavily reworked in the 13th–15th centuries, but might contain a pre-Conquest core.

**GEDDING:** GDD 003. NGR TL 9558.

Stone *church fabric* (window masonry). A monolithic arched stone, the head of a single-splay narrow window. Ornamented on the outer face in concentric courses containing beads and diagonal bars or hatching. Now surmounts a window with jambs of Norman chevron work, but possibly re-used there, as they appear to derive from a larger opening. ?11th century. Dedication: St Mary.

Comments: Analogous to Hunston window-heads.

**GOSBECK:** GOS 003. NGR TM 1555.

Stone *church fabric*: the eastern quoins of the nave and some details of a north window and doorway suggest Anglo-Saxon construction. End 11th century. Dedication: St Mary.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 261; Pevsner 1974, 232.

**HADLEIGH:** HAD 032. NGR TM 0242.

Stone ?*church foundations* of mortared flint, in the churchyard of Hadleigh on the south side of Hadleigh Church (St Mary's).

Bibliography: Pigot 1860.

Comment: The ancient legend that Hadleigh was the supposed burying-place of Guthrum, the Viking ruler in East Anglia who made the boundary treaty with King Alfred the Great in 884, and who on his conversion to christianity took the name Aethelstan, is mentioned by Pigot. He refers to a statement in the Davy MSS. to the effect that the foundations of a supposed chapel were dug up in the present churchyard in 1827, and adds: 'there can be no doubt as to the existence of the stone remains. I have been informed by one of the churchwardens that he remembers very massive foundations being dug up with great difficulty on the south side of the church many years ago; and I can myself also recollect that in making graves on that side of the churchyard, towards the west, the sexton used formerly to be sometimes impeded in his work by old foundations.' (Pigot 1860, 29). A keyhole excavation carried out by Dr West during the early 1980s among the gravestones revealed a portion of these foundations, which were of mortared flint. Dr West discovered a fragment of Ipswich Ware pottery in his excavation (pers. comm. Dr S.E. West).

**HADLEIGH:** HAD 032. NGR TM 0242.

*Burial chamber* 'of ancient character', with glazed tessellated floor, beneath the south side of Hadleigh Church (St Mary's), on the site reputed to be that of Guthrum's grave.

Bibliography: Wodderspoon 1850.

Comment: Wodderspoon gives the following: 'Guthrum is supposed to have been buried in a spot now covered by the church of Hadleigh, and an arch is shown in the south wall said to stand above his grave. This arch is gothic, however, and cannot mark his place of sepulture. In 1767 the floor and earth beneath were opened, when a

grave was discovered of ancient character, the bottom tessellated with small glazed tiles, on which remained a quantity of light blue ashes "circumstances which", says a well-informed writer, "seem to corroborate the record, and the local appropriation of antiquity" (Wodderspoon 1850, 47).

**HALESWORTH:** HWT 014. NGR TM 3877.

Loc: Set internally in the wall of the south-east angle of Halesworth Church (St Mary's).

Pl.IX.3 Four stone *panels* (incomplete and irregularly-shaped). Each (32cm square approx.) is richly carved with stiff-stalked acanthus foliage, within the volutes of which were human figures grasping the tendrils, their arms only now visible. 12th century.

Bibliography: Bryant 1912, II; Morley 1920; Pevsner 1974, 248.

Comments: The claims originated by Bryant and laid by Pevsner and others for a date so early as the 9th century are founded on the style of the carving, but cannot be sustained. The gripping hands and forearms occur as a motif in Mercian sculpture in the 8th–9th century (e.g. narrow frieze, Breedon (Leics) (cf. Clapham 1928) and in Viking Art (Borre style 'gripping beasts', (cf. Graham-Campbell 1980, 37, no. 128). The developed acanthus forms, with the voluted inner tendril of the flower sheath, appear in 10th-century West Saxon sculpture (cf. J.K. West 1983, *passim*), but also recur in Anglo-Norman work like the tympanum at Knook (Wilts) (Taylor 1968) and in Romanesque carving. The later dating is suggested by the beading on the Halesworth foliage. These stones are probably the four corners of a fine square font of early 12th-century date, from which the faces of the figures have been cut out, perhaps for use elsewhere.

**HASKETON:** HSK 017. NGR TM 2550.

Stone *church fabric* in the south wall of the nave, suggested by a blocked, round-headed window with monolithic head and tall monolithic jambs, which are rebated, possibly to house a wooden shutter. Dedication: St Andrew.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 II, 718.

Comment: Taylor and Taylor did not consider this work sufficiently diagnostic for a pre-Conquest date.

**HEMINGSTONE:** HMG 006. NGR TM 1453.

Stone *church fabric* in the nave, indicated by well-defined long-and-short work surviving at the south-west angle. 10th or 11th century. Dedication: St Gregory.

Bibliography: Waller 1846, 118; Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 295; Pevsner 1974, 261.

**HERRINGFLEET:** HRF 005. NGR TM 4797.

Stone *church fabric* in the round west tower. Details of the string-courses, the windows of the second and third storeys, and the tower arch with an internal billet moulding suggest pre-Conquest

construction. ?11th century. Dedication: St Margaret.

Bibliography: Cautley 1937, 271; Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 296–7; Pevsner 1974, 266.

**HUNSTON:** HUN 004. NGR TL 9768.

Stone *church fabric* in the nave suggested by the structure of level rows of common stones, according to Morley. ?10th or 11th century. Dedication: St Michael.

Bibliography: Morley 1920

Comment: The fabric is not diagnostic for a pre-Conquest date, but the existence of Anglo-Saxon carvings at the site strengthens the claim.

**HUNSTON:** HUN 004. NGR TL 9768.

Loc: Hunston, St Michael's Church

Pl.IV. Stone *architectural masonry* not *in situ*. Four monolithic arched stones, the heads from narrow

single-splay windows. Two carry ornament on the outer face in concentric courses containing beads and diagonal bars or hatching, and two are plain, but of similar proportions and form. One ornamented stone (height: 35cm.) is rebuilt into the outer north wall of the chancel at ground level, and the remaining three (of similar size, but not fully measurable) are re-used to form the threshold of the blocked south doorway of the (Norman) chancel, apparently a Norman opening later modified. ?10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: Morley 1920; Pevsner 1974, 282.

Comments: The stone described by Morley is considered in Pevsner to be Norman. The re-used stones in the threshold are hitherto unpublished. The two ornamented examples are closely analogous to the Gedding window-head. These stones may be the heads of belfry or tower lights from a late pre-Conquest structure.

**HUNSTON:** HUN 004. NGR TL 9768.

Loc: St Michael's Church, east window of north chapel.

Pl.IV. Stone *cross* with unpierced circular head, grave-maker type. Short undecorated shaft, the head ornamented on both faces with splayed cross arms decorated only with a marginal groove. 10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: previously unpublished

**HUNSTON:** HUN 004. NGR TL 9768.

Loc: St Michael's Church, north chapel.

Stone *grave-slab* or cover, plain coped slab in three fragments of stone similar to the small cross and possibly associated with it as a single monument. ?10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: previously unpublished.

**HUNTINGFIELD:** HFD 008. NGR TM 3374.

Loc: St Mary's Church, internal east wall of church tower. ?From Chapel Field

Pl.XXII. Stone *grave-slab* or cover, fragmentary (length: 5a) 335mm), with longitudinal central ridge forming a cross with wedge-shaped arms. In each spandrel of the cross the recessed field is decorated with

panels of interlace of plain four-strand plaits with looped returns. ?10th century.

Bibliography: previously unpublished. Ipswich Museum Record Cards.

Comment: A red discolouration and degraded surface in the lower part of the stone is a clear sign of the carving having been subjected to fierce burning. Among other stones collected in the same group is a late medieval piece with inscription which bears similar marks, suggesting that the fire responsible occurred in late medieval or post-medieval times. This is an elegant fragment, the cross being raised proudly above the surface of the stone, and the interlace smaller and more delicately defined than in other related slabs. This may militate for an earlier date for this carving, in which the scheme is substantially realised, than those slabs (*e.g.* Ixworth) in which the outlines of the cross are more coarsely delineated.

See discussion below.

**HUNTINGFIELD: HFD 008. NGR TM 3374.**

Loc: St Mary's Church, internal east wall of church tower. ?From Chapel Field

Pl.XII. (a) *Rectangular fragment* (height: 225mm), possibly part of the shaft of a *standing cross*, showing part of a continuous panel of plain three-strand plait, with substantial plain and squared mouldings at the upright angles. Only one face visible. ?10th century.

Pl.XII. (b) *Rectangular fragment* (height: 205mm) similar to the preceding but cut down longitudinally, possibly part of the shaft of a *standing cross*, showing the end closure of a continuous panel of plain three-strand plait interlace ornament, with a substantial plain and squared moulding at the one surviving upright angle. Only one face visible. ?10th century.

Bibliography: previously unpublished. Ipswich Museum Record Cards.

Comment: These carvings are probably both parts of a single monument. They are confidently executed, the interlace being on a slightly larger scale than that of the Huntingfield slab. The neat plain mouldings and the very rectangular appearance of the panels suggests that they formed part of the narrow face of a cross-shaft, but without further evidence both date and function are impossible to determine.

**IKEN: IKN 007. NGR TM 4156.**

Loc: St Botolph's Church, north-west corner of nave.

Pl.X & XI.1 Stone *cross*, lower part of shaft only. Rectangular in section, with very slight taper in the broader dimension only. Decorated within plain, narrow panel borders, on all sides. One narrow face shows a simplified plant scroll with spiraliform volutes, and the other a continuous interlace plait. One broad face shows at the base a circular of cross with splayed arms within a circular field, with panels of symmetrical and asymmetrical interlace above. The other broad face shows two large beasts of Anglian or Mercian type, with an

incomplete interlace ornament above. The base of the shaft is carved into a stone tenon presumably to fit into a mortice in the (lost) socket-stone or pedestal. Mid 9th or early 10th century.

Bibliography: Scarfe and West 1978; West, Scarfe and Cramp 1984.

Comments: Found by Dr West in 1977 rebuilt into in the internal west wall of the nave of St Botolph's Church, against the tower arch on the north side.

See discussion below.

**IPSWICH: IPS 205. NGR TM 1644.**

St Nicholas Church.

The later medieval church was altered and repaired in 1846 and 1848, at which time two earlier carvings which had long been visible were removed from the walls, and several others were discovered re-used as building stone.

Loc: Unknown

Pl.XII. 4 Stone *grave-slab* (?), fragment (lost) (dimensions unknown), showing details of interlaced ribbon in a sprung, circular pattern, and a herringbone or double-cabled moulding. 11th century.

Bibliography: Drummond 1848, pl. 2.

Loc: St Nicholas Church, north-east corner of nave.

Pl. XVII.2 Stone *frieze* or *sarcophagus* (fragmentary), of Barnack stone, depicting apostles beneath an arcade, with latin inscriptions naming the subjects carved upon each arch and column. (height of tallest stone: 565mm). There are traces of original paint. 11th or early 12th century.

Bibliography: Drummond 1848; Clarke *c.*1848; Bisshopp 1886; Galbraith 1968; Okasha 1970.

Comments: Three large fragments now survive, found during 1848 restorations recarved as window-surrounds, with other fragments since lost. Several lost fragments are figured by Clarke. See discussion below.

Loc: Rebuilt into the fabric of St Nicholas' Church, not visible.

Pl. XVIII Stone *plaque* (fragmentary) depicting the Descent from the Cross, with latin inscriptions naming the subjects. 12th century.

Bibliography: Clarke *c.*1848; Okasha 1970.

Comments: Two of the fragments depicted in Clarke's supplementary plates are here identified for the first time as part of a Crucifixion or Descent.

See discussion below.

Loc: St Nicholas Church, north-east corner of nave.

Pl.XVI Stone *architectural masonry* (not *in situ*). Tympanum, of Barnack or Ancaster stone, from a doorway in which it would be visible from both sides (breadth: 1005mm). On one face is carved a large portrait of a boar with elements of Viking, 'Ringerike' style characterisation. On a raised arched fillet is a latin inscription which has been read 'IN DEDICATIONE ECLESIE OMNIUM (SANC)TORUM', with drilled triple-stopping between the words. The reverse of the stone is ornamented with a simple raised cross, of which

the transom interweaves with the upright at the central crossing point. 11th or early 12th century. Bibliography: Drummond 1848; Bisshopp 1886; Galbraith 1968; Okasha 1970; Galbraith 1973; Zarnecki *et al.* 1984, 164, no. 121; D'Onofrio 1994, 481, 500, no. 279.

Comments: Until 1848 this stone was built into the outside west wall of the south aisle of St Nicholas Church, displaying the side with the boar.

See discussion below.

Loc: St Nicholas Church, north-east corner of nave.

Pl. Stone *architectural masonry* (not *in situ*).

XVII.1 Rectangular plaque or tympanum of Caen stone (breadth: 885mm), carved on one face only, and depicting the Archangel Michael with sword and shield fighting Satan as a dragon. Inscriptions are carved on the recessed field. Below the dragon is written (in Old English) 'HER SCT MIHAEL FEHT WID DANE DRACA'. 'SC MIHAEL' identifies the archangel. A third inscription in the upper right corner is unreadable. Drilled triple-stopping between words is visible. 12th century.

Bibliography: Drummond 1848; Bisshopp 1886; Galbraith 1968; Galbraith 1973; Zarnecki *et al.* 1984, 164, no. 122; D'Onofrio 1994, 500, no. 279; Okasha 1970.

Comments: Until 1848 this stone was built into the outside west wall of the south aisle of St Nicholas Church, displaying the carving.

See discussion below.

**IXWORTH: IXW 012. NGR TL 9370.**

Loc: St Edmundsbury Museums 1977. 946.

Pl.XIII. Stone *grave-slab* or coffin-lid, sawn down for secondary use (greatest length 100cm.). One end of the tapered slab, the wider, is preserved. A central, longitudinal bar forms the upright of a cross from which wedge-shaped arms emerge. Interlace in the recessed interstices. The horizontal angles of the stone are chamfered. 11th century.

Bibliography: Warren 1863b.

Comments: Found two feet below the floor of Ixworth church (St Mary's) in the north aisle in 1855, and removed thence to Ixworth Abbey.

See discussion below.

**IXWORTH : IXW 012. NGR TL 9370.**

Loc: St Edmundsbury Museums 1977.946

Pl.XIII. Stone *grave-slab* or coffin-lid, sawn down for secondary use (greatest length 88.8cm). One end of the slab, which was parallel-sided, is preserved. A cross with wedge-shaped arms is outlined, and a single panel of interlace ornament disposed on either side of the upright. 11th century.

Bibliography: Warren 1863b.

Comments: Found two feet below the floor of Ixworth church (St Mary's) in the north aisle in 1855, and removed thence to Ixworth Abbey.

See discussion below.

**KEDINGTON: KDG 003. NGR TL 7047.**

Loc: Church of St Peter and St Paul, against east wall in front of east window, chancel interior.

Pl.XIV. Stone *cross* (head and upper shaft only), the shaft

3

rectangular in section and ornamented on one broad face only, the vertical angles chamfered. The head is circular and unpierced, and displays a crucifixion carved in somewhat modelled relief, a nimbed Christ without attendant figures. Below this figure are traces of foliage decorating the shaft. 10th century.

Bibliography: Copinger Hill 1930b; Pevsner 1974, 311; Scarfe 1986, pl. 12.

Comments: Dug up in Kedington churchyard c.1865, and formerly affixed to a gable apex of the church. This cross is closely analogous to that at Great Ashfield.

See discussion below.

**LIDGATE: LID 004. NGR TL 7258.**

Loc: Private

Pl.XX. Stone *architectural masonry* (not *in situ*). A portion of an Anglo-Saxon baluster shaft (height: 160mm). ?10th century.

3

Bibliography: previously unpublished.

Comments: Recovered by Dr West during repairs to a barn wall at Lidgate, not far from St Mary's Church (pers. comm.)

**LIVERMERE, LITTLE: LML 012. NGR TL 8871.**

Stone *church fabric*, visible as long-and-short work at the north-east corner of the nave.

Dedication: St Peter and St Paul.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 337.

**RAMSHOLT: RMS 004. NGR TM 3042.**

Stone *church fabric*. The round west tower is massively built of common stone and irregularly elliptical in section, and the tall, plain tower arch suggests late Saxon or early Norman workmanship. ?End 11th century. Dedication: All Saints.

Bibliography: Morley 1923.

Comments: The commanding location of the tower suggests defensive possibilities.

See discussion below.

**SANTON DOWNHAM: STN 014. NGR TL 8187.**

Location: St Edmundsbury Museums, L1985.22.

Pl.XII.3 Fragment of *grave-slab*, of shelly limestone, showing a central ridge with arching members forming its foot, and simple interlace patterns in the surrounding field. The fragment, which forms the central part of the bottom end of the slab, measures 26cm by 26cm approx. and is 6cm deep. Crossed diagonal tooling is visible on the reverse. Found in long grass propped up against east wall of north porch of St Mary's Church. ?10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: St Edmundsbury Museum records. See discussion below.

**SOUTH ELMHAM ST CROSS: SEC 001. NGR TM 3082.**

Stone *church fabric*. Ruinous common stone walls of the 'Old Minster', standing within a yard with a defensive rampart. The walls now standing some 15 feet high were in places as high as twenty feet when seen by Suckling c.1840. The building consisted of a nave with three single-splay lights on either side, a western narthex with a west door and a further two lights on either side, and an apsidal chancel, showing some relation to the early 7th-century Canterbury St Pancras type. Dedication: unknown. Late 9th or (more probably) 11th century.

Bibliography: Suckling 1841-2, 165-6; Harrod 1864; Woodward 1864; Peers 1901, 423-30; Micklethwaite 1896, 1916; Clapham 1930; Taylor and Taylor 1965 I, 231-3; Smedley and Owles 1970; Scarfe 1986, 28.

Comments: This structure has long been the subject of controversy as to its age, but despite some features of early character an 11th-century date is the most likely. Part of a 10th-century grave-slab was found built into the fabric.

See discussion below.

**SOUTH ELMHAM, ST CROSS: SEC 001. NGR TM 3082.**

Loc: Suffolk Archaeological Unit Stores, Bury St Edmunds (1992).

Pl.XII. Stone *grave-slab* or coffin-lid (incomplete) 1,2 (length: 32cm), sawn fragment of a flat stone with a panel of interlace, and a diagonal bar possibly forming part of the foot of a longitudinal cross. 10th century.

Bibliography: Smedley and Owles 1970, pl. IIIa and fig. 4.

Comments: Found during excavations, built into the south-east corner of the nave of the 'Old Minster' as a quoin, in 1963-4. The only piece of freestone found on the site.

See discussion below.

**SYLEHAM: SYL 004. NGR TM 2078.**

Stone *church fabric*, as long-and-short work at the north-west angle. Dedication: St Mary. There is a round tower with Norman features at the belfry stage.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 458.

**THORINGTON: TNG 010. NGR TM 4274.**

Stone *church fabric* including the round west tower and part of the nave. The tower, built of parallel rows of common stone, shows blind arcading of Saxon type through which later windows have been pierced. Dedication: St Peter. 10th or 11th century.

Bibliography: Taylor and Taylor 1965 II, 612-3; Pevsner 1974, 462.

**THORNHAM PARVA: TMP 003. NGR TM 1072.**

Stone *church fabric*, suggested by Cautley to be indicated by a high circular window in the west gable, splayed in a fashion reminiscent of

pre-Conquest circular windows in Norfolk.

Dedication: St Mary.

Bibliography: Cautley 1937, 326; Pevsner 1974, 463.

**WICKHAMBROOK: WKB 007. NGR TL 7554.**

Loc: Built into the west corner of the south-west wall of All Saints' Church, set in a glass-covered frame about 270cm from the ground.

Limestone *plaque* depicting a figure, frontal, full-length, holding out a ?spear and an ovate shield in outstretched hands. Dedication: All Saints. ?Post-Conquest.

Height: c. 38cm. Width: c. 25cm.

Bibliography: Pevsner 1974, 487.

Comment: Pevsner suggested this carving was Anglo-Saxon. The style of the figure is not diagnostic for date. The ovate form of the shield, pointed at the base, is similar to those of the Bayeux Tapestry and that held by St Michael on the Ipswich plaque, suggesting post-Conquest date.

**WORDWELL: WRW 015. NGR TL 8272.**

Stone *architectural masonry* in the tympanum of the Norman north doorway shows on the interior two figures in vernacular style. This has been claimed as a re-used pre-Norman, possibly pagan stone. The claim cannot be sustained. Dedication: All Saints. 12th century.

Bibliography: Morley 1920; Pevsner 1974, 505.

Comment: Norman cushion capitals *in situ* in the south doorway show similar work, and the tympanum is presumed a Norman architectural form. Figure-carving of vernacular character is well known from Norman and later medieval contexts.

**WRATTING, LITTLE: WTL 002. NGR TL 6947.**

Loc: Re-used as lintel over the (later) south doorway of Holy Trinity Church.

Pl.XX.4 *Dedication stone*, cut down for re-use as a lintel (Present length: 112cm).

The inscription, which is imperfect, reads

DEDICATIO . HVI . [ECCLE]

I

IN . II . FR . P . OCT : PASCE

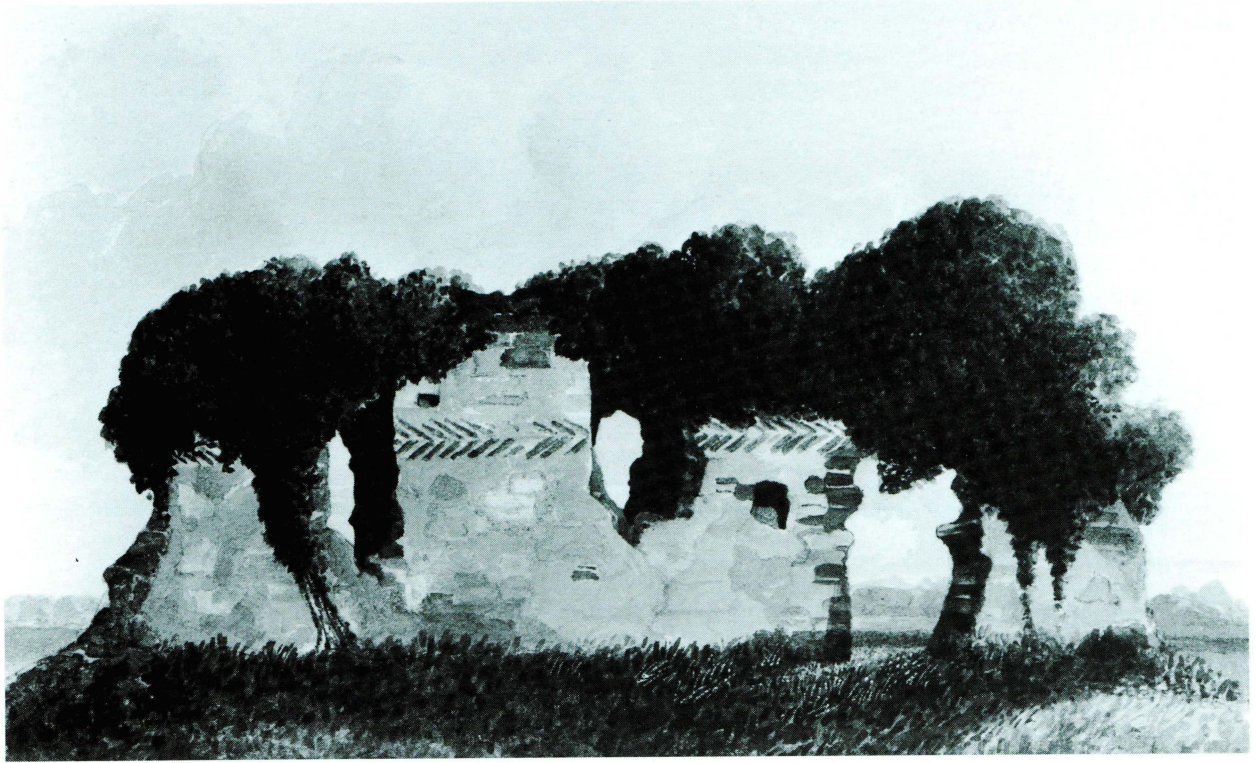
The upper part of the suggested word 'ECCLE' is almost entirely lacking, because the first line of the text rises as it proceeds. The final 'SCE' of 'PASCE' has been cut twice, the first time tapering down towards the lower sinister corner of the stone, and then higher up. This work is apparently primary.

Bibliography: Dickinson 1955; Pevsner 1974, 343.

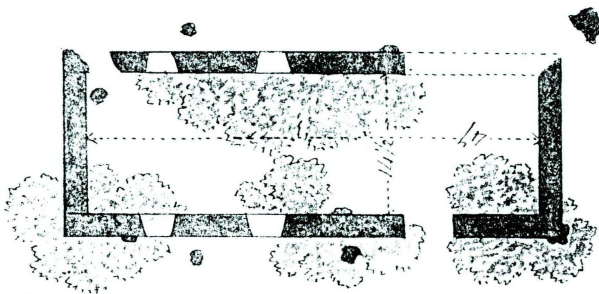
Comments: While the dedicatory function of the stone is evident, the meaning of the heavily abbreviated second part of the latin inscription is uncertain. The shape of the letter E, enclosed with a vertical bar with curling serifs, may suggest a date in the 11th or 12th centuries.

See discussion below.

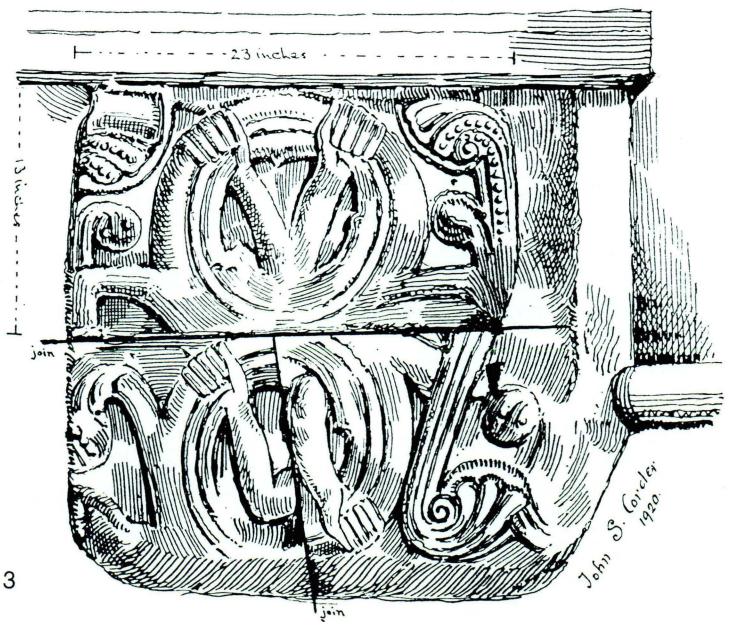




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Plate IX 1. Flixton (Lothingland Hundred): ruins of St Andrew's Church (Steward MS);  
 2. Flixton (Lothingland Hundred): plan of St Andrew's Church (Steward MS); 3. Halesworth: Four fragments, possibly  
 from a font (12th century). Drawing by John Shewell Corder



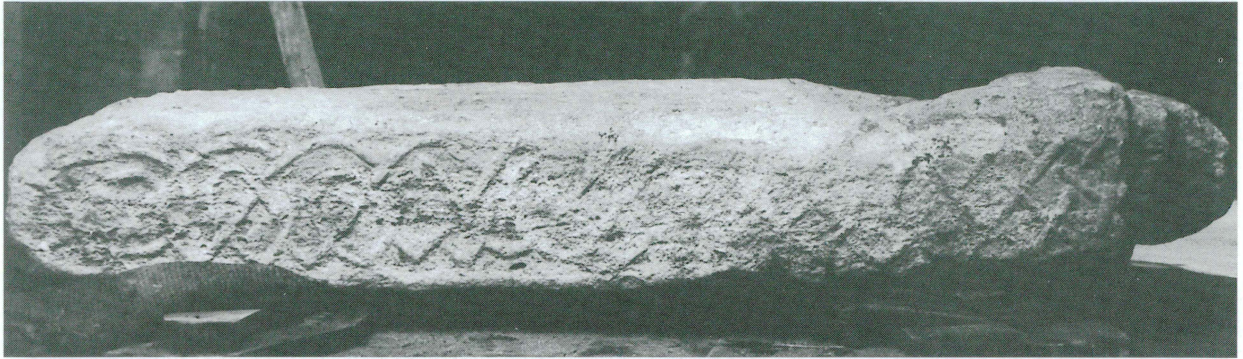


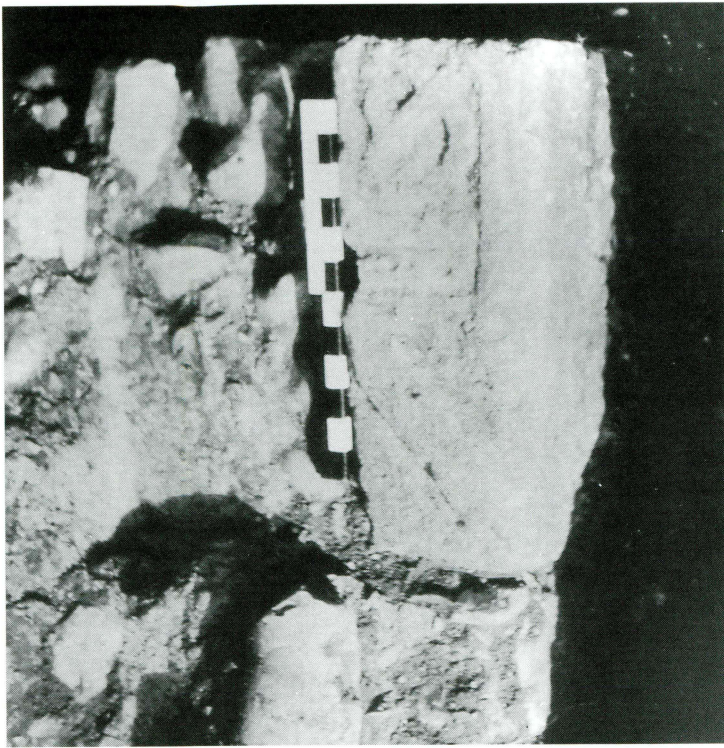
Plate X Iken: cross-shaft (9th century). Photograph by Stanley West



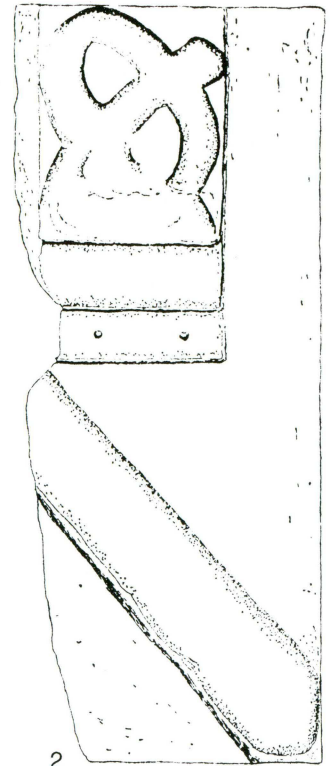


Plate XI 1. Iken (Suffolk): cross-shaft; 2. Moulton (Northants): cross-shaft fragment; 3. Bedford: fragment; 4. Glatton (Hunts): cross-shaft fragment; 5. Elstow (Beds): cross-shaft fragment. Drawings by Steven J. Plunkett

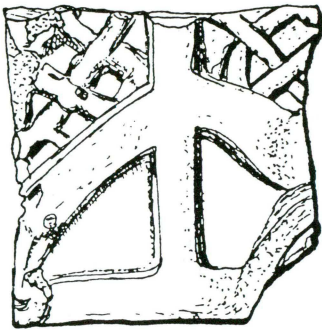




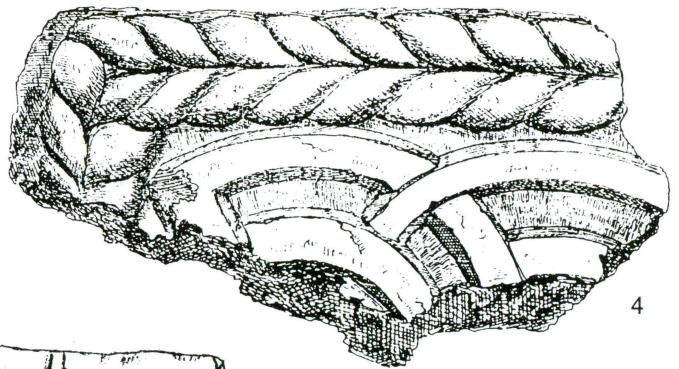
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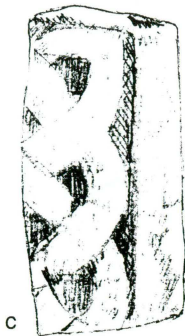


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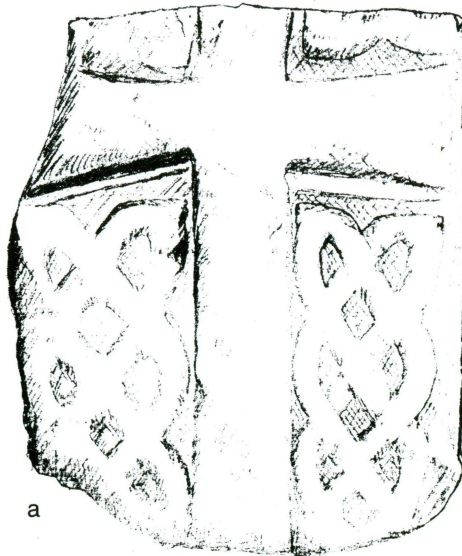


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a



b

Plate XII 1. South Elmham: grave-slab fragment *in situ*; 2. South Elmham: grave-slab fragment (?10th century);  
 3. Santon Downham: grave-slab fragment (?10th century). Drawing by Chris Mycock;  
 4. Ipswich: fragment with interlace, possibly from a grave-slab (10th–11th century). Drawing by Edward Clarke;  
 5. Huntingfield: grave-slab fragment and two cross-shaft fragments (10th–11th century). Drawings by Steven J. Plunkett



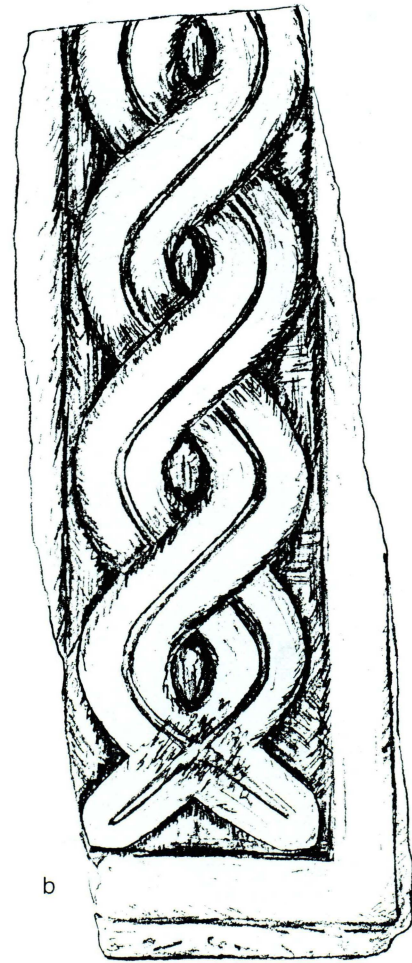
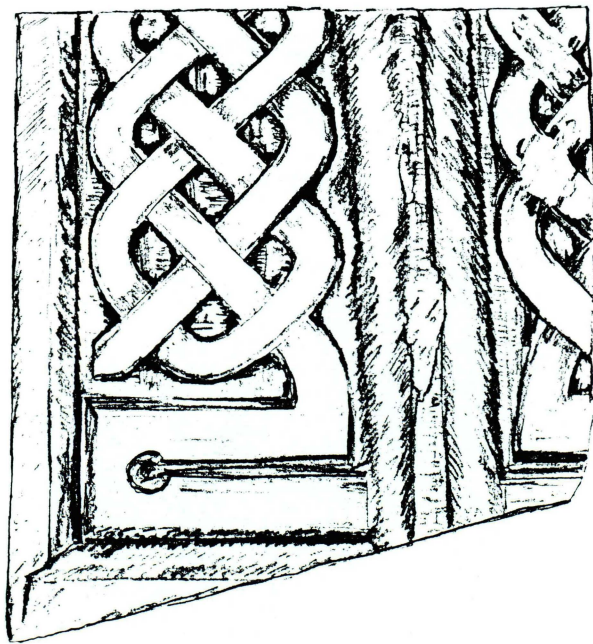
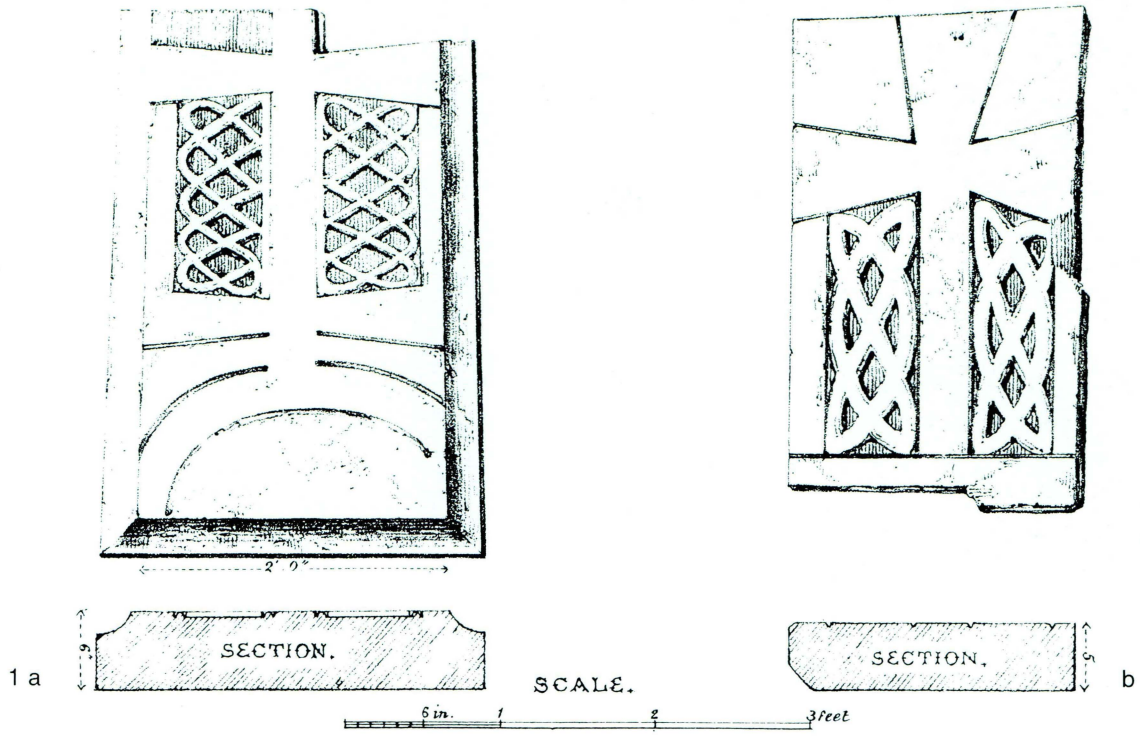


Plate XIII 1. Ixworth: grave-slab fragments; 2 a) Aldham: grave-slab fragment, b) Aldham: carved stone, scale 1:4





1



2



3



4



Plate XIV 1. Hunston: window-arch (?11th century); 2. Hunston: window-arches re-used as a threshold (?11th century); 3. Kedington: fragment of cross (?10th century); 4. Hunston: small cross (10th–11th century).  
Photographs by Steven J. Plunkett



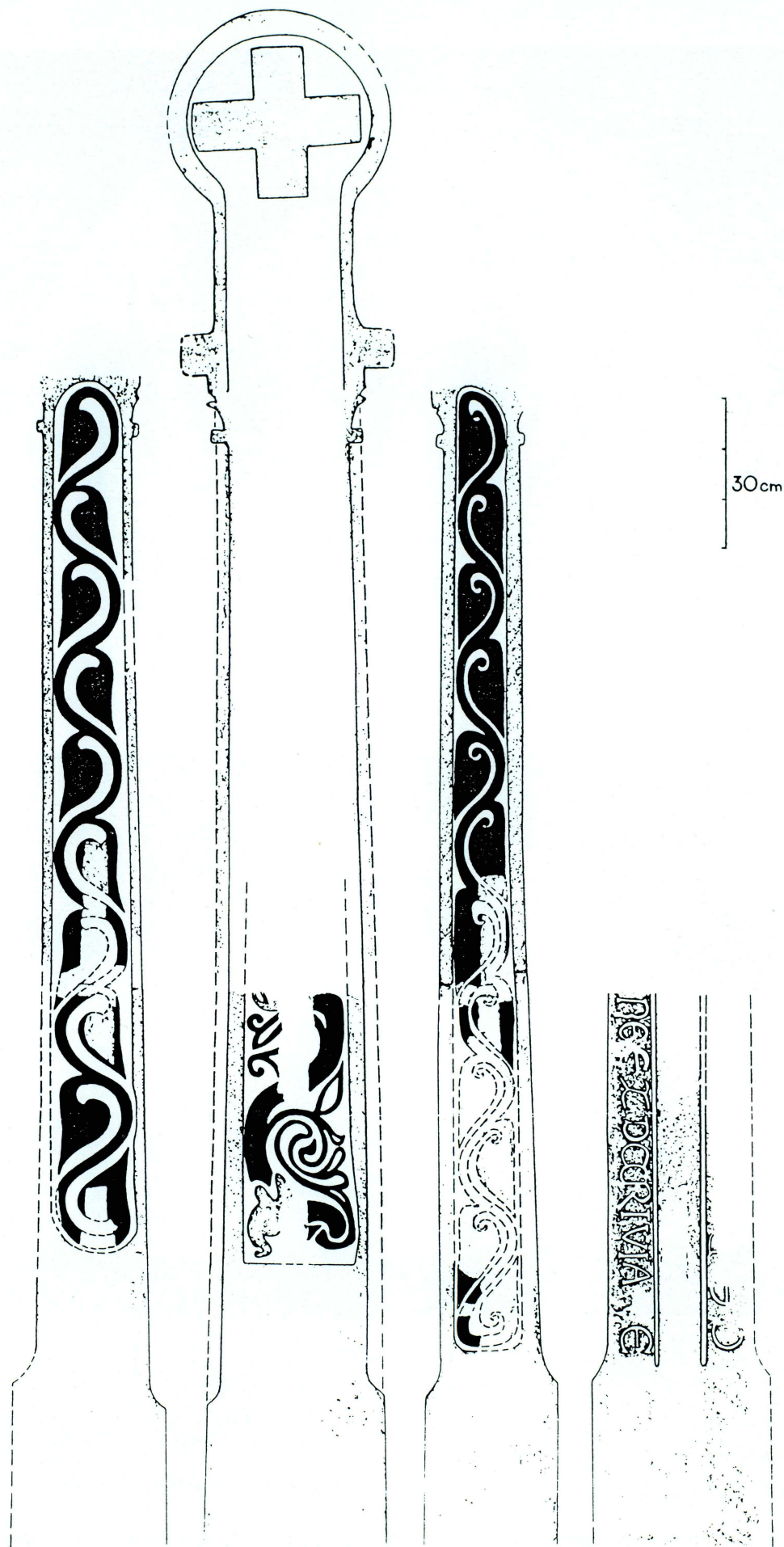


Plate XV Great Ashfield: cross (?10th century). Drawing by Steven J. Plunkett





Plate XVI Ipswich: tympanum with dedicatory inscription, front and back (11th–12th century).  
Photographs by Douglas Atfield





1

2

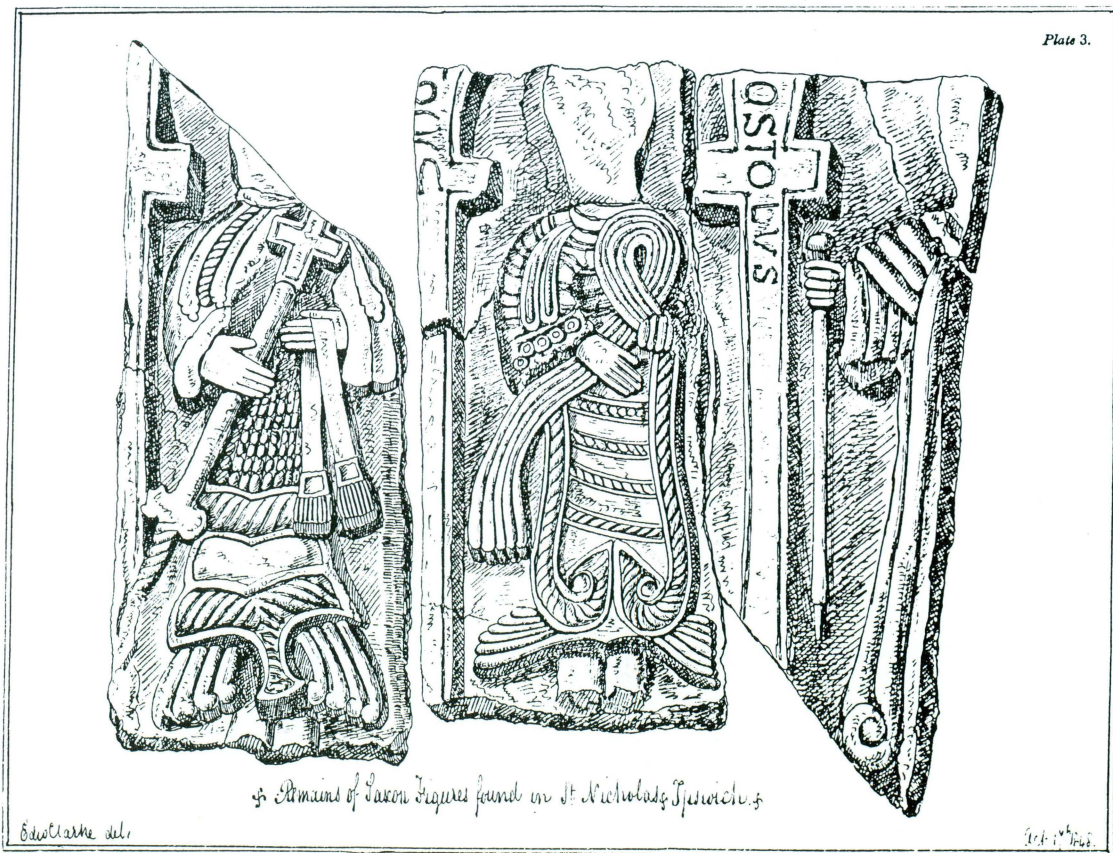
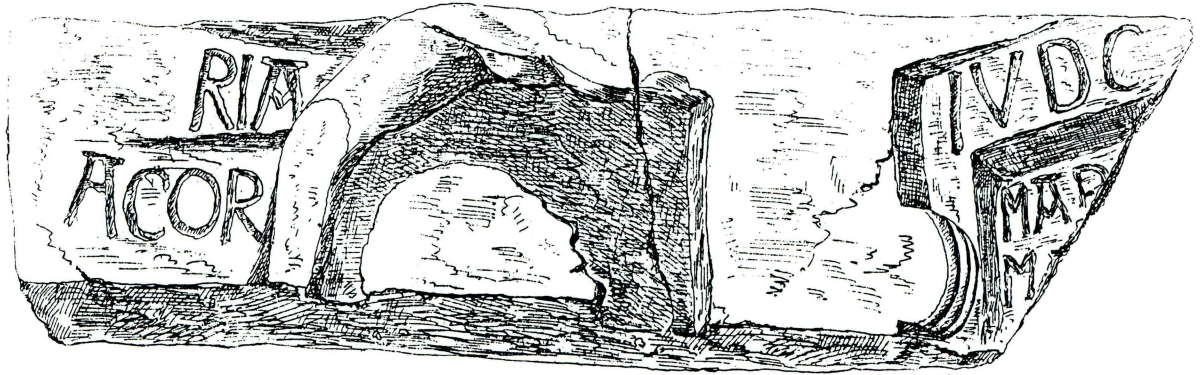


Plate XVII 1. Ipswich: plaque depicting St Michael fighting the Dragon (12th century). Photograph by Douglas Atfield; 2. Ipswich: three surviving fragments of arcaded Apostolic frieze (11th–12th century). Drawing by Edward Clarke



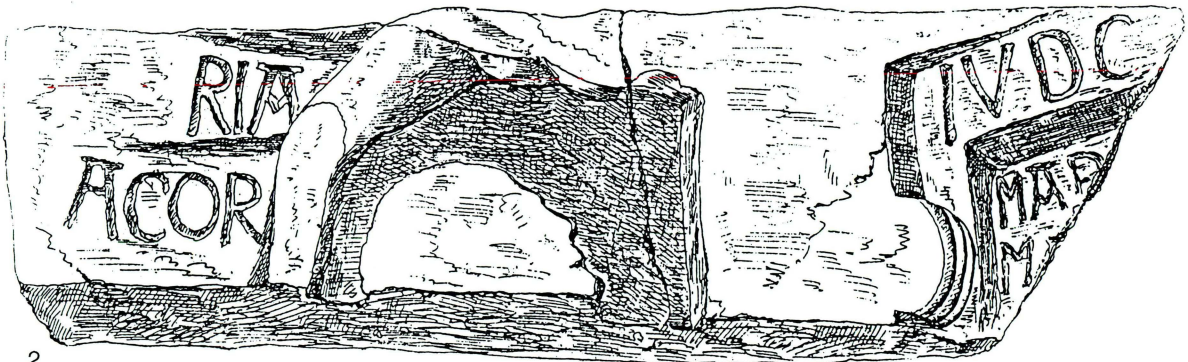


Edw. Clarke del.

J. Cowell's Anastatic Press

1

2. Portions of Bayeux sculpture found in St Nicholas Church, Ipswich. &



2

Plate XVIII Ipswich: 1. two lost fragments (12th century), as published in c. 1848. Drawing by Edward Clarke  
2. fragments re-arranged to show image



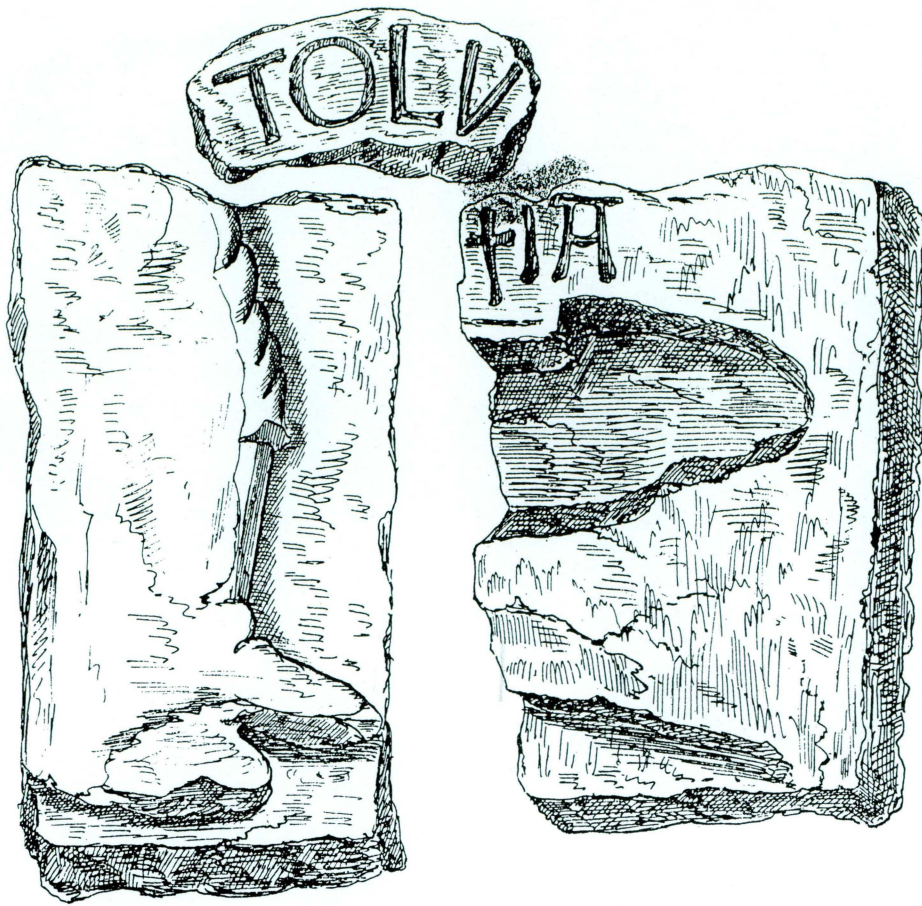


Plate XIX Ipswich: three lost fragments. Drawing by Edward Clarke

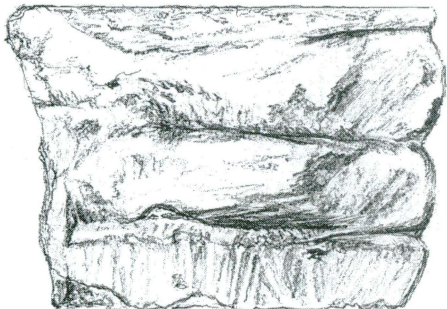




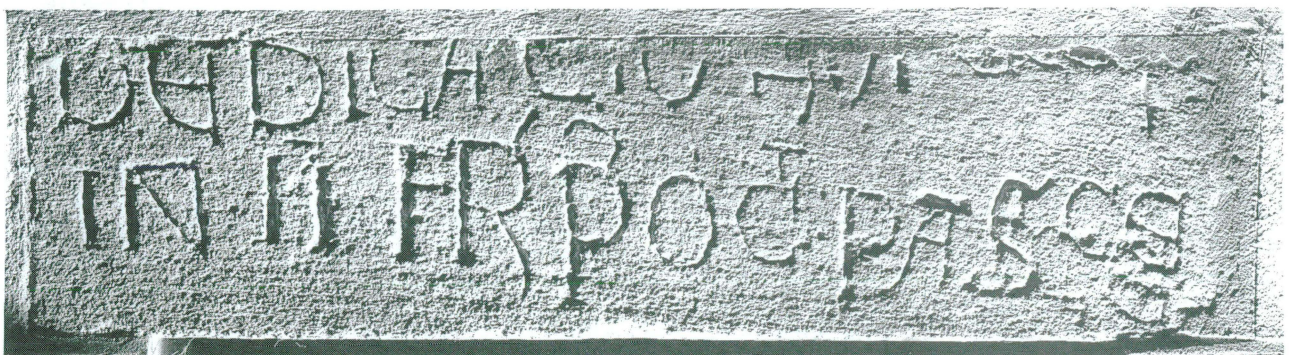
1



2



3



4

Plate XX 1. Framsdén: architectural carving. Photograph by Douglas Atfield; 2. Framsdén: figure with inscription. Photograph by Douglas Atfield; 3. Lidgate: baluster fragment. Drawing by Steven J.Plunkett; 4. Little Wratting: dedicatory inscription (?12th century). Photograph by Douglas Atfield



## II. Anglo-Saxon Stone Carving in Suffolk

The absence of any naturally-occurring freestone in the surface geology of East Anglia must account for the great scarcity of pre-conquest monumental carving in the area. Suffolk, in fact, possesses one of the earliest stone carvings from an Anglo-Saxon context in the form of the ceremonial whetstone from the Sutton Hoo ship-burial, deposited c.625 (Bruce-Mitford 1978, 311–385). There has been much discussion of its origin (e.g. Scarfe 1986, 36), and there is nothing to prove that it was made in East Anglia, although the series of faces in cartouches with which either end is decorated reappear as a motif in gilt-bronze mounts from the harness assemblage in Mound 17 at Sutton Hoo, and later as pottery stamps on a sherd of Ipswich Ware from Carr Sreet, Ipswich (Smedley and Owles 1967). (The human face is a common motif in English pre-Christian art.) The square columnar form of the object and its pendant cartouches foreshadow elements of form and design in Middle Saxon standing crosses, but this resonance is probably coincidental.

The interpretations offered in this paper are based on the author's unpublished researches conducted in 1978–1984 (Plunkett 1984).

### 7th Century Patronage and Contacts

7th century East Anglia was certainly exposed to contacts at the necessary level of patronage to have adopted the fashion for stone architecture, though no trace of such structures has been found. King Raedwald himself (r.599–625) was baptised in Kent under the auspices of King Ethelberht (r.565–616) (Bede HE, II, 15), and the Augustinian Mission was represented at the court of Raedwald so early as c.616 (in the person of Paulinus) (Bede HE, II, 12), and again during the East Anglian conversion under King Eorpwald soon after 625, presumably at the behest of King Edwin of Northumbria (r.616–633). Bede described Raedwald's famous *fanum* as having a Christian altar, but with a small *arula* for sacrifices to devils: the remark that it was still standing in King Ealdwulf's time suggests that it was by then a decaying timber structure. St Felix, the Burgundian Apostle of the East Angles, helped King Sigebert (r.629–636) to establish a school like that the King had seen during his exile in Gaul (Bede HE, III, 18): but if it, or his monastery at *Bedricesworth*, was of stone, nothing is known to survive of them. The alliance between Kent and East Anglia was cemented in the marriage of Seaxburh, daughter of King Anna (r.636–654), to King Eorconberct of Kent, providing a continuing path of influence: whilst her sisters Saethryth and Ethelburh, and her own daughter St Eorcongota, were actually involved in the construction of stone buildings in Gaul (Bede HE, III, 8).

Again, the attested visit of St Cedd, Bishop of the East Saxons, to the *vicus regius* of King Ethelwald (r.655–664) at Rendlesham to officiate at the baptism of King Suithhelm, brought into the East Anglian court the builder of the stone monastery church (Bede HE, III, 22) (on the Kentish pattern) at Bradwell on Sea in Essex (Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 91–3), in the precinct of the Roman fort of Othona. King Anna had granted to the Irish missionary St Fursa a similar site for his monastery at Cnobheresburh (believed to be Burgh Castle near Yarmouth) in the 630s (Bede HE, III, 19), which the king and his nobles later endowed with still finer gifts and buildings. At Felixstowe,

it may be conjectured (from the evidence that the Priory of St Felix lay within the fort in the early Middle Ages, and only later moved to another site (cf. Davidson, in West 1974, 146)) that the vanished shore fort of Walton was put to the same use, perhaps by Felix himself. A 1722 account of Walton Priory (not within the walls), refers to an ancient cross there with the date 612 carved upon it, and goes on to describe the ruins of the Roman fort (Watling 1885; Plunkett 1995, Vol. III). Whatever the true date of this cross may have been, it may in some way have commemorated an early Christian association for the site.

If not so early, then one would expect some impetus for stone architecture to have arrived in the person of King Anna's daughter St Etheldreda (631–680), who while married to King Ecgrith of Northumbria was the friend and patron of St Wilfrid. Eddius Stephanus names her personally as having granted the estate at Hexham to Wilfrid upon which he built St Andrew's, before he expatiates upon its dressed stone crypt, its lofty columns, spiral staircases and many side aisles, than which he has heard of no other house on this side of the Alps built upon such a scale (Stephanus, *Vita Wilfridi*: XXII). In her retirement after 673 to Ely, Etheldreda, whose separation from Ecgrith was assisted by Wilfrid, was still presumably in contact with Wilfrid through his monastery at Oundle, where he died in 709 (Bede HE, V, 19). The plain stone cross with its socket-stone apparently inscribed as a memorial to Etheldreda's friend and minister Owini, found at Haddenham near Ely and now in Ely Cathedral (Okasha 1971, no. 43), deserves serious consideration as a possible early East Anglian monument — not least, because Haddenham lay within the original Isle of Ely, then isolated by marshes and brackish waters from the mainland (Darby 1934), and the stone must have been carried there through the fen at some date with considerable effort. It appears that masons were at hand to provide a stone coffin for St Etheldreda at her translation in 696, for Bede stated that Seaxburh '*iussit quosdam de fratribus quaerere lapidem, de quo locellum in hoc facere possent*', when her monks took oars for Cambridge and instead found a Roman marble sarcophagus miraculously suited to the purpose (Bede HE, IV, 19).

King Ealdwulf of the East Angles (r.664–713) must have had communications with his maternal aunt St Hilda of Whitby (613–680), a great-niece of King Edwin's, who had spent a year in East Anglia in 647 when she decided to exchange her secular habit for a religious one, her sister Hereswith (Ealdwulf's mother) having already entered the monastery at Chelles (Bede HE, IV, 23). Whilst Hilda, a disciple of St Aidan, did not convert to the Roman observance until the Synod of 663, she was in a position to be well-acquainted with Northumbrian stone architectural fashions, and 7th century runic name-stones are known from graves (Okasha 1971, nos 44–50) <sup>(1)</sup> at her earlier abbacy of Hartlepool (*Heruteu*) (Bede HE, IV, 23).

There can be no doubt that the East Anglian court was perfectly well aware of the new fashion of stone architecture throughout the 7th century, and was not living in a backwater ignorant of its possibilities. The absence of any such remains in the Kingdom must be explained either by a decided preference for their own traditions of timber carpentry, or else that the chosen sites for stone minsters were mainly coastal, and that the promontories upon which they were raised have been swept into the sea. In favour of the latter theory, it would not be surprising if the

royal patronage of such edifices had favoured prominent locations at the coastal approaches to estuaries like the Alde, Deben and Orwell, to impress visitors to the royal and economic focus of the Kingdom.

### The Cross at Iken

The Iken Cross is the only known example of stone-carving in Suffolk which displays an unequivocal relation to the forms and styles developed in Middle Saxon times. Its discovery tends to confirm the identification of Iken as the *Icanho* at which St Botolph began to build a monastery in 654 (Parker Chronicle, 654).

Both in its proportions and its ornament, the fragment resembles a group of carvings distributed in the East Midlands, namely at Elstow (Baker 1969, 30–1 and pl. 1.b) and Bedford (Beds) (Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 60), Glatton (Hunts) (Kendrick 1938, pl. 98), Moulton (Romilly Allen 1888a: 413–4 and fig. 2) and Brixworth (Northants) (Romilly Allen 1888a, 409 — see also Wilson 1964, pl. 2)). These derive from standing crosses with shafts of flattened, rectangular section, the broad faces tapered somewhat but the narrow edges only slightly so. The Brixworth fragment is the arm of a cross, associated with them on stylistic grounds, and was part of an equal-armed cross of double-cusped type, of which the Crophorne (Worcs) cross (Baldwin Brown 1937; pl. CVI) is the only complete example in the Midlands. The Iken stone is clearly the lower part of a cross-shaft, since the base has a tenon intended to fit into a socket-stone or plinth. To carry a cross of the size of the Crophorne stone, the existing remnant would represent somewhat more than half the total height of the shaft, so that the entire monument might have stood ten feet high.

The style of the group, to which the Iken carving conforms, is expressed by a series of consistent features. The vertical mouldings and panel edges at the corners of the shafts are narrow and plain, without any cabling. The ornament is disposed in square or rectangular panels, and there is no arcading. Where pure interlace ornament occurs, it is shown with broad bands without a median groove, and one particular pattern — a symmetrical design with centrally-crossing strands and sharply-angled returns — occurs at Moulton, Elstow and Iken.

However, it is in the details of the zoomorphic ornament that the special relationship of the pieces is most clear. The animals, whether quadruped or lacertine, have exceptionally large heads with a pronounced cranial dome, a long upper jaw often with a single canine tooth, and a very receding, incurled lower lip. The bodies have an inner contour-groove or double-outline, but are otherwise plain, and at the neck this groove crosses to differentiate head from body, but without a 'collar'. The tongues, like the ribbons, are broad and plain, and curled at the ends, and where tails or ears are shown, they are set into concave recesses in the body-outline. The eyes are tear-shaped, with the pupil at the front. The feet (where seen) usually have three squared toes closely-grouped, with a sharp spur just below, and the legs often have a sharply-angled elbow. There are other linking details which need not detain us.

Several of the details described can be identified on the two beasts visible on the Iken cross, confirming its supposed relationship to the group. The upper animal is a quadruped with an extended lacertine body, the hind-quarters rolled in beneath it, and the legs and tail splaying out from the centre across the body. The lower

creature has its head turned back and reared, and its foreleg raised as if 'rampant'. Together, they illustrate fully the stylistic admixture of a plain Celto-Saxon ribbon-beast style (in the tradition of the Lindisfarne Gospels animals, and probably transmitted to this workshop by metalwork objects like the Fure Mount (Bakka 1963, 45–9 and figs 49–53), and the quasi-heraldic saluting animals which occur in the early 8th century Vespasian Psalter (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 197–9), and which are probably derived ultimately from imported Syrian or Coptic textile medallions. The Elstow paired creatures are further influenced by compositions developed in the late 8th century in the East Midlands, exemplified on the Hedda Stone and Gandersheim Casket (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 177–9 and no. 138), while the Glatton carving (2), with its extraordinary bearded mask, shows other affinities with high-status works of similar date and character such as the Barberini Gospels canon-tables (Alexander 1978, no. 36). The circular cross which forms the lowest part of the decoration on one face of the Iken shaft has a clear parallel in outline in the openwork silver-niello disc-brooch from Elmsett, near Ipswich — an early 9th-century object (Corpus Fig. 24 No. 5). On the other hand, the Brixworth eagle owes more to a Celto-Saxon stimulus. A curious fusion is seen on the Iken cross in the spiraliform ornament of one narrow face, which at the base is clearly intended to be a plant-scroll, but above is transformed into a debased version of the trumpet-spiral pattern, with free divergent voluted members.

A synthesis of this kind is quite typical in the flux and reflux of late 8th and early 9th-century art (of the kind which Reginald Smith (1924) termed 'Anglian'), and in which Sir Thomas Kendrick discovered a recrudescence of insular mannerisms (Kendrick 1938, 208–210), but it is important to recognise that in this group of carvings it finds a localized and idiosyncratic manner which indicates not merely copying from one carving to another, but the ringing of changes within a single guiding stylistic principle. We cannot tell by what means these influences were transmitted to the makers of the crosses, although it is very likely that substantial bodies of repertoire have been lost completely in the perishable forms of carved wooden columns in buildings, or decorative tapestries and wall-hangings. The inter-association of the group would best be explained by their being the products of a single workshop or an associated group of sculptors, whose activities are not likely to have extended much beyond one normal working lifetime. Indeed, patrons, providing access to models of the quality which appear to be represented in the group, might well have looked for up-to-date artistic work in such crosses, which were then unusual and very public signs of their patronage.

The Iken cross has a somewhat rough look, and some weaknesses in the interlace ornament, but the beasts and the circular cross are well-drawn and confidently executed. Perhaps a master and a learner worked together on it, or possibly one face was meant to be more conspicuous than the other in its intended setting. Another possibility is that the better parts were fully-worked by the sculptor before delivery to Suffolk, and the others merely marked out and left for some unskilled person to complete. The cross has clearly stood for a considerable time out-of-doors, so that the crisp contours of the work were eroded long before it was mutilated for use as building material in the 13th century. Its uniqueness in Suffolk

would be explained by its having been brought from the East Midlands (also the presumed source of the stone itself) from a workshop apparently active there in the early 9th century. The mason would probably have accompanied it (by coast-lighter across the then navigable Fen, and/or by the road route past Bury St Edmunds) to ensure its proper erection and installation. Such an effort indicates the very special importance that was accorded to the site of destination.

It is interesting that the (presumably royal) endowment of Mercian architecture as a form of visible propaganda, as at Breedon-on-the-Hill or Medeshamstede and Old Fletton, is not known to have extended into East Anglia during the period of Mercian dominion in the late years of Offa (whilst the Kingdom was annexed from Canterbury to the See of Lichfield) or in the subsequent reigns leading up to the East Anglian revolt of 825. On the contrary, the Church provided a natural focus for sentiments of resistance in East Anglia, expressed in the rising cult of St Ethelberht K.M. (cf. James 1917, Green 1971), while Mercia exploited the international trade-routes through Ipswich. A more likely context for the erection of a Mercian cross at St Botolph's celebrated monastery site would be following the fierce Viking raids upon the East Anglian coast in 841 (Parker Chronicle, as 838) (3), at about which time the similarly-sited estuarine island settlement of Burrow Hill was abandoned, so far as the coin evidence shows (Fenwick 1984). This new threat may have united the Christian English under a fresh political agenda. If Iken was abandoned, or indeed sacked, it would by then have been quite natural for East Anglians to have obtained this monument from an active East Midland workshop to mark the hallowed spot: a pit containing dismembered limbs was found on the site, cut by the north wall of the Norman nave, by Dr West. Later sources place the abandoning of Icanho in 870 (Stevenson 1922, 32).

#### Recumbent Slabs, and Grave Furniture

<b>Aldham:</b>	fragment of slab
<b>Blaxhall:</b>	fragment of slab
<b>Bury St Edmunds:</b>	fragment of slab
<b>Huntingfield:</b>	fragment of slab
<b>Hunston:</b>	circular-headed cross plain coped recumbent slab
<b>Ipswich:</b>	fragment of slab (lost)
<b>Ixworth:</b>	two fragments of slabs
<b>Santon Downham:</b>	fragment of slab
<b>South Elmham, St Cross:</b>	fragment of slab

East Anglia's dependence upon the East Midland supply of freestone for monumental sculpture is well illustrated by the stylistic affinities and distribution of recumbent slabs, and a related type of small wheel-headed cross, in the Eastern Counties. A number of examples (many fragmentary) showing distinct similarities of form and ornament were described many years ago by Sir Cyril Fox, (Fox 1920-1; Fox 1930-1), and the addition of several more recent discoveries to this group (Plunkett 1984, II, 276-8) shows that they were produced in fairly large numbers especially in the Cambridge and Peterborough region. Outstanding additions are the two crosses at Elton (Hunts) (RCHM 1926, 76, pl. 50). There are numerous variants, but as a whole they show little or no continuity from the Anglian types of which the Iken cross is a representative.

The recumbent slabs are large rectangular stones of approximately the size of a coffin-lid or grave-cover, and

are sometimes tapered, and sometimes coped with a central ridge. The form survived into the post-Conquest period, where it is clear that their function was to be the lids of stone coffins of important persons set into the paved floors of churches: in the late 13th century they gave way to incised slabs and monumental brasses in stone or marble matrices. The coped forms suggest a loose continuity from the roofed, house-like structures built as shrines in the 7th to 9th centuries (such as St Chad's wooden shrine at Lichfield (Bede HE, IV, 3) (4), or the Hedda Stone at Medeshamstede) and the hog-backed grave-markers, or houses of the dead, of Northern England in the Viking Age (Walton 1954). There are a few notable examples of recumbent slabs with Anglian ornament, significantly at Repton (Derbyshire) (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 246-7, no. 212, and unpublished examples in Derby City Museum) and Ramsbury (Wiltshire) (Romilly Allen 1894; figs D and E) (both high-status sites), some of which unlike the series in view are rounded at one end, the other having presumably abutted against a wall or cross. The small wheel-headed crosses of Fox's group may similarly have been grave-markers — tombstones — mimicking in miniature the great crosses which stood by the ornamental sarcophagi of celebrated saints in the 9th century, as at St Alkmund's (*i.e.* St Ealhmund, King of Northumbria, d. c. 800) church in Derby (Ralegh Radford 1976, pl. IV, *etc.*).

The very limited ornamental repertoire of this East Midland series, and its repetitious, conservative peculiarities of form, suggest the existence of an industry of funereal masonry, with no input of high-status monastic art-exemplars. This in turn suggests that its patrons were not seeking to commemorate saints or to beautify royal establishments, but were lay or ecclesiastical persons requiring some lesser memorial. The continued use of the form after the Conquest implies that the industry was active in the 10th and 11th centuries, but could have begun earlier.

While the slabs mostly exhibit only interlace ornament, sometimes set around a cross, their relationship to the little standing crosses is shown by a very similar handling of simple patterns such as the three- and four-strand plait, carrick-bends, and the like. The standing crosses — for example at Whissonsett (Norfolk) (Collingwood 1904) — of rectangular section, also carry small square meander patterns on their narrow sides, and the most developed examples in the style — for example at Creton (Lincs) (Davies 1926, 11, no. 2, pl. 1) (the lower cross) — have a transverse band or short bar near the top of the shaft, slightly projecting, which on the smaller crosses (in which the nether shaft is dispensed with) corresponds to the integral foot or base of the upright. The ends of these are sometimes decorated with simple interlinked oval bands (*e.g.* Stapleford, Cambs). Some of these features — especially the impost just below the circular head — occur on more ambitious crosses in the East Midlands, as at Old Fletton and Stanground (Hunts) (RCHM 1926, 97, 248 and pl. 50) and Sproxton (Leics) (Routh 1938), and the feature has a precedent in a cross of Anglian type at Newent (Glos) (Conder 1907). The more general assemblage, however, of meander, plaits, transom-band and circular head is also the characteristic and recurrent repertoire of the round-shafted crosses of the North-West Midlands and High Peak (Pape 1945-6). Most writers have considered these crosses, often located in wild spots away from sites of high-status patronage, to be

skeuomorphs of timber crosses, of which no actual example survives.

The ornamental and formal connections between these two groups are interesting in view of the fact that they are focused in the north-west and south-east, somewhat north of the Watling Street, which formed the treaty boundary between Alfred and Guthrum in 884. It might be inferred that, after the dissolution of the old monastic hegemonies centred upon Lichfield, Medeshamstede, *etc.* (even allowing that many monasteries survived the Danish wars), under new political boundaries, a new class of lay patron emerged seeking the services of stone-sculptors — the ‘democratization’ of a formerly royal/monastic medium — and that the work of the East Midland grave-furnishers served their demands. The simple ornament of these objects was probably not an innovation, except in that it now first appeared commonly in the medium of stone. In all likelihood, wooden crosses, posts and perhaps slabs (in the manner of the Hartlepool name-stones, for instance) had marked important lay graves in pre-Viking times, and it is the lost vernacular repertoire of those perishable objects which is represented alike in the round-shafts and in the group described by Fox (1920–1). They owe little or nothing to the inspiration of Viking Art.

The slabs at Huntingfield and Ixworth, the more complete surviving examples, show a longitudinal cross with raised, wedge-shaped or cuneiform arms as the central ornamental feature, with interlace in the surrounding spaces. This form of the cross has ancient antecedents in funerary sculpture, and can be compared directly with the lid of the late 4th or early 5th-century sarcophagus of Valerius Amandinus, discovered at Westminster in 1869 (Stanley 1870). Although that lid is likely to be associated with the sarcophagus (itself dated by an inscription containing the closely-defined military term *Superventor*), the date of the cross carved upon it has been attributed variously to the 5th and 12th centuries. The unusual motif of the wedge-shaped cross appears in late Roman contexts, for instance on the coinage of Galla Placidia and on the sarcophagus lid of St Ambrosius at Milan (Joyce 1870; Holt 1870). In Anglo-Saxon sculpture it appears on a ridged tomb-slab at Hickling (Notts) (Kendrick 1949, pl. LIII), where the surrounding spaces are filled with animal ornament of a kind derived from 9th-century Trewiddle style metalwork, but hybridised as a hogback with bears gripping either end of the stone. This carving is one of a small group (also Desborough (Northants) (Kendrick 1949, pl. LII), Narborough and Enderby (Leics) (Clough *et al.* 1975)) perhaps from the same workshop, showing affinities to the Anglian-influenced early Viking-age sculpture of York (Plunkett 1984, I, 106–7; Lang 1978, 153).

The late 9th or early 10th century attribution of the Hickling stone indicates the early currency of the wedge-limbed ridge-cross, and tends to confirm a Late Antique origin for the plain motif as seen on the Westminster sarcophagus. There are also plain slabs, such as that at Howell (Lincs), with longitudinal crosses with wedge-shaped or pattée arms, for which the most probable explanation is that they represent the transmission of such Late Antique forms into Middle Saxon sculpture through Lombardic or Merovingian intermediate sources or indeed from the copying of indigenous antiquities. The wedge-limbed crosses at Huntingfield and Ixworth appear

to represent a late Anglo-Saxon continuation of this early motif, and this inference is reinforced by the suggestion that the diagonal feature of the South Elmham fragment, and the curving incised marks on the larger Ixworth stone, may be vestigial elements of the cross foot devices seen on the Howell and Westminster coffin-lids. This feature is exhibited decisively on the fragment from the foot of a slab, from Santon Downham. The comparative scarcity and wide distribution of these named examples strongly corroborate the supposition that these motifs were disseminated in East Midland and East Anglian art in a perishable medium (presumably wood) during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, and reappeared in stone sculpture during the later 9th and 10th centuries as those forms were imitated in stone. An alternative explanation for the East Anglian examples might be that they imitate some focal Antique sarcophagus with saintly associations, such as the (lost) tomb of St Etheldreda at Ely.

### The Great Ashfield and Kedington Crosses

Revd. H. Copinger Hill’s account of the cross at Great Ashfield recognised that, although severely mutilated, this had been a monument of unusual character and status, of which he offered various tentative interpretations (Copinger Hill 1930a). Because the entire upper part of the shaft and its integral circular head had for centuries been used as a footbridge to the churchyard, the ornament of its broad faces had been worn not only smooth but hollow, whereas the foliate decoration of the narrow sides remained unscathed, so that when Lord Thurlow set up the cross in the grounds of his house at Great Ashfield shortly before 1806, it was still possible to perceive its relation to the existing stump of the shaft, and to reassemble the whole.<sup>(5)</sup>

As to the original location, Copinger Hill found reference in the Will of Robert Garrad of Ixworth to ‘oon pyctell lying aygenst the Crosse at the Townsende’ in connection with ‘londs lying within ye towne and fylde of Elmynswell’, and Samuel Tymms noted to this, ‘Pedestall of a Cross still remains in grounds of Cross House, at end of town on road to Stowlangtoft.’ (Copinger Hill 1930a). The 18th-century observer Tom Martin (*Church Notes*) remarked at Badwell Ash, ‘The pedestal of a cross and part of the right up Stone lye in the road near the churchyard.’<sup>(6)</sup> (Copinger Hill notes that the lower part of the shaft was itself broken by Lord Thurlow when removing it to his premises.)

The upper part of the shaft, with short offsets like impost, and the circular head, bear a loose formal resemblance to the crosses described last above — although the ornament is of a different character and quality — and this at once seems to place the Great Ashfield cross in a context of the 10th century or later. The main part of the shaft, below the offsets, was chamfered at each corner on the vertical mouldings, beginning some distance above the base and terminating at the top in small decorative mouldings resembling the architectural detailing of a jamb or pillar. The base of the shaft is let into a rectangular socket-stone which appears to be the original ‘pedestal’ named by the antiquaries.

The ornament of the two narrow faces consists of continuous undulating scrolls with large drooping leaves. There are no volutes, buds, stem-bindings or other details to provide stylistic comparisons, but the nearest analogies are in Trewiddle style metalwork, as on the Trewiddle



small mount (Wilson and Blunt 1961, fig. 1c and pl. 23b) or the Kersey (Suffolk) sword (Wilson 1965, 37–8), belonging to the middle of the 9th century. A cross-shaft from Digby (Lincs) (Davies 1926, 12, pl. 4), now in Lincoln Museum, shows a larger and more vigorous version of a scroll similarly disposed. One broad face of the Great Ashfield cross was carved with more elaborate foliage, which survives only on the lower stone, but which is informative. As if from the gaping mouth of an animal's head, a thick meandering scroll arises, producing volutes of abstracted and fanciful leaves. In places these details are scooped out rather than merely outlined: and at the top of the surviving part is a pointed leaf with a curling frond issuing from its side. This is not much to go on, but the scooping and the leaf-appendage are quite characteristic of West Saxon sculptured foliage, of a kind exemplified at Colyton (Devon) (Kendrick 1949, pl. 34) and Todber (Dorset) (RCHM 1972, 114, pl. 2), and variously from Gloucester into Wiltshire<sup>(7)</sup>, which seems to have its origins in 9th-century ornament but to develop through the early 10th century in sculpture<sup>(8)</sup> as a counterpoint to the early development of the Winchester School style in book-painting. In particular, this series has connections with the foliage of the St Cuthbert stole, made for Bishop Frithustan in Gloucester in c.909–916, and of the Life of Bede made for King Aethelstan in c.935–939.

This analogy would seem remote but for the existence of several East Midland reflexes to the style, as namely on a cross-fragment at Peakirk (Romilly Allen 1888a, 415–6, fig. 5), an architectural stone at Old Fletton, (Clapham 1927, pl. XL.4), a cross-fragment at Northampton (Romilly Allen 1888a, 415, fig. 4), and the stela and mass-dial at Barnack, (Northants) (Cramp 1972, pl. 67), or the Digby (Lincs) cross. This distribution stands comfortably alongside the historical evidence for Benedictine re-foundations in the East Midlands under St Athelwold of Winchester, although it is not certain that monastic life was ever completely discontinued under the Danelaw, and communications with the West Saxon Church were in place as early as 909 when the relics of St Oswald K.M. were translated from Bardney (Lincs) to Gloucester (*cf.* Heighway 1978, 118). Sculpture of this kind may have made its appearance in the Midlands early in the 10th century, and may be seen in the context of the revival of English religious and political aspirations expressed in the relic cults or the memorial coinage of St Edmund K.M. (Blunt 1969). The absence of any suggestion of this West Saxon influence on the Iken cross is a further reason why that carving should be referred to an earlier, 9th-century, date.

The existence of a substantial latin inscription on the other broad face of the Great Ashfield cross makes it clear that this monument was raised in connection with some particular person or event which was thus expressed. No intelligible reading can be made, although the word 'VIA' might indicate that this was a stopping-point on a significant route. Copinger Hill suggested, for instance, the translation of St Edmund's body to Bury St Edmunds in c.900–903. Whatever the occasion, the cross itself need not have been made then and there, but could have been set up retrospectively as a permanent memorial. Land at Ashfield was bequeathed by Bishop Theodred of London and Hoxne to his nephew Asgrod in 955, and *Domesday Book* records lands appertaining to St Edmund there.

The Kedington stone is the circular head and upper shaft of a cross of similar form to that at Great Ashfield. On the face of the disc is carved in relief a crucifixion, with the feet uncrossed, the arms stretched straight out, and the nimbed head inclined on the dexter side. Sir W. St John Hope attributed it to the 10th century, an opinion also accepted by Professor Baldwin Brown. Roods and nimbed crucifixions, often with very straight outstretched arms, occur widely in bone, wood and stone carving of the late 10th century, especially in the West Saxon milieu. The apparent sway of the figure's hips is best explained as a swathe of drapery hanging at one side from the waist, and seen in this light the proportions of the figure become normal. It does not have the staring eyes or upraised arms of the Raydon (Suffolk) bone crucifix or its close parallel at Colchester — perhaps 11th-century images drawing on a local prototype (Layard 1910) — but is related to the more poised and sorrowful Christ of the Sherborne Pontifical (992–5), with its inclined head, its slight sway of the upper body, its out-turned feet, and the simply-delineated cross itself (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 64b). The nimbus is carved deeply into the form of a cross. Clearly this crucifixion is not merely a vernacular invention.

Below the crucifixion figure the surviving fragment of the upright of the cross carries a detail of foliage. Too little remains for any stylistic comment beyond the fact that it would conform with the Great Ashfield arrangement.

Essentially, both the Ashfield and Kedington crosses have been monuments of imposing appearance and considered intention. Their formal similarity indicates that the two were produced under related patronage, for similar purposes, and at much the same time — perhaps the mid-10th century.

#### The Framsdén Figure

The carving should probably be reconstructed as a figure in an arched niche with an inscription running round the margin of the field, from which the part above the figure has been cut away. It may be part of a series containing several such images, or a single devotional plaque, but the small scale of the object suggests that it was not intended to stand alone as a prominent display feature. The beginning of the text is obscured by damage, and only the final part can be read, as follows

....S VOCATVR [..?S .TK]

The word *vocatur*, 'he is called', seems perfectly clear. In all probability some part of the text named the figure represented by the carving, and the S may be the final letter of the proper name. The subject, probably male, is not nimbed, and the object held up in his hand is not preserved well enough to be identified as an attribute. The use of the word *vocatur* in a simple labelling inscription is rather peculiar — one might expect no more than a name and an epithet or title, such as *Episcopus* or *Apostolus*. This may therefore have some more particular meaning, as for instance, *Simon who is called Peter*, or from some Scriptural polemic sentence in which the word 'called' is used meaning *summoned into the service of God*. Possibly the capital letter A beside the figure's head signifies *Apostolus*. The lettering is neatly incised, and in the word *vocatur* there is an interesting suggestion of varied letter sizes and positions, thus: V<sup>o</sup> C<sub>A</sub> T<sup>v</sup> R, which has a somewhat archaic look. The 'S' has serifs. The

'C' is not closed. The most distinctive of the letter forms is the 'T' (occurring twice), which is almost uncial in appearance, with a strong horizontal bar and neatly recurved lower member.

Although freshly preserved and deeply cut, the style of the figure itself is strangely vernacular, so that while its posture and attributes may be drawn from some characteristic exemplar, the schematization of the skirt and folds and the egg-shaped head with bulging eyes is an entirely barbarous (non-classical) representation. This contrasts oddly with the evident literacy of the inscription. In the absence of any more definite evidence, it seems most likely that this carving belongs to a broad category of images of saints and apostles which draw upon models current in late Anglo-Saxon England, but which are executed in idiomatic and sometimes quasi-primitive styles. These include, for instance, the Ipswich Apostolic group (*q.v.*), a figure of St Peter at Daglingworth (Glos) (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 14b), or the saint at Sompting (Sussex) (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 15b), which are commonly attributed to the 11th and 12th centuries. The Daglingworth carving, in particular, although far more sophisticated, carries some echoes of the deeply-cut and simplified, tubular volumes of the Framsdén figure's upper body and arms. However, one cannot be certain that vernacular mannerisms did not emerge in provincial workmanship in other — perhaps earlier — periods, and indeed faces similar to that of the Framsdén figure do appear in earlier contexts (as for instance on a stone at Desborough (Northants) (Kendrick 1949, pl. LII), which is datable to the early 10th century through its relation to an early Viking-age group in the East Midlands (Plunkett 1984, I, 106–110), and variously in Viking-age sculpture). The existence of a fragment of architectural masonry at Framsdén of pre-Conquest appearance, listed above, deserves mention as suggesting pre-Conquest activity at the site.

#### **Architectural Problems in North-East Suffolk**

The problems of interpretation surrounding Anglo-Saxon church-building activity in the region of the Wangford, Lothingland and north Blything Hundreds focus upon two quite distinct periods, namely, the 7th and 11th centuries. In both periods the coastline and estuarine waterways had a quite different aspect to the present, with great natural harbours at Dunwich, Blythburgh and the Waveney mouth, where erosion, changing sea currents, the gradual choking of tidal waters by longshore drift and subsequent heavy silting, have resulted in a succession from salt and brackish waterways to freshwater meadows with narrow watercourses. The strategic significance of the area in Roman times is evidenced by the shore fort at Burgh Castle, heavy occupation in the Waveney Valley, and the Stone Street leading north-west from the Blyth crossing near Wenhaston through Bungay towards Caistor (*Venta Icenorum*). The 7th-century religious associations of the area are rich, including the supposed monastery of St Fursa at Burgh Castle, the favoured identification of Dunwich as *Dummoc* (seat of the first East Anglian bishopric), two Flixtons (supposed to be associated with St Felix), the South Elmham parishes (subject of the controversy of *Helmham*, seat of the second East Anglian see, created c.673), and Blythburgh, scene of the martyrdom and enshrinement of King Anna in 654. That these associations were remembered or revived in the later Middle Ages is

shown by the fact that, during the 15th century, Blythburgh Church contained a rich programme of windows depicting early East Anglian saints, bishops and kings. (This was a far more developed allusion than the occasional late images of Saints Edmund (*e.g.* Long Melford glass), Etheldreda and Osyth (*e.g.* Westhall screen), or Kenelm and Oswald (*e.g.* Woodbridge screen).)

The Anglo-Saxon architectural remains, however, are usually referred to the late 10th to 12th centuries, and comprise the lost church at Flixton (near Blundeston), the admittedly pre-Conquest towers at Flixton (near Bungay) and Thorington, the disputed ruins of the 'Old Minster' at South Elmham, and a group of round towers clustered in or near the Waveney Valley, some of which show Norman details, especially in the belfries.

#### *(a) Flixton (Lothingland Hundred)*

This church was already in disrepair in the early 17th century, and was restored by Sir John Wentworth in 1630. At that time the name Flixton was understood to be associated with that of St Felix, and this structure was believed to have been the mother church of the district, as is shown by a sermon delivered at the rededication (Brinsley 1631). After the roof was blown off in 1703, the building became 'irretrievably ruined' and was plundered for building stone and used as a stable. A plan and view from the north side are preserved in Ipswich Museum (Steward MS, 438, 440), probably taken around 1840–1855, giving the dimensions of the ground-plan and showing the ivy-topped walls standing to the height of some 14 feet (420cm), the western end of the south wall having fallen, and a small opening at its extreme east end having formed. The font, a completely plain, octagonal, vertical-sided stone vessel, had for many years been re-employed in two halves as the ends of a hog-trough, before it was rescued, preserved at Blundeston Hall, and illustrated for Charles Steward (MS, 442). It now stands in Blundeston churchyard.

Suckling (1846, 350) observed of the church: 'It appears to have been a very small edifice, though well-proportioned, and possibly not inelegantly finished. The walls, as usual in the smaller Suffolk churches, are composed of flint-stones, held together by mortar of a very tenacious quality, and here, occasionally intermixed with courses of thin bricks or tiles, laid in the fashion called herring-bone masonry.' The elevation preserved by Steward shows one such course of herringbone work, clearly decorative in intention, running along the north wall exterior, coinciding with the head of the arch of the north door, and being broken by the window openings slightly below the middle of their height. The ruin, still overgrown and now very much more dilapidated than in the 1850s, still shows this herringbone masonry, and (when inspected in 1997) reveals that the restoration of 1630 must have involved extensive rebuilding. The tile coursing is formed of medieval roof-tiles (an example with green glaze was collected), which are roughly laid horizontally in mortar at the centre of the wall, enclosed by the decorative herringbone facing on both interior and exterior. Since it is continuous, no part of the structure above this level can pre-date the restoration. Similarly, the surviving facing of the interior splay of the north-east window is formed of 16th-century bricks to a level below the herringbone zone. The wall fabric is mainly of flint, but with various very large inclusions of clunch and

erratics, and in the surviving fragment of the south wall interior several post-medieval bricks are visible.

The ruin therefore holds considerable interest as evidence of an early 17th-century antiquarian attempt to restore a supposed Anglo-Saxon church, of which the herringbone feature is a distinctive part. One may wonder how Sir John Wentworth, in 1630, was able to anticipate the arguments of the Taylors (in their study of Diddlebury Church (Salop) and the foundations of York Cathedral Church (Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 211–214, and II, 700–709, pls 449, 642)), showing that herringbone masonry existed in Anglo-Saxon contexts, and reversing the earlier view that it was a sign of Norman work. It may be that, before 1630, the original ruin was similarly constructed, and that Wentworth therefore restored it in that way: alternatively, this may be an accidental result of an attempt to reproduce the coursing of rubble and brick in the Roman manner, as seen at Burgh Castle nearby.

As a long rectangular structure without any apparent chancel arch (or east window), the plan resembles much more a small Anglo-Saxon church than a Norman one. Excavation of the site might decide some of these problems.

#### (b) *Flixton (Wangford Hundred)*

The Anglo-Saxon origin of the fabric of the (lost) tower at Flixton (in Wangford) is not disputed, since our knowledge of it is based on the observations of both Suckling and Salvin, which leave little room for doubt. A description by Gillingwater, who saw it c.1790, refers to the fabric:

‘The Tower belonging to this Church is square from top to bottom; its materials are stones and mortar, except a small part near the top of it, which is formed of bricks, and appears more modern than the lower part, and was added, we apprehend, to repair some damage which the steeple had received from some violent storm. This building appears to be extremely old, and... is much inclined from the perpendicular towards the south, as is very evident, particularly when viewed from the nave of the church, when the arch forming the entrance into the steeple, will appear to be considerably warped on one side. This Tower is extremely plain, being totally destitute of every kind of ornament, and has, thro’ age, the disgusting appearance of a rude and unseemly mass of stones uncouthly heaped on each other to a considerable height, and hastening very rapidly to total ruin and decay. It contains three bells.’ (Gillingwater MS.)

Suckling’s account, given in 1846, is the authoritative source:

‘The tower is by far the most ancient part of the edifice, being unquestionably of Anglo-Saxon construction. It is built entirely of uncut flints, laid in rude horizontal courses, and is at present entered from the body of the church through an arch in its eastern wall, enlarged about the time of Henry the Third... The original entrance was beneath a low triangular-headed arch on the western side, which has recently been discovered by the removal of plaster from its interior face. On each side of the lower part of the tower is a circular aperture, equally splayed inside and out. A stage higher we have on the west a circular-headed window, splayed at the sill but not in the jambs or the arch. In the next stage, on each side, is a circular-headed window, deeply splayed within, so as to leave but a small narrow aperture in the external face of

the wall. The jambs of these windows are very far from the vertical, inclining towards the arch and being wider towards the bottom. On each side of the belfry is a balustre window. The balustre is a cylinder of equal thickness throughout, and is surmounted by the ordinary Norman cushion capital. The arches and jambs of the window are made up of rag and flint, and here and there a large smooth pebble. The outside face of the arch, with part of the soffit adjoining, is coated with rough-cast.’ (Suckling 1846, 202–3).

The writer adds that the subsidence must have occurred after the 13th century. The church also possessed an ancient altar-stone of black marble marked with five crosses.

At a joint meeting of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society in August 1858, Sir Shafto Adair, who had paid for the new building, indicated that Flixton Church had been entirely rebuilt ‘under the direction of Mr Salvin, the architect, in strict accordance with the design of the old church... when Mr Salvin examined the upper part of the old tower he found the marks of what is architecturally called a double saddle-back, which led him to conclude that the real termination was a squat pointed roof similar to that of Sompting Church, Sussex. He, therefore, rebuilt the Flixton roof in accordance with what he had discovered. All the other portions of the tower were copied with fidelity, even to the just admeasurement of the spaces between the “long and short work” at the angles.’ On the same occasion, Sir Shafto Adair exhibited ‘a sketch of a singular Saxon interment built of flint, found in the old parish church.’ (Proceedings, 1863, 400).

Cautley (1937, 261) refers to an early drawing by Isaac Johnson (1818), which, as he states, gives no indication of Salvin’s findings (or indeed of Suckling’s description): indeed, for the present discussion it is quite worthless. Sompting Church itself had been restored not long before Flixton was rebuilt: against the objection that Sompting has the only surviving example of a Rhenish helm roof, it should be recalled that the tower roof of St Bene’t’s Church in Cambridge is for good reasons believed to have been of similar construction (Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 129–132). It is important to notice from these accounts that this tower, probably of late 10th or early 11th-century construction, had certainly been reworked in Norman times at the belfry stage, and that the masonry of horizontal rubble courses could be associated with the earlier work.

#### (c) *‘Old Minster’ ruins, South Elmham*

The interesting debate as to the possible connection of South Elmham with the *Helmham* episcopal see, and with the favoured North Elmham location, is a matter not of rival claims but of insufficient evidence for certainty as to the respective roles of the two places. It is unfortunate, if inevitable, that the equally interesting problem of the Old Minster ruins has become embroiled with that debate, since its only value as adduced evidence would rest on a definite interpretation of the structure independent of the *Helmham* question. Two studies during the 1960s, from an architectural point of view (Taylor and Taylor 1965) and from an archaeological one (Smedley and Owles 1970), were apparently made without cognizance of each other, and reached different conclusions.

The structure consisted of a western chamber or narthex, a nave, and an apsidal chancel, and stands within

a rectangular earthwork (never a water-holding moat) which has been considered Roman since Canon J.J. Raven studied it (Raven 1898), and has produced small quantities of Roman *ficilia*. Architectural studies by B.B. Woodward, J.T. Micklethwaite (with the help of Canons Raven and C.R. Manning), W. St John Hope and C.R. Peers, made late in the last century, tended to the theory that the Minster was an early Anglo-Saxon construction in the manner of the 7th-century church of St Pancras at Canterbury, with an enlarged narthex. H. Harrod, and later Professor Baldwin Brown, preferred the view that it was of Norman construction. The interior floor level has been destroyed, and the arguments in favour of the earlier date, which sought to explain the very wide chancel opening as a triple arch in the manner of the lost church at Reculver (Kent), could not be confirmed positively by Micklethwaite, who excavated in October 1897. He remarked carefully how the salient angles, both inside and out, had been of wrought stone (all robbed), but that re-entering angles were neatly formed in the rubble walling without stone quoins. He also noticed how the wall-faces had been finished on both sides with plaster of the same quality as the mortar, some of it still then remaining (Micklethwaite 1898, 1916). However, neither he, nor Mr Smedley and Miss Owles, found evidence to confirm the story told to Suckling in c.1846, that the whole interior had been dug over to a depth of five feet in c.1840. Dr West suggests (pers. comm.) that this clearance was probably undertaken when the interior contained rubble from the collapsed walls, and overgrowth, and therefore may not have penetrated very far below the *present* ground level.

The Taylors, reviewing these findings, considered that the characteristics of the building as a whole suggested an early Saxon rather than a late Saxon date, referring to the apsidal form of the east end, and the large single-splay windows: the doorways cut straight through the walls, the absence of dressed stone at the quoins and window-openings, the excellence of the mortar, and the problem of the wide chancel opening and suggestion of a triple chancel arch, similarly seemed to them to make a Norman date less likely than a Saxon one. They conjectured that the building was begun during the 9th century, and abandoned owing to the Danish invasions. There are two corroborative facts in support of their dating. First, sherds of pottery thought by J.G. Hurst to be Middle Saxon were found by the footings of the stair turret (*infra*), and second, the location of a Middle Saxon settlement has been identified by field-walking, on a hillside overlooking the minster site (Ridgard 1987).

The excavations by Smedley and Owles, conducted in 1963, confirmed the existence and position of the apse, and made possible some modifications to the plan published by Peers, showing the previously unrecognised existence of a north doorway between the western and central lights of the north nave wall, and of the foundations of a stair turret on the south side of the narthex. Very tentative indications of an inset or 'nib' were found on the outer face of the north doorway, which offered slight support to a late, Norman dating. The stair turret must presumably have led to an upper chamber over the narthex, and in this it resembled the turret leading to the upper chamber of the west tower at North Elmham, except that at South Elmham there is no access door from the narthex interior, nor entrance to the upper chamber. The excavators

conjectured that the building was erected in very late Anglo-Saxon times, and that the turret was added 'as an afterthought' (but never completed) to make the use of the narthex conformable to practise at North Elmham. If, as some have suggested, the building was never occupied (*infra*), an 'afterthought' would seem superfluous.

The deciding evidence as to the date of the building was the discovery of a fragmentary grave-slab re-used as a quoin at the south-east corner of the nave, which was almost the only piece of freestone found on the site. The finders were generous in saying that this could not be earlier than the 9th century, for it is much more probably of 10th-century date, but obscure in saying that it showed signs of 'considerable weathering *before* being broken', a priority difficult to demonstrate if the ruin had long been exposed, and the broken edge protected by excellent mortar. The remark that this stone was bonded into the wall in such a way as to preclude the interpretation that it was a later repair is also difficult to reconcile with the photograph which shows the stone *in situ* (Smedley and Owles 1970, pl. IIIa). Furthermore, grave slabs must occasionally have been broken in manufacture or transit to their intended destination, and such by-products would quite naturally have been used for building purposes soon afterwards. In a building which shows little sign of ever having been occupied and perhaps was never completed, it is hard to think of a context in which it would have been repaired: but if the stone is part of the primary structure, it does not necessarily prove that the Minster ruins are any later than the 10th century, but gives only a *terminus a quo*, an earliest possible date. Against a suggestion that the stone was re-used after the demolition of some older timber structure in which it was housed as a grave-cover, there is no sign of there ever having been a Christian cemetery within or adjacent to the present building.

That the late 10th and early 11th century was a time of architectural activity in this area is evidenced by the tower at Flixton. That an important centre of power existed here is adumbrated by the cluster of parishes of Ilketshall, adjacent to the South Elmham 'Saints', which may be understood as embodying a stronghold of Ulfkytel, of c.1000 AD (Scarfe 1986, 27–8): this circumstance also reinforces the claim of South Elmham to have held some special administrative importance at that time, and if then, perhaps also earlier. It is certainly true that, if the full width of the chancel opening was bridged by a single round arch, it was a real colossus, and some form of triple or arcaded opening would give a far preferable architectural solution, particularly if its structure were dependent upon rubble masonry without freestone. Furthermore, if the western room or narthex had an upper chamber, its floor above the height of the west doorway, this must have been an immense building. Although many questions remain unanswered, the architectural indications are that the 'Old Minster' is an Anglo-Saxon structure, and the archaeological indications are that it must be no earlier than the last hundred years or so before the Conquest. Until these evidences are overturned, it may claim to be the largest surviving Anglo-Saxon fabric in Suffolk.

#### (d) *Origins of the Round Towers*

The round church-towers of East Anglia have formed the subject of debate as to their age for some 200 years. There are over 120 in Norfolk, over 40 in Suffolk, and fewer than those in Suffolk are found in the rest of England. Like the

hammer-beam rooves of the later Middle Ages, the round towers are a characteristic East Anglian architectural form. It is certain that some of them are pre-Conquest, and only those for which serious claims have been made are given in the list above. In Suffolk the tower at Thorington (Blything Hundred) is an outstanding — and unusual — example, with blind arcading worked cleverly into the rubble courses, and later pierced by small Norman lights and embellished in the upper storey. A glance at similar towers in Norfolk shows the same construction and embellishment at, for instance, Tasburgh and Haddiscoe Thorpe (sites similarly associated with the Stone Street through Bungay and the Waveney harbour respectively), where the Norman re-working of the belfry stages appears very clearly, since it curtails the upper arches of the old blind arcading of the stage beneath. Indeed, Norfolk is rather rich in examples showing typically late Saxon features such as double-splayed windows, as at Hales, Forncett St Peter, West Barsham, Gayton Thorpe, *etc.* (Taylor and Taylor 1965). In many of these cases the window-splays and other architectural detailing is achieved by the controlled use of pebble masonry, without freestone. Many also have later, Norman detailing in the belfry stage, and modified openings into the nave.

The argument is sometimes advanced that round towers were built in areas without natural freestone, as a solution to the problem of quoins, and that this has no bearing on their date. This case falls on the fact that, whereas many of the round towers are located near the coast or close to navigable waterways providing convenient freight access for stone brought from the Midlands, there are plentiful examples of Norman churches, including quite small buildings, for which freestone has been obtained and carried to places which are much less accessible. Furthermore, rectangular quoining of rubble construction was admirably managed, for instance at South Elmham. One might rather infer that, if the towers were built round because there was no freestone, then in general they were first erected in an age in which the transport of freestone to East Anglia was difficult or undeveloped, and that only in the Norman period did it become possible to enlarge and beautify the belfry openings in the way which is so commonly seen. A tower, particularly a circular one made of rubble, is a difficult thing to construct since long delays are necessary to allow the lower stages to settle and consolidate before the upper elevations are added, and it is doubtful whether Norman landowners would wish to incur the cost and trouble of replacing a perfectly good tower if, with a little planning, they could simply modify the belfry. As described above, that appears to have been done to the square Anglo-Saxon tower at Flixton, near Bungay. In the same way, the existence of a tower-arch of early Norman character, as at Blundeston, provides only a *terminus ad quem*, a latest possible date, for the tower itself. If the towers were originally free-standing it would have been desirable to enlarge their doorways to form the opening into a new nave built adjacent, and in this way an Anglo-Saxon doorway would be obliterated. In short, tower arches and belfries are not reliable evidences for the dating of the round tower fabrics.

Given that several of these distinctive local monuments are accepted by some authorities as pre-Conquest, and that many others are loosely considered Anglo-Norman in the absence of any definite identifying

feature, it is arguable that the form took its rise in the late Anglo-Saxon period. It is interesting to follow the argument developed by Morley (1923) that their distribution coincides with areas having place-names of Danish origin or influence. In discussing the isolated example in the far south-west of Suffolk at Little Bradley, he observed that it might be explained by a pre-Conquest pattern of manorial Lordship, since Bradley was owned, together with Bramfield, Syleham, Theberton and Bruisyard (all with round towers) by Thegn Manig Swart and his son Ulf: and that Thorington (with an undisputedly Anglo-Saxon round tower) was possessed by Healdene, possibly Swart's brother. Hence the sites of no less than six round towers were held by a single family in about 1050. (Perversely, Little Bradley is the one instance in which the Taylors believed they had found conclusive evidence that the tower was later than the nave fabric, though not all writers agree with them.) Morley's contention was that they had nothing to do with the 9th-century Danelaw settlements, nor with a statute of Aethelstan which made it requisite for an ealdorman to have a bell-tower on his estate, but that they reflected patronage under the mixed Scandinavian influences at work in 11th-century East Anglia: and in this way he explained their comparative rarity in other regions of the Danelaw. One may add, the specific focus of these cultural influences in the region of the Waveney mouth is evidenced by the foundation at St Olave's of the house of Augustine Canons by Robert Fitz-Osbert in c.1216. St Olave K.M., a godson of King Ethelred's, was the first Christian King of Norway, and was slain in battle by his pagan subjects in c.1030: this dedication to St Edmund, the Virgin Mary and St Olave must still have held a political meaning in the early 13th century.

Morley's conclusion was that, while there have doubtless been many re-buildings and remodellings of round towers, this distinctive East Anglian type of structure first flourished during the first half of the 11th century, and that many of those which survive at least commemorate (if they do not actually represent) towers of the late Saxon time. A more recent discussion is given by Stephen Heywood, who concludes that the round tower is not itself a datable item, and that although many exhibit features of Anglo-Saxon masonry technique, such techniques are known to have persisted for several decades after the Norman Conquest. He considers that the form was employed from the 11th to 15th centuries, but that the great majority are of late 11th or 12th-century date. Even for the example at Bessingham (Norfolk), which exhibits well-defined Anglo-Saxon technique, he considers it impossible to substantiate a date more precise than the second half of the 11th century. However, he draws attention to a significant group of related structures in North Germany in the region south of Schleswig-Holstein around Lubeck, Bremen and Minden, and acknowledges that the parallel groups in these regions between which well-attested trade-links existed may indicate cultural exchange. It is perhaps significant that one of these, destroyed in the last century by storm damage, at Heeslingen, is dated by documentary sources to have been built by Abbess Hathui between 973 and 1013 (Heywood 1988).

### Little Wratting Dedication Stone

The lintel-stone of the south doorway of Little Wratting Church carries an inscription which, although incomplete, indicates that this was the dedication stone of a church. Pevsner (1974) suggested that the fabric of the existing church might contain pre-Conquest work, but since, on epigraphical evidence (see below), the inscription is unlikely to be older than the 12th century, the dedication stone cannot be referred to a pre-Conquest structure. It has been cut or sawn in such a way as to remove parts of the letters, so that the difficulties of textual interpretation may be explained by the possibility that additional parts of the text may be missing altogether.

A reading of the inscription might be:

DEDICATIO . [?H]VI . [ECCLE ]  
I  
IN . II . FR . P . OCTI : PASCE

The upper part of the *suggested* word 'ECCLE' is almost entirely lacking, because the first line of the text rises as it proceeds, and has been cut through. The final 'SCE' of 'PASCE' has been inscribed twice (creating a confusion), the first time tapering down towards the lower sinister corner of the stone, and then higher up. This work is apparently primary.

While the dedicatory function of the stone is evident, the meaning of the heavily abbreviated second part of the latin inscription is uncertain, and the fragmentary nature of the inscription as a whole makes any definite conclusion impossible. The reading of the first line would be 'Dedicatio hui(us) Eccle(siae)' — *The dedication of this Church* — and that of the second line might be a date formula, but referring to the church calendar rather than to an *Anno Domini* date. The final word, 'Pasce', must signify *of Easter* (if the word is complete, and not part of a longer word), and the abbreviation 'Octi' before it will therefore probably be for the *Octave* of Easter, *i.e.*, the eight feast days commencing at Easter, rather than for the month of October. Working backwards, the long P with a cross near the base of the stem is usually a convention for 'per' or 'pro', *i.e. for* or perhaps *before*. As to the earlier part of this line, Capelli (1912) offers 8th-century examples of 'II' with macron as 'iusiurandum' or 'in iure' and capital 'FR' with a rising mark on the R as 'Francorum', but this is so displaced in time and so out of keeping with the epigraphical dating evidence of the closed letter E (which should be 12th-century), that a suggested reading as 'in iure (*or* iusiurandum) Francorum' — *under the rule of the French, i.e. soon after the Norman Conquest*, would be no more than a wild conjecture. There is a 14th-century example of 'FR' meaning 'feria', *i.e. ordinary* (not feast) *day in the calendar* (Capelli 1912), but since the days of the Octave of Easter are *fasti*, this would suggest something like 'in secunda (die) feria pro Octavi Paschae', *i.e. on the second ordinary day before the Octave of Easter*. Dr Okasha (pers. comm. 1997) agrees that the heavy abbreviation is opaque in meaning, but conjectures that it may include elements signifying 'frater' — *brother* — and 'propositus' — *prior*. She is also disinclined to accept this author's reading of the first line as 'HVI ECCLE', considering that the H could in reality be an abbreviation for the plural dative/ablative terminal '-bus'.

Dr West suggests (pers. comm. 1997) that the distortions in the alignment of the text at the sinister end

of the stone represent an attempt by the carver to avoid some lost ornamental feature of the stone, since cut off. This explanation is not improbable. As a dedication stone, it would be congruous for this carving to have borne a cross. As this would perhaps be in the centre of the stone, it also implies that the inscription would have continued for a similar distance on the other side of that feature. While it is not certain that this stone originally belonged to this church, nor that the present dedication to the Holy Trinity was the original one, it is noteworthy that Pevsner (1974), Dickinson (1955) and Layland (1984, 192) all considered that the nave fabric itself might be pre-Conquest or Anglo-Norman, and it is therefore agreed that a stone fabric has existed here since at least early Norman times, and has been much modified since. It is certainly possible that the dedication would be named, and this would follow on the first line. The continuation of the second line would contain the year date.

One could therefore offer a conjectural reconstruction of the whole as follows:

DEDICATIO . HVI . [ECCLE ] SANCTAE . TRINITATIS  
I +  
IN . II . FR . P . OCTI : PASCE ANNO . DNI . M.....

(The Dedication of this Church *of the Holy Trinity* (occurred) on ..... of the Octave of Easter *in the Year of Our Lord* .....). If such a reconstruction of the original stone were correct, it would imply a substantial piece of masonry much wider than the existing doorway. A stone of that size might have formed the lintel of a major entrance, possibly supporting a tympanum above, or have been set within the wall in a prominent position.

### Carvings at St Nicholas' Church, Ipswich

Although no pre-conquest structure survives in Ipswich, the fragments now in St Nicholas' Church have long attracted discussion as to their likely origin in a stone church now lost, of late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman date. The two large stones carry essentially apotropaic, protective images: while they clearly derive from some demolished structure or structures, they need not all have originated in the same lost building, and it is only a strong presumption that they were first sited in Ipswich. If they were, *Domesday Book* refers to no church of St Nicholas in Ipswich.

In many ways, the style of each of these carvings contrasts distinctly with the others. Miss Galbraith's argument that all are from one workshop is based on the prominent use of the drill in their ornamentation, marking the ends of indented lines, upon comparisons of letter-forms (despite differing languages) in the inscriptions, and upon the use of triple-dot stops between words. There are strong reasons to consider that the St Michael plaque must belong to the 12th century, and in her discussions Galbraith (1968; 1973) therefore assigns all these pieces to that date, a view supported by the fact that there is no certain example of a pre-Conquest carved tympanum known. The uniqueness of this assemblage in Suffolk should not obscure the distinctive qualities of each, and it must be admitted that if one sculptor was responsible for all, he worked at different times in differing modes, and employed at least two different kinds of stone. The negative is difficult to prove, but the burden of proof must rest still with those who would convince us that so many disparate works are from a single hand.



a) *The Tympanum*

The tympanum is a well shaped and substantially wrought object designed to fit neatly into a small round arch opening of solid construction, and was meant to be seen from both sides. Of these, one shows a cross pattée, indented to represent the interlocking of doubled bands. All of the surrounding field is recessed. On the other side is the boar, beneath an arching fillet with inscription which has been read as IN DEDICATIONE ECCLESIE OM[NIUM SANCT]ORUM. There was no Church of All Saints in Ipswich named in *Domesday*, but a chapel of All Saints formerly existed (the site is unknown), was annexed to the parish of St Matthew before 1383 (Kirby 1761; 45–6, 48–9), and had become a ‘ruined and unproductive’ curacy by 1538 (Wodderspoon 1850; 332–4). (Does ‘ruined’ refer to the curacy or the building?) V. B. Redstone (*in litt.*) remarked that most of the Suffolk churches of this dedication were erected about the year 1100, and several of which he was aware stood in parishes which had no church mentioned in *Domesday Book*.<sup>(9)</sup>

The prominent ornamental feature of the stone is the boar, veritably ‘hog-backed’, with a bristly back and sharp pizzle, with the animal’s head lowered. The stylistic complexion is markedly Viking, of the Ringerike style, with a single large creature in profile. The tusks proceed like lip-lappets from each jaw (against which their bases are outlined), the snout evoluted, an almond-shaped eye with the point foremost, and the fore and hinder shoulder-joints marked by spirals from which the offside legs proceed as if from the near side of the animal. There are, however, none of the stiff clustered tendrils typical of this style, as exemplified on the vane from Heggen (Norway) (Graham-Campbell and Kidd 1980; 168, pls 9, 99). The style (not the larger motif) has various disparate reflexes in English pre-conquest sculpture and metalwork<sup>(10)</sup>, but is most purely represented on the painted and carved slab from St Paul’s Churchyard (London), which should probably be dated to the first half of the 11th century (Graham-Campbell and Kidd 1980; 168–175, pl. 101). Vestiges of such joint-spirals are marked on the paired lions still in their architectural setting of the early 11th century at St Bene’t’s, Cambridge (Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 131–2), and they appear more markedly upon a beast at Birstall (Leics) which had a pre-conquest church (Clough 1975, 45, no. 10; cf. also Taylor and Taylor 1965, I, 71). However, some elements — especially the shoulder spirals — continue to appear in post-Conquest work.

(b) *The Archangel Michael fighting the Dragon*

The *Domesday* church of St Michael in Ipswich has vanished, and it might be suggested that the St Michael carving is from that lost church. However, this image — here tagged with the Old English inscription HER SCT MIHAEL FEHT WID DANE DRACA — appeared widely during the early 12th century, especially upon tympana (see, e.g., Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 27), as a protective symbol, and there is no necessary association with such a church dedication.

Among the earliest of the St Michael and Dragon carvings is that at Southwell (Notts) (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 28b., where it is dated c.1030 AD; cf. also Clapham 1930, 136, pl. 59a.), on a long and shallow apexed lintel which was broken before being re-set later into a doorway in a 12th-century transept, and on which the scene is juxtaposed with the Old Testament antetype of King David

breaking the lion’s jaw. There the dragon’s body is characterised in the late Viking Urnes style (cf. Urnes, Norway: Graham-Campbell and Kidd 1980, pl. 115), forming a sprung loop interlaced by its wiry tendril-terminals, but its head by contrast is a large gnashing Romanesque profile. Recent opinion favours a post-Conquest date for it. The Ipswich dragon echoes this very loosely, but has an almond-shaped eye and a shoulder spiral not unlike the Ipswich boar. St Michael himself has a long shield of Norman type (at Southwell the shield is round), and the figure is in bas-relief quite unlike the boar, which is flat-cut, idiomatic of its own style.

Iconography

The image of a boar on the Ipswich tympanum in conjunction with a cross and a Christian dedication inscription has given rise to a good deal of discussion. Miss Galbraith (1973) considered it an attempt to reconcile pagan and Christian apotropaic imagery, indicating a strong Anglo-Saxon tradition of the boar as a protective sign, both in pagan and Christian contexts, which may have been renewed under Scandinavian influence. She also pointed to Romilly Allen’s opinion (Romilly Allen 1888b, 105–6) that the popularity of St Michael iconography in post-Conquest sculpture in the old Danelaw area arose from a survival or translation of the imagery of Scandinavian dragon-slaying myth, re-presented as St Michael fighting the devil. Since she considered that both these Ipswich carvings were part of a single scheme, the interpretation of the boar in this way would be in keeping with the same spirit.

This theory may be carried a little further without being unduly speculative. The festival of St Michael (*Michaelmas*) was one of the principal feasts of the Christian calendar, occurring on September 29th, soon after the Autumnal Equinox, just one month before All Souls. The feast is otherwise termed ‘The Dedication of St Michael’s Church’, or, ‘The Festival of St Michael and all the holy angels’ (Hone 1830, 1325). The meaning of the image is not merely triumphant (in the way that we understand St George and the Dragon), for the casting out brought the dragon and his angels amongst men upon earth:

*“And there was warre in heaven, Michael and his Angels fought against the dragon, and the dragon fought and his Angels, and prevailed not, neither was there place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devill and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.”* Revelation XII, 7–9. *“And hee opened his mouth in blasphemie against God, to blaspheme his Name, and his Tabernacle, and them that dwelt in heaven. And it was given unto him to make war with the Saints, and to overcome them: And power was given him over all kinreds, and tongues, and nations. And all that dwell upon the earth, shall worship him, whose names are not written in the booke of life of the Lambe, slaine from the foundation of the world..... He that leadeth into captivitie, shall goe into captivity: Hee that killeth with the sword, must be killed with the sword. Here is the patience and the faith of the Saints.”* Revelation XIII, 6–10.

The casting of the devil to earth ushered in a new conflict in which the saints and blasphemers were opposed, leading to the Judgement wherein those whose

names were not written in the Book of Life were cast into the lake of fire (Revelation XX). Although modern biblical textual analysis might see the St Michael story as a fragment of a Creation myth, a more literal and apocalyptic reading may be intended in these carvings. St Michael is always mentioned in the Bible in a military guise, thrice by Daniel and once by St Jude, in addition to the above. The Ipswich boar is associated with a dedication to All Saints, which is celebrated on 1st November, a date traditionally associated with the coming-in of winter. The feasts of All Souls and All Saints follow logically from that of St Michael, because it is in consequence of the trials upon earth which the cast-out dragon brings forth, that the full complement of the Saints are gathered together in heaven. (Perhaps this is intended by the small figures which nestle in the sleeve of St Michael on the dragon-fight depicted on a Norman tympanum at Hallaton in Leicestershire.) The distinction between the Angels (led by St Michael), and the Saints, is an absolute one, but significantly both Saints and Angels were prayed to as intercessors for the Atonement of sin.

The millennial psychology of Apocalypse was abroad at the end of the 10th century — and in the years following — when Archbishop Wulfstan of York was delivering his rhythmical sermons predicting the end of the World (Whitelock 1976). After Olaf Tryggvason had laid Gippeswic waste in 991 (Parker Chronicle: as 993), (when the ‘Hand of Providence’ coinage of the Ipswich mint appears to cease (Sadler 1976, vol. 1)), and Norwich had been sacked and the prime of East Anglia slaughtered by Sweyn in 1004 (Laud Chronicle, 1004), there were faint East Anglian hearts with Ulfkytel at Ringmere as the Danes landed at Gippeswic and marched to meet them in 1010 (Laud Chronicle, 1010). The very name of *Domesday Book* echoes this mood. The fact that there was formerly a church of St Michael in Ipswich (a town so often prey to the heathen host) shows that this festival once had some prominence in the town. A similarly warlike identity was attributed *post mortem* to the character of St Edmund K.M., who in a vision smote a fatal blow to Swegn for the desecration of his relics, although in life King Edmund is described as of a pacific temperament. Possibly the anti-Viking polemic of the St Edmund cult was translated during the 11th century to St Michael to divest it of its specific historical-cultural association, just as the dragon-slaying attributes of St Michael (which survive as late as the Westhall screen) were later re-invested in the English patron saint, St George (while the warrior image of St Michael was transferred to the Osiris-like activity of weighing souls, as on the Wenhaston Doom). In each case the cult arises in the face of a particular enemy or assault, and the substitutions occur in order to accommodate the fact that the conquering enemies become part of the English population and cultural base. In a similar way, the cult of St Olave K.M. took root in the Waveney valley, and his iconography in the later Middle Ages also shows warlike attributes, as in a window (probably from St Olave’s) at Herringfleet, with a sword, and on a painted panel at Barton Turf (Norfolk), with a halberd (Watling 1877).

Given the various strains of Norse and Danish influence in East Anglia, developed over 200 years of warfare, settlement and conquest, it should not surprise us to find elements of Viking thought integrated into Christian iconography by the 12th century. As noted, this

was Miss Galbraith’s view, but offering the interpretation that the boar was simply a protective image. Perhaps its meaning is more specific than that. If as suggested the Ipswich tympanum and the St Michael plaque were part of a single scheme, it was associated with the Apocalyptic imagery, representing feasts which encompassed the month of October, which in the Old English calendar had been the *Blodmonath* (season of the blood sacrifice). In Scandinavian usage this was the time of the *Vetrarblot* or Winter Sacrifice. There are various references to the taking of vows over a consecrated boar: an example of the Boar of Atonement (*Sonar golt*) at the Midwinter feast (*Midsvetrarblot* or *Jolablot*) is given in *Herverar Saga*, ch. XIV:

“*King Heidrek had a boar fed; it was as large as the largest bull, but so fine that it seemed as if every hair on it was of gold. He placed one hand on its head and one on its bristles, and made a vow that never should a man transgress so much that he should not have the lawful judgement of his wise men, and these men should take care of the boar, or else he should come with riddles which the king could not guess.*” (Du Chaillu 1889, I, 345–6).

Clearly the Ipswich boar is not a deliberate evocation of a pagan festival, and we may admit, with Miss Galbraith, that the analogy with the protected boar-crested helmets and boar-images on the Sutton Hoo shoulder-clasps associated with pagan English aristocratic cultures are too remote in time to have any direct bearing on the case: but in gathering threads of Christian thought and Old English custom, we may note, first, the 8th-century reference in Cynewulf’s *Elene* which states that, when Constantine had his vision of the Cross, he was sleeping ‘overshadowed or covered by the boar sign’; and second, that in post-Conquest custom, the sacrifice or eating of the boar’s head was a feast particularly observed on Christmas Day. According to Holinshed, the boar’s head was brought in to the sound of trumpets by King Henry II at the coronation of his son. Its symbolism in the later Middle Ages is explained in a carol (similar to the more famous Boar’s Head carol) in Ritson’s MS:

*In die nativitat*

The borys hede that we bryng here,  
Betokeneth a p(ri)nce with owte pere  
Ys born this day to bye u(s) dere

Nowell, nowell, nowell, nowell  
Tydyng gode I thyngke to telle.

A bore ys a souerayn beste  
And acceptab(1)e in ev’y feste  
So mote thys lorde be to moste and leste  
Nowell, &c.

This borys hede we bryng with song  
In worchyp of hym that thus sprang  
Of a virgine to redresse all wrong

Nowell, &c. (Ritson 1877, 158–60)

The conjecture is offered here, that during the 11th century, Scandinavian royal concepts of the boar connected with Atonement and judgment and Midwinter feasts mingled with certain existing Christian associations for the animal, and that these became attached informally to October festivals associated with Atonement and intercession, and the Midwinter festival of Christmas. The riddle of the boar on the Ipswich tympanum may be, therefore, that it is meant as a symbol of the Saviour



combining concepts of Kingship, Sacrifice and Atonement, just as St Michael (as shown by the Southwell tympanum, juxtaposed with King David) is a symbol of Christ as the heavenly-triumphant Prince of the Angels.

*(c) The Apostolic Frieze*

The three surviving fragments of this frieze are quite as remarkable as the two carvings discussed above. The fact that they had been reused for freestone in the medieval window jambs suggests that the object from which they came was broken up for the purpose, offering the tantalizing possibility that the remainder of it may still be in the church fabric. A series of full-length figures appeared frontally within a simple arcade, the columns detailed with square impostes or capitals. Apparently each figure was named in Roman letters over the arch within which he stood, with the word APOSTOLVS after the name, following down the arch and onto the column. The arch-heads are gone, but the word occurs twice, as ..TOLVS and ..OSTOLVS. A small arched piece was seen by Dr Drummond in 1848, bearing the letters ..LVS, perhaps from a name: and on a fragment now lost he found a Greek Sigma. The nimbed heads of the figures are lost or mutilated, but the bodies and feet of two of the three figures represented are beautifully preserved, their profuse schematic detailing still crisp and with residual paint of red, purple and green. There is fine attention to costume, and attributes are represented: one holds a processional cross and a maniple.

Models of the kind which could have supplied these details (at some distance removed) were widely in use in Mercian art of the late 8th and early 9th centuries, where rows of arcaded figures appear associated with shrine furniture or sarcophagi <sup>(11)</sup> in imitation of late classical antiquity. Imported paintings and ivories were available to those earlier sculptors. The labelling of the images for identification, sometimes employing Greek letter-forms, began in insular book-painting so early as the Lindisfarne Gospels (c.700) and is constantly resumed in such works as the Brandon (Suffolk) Evangelist plaque (c.800) (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 82, no. 66a) or the Frithustan stole (c.909–916). Arcades of figures with identifying displays of texts formed grandiose murals in Carolingian buildings (Mitchell 1994). Galbraith observed that the unusual style of the figures, which are deeply-cut but with busy quasi-metallic surface decoration, looked superficially as much like a Middle Anglo-Saxon insular interpretation as like any Romanesque invention, but that neither offered convincing parallels. She preferred to find in the tendril-like clusters of folds near the feet of two of the figures a liking for volute forms, seen also in the tympanum and the plaque, and therefore thought this carving contemporary with them (Galbraith 1968, 180). The technique and volumes of these carvings are however not quite so similar to the other stones as she suggested, and the figures are frankly quite different from that of St Michael.

There is no doubt that the profusely busy, crowded, and somewhat illogical drapery of these figures does resemble something from insular metalwork, but the Mercian parallels are too far removed to be meaningful. What one recognises from the Mercian repertoire here is the 9th-century recrudescence of linear, metallic ornament described by Kendrick (see above, in the discussion of

Iken Cross), which in West Saxon and West Midland sculpture of that date shows a close affinity with Irish metalwork (Plunkett 1984, I, 184–202). Although the connection seems geographically remote, the most convincing parallels for the Ipswich Apostles are, remarkably enough, in 10th to 11th-century Irish Christian metalwork, and it is surely to these that they refer directly, rather than to any archaic Mercian exemplar. In figures like the large subject on the reliquary box called the Soisel Molaise in the National Museum of Ireland, an object reworked by Gilla Biathin, Abbot of Devenish Island monastery in Loch Erne 1001–1025 AD, we have a similar profuse and illogical schematization of drapery reworking Hiberno-Saxon metalwork mannerisms (Henry 1967, pls 58, 59). Again, on the shrine of the Breac Maodhog (in the same Museum) there are rows of frontal figures with long scooped palmette drapes overlain, and strangely-configured hems (de Paor 1960, pl. 66). These 11th-century figures seemed to the de Paors to represent an incipient Irish Romanesque which never reached real maturity, and they inherit elements of 9th-century book-painting exemplified by the Matthew portrait of the Book of Mac Durnan (Alexander 1978, no. 70). What is extraordinary is that such an influence should manifest itself in Ipswich: but when one remembers the great and early importance of that port, its historical primacy among the East Coast trade-routes to the continent, and the intense Danish and Norse presence which developed in East Anglia especially during the 11th century, it is less difficult to see how a direct Irish communication might have arisen. In short, the Ipswich sculptor appears to be working from a venerated Christian metal object of Irish 11th-century origin. In this context, it is interesting to note that the hoard of Aethelred II pennies from Barsham (Suffolk) (Corpus fig. 8.4) includes one extremely rare pseudo-Aethelred penny of Hiberno-Norse production, which also illustrates communication of the kind suggested above.

The possibility that the figures formed part of a sarcophagus or shrine leaves open the question as to whose relics might have been venerated in Ipswich, particularly in the very elevated company of the Apostles: but it would provide a context in which sculpture could appear in a church without being integral or contemporary with the architectural carvings of the structure itself. Perhaps, also, they might have formed a frieze or an arcaded lintel, like that at Syston (Lincs) (Taylor and Taylor 1965, II, 604–5, pl. 592), which is claimed to be pre-Conquest in origin. <sup>(12)</sup>

*(d) Crucifixion or Descent*

Other fragments since lost reveal that there was yet another very important carving in this Ipswich group. Two supplementary plates of drawings by Clarke, published by Cowell (Clarke c. 1848), depict these objects. A comparison of these plates with original drawings by Clarke found in the Cuming Museum, Southwark, in 1970, and now held at Ipswich Museum (Okasha 1970) shows that in the latter sketches only the parts of the stones bearing inscriptions were shown, as details or jottings, whereas the newly-found plates show the same fragments entire with their decorative elements also included. One sheet shows two long fragments containing elaborate inscriptions. The upper apparently shows a figure's head looking upwards, with part of a column. Behind the head is the text RIA ACOR, and beyond the column a panelled area with the broken text IVDE MAR M(A). The lower

engraving shows a confused group of inscriptions, apparently on more than one level or field of the carving, reading ..DEI NAOS DEXTE AREN... ER.

The explanation of these two carvings, a new observation which is here given for the first time, is found by reversing the position of the two drawings. It then appears that the column of the stone first described is in fact the upright of a crucifixion, and the head of the figure beside it is gazing up towards the face of Christ on the Cross. Christ's head hangs down sharply to the dexter side, and His arm droops limply behind the head of the figure below. It is now seen that there are separate texts inscribed on the cross itself, above His head and on the arms of the cross, which read (above) NAOSAREN, (dexter) ..ER, and (sinister) IVDE... This is presumably part of the formula *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum* — Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews. In the recessed field below the arm sinister the text MAR... M(A)..., where the carving is otherwise completely broken away, may possibly have been *Maria Mater...* to identify a lost figure below of the Blessed Virgin, or *Marcus*, to identify St Mark. On the dexter side, beyond the drooping arm, is ..RIA ..ACOR, perhaps also identifying the figure below. This text is too fragmentary to be meaningful. Above the arm dexter now appears the text DEI DEXTE .. (with a triple stop after DEI). If these words are meant to be read consecutively (and the triple stop makes this uncertain) then they signify the right hand of God. This could perhaps have labelled a Hand of Providence appearing above the crucifix, as for instance in the crucifixion of the Sherborne Pontifical of c.995 (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 64b). Alternatively the text may consist of fragmentary words, such as *Iudex*. The interpretation of these texts, admirably explained by Dr Okasha, is to some extent clarified and enlarged by the understanding of how they fitted into the compositional scheme of the carving, as revealed by the new plates. Dr Okasha is emphatic that '*An Anglo-Saxon date is quite in accordance with its epigraphic evidence*' (Okasha 1970), but concurs in the author's view that the image revealed by the correct juxtaposition of these fragments is of 12th-century character (pers. comm. 1997).

Among the fragments shown on the second sheet is one representing the skirt and feet of a standing figure. While this could be part of another Apostle from the frieze, the fact that one of its feet appears to be turned outwards (the Apostles are all shown frontally) may suggest that this was a standing semi-profile, in which case this could be part of the lower body of the subject attending the Crucifixion group. The other large fragment of this plate shows the stone with the inscription +IA, and the position of the letters indicates that it is unlikely to be part of an incomplete *Iacobus* as Dr Okasha suggested, and, if not part of the frieze, may perhaps also be associated with the Crucifixion.

#### *Iconography of the Descent*

What is most remarkable about this hitherto unrecognised subject is that it appears to show, if the drooping arm is correctly interpreted, not a straightforward Crucifixion, but the Descent from the Cross. In this case the lower figure might be Nicodemus or Joseph of Arimathea. The Descent as a devotional subject was not widely in use in England before the 12th century, making perhaps its first

important appearance in the St Albans Psalter of c.1120 (Pacht, Dodwell and Wormald 1960).

The slender, curving arm of the Christ on this sculpture recalls the Breamore (Hants) Crucifixion (Talbot Rice 1952, pl. 16a), and freely floating inscriptions are found in several late Anglo-Saxon illustrations. However, the proliferation of texts and the posture of Christ remind one more strongly of the plaque depicting the Descent from the Cross on one arm-terminal of the so-called Bury (or Cloisters) Cross of walrus ivory, now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (Scarfe 1986, 81–98, pl. 22). Female figures are present in attendance in this group, either side of the Crucifixion. The suggested dates for the ivory have ranged as widely as from c.1050 AD (Lasko 1972, 167–8) to c.1180 A.D., but a very satisfactory basis for a date in the second quarter of the 12th century exists, whether or not one accepts the arguments of Parker (Parker 1981; Parker and Little 1994) and Scarfe (1986) associating the work with the style of Master Hugo of Bury. The Ipswich sculpture here assumes a considerable and unexpected importance in confirming the currency of this image in East Anglia, and — if it is to be associated with other carvings at St Nicholas as part of a single programme — at a date early in the 12th century. It therefore provides new evidence tending to confirm the proposed East Anglian identity of the 'Bury' Cross. A reciprocal interest for Ipswich is contained in the fact that the 'Bury' Cross iconography contains a polemic directed towards the conversion of the Jews, and although comparatively little is known about the Ipswich Jewry, there is the possibility of a connection of this kind.

The claim that all these carvings originally formed a single scheme in a lost Ipswich building is almost entirely circumstantial, and against it must be set the differences of style, of execution, of stone-type, and of language in the inscriptions. They may, indeed, have been assembled from various sources in antiquity and re-used in some intermediate structure, prior to their inclusion in the St Nicholas fabric. The dedication stone to a Church of All Saints seems unequivocal in its meaning. These are all works of outstanding interest, in which late pre-Conquest influences are quite apparent, but those influences are very varied in character. Nonetheless, the early 12th century seems the most likely date, in each case for different reasons. The evidence is less that they formed a single programme, but that they represent one of the most remarkable assemblages of this date, whatever their original context may have been.

#### **Concluding Remarks**

Although no stone architecture of the 7th–8th centuries has been found in Suffolk, it is unsafe to conclude that none ever existed. The absence of local freestone, however, makes it unlikely that there was any sustained industry of stone-sculpture in Suffolk at that time, and this is reinforced by the fact that the principal monuments in the county seem to owe their origins to East Midland workshops. These carvings — the Iken Cross, the recumbent slabs, and the Great Ashfield and Kedington Crosses — represent three quite distinct periods and modes of patronage, which were focussed outside Suffolk. The stone architecture of the 10th and 11th centuries has a clustered distribution, for instance around Gosbeck, South Elmham, or Bury St Edmunds, presumably reflecting focal activity at such centres in that period. The

problem of the round towers remains, but the continental parallels adduced by Heywood are not inconsistent with an early 11th-century date for the oldest examples: their distribution may conceivably reflect, in part, patterns of late pre-Conquest Manorial lordship. The Ipswich carvings indicate that a wide range of extraordinary influences, Irish, French, Anglo-Scandinavian and others, were at work there into the 12th century.

#### Endnotes

1. The Hartlepool I name-stone of Hildilith was formerly in the collections of Ipswich Corporation Museum, but was transferred to Hartlepool.
2. The inclusion of the Glatton stone in the group is dependent upon a photograph of a zoomorph on a side of the stone which has now been embedded in mortar. The photograph is in the index at the British Museum prepared by Sir Thomas Kendrick, to which I am grateful to Dr Webster for having granted access in 1980. Cf. also Kendrick (1938, 210).
3. Parker Chronicle, as 838: 'In this year ealdorman Hereberht was slain by the heathen and many with him among the people of the Marsh, and the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and in Kent, many men were slain by the host.' (Garmonsway 1953, 62-4).
4. '*Est autem locus idem sepulchri tumba lignea in modum domunculi facta coopertus, habente foramen in pariete*', etc. In the Anglo-Saxon Bede, the latin '*coopertus*' is rendered '*mid hrægele gegyrwod*', i.e. wrapped in a covering. The arcaded Anglo-Saxon tapestries at Maaseik (Budny and Tweddle 1985) may derive from such a context.
5. The author visited and drew the Great Ashfield cross in the company of Mrs V.H. Fenwick in 1983, and we were kindly received by Miss Hollond at the introduction of Misses Bridget and Rhoisia Copinger Hill. On that occasion it was noticed that the original iron staples by which the upper shaft was affixed to the stump had so rusted as to be causing the surrounding stone to flake. It was also noticed that, owing to the extreme wear on the faces of the upper stone, it had been necessary in Lord Thurlow's time to erect the upper stone on a slight misalignment with the lower, for structural purposes. This is corrected in the drawing. Dr David Sherlock later made arrangements for the removal and renewal of the rusted staples, at the suggestion of Mrs Fenwick.
6. I am grateful to Amanda Arrowsmith for finding this reference for me.
7. This foliage has formed the subject of special study by Dr J.K. West (1983).
8. The author's analysis of this material and its relationship in date to the earlier ribbon beast carvings of the Colerne (Wilts) type (Plunkett 1984) was outlined briefly by Foster (1987).
9. Letter of V. B. Redstone to Nina F. Layard dated 25 May 1899. (Layard MSS, Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich), s 2/3/3).
10. The Sutton (Isle of Ely) disc-brooch, adduced by Miss Galbraith, although found with coins dating to about 1085, (cf. Wilson 1964, pl. XXXI) must probably have been old at the time of deposition since it is of very comparable production to the plain silver disc-brooch from Barsham (Suffolk), found with a hoard of Ethelred II pennies. (Corpus Fig. 8 No.5)
11. e.g. The Hedda Stone (Peterborough), and figures at Castor and Old Fletton (Northants), and at Breedon-on-the-Hill (Leics). cf. Clapham (1928) and Smith (1924).
12. The arcaded lintel was re-used in its setting to support an early Norman archway (Taylor and Taylor 1965 II, 604-5, pl. 592).

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# Index

The following Index covers all the categories of object in the catalogues, giving the Parish names and site number, or 'Misc' if the site is not precisely known. Where the object is illustrated, Figure and Item numbers follow.

References to objects in the fully published sites have not been included in this Index but lists of grave goods for Lackford, Mildenhall, Westgarth Gardens and West Stow are to be found in the Tables in Part 2; Chapter 2.III.

The recent excavations at Brandon, Ipswich (Boss Hall cemetery, Buttermarket cemetery), Snape and Sutton Hoo are all in preparation for publication and consequently are not included here.

The publication of the Ipswich excavations will include a survey of previously discovered material so that only a restricted number of objects are included.

The Appendix has been indexed separately (see p.373).

- Antler burr disc**  
Brightwell 017, F11.5; Felixstowe Misc, F45.7
- Arm-ring, Armlet**  
Barham 016-018, F3.1; Icklingham 026; Suffolk, F137.2
- Arrowhead**  
Bardwell 014
- Awl**  
Eriswell 008, F29.8; Stanton 001
- Axe**  
Icklingham 026, F53.7; Ipswich 016, F79.5; Lakenheath Misc; Shottisham 017, F125.9
- Barrow/tumulus**  
For list see Part 2, Chapter 2.3, Table 5; for object on surface Chillesford 004/5
- Bead**  
**Ae**  
Coddenham 022, F22.18; Eriswell 003, F27.7; Oakley 010, F118.18
- Amber**  
Ashbocking 008; Eriswell 003, F27.8; Eriswell 008, F30.6; F33.6, 9; F34.9; F36.6; Eriswell 046, F39.6; Exning 005; Helmingham Misc; Hoxne Misc; Icklingham 026; Ipswich 016, F82-F95; Ipswich 228; Mildenhall 001; Tuddenham St Mary 001; Wangford Misc; Wattisfield Misc
- Bucket**  
Lakenheath Misc A, F111.12
- Crystal**  
Bardwell Misc; Eriswell 008, F34.9; Eriswell 046, F40.4; Ipswich 016, F85, Group 11, 1; F87, Group 16, 47; F89, Group 19, 24; F91, Group 26, 6, 8; Lakenheath Misc 'A'; Mildenhall 001
- Carnelian**  
Bardwell Misc
- Chalk**  
Lakenheath Misc (Undley)
- Glass**  
Badwell Ash 008; Brightwell 017, F11.7, 8; Bungay 008; Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.2.2; Culford 013, F24.1; Eriswell 003, F22.7, 9; Eriswell 003, F28.3, 4, 5, 6; Eriswell 008, F30.6; F32.3; F33.2, 9; F34.9; F36.6; F38.5, 6; Eriswell 046, F40.1-3; Grundisburgh Misc, F47.7; Haughley Misc; Hinderclay 003, F48.5; Hoxne Misc; Icklingham 026; Ipswich Misc, F57.4; Ipswich 016, F82-F95; Ipswich 228; Kessingland 014; Lakenheath 016, F105.6; Lakenheath Misc A; Lakenheath Misc (Undley); Mildenhall 001; Pakenham 028, F121.9; Risby 003, F124.6; Sutton Misc; Tuddenham St Mary 001; Ufford 009, F131.4; Wattisfield Misc, F133.4; West Stow 028; Suffolk, F137.2
- Jet**  
Icklingham 026
- Paste**  
Barnham Misc; Icklingham 026; Mildenhall 001
- Porphyry**  
Bardwell Misc
- Pottery**  
Lakenheath Misc (Undley)
- Quartz**  
Ipswich 016, F58.3
- Silver**  
Hoxne Misc
- Stone**  
Lakenheath Misc A
- Unspecified**  
Bealings Little 005; Exning 005; Lakenheath 041; Rickingham Inferior 004; Thorndon Misc; Ufford Misc; Wattisfield Misc
- Roman**  
Icklingham 026
- Bell**  
Hoxne Misc; Pakenham 028, F120.15
- Belt-Fittings**  
**Plates**  
Coddenham 027, F23.10; Eriswell 003, F28.2; Icklingham 026; F52.11, 12, Ufford 020, F131.8  
**'S' Shaped**  
Coddenham 022, F20.1
- Bier**  
Stanton Misc, F127.2
- Boar's tusk**  
Icklingham Misc, F55.6
- Boat**  
Ashby Misc; Easton Bavents 004; Snape 007; Sutton (Hoo) 004
- Bone point**  
Kessingland 003
- Book fitting**  
Brandon 018; Ixworth Misc, Pl. IV.4; Mildenhall Misc
- Borre style**  
Dunwich Misc (disc brooch); Thorpe Morieux 009; Wangford 021, F132.8
- Bowl**  
**Sheet**  
Brightwell 017, F11.6; Fornham St Marton Misc, F46.3; Snape 007; Stowmarket Misc; Ixworth Thorpe 002  
**'Coptic'**  
Badley 002, F2.2, F156.1; Brandon 018; Chilton 001, Pl. II.2; Wickham Market Misc, F135.1; Bromeswell 009 (lion hunt bucket); Sutton Hoo  
**'Hanging'**  
Badley 002, F156.2, F157; ?Barton, Great Misc (disc); Ipswich 016, F69; Mildenhall Misc; Sutton Hoo  
**Wood**  
Icklingham 026
- Box**  
**Catch**  
Barham 018, F6.67; Coddenham 022, F21.17-21  
**Fittings ('dogs')**  
Bury St Edmunds 028, F14.5; Exning 028, F43.7  
**Cast fittings**  
Bromeswell 006, F12.2; Dunwich 011, F24.2
- Bracelet**  
Brightwell 017; Icklingham 026; Ipswich 016, F67.5; Ixworth Misc; Mildenhall 001; Pakenham Misc; Rickingham Inferior 004
- Bracken (ferns)**  
Barnham 016
- Bracteate**  
Lakenheath (Undley) 077, Pl. VI.3
- Brooch: Early Anglo-Saxon**  
**Annular**  
Bromeswell 009; Coddenham 022, F19.19; Eriswell 003, F26.2-6; Eriswell 003, F28.10; Eriswell 008, F29.9, F30.1-3, 7, 8; F32.2; F33.3, 8; F34.4, 5; F38.2; Eriswell 038, F39.2; Eriswell 046, F39.5; F40.7; Exning 005, F43.1, 2; Icklingham 026, F51.2; F52.1-4; Icklingham Misc, F56A.5; Ipswich 016, F66.2-9; Ipswich 083, F96.1; Ipswich 228; Ixworth Misc, F102.4, 5; Lakenheath Misc A, F109.4-14; Lakenheath Misc; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F113.3; Mildenhall Misc, F116.9; Playford 010, F122.13; Playford 013, F123.2; Rushmere St Andrew 013, F124.10, 11; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F130.5  
**'Ansate' (caterpillar)**  
Barham 016-018, F3.2; Bramford 036, F10.15; Bromeswell 006, F12.1; Bromeswell 007, F12.3; Coddenham 017, F19.3; Coddenham 019, F19.6; Coddenham 028, F23.11; Hasketon 007, F47.13; Ipswich Town, F98.1-7; Knettishall 015, F103-2; Lakenheath Misc, Pl. VI.2; Playford 013, F123.3; Shotley 037, F125.6; Sutton 028, F128.3; Sutton 042, F128.6; Wattisfield 049, F133.3; Westerfield ?; Wetheringsett 016, F134.6
- Applied**  
Icklingham 026, Pl. IV.2
- Bird**  
Coddenham 022, F19.18; Coddenham 027, F23.7; Pakenham 024, F119.3

Brooch: Early Anglo-Saxon (cont'd)

Button

?Mildenhall, Holywell Row, F117.5(x2)  
'Circular'  
Mildenhall 001

Cloisonné

Bramford 033, F10.13; Ixworth Misc, F101.6; Lakenheath 110, F105.10; Melton 008, F114.6; Mildenhall Misc, F117.6; Stanton Downham 026, F125.1; Saxham, Great 002, F125.3

Cruciform

See Part 2, Chapter 6b, for lists

Disc, 5th–6th century

Eriswell 003, Fig26.9, 10; Eriswell ?003, F28.11; Icklingham Misc, F55.5; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.2; Lakenheath Misc, F112.9; Ufford 012, F131.7; Suffolk, F135.7, 8, 9

Gilded disc with animal ornament, 6th century

Blakenham 004, F10.3

Jewelled disc, mid-late 6th century

Hasketon 006, F47.12; Ipswich 016, F58.1, 2; F66.1

Jewelled applied plate, late 6th century

Gisleham 010, F47.1; Stanton Misc, Pl. VII.3; Sutton Misc, F128.7

Jewelled composite, late 7th century

Ipswich 228

Lead

Rickingham Inferior 004, F124.3 (small-long brooch)

Penannular

Barnham 032, F8.2; Icklingham 026, F51–9; Mildenhall 001

Radiate

Icklingham 026, F51.8; Ufford Misc, F131.10; Suffolk, Pl. VIII.2

Saucer

Bury St Edmunds Misc, F12.10; Butley 015, F16.1; Coddenham 027, F23.9; Playford 010, F122.14

Small long

See Part 2, Chapter 2.6d, for lists

'S' shaped

Lakenheath 046, F105.7; ?Wickham Market 005, F134.16

Small square-headed

Badwell Ash 007, F2.4; Bardwell 034; Freckenham 001, Pl. II.4

Square-headed

See Part 2, Chapter 2.6c, for lists

Supporting arm; upturned foot and other Germanic brooches

See Chapter 2.6, Table 20

Swastika

Mildenhall Misc, F116.7

Trefoil

Lakenheath Misc, Pl. IV.5

Brooch: Mid–Late Saxon

Backward-looking animal

Barnham Misc; Bealings, L. Misc; Blakenham, Great 004, F10.4; Branham Misc, F11.2.; Butley 002, F15.6; Butley Misc; Cavenham Misc, F17.2; Dunwich Misc; Felixstowe Misc, F46.2; Fornham All Sts 016; Foxhall 007, F46.8; Gisleham 020, F47.6; Icklingham Misc(x2), F56.9; Ipswich 025, F96.3; Ipswich Town, F97.6; Ixworth Misc; Lakenheath Misc; Trimley St Martin 004

Borre style, 10th century

Dunwich Misc; Thorpe Morieux Misc; Wetheringsett F134.8; Wangford 021, F132.8

Coin

?Barnham Misc, F8.3; (similar, but plain Hasketon 009, F48.1); Lowestoft Misc

Cross motif, L.S.

Barham 016–018, F3.5; Hasketon 007, F47.18; Wattisfield 049, F133.2

Cross shaped, L.S.

Bramford 030, F10.12

Interlace, 11th century

Ipswich Town, F97.8; Lakenheath 104

Large disc, 11th century

Barsham 004, F8.4

Open-work disc, 9th century

Elmsett 012, F24.5

Pelleted rings, 9th–10th century

Ipswich 124, F96.2

Pewter, 10th century

Mildenhall Misc, F116.8

Plant forms, L.S.

Wetheringsett 017, F134.13

Quartered disc, 8th century

Ixworth Misc, Pl. III.4

'Saint', 9th century

Barham 016–018, F3.6; Wetheringsett 016, F134.10

Brooch: Unspecified

Icklingham 026; Waldringfield 012, F132.4; Wattisfield 006, F133.1

Brooch: Unfinished

Wetheringsett 023, F134.14

Bronze 'ornaments'

Finningham 022 ('brass'); Ufford Misc

Bucket

Bromeswell 009, frontispiece; Pakenham 028, F119.9

Bucket mount

Chillesford 004/6, F17.5; Lakenheath Misc A, F111–20; Mildenhall Misc; Rickingham Inferior 004

Buckle

Loop

Barham 016–018, F4.23–30; Bungay 003, F12.6; Coddenham 022, F20.9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 23–29, 31–39; Ipswich 016, F68.1–4, 6–9, 11, 13; F77.1–12; Lakenheath Misc A; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F113.8; Pakenham 028, F120.6; Rushmere St Andrew 013, F124.12

Folded plate

Barham 016–018, F4.22; Bury St Edmunds, F13.6, 7; Coddenham 022, F20.6–8, 12, 14, 17–22, 30, 40; Eriswell 008, F32.10, F34.7; F36.5; Exning 005, F43.3, 4; Ipswich 016, F68.5, 10, 12; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.3, 4, 7, 8, 9; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F112.10; Pakenham 028, F119.6; Playford 010, F122.17; Wixoe 003, F135.4

Plate

Barham 016–018, F6.71; Coddenham 022, F20.3, 4; Icklingham Misc, F55.4; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.5, 10; Ufford Misc, F132.1

Triangular

Barham 016–018, F4.18, 19; Eriswell 008, F30.10; Icklingham 026, F50.2; Melton Misc, F114.7

Integral plate

Barham 016–018, F4.20, 21; Bury St Edmunds Misc, F12.9; Coddenham 022, F20.5; F21.1–7; Lakenheath Misc A, F112.4

Shield-on-tongue

Coddenham 021, F19.7; Hinderclay 017, F48.18; Icklingham 026, F52.8; Ipswich 016, F67.7, 8

Unspecified

Badwell Ash 008; Butley 001; Cornard Little 001; Eriswell 003, F26.12; Eriswell 008, F31.8, F32.7, F37.3; Flixton 008; Mildenhall 001; Thurlow Great 004; 'Suffolk'

Frankish

Icklingham 026, F52.8; Ipswich 016, F67.7

Aquitanian

Lakenheath Misc, Pl. VI.1

Carolingian

Lakenheath Misc; Wetheringsett 029, F134.15 (strap-end)

Casting jet

Hinderclay 017, F49.1

Cast ring

Icklingham Misc, F56A.5

Chain

Butley 001; Ipswich 016, F77.16, F78.10

Chape

Barham 016–018, F5.50; Wangford Misc, F132.12

Chatelaine

Eriswell 008

Chess piece

Bawdsey 004, F9.2

Coin

Bardwell 034; Barham 016–017–018; Barsham 004; Barton Great, Misc; Bromeswell 006; Butley 001; Coddenham 022; Horringer Misc; Hundon Misc; Ipswich 228; Laxfield 032; Oakly 010; Southwold Misc

Coin

Kufic

Cockfield 015

Obel

Bardwell 037

pendant

See under 'Pendant'

penny

Barham 007; Mildenhall Misc; Wetheringsett 018

sceatta

See under 'sceatta'

styca

Lowestoft Misc; Westerfield 002

Thrymsa

Bardwell 034

- Comb
- Double-sided
    - Brightwell 017, F11.4; Eriswell 014, F39.1; Exning Misc, F44.2; Icklingham 026; Ipswich 016, F79.6, 7; Lackford Misc, F104.5; Pakenham 028, F121.2, 3, 4; Wickham Market Misc, F135.2
  - Triangular
    - Eye 003, F44.6; ?Ipswich 016, F79.8; Pakenham 028, F121.1, 5, 6, 7
  - Single-sided
    - Honington 004; Pakenham 028, F121.7
  - Hump-backed
    - Pakenham 028, F120.17
  - Barred
    - Pakenham 028, F120.18
  - Handled
    - East Bergholt Misc; Pakenham 016, F119.1
  - Iron
    - Lakenheath 010, F105.3
- Comb case
  - Felixstowe Misc
- Cosmetic palette
  - Barham 016–018, F6.62
- Cup
  - Stanton 001; Mildenhall 001
- Decorated fragments
  - Barham 016–018, F3–4; F6.61; 63, 64, 68; F7.72–75; 79–81; Bromeswell 009; Coddenham 017, F19.4; Coddenham 022, F22.7, 9, 17; Eriswell 003, F28.9; Hasketon 011, F48.3; Hinderclay 017, F49.2, 4; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.15; Oakley 010, F118.9, 12–14; Playford 010, F122.19; Sutton 028, F128.1
- Die
  - Icklingham Misc, F56.1, 2
- Disc
  - Barham 016–018, F6.59, 65; Barton Great, Misc; Eyke Misc; Framlingham 002, F46.9; Hasketon 006, F47.11, 19; (backward-looking animal); Oakley 010, F118.8 (swastika); Playford 010, F122.20; Trimley St Martin 002, F128.12
- Draughtsman
  - Finborough Misc
- Ear-scoop
  - See under 'Toilet instruments'*
- Ear-ring
  - Bury St Edmunds Misc; ?Coddenham 022, F22.22; ?Elvedon Misc
- Earthwork
  - Cavenham 001
- Enamel
  - Akenham Misc, F1.1–2; Barham 016–018, F6.60; Barnham 032, F8.2; Brandon 018, F10.17; Bury St Edmunds Misc, F12.8; F12.10; Eyke Misc; Icklingham 026, F50.4; F51.6; Icklingham Misc, F56A.3; Ipswich 016, F69; Ipswich Misc; Ixworth Misc, F100.7; Lakenheath Misc A, F106.5; F107.3, F108.2; Lakenheath Misc, F113.10, 11; Mildenhall 001, F115.5; Mildenhall Misc, F116.7, 10; ?Tuddenham St Mary 001, F130.4
- Escutcheon
  - Mildenhall Misc
- Finger-ring
  - See under 'Ring'*
- Fish hook
  - Pakenham 028, F120.5
- Gaming counter
  - Eye 003; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.19; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F131.3
- Garnet
  - Barham 016–018, F5.47 (stud); Coddenham 022, F19.19 (gold fragment); Gisleham 003; Hasketon 006, F47.12; Icklingham 026, F51.8; Icklingham 026, F52.11; Ipswich 016, F58.1, 2; F67.6; Ipswich 228; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.8; ?Melton Misc, F114.7; Mildenhall Misc; Stanton Misc, Pl. VII.2; Sibton 009, F126.4 (LS); Sutton Misc, F128.7; Tostock 002, F128.10; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F131.1; Suffolk Pl. VIII.1; Suffolk Pl. VIII.2
- Girdle-hanger
  - Iron (?pot hook)
    - Ipswich 016, F77.17, 18, 21; F78.1, 3
- Girdle-hanger
  - Coddenham 017, F18.4, 5; Eriswell 008, F36.2; Felixstowe Misc, F45.4; Hasketon 006, F47.9; Hinderclay 017, F48.15–17; Icklingham 026, Pl. IV.1; Icklingham 026, F53.1, 2; Ipswich 228; Ixworth Misc, F102.6; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.14–16; Mildenhall 001; Mildenhall Misc; Wixoe 003, F135.5; 'Suffolk'
- Glass vessels
  - Brandon 018; Bungay Misc; Butley 001; Cavenham 002; Flixton 008; Ipswich 016, F81.1–5; Snape 007; ?Snape 020; Sutton (Hoo) 004
- Glass Window
  - Brandon 018; South Elmham St Margaret 007
- Gold braid
  - (Mildenhall 084, Holywell Row Grave 11)
- Gusset plate
  - Mildenhall 001, F116.3; Playford 010, F122.15
- Hammer
  - Barsham 004
- Hinge
  - Barham 016–018, F6.66; Coddenham 022, F22.15; Eriswell ?003, F29.1
- Hook
  - Ipswich 016, F77.19; Lakenheath Misc (?Undley), F113.4; Pakenham 026, F120.5; Tuddenham St Mary 001
- Hooked tag
  - Barham 016–018, F5.35–46; Blakenham 009, F10.6; Coddenham 022, F22.10, 25–31; Coddenham 023, F23.6; Ipswich Town, F97.1–5; Lakenheath 103, F105.9; Mendham 098; Ramsholt 001, F123.6; Santon Downham Misc; Trimley St Martin 002, F128.14; Walsham-le-Willows 085, F132.7; Wetheringsett 016, F134.3, 4, 7
- Horse burial
  - Icklingham 026; Mildenhall 001; Snape 007; Sutton 004
- Kentish type objects
  - Bury St Edmunds 028, F13.6; Coddenham 021, F19.7; Coddenham 022, F20.3; Freston 022, F46.11; Gisleham 010, F47.1; Hasketon 006, F47.12; Icklingham 026, F52.11; Ipswich 016, F58.1, 2; F66.1; F67.7, 8; Ipswich 228; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.8, F112.4; Ufford 020, F131.9; Wetheringsett 012, F134.2
- Key
  - Barham 016–018, F6.58; Brandon 018; Coddenham 022, F21.15; Eriswell 003, F26.11; Icklingham 026, F53.3; Icklingham Misc, F55.8; Ipswich 016, F77.16, 20; F78.2; Lakenheath Misc (?Undley), F113.5; Tuddenham St Mary 001
- Knife
  - Badwell Ash 008; Barnham 016, Bury St Edmunds 028, F14.3; Eriswell 003, F26.13; Eriswell 008, F29.7; F30.5, 11; F31.6; F32.11; F33.5; F34.2, 3; F34.8; F37.8; F38.4; Exning 028, F43.10; Eye 002; Fakenham 001; Icklingham 026, F53.4; Ipswich 016, F78.11, F79.1–4; Ixworth Misc, F101.3; Lakenheath Misc A, F116.16; Lakenheath Misc (?Undley), F113.7; Mildenhall 001; Pakenham 028, F120.1–4; Rickinghall Inferior 004; Icklinghall Inferior 012; Thurlow, Great 004; Tuddenham St Mary 001
- Knife, miniature
  - Waldringfield 001, F132.2
- Lace tag
  - Eriswell 008, F32.6
- Latchet
  - Icklingham Misc, F55.9
- Lid
  - Mildenhall 001
- Loomweight
  - Barton, Great 005; Bealings, Little 006; Butley 001; Ixworth 004; Pakenham 028; Stanton 001; Wattisfield 011
- Loop, suspension
  - Barham 016–018, F7.83, 84; Coddenham 022, F21.25–27; F22.10, 11–14; Playford 010, F122.21
- Lyre bridge
  - Oakley 010, Pl. VI.5
- Lyre key
  - Oakley 010, F118.19
- Merovingian
  - Aldeburgh Misc (Au finger-ring); Ipswich 228 (coin)
- Mould
  - Ipswich Town, F97.7
- Miniature
  - Shears
    - Culford Misc, F23.14; Icklingham 026, F54.3
  - Tweezers
    - Eriswell 008, F29.6; Waldringfield 001, F132.2, 3
- Monastery
  - Brandon 018; Felixstowe 030; Dunwich 001; Eye 009



- Mount  
 Barham 016-018, F7.69, 70, 76-78; Bealings, Great, F9.3; Butley 001, F15.5; Coddendam 022, F19.9-11; F21.11-13, 24; F22.1-6, 8; Icklingham 026, F50.3; Icklingham 026, F52.6; Mildenhall 001, F116.4 (fish); Pakenham 028, F122.4; Shotley 047, F125.8; Tuddenham St Martin 006, F129.1
- Mount, cylindrical  
 Icklingham Misc, F56.3; Oakley 010, F118.7
- Necklace  
 Gisleham 003; Ipswich 228
- Neck ring  
 Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.3; Ipswich 016, F58.3
- Patch (for wooden vessel)  
 Eriswell 008, F31.9; Ipswich 016, F68.17
- Pendant  
 coin  
 Bromeswell 009; ?Eriswell ?003, F28.5/25; Gisleham 003; Gisleham 010; Mildenhall 220, F116.6  
 jewelled  
 Stanton Misc, Pl. VII.2; Wetheringsett 012, F134.2; Suffolk, Pl. VIII.1-2  
 sheet gold  
 Freston 022, F46.11; Gisleham 010, F47.2; Ipswich 228; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.11  
 cabochon  
 onyx  
 Gisleham 003  
 crystal  
 Gisleham 003  
 Shield (scutiform)  
 Icklingham 026; Ipswich 016, F58.4-6; Mildenhall 001; Trimley St Martin 002, F128.12  
 Pin  
 ball-headed  
 Bredfield 004, F11.3; Lakenheath Misc; Martlesham 040, F114.5; Sibton 009, F126.4  
 Bone  
 Freckenham 011  
 Disc headed  
 Brandon 018  
 Facetted head  
 Barham 016-018, F3.13; Bramford 017, F10.16; Brandon 018; Bromeswell 009; Ipswich Town, F96.10-12; Debenham 028, F120.16; Dunwich Misc, F24.4; Sutton 028, F128.5; Wetheringsett 016, F134.5, 12; Suffolk, F135.6; Trimley St Martin 002, F132.3  
 Flattened head  
 Lakenheath Misc A, F111.12, 13; Ipswich Town, F96.7; Wetheringsett 016, F135.5, 12  
 Knob-headed  
 Barham 016-018, F3.10; Brandon 018; Ipswich Town F96.8, 9, 13-15; Knettishall 015, F103.3; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F112.12; Playford 010, F122.22  
 Ring headed  
 Coddendam 022, F21.16; Eriswell 008, F29.5; Exning 005, F43.5  
 Scrolled  
 Pakenham 028, F119.8  
 Double scrolled  
 Brandon 018; Felixstowe Misc, F46.1; Ipswich Town, F96.6  
 Spherical  
 Barham 016-018, F3.14-17; Brandon 018  
 Spiral headed  
 Dunwich Misc, F24.3  
 Linked  
 Barham 016-018, F3.9; ?Waldringfield 012, F132.5  
 Unspecified  
 Stanton 001  
 Plaque  
 Brandon 018, front cover  
 Pommel  
 Barham 016-018, F3.7; F5.49  
 Plate  
 Horringer Misc, F49.7; Playford 010, F122.18; Shotley 047, F125.7 (Ringerike style); Ufford Misc  
 Plate  
 Bone  
 Lakenheath Misc A, F111.17  
 Pottery  
 EAS
- Aldeburgh 007; Alderton 011; Badwell Ash 004; Badwell Ash 008; Bardwell 003; Barham 003; Barnham 001; Barnham 012; Barnham 015; Barton, Gt 005; Bealings, Little 006; Bealings L. 010; Bealings L. 015; Botesdale 004; Beyton 005; Boyton 011; Bramford Misc, F10.14; Brightwell 017; Bromeswell 009; Bungay Misc; Burgate 001; Bury St Edmunds Misc; Butley 003; Butley 004; Butley 006, F15.7-21; Butley 008; Cavenham 002; Claydon 005; Coddendam 003, F18.2; Culford Misc, F23.13; Eriswell 008, F33.10; Exning 010; Eye 003, F44.4, 5, Fakenham 001; Fakenham 014; Fakenham Misc, F44.8; Freckenham 011; Freckenham 015; Hacheston 001; Hadleigh 009; Hadleigh 013; Hasketon 009; Honington 004; Hunston 011; Icklingham 006; Icklingham 033; Icklingham 035; Icklingham Misc, F56.5, 6; Ingham Misc; Ipswich 016, F80.1-10; Ipswich 083; Ixworth 002, F99.1; Ixworth 004; Ixworth 005, F99.2, 3, 4; Ixworth Thorpe 007; Kesgrave Misc, F103.1; Lackford 001, F103.4-11; Lackford 012; Lakenheath 010; Lakenheath 042; Lakenheath Misc A; Long Melford 030; Martlesham 034; Mildenhall 001; Mildenhall (Three Hills) Misc, F117.1; Moulton 011; Nacton 030; Pakenham Misc; Pakenham 009; Pakenham 028, F121.16, F122.1, 2, 3; Pakenham Misc; Parham 002; Redgrave 004/5, F123.7; Rendlesham 006, F142.2; Rendlesham 013; Rendlesham 014; Rickingham Inferior 004; Rickingham Inferior 011; Risby 001, F124.5; Rougham 002; Shottisham 017; Snape 017; Snape 020; South Elmham St Margaret 007; ?South Elmham St Margaret 008; Stanton 001, F126.7-19; Sudbourne 007; Sutton 028; Sutton 030; Sutton Misc; Tuddenham St Mary 001; Waldringfield 001; Wangford Misc; Wattisfield 011; ?Wattisfield 014; Whitton 015; Wortham 010; Suffolk, F138.1, 2  
 Ipswich Ware (Middle Saxon)  
 Barking 020; Blythburgh 004; Brandon 018; Bromeswell 002; Bromeswell 005; Bromeswell 006; Bromeswell 009; Bury St Edmunds 010; Butley 001; Butley 005; Capel St Andrew 007; Corton 009; Covehithe 001; Culpho 004; Dunwich 001; Eriswell Misc; Eriswell 069; Exning 010; Fakenham 001; Flempton 004; Freckenham 015; Gisleham 013; Gisleham 014; Grundisburgh 006; 007; 025; 026; 029; 030; Grundisburgh Misc; Hacheston 004; Hasketon 009; Icklingham 055; Kedington 014; Letheringham 006; Martlesham 028; ?Martlesham 034; Melton 017; Mendesham 001; 004; 005; 054; 068; 098; Mildenhall 142; Nacton 033; Pettistree 010; Purdis Farm 001; Ramsholt 001; Rendlesham 011; 012; 013; 014; Rickingham Superior 003; 015; Snape 009; 010; South Elmham All Saints 013; South Elmham St Cross 001; South Elmham St Margaret 008; 011; 012; Stutton 007; 024; Stutton Misc; Sudbourne 007; Sutton 028; 029; 035; 042; Tattingstone 001; Wattisfield 011  
 Thetford-type ware (Late Saxon)  
 Barham 016-018; Boyton 011; Brandon 024; 018; 071; Bromeswell 006; Bury St Edmunds 010; 052; Capel St Andrew 007; Corton 009; Fakenham Magna 009; 010; Freckenham 015; Grundisburgh 006; 007; 025; 026; 029; Hacheston 004; Melton 017; Metfield 128; Nacton 033; Pettistree 010; Ramsholt 001; Rendlesham 012; 013; Snape 010; Sudbourne 007; Sutton 028; Tattingstone 001  
 St Neot's type Ware (Late Saxon)  
 Alderton 011; Brandon 024; 071; Bury St Edmunds 052; Ramsholt 001  
 Imported wares  
 Tating  
 Brandon 018; Butley 001  
 ?Jutish bottle  
 Nacton Misc  
 'Coptic' flask  
 Woodbridge Misc  
 Pottery kiln  
 Bromeswell 002; Butley 001; Ipswich Town  
 Pottery stamp  
 Eriswell 058, F40.12; Lakenheath Misc A, F111.21  
 Punch  
 Pakenham 028, F120.14  
 Quern  
 Bardwell Misc; South Elmham St Margaret 007; 008  
 Ringerike style  
 Mildenhall Misc; Shotley 047, F125.7  
 Ring-ditch  
 Flinton 008; Hacheston 013; Snape 007; Sutton 004  
 Ring  
 Finger  
 Aldeburgh Misc (Merovingian solidus); Eriswell ?003, F28.7 x2; Eriswell 008, F32.8, 9; Laxfield 032; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.3, 8, 9; Livermere Misc, F114.3; Poslingford 004, Pl. VI.6; Snape 007, Pl. VII.1  
 Expanding

- Bungay 003, F12.7; Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.1 (toilet set), 13.4 (lost ends); Ipswich 016, F67.4.1–5; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.8; Mildenhall 001, 1874 Grave 1
- ?Belt  
Eriswell 003, F26.7; Eriswell 008, F34.6; Ipswich 016, F67.3; Lakenheath Misc A
- Chatelaine  
Fe  
?Eriswell 003, F27.1; Eriswell 008, F31.5 (Grave 24, right hip); Eriswell 046, F40.6
- Ivory  
Eriswell 008, F36.7  
Necklace of  
Ipswich 228
- Penannular  
Lakenheath Misc A, F110.1
- Unspecified  
Rickingham Inferior 012
- Roman  
Coins  
Badley 002, ?Barnham Misc, F8.3; Flixton 008; Icklingham 026; Mildenhall 084; Oakley 010; Sutton Misc
- Pottery  
Badley 002; Barham 016; Barton Great, 005; Honington 004; Hunston 011; Long Melford 030; Rendlesham 006; Shottisham 017; South Elmham All Sts 013; South Elmham St Cross 001; South Elmham St Margaret 012; Stanton Misc; Wattisfield 014
- 'Occupation'  
Oakley 010; Pakenham 028; Rickingham Superior 010; South Elmham St Cross 001; South Elmham St Margaret 012; Stanton Misc; Thurlow Great 004
- Cemetery  
Ingham Misc
- Metalwork  
Coddenham 022 (under F22.8)
- 'Objects'  
Barham 016; Icklingham Misc (Lackford Hills); Ufford Misc
- Shore forts  
Dunwich 001; Felixstowe Misc (Walton Castle)
- Spoon  
Pakenham 028, F119.7
- Villa  
Ixworth 004; Pakenham 009; Stanton 001; Whitton (Ipswich) 015
- Late Roman  
See Chapter 2, 6a for  
Coin hoards of the Late 4th–5th centuries – Table 18  
Belt furniture buckles, strap-ends, belt-slides, belt stiffener – Table 19
- Runes  
Blythburgh Misc; Brandon 018; Bury St Edmunds 010; ?Ingham Misc
- Saw  
Icklingham 026, F53.5
- Scales/balance  
Icklingham 026
- Sceatta  
Akenham 006; Bardwell 004; Barham 016–018; Barham 022; Brandon 047; Butley 001; Calton Colville 008; Coddenham 019; Coddenham 022; Debenham Misc; Edwardstone 005; Eriswell 017; Fakenham Magna 015; Felixstowe Misc; Ipswich 228; Lakenheath 110; Mildenhall 246; Nacton Misc; Ramsholt 001; West Stow 005; Wetheringsett 016; 023
- Scramaseax  
Barnham 030, F8.1, 2; Bealings, Little Misc; Belstead Misc, F9.8; Hoxne Misc; Often Misc
- Seal  
Eye 009, Pl. II.3
- Shears  
Cavenham 002; Eye 003; Icklingham 026, F54.1, 2
- Shield boss  
Badwell Ash 008; Bardwell Misc x2; Barnham 106; Bealings Little 010; Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.5; Bury St Edmunds 007, F13.8; Bury St Edmunds 028, F14.1; F14.7; Eriswell 003, F27.2; Eriswell 008, F37.1; F37.6; Eriswell 046, F40.11; Exning 028, F43.8; Fakenham Misc; Fornham St Martin Misc, F46.4; Icklingham 026, F54.4; Ipswich 016, F70.1–10; F71.1–10; Ipswich 228 (x6); Ixworth 005; Ixworth Thorpe 002, F102.10; Mildenhall 001; Stanton Misc; Tuddenham St Mary 001; Ufford Misc
- Shield furniture  
Barnham 106; Bury St Edmunds 028, F14.2; Eriswell 008, F32.2; Mildenhall 001
- Spangle  
Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.2; Icklingham 026; Oakley 010, F118.10
- Spatula  
Barham 016–018, F6.54–57
- Spearhead  
Badwell Ash 008; Bardwell 004; Barnham 016; Bealings Little 010; Bungay 003, F12.5; Bury St Edmunds Misc; Bury St Edmunds 005; Bury St Edmunds 007, F13.9, 10; Bury St Edmunds 028, F14.8; Butley 006; Cornard Little 001; Creeting St Mary Misc; Eriswell 003, F27.4; Eriswell 008, F34.1; F37.5, 9; Exning 005; Exning 028, F43.9; Finningham 002; Fornham St Martin Misc, F46.5, 6, 7; Hoxne Misc; Icklingham 026, F54.5; Icklingham Misc; Icklingham Misc, F55.11, 12; Ipswich 016, F72.1–8; F73.1–6; F74.1–7; F75.1–6; F76.1–11; Ipswich 228; Ixworth 005; Ixworth Misc F101.4, 5; Ixworth Thorpe 002, F11, 12, 13; Lakenheath Misc A; Lakenheath Misc (Undley); Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F112.13; Mildenhall 001; Mildenhall 061; Mildenhall Misc; Pakenham Misc; Parham 002; Risby 001; Stoke Ash Misc, F127.3; Tuddenham St Mary 001; Ufford Misc; Woodbridge Misc
- Spindle-whorl  
Bealings Misc, F9.7; Botesdale 004, F10.9; Claydon 005, F17.7; Eriswell ?003, F29.4; Freckenham 011; Honington 004; Icklingham 038; Ipswich Misc, F57.3; Lakenheath 010, F105.1; Mildenhall Misc, F117.2; Pakenham 028; Pakenham 028, F121.10–15; Rickingham Inferior 004; Thornham Magna Misc
- Spoon  
Brandon 018; Butley 008, F15.23 (pottery); Icklingham 026
- Spring (brooch)  
Eriswell 008, F37.4
- Spur  
Hoxne Misc; Ixworth 009; ?Pakenham 028, F120.8
- Stirrup  
Hoxne Misc
- Stone fragment  
See Appendix
- Strap-end  
Badwell Ash Misc LS; Barham 015; Barham 016–018, F5.31, 32, 33, 34; Bealings L 016, F9.4; Bealings L 017, F9.5; Blakenham G 004, F10.1, 2; Bramford 028, F10.11; Bucklesham 002, F12.4; Butley 001; Buxhall Misc, F16.2, 3; Chelmondiston Misc, F17.4; Coddenham 021, F19.8; Coddenham 022, F21.29; Eriswell 008, F32.5; F36.4; Fakenham Magna 015; Felixstowe Misc, F45.8, 9, 10; Finborough 007; Flowton 016; Frostenden Misc, F46.12; Gisleham 019, F47.5; ?Hinderclay 017, F49.3; F49.5; Icklingham Misc, F56.7, 8; Ipswich Town, F96.16–20; Ixworth 018, F100.5; Ixworth Misc, F102.1; Pl. IV.3; F102.9; Lakenheath Misc, F112.5–7; Mendlesham Misc, F114.10; Nacton 033, F117.8, 9; Nacton 037; Oakley 010, F118.11; ?Oakley 010, F118, 15, 16, 17; Poslingford Misc, F123.4; Rickingham Inferior 004; Santon Downham 027, F125.2; Stutton 027, F127.8; Sutton 028, F128.2, 4; Waldringfield 014, F132.6; Wangford 014, F132.11; Wetheringsett 016, F134.9; Wetheringsett 029, F134.15; Wixoe 003, F135.3
- Strap separator  
Arwarton 023 F2.1; Harkstead 028, Pl. III.1
- Straw, in burial  
MNL 001
- Stylus  
Blythburgh Misc; Brandon 018; Bury St Edmunds 010; Sudbourne 005, F127.9
- Stud  
Barham 016–018, F5.47; Coddenham 022, F21–28; F22.21; Eriswell 003, F26.8; Eriswell 008, F30.9; F31.9; F32.4; Ixworth Misc, F102.8; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F112.13
- Strike-a-light  
Ipswich 016, F77.13, 14, 15; Stanton 001
- Styca  
Hasketon 007; Lowestoft Misc; Westerfield 002
- Sword  
Badwell Ash 008; Barnham 016; Cornard, L 001; Eriswell 008, F37.7; Freckenham 001; Hoxne Misc; Iken Misc; Ixworth 005; Ixworth 018; Kersey 003; Lakenheath Misc (Undley); Lakenheath Misc; Saxstead 001; Tuddenham St Mary 001
- Sword mount  
Pyramid  
Barham 016–018, F5.48; Coddenham 022, F21.22, 23; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F131.1
- Threadbeater  
Stanton 001
- Thor's hammer  
Sibton 012, F126.5
- Thrymsa

Bardwell 034  
 Toggle  
 Stanton 001  
 Toilet instruments  
 Bury St Edmunds 005, F13.1; Eye 003, F44.7; Ipswich 228; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.7; Lakenheath Misc (Undley), F112.11; Mildenhall 001, F115.1, 2  
 Tweezers  
 Barham 016–018, F6.51–53; Blakenham Gt 007, F10.5; Brandon 008; Brandon 018; Cavenham Misc; Coddendam 019; Eye 003; Felixstowe Misc, F45.5; F45.6; Hasketon 006, F47.10; Icklingham 026; Icklingham Misc, F55.10; Ingham Misc, F57.2; Ipswich 016, F68.14, 15, 16; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.4, 5; F111.18; Mildenhall 001, F115.1, 2; Nacton 033, F117.10; Oakley 010, F118.6; Pakenham Misc; Pakenham 026, F119.4; Thurlow Great 004; Tuddenham St Martin 006, F129.4; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F131.2; Wenhaston 004, Wetheringsett 012, F134.1; 'Suffolk', F139.5  
 Tweezers, 'miniature'  
 Waldringfield 001, F132.3  
 Viking  
 Coddendam 022, F22.22; Ixworth 005, F110.4 (weight); Mendlesham Misc, F114.8, 9; Saxstead 001  
 Weapons  
 Bardwell Misc; Fakenham Misc; Stanton Misc; Thorndon Misc  
 Weight  
 Ixworth 005, F100.4; Mildenhall Misc, F117.7; Ufford Misc  
 Wound (?sword cut)  
 Risby 001  
 Whistle  
 Bury St Edmunds 031, F15.1  
 Wrist-clasp  
 Bardwell 034; Coddendam 023, F23.1–3; Eriswell Misc, F24.7; Eriswell 003, F25.3; F27.6; Eriswell 003, F29.2/3; Eriswell 008, F30.4; F31.4, F32.1; F33.4; F36.3; F38.3; Eriswell 046, F39.4; F40.8; Exning 028; Hasketon 006, F47.8; Hasketon 008, F47.16, 17; Hasketon 009, F48.2; Hasketon 011, F48.4; Hinderclay 017, F48.19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; Hoxne Misc; Icklingham 026, F50.8, 10; F51.3; F52.9, 10; Ipswich 228; Ixworth 031, F100.6; Ixworth Misc F102.2, 3; Lakenheath 010, F105.4; Lakenheath Misc A, F110.10–13; Mildenhall 001, F116.2, 3; Oakley 010, F118.4, 5; Playford 010, F122.16; Stanton 001, F127.1; Sutton 023, F127.10; Tuddenham St Mary 001, F131.6, 7, 8; Wangford Misc F132.10; Wenhaston 005, 005; F133.12  
 Writing tablet  
 Blythburgh Misc; Bury St Edmunds 010

## Appendix: Anglo-Saxon Stone

Arcading  
 Thorington 010  
 Architectural masonry  
 Bury St Edmunds 010; Framsdan 012; Ipswich 205; Lidgate 004; Wordwell 015  
 Baluster  
 Bury St Edmunds 010; Flixton 040; Lidgate 004  
 Burial chamber  
 Hadleigh 032  
 Capital  
 Flixton (Wangford) 040; Wordwell 015  
 Church fabric  
 Barham 017; Bradley, Little 003; Bungay 020; Claydon 007; Debenham 023; Fakenham, Little 016; Flixton (Wangford) 040; Flixton (Lothingland) 001; Gedding 003; Gosbeck 003; Hasketon 017; Hemingstone 006; Herringfleet 005; Hunston 004; Livermere, Little 012; South Elmham St. Cross 001; Syleham 004; Thorington 010; Thornham Parva 003  
 Cross  
 Ashfield, Great 009; Hunston 004; Huntingfield 008; Iken 007; Kedington 003  
 Dedication  
 Wrating, Little 002  
 Doorway  
 Flixton (Wangford) 040; Framsdan 012  
 Font  
 Halesworth 014

Foundations  
 Hadleigh 032  
 Frieze  
 Ipswich 205  
 Grave slab  
 Aldham 004; Blaxhall 009; Bury St Edmunds 010; Hunston 004; Huntingfield 008; Ipswich 205; Ixworth 012; Santon Downham 014; South Elmham St Cross 001  
 Herringbone masonry  
 Bungay 020; Flixton (Lothingland) 001  
 Interlace  
 Aldham 004; Blaxhall 009; Huntingfield 008; Iken 007; Ipswich 205; Ixworth 012; Santon Downham 014; South Elmham St Cross 001  
 Inscription  
 Ashfield, Great 009; Framsdan 012; Ipswich 205; Wrating, Little 002  
 Long and short work  
 Barham 017; Bradley 003; Claydon 007; Debenham 023; Fakenham, Little 016; Hemingstone 006; Livermere, Little 012  
 Nave  
 Debenham 023; Fakenham, Little 016; Framsdan 012  
 Panel  
 Halesworth 004  
 Plait  
 Aldham 004; Blaxhall 009; Bury St Edmunds 010; Huntingfield 008  
 Plaque  
 Framsdan 012; Ipswich 205; Wickhambrook 007  
 Quoin  
 Aldham 004; Barham 017; Bradley, Little 003; Claydon 007; Debenham 023; Gosbeck 003; South Elmham St Cross 001  
 Ringerike style  
 Ipswich 205  
 Round tower  
 Aldham 004; Bungay 020; Herringfleet 005; Livermere, Little 012; Syleham 002; Thorington 010  
 Roll moulding  
 Bury St Edmunds 010  
 Saint  
 Framsdan 012  
 Sarcophagus  
 Ipswich 205  
 Scroll  
 Ashfield, Great 009  
 Tessellated floor  
 Hadleigh 032  
 Tile  
 Bury St Edmunds 010; Flixton (Lothingland) 001; Hadleigh 032  
 Tower  
 Bradley, Little 003; Debenham 023; Flixton (Wangford) 040  
 Tympanum  
 Ipswich 205; Wordwell 015  
 'Windows'  
 Gedding 003; Gosbeck 003; Herringfleet 005  
 Window  
 circular  
 Flixton (Wangford) 040; Thornham Parva 003  
 head  
 Hunston 004  
 keyhole  
 Flixton (Wangford) 040  
 Norman  
 Gedding 003  
 round  
 Hasketon 007  
 played internally  
 Flixton (Lothingland) 001; Framsdan 012; Gedding 003; Hunston 004  
 triangular headed  
 Bungay 020

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