

Anglo-Saxon Textiles in the Mayer/Faussett Collection

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THE 19th-century Mayer Collection of Anglo-Saxon material in the Liverpool Museum, which includes finds from Kent excavated by Faussett in the 18th century, was re-examined in 1998 by the Manchester Medieval Textiles Project to test the usefulness of investigating such early archaeological collections for vestiges of textiles. Faussett had noted and commented on textile evidence, thus providing records against which the present situation can be assessed. The degree of survival has been governed by the interests and practices of both archaeologists and curators of the periods in which the material was collected and donated. These factors have to be taken into account to balance the work involved in re-examining collections from before the mid-20th century against the amount and quality of the information to be obtained.

The Manchester Medieval Textiles project was set up in 1994, with the aim of establishing a catalogue and bibliography of all medieval textiles in the British Isles, 450–1500. Today a substantial part of this aim has been achieved for England for the period 450–1100, and much of the material for the wider area and the later period has been, or is in the process of being, collected. The bulk of the entries in the database are either from published textile remains or from pre-publication reports commissioned by English Heritage. Detailed reporting on textile remains is, however, a 20th-century practice, and the majority of the data reflect the progress of archaeology since the Second World War; moreover the standard of reporting/observation has improved in line with the development of modern methods of investigation and conservation, which means that the most recent excavations tend to provide more detailed technical information, for example of dyes and fleece-types, than reports of a decade or more ago.

The process of collection has consequently thrown up a number of questions, especially about the validity of the deductions which can be made from the often very slight evidence from textiles preserved in the corrosion products of metal objects, which are often all that survive, especially from the earlier part of the Anglo-Saxon period. An investigation by the project team, of the hitherto unpublished site of Cleatham, N. Lincolnshire, which was excavated in modern times and by modern methods, showed that even one new site could completely alter the balance between numbers of fragments and types of weave within and

between regions.¹ The excavated metalwork of many earlier archaeological excavations of Anglo-Saxon sites survives in museums across the country, however, and it has sometimes been suggested that the project, to be considered complete, should investigate all such collections, in case any unreported vestiges of textiles survive in them. To test this proposal, the Anglo-Saxon material in Liverpool Museum has been examined, since this includes the Faussett Collection of Kentish remains collected in the 18th century, as well as some other, less well-known examples.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION

The Faussett collection is important for several reasons, but in the present context its significance lies in the fact that textile remains were noted and described on a number of occasions by the original excavator, which unusually allows us to compare the present condition of the material with that apparently pertaining in the past. The Rev. Bryan Faussett excavated some 750 Anglo-Saxon burials in East Kent between 1757 and 1773, all within easy reach of his family home at Heppington near Canterbury. He recorded his finds in a series of detailed notebooks, still preserved at Liverpool, and these were published in 1856 with an explanatory introduction and some footnotes, by Charles Roach Smith.² The notebooks, even more unusually for the time, include watercolours by Faussett's son of some of the finds, in which textile remains were recorded as cross-hatched detail.

Faussett himself believed he was investigating the burial places of 'Romans Britonized' and 'Britons Romanized' because of the Roman coins found in some of the graves. To be more precise, he speculated somewhat inconclusively (of Kingston Down):

that this spot was a burying-place, not only, at first, for the Roman soldiers, who may be supposed to have kept garrison in some of the many intrenchments . . . but that, afterwards, it served as such for the inhabitants of some one, or more, of the adjacent villages . . . *i.e.*, by people of both nations, who, having mixed and intermarried with each other, had naturally learned, and in some measure adopted, each other's customs . . . How much longer it was put to that use it is impossible for me to determine from anything yet found there; but my conjecture is, that it served for that purpose . . . long after the Romans (*i.e.*, those properly so-called), had entirely evacuated and quitted this isle . . . In short, I think it not improbable but it might have continued to be a burying-ground after the arrival of Saxons in this isle . . . But, indeed, nothing which I have discovered here seems to have belonged to that people.³

In fact, his selected sites actually only included one from the Roman Period, Crundale.

¹ E. Coatsworth, M. FitzGerald, K. Leahy and G. Owen-Crocker, 'Anglo-Saxon textiles from Cleatham, Humber-side', *Textile Hist.*, 27.1 (1996), 5-41.

² B. Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale: An Account of Some Antiquities Dug up at Gilton, Kingston, Siberts-wold, Barfriston, Beakes-bourne, Chartham, and Crundale, in the County of Kent, from A.D. 1757 to A.D. 1773*, ed. C. Roach Smith (London, 1856).

³ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 38.

His collection remained in the hands of his family after his death, and in 1854, after rejection by the British Museum to which it had been offered, it was purchased by Charles Mayer and subsequently donated by him with the rest of his collection to the Liverpool Museum. His painstaking excavation records were published as a result of Mayer's acquisition.⁴

Faussett may have been unable to perceive that the graves he dug were Anglo-Saxon, but his careful recording of what he saw has been commented on in later analyses of his contribution to Anglo-Saxon studies. Sonia Chadwick Hawkes, for example, noted his 'great gifts of dedication, patience, intelligent observation and painstaking recording of everything he saw and handled' and that his notebooks remain an important archive to this day.⁵ Earlier, Charles Roach Smith, in his introduction to *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, had said 'his Journal proves him to have been a pains-taking and a truth-loving investigator, and a conscientious steward of the treasures he had brought to light'.⁶ Both authors, however, exemplify his qualities by looking at his treatment of metal objects, particularly brooches and pendants, which are undoubtedly among the most important of his legacies.

FAUSSETT'S TEXTILE NOTES

A facet of his work which appears to have passed unnoticed is his careful recording of remains which he recognized as textiles. Not only did he note the presence of textile remains, but he also frequently recorded their position, and sometimes conjectured the type of material. The amount of recorded detail may make his notebook rare if not unique for this early period of archaeology. He recorded the presence of textile material on grave goods from the cemeteries of Gilton, Kingston Down, Sibertswold Down, Barfriston, Beakesbourne and Chartham Down.⁷ Some 27 metal objects with traces of textile material present on them, as well as a small collection of threads from inside the relic box at Sibertswold Down, are recorded in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. The following account of the remains is either Faussett's own, or is a reasonable deduction from his description of their position within the grave and in relation to other objects. His descriptions indicate that the textile material consisted of both string or thread and woven textile fragments. From the descriptions it appears that the majority of these textiles were preserved as a result of metal corrosion particularly on the iron weapons and artefacts (see Table 3).

Some string wound round a shield grip, probably to give a more comfortable and secure grip, was recorded in grave 5 at Gilton cemetery: 'It appeared to have been bound round with some string, not unlike our pack thread, I suppose for the more commodiously grasping it; the string was by the rust of the iron converted

⁴ See S. Chadwick Hawkes, 'Bryan Faussett and the Faussett Collection', 1-24 in *Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: A Reappraisal*, ed. E. Southworth (Stroud, 1990); M. Rhodes, 'Faussett rediscovered: Charles Roach Smith, Joseph Mayer, and the publication of *Inventorium Sepulchrale*', *ibid.*, 25-64; R. H. White, 'Mayer and British Archaeology', 118-36 in *Joseph Mayer of Liverpool 1803-1886* (London, 1988).

⁵ Hawkes, *op. cit.* in note 4, 11.

⁶ Roach Smith (ed.), *op. cit.* in note 2, p. i.

⁷ No textile remains were recorded from Bishopsbourne, and the Roman material from Crundale is not noticed in this paper.

into a hard iron-like substance'.⁸ String with four threads or strands was also used to suspend a brass ornament or pendant from grave 94 at Sibertswold Down.⁹ A 'small wheel-like brass thing' identified as a bead by Faussett, from grave 151 at Sibertswold Down, was also found to have been threaded with thread or string.¹⁰ From Kingston Down, grave 241, he records: 'what is rather remarkable, the double thread on which these beads were strung was not only very distinguishable in the ends of the two silver ones, but was as white as if it had been just new, and strong enough to bear being pretty strongly pulled'. Most remarkable of all, from Sibertswold, were the contents of the relic box from grave 60. Faussett's notes say its contents were 'some small silken strings, of two sizes; some raw silk, as it seems; some wool, and some short hair; as also some beads, as they seem (for they appear to have been perforated), of a vegetable substance, as I think, black, and shaped like the seeds of the plant which we call Marvel of Peru'.¹¹

Although technical details of the woven material are not supplied by Faussett, we can deduce a lot about the textiles from his descriptions. He notes the coarseness of the fabric and sometimes suggests the fibre used. The fact that most of the textile material identified was preserved on the iron objects in the graves, particularly on spearheads, darts, sword, chains and buckles, lends credibility to his account. The small proportion of remaining textile material was preserved on 'brass' (copper alloy).

Faussett deduced that many of the iron weapons, preserving coarse cloth, were actually deposited outside the coffins in the graves, so the textile remains result from the practice of wrapping the weapons rather than textile clothing. This is a tribute to Faussett's observation and meticulous recording. The practice of wrapping grave-goods, such as weapons, is now well attested. The relative position of the sword to the coffin in grave 58 at Sibertswold Down, however, was not recorded. This preserved one of the fragments Faussett described as linen.¹² Only one of the weapons, the pilum or dart from grave 47 at Barfriston, was actually found inside the coffin.¹³ The dart was found to the left side of the skull with some rather coarse cloth on it, therefore possibly wrapped in, or perhaps adjacent to, the remains of a cloak or blanket fabric. The cloth used to wrap these weapons is consistently described as a 'coarsish' fabric. Further examples may be noted from Gilton, graves 23, 28, 50 and 66, Kingston Down, graves 2 and 162; and Barfriston Down, grave 47.¹⁴

Objects other than weapons may also have been wrapped: for example in Kingston Down, grave 83: 'At the feet, and on the outside of the coffin, were the remains of what I took to be an iron trivet; . . . it had been wrapt up in some coarse

⁸ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 5.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 117.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 124-25.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 112. The 'seeds' were examined by Roy Vickery of the British Museum, who could not identify them as seeds. He thought they may have been 'tubers, bulbs, or pseudo-bulbs of some kind'. See A. Meaney, *Anglo-Saxon Amulets and Curing Stones* (BAR Brit. Ser., 96, Oxford, 1986), 62. Meaney stressed the amuletic nature of the Anglo-Saxon 'relic boxes' and their contents, and their possible function as 'symbolic first-aid boxes': *op. cit.*, 188.

¹² Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 111-12.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 143.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 11, 13, 18, 22, 41, 72, 143.

cloth, as appeared from the marks of impression of it on the rust'.¹⁵ Other examples of possibly wrapped objects were noted at Sibertswold, graves 29, 60, 100 and 151. The last is probably a lock and part of a box.¹⁶

Other textiles preserved on metal objects found within the grave may be the remains of clothing. A coarse cloth noted as preserved on some iron chain links found near the neck in a female inhumation grave (Kingston Down, grave 59) may possibly be the remains of a cloak.¹⁷ A brass buckle found in the grave of an 'elderly person' preserves some linen cloth on the inside which may have been the remains of a tunic fabric (Kingston Down, grave 65).¹⁸ Another brass buckle also found in an elderly person's grave (?possibly male) preserved cloth on the upper side which may have been the remains of an outer garment or cloak (Kingston Down, grave 173).¹⁹ Some fine cloth preserved on an iron chain found near the neck in a female inhumation grave might perhaps be the remains of a fine veil: this was from Chartham Down, grave 4.²⁰ Sibertswold Down, grave 29, also had cloth, described as 'fine', at neck level.²¹ Other possible examples are from Beakesbourne, graves 29 and 37; and Chartham Down, graves 4 and 43.²²

Faussett also noted some pieces of textile-making equipment, though he did not always recognize them for what they were. For example of a relic box from Kingston Down, grave 222 he notes: 'Near the head was a brass pin . . . Here also was a small brass cylinder; in it were two brass needles, gilt; and a small piece of linen cloth, which had served to keep the head or end of it tighter on, was found, fresh, white, and strong'.²³ From Kingston Down, grave 299 he noted a pair of shears, 'ivory sticks' (double-pointed pin beaters) and a weaving tablet, recognizable from its drawing.²⁴ The framework of a bead, as described by Faussett, from Sibertswold, grave 151, was however wrongly identified by Roach Smith as a spindle whorl.²⁵ There were spindle whorls, however, such as one from Beakesbourne, grave 29, which Faussett described as a kind of disc or quoit, found only in the graves of women or children.²⁶

RE-EXAMINATION OF THE REMAINS IN 1998

The grave goods from the Mayer collection at Liverpool Museum were recently re-examined for textile remains by Maria FitzGerald. A number of problems relating to their post-excavation treatment immediately became apparent.

Firstly, these artefacts were excavated in the third quarter of the 18th century so they have now been exposed for approaching 250 years. Deterioration of the

¹⁵ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 56.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 112, 118, 125.

¹⁷ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 53.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 65.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 73.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 169.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 107.

²² *Ibid.*, 151, 154, 171, 173.

²³ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 81.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 93.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 125.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 151.

remains observed by Faussett might therefore have been expected, but proved not to be the main problem. Rather, labelling and storage practices of the metal objects by the 19th-century curators seems to have detached many of the objects from their original context. Many of them have been stored by material and they are not clearly labelled by reference to a particular grave. Although the artefacts examined are undoubtedly from the Mayer collection, it is not always possible even to ascertain from which particular cemetery the objects are derived unless of course they are clearly illustrated in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. One of the objects examined proved to come from Ozengell (also Kent), and was therefore not part of the Faussett collection at all, although it was part of the Mayer Collection.

Subsequent to their acquisition by Liverpool Museum, the artefacts were cleaned and conserved, particularly the copper-alloy material, without apparent regard to preserving traces of the replaced textile or leather originally described by Faussett. In line with 19th- and even earlier 20th-century practice, the metalwork objects were seen as the highest priority, and as an end in themselves. This attitude also accounts for their storage out of archaeological context. Much of the ironwork is also very corroded so it is no longer possible to identify details of organic traces on their surfaces.

Only a very small collection of textile material, although happily including both string binding and woven textile fabrics, is now clearly identifiable on the artefacts (see Tables 1 and 2). All this material is metal-replaced so it was not possible to identify the fibre used. However, among the woven textiles, both tabby weave and twill weave were identified. The tabby varies in coarseness from 5/6 threads per cm to 18/18 threads per cm. In addition to regular diagonal twill weave, twills with a reverse in one system (chevron twill) were identified and one clearly has Z-spinning in system 1 and S-spinning in system 2 with a coarse thread count of 7/6 threads per cm. One of these twill fragments was preserved on the socket of a spearhead so it is possible that the coarse weaves identified by Faussett were in fact twill weaves. Two shield grips with traces of string binding were also identified in the collection: one is clearly labelled as coming from Ozengell, but the other may be the Gilton shield grip from grave 5 referred to above, which was described as bound with string resembling pack thread.

We can be certain that a lot of the textile material has been removed or lost as a result of cleaning and conservation and from the deterioration of the ironwork subsequent to the original excavation. On the other hand, it is probable that some textiles were missed by Faussett. This is suggested by the survival of a fragment of replaced textile in a 2/2 regular twill weave on an iron object, probably a purse mount, found near the left hip in a female inhumation grave (299) at Kingston Down.²⁷

From the synopsis below (see Table 1), it is clear that the only remains which can be certainly identified with Faussett's original description, are those from the 'relic box' at Sibertswold Down, grave 60. One other example comes from an object clearly identified with a grave excavated by Faussett but from which he did not note any textile remains. There is also one example from Ozengell, not one of

²⁷ Faussett, *op. cit.* in note 2, 91–3, esp. p. 92.

Faussett's sites, which is not part of the Faussett Collection, though of the Mayer Collection. Ten other metal objects retain textile remains consistent with Faussett's descriptions (Table 2). The first of the shield grips listed may be the example recorded for Gilton, grave 5. However, because of the 19th-century storage and labelling practices these pieces cannot now be identified with a site, and certainly not with a specific grave. Table 3 lists the textiles recorded by Faussett, but which could no longer be detected in the re-examination of the artefacts. It does, however, seem a reasonable deduction that all the examples come from Kent, although the uncertainty renders it doubtful how far it would be proper to use them in any future discussion of regional types.

From the point of view of the Medieval Textiles Project it seems that older museum collections will have surviving textile material which can be identified by reference to early excavation reports, but the amount of surviving information will vary in accordance with the cleaning, conservation, storage and recording practices of the host museum, not in the present but in the past, when the material was collected or donated. The Mayer collection is unusual because the extraordinary detail with which Faussett recorded his finds has allowed some tie-up with the material remains. Although ideally every museum collection should be re-examined, it has to be recognized that the labour involved might be out of proportion to the usable results obtained.

GLOSSARY

- binding point The point at which the *warp* is fixed by the *weft* (or the *weft* by the *warp*), i.e. the point at which either is fixed by the other passing from the front to the back of the fabric.
- coarse Faussett uses the terms *coarse* and *fine* to describe his subjective impressions of the textile remains he noted. These may have been related to objective factors such as *thread count* and looseness/tightness of spinning.
- chevron twill Any *twill* pattern in which the direction of the diagonal lines is reversed in a regular fashion over groups of either *warp* threads or *wefts*. The diagonal lines 'zig-zag', i.e. form chevron or dogtooth self-patterns.
- fine See *coarse*.
- metal-replaced Used to describe textile structures preserved by being replaced by minerals from contiguous metal objects. Different from metal-impressed, a term used to describe textile structures preserved by being impressed on a contiguous metal object.
- shed The space created by raising a selection of the *warp* threads on a loom, to allow the passage of the *weft*. The *weft* can be carried by being wound around a stick (in primitive looms, including certainly those of the early and possibly the whole of the Anglo-Saxon Period), and later in a shuttle.
- spinning Drawing out and twisting together fibres to form a continuous thread, done in the Anglo-Saxon Period by hand using a drop-spindle, in order to produce lengths of thread suitable for sewing or weaving.
- S-spun When thread is spun clockwise the fibres are aligned in a direction corresponding to the central bar of the letter S, and the length of the thread appears to be formed from a line of closely packed S shapes. Z-spun threads are spun anti-clockwise. There may be regional and period differences in the preference for either spin direction. However, threads with different spin directions were sometimes used together, and

- when one direction was deliberately used for the *warp* and the other for the *weft* a faint self-stripping occurred which, in a period when dyeing was time-consuming and expensive, must have been very attractive as a variation on self-patterned weaves.
- system Term used to denote thread lying in one direction in a fragment of textile, when there is insufficient evidence to say whether it is *warp* or *weft*. Usually in the form system 1 and system 2.
- tabby Basic weave based on a unit of two warp threads and two wefts, in which each warp thread passes over one weft and under the next. The *binding points* are offset by one warp thread on each successive pass of the weft. This is sometimes called plain weave.
- tablet A small thin square, triangle or other regular polygon of rigid material such as wood, bone or horn, with a hole at each corner for thread to pass through: used for tablet weaving.
- tablet weaving A weaving technique in which a set of tablets threaded with *warp* threads are turned (singly or in groups) to create sheds for the passage of a *weft*. The technique is suitable only for narrow widths, and is therefore used mainly for straps and belts, edges and borders.
- thread count The number of *warp* threads or *wefts* in a given unit of measure, usually now 1 cm. They are usually given in the form 8/10, one side of the stroke representing *warp*, the other *weft*. For Anglo-Saxon textiles it is not usually possible to say which side is which, unless an edge is included in the fragment (see *system*). The higher the number of threads, the finer the fabric, with 10 or below representing a coarse, thick material such as blanket or a heavy cloak; 10–14 a coarse to medium garment fabric; and 15–20 a medium to fine fabric. The upper end of this scale is rarely found in the Anglo-Saxon period, except in silk or fine linens for, for example, veils. Modern fabrics can have much higher thread counts, but 18–20 would still seem fine to a modern observer.
- twill A basic weave based on a unit of three or more *warp* threads and three or more *wefts*, in which each warp thread passes over two or more adjacent wefts, and under the next one or more (or under two or more adjacent wefts and over the next one or more). The *binding points* are offset by one warp thread at each successive pass of the weft, thus forming diagonal lines which are a strong feature of twill self-patterns. In *chevron twill*, the *binding points* are offset one warp thread forward for so many passes of the weft, then one warp thread back for an equal number.
- warp In weaving, the threads of a textile which are fixed on the loom. On a vertical loom, such as the warp-weighted loom used throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, the warp hangs vertical, held in place at the bottom by loom-weights. See also tablet-weaving.
- weft In weaving, all the transverse strands in a textile, that are passed through the sheds. A textile may have only one weft, which is passed from one side to the other and back again, but more elaborate textiles can have additional wefts which are introduced according to the demands of a pattern.
- Z-spun See S-spun.

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TABLE I
SYNOPSIS OF SURVIVING TEXTILES IN THE MAYER/FAUSSETT COLLECTION AT
THE LIVERPOOL MUSEUM (IDENTIFIABLE SITES)

Site	Museum /No.	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Description/ comment
Kingston Down	Liverpool Museum 6188	Z/S	2/2 twill	14/12	A fragment of replaced four-shaft twill preserved in two places on an iron object, probably a purse mount, from grave 299. This was a female inhumation grave and the artefact was found near the left hip.
Ozengell ²⁸	Liverpool Museum; Anglo-Saxon 7	Z-plied			A length of Z-plied strip wrapped around one end of a shield grip. The textile is visible on either side of the grip.
Sibertswold Down grave 60	Liverpool Museum	Z/Z	tablet woven	2/16	Two fragments of tablet-woven braid with a diagonal pattern which have been made by using ten 2 hole tablets. There is a four-hole twist along each edge and in the centre. The edges are red and the warp is green. The fibre was identified as wool and the fleece type as 'fine'. The item was found in a relic box. ²⁹
Sibertswold Down grave 60	Liverpool Museum				A mass of unspun wool found mixed with some unravelled tablet twists and some unplied warps from the braid described above. Some of the fibre was found to have been dyed with cultivated madder. This was found in the relic box, and the corrosion from the box dyed some of the threads green. ²⁹
Sibertswold Down grave 60	Liverpool Museum				Threads of wool were found tied together in a knot in the relic box. The colours are red and brown. ²⁹
Sibertswold Down grave 60	Liverpool Museum	Z-spun/ S-plied			A cable made from four plied yarns, which may have been sewn to another fabric. The individual yarns are slightly Z-spun and then two yarns are tightly S-plied. Four of these were then tightly twisted together in S direction. The item was found in the relic box. ²⁹
Sibertswold Down grave 60	Liverpool Museum				A fragment of plied thread found rolled up in the relic box. ²⁹

²⁸ This is not part of the Faussett Collection, but it is from the Mayer Collection.

²⁹ E. Crowfoot, 'Textile fragments from "relic boxes" in Anglo-Saxon graves', 47-56 in *Textiles in Northern Archaeology*, ed. P. Walton and J. P. Wild (London, 1990), esp. p. 53.

TABLE 2
 TEXTILES ADHERING TO ARTEFACTS IN THE MAYER/FAUSSETT COLLECTION
 WITHOUT CLEARLY IDENTIFIABLE PROVENANCE

Site	Museum /No.	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Description/ comment
unknown/? Sibertswold Down	Liverpool Museum A.S. 14	Z/Z	?tabby	5/6	A fragment of replaced fairly coarse textile preserved all over a long tubular copper alloy object, which seems to have wrapped the object; this could be from grave 151 at Sibertswold Down.
?Gilton	Liverpool Museum A.S. 9, sh. grip U8	Z-spun/ ? S-plicd		?	A series of c. 10 threads, preserved lying side by side and wrapped around one end of a shield grip. Four of the threads appear to be Z-spun and S-plicd. This could be the shield grip bound with (now metal-replaced) string from grave 5 (?male inhumation) at Gilton. The string was described by Faussett 'not unlike our pack thread'.
?	Liverpool Museum, A.S. 9, sh. grip U.11	Z/?	?twill	?	Possible areas of textile preserved under a shield grip.
?	Liverpool Museum, A. S. 9, 2 nd drawer	Z/Z	tabby	18/18	A small fragment of replaced textile preserved on one side of an iron fragment. It appears to be a fine tabby. The thread count in system 1 was taken on 5 mm.
?	Liverpool Museum, A.S. 9, 2 nd drawer	S/Z	2/2 chevron twill	6/7	A fragment of replaced textile preserved on one side of an unidentified iron object. This appears to be a twill weave with a possible reverse in one system.
?	Liverpool Museum, A.S. 9	Z/S	2/2 chevron twill	?	A small fragment of replaced textile with a degraded surface was preserved on a small iron fragment. It is not clear whether this was a regular or reversed twill.
?	Liverpool Museum A.S. 8 (top drawer), spear U.28	Z/Z	2/2 chevron twill	9/5 yarn diment. 1.3/1.1	A fragment of twill textile preserved over one side of a socket for a spearhead. Some wooden remains are preserved on the inside of the socket. The clearest area of textile is preserved along the edge. The twill has one possible reverse.
?	Liverpool Museum A.S. 9, Sp. U.34	?	not clear	?	Some possible traces of textiles preserved near the tip on one side of a spearhead. The textile is too deteriorated to detect details.

?	Liverpool Museum A.S. 8, Sp. U.29/No 32	?	not clear	?	Possible traces of deteriorated and replaced textile with a degraded surface preserved on an iron spearhead. The details could not be detected.
?	Liverpool Museum A.S. 7, CL.B.O.	Z/Z	?twill	?	A fragment of replaced textile with a degraded surface on the top of a cleat.

TABLE 3
TEXTILES MENTIONED BY FAUSSETT BUT NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ARTEFACTS
IN THE COLLECTION

Site	State of Preservation /Location	Spin	Weave	Thread Count	Description/comment
Barfriston grave 47	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth was preserved adhering to the head of a pilum [spear] on the left side of the skull. Faussett noted that it 'had some coarsish cloth adhering to it'. He also reported a lump of white feathers in connection with the sword. (<i>Inventorium Sepulchrale</i> , 143).
Beakesbourne grave 29	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of 'coarse linen cloth' adhering to an iron instrument about nine inches long, which was part of a chatelaine complex. Faussett deduced from the grave goods that this was a female inhumation. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 151).
Beakesbourne grave 37	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of 'coarse cloth' was found adhering to the 'right side of an iron buckle and shank'. Faussett noted that the cloth 'seemed to have been woollen'. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 154).
Chartham Down grave 4	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'fine'/?	Faussett described 'a small piece of rusty iron, to which some very fine linen cloth adhered'. The iron fragment was found near the skull together with two brass pins, and could have been from a ?head-dress or ?veil. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 169).
Chartham Down grave 25	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	Faussett noted that 'an iron buckle, with some coarse cloth adhering to it' was found near the hips of the almost decayed skeleton. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 171).
Chartham Down grave 43	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	The grave goods of this inhumation were documented by Faussett as follows: 'Nothing but an iron buckle, which had some coarse linen cloth adhering to it; and the blade of a knife'. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 173).

Gilton grave 12	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	Coarse cloth was adhering to the heads of a hasta [spearhead] and pilum [spear]. Faussett described them as follows: 'I am fully convinced that they were both of them deposited on the outside of the coffin: I mean between the coffin and the grave; the heads of both of them had some very coarse cloth visible adhering to them, or, more properly speaking, turned into their own iron by the rust perhaps. They were both wrapt in the same cloth, for they lay close together.' (Ibid., 8).
Gilton grave 23	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth which preserved two hastae [spearheads]. Faussett suggested that 'They had both been wrapped in some coarse cloth, having the same appearance as those at No 12'. (Ibid., 11). He also proposed that the spears were positioned on top of the coffin.
Gilton grave 28	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of textile preserved on a hasta [spearhead]. Faussett said of the artifact that it had a larger and longer head than the others and 'it had, like others mentioned before, been wrapt up in some coarse cloth'. (Ibid., p. 13).
Gilton grave 50	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth was preserved on a hasta [spearhead]. Faussett described the find as 'the head of a hasta, on the right side, on the outside of the coffin; it had been wrapped up in some coarse cloth, as appeared from the marks of it in the rust'. (Ibid., 18).
Gilton grave 66	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth was preserved on a hasta [spearhead] Faussett commented 'the head of an hasta, at the right side [of the coffin], and out of the coffin; marks of coarse cloth upon it'. (Ibid., 22).
Kingston Down grave 2	unknown/ ? destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth preserved on an iron spear. Faussett noted 'The iron head of an hasta or spear (. . .); it lay on the outside of the chest or coffin, and, as I think, on the lid of it; for the point reached beyond the head of the coffin at least four inches. It had been wrapped up in some coarse cloth, like many I met with at Ash'. (Ibid., 41).

Kingston Down grave 59	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of metal replaced coarse cloth was found with a lump of rusted iron chain links. Faussett thought 'It had either been wrapt in or had lain upon some coarse cloth: the threads of which, being impregnated with, and preserved, as it were, by the iron, still adhere to it.' (Ibid., 53).
Kingston Down grave 83	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth was preserved on the surface of an iron trivet at the feet. Faussett: the artefact 'had been wrapt up in some coarse cloth, as appeared from the marks or impression of it on the rust'. (Ibid., 56).
Kingston Down grave 134	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	?	A fragment of linen or other cloth was adhering to the inside of the shank of a brass buckle. Faussett assumed that this was the inhumation of an elderly person and wrote: 'some linen or other cloth still adheres to the inside of it, with which I imagine the belt, to which the shank of the buckle was riveted'. (Ibid., 65).
Kingston Down grave 162	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	A fragment of coarse cloth preserved on a pilum [spear]. Faussett described the inhumation remains as the 'very perfect bones of an old person' and commented that 'it [the spear] had been wrapped up in some coarse cloth, like some others before mentioned'. (Ibid., 71-2).
Kingston Down grave 173	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	?	A cloth fragment adhering to the top side of a small brass buckle. The burial contained the inhumated bones of 'an old person' and Faussett noted that it 'has some cloth sticking to the upper side of it'. He also mentioned that there was 'a great deal of rotten leather'. (Ibid., 73).
Kingston Down grave 222	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	?	A fragment of linen cloth preserved with two brass needles and a brass cylinder in grave 222 (female inhumation). The cloth was found in a small brass cylinder and is described by Faussett as 'linen, which had served to keep the head or lid of it tighter on'. According to him it was 'found fresh, white and strong'. (Ibid., 81).
Kingston Down grave 241	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	thread	N/A	A length of doubled thread on which some beads were strung. (Ibid. 83; and see text).

Sibertswold Down grave 29	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'fine'/?	Faussett noted 'some fine cloth' adhering to a rusty mass of 'iron twisted links' and an 'iron hook' which were found in the middle of the grave together with the blade of a knife. He declares that this was a 'woman's grave'. (Ibid., 107).
Sibertswold Down grave 54	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	'coarse'/?	Faussett noted 'coarse linen cloth' adhering to the links of an iron chain, which were rusted together. He judged this to be a 'woman's grave'. (Ibid., 111).
Sibertswold Down grave 58	unknown/ ?destroyed	?	?	?	A 'broad straight sword with a brass chape' which seemed to have been 'wrapped up in, or lain upon, some linen cloth, which still adhered to it' was found in the grave of a 'very tall person'. The fragmentary sword, according to Faussett, was much decayed. (Ibid., 111-12).
Sibertswold Down grave 94	unknown/ ?decayed	?	thread/ string	N/A	Faussett noted that one of two 'brass gilded ornaments, or pendants' on the neck of a child has had 'a part of a thread or string, by which it hung still in its eye or loop'. He continues that it appears to have 'been made or composed of four strands of thread'. (Ibid., 117).
Sibertswold Down grave 100	unknown/ ?decayed	?	?	?	'Some cloth' was adhering to several rusty iron links from a small chain. Faussett thought this was a 'woman's grave'. (Ibid., p. 118).
