

Infernal Traffic: Excavation of a Liberated African Graveyard in Rupert's Valley, St Helena

Appendix D2 Finds Catalogue

Table D2.1 Summary of finds catalogue

Small Find No	Skeleton	Group	Object type
1	209	2007	Iron tag
2	227	2038	Button
3	230	2044	Iron fixing
4	223/224	2013	Iron tag
5	-	2111	Metal fragments
6	-	2111	Clay pipe
7	279	2163	Glass beads and shells
8	265	2142	Copper alloy pins
9	277	2160	Bone (non-human)
10	278	2160	Textile
11	Number not used		
12	285	2145	Lead projectile
13	298	2207	Shell buttons
14	302	2218	Iron fixing
15	305	2082	Glass beads
16	–	2251	Glass ampoules
17	324	2254	Glass beads
18	324	2254	Glass beads and bone pin
19	322	2251	Iron tag
20	311	2233	Iron hoop
21	326	2233	Iron hoop
22	326	2233	Glass beads and horn
23	326	2233	Glass beads
24	341	2279	Textile
25	300	2213	Textile
26	348	2291	Lead projectile
27	337	2273	Textile
28	363	2314	Iron tag
29	351	2298	Shell, glass and bone buttons
30	351	2298	Organic material
31	351	2298	Textile
31a	351	2298	Copper alloy buttons
32	–	2326	Clay pipe
33	367	2338	Metal fragments
34	364	2329	Iron tag
35	365	2332	Textile
36	365	2332	Bone (non-human)
37	365	2332	Plaited braids
38	365	2332	Glass beads
39	353	2305	Glass beads
40	Number not used		
41	360	2323	Textile
42	Number not used		
43	380	2363	Coin
44	379	2356	Braided hair

Small Find No	Skeleton	Group	Object type
45	380	2363	Copper alloy pin
46	380	2363	Copper alloy pins
47	380	2363	Copper alloy pins
48	380	2363	Copper alloy pins
49	380	2363	Textile
50	380	2363	Textile
51	380	2363	Coin
52	380	2363	Coin
53	380	2363	Ribbon
54	399	2401	Copper alloy bracelet
55	405	2404	Textile
56	381	2367	Copper alloy pins
57	381	2367	Copper alloy pins
58	381	2367	Coin
59	381	2367	Iron fragment
60	380	2363	Coffin fittings
61	380	2363	Coffin fittings
62	398	2398	Textile
63	400	2401	Iron tag
64	402, 403, 405	2404	Glass beads
65	381	2367	Glass beads
66	381	2367	Textile
67	381	2367	Leather shoe sole
68	381	2367	Textile
69	381	2367	Textile
70	381	2367	Ribbon
71	412	2419	Copper alloy fragment
72	–	2431	Clay pipe
73	–	2431	Clay pipe
74	413	2428	Glass beads and shell button
75	431	2428	Textile
76	–	2455	Iron fixing
77	424	2449	Glass beads
78	438	2470	Glass beads
79	441	2471	Textile
80	437	2470	Textile
81	442	2477	Twisted fibres
82	–	2477	Timber fragment
83	443	2482	Textile
84	410	2416	Iron tag
85	458	2509	Iron tag
86	481	2536	Copper alloy fragments
87	507	2563	Iron fixing
88	511	2566	Textile
89	512	2566	Textile
90	–	2554	Textile

Small Find No	Skeleton	Group	Object type
91	522	2588	Textile
92	523	2588	Textile
93	519	2579	Coin
94	519	2579	Coin
95	519	2579	Coin
96	519	2579	Textile
97	519	2579	Copper alloy pin
98	519	2579	Copper alloy pin
99	519	2579	Copper alloy pin
100	519	2579	Copper alloy pins
101	381	2367	Wood shavings
102	410	2416	Textile
103	305	2082	Iron tag
104a	305	2082	Glass beads
104b	219	2041	Textile
105	435	2464	Human hair
106	227	2038	Textile
Context 2188	–	2189	Glass bottles
Context 2139	265	2142	Coffin
Context 2297	351	2298	Coffin
Context 2362	380	2363	Coffin
Context 2366	381	2367	Coffin
Context 2577	519	2579	Coffin

Note on the textile descriptions

Text in single quotes are subjective descriptions given at the time of excavation

P skew = Pearson co-efficient of skew

SD = standard deviation

Technical details were recorded with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. Fibres were examined with two transmitted-light (optical) microscopes. One is fitted with an eyepiece graticule for taking measurements and uses transmitted light at up to x640 magnification and the facility to switch between incident and transmitted light at x160 magnification; the other incorporates a polarising analyser and allows viewing at up to x400 magnification. Dyes were tested by solvent extraction followed by absorption spectrophotometry and thin-layer chromatography of the extracts.

Histograms to show the diameters of fibres in warp and weft of three textiles are included as Figure D2.107.

Note on the beads

Where a small find comprised more than a few beads the photographs included in Appendix D2 are illustrative of the artefacts present, rather than comprehensive.

Appendix D3 contains the full bead catalogue, whilst Figure 5.16 in the printed volume gives photographs of each bead Type.

SF01: Iron tag: lozenge

Group 2007; Context 2006; Skeleton 209; 19th century

Lozenge-shaped tag in two pieces with a circular hole at the top for attachment. Heavily corroded. No surface decoration apparent but x-ray reveals a possible stamped digit '0' in the centre of the disc. Weight: 12.97g, height: 79.25mm, width: 65mm, thickness: 2.79mm (at edge).



Figure D2.1 SF01

SF02: Button

Group 2038; Context 2037; Skeleton 227; undiagnostic

Shell button – very poor condition/fragmentary. Weight: 0.06g.

SF03: Iron nail

Group 2044; Context 2043; Skeleton 230; Post-medieval

Heavily corroded with layering and fractures throughout the object. Weight 117.06g, length 155mm, shaft diameter 20mm.

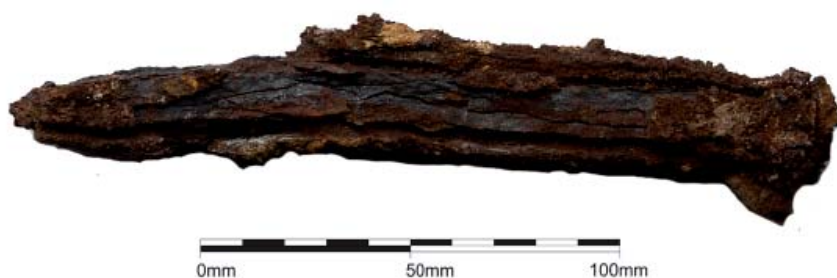


Figure D2.2 SF03

SF04: Fragmented iron tag: lozenge

Group 2013; Context 2012; Skeleton 223/224; 19th century

Seven fragments of incomplete lozenge-shaped tag. Heavily corroded. X-ray reveals folded edges of three corner fragments. No surface decoration apparent. Weight: 14.69g.



Figure D2.3 SF04

SF05: Metal fragments

Group 2111; Context 2110

Undiagnostic metal fragments recovered from pit containing disarticulated human bone.

SF06: Clay pipe

Group 2111; Context 2110

Fragments of clay pipe recovered from pit containing disarticulated human bone.

SF07: Glass beads and shells

Group 2163; Context 2162; Skeleton 279; 17th–19th century

153 (7.65g) beads in eight glass bead varieties: 09, 11, 21, 22, 28, 32, 35 and 37. Of these only Variety 11 is diagnostic, being associated with 17th-19th-century Venetian bead production. SF07 also incorporated non-glass bead Variety 40: two undiagnostic cowry shells (*Cypraeoidea* superfamily).

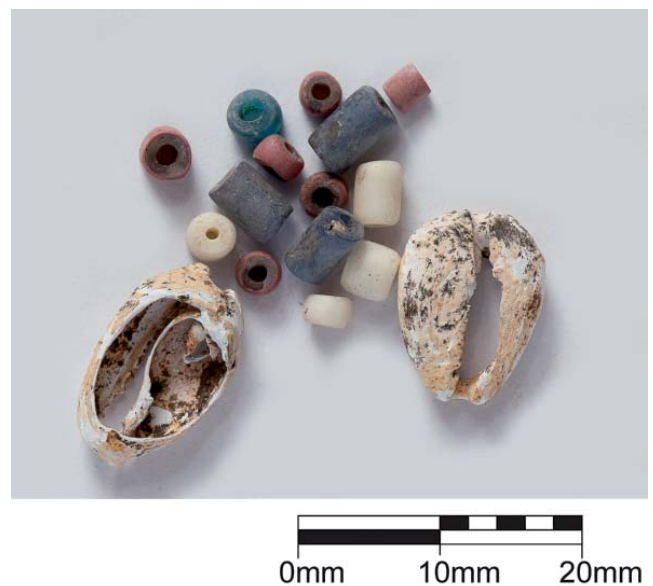


Figure D2.4 SF07

SF08: Pins (6 no.)

Group 2142; Context 2141; Skeleton 265; 19th century

Six round-headed pins (fragments), 22 stem fragments. Weight: 0.34g.

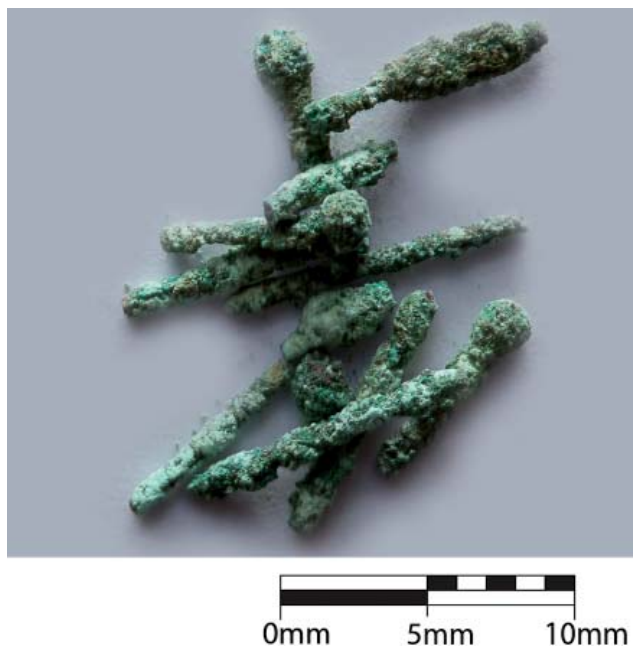


Figure D2.5 SF08

SF09: Bone (non-human)

Group 2160; Context 2159; Skeleton 277

Small non-human bone recovered from the pelvis area of Skeleton 277. Not analysed.



Figure D2.6 SF09

SF10: Textile

Group 2160; Skeleton 278; 19th century

1. (i) Curving folds of textile, 120 x 40 x 15 mm, woven in tabby, 10/S/1.2 x 5/S/1.1 per cm; probably white goat fibre. A single S-spun blue/green yarn runs along one torn edge. Fibres identified from presence of numerous fine fibres, 10-13 microns diameter, medium fibres, and coarse ribbon-like kemp with latticed medullas. (ii) Traces of crimpy brown-black hair on one face of folds.

2. 'Loincloth'. Several small fragments, largest 40 x 10 mm and 35 x 15 mm, of tabby, 8/S x 5/S per cm; wool or goat-fibre. One fragment has a blue/green S-spun yarn present.



Figure D2.7 SF10

SF12: Lead projectile

Group 2145; Context 2144; Skeleton 285; undiagnostic

Weight: 24.08g. Dimensions: 23.55mm x 9.81mm.



Figure D2.8 SF12

SF13: Buttons (2 no.)

Group 2207; Context 2206; Skeleton 298

Bone buttons: one complete and one fragmented in moderate condition. Circular with sunken frontal section with four holes for threading. Dimensions of complete button: diameter: 13.34mm, thickness: 2.98mm, weight: 0.31g (total weight of the two objects: 0.41g).



Figure D2.9 SF13

SF14: Iron nail or bolt

Group 2218; Context 2217; Skeleton 302; Post-medieval

Heavily corroded with layering and fractured throughout the object. Weight 55.3g, length 76mm, shaft diameter 22.35mm.



Figure D2.10 SF14

SF15: Glass beads

Group 2082; Context 2081; Skeleton 305; 17th–19th century

22 (1.08g) beads in five varieties: 09, 11, 28, 34 and 36. Of these only one is diagnostic: 'galet rouge' (Variety 11) was found which is associated with 17th–early 19th-century Venetian bead production.



Figure D2.11 SF15

SF16: Medical ampoules (3 no.)

Group 2251; Context 2250; post-1850; British?

Three yellow-brown glass single-use ampoules: flat base with vertical sides that taper at the neck to a head which has been broken off. Each ampoule weighs 1.4–1.8g and is 35mm in height (from the base to the neck) and is 10.5mm in diameter.



Figure D2.12 SF16

SF17: Glass beads

Group 2254; Context 2253; Skeleton 324; 17th–19th century

1732 (56.76g) beads in seven varieties: 09, 11, 15, 20, 22, 24 and 37. Of these Variety 11 is diagnostic; the ‘galet rouge’ a drawn glass bead produced in Venice between the 17th and early 19th century.

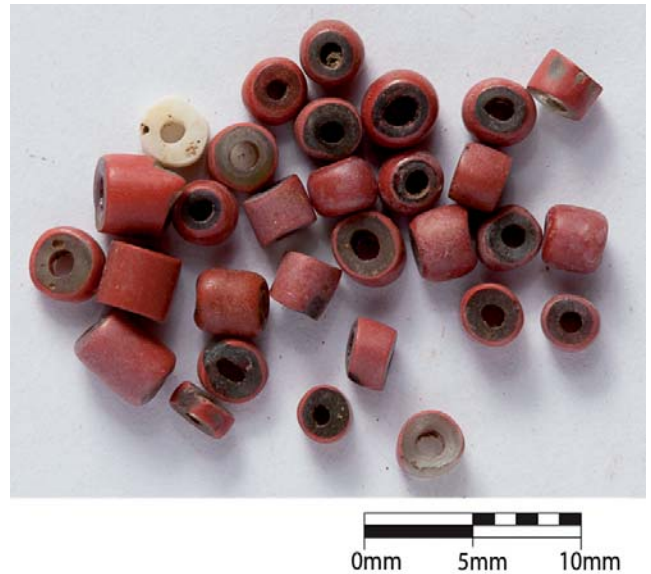


Figure D2.13 SF17

SF18: Glass beads

Group 2254; Context 2253; Skeleton 324; 17th–19th century

Three (0.07g) beads in three varieties: 09, 25, and 33.

Figure D2.14 SF18

SF19: Iron tag: circular

Group 2251; Context 2250; Skeleton 322; 19th century

Complete circular tag. Very heavily corroded with a bubbly surface in patches. No surface decoration apparent. The circular hole for attaching the disc, which is not visible, is revealed by x-ray. A number of imprints of fly pupae are visible within the corrosion patterns on one face of the tag. Weight: 14.9g, height: 55.72mm, width: 55.7mm, thickness: 3.92mm (at edge).



Figure D2.15 SF19

SF20: Iron hoop

Group 2233; Context 2232; Skeleton 311

Three fragments. Very corroded. Weight: 4.55g, approximate diameter (when placed together) 40mm, thickness: 2.55mm.



Figure D2.16 SF20

SF21: Iron hoop

Group 2233; Context 2232; Skeleton 326

Three fragments. Very corroded. Weight: 2.57g, approximate diameter (when placed together): 37mm, thickness: 4.5mm.



Figure D2.17 SF21

SF22: Glass beads and bovid horn

Group 2233; Context 2232; Skeleton 326; 17th–19th century

SF22 comprises five beads (3.92g) in three glass bead varieties: 07, 13 and 31, and a perforated bovid horn (Variety 38).



Figure D2.18 SF22

SF23: Glass beads

Group 2233; Context 2232; Skeleton 326; 17th–19th century

A single bead (2.18g) in Variety 06.



Figure D2.19 SF23

SF24: Textile

Group 2279; Skeleton 341; 19th century

‘Fabric and hair’. (i) Several fragments, largest 50 x 35mm, of striped textile woven in tabby, 8/S/1.2 x 4/S/1.0 per cm; felted; wool or goat fibre. The thread-count was closer to 10/S x 4/S in the non-patterned areas. The pattern was recorded on two fragments: (a) 2 red, 6 blue, ?10 natural, 6 natural, 6 blue, 2 red; (b) 2 natural, 6 red, 6 blue. A sample of red was tested, but the colorant could not be extracted or identified; (ii) In close association with the textile, black crimped hair, 35-97 microns diameter.

System 1 (?warp): Range 10-124, modes 13,14, mean±SD 26.6±21.6, P skew +0.87 (skewed to positive); 14% medullas, pigment absent. 80 fibres measured.

System 2 (blue stripe): Range 9-124, mean±SD 23.3±20.9, P skew +1.03 (strongly skewed to positive); 14% medullas, pigment absent. 80 fibres measured.

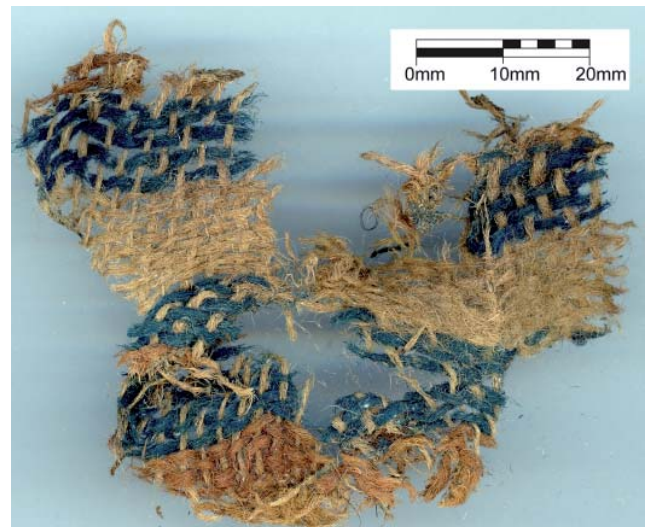


Figure D2.20 SF24

SF25: Textile

Group 2213; Skeleton 300; 19th century

1. ‘Loin cloth’. Two ends of a striped textile tied in a reef knot, overall length 150 x 45mm. Woven in tabby, 8/S/1.2 x 4-5/S/1.2 per cm; felted; wool or goat-fibre. Some blue S-spun yarns running through the textile probably represent the remains of a band of the type seen in Group 2279 (SF24).

2. ‘Cloth’. (i) Many fragments of same textile as ‘loin cloth’, largest 50 x 20 mm and 40 x 40 mm. (ii) Coarse black crimped fibres, 25-90 microns diameter loosely in association with the textile.



Figure D2.21 SF25

SF26: Lead projectile

Group 2291; Context 2290; Skeleton 348; undiagnostic

Weight: 22.08g. Dimensions: 18.62mm x 12.03mm.



Figure D2.22 SF26

SF27: Textile

Group 2273; Skeleton 337; 19th century

'Loin cloth'. Several fragments, largest 100 x 85mm (85mm across the stripes), of striped textile woven in tabby, 8/S/1.2 x 5/S/1.2 per cm; wool or goat-fibre. Stripes of colour: 5(+) natural, 6 blue, c.12 natural, 5 (?6) blue-green, 14 natural, 5 (?6) blue, 38 (+) natural. Some of the pattern areas were broken, so that it was not always possible to count threads exactly. Where five threads were counted, there was space for a sixth. The natural yarns were often more closely set than the coloured ones. There were many fine non-pigmented fibres, but there were no kemp fibres in the sample mounted for examination.

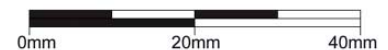


Figure D2.23 SF27

SF28: Iron tag: circular

Group 2314; Context 2313; Skeleton 363; 19th century

Complete circular tag. A circular hole is located at the top of the disc, where fragments of mineralised textiles are also preserved. Very heavily corroded with patches of a powdery yellow corrosion product on one side. No surface decoration apparent. Weight: 15.24g, height 56.37mm, width: 54.5mm, thickness: 2.3mm (at edge).



Figure D2.24 SF28

SF29: Buttons (11 no.)

Group 2298; Context 2297; Skeleton 351

Two shell buttons: white flat circular button with four holes (poor condition). Button 1, diameter: 9.01mm, thickness: 1.6mm, weight: 0.16g. Button 2, diameter: 8.8mm, thickness: 1.4mm, weight: 0.10g.

Three opaque glass buttons (small): circular with ellipsoid profile, with a sunken section towards the front and four holes (good condition). Button 1, diameter: 8.9mm, thickness: 2.4mm, weight: 0.2g. Button 2, diameter: 8.85mm, thickness: 2.4mm, weight: 0.2g. Button 3, diameter: 8.85mm, thickness: 2.2mm, weight: 0.16g.

Two opaque glass buttons (large): circular with ellipsoid profile, with a sunken section towards the front and four holes (good condition). Button 1, diameter: 10.1mm, thickness: 2.8, weight: 0.31g. Button 2, diameter: 10.1mm, thickness: 3mm, weight: 0.33g.

Four green flat disc bone buttons, circular flat discs with a single perforation for threading, dyed mid green (fair condition). Button 1, diameter: 9.47mm, thickness: 2.36mm, weight: 0.17g. Button 2, diameter: 9.8mm, thickness: 2.4mm, weight: 0.22g. Button 3, diameter: 9.5mm, thickness: 0.19, weight: 0.2g. Button 4, diameter: 9.3mm, thickness: 2.4mm, weight: 0.12g.



Figure D2.25 SF29

SF30: Organic material

Group 2298; Skeleton 351

Fragments of organic material, originally thought to be part of a leather belt, were recovered from the hip area of Skeleton 351. Analysis proved this to be organic material that appears to have no characteristics surviving that might suggest it to be a manufactured item of vegetable tanned leather, nor does it appear to be a skin product of any kind. It may be a tree bark or root.



Figure D2.26 SF30

SF31: Textile

Group 2298; Skeleton 351; 19th century

'Shorts'. A single fragment of clothing, 130 x 105 mm, four layers thick in places, with two textile tabs, four metal buttons in situ, and four bone buttons (see SF31a). It has been assumed that the in situ buttons indicate the front (outer) face.

There are two different textile types present: (A) tabby, 20/Z/0.2-0.4 x 20/S/0.2-0.4 per cm, cotton; (B) double weave, 20-24/Z/0.4 x c.40/S/0.2 per cm; surface brushed; cotton. The double weave is made up of alternating rows of 2/1 twill and another weave, possible 1/5 twill, so that one face has a satin-like finish and the other looks like ordinary twill.

A is clearly the lining of B. The two are stitched together with a simple overcasting stitch along two edges (forming an intact corner) and are held together by all four in situ buttons. Under one of the buttons and extending in a ragged fashion over much of the first layer 90 x 85 mm, there is a second pairing of A and B, so that from the bottom up, the layers go A-B-A-B. On top of the first double layer and stitched to it, are two tabs, c.20 mm wide, made of B. These are parallel to each other, 50 mm apart, but offset by 30 mm. They are likely to represent the anchoring end of straps for fastening or adjusting the garment.

The overcasting stitch joining the double weave to the lining has been worked in linen yarn, ?Z2S, 0.7-0.8mm thick, 22 stitches per 10 cm.

The four in-situ copper alloy buttons have an inset bar for attachment. The stitching has been worked across the bar and then finished with a crossways stitch at either end of the first group. The thread is the same as the thread in the seams, linen Z2S, 0.8mm.

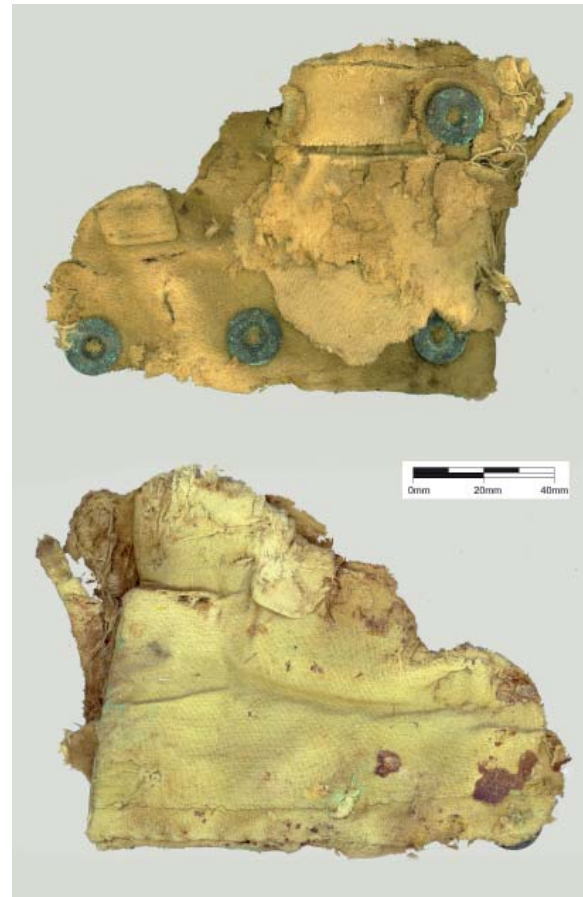


Figure D2.27 SF31/SF31a

SF31a: Buttons (4 no.)

Group 2298; Context 2297; Skeleton 351; 19th century

Four buttons, two with inset bar (and two probably the same), two stitched to textiles. Recovered with textiles (SF31). Textile recovered from the buttons: (i) Two layers of textile, B-B, 2/1 twill face facing each other; sewing thread is Z2S, 0.8-0.9 mm, linen and has been wrapped around itself on the back of the button, so that there is a 'stalk' between the button and the textile; (ii) Four layers of textile, B-B-A-A (final A is folded back on itself into a 5th layer), stitching passes through all four layers and stitches visible on back. The thread is linen Z2S used double. No stalk is present on this one.

SF32: White clay pipe stem

Group 2326; Context 2325; 19th century

57mm in length, 7mm in diameter with a 2mm bore.
No maker's mark or decoration.



Figure D2.28 SF32

SF33: Metal fragments

Group 2338; Context 2337; Skeleton 367

One small triangular fragment of iron and six fragments of non-ferrous metal. Original form of the object unknown. Weight: 0.39g.



Figure D2.29 SF33

SF34: Iron tag

Group 2329; Context 2328; Skeleton 364; 19th century

Very fragmented, original shape not determined. Corroded with powdery yellow corrosion product visible. Weight: 6.48g.



Figure D2.30 SF34

SF35: Textile

Group 2332; Skeleton 365; 19th century

'Fabric'. Several small fragments, largest 10 x 7mm, of textile woven in tabby and coated in powdery chocolate-brown material, c 16 x 16 per cm; ?Z x ?Z; too crumbly for fibre to be identified.



Figure D2.31 SF35

SF36: Bone (non-human)

Group 2332; Context 2331; Skeleton 365

Small non-human bone recovered from the pelvis area of Skeleton 365.



Figure D2.32 SF36

SF37: Textile

Group 2332; Skeleton 365; 19th century

Four parallel flat braids, each 30mm long and 1.5mm wide. They have been constructed as diagonal plaits, probably 9-strand, although the strands were difficult to count because of the brittle and fractured nature of the braids. The fibre is decayed wool, identified from its cuticular scale pattern.



Figure D2.33 SF37

SF38: Glass beads

Group 2332; Context 2331; Skeleton 365; 19th century

Eight beads (3.39g) in four varieties: 01, 17, 29 and 30. Five diagnostic 19th century Bohemian faceted beads were recovered, one slightly larger in size (Variety 30) than the rest (Variety 29).

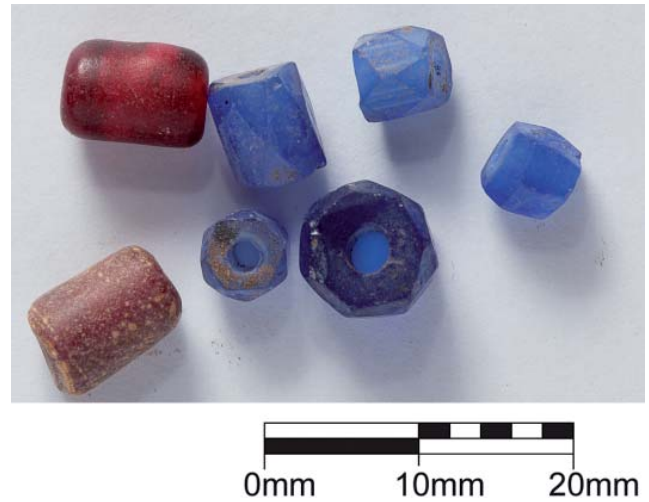


Figure D2.34 SF38

SF39: Glass beads

Group 2305; Context 2304; Skeleton 353; 19th century

941 beads (40.06g) in ten varieties: 08, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 29. The beads were found in a linear pattern around the neck of Skeleton 353 – a prime adult (probably male) (one of two inhumations within the grave). The beads recovered from this grave include two diagnostic Venetian ‘white heart’ beads (Variety 14) and two Bohemian faceted beads (Variety 29). Both are associated with 19th century production.

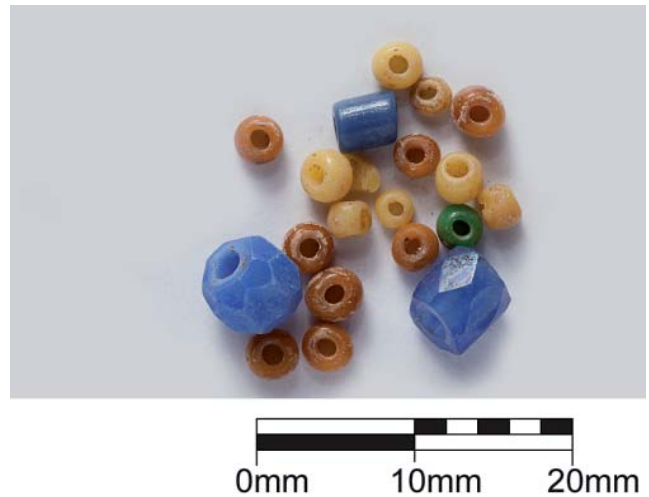


Figure D2.35 SF39

SF41: Textile

Group 2323; Skeleton 360; 19th century

‘Fabric’. Several fragments, largest 25 x 15mm, striped tabby, 8/S x 4-5/S per cm; wool or goat-fibre. Band of six blue S-spun yarns in natural-coloured textile.

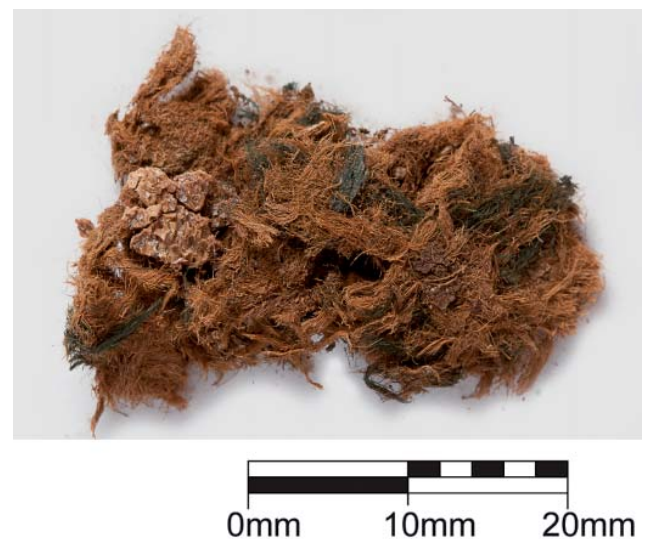


Figure D2.36 SF41

SF43: Silver Britannia groat/four pence

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 1846;
Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription 'VICTORIA D G BRITANNIAR REGINA F D'

Reverse: Britannia, seated with shield; 'FOUR PENCE'; date in exergue

Edge: milled

The coin is heavily corroded on the obverse. Weight: 1.96g, diameter: 16.77mm, thickness: 1.26mm.



Figure D2.37 SF43

SF44: Human hair

Group 2356; Skeleton 379

Braided human hair, from the head of Skeleton 379.



Figure D2.38 SF44

SF45: Pin

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century

Flat-headed pin (complete) with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight: 0.11g, length: 29mm, thickness: 1mm.



Figure D2.39 SF45

SF46: Pins (2 no.)

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century

One flat-headed pin (complete) with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight: 0.35g, length: 33.5mm, thickness: 1.2mm. One round-headed pin (complete) 25mm length, 0.8mm thickness. Total weight: 0.4g.

Textile recovered from the pins: (i) around shank of 30 mm pin, fine, Z x ?; cotton; (ii) around shank, beneath head of 25 mm pin, traces of textile, ?wool; no further details could be recorded.



Figure D2.40 SF46

SF47: Pins (2 no.)

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century

Flat-headed pins (complete) with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight: 0.23g, length: 28mm, thickness: 0.8mm. Several fragments in association with pins, largest 6 x 3 mm, two layers thick: tabby, 20-25/Z/0.3 x 20/Z/0.4 per cm; cotton; ?brushed on one side. Further remains of Z-spun yarn, cotton, on shank of one pin.

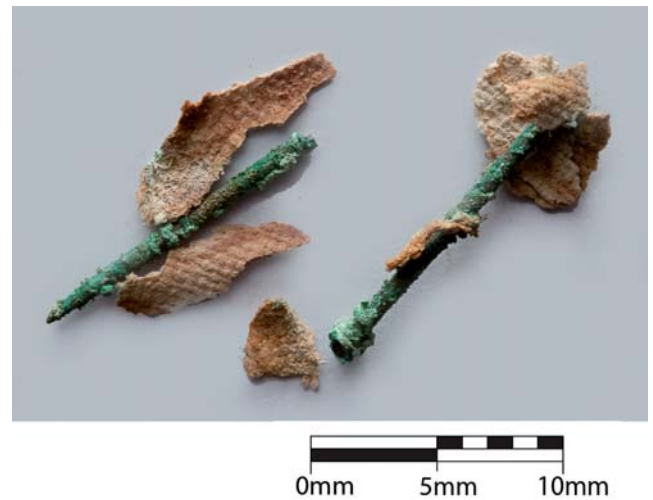


Figure D2.41 SF47

SF48: Pin

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century

Three undiagnostic pin stem fragments. Weight: 0.07g.

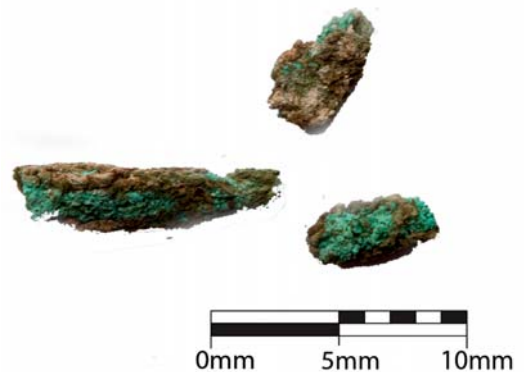


Figure D2.42 SF48

SF49: Textile

Group 2363; Skeleton 380; 19th century

1. Several tattered fragments of reddish brown textile, largest 85 x 40 mm and 105 x 55 mm, representing parts of a garment. The textile is a reddish brown tabby repp, 18-20/S/0.4 x 14/S/0.4 (dominant system) per cm; heavily fulled; wool (woollen). Wool fine, but too decayed for fleece-type identification. Two fragments have remains of seams (i) three intersecting seams, suggesting underarm area of dress or jacket; (ii) a curving cut edge with a line of almost-straight stitch-holes alongside, reminiscent of a shoulder or arm part. No sewing thread has survived. Tested for dye, but none detected.

2. Same as textile (1.), but in irregular crumpled folds. Fine and soft.



Figure D2.43 SF49

SF50: Textile

Group 2363; Skeleton 380; 19th century

'Wadding material' from coffin 2363. Numerous small fragments, largest 45 x 35 mm, of brown tabby, 16/S/0.4 x 12/S/0.4 per cm; relatively open weave, but slightly matted, probably by fulling; non-pigmented wool. Wool identified from fine and medium fibres and traces of scale pattern. Semi-Fine fleece types in warp and weft, identified by the following statistics, based on the measurement of fibre diameters (measurements in microns).

System 1: Range 12-51, mode 27, mean \pm SD 27.7 \pm 8.6, P skew +0.21, symmetrical; medullas 1% and pigment absent. 80 fibres measured.

System 2: Range 12-50, modes 24, 25, mean \pm SD 26.5 \pm 7.2, P skew +0.41, symmetrical; medullas 1% and pigment absent. 90 fibres measured.

Note: The preservation of this textile fell below the standard usually required for fleece-type identification. It was measured in order to provide a comparison with the goat-fibre textiles.



Figure D2.44 SF50

SF51: Silver six pence

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 1838–1866; Great Britain.

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR REG F D'.

Reverse: 'SIX PENCE' within wreath, crown above, date below.

The coin is heavily corroded and no design is visible on the surface. The young Victoria head was identified by x-ray. An exact date for the coin was not ascertained. Weight: 3.19g, diameter: 20.29mm, thickness: 1.85g.



Figure D2.45 SF51

SF52: Silver six pence

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 1838–1866; Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIAR REG F D'

Reverse: 'SIX PENCE' within wreath, crown above, date below

The coin is heavily corroded and no design is visible on the surface. The young Victoria head was identified by x-ray. Fragments of netting are preserved on the coin, which indicates that it was originally wrapped within the burial shroud. Weight: 3.03g, diameter: 20.21mm, thickness: 2.50g.

Textile: on one face, in two layers, 10 x 8mm of regular mesh worked in bobbin-lace. Gauge of mesh is 1.5mm. Yarn is Z2S, cotton.



Figure D2.46 SF52

SF53: Ribbon

Group 2363; Skeleton 380; 19th century

Two ends of a satin ribbon, tied in a bow. Length, end to end, 85 mm. 8-end satin ribbon, 11mm wide, with looped selvages, exactly as elsewhere; cultivated silk, mostly degummed.



Figure D2.47 SF53

SF54: Hoop or bracelet

Group 2401; Context 2400; Skeleton 399; Provenance uncertain (possibly non-European)

Copper alloy object formed from a single metal bar with a 7mm circular cross section. It is an open circle with a 4mm gap. The diameter of the object is 63mm (to the outer limit). Heavily covered with vert-de-gris. Weight: 45.90g.



Figure D2.48 SF54

SF55: Textile

Group 2404; Skeleton 405; 19th century

Several interfolded fragments, largest 45 x 45mm, of loosely woven tabby, 7/S/1.5 x 4/S/1.0 per cm; felted (fulled or heavily washed); probably non-pigmented white goat fibre. Goat-fibre identified from presence of mostly fine fibres, 10-12 microns diameter, medium fibres, 45-50 microns, with frequent medullas, and coarse kemp, 120-150 microns wide, with lattice medullas often with thick struts.



Figure D2.49 SF55

SF56: Pins (11 no.)

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381; 19th century

Four round-headed (one complete: 25mm length, 0.8mm diameter). Seven flat-headed pins (two complete: 28.5mm length, 1mm diameter), and sixteen stem fragments. Total weight: 1.33g.



0mm 10mm 20mm

Figure D2.50 SF56

SF57: Pins (4 no.)

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381; 19th century

Four flat-headed fragments, plus three stem fragments. Weight: 0.13g.



0mm 5mm 10mm

Figure D2.51 SF57

SF58: Silver three halfpence (2 no.)

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381; 1838–1870; Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA D G BRITANNIAR REGINA F D'

Reverse: '1 ½', date below, crown above, all within wreath

Edge: plain

Both coins are very worn and no design is visible on the surface or exposed by x-ray. Identification has been achieved based on weight and dimension of the coins. The coins were recovered from above the eyes of the inhumed neonate. Coin 1: weight: 0.78g, diameter: 12.85g, thickness: 1.18mm. Coin 2: weight: 0.85g, diameter: 13.25g, thickness: 1.22mm.

On one face of coin, 8 x 8mm, open, gauzy tabby 24 x 22 per cm; spin not clear; fibre ?flax.



Figure D2.52 SF58

SF59: Metal fragment

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381

Two small linear fragments of iron, fused together by corrosion products. Beads, fabric and wood fragments adhere to the object. Length: 50mm. Weight: 6.25g.



Figure D2.53 SF59

SF60: Stamped tin coffin plate

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century; probably British

Coffin plate constructed of thin stamped zinc alloy (tin), fragmentary around the edges. Design is of a 'winged face' (revealed by x-ray). Attached in an inverted position, ie with the face at the end of the coffin and wings spread towards the centre of the coffin. Attached to the coffin lid at the feet end with iron tacks (four of which were noted during excavation). Dimensions (as excavated): thickness 0.3mm, height 48mm, width 88mm. Weight: 3.38g.



Figure D2.54 SF60

SF61: Stamped tin coffin plate

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380; 19th century; probably British

Coffin plate constructed of thin stamped zinc alloy (tin). Incomplete and fragmented. Design is of a 'winged face'. Attached to the coffin lid at the head end with iron tacks (five of which were noted during excavation). Dimensions (as excavated): thickness 0.3mm, height 45mm, width 97mm. Weight: 2.39g.



Figure D2.55 SF61

SF62: Textile

Group 2398; Skeleton 398; 19th century

Two fragments, 30 x 15mm and 25 x 10mm, of tabby, 7-9/S/1.0 x 4-5/S/1.0 per cm; soft, felted; probably white goat. Fibres are mostly around 14 microns diameter, with intermediate fibres, and coarse kemp with fine lattice medullas, around 100 microns diameter.



Figure D2.56 SF62

SF63: Iron tag: square

Group 2401; Context 2400; Skeleton 400; 19th century

Complete square tag with circular perforation at the top for attachment. The object is heavily corroded and with a shiny bubbly surface on one side. The other side has a build up corrosion and mineralised fabric is preserved across part of this face. No surface decoration apparent. Weight: 14.91g, height: 52.87mm, width: 51.89mm, thickness: 2.8mm (at edge).



Figure D2.57 SF63

SF64: Glass bead

Group 2404; Context 2403; Skeleton 402, 403 or 405; 19th century

A single bead (0.77g) in Variety 01. The bead is attributed to 19th century Venetian production.



Figure D2.58 SF64

SF65: Glass beads

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381; 19th century

9484 beads (467.27g) in ten varieties: 8; 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27 and 29. The only diagnostic varieties recovered from the coffin were five Russian blue/faceted beads, Variety 29, which are attributed to 19th century production. The beads formed a mat within coffin (2366), which contained Skeleton 381 – a neonate of unknown sex (single inhumation). The mat was a deliberate deposit within the coffin.



Figure D2.59 SF65

SF66: Textile

Group 2367; Skeleton 381; 19th century

'Pillow wadding'. Several folded fragments of textile, 170 x 120 x 30mm, which appear to be scraps cut from an old garment or furnishing. Most edges have been cut, some are neatly torn and some incorporate rows of stitch-holes. Associated with the textiles are feathers, wood shavings and a single tiny dull yellow globular bead. The textile is a 2/1 twill, warp 22/Z/0.2 x weft 28/Z/0.2 per cm; non-pigmented wool (worsted), stained or dyed brown. One fragment has a poorly preserved selvedge, where there are approximately seven warp threads in a different fibre (probably a plant fibre, to judge from its crumbly nature). Dye: a trace of poorly preserved red mordant dye.



Figure D2.60 SF66



Figure D2.61 SF66
Lit from behind to show the wear along the folds.
(Copyright the Anglo-Saxon Laboratory)

SF67: Shoe sole

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381; European

1. Near-complete shoe sole, made virtually straight but appears to have been worn on a left foot. The edges of the sole are broken away for much of the 'waist' and seat area but most of the sole is present. The sole has a broad, round toe and tapers to the round seat; there is no waist. Tunnel stitching, stitch length 5mm, runs parallel to the edge on the flesh side. The sole profile is not flat but is slightly sinuous through moulding to the foot, suggesting that it has been worn. Leather is black and shiny in colour, worn bovine 1.98mm thick. Length 77mm, max width (tread) 39mm, min width (seat) 19mm.

2. Part of the left side of shoe insole, but as it is longer than the associated sole, possibly part of the right side of the shoe upper. Remains of an original cut edge present along one side, torn along the other. Part of the grain surface is now missing through delamination/degradation. A line 10mm long of five small impressed dots, each 1mm in diameter, is present on the grain surface. The flesh side has a single tunnel stitch, stitch length 4.5mm, parallel to the edge and three smaller tunnel stitches at an oblique angle to the edge to attach the upper. Areas of an organic material, ginger brown in colour, adhere to the flesh side in places, and original sewing thread of a twisted fibre c max 1mm thick also survives associated with the largest area. Leather is black and shiny in colour, worn, probably bovine 1.42mm thick. Length 96mm, max width 28mm.



Figure D2.62 SF67

SF68: Textile

Group 2367; Skeleton 381; 19th century

1. Fragment, 20 x 15mm, several layers deep, of off-white textile woven in an open, net-like tabby weave, 22/Z/0.1 x 22/Z/0.1; cotton. A single spot of green corrosion forms a stain running through all layers. Fibre identified from ribbon-like twists, spiral markings and elongated air bubbles;

2. Mid brown crimped fibres with roots present: 13-37 microns, streaky pigment;

3. A few fine brown Z-spun worsted yarns comparable with SF66 2/1 twill;

4. Single small feather.

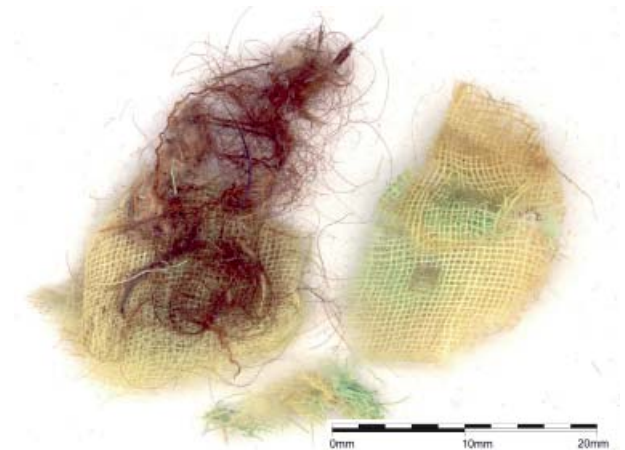


Figure D2.63 SF68

SF69: Textile

Group 2367; Skeleton 381; 19th century

1. Folded pad of mixed textiles, 170 x 120 x 30mm. (i) Largest fragment c. 300 x 150mm, of panel of parallel yarns, 18/S/0.4 per cm, with no signs of crossways yarns; held together by light soft-finishing (probably teaselling without shearing); wool (woollen). (ii) Two fragments, 65 x 40mm and 90 x 30mm, of tabby, 16-18/S/0.4 x 12-13/S/0.3 per cm; wool, kempy. On both fragments, one edge has been folded inwards at least twice, but no stitch-holes could be observed. Weak trace of red mordant dye detected; (iii) A ragged fragment, 40 x 10mm, of an 8-end warp satin ribbon, warp c 140-160/I or weak Z x weft 88/weak Z; undyed; degummed cultivated silk. Fibres 10-12 microns diameter, smooth profile, occasional bulges, no gum, filaments mostly single.

2. 'Material from quilt'. (i) Many fragments, largest 150 x 60mm, textile woven in tabby, 16/S/0.8 x 12/S/0.5 per cm; dense ?nap in patches; wool; (ii) Panels of parallel yarns, largest 110 x 40mm, c 20/S/0.4 per cm; soft-finished, probably lightly teaselled; wool. This probably was a wool-cotton or a wool-linen union, but there are no surviving remains of the crossways yarns; (iii) A folded textile (probably folded when in grave), in simple gauze (twisted-warp) weave, 12-14 warp cords x 18 weft; silk mostly de-gummed. Fibre is sometimes still in pairs ('brins'); (iv) a fragment, 25 x 10mm, of satin ribbon, with one selvedge present. Exactly as SF70.

The selvedge has a border in tabby worked on 7 warp threads. The selvedge has a looped border, formed from two plain returns followed by two looped returns, repeating down the ribbon.



Figure D2.64 SF69
A wool tabby, originally dyed red.
(Copyright the Anglo-Saxon Laboratory)

SF70: Textile

Group 2367; Skeleton 381; 19th century

(i) Two fragments, both 40mm long, of the same undyed silk satin ribbon as SF69 (iv). Complete width 11mm.

(ii) Several fragments of satin ribbon, longest 100mm and 75mm, one with a cut swallowtail end. 8-end warp satin, c.160/I x 48/I; cultivated silk, mostly degummed. Each ribbon is 10-11 mm wide. The selvages are worked in tabby on 8 warp threads, with a looped selvages made from two plain weft returns followed by two looped returns.

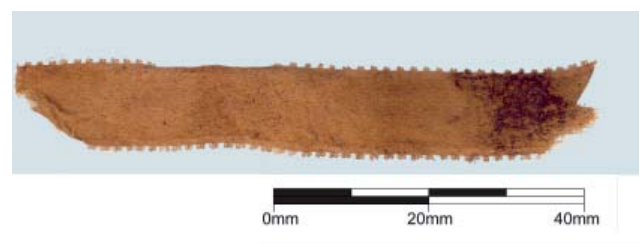


Figure D2.65 SF70

SF71: Fragment of hoop

Group 2419; Context 2418; Skeleton 412; 19th century; Provenance uncertain

Small fragment of non-ferrous metal in a slightly curved form. Possibly part of a hoop. Weight: 0.06g, length: 17.24mm, diameter 2.2mm.



Figure D2.66 SF71

SF72: White clay pipe stem and neck

Group 2431; Context 2430; mid-late 19th century

Broken spur, bowl broken off but appears to rise sharply from the neck. 55mm of stem survives, 6 – 9mm in diameter (ellipsoid) with a 2mm diameter bore. No maker's marks or decoration recorded. Pipe has been used.



Figure D2.67 SF72

SF73: White clay pipe bowl

Group 2431; Context 2430; mid-late 19th century

Bowl squat and narrow with an upright angle from the neck of the stem. Diameter of bowl is 22mm and is 35mm tall. Diameter of stem is 6–9mm (ellipsoid) with a 2mm diameter bore. Bowl has no spur or heel and there are no maker's marks or decoration. Pipe has been used.

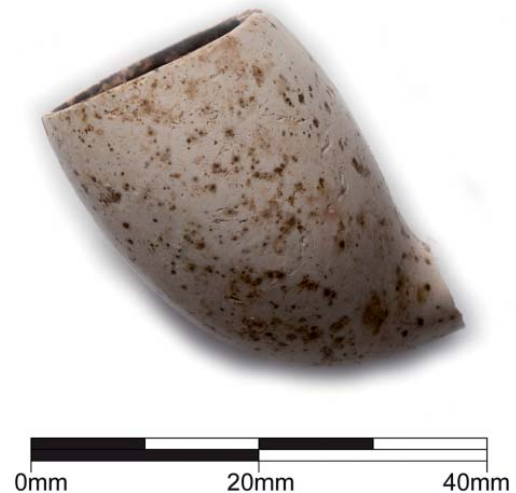


Figure D2.68 SF73

SF74: Glass beads and shell button

Group 2428; Context 2427; Skeleton 413

418 beads (14.83g) in four glass varieties: 24, 35, 36 and 37. No diagnostic beads were identified. One shell button was also utilised as a bead (Variety 39).

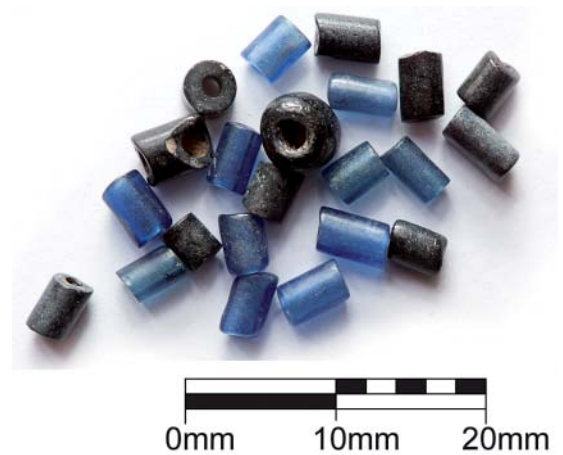


Figure D2.69 SF74

SF75: Textile

Group 2428; Skeleton 431; 19th century

Several very tattered fragments, largest 100 x 20mm of tabby, S/1.2 x S/1.2; non-pigmented, probably goat fibre. There are bands of blue/green and red/brown colour, but the preservation is too poor to allow yarns to be counted exactly. Red could not be extracted or identified.



Figure D2.70 SF75

SF76: Pierced iron plate (nut or washer)

Group 2455; Context 2454; Skeleton 427/428; Post-medieval

Heavily corroded with layering and fractures throughout the object. Weight 57.25g, width 38.5 x 30mm, 20.1mm thick with 10mm bore.



Figure D2.71 SF76

SF77: Glass beads

Group 2449; Context 2448; Skeleton 424; 19th century

Eight beads (8.1g) in three varieties: 01, 02 and 03. All of the beads recovered are associated with 19th-century Venetian production.

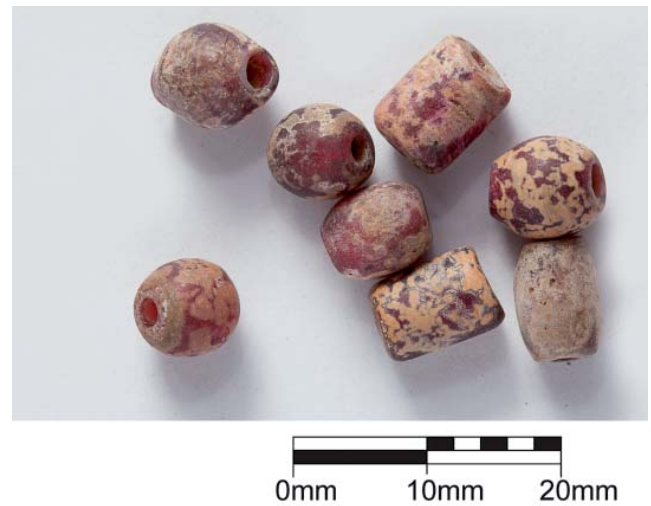


Figure D2.72 SF77

SF78: Glass beads

Group 2470; Context 2469; Skeleton 438; 19th century

69 beads (11.47g) in six varieties: 05, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 21. Diagnostic beads recovered include a quite fancy wound Venetian lamp bead with a blue floral pattern (Variety 05), 'galet rouge' beads (Variety 12), and the 'white heart' beads (Variety 14). All of these varieties are associated with Venetian production.

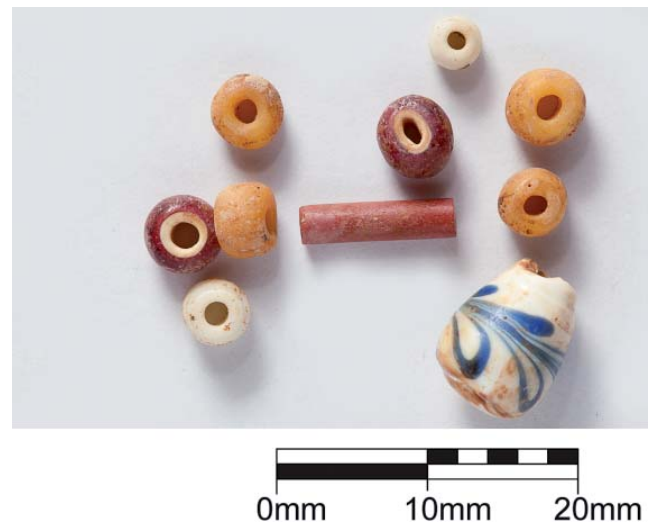


Figure D2.73 SF78

SF79: Textile

Group 2471; Skeleton 441; 19th century

Several matted pads of striped textile, largest 80 x 40 x 10mm, woven in tabby, 6/S/1.0 x 5/S/1.0 per cm; non-pigmented goat fibre. Bands of six blue yarns on several fragments. Blue colorant is Prussian Blue. Goat fibre identified from measurements of fibre diameters, as follows (measurements in microns).

System 1 (?warp): Range 7-73, mode 14, mean \pm SD 23.7 \pm 13.6, P skew +1.53 (strongly skewed to positive); 16% medullas, pigment absent. 80 fibres measured.

System 2 (blue stripe): Range 7-149, mean \pm SD 21.9 \pm 21.3, P skew +0.86 (skewed to positive); 6% medullas, pigment absent. 80 fibres measured.



Figure D2.74 SF79

SF80: Textile

Group 2470; Skeleton 437; 19th century

Several small fragments, largest 25 x 20mm, tabby, 9/Z/0.4 x 7/S/1.0; non-pigmented wool, possibly stained or dyed brown. S-spun yarn noticeably coarser than Z-spun. Wool identified from scale pattern.



Figure D2.75 SF80

SF81: Textile

Group 2477; Skeleton 442; 19th century

'Loincloth string'. Remains of a multi-strand cord, each strand twisted S, 2.5mm diameter, and probably all originally plied Z. Longest strand 25mm.



Figure D2.76 SF81

SF82: Timber fragment

Group 2477; Context 2479

Fragment of timber recovered from grave backfill.



Figure D2.77 SF82

SF83: Textile

Group 2482; Skeleton 443; 19th century

Several tattered fragments of textile, largest 60 x 50mm, tabby, 7/S/1.0 x 5/S/1.0 per cm; non-pigmented wool or goat fibre. Fibre identified from range of fibre, fine, 10-14 microns diameter, medium with medullas present on fibres of 35-40 microns diameter, and coarse kemp, around 100 microns wide. The occasional loose blue thread in association with the textiles suggests that this was originally another striped cloth.



Figure D2.78 SF83

SF84: Fragmented iron tag: circular

Group 2416; Context 2415; Skeleton 410; 19th century

Near-complete circular (to sub-oval) tag, fragmented into twelve pieces. Very corroded. No surface decoration apparent. Weight: 10.95g.



Figure D2.79 SF84

SF85: Iron tag: circular

Group 2509; Context 2508; Skeleton 458; 19th century

Near-complete circular tag. Corroded. No surface decoration apparent. Weight: 14.62g, height: 56.8mm, width: 55.19mm, 2.7mm thickness (at edge).



Figure D2.80 SF85

SF86: Undiagnostic: function unknown

Group 2536; Context 2535; Skeleton 481

Fragmented (upon excavation) copper alloy object (nine pieces). When put together it forms a solid circular base with four vertical side sections with adjoined flat rim sections. Not possible to ascertain original function. Weight 0.91g, diameter of inner base: (approximately) 7mm, diameter of rim: (approximately) 15mm.



Figure D2.81 SF86

SF87: Iron bolt

Group 2563; Context 2562; Skeleton 507; Post-medieval

Heavily corroded with layering and fractures throughout the object. Weight: 190.63g, length 84mm, shaft diameter shaft 30.6mm.



Figure D2.82 SF87

SF88: Textile

Group 2566; Context 2565; Skeleton 511; 19th century

Several tattered fragments of textile, largest 200 x 140mm and 240 x 90mm, in loose folded pad with hair adhering in a patch measuring 40 x 40mm. The textile is a loose, open, natural coloured tabby, 7-8/S/1.0 x 5/S/1.0 per cm; non-pigmented and probably goat hair. Fibre identified from range of diameters, mostly 10-14 microns diameter, coarsest kemp of 114-154 microns wide, and from prominent struts in lattice medullas of kemp. The hair is 42-60 microns diameter with dense streaky pigment.



Figure D2.83 SF88

SF89: Textile

Group 2566; Context 2565; Skeleton 512; 19th century

'Head sack'. A fold of striped textile, enfolding a layer of crimped dark brown fibre, overall dimensions 100 x 90 x 10mm. The textile is tabby, 5-6/S/1.2 x 5/S/1.2 per cm; non-pigmented wool. Two-three thicker S-spun blue-green yarns along a torn edge; widest area without bands is 35mm. Blue colorant is Prussian Blue.



Figure D2.84 SF89

SF90: Textile

Group 2554; Context 2552; Skeletons 500, 501, 502, 510; 19th century

Several fragments, largest 55 x 45mm and 45 x 30mm, of striped textile woven in tabby, 8/S/1.0 x 4/S/1.5 per cm; non-pigmented wool or goat fibre. The close-set system has bands of blue-green yarn, six yarns wide, but only one band per fragment; widest area of natural is 20mm. Possible red yarns. The blue colorant is Prussian Blue.



Figure D2.85 SF90

SF91: Textile

Group 2588 Context 2587; Skeleton 522; 19th century

A lot of poorly preserved brown fragments of textile, largest 65 x 15 mm, woven in 2/2 broken twill (chevron twill with reverses after two threads), 6/S/1.2 x 6-7/S/1.0; fulled; wool. The wool is a blend of three differently dyed fibres, blue/green and two shades of brown. Dyes: indigotin (strong) and trace of unknown brown dye.



Figure D2.86 SF91

SF92: Textile and hair

Group 2588 Context 2587; Skeleton 523; 19th century

- (a) Decayed dark brown yarns, probably from SF91;
- (b) Dark brown crimped hair.



Figure D2.87 SF92

SF93: Silver three pence

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 1843; Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA D G BRITANNIAR REGINA F D'

Reverse: crowned '3' and divided date, all within wreath

Edge: plain

The date and design of the coin were exposed by x-ray. Weight: 1.62g, diameter: 16.88mm, thickness: 1.42mm.

Textile: on one face, 14 x 12mm, open, gauzy tabby, c.20/Z x 25/?Z per cm; fibre not identified. Fold runs across coin.

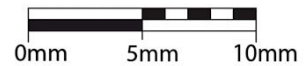


Figure D2.88 SF93

SF94: Silver three pence

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 1843; Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA D G BRITANNIAR REGINA F D'.

Reverse: Crowned '3' and divided date, all within wreath

Edge: plain

The coin is worn and slightly corroded. The date and design of the coin were exposed by x-ray. Fragments of netting are preserved on one side of the coin. Weight: 1.44g, diameter: 16.51mm, thickness: 1.26mm.

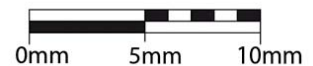


Figure D2.89 SF94

SF95: Silver three pence

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 1844; Great Britain

Obverse: left-facing portrait Queen (young), inscription, 'VICTORIA D G BRITANNIAR REGINA F D'

Reverse: Crowned '3' and divided date, all within wreath

Edge: plain

The coin is worn and slightly corroded. The date and design were exposed by x-ray. Mineralised fragments of textiles are preserved on one side of the coin. Weight: 1.53g, diameter: 16.80mm, thickness: 1.24mm.



Figure D2.90 SF95

SF96: Textile

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 19th century

'Shroud/blanket'. A very decayed, matted pad, 125 x 80 x 20mm, of textile fragments, mainly (a), with some (b).

(a) Largest 60 x 30mm, ?tabby, c 12/S x 12/S; possibly originally soft-finished; decayed wool; (b) Largest 60 x 50mm, tabby repp, 16-20/S/0.5 x 12/S/0.5 per cm; possibly originally soft-finished; decayed wool.



Figure D2.91 SF96

SF97: Pin

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 19th century

Round-headed pin (complete) with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight 0.13g, length: 26mm length.

Traces of textile all over shank, but no details could be recorded.



Figure D2.92 SF97

SF98: Pin

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 19th century

Flat-headed pin (complete) with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight: 0.18g, length: 33mm, thickness: 1mm.

On shank of pin, traces of fine textile, Z x Z, yarn c. 0.01mm diameter; fibre not identified.



Figure D2.93 SF98

SF99: Pin

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 19th century

Flat-headed pin (complete). Weight: 0.12g, length: 30mm, thickness: 1mm.



Figure D2.94 SF99

SF100: Pins (3 no.)

Group 2579; Context 2578; Skeleton 519; 19th century

Three flat headed pins (complete) in good condition, with mineralised textiles preserved. Weight: 0.3g, length: 30 - 32mm, thickness: 1mm.

On shanks of both pins, traces of fine textile, but no details could be recorded.



Figure D2.95 SF100

SF101: Wood shavings

Group 2367; Context 2365

Wood shavings from the interior of coffin 2366.



Figure D2.96 SF101

SF102: Textile

Group 2416; Skeleton 410; 19th century

'Cloth fragment'. Tattered fragment, 45 x 20 mm, tabby, 8/S/1.2 x 4-5/S/1.2 per cm; non-pigmented wool or goat fibre.



Figure D2.97 SF102

SF103: Iron tag: square

Group 2082; Context 2081; Skeleton 305; 19th century

Complete square-shaped tag with a circular hole at the top for attachment. Very heavily corroded with substantial corrosion blisters on one side. Patches of a powdery yellow corrosion product are visible on the other side. No surface decoration apparent. Fragments of textiles are mineralised on one side of the object, around the edge of the hole and down the centre. Weight: 12.26g, height: 48.20mm, width: 49.70mm, thickness: 2.32mm (at edge).



Figure D2.98 SF103

SF104a: Glass beads

Group 2082; Context 2081; Skeleton 305; 17th–19th century

Two beads in two varieties: 01 and 04 (1.57g).



Figure D2.99 SF104a

SF104b: Textile

Group 2041; Skeleton 219; 19th century

Several small, very tattered fragments, largest 70 x 30mm, of textile woven in tabby, c. 8/S x 6/S per cm; wool or goat fibre; some S-spun blue yarns incorporated. Cf better preserved examples, such as SF24.

SF105: Human hair

Group 2464; Skeleton 435

Human hair from the head of Skeleton 435. Braids preserved.

SF106: Textile

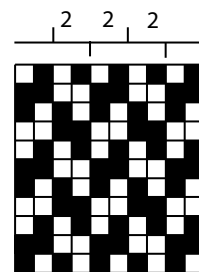
Group 2038; Skeleton 227; 19th century

Pads of textile, often three layers thick, largest pads 110 x 80mm and 50 x 50mm, all same textile type: 2/2 broken twill (chevron twill with reverses after two threads), 6/S/1.2 x 6/S/1.2 per cm; wool. At x 100-x400 magnification each yarn is a blend of three colours, light brown, dark brown and blue (the wool is non-pigmented throughout). Trace of indigotin (woad/indigo) detected.

a)



b)



*Figure D2.100 SF106.
(a) broken twill wool textile; (b) weave diagram of
broken twill. Black square represents warp crossing
weft; white square represents weft crossing warp.
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2139: Coffin

Group 2142; Context 2139; Skeleton 265

Single-break, single-case wooden coffin constructed of *Pinus sylvestris*. Base constructed of a single piece of wood with the sides attached with iron tacks. Lid of coffin was fragmented upon excavation and partially collapsed. No coffin furnishings or additional detail noted. Dimensions: length 0.5m, width 0.14m, depth 0.1m.



Figure D2.101 Coffin 2139

2188: Glass bottles

Group 2189; Context 2188; mid 19th century

36 glass bottles (bulk finds). The bottles vary slightly in shape and design but are all characteristic of mid-late 19th-century glass production. Two of the bottles have diagnostic lettering embossed on the base: 'J K Pow' and 'Jersey' and the word 'Patent' on the side.



Figure D2.102 Glass bottles from context 2188

2297: Coffin

Group 2298; Context 2297; Skeleton 351

Single-break, single-case wooden coffin constructed of tongue and groove pine planks of *Pinus sylvestris*. Base, lid and sides all constructed with two planks. Coffin in good condition when excavated. Evidence of paint or tar visible on parts of the coffin. Secured with iron tacks. No coffin furnishings or additional detail noted. Dimensions: length 1.75m, width 0.31–0.52m, depth 0.35m.



Figure D2.103 Coffin 2297

2362: Coffin

Group 2363; Context 2362; Skeleton 380

Single-break, single-case wooden coffin constructed of *Pinus sylvestris*. Coffin constructed of seven planks and in poor condition; very little evidence of lid and sides. Secured with iron tacks, which survived only as stains in some instances. Iron tacks visible in the base of the coffin which may indicate that the coffin was originally lined. Two coffin plates adorned the lid of the coffin (SF60 and SF61). Dimensions: length 0.57m, width 0.1–0.2m. Depth of coffin not preserved.



Figure D2.104 Coffin 2262

2366: Coffin

Group 2367; Context 2366; Skeleton 381

Single-break, single-case wooden coffin constructed of *Pinus sylvestris*. Coffin constructed with one base plank, four side planks and a lid comprising two pine planks, secured with iron tacks. Condition of coffin upon excavation was good. Wood shavings (SF101) recovered from within the coffin. No adventitious decoration was recorded on the coffin. Dimensions: 0.55m length, 0.22m width, 0.18m depth.



Figure D2.105 Coffin 2366

2577: Coffin

Group 2579; Context 2577; Skeleton 519

Single-break, single-case wooden coffin constructed of *Pinus sylvestris*. Coffin constructed of a single piece of wood for the base, sides and lid. Three incisions were recorded on each of the side sections of the coffins, which was a traditional method of bending the sides (ie kerfing). No adventitious decoration was recorded on the coffin. Dimensions: 0.58m length, 0.13 - 0.23m width, 0.17m depth.



Figure D2.106 Coffin 2577

Figure D2.107 Histograms to show the diameters of fibres in warp and weft of three textiles. Note the peaks at 14 microns and the medullas in fibres 30-45 microns diameter in the goat-fibre textiles, a-d. Histograms e-f represent wool.

