

Leather Assessment

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Undated

Author: Sally Holt



Museum of London Archaeology
© Museum of London Archaeology
Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road,
London N1 7ED
tel 0207 410 2200 fax 0207 410 2201 email
mola@mola.org.uk



Roman

Quantity

The assemblage can be divided into footwear, other manufactured articles and waste pieces. These categories overlap in cases where articles have been cut down for re-use. The large number of shoes or fragments thereof (147 accessions) dominates the assemblage, compared with 62 accessioned items of non-shoe leather. There are also the equivalent of 3 stewart boxes of 'bulk' waste.

Condition

The quality of the leather itself is generally good and much of the unidentified non-shoe material has been identified as Roman on the basis of its quality and suppleness compared to that of the Saxon material. None of the shoes are complete as the uppers have generally been lost in antiquity or rotted away. The condition of the nailed shoes varies greatly from very fragmentary survival to examples with the entire bottom unit intact. The nails are invariably corroded. Several soles from stitched shoes and sandals are complete.

Date, Range and Context

The Shoes

It is possible to infer something of the social role and status of the wearers of the various types of Roman shoes. The size of a shoe and the shape of the sole (ie whether it is 'standard', more streamlined or very narrow) is important in determining whether it belonged to a man, woman or child. Nailing patterns can also indicate the type of activity the wearer was engaged in to some extent.

*Nailed Shoes (*caligae* / *calcei*)*

The classification of nailing patterns follows Rhodes 1980 105

Of a total of 90 nailed shoes and fragments, it is almost exclusively the soles which survive. Without the uppers it is difficult to establish within any certainty the type of shoes represented. While it is generally accepted that soles with a Type C heavy nailing pattern are from army boots (*caligae*), Types A and B are more difficult to interpret. Those which are type A and of male size could quite possibly have been *caligae*. They may however belong to *calcei*, a type of closed shoe worn by the civilian population. The shoes of this type found in the Walbrook deposits in Area 12 are from contexts dating to the 1st half of the 2nd century with the exception of fragments of a possible Type C sole <5358> [18260] dated AD70-80. The three examples from Area 9 all came from context [3782] which has a date of AD70-100. In Area 8 they occur in late 1st- and 2nd-century contexts. About 40% of the nailed shoes (37 examples) were found in Area 10 in contexts ranging in date from AD50-400. Types which are found in 1st and 2nd century contexts in other areas appear here in contexts with 3rd- or 4th-century spot dates. The dating of these contexts and the possibility of residuality of the leather needs to be investigated.

Nailing patterns

Soles with Type A nailing patterns are by far the most common with 29 definite and at least 7 other possible examples. They include sizes for children, though not small children, and for adults in the range of sizes 1 to 5. They are therefore likely to represent shoes for women and children.

Several different nailing patterns are present which can be paralleled to the Billingsgate material pattern (see Rhodes 1980, fig.59). The most common one here is a diamond, eg. <1930>[8175] which is typical of 2nd century shoes in London. Shoe <1630>[+] has a

cluster of nails arranged in a dice five pattern. Other patterns include a circle around a central nail eg. <3193>[12511], or a diagonal line eg. <4448>[18087]. A child's shoe <4244> [12878] is one of two examples with a vertical cross. Several other shoes have a random cluster of nails at the toe and there are other variants such as <4995>[18089] with a double row of nails down one side .

Type B soles are far less common with 13 examples (and 4 possibles) present. A wide range of sizes are represented but with a high proportion of shoes for children and small adults. Only one shoe of this type <4999>[18089] is for a man.

The size of the heavily nailed Type C soles confirms that they were for men. Of the 8 examples none are smaller than an adults size 5 while several are in the size 12-13 range eg. <3850>[12829].

Other Construction Techniques

The sole units are generally held together either by nailing alone or a combination of nails and thonging which usually runs down the centre of the sole attaching the insole to a middle sole or wedge. There are some exceptions to the rule. In addition to nailing, some shoes eg. <1215>[3782] have pairs of stitch holes around the edge which pierce the grain side of the insole presumably for attaching the upper. Another shoe <3101>[12229] has tunnel stitch holes on the under side of the insole and upper side of the sole. In addition there is a row of stitching down one side of the insole, again possibly for attaching the upper.

Fragments of upper have survived on two examples: In the case of <1644>[+], a sole with type C nailing, the fragment of open *caliga*- type upper is no longer attached to the sole but the lasting margin is evident. A small fragment of upper from another open style shoe with a type B nailing pattern <2351>[4909] survives *in-situ*. The lasting margin is attached to the sole and insole by thonging.

There is some evidence for repairs. <3530>[12882] is a size 13 Type C sole with a crude repair patch at the toe nailed onto the grain side of the insole. A child's shoe <3756>[12331] has a Type B nailing pattern except that the nailing stops at the toe. There are a few stitch holes , possibly where a reinforcement patch was stitched on.

Inscription

Accession <3767>[12631] is an insole inscribed with the letters PIC across the toe.

One-piece Shoes (carbatinae)

These shoes are of simple manufacture which would suggest that they were probably amongst the cheaper forms of footwear. The uppers have 'openwork' decoration and survive as well as soles since they are made of the same leather. The decoration has no practical purpose and would have weakened the shoe. The relatively weak construction and emphasis on decoration implies that they were intended for indoor use.

The 12 one-piece shoes from the site were found exclusively in the waterlogged rubbish deposits of the Walbrook stream in Area 12 (with the exception of <1625> which is unstratified). It is mainly the lattice work upper fragments which have survived although <4661>[18172] has the heel seam and part of the sole intact. The earliest example is from [18071] with a pot date of AD50-70. Fragments from [18212] also date to the 2nd half of the 1st century. The remainder are from early 2nd-century contexts.

Sandals (solea)

A total of 7 sandals were found (with possible fragments of 2 others). They occur in adult sizes 2 and 4 (although it has only been possible to estimate the size in three instances). Sandals were the proper footwear for women in ancient Rome (although in the climate of the Northern Provinces they were probably only worn in the summer). They would only have

been worn by men in the house where they were the proper foot covering (see Rhodes, p.121).

Both sandals from Area 12 are stamped. Sandal <4423>[18087] is from an early 2nd century context while <4643>[18079] has a cut-out toe shape and dates to the 2nd half of the 1st century. In Area 9 <1213>[3774] also has a cut-out toe shape and is dated AD150-200. Sandal <2291>[7919] from Area 8 which has cut-outs for 5 toes was found in a road side ditch, probably of pre-Boudican date. Stamps and cut-out toe shapes are both features of 1st and 2nd century shoes in London. In Area 10 however, sandal <3810>[12814] with a similar toe shape is from a context dated to the late 3rd or 4th century. It is clear from the evidence in Areas 8 and 12 that this type of sandal occurs in 1st and 2nd century contexts on this site and the possibility of residuality needs to be examined in Area 10.

Construction

The sandals are held together primarily by stitching and are characterised by rows of incised slits around the edge of the insole, sometimes penetrating through to the sole. Two examples <2291>[7919] and <3810>[12814] are nailed as well as stitched and have Type A nailing patterns. Example <3810>[12814] has an additional pair of nails near the edge on the insole side, possibly the result of a repair? Example <4643>[18079] is a stitched sandal with a single nail right at the heel of the shoe, whose function is uncertain. Four examples have cut-out toe shapes, a style commonly found amongst 1st and 2nd century shoes in London: <2291>[7919] has cut-outs for 5 toes, while the others have an oval protrusion for the big toe only.

No upper fragments survive although <1213>[3774] shows signs of wear at the waist possibly where a strap was attached and <4423>[18087] has a row of stitch holes at the waist along one side possibly for attaching an upper fragment.

Marks

Punch marks are found on sandals from sites in London from the 1st to mid 2nd-centuries. The frequent occurrence of concentric circles is not paralleled outside London and suggests a common source, possibly local (Rhodes 1980 119).

Two insoles are highly decorated:

Example <4643>[18079] is decorated with a combination of impressed lines forming crosses in the forepart and zig-zags at the toe and heel. These are interspersed with single, pairs or groups of four small u-shaped stamps. The sole is exceptionally narrow with an oval toe cut-out. Another unusual feature is the single nail at the back of the sole. Example <4423>[18087] an impressed line down the centre is interspersed with concentric circles and rows of smaller single circles. Similar marks also occur over the top of stitch holes.

Stitched shoes (soggi)

There are a total of 24 stitched shoes, 17 of which came from Area 12, 5 from Area 8, and one each from Areas 9 and 3. A full range of sizes for men, women and children is represented but with the majority falling in the child or small adult range. Many are extremely narrow and streamlined eg. <5313> [18182]. Their lightweight construction suggests that they could have been used as house shoes or slippers. In Areas 12 and 8 these shoes were found in 1st to mid 2nd-century contexts. There is one example from Area 9 with a date of AD70-100. In Area 3 demolition debris of probable 2nd-century date yielded shoe <2369>[4909].

Construction

The bottom units are held together by thonging tunnel stitched to the sole and tunnel stitch or stitches piercing the insole. Shoe <2368>[4909] is a good example of a stitched shoe where the sole and part of the upper survive intact. The thonging down the centre of the insole from heel to waist joins insole to a middle sole or wedge. The sole unit is tunnel stitched. Part of

the upper is sandwiched between sole and insole survives across the instep. The lasting margin is attached to the insole by thonging. Two rows of parallel impressed lines run diagonally across the upper. This was probably a closed shoe type rather than a mule or slipper as the lasting margin continues around the heel part. Example <2562>[8772] is an insole with overstitch around the edge in addition to the tunnel stitch on the grain side. Example <5331>[18182] a double row of stitching at the toe possibly indicates the position of a repair patch.

Summary of the shoes

The nailed shoes form the largest group in the assemblage (over half of the total) with other types such as the one-piece shoes *carbatinae*, stitched shoes *socci* and sandals *solea* also represented. Of all the shoe types only the few examples of Type C soles from army boots can be said to provide any real evidence for the invasive population. The other types of nailed shoes were worn by women and children as well as men. The one-piece shoes as well as the sandals and stitched shoes are types more usually associated with the civilian population.

The late 1st and 2nd-century dating of many of the shoes is consistent with the dating of the Billingsgate Buildings assemblage to AD70-160. Shoes from contexts pre-dating AD70 are therefore of especial interest. It has not been possible to establish any trends in the different styles at this stage, but this is something which should be considered once the degree of residuality has been investigated, particularly in Area 10, and full correlation with the stratigraphy has been completed.

The Leather

The non-shoe leather consists mostly of fragments with seams and hems, some of which may have been parts of garments or in some cases furnishings. The leather artefacts are significant in that many have been cut up or torn to salvage the good leather for reuse leaving the seams behind.

Some of the material is of a 'peripheral military' nature but in comparison with the Regis House assemblage, it is not definitely from a military site. There are no large pieces identifiable as tent leather which one would expect to find on a military site, although there are a few stitched fragments such as <549>[+] and some binding strips eg. <1263>[7229] which could belong to tents. <5315>[18328] has a beaded seam still in-situ and could be part of a tent or a kit bag. It comes from one of the earliest deposits to produce leather in Area 12 and is dated AD50-70.

Other identified items with a possible military connection come from Walbrook deposits in Area 12 AD100-120 and comprise several fragments of seams from briefcase-type containers, normally associated with administrative activities. They have all been cut down for reuse. It is possible that some of these pieces <5070>, <5184>[18089] and <4790>[18094], <4703>, <4709>[18172] can be matched up. Fragments <4704>[18172] and <4453> [18087] do join to make a double thickness of leather.

The assemblage also includes items which must be parts of furnishings, either chair coverings or wall hangings. Several large pieces of thin supple leather probably from the same object <5050>[18089] and <4700>[18172], are decorated on the grain side with impressed bands in the form of crosses within boxes. The largest fragment <5050> is roughly rectangular c.400 x 500mm with seams down three edges. A small wooden ?peg perforates the leather presumably as a means of attachment. The surface where not laminated, torn or worn through is shiny, possibly burnished.

Other items of interest include a decorative piece of leather <3405>[12575] as yet unidentified from a context dated AD150-250. It is perforated with stamped out rectangular slots and circles, bordering rows of hexagons to give a honey comb effect. The edges are cut and there is no evidence of stitching or other form of attachment which would suggest that this piece may be part of a larger reused object.

Waste

There is evidence in the scrap and waste not just of dumping of scraps but shoemaking itself. This includes three types of waste: 'cut-outs' the small shaped pieces left behind when the leather has been shaped eg <5337>[18211] the waste from an intricate edge of curves and notches ; 'trimmings' the thin strips removed from the edges; and 'discards' the unusable pieces of a hide some of which have holes near the edge, possibly for attachment to a tenting frame. A fragment from [18237] has a shiny, possibly burnished surface similar to that found on the fragments of furnishings <5050>[18089] and <4700>[18172].

<3145>[12316] has an inscription, ?F LACCI , which may be a full name rather than just someone's initials as is usual. It is on a decent 'cut-out' fragment of leather, whereas usually inscriptions occur on the peripheral part of the hide which would be discarded.

Potential of the material

The Roman shoes from Poultry are of considerable interest in their own right as an early group comparable with the shoes from Billingsgate buildings (Rhodes 1980). They also include some early shoe types which are extremely valuable in their potential to fill a gap in our knowledge between continental footwear types up to c.AD40 and the British material which dates from c.AD70 onwards. Because the assemblage is closely dated and properly stratified it makes for a good basis on which to compare other shoes in the archive from other Middle Walbrook sites, particularly from the Bank of England site, where things are effectively unstratified.

The non-shoe leather is also of potential interest. Analysis of constructional details such as seam and hem types and comparison is desirable with a view to identifying the types of artefacts present and in particular to identify any possible fragments of clothing, in view of the rarity of such finds. It is also worth trying to match some of these fragments across context once the stratigraphic element has been established.

The waste should be considered in relation to the site sequence in order to establish its potential to contribute to our understanding of site specific and settlement-wide patterns of manufacture.

The Roman material should be looked at in relation to other sites in London and to the Regis House assemblage in particular as an important contemporary site within the city. In a wider context, detailed study of this material, will increase the data available for comparison with assemblages outside London, many of which come from military sites such as Vindolanda, Vindonissa, Carlisle and York.

Objects of intrinsic interest:

<2368>[4909] Stitched sole, intact
<3767>[12631] Insole, inscription
<3530>[12882] Repair
<4643>[18079] Sandal, decorated insole, stamps and impressed lines
<4423>[18087] Sandal, insole stamped, concentric circles
<4850>[18089] Good example of a one piece 'openwork' upper

Late Saxon/early medieval

Quantity

The majority of the assemblage consists of shoes and boots (102 accessions). Other items include straps and thongs fragments (10 accessions) some of which are probably shoe fastenings, and a scabbard. There is also a substantial amount of waste and scraps (the equivalent of 3 Stewart boxes).

Because of the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, in many cases several fragments have been accessioned under the same number, and consequently the number of accessions does not truly reflect the number of items present.

Area	Shoes	Other
5	22	5
8	10	-
9	1	-
10	7	-
11	60	5

Table X: Quantification of post-Roman leather by area

Condition

The Saxon artefacts are noticeably more crudely made and unrefined in comparison with the Roman material and are generally fragmentary and in poor condition. This is at least partly due to the inferior quality of the leather itself, the result of differences in the tanning processes in the Roman and Saxon periods. Although much of the shoe leather is fragmentary, making analysis of shoe types difficult, there are a few examples of extremely well preserved complete shoes, some of which retain their fastenings *in situ*.

Date, Range and Context

The majority of the Saxon shoes came from Area 11. Medieval road surfaces [16916] and [17529] yielded large quantities of leather as did [16993], the backfill of a medieval road-side drain.

In Area 5 a series of late Saxon rubbish pits cut into the top surface of the main east-west Roman road yielded a number of shoes, some of which are complete. These pits pre-date the late 11th-century establishment of the parish church of St Benet Sherehog. Some of the pits were inter-cutting, but the majority respected one another, suggesting that they were either in use at the same time or were dug in quick succession. A number of different shoe styles are represented within the assemblage.

Late Saxon pits [7346], [7392] and [7416] in Area 8 also produced a small number of shoes.

The Shoes

The shoes are typically made on the turnshoe principle with whole-cut (one piece) uppers, side-seamed at the instep or in the back quarters and blind-stitched to a single thickness sole. The leather thonging used to join sole and upper has survived in many cases. Soles with heels which extend to a point (V-back soles) are also common on slip-on and thonged shoes and ankle boots. Stitching around the top of the upper was also noted on many shoes and boots. It has been suggested that this stitching may either have secured a lining or may indicate the use of edge bindings (MacGregor 1978) but none of these survive in this assemblage.

A large proportion of the footwear has been repaired, usually with patches on the sole, often very roughly and sometimes more than once. Some of the uppers have also been cut down for re-use or, in some cases, to adapt the existing shoe.

Thong Shoes

The most common type has a single thong slot on either side of the ankle and may be either V-shaped or square cut at the instep. Example <3975>[16916] has a square slot at the instep

possibly for the attachment of a tongue. Two complete examples of this type of shoe survive: <2810>[6011] is a man's shoe, squared at the instep and with a decorative vamp stripe. The sole is oval and has been repaired at the toe and heel. The upper has been cut down on one side; <3060> [16916], a child's shoe is similar but has been cut to a low V at the instep. The round heeled sole has been worn through but not repaired which is unusual for shoes in this assemblage, but is presumably because the child grew out of it.

Other variants include <3338>[17529], a child's shoe which has a V shaped slot at the vamp and a thong still *in situ* at the point of the V. Example <3003>[6011] has a V-shaped opening at the instep with a thong slot on either side.

There is a single example, <3175>[6067] of a low shoe with four pairs of thong slots spaced evenly around the rear quarters of the upper and an insert at the back to accommodate a V-back sole. Similar shoes dating to the 9th and 10th centuries have been found at Haithabu (Groenman-van Waateringe 1984, abb.3 schuhetype 2).

Ankle Boots with fastenings

An excellent example of a complete ankle boot <2817>[6011] has a one-piece upper with instep seam and a V-back sole. The upper also incorporates a flap which was fastened over the instep with a toggle and loop arrangement. There are 2 latches for this purpose still *in situ*. Another ankle boot fastening flap came from the same context <3102>[6011], while <3263>[16882] is a fragment of boot upper with the latchet fastening *in situ*, low on the upper in the rear quarters.

Ankle boots of this type are paralleled in York and also have northern European connections with similar finds from eg. Walcheren in Zeeland, Holland and from the ship-burial at Oseberg, Norway. Macgregor suggests that "while the type may have been brought to this country with other Scandinavian traits in the 9th and 10th centuries, its occurrence in other Frisian contexts on the continent allows for an alternative pre-Norse introduction." (MacGregor 1978 53)

Other types of possible boot fastenings include <3098>[6011] which has a strap rather than a flap across the instep with a toggle fastening and <4234>[16916], a fragment of leather with two toggle attachments, possibly from a boot.

There are a few fragments such as <3974>[16916] and possibly <3577>[17317], which could be the fastenings from higher boots which have three fastening straps across the front opening as found in Haithabu where they date to the 9th and 10th c. (Groenman-van Waateringe 1984, abb.13 schuhetype 8).

Shoes and Boots Without Fastenings

There are a large number of shoe fragments which display no evidence for the way in which the shoe was fastened, mainly on account of the degree of preservation. There are however some shoes which did lack any fastening device. They can be roughly divided into two categories:

The first is a group of eleven low shoes which were clearly open around the whole foot opening and for which the term 'pump' can be used. These are cut into a low V at the front like a ballet shoe, some with a decorative vamp stripe, some have V-backed soles. Shoes of this type are also found in York (see MacGregor 1978, fig.34, 2).

A complete shoe <2811>[6012] is a variant of this type and survives in excellent condition. It differs from the others in that the upper is higher at the heel and the V-back sole is decorated and elongated so that it reaches to the top of the upper. The upper joins at the back of the shoe but rather than being fitted to the V-back with a closed seam as is normal, it is joined by tunnel stitching onto the flesh side of the V. The vamp is cut very low and is decorated with 3 rows of stitching radiating out to the toe. Similar fragments with elongated V-backs, two of which <3102>[6011] and <3290>[16993] are also decorated, occur in other contexts. Shoes

with a similar V-back construction have been found at Westgate St, Gloucester and date to the 9th and 10th centuries (Garrod and Vince 1979, 159).

The second group, like the thong shoes, have a one piece upper with side seam but are without fastenings and were simply slipped over the feet. Round-back and V-back soles are both present and some examples have a decorative vamp stripe. The style of the upper varies. Some have a V-shaped vent at the instep eg. <3372>[17316], others have a square cut-out eg. <3368>[6124]. Two examples have a tongue cut out at the instep while others eg. <4104>[16916] have stitch holes, possibly for the attachment of a tongue. A child's ankle boot <4082>[17529] is almost complete and has a triangular flap across the instep but this does not appear to have any kind of fastening purpose.

One Piece Shoes

Example <3262>[16882] is unique in the assemblage in that the sole and the upper are cut as one on one side, the rest of the upper is then blind-stitched to the sole in the normal manner. Example <3339>[17529] is a particularly remarkable shoe of a type not seen in London before. It is of moccasin type with cut-outs in the vamp leaving a central strap with vamp stripe. This is cut in one piece with a strap running across the instep. There is an additional latchet further down the vamp towards the toe. Where the strap across the instep joins the upper there is a small decorative triangular cut-out and a further oval cut out in the back quarters. The heel has an elongated V-back which is thonged onto the upper in a similar style to <2811>[6012]. The shoe is stitched at the toe.

The nearest, possible parallels for this style of one piece shoe construction are to be found in The National Museum of Ireland although they are by no means identical. they are thought to be no later than 10th century in date (Lucas 1956).

Two fragments with a similar vamp style were found in the same context but do not appear to be one piece shoes. Example <3971> has a different construction at the toe which would suggest that a sole was attached separately and <3972> also has a seam for attachment to the sole. Some of the features such as the heel construction are reminiscent of pump <2811>[6012] and these shoes should be considered together.

Repairs and Re-use

In addition to the repair patches at the heel and toe of the sole which are a feature of almost all of these shoes, some examples have been more extensively repaired and re-cut. The upper of <2624>[8981] a shoe with V-back sole, for example, has been cut away presumably for re-use.

A thong shoe (with a single slot on either side of ankle) <3099>[12362], has been extensively re-cut and repaired in the front quarters. The vamp at the toe has been slit and then coarsely re-thonged, while a tongue has been roughly cut out at the vamp with the decorative vamp stripe running roughly down the middle of it. It looks as though the shoe has been adapted, perhaps to fit a swollen foot.

In some cases it is unclear as to the purpose of the re-cut. For example, two oval slots have been very roughly cut out of the vamp of thong shoe <3975>[16916]. The small size of the cut-outs makes it unlikely that the purpose was re-use. However the rough nature of the cuts makes it unlikely that they were intended to be a decorative feature.

Waste

In addition to the identifiable remains of shoes, the Saxon finds include a considerable amount of waste leather. This includes "cut-outs" and "trimmings", the waste from the manufacture of artefacts, as well as "discards" such as a large piece from the udder of a cow from [6011]. Some of the waste pieces from shoemaking are quite substantial which is surprising given the amount of repair work on the shoes which would imply that leather was a valuable commodity not to be wasted.

Other Leather Artefacts

The non-shoe leather comprises mainly of a few straps and thongs, some of which are probably shoe fastenings. <3600>[17278] is the end fragment of a strap, possibly a belt, with holes, probably for the attachment of a buckle. The only other non-shoe artefact is an almost complete knife scabbard <3052>[16992]. Undecorated, it has a suspension loop about a third of the way down on the blade edge and a row of three horizontal slots at the throat probably also to accommodate a suspension loop.

Potential of the material

The assemblage of Saxon shoes is remarkable for the range and diversity of shoe and boot styles and the presence of several different styles of footwear often within the same context. In addition to the slip-on and thonged shoes types typical from sites in London for example Bull Wharf and Milk Street, there are several new types hitherto unseen in London. Several individual pieces such as the complete shoes and the new styles are of importance in their own right and constitute an invaluable addition to the material previously found in London.

The material is also important for comparison with assemblages outside London. It has been possible to draw some parallels with similar footwear dating to the 9th and 10th centuries from York and Gloucester and, to some extent, other northern European sites such as Haithabu. Further study of the material is required in order to establish parallels with assemblages outside of London. There is, however, a problem with the lack of published material in this country. A widely based comparative study of Late Saxon shoes from this country and northern European sites is required to understand changes in fashion and construction, as well as regional variations in this period. Such a survey is currently being undertaken by an MPhil student, Pat Reid at the Institute of Archaeology, and it is hoped that it will incorporate the Poultry assemblage. Any analysis of the Poultry material will benefit from liaison with P. Reid. Detailed study of this unique assemblage, especially the more unusual shoe types will contribute greatly to advances in this field of study.

Items of especial interest for their excellent preservation:

- <2810>[6011] Thong shoe, complete apart from re-cut on one side of upper
- <2817>[6011] Ankle boot with loop and toggle fastening *in situ*, complete
- <2811>[6012] Pump, decorative elongated V-back sole, almost complete
- <3060>[16916] Child's thong shoe, almost complete, thong missing
- <3338>[17529] Child's thong shoe, almost complete, thong *in situ* at vamp and ankle
- <3052>[16992] Scabbard, almost complete

Items of interest for their unusual style / construction:

- <2811>[6012] Pump, unusual variant
- <3339>[17529] One piece shoe with open-work vamp and latchet fastening
- <3971>[17529] Vamp fragment, style as above, construction at toe is different
- <3972>[17529] Vamp fragment as above but with sole / upper seam.
- <3099>[12362] Re-cut, ?for a swollen foot
- <3027>[16993] Vamp fragment, unusually large, very thick leather, has been re-cut
- <3262>[16882] Sole and upper cut as one
- <3691>[12411] Construction, the V-back appears to be cut as one with the upper

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