

# **ONE94 – Accessioned Finds Catalogue (including wooden objects)**

Site code: ONE94

**Undated**

Author: Geoff Egan



**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



## ONE94 – ACCESSIONED FINDS CATALOGUE (including Wood Objects)

### DRESS ACCESSORIES

#### Brooches

The two following coin-type brooches (*Münzfibeln*) are almost certainly imports from Carolingian Continental Europe. They are paralleled at a general level in the City of London by some of the earliest post-Roman finds at the BUF90 site as well as by finds in East Anglia (Marian Archibald pers. comm.) and from Germany and the Netherlands (Wamers 1994, 106-15). Although isolated, taken at face value they are the first clear non-ceramic evidence for occupation within the walled area in the 9th/early 10th century to have been recovered from a formal excavation away from the waterfront.

#### *Copper alloy*

Both are cast, disc-form, with pin catches in the Roman tradition:

[11553] <2321> 36 OA144

Corroded superficially over the greater part, with the complete loss of small areas, particularly in the centre: d 38mm; border of three concentric circles of beading, the outer one of larger pellets than the inner two, which are defined on each side by plain circles; the central device is largely illegible; pin and most of attachment missing but catch plate survives almost complete.

[11184] <1746> 37 OA145

Both parts of the catch have been broken off, which has removed a portion of the main disc: d 25mm; crude male head facing right, inscription around: [??...IOLNIIVD], in beaded border. The legend may be nonsensical.

Cf. Wamers 1994, fig. 71, 10, found at s'Hertogenbosch in the Netherlands (not a precise parallel).

#### Buckle plate

#### *Iron*

[6010] <2938> 34 OA142

Front of folded plate, 20x16mm, with slot for pin and retaining two rivets.

#### Clasp

#### *Copper alloy*

[1740] <555> 39 B173

Cast frame, 52x30mm; trilobed outside edge with two heavily stylised animal-head derivative terminals as the connection prongs has transverse ridges at cusps and outward curving projections at sides; the narrowed bar projects, expanded, at the sides.

Cf. Biddle 1990, 1118-20 no. 4290 fig. 363 for one from Winchester thought to be of mid/late 13th-century date, Goodall 1980, 164-5 no. 3 fig. 16 for another assigned to (?)the 13th century from Lydford Castle in Devon, and Normanni 1994, 434 no. 111 from Rubercy (Musée de Normandie, Caen) for one on the Continent; these all retain decorative folded sheet plates for attachment to the strap).

A probably late-medieval five-hooked clasp found in the Netherlands (Hopstaken 1987, 63 no. 405) may indicate the form of a possible corresponding catch for the present category of accessory - if they ever had them - this carries speculation across a couple of centuries.

#### Mounts

#### *Copper alloy*

[823] <85> 40 B174

Cast bar mount with expanded ends, overall 27x7mm, with horizontal grooves flanking central, voided circle, the lower end extends into a U-profile terminal with a tab for one of the two separate, missing rivets.

This was one of a pair of mounts looped to support a purse suspender (cf. Egan & Pritchard 1991, no. 1157 - from a deposit dated to c. 1270-1350 - for the basic form, and 213-4 & 223-4 nos. 1164-7 & 1194-8 for forms of accompanying suspenders).

[Unstratified, area 12] <5354>

(?)Strap loop: one piece - rectangular aperture and broken off on integral (external) rivet; 19x14mm (14mm).

Medieval - cf. Egan & Pritchard 1991, 230-2 nos. 1235-47, dated from the (?)late 13th to the late 14th centuries.

#### Finger Ring

[8861] <2626> 36 OA133

Hexagonal outer profile, circular inner one; d 20mm; each of the six faces is an elongated oval.

\*Norman form?.

#### Combs

##### *Antler*

[7400] <1041> 36 OA131

Incomplete, surviving l 80mm, w 36mm: double-sided; broken off at each end; nine coarse and thirteen fine teeth per 20mm; the connecting strips retain five of at least six iron rivets and have saw marks from overcutting the teeth - one strip has herringbone decoration defined by three transverse lines (with a further three at one of the breaks).

Material identified by Alan Pipe (only the connecting strips are definitive).

#### Wood

[57] <88> 42 OA201

Fragment from double-sided form with elongated-lozenge section: surviving l 53mm, w 64mm; teeth 1 per 8mm // 1 per 1mm.

#### Tweezers

##### *Copper alloy*

[2780] <693> 35 B107

Corroded: folded sheeting, l 50mm, expands from fold to blade ends at w 12mm.

(?)Mirror

##### *Copper alloy*

[Unstratified] <1623>

One leaf of silver-coated (MLC), circular sheet case: d 31mm; perimeter flange is incomplete; small, irregular hole near edge at one point (possibly from a closure catch); traces of possible fixative for (?)missing glass in back.

Cf. Egan & Pritchard 1991, 358-65; no. 1711 of pewter from the late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century is a plain leaf.

The precious-metal coating raises the status of the present item but the lack of decoration means it was not otherwise of a particularly high quality.

#### FIXTURES

## Piping

### *Lead*

[150] <291> 42 OA201

Cut and flattened length of heavy-duty piping with several transverse nicks from a blade;: l 82mm, estd. original d c.28mm; roughly tapered and abraded at one end.

## LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

### *Copper alloy*

^[16013] <6014> 41 B137

Cast, socketed stick with flaring base and drip tray.

## KNIVES

Handles are missing unless indicated otherwise.

### *Iron*

[1877] <455> 39 B173

Incomplete (described from X-ray plate): whittle tang; total surviving l 98mm, multiple sheet [?ae] roves on tang.

A robust implement.

<5651> from [13004] is a similar rectangular rove, 19x8mm.

[2889] <694> 35 B107

Very corroded (described from X-ray plate): tip missing: surviving l c.132mm, surviving l of blade c.80mm, w c.20mm.

[3043] <777> 34 OA113

Corroded (described from X-ray plate): whittle tang: l 115mm, l of blade 94mm, w 23mm, with angle to point; the X ray suggests there are at least three decorative ring (?)inlays welded along the back.

[6029] <2836> 34 OA142

Whittle tang: total l 89mm, l of blade 54mm, w 11mm, both sides slightly curving to pointed tip.

[6055] <3137>

Whittle tang l 40mm and fragment l 20mm of blade.

[6071] <3067> 32 OA142

Fragment of blade near angled tip: w 13mm.

[6119] <3620> 32 OA140

Described from X-ray plate: whittle tang: total l 105mm, l of blade, which tapers to point, 65mm, w 15mm.

[7034] <1026> 35 OA119

Blade tip possibly missing: total l 104mm, l of tapered, slightly worn blade 67mm, w 13mm.

[7250] <1137> 35 B115

Corroded (described from X-ray plate): whittle tang, tapering to point; total l 109mm, l of blade 80mm, w 13mm.

[11339] <1898> 36 OA144

Corroded (described from X-ray plate): whittle tang, tapering blade; total l 88mm, l of blade 50mm, w c.10mm.

[16421] <5654> 36 OA135

Corroded (described from X-ray plate): whittle tang with U-bent end, blade angled to point; total l 178mm, l of blade 77mm, w 12mm.

[16916] <3554> 35 R102

Corroded and recently bent: whittle tang and angled blade back (cutting edge missing); total l 122mm, l of blade c.85mm, w estd. 22mm.

Cf. Ottaway's (1992, 559-61) angle-back blade form (type A).

\*[16993] <2834> 35 R102

Bent, whittle-tang blade, overall l 158mm, max w 16mm, l of tang 45mm, convex cutting edge and straight back narrowing with two concavities towards point; interlaced copper-alloy [??brass] wire inlaid into (?)purer copper strips on each face ([copper, zinc + copper & brass + copper according to note - which is which??] SEM analysis by Cath Mortimer), that on the left face (as seen when held) is defined by two-ply wires of similar metal; handle missing.

[17266] <4123> 35 B167

Corroded (described from X-ray plate): (?)whittle tang, blade angled to point; total surviving l c.85mm, blade l c.50mm, w c.15mm.

[17278] <3174> 35 R102 Fig. D/P

Whittle tang; blade angled to point; total l 140mm, l of blade 95mm, w 27mm.

[17526] <5174> 36 B116

Incomplete and corroded (presumably a blade - described from X-ray plate): (?)whittle tang; surviving l 90mm, w 18mm.

## VESSELS

### *Wood*

All are fragmentary.

[11719] <2787> 36 OA144

Cup (tall, narrow bowl): wall narrows at angled edge of near-vertical rim, d 90mm, with external groove; solid footring, d c.50mm; h 83mm.

This well made vessel has a form usual for the Saxon period but superseded later.

[18021] <1239> 41 OA137

Almost half of round-based, horizontal-rimmed vessel with groove near perimeter; d at top 120mm, d at base 50mm, h 31mm; dark coating in well; a crude cross incised on the rim could be a proprietorial mark, though the position is unusual for this; there are possible hints of paint on the outer wall - a letter V (with serifs) and (??) part of a shield of arms: (?)*per saltire* in an ornate surround.

The internal coating is presumably from food contents. See Egan 1998, 210 and idem forthcoming a, no. 476 for other painted wooden vessels from London (these appear not to have been recognised in print from the archaeological record elsewhere).

[18021] <6734> 41 OA137

Fragment from angled rim of (?)bowl, d at top c.130mm.

### *Iron* (vessel parts)

### Handle Mounts

Appropriate for wooden buckets or sheet-metal vessels:

[3782] <1132> Unphased

Loop at end of integral strap, surviving l 25mm, w 24mm.

[7400] <1618> 36 OA131

corroded: incomplete loop at end of integral strap, surviving l 99mm, w 27mm; two possible holes for attachment (on X-ray plate).

[9414] <2986> Unphased

Incomplete: offset loop between tapered attachment plates (only one of which survives) with hole for rivet; 37+ x 30mm.

#### Lead Repair Plugs

To make good holed ceramic vessels (cf. Egan 1998, 240-2 nos. 733-44):  
These are fairly neat repairs as these items go.

[2657] <1045> 40 B130

Irregular, c.34x28mm; impression from fine textile on broader face.

[6074] <3170> 34 OA142

Subround, d c.31mm; impression from coarse textile on smaller face.

#### Stool Pan

##### *Lead*

[4921] <1624> 40 B130

Slightly distorted: sheeting, in form of vessel with broad horizontal rim and tapering steeply to flat base, h 220mm, d at top 310mm, d of base 145mm.

This would have fitted into a discreet wooden closet, from which it could be removed for cleaning.

A rare survival in pewter of a form more familiar in ceramic (e.g. Vince 1981, 162-3 fig. 3 no. 10, an 18th-century one in Border Ware).

#### PRODUCTION

##### Textiles:

##### Needles

##### *Iron*

[8895] <4684> 35 R102

Broken off at both ends: eye incomplete; surviving l 55mm.

[18086] <4186 & 5595> 22 OA77

Both are incomplete, including the points missing, and both have punched eyes: bent, surviving l 58mm; surviving l 73mm, eye incomplete.

##### Tool

##### *Bone*

[16405] <2512> 36 B127

Double-pronged implement made from section of a cattle metapodial (bone identification by Alan Pipe); l 46mm, l of prongs 10mm; the rounded part is carved with a panel having an eight-pointed asterisk motif between obliquely hatched borders (the one nearest the prongs being double and with opposed hatching); the grooves retain traces of red pigment.

Cf. MacGregor 1985, 175-6 fig. 93d, and idem et al. 1999, 1994-6 for similar items (becoming known in archaeological literature as lucets) and discussion of why they are thought perhaps to be for twisting threads, excavated at York and elsewhere; the present item shows more

wear consistent with this purpose than many of the somewhat diverse parallels cited, though all share the basic characteristic of two points.

#### Ornamental Carving:

#### Motif Pieces ('trial pieces')

Animal bones selected for their flat surfaces and used for carving practice for interlace and other patterns. Cf. Pritchard 1991, 177-93 & 261-2, nos. 198-206, where a concentration of such pieces from sites in London on the north side and towards the western end of modern Cheapside was highlighted. These and parallels elsewhere are dated to the 10th/early 11th centuries. With over twenty motif pieces now known in the walled area of London it is remarkable that this style of artwork is not much more evident on usable objects. The following five items display a range of different levels of competence in their 44 discernible surviving motifs/borders, and blades of varying sharpness were used in the cutting. Several of the motifs, like the duplex and triquetra are simple and purely conventional, but there are also knotted animals [No. 3552/1-2, (?) & /7] as well as animal and bird terminals [Nos. 4101/5-6 & /9, and (?) /8 & 3187/9]. The (?) side-viewed human head on No. [4020/3] is (if correctly interpreted) unusual. Many motifs are unfinished (some got no further than the start of the frame) - whether the result of reaching an impasse with a design that had not been fully thought out or had gone wrong in the execution, or through simply downing the tool to do something else, is unclear. There is no definite evidence for these as 'trial' pieces (as known elsewhere) in the strict sense of developing a single motif by several attempts to refine it on the same bone.

Bone identifications are by Alan Pipe.

Carvings on mandibles on the medial (inner) side are described before those on the lateral (outer) side.

#### [16882] <3187> 35 R102

Front fragment of fully adult cattle right mandible with three and eight motifs (?only two finished) on the respective sides:

- 1 & 2 ) unfinished: three sides of elongated-rectangular frames with incipient knot work
- 3) (damaged by knock) triangular frame with knot motif
- // 4) (one corner broken off) triangular frame with unfinished knot motif
- 5) unfinished motif against single delimiting line
- 6) subrectangular frame with unfinished knot motif (hint of subdivision in one corner) - (contiguous with next)
- 7) three sides of elongated, tapering-quadrangular frame with incoherent, unfinished knotting - (contiguous with preceding)
- 8) triangular frame with incoherent, unfinished knotting - (contiguous with next)
- 9) triangular frame with coherent, (?) bird-headed knot - (contiguous with preceding and following)
- 10) elongated, tapering-quadrangular frame with unfinished knotting - contiguous with preceding
- 11) three sides of elongated-rectangular frame

#### [17529] <4022> 35 R102

Cattle left mandible fragment (one recent break) of a young-adult animal, with one frame, and ten motifs (one uncompleted) and at least two further frames on the respective sides:

- 1) rectangular frame (possible hint of start of motif)
- // 2) sub-triangular frame with incoherent knotting
- 3) triangular frame with triquetra
- 4) (damaged) (?) duplex; (overlaps following)
- 5) (damaged) elongated-rectangle frame with two blank subdivisions and partly illegible knot work - (overlap with preceding and contiguous with following)
- 6) rectangular frame with blank subdivision and (damaged) (?) single knot - (contiguous with preceding)
- 7) three sides of elongated rectangular frame
- 8) subtriangular frame (two round corners) with incoherent motif
- 9) subrectangular frame with (?) diagonal-cross-through-lozenge motif

- 10) (damaged) rectangular frame with faint, illegible motif
- 11) conjoined pair of duplexes

[17529] <4101> 35 R102

Cattle right mandible fragment (some recent breaks) from subadult animal, with six and five motifs on the respective sides, the former with three further frames, and both sides have a series of drilled holes where the bone was used as a rest for other material being worked.

- 1-4) elongated rectangular frames, one with only two sides and (?)one broken off
- 5) chain knot with (?)animal head (no eye) and knotted forelimb (no frame)
- 6) unfinished motif (?)similar to preceding (?head at finished end)
- // 7) (broken off) (?) rectangular frame with ring chain
- 8) (broken off) narrow, slightly curved frame with knot (possibly terminating in bird's head at surviving end)
- 9) (?)broken off, possibly originally triangular) knot motif with animal head at one surviving corner
- 10) (broken off, surviving as open-ended triangle) the paired frame lines converge but do not meet: incoherent pattern, possibly a palimpsest
- 11) (damaged) faint trace of opposed, U-bent straplike forms (?no frame)

[17529] <3552> 35 R102

Fragment from middle of adult cattle scapula: seven motifs (including two unfinished) all on medial side[; at least two blades of different sharpnesses seem to have been used - CHECK]  
:

- 1) rectangular frame with (?)long snouted beast with three areas of knotwork, including hind leg
- 2) (slightly damaged) rectangular frame with similar motif to preceding, but neater and more-complex knotwork (both forelegs and one hind leg discernable as such).
- 3) sub-square frame with beginning of knotwork.
- 4) rectangular frame with two lines (?beginning of knotwork - ?possibly to be as no. 6, though some shallower cuts suggest otherwise).
- 5) subrectangular frame with incoherent, angular knotting.
- 6) subrectangular frame with neat duplex-and-circle motif.
- 7) (broken off) right-angled frame with beast's head

[17572] <4020> 35 R102

Pig right mandible fragment from mature adult, with two motifs on each side:

- 1) (possibly broken off at snout) incoherent ring-chain beast with head viewed from above (no frame)
- 2) (broken off) fragment of knotwork
- // 3) knotwork on rectangular stem - can be seen as a human head facing right with knotted hair (no frame).
- 4) (broken off) fragment of knotwork - (??)triquetra.

[worn scapula 6050]

ECCLESIASTICAL

Tomb Inscription Letters

*Copper alloy*

Two similar lombardic-style letter Es:

The heights make these examples of Blair's 'Main Group Size II', produced in the mid 13th and early 14th centuries (1986, 140).

A tombstone from the site, acc. no. <^> [1203], re-used in ^th-century masonry, has letter voids from a standard inscription including three Es of this form and approximately of this size (it also retains a pair of copper-alloy stop marks dividing two of the words).

[77] <122> 42 OA201



40x35mm, th 2mm.

[796] <86> 42 OA201  
41x36mm, th 2mm.

Several dome-headed copper-alloy studs of standard form for post-medieval coffins were recovered.

Shroud Pins

*Copper alloy*

Surviving heads are wound-wire.

[448] <260>  
L 26mm.

[493] <221>  
L 27mm; point possibly broken off.

[829] <181>  
Two tin-coated shafts (heads broken off).

Burial Goods

[143] <269>  
Seven corroded copper-alloy buttons with wire attachment loops, of varied sizes, were recovered from a human burial: one d 15mm with plain, domed head, the remainder with disc heads - two d 18mm still attached to scraps of textile, two d 19mm with the remains of textile coverings, one d 26mm and one d 27mm (the last two were possibly connected by a leather thong knotted round the loops).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Bells

*Iron*

There are parts of two of these from the same context, which also produced twisted wire similar to that on the suspension loop of the first as well as ironworking items (it is possible that bells were among the products of the industry represented by the iron waste):

[17529] <3445> 35 R102,  
Corroded in parts: oval, open-mouth form with portion of one side missing at base; most of the surface is brazed; h 88mm, mouth c.65x56mm (?slightly distorted); hammered seam along damaged side; U-shaped suspension loop, h 27mm, l 42mm, is flat strip with second, twisted bar (cf. 'cord' decoration) on top - this is continuous with the clapper holder inside, consisting of a bent bar overlapping with a spike; clapper missing.  
Bell for livestock; the bent, lower bar could be adjusted to secure the clapper.  
Cf. R Luff in Biddle 1990, 728-9, for a summary of medieval bells of this form (though none included seems to have the cord decoration), and Noël Hume 1974, 38-9 & 42 fig. 25 for continuity of the form into the post-medieval, colonial period (described as sheep bells, these retain the tradition of copper-alloy coating). Cormick Bourke observes that twisted wires in the suspension loops of bells of this form are characteristic of ones from the 10th century or earlier (pers. comm.).

[17529] <3325> 35 R102  
Top corner fragment of larger version of the same.

TRADE

## Seal

### *Lead*

[Unstratified] <2706>

Corroded and broken in two halves along central attachment-string line: d c.27mm; haloed bust // legend in several lines, ...C /... etc.

Byzantine seal (? official or personal), the stamps are too weakly struck (they have registered only along the central area where the string once ran) and damaged to interpret further; dating is therefore uncertain as seals of this form continued in use for centuries in the Byzantine world.

The only parallels known in London are five late 11th-century seals from the BUF90 site and a slightly later loose find from the Thames foreshore in the same immediate area; these ones are all from the central fiscal department of the Imperial Court at Constantinople, the *exedra* (Egan forthcoming b).

## Weights

### *Lead*

[7143] <3144> 36 OA131

Slightly irregular rectangle with bevels on one of main sides; 90x70mm, th 18mm, wt 969gm. Could perhaps be an ingot.

[17529] <3314> 35 R102

Slightly irregular plano-convex: d c.36mm, th 20mm, wt 170.1gm.

## Coin

[7120] <3118> 36 OA132 recovered from sieving

Cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor: king's head right // voided cross with trefoil terminal, (?)...[H]EONF[E]. around; little wear evident; pointed-helmet issue, 1053-6; copper alloy corrosion adhering is presumably from an adjacent object.

## Jettons

### *Copper alloy*

(Nuremburg issues)

[345] <100> 42 OA201

D 24mm; chip missing: five-petalled rose etc., fleur de lis BO(NO)... around // orb etc., ..VOE(M)EN... around (lombardic lettering)

Stock, nonsense-legend issue; (?) early 16th century.

Mitchiner assigns the fleur-de-lis initial mark to Egidius Krauwinkel, master 1570-1613 (1988, 420-1), but the exclusively lombardic style of the lettering here looks archaic for such a date.

[675] <88> 42 OA201

D 26mm; worn: ship on a sea, G on mast, ..EMOVDP pierced cinquefoil BOMDPV pierced cinquefoil M(ODV)BP(?G) around // lozenge with four fleurs de lis, · o · at each side, pierced cinquefoil DOMEpierced cinquefoil MOAE pierced cinquefoil BMODA(S)MDA around (lombardic lettering, underlined characters are retrograde)

Ship issue, with nonsense legend; conventional dating c. 1490-1550.

Cf. Mitchiner 1988, 370-1.

### *Lead/tin*

[2046] <3119> 39 OA150

Plain disc, d 17mm; radial cut to centre.

## LEISURE

Toy

*Lead*

[7373] <1189>

Very rough, cast human (?)female standing figure, with arms stretched out to sides and the right leg incomplete; there is some detailing for the face (?open mouth) with pellets around part for the hair, and breasts; the garment may be intended to be a dress; 60x46mm; marked by a narrow object pressed transversely in the middle.

If this is a toy (the most likely interpretation) it is remarkably crude for multiple production, and most unlikely to have been a commercial proposition (cf. Egan 1996, fig. 1). There is no sign of sustained usage.

## HORSE EQUIPMENT

*Iron*

Spur

[1920] <366> 39 B174

Incomplete and corroded (described from X-ray plate): substantial, arrow-shaped (?conical or pyramidal) prick, l 32mm, and part of frame survive.

[?from bldg with slag]

Bridle Bit

[7771] <1689> 36 OA132 [X5067]

Corroded side link: symmetrical bar with end loops (d 23mm) and central knop, overall l 31mm.

Cf. Goodall 1993, 225 no. 1820 fig. 172 from Norwich, assigned to the late 14th/mid 15th century.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Biddle, M (ed.) 1990, Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester (Winchester Studies 7.2), Oxford (two vols.)

Blair, J 1986, 'English monumental brasses before 1350: Types, patterns and workshops', in Coales, J (ed.), The Earliest English Brasses: Patronage, Style and Workshops 1270-1350, London

Egan, G 1996, Playthings from the Past, Jonathan Horne, London

-- 1998, The Medieval Household (Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 6), London

--, forthcoming a, Finds from Bermondsey, London, mid 15th to 17th Centuries

--, forthcoming b, report on finds from BUF90 site

Goodall, AR 1980, 'Copper alloy objects', in AD Saunders, 'Lydford Castle, Devon', in Med. Arch. **24**, 164-5

Goodall, IH 1993, 'Iron horse equipment', in S Margeson (ed.), Norwich Households: Medieval and Post Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78, 223-5

Groeneweg, G 1987, 'Santiago de Compostela', in H Bos et al. (eds.), Schatten uit de Schelde, Markiezenhof Museum, Bergen op Zoom (Netherlands), 63 - exhibition catalogue

MacGregor, A 1985, Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn: The technology of Seletal materials since the Roman Period, London

--, Mainman, AJ & Rogers, NSH 1999, Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn from Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York (The Archaeology of York 17/12), York

Mitchiner, M 1988, Jetons, Medalets and Tokens 1, The Middle Ages and Nuremberg, London

Noël Hume, A 1974, Archaeology and the Colonial Gardener (Colonial Williamsburg Archaeological Series 7), Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (US)

Normanni 1994: d'Onofrio, M (ed.), I Normanni, Popolo de Europa 1030-1200, Venice (exhibition catalogue)

\*O'Meadhra 1979,

Ottaway, P 1992, Anglo Scandinavian Ironwork from Coppergate (The Archaeology of York 17/6), York

Pritchard, F 1991, 'Small finds', in AG Vince (ed.), Aspects of Saxon and Norman London: Finds and Environmental Evidence (London & Middx. Archaeol. Soc. Special Paper 12), 120-278

Vince, AG 1981, 'Coarse pottery', 162-4 in idem & Egan, G, 'The contents of a late 18th century pit at Crosswall, City of London, in Trans. London & Middx. Arch. Soc. **32**, 159-82

Wamers, E 1994, Die Frühmittelalterlichen Lesefund aus der Löhrrstrasse (Baustelle Hilton II) in Mainz (Mainzer Archäologischer Schrifter 1), (Germany)

## ONE94 Wooden Objects

### Vessels

The assemblage of parts of six stave-built and eight turned vessels is large for the Saxo-Norman period in London. It is also notable for the three well preserved cups in the Saxon tradition (rare finds outside York) and for the bowl with painted decoration. Painted decoration on wooden vessels has apparently so far only been recognised in London (Carole Morris, pers comm – see Egan 1998, 210 for another example).

end discs from coopered vessels

(these are usually oak but the following have not been examined by a botanist)  
Cf. Pritchard 1991, 242-4, no. 376

[Context 7386] <Acc. No. 2325> Period 36 OA131  
Incomplete base, d c190mm, chamfered edge.

[7757] <2326> 32 OA105  
Approximately half a disc, d c203mm, irregularly chamfered edge is burnt.

[11703] <2752> 38 OA146  
D 75mm; irregular edge.

[11778] <2753> 36 OA144  
Incomplete disc; d 77mm th 8mm; about a third of the perimeter on both faces is rabbetted; two irregular channels roughly (?) cut in on one face; missing sector apparently burnt away.

[18063] <4962> 41 OA137  
Fragments:  
I) Plain edge; d c 50mm.  
II) Chamfered; d approx 240mm.

stave from coopered vessel

[18063] <4962 III> 41 OA137  
End fragment, broken off at groove: surviving h 30mm, surviving w 42mm.

turned vessels

[6021] <2880> 34 OA142  
Two joining pieces making up the majority of a globular cup with a flaring rim: d at rim c33mm, h c66mm, d at thick, flat base c45mm.  
This and the next item are rare, near-complete survivals of the commonest form of turned wooden vessel in the Saxon tradition, which lasted up to the 12th century (Morris 2000, 2179-84).

[6096] <3154> 34 OA142  
Distorted but substantially complete, globular cup: widest d c.105mm, d at thick, flat base c.50mm, d at vertical (defined externally by a pair of concentric grooves and internally flared) rim c.80mm, h c.85mm; traces of darker colouring both inside and out.  
See on preceding item.

[7034] <769> 35 OA119  
Two (?) joining fragments of flanged vessel with high rim; d at rim c230mm, h 63mm, d at base c 80mm; black coating internally; turning marks externally, including two pairs of grooves on lower wall; slight footring and (near edge of flange) ridge.  
A somewhat elaborately finished vessel in the detail of the turning.

Cf. the upper part of an elaborate bowl found at the site of the Hospital of St Mary Spital (Egan 1997, 60-1 S68 fig. 47).

[11605] <2746> 32 OA140

Two small, (?)non-joining fragments of a curving-sided, shallow bowl, giving an edge profile: h 34mm; turning marks evident internally; the perimeter has a darker band up to 12mm thick externally and other dark marks (possibly the remains of painted decoration), while the inside has a blackish coating of the kind thought to be from greasy food.

^^ [11719] <2787> and [18021] <1239 & 6734> here (in previous text)

[18063] <4962> 41 OA137

Three fragments, probably from two different vessels:

IV) Bowl (??distorted by flattening); plain, rounded wall with angle to flat base; (??)max d approx 150mm; black coating internally (see preceding item); burnt at possible plain rim.

V) Two pieces of flanged bowl (as No. [<769>]): horizontal, flanged rim, d c160mm+, between rounded (?)cover part and thinner, (?)vertical-seating part with multiple turning lines externally.

## ECCLESIASTICAL

### Cross

[16421] <4385> 36 OA1235

Incomplete: expanded arms (missing on one side), with slightly tapered end for fixture at (?)base having two rough holes for (?)dowels/nails; h 104mm, original w estd c55mm.

It is difficult to parallel this fixture precisely; it could be an internal feature from the nearby church, or it could perhaps be part of a cemetery grave marker of the type that very rarely survives from the medieval period (cf. Egan 1991, 113-4 fig. 138 no. 237 - a larger cross of ash wood, found 'behind the skull of a child lying on top of a wooden coffin' at Sandwell Priory, Staffordshire).

### *Bibliography*

Egan, G 1991, reports on various finds, in MA Hodder (ed.), Excavations at Sandwell Priory and Hall 1982-88 (South Staffs. Arch. & Hist. Soc. Trans. **31**)

Egan, G 1997, report on finds, in Thomas, C et al., Excavations at the Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, London, Museum of London

Morris, CA 2000, Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Wood and Woodworking in Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York (The Archaeology of York **17.13**), CBA, York