

WESTGARTH GARDENS
ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY
SUFFOLK: CATALOGUE

East Anglian Archaeology

Suffolk County Planning Department, 1988

EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**The Anglo-Saxon
Cemetery
at
Westgarth Gardens,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk**

Catalogue

by Stanley E. West

With contributions from
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and M.Y. Start

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Cover Illustration

Glass handled beaker from Grave 62

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Summary

Sixty-five inhumations and four cremations represent part of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered in 1972 when building operations in Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, were well advanced. The preservation of the human skeletal material ranged from total to virtually non-existent. Twenty-one graves contained objects conventionally described as 'male', sixteen female and eleven were without grave-goods. A further sixteen were considered to be immature. All the graves that were

examined *in situ* were orientated with the heads to the west. The objects can be dated from the mid-fifth to the seventh century and they include two swords among the usual weaponry, two glass vessels, an iron-bound bucket, an equal-armed brooch, small-long, cruciform, square-headed and annular brooches. A section by Heinrich Härke on the weapons is included in order that his work on this material should not be unrecorded.

The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

I. Introduction

Late in July 1972 a human skull, a shield-boss and an annular brooch were taken to Moyses Hall Museum from a gas main trench on a building site at Westgarth Gardens on the western edge of Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). The roads and most of the houses had already been built, but Decmar Properties Ltd, the developers of the site, generously allowed the sites of two houses to be excavated

for further burials. The excavation, which began slowly with the widening of the gas main trench, continued throughout August and into September; the developers removed the topsoil with a J.C.B. As the excavation was in an extremely vulnerable position, graves had to be identified, cleaned, recorded and totally emptied daily, a procedure sometimes lasting till dark. As a consequence of this the recording, although complete in that neither graves nor objects were lost, is not as detailed as a more

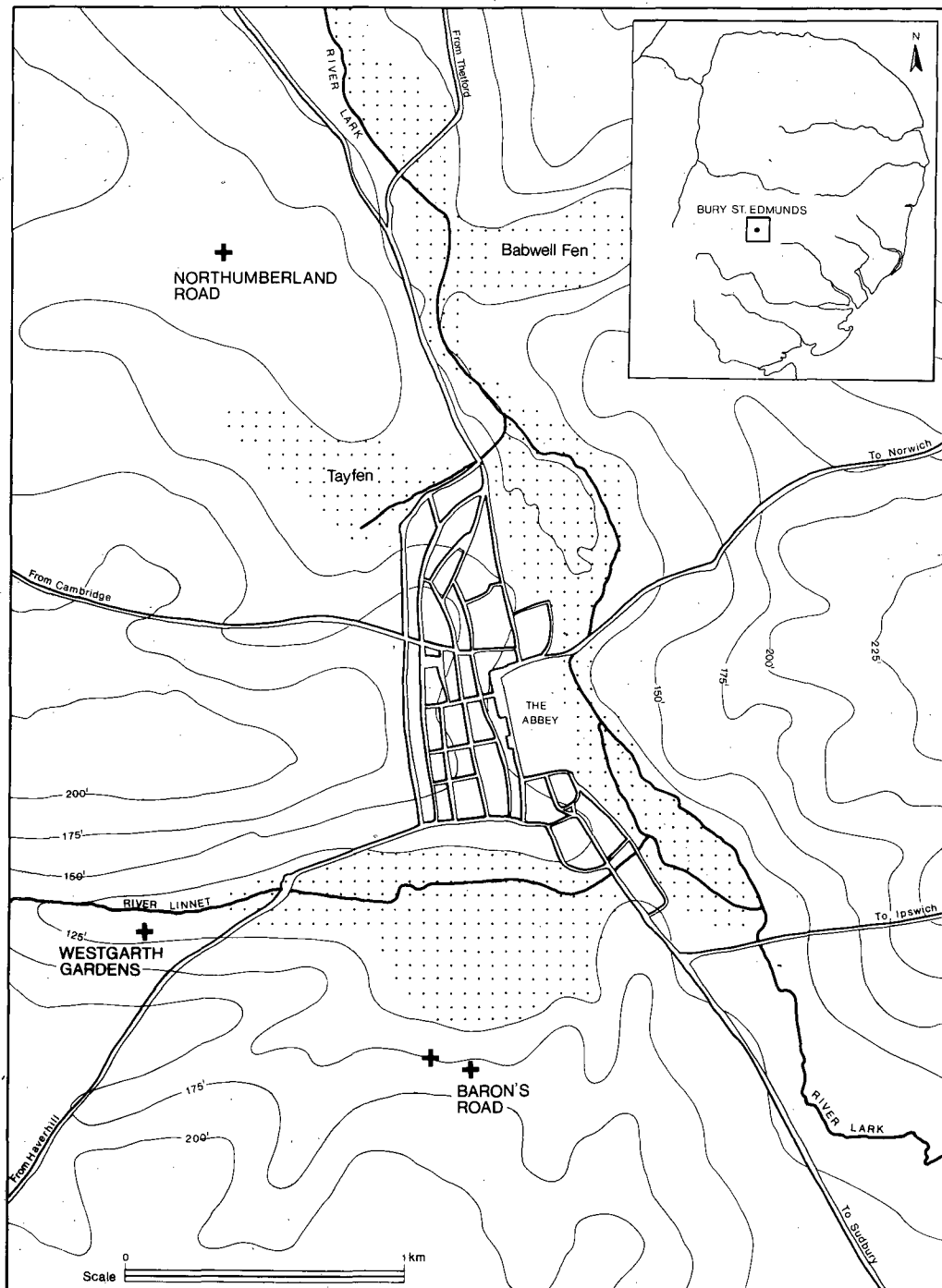


Figure 1 Inset: Bury St Edmunds in East Anglia; Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and topography round medieval Bury

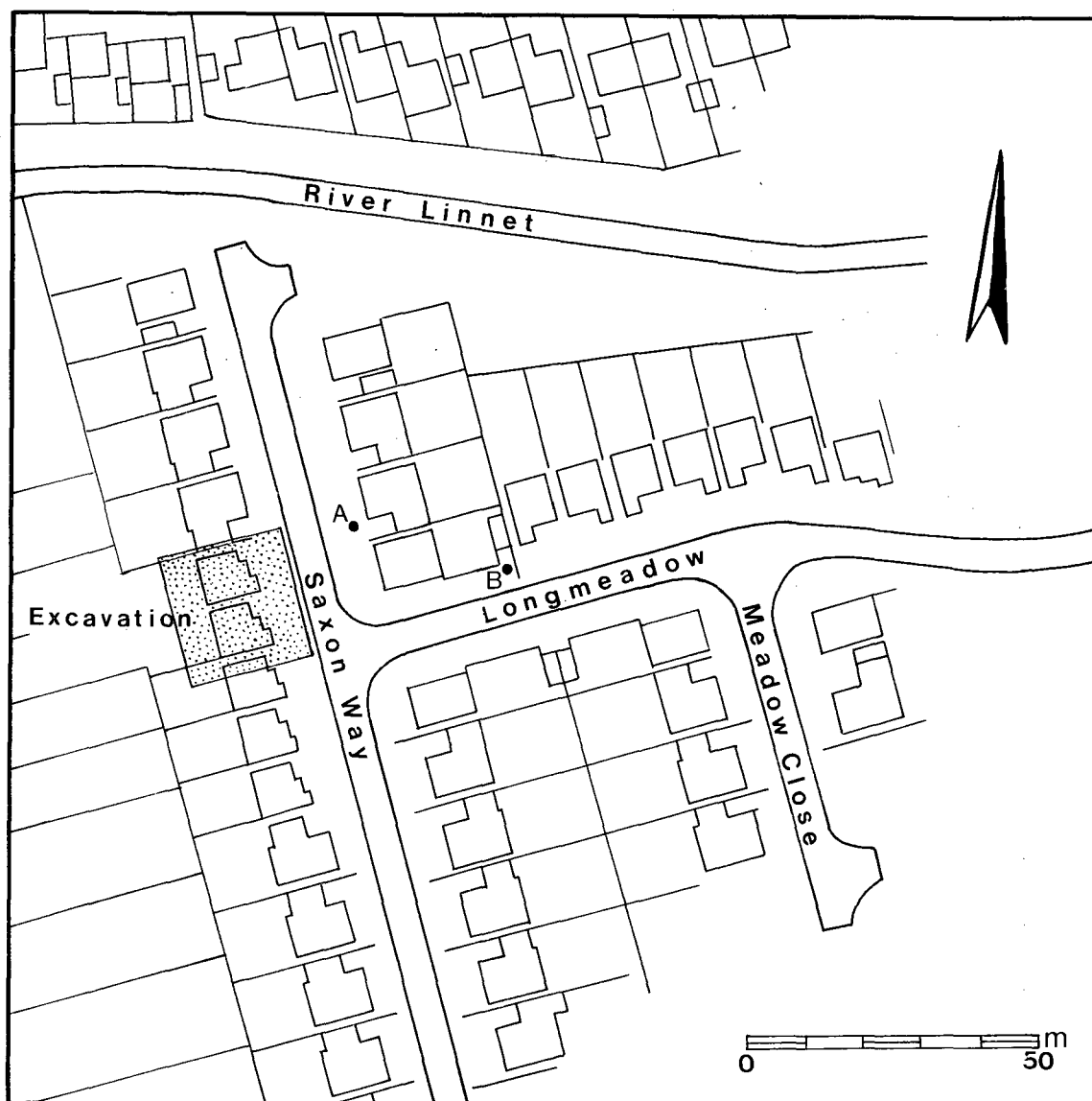


Figure 2 Westgarth Gardens: Site of excavation (stippled) and outlying finds (dots)

leisurely pace would have allowed. Not all the infant graves were drawn and in some adult graves only the main limbs and grave-goods were included.

Having made these reservations, Westgarth Gardens is, nonetheless, one of the few Suffolk cemeteries to have any kind of detailed record where the grave-goods have not been inextricably mixed. The site of the cemetery (BSE 030 at TL 8425 6338) was on the south bank of the Linnet, a small tributary of the Lark, at 125 ft (38 m) OD (Fig. 2). The Linnet at that point flows in a distinct valley and the siting of the cemetery at the foot of the hill within 76 m of the river is unusual for Early Saxon cemeteries in West Suffolk. The sub-soil is a gravel terrace, with patches of sand and heavy gravel, capped with hill-wash. Unfortunately the building operations had distorted the ground surface to such an extent that measurements of the depth of the graves from present ground level were not meaningful. In all, sixty-five inhumations and four cremations were found, of which four, Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 68, were not seen *in situ*. Numbers 1, 3, 4 and 5 were recovered from service trenches just outside the immediate area of the excavation (Fig. 3); Number 67 from a service

trench some 50 m to the east, on Longmeadow and stray find 'A', possibly representing a further burial, from the east side of Saxon Way. In 1973 workmen took a group of objects to Moyses Hall Museum, all found together from somewhere just south of the excavated area. This is recorded as Grave 68. A further group of objects was later taken to Norwich Castle Museum and is here recorded as Grave 69. The graves were orientated with the heads towards the west. There was a remarkable variation in the degree of preservation of the bones, ranging from very complete skeletons, through those with only longbones and skulls, to graves where no bone survived at all (Fig. 4; Table 1). The grave-goods, on the whole, were well preserved, with some traces of textile and wood.

Westgarth Gardens is one of three, or possibly four, Early Saxon cemeteries on the outskirts of Bury St Edmunds, all to the west of the river Lark (Fig. 1). To the north, six graves from Northumberland Avenue included seventh-century material and, to the south, two groups of burials, both of sixth-century date, may well represent two distinct cemeteries, for, although they are on the same ridge overlooking the wet meadows of the lower Linnet,

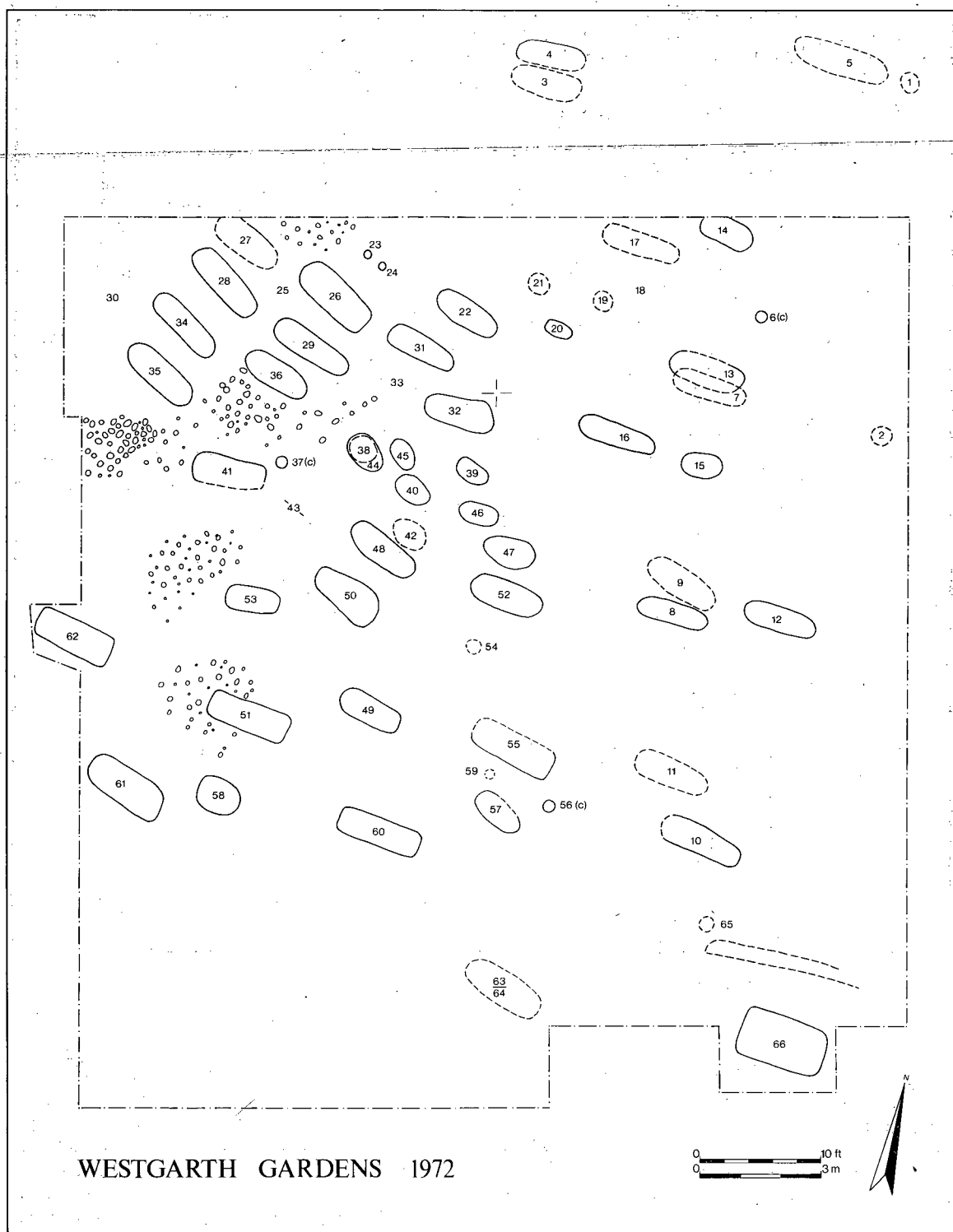


Figure 3 Plan of cemetery showing grave numbers and cremations (C)

the Hardwick Lane and Baron's Road burials are some 550m apart. There are no known settlements associated with any of these cemeteries.

Burial practice

(Figs 4-5; Tables 1-9)

It was remarkable that, in such a relatively small area, the whole range of bone preservation, from extremely good to

non-existent, was observed. Of the sixty-nine graves found, four were cremations and six were not seen *in situ*, or were disturbed, leaving fifty-nine for assessment. The incidence of bone survival is shown in Table 1; age and sex of individuals (based on bones) is given in Table 2.

From the position of the surviving bones and of grave-goods in those where bone survival was poor, all the burials were placed with the head to the west (Fig. 5).

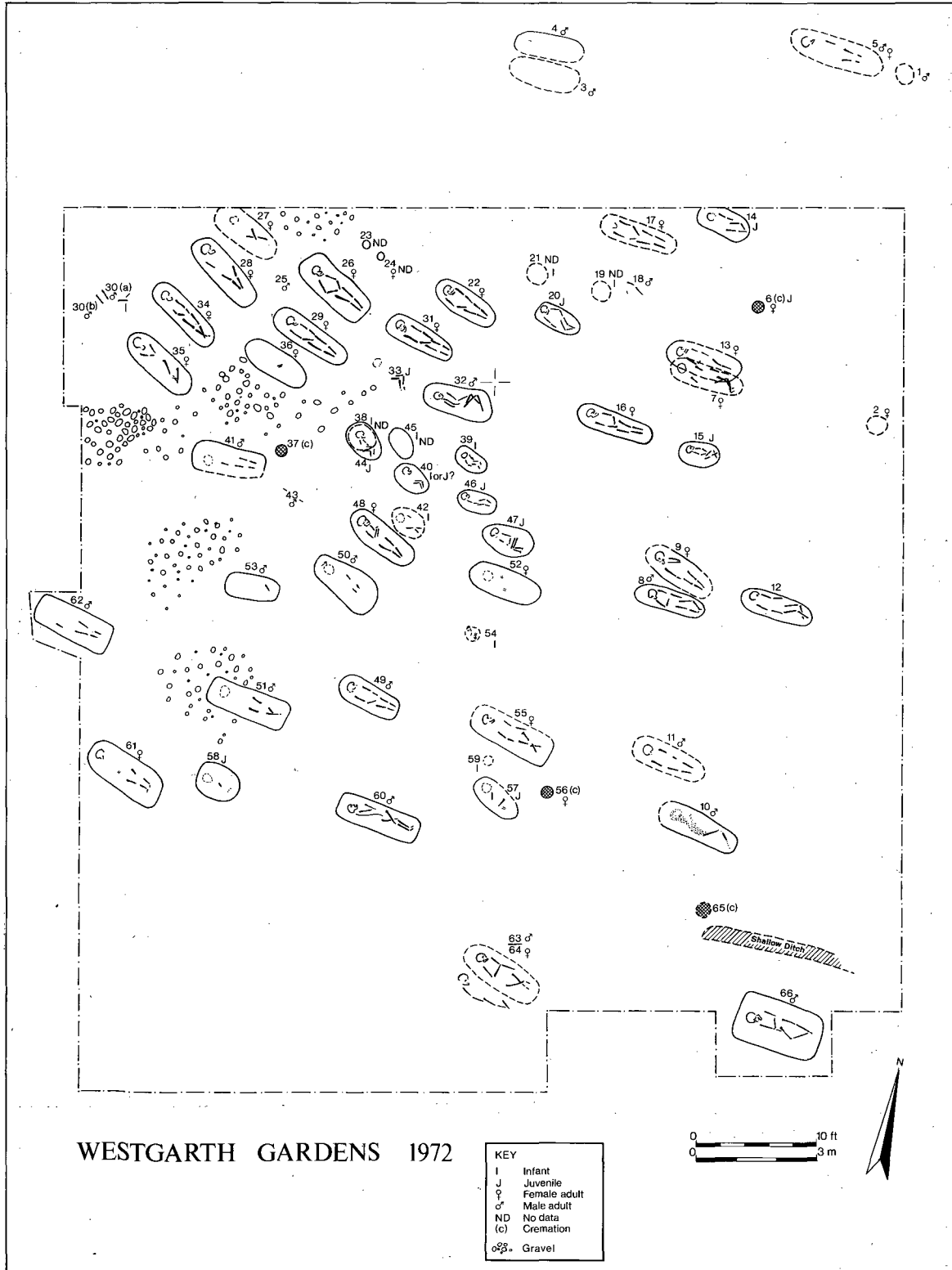


Figure 4 Plan of cemetery showing age, sex and disposition of burials

Grave	Head	Arms	Legs	Trunk	Grave outline	Grave	Head	Arms	Legs	Trunk	Grave outline
1	Not seen <i>in situ</i>					36					x
2	Not seen <i>in situ</i>					37	Cremation				
3	Disturbed					38	Infant				
4	Disturbed					39	x	xx	xx	x	x
5	x	o	o		x	40	x		xx	x	x
6	Cremation					41	o	o	xx		x
7	x	oo	xx			42	x	o	xx	o	o
8	x	xx	xx	x	x	43	x	x	xx		x
9	x	ox	xx		o	44	x	xx	xx	x	x
10	o	o	x	o	x	45	Infant				
11	x	oo	xx	x		46	x	x	xx	o	x
12	x	xx	xx	o	x	47	x	xx	xx		x
13	o	oo	xx		x	48	x	xo	xx		x
14	x	xo	xx	x	x	49	o	xx	xx		x
15	x	xx	xx	x	x	50		o	o		x
16	x	xx	xx		x	51			xx		x
17	o	xx	xx			52					x
18		o				53					x
19	Infant					54		x	xx		
20	x	xx	xx	x	x	55	o	xx	xx		x
21	Infant					56	Cremation				
22	x	xx	xx		x	57	o		o		x
23						58		o	x		x
24	o					59	Infant				
25			ox			60	x	xx	xx	x	x
26	x	xx	xx	x	x	61	o		xx		x
27			oo		o	62			xx		x
28	x	o	xx		x	63	x	xx	xx	x	
29	x	xx	xx	x	x	64	x	x	xx		
30		o	o			65	Cremation				
31	x	xx	xx	o	x	66	x	xx	xx		x
32	x	xx	xx	x	x	67	Not seen				
33	o		xx			68	Not seen				
34	x	xo	xx		x	69	Not seen				
35	x	oo	oo		x						

Key: x identifiable, sufficient to indicate position.
 xx both arms or legs.
 o traces only.

Summary

4 Cremations

65 Inhumations (6 disturbed or not seen)

Head & arms	1
Heads, arms & legs	17
Heads, arms, legs & trunk	15
Legs only	4
Grave outlines	56

Table 1 Bone Survival

Males			Females			Juveniles			Infants	
No.	Age	Grave-goods	No.	Age	Grave-goods	No.	Age	Grave-goods	No.	Grave-goods
1	—	*	2	A	*	14	5	*B	19	—
3	50+	—	7	A	*	15	5-6	*	21	—
4	A	*	9	25-30	*	20	c.14	—	38	*
5	20-25	*	13	A	*	33	—	*B	39	—
8	45-50	*	16	40-50	*	44	5+	*B	40	*
10	—	*	17	50+	—	46	—	*	42	—
11	A	*	22	45-50	*	47	—	*	45	—
18	A	*	24	A	*	50	5-6	*S	54	—
25	A	*	26	A	*	57	—	*B	59	—
30A	A	*	27	A	*	58	—	*		
30B	—	*	28	A	—					
32	50+	*	29	A	—					
41	35-40	*	31	50+	*					
43	—	*	34	A	—					
49	35	*	35	A	—					
(50)	J	*	36	—	*					
51	A	*	48	50+	*					
53	—	*	52	—	*					
60	A	*	55	A	*					
62	A	*	(57)	J	*					
63	45-50	*	61	A	*					
66	35-40	*	64	50+	*					
67	—	*								
68	—	*								

B = Beads; S = Shield; spear *etc.* Grave-goods *present; —absent

Notes: No. 5: plus teeth from 7-8 year old

9: plus infant

48: plus additional infant teeth

6: cremation plus child

see also notes to orientation table (Table 3)

Unknown sex

23 No bones; pot only

12 Adult, 20-30: iron purse bar

Cremations

6 Female: adult + child

37 —

56 Female: adult

65 —

This table was produced from work by Mrs G. Putnam

Table 2 Age and sex of graves based on bones

Burial positions varied; in the case of adults, out of twenty-five complete, plus twelve incomplete graves, nineteen were supine, with six differing combinations of positions of the arms and legs (Table 3). Four were turned to the left side (three female, one male), none were turned to the right. Six burials had crossed legs (three male, three female). No positive examples were found of simple burial with both arms and legs extended, although there was one possible (No. 11). The counts on these categories are extended by the incomplete skeletons as shown in Table 3B.

<i>Skeleton position</i>	<i>Grave Nos</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>A. Certain</i>				
Supine	11		?1	?1
Left arm flexed	9, 16, 66	2	1	3
Right arm flexed	8, 22, 29, 31, 49, ?61	(?1) +3	2	6
Both arms flexed to pelvis	17, 26	2		2
Legs crossed at ankles	34, 55, 64	3		3
Legs crossed at thighs (right arm flexed)	63		1	1
Arms and legs crossed				0
Both arms flexed, legs straight	48	1		1
Arms and legs flexed to left	12	2	1	3
Arms and legs flexed to right				0
Body turned over	32, 60		2	2
<i>B. Fragmentary</i>				
Legs only	41, 61, 62	1	2	3
Arm fragments, legs	5, 11, 13	1	2	3
Legs to left	7, 10, 25	1	2	3
Legs crossed at thigh	27	1		1
Legs crossed at ankles	28, 5	1	1	2
<i>C. Infants and Juveniles</i>				
Turned to left	14, 15, 33, 39, 40, ?42, 44, 46	4	?	8
		4	?	8
Turned to right	20, 47, 54, 58	1	?	4

Table 3. Skeleton Positions

Of the seventeen graves attributed to juveniles or infants, twelve contained bones which could be planned. All of these were buried with the legs slightly flexed, eight to the left and four to the right. In four cases the body was turned onto its side and one (No. 47) had the legs bent at right angles almost to a crouched position. With a sample so small as this it is not possible to determine the significance of the variety of positions, or to show any real preference. There further remains the possibility that

some changes may have occurred as the body was placed in the grave, or during the processes of decay and animal disturbance. Of the sixty-five inhumations represented, fifty-one had surviving grave-goods of some kind (Tables 4-9), and only fourteen nothing at all.

No traces of coffins or coffin nails were found. A few graves were markedly square-cut, however, which may suggest that coffins had been used, notably Numbers 51, 62 and 66. A second group, Numbers 41, 49, 60 and 61 may also be considered. The first group includes both the sword graves (Nos 51, 66) and Number 62, a male with the glass cone-beaker; Numbers 62 and 66 being very broad graves. In the second group; Number 60, a male with weapons, was found to be lying turned on his left side very close to the edge of the grave, suggesting a coffin burial. Three graves were markedly too long for the bodies they contained; Number 26 with space at the head and Numbers 28 and 35 with space at the feet, possibly for the inclusion of perishable grave-goods.

Male with grave-goods	24 out of 25
Female with grave-goods	17 out of 22
Juvenile with grave-goods	10 out of 18
Unsexed with grave-goods	2 out of 2
	53 67

Notes:

1. Includes 1 juvenile, No. 50

2. Includes 1 juvenile, No. 57

Table 4 Number of graves with grave-goods

In some cases, *e.g.* Numbers 8 and 12, the bodies filled their oval graves with no room for coffins, although the position of the skull of Number 8 on the upper chest suggested movement after interment, as there was no sign of decapitation. Large flints, possibly representing deliberate packing, occurred in three graves (Graves 34, 35, 51), all at the head end. However, parts of the site were very stony, particularly in the areas where the graves were found, so that it seems more likely to be chance, rather than deliberate practice, that stones occurred in the grave fills. Two graves appear to have been made deliberately irregular to fit particular burials; Number 32, a well preserved male lying on the left side with knees well flexed, had needed an extension of the grave to accommodate this posture, and Number 50, a badly preserved skeleton, with a shield-boss to the left, was accommodated by a similar extension to the grave. It

	61	36	48	52	9	13	16	27	2	7	55	26	31	22	24	57	64	69	Totals
Equal-armed brooch		xx									x								3
Cruciform brooch	xxx			x							x								5
Small-long brooch			xx				xx			xx	x								7
Annular brooch				xx	xx	xx			x			xx							9
Square headed brooch								x											1
Beads	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x			12
Wrist clasp	x	o	xx	xo	xx		xo		o										o = half 11
Girdle hanger					x														1
Chatelaine		x				x											x		3
Buckle	x							x									x		3
Knife	x	x		x				x	x		x				x	x	x	x	10
Pot			x			x		x					x		x				5
Wooden bowl		x																	1
Purse		x																x	2
Ring	xx	x						x											4
Other	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	?+4										x		x	15
Totals	10	12	9	9	7	6+	5	6	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	

Female graves with no grave-goods: numbers 17, 28, 29, 34, 35 (?female). These identified as female by the skeletal material only

Table 5 Female graves: grave-goods

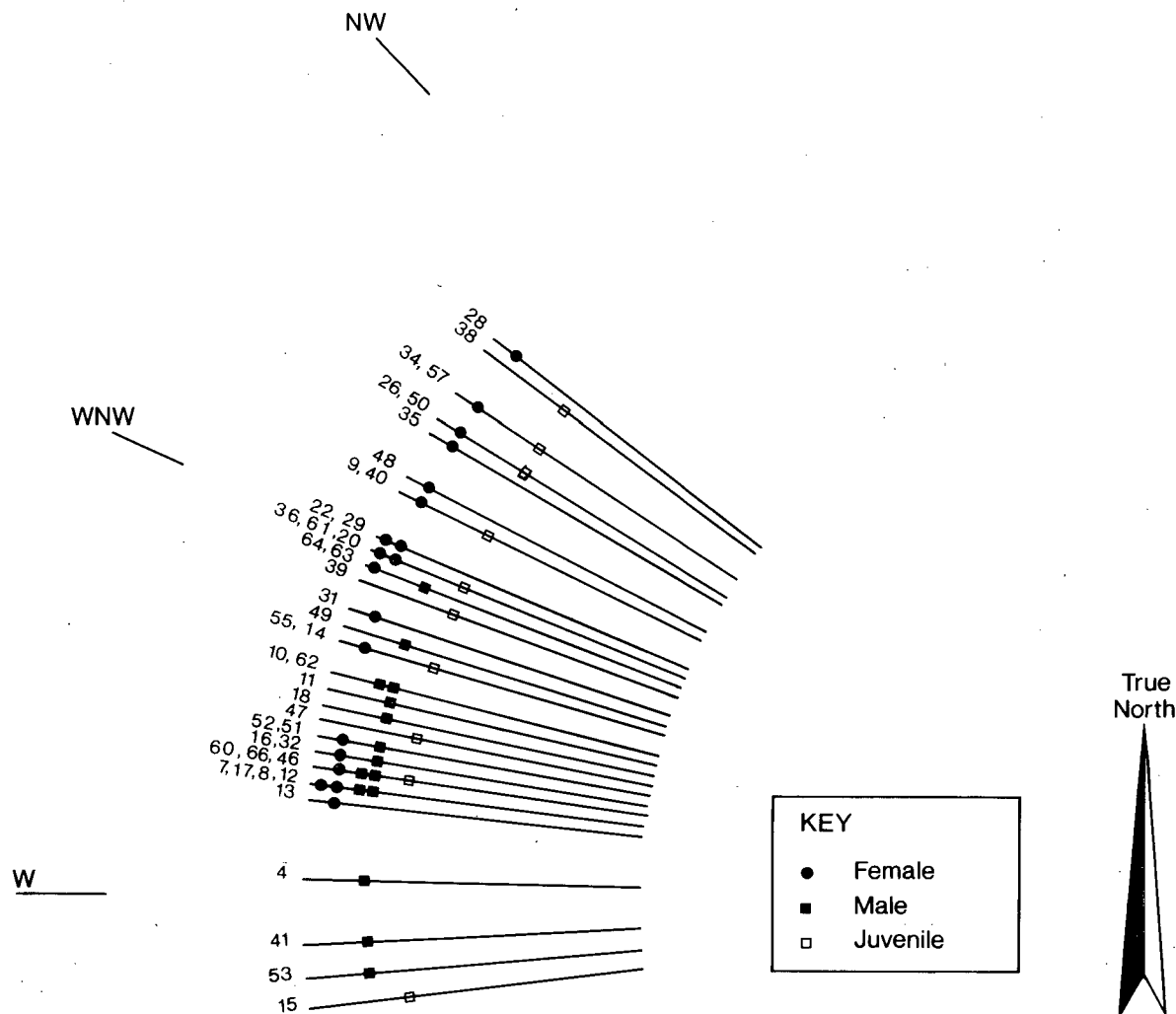


Figure 5 Orientation of graves

Notes

- Grave 4: Female by bones, male by grave-goods
 Grave 5: Plus teeth from 7-8 year old
 Grave 6: Cremation-female plus child
 Grave 9: Plus infant
 Grave 10: Bones poor, ?sex, ?age, grave-goods male
 Grave 12: Bones poor, ?sex, ?age
 Grave 17: Female by bones, no grave-goods
 Grave 25: Bones poor, ?sex, ?age, grave-goods male
 Grave 27: Bones poor, ?sex, ?age, grave-goods female
 Grave 35: Bones poor, ?female, ?age
 Grave 36: No bones, grave-goods female
 Grave 48: Bones poor, ?female, grave-goods female

- Grave 48: Plus additional infant teeth
 Grave 50: Juvenile with shield
 Grave 51: Bones ?male. Grave-goods male
 Grave 52: No bones. Grave-goods female
 Grave 53: No bones. Grave-goods male. Maybe adolescent on grave size
 Grave 55: Bones ?female. Grave-goods female
 Grave 60: Bones ?male. Grave-goods male
 Grave 61: Bones ?female. Grave-goods female
 Grave 67: No bones. Grave-goods male.
 Grave 68: No bones. Grave-goods male.

Grave	14	15	33	44	46	47	50	57	58	Totals
Beads, glass	4		3	6				9		22
amber			5							5
Knife		1				1	1	1		4
Buckle (Fe)		1				1	1			3
Object unidentified					1			1		2
Ae pin						1				1
Ae strip						1				1
Pot								1		1
Shield							1			1
Spear							1			1
Totals	4	2	8	6	1	4	4	11	1	39

Note: No. 50 — Juvenile with shield, spear, buckle and knife.

Juvenile with no grave-goods: No. 20

Table 6 Juveniles: grave-goods

would appear therefore, that some burials may have been coffined, but the majority were not.

Orientation

(Fig. 5, with note)

The orientation of the graves (Fig. 5) falls broadly into a northern and a southern group. As there were no coffins found, it is not possible to ascertain the relationship of coffins to burial pits. It is likely that the pit itself reflects the intention, which was clearly that the burials should be orientated with the feet toward the sunrise.

With three exceptions the axes of all the graves fall between 53° and 97° west of true north. This pattern is rather different to that at Spong Hill (Hills *et al.* 1984, fig.

Graves	38	39	40	54	Totals
Bronze wire frag.		1	2		3
Beads	1			1	2
Pot			1		1
Totals	1	1	3	1	6

Infant graves with no grave-goods: Nos 19, 21, 42, 45, 59.

Table 7 Infants: grave-goods

2) where the orientation of the majority of the graves was within 20° of due west to east, with a considerably wider range beyond that. At Westgarth Gardens there is a noticeable clustering of male graves towards a westerly orientation; with the female graves lying mainly west-north-west and a few degrees beyond.

Cemetery Organisation

(Fig. 4)

The Westgarth Gardens cemetery has been subjected to detailed analysis by Pader (1982). It is important however, to publish with the cemetery catalogue certain basic data so that future work on the cemetery may be drawn from original sources.

It must be emphasised that the cemetery was not completely excavated. Although the material was not seen *in situ*, a grave (Grave 68), with a shield-boss of the seventh-century type, was evidently disturbed by pipe-laying, 40m to the east of the excavation, suggesting that the cemetery was originally very much larger, although the density of burials cannot be postulated. Therefore, although some observations may usefully be made about the cemetery in terms of age, sex, artefact and ritual distributions and associations, the greatest caution must be exercised in reading too much into what appears to be a small sample of a much larger cemetery whose limits lay outside the excavation in all directions (except perhaps to the south-west). The placing of the graves and the general lack of overlapping, during some 250 years of burials, suggests that some sort of markers must have been employed, particularly for the adult graves. There was some apparent attempt at linear arrangement of the graves, particularly in the north-west corner, but on the whole the graves were irregularly placed. When the relationships of male, female and juvenile burials are examined, a broad, overall pattern is discernible. Ten of the nineteen infants and juveniles are within nine square metres in the centre of the excavation; a group of ten females to the north-west; seven males to the south-west and five males to south-east. To the north-east there is a mixed group of two infants, one juvenile, one male, four females and one cremation. Outside the excavated area a group of four males was found in the foundation trenches for the adjoining house.

The four cremations are widely spaced; Numbers 6 and 56, both with female remains, are associated with female and juvenile groups; the third (No. 37), not sexed, is just to the west of the central group of juveniles and infants; the fourth (No. 65) consisted of a few fragments toward the south-east corner.

There is one genuine case of superimposed burial, Number 63 (M) and over Number 64 (F) and one other possible, Number 38 (infant) over Number 44 (juvenile).

Disposition of dress ornaments in female graves

(Fig. 6; Table 5)

Fourteen burials were provided with dress ornaments. Allowing for some movement of objects in the graves a standard pattern of arrangement can be seen: two brooches

Graves	6	37	56
Urn	*	*	*
Comb frags	*		
Bronze ring	*		

Un-urned cremation: No. 65

Table 8 Cremations: grave-goods

at the shoulders, either annular (four cases) or small-long (five cases), sometimes with a small cruciform being used in place of one of the more normal small-long brooches. Occasionally there is a larger, centrally placed brooch; an equal-armed in the case of Grave 55 or a large cruciform as in Graves 52 and 61, probably acting as the fastener for an outer garment or cloak. Beads associated with shoulder brooches were found in six graves, suggesting a short string between the smaller brooches high up on the chest. There were two cases of beads at, or near, the waist (Graves 36, 48) but it cannot be certain how they were worn. In only one case was there only a single brooch (Grave 27), this accompanied by a number of beads, a knife, an iron ring, an iron buckle and a stamped pot. Five burials had wrist-clasps, all of them provided with brooches and four with other items as well. Chatelaines were found in three graves (9, 13, 36), all well equipped with brooches and other objects. Only two graves had buckles; both had beads and brooches in close association, suggesting that the buckles were not for waist-belts. In both cases the bones had virtually disappeared. Knives were among the commonest objects, being found in eight graves, worn on the left side, at the waist in the five cases where the position could be accurately defined. Pots were the commonest containers, occurring in five graves, all at the head end. Grave 36 contained the only examples of a bronze mounted wooden bowl and a purse. The distribution of grave-goods amongst female graves in summarised in Table 5.

Weapon positions in male graves

(Fig. 7; Table 9)

The distribution of grave-goods amongst male graves, and the positions of weapons within them, is summarised in Table 9 and in Figure 7.

Note to Figure 7

Swords: Both swords were in the 'normal' position for Anglo-Saxon graves, with pommel high up at the left shoulder and the harness wrapped round the blade, seen as a stain in Grave 51.

Shields: Furniture from eleven shields was found indicating three distinctive positions: in five cases shields had been placed at the head of the grave, in another five over the pelvic region and in one case placed at the feet. There were four cases where the boss was found upside-down (Graves 8, 11, 51, 66); in Grave 11 it is possible that it had been leant against the foot of the grave. Grave 50 was remarkable as a rare instance of a juvenile buried with spear and shield, the grave widened at the shield area as if to accommodate it. Three shield-graves were not accompanied by spears, (Graves 8, 60, 66) although one (Grave 66) had a sword and a bucket.

Spears: Spears were found in fourteen graves (to include 30.A, B), of which three were on the right-hand side, nine to the left and three uncertain, Grave 5 includes one on each side. Six were found with ferrules. There is some

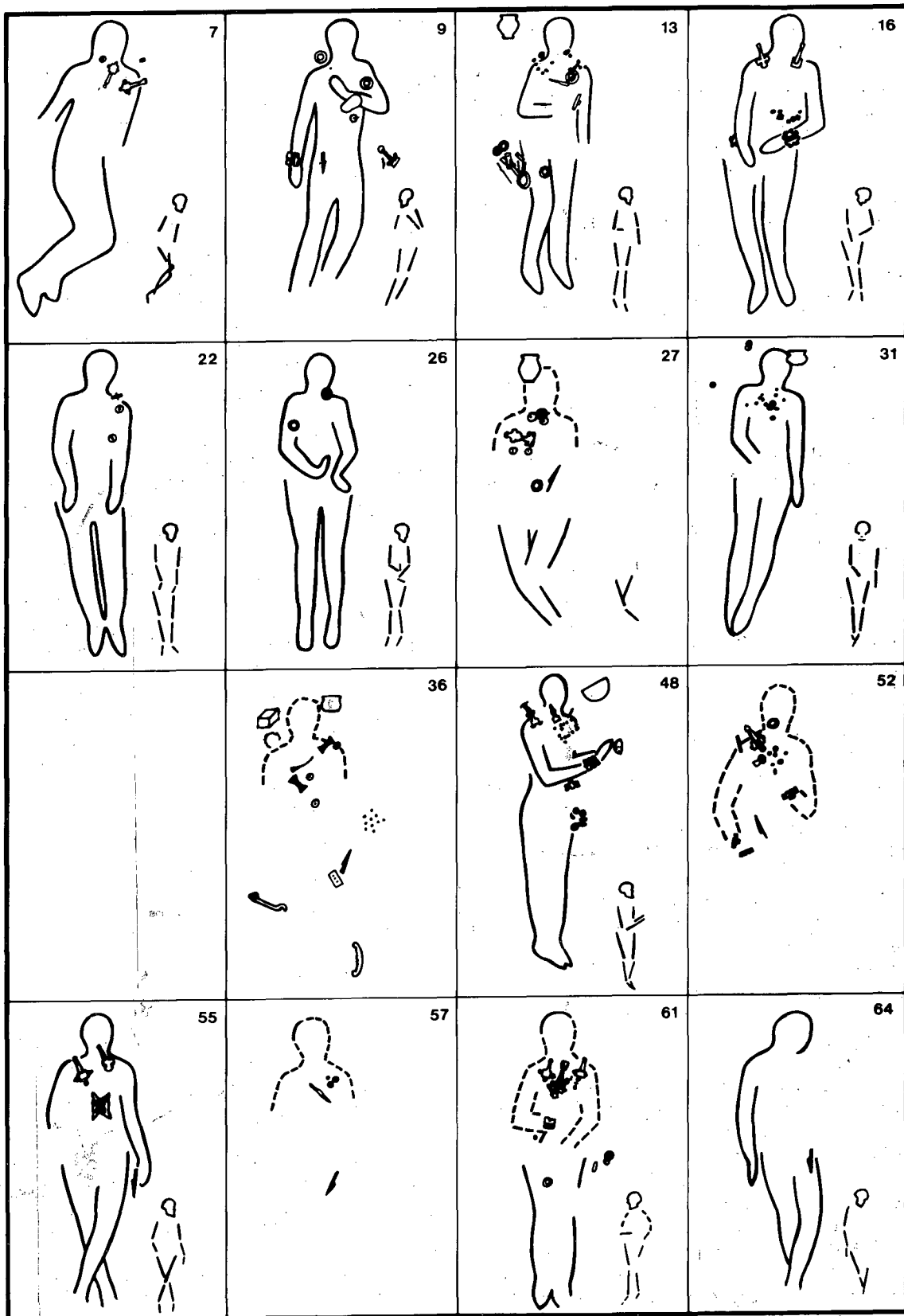


Figure 6 Disposition of dress ornaments in female graves

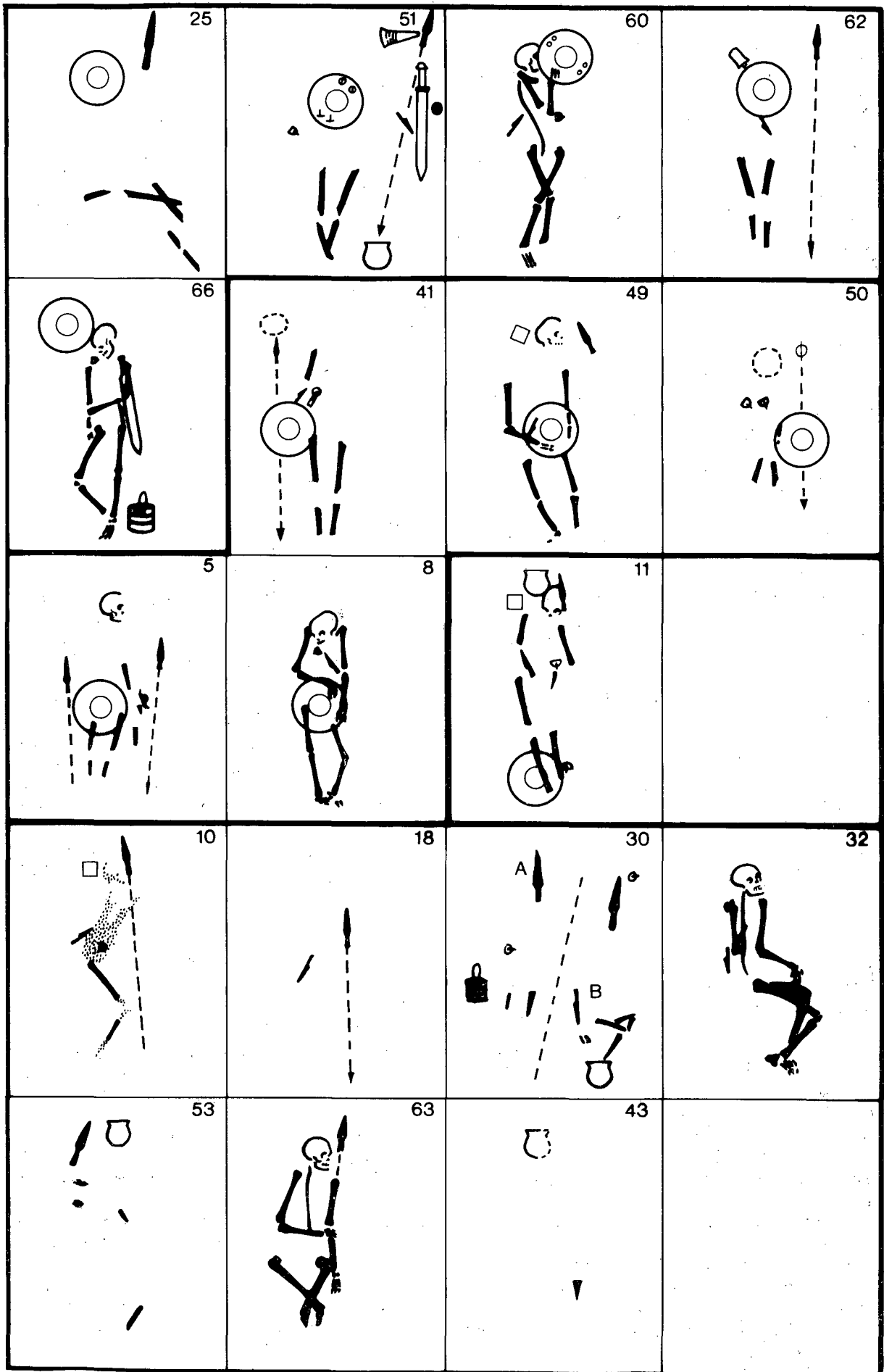


Figure 7 Weapons and possessions in male graves, grouped by shield positions

	5	51	11	66	41	8	62	60	10	49	50	53	25	18	43	32	63	4	1	30A	30B	67	68	Totals
	Insufficient Data																		0					(o = Seax) 2+
Sword		x		x																				14
Shield boss	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x					x				x	x	6
Shield furniture		x				x	x		x				x										x	17
Spear	xx	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	17
Knife	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x					x	x	xx	13
Buckle	x	x	xx	x	x	xx		x	x		x									x	x			4
Box			x		x				x	x														6
Pot		x	x									x			x			x			x			2
Glass		x					x																	1
Purse	x																							2
Bucket					x															x				1
Tweezers					x																			1
Shears	x																							1
Other	xxx				x		x	x	x			x			x									9
Sword Bead		x																						1
Totals	10	9	7	6	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	5	
<i>Weapon Positions A: Shields</i>																								
Head				66																				1
Head/Chest		51					62	60					25											4
Pelvis	5				41	8				49	50													5
Feet			11																					1
<i>B: Spears</i>																								
Left Side	5	51	11						10	49	50		25	18			63	4						10
Right Side	5				41							53												3

Notes:

1. No. 3 Male grave without grave-goods. Identified by skeletal material only
2. No. 50 Juvenile with 'adult' grave-goods

Table 9 Male Graves: Grave-goods and weapon positions

evidence for displacement (Graves 49, 50 with spear vertical, 53) and Grave 5, with two spears contained in two burials, a male of 20-25 and a child of 7-8 years, unfortunately the bone survival was very poor and no division of grave-goods could be discerned.

Remarks and observations on the weapons

(Tables 10-16)

by Heinrich Härke

Weapon types and dating

(Table 10)

The main information is contained in the catalogue of burials.

Typological systems used are:

swords Behmer 1939; Menghin 1971; Menghin 1983

shield-bosses Dickinson 1976; Evison 1963

spearheads Swanton 1973

seaxes and knives Böhner 1958.

Westgarth Gardens presents an unusually clear-cut picture of spear types represented: a strong preponderance of small and medium-sized, angular blades (types E1/E2; not normally the most popular blades in East Anglia), followed by ogival blades of similar size (H1/H2; distinction from E1/E2 was sometimes a problem). There is only one leaf-shaped blade (C4, a type not previously found in East Anglia), and only a single corrugated blade (a variant of type L: outline as type E2, but clearly stepped in section) corresponding to their general scarcity in East Anglia.

Ferrules are all of the ubiquitous, conical type. Most of them have pointed terminals, but one example has a rounded, and one other a spatulate, terminal.

Among the shield-bosses, only one early type (Dickinson group 1.1) is represented. Most bosses are sixth-century types (Dickinson groups 2 and 3); two bosses are sugar-loaf varieties of seventh-century date.

The sword from Grave 51 seems to correspond to Menghin's type V (type Envermeu-Concevreux); this is

indicated by the pommel (type 2b: pyramid-shaped pommel of Brighthampton-Ciply type) and by the narrow, plain scabbard edge binding. But the plain mouth band, and the absence of a chape do not help in unambiguously classifying this sword. The blade from Grave 66 represents greater problems because it has no fittings at all. On the basis of the blade shape, it can be classified only approximately as belonging to Behmer's group 'B'.

The seax from Grave 1 is a proper, narrow seax of Böhner's type A1, ranging at the lower end of the size scale. Narrow seaxes of this kind occasionally occur in sixth-century contexts although they are more common in the seventh century. Grave 68 contained two knives: a 'large knife' ('scramasax') which is typical of seventh-century male adult burials, but may be a little earlier here, and a knife of usual proportions. Knife types are represented as shown in Table 10.

	Type A	B	C	?	Totals
Male burials incl. all weapon burials	3	8	4	4	19
Females and children	1	2	3	4	10
Totals	4	10	7	8	29

Table 10 Knife types

The sample is too small, and contains too many problematic cases for any firm conclusions to be drawn concerning the age and sex distribution of knife types.

Frequency and combinations of weapons

(Table 11)

Just over 30% of inhumations at Westgarth Gardens produced weapons. This is a remarkably high proportion; the usual proportion in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries is c. 10-20%. The Anglian cemeteries of Holywell Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk (Lethbridge 1931) and Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (inhumations only; Hills *et al.* 1984) reach a proportion of 20%, Little Eriswell, Suffolk (Hutchinson 1966) only 10%. The only published East Anglian cemetery site with a proportion of weapon burials equal to that at Westgarth Gardens is Swaffham, Norfolk (Hills and Wade-Martins 1976)-and just like the present

site, Swaffham is the partial excavation of a much larger cemetery.

Weapon combinations encountered in the sample are shown in Table 11.

The list of weapon combinations does not contain anything out of the ordinary. The frequency of sword burials and of burials with a shield is comparable to that found in the Anglian cemeteries of Holywell Row and Little Eriswell. One interesting figure is the number of burials with shield plus knife, without further offensive weapons. A close parallel is the case of Nassington, Northants., where four 'shield only' burials were excavated (Leeds and Atkinson 1944).

Sword + shield + spear + knife	1
Sword + shield + knife	1
Seax + shield	1
Shield + spear (+knife)	7
Shield + 2 spears + knife	1
Shield + knife	3
Spear (+knife)	7*
(spear ferrule only)	2)

*Grave 30 was reckoned to contain the burials of two individuals (30A, 30B) with a spear each; and the additional socket fragment in Grave 4 was discounted.

Table 11 Weapon combinations

Technical observations

Swords (Table 12)

The X-rays of the swords did not show pattern-welding. Traces on tangs and shoulders of the blades suggest that hilt and guards were probably made of wood. Measurements are given in Table 12.

The length of the hilt of 93 mm is a measurement typical of Early Anglo-Saxon swords. In the case of the sword from Grave 51, the evidence suggests that the upper guard was a bit thicker in the middle, and tapering towards the sides.

Grave	Thickness of upper guard	Length of hilt	Thickness of lower guard
51	16 mm (traces on tang) 10 mm (pommel rivets)	93 mm	11 mm
66	11.5 mm	?	?

Table 12 Sword-grip measurements

Organic remains on both sword blades indicate that the scabbards were made of wood, and covered by leather. There are no traces of sheepskin lining as they have been found in other cases, e.g. at Holborough, Kent (Evison 1957, 100) and Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts. (Gingell 1978, 71).

The scabbard edge binding and the small bronze rivets found next to the sword in Grave 51 suggest a mode of carrying identified by Menghin (1973, 245; fig. 3) as one of the most widespread types of the fifth to seventh centuries: the sword scabbard was held against the belt by a broad leather strip sewn to the belt and, in this case but not usually, additionally secured by rivets (similar to the case of Brighthampton, Oxon., Grave 31; cf. Menghin 1973, 244; fig. 2).

Shields (Tables 13-14)

Most of the shield-bosses inspected have an apex made in one piece with the cone (Graves 5A, 8, 11, 25, 41, 49, 50, 60, 62, 68). But the sugar-loaf boss from Grave 66 was made from a sheet of iron folded over, similar to the boss

from Portsdown, Hants. (Evison 1969, 34); the apex was formed from an inserted blob of iron (cf. Härke and Salter 1984).

Traces of wood grain on boss rivets and/or board studs prove that the Westgarth Gardens shields were made from single-thickness wood (Graves 8, 11, 25, 41, 50, 51, 60, 62, ?68; others uncertain, or not inspected). The free length of the rivets in boss flanges, and the shank length of board studs indicate how thick the wooden shield boards were (Table 13).

Figures given in Table 13 show an unusual variation, but most boards seem to fall between 6 and 8 mm in thickness; a typical figure for Early Anglo-Saxon shields. The board studs from Graves 25 and 60 may have held leather straps fixed to the back of the shield. The length of the studs from Graves 51 and 68 may suggest a similar function. The boards probably had a leather cover on the front (evidence: leather traces on the underside of the bosses from Graves 8, 11, ?25, 41 and ?66) and on the back (evidence: leather traces on the iron grip from Grave 11).

Grave	Free shank length of flange rivets	Free shank length of board studs
8	6.9 mm	—
11	7.0 — 7.4 mm	7.5 mm
25	(not extant)	(9.0 mm total length (6.5 mm wood remains)
41	(¼ in)	—
49	6.0 mm	—
50	> 12.0 mm	—
51	(not seen)	9.5 mm
60	(not extant)	(9.2 mm total length (5.6 mm wood remains)
62	c. 6.0 mm	—
66	5.0 mm (grip rivets)	—
68	(not extant)	11.0 mm

Table 13 Shields: thickness of boards

The positions of board studs *in situ* and the location of the bosses in the grave pits give an idea of minimum and maximum sizes of shield boards (Table 14).

It would seem that most shields had diameters of between 35 and 50 cm. The oval shape and larger dimensions of the stain of the shield in Grave 62 may well be due to post-depositional processes as both, shape and dimensions, would be untypical of Early Anglo-Saxon shields. This suggestion can be supported by reference to the off-centre position of the boss within the stain. Taking account of the relative positions of boss and stain, a board diameter of c. 40 cm seems most likely, a figure which is in good agreement with board diameters that can be suggested on the evidence from the other graves at Westgarth Gardens.

The wooden handle construction supplementing the iron grip can be inferred in only two cases: the shield in Grave 11 had a type D1 handle (but without the additional wooden billet), and the shield in Grave 62 which had a type A1 handle with leather binding around the grip (cf. Härke 1981). The board of the shield in Grave 41 had a D-shaped cut-out for the hand behind the boss (pers. comm. B. Adams, Verulamium Museum). The relative dimensions of grip and boss from Grave 66 imply that the grip rivets were *not* covered by the boss on the front of the board.

The boss from Grave 25 has washers between the rivet heads and the boss flange. This is a highly unusual feature which is possibly indicative of a repair, or refitting of the

Grave	Minimum diam. of board (from studs)	Maximum diam. of board (from grave dimensions)
5A	?	49 cm
8	25 cm	48 cm
11	35 cm	?
25	50 cm	?
41	—	46 cm
49	—	50 cm
50	—	34 cm
51	37 cm	72 cm
60	24 cm	36 cm
62	49×67 cm (stain)	84 cm
66	—	72 cm (if shield had been deposited vertically)

Table 14 Maximum and minimum sizes of shield boards

boss on a new board. Similarly, the six flange rivets on the boss from Grave 49 are very unusual on a group 3 boss; the usual number of rivets is five. Again, this may point to a repair, or refitting of the boss. The position of the boss in Grave 66 implies a problem: either the board was damaged (possibly even the boss taken off), or the shield had been deposited vertically so that the boss was displaced on decomposition of the wooden board.

Spears (Tables 15-16)

In six graves, spearheads were associated with ferrules; five of these cases allow one to determine the free length of the wooden shaft (distance spearhead-ferrule; Table 15).

Grave	Total length of spear	Length of shaft	Remarks
5A	160 cm	131 cm	
18	2100 cm	261 cm	ferrule and socket not exactly in line
41	151 cm	121 cm	
50	?	?	ferrule and socket not in line
51	2195 cm	2170 cm	ferrule and socket not in line
62	192 cm	170 cm	

Table 15 Spears with ferrules: length of shaft

The *in situ* positions of the ferrules in Graves 18, 50 and 51 may indicate spear shafts that were broken when deposited. This seems fairly certain in the case of Grave 50. In Grave 51, the spear may have been placed on top of the coffin so that the ferrule was dislodged on decomposition of the wood. In that case, the distance from socket to ferrule would still give a good approximation to the actual length of the shaft. In Grave 18, the ferrule was only slightly out of line with the spearhead; on the other hand, the shaft length suggested by the distance from spearhead to ferrule looks remarkably short. In this case, it is hard to decide where the shaft was broken, or whether it was a short spear the ferrule of which was slightly displaced on decomposition of the wooden shaft.

In several cases, wood remains and associated ferrules give an idea of shaft diameters (Table 16).

Grave	Socket diam. (External)	diam. of wood remains protruding from socket	Ferrule diam. (external)
5A	H2: 23.1 mm H1: 18.9 mm	23 mm	— 15.0 mm
18	(not seen)	—	(not seen)
41	21.8 mm	—	17.8 mm × 15.8 mm
49	17.0 mm	17 mm	—
50	c. 16 mm	—	13.5 × 12.6 mm
51	18.0 mm	—	18.2 mm
62	(not extant)	—	14.5 mm
43	—	—	14.0 mm
69	—	—	18.0 mm

Table 16 Spears: diameters of shafts

The evidence suggests that spear shaft diameters corresponded to the *external* socket diameters, and that the shafts were slightly tapering from spearhead to ferrule, at least in most cases. Both observations are in agreement with observations made during the inspection of spears from other sites. The ferrules from Graves 41 and 50 were slightly oval in section; this may be post-depositional (earth pressure) although it is not certain. A ferrule with similarly oval section was found in grave S.20 at Snells Corner, Horndean, Hants. (Knocker 1956, 142; fig. 13).

The spearhead from Grave 11 did not have the usual rivet, or nail, running right through the socket from one side to the other, but had two short nails, one on each side of the socket. On the spearhead from Grave 49, the socket slit is curiously twisted sideways, probably due to careless manufacturing rather than damage.

Seax and knives

The seax from Grave 1 does not display any unusual or remarkable features. Traces of wood are to be found not only on the tang but also on the blade, quite possibly from a wooden scabbard.

Several knives have organic traces on their blades, probably from leather sheaths (Graves 30, 41, 62 among the weapon burials). The wood remains on the tang of the knife from Grave 41 are oval in section, with a diameter of 16×8 mm; the bronze binding around the shoulder of the knife from Grave 49 also has an oval section of 17×10 mm. These two cases give a rough idea of the shape and thickness of the wooden handle attached to the iron tang.

The knife from Grave 68 has a tang as long as the blade; this is so unusual that it may point to a repair of the knife whereby the broken blade was re-sharpened, and thus shortened, at some stage.

Deposition of weapons in the graves

All the relevant information is contained in Table 7 and Figure 7. However, the spear deposition pattern is interesting enough to warrant a brief comment. Firstly, the two different modes of deposition (right or left) form clusters within the cemetery: the two cases of a single spear on the right side of the body (Graves 41 and 53) are immediate neighbours; and Grave 5 where one of the two spears was on the right, is an outlying grave at the limit of the excavated area. The deposition pattern, therefore, seems to be determined by burial customs varying from one cemetery sector to the other. Parallels may be found at Holywell Row (Lethbridge 1931) and at Orpington, Kent (Tester 1969; 1970) where spear deposition patterns form clusters within the excavated areas. Secondly, the large majority of spears at Westgarth Gardens was located on the left side of the body, in contrast to most other Anglo-Saxon burial sites. Other East Anglian sites with a preponderance of left-handed deposition are Bergh Apton, Norfolk (Green and Rogerson 1978) and Little Eriswell (Hutchinson 1966) although their ratio is not as marked as that at Westgarth Gardens.

Weapon burial and anthropological data

Incomplete as the anthropological data for Westgarth Gardens are, two points of interest may be emphasised. The first is the case of a juvenile buried with a shield (Grave 50). In Anglo-Saxon England, a shield was not normally deposited in juvenile burials.

The other anthropological aspect of interest is that only one of the two male adults (?) with skull wounds

(Graves 8 and 32) was buried with weapons (Grave 8). This may imply that not everyone who had fought and received wounds in life, was accorded weapon burial status after death.

Textiles

(Table 17)

by Elisabeth Crowfoot, with fibre examination by Dr M.Y. Stant

No fibres are preserved in the textile remains from this cemetery. Patches of brown organic matter from Graves 7 and 27 seemed to contain possible threads, but when examined by Dr M.Y. Stant were only organic matter with no apparent structure, fine fibrous roots, and a few fragments of vegetable fibres with thick walls and narrow lumens. Replacement of fibres by metal oxides from the objects in the graves has left a little textile evidence, but often some deterioration had taken place before oxidisation, and the clear areas are small, sometimes less than 1 cm in any direction. Occasionally obvious textile can be seen, but obscured by a film which appears, from its reticulated surface, to be human skin.

Spinning

The spinning in the textiles is mainly Z in both systems; six exceptions, all with mixed spinning, Z ?warp and S ?weft, include three twills (Graves 11, 27, 36), two tabbies (Graves 11, 13), and traces of an unidentifiable weave in Grave 9.

Weaves

The weaves are those normally found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries: tabby, four-shed twills, three-shed twill and tablet-weaves.

Tabby weaves. The six examples of tabby (plain) weave vary in style and quality. One Z-spun fabric from a brooch (Grave 55.c) suggests the variable spinning and weaving often found in fine flax, and deteriorated fragments from grave 48 could have been a similar fabric; the Z-spun tabby in Grave 52 is coarser-fibred and more likely to have been of wool. A solid fragment with the ?warp threads so closely packed that the weft spinning is hard to see (Grave 61.b) suggests the type of weave used for belts and bands (Crowfoot E. 1978, 105), perhaps here an edging on the garment pinned by the brooch. The mixed spinning of the two medium-grade weaves (Graves 11.a, 13.d) is an unusual combination in tabby weaves, but the fragments are so small that they could perhaps come from striped or plaid tabbies with groups of Z and S threads in one or both systems (Crowfoot E. 1985, 15; and unpublished examples from Finglesham, Kent, Worthy Park, Hants. and Mucking, Essex). The wrapping on a shield-grip from Grave 62 suggests a narrow tabby-woven tape (see below).

Four-shed twills. Where clear the four-shed twills are simple 2/2 diagonal constructions, with the exception of fragments from the chatelaine in Grave 13; this Z-spun twill has visible reverses in warp and weft, and was clearly a broken diamond, but with too much damage for the pattern to be recovered. In twills, mixed spinning (Z/S) often indicates patterns, broken diamonds or chevrons, particularly in pre-seventh-century burials, but none of the scraps here with that spinning combination show reverses. The replaced fragments of a coarse twill, detached, and lying across the shield-grip (Grave 41.c, Pl.

IV) have threads of varying thickness, lying in parts in parts in groups of such noticeably fine and coarse threads as to suggest stripes and checks, an appearance perhaps sufficiently marked to indicate that two different qualities, or two differently dyed threads were used. The only fragment of selvedge preserved in this cemetery was on a twill from Grave 7, a tubular construction popular on both twills and tabbies in England and Scandinavia, here probably on 12-14 warps (Crowfoot E. 1978, 106, fig. 110; Crowfoot E. 1981, 96-7, fig. 31; Crowfoot E. 1983, 473-4; Crowfoot and Jones 1984, 18).

Three-shed twills. One example of this weave is recognisable on the annular brooches in Grave 13 in its 2/1 (warp face) pattern, but tabby-like traces on other metal remains may be the 1/2 (weft face) side, which when replaced is sometimes difficult to identify. The presence of this weave in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries has attracted attention, since it does not seem to appear in Scandinavia until the Viking period. Some of these examples are of a quality to suggest imports (Crowfoot E. 1966, 29-30; Crowfoot E. 1983, 439), but the majority are of a style which probably indicates local production (Crowfoot G.M. 1952, 190; Crowfoot E. 1978, 105; Crowfoot E. 1981, 98; Crowfoot and Jones 1984, 18). An early recorded appearance in England is in a Roman hoard of the first century AD at Corbridge, Northumberland (Wild 1970, 101), and a possible legacy from the Roman occupation of Britain has been suggested (Hoffmann 1964, 200-4; Wild 1970, 69-72; Crowfoot E. 1983, 438-42).

Tablet weave. This band and border weave occurs only in small fragments: on brooches (Graves 9, 48), wrist-clasps (Grave 61 and probably Grave 36) and possible traces on a chatelaine (Grave 13) and a knife (Grave 15); the normal positions for its use, as braids decorating the necks and wrists of women's gowns, as belts, or loops to attach iron objects at the waist. The clearest examples show the basic 4-hole technique with the tablets threaded left and right to produce chevron twists (Crowfoot G.M. 1951, 27-8; Crowfoot G.M. 1952, 189-91; Crowfoot E. 1978, 106; Crowfoot E. 1981, 98-9; Crowfoot E. 1983, 451; Crowfoot and Jones 1984, 18-19). On the Grave 61 wrist-clasps the twists are in places obscured by finer Zply threads, which suggest perhaps a surface brocading pattern (Crowfoot E. 1978, 106; Crowfoot and Jones 1984, 19).

Shield-grips

Two shield-grips have received different treatments, both designed to cover the metal with a surface on which the hand would not slip. In Grave 62 the handle appears to have been wound round and round with a fine narrow woven tape, a treatment often used round the tops of scabbards, as on those from Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, Broomfield, Essex and Taplow Barrow (Crowfoot E. 1983, 450, 473, 478). The binding is close, most turns exposing less than 7 mm of the tape; its full width, 1.1 cm, shows in one place, where the binding has either returned, as on the Sutton Hoo scabbard, or been used for a second layer. The threads of the weave are not clear, but from comparison with the scabbard bindings it seems likely this tape was a close tabby weave, probably of flax.

The other shield-grip, from Grave 41, has been covered with an interlacing of cut leather strips, three lengthwise, fastened to the metal, the other passing round the grip, probably eleven times, over and under the fixed

strips as in a tabby weave; the tension has made the sharply cut edges of the leather curl up (Pl. IV). There seems to have been a covering of textile, now very deteriorated, used

to pad the grip underneath the leather. The same method of treatment can be seen on three shield-grips from Morning Thorpe, Norfolk (Crowfoot forthcoming).

Note: As all the textile fibres were replaced by metal oxides, the Fibre column is omitted. The spinning direction of yarns is indicated by the letters Z and S, the probable warp thread being placed first. Overall measurements of best fragments are given in cm, and weave counts in threads per 1 cm, except where otherwise stated.

Grave	Object	Position on obj.		Spin	Weave	Thread count	Measurement	Comments
5	E	Fe purse buckle		Z/Z	2/2 twill	4/4 on 5mm	0.7 x 1.0	
7	A	small-long brooch	back	?(a) Z/Z	2/2 twill		2.5 x 1.0	surface obscured skin?
		detached pin	(a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	6/5-6 on 5mm	circa 2.5 x 1.4	regular weave
		?from pin	(b)	Z/Z	tubular selvedge	12-14 warps	Length 0.8, Width 0.4	selvedged from (a)
7	B	small-long brooch	back	?(a) Z/Z	2/2 twill			mass damaged, clear on pin
9	A	annular brooch	on pin	(a) Z/Z	2/2 twill	4/4 on 5mm	c. 1.0 x 1.0	spin uneven, traces both sides
9	B	annular brooch	?from pin	(b) Z/?	tablet, 4-hole	6 twists 5mm	1.6 x 0.8	part impression, twists alternate Z,S (chevrons)
9	D	wrist clasp	one side	(c) Z/S	?			traces, S sewing threads in holes
9	C	girdle hanger	front and back	(d)				soft curled fibres, ?nap
		on iron		Z/Z	twill			tiny fragment
9	G	Iron Age brooch		Z	threads			and loose fibres
11	F	buckle	under side	(a) Z/S	tabby	6/5 on 5mm	0.7 x 0.8	folds, one area clear
		top surface	(b)	Z/S	2/2 twill	4/4 on 5mm		coarse threads
12	A	purse fitting	one side	Z/Z	2/2 twill	13/12	3.0 x 1.8	spin, weave even, good quality
		other side					4.8 x 2.0	leather
13	A,B	pair of annular brooches	round pin and at ends	(a) Z/Z	2/1 twill	4/5 on 4mm		?weft coarser, softer
13	C3	chatelaine	fragments	(b) Z/Z	broken diamond twill (2/2)	6/6 on 5mm	c. 2.5 x 1.0	reverses both systems, many broken threads
13	C2	Ae scraps		(c) Z/S	?tablet, 4-hole			some Z twists, S wefts
13	C3	Fe rings		?(a) Z/Z	?1/2 or tabby		1.0 x 0.6	clear patch
13	C5	strap end		(d) Z/S	tabby	7/7 on 5mm	1.5 x 0.8	on edge of leather strap
13	C6	Ae ring		?(b) Z/Z	2/2 twill			traces, deteriorated
				?(a) Z/Z	?1/2 or tabby			tiny detached fragments
15	A,B	A) Fe knife	on fragments	(a) Z/Z	2/2 twill	6/5 on 5mm	1.0 x 0.7	surface damaged
		b) buckle	on blade	(b) Z,S ply	?tablet or fringe		Length 2.0cm	6 fine plied twists or threads lying side by side
			across blade	Z ply	string		Length 0.8cm	coarse, finger-knot
16	B	small-long brooch	back, across bar	Z,S ply	string	4 ply		fragment with finger-knot
			back	(a) Z/Z	?			mass, damaged

Table 17 Textile inventory

Grave	Object	Position on obj.		Spin	Weave	Thread count	Measurement	Comments
16	A small-long brooch	back	(b)	Z/?	?pile		c. 1.0 x 1.5	?wool locks, unspun and threads
		against pin	(c)	Z/?	tablet, 4-hole		0.6 x 0.6	twists some S, some Z, obscured string, as above
27	A gilded square-headed brooch	foot and plate, on front	(a)	Z/Z	tabby	5/6 on 5mm	1.2 x 0.7	two thicknesses
		corner of head, and by catch	(b)	Z/S	2/2 twill	c. 12/10-11	3.5 x 2.0	surface damaged, other traces scattered
36	H tinned tag and Fe pin	on pieces	(a)	Z/S	2/2 twill	12/14	3.0 x 2.5	Soft folds, variable spin
36	A,B equal-armed brooches	A) back and pin	(b)	Z/Z	twill	6 on 5mm/?		fragments
		B) with ?pin, bead	?(a)	Z/S	2/2 twill			traces
		on brooch pin	?(b)	Z/Z	2/2 twill		c. 2.0 x 1.0	and coarse Z threads round pin
36	F wrist-clasp	underneath	(c)	Z ply, 5 ply	?tablet			probably twists from braid
		on front		S,Z	threads			sewing, S one hole, Z another
36	I chatelaine	on loops	?(b)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	c. 12/14	0.6 x 2.8	regular spin and weave
36	J		? (b)	Z/Z	2/2 twill			deteriorated
41	A tweezers	against and inside		Z	threads			traces threads in vegetable matter, thread replacement inside
41	C2 shield-grip	round grip	(a)	(leather)	tabby	strips, width 3.5-5mm, thickness 2-2.5 cm	length 7.5cm	3 strips stretched along strip 11
		under leather	(b)	?	?			times round grip, interlacing in tabby
		detached, and on	(a) (c)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	7/5	1.5 x 2.1	deteriorated ?textile threads variable thickness both systems ?checks
48	B horned small-long brooch	front, foot	(a)	Z/Z	?tabby		0.8 x 0.7	deteriorated, fine
		back	(b)	Z/Z	?			deteriorated, coarser
48	A small-long brooch	back, plate, pin	(c)	Z/?Z	tablet, 4-hole		0.8 x 0.3	4 twists, S,Z,S,Z (chevrons)
		by clasps	?(b)	Z/Z	?			
48	C wrist clasps	front		Z	threads			sewing thread in one hole
50	E Fe buckle			Z/Z	2/2 twill	13/11	0.5 x 1.7	two layers, open weave, ?damage before fibres oxidised
52	A cruciform brooch large	back, on pin and on broken knob	(a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	6/6 on 5mm	1.0 x 1.0	well spun, woven, folds caught by pin

Table 17 (cont.)

Grave	Object	Position on obj.	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Measurement	Comments
52	B annular brooch	front; pin (a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	7/7 on 5mm	0.6 x 0.7	
		one end of pin (b)	Z/Z	tabby	5/5 on 5mm	0.7 x 0.7	lying over (a)
52	C annular brooch	on front (a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill			in folds, as on cruciform brooch
55	A equal-armed brooch	on front (a)	Z/S	?			traces clear threads
		back, near pin (b)	Z/S	thread	diam. 0.1mm		coarse
		under, across plate (b)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	est. c. 12/10	c. 2.5 x 2.5	folds, curving as pinned, underneath, ?leather or textile
		under, against bronze (c)	Z/Z	tabby	8/6 on 5mm		folds, spin variable, ?flax
55	C small-long brooch	back along pin and on headplate (c)	Z/Z	tabby	11/12, 8/6 on 5mm	1.0 x 1.0	spin very variable
		round catch (d)	Z/Z	tabby	5/4-5 on 5mm	1.3 x 1.0	much coarser threads, but seem attached to the same weave
61	B large cruciform brooch (lying face down)	front, right knob? (a)	Z/Z	?twill		0.8 x 0.8	curling round knob
		under catch (a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	est. 12/10	1.0 x 0.5	?and on front arch
		on pin fragment (b)	Z/Z	tabby	8-9/3-4 on 5mm	1.1 x 0.6	
61	C1 small cruciform brooch	back, head and pin? (a)	Z/Z	?		c. 3.0 x 1.0, 1.5 x 1.4	curved fold under head
		detached from pin? (b)	Z/Z	tabby	22-24/7	3.5 x 3.0	warp-face, ?band
	C2 small cruciform brooch	front	Z	threads			traces curled fibres and threads, covered replaced
		back ?(a)	Z/Z	?twill	c. 12/12	4.7 x 3.7	?skin
61	F iron ring	back, behind pin					leather belt fragment
	iron	underneath, and front? (a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill		c. 4.0 x 2.5	in two folds, surface damaged
61	D wrist-clasps	back (c)	Z/?Z ply	tablet, 4-hole	4 twists (2.5mm)	0.8 x 0.7	most twists Z, some S, fine Z ply threads across parts, ?brocaded pattern
62	E Fe knife	on fragments (a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	12/9-10	1.8 x 1.1	even spin, weave, best scrap curved round edge
62	A shield grip	round grip (b)	?	?		c. 4.0 x 4.0	tape, spin and weave not clear, 7mm exposed one end, probably 7 turns round, then tape returning above showing ?full width 1.1cm, second layer wraps 1.6cm even spin and weave
		at end of grip ?(a)	Z/Z	2/2 twill	10/8-9	2.6 x 3.0	

Table 17 (cont.)

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- F. Iron object, possibly an **awl**, with tapering, rounded point and traces of wood. Associated with purse-mount.
- G. Fragment of small iron **knife**. Associated with purse-mount.
- H. Iron fragment, curled, incomplete. Associated with purse-mount, but not a broken end from E.
- I. Iron **buckle**, oval shape.
- J. Two amber **beads** (*lost*).

Grave 6. Cremation

Urn, base 14 inches (35.6 cm) into gravel subsoil.

Grave-goods (Fig. 58):

- A. Tall plain **pot**, soft chaffy fabric, unevenly reduced externally giving a patchy grey to reddish brown surface over a grey core.
- B. Bronze **ring**, formed of flat, decorated strip, probably re-used. Traces of hole in 'upper' end, which is clearly broken.
- C. Bone **comb** fragments consisting of three warped pieces of the central rib from a double-sided comb, three teeth and one iron rivet (C1). Decorated with double crossed lines and double-circle motif, traces of two rivet holes.

Grave 7 (Fig. 9). Female.

Grave outline not discernible. Positions of legs, upper arms and skull shows body to have been slightly flexed to the left, although the skull and shoulders were in supine position. The skull when viewed from above was raised.

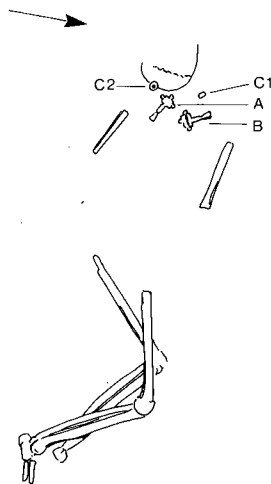


Figure 9 Grave 7

Grave-goods (Fig. 59):

- A. Bronze **small-long brooch** with three solid knobs, flat beneath. Splayed foot with central groove and punched dot decoration. Catch-plate unusual, either having been repaired or imperfectly cast; the catch is formed by an additional piece attached to one side and folded over. *Textile*.
- B. **Small-long brooch**, possibly from the same mould as A above. Catch-plate is one piece but unusually opening to the left. Found upside down. *Textile*.
- C. Two amber **beads**:

1. Rough, flattened disc, hole not central
2. Nodular, roughly-flattened on two sides, small piercing.

Grave 8 (Fig. 10). Male, adult.

Oval, almost pointed grave. The skeleton in a supine position with left leg slightly flexed and right arm at right-angles across the body. The skull had fallen forward onto the upper chest region. The shield-boss and its accompanying studs were upside-down over the pelvis. The knife (F), with the handle pointing down, was found behind the rib-cage on the left side.

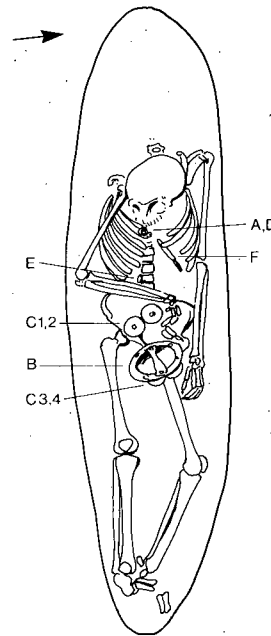


Figure 10 Grave 8

Grave-goods (Figs 59-60):

- A. Small bronze **stud** with octagonal head, found beside buckle (D), probably a rivet for securing the strap.
- B1, 2. Iron **shield-boss**. Low convex dome with rounded carination and deep, concave waist, with sturdy disc-headed spike. Wide flange with five disc-headed studs. Flat strap handle (B2) with expanded ends. *Textile*: traces of leather binding and wood graining at the ends at right-angles to handle.
- C1-4. Four iron **studs**, slightly convex above. Shield furniture. (Fig. 61).
- D. Iron **buckle**, (upper chest area).
- E. Smaller iron **buckle** (abdomen).
- F. Iron **knife** with remains of wooden handle on tang.

Grave 9 (Fig. 11). Female, adult.

Both ends of grave indistinct. Remains of skeleton in supine position with left arm tightly flexed. Skull partly turned to right.

Grave-goods (Fig. 61):

- A. Bronze **annular brooch** made in two pieces, soldered together. Ornamented with double transverse lines and borders of triangular dots.

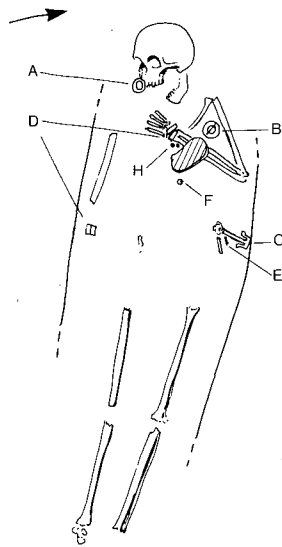


Figure 11 Grave 9

- B. Hole for the attachment of the pin. *Textile*.
- B. Bronze **annular brooch**. Pair to the above, with remains of iron pin attached by the hole. *Textile*.
- C. Bronze **girdle-hanger**. Sturdy, cast piece with pierced arms and mounted transversely on bronze loop, originally secured by iron rod. Some moulding on upper-end and annular dot ornament on body and arms. *Textile*.
- D. Bronze **wrist-clasps**. Plain flat sheets, each piece with two holes for attachment. Simple hook and slot fastening. A second pair at the right wrist, lost. *Textile*.
- E. Bronze fragment. Thin **plate**, pierced at one end, probably also at the other; traces of double-arc stamps.
- F. Bronze **stud**. Small circular stud with square washer on inside.
- G. Bronze **brooch**, Late Iron Age, from upper fill of grave. Intrusive, not shown on plan. *Textile*.
- H. Nine amber **beads**:
 1. Square disc
 - 2, 3. Disc
 4. Biconical
 - 5, 6. Disc
 7. Globular
 8. Disc
 9. Square disc with three holes.

Grave 10 (Fig. 12). Male, adult.

Tapering, oval grave. Leg bones and body stain indicates partly flexed burial on left side.

Grave-goods (Fig. 60):

- A1-3. Bronze fragments, to the right side of head. Two pieces of **sheet**, one pierced, and square-shanked **rivet**.
- B. Bronze **'dog'**. Found beside spear, but possibly originally associated with A1-3.
- C. Iron **buckle**.
- D. Iron **knife**, with traces of wood on the tang. Found with point up.
- E. Iron **spear**, *Swanton Group H2*, no ferrule found.

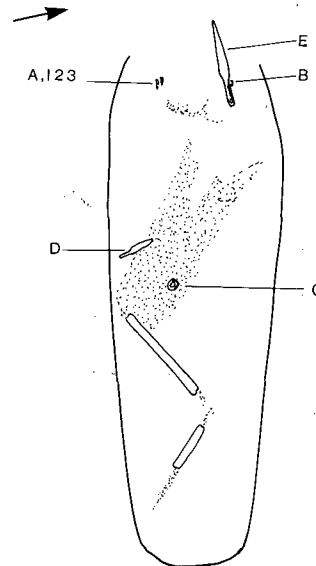


Figure 12 Grave 10

Grave 11 (Fig. 13). Male, adult.

Grave outline not seen. Skeleton in supine position.

Grave-goods (Fig. 62):

- A1-3. Three bronze **staples** at right shoulder.
- B. Iron **shield-boss**. Low, convex with carination above tall, straight-sided waist, rising to spike with flat disc. Wide, flat-flange with five disc-headed rivets. Grip (B2) with upturned sides and traces of cross-grained wood internally. Traces of leather on the underside of the boss. Found upside down with other shield furniture over feet of skeleton.
- C1-4. Four iron **discs** from **shield** (*lost, not illus.*).
- D. Iron **spearhead**, *Swanton Group E2*, above left side of skull.
- E. Iron **knife**, point uppermost, tang over right side of pelvis.

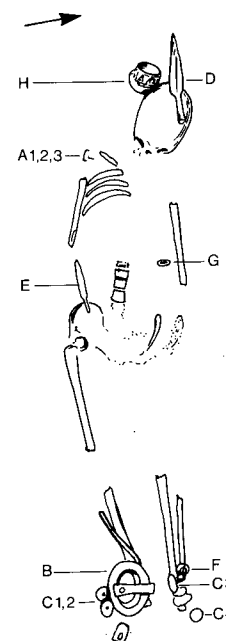


Figure 13 Grave 11

- F.** Iron **buckle** with iron tang and sheet bronze plate; single iron rivet. Found at the feet, associated with shield-boss. Rear upper edge of plate ornamented with simple nicks. The slot for the tongue was cut with a chisel. Associated with shield. *Textile*.
- F.** Iron **buckle** at waist.
- H.** Small, decorated **pot** on right side of skull. Rather poorly executed, with oval, cross-hatched stamps in two zones; the upper zone stamps enclosed by inverted 'V' shapes. Sooting deposit on outside.

Grave 12 (Fig. 14). Adult.

Tapering, oval grave with skeleton in supine position with both legs flexed slightly to the left.

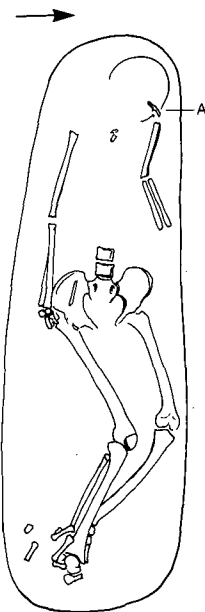


Figure 14 Grave 12

Grave-good (Fig. 60):

- A.** Iron **purse-mount** with bronze buckle-plate and iron buckle and tongue. Found on left side of skull above the shoulder. *Textile*.

Grave 13 (Fig. 15). Female, adult.

Large, oval grave, one side indistinct, but overall the grave widens at the legs of the burial. Fragments of the skeleton shows the burial in a supine position, the left arm straight, the right possibly half-flexed across the body; the head turned to the left.

Grave-goods (Fig. 63):

- A.** Bronze **annular brooch**; cast, with notches for pin; groove for pin opposite and hole possibly for string from beads. Ornamented with zones of ring-and-dot stamps defined by groups of transverse lines. *Textiles*.
- B.** Bronze **annular brooch**, pair to the above. *Textile*.

The following bronze and iron pieces were all closely associated, the identification of fragments of wood adhering to some pieces as field maple (*Botanical Gardens, Kew: Acer campestre*. L.) suggests a box rather than a bag at the waist.

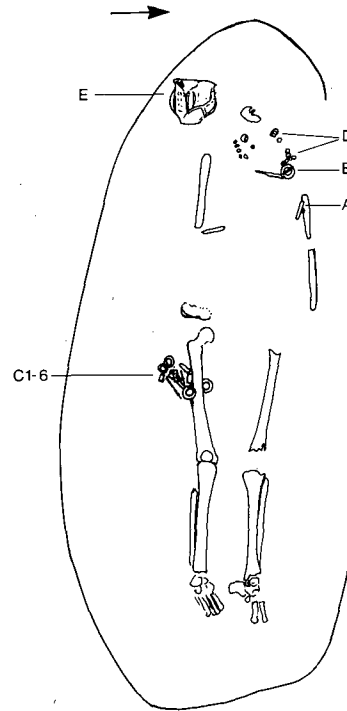


Figure 15 Grave 13

- C1.** Gilded bronze **tag**. No rivet (*lost*). *Textile*.
- C2.** Two joining bronze **plates**. Central rectangular hole with two circular holes each side. *Textile*.
- C3.** **Chatelaine**: remains of three iron **key** on rings. *Textile*.
- C4.** Fragments of iron **ring**, square section, closed by twisting the ends. *Textile*.
- C5.** Bronze **strap-end**. Two plates soldered together at one end with rivet at other. Semi-circular stamps. *Textile and traces of leather strap*.
- C6.** Bronze **ring** with four deep nicks. *Textile*.
- D.** Twenty-seven **beads**. Glass except for 1, 2 (bronze), 13-15, amber:
- 1, 2. Bronze bucket-shaped beads (disintegrated) cf. Holywell Row, grave 10 (Lethbridge 1931, fig. 18, D3). Drawing reconstructed from site notebook.
 3. Disc, blue with decayed white trail
 - 4-6. Annular, blue
 7. Irregular, yellow
 - 8-10. Annular, blue
 11. Globular, yellow
 12. Annular, blue
 - 13-15. Irregular discs, amber
 16. Annular, blue
 17. Globular, yellow
 - 18, 19. Annular, blue
 20. Globular, yellow
 - 21-23. Annular, blue
 24. Globular, yellow
 - 25, 26. Annular, blue
 27. Eroded, white.
- E.** Finely made, bossed **pot** on foot-ring. Burnished black surface; long bosses outlined with three lines defining panels of rounded, rectangular cross-hatched stamps. Two lines at neck and well-defined rim. A likely product of Myre's Lackford/Ixworth potter (Myres 1977 55, fig. 336).

Grave 14 (Fig. 16). Juvenile.

Wide, oval grave; remains of skeleton with legs slightly flexed to the left.

Grave-goods (Fig. 62):

- A.** Four glass **beads**:
1, 2. Yellow, cylindrical, opaque
3. Plain red, opaque
4. Red with marvered green dot. Opaque.

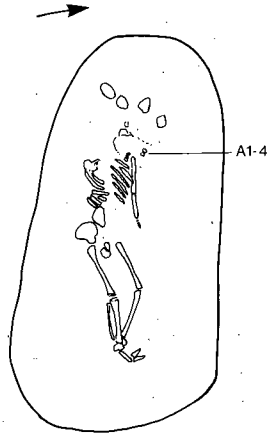


Figure 16 Grave 14

Grave 15 (Fig. 17). Juvenile.

Small, oval grave with skeleton on left side, partly flexed.

Grave-goods (Fig. 60):

- A.** Iron **knife**. *Textile*.
B. Iron **buckle**. *Textile*.

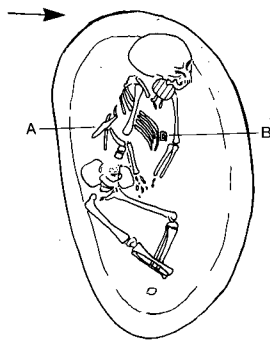


Figure 17 Grave 15

Grave 16 (Fig. 18). Female, adult.

Oval, tapering grave. Skeleton in supine position, with left arm flexed across abdomen.

Grave-goods (Fig. 64):

- A.** Bronze **small-long brooch**, faceted bow and foot; with up-turned end. Head panelled with three expanded, flattened knobs. Found up-side down above right clavicle. Traces of iron spring and pin. Similar to one from North Runcton (Norfolk) N.C.M. 274.956. *Textile*.
B. Bronze **small-long brooch**: square head with

half panel, outer border of punched circlets. Faceted bow, transverse moulding at foot and flattened, splayed and outlined with punched circlets. Iron spring and pin. *Textile*.

- C.** Bronze **wrist-clasps**. One and half-pairs. Heavy cast examples each with two pierced attachment lugs and central crescents. The second half, which was recorded as identical to the 'eye' part of the first, is lost.
D. Twenty-one **beads** in cluster on lower chest. Nos 1-16 glass; 17-20 amber; 21 crystal:
1. Dark blue glass, originally double
2. Globular, dark blue, opalescent
3. Dark blue, opalescent spiral
4-6. Cylindrical, red opaque, with yellow and green marvered ropes. All square sections.
7. Roughly spherical, red opaque, with yellow and green marvered ropes
8. Spherical, red opaque, with green and yellow marvered rope
9, 10. Dark blue opaque cubes, with yellow and green marvered ropes
11, 12. Globular, white, with marvered blue trails and red spots
13. Annular, dark blue, opalescent
14. Annular, pale blue, opalescent
15. Annular, blue, opalescent
16. Annular, dark blue, opalescent
17. Large, roughly spherical
18-20. Roughly disc-shaped (*three other amber beads lost*)
21. Irregular, multi-faceted.

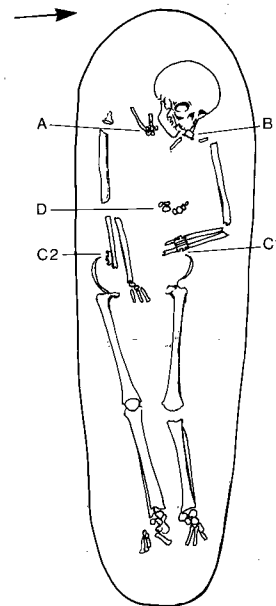


Figure 18 Grave 16

Grave 17 (Fig. 19). Female, adult.

Grave just into top of natural gravel, no grave outline discernible. Skeleton in supine position, both arms apparently crossed on pelvis. Skull lost by building trench. No grave-goods.

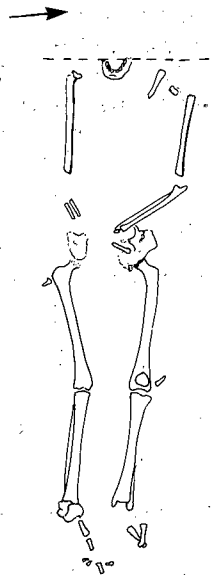


Figure 19 Grave 17

Grave 18 (Fig. 20). Male, adult.

No grave outline discernible. Insufficient bone material to suggest position.

Grave-goods (Fig. 65):

- A1.** Iron **spearhead**. *Swanton Group E2*. Found 1 ft (30 cm) above skeleton.
- A2.** Iron **ferrule**. Probably belonging to the spearhead. Found at a lower level than the spearhead and only 2 ft (60 cm) away, suggesting the shaft was broken when placed in the grave.
- B.** Iron **knife**, with traces of wood on surviving part of tang.

Grave 19. Juvenile.

No grave outline discernible. Not drawn. No grave-goods.

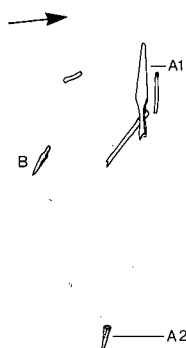


Figure 20 Grave 18

Grave 20 (Fig. 21). Juvenile.

Small, oval grave, closely fitting the skeleton which was slightly flexed to the right. No grave-goods.

Grave 21. Juvenile.

No grave outline. Burial not drawn. No grave-goods.

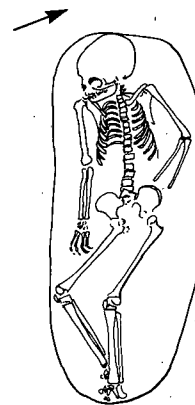


Figure 21 Grave 20

Grave 22 (Fig. 22). Female, adult.

Wide, oval grave, skeleton in extended supine position, right arm bent slightly towards pelvis. Base of grave cut 9 in (23 cm) into natural gravel.

Grave-goods (Fig. 65):

- A1-3.** Three disc-shaped, amber **beads**.

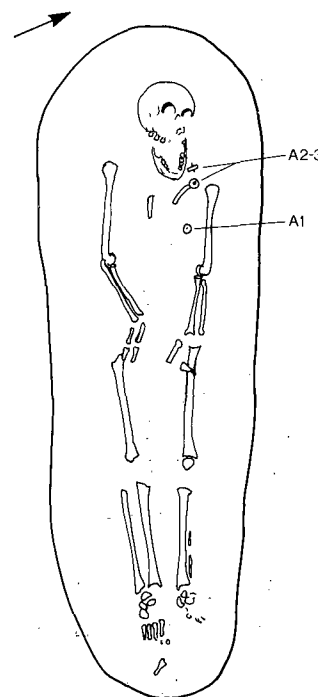


Figure 22 Grave 22

Grave 23.

Eighteen inches (45 cm) to the west of the skull and the pot representing Grave 24, a similar pot was found. No skeletal material, other grave-goods or grave outline was observed. At the time of excavation it was felt that this was not associated with Grave 24 and is included here as a separate burial.

Grave-good (Fig. 65):

- A. **Pot.** Plain bowl, with incurving sides. Soft brown fabric with patchy brown/grey surfaces. Smooth with some gritting.

Grave 24. Female.

No grave outline or skeletal material other than skull.

Grave-goods (Fig. 65):

- A. **Iron knife.**
B. **Pot.** Bowl, plain with slightly incurving sides. Beside skull.

Grave 25 (Fig. 23). Male, adult.

No grave outline discernible. Skeleton much decayed, but skull fragments were found under the shield-boss. The shafts of the femurs were crossed, suggesting a partially flexed position.

Grave-goods (Fig. 66):

- A1, 2. **Iron shield-boss.** Low, slightly concave dome and rather rounded carination, rising to strong spike with flattened, disc head. Wide flange, five rivets with flat washers. Fragment of strap handle with widened end. *Textile.*
B1, 2. Two small iron **shield-studs** with wood impressions.
C. **Iron spearhead.** *Swanton Group L (variant).*
D. Fragments of carinated **pot**; rosette stamp in zone on shoulder, lozenge with grid in panels below carination. Fairly hard fabric with small, rounded grits and sparse red inclusions. Pale grey core and darker, smooth surfaces. Residual, in filling of grave.

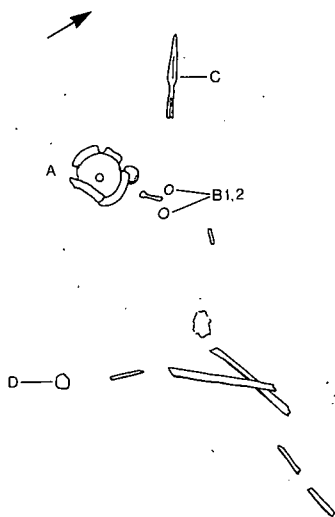


Figure 23 Grave 25

Grave 26 (Fig. 24). Female, adult.

Large, oval grave, widening at head. Skeleton in supine position, head turned to left; both hands to pelvis. Grave cut 8 in (20 cm) into gravel.

Grave-goods (Fig. 65):

- A, B. Two plain iron **annular brooches.**

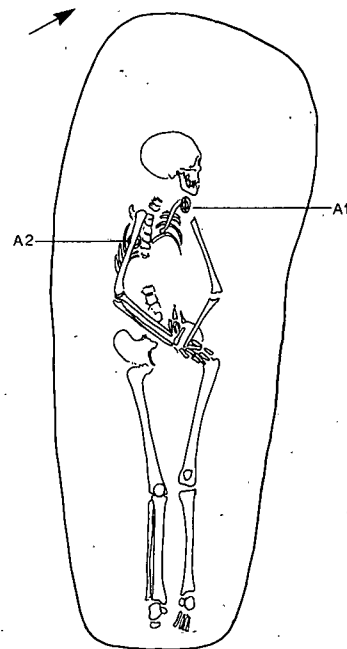


Figure 24 Grave 26

Grave 27 (Fig. 25). Female, adult.

Very little of grave outline visible; skeletal remains slight. Femurs crossed at knees.

Grave-goods (Figs 66-7):

- A. Gilded, bronze **square-headed brooch.** *Leeds Type B1.* Headplate with punched borders of 'V's and double circlets, lozenge-shaped corners covered with silver sheet. Inner border of scroll work surrounding two panels with quatrefoil designs separated by a raised bar. Bow with deep grooves and traces of double semi-circles. Footplate with downward biting heads and zones of scroll-work round triangular openings. Median rib with punched double semi-circles,

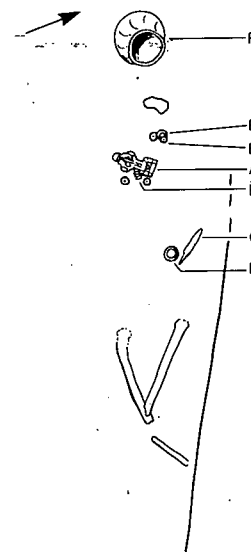


Figure 25 Grave 27

with a small opening on each side. Two small semi-circular lobes on each side of foot-plate with depressed centres. Three large flat lobes covered with silver sheet; the lower one is in three parts, the main body of the brooch is thinned off, a second plate of copper-alloy has been added to extend the original with the final silver layer on top. The additional pieces may have been necessary to improve a fault in the casting and to achieve the intended design (Pl. III). *Textile*.

- B. Iron **buckle**, formed of one piece folded back and joined under pin.
- C. Iron **knife**; straight backed; traces of wood on leather on tag and blade. Found with point up, beside D.
- D. Iron **ring**; one-piece ring with circular section; the position at the waist suggests a simple belt tie.
- E. Eleven **beads**:
 - 1, 2. Amber, irregular
 - 3. Plain annular, undecorated buff paste
 - 4-6. Small white discs with pale blue marvered trails
 - 7. Half double bead, brown with white marvered trails
 - 8. Red disc with white marvered trails
 - 9, 10. Larger beads, white with blue marvered trails, interspaced with red dots
 - 11. Globular; trails have decayed out, red spots remain.
- F. **Pot**. Globular vessel with out-turned rim. Body ornamented with irregularly outlined zones and covered with stamps. Two stamps seem to have been used; one sub-triangular with cross-hatching and the other a more oval form with damaged centre and distinctive, irregular cross-hatching.

Grave 28 (Fig. 26). Female, adult.

Large, sub-rectangular grave; bones in poor state but apparently in supine position with head turned to left. No grave-goods.

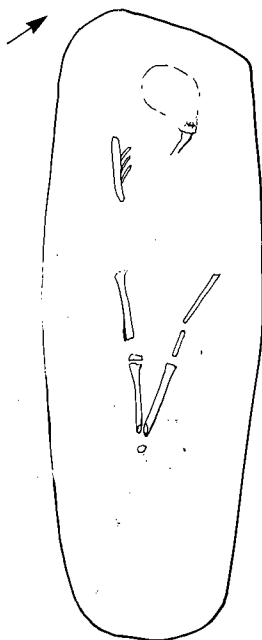


Figure 26 Grave 28

Grave 29 (Fig. 27). Female, adult.

Rectangular grave with rounded ends. Skeleton in supine position with head turned to left; right hand over pelvis, left hand beneath pelvis. No grave-goods.

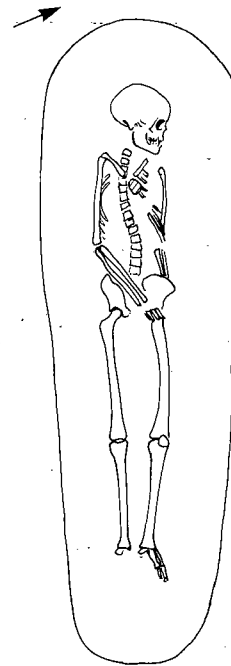


Figure 27 Grave 29

Grave 30 (Fig. 28). Male(s).

No grave outlines could be discerned; the presence of two spears more than 2 ft (61 cm) apart at a distance of nearly 4 ft (122 cm) west of a group of flexed bones and a pot, suggests two burials, possibly three; divided here into two groups.

Group I: Western group (Fig. 68):

- A. Bronze **buckle**, with iron plates. Tongue with square block and transverse lines on buckle-loop. Single rivet to secure strap.
- B. Iron **spear**. *Swanton Group C4 (variant)*.

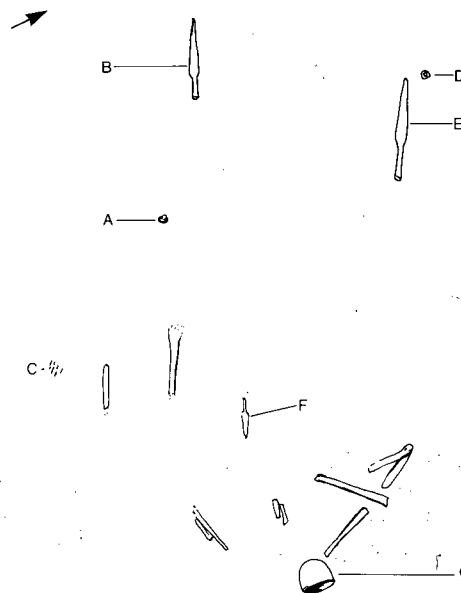


Figure 28 Grave 30

- C.** Iron **bucket mounts** and **handle**. Only half the handle remains, of twisted rod, expanded in the centre of form a hollow grip. One looped mount survives with part of iron strap showing horizontal wood grain. Original diameter of bucket c. 8 ins (20 cm).

Group II: Eastern group (Fig. 68):

- D.** Iron **buckle**, small, almost circular, close to spear E.
E. Iron **spear**. *Swanton Group E3*.
F. Iron **knife**. Straight back; traces of wood on tang and ?leather/wood on blade.
G. **Pot**, plain, undecorated bowl with simple, upright rim. Hard, grey to black fabric, some angular grit visible. Sooty deposit inside.

Grave 31 (Fig. 29). Female, adult.

Rectangular grave with rounded ends. Skeleton supine with left arm extended; right lower arm and hand flexed to pelvis. Head slightly turned to right.

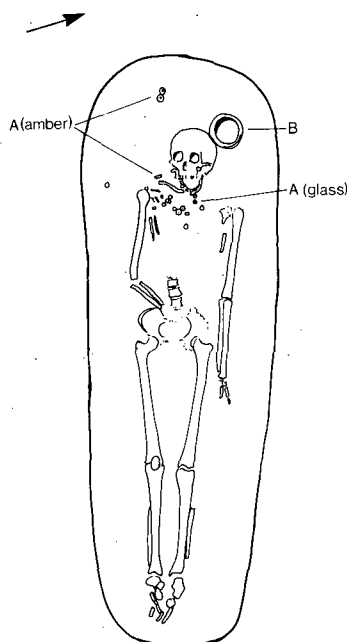


Figure 29 Grave 31

Grave-goods (Fig. 68):

- A.** Twenty-two **beads**. All glass except 7, 9, 10 which are of amber.
 1. Pale blue, globular, originally double
 2-4. Annular, blue
 5. Annular, green
 6. Annular, blue
 7. Disc
 8. Cube, translucent green
 9. Irregular
 10. Disc
 11. Annular, blue
 12. Pale blue, silvery globular
 13. Red, cylindrical
 14. Green, disc
 15, 16. Annular, blue
 17. Annular, green
 18-22. Annular, blue.
B. **Pot**. Small, carinated vessel with all-over design, four horizontal zones of stamps separated by

double lines; lower zone with divided pendant swags. Small rosette stamp; backward 'S' with central bar; shallow lozenge; cross stamp.

The reversed 'S' and cross stamp is very similar to the Illington/Lackford potter; stamps B3 and A respectively (Green, B. *et al.* 1981).

Grave 32 (Fig. 30). Male, adult.

Irregular grave outline, very wide at legs. Well preserved skeleton in prone position, legs flexed to left. Left arm under body, head turned to right; right arm partially flexed.

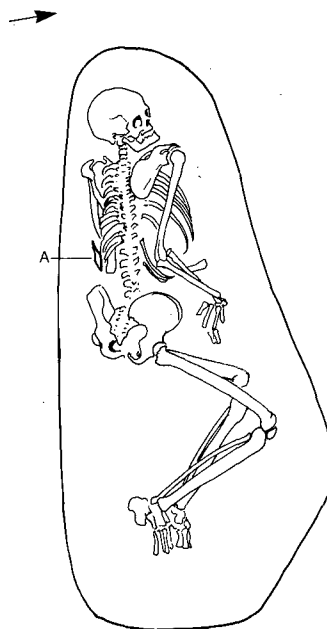


Figure 30 Grave 32

Grave-good (Fig. 68):

- A.** Iron **knife** at left hand side, point down.

Grave 33 (Fig. 31). Juvenile.

No grave outline observed. Bones poorly preserved, but legs clearly flexed to left.

Grave-goods (Fig. 68):

A1-8. Eight **beads**: 1-6 amber; 7, 8 of glass.

- 1-5. Small, almost cylindrical
 6. Irregular
 7. Spherical; yellow with dark-green marvered trail
 8. Cylindrical, white with brown marvered trail.

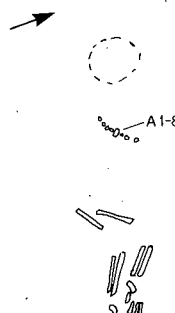


Figure 31 Grave 33

Grave 34 (Fig. 32). Female, adult.

Rectangular grave with rounded ends. Skeleton supine, head to left, right forearm and hand flexed to pelvis; legs crossed at ankles. There are two large flints in the area of the face, but the gravel nearby was very heavy; there is no evidence that they were deliberately placed in the grave. No grave-goods.

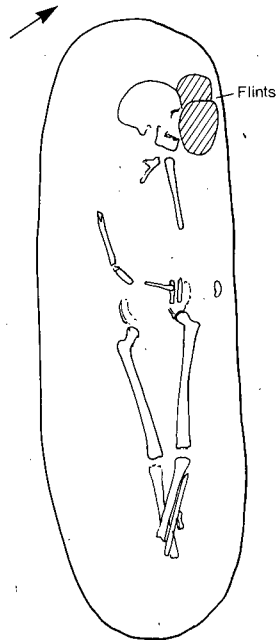


Figure 32 Grave 34

Grave 35 (Fig. 33). ?Female, adult.

Sub-rectangular grave with very rounded ends. The skeleton was badly preserved with one femur completely out of place, but enough was found to suggest the body was partially flexed to the right. The lower jaw was displaced and upside-down. The large numbers of flints in the grave reflect the heavy nature of the gravel in this area. No grave-goods.

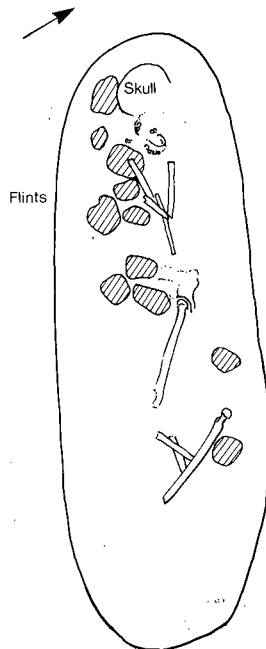


Figure 33 Grave 35

Grave 36 (Fig. 34). Female.

Broad, almost oval grave. No bones, only a few teeth survived. The central position of the only wrist-clasp found suggests that one arm was partially flexed.

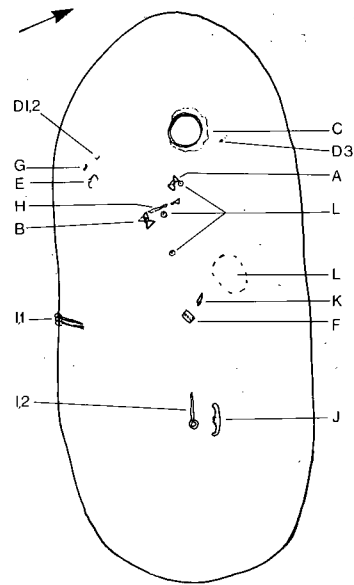


Figure 34 Grave 36

Grave-goods (Figs 69, 70):

- A. Bronze **equal-armed brooch**. Plain; simple double-chamfered bow. Iron spring complete. *Textile*.
- B. Bronze **equal-armed brooch**. Smaller bow with facets. *Textile*.
- C. Bronze **mount** from wooden bowl. Thin embossed strip with twenty-one medallions, with debased heads in eighteen and three with eight-pointed stars in lozenges. Lower border of raised dots. Held in place with nine rivets along lower edge and on the rim by the method usual for buckets and drinking horns; a semi-circular tube covering both plate and wooden rim, in turn held by four strips with rivets. Fragments of wood (unidentifiable, possibly maple) and the inward inclination of the decorative plates suggest a rounded wooden bowl very like the pottery vessel from Grave 23.
- D1, 2. Bronze **tacks**.
- D3. Bronze **tack** found close to bowl.
- E. Bronze **wire ring** fragment, with slip knot.
- F. Bronze **wrist-clasp**. One section, flat sheet with large repoussé knobs and punched circles on borders. Eye formed by drilling holes which were joined up; this was broken out and repaired by the addition of another piece behind. Traces of tinning or silvering between knobs and slot. *Textile*.
- G. Small, flat, bronze **disc**.
- H. Iron object with two triangular tags. Twisted iron **rod** with silvered bronze **tags** supported by small iron **ring**. Tags apparently cut from larger object as each has traces of punched ornament. *Textile*.
- I1, 2. Iron **chatelaine**. Remains of four 'keys' on supporting rings. Found in two groups with

- I3. grave, suggesting disturbance. *Textile*.
- J. Fragment of iron **ring support** for chatelaine, with I1. *Textile*.
- J. Iron **purse-mount** with curled-over ends and trace only of supporting buckle.
- K. Small iron **knife**.
- L. Amber and glass **beads** (*lost*). Three were found in the area of the brooches and another group lower down.

Grave 37. Cremation.
Plain **pot** (*lost*).

Grave 38. Juvenile.
No grave outline observed. Few bone fragments only, over Grave 44.

Grave-good (Fig. 70);

- A. Globular glass **bead**, white with dark green trails and red spots.

Grave 39 (Fig. 35). Juvenile.
Oval grave; skeleton with legs partially flexed to left, left arm flexed, right arm by side.



Figure 35 Grave 39

Grave-good

Small fragment bronze **wire** (*not illus.*).

Grave 40 (Fig. 36). Juvenile.
Oval grave; skeleton left side, legs partially flexed.

Grave-goods (Fig. 70):

- A. Two plain conical, opaque yellow **beads**.
- B. Rather roughly made biconical **pot** with faint lines at base of neck and double-line chevrons. Hard sandy fabric with some 'chaff', black core with red-brown lamination. Smooth, black surfaces.

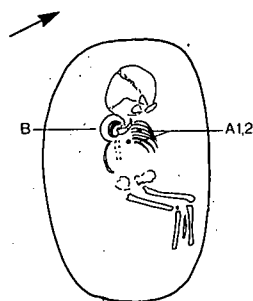


Figure 36 Grave 40

Grave 41 (Fig. 37). Male, adult.

Large, sub-rectangular grave with bulge at head end. Little skeletal material remaining, the legs suggest a supine position, but the skull fragments seem too far to the right of the rest of the bones.

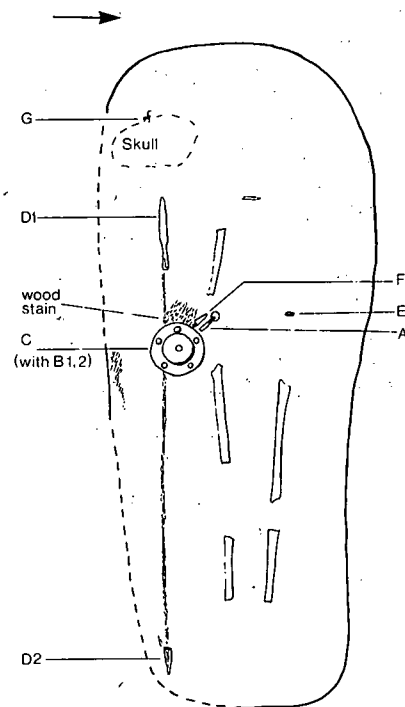


Figure 37 Grave 41

Grave-goods (Fig. 71):

- A. Bronze **tweezers** on supporting **slip-ring**. Blades with lines along edges and faceting above. *Textile*.
- B1, 2. Two silver-gilt cast, bronze **mounts**. Each a circular disc with, originally, four projecting lugs pierced for attachment. The central motif is a distinctive, Style I animal with long, closed beak, eye and crest; the body disjointed; the rear leg with two-clawed foot. The pieces are almost identical, the major difference being that on B2 there are five strokes below the head against four in B1. One projecting lug on B2 has a broad-headed rivet still complete and *in situ* and securing a fragment of silver foil which suggests that all the lugs were originally so covered (Pl. V). The reserved side of B1 has a fragment, possibly of textile, partly covered by wood. The best preserved rivet protrudes a bare 2mm beyond the back of the piece, suggesting attachment to some very thin material, unlikely to be the shield. Both pieces were found in the laboratory in the soil backing the shield-boss. One was embedded in wood with a layer of dark, fibrous material, probably leather (*Conservator's notes*).
- C1. Iron **shield-boss**. Low conical type with marked carination. Five silver-capped rivets, one with copper-alloy washers beneath. Traces of leather wood beneath flange. Patchy dark stain in surrounding areas probably represents the shield board. As the boss is only 6 ins (15 cm) from the edge of the grave, it is difficult to see this as its

original position, unless it had been broken before deposition.

- C2.** Iron **grip**. Fragment of shield-grip with up-turned sides, and bound in leather (Pl. IV).
- D1, 2.** Iron **spearhead** and **ferrule**. *Swanton Group* ?C2 with conical, pointed, iron ferrule; connected by a stain, giving a length of 3 ft 11 1/2 ins (120.6 cm) between the head and the ferrule. The spear lay beneath the shield on the right side.
- E.** Iron **buckle** with iron plates; one side longer than the other; ?broken.
- F.** Iron **knife**, short surviving tang; traces of ?leather sheath.
- G.** Two iron **dogs** from right side of skull. Wood graining inside.

Grave 42 (Fig. 38). Juvenile.

Indistinct grave outline showed a broadly oval shape. Skeleton lying on left side. No grave-goods.

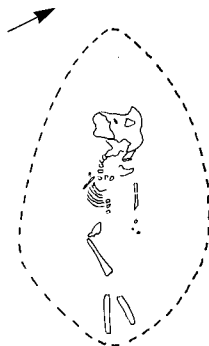


Figure 38 Grave 42

Grave 43.

No grave found, but an iron ferrule and fragments of pottery in an undisturbed area are suggestive of a burial.

Grave-goods (Fig. 72):

- A.** Iron **ferrule**, conical, pointed, with split socket.
- B.** Fragments of large plain **pot**; smooth, burnished surfaces, light brown with grey patches externally, black internally with grey core. Fine, sandy fabric with some small angular quartz grits. Rim everted, flattened above.

Grave 44 (Fig. 39). Juvenile.

Oval grave, skeleton on left side, legs flexed.

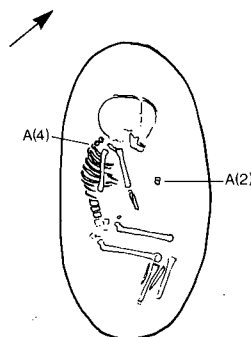


Figure 39 Grave 44

Grave-goods (Fig. 72):

A. Six glass **Beads**:

1. Cylindrical, folded over; pale-yellow green
- 2, 3. Cylindrical, opalescent opaque red; yellow stripes with thin green lines
4. Spherical, opaque red with green and yellow stripes
5. Globular, opaque red with green and yellow marvered rope
6. Globular, red paste, with green and yellow reticella.

Grave 45. Juvenile.

Small groups of bones. No grave outline (*not illus*).

Grave 46 (Fig. 40). Juvenile.

Oval grave, skeleton on left side, legs partially flexed.

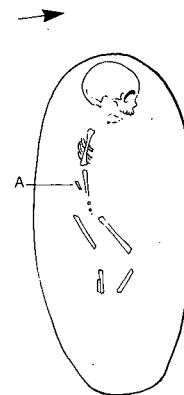


Figure 40 Grave 46

Grave-good (Fig. 72):

- A.** Iron object at waist.

Grave 47 (Fig. 41). Juvenile.

Relatively large oval grave. Skeleton on right side, legs and arms flexed at right-angles. Black stain in bottom right-hand corner of grave.

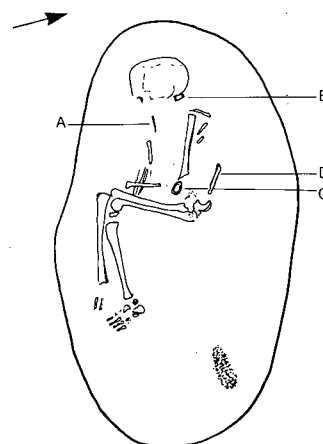


Figure 41 Grave 47

Grave-goods (Fig. 72):

- A.** Bronze **pin**; under chin, point up. Constriction in shaft and slight moulding at head, finial missing.

- B.** Bronze **strip**, fragment with upturned ends and traces of central attachment. From behind left ear of skeleton.
- C.** Iron **buckle**.
- D.** Iron **knife**; with curved, or angled back. Found with point up, behind hip.

Grave 48 (Fig. 42). Female, adult.

Large sub-rectangular grave with rounded ends. Skeleton turned to left, legs crossed at ankles, arms flexed.

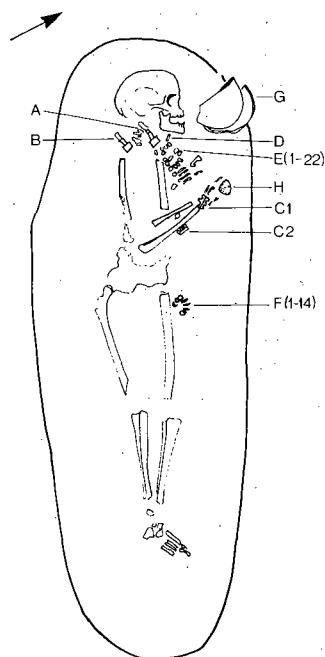


Figure 42 Grave 48

Grave-goods (Fig. 73):

- A.** Bronze **small-long brooch**. Square head-plate with concentric circle ornament and edges nicked. Small bow and lozenge foot with upturned finial; ornamented with concentric circles and nicked edges. *Textile*.
- B.** Bronze **small-long brooch**. Square-headed; panelled form with horns. Simple square lappets and crescentic foot. Outlined in double crescents. *Textile*.
- C1, 2.** Two pairs cast bronze **wrist-clasps**; same design, differing slightly in detail. Bar type with transverse mouldings and projecting lugs, two pierced on each bar. *Textile*.
- D.** Bronze **scoop**, simple folded-over suspension loop.
- E.** Twenty-two **beads** at neck: All glass, except 21 (amber).
 - 1-5. Annular; dark blue, translucent
 - 6, 7. Disc, dark blue translucent
 - 8. Melon; opaque, light red
 - 9. Melon; opaque, red
 - 10. Melon; translucent, yellow-green
 - 11. Melon; translucent, pale green
 - 12. Melon; weathered green
 - 13. Melon; opaque green
 - 14. Double, dark blue, opaque
 - 15. Disc; dark green, opaque

- 16. Globular; opaque black with yellow trails and dots
- 17. Barrel shaped; white with blue trails and dots
- 18. Globular; yellow with red on green stripes
- 19. Disc; red with green and yellow bands
- 20. Disc; white with blue stripes
- 21. Disc.
- F.** Fourteen glass **beads** at waist:
 - 1-12. Annular; dark blue, translucent
 - 13, 14. Annular; two light blue, translucent.
- G.** **Pot**. Simple, open bowl, found 6 ins (15 cm) above grave floor. Hard, sandy fabric with occasional grits up to 2 mm. Grey/brown exterior, black interior with black deposit, black core. Burnished inside and out.
- H.** Fossil **echinoid**. In right hand of skeleton.

Grave 49 (Fig. 43). Male, adult.

Large, sub-rectangular grave; skeleton supine with right arm flexed to pelvis, head turned to right.

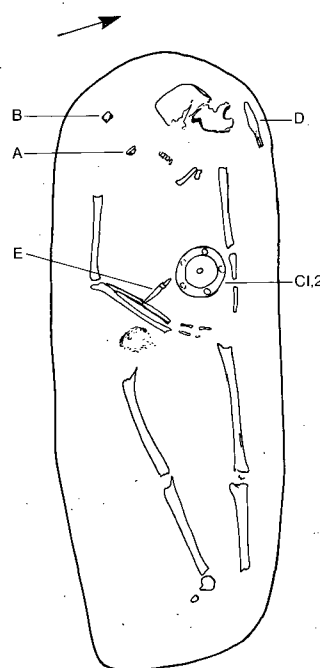


Figure 43 Grave 49

Grave-goods (Fig. 74):

- A.** Bronze **binding**; triangular, with single rivet.
- B.** Bronze **binding**. Square, with two rivets. Both pieces on the right side, beside skull, 5 ins (12.7 cm) apart, both are from the edge of some straight-sided object; probably as repair strips to a wooden bowl.
- C1, 2.** Iron **shield-boss**. Low convex core, weak carination rising to disc-headed spike, six disc-headed rivets on flange; iron strap-handle to the shield-boss with expanded ends and large disc-headed rivets.
- D.** Iron **spearhead**, *Swanton Group E1*, no ferrule found.
- E.** Iron **knife** with straight back. Unusual bronze binding on shoulder with oval section for the handle or sheath. Single rivet.

Grave 50 (Fig. 44). Male on grave-goods.

Oval grave, widening on left side, possibly to take the shield. Few skeletal fragments; legs apparently extended. The positions of the spearhead and the ferrule suggest that the spear was broken before deposition; the shield-boss is very close to the grave edge and could not have been placed there in a horizontal position, if complete.

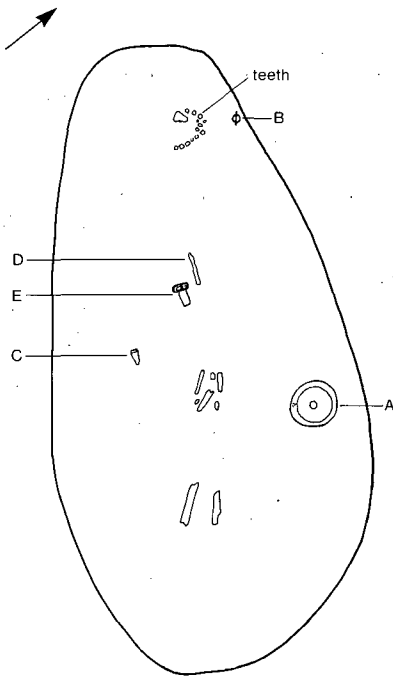


Figure 44 Grave 50

Grave-goods (Fig. 74):

- A. Iron **shield-boss**. Low, straight-sided cone with marked carination and wide flange with five disc-headed rivets.
- B. Iron **spearhead**; *Swanton Group E1*, on left side, found in vertical position with point up.
- C. Iron **ferrule**; conical, pointed; found on right side at waist.
- D. Iron fragment, rectangular section, possibly a much decayed **knife**.
- E. Iron **buckle** and **buckle plates**. *Textile*.

Grave 51 (Fig. 45). Male, adult.

Large, markedly rectangular grave; skeletal remains very poor, but tibias crossed at ankles and head possibly turned left. The grave fill contained many large flints above the grave deposit, but these reflect the localised heavy gravel in this part of the cemetery. The base of the grave was noticeably more deeply cut at 16 in (40.6 cm), from the top of the natural gravel than the others. A dark stain was plotted at the west end of the grave and another, too indistinct to plot accurately, ran along the north side.

Grave-goods (Figs 75, 76):

- A1. Iron **sword** and **scabbard**, triangular bronze pommel outlined with punched circlets, two long rivets for short cross-piece of wood; traces of wood show both hilt and guard were made of that material. The scabbard is of wood with leather covering, the mouth strengthened with strip-

bronze binding, rivetted at the back and ornamented with punched circles. Scabbard further provided with bronze edge-binding, rivetted on. No chape. When found, a black stain 1 in (2.5 cm) wide, ran down the hilt, along the scabbard and beyond, presumably a belt or strap for carrying the sword (Pl. VI).

- A2. **Sword-bead**. Large, translucent, pale blue, glass.
- B. Small iron **spearhead**, *Swanton ?Group E1* and *H1*.
- C. Long, pointed iron **ferrule**. At foot of grave, but clearly displaced. Length of wooden shaft estimated at 5 ft 6 ins (168 cm).
- D. Iron **shield-boss**. Found inverted and crushed with strap handle the area of the upper chest.
- E. Four iron **shield-studs**. Smaller than others from this cemetery. Length of shank c. 3/8 in or 0.80 cm.
- F. Iron **buckle** with short plate.
- G. Iron **knife**, point down, beside the sword.
- H. Glass **cone-beaker**. Pale green with bubbles, trails under rim (Pl. VII).
- I. Large globular **pot** with single line of three lines. Large pendant triangles of triple lines separated by vertical double lines. Coloured to brown with blackened area on shoulder. Brown core. Burnt out chalk and mica.

Not illus. Iron 'lump' in pelvic area (*lost*).

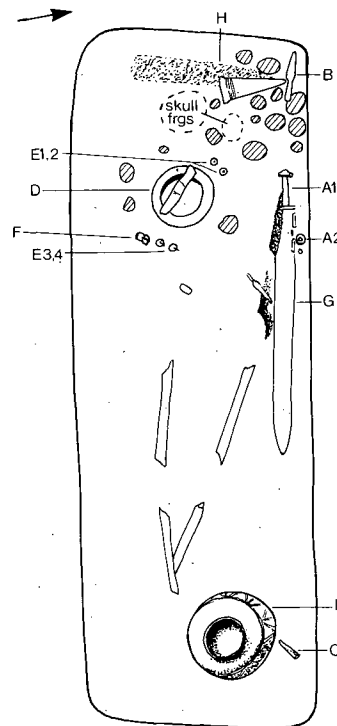


Figure 45 Grave 51

Grave 52 (Fig. 46). Female, adult.

Large, sub-rectangular grave, skeleton completely gone, apart from teeth.

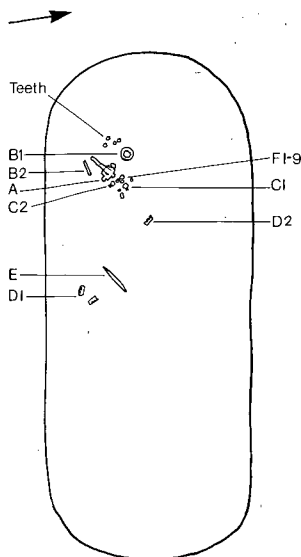


Figure 46 Grave 52

Grave-goods (Figs 76, 77):

- A.** Bronze **cruciform brooch** with detached, half-round side knobs; *Aberg Group II*; panelled head-plate with punched ornament on panel; faceted bow with signs of wear; foot with heavy mouldings above animal head. Head with protruding, lentoid eyes and full-round muzzle. Additional piece beneath to strengthen muzzle. Remains of iron spring and pin. *Textile*.
- B1, 2.** Pair bronze **annular brooches**; one with iron pin complete. Flat, cast rings with slight chamfers. *Textile*.
- C1, 2.** Two small bronze **wire rings** with bronze tags; one clearly re-used. Positions suggest they supported the string of beads.
- D1, 2.** One-and-a-half pairs of bronze **wrist-clasps**; cast, developed- bar type with four protrusions behind, with deep depressions. Three fastening-holes to each piece. *Textile*.
- E.** Iron **knife**, slightly curved back.
- F1-9.** Nine glass **beads**:
 1. Disc; opaque yellow
 2. Pale blue opalescent, wound
 3. Disc; blue with white marvered trails
 4. Globular; white with marvered blue trails and dots
 5. Disc; yellow with green marvered trails
 6. Melon; colourless opalescent glass or ?crystal
 7. Cylinder, opaque green
 8. Cylinder, opalescent pale green
 9. Cylinder, squared, opaque green.

Grave 53 (Fig. 47). Male.

Small, sub-rectangular grave, with virtually no bones. Tibia fragment angled, suggesting body was flexed, supported by the length of the grave at 4 ft 7 ins (1.4 m).

Grave-goods (Fig. 79):

- A.** Iron **spearhead**. *Swanton ?Group E2*; on right hand side of grave.
- B.** Iron fragment; unidentifiable, possibly a knife; length 2 ins (5.1 cm). Found at roughly waist position (*not illus.*).

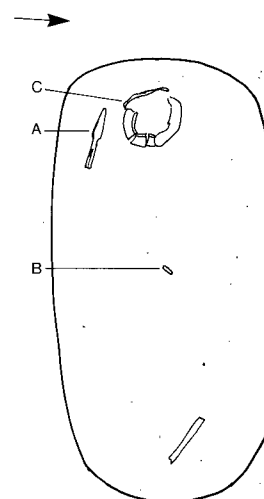


Figure 47 Grave 53

- C.** Plain **pot**, slight shoulder. Soft, light brown fabric with rare large flint grits. Dark brown/grey surfaces.

Grave 54. Juvenile.

No grave outline observed, skeleton partially flexed on right.

Grave-good:

- A.** Small knobbed **bead** (*lost*).

Grave 55 (Fig. 48). Female, adult.

Rectangular grave, skeleton much decayed, but clearly supine with legs crossed above the ankles, arms extended and head turned to left.

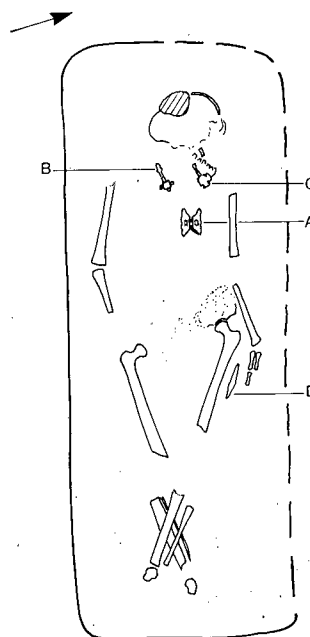


Figure 48 Grave 55

Grave-goods (Fig. 78):

- A.** Gilded, bronze **equal-armed brooch**. Head plate with rather confused swastika pattern and pierced zoomorphic border. Heavy bow divided into two panels with poor scrolls. Smaller catch-

plate with opposed scrolls in pelleted border and outer, pierced, zöomorphic border. Between the arms spaces have been filled with animal ornament joined by branching ?foliage, or totally developed animals. On the headplate there are two beasts in procession; the foremost backward looking and biting the stem or animal joining the head and catch-plate. The ornament bordering the catch-plate is not so clear, but seems to be a beaked creature. Found upside-down (Pl. II). *Textile*.

- B.** Bronze **cruciform brooch**. *Aberg Group II*. Panelled head-plate with attached half-round knobs flattened behind. Punched annular ornament edging panel and part of bow. Rounded, faceted bow; catch-plate faceted, terminating in animal head with protruding eyes and nostrils with deep dots. Remains of iron spring.
- C.** Bronze **small-long brooch**. Trefoil-headed, one lobe broken in antiquity, with faceted bow and fan-tailed foot. Plain. *Textile*.
- D.** Iron **knife**, broken.

Grave 56. Cremation.

Grave-good (Fig. 79):

- A.** Large plain **pot**, rounded profile with slightly everted rim. Black burnished surfaces, fabric very chaffy. No other grave-goods.

Grave 57 (Fig. 49). Juvenile.

Oval grave, few bone fragments.

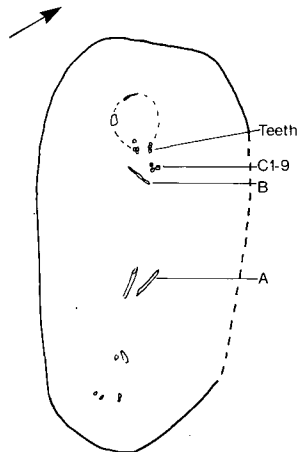


Figure 49 Grave 57

Grave-goods (Fig. 79):

- A.** Iron **knife** with traces of wood on handle.
- B.** Iron object.
- C.** Nine glass **beads**:
1. Drawn double bead, opalescent, colourless
 2. Disc; opaque, pale yellow annular
 - 3, 4. Tiny opalescent, buff coloured, probably originally one double head
 5. Conical; opaque, fawn
 6. Globular; opaque, pale yellow
 7. Disc; opaque, fawn
 8. Cylindrical; opaque, yellow
 9. Cylindrical; opaque, yellow with four ribs.

Grave 58 (Fig. 50). Juvenile.

Small oval grave with fragmentary bones, but enough to show the skeleton had been placed on the right side with legs flexed.

Grave-good (Fig. 79):

- A.** **Pot**; hard, black fabric with black surfaces; outer surface burnished; single ring-and-dot stamp.

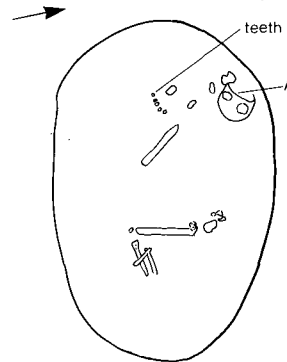


Figure 50 Grave 58

Grave 59. Juvenile.

No grave outline seen, few bone fragments. No grave-goods (*not illus.*).

Grave 60 (Fig. 51). Male, adult.

Rectangular grave, skeleton face down and to one side, with arms drawn up to chest and legs crossed at knees. Although no stains were found, the markedly rectangular shape of the grave and the position of the skeleton strongly suggests a coffin.

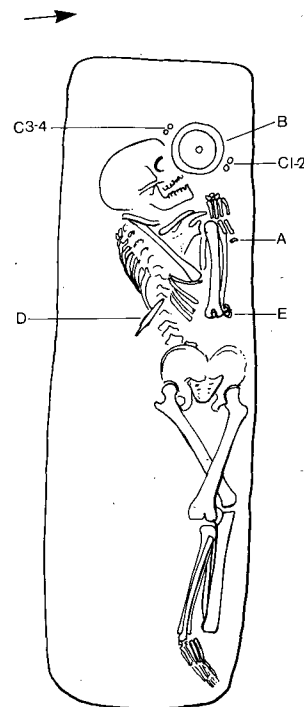


Figure 51 Grave 60

Grave-goods (Fig. 79):

- A.** Bronze **sheet**; with short tack, close to right wrist.

- B. Iron **shield-boss**, low, sharply carinated dome rising to flattened knob and shallow waist. Wide flange with five disc-headed rivets.
- C1-4. Four iron **shield-studs**; small heads, and shanks barely half an inch long (12 mm).
- D. Iron **knife**, with straight back, found with point up.
- E. Iron **buckle**.

Grave 61 (Fig. 52). Female, adult.

Wide, sub-rectangular grave; skeleton fragmentary but in supine position; wrist-clasp suggests one arm flexed across abdomen. Head turned to right.

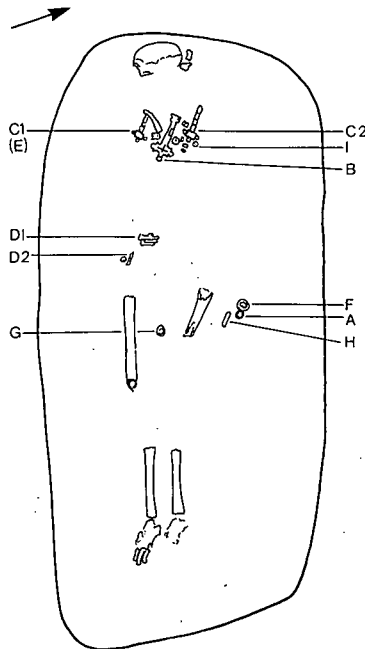


Figure 52 Grave 61

Grave-goods (Figs 80, 81):

- A. Flat silver **ring** or **band**; punched square dots and lines along edges. In association with iron ring and knife (F, H, below). At the waist, probably in a pouch.
- B. Bronze **cruciform brooch**, *Aberg Group III*. Panelled head with flaring wings and attached, half-round knobs. End knob with developed mask finial. Panel and wings outlined with dot and arc punched ornament and deep ring and dot in centre of panel. Probably originally enamelled. Short, faceted bow, a second deep ring and dot above catch-plate. Animal head terminal with flattened muzzle and scroll nostrils. Traces of iron spring and pin. A hole in the muzzle, probably an air hole in the casting, has been plugged. Found upside down between the pair of smaller cruciforms. *Textile*.
- C1. Bronze **cruciform brooch**, *Aberg Group II*; half-round detached side knobs, central knob cast on. Head-plate with panel suggested by dot and arc punched ornament. Rounded bow with facets; animal head terminal simple with rounded muzzle and short, projecting knob. Catch-plate repaired. Pair to C2. *Textile*.

- C2. Bronze **cruciform brooch**, pair to the above. Iron transverse fixing pin and spring pin catch complete. In this case the muzzle on the foot is divided and a small piece of bronze let into the slot. *Textile*.
- D1. Bronze **wrist-clasps**. Pair, each section composed of base sheet with two attachment holes and an applied sheet with repoussé ornament. *Textile*.
- D2. One plate from set of **wrist-clasps** (*lost*).
- E. Iron **buckle** with 'D' shaped bow, under small cruciform (C2).
- F. Iron **ring**, with tapering section; at wrist. *Textile*.
- G. Iron **ring**; flat section (*lost*).
- H. Small iron **knife** with curved back.
- I. A number of **beads** (c. 6), including amber, were found round the small cruciform (C2). Three (glass) survive in Moyses Hall Museum:
 - 1, 2. Cylindrical, six-sided, red with green and yellow swirls and bars
 3. Cylindrical, red, green and yellow.

Grave 62 (Fig. 53). Male, adult.

Large, rectangular grave. Skeletal remains poor, but apparently in supine position; base of grave 18 ins (45 cm) into natural gravel.

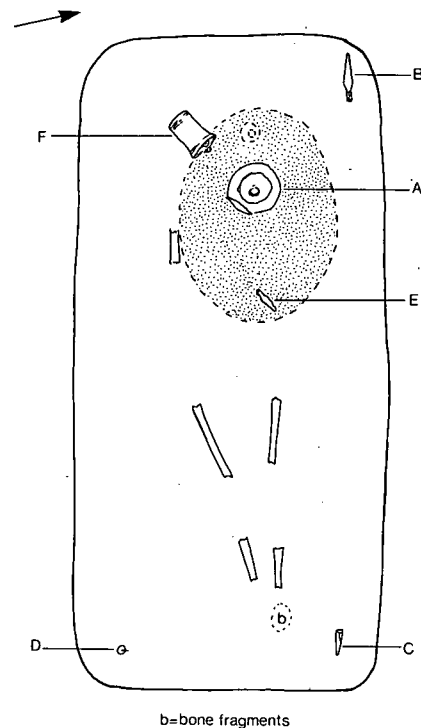


Figure 53 Grave 62

Grave-goods (Fig. 81):

- A. Iron **shield-boss**, low convex dome, with marked carination; rising to rounded disc-headed spike. Wide flange with five rivets. Wood impression on central spike. From its position in relation to the bone fragments the shield-boss had been placed over the face; a dark, oval stain represented the distorted traces of the shield-board, at least 2 ft 3 ins (68 cm) across. *Textile grip*.

- B. Iron **spearhead**. *Swanton Group E1*.
- C. Conical iron **ferrule** with spatulate end at foot of grave. Length of shaft 5 ft 7 in (170 cm).
- D. Iron **stud**. Similar to shield-studs, but from the foot of the grave.
- E. Small iron **knife** with traces of wood on the handle (type uncertain). Found with point down, at the waist. *Textile*.
- F. Glass **beaker** with two suspension loops on rim, probably for glass handle. Green with bands of opaque white trails at the rim and toward the base. Body with 'wrythen' corrugations (Harden 1978, 5-6).

Grave 63 (54). Male, adult.

No grave outline found; skeleton in good condition, supine with right arm flexed across abdomen, head turned to left and legs crossed just above the knee. Lower legs disturbed by modern night-raiders. Superimposed immediately above Grave 64.

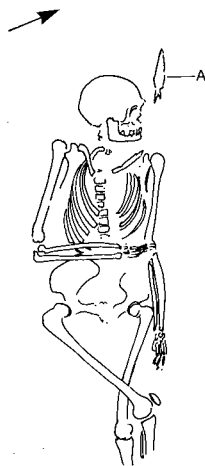


Figure 54 Grave 63

Grave-good (Fig. 82):

- A. Iron **spearhead**. *Swanton ?Group E1*.

Grave 64 (Fig. 55) Adult.

No grave outline found; fragmentary skeleton in supine position with legs crossed at ankles, right arm extended.

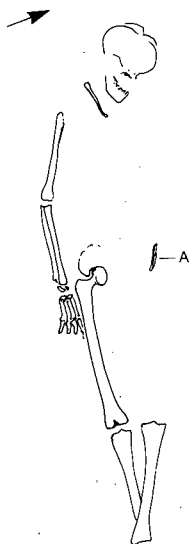


Figure 55 Grave 64

Grave-good (Fig. 82):

- A. Iron **knife**, with ? angled back.

Grave 65. Cremation.

Unurned.

Grave 66 (Fig. 56). Male, adult.

Large, rectangular grave, fragmentary skeleton supine, with head turned to right; left arm flexed across abdomen and right leg partially flexed.

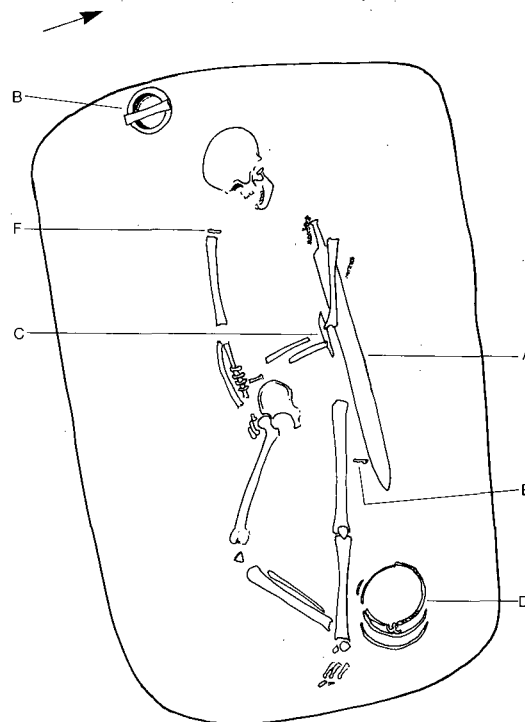


Figure 56 Grave 66

Grave-goods (Fig. 83):

- A. Iron **sword**, no fittings, scabbard and hilt show traces of wood. Found with hilt behind left shoulder; nearby black stains probably represent leather straps.
- B1. Iron **shield-boss**, straight cone, with broken spike, folded seam, four small rivets. Found upside down, close to wall at head of grave, suggesting the shield had been leant against the wall.
- B2. Iron **strap-handle** for boss with traces of transverse wood-graining.
- C. Iron **knife**, with curved back, heavy triangular section to blade; found with point up.
- D. Iron-bound **bucket**; four equi-spaced narrow hoops with a broader, plain band on rim. Bifurcated bucket mounts, securing handle by an upright loop taken over the rim and rivetted through. Handle of twisted bar, expanded in the central portion for carrying.
- E. Iron **ring** with two strap-loops; possibly part of a harness for the sword-dark stains near the upper part of the sword suggest that a strap was wrapped round it; this object was found near the tip of the sword, suggesting that it is a strap distributor to secure a strap from the belt to the

lower part of the scabbard (Dr H. Härke, pers. comm.).

- F. Oval iron **buckle**; at right shoulder.

Grave 67.

No grave or bones; objects recovered by workmen (Fig. 82):

- A. Iron **shield-boss**; straight cone, folded seam as Grave 66 (*lost*).
B. Fragmentary iron **knife**.

Grave 68.

No grave or bones seen, objects recovered by workmen, April 1973 (Fig. 84):

- A. Iron **shield-boss**. Strap handle with slight upturned side (*lost*).
B1-3. Three iron **shield-studs**, large, slightly domed heads.
C. Iron **spearhead**; *Swanton, Group E1 to E2*.
D. Iron **knife**.
E. Short iron **knife**.

Stray finds (Fig. 84):

- A. Iron **ferrule**, conical, pointed (*from east side of road*).

- B. Iron **knife**, unassociated find (*east of Grave 27*).

Grave 69. ?Female.

Found in 1973 2.4m beyond the limit of the excavated area, probably on the south side and taken to Norwich Castle Museum. (Acc. no. 266.275). A skull was seen and the following items recovered.

Grave-goods (Fig. 85):

- A. Bronze **buckle**, flattened oval form with paired transverse lines on the bow and slight, raised squared on tang. Double plates, the top one with fretted edge and squared shoulders. Three bronze rivets secured a belt 2mm thick.
B. Iron **purse-mount** with curled ends.
C. Iron **knife** with angled back.
D. Iron object, possibly a **spatula** with flattened blade and a long shank ending in a knob.
E. Iron **?key** with suspension loop and flattened end.
F. Iron **?key** with suspension loop with fragment of iron ring.
G. Iron fragment, possibly part of F.

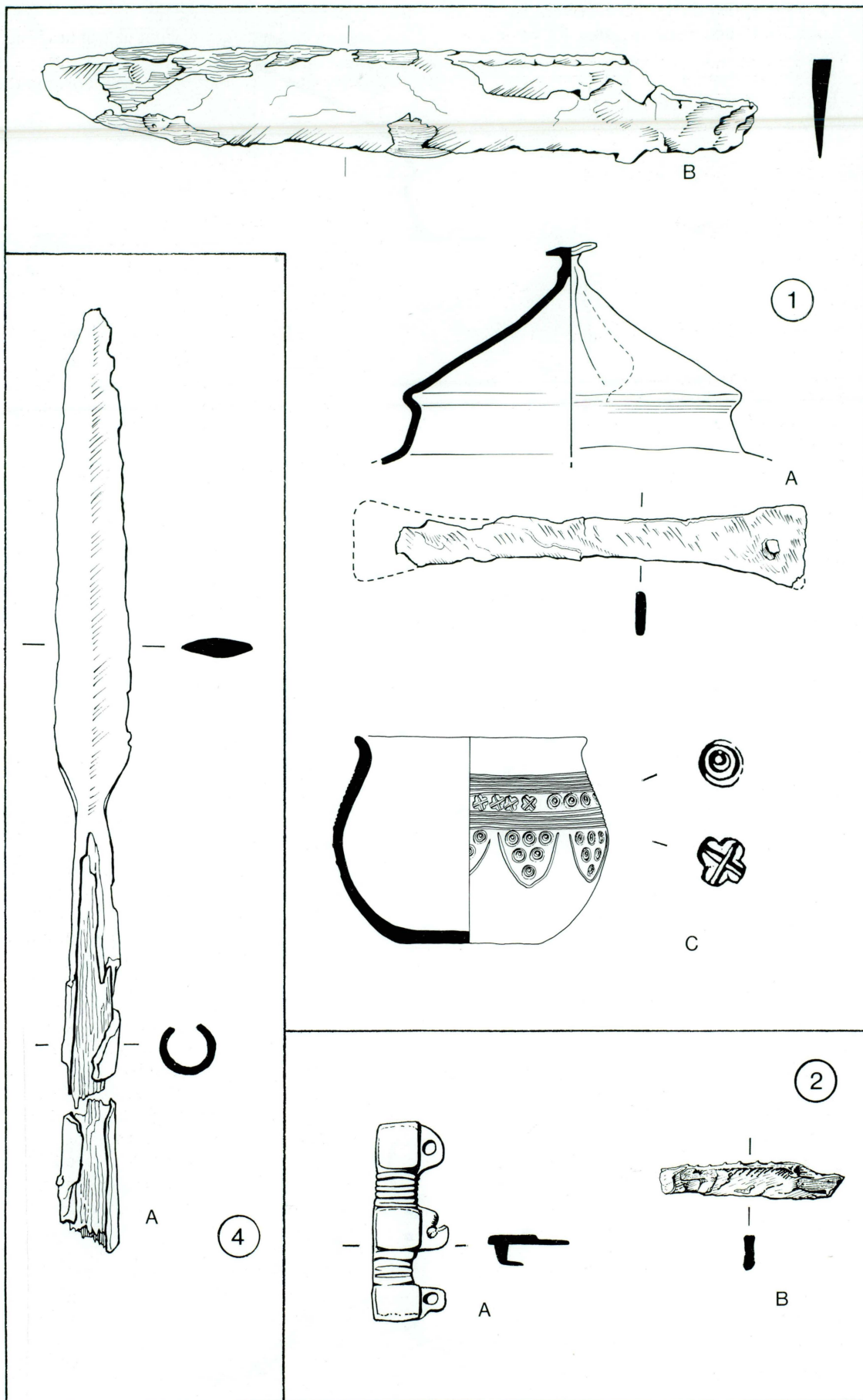


Figure 57 Grave-goods from Graves 1, 2, 4

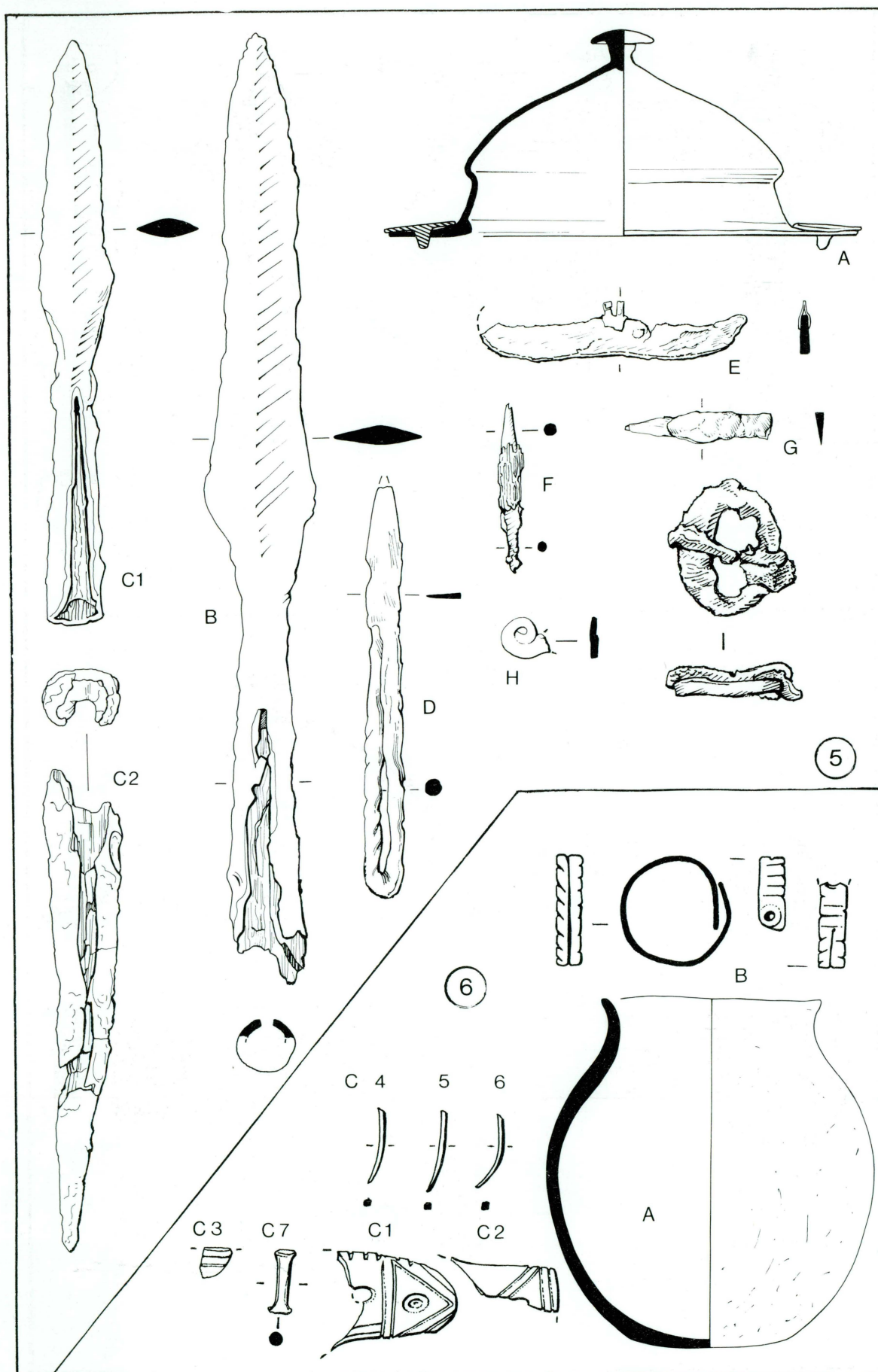


Figure 58 Grave-goods from Graves 5, 6

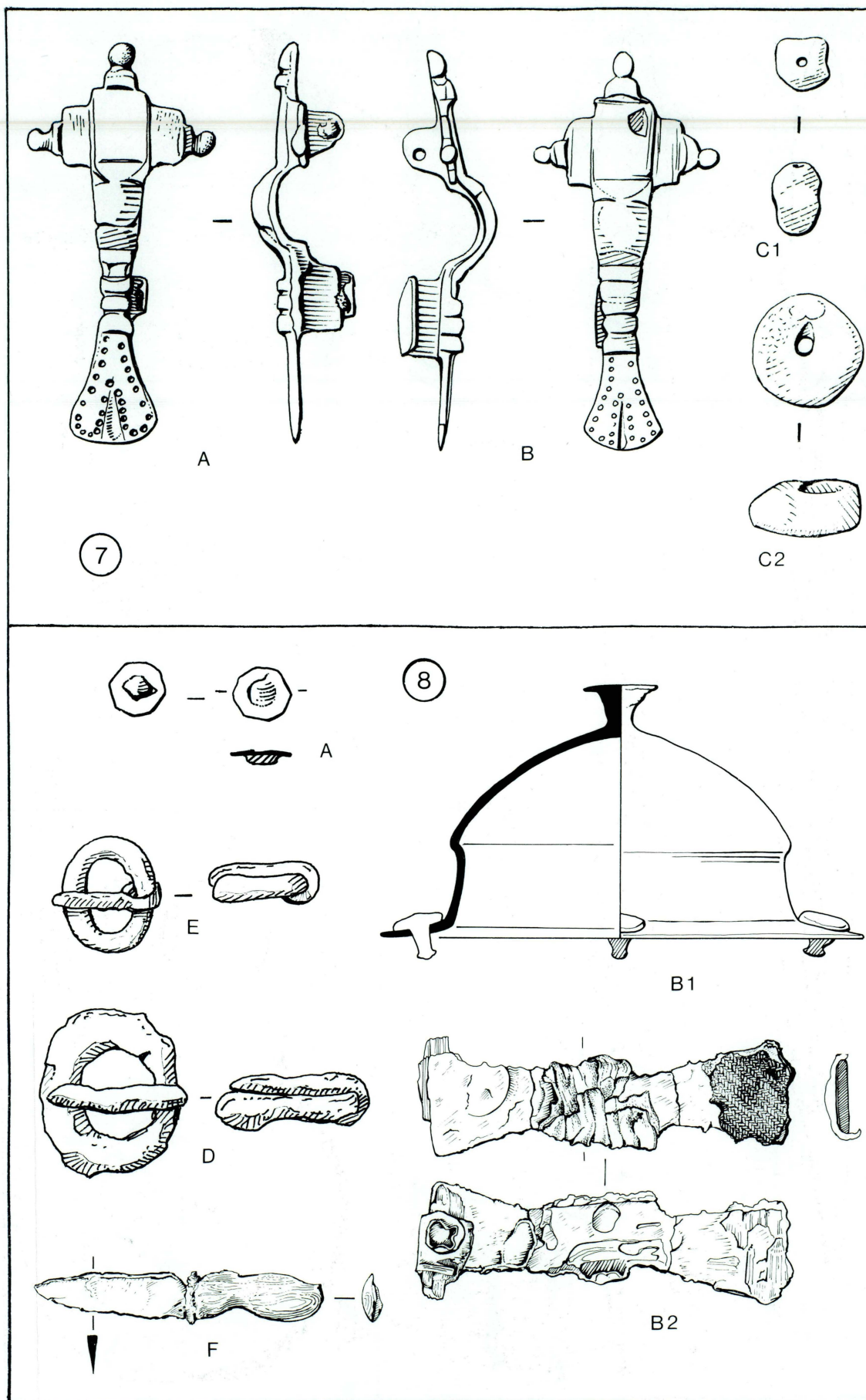


Figure 59 Grave-goods from Graves 7, 8

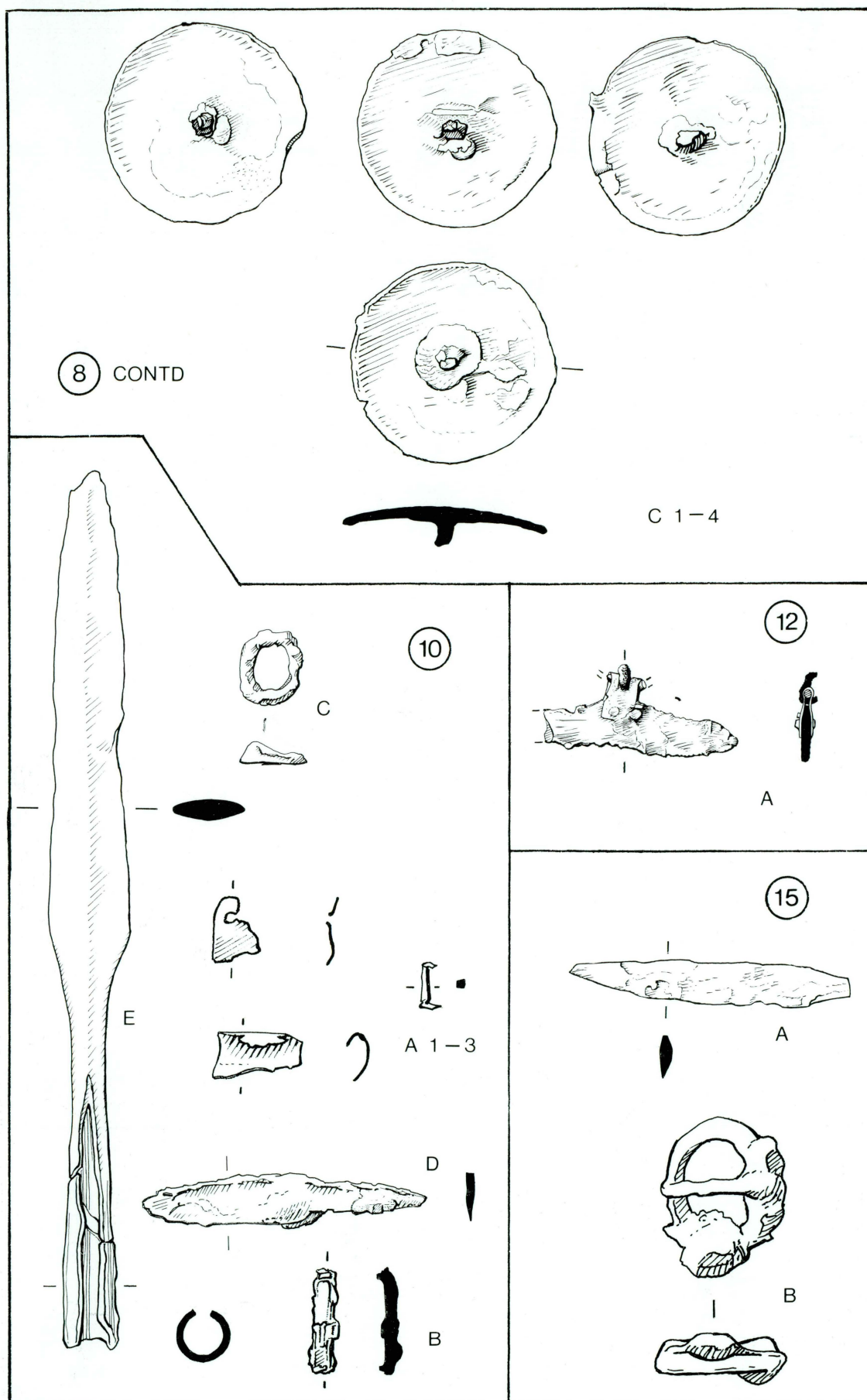


Figure 60 Grave-goods from Graves 8, 10, 12, 15

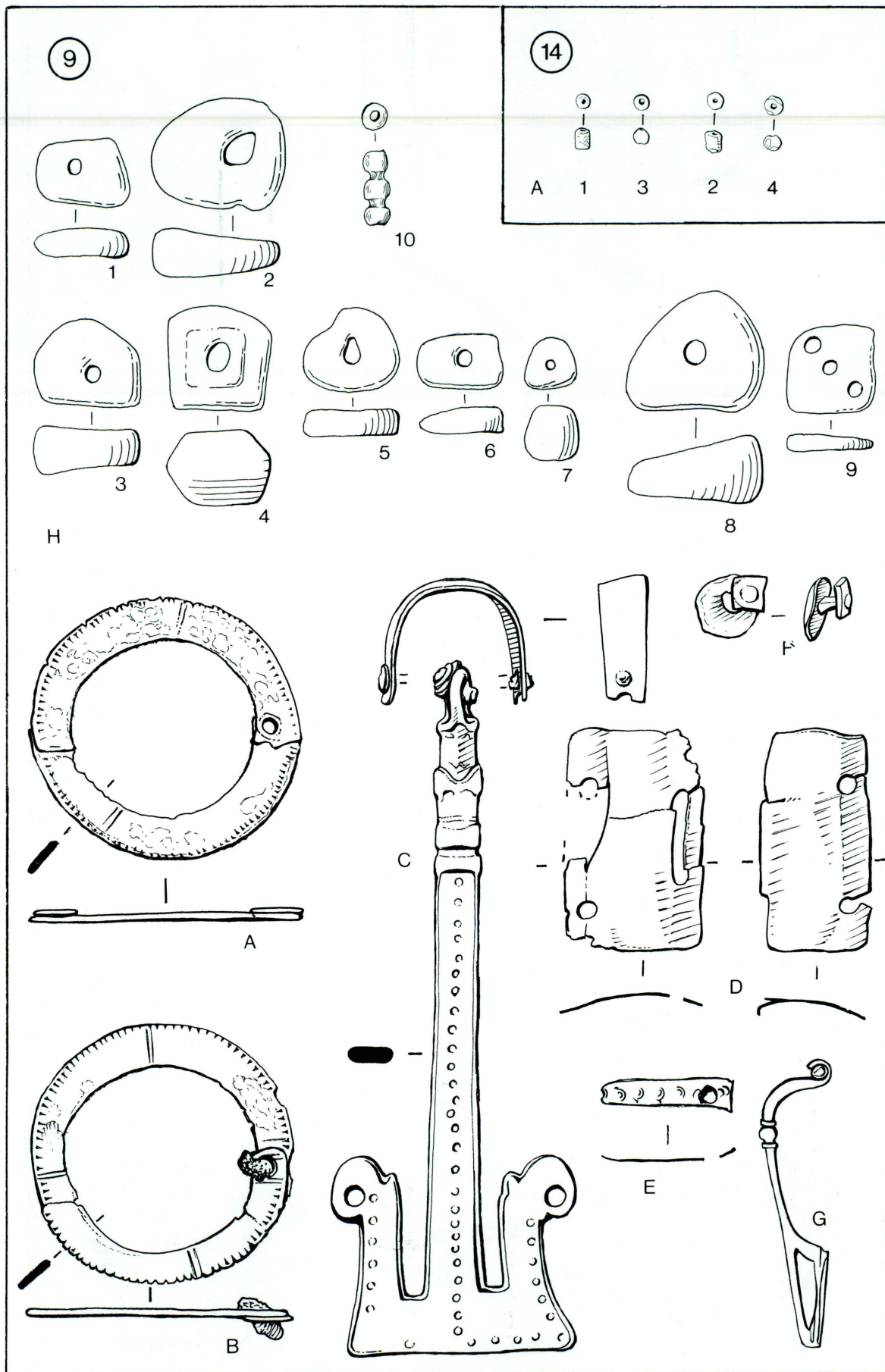


Figure 61 Grave-goods from Graves 9, 14

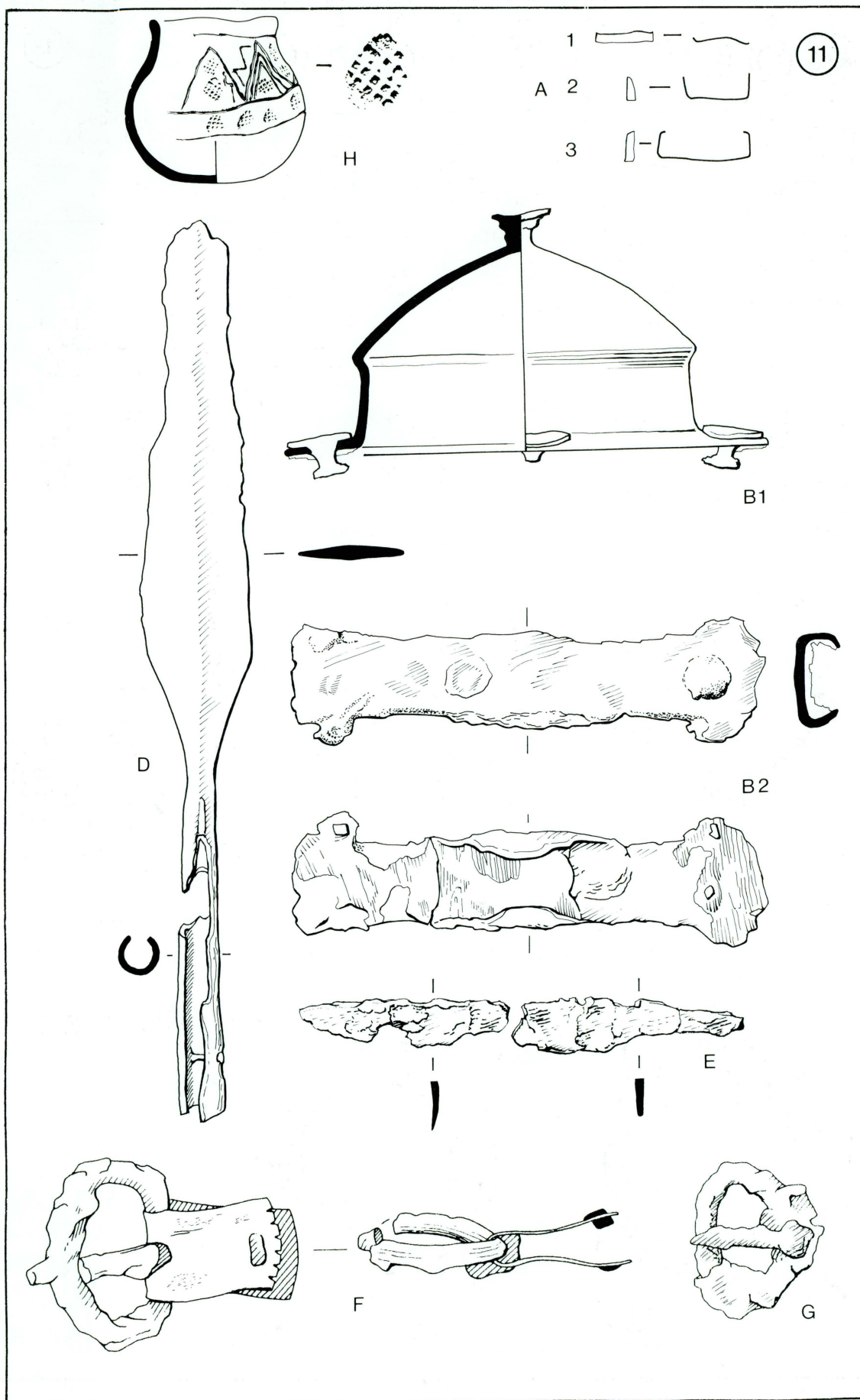


Figure 62 Grave-goods from Grave 11

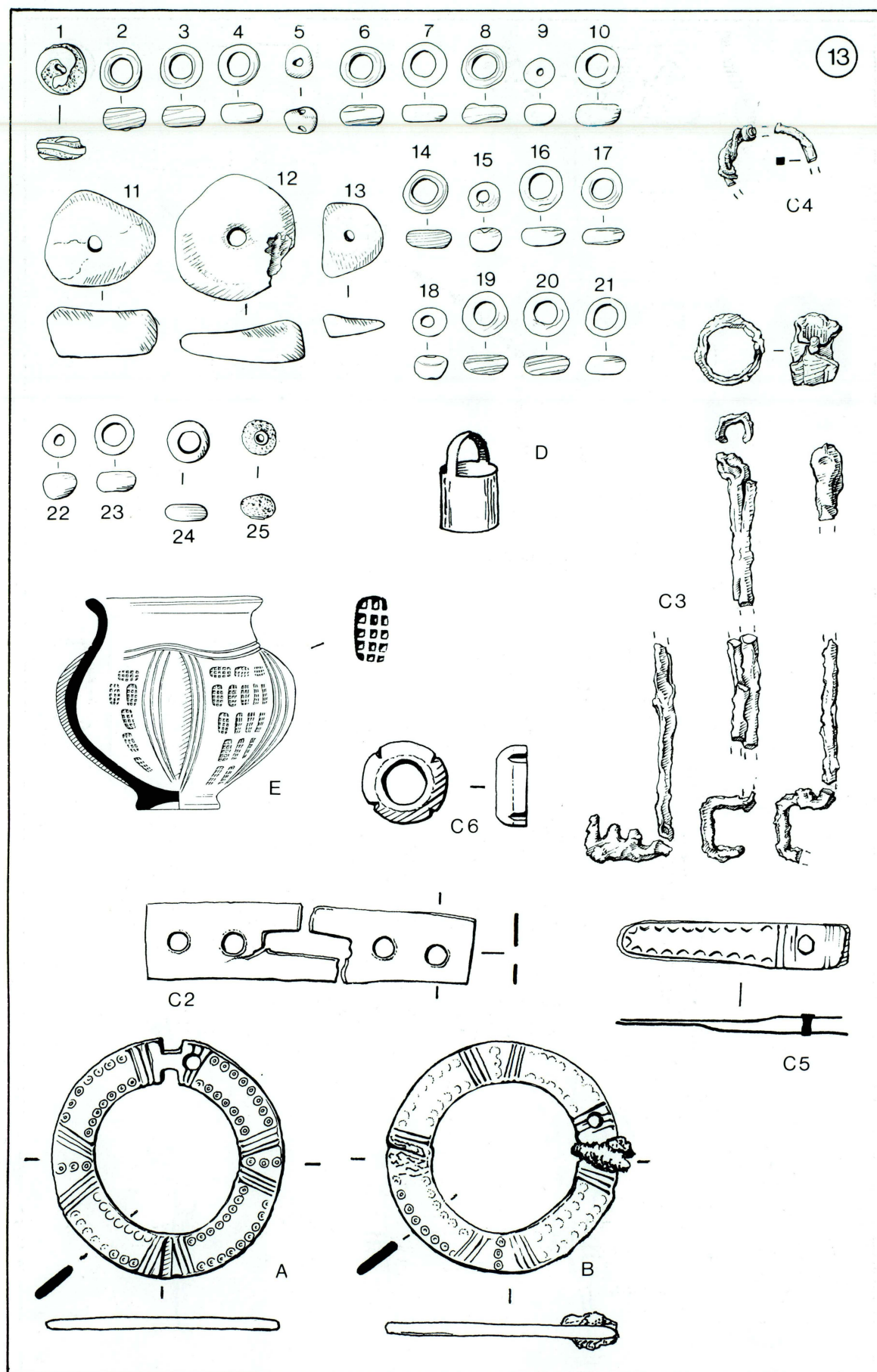


Figure 63 Grave-goods from Grave 13

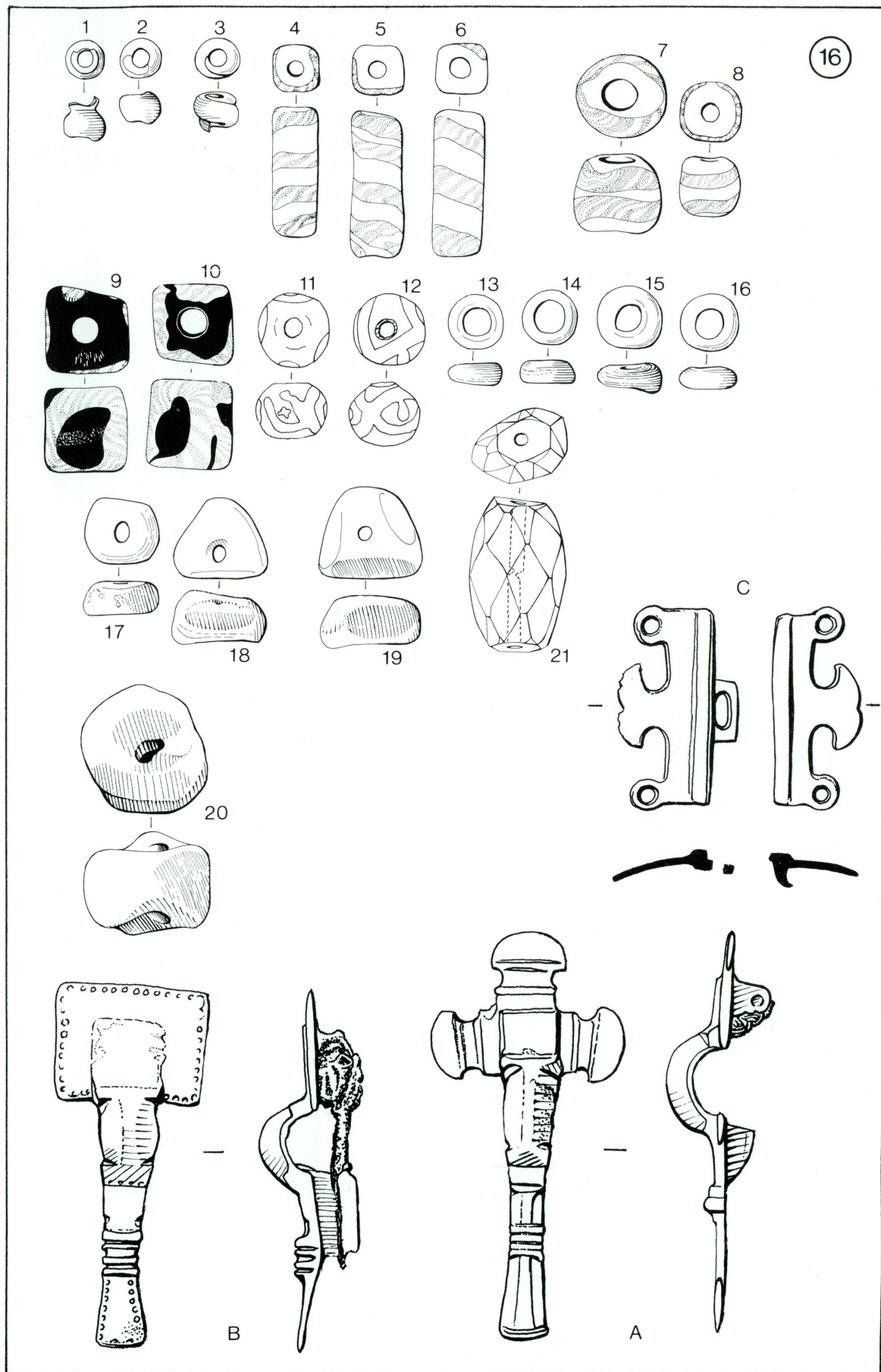


Figure 64 Grave-goods from Grave 16

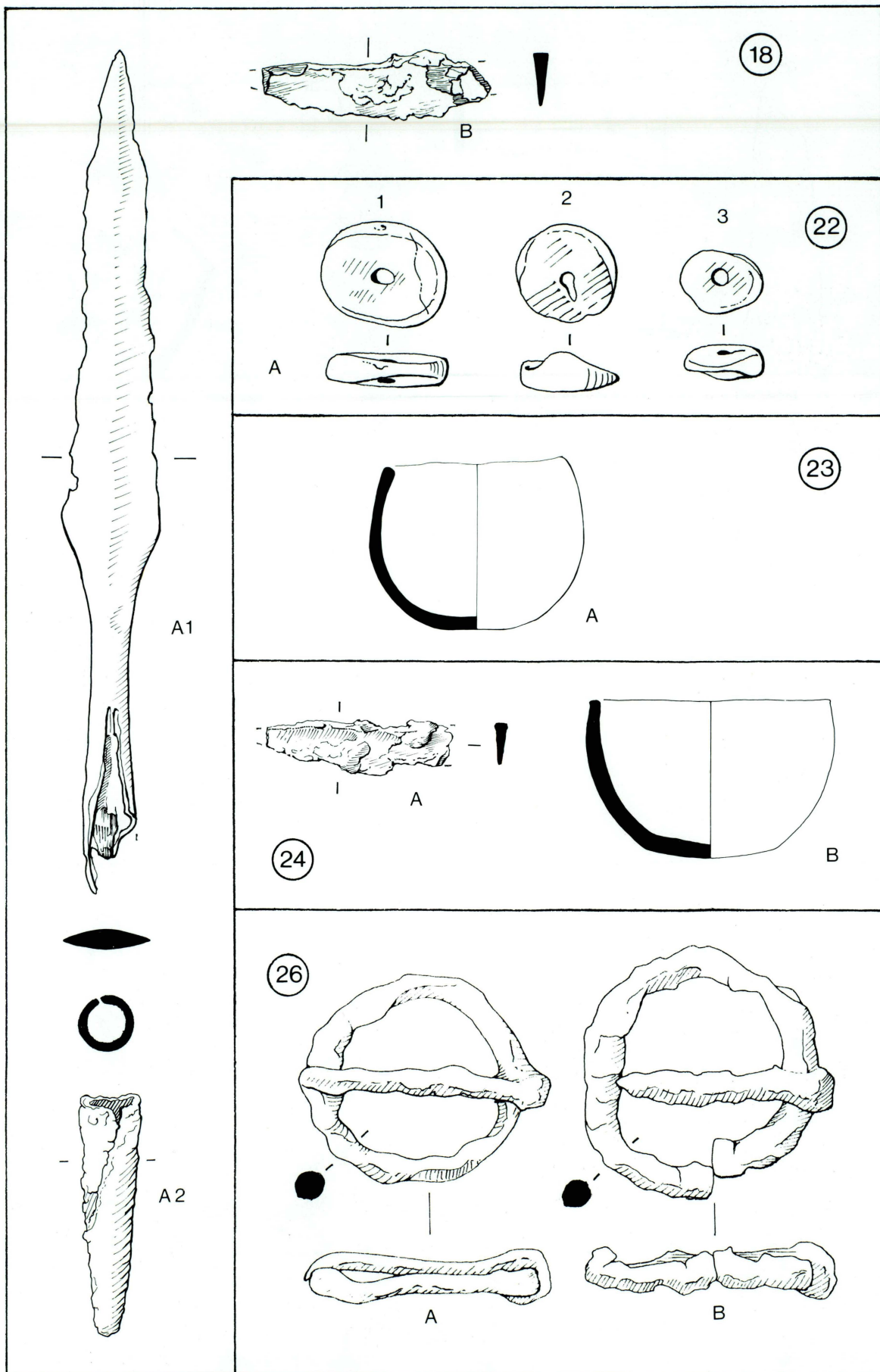


Figure 65 Grave-goods from Graves 18, 22, 23, 24, 26

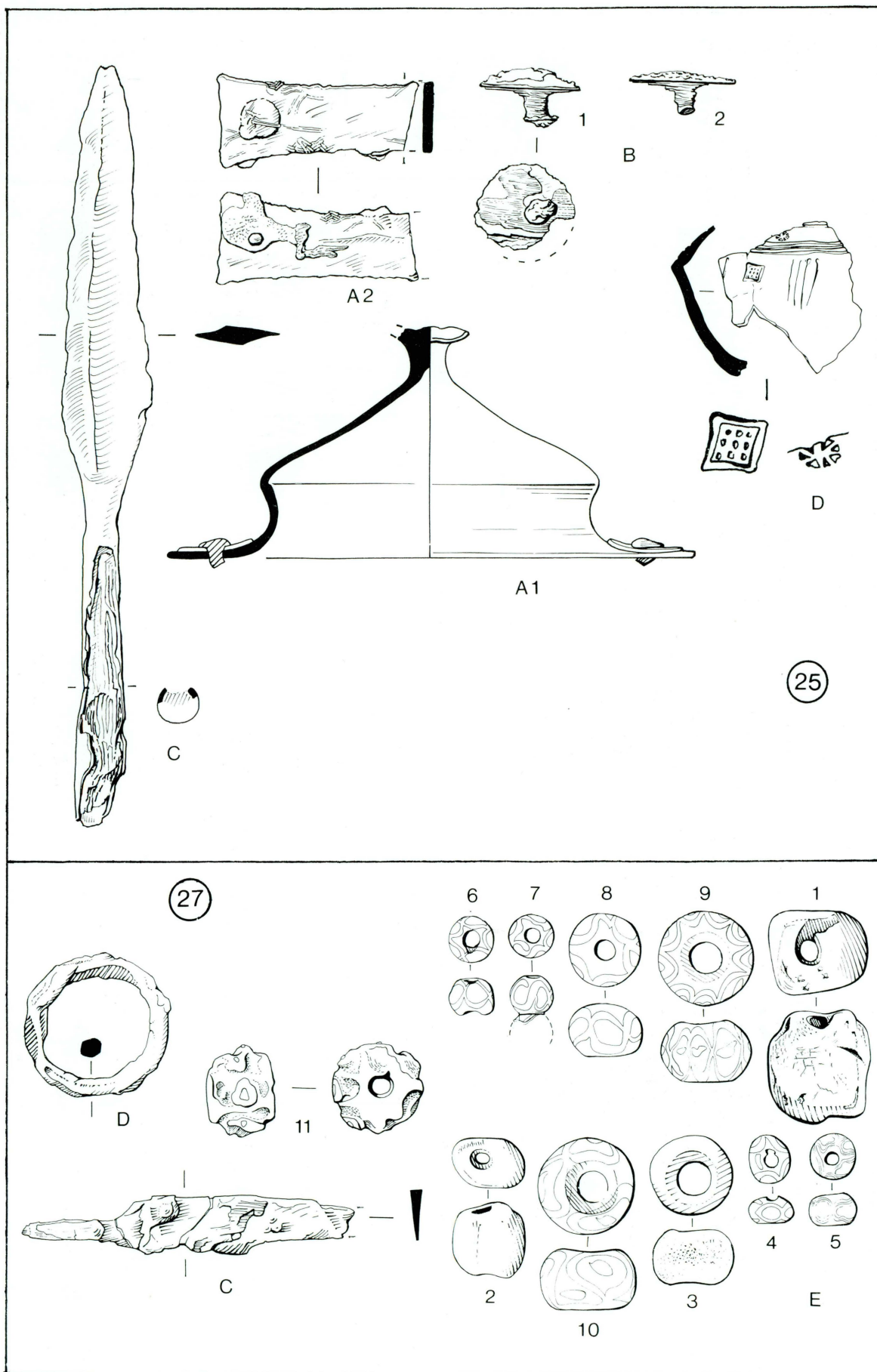


Figure 66 Grave-goods from Graves 25, 27 (part)

27 CONTD

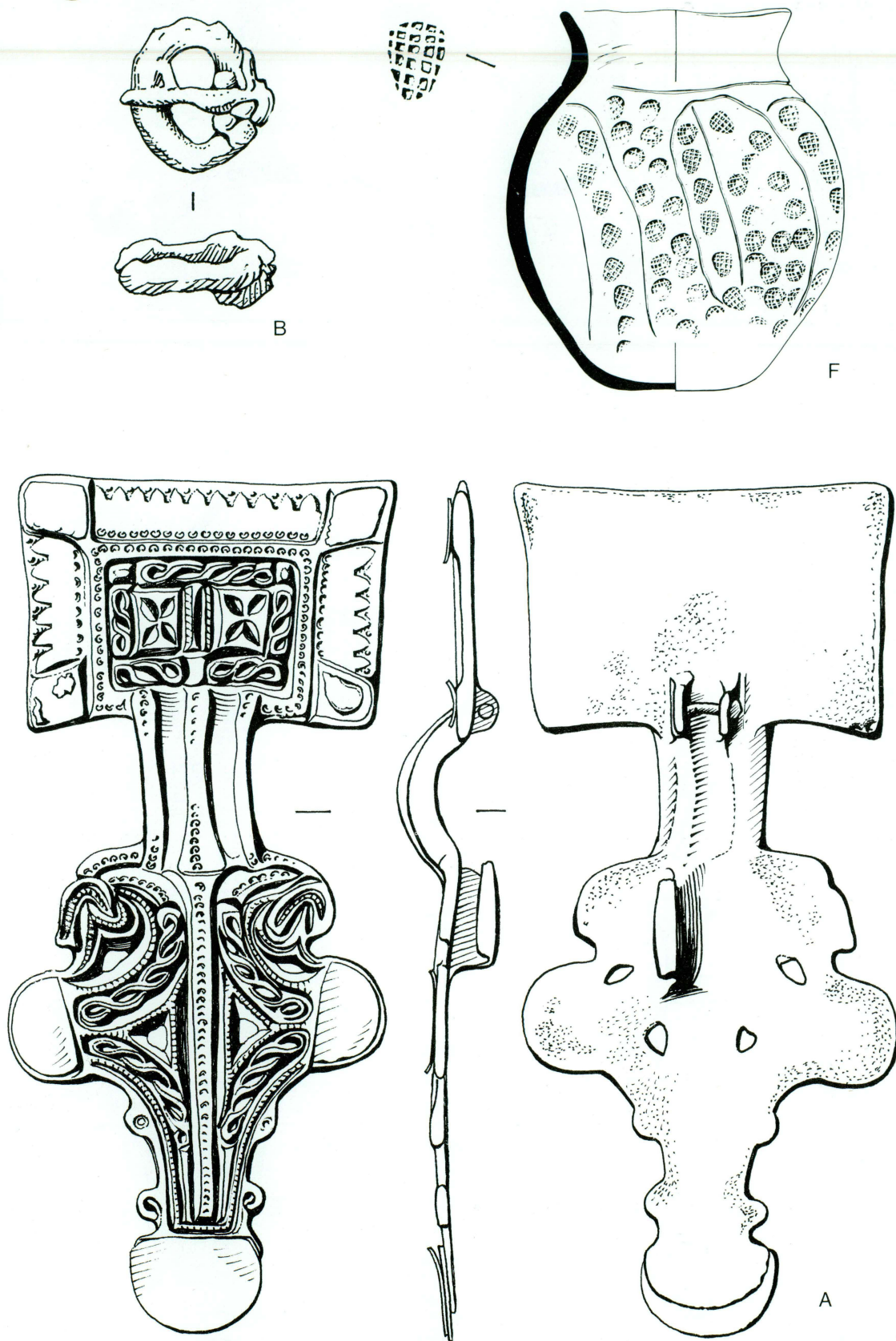


Figure 67 Grave-goods from Grave 27 (cont.)

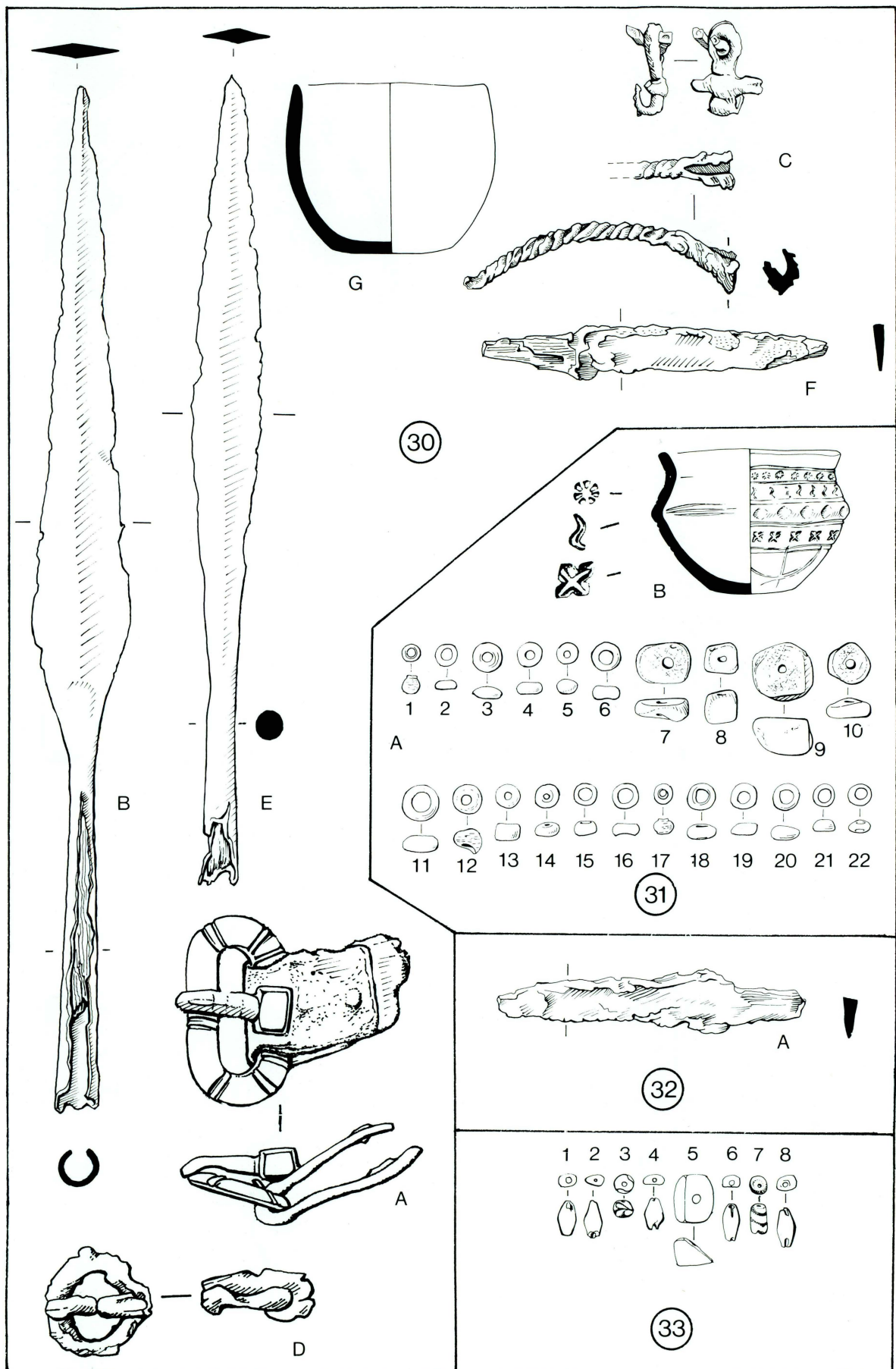


Figure 68 Grave-goods from Graves 30, 31, 32, 33

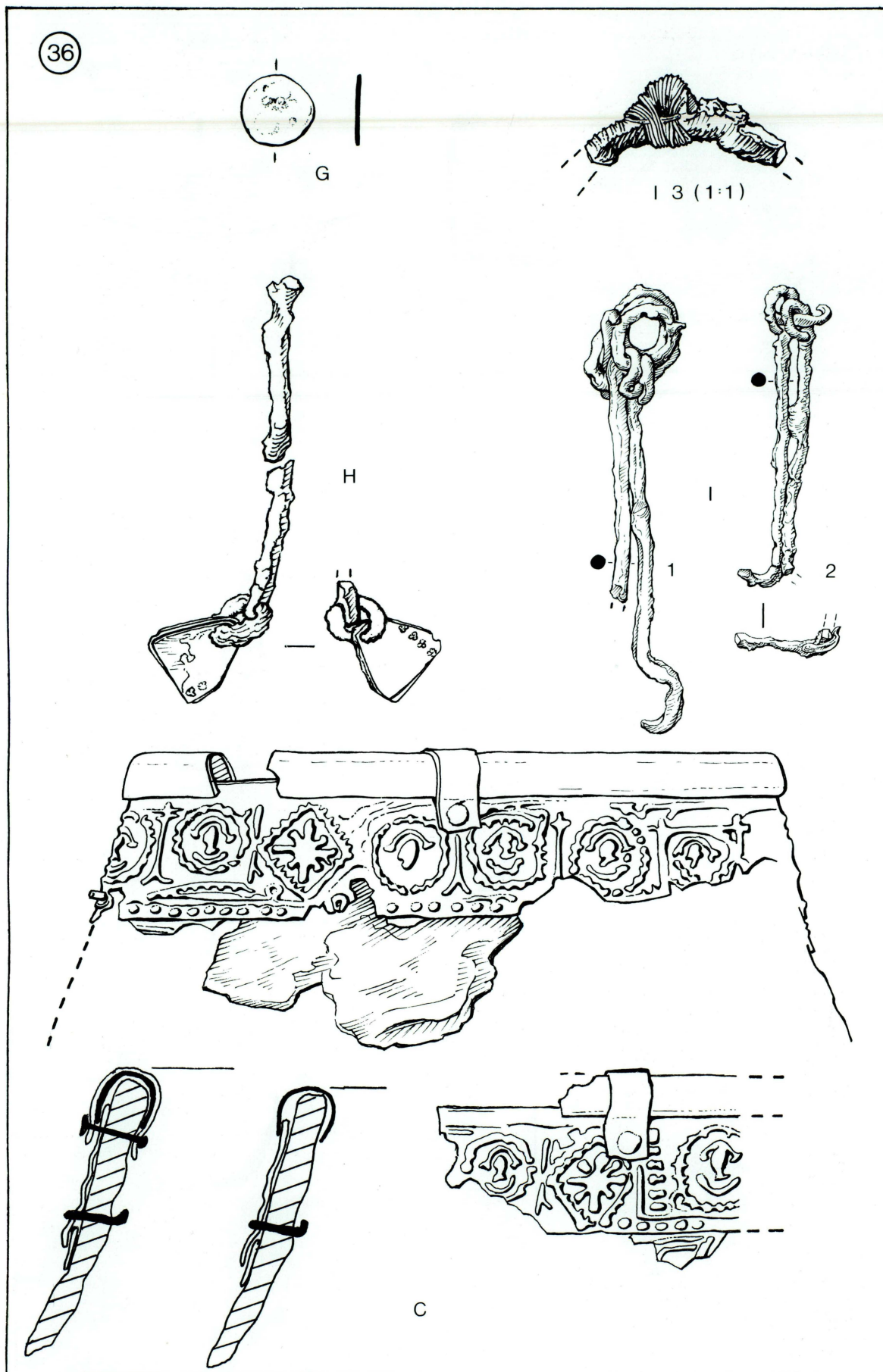
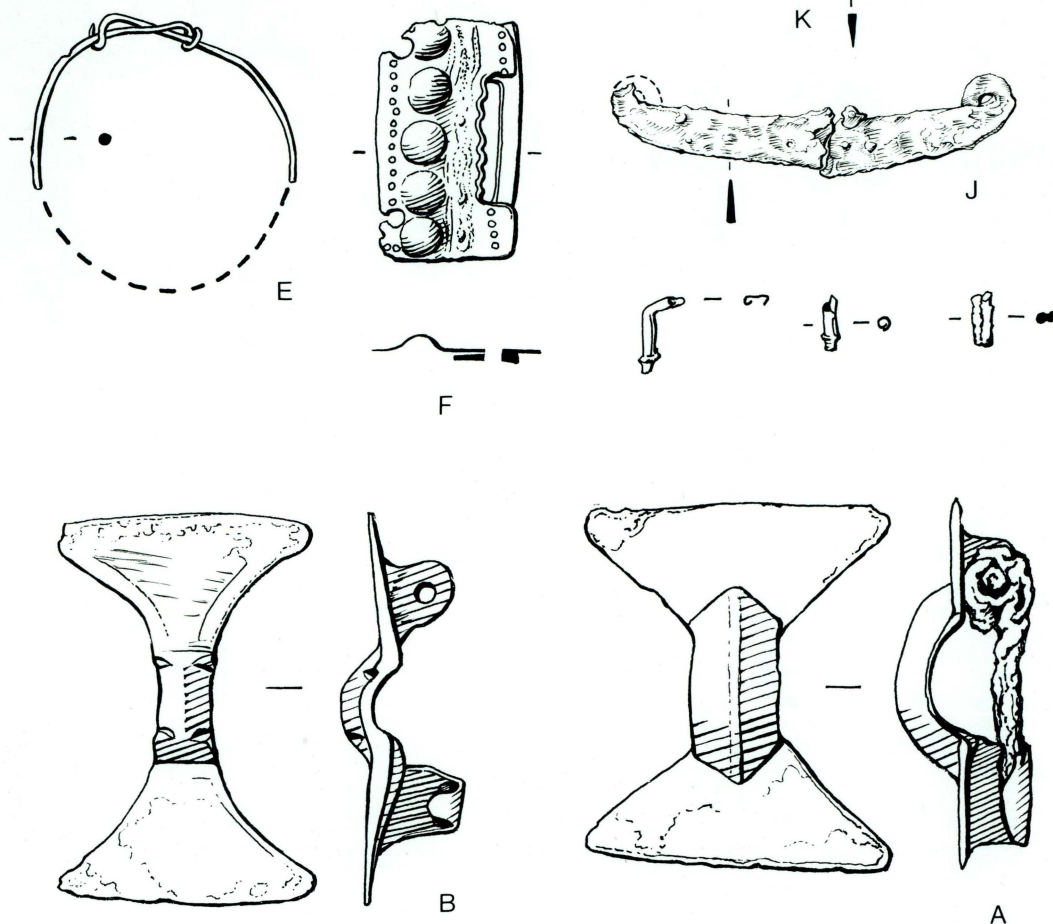


Figure 69 Grave-goods from Grave 36 (part)

36 CONTD



38



40

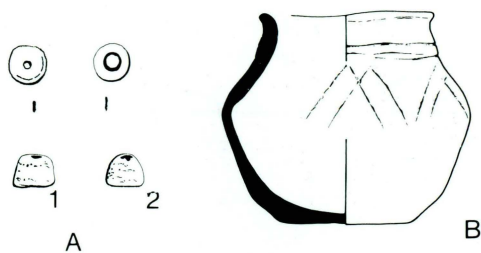


Figure 70 Grave-goods from Graves 36 (cont.), 38, 40

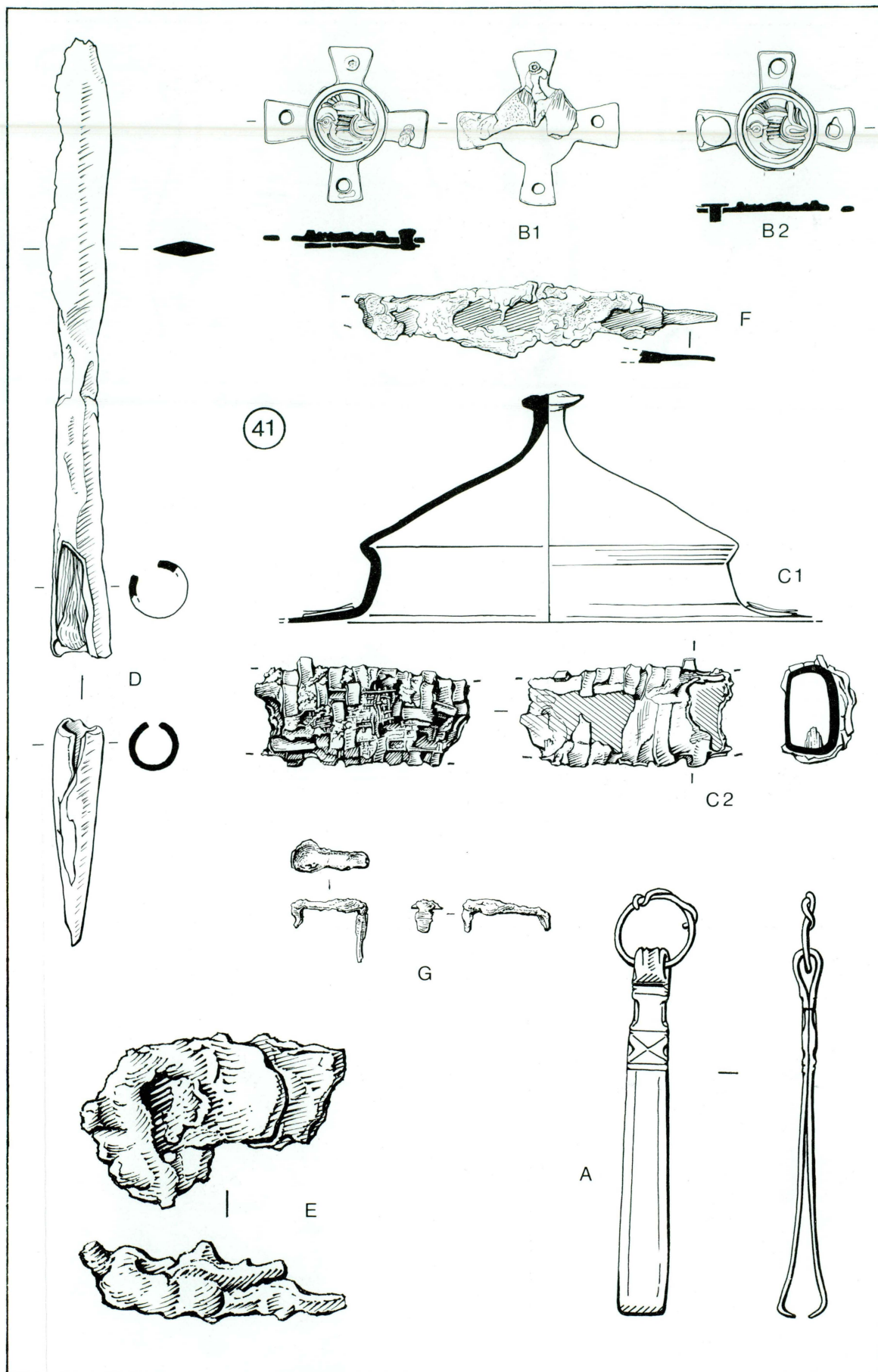


Figure 71 Grave-goods from Grave 41

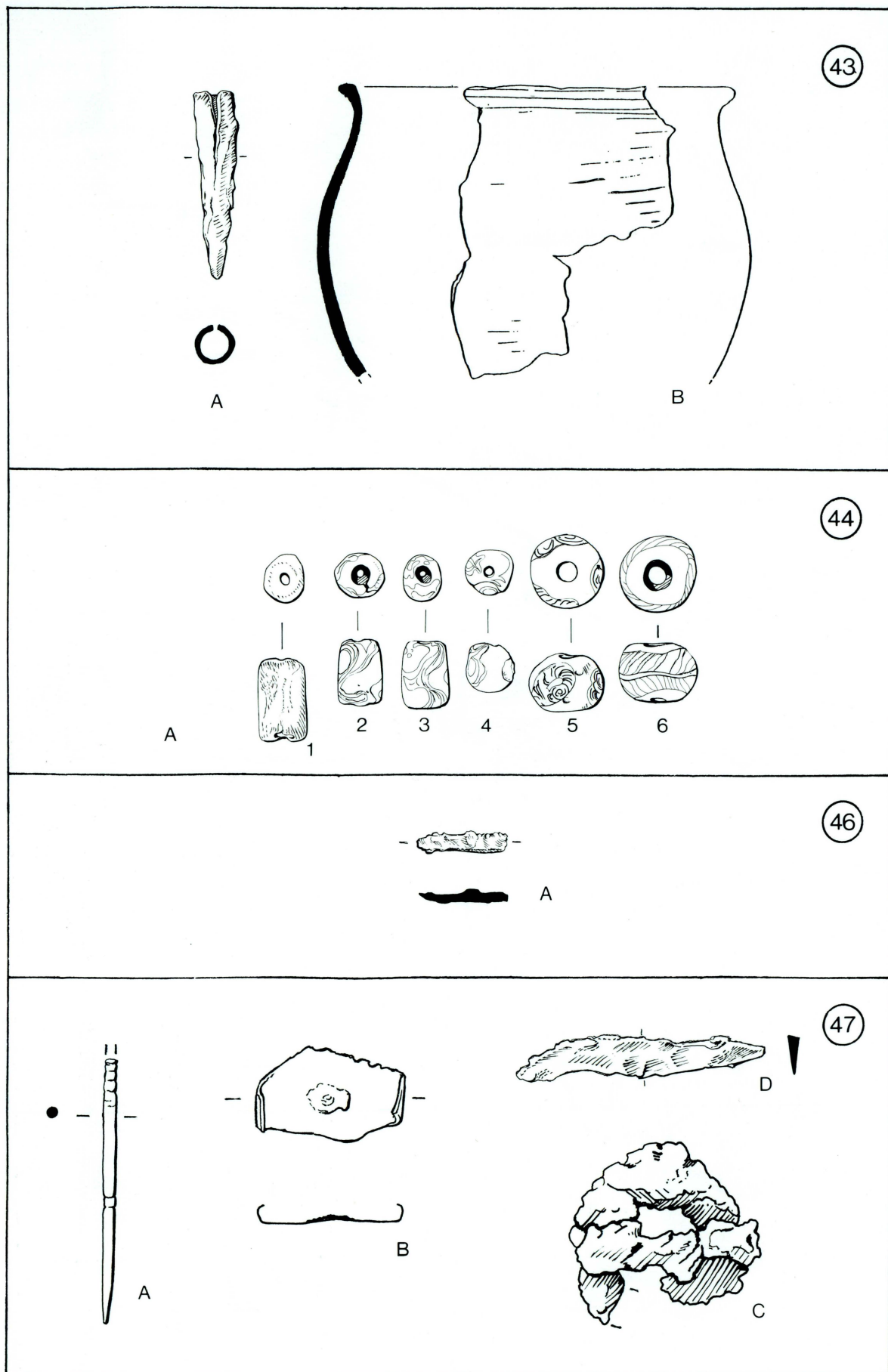


Figure 72 Grave-goods from Graves 43, 44, 46, 47

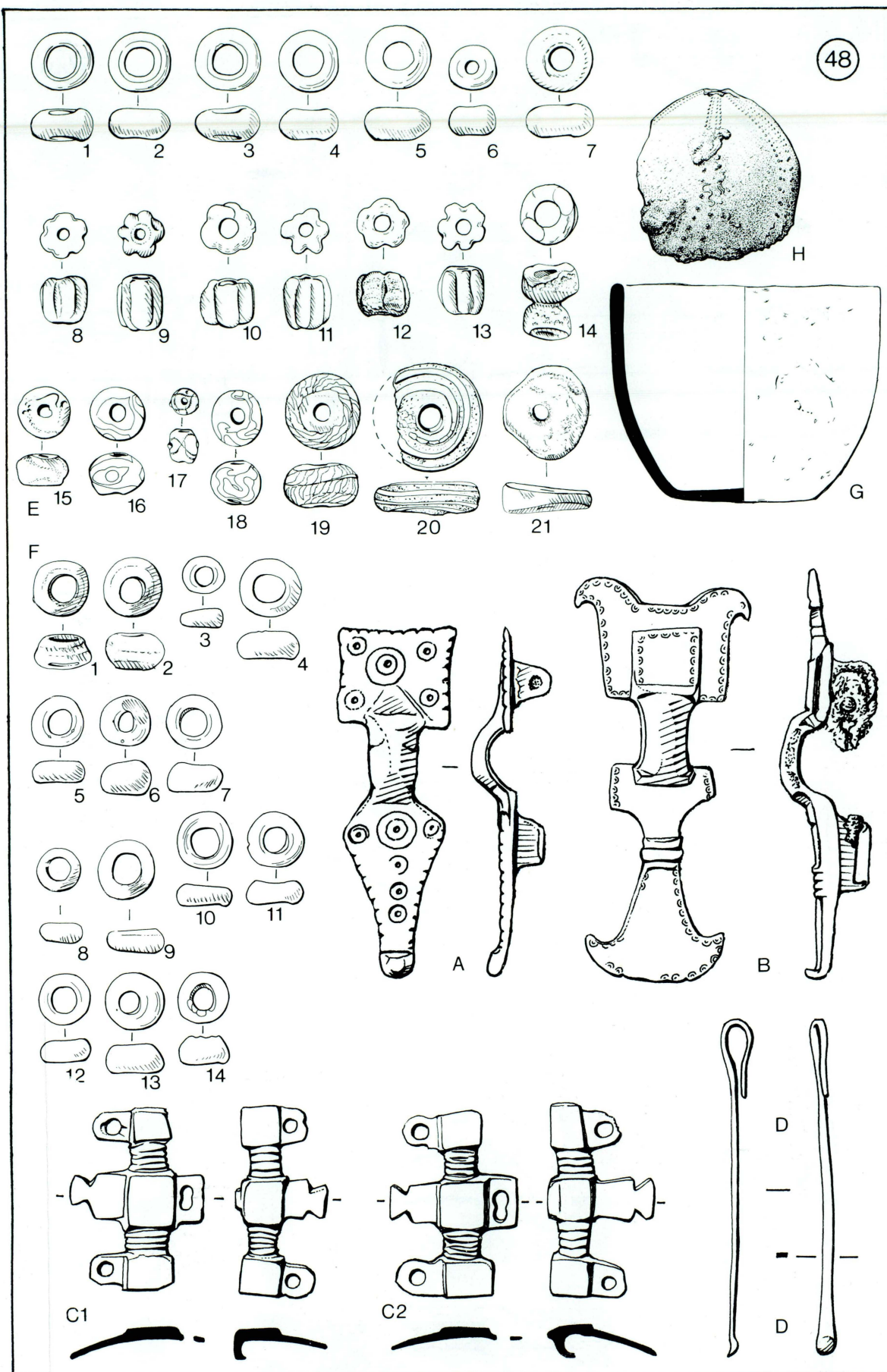


Figure 73 Grave-goods from Grave 48

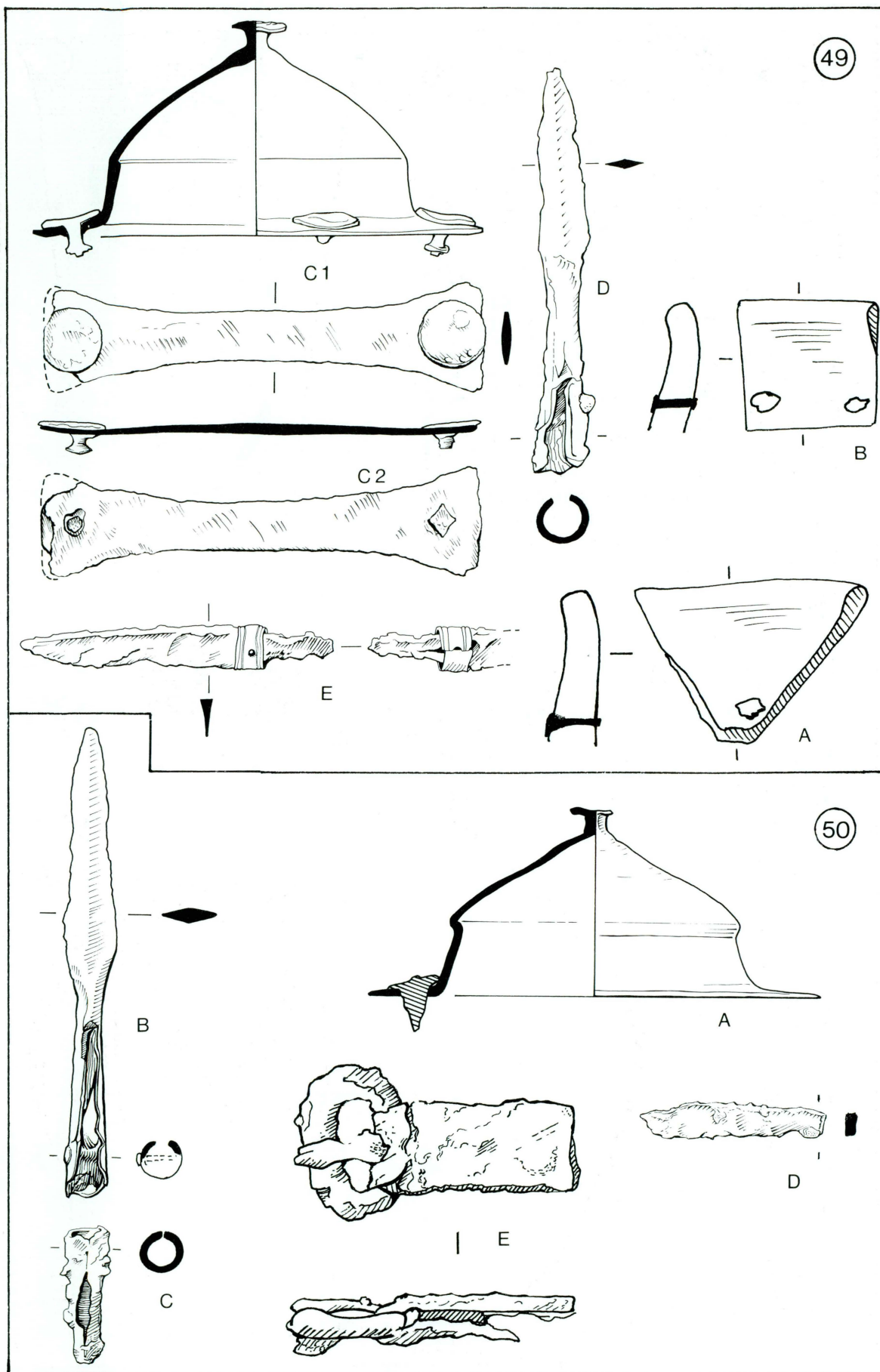
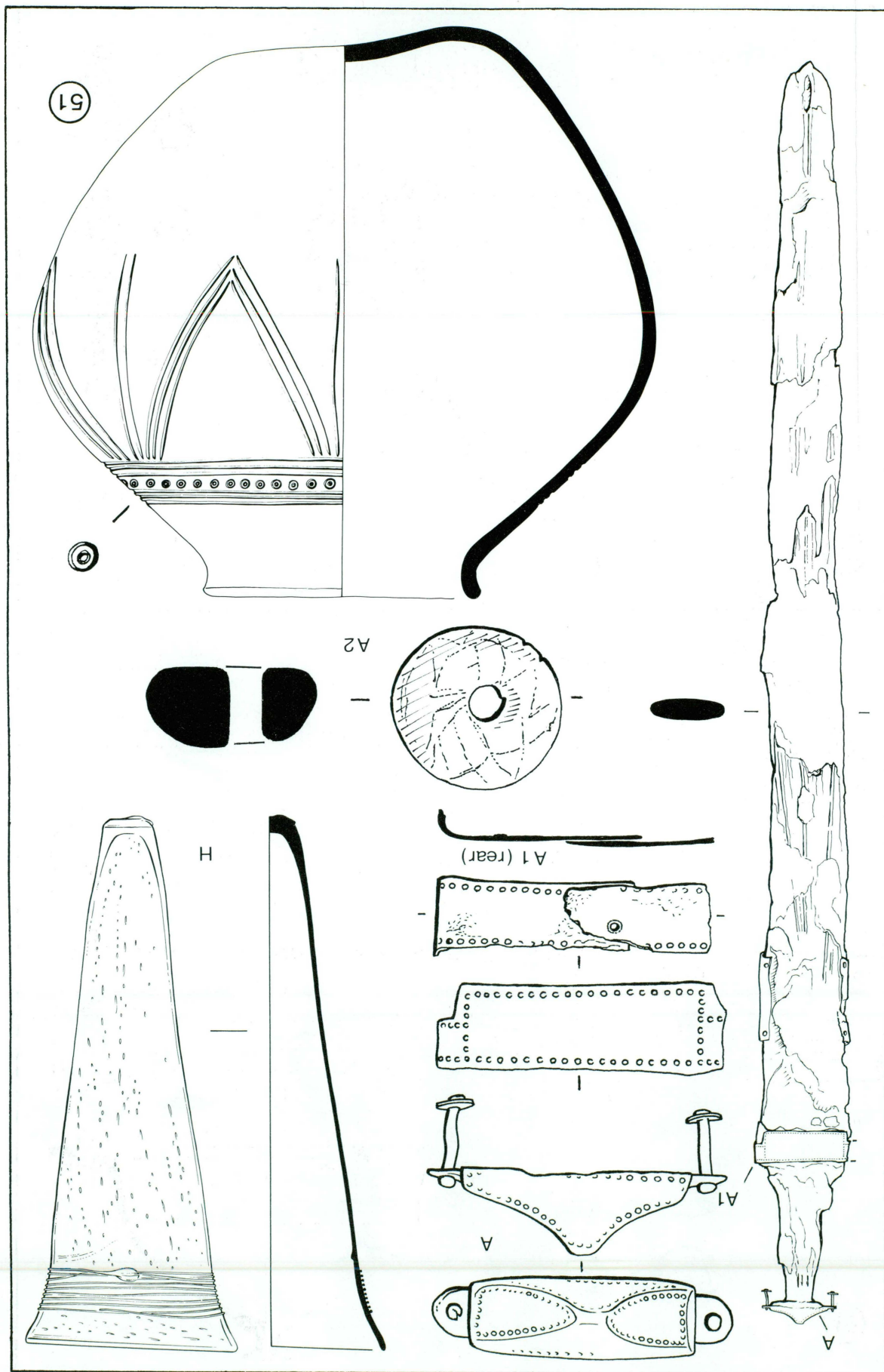


Figure 74 Grave-goods from Graves 49, 50

Figure 75 Grave-goods from Grave 51 (part)



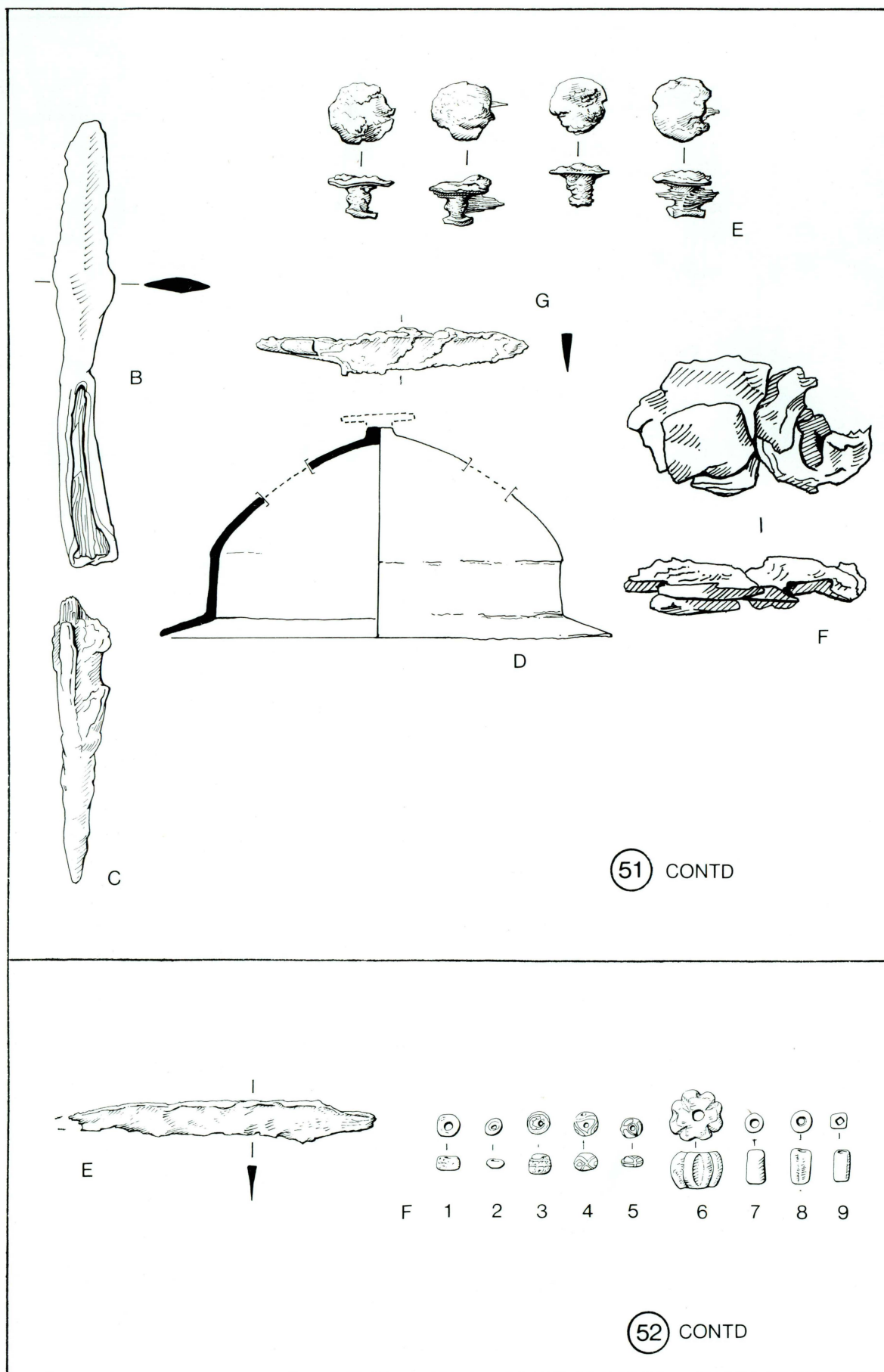


Figure 76 Grave-goods from Graves 51 (cont.), 52 (part)

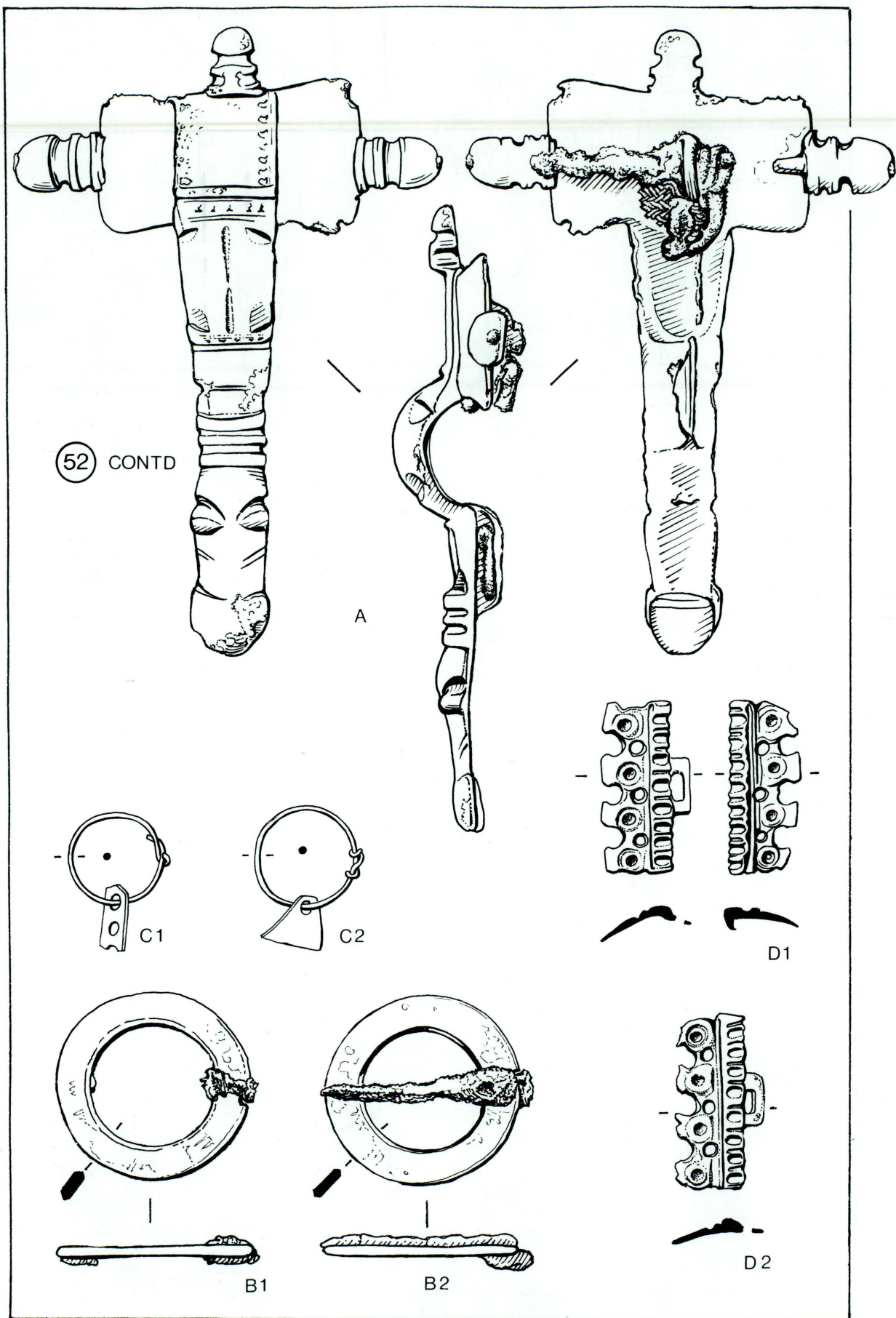


Figure 77 Grave-goods from Grave 52 (cont.)

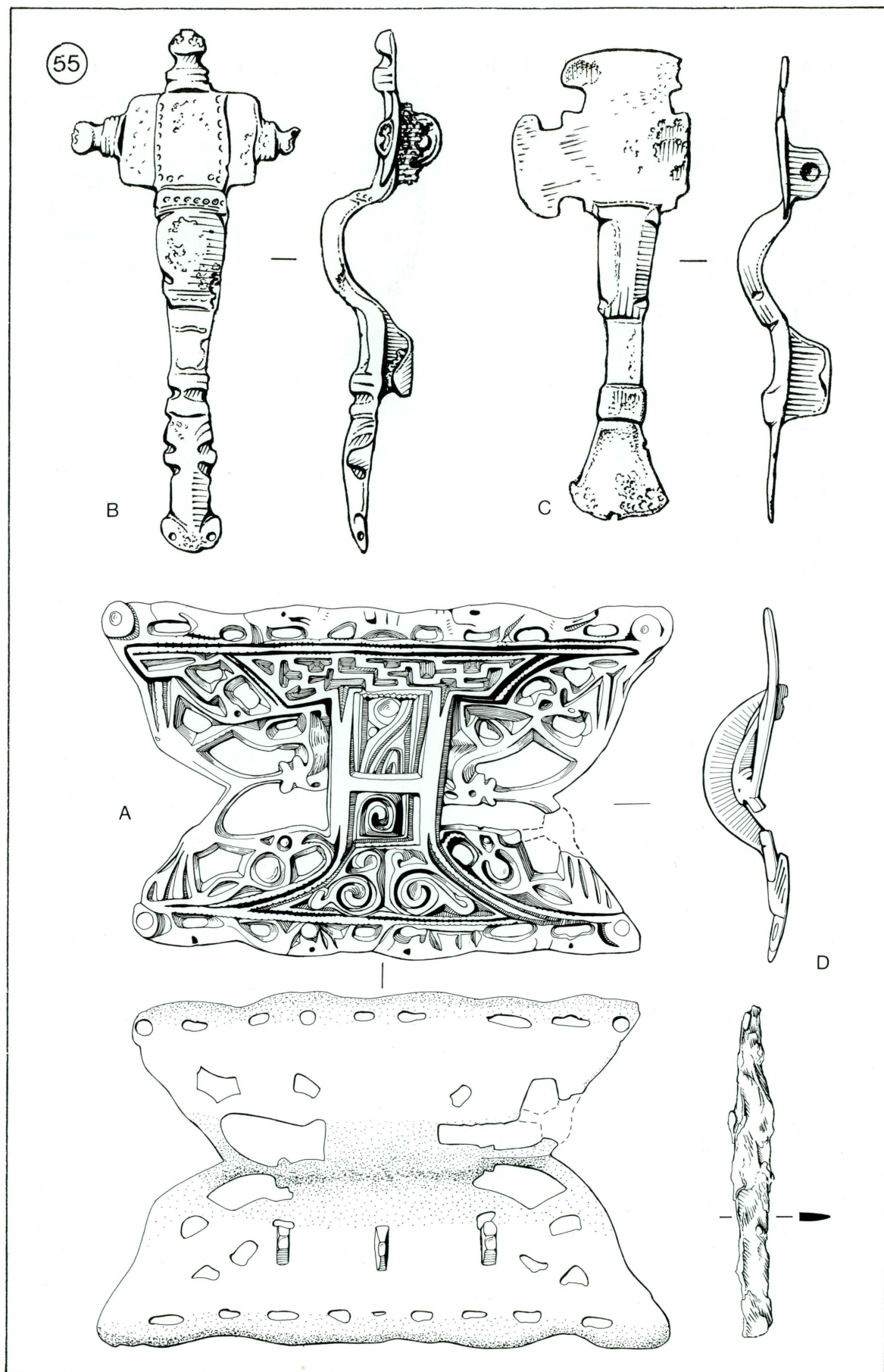


Figure 78 Grave-goods from Grave 55

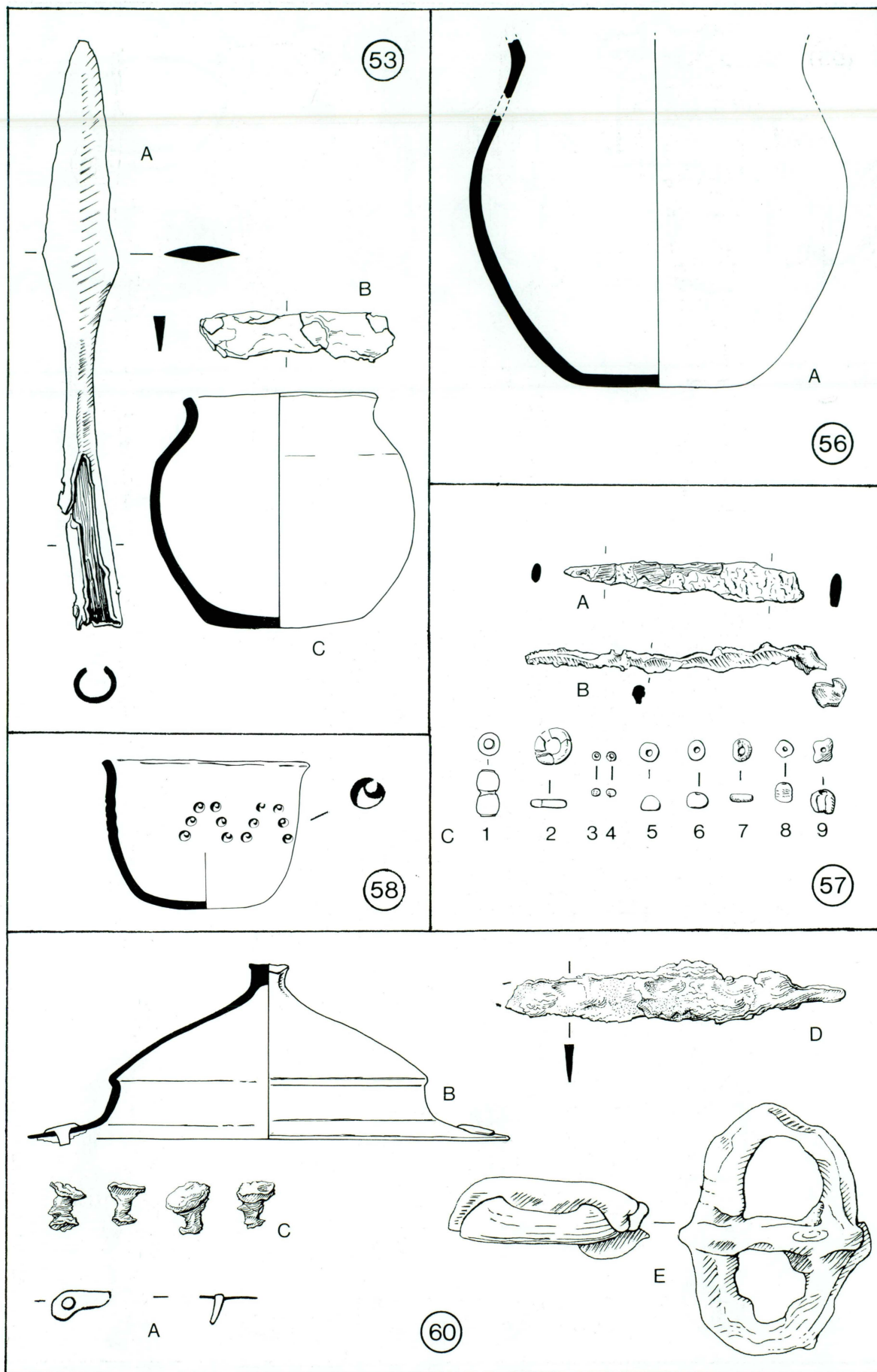


Figure 79 Grave-goods from Graves 53, 56, 57, 58, 60

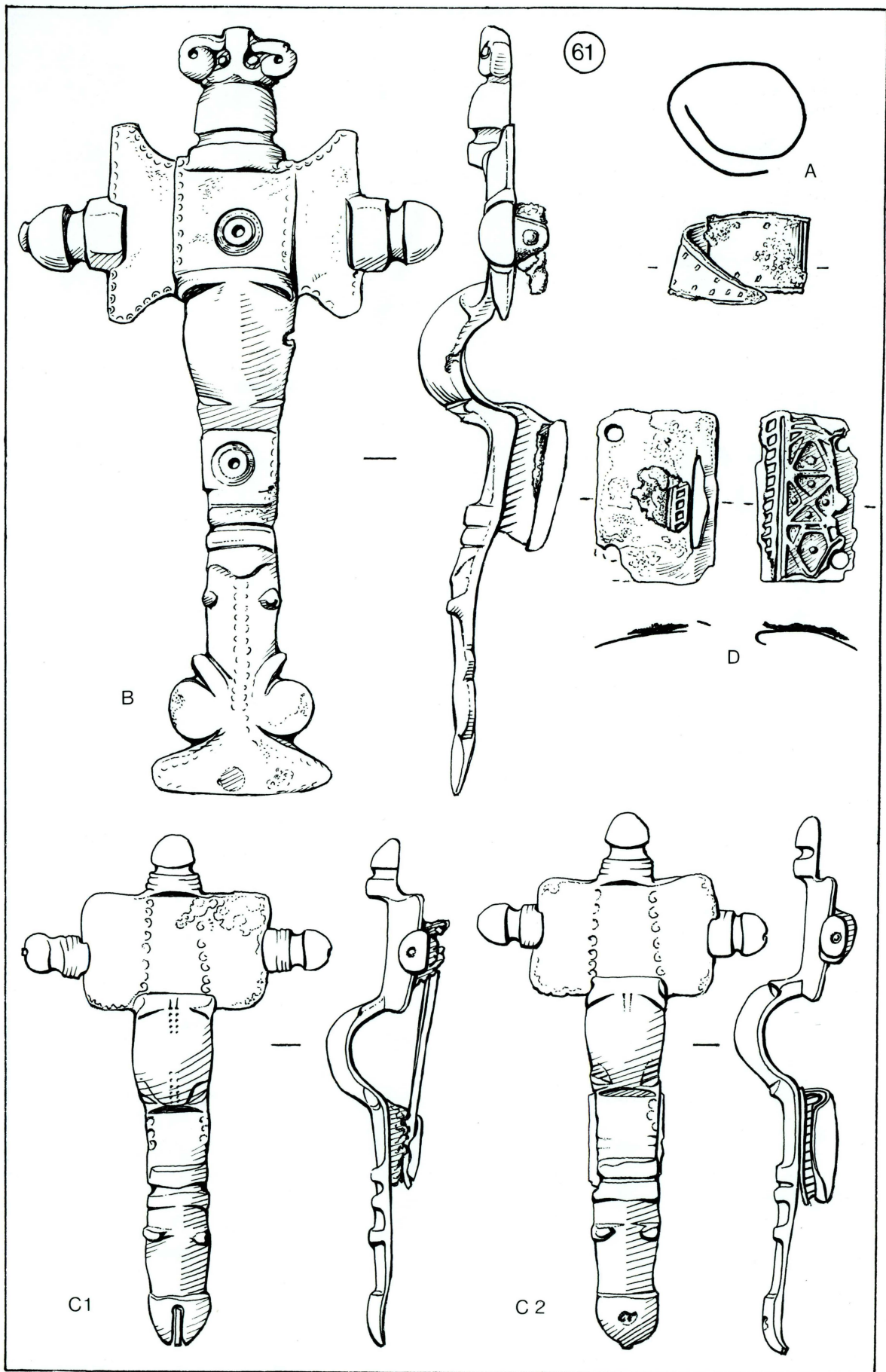


Figure 80 Grave-goods from Grave 61 (part)

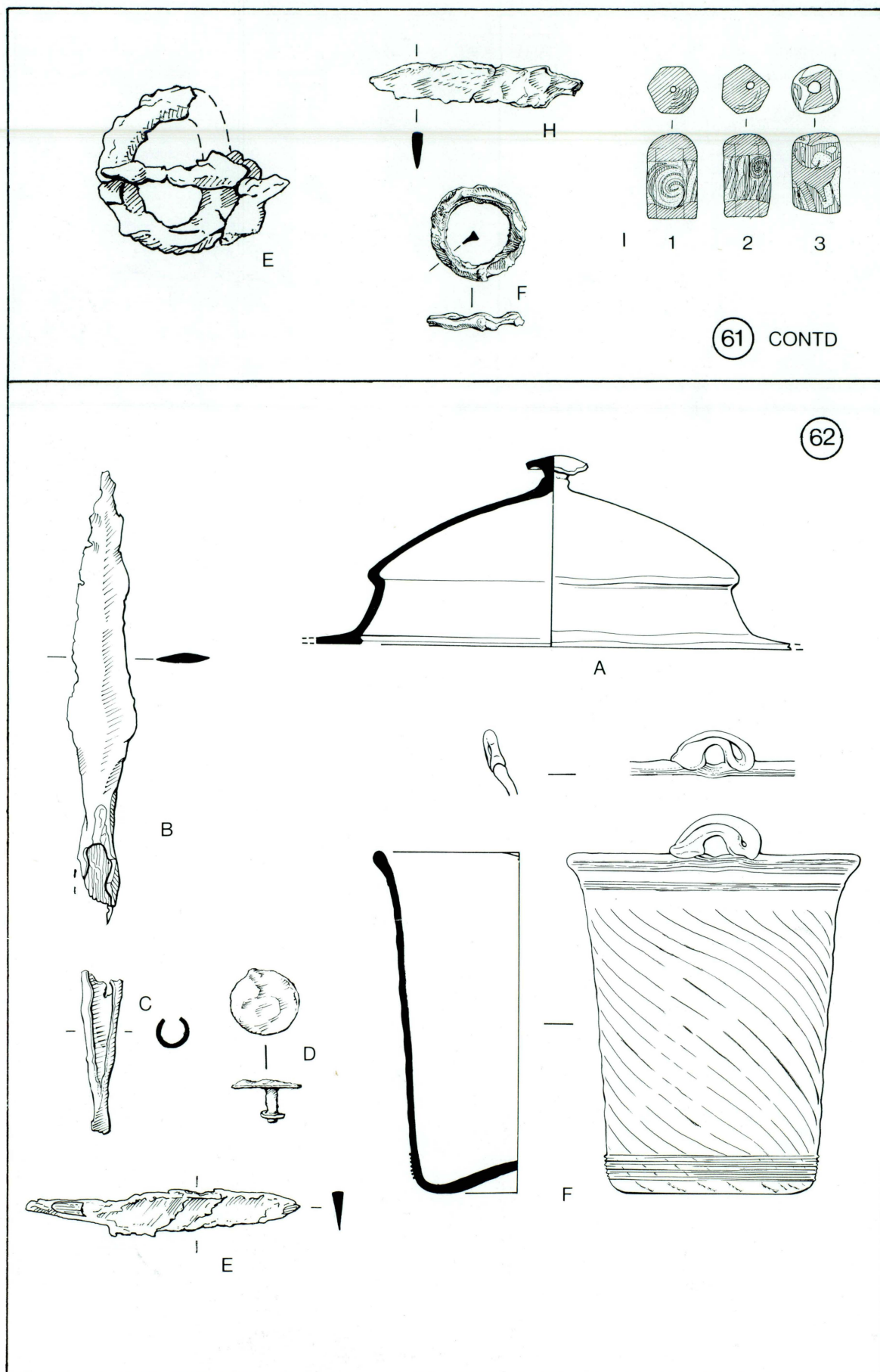


Figure 81 Grave-goods from Graves 61 (cont.), 62

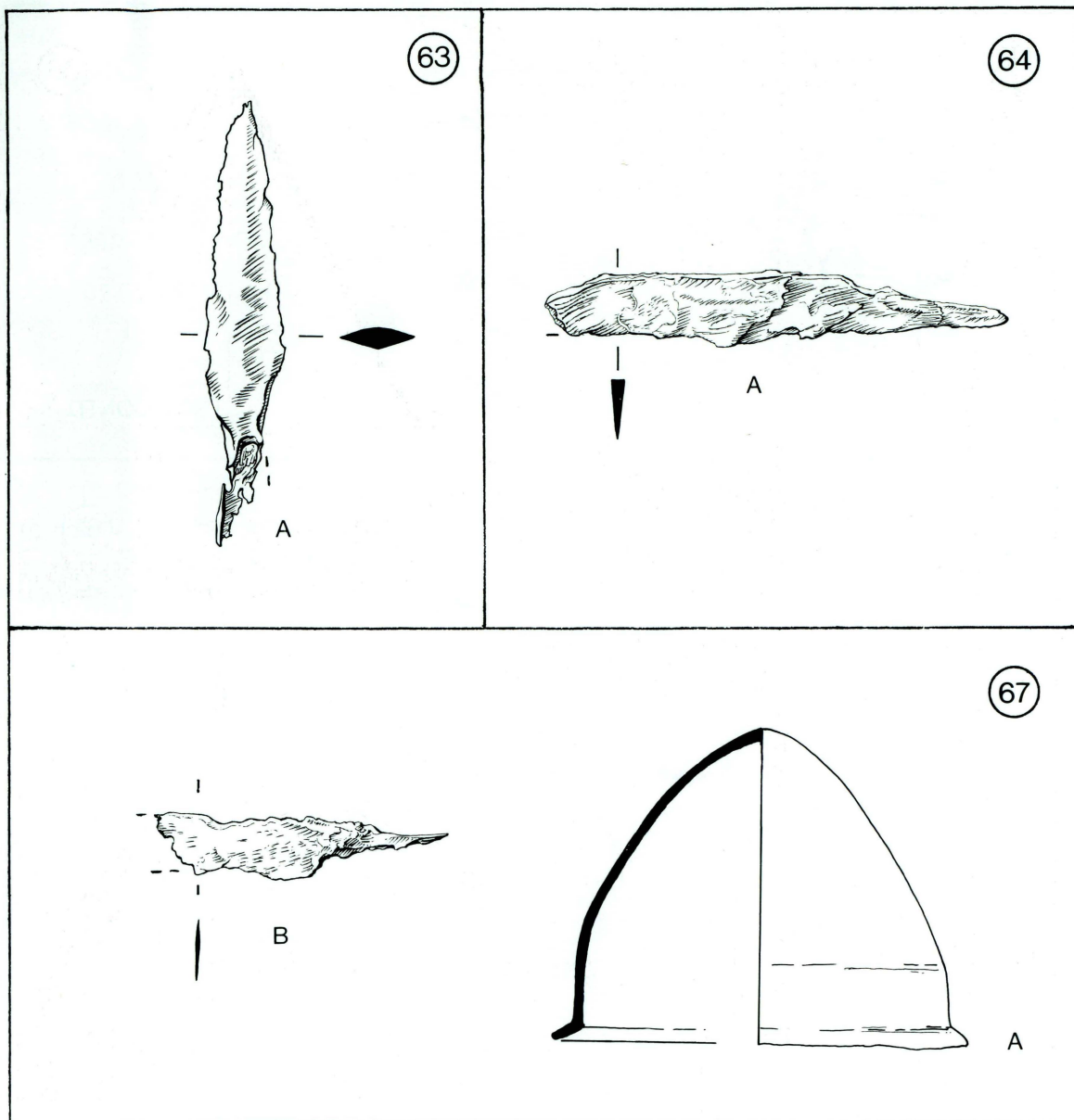


Figure 82 Grave-goods from Graves 63, 64, 67

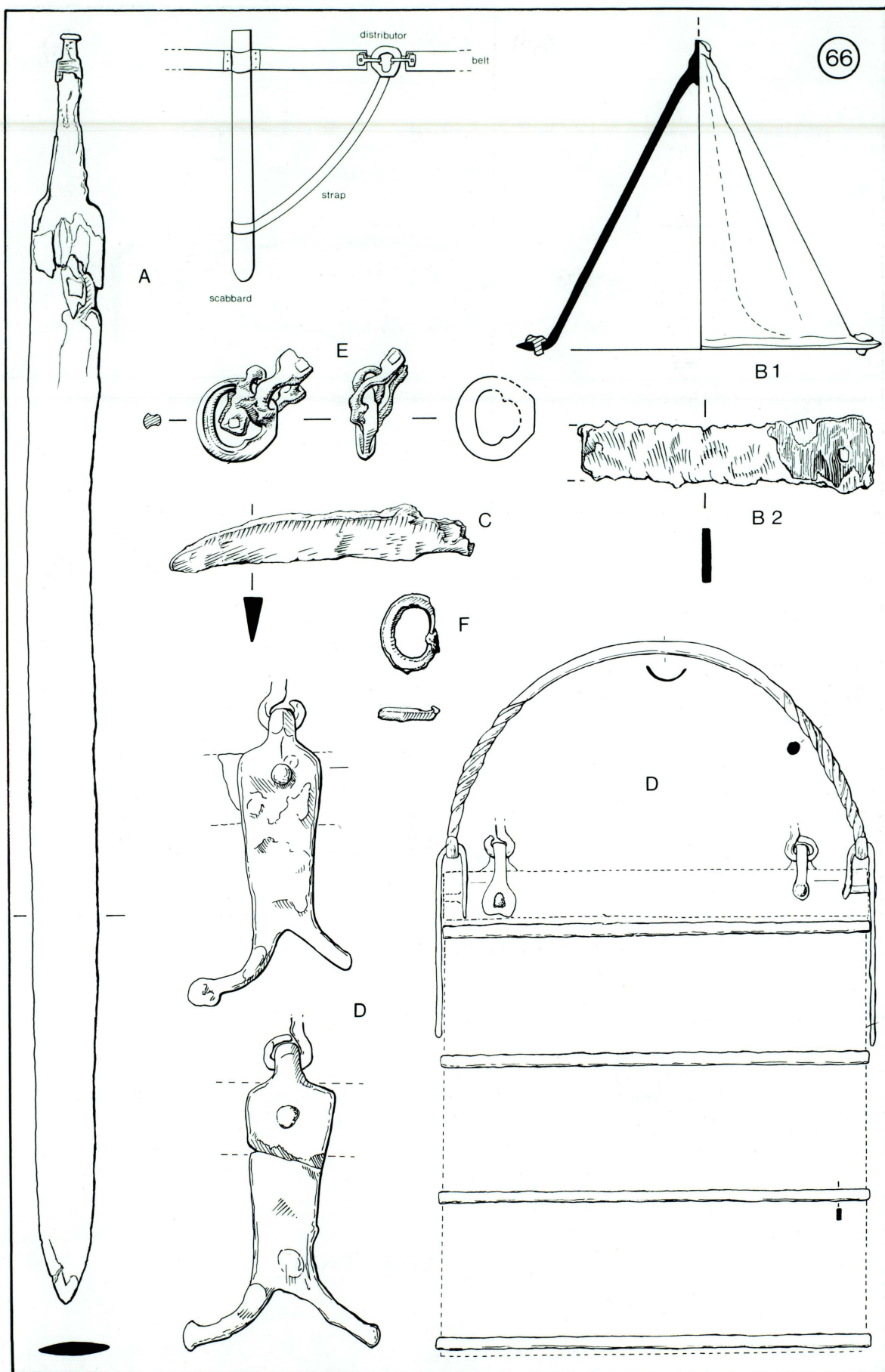


Figure 83 Grave-goods from Grave 66

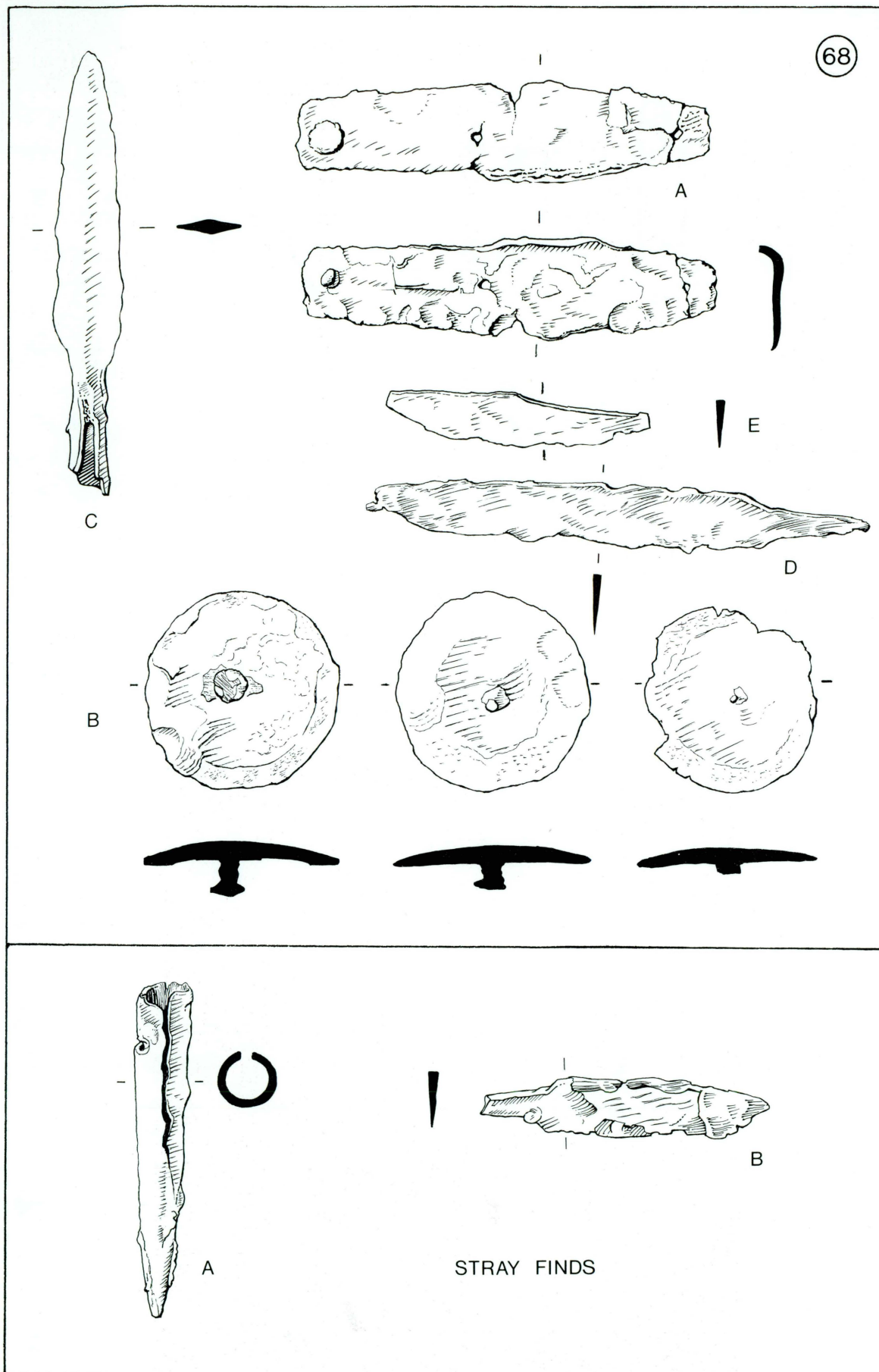


Figure 84 Grave-goods from Grave 68; stray finds

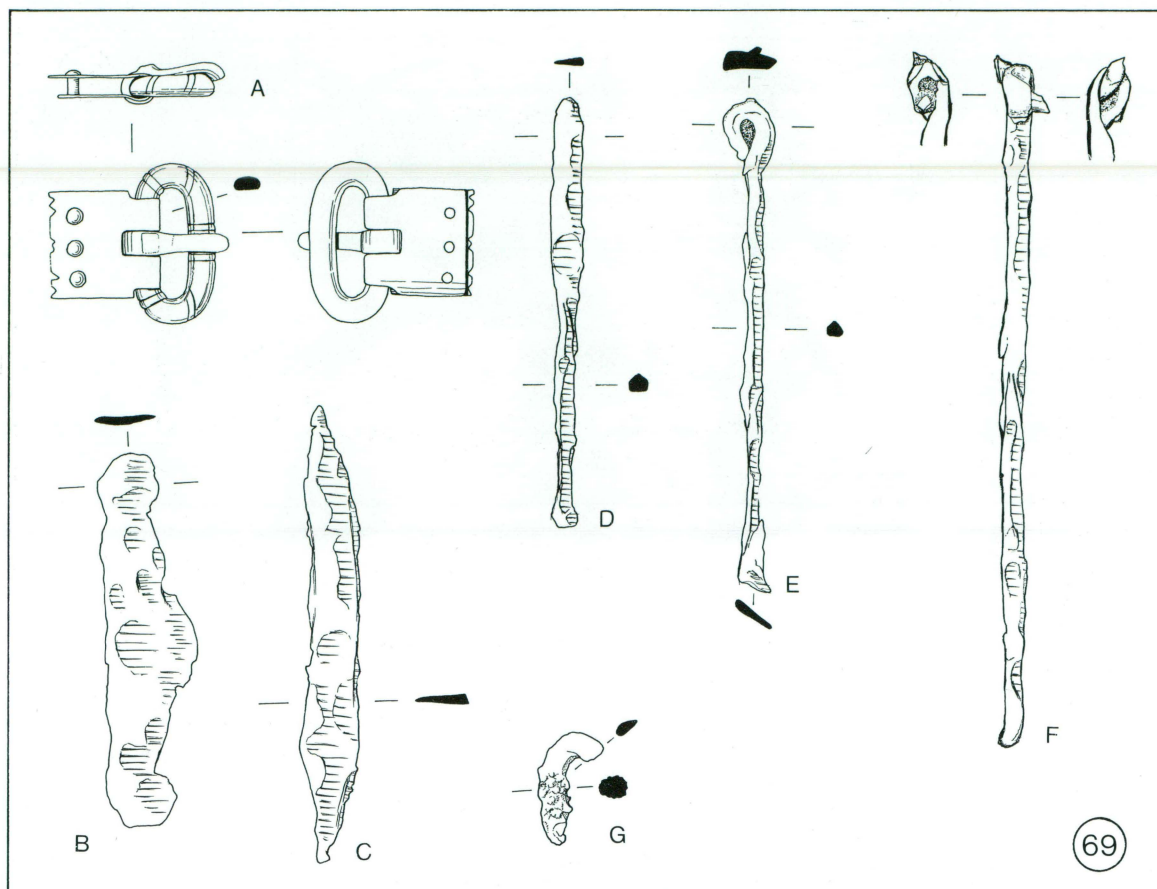


Figure 85 Grave-goods from Grave 69



Plate I Skull from Grave 2; showing wormian bones

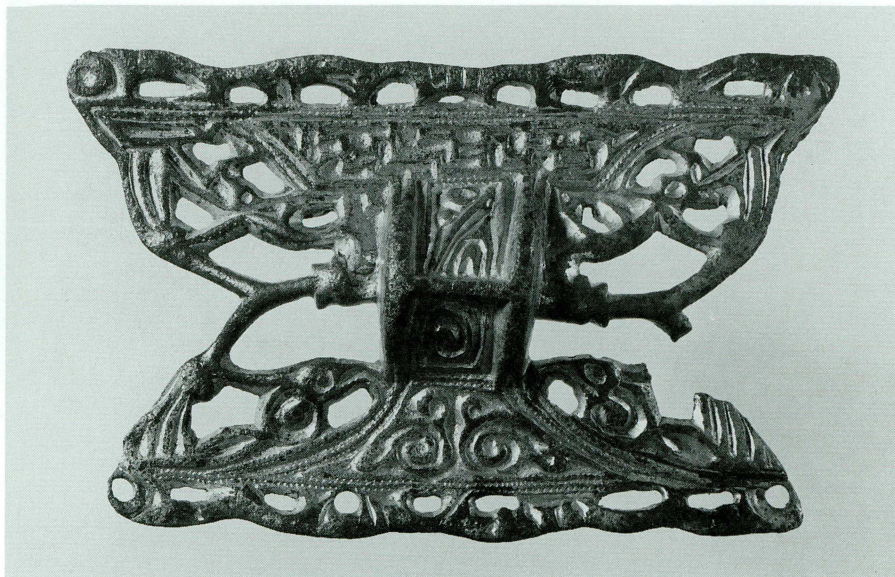


Plate II Grave 55: equal-armed brooch. Scale 1:1.



Plate III Grave 27: square-headed brooch. Scale 1:1.

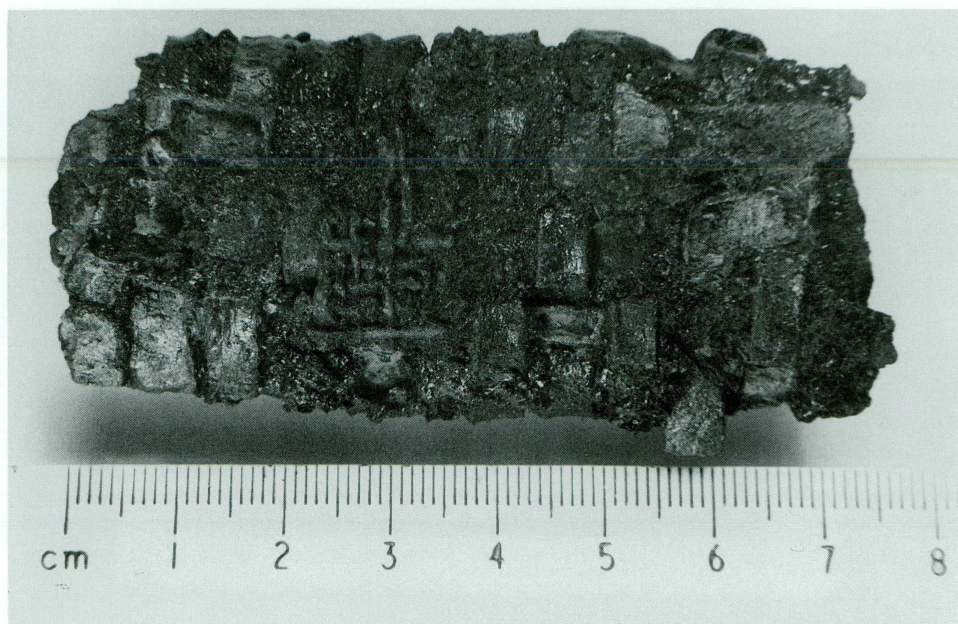


Plate IV Grave 41: shield-grip showing cross-banded leather binding and textile



Plate V Grave 41: gilt bronze mounts with animal ornament.
Scale 1:1.

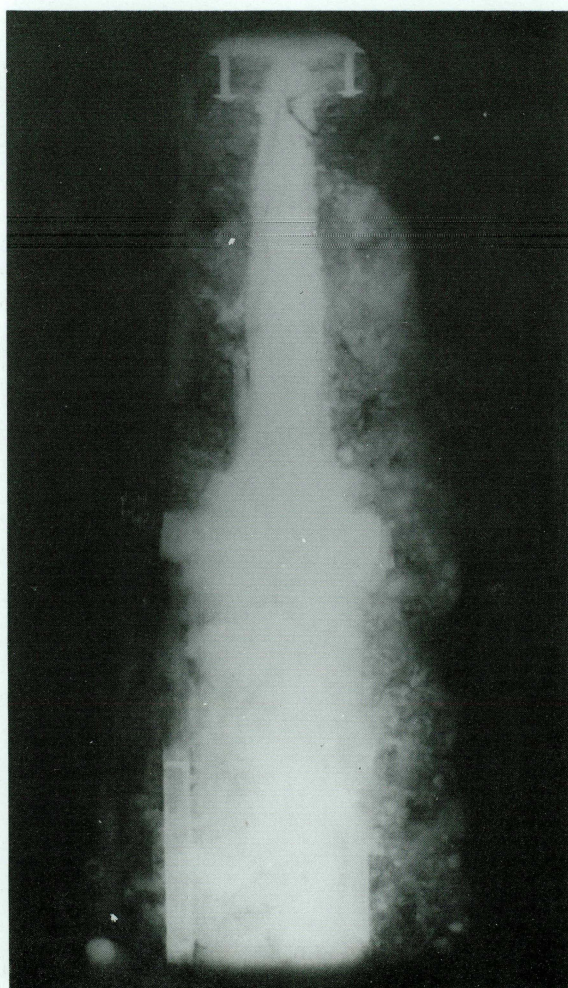


Plate VI Grave 51: x-ray of sword hilt
Scale approx. 1:1.



Plate VII Grave 51: glass cone-beaker *in situ*

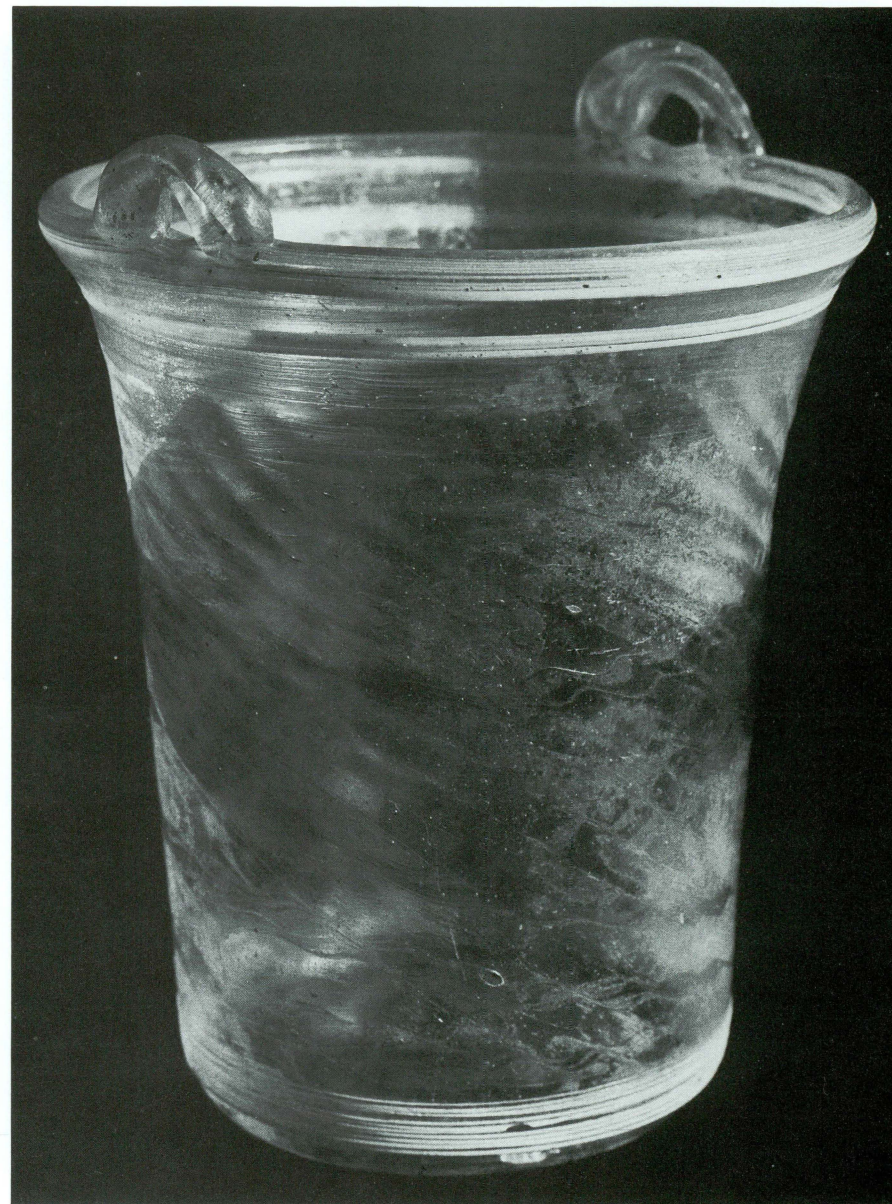


Plate VIII Grave 62: glass handled beaker. Scale approx.

Index to Pages 1-17

Place names are followed by the abbreviated county name. In addition, (C)=Cambridgeshire, (E)=Essex, (L)=Lincolnshire, (N)=Norfolk, (S)=Suffolk.

Baron's Road, Bury St Edmunds (S), 4 (Fig. 1).
Bergh Apton (N), 13.
Brighthampton (Oxon.), 12.
Broomfield (E), 14.

Cemeteries, Early Saxon, *see under placenames*.

Coffins/coffin nails, 6.
Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.), 12.
Corbridge (Northumberland), 14.
Cremations, 8 (Figs 3, 4; Tab. 8).

Dress ornaments, 8 (Fig. 6).

Finglesham (Kent), 14.
Flints, 6.

Grave-goods, (Fig. 7; Tabs 5-9);

brooches, *annular*, 1, 8; *cruciform*, 8; *equal-arm*, 8; *small-long*, 8;
bucket, 8;
buckle, 8;
chatelaine, 8;
glass, *beads*, 8; *beaker*, 6;
knives, 8, 13; '*scramasax*', 11;
pots, 8;
purse, 8;
ring, 8;
scabbard, 12;
seax, 11;
sheath, 13;
shield, 8 (Fig. 7), 12 (Tab. 13), 13 (Tab. 14); *shield-boss*, 1, 6, 8, 12;
shield-grip, 14;

spear, 8, 11, 13 (Tabs 15-16);
wooden bowl, 8.

Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds (S), 4.
Hilborough (Kent), 12.
Holywell Row, Mildenhall (S), 11, 12, 13.
Human skin, 14.

Lark, river, 2 (Fig. 1).
Leather, 13, 15 (Tab. 17).
Linnet, river, (Fig. 1), 2, (Fig. 2).
Little Eriswell (S), 11, 12, 13.

Moyses Hall Museum, 1, 2.
Mucking (E), 14.

Nassington (Northants.), 12.
Northumberland Road, Bury St Edmunds (S), (Fig. 1), 2.
Norwich Castle Museum, 2.

Orpington (Kent), 13.

Portsmouth (Hants), 12.

Sex (of individuals), (Tab. 2; Figs 4-5).
Skeletal position, 6 (Tab. 3).
Snells Corner, Horndean (Hants.), 13.
Spong Hill (N), 7, 11.
Sutton Hoo (S), 14.
Swaffham (N), 11.

Taplow Barrow (Bucks), 14.
Textiles, 13-17 (Tab 17).

Worthy Park (Hants.), 14.

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