

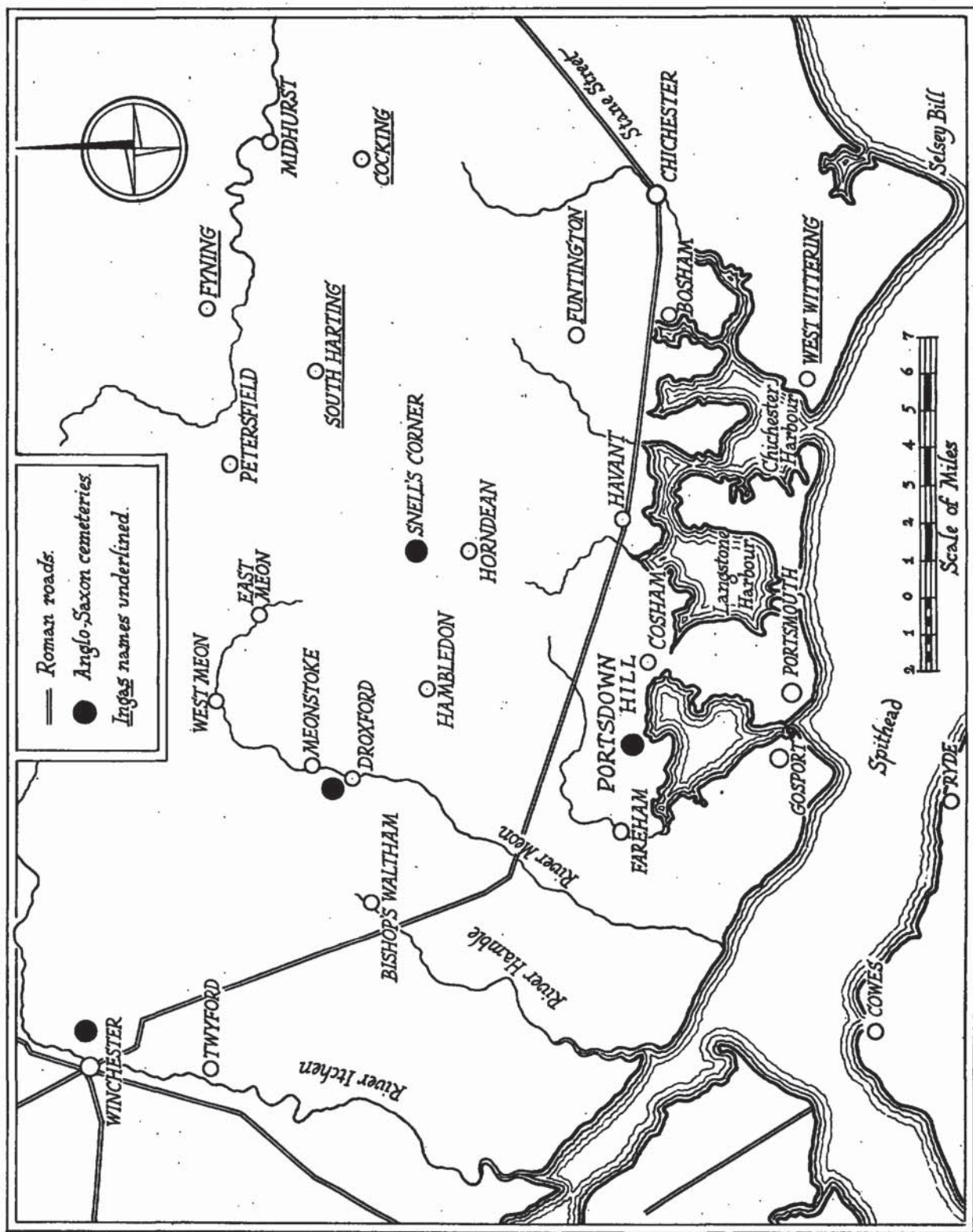


FIG. 1

EARLY BURIALS AND AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT SNELL'S CORNER NEAR HORNDEAN, HAMPSHIRE

By GROUP CAPTAIN G. M. KNOCKER

SNELL'S Corner is the name of a cross-road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the village of Horndean on the main London—Portsmouth Road (A. 3). The by-road to the east is a lane, leading, after some wanderings, to Blendworth; that to the west leads to Hambledon and the Meon Valley. (Fig. 1.)

Just north of the cross-roads, on the east of the main road, stood a large, flat, tree-covered mound. This mound is marked on the 1 in. map (New Popular Edition, Sheet 181) as a tumulus. Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman in *Field Archaeology in Hampshire* classified it as a disc-barrow without a central tump. Mr. L. V. Grinsell refers to it and another similar earthwork about 1 mile further north, as platform barrows.¹

South and east of the cross-roads the ground falls away towards the south-west in a gentle slope, being one of the spurs of Horndean Down. There was nothing to indicate the presence of burials in this piece of land, but in February, 1947, workmen excavating a new section of the road known as "Snell's Corner Improvements", working under the Ministry of Transport, came across bones about 2 feet below the surface and 40 yards south-south-east of the corner. At the same time the scraper, at work on the main section of the new road about 70 yards south of the cross-roads and on the east side of A. 3, uncovered a skeleton. Shortly afterwards the excavator, driving the road through the mound north-east of the corner, disclosed a bone sticking out of the cut some 1 foot 6 inches below the original surface level.

Excavation of the site was thereupon undertaken by the Ministry of Works, in the first instance by Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., and Mr. O. E. Craster, F.S.A., and later by the writer. As a result 1 probable Early Bronze Age, 3 Late Iron Age, 6 Romano-British and 33 Anglo-Saxon burials were found. (Site Plan Fig. 2.)

Throughout the excavations the greatest kindness and co-operation were shown by the Ministry of Transport staff on the site, notably Mr. A. J. E. Kinch, the Resident Engineer, Mr. S. E. Radbourne, Assistant Engineer, Mr. H. Foster, foreman, who found the labour, Messrs. F. G. L. Lyne and T. D. Rowe, who helped with many of the graves, and Mr. Gilbert of the Ministry of Transport in London, who transported most of the boxed specimens to London in his car. Finally, thanks are due to Major A. Clark-Jervois, Lord of the Manor of Idsworth, who formerly owned the land and who took a great interest in the dig.

1. L. V. Grinsell, *Ancient Burial Mounds of England* (1936), p. 27.

The Barrow.

The barrow consisted of a low mound, 65 yards in diameter, with a shallow ditch, 48 feet in width. A section across the barrow 40 feet from its eastern edge shewed 12 inches of turf scraped and piled from the ditch. A crouched burial was found 80 feet from the eastern and 120 feet from the western edges but equidistant from the northern and southern edges. The body, which was in very poor condition and proved to be that of a female, lay with head to the south, facing west. No grave goods of any kind were found, nor were any secondary burials found in the barrow which has now been completely removed except for a narrow strip along the eastern edge.

From its crouched attitude this burial has been assumed to be of the Early Bronze Age. It may be observed, however, that Mr. L. V. Grinsell in his book, already quoted, is of the opinion that platform barrows belong to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Ages and cites as an example General Pitt-Rivers's discovery of an empty platform barrow (Handley Down No. 24 in north-east Dorset) with a Late Bronze Age urnfield outside it. It is thus possible that despite the crouched attitude of the burial and the fact that it was an interment rather than a cremation, the barrow may be of Early Iron Age date.² A certain amount of support may be given to this view by the discovery of Iron Age interments, including one crouched, in the adjacent cemetery south of the barrow.

The other burials lay in two clusters, south-south-west of the barrow. With one exception all the bodies were buried with their heads to the south and their feet pointing towards the barrow.

Iron Age Burials.

Amongst the 33 Anglo-Saxon graves were found three burials of an earlier period. These were buried at a depth of only about 8 in. below the surface and were laid on the chalk and not in it as was the case with the Saxon graves. Two bodies, one fully crouched facing west, and the other apparently extended, were buried so close together as to give the impression that they had been buried in the same grave. With one was found a sherd of Belgic bead-rim ware of mid-first century A.D. and a rim-sherd of a Roman dish. (Fig. 16, 1 and 2.) An iron fragment was found with the second burial. The lower leg bones of a third "high level" burial were found near by with the remainder of the body cut away to make room for an Anglo-Saxon burial (S. 28) at a lower depth. (Fig. 8.) In the fillings of the Saxon grave were found three sherds of sandy Romano-British pottery and an Iron Age rim-sherd with girth

² For an instance of inhumation in the La Tène III period see Hawkes, Myres and Stevens; *St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester*, pp. 176-177.

grooves. These three graves are marked I.A. 1, 2 and 3 on the Site Plan.

Part of a skull and bone fragments found in the filling of another Anglo-Saxon grave, S. 22, may also have been from an Iron Age grave, later disturbed. (See bottom of p. 118.)

Romano-British Burials.

Fifty feet south-west of the area containing the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon burials were found two lines of graves, the easterly line containing 3 burials and the westerly 2 and the remains of another. These are marked R.B. 1-6 on the Site Plan. All the bodies lay extended on the back with heads to south-south-west and feet towards the barrow. R.B. 2 and 3 each had hobnails by their feet. R.B. 5 had a double-sided bone comb on the left breast (Fig. 9) and with R.B. 6 (Fig. 3) were found 3 late fourth century coins, (i) House of Theodosius, 388-95, (ii) probably Arcadius A.D. 388-95, (iii) Maximus or Victor, 383-88. R.B. 4 contained only scattered bone fragments, having been disturbed. This group of graves represents a small Romano-British Cemetery of the late fourth century.

Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.

In all, 33 Anglo-Saxon graves were found at an average depth of 2 feet 8 inches, *i.e.* 2 feet in the chalk. The majority of the skeletons were in good condition, although some of the graves had been damaged by the excavator and some removed altogether, leaving only a few fragments. As far as identification was possible, the burials comprised 13 males and 7 females—a high percentage of females. Of the remaining 13 graves, 3 contained children whose sex it was impossible to identify, and 6 were destroyed or too much damaged for sex identification; 2 of the others probably contained males and 2 females. With one exception all the bodies were buried lying roughly south-south-west to north-north-east, with heads to the south. 15 were buried extended with legs straight or one knee bent, 3 were extended with legs crossed, 3 lay on their backs or sides with legs flexed and 1 was buried fully crouched. This last (S. 16) (Plate I), a woman, probably old, as she had few teeth and those much worn, formed the exception to the rule of head to the south for she lay with her head to the north. An instance of an old woman buried in the reverse direction to all other burials occurs at Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 26. She lay with head to the east in a cemetery where all other bodies lay head to the west.³ The neck of the woman in S. 16 had a very marked swan-like backward bend as if it had been broken. A similar distortion occurs in Barrow 81 of the Garton Slack Group, Yorkshire.⁴

3. T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk*, p. 17 (Cambridge 1931.)

4. J. R. Mortimer, *Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 238, fig. 602.

One man (S. 22) was interesting (Plates II and III). He had a neat hole in the centre of his forehead, the bone around it being dented shewing that it had been inflicted before death. He apparently, however, recovered from this injury as there were signs of healing. His lower jaw was missing and his left lower leg had been broken above the ankle at some time for it was an inch shorter than the other. The tibia was deformed and a large lump of callus caused it to adhere to the fibula. In his left hand were two very ancient-looking human teeth, while in the filling of the grave were 2 fragments of human skull, perhaps the remains of an Iron Age burial as already suggested. A similar instance of the disturbance of an earlier grave has already been mentioned in the case of S. 28. This disregard for the sanctity of earlier burials is interesting in view of the fact that in both these examples there was ample room on either side for burial without disturbing the earlier graves. It would appear to show that graves were not marked in any way.

The regularity of the orientation in this cemetery may be compared with that at the cemetery at Bifrons in Kent, where the great majority of the graves lay north and south or north-west and south-east.⁵ At Droxford in the Meon Valley on the other hand there was no regularity, some graves lying east and west and some north and south.⁶ It is possible that there was some veneration of the Snell's Corner barrow since all the graves tended to point towards it, although it is noteworthy that no secondary burials were found associated with it.

A detailed report upon the skeletal remains has been very kindly prepared by Professor A. J. E. Cave of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, and appears as Appendix C. The writer's grateful thanks are due to Professor Cave for his care and trouble in producing so full a report from a quantity of broken bones.

It is regretted that some of the items cannot now be identified. The mixed group shewn under the heading of S. 11 may or may not include the skeleton found in that grave. The items labelled Horndean II-V and A 1 and A 2, as well as U. I to U. III cannot be identified, nor is it certain that the last item is indeed the burial from the barrow.

It is interesting to note in the pathological notes that many of the folk buried at Snell's Corner suffered from arthritis.

The Grave Goods. (See Appendices A and B.)

While very few of the graves were without grave goods of any kind, the poverty of the finds certainly bears out Mr. J. N. L. Myres's remarks on Hampshire Cemeteries generally.⁷

5. *Arch. Cantiana*, X, p. 300.

6. *Proc. Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. 5, 175.

7. Collingwood and Myres, *Roman Britain and the English Settlements*, p. 399.

PLATE I.



Anglo Saxon-Burial S. 16
Crouched burial of elderly woman buried with head to the North.

PLATE II.



Anglo-Saxon Burial S. 22 showing broken left leg.
Buried in an earlier disturbed grave.

With the exception of S. 6 (Fig. 4), a woman buried with 2 iron knives, a sharpening steel, a bronze buckle and fragments of chain, another buckle with a bead and fragments of cloth attached,⁸ 2 bronze bracelets, a bronze ring and a bronze pin, very few ornaments were found. There was not a single brooch and no silver. Bronze buckles were found on 4 male skeletons (S. 5, S. 17, S. 19 and S. 22), iron buckles on 4 males (S. 10, S. 12, S. 20 and S. 23) and 1 child (S. 29). S. 18 (Fig. 6) had a small bronze tag, split and riveted at one end, on the inside of each shin midway between knee and ankle. These were exactly like modern bootlace tags. Similar tags have been found at Burwell, Cambridgeshire and at Stanton Harcourt, Oxon.⁹ Another woman (S. 28) (Fig. 8), who lay in the disturbed grave of an Iron Age burial, had a turquoise-blue melon bead at her throat, 2 bronze clips at her right elbow, an iron knife in her left hand, and a looped iron lug where her lower legs crossed. Of the three children's graves, S. 27 had 4 small coloured beads at the throat and a ring of bronze wire knotted at the join, and S. 29 had a similar bronze ring, a fragmentary iron buckle and a fragment of a pierced bone ring. The bronze rings were perhaps earrings or amulets, being too large for finger rings. Two females, S. 4 and S. 15, had pottery vessels. That with S. 15 was a small drinking cup and that with S. 4 was a black globular cooking pot with a flat band of herring-bone decoration below the neck (Plate IV and Fig. 17). This pot is a direct descendant of 2 pots with similar but more elaborate decoration found at Highdown, Sussex, now in Worthing Museum. (Fig. 18.) The pot is pure South Saxon and typologically late in the series. It is probable that grave S. 32, that of an old male, contained pottery for sherds were found in the debris of the grave which was partly destroyed by the excavator.

The graves were better equipped with ironware than with ornaments. Twenty of the characteristic scramasax-shaped iron knives were found in 18 graves. Two graves contained 2 knives and 2 contained sharpening steels as well. The most usual position for the knife was beside one or other of the arms as if it were carried in the sleeve, though some were found at the waist or in the hand. One knife was below the spine in the small of the back, a common way in which sailors carry their knives, and one was found above the left shoulder, level with the head.

Five of the males were warriors, S. 12, S. 14, S. 20, S. 25 and S. 26, buried with their spears, and of these, 2, both old men, S. 14 (Fig. 5) and S. 20 (Fig. 7), carried shields as well. S. 14's

8. Miss E. G. Crowfoot has kindly examined the textiles found in this grave and in graves S. 10 and S. 12. Her notes will be found in Appendix D.

9. T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, grave 83, Fig. 31 and p. 65; and *Oxoniensia*.X (1945), 35, Grave 2 and Fig. 10.

shield boss was of the tall conical shape of southern form and was laid across his knees. S. 20's shield had a mammiform boss without a stud on top and was laid across his right forearm. All the spear-heads were leaf-shaped but showed considerable difference in size and shape. S. 20's spear had been broken before burial, as the ferrule, the only one found, lay on the opposite side of the body to the spear head.

Charcoal was found scattered in many graves and in one, S. 9, a fragment of glass. Glass fragments and charcoal have been found in the Anglian cemetery at Ruskington, Lincolnshire.¹⁰

Considerations regarding the site and the occupants of the Anglo-Saxon graves. (Fig. 1.)

It is of interest to observe that Snell's Corner appears to have been used intermittently as a burial place from Early Bronze Age times to the Anglo-Saxon era.

A similar but smaller mixed cemetery was excavated in March, 1948, on Portsdown Hill above Cosham, some 8 miles south-west of Horndean. In this cemetery were found 5 Anglo-Saxon graves, 1 containing a conical shield boss of somewhat the same pattern as S. 14's, the disturbed remains of an Iron Age grave and 3 cremations without urns, in one of which was found a pigmy cup and a gold-covered shale button of conical shape, of Wessex culture and dated to the end of the Early or beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.¹¹

Another possible parallel to the Snell's Corner group was found in summer 1953 at Grimstone End near Ixworth, Suffolk. It consisted of a ditched earthwork, some 115 feet across, evidently some form of disc or platform barrow. Off-centre was an un-urned cremation with a food vessel, while in the ditch were 8 early 2nd century Romano-British cremations, and 3 rude, "clamp" type, pottery kilns with associated Pagan Saxon pottery and ornaments. Two interments of unknown date lay within the ditch, north-east and south-west of the centre respectively.¹²

The place name, Snell's Corner, is not mentioned in the *Victoria County History of Hampshire* and is not marked on the 6in. O.S. map of 1870. The name is therefore probably of recent origin.

With regard to the type of Anglo-Saxon buried in the graves, the conical shield boss found with S. 14 is of a southern type, an almost exact parallel having been found at Kingston Down in Kent, grave 124,¹³ and similar bosses have been found in Sussex. A boss found in a tumulus at Thetford, Norfolk, was also of somewhat similar shape. The pot found with S. 4 is certainly South Saxon. The other grave goods do not shew any marked characteristics.

10. *Antiq. Journ.*, XXVI, 69.

11. *Portsmouth Reader* Vol. II (1948), No. 3, 34-39.

12. *Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch.* XXVI (1954), 188-207.

13. B. Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, P. XV, 16.

PLATE III.



Anglo-Saxon Burial S. 22 showing hole in forehead

PLATE IV.



Left. South Saxon pot with flattened band of chevron decoration below neck. Found with Anglo-Saxon burial S. 4

Right. Drinking cup found with Anglo-Saxon burial S. 15.

It should be mentioned however that Snell's Corner is only some three or four miles from the Meon Valley with its Jutish settlement at Droxford and just across the water from the Jutish settlements in the Isle of Wight. Mr. J. N. L. Myres puts the western limits of the South Saxons at Selsey Bill,¹⁴ and this is confirmed by Sir Frank Stenton on the grounds of changes in place names.

The paucity of the grave goods, the simple nature of the bronze buckles and the shape of the spear heads are considered by Mr. T. C. Lethbridge to indicate a date late in the pagan or even early in the Christian period. Many of the objects found at Horndean are similar to those found at Shudy Camps and Burwell in Cambridgeshire, which are thought to be late (seventh century) cemeteries. The late Mr. E. T. Leeds on the other hand was of opinion that cemeteries around the fringe of ancient barrows are as likely as not to be of early date, and, whilst agreeing that the finds at Horndean comprise the kind of thing found in later cemeteries, did not exclude them from earlier ones, while the consistent north-south orientation of the graves would seem to indicate that they are pagan. In this connection, however, it should be observed that the five Anglo-Saxon graves on Portsdown, one containing a conical shield boss of the Horndean pattern, were all laid west to east.

On the balance, therefore, of the somewhat scanty evidence it appears likely that the Horndean cemetery was that of South Saxons and perhaps others who settled in the district late in the pagan or early in the Christian period, after place names had become established.

14. Collingwood and Myres, *Roman Britain and the English Settlements*, p. 365.

APPENDIX A.

DETAILS OF BURIALS AT SNELL'S CORNER.

NOTE.—The measurements of bones given in these notes were taken on the spot.

PART I.

Bronze Age Burial.

Sex—Female. *Attitude*—Fully crouched on left side, head to south facing west. *Principal Dimensions*—Right femur 10½ in. +, right tibia 12½ in. +. *Grave Goods*—Nil. *Depth in chalk*—1 foot approximately; below surface 1 ft. 6 in. approximately. *Remarks*—Remains in very poor condition.

PART II.

Iron Age Burials.

Grave I. A. 1. *Sex*—The pelvis was too much damaged to indicate sex, but from the lightness of the bones and the unworn condition of the teeth, the body seemed to be that of a young person, perhaps female. *Attitude*—Fully crouched on left side, head to south-west, facing west, right femur over left. Right forearm over left humerus, left forearm missing. Left lower leg and both feet and hands missing. Skull much damaged, only fragments of back, forehead and base remaining but both jaws visible. The teeth were not worn smooth as is the case with most Saxon teeth. *Principal Dimensions*—The bones were much damaged but the following are estimated dimensions. Right humerus, 11½ in. Only 8½ in. remained of the left humerus and 9½ in. of the left femur. The right lower leg showed 11 in. but some was missing. *Grave Goods*—In the crook of the right arm was a rim sherd of Belgic bead-rim ware, dark brown flecked with grit. This could be just pre-Roman or down to mid-first century A.D. A fragment of a Roman dish was found close to it. (Fig. 16, 1 and 2.) For association of two such pots in a cremation burial at Winchester see *Belgae of Gaul and Britain*, *Arch. Journal* 87, p. 286, fig. 26, 8. *Depth below surface*—10 in., on chalk.

Grave I. A. 2. *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—Of this body fragments of the right and left humeri, right forearm, the head of the right femur, a shadowy pelvis and a few fingers of the left hand only remained, but from the position of these fragments the body appeared to have been extended, head to south, left arm bent at elbow, right forearm across body. There was no trace of the skull, teeth or legs. *Principal Dimensions*—Unknown. *Grave Goods*—A small much perished fragment of iron, perhaps a buckle, lay to the left of the spine line just above the pelvis. *Depth below surface*—10 in., on chalk. *Remarks*—This body lay only 1 ft. 9 in. to the east of the skull of I. A. 1 and it appeared that the same grave had been dug for both bodies as there was no sign of a ridge between them. Both graves had probably been disturbed by ploughing.

Grave I. A. 3. (Fig. 8.) *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—Nothing remained of this burial except part of the right tibia and parts of the left tibia and fibula, the rest of the body having been cut away to make room for the Anglo-Saxon burial S. 28 at a lower level. The body was evidently buried extended head to south. *Principal Dimensions*—Unknown. *Grave Goods*—The following pottery sherds were found in the filling of the grave of S. 28 and probably formed part of I. A. 3's grave goods: 1 rim-herd with girth grooves probably pre-Belgic, 3 sherds sandy Romano-British. *Depth below surface*—6 in., on chalk.

PART III.

Romano-British Burials.

Grave R.B. 1. *Sex*—Elderly female. *Attitude*—Extended on back, head to south-west, feet to north-east. Arms down sides, hands alongside pelvis. *Grave Goods*—Nil, but left side of lower jaw stained green by some unknown bronze object. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in. approximately; below surface 2ft. 0in. *Grave* 6ft. 6in. long, 1ft. 6in. wide. *Remarks*—Body smashed by bulldozer and scraper.

Grave R.B. 2. *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—Extended on back, head south-west, feet north-east. Arms by sides. *Dimensions*—5ft. 3in. overall. *Grave* 7ft. 3in., 3ft. 0in. wide. *Grave Goods*—Hobnails by feet. 32 nail heads and fragments by right foot, most with traces of leather on shafts. 10 nail heads and fragments by left foot, one with traces of leather .35in. thick. *Depth below surface*—3ft. 0in.

Grave R.B. 3. *Sex*—Unknown, probably male. *Attitude*—Extended on back, head to south-west, feet to north-east. Upper arms by sides, forearms across waist, left below right. Face turned to left. *Dimensions*—5ft. 6in. overall. *Grave* 6ft. 6in. long, 2ft. 0in. wide. *Grave Goods*—About 50 nail heads beneath left foot, running along from heel to toes. 1 nail with traces of leather .3in. thick. Five-sided piece of iron appliqué with 5 nails round edges and 1 at middle. (Fig. 9.) *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 2ft. 0in. *Remarks*—Right foot removed by excavator.

Grave R.B. 4. Fragments only. Body destroyed by excavator.

Grave R.B. 5. *Sex*—Elderly female. *Attitude*—Extended on back, head to south-west, feet north-east. Right arm by side, left forearm over pelvis. *Grave Goods*—Bone comb on left breast. (Fig. 9.)

Grave R.B. 6. (Fig. 3.) *Sex*—Aged female. *Attitude*—Extended on back, head to right. Head south-west, feet north-east. Arms by sides, both forearms over pelvis. *Grave Goods*—2 iron nails to right of head. 1 bronze coin, probably Arcadius, A.D. 388-95, by right shoulder. 1 bronze coin, Maximus or Victor, A.D. 383-88, inside right upper arm. 1 bronze coin, House of Theodosius, A.D. 388-95, under neck, or in mouth.

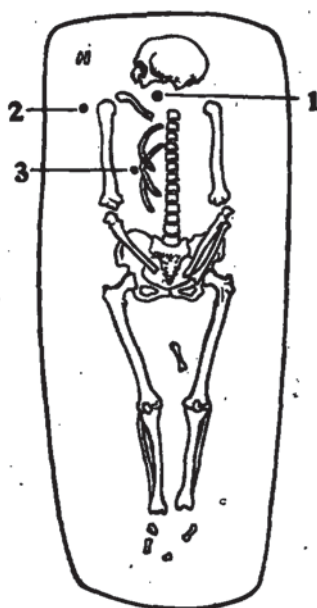


Fig. 3. Grave R.B. 6.

Bronze coins :

- (1) House of Theodosius, A.D. 388-95.
- (2) Prob. Arcadius, A.D. 388-95.
- (3) Maximus or Victor, A.D. 383-88.

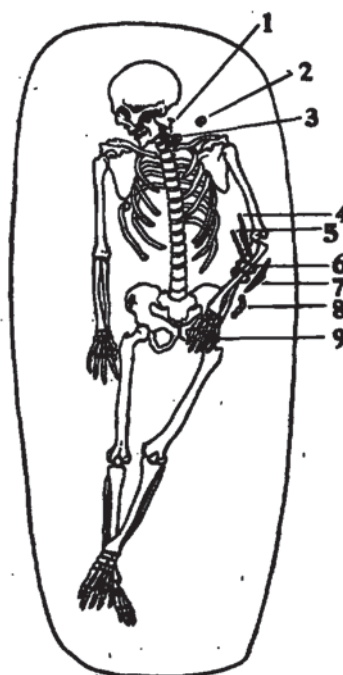


Fig. 4. Grave S. 6.

- (1) Bronze pin.
- (2) Bronze ring and cloth.
- (3) Bronze ring, bead, chain link and cloth.
- (4) Iron knife.
- (5) Iron "steel".
- (6) Two bronze bangles.
- (7) Iron knife.
- (8) Chain links.
- (9) Bronze ring.

PART IV.

Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.

Graves S. 1, S. 2 and S. 3. These graves were not properly excavated and no details are available regarding attitudes, depth or sex. *Grave Goods*—S. 2, 2 iron knives (Fig. 9); S. 3, 1 iron knife.

Grave S. 4. *Sex*—Female. *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-west. *Grave Goods*—A black pot 6in. above and slightly to right of right knee. (Figs. 17, 1 and 18, 3, and Pl. IV.) *Depth in chalk*—2ft. 0in. approximately; below surface 2ft. 6in. approximately.

Grave S. 5. *Sex*—Male. *Attitude*—Extended with left leg crossed over right. Head to south-west. **NOTE.**—8 graves at Holywell, Suffolk, and 1 at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, contained bodies with crossed legs. *Grave Goods*—1 small bronze buckle underneath left side of pelvis, 1 small iron boss close to feet. 1 iron knife (Fig. 9.) *Depth in chalk*—2ft. 0in. approximately; below surface 2ft. 6in.

Grave S. 6. (Figs. 4 and 10.) *Sex*—Female. *Attitude*—Extended, lower left leg crossed over right. Head to south. Upper part of body south to north, lower part south-west to north-east, head over to right. *Grave Goods*—1 iron knife along left forearm, 1 iron knife and 1 iron sharpening steel at an angle to first parallel with lower part of left humerus. 1 bronze ring on one of the fingers of the left hand, 2 bronze bracelets on left forearm just below elbow. Fragments of chain consisting of a bronze 8-shaped link held by a larger iron link and 5 other pieces of iron link under left side of pelvis. 1 bronze pin under jaw. 1 plain bronze ring with fragment of woven material above left shoulder to left of skull. Assembly consisting of 1 notched bronze ring, 1 bronze 8-shaped link, 1 pale blue bead of clear glass, with coarsely woven material enclosing the ring, all under throat.

Grave S. 7. *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—The head and trunk had been removed by the excavator leaving only the legs and part of the pelvis. The body had evidently been on its back, head to south-south-west, with legs flexed to left, right forearm by right ilium, right hand on top of right side of right femur, left forearm over left side of pelvis. *Principal Dimensions*—Right femur 1ft. 4½in. *Grave Goods*—Nil. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

Grave S. 8. Fragments only remained of this body, the remainder having been removed by the excavator. Sex and attitude unknown.

Grave S. 9. *Sex*—Probably elderly female. *Attitude*—Extended, head to south, legs slightly over to left. Head sunk between shoulders and most of facial bones missing. Right hand over right side of pelvis, left forearm over to left, left hand missing. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 3in., right femur 1ft. 6in., left tibia 1ft. 2in. *Grave Goods*—Iron knife to left of left elbow. (Fig. 9.) Small fragment of very pale blue glass to right of right knee. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

Grave S. 10. *Sex*—Male. *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, legs straight, head facing right. Arms by sides with forearms over hip joints, hands extended over femurs. Feet straight. Both fibulae on left side. Skull round and all upper teeth missing. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., right ulna 10½in., right femur 1ft. 6½in., right tibia 1ft. 1½in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 9). Iron knife inside left elbow at right angles to spine, just above pelvis. Iron buckle enclosed in textiles of finely woven material to right of spine just above pelvis. Thin bronze washer, position with body unknown. (Not shown in Fig. 9.) Charcoal sprinkled in grave filling. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 10in.; below surface 2ft. 6in. *Remarks*—This skeleton was in excellent condition and was recovered almost intact.

Grave S. 11. *Sex*—Female. *Attitude*—Extended head to south and facing slightly to right. Head much damaged but retained a full set of teeth showing characteristic wear of grinding surfaces. Right hand over right ilium, left forearm across pelvis, left hand crossed under right. Feet to right. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 0in., right femur 1ft. 6in., right tibia 1ft. 2in. *Grave Goods*—Nil, except for a patch of discoloration in the grave fillings halfway down and to left of left tibia. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 10in.; below surface 2ft. 6in. approximately.

Grave S. 12. *Sex*—Adult male. *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, facing left and sunk on left shoulder. Right forearm across right ilium, hand extended, left hand resting on left femur below hip joint. Legs and feet straight, heels inwards. *Principal Dimensions*—Left humerus 1ft. 2in., left ulna 1ft. 1in., left femur 1ft. 7½in., left tibia 1ft. 3½in., left fibula 1ft. 3in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11). Iron spear head with split socket to left of head, slightly to south of it, resting at an angle on the bank of the grave pit shewing that the spear had been laid in after the body. Traces of wood in socket. Iron knife to left of right forearm and parallel to it. Iron buckle to left of spine above pelvis. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 1ft. 10in.

Grave S. 13. *Sex*—Youngish male. *Attitude*—Extended with left leg straight and right leg bent at the knee causing the hip joint to be displaced. Head to south, sunk between shoulders. Right hand over top of right femur, left hand on left femur. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., right femur 1ft. 6½in., right tibia 1ft. 3in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11). Iron knife inside left humerus, point to south. An iron sharpening steel lay at right angles to the knife across the body just south of the left pelvis. One vertebra and part of the pelvis were stained green but no bronze could be found to account for this. Perhaps the knife sheath was tipped with bronze sheathing, since disappeared. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 10in.; below surface 2ft. 4in.

Grave S. 14. (Figs 5 and 12.) *Sex*—Male (oldish). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, resting on left shoulder. Right arm by side with radius and ulna crossed shewing that the back of the hand was uppermost. Left forearm across pelvis and left hand over lower centre of pelvis. Legs straight, feet outwards, heels in. *Principal Dimensions*—Left humerus 1ft. 1in., left ulna 10in., left femur 1ft. 7½in., left tibia 1ft. 4in. *Grave Goods*—An iron spear head 1ft. 7in. long by right foot on right side resting on bottom of grave. By the position of the right forearm this warrior was evidently grasping the spear shaft. Spear was pointing north. A "reversed" spear is unusual. An instance was found in Grave 93 at Long Wittenham, Berkshire, buried with a boy in whose grave was found the Long Wittenham Stoup. Akerman in *Archaeologia XXXVIII*, p. 335, says that although reversed spears are sometimes found in the grave of the Franks such a discovery was unique at the time of writing. Another instance was found in the Anglo-Saxon barrow at Taplow in the grave of a warrior. (B.M. *Guide to A.S. Antiquities*, p. 64.) Over the right lower leg just below the knee was an iron shield boss of the tall conical pattern. Five iron shield studs were found as shewn in Fig. 5. The positions of studs (a), (b) and (c) are accurate but those of (d) and (e), which were fragmentary, are doubtful. Stud (c) was found *in situ* in the side of the grave. In the side of the grave 1ft. 0in. right of the right femur just south of the knee was a hole ½in. diameter and 1½in. deep. A piece of animal bone was found lying on the floor of the grave to the left of the left elbow. Animal bones were found at Holywell, Suffolk, Graves 48, 79 and 91; Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, Grave 4; Burwell, Cambridgeshire, Grave 115. (T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in A.S. Cemeteries in Cambs.*) Charcoal was found scattered in the grave filling, to left of pelvis, between knees, to left of left lower leg, and a lump about ½in. diameter by the mouth. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

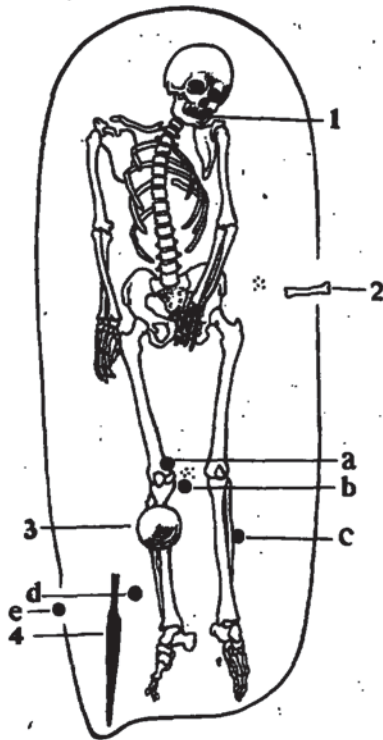


Fig. 5. Grave S. 14.

- (1) and :: Charcoal.
 (2) Piece of animal bone.
 (3) Iron shield boss.
 (4) Iron spear head.
 (a) Iron shield studs.
 (b) " " "
 (c) " " "
 (d) " " "
 (e) " " "

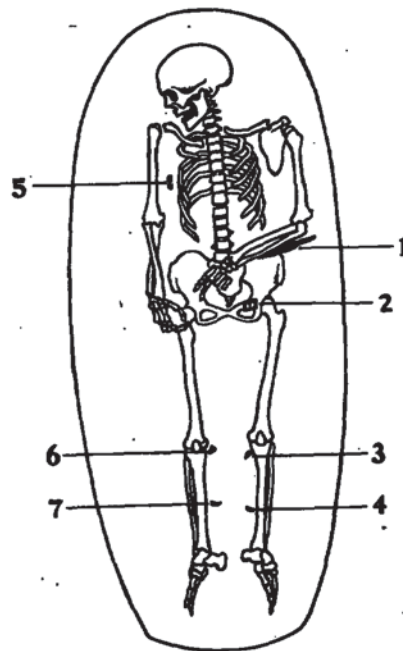


Fig. 6. Grave S. 18.

- (1) Iron knife.
 (2) Fragment of iron buckle.
 (3) Iron fragment.
 (4) Bronze lace tag.
 (5) Two front teeth.
 (6) Iron fragment.
 (7) Bronze lace tag.

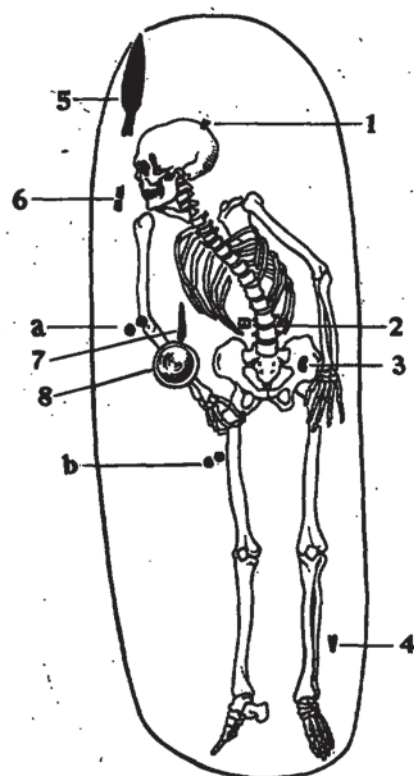


Fig. 7. Grave S. 20.

- (1) Iron fragment.
- (2) Iron buckle.
- (3) Iron fragment (? buckle).
- (4) Iron ferrule from spear butt.
- (5) Spear head.
- (6) Spear shaft fragments.
- (7) Iron knife.
- (8) Iron shield boss.
- (a) Iron shield studs.
- (b) Iron shield studs.

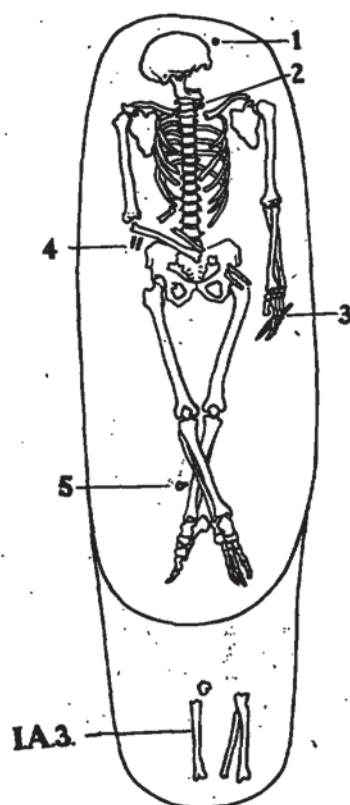


Fig. 8. Grave S. 28 and L.A. 3 (disturbed).

- (1) Iron fragment.
- (2) Blue "melon" bead.
- (3) Iron knife beneath hand.
- (4) Two bronze clips.
- (5) Iron lug.

Grave S. 15. *Sex*—Female (old). *Attitude*—Body extended, head to south-west, feet to north. Head removed by excavators but lower jaw indicated position, bent over to left, facing west. Arms by sides, hands missing, legs straight, feet missing. Both fibulae on right. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., right radius 11½in., left femur 1ft. 5½in., left tibia 1ft. 1in. *Grave Goods* (Figs. 17, 2 and Pl. IV.) Small drinking cup 4in. in diameter to right of right humerus. It contained nothing except grave filling. *Depth in chalk*—9in.; below surface 1ft. 6in. to 1ft. 9in. *Remarks*—The unusually shallow grave would account for disturbance and the poor condition of the skeleton.

Grave S. 16. (Pl. I.) *Sex*—Female, probably old as the jaws contained few teeth and much worn. *Attitude*—Fully crouched on right side. Head to north. Right forearm at an angle of 45°, left forearm at right angles to body, hands extended. The bones were in excellent condition. *Principal Dimensions*—Left humerus 11½in., left femur 1ft. 4½in., left tibia 1ft. 1in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11). Iron knife by left hand under right femur, point to south. *Remarks*—This was the only burial in the entire cemetery with head other than to the south. Although crouched Saxon burials are not unknown, Mr. F. Cottrill of the City Museum, Winchester, said that no others were known in Hampshire. It is noteworthy that at Holywell, Grave 26 contained an old woman buried on her face with head to the east, whereas all other graves in that cemetery lay with heads to the west. (T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in A.S. Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire*.) *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 1ft. 6in.

Grave S. 17. *Sex*—Male (young adult). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, facing to right. Arms bent at elbows, both hands over ilia, feet pointing upwards. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 2in., right ulna 1ft. 0in., right femur 1ft. 7½in., right tibia 1ft. 4in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11). Iron knife on right of left humerus, point to south. Bronze buckle (unfortunately lost) by right clavicle. Another very small plain bronze buckle .45 in. across on left of right forearm, halfway to wrist. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 3in.; below surface 2ft. 1in.

Grave S. 18. (Fig. 6.) *Sex*—Female (aged). *Attitude*—Extended; head to south lying on right shoulder. Right hand on right hip joint with fingers bent round it; left forearm across body, left hand over centre of pelvis. Feet outwards; heels inwards. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., right ulna 9in., left femur 1ft. 4in., left tibia 1ft. 1½in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11). Iron knife under left forearm. Bent, square-headed iron nail 3in. long at base of pelvis near left hip socket. Small iron fragment on the insides of each knee. On insides of each shin, 6in. above ankles, a small bronze tag, forked and riveted at one end and flattened at the other, probably lace tags for boots or sandals. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 9in.; below surface 2ft. 2in.

Grave S. 19. *Sex*—Male (adult or elderly). *Attitude*—On back, head to south-south-west, facing west. Forearms across body, crossed at wrists, right over left. Legs flexed to right. Feet pointing right. *Principal Dimensions*—Left humerus 1ft. 1½in., right ulna 11in., right femur 1ft. 6in., right tibia 1ft. 3in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 11)—Iron knife, handle pointing to left forearm, at an angle to spine. Bronze buckle, plain with bronze plate and 4 rivets across end, on right ilium. *Depth in chalk*—10in.; below surface 1ft. 4in.

Grave S. 20. (Figs. 7 and 13.) *Sex*—Male (aged). *Attitude*—Extended, body over to right, head to south-south-east, facing right. Feet to north. Arms bent at elbows with hands resting on femurs below hip joints. Legs straight, feet outwards. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., left ulna 10in., left femur 1ft. 6in., left tibia 1ft. 4in. *Grave Goods*—Broad iron spear-head south of head on right, resting on grave bank as in case of S. 12. Fragments of wood from spear shaft opposite mouth. Iron ferrule of the spear to left of left leg midway between knee and ankle, indicating perhaps a ritual breaking of the spear at the funeral ceremony, or that the spear was too long for the grave.

Compare Holywell, Grave 38 (T. C. Lethbridge *op. cit.*, p. 21); Driffield, Yorkshire, Barrow C. 38, Grave 5 (Mortimer, *Forty Years Excavations of Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 277); Long Wittenham, Berkshire, Grave 21 (*Archaeologia XXXVIII*, p. 333); Bifrons, Kent, Grave 65 (*Arch. Cant. XIII*, p. 553). At Bifrons, the relative position of the spear head and butt is exactly as in Grave S. 20. Iron mammiform shield boss on right forearm. Two pairs of iron studs, one pair by right elbow, and one below right hip joint, pairs opposite each other and 1ft. 7in. apart. A note on this shield boss is given in Appendix B. The iron grip was very small for a man of this size, being only 2.9 in. across inside the boss. Iron knife pointing south with handle under shield boss. Iron buckle to right of spine above pelvis? Iron buckle with 3 bronze rivets and a fragment of wood on tongue on left (not drawn). 2 small iron fragments to left of back of skull. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 8in.; below surface 2ft. 4in.

Grave S. 21. *Sex*—Unknown, but perhaps female. *Attitude*—Presumably extended but the only remains were a pair of lower legs with feet to north, the rest having been removed by the excavator. *Dimensions*—Right tibia 1ft. 1½in. *Grave Goods*—None found. *Depth in chalk*—Unknown.

Grave S. 22. (Pl. II and III.) *Sex*—Male (elderly). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, arms by sides. Left hand under left femur. Left leg straight, right leg bent to right. Small hole in centre of forehead above eyes, dented round edge. No trace of upper jaw. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 2in., right ulna 10½in., right femur 1ft. 6½in., right tibia 1ft. 3½in., left tibia 1ft. 2½in. Left fibula joined to left tibia by a callus growth, evidently a break above the ankle. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 14)—Iron knife between left elbow and spine, south of pelvis, point outwards. Small riveted bronze strip by point of knife, perhaps tip of sheath. Plain bronze buckle with 3 rivets in plate and punched decoration and with leather adhering to it to right of spine south of pelvis. In left hand 2 much decayed ancient-looking human teeth, but not ground smooth on surfaces. In grave filling, 6in. above pelvis, two fragments of human skull, perhaps part of an earlier burial and associated with the teeth. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 8in.; below surface 2ft. 4in.

Grave S. 23. *Sex*—Male (elderly). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, on right shoulder, legs straight. Left arm by side, left hand over pelvis. Right forearm across body. Right hand over centre of pelvis. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1½in., right femur 1ft. 5in., right tibia 1ft. 2½in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 14)—Iron knife under right hand, point to right. Iron buckle on upper part of left pelvis (not drawn). *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 2in.

Grave S. 24. *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—Unknown. Consisted only of a child's skull and milk teeth and one small fragment of bone. Age perhaps 3 to 4 years. *Grave Goods*—Nil.

Grave S. 25. *Sex*—Assumed to be male. *Attitude*—Unknown. All that remained after disturbance by bulldozer were a few ribs and fingers. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 14)—An iron spear head was found near the grave in the debris.

Grave S. 26. *Sex*—Male (young adult). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-west, facing half right. Arms by side. Left metacarpal bones missing. Feet outwards, heels inwards. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 1in., right femur 1ft. 7in., right tibia 1ft. 4in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 14)—Iron spear head to right of head. Iron knife point to right, below spine, just above sacrum. *Depth in chalk*—2ft. 0in.; below surface 2ft. 6in.

Grave S. 27. *Sex*—Unknown, perhaps female (child). *Attitude*—Unknown, but probably head to south and crouched as the grave was only 2ft. 6in. long. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 15)—4 beads (1 yellow, barrel-shaped, 2 olive-green, barrel-shaped, 1 jade green, cylindrical) by right clavicle. Ring of thin drawn

bronze knotted at the join 6in. north of skull. Too big to be a child's finger ring. Perhaps an ear-ring. Charcoal found in grave filling. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 0in.; below surface 1ft. 6in.

Grave S. 28. (Fig. 8.) *Sex*—Probably female. *Attitude*—Body extended, head to south-south-east, facing west. Right forearm over pelvis, left arm by side. Right leg crossed over left below knee. Probably old as very few teeth and those in lower jaw much worn. Upper jaw missing. *Principal Dimensions*—Right humerus 1ft. 2in., right ulna 10in., right femur 1ft. 6in., right tibia 1ft. 4½in. Right radius shows callus indicating fracture near elbow. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 15)—Iron fragment to west of skull. Small iron knife below left hand. "Melon" bead of turquoise-blue paste at throat. 2 bronze clips with small bronze nail at one end and the other end returned and with bronze nail, on pelvis near right elbow. 1 iron lug with loop to east of right tibia. 1 fragment of iron pyrites—position not known. Filling contained some bone fragments and pottery probably from the grave of I.A. 3 (q.v.). Charcoal in grave filling. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 0in. *Remarks*—This burial was made in the south end of the grave of I.A. 3 (q.v.), whose body above the knees had been cut away to make room for the deeper grave of S. 28.

Grave S. 29. *Sex*—Unknown. *Attitude*—Unknown but, probably crouched. Child's burial perhaps associated with S. 28. A few skull fragments, some milk teeth and bone fragments only remained. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 15)—Ring of drawn bronze knotted at the join and similar to that found with S. 27 and again too big for a child's finger ring. Perhaps an ear-ring. Fragment of bone ring, with hole in it, perhaps a bangle. Small iron buckle, fragmentary. 1 sherd of sandy Romano-British ware, 1 sherd of black gritty Saxon ware. *Depth in chalk*—6in.; below surface 1ft. 0in.

Grave S. 30. Nothing remained of this burial, which was in hard compacted chalk beneath a service road except a few bone fragments. *Sex*—Unknown. *Grave Goods*—1 tiny iron fragment. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

Grave S. 31. *Sex*—Male (adult). *Attitude*—Extended, head to south-south-east, arms by side, right hand over pelvis. Left leg straight, right leg bent over to right. Skull, right humerus, left hand, left lower leg and most of body removed by excavator. *Principal Dimensions*—Left humerus 1ft. 3in., left ulna 9in.+, right femur 1ft. 6½in., right tibia 1ft. 5in. *Grave Goods* (Fig. 15)—Iron knife to south of left shoulder to left of head, point to north. An unusual position. Charcoal in grave filling. *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

Grave S. 32. *Sex*—Old male. *Attitude*—Body on left side. Right arm across body, head to south-south-west. Left arm straight with elbow flexed to right. Left hand on left femur. Legs flexed to right. Teeth much worn and decayed with large cavity in one. Skull and upper part of body removed by excavator. *Principal Dimensions*—Left ulna 10in., right femur 1ft. 6½in., right tibia 1ft. 3½in. Bones strong and heavy. *Grave Goods*—None found, but fragment of pottery similar to that found with S. 15 in debris of grave indicates the probability of a food vessel. *Depth in chalk*—2ft. 0in.; below surface 3ft. 0in.

Grave S. 33. *Sex*—Unknown, but perhaps male. *Attitude*—Probably extended. Body and skull removed by excavator. Legs straight, heels in, left arm by side. *Dimensions*—Left femur 1ft. 3in., left tibia 1ft. 2in. *Grave Goods*—Fragments of iron pyrites between knees. Iron pyrites, evidently intended for use as a strike-a-light, has been found at Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 85; Burwell, Cambridgeshire, Graves 102, 115 and 123 (T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*), and Droxford, Hampshire (*Hampshire Field Club Proceedings*, Vol. 5, p. 176). *Depth in chalk*—1ft. 6in.; below surface 2ft. 0in.

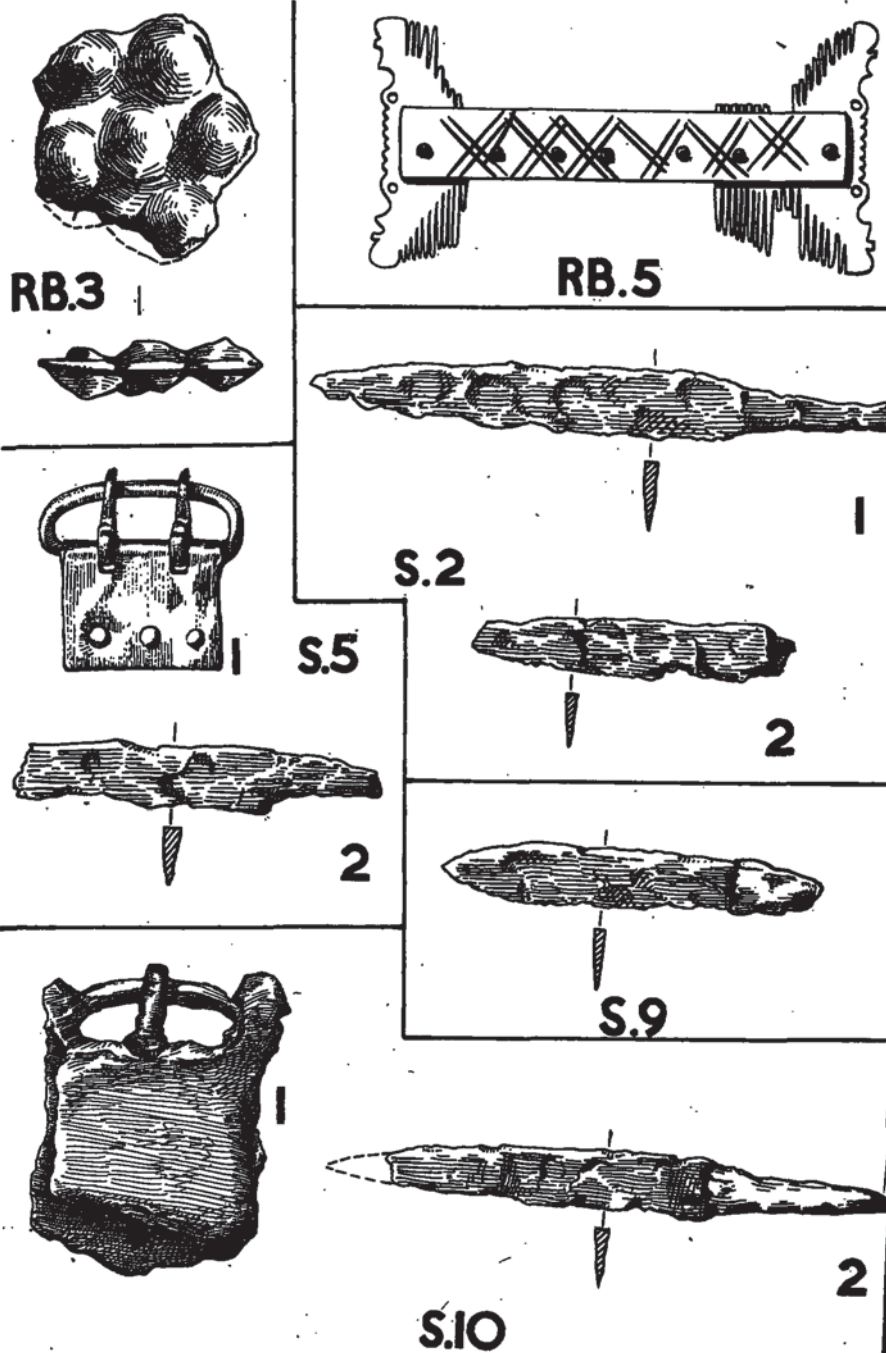


Fig. 9

Grave R.B. 3 : Iron appliqué with hobnails (1/1). Grave R.B. 5 : Double-sided bone comb (1/2). Grave S. 2 : 2 iron knives (1/2). Grave S. 5 : 1, Bronze buckle (1/1) ; 2, Iron knife (1/2). Grave S. 9 : Iron knife (1/2). Grave S. 10 : 1, Iron buckle and part of woven belt (1/1) ; 2, Iron knife, traces of wood on tang (1/2).

APPENDIX B.

DETAILS OF FINDS AT SNELL'S CORNER.
BRONZE OBJECTS.**Pin.** (Fig. 10, 5.)

Found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, under jaw. Bronze pin 2·3 inches long with oval perforated head and 2 incised lines on stem below head. Compare with (i) Ruskington, Lincolnshire, by the skull of a child, *Antiq. Journ.* XXVI, 69, Pl. X, 8; (ii) Abingdon, Berkshire, on breast of an adult female, Leeds and Harden, *A.S. Cemetery at Abingdon*, p. 52, Pl. XVI; (iii) Burwell, Cambridgeshire, on right collar bone of an old woman, T. C. Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in A.S. Cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk*, p. 59, fig. 29, 2; (iv) Garton Slack, East Yorkshire, Grave 7, no perforation in head, J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years Excavation of Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, Pl. LXXXV, fig. 640.

Rings.

1. Finger ring found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, on one of the fingers of the left hand. ·8 inches diameter with overlapping ends (Fig. 10, 2). Compare with Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 12, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.* p. 9.

2. Found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, above left shoulder to left of skull. Flat bronze ring ·7 inches diameter with overlapping ends with a fragment of woven material impregnated by rust adhering to it (Fig. 10, 3). Compare with Ruskington, Lincolnshire, *Antiq. Journ.* XXVI, 69, Pl. X, 1.

3. Found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, under throat, notched bronze ring ·9 inches diameter enclosed in a fragment of a coarsely woven material with a bead of pale blue glass and an 8-shaped bronze link within its circumference (Fig. 10, 7).

4. Found in **Grave S. 27**, young child, near centre of body of which nothing remained except a few bones. Ring of fine bronze wire ·8 inches diameter, knotted at the join (Fig. 15). Too big for finger ring; perhaps an ear-ring. Compare with (i) Similar ring in silver, Garton Slack, East Yorkshire, J. R. Mortimer, *op. cit.*, Pl. LXXXIV, Figs. 641, 642; (ii) Associated with beads hung from two similar bronze rings, Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 1, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*; (iii) Similar rings in silver, Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, Grave 11, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*

5. Found in **Grave S. 29**, young child, by skull. Ring of fine bronze wire, ·9 inches diameter, similar to 4 above (Fig. 15).

Bracelets.

1. Found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, on left forearm, plain bronze penannular bracelet 2·8 inches diameter (Fig. 10, 1).

2. Found in **same grave**, also on left forearm, bronze bracelet with overlapping, half-cut ends. Twisted round half of circumference; 2·8 inches diameter (Fig. 10, 6).

Buckles.

1. Found in **Grave S. 5**, adult male, under left side of pelvis. Bronze buckle with 2 tongues, 3 rivet holes and rivets, incised decoration across base of plate. Chape ·8 inches wide (Fig. 9).

2. Found in **Grave S. 19**, adult male, on left hip, plain bronze buckle with 1 tongue and 4 rivets (2-in position). Plate ·7 inches wide (Fig. 11). Compare with somewhat similar buckles at Holywell, Suffolk, and Burwell, Cambridgeshire, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, Fig. 14 D and E, Fig. 30, 2.

3. Found in **Grave S. 22**, adult male, above pelvis to right of spine. Bronze chape buckle with 1 tongue and 3 rivets (1 in position). Lines of punched decoration above rivet holes and notches round edges of plate. Plate .55 inches wide (Fig. 14).

4. Found in **Grave S. 17**, adult male, to left of right forearm. Very small loop buckle .45 inches across, with one tongue (not shewn in Fig. 11). Simple buckles of this kind have been found at Bifrons, Kent, and are mentioned by Baldwin Brown as being some evidence, though not conclusive, of early date. Baldwin Brown, *Arts of Early England*, Vol. III, Pl. LXX, 2 and 3, and p. 347.

Boot Lace Tags.

Found in **Grave S. 18**, adult female, on inside of each shin 6 inches above ankle. Two small bronze rods 1 inch long, flattened and broadened at one end and with the other end split and riveted with tiny bronze rivet (Fig. 11). Compare Burwell, Cambridgeshire, Grave 83, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, Grave 2.

Clips.

1. Found in **Grave S. 28**, adult female, by right elbow at right angles to forearm, a pair of bronze clips 1.6 inches long and .3 inches across. One end is returned and has a bronze nail passing through both portions; a bronze nail, clenched-over, passes through the other end. The ends are rounded and punched decoration runs along the edges. Their purpose is unknown but they were evidently fastened to wood .15 inches thick, traces of which remained. (Fig. 15.) Compare with Holywell, Suffolk, Graves 23, 31, 37. T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*

2. Found in **Grave S. 22**, adult male, by tip of knife, small bronze clip consisting of two pieces of bronze .5 inches long and .1 inch wide joined by a bronze rivet .09 inches long at each end, perhaps part of a leather sheath (Fig. 14).

Chain.

Found in **Grave S. 6**, 2, 8-shaped bronze links, .6 inches long, one inside the bronze ring already mentioned, under the throat (Fig. 10, 7). The other was held by a larger iron link and was found under the pelvis (not illustrated). Compare with Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 53, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 28 and Fig. 17, B. 3.

Washer.

Found with **Grave S. 10**, adult male, position with body unknown. Very thin bronze washer, .5 inches external, .2 inches internal diameter (not illustrated).

GLASS.

Found in **Grave S. 9**, adult male, by right knee, chip of very pale blue transparent glass, perhaps part of a bead. A glass fragment has been found at Ruskington, Lincolnshire, in an Anglian grave by the present writer.

BEADS.

1. Found in **Grave S. 6**, adult female, under throat, pale blue bead of clear glass, found with the bronze ring and link already mentioned (Fig. 10, 7).

2. Found in **Grave S. 27**, young child, from position 6 inches north of skull, 4 paste beads; 1 barrel-shaped, canary yellow, 2 barrel-shaped, olive green and 1 cylindrical, jade green, (Fig. 15).

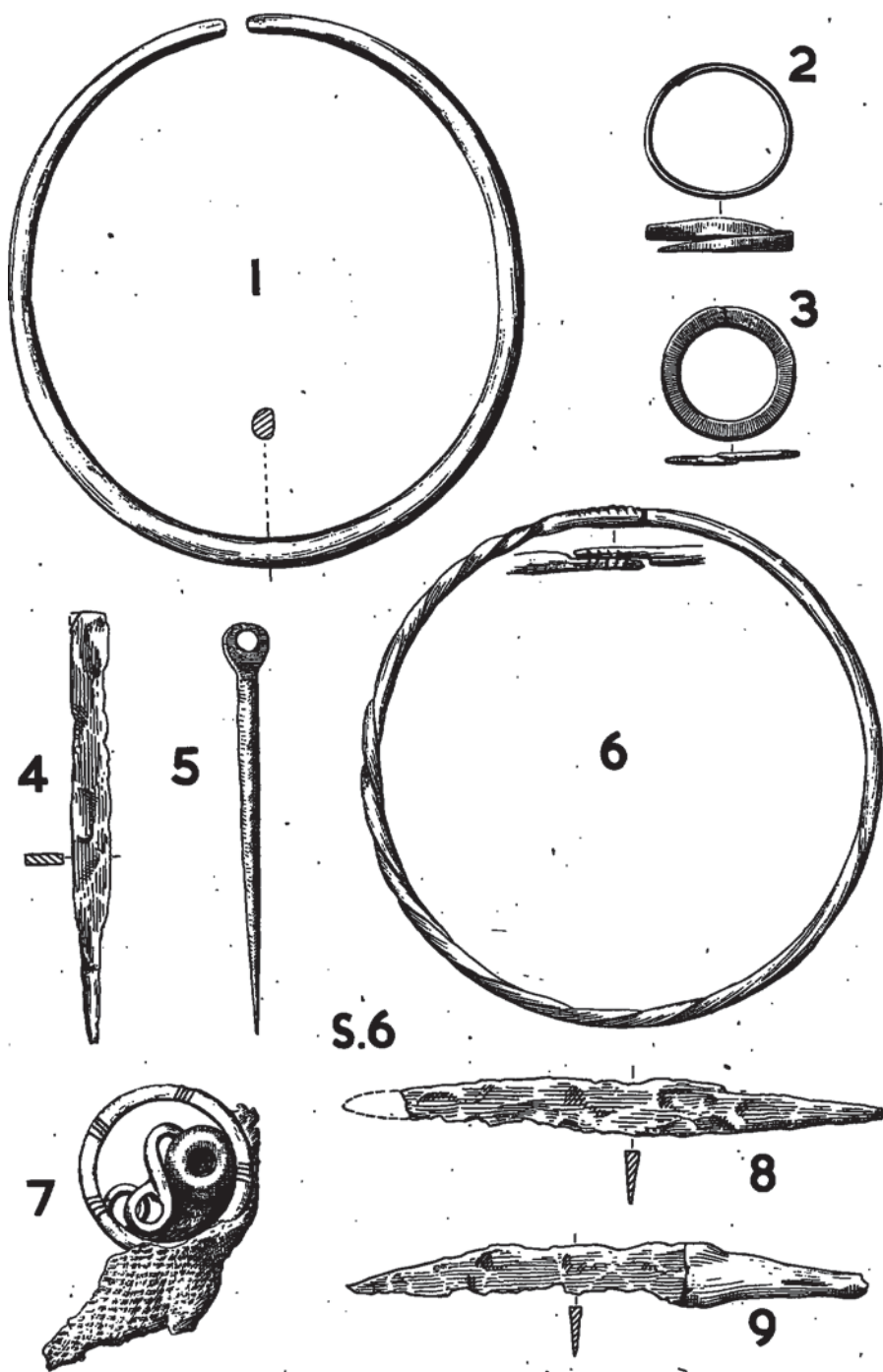


Fig. 10

Grave S. 6 : 1 and 6, Bronze bracelets (1/1); 2, Bronze finger ring (1/1); 3, Bronze ring from left shoulder, perhaps associated with 7 (1/1); 4, Iron sharpening steel (1/2); 5, Bronze pin (1/1); 7, 8-shaped bronze link and pale blue glass bead enclosed in bronze ring with pieces of coarse woven cloth, from neck (1/1); 8 and 9, Iron knives (1/2).

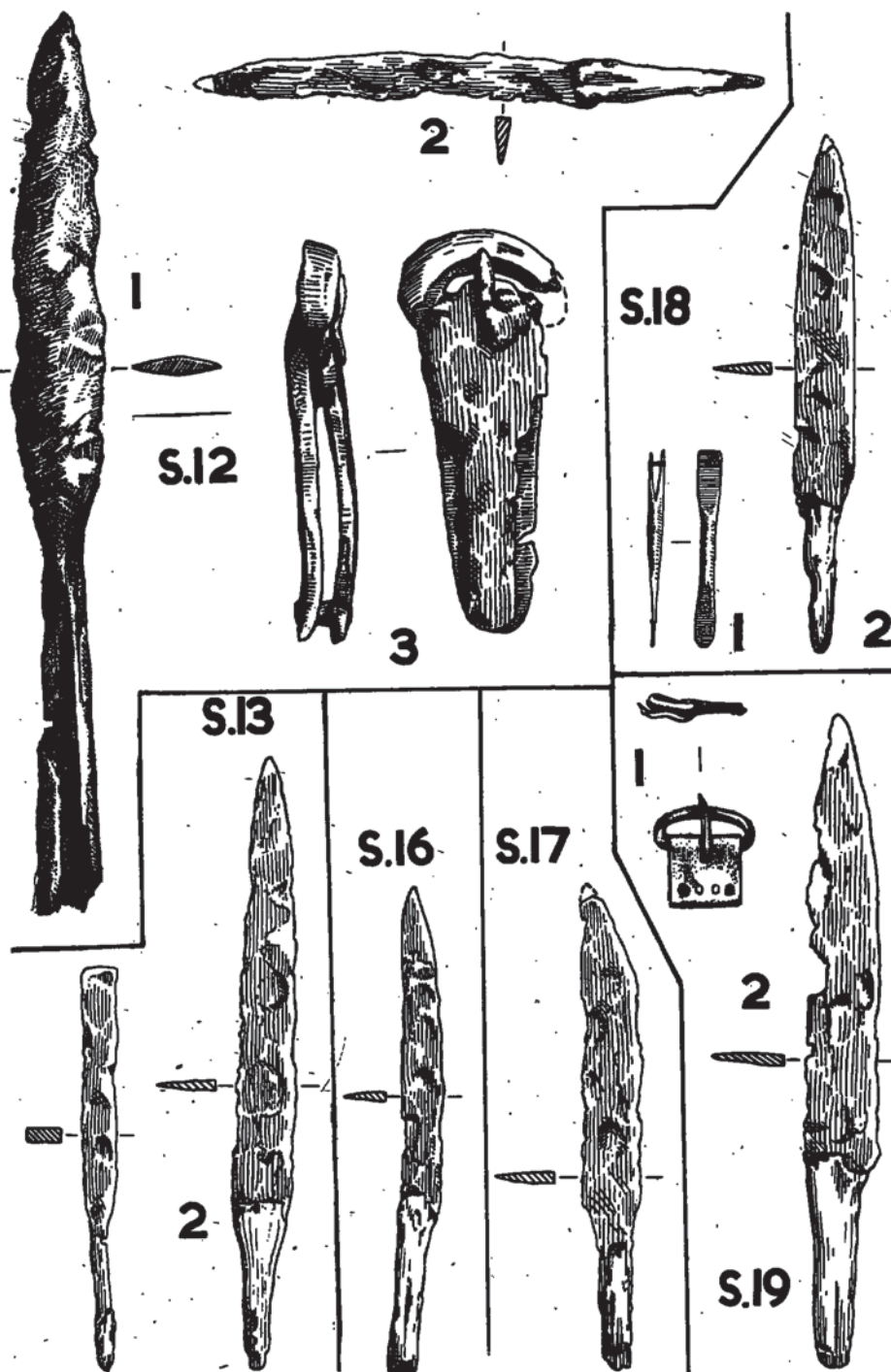


Fig. 11

Grave S. 12 : 1, Iron spear head with split socket (1/2) ; 2, Iron knife, traces of wood on tang (1/2) ; 3, Iron buckle (1/1). Grave S. 13 : 1, Iron sharpening steel (1/2) ; 2, Iron knife (1/2). Graves S. 16 and S. 17 : Iron knives (1/2). Grave S. 18 : 1, Bronze bootlace tag (1/1) ; 2, Iron knife (1/2). Grave S. 19 : 1, Bronze buckle (1/2) ; 2, Iron knife (1/2).

3. Found in **Grave S. 28**, adult female, at throat, turquoise-blue paste "melon" bead, .8 inches diameter (Fig. 15). Compare with Holywell, Suffolk, Graves 11, 48 and 52 (all glass); Burwell, Cambridgeshire, Grave 17 (paste); Sibbertswold, Kent, Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, Pl. XV, 7; Faversham, Kent, B.M. *Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, p. 47.

IRON OBJECTS.

Shield Bosses.

1. Found in **Grave S. 14**, adult male, below right knee (Figs. 5 and 12). Conical iron shield boss, breadth across rim 4.7 inches, breadth inside rim 3.9 inches, height 3.7 inches. On top is a short spike, .15 inches long. The boss was fixed to the war board by 6 iron nails with rounded heads of which 4 remained, clenched over. The grip is 5.1 inches long with slightly concave edges. At each end is an iron nail, one of which is clenched over .4 inches from the inner side. Through the grip are nail holes for fixing the wooden portion of the grip. 5 studs in all were found, of which 1 was in fragments. Of these, 2 are 1.45 inches in diameter and 2 are 1.2 inches in diameter. The two larger ones appear to bear traces of bronze on the outside and all are decorated with small raised bosses, 1 central and 6 or 7 round the circumference, although their condition makes it hard to distinguish them. The studs were fixed to the war boards by shanks. One of these is clenched over at a distance of .5 inches. It is not known which of the studs in the layout diagram are large and which are small as no note was made at the time of discovery. The studs were found in the grave as shown in Fig. 5. Stud (a) was adhering to the occupant's femur just above and inside the knee, stud (b) was between the knees, stud (c) was in the bank of the grave filling. The position of studs (d) and (e) is not certain but they were approximately as shown. The layout does not give any clear picture of the shield, but doubtless in its collapse the studs fell all ways. Studs (b) and (c), from the length of the shank on stud (b), may have been used to fix a leather strap for slinging. A very similarly shaped boss was found at Kingston Down, Grave 124, Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, Pl. XV, 16. Mr. E. T. Leeds, writing of the boss in Grave S. 14, said: "This type is southern and well represented in Kent; at the same time it occurs at West Stow, Suffolk, and in a more rounded form at Milton, Berkshire; Loddington, Northamptonshire; Ipswich, Suffolk; Astwick, Bedfordshire; South Cave, and Londesborough, Yorkshire". Baldwin Brown, *Arts of Early England* III, Pl. XXII, 2 B, and p. 199, says: "Umbos of this kind are not very common. They have been found at Sibbertswold, Kent; Farthingdown, Sussex; Colchester, Essex; Kingston, Bedfordshire; Rodmead Down, Wiltshire, and Tissington, Derbyshire". Compare also Nassington, Grave 24, smaller, 3½ inches high and 5 inches diameter. *Antiq. Journ.* XXIV, 35, p. 108. See also *Portsmouth Reader*, Vol II, No. 3, 35-36, for somewhat similar boss from Portsdown Hill.

2. Found in **Grave S. 20**, adult male, on right forearm with an iron knife lying beneath it (Figs. 7 and 13). Domed iron shield boss with no button or spike on top, breadth across rim 4.9 inches, breadth inside rim 3.8 inches, height 2.8 inches. The boss was fixed to the war board by 4 iron nails of which no shanks remain. The grip was originally 3.7 inches long and was fixed to the war board by an iron nail or rivet at each end. One of these rivets is clenched over .4 inches from the inside of the grip. This gives the same thickness for the war board as in the S. 14 shield. The length of the grip inside the rivets is only 2.9 inches which means that the owner of the shield, whose stature from the length of his femur may be taken as about 5 feet 7½ inches, must have had an extremely small hand. 4 studs, 1.7 inches in diameter, were found in two diametrically opposed pairs with 1 foot 7 inches between the pairs, giving a diameter for the shield of something greater than that. The shank of one of the studs remains in a corroded condition .45 inches long. The shank has apparently

a flange of some sort on it. The domes of all studs were plain and undecorated. Compare with (i) Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 4, 1 stud; (ii) Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 29, Grave 51, 2 studs, Grave 56, 4 studs in pairs, C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*; (iii) Driffield, Yorkshire, Barrow C. 38, studs in pairs with diamond-shaped plates. This boss is of the carinated variety. J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years Excavations of Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, Pl. XCVI, Fig. 757. Mr. E. T. Leeds, writing of the S. 20 boss, quoted Lindenschmit, *Altertümer der merovingischen Zeit*, pp. 242-3 and Figs. 173-4,¹⁵ where he says that the domed type and one of tall mammiform shape are the commonest forms in German graves. By this Mr. Leeds took him to mean central and east Germany, because speaking of the conical type, Fig. 175, Lindenschmit says, it occurs in the Rhineland and southern (? south-west) Germany, "in the western parts of the old Frankish Empire", and also in Kent.

Spear Heads.

1. Found in Grave S. 12, adult male, 1 foot to left of head and south of it (Fig. 11): leaf-shaped, iron spear head 9.5 inches long, split socket, blade of flat oval section 1.1 inches wide at widest. No butt found.

2. Found in Grave S. 14, adult male, in the reversed position by right foot (Figs. 5 and 12): leaf-shaped, iron spear head 19 inches long, split socket, blade with keel rib on each side, 1.1 inches wide. No butt found.

3. Found in Grave S. 20, adult male, to south of head on right side (Figs. 7 and 13): leaf-shaped, iron spear head, 13 inches long, split socket blade flat oval section 1.9 inches wide. Iron butt 2.2 inches long, .7 inches inside diameter, split socket, oval section, found on opposite side of body, to left of left shin. Compare other examples of broken spear shafts: (i) Holywell, Suffolk, Grave 38, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*; (ii) Driffield, Yorkshire, Barrow C. 38, Grave 5, J. R. Mortimer, *op. cit.*, p. 277; (iii) Long Wittenham, Berkshire, Grave 21, *Archaeologia*, 38, p. 333; (iv) Bifrons, Kent, Grave 65, *Archaeologia Cantiana* XIII, p. 553. In this instance the layout of spear head and butt was exactly as in S. 20.

4. Found in Grave S. 25, adult male, position unknown, as body destroyed by bulldozer (Fig. 14): leaf-shaped, iron spear head, 11.3 inches long, split socket, blade of flat oval section 1.1 inches wide. No butt found.

5. Found in Grave S. 26, adult male, close to right side of head (Fig. 14): leaf-shaped, iron spear head, 8 inches long, split socket, blade of flat oval section 1.1 inches wide.

Iron Knives (Figs. 9, 10, 11, 14 and 15).

20 iron knives were found in 18 of the graves; 2, S. 2 and S. 6, had 2 knives each. The average length was between 5 and 6 inches, the longest, S. 22 (Fig. 14, 1), being 7.2 inches and the shortest, S. 28 (Fig. 15), 3.8 inches. In many cases there were remains of rust-impregnated wood on the tangs, often extending a short distance down the blade. Knives were found in male and female graves alike, confirming the statement in the B.M. *Guide to A.S. Antiquities*, p. 57, that the knife was so intimately associated with the individual as to be included in the grave even where other furniture is lacking.

Sharpening Steels (Figs. 10, 11 and 15).

Two graves, S. 6 and S. 13, had small rectangular section "steels" for sharpening purposes, as well as knives. These are provided with a tang which evidently was encased in a wooden handle for the tang of S. 13's steel shows traces of wood. A third steel was found in unknown associations. Compare with Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, Grave No. 57, T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 19, Fig. 1, A. 4.

¹⁵ *Handbuch der deutschen Altertumskunde, Teil I, Die Altertümer der merovingischen Zeit* (Braunschweig, 1880-89).

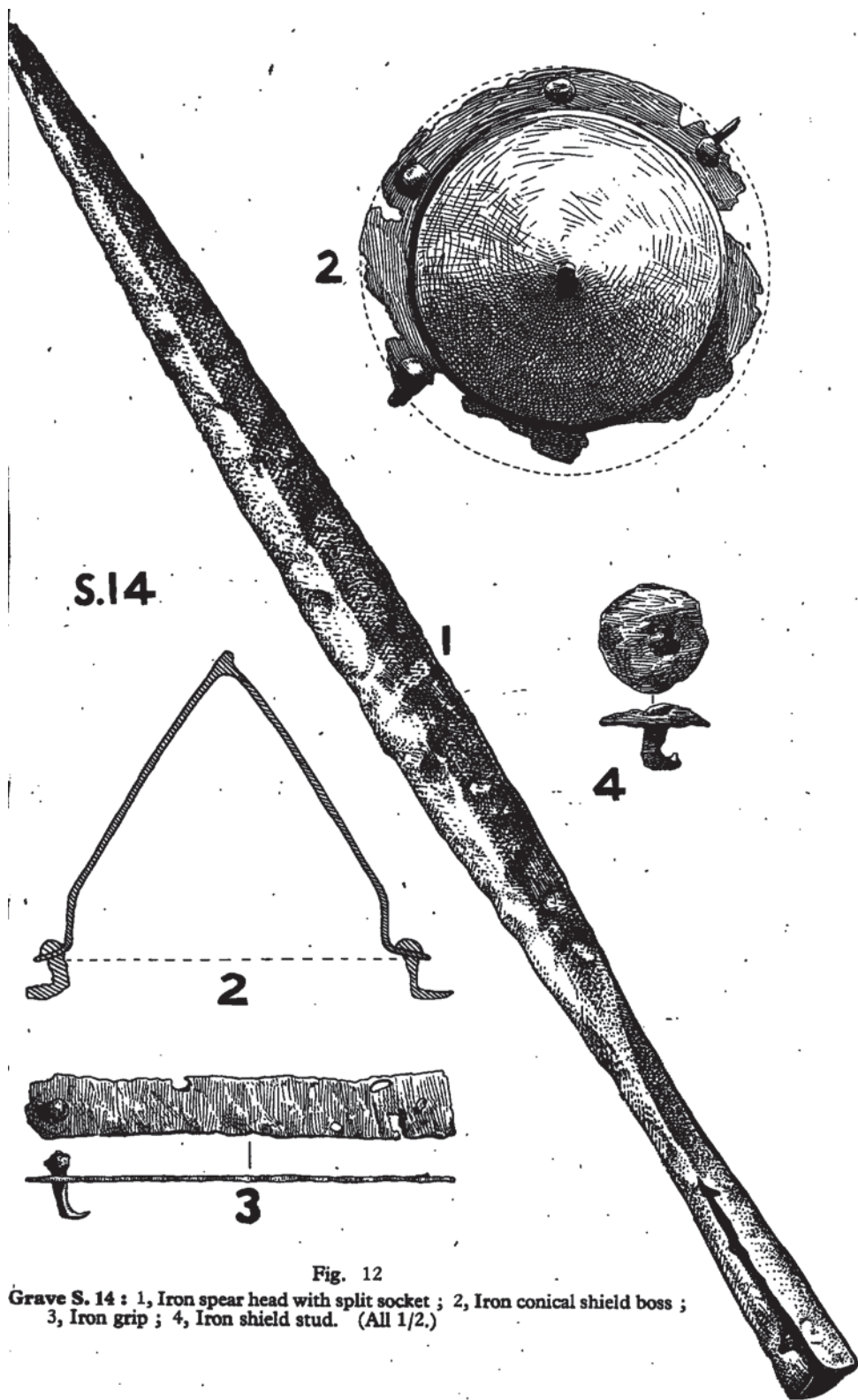
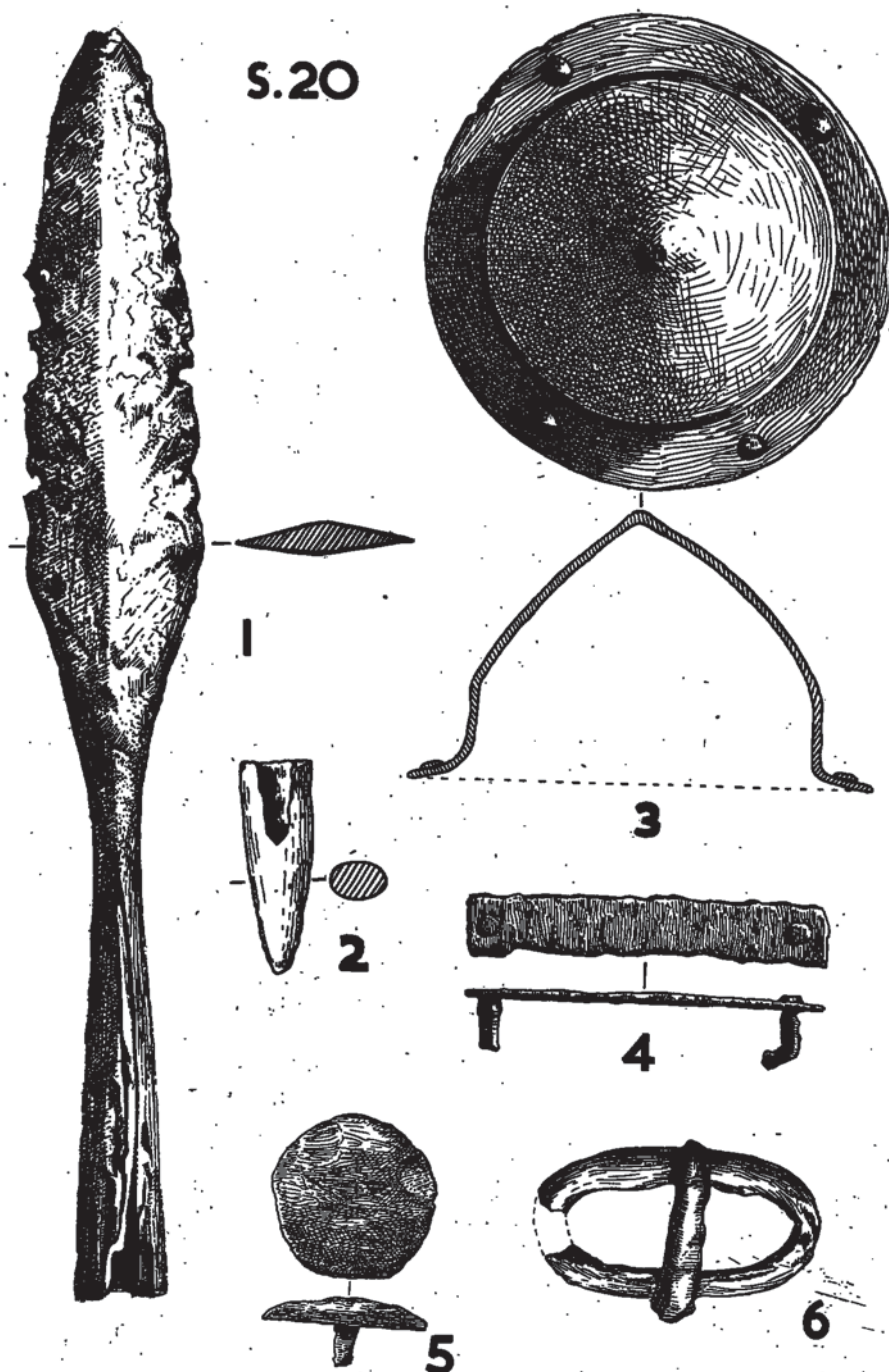


Fig. 12

Grave S. 14 : 1, Iron spear head with split socket ; 2, Iron conical shield boss ;
3, Iron grip ; 4, Iron shield stud. (All 1/2.)



S.20

Fig. 13.
Grave S. 20 : 1, Iron spear head ; 2, Iron ferrule for spear-butt ; 3, Iron
mammiform shield boss ; 4, Iron grip ; 5, Iron shield stud (all 1/2) ;
6, Iron buckle (1/1).

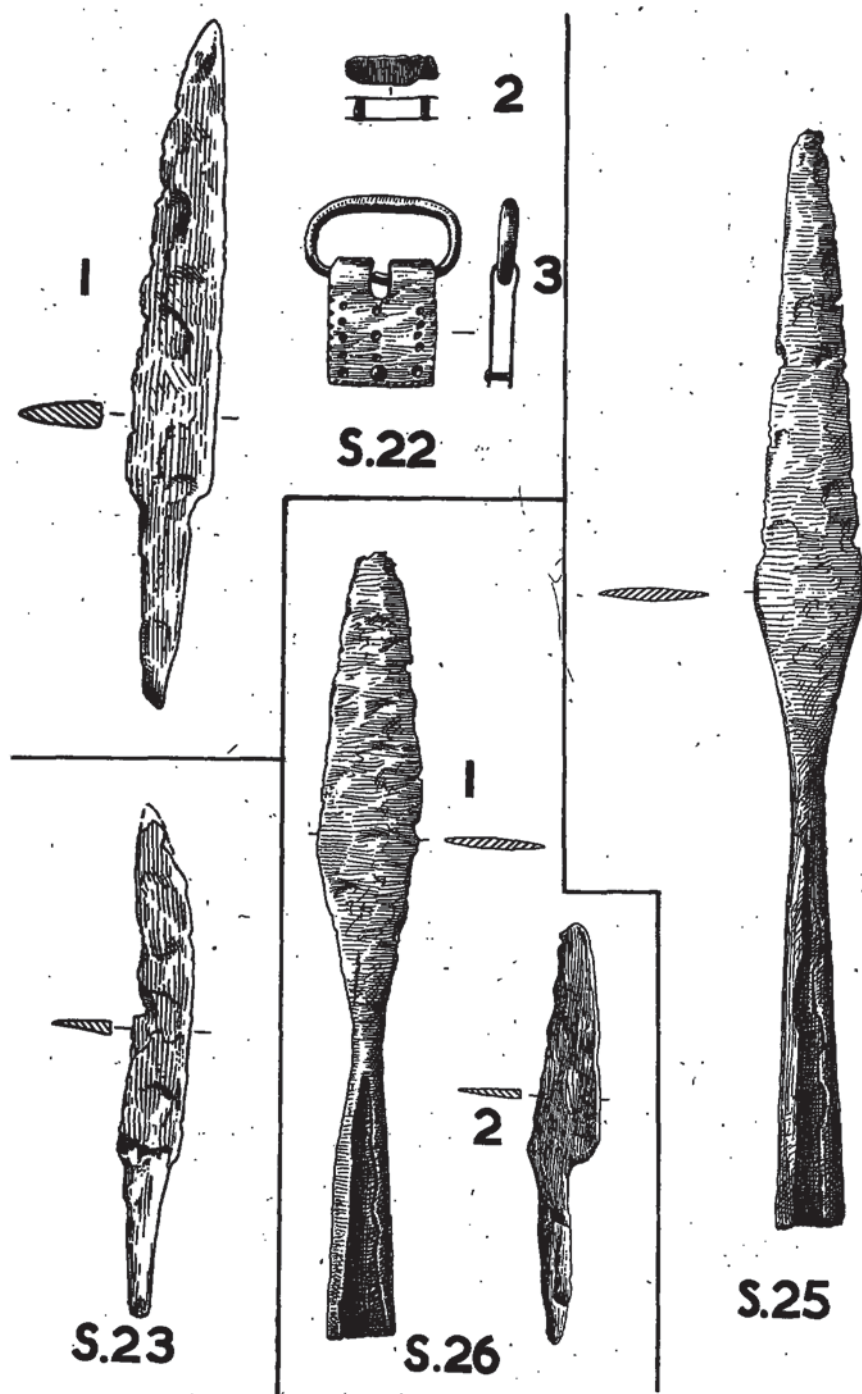


Fig. 14

Grave S. 22 : 1, Iron knife (1/2) ; 2, ? Bronze strip from knife sheath (1/1) ; 3, Bronze buckle (1/1). Grave S. 23 : Iron knife (1/2). Grave S. 25 : Iron spear head, split socket (1/2). Grave S. 26 : 1, Iron spear head, split socket (1/2) ; 2, Iron knife (1/2).

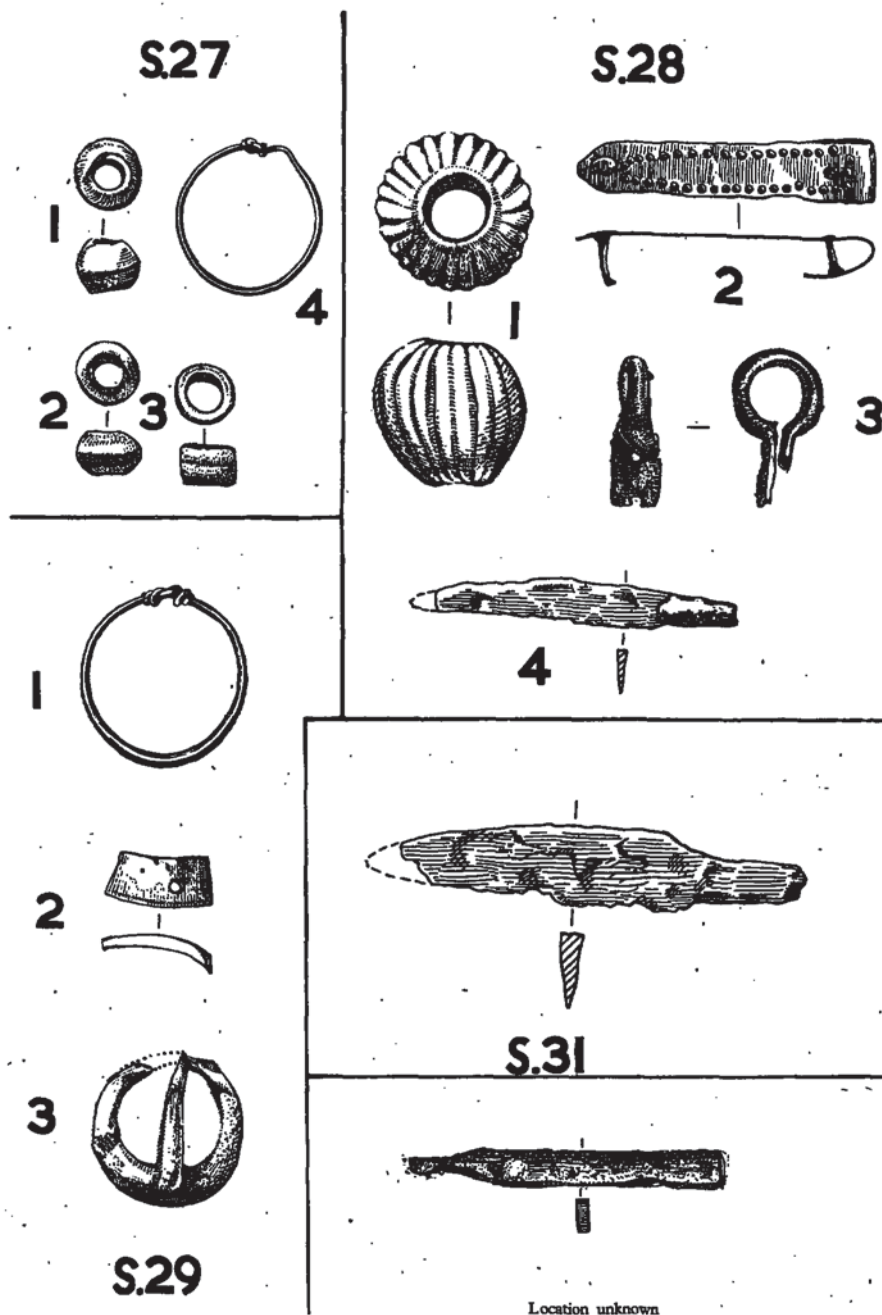


Fig. 15.

Grave S. 27 : Paste beads—1, canary yellow ; 2, olive-green ; 3, jade-green : 3, Drawn bronze wire ring (all 1/1). Grave S. 28 : 1, "Melon" bead, turquoise-blue paste (1/1) ; 2, Bronze clip with bronze nails (1/1) ; 3, Looped iron lug (1/2) ; 4, Iron knife (1/2). Grave S. 29 : 1, Drawn bronze wire ring ; 2, Fragment of bone ring, pierced, perhaps bangle ; 3, Iron buckle (all 1/1). Grave S. 31 : Iron knife (1/2). Location Unknown : Iron sharpening steel (1/2).

Iron Buckles.

1. Found in **Grave S. 10**, adult male, to right of spine above pelvis (Fig. 9) : iron buckle enclosed in fine woven material, 1.1 inches wide impregnated in rust. The buckle has a single tongue.
2. Found in **Grave S. 20**, adult male, at waist to right of spine (Figs. 7 and 13) : plain oval iron buckle with iron tongue, damaged at one end.
3. Found in **Grave S. 20**, adult male, on left side of pelvis : flat iron plate with recess in one side for tongue, about 2 inches overall length. 3 bronze rivets along opposite edge. Fragment of wood adhering to tongue.
4. Found in **Grave S. 23**, adult male : iron buckle at waist on pelvis to left of spine. Tongue only remains. Fragments of woven cloth associated with this buckle.
5. Found in **Grave S. 29**, child, sex unknown, by one of the upper arm fragments (Fig. 15) : iron buckle of circular form, much rusted, with tongue detached.
6. Found in **Grave S. 12**, adult male, at waist to left of spine (Fig. 11) : long triangular iron buckle, 2.2 inches long, .8 inches wide across base. Split at narrow end and with iron rivet. Traces of leather in the split. Very similar to 7th century iron buckle with shouldered plate from Holywell Row, **Grave 9**. T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 4 and Fig. 1 C2.

Hobnails.

An illustration of a fragment of iron appliqué found with R.B. 3 is given in Fig. 9.

Iron boss.

Found in **Grave S. 5**, adult male, by feet, a small rounded iron boss .5 inches diameter, flanged at one side and with a neck .3 inches long, broken off short. Purpose unknown.

Iron nail.

Found in **Grave S. 18**, adult female, an iron nail 3.4 inches long, bent 1 inch from the head which is of square shape. Found on pelvis by left hip joint. Purpose unknown.

Iron ring with lug (Fig. 15).

Found in **Grave S. 28**, adult female, at the intersection of the crossed lower legs, an iron ring .9 inches diameter with an iron lug .4 inches wide and .7 inches long. The ring is formed by bending round the extension of the lug. Compare with a similar lug and ring found in association with a length of chain at Shudy Camps, **Grave 31**. T. C. Lethbridge, *op. cit.*, p. 13, Fig. 6 B2.

Iron fragments.

1. Found in **Grave S. 18**, adult female, inside knees, 2 iron fragments, 1 roughly egg-shaped, 1 inch long and .5 inches thick, the other perhaps a stud or boss having a roughly rounded head and a shank .2 inches long. Purpose of these objects unknown.
2. Found in **Grave S. 20**, adult male, close to left side of skull, a roughly rectangular iron fragment .6 by .5 inches and .1 inches thick. Purpose unknown.

BONE OBJECTS.**Bone Comb (Fig. 9).**

Found in **Grave R.B. 5**, on left breast, double-sided comb 5.25 inches long with notched ends : side plates secured by 7 iron rivets and decorated with criss-cross incised lines. A common Late Roman type. Cf. *Richborough IV*, 150, Pl. LVI, 266.

Fragment of Bone Ring (Fig. 15).

Found in **Grave S. 29**, child, position with body unknown, 1 fragment of bone ring .3 inches wide and .05 inches thick. There is a hole .075 inches in diameter in it. The estimated diameter when complete is about 1.7 inches. Perhaps parts of a child's bangle.

POTTERY.

1. Found in **Grave S. 4**, to right of right knee, black pot with incised band of herring-bone ornament below neck (Figs. 17, 1, and 18, 3, Pl. IV).

Mr. J. N. L. Myres has kindly contributed the following note on this pot :—

"The Horndean pot is pure South Saxon and typologically late in a series whose form and ornament, so combined, hardly seem to occur outside Sussex, though within Sussex the evolution is quite straightforward.

Barrel shaped pots with simple linear ornament are a regular Sussex type. There is one from Montscombe in the Brighton Museum, another from Hassocks at Lewes : but both these have shorter rims and the decoration is in vertical groups of lines going right down the pot. There is a pot at Lewes from Alfriston with a single band of linear ornament on the shoulder but the ornament is chevrons not herring-bone, and the form a bowl rather than a barrel.

The real ancestors of the Horndean pot are the two from Highdown in the Worthing Museum. The form is very similar even to the rim, which is unusual in Saxon pottery. Both pots are more elaborately decorated with incised patterns and both retain the raised herring-bone collar which has degenerated in the Horndean example into a flat band of ornament. . . . These three pots make a most interesting study in the breakdown of a decorative scheme."

By kind permission of the Curator of Worthing Museum, the two Highdown pots are published beside the one from Horndean (Fig. 18).

2. Found in **Grave S. 15**, adult female, to right of right humerus, drinking cup 3.6 inches high and coarse black ware with impressions of chopped grass or straw (Fig. 17, 2). Uneven surface, brown patches. Everted at top, rim missing.
3. Found in **Grave I, A. 1**, in crook of right arm, (a) a rim sherd of Belgic bead-rim ware, dark brown flecked with grit. This could be just pre-Roman or down to first century A.D. (Fig. 16, 1) ; (b) a fragment of a Roman dish (Fig. 16, 2). For association of two such pots in a cremation burial at Winchester see *Belgae of Gaul and Britain*. *Arch. Journ.* 87, p. 286, fig. 26, 8.
4. Found in **Grave I, A. 3**, in filling of A.S. **Grave S. 28**, (a) 1 rim sherd with girth grooves, probably pre-Belgic ; (b) 3 sherds sandy R.B. ware.
5. Found in **Grave S. 29**, child, (a) 1 sherd sandy R.B. ware ; (b) 1 black sherd, Saxon.
6. Found in **Grave S. 32**, old male, 1 sherd of dark ware probably from a food vessel. Most of this grave was destroyed by the excavator.

The writer is indebted to Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., for the pottery drawings in Figs. 16-18, and to Miss E. Meikle for the other drawings.

All the finds have been deposited in the Cumberland House Museum, Southsea, with the consent of the Ministry of Transport.

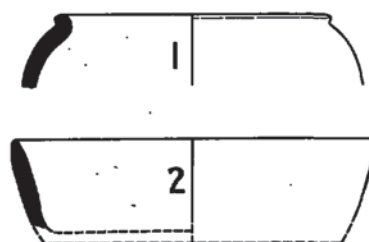


Fig. 16

1. Bead rim of coarse, dark brown, gritty ware. Could be just pre-Roman or down to mid-1st Century A.D. (1/4).
2. Side of Roman dish of gray sandy ware (1/4).



Fig. 17

1. Grave S. 4. Hand-made, sandy, gray ware, thin walls, smoothed gray-brown surface : globular pot with everted rim ; band of decoration below neck, lightly incised herring-bone pattern, bordered by girth grooves (1/4).
2. Grave S. 15. Hand-made, coarse black ware with impressions of chopped grass or straw ; everted rim cup (1/4).

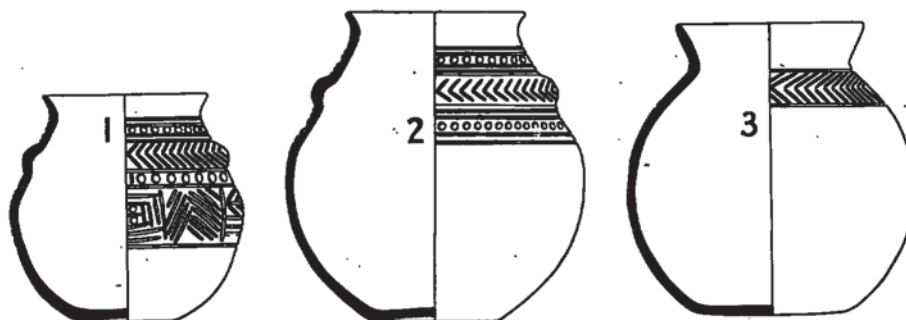


Fig. 18

South Saxon pots. 1 and 2 from Highdown ; 3 from Grave S. 4, Horndean.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON HUMAN REMAINS FROM SNELL'S CORNER,
HORNDEN, HAMPSHIRE.

By PROFESSOR A. J. E. CAVE.

(St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, University of London.)

This Report presents briefly the anatomical, anthropological and pathological evidence afforded by the mass of osteological material excavated by Group Captain G. M. Knocker in 1947. The unavoidable employment of the mechanical excavator in the discovery and collection of much of this material is responsible for severe and widespread damage to individual bones and skeletons and has enormously enhanced the labour of sorting, repair and restoration rendered necessary before examination of their several features. It has absolutely precluded the collection of many anthropological data and has rendered some measurements approximate only. Comminuted skulls, without base and with shattered or detached facial portions, are not ideal material for osteological study. Much time and labour was expended in the attempted repair or restoration of such (and other) specimens—more perhaps than commensurate with their intrinsic scientific value—but the result was frequently disappointing.

After cleaning and assembly, each identified skeleton (no matter how incomplete) was examined for evidence of sex, age, stature, anthropological constitution and possible pathology. The results of examination are set forth, synoptically, herein. In many instances the paucity of information submitted is due to the scantiness or the poor physical condition of the material available for scrutiny.

The letters and numerals placed against each individual skeleton in this Report as identification marks are those on the various containers in which the bones were received for examination. Some unlabelled bones—of unknown, because unstated, provenance—were labelled U. I, II and III in the laboratory and are so referred to herein.

SNELL'S CORNER.

Identification and Summary of the Human Remains.

S. 7.

Much fragmented, uninformative portions of the appendicular skeleton, including pieces of the left humeral shaft, the right radius and ulna, some metacarpal shafts, both femoral shafts, and both tibial and fibular shafts.

S. 8.

Fragments of the right humerus, right radius and right ulna only.

S. 9.

Remains of cranium and mandible (probably of elderly female), plus part of an axis vertebra. The cranial fragments are moulded around a mass of chalk and no useful purpose is served by attempting their separation. The much-broken mandible shows female characters: two very crown-worn molars remain *in situ*. Other teeth present, but lying loose (and all much crown-worn), include 4 incisors, 2 canines, 5 premolars and 5 molars. Vertebral and costal fragments also present; together with fragments of right humerus, ulna and radius; of left scapula, humerus and forearm bones; indeterminate pieces of pelvis; pieces of femur, tibia and fibula of the right and left sides; the right patella; the right os calcis. The femoral fragments are suggestive of a female skeleton.

Summary of Skeletal Material.

Identity	Sex	Number of Individuals
S. 7	?	1
S. 8	?	1
S. 9	Probably female	1
S. 10	Male	1
? S. 11	Mixed group Identification doubtful	4 at least
S. 12	Male	1
S. 13	Male	1
S. 14	Male	1
S. 15	Female	1
S. 16	Female	1
S. 17	Male	1
S. 18	Female	1
S. 19	Male	1
S. 20	Male	1
S. 21	Probably female	1
S. 22	Male	1
S. 23	Male	1
I.A. 1	? Female	1
I.A. 2	?	1
S. 26	Male	1
S. 31	Male	1
S. 32	Male	1
S. 33	? Male	1
S. 4 (sacrum only)	Female	1
? S. 6	Female	1
? R.B. 1 Horndean I	Female and ?	2
Horndean II	Female	1
Horndean III	Male	1
Horndean IV	Male	1
Horndean V	?	2
Horndean A. 1	Female	1
Horndean A. 2	? Female	1
R.B. 5	Female	1
R.B. 6	Female	1
U. I	?	1
U. II	Female	1
U. III (? B.A.)	Female	1

S. 10.

Most of the skeleton of a well-developed elderly male. The comminuted cranium has been repaired, so far as the grave-warping of the right occipital region allowed. Cranial vault heavy, with thickish diploic layer; marked recession of brow region; well-developed supraorbital ridges and frontal air-sinuses; vigorous mastoids; prominent secondary markings; all sutures closed endocranially; palate well developed, roomy and of average height. Mandible with male characters: thick, heavy, with marked eversion of the angles and a prominent chin region. All (9) surviving teeth considerably crown-worn.

The vertebral column is well represented, the sacrum showing male characters. Numerous rib fragments. The thorax was large and robustly built. Bones of pectoral girdles and upper limbs almost wholly present, save for parts of the scapulae, some carpal bones and some phalanges. Pelvis fairly complete, likewise the majority of the lower limb long bones. Right patella missing, likewise the heads of the fibulae, some elements of the right tarsus and metatarsus, and various phalanges.

There is osteoarthritis of the carpo-metacarpal joint of the right thumb: "rheumatic" fusion of two thoracic and of certain lumbar vertebrae.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>					<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	184.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	151.0
Basi-bregmatic length (omitted—warping).					
Facial length	-	-	-	-	69.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	141.0
Basi-prosthion	}	(omitted—warping).			
Basi-nasion					
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	34.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	36.0
" breadth, right	-	-	-	-	44.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	46.0
Nasal height	-	-	-	-	52.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	24.0
<i>Long bones.</i>					
Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	340.5
" left	-	-	-	-	337.0
Radius, right	-	-	-	-	260.0
" left	-	-	-	-	263.5
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	480.0
" left	-	-	-	-	479.5
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	?
" left	-	-	-	-	368.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	81.8	(brachycephalic).
Facial	=	48.9	(chamaeprosop).
Gnathic	=	?	(orthognathic).
Orbital, R.	=	78.9	(microseme).
" L.	=	78.2	(microseme).
Nasa	=	46.1	(leptorrhine).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

168.2 cm. = 5ft. 7½in.

S. 11 Series.

This series comprises (1) remains marked "S. 10" alone (already noted); (2) remains marked "S. 7", "S. 8" and "S. 9" (already noted); (3) several bags marked "S. 11", as follows:—

S. 11 (1).

Fragments of axial skeleton and the limb girdles: *viz.*, the twelfth thoracic and the 5 lumbar vertebrae, sternal fragment, 39 costal fragments, upper part of sacrum, an imperfect and stout right clavicle, the well-marked complete left clavicle, portions of two stout and well-marked scapulae, portions of the pelvis: all indicative of an adult muscular male.

S. 11 (2).

In the same box as S. 7, S. 8, S. 9 and S. 11 are the following: an imperfect right femur and portions of its fellow: a right patella: right tibia (380 mm. long): a left tibial fragment: fragments of right and left fibulae. All without attached labels and "S. 11" marked on their containers: hence presumed to be part of S. 11.

S. 11 (3) (A).

Atlas, axis and 4 other cervical vertebrae: 10 thoracic vertebrae; bones, mostly imperfect, of right and left forearms and hands (some carpalia and phalanges wanting): lower end of left femur: some tarsalia of right and left feet: 3 fragmentary left metatarsals.

(These, S. 11 alone, S. 11 with S. 7 and S. 8, appear to be complementary and to form an almost complete skeleton.)

In box with (A) an occipital bone, two complete temporal bones and various cranial fragments: all of heavy build, with pronounced secondary markings. The mastoids are well developed: the zygomatic processes long and gracile.

S. 11 (3) (B).

Complete mandible with full dental complement: alveolar portion of maxilla with ditto. All teeth well preserved and but little crown-worn. Third molars not present nor any sign of their eruption. Mandible small, lightly built, with minimal secondary markings and lightly formed chin region.

S. 11 (3) (C).

Mostly cranial fragments (occipital, frontal, parietal, two nasals, an anterior mandibular fragment, a piece of hard palate) and two cervical vertebrae. Seven considerably worn upper and lower teeth present. Cranial wall thin: all sutures fused: relatively small frontal sinuses: mandible heavily built with strong chin region, showing some degree of alveolar absorption. Orbits of rectangular outline.

S. 11 (3) (D).

Several small fragments from all parts of the skeleton: *e.g.*, skull, spine, ribs, hands and feet. Also one premolar tooth.

S. 11 (3) (E).

A similar collection of fragments, including portions from skull (right zygoma, alisphenoid), spine (atlas, axis and 2 other cervical, 4 thoracic and 2 lumbar vertebrae, pieces of sacrum), ribs (including right and left first ribs), scapula, left femur, right os calcis, right and left tali, two right metatarsals and an incisor tooth.

S. 11 (3) (F).

The following fragments and bones are present : numerous cranial pieces, including a mandibular fragment ; 2 comminuted lumbar vertebrae ; the complete, heavily-built right clavicle and part of its fellow ; a fragment of the right humerus and another of the corresponding radius ; numerous chips and pieces of pelvis ; the right femur wanting the distal end ; part of the left femoral shaft ; the two tibiae, almost perfect ; the left fibula, wanting its proximal end.

S. 12.

An almost complete skeleton of an adult male. Skull represented by multiple fragments. Reconstruction undertaken, but abandoned because of the extreme cranial warping present. Upper and lower jaws however complete. The fully restored cranium was high and narrowish, with moderately prominent brow-eminences and capacious frontal sinuses : mastoid processes vigorous and of male proportions : orbits apparently small and quadrangular in outline : palate moderately high with pronounced palatine grooves. At death, full maxillary complement of large, evenly spaced and moderately crown-worn teeth. Mandible heavily built and well marked, with prominent chin region and eversion of the angles. Full complement present of large, healthy and moderately crown-worn teeth. Skull length = ? 191.5 mm. : skull breadth = ? 127.0 mm. Non-cranial skeleton represented by (1) most of the vertebral column, many broken ribs and the upper half of the sternum ; (2) pieces of the comminuted clavicles and scapulae ; (3) portions of the humeri, radii and ulnae ; (4) many bones of the two wrists and hands ; (5) the almost complete pelvis ; (6) the femora, tibiae, fibulae, patellae, tarsalia and metatarsalia—either entire or fragmented. All bones large and stoutly made, manifesting the vigorous secondary markings of the male. The manubrium sterni is remarkably massive and broad (8 cm.) and the sternal ends of the clavicles are correspondingly well developed. Some ossification of the apical ligament of the odontoid process is present.

The osteometry of these remains is physically impracticable : their general morphology however agrees with that of other skeletons of this series.

S. 13.

The almost complete skeleton of a well-developed, youngish male. Skull reconstructed from fragments. Axial skeleton comprises complete and incomplete vertebrae (including part of the first sacral vertebra), 32 rib fragments and the manubrium sterni. The limb girdles and the limb long bones are all represented, even to numerous phalanges of the hands and feet. The right wrist is represented by two carpalia (scaphoid, lunate) : the left carpus is missing. Four metacarpals of each hand are present : the tarsi and metatarsi are numerically complete. The patellae are wanting. The bones generally are stoutly built and bear the pronounced secondary markings typical of the male skeleton. The restored skull lacks the upper portion of the face, but the facial skeleton appears to be broad and orthognathous. The quadrangular orbits are large, and greater in width than in height. The brow, above moderately developed supraorbital processes, ascends to a relatively high bregma : the occiput is "bossed" and prominent. Mastoid processes are vigorous with deep digastric fossae beneath. The palate is high, roomy and well shaped. All maxillary teeth retained at death, all of them healthy and but little crown-worn. The mandible is heavy (male character) and large, with well developed mental protuberance and secondary markings, deep sigmoid notch and everted angles. A full mandibular dental complement retained : these teeth are but little crown-worn and are free from disease.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>				<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	198.0
" breadth	-	-	-	143.0
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	140.0
<i>Long bones.</i>				
Femur, right	-	-	-	483.0
" left	-	-	-	478.0
" left	-	-	-	481.0
" left	-	-	-	475.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	385.0
Humerus (av.)	-	-	-	350.0
Radius, right	-	-	-	257.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	72.2	(dolicocephalic).
Gnathic	=		(orthognathic).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

170 cm. = 5ft. 8in.

S. 14.

The imperfect skeleton of an adult (oldish) male. Skull, restored from a few fragments of vault, of male build and thickness, long, with pronounced supraorbital eminences, protuberant "bossed" occiput, vigorous mastoid processes, and sutures beginning to obliterate. (Some warping of the specimen from earth-pressure.)

The axial skeleton included 6 cervical, 11 thoracic and 5 lumbar vertebrae; the obviously male sacrum; the manubrium sterni and many rib fragments; of the limb bones the right scapula is wanting and the left is represented by its lateral angle only: both clavicles, both humeri, both radii and both ulnae are present and entire: some carpalia are present from each wrist, likewise the right metacarpus and 21 phalanges (from the hands). The pelvis is comminuted, but all parts are present. The femora, tibiae, fibulae, patellae, tarsi and metatarsi are all present (though some of the larger bones are broken *post mortem*). The right tibia presents a capitular osteoma.

All bones are large and massive (clavicles perhaps especially so) with pronounced secondary markings.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>				<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	189.5
" breadth	-	-	-	138.0
<i>Long bones.</i>				
Humerus, right	-	-	-	347.5
" left	-	-	-	343.0
Radius, right	-	-	-	252.5
" left	-	-	-	254.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	516.0
" left	-	-	-	516.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	390.0
" left	-	-	-	393.5

INDEX.

Cephalic = 72.9 (dolicocephalic).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

171 cm. = 5ft. 8½in.

S. 15.

Various skeletal parts of adult (old) female. The material present comprises (1) various skull fragments, including two temporal pieces with small mastoids and some 8 portions of occipital and parietal bones; (2) 3 mandibular fragments, of female configuration, showing alveolar absorption, and one moderately worn tooth; (3) portions of atlas and axis vertebrae; (4) upper limb bones, *viz.* portions of left clavicle and scapula, of right humerus, of both radii and both ulnae; the left (carpal) hamate; one fragment of a right metacarpal; (5) lower limb bones, *viz.* acetabular fragments of both ossa coxae, fragments of both femora, shaft fragments of the tibiae and fibulae. Osteometrical data unobtainable.

S. 16.

The incomplete skeleton of an adult (elderly) female, many bones being comminuted or incomplete.

Skull fragments reconstructed: cranium small, light, with minimal secondary markings. Face broad, orbits small and quadrangular. Fairly prominent occiput. Mastoids and supraorbital eminences small and feminine. Mandible lightly built, with shallow sigmoid notch. Alveolar absorption pronounced.

Axial skeleton represented by all pre-sacral vertebrae (save 2 thoracic), the typically female sacrum, fragments of sternum and 50 pieces of rib.

Upper limb bones present in greater part: scapulae represented by mere fragments: right and left forearm bones comminuted: carpalia and metacarpalia partially represented.

Lower limb bones include pelvic fragments, the complete (on mending) bones of the right side, the incomplete bones of the left side, all of gracile (female) build and marking.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	178.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	137.5
Basibregmatic length	-	-	-	-	131.5
Facial breadth	-	-	-	-	135.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	? 30.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	? 30.0
" width, right	-	-	-	-	? 42.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	? 36.0
Long bones.					
Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	310.0
" left	-	-	-	-	308.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	339.0
" left	-	-	-	-	333.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	77.0	(dolicocephalic).
Gnathic	=	?	(orthognathous).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

159.2 cm. = 5ft. 3½in.

S. 17.

An almost complete young adult male skeleton (partly separate and partly included with S. 16). Skull and many long bones restored from fragments.

Restored cranium wants base and medial portions of orbits : large, heavy, with typically male secondary markings. Sutures not obliterated. Mastoids well developed, likewise supraorbital eminences. Orbits probably quadrangular in outline. Face long. Zygomatic arches stoutly built. Palate high : all maxillary teeth present. Mandible heavy and well marked, with full dental complement : sigmoid notch deep : angle everted : chin region prominent : genial tubercles well developed. Teeth well-formed and healthy : slightly crown-worn : "edge to edge" variety of "bite".

All vertebrae present plus 4 complete ribs and numerous costal fragments. Scapulae mere fragments and pelvis represented by numerous pieces : limb bones (down to but excluding phalanges) either complete or restored from fragments. All bones of stout male build, with vigorous secondary markings.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>					<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	186.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	147.0
<i>Long bones.</i>					
Radius, left	-	-	-	-	277.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	500.0
" left	-	-	-	-	497.5
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	397.0
" left	-	-	-	-	403.5

INDEX.

Cephalic = 78.9 (dolicocephalic).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

173.6 cm. = 5ft. 9½in.

S. 18.

Incomplete skeleton of aged female. Skull a mass of pieces too small for attempted restoration. Mastoids small and female in character. Mandibular fragments indicate a lightly-built female jaw, with non-prominent chin region. Numerous much-worn teeth present.

Axial skeleton includes 5 cervical, 7 complete and some other imperfect thoracic, 5 lumbar and 4 sacral vertebrae, a complete first rib and many rib fragments. The shoulder girdle bones are imperfect and the pelvis is much broken and decayed. Various of the long bones are restored from their constituent fragments. All bones are light, gracile and typically female in character.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

					<i>mm.</i>
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	421.0
" left	-	-	-	-	417.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	341.0
" left	-	-	-	-	342.0

ESTIMATED STATURE.

159.9 cm. = 5ft. 4in.

S. 19.

Incomplete skeleton of adult (or elderly) male. Remains comprise (a) a mass of cranial and mandibular fragments, 9 loose teeth, the 7 cervical vertebrae, in one lot and (b) the thoracic, the lumbar and the sacral vertebrae, 36 rib fragments, the incomplete and broken scapulae, fragments of the pelvis, and the bones (complete or incomplete) of the four limbs.

Both clavicles are singularly massive and bear vigorous markings. Some of the bones of the hands and feet are wanting, as is the right patella. Some limb bones have been restored from their fragments. The entire skeleton is of typically male build and character.

The skull has been restored. Brow sloping, with large frontal eminences and capacious frontal sinuses. Temporal fossae of moderate size and depth. Palate roomy and well arched. Secondary markings everywhere characteristically of male type. Mandible with everted angles. All teeth very considerably crown-worn.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	198.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	141.5
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	-	145.5
Basi-prosthion	-	-	-	-	85.0
Basi-nasion	-	-	-	-	104.5
Facial height	-	-	-	-	70.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	137.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	? 30.5
" " left	-	-	-	-	34.5
" breadth, right	-	-	-	-	? 41.5
" " left	-	-	-	-	43.0
Nasal height	-	-	-	-	55.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	25.5
Long bones.					
Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	325.0
" left	-	-	-	-	322.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	457.5
" left	-	-	-	-	458.5
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	365.0
" left	-	-	-	-	368.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	71.3 (dolicocephalic).
Facial	=	50.9 (leptoprosop).
Gnathic	=	81.0 (micrognathous).
Orbital, right	=	? 73.5
" left	=	80.0 (microseme).
Nasal	=	45.0 (leptorrhine).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

165.8 cm. = 5ft. 6in. (approx.).

S. 20.

Incomplete skeleton of aged male. Incomplete comminuted cranium restored from its fragments. Restored specimen shows moderately inclined brow region above vigorous supraorbital eminences produced towards median plane : low temporal lines and moderately deep temporal fossae. Orbits relatively small and of oval outline. Prominent occiput : vigorously developed mastoids : palate roomy and moderately arched. Maxillary teeth excessively crown-worn : some alveolar absorption. Mandibular fragments (containing 10 teeth) manifest a heavy, male lower jaw with prominent chin region and prominent genial tubercles.

Axial skeleton represented by numerous vertebral fragments, including sacrum ; scapulae and clavicles represented by mere fragments : long bones of arms fragmented ; wrists and hands almost complete.

Pelvis imperfect, but of male character. Right femur present as a single decayed fragment : left femur present in 3 pieces : patellae, tibiae and fibulae complete : foot bones (including metatarsals) mostly present.

All bones strongly built, well marked and typically male in character. (For pathology, see elsewhere.)

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>					<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	197.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	142.0
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	-	141.5
Facial length	-	-	-	-	70.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	134.5
Basi-prosthion	-	-	-	-	93.0
Basi-nasion	-	-	-	-	104.0
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	33.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	32.0
" breadth, right	-	-	-	-	? 42.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	41.0
Nasal height	-	-	-	-	50.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	25.0
<i>Long bones.</i>					
Radius	-	-	-	-	254.0
Humerus	-	-	-	-	346.0
Femur, left	-	-	-	-	471.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	? 380.0
" left	-	-	-	-	384.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	= 72	(dolicocephalic).
Gnathic	= 90	(micrognathous).
Facial	= 52	(leptoprosop).
Orbital, R.	= 78.5	(microseme).
" L.	= 78	(microseme).
Nasal	= 50	(mesorrhine).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

168.5 cm. = 5ft. 7½in.

S. 21.

A collection of various non-cranial bones, of light build and minimal marking : probably those of a female.

These remains were received with those of S. 20 : they comprise the following : (1) a right tibia, in 2 pieces ; (2) a left tibia ; (3) 3 fragments of a right fibula ; (4) a left fibula wanting head and malleolus ; (5) right and left os calcis ; (6) right talus ; (7) right cuboid ; (8) various metatarsal fragments.

S. 22.

Almost complete skeleton of robust adult (elderly) male. Cranial base detached from vault, mandible intact with 7 teeth belonging, though fallen out. Skull restored : heavy, well marked, with male characteristics. Foramen magnum large. Supraorbital eminences moderate with attempted confluence medially. Alveolar absorption pronounced : orbits small and quadrangular : nasal aperture narrow. Mastoids exuberant and temporal fossae moderately deep. Sutures closed generally. Mandibular mental region and genial tubercles prominent : alveolar absorption very marked : head small : sigmoid notch shallow and senile opening-out of angle between mandibular horizontal and vertical rami : 3 incisor, 1 canine, 2 pre-molars and 1 molar teeth remaining—all large, well-formed and extremely crown-worn.

The frontal bone displays two traumatic gaps—one, anteriorly situate, is of circular outline and some 3.5 cm. in diameter : the other, posteriorly situate immediately anterior to the left moiety of the coronal suture, is about 5.8 cm. long. Both show signs of repair (bone healing), the posterior gap being almost completely filled in by new-formed osseous tissue.

The almost complete backbone shows pathological fusion of the 2nd and 3rd cervical vertebrae and a synostosis of the 11th and 12th thoracic vertebrae. The atlas is large and vigorous : the sacrum is of male type.

Most of the bones of the shoulder girdle and upper limbs are present—either wholly or in part—including some of the carpalia and phalanges of the two sides. The clavicles are noticeably heavy, massive and powerfully marked. The imperfect pelvis reveals unmistakable male characters : femora, tibiae and fibulae are complete, and most of each tarsus and metatarsus is present.

All the bones are remarkable for their large size, their heaviness and their prominent secondary markings. The sex of this skeleton is in no doubt.

(There is an old fracture with cross-union of the left tibia and fibula : see under Pathology.)

N.B.—Accompanying these remains are a few fragments of a child's skull and 18 milk teeth.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.				mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	200.0
" breadth	-	-	-	149.5
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	147.5
Basi-nasion	-	-	-	96.0
Basi-prosthion	-	-	-	93.0
Facial height	-	-	-	61.5
" breadth	-	-	-	? 133.0
Nasal height	-	-	-	50.5
" breadth	-	-	-	25.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	34.5
" " left	-	-	-	32.0
" width, right	-	-	-	37.5
" " left	-	-	-	37.5

Long bones.

Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	352.0 approx.
" left	-	-	-	-	354.0
Radius, right	-	-	-	-	259.0
" left	-	-	-	-	262.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	483.0
" left	-	-	-	-	484.5
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	397.0
" left	-	-	-	-	?

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	74.8 (dolicocephalic).
Facial	=	46.3 (chamaeprosope).
Gnathic	=	98.0 (orthognathous).
Nasal	=	50.5 (mesorrhine).
Orbital, right	=	92.0 (megaseme).
left	=	84.2 (mesoseme).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

? 170.4 cm. = ca. 5ft. 8½in.

S. 23.

Fragmentary, incomplete skeleton of an elderly male. Skull reassembled (incompletely) from its fragments. Fairly vertical brow above moderately developed supraorbital eminences. Orbits of oval outline. Mastoids of moderate size and rugosity; secondary markings not very emphatic. Paranasal sinuses (maxillary, frontal) capacious. Mandible of fairly gracile build, with non-prominent chin region and pronounced genial tubercles; alveolar margin shows ante-mortem absorption.

Axial skeleton represented by a sacral fragment only (of male character).

Right and left clavicles present; the former the more massive bone. Scapulae partially represented. Both humeri present, with good secondary markings, both radii, the imperfect ulnae, and the complete carpus and metacarpus of the two sides. Right os coxa in 4, left in 2, fragments (male characteristics). The lower limb bones present wholly or partially down to and including the metatarsi, save that the right fibula is wanting. All long bones vigorously built and well marked, and typically male.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

<i>Skull.</i>					<i>mm.</i>
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	195.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	136.5
<i>Long bones.</i>					
Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	314.0
" left	-	-	-	-	306.0
Radius, left	-	-	-	-	244.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	453.0
" (oblique)	-	-	-	-	455.5
" left	-	-	-	-	458.0
" (oblique)	-	-	-	-	460.0
Tibia, left	-	-	-	-	358.0

INDEX.

Cephalic = 70 (dolicocephalic).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

163.1 cm. = 5ft. 5½in.

I.A. 1.

Parts of a young (? female) skeleton.

These remains are with S. 19 and I.A. 2 and comprise parts of the facial and appendicular skeleton.

Parts present : small maxillary fragment bearing 2 premolar teeth : 2 mandibular fragments containing 2 premolars, 2 fully-erupted molars and an erupting 3rd molar : loose teeth, *viz.* 8 incisors, 4 canines, 2 premolars, 3 molars. Also fragments of the right and left humeri, radii, ulnae, femora and other long bones. All bones of small size, feebly marked, and lightly built. Teeth practically unworn. Remains suggest a young individual, probably a female.

I.A. 2.

Remains of various long bones. With S. 19 and I.A. 1. Mostly minute fragments of the shafts of long bones, generally beyond certain identification. Some fragments are recognisable as parts of femur and of radius.

S. 26.

Skull of young adult male. Skull almost completely restored from original fragments. Sutures open : metopic suture present : temporal lines low ; mastoids well developed : temporal and occipital secondary markings prominent. Zygomata stoutly built. Face smallish, its left side somewhat warped by grave-pressure, rendering accurate articulation of the mandible impossible. Supraorbital eminences slightly developed ; nose of average height. Mandible complete and strongly built. All maxillary and mandibular teeth present at death (since when 2 upper incisors, 1 canine and 1 premolar are lost). All teeth healthy and well formed and remarkably little crown-worn.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	195.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	151.0
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	-	145.5
Basi-nasion	-	-	-	-	107.5
Basi-prosthion	-	-	-	-	99.0
Facial height	-	-	-	-	70.5
" width	-	-	-	-	135.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	34.5
" " left	-	-	-	-	36.5
" breadth, right	-	-	-	-	40.5
" " left	-	-	-	-	42.5

INDEXES.

Cephalic	=	77.2	(mesaticephalic).
Gnathic	=	92.0	(micrognathous).
Facial	=	52.1	(leptoprosop).
Orbital, right	=	85.1	(mesoseme).
" left	=	86.0	(mesoseme).

S. 31.

Various limb bones of an adult male.

Bones present : (1) right side : femur, tibia (in 2 pieces) ; (2) left side : part of humerus, radial shaft, upper portion ulna, acetabular pelvic fragment, fibular shaft fragment. Bones stout, heavy, well marked. Right femur = 472.5 mm. : right tibia = 374.0 mm. Estimated stature = 168.8 cm. = 5ft. 7½in.

S. 32.

Imperfect skeleton of an old male. Skull represented by fragments of parietal and mandible (this latter bearing 3 molar teeth, one carious). Axial skeleton represented by sternal fragments and pieces of thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae. Girdle bones (clavicles, scapulae) of upper limbs wanting. Arm bones represented by chips and fragments only of the humeri, radii and ulnae, by some left carpalia and by some imperfect metacarpals and phalanges of the two sides. Pelvis badly comminuted : shows osteoarthritic disease of the left hip-joint. Pelvic characters those of the male. Save for right patella and left fibula, the lower limb bones are present in whole or in part : various tarsal and metatarsal elements of the two sides are present.

All bones are of male type and character : none is suitable for osteometrical examination.

S. 33.

Incomplete remains of lower limbs of an adult (? male).

Remains comprise portions of shaft and condyles of right femur, part of distal end of right tibia, right patella, portion of right talus ; fragments of left femoral shaft, fragments of left tibial shaft, left patella, left astragalar fragment.

? S. 4.

A female sacrum.

? S. 6.

Skeletal remains of an adult female. An extremely comminuted and imperfect skeleton. Skull represented by maxillary, frontal and temporal fragments : small sized : female in character, *e.g.* feeble secondary markings, small mastoids, etc. 10 maxillary teeth *in situ* : 13 teeth loose. Mandible almost complete—typically female in character.

Axial skeleton imperfect and represented by complete or incomplete cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Sacrum of female type. Some manubrial fragments present.

Clavicles complete, scapulae fragmentary. The arm bones present in whole or in part down to and including the carpi : all metacarpals present.

Pelvis lacks pubic bones : female in character. Lower limb long bones present either entire or as fragments. Right patella missing. Some tarsalia and metatarsalia of the two sides present.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Long bones.					mm.
Radius, right	-	-	-	-	217.0
" left	-	-	-	-	219.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	401.0
" left	-	-	-	-	402.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	331.0
" left	-	-	-	-	335.5

ESTIMATED STATURE.

155.3 cm. = 5ft. 2½in.

Horndean I (? R.B. 1).

Very incomplete skeletal remains of an elderly female. Present : fragments of skull vault, mandible and facial skeleton : medial ends of the clavicles : two left scapular fragments : pieces of humeral and ulnar shafts : part of the pelvis : fragments of the right and left femora and tibiae.

(These remains were with long bone fragments from another skeleton.)

Horndean II.

Imperfect skeleton of young adult female. The small gracile skull lacks any base: the vault and facial parts manifest frankly female characters: cryptozygous: palate of moderate width and height: full complement present of healthy maxillary teeth, showing very little crown-attribution: mandibular sigmoid notch shallow. Also present are 3 vertebral fragments, sternal and pelvic fragments, parts of the comminuted femora and tibiae and the right fibula, the left tarsus and part of the right tarsus, the right patella and fragments of the metacarpal bones. All bones present are lightly and gracefully built and bear minimal secondary markings.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.				mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	173.0
" breadth	-	-	-	134.0
Facial height	-	-	-	63.5
" breadth	-	-	-	118.5
Nasal height	-	-	-	50.0
" breadth	-	-	-	22.0
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	35.5
" " left	-	-	-	35.0
" breadth, right	-	-	-	39.5
" " left	-	-	-	40.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	= 77.45 (mesaticephalic).
Facial	= 55.1 (leptoprosope).
Nasal	= 44.0 (leptorrhine).
Orbital, right	= 89.0 (mesoseme).
" left	= 87.5 (mesoseme).

Horndean III.

Skeletal fragments of a young male. A series of very imperfect fragments. Cranium represented by the malar bones, some maxillary fragments including the hard palate, two mandibular fragments and various little-worn teeth. The impression is gained of a longish, orthognathous face. The parts present suggest the male sex.

The spine is represented by the first two cervical vertebrae only.

The upper limbs are represented by the complete humeri, the incomplete forearm bones of the two sides and some metacarpal chips. The lower extremities are represented by the incomplete left innominate bone, the (mostly broken) long bones of the thighs and legs, with various tarsal and metatarsal bones.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Long bones.				mm.
Humerus, right	-	-	-	319.0
" left	-	-	-	317.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	470.0
" left	-	-	-	471.0
Tibia, right	-	-	-	365.0

ESTIMATED STATURE.

166.1 cm. = 5ft. 6½in.

Horndean IV.

Remains of an adult male. These remains, mixed with those of Horndean I and II, comprise an imperfect skull and fragments of two long bones. The skull is dolicocephalic and of typically male character. The long bones comprise the left radial shaft and the left femur (platymeric) minus its head.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	191.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	136.5
Basi-bregmatic	-	-	-	-	144.0

INDEX.

Cephalic = 71.3 (dolicocephalic).

Horndean V.

Three bags of bones, A, B and C.

A. Limb fragments, upper and lower, presumably from the same skeleton, viz. left humeral shaft, right and left femoral fragments, piece of the proximal end of the left tibia—all of male appearance and character. Length of left femur = 461 mm.

B. Fragments of axial and appendicular skeleton of (apparently) another individual, together with 13 cranial fragments and 4 teeth. Among various thoracic and lumbar vertebrae represented there was pathological fusion of thoracics 10 and 11, and osteoarthritic ankylosis to this mass of a rib. Other costal fragments present. Also present are parts of the ulnae, the left acetabular region, portions of the left femoral and tibial shafts, and pieces of both fibulae.

C. Animal bones only.

Horndean A. 1.

Parts of the axial and appendicular skeleton of an adult female individual. Bones present include the 7 cervical vertebrae, 7 complete and various incomplete thoracic vertebrae, 5 fragmentary lumbar vertebrae, the imperfect clavicles and scapulae, pieces of the arm and forearm bones of the two sides, various bones of the two hands, portions of the pelvis (manifesting female characters), the left patella, a piece of the right femur, the malleolus of the left tibia and various tarsal and metatarsal bones.

Horndean A. 2.

The partial appendicular skeleton of a young adult (? female).

Bones present: the left radius, portions of the femora, the complete tibiae, and fragments of the fibulae. All bones of light build and without very pronounced secondary markings.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Long bones.					mm.
Radius, left	-	-	-	-	238.5
Tibia, right	-	-	-	-	352.5
" left	-	-	-	-	349.5

ESTIMATED STATURE.

160.7 cm. = 5ft. 4½in.

R.B. 5.

Skull and sacrum of an elderly female. Skull lightly built, manifesting female sexual characters. Broadest in the transparietal diameter and with fairly rounded occipital region. Maxillary molars lost from paradontal disease: likewise various mandibular teeth. Traumatic fracture (healed) of cranial vault behind coronal suture on right. Sacrum of female type.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	182.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	139.0
Basi-bregmatic height	-	-	-	-	134.5
Facial height	-	-	-	-	62.5
" breadth	-	-	-	-	129.5
Basi-prosthion	-	-	-	-	94.5
Basi-nasion	-	-	-	-	102.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	32.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	32.5
" width, right	-	-	-	-	40.0
" " left	-	-	-	-	41.0
Nasal height	-	-	-	-	46.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	24.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	= 76.2 (mesaticephalic).
Facial	= 48.3 (chamaeprosop).
Gnathic	= 92.6 (micrognathous).
Orbital, right	= 80.0 (microseme).
" left	= 79.2 (microseme).
Nasal	= 52.0 (mesorrhine).

R.B. 6.

Incomplete skeleton of aged female. Skull much warped and base absent : dolicocephalic vault light and thin-walled : right orbit only entire. Sutures all closed or obliterated. Face small : supraorbital eminences minimal, though frontal sinuses capacious. Orbit of quadrangular outline. Secondary markings everywhere minimal. Palate moderately arched. Mandible light, gracile, with feeble mental and genial tubercles. Various maxillary and mandibular teeth *in situ* : all much crown-worn : caries in one mandibular molar.

Most of the vertebrae are present, wholly or in part, together with numerous rib pieces. The living spine was manifestly scoliotic.

The upper limbs are well represented by whole or broken bones, down to and including some 13 phalanges. The pelvis (clearly female) is much comminuted, likewise the femora : the bones of the legs and feet are nearly all present, though not all are intact.

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Skull.					mm.
Maximum length	-	-	-	-	189.0
" breadth	-	-	-	-	134.0
Facial height	-	-	-	-	69.5
Orbital height, right	-	-	-	-	36.5
" width, right	-	-	-	-	43.0
<i>Long bones.</i>					
Humerus, right	-	-	-	-	322.0
" left	-	-	-	-	311.0
Radius, right	-	-	-	-	231.0
" left	-	-	-	-	226.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	440.0
Tibia, left	-	-	-	-	350.0

INDEXES.

Cephalic	= 71.0 (dolicocephalic).
Orbital	= 85.0 (mesoseme).

ESTIMATED STATURE.

159.9 cm. = 5ft. 4in.

Box containing numerous bags, unlabelled, of unknown derivation. Labelled herein U. I, II and III.

U. I.

Fragments of axial and appendicular skeleton of, presumably, one and the same individual. Adult (? sex). Present : 5 vertebral, 10 costal fragments : pieces of 2 scapulae : part of left clavicle : 3 pieces of left humerus : complete left radius and left ulna : 1 proximal and 2 middle phalanges : right femoral head : a fragmented right tibia : pieces of left fibular shaft.

U. II.

Partial skeleton of aged female. Skull represented by a mass of cranial and facial fragments, and 24 severely-worn teeth. Characters, where determinable, suggestive of female sex. Frontal sinuses small : mastoids small : dental caries present.

Backbone represented by atlas and axis vertebrae only.

Upper limbs represented by fragments of right clavicle, left radius and ulna, the right carpal trapezium bone and some metacarpal fragments.

Pelvis very fragmentary. Long bones of right lower limb missing, save for lower third of femur : those of left lower limb represented by comminuted femoral shaft, the complete patella, and shaft fragments of tibia and fibula. Some tarsal and metatarsal bones of both feet present.

U. III (? B.A.).

Incomplete skeleton of youngish female (without any serial number). Skull represented by several cranial and mandibular fragments, and 15 loose teeth. Mastoid processes small. Teeth small, healthy, with but little crown-attribution. Mandible gracile, with small mental eminence.

Backbone represented by 6 cervical, and various fragmentary thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, plus a small piece of sacrum. Sternum (female in character) incomplete. Numerous rib fragments present.

Upper limbs represented by right clavicle (imperfect), right radius, right ulna (minus head), distal end right humerus and middle portion of shaft of left humerus. Pelvis comminuted on left : characters frankly female.

Femora and tibiae present, but broken : fibulae partly represented : patellae present : most of the tarsal, and all the metatarsal bones of both feet present. (With these remains are 2 non-human long-bone fragments.)

OSTEOMETRICAL DATA.

Long bones.						mm.
Radius, right	-	-	-	-	-	230.0
Femur, right	-	-	-	-	-	431.5
" left	-	-	-	-	-	429.0
Tibia, left	-	-	-	-	-	351.0

ESTIMATED STATURE.

160.4 cm. = 5ft. 4½in.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INDEXES.

		Cephalic	Gnathic	Facial	Nasal	Orbital	
						R.	L.
S. 10	Male	81.8 (brachycephalic)	— (? orthognathic)	48.9 (chamaeprosop)	46.1 (leptorrhine)	78.9 (microseme)	78.2 (microseme)
S. 12	Male	66.3 (dolicocephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
S. 13	Male	72.2 (dolicocephalic)	—	— (chamaeprosop)	—	— (microseme)	—
S. 14	Male	72.9 (dolicocephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
S. 17	Male	78.9 (mesaticephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
S. 19	Male	71.3 (dolicocephalic)	81.0 (micrognathic)	50.9 (leptoprosop)	45.0 (leptorrhine)	73.5 (microseme)	80.0 (microseme)
S. 20	Male	72.0 (dolicocephalic)	90.0 (micrognathic)	52.0 (leptoprosop)	50.0 (mesorrhine)	78.5 (microseme)	78.0 (microseme)
S. 22	Male	74.8 (dolicocephalic)	98.0 (orthognathic)	46.2 (chamaeprosop)	50.5 (mesorrhine)	92.0 (megaseme)	84.2 (mesoseme)
S. 23	Male	70.0 (dolicocephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
S. 26	Male	77.2 (mesaticephalic)	92.0 (micrognathic)	52.1 (leptoprosop)	—	85.1 (mesoseme)	86.0 (mesoseme)
Horn. IV	Male	71.3 (dolicocephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
S. 16	Female	77.0 (mesaticephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
Horn. II	Female	77.5 (mesaticephalic)	—	—	—	—	—
R.B. 5	Female	76.2 (mesaticephalic)	92.6 (micrognathic)	55.1 (leptoprosop)	44.0 (leptorrhine)	89.0 (mesoseme)	87.5 (mesoseme)
R.B. 6	Female	71.0 (dolicocephalic)	—	48.3 (chamaeprosop)	52.0 (mesorrhine)	80.0 (microseme)	79.2 (microseme)
				—	—	85.0 (mesoseme)	—

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INDEXES—*continued*.

Thus, of 11 male skulls, 1 is brachycephalic, 2 are mesaticephalic and the remainder are dolicocephalic : the facial skeleton is micro- or ortho-gnathous : the face is narrow or leptoprosopous in 3 and broadish or chamaeprosopous in another 3, but unknown in the remaining 5 : the orbits are either wide (microseme) or moderately so (mesoseme) : the nasal aperture is either moderately narrow (mesorrhine) or distinctly so (leptorrhine) in about equal proportions.

Female skulls are mainly mesaticephalic (3 out of 4), with straight, narrow or broad faces, narrow or moderately narrow nasal apertures, and wide or fairly wide orbits.

Cranial Configuration.

Without dioptrographic tracings it is perhaps impossible to convey adequately any useful notion of so subtly variable a skeletal feature as cranial shape. The view of the specimen in *norma verticalis* is perhaps the most informative in this particular. The following notes are intended merely as indications of cranial configuration, and to assist interpretation of the osteometrical statistics given.

S. 10.

Asymmetrical : vault roundish with distinct obelionic flattening.

S. 12.

Vault long and narrow with suggestion of median keeling and a prominent narrowish occiput.

S. 17.

Vault of broad or rounded ovoid outline : maximal fulness in the trans- parietal diameter : occipital region full, rounded, not "bossed".

S. 19.

Vault of an even, broadly ovoid outline with maximal width close to occiput : obelionic region very flattened : occiput proper, low.

S. 16.

Broadly pentagonal vault, tapering rapidly from prominent parietal eminences to a narrow "bossed" occiput.

S. 23.

Vault a longish ovoid : hinder end tapering to a "bossed" and prominent occiput.

S. 26.

Vault broadly ovoid, tapering behind the parietal eminences to a "bossed" protuberant occiput.

S. 20.

Vault tapering from prominent parietal eminences to a "bossed" occiput.

S. 22.

Vault broadly ovoid in *norma verticalis*.

Horndean II.

Vault broadly ovoid, tapering rapidly into a narrow prominent occiput.

Horndean IV.

Vault broadly ovoid, tapering rapidly into a narrow prominent occiput.

R.B. 6.

Vault long and narrowish : occiput small, prominent and "bossed" (left orbit of rounded ovoid outline).

TABLE OF ESTIMATED STATURE.

Bone measurements in millimetres.

Figures in brackets=estimated stature in centimetres.

	Right Humerus	Left Humerus	Right Radius	Left Radius	Right Femur	Left Femur	Right Tibia	Left Tibia	Estimated average stature
S. 10	340.5 (169.2)	337.0 (168.2)	260.0 (164.9)	263.5 (166.1)	480.0 (171.5)	479.5 (171.5)	—	368.0 (166.1)	168.2=5ft. 7½in.
S. 11	—	321.0 (163.5)	—	—	—	—	380.0 (168.9)	—	166.2=5ft. 6½in.
S. 13	350.0 (171.9)	—	257.0 (163.9)	—	483.0 (172.1)	481.0 (171.7)	385.0 (170.4)	—	170.0=5ft. 8in.
S. 14	347.5 (171.2)	343.0 (169.9)	252.5 (162.5)	254.0 (163.0)	516.0 (178.3)	516.0 (178.3)	390.0 (171.6)	393.5 (172.4)	171.0=5ft. 8½in.
S. 17	—	—	—	277.0 (170.5)	500.0 (175.3)	497.5 (174.8)	397.0 (173.0)	403.5 (174.5)	173.6=5ft. 9½in.
S. 19	325.0 (164.7)	322.0 (163.8)	—	—	457.5 (167.3)	458.5 (167.5)	365.0 (163.4)	368.0 (166.1)	165.8=5ft. 6in.
S. 20	346.0 (170.8)	—	254.0 (163.0)	—	—	471.0 (169.9)	380.0 (168.9)	384.0 (169.9)	168.5=5ft. 7½in.
S. 22	352.0 (172.5)	354.0 (172.9)	259.0 (164.6)	262.0 (165.6)	483.0 (172.1)	484.5 (172.4)	397.0 (172.9)	—	170.4=5ft. 8½in.
S. 23	314.0 (161.5)	306.0 (159.2)	—	244.0 (159.7)	453.0 (166.5)	458.0 (167.4)	—	358.0 (164.0)	163.1=5ft. 5½in.
S. 31	—	—	—	—	472.5 (170.1)	—	374.0 (167.5)	—	168.8=5ft. 7½in.
Horn. III	319.0 (162.9)	317.0 (162.4)	—	—	470.0 (169.7)	471.0 (169.9)	365.0 (165.4)	—	166.1=5ft. 6½in.
S. 16	310.0 (160.4)	308.0 (159.8)	—	—	—	—	339.0 (159.2)	333.0 (157.2)	159.2=5ft. 3½in.
S. 18	—	—	—	—	421.0 (160.5)	417.0 (159.6)	341.0 (159.7)	342.0 (159.9)	159.9=5ft. 4in.
R.B. 6	322.0 (163.8)	311.0 (160.5)	231.0 (155.5)	226.0 (153.9)	440.0 (164.0)	—	—	350.0 (161.8)	159.9=5ft. 4in.
Horn. A2	—	—	—	238.5 (157.9)	—	—	352.5 (162.4)	349.5 (161.7)	160.7=5ft. 4½in.
U. III	—	—	230.0 (155.2)	—	431.5 (162.4)	429.0 (162.4)	—	351.0 (162.1)	160.4=5ft. 4½in.
S. 6	—	—	217.0 (150.9)	219.0 (151.6)	401.0 (156.7)	402.0 (156.7)	331.0 (157.3)	335.5 (158.5)	155.3=5ft. 2½in.

Mean male stature = approximately 5ft. 7½in.

Mean female stature = approximately 5ft. 4in.

Pathology.

The following gross pathological conditions are observable in this series of skeletons :—

S. 10.

Osteoarthritic synostosis of two thoracic, and of the last lumbar and first sacral, vertebrae : osteoarthritis of the right thumb (carpo-metacarpal joint).

S. 14.

Benign capitular osteoma of the left tibia.

S. 20.

Osteoarthritic deformity of the right wrist joint and of the right ankle joint.

S. 22.

Two non-fatal instrumental wounds of skull vault. The first lesion is on the left half of the frontal bone, on the brow, close to the midline (here showing a metopic suture). The frontal has been sliced away down to the meninges : some infection resulted, but evidence of reparative reaction is present. The present gap in the vault, which admits a thumb, was closed in life by fibrous tissue only. The second lesion is a deep, linear, incised wound in the left moiety of the frontal bone, just anterior to the coronal suture. The skull wall was penetrated at the lower end of this cut (where a gap, filled by fibrous tissue in life, still persists), but wound-healing has been effective. This same skeleton manifests two concomitant fractures of the left leg. The distal end of the tibia has been transversely fractured and during natural repair the site of fracture has become synostosed to the adjacent fibular shaft. The fibula itself was fractured at the same time in its upper (neck) region, this fracture healing with abundant callus formation. This same individual (an adult, even elderly, male) displays pathological (osteoarthritic) synostosis of (a) the 2nd and 3rd cervical vertebrae, (b) the 11th and 12th thoracic vertebrae and the 11th costo-vertebral joint.

R.B. 5.

An old, healed, depressed fracture of the vault in the left parietal bone immediately posterior to the coronal suture : the line of fracture is still discernible.

S. 32.

Much osteoarthritic ("rheumatic") change in the spinal column : osteoarthritis of the left hip-joint.

R.B. 6.

Asymmetry of the lower thoracic neural arches and scoliosis.

Horndean 5.

Arthritic ankylosis of the 10th and 11th thoracic vertebrae and of the 10th costovertebral joint.

? S. 6.

Pathological lipping and ankylosis of the lower lumbar vertebrae.

Dental Pathology.

In general the teeth are severely crown-worn in adults, with destruction of cusps and occlusal enamel and the production of secondary dentine. Tartar is fairly general and paradontal disease (occasionally accompanied by root abscess) likewise. The "bite" is often of the "edge to edge" variety. As examples,

the following specimens may be noticed, it being borne in mind that this short list is selective, not exhaustive :—

S. 20.

This shows extreme crown attrition of all the lower teeth, with much secondary dentine formation. All teeth are tartar-encrusted. The right 1st molar displays a large abscess cavity in the bone at its roots. Parodontal disease is severe in the upper jaw.

S. 22.

The maxillae are edentulous from longstanding parodontal disease, and from the same cause the mandibular left 1st incisor and the left three molars and the right 3rd molar have been lost.

S. 16.

Shows generalised, severe and longstanding parodontal disease.

R.B. 6.

Reveals the same mischief in upper and lower jaws, responsible for the loss of certain of the teeth during life. Molar caries is present.

S. 32.

Manifests the customary extreme crown-wear and secondary dentine formation, plus a caries-cavity in the mandibular right 1st molar.

Horndean II.

(Young female.) Is the only specimen in the series with a complete and non-diseased dentition.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT ON TEXTILE FRAGMENTS FROM HORNDEAN, HAMPSHIRE.

By MISS E. G. CROWFOOT.

S. 6. Part of Buckle under throat (with blue bead).

Several thicknesses of a coarse plain weave, both warp and weft Z-spun, but one (weft ?) much looser than the other. Count c. $18 \times 8-9$ threads per cm. Probably wool.

S. 10. Buckle.

Underside.—Plain weave, warp and weft both Z-spun. Count c. 16×14 threads per cm.; this is very rough, as the textile has been cellulosed. Perhaps linen.

On top.—Fine twill, much decayed, warp Z-spun, weft S. Count, again very rough, c. $10 \times 8-9$ per 5 mm., i.e. $20 \times 16-18$ per cm. It looks as if this might have been a diamond twill; in several places the lines seem to reverse as in a small diamond (cf. Sutton Hoo, Broomfield), but many of the warp threads have gone leaving only the weft. Probably wool.

S. 12. Buckle.

Fragment of textile on underside. This is very black (? carbonised) and difficult to see clearly. Warp, crowded, clearly Z-spun, weft difficult to see, but may be S-spun. Very rough count, c. 22×13 per cm. This is assuming the fabric to be a twill, which it looks most like, and again there is an impression that some threads may reverse as in a diamond; but it may be a very pulled and crowded piece of plain weave. Probably wool.

