

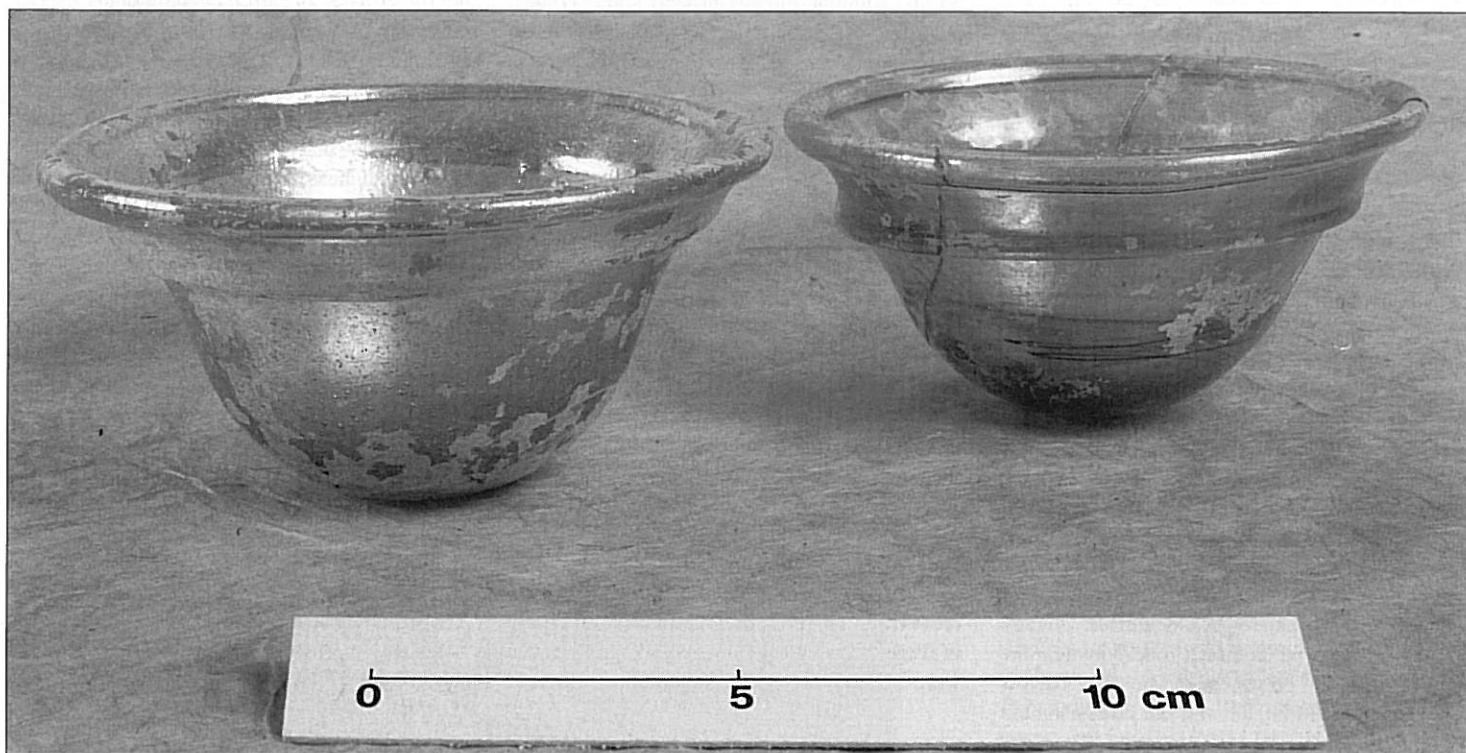


The Newsletter of the Sutton Hoo Society

# SAXON

President: the Duke of Grafton KG

No. 29 / 1998



*Glass palm cups from grave 1306, Buttermarket site, Ipswich (Photograph: English Heritage)*

## Early medieval cemeteries at Boss Hall and Buttermarket, Ipswich

by

**Christopher Scull**

*a résumé of the Spring lecture*

This short article outlines some results from work in progress on the analysis of two cemetery sites excavated within the last ten years in south-east Suffolk, both of which contribute to our knowledge of the Gipping valley and south-east Suffolk in the sixth and seventh centuries and thus help to establish the regional archaeological context of the barrow cemetery at Sutton Hoo. The excavations were undertaken by Suffolk Archaeological Unit and the analysis is being funded by English Heritage and Suffolk County Council with assistance from The British Museum.

### **Boss Hall**

The cemetery was discovered during building work in 1990. Twenty-two graves and five cremations were excavated. Bone did not

survive in the acid soil; the only indication of the age and sex of the deceased was the size of the grave pits and the nature of the grave goods deposited with the dead. All but one of the burials may be dated to the sixth century.

Burial with grave goods (furnished inhumation) was a common burial practice from the fifth to the eighth centuries, and was practised here and at Buttermarket; there are, however, differences to be seen between sixth- and seventh-century burials in some of the artefact types buried with the dead and in the frequency of grave goods. Men were buried with weapons; women with dress accessories such as brooches and beads; one female burial (grave 313) had silver bracelets as well as brooches, beads and girdle hangers. Some items, such as knives or containers, were deposited with either sex.

There was one unusual sixth-century burial. Grave 74 measured 2m by 1.5m and had traces of a wooden chamber or revetting; it may also have been covered by a mound. Although no traces of bodies survived, the disposition of the grave goods suggests that at least three and probably as many as five individuals, probably all male, had been laid out side-by-side.

The richest burial was grave 93. This is the grave of a woman and is dated to around AD 700. She was buried with jewellery, but was not wearing it: the jewellery was apparently buried in a container, possibly a bag within a wooden box. The main items are a composite disc brooch, gold disc pendants, gold and cabochon garnet pendants, and a set of silver cosmetic implements attached to a chain of silver wire rings.

This burial was at least a century later than any other grave found on the site. It is Christian-period and clearly aristocratic. Why this individual was buried alone on the site of an old pagan burial ground is not known. It has been suggested that the jewellery was buried in a container, rather than displayed on the corpse, because by this date the church increasingly frowned upon ostentatious burial with grave goods. Whatever the truth of this, the burial points to the existence of an aristocratic establishment in the immediate vicinity and within 3km of the Ipswich settlement.

### Buttermarket

Ipswich is one of the three or four major trading settlements (emporia or wic sites) of seventh- to ninth-century England for which there is good archaeological evidence, the others being Southampton, London and — less certainly — York. The earliest settlement, established in the first half of the seventh century, covered c. 6 hectares on the north bank of the River Orwell. By the ninth century the settlement had expanded to cover an area of c. 50 hectares, with streets laid out to an orthogonal pattern to the north of the original settlement nucleus. It has been suggested that trading sites such as Ipswich were established by royal initiative to control the profits and prestige which accrued from overseas trade and that this control was important to the consolidation of royal power in the seventh and eighth centuries. There may therefore be a direct link between the expression of power seen in the barrow cemetery at Sutton Hoo and the establishment of the settlement at Ipswich.

The Buttermarket site was excavated in 1987-88 as part of a long-term campaign of excavations in Ipswich which has seen approximately 2% of the pre-conquest settlement area examined in detail. The earliest — and quite unexpected — phase of activity on the site was a cemetery contemporary with, and almost certainly serving, the earliest settlement at Ipswich.

Seventy-seven graves or possible graves were excavated from an area of c. 4,600 square metres. However, there is no evidence that excavation established the boundaries of the cemetery, and large areas of the site had been disturbed by features of the ninth century or later. It is probable that many burials had been destroyed by this later activity, and that the recorded graves represent a sample of not more than 50% of those originally within the excavated area. Many of the surviving graves had been cut and damaged by later features. The soil is acid, and skeletal preservation, although variable, was frequently poor. However, soil conditions did favour the preservation of other organic materials either as pseudomorphs (soil stains) or in association with metal objects.

*Right: Location map showing Boss Hall and Buttermarket and the contemporary cemetery at Hadleigh Road. (Map: John Vallender)*

Dating is based upon a small number of burials with closely datable grave goods and high-precision radiocarbon dates from human bone. These indicate that the cemetery came into use around AD 600 and was in use for about a century.

### Burial Practice

This was an inhumation cemetery. A majority of graves contained evidence of coffins or chambers, or some other form of container or structure. These include a coffin made from a hollowed-out log, chamber-graves, and a boat burial. Annular ditches around some graves, including the boat burial, suggest that these had mounds raised over them. Grave goods were recovered from thirty-two burials. Most burials with grave goods were poorly furnished, often having only a knife, but a minority of graves was furnished more elaborately. Finds from male burials include a narrow seax with scabbard fittings, and a purse group and buckle. Two female graves contained chatelaines and necklaces of biconical silver wire beads and 'bulla' pendants. In general the range of grave goods is what would be expected of a seventh-century cemetery in south-east England, but three burials contained continental material; these are discussed below.

### Human Remains

Skeletal remains of fifty-four individuals were recovered. Of the individuals for which there is some osteological information, thirty-seven were adults, two were sub-adults, and four

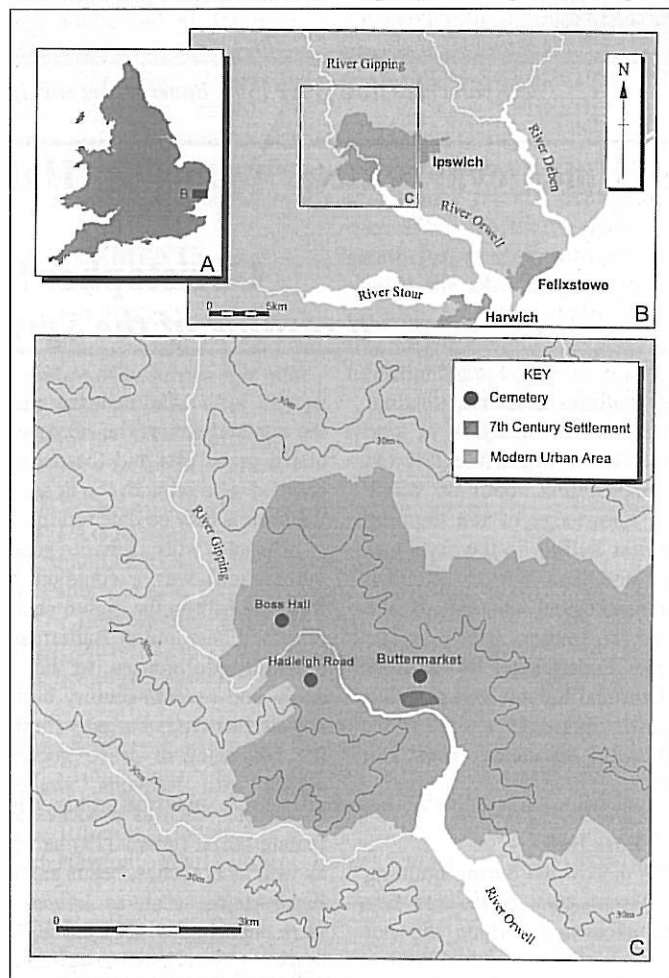
were juveniles. In addition to these, at least two infant burials may be inferred from the size of the grave pits. Of the adults, eight were male or probably male and four female or probably female. If we aggregate gender as determined from adult grave goods and osteological sexing we arrive at figures of fourteen males or probable males and seven females or probable females.

### Continental Contacts

Three burials show evidence of close contact with the Merovingian continent, and may well be the graves of foreign individuals. The most striking of these is grave 1306, a coffined burial which contained a shield, two spears, a broad heavy seax in a scabbard with elaborate copper-alloy fittings, an elaborate copper-alloy belt suite, and two palm cups. The shield boss, spears, seax and belt suite are all continental types, and the palm cups are probably continental imports. The shield boss, spears, seax and belt suite are all continental types, and the palm cups are probably continental imports. Two more burials also contained grave goods of continental type. On the continent these would be considered higher-status graves, and they may be interpreted as representing the presence of higher-status individuals from the continent within the community burying here.

### Settlement Morphology and Development

The excavated sequence at the Buttermarket is the key to our current understanding of the spatial development of Ipswich in the pre-





Viking period. The cemetery was superseded by metal streets whose frontages were developed with buildings, and its abandonment therefore provides the *terminus post quem* for the expansion of the settlement from 6-10 hectares to 50 hectares. The date at which the cemetery was abandoned therefore defines the major horizon in the physical development of the pre-Viking settlement.

The site also helps to define the topography of the earliest settlement and its immediate environs. The excavated graves represent only a sample of the total population of the settlement, and some contemporary burials are also known from other sites. This suggests that there may have been a zone of burials immediately beyond the margins of the settlement, and that these may have included individual graves or small groups of burials as well as at least one large cemetery.

The abandonment of the Buttermarket cemetery must have prompted new burial arrangements, but its successor (or successors) has not been identified. It seems likely that this would have been inside the settlement area, and it may well have been associated with a church: at Southampton in the eighth century expansion and intensification of settlement appears to have been associated with abandonment of the earliest cemeteries in favour of churchyard

burial within the settlement.

### General Conclusions

Although the sample size and conditions of preservation hamper interpretation of the cemetery, it is important because of its location and context. This is one of only a handful of burial sites associated with the earliest phases of one of the Anglo-Saxon emporia, and it is the earliest to be extensively excavated. In addition to the intrinsic interest of aspects of the material culture and mortuary practice, any insights into the demography and character of the earliest community will have to come from the cemetery.

Inferences about population size and structure are limited by the small sample and poor bone preservation. The 2:1 ratio of men to women apparent at the Buttermarket has also been observed in sites at Southampton, and has been used to argue for an unbalanced sex-structure at emporia, perhaps related to the trading and manufacturing function of these settlements. However, in all cases the number of osteologically-sexed individuals is very small and cannot be used safely to argue for a wider pattern. At present it would be unsafe to say more than that men and women, adults, children and infants are all represented

in the cemetery population.

If we accept the radiocarbon chronology, estimates based upon the number of known graves would give a figure for the contributing population of between fifteen and twenty individuals at any one time. The estimate of graves destroyed within the excavated area would allow this to be doubled, but even so this seems barely consistent with a 6 hectare settlement, even allowing for a transient or periodic population element such as might be expected at a trading site. However, these must be seen as minimum figures. As noted above, there are other contemporary burial sites and the full extent of the Buttermarket cemetery is not known.

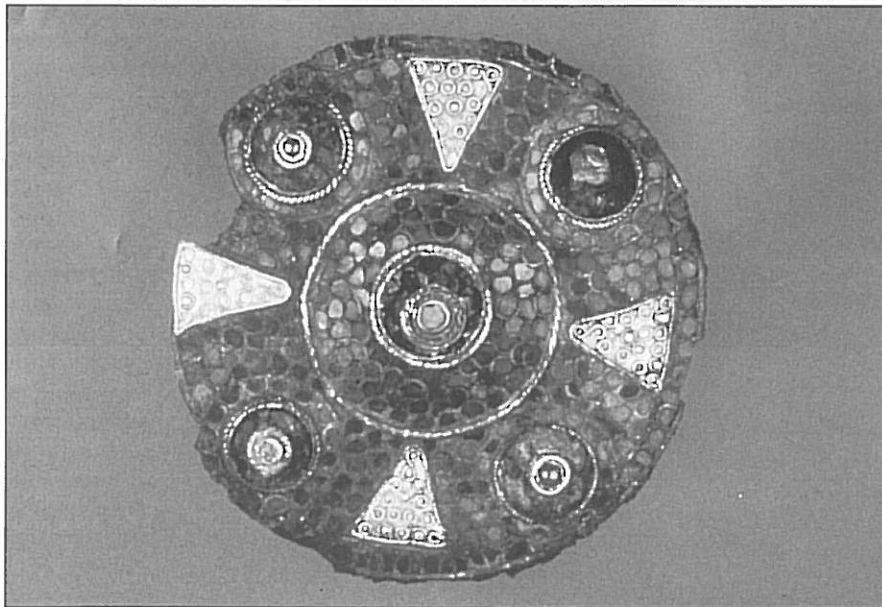
The variation in treatment and furnishing among the Buttermarket burials suggests some concern to signal social identity or social differentiation. It is reasonable to infer some ranking in the contributing population and there is evidence for at least one higher-status individual from the continent. At London, a higher-status burial at St Martin-in-the-Fields is contemporary with the earliest settlement, and although the evidence from Southampton is less easy to interpret the clearest indications of social differentiation come from burials associated with the earlier phases of the settlement.

This might be taken as consistent with the suggested role of élites in establishing and regulating the Anglo-Saxon *emporium*. At Ipswich, however, the evidence might be taken to suggest some direct involvement of continental élites in the earliest phases of the trading settlement. It should be emphasised, however, that there is otherwise little at the Buttermarket which lies outside the known range of contemporary burial practice in southern England, and nothing about the cemetery itself to suggest an urban community. If it were not for its close proximity to the Ipswich settlement the cemetery would almost certainly be interpreted as the burial ground of a ranked rural community with some direct continental contacts. This raises the question of whether it is correct to characterise the seventh-century settlement at Ipswich as urban or proto-urban rather than a special-purpose element of an entirely non-urban settlement system.

### Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the excavators of Boss Hall (John Newman) and Buttermarket (Keith Wade and Tom Loader) for the initial invitation to undertake analysis of the cemeteries, and their subsequent help and support, and all other colleagues within and without English Heritage who are contributing to the project.

*Christopher Scull is an archaeologist with English Heritage. His research interests lie in the field of early medieval archaeology and he is currently engaged in the analysis and publication project which forms the basis of this article.*



Above:  
Composite disc brooch from Boss Hall,  
grave 93

Right:  
Excavation of grave 2339, Buttermarket.  
This is a chamber grave and the  
photograph shows the remains of the  
wooden covering which has collapsed  
into the chamber beneath.

(Photographs: Suffolk Archaeological  
Unit)



## SOCIETY EVENTS

### OPEN DAY: TRANMER HOUSE

On Sunday 28 June forty members of the Society gathered at Sutton Hoo (Tranmer) House for an Open Day jointly hosted by the Society and the National Trust. The run of poor weather had abated, and we enjoyed a sunny morning with only a hint of rain in the air. It was good to welcome a variety of members from near and far, some well-known to us and others only more rarely glimpsed.

Having made the journey down the driveway, between rhododendrons and broad grass verges, members parked their cars under the instruction of Andrew Lovejoy just inside the gate at the entrance to the garden. Walking then round the outside of the house, they entered through the ornate carved stone entrance with its heavy oak door, through the large vestibule and then into the hall. Although so named, this teak-panelled room with its fine fireplace and staircase occupies an area equal to the whole ground floor of many modern houses. Its windows look west across the River Deben to Woodbridge.

The morning began with a welcome from the Society Chairman, followed by an up-date from Richard Hill, the National Trust's project manager, on the development plans so far. We were then taken on a guided tour of the house, which was constructed in the early 1900s and owes a great deal to the Arts and Crafts movement of the previous decades.

A magnificent teak staircase with carved balusters leads to the first floor landing, from where we were able to explore the numerous bedrooms, bathrooms, dressing rooms and former billiard room. On then, upstairs to the second floor and the attic rooms, which included the 'chapel' — reputed to be the room in which séances were held during the late 1930s.

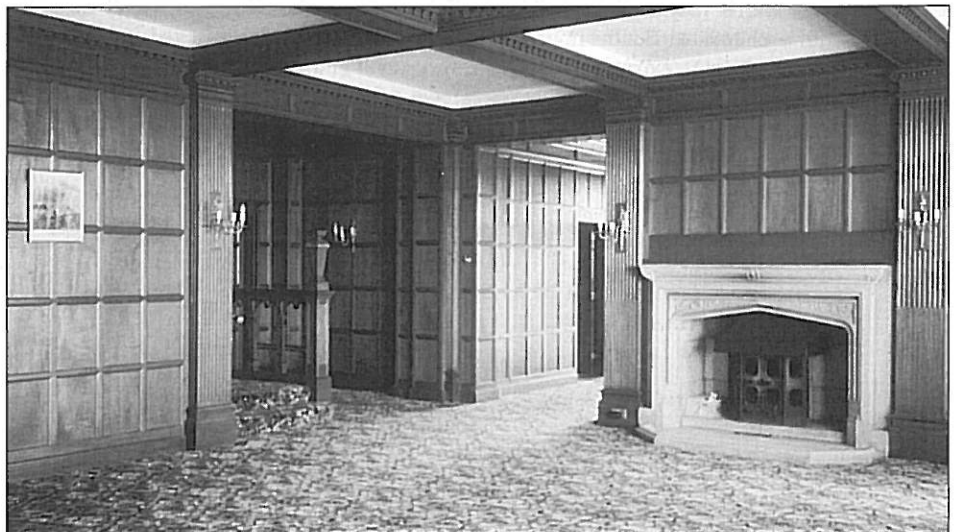
From the house we walked across the garden to the area which will be occupied by the proposed Visitor Centre. We were shown the avenue of trees which would be replaced with new planting to resemble this now somewhat neglected Edwardian landscape feature. It will be along this avenue that people will approach the Visitor Centre in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Then to the 'Coach House', the attractive white stuccoed Arts and Crafts style building which formerly housed the stables, coach house and squash court. It is this building which will be modified and extended to create the Visitor Centre. Having taken refuge from a shower of rain in the squash court, we then headed along the footpath that visitors will eventually take from the Visitor Centre to the burial site. This skirts the head of the dry valley which cuts a broad swathe down to the river on the south side of the house. We were told of plans to restore some of this grassland back to more 'natural' heath. At present it is heavily grazed by rabbits, and one plan is to introduce sheep to graze it occasionally.

Half way along the footpath, we paused



*Above: The view from the second floor window of Tranmer House across the River Deben towards Woodbridge. (Photograph: R. Hoppitt)*

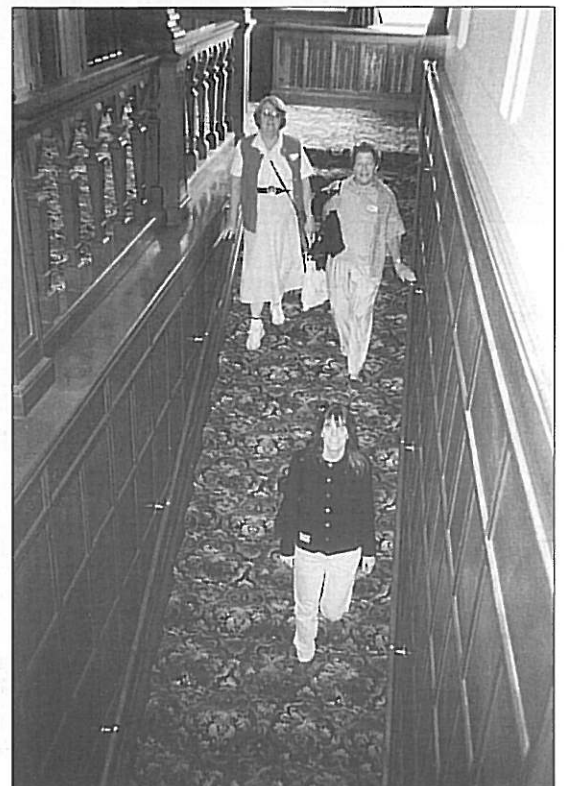


*Above: The panelled hall, with the staircase archway on the left.*

*(Photograph: R. Hoppitt)*

*Right: Members touring the House descend the staircase.*

*(Photograph: Nigel MacBeth)*





## SOCIETY EVENTS

to enjoy the vista down the valley towards Woodbridge; it is proposed that here there will be a small gazebo in which to rest, shelter or simply drink in the magnificent view across the river.

On then to the site itself, where plans for the viewing platform were outlined, with new ideas on clearing some of the plantation to open up a view towards the river from the area of Mound 1.

The walk back to the house was undertaken at a brisk pace with the anticipation of our lunch ahead of us. I'm not sure that ploughmen normally dined quite as well as this— a generous choice of cheeses and meat with bread rolls and salad, followed by strawberries and cream and washed down with wine and fruit juice. This was an opportunity to discuss what we had seen and heard and to consider the plans so far. In addition, Richard Hill had provided us with copies of the Statement of Significance — an important document drawn up by the National Trust for each of the sites in its care which seeks to encapsulate those things which make the site important. The statement will be used in the future to guide and inform planning and management; the views of members and other interested parties are being sought on the final wording. (All members should have received a copy of this in early August along with the Conference programme. If you want a copy please contact the National Trust, Blickling, Norwich NR11 6NF.)

*Right: Richard Hill points out the approach visitors will take to the new Visitor Centre; behind the group is the Coach House with the squash court visible on the right hand side. (Photograph: Nigel Macbeth)*



*Left: Sheltering from the rain, we were able to view the inside of the former squash court. The photograph is taken from the viewing gallery (Photograph: Nigel Macbeth)*

*Right: Outside the Coach House front, with the squash court (glass-roofed) on the left, and the stable entrance on the right.*

*(Photograph: Robert Simper)*



*Below: Sutton Hoo Society members outside the front entrance to Tranmer (Sutton Hoo) House. (Photograph: Nigel MacBeth)*



## SOCIETY EVENTS

### SUTTON HOO SOCIETY CONFERENCE

'A MARVELLOUS DAY'

The Conference held on Saturday 14 November at Woodbridge represented a new venture by the Society. Having run field trips to various sites around East Anglia for the past few years, the Committee decided it was time for a change and a new direction. For some time we had been contemplating the idea of having a conference. In view of the changes that would be occurring at the site as the National Trust take over, plus the change in emphasis away from research archaeology now that publication is moving towards completion, we felt that this was the right time to test the water. If successful, the conference could become a regular event, and one which we hope will attract a national audience and explore exciting and new ideas relating to the Anglo-Saxon period in East Anglia.

Taking *The Creation of East Anglia* as our theme, we identified a group of potential speakers who could approach the subject from new angles and bring new faces to the lecture programme. We were pleased with the way bookings began to flow in. Any doubts about the level of interest of such a conference soon disappeared as bookings continued to build so that by the middle of October the conference was fully booked. By 14 November there were about 50 people on the waiting list.

The feedback forms that were filled in by delegates indicate an overall positive response: 'a marvellous day', 'organisation excellent', 'good value for money' are examples of comments offered by delegates.

We shall be publishing résumés of the lectures in the next edition of **SAXON**, with which we shall be celebrating 60 years since Basil Brown opened Mound 1 and changed the face of Anglo-Saxon archaeology.

We would like to thank our major sponsors, The National Trust, for their contribution, and also to the other groups which provided support – Past Times, Kidson's Impey Accountants, The Scarfe Charitable Trust and The Five Castles Press, Ipswich.

### *Lost Property*

A cushion was left behind in the Conference Hall. If it is yours please get in touch with us at any of the addresses on the back page.

*Right: Conference Chairmen and speakers*

*Left to Right: Martin Carver, (Conference co-Chairman), Rosemary Hoppitt, (Society Chairman), speakers: Nick Higham, Patricia Wiltshire, Mark Blackburn and Peter Murphy (Kenneth Penn absent!), Angela Evans (co-Chairman), Jenny Glazebrook (Society Committee) and speaker Jude Plowiez*

*Right:*

*Left to Right: Rosemary Hoppitt (Society Chairman) with Angus Wainwright, (National Trust Regional Archaeologist) and Simon Dodsworth (Financial Controller, National Trust, East Anglia Region)*



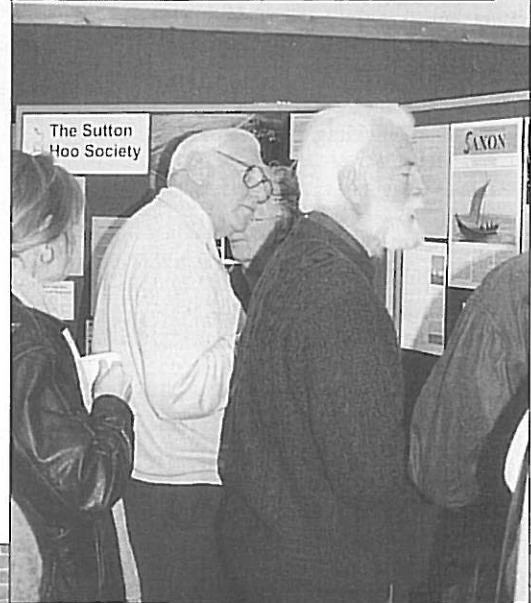
*Above:*

*The speakers taking questions during the discussion session at the end of the Conference day.*

*Right:*

*Conference delegates peruse the Society's display during coffee*

*(Photography: Peter Rooley)*





## SOCIETY REPORTS

### Prince on Display

The exhibition in the display hut at Sutton Hoo has been enhanced by the addition of two new panels illustrating the excavation of Mound 17. Uncovered at the very end of the Research Project's programme in late 1991, it was excavated by Annette Roe in the shortening days and fading light of October and early November (see **SAXON 15**). Crucially it contained the intact burial of a young man in an oak coffin with sword, shield and harness. Alongside him, in the adjacent grave was the complete skeleton of a horse. The harness — a mass of organic material and fragments of metal — were lifted in one piece by the conservation team from the British Museum where it and the other metalwork was subsequently X-rayed and then excavated in the laboratory (see **SAXON 17**). The first panel illustrates the process of the excavation of the two burials, and the second panel covers the interpretative work done on the harness and metalwork, including suggested reconstructions of the harness.

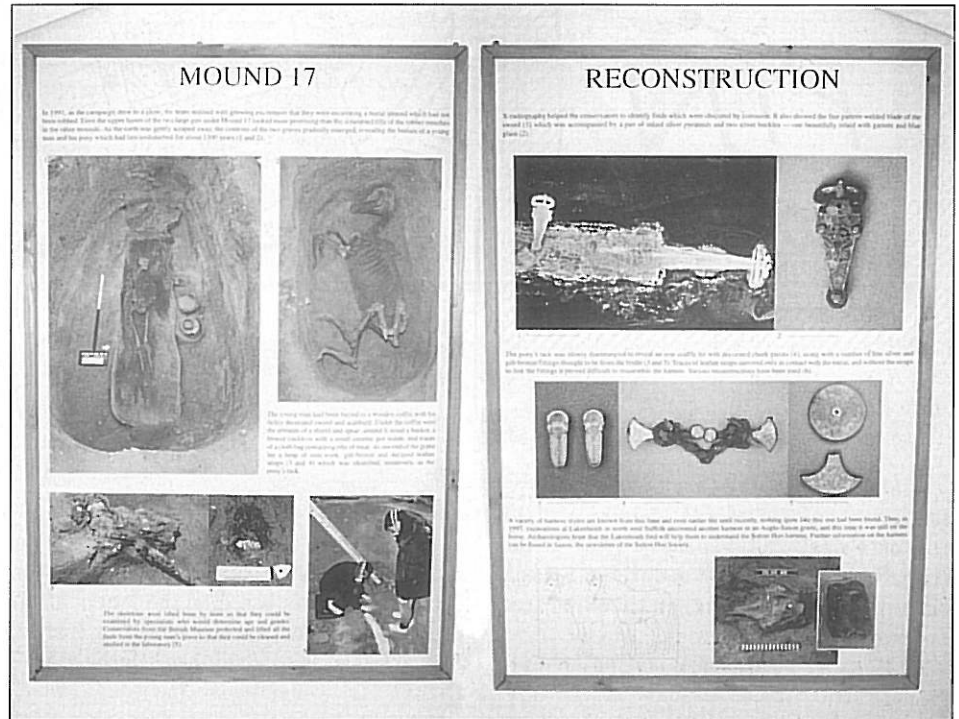
### New Roof on the hut

At the beginning of the season Peter Berry spent valuable time re-roofing the exhibition hut. Natural wear and tear since the hut was erected plus high winds had led to the felt roof no longer being weather-proof. Originally donated by the CEGB, the hut has served the site well as exhibition space, finds store, site kitchen and mess room and latterly as a dormitory. Last year Peter Berry made alterations to the inside which has given us an open area which can be used by school groups for teaching, as well for refuge by visitors during the rain.

### Gift to the Society

A visit by the Nayland and Wissington Conservation Society on 16 June this year brought an extra bonus to the Society. James and Andora Carver, the Honorary Secretary of the Conservation Society, presented the Sutton Hoo Society with a framed laser copy of an engraving of the 1939 excavation, by W. P. Robins. During 1939, Mr Carver, then aged 3, was staying with his nanny at Sutton Hoo House, the home of his great-aunt, Mrs Edith Pretty.

A copy of this engraving was published in the 50th Anniversary edition of **SAXON** (No. 10) in 1989 when Dr Peter Warner wrote an article entitled *The Basil Brown Papers*. Included amongst these papers was 'a scroll of rather grubby thin hand-made paper' which turned out to be a dry point engraving of the excavated ship, signed by Robins, and inscribed 'to Basil Brown' dated 30 April 1940; it was identical to one he exhibited at the Royal Academy, and would have been one



*The two new panels at Sutton Hoo; on the left the excavations and on the right the interpretation. The panels were planned and designed by Nigel MacBeth and Jenny Glazebrook who also were responsible for the design and content of a number of the display panels showing the recent excavation campaign. Photographic material came variously from the Sutton Hoo Research Project's archive of photographs, managed by Nigel MacBeth, and from the British Museum. (Photograph: R. Hoppitt)*

of a number of sketches Robins made at the site, 'several of which survive in the possession of the Pretty family'. Further light is thrown on the engraving through the account in the autobiography of Charles Phillips *My Life in Archaeology* (Alan Sutton 1987) where we learn that Robins was running a summer field school based at the Bull Hotel in Woodbridge and 'took the opportunity to make an etching and a number of detailed sketches of the excavated boat, pleasant souvenirs of the event' (p.79).

We are extremely grateful to Mr and Mrs Carver for this beautiful gift for which we shall find an appropriate home.

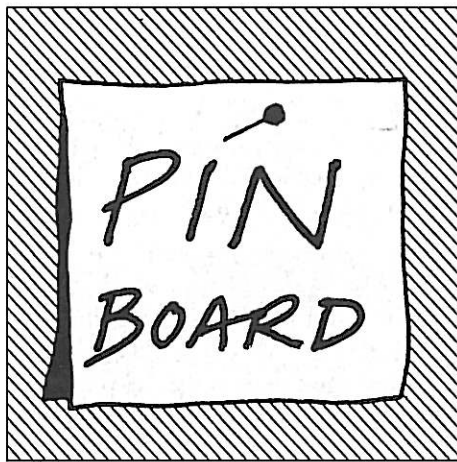
### Guiding 1998

Despite a less than perfect summer visitor numbers were well up on last year's improved total, and were over twice as many as we had three years ago. This must be partly due to the publicity by the National Trust, in particular Martin Carver's article in the Spring 1998 issue of the National Trust Magazine (which generated over 110 written enquiries) and the NT Regional Magazine. This season, five weekends longer than 1997, produced an income from the site of about £10,000, an increase of 33% on 1997. Total sales this year were over £4,100, an increase of 36%. We had just about 3000 paying visitors, an increase over last year of 44%. Overseas visitors came from North America, Australasia and Europe, twelve countries in

all including Poland and Russia. There were 44 pre-booked tours, 2½ time more than last year which included school groups from London, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, youth groups from Flanders, the Young Archaeologists from Bury St Edmunds, and the Young Friends of the British Museum. University groups visited from Oklahoma, Kiel (Germany) and University College, London; other study groups came from Belstead House, Ipswich, The Ipswich Institute, University College Suffolk, West Suffolk College, Wensun Lodge (Norwich), Kelvedon, Colchester, Towcester, Wolverhampton, and Shoreham (Kent). We also had visits by the Fine Art Tours Travel Company; NT volunteers from Orford Ness and Flatford, the Woodbridge Society, The Cotswold Naturalists Field Club, a New Age group, The English Companions from Leicestershire, Retired King's Lynn Hospital Consultants and North Carolina Rotary Club. These tours accounted for over 1000 visitors and brought in almost one third of our site income. Thanks go to the guides and helpers who give up their time for our visitors.

### Membership 1998

Since May, 49 new members have joined the Society, bringing the total to almost 350. A number of people joined the Society at the Conference, and we are delighted to be able to welcome them to the group. Please note that subscriptions for 1999 are now due.



## DIARY

### SUTTON HOO SOCIETY AGM

The next **Annual General Meeting** will be held on **Friday 26<sup>th</sup> February 1999** in the **Sixth Form Centre at Woodbridge School, Burkitt Road, Woodbridge at 7.30pm** (see location map).

### AGENDA

- Apologies
- Minutes of the last AGM
- Reports and Accounts
- Election of Auditors
- Election of Committee

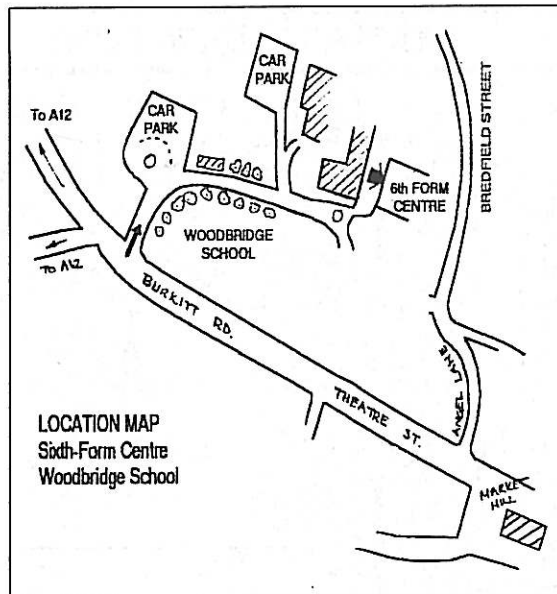
Please send Committee nominations in advance to:

The Hon Secretary, Flat 2 Old Rectory Court, Melton, WOODBRIDGE. IP12 INL.

The business meeting will be followed by an address by Martin Carver who will update us on the progress of publication of the Sutton Hoo Research Report, and by Angus Wainwright who will outline some of the ideas which the National Trust's European Exchange has provided to inform and aid the development at Sutton Hoo.

### SPRING LECTURE

The 1999 Spring lecture will take place at **7.30 pm on Wednesday 17 March 1999** in **St John's Hall, Woodbridge**. Bob Markham, formerly Keeper of Geology at Ipswich Museum and author of a number books, will talk about *What really happened*



in 1939' when Basil Brown excavated the Sutton Hoo ship burial. A story of personalities, it is based on the letters of the main players who were involved at Ipswich Museum, and is so vivid that it inspired Ivan Cutting to commission the play which eventually became *The Sutton Hoo Mob* produced by the Eastern Angles Theatre Company in 1994.

### 1999 SEASON

The site will open on **Saturday 3rd April** (Easter Saturday), and will continue to be open on weekend and Bank Holiday Monday afternoons until **1 November 1999**. Guided tours will begin at 2pm and 3pm. Entrance charges are £2 for adults and £1 for under 18s, children under 10 and Sutton Hoo Society members are free. Booked tours for organised parties can be made, by arrangement, for any day throughout the year. Please book in good time, by contacting the Visits and Guiding Secretary (address below).

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### DISABLED ACCESS

We have had a number of enquiries this year about disabled access to the site. For some people, for example the wheelchair bound, using the track from the road is difficult. It is possible to visit the site if you are disabled,

but we ask that you arrange in advance with the Visits and Guiding Secretary. This is because vehicular access to the site involves the use of a private driveway and farm tracks which are in use by farm vehicles all week, and as a matter of courtesy and safety we need inform the occupiers in advance of unexpected vehicles, and give drivers directions. Thus if you, or someone you know who is disabled, wish to visit the site, please contact the Visits and Guiding Secretary well in advance of your visit (at least a week) so that arrangements can be made. Once the National Trust car park and the new access is complete access will be more straightforward.

### APPEALS

#### GUIDES

Although we have had a number of new guides joining during the 1998 season, we would still welcome more to deal with the growing number of visitors and ease the load. We would also welcome more volunteer helpers to sell tickets, books and postcards in the hut.

If you are, or were once a teacher, then you would also be welcome to help with school parties. We publish a Teachers' Information Pack to help with history teaching, particularly at Key Stage 2.

If you are interested either in guiding, helping or the Teachers' pack, then contact Stewart Salmond for details (address below).

#### 60 YEARS SINCE 1939: YOUR HELP NEEDED

We are planning the next edition of SAXON to celebrate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1939 excavations at Sutton Hoo. **If you have memories, photographs of or information about the site** during its various periods of excavation (1938/9, 1960/70s and 1980/90s), that we can compile for this edition we would be delighted to hear from you.

Please contact the Editor: by telephone: 01394 383908, or Email (see below), or write to 4, Hilly Fields, WOODBRIDGE, Suffolk. IP12 4DX

### Contact Addresses

A A Lovejoy, Membership Secretary, 28 Pembroke Road, Framlingham, Suffolk IP13 9HA  
Stewart Salmond, Visits and Guiding Secretary, Tailor's House, Bawdsey, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3AJ  
Email: [chairman@suttonhoo.org](mailto:chairman@suttonhoo.org) Internet site: <http://www.suttonhoo.org>  
Sutton Hoo Research Project, Dept. of Archaeology, University of York, The King's Manor, York YO1 2EP  
Saxon: Email: [publications@suttonhoo.org](mailto:publications@suttonhoo.org)

### Who's Who — Sutton Hoo Society Committee Members

Chairman: Rosemary Hoppitt Hon. Secretary: Sue Banyard Hon. Treasurer: Peter Rooley Research Director: Martin Carver  
Membership Secretary: Andrew Lovejoy Visits & Guiding Secretary: Stewart Salmond Publicity: Peter Rooley  
Publications: Rosemary Hoppitt  
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### CREDITS

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