APPENDIX B

THE HUMAN REMAINS FROM FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE

The human remains from Framlingham, enclosed in paper bags which occupied seven large cardboard cartons, were received at the Duckworth Laboratory of Physical Anthropology in the latter half of June, 1955. The repairs, measurements, and other preliminaries necessary for a report on them have been undertaken by Mr. C. B. Denston, Scientific Assistant in the Laboratory.

It should be said at once that, despite Mr. Denston's very hard work, the material is in too poor a condition for much of value to be inferred from it. While a few measurable bones furnish data which could be used in a general study of Christian Anglo-Saxons, the fragmentary nature of the series as a whole is such that it yields nothing but the most meagre information of an anthropological kind, and is quite insufficient to indicate the presence of a distinctive physical type at Framlingham itself.

At an early stage in the examinations of the remains it became clear that in several cases the bones of more than one individual were contained in a single paper bag. After as many separate elements as possible have been associated, the number of persons represented appears to amount to some four dozen. This figure, however, can be no more than a rough estimate on which very little reliance can be placed. Likewise, any attempt to judge the usual age at death could, under the circumstances, only mislead. At least four children aged between two and eight years are indentifiable, and the oldest subject is clearly over sixty.

Fifteen crania and twelve mandibles belonging to adults are sufficiently well preserved for a few of the usual measurements to be taken on them, although almost all these relate to characters that fail to distinguish Anglo-Saxon effectively from other British types. Eight of the crania have been assigned to males and seven to females. The dozen mandibles are equally divided between the two sexes. The gross dimensions of both crania and mandibles show a definite tendency to exceed those so far recorded for Anglo-Saxons of a corresponding sex, but such a fact may be due to postmorten selection which has operated in favour of the survival of the more robust specimens.

Forty of the principal limb bones, representing eight adult males and four adult females, are sufficiently intact for their lengths to be measured for the purpose of reconstructing stature. As determined from the tables based on the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser 1 for whites, the average height of the men was 173.8 cm. $(68\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.})$ and that of the women 162.0 cm. $(63\frac{1}{4} \text{ in.})$, the difference between the sexes being of the customary order. The shortest man was 169 cm $(66\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.})$ and the tallest 179 cm. $(70\frac{1}{2} \text{ in.})$. The range of the women's heights was from 157 cm. (62 in.) to 170 cm. (67 in.). It is interesting to observe that the stature of the Framlingham Castle men is virtually the same as that of a large series of male Anglo-Saxons, 173.4 cm. $(68\frac{1}{4} \text{ in.})$, recalculated by the writer, using the Trotter-Gleser formulae, from Dr. A. H. Münter's 2 mean measurements of 1066 limb bones of both the pagan and the Christian periods.

J. C. Trevor, Director, 25 November 1956.

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A. Heinrich Münter, 'A Study of the Lengths of the Long Bones of the Arms and Legs in Man, with Special Reference to Anglo-Saxon Skeletons,' Biometrilea, Vol. 28 (1936), pp. 258-294.

Mildred Trotter and Goldine C. Gleser, "Estimation of Stature of Long Bones of American Whites and Negroes", Amer. J. Phys. Anthrop. N.S., Vol. 10 (1952), pp. 463-514.
A. Heinrich Münter, 'A Study of the Lengths of the Long Bones of the Arms

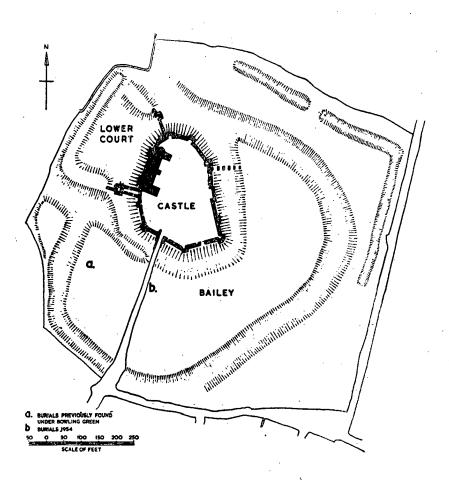


Fig. 4-Plan of Framlingham Castle.

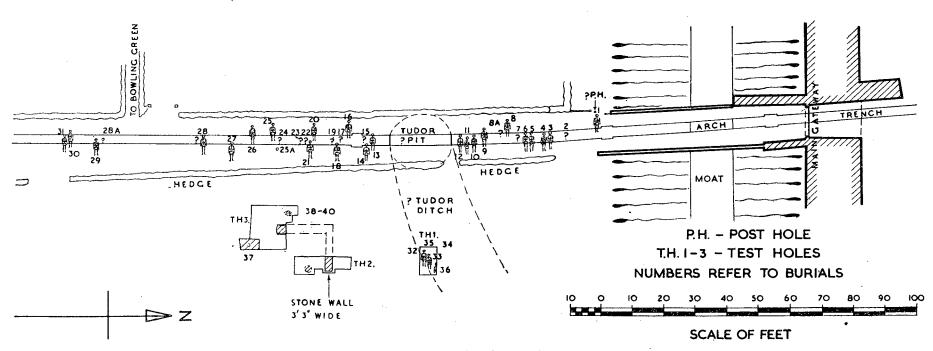


Fig. 5-Plan of Burials and Excavations.

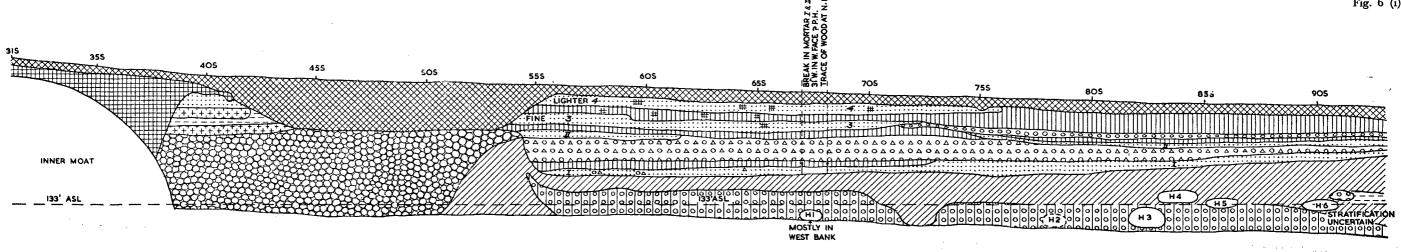


Fig.6(i)

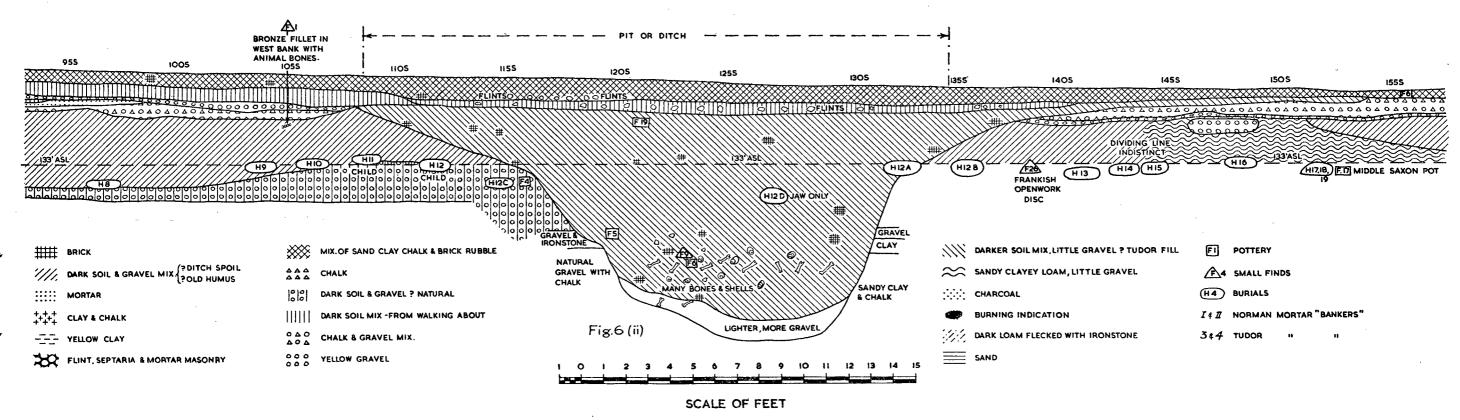


Fig. 6 (i) and (ii)—Section of Trench.

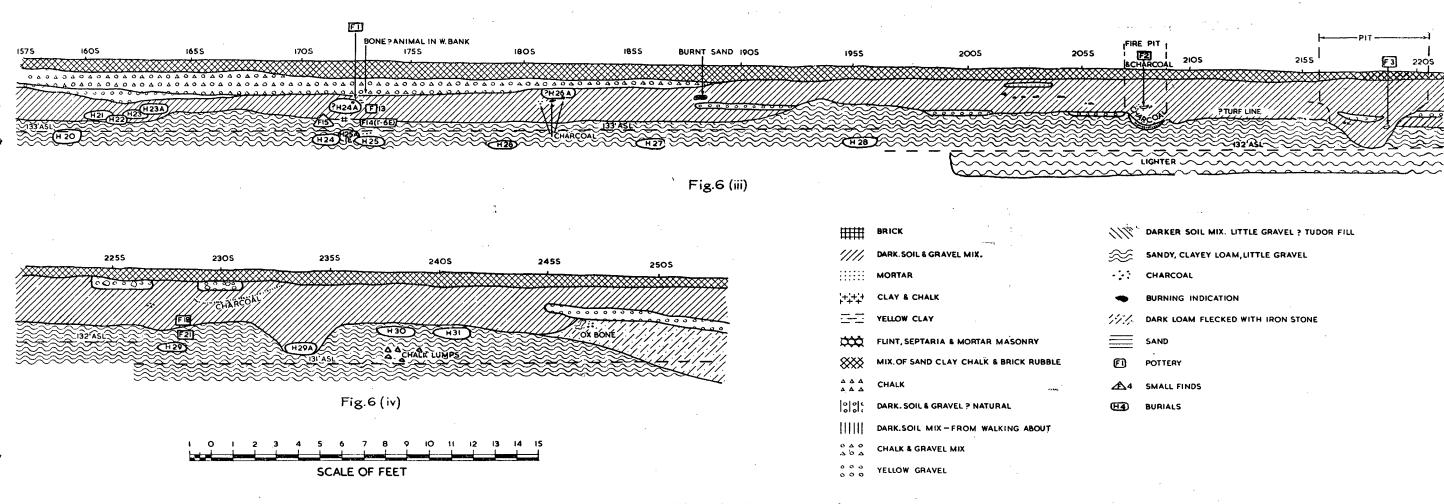
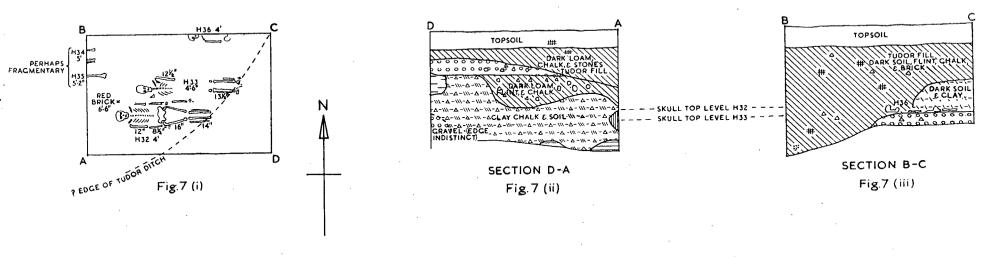


Fig. 6 (iii) and (iv)—Section of Trench—continued.

TEST HOLE I.





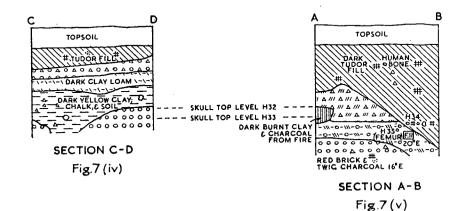
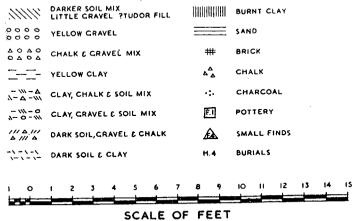
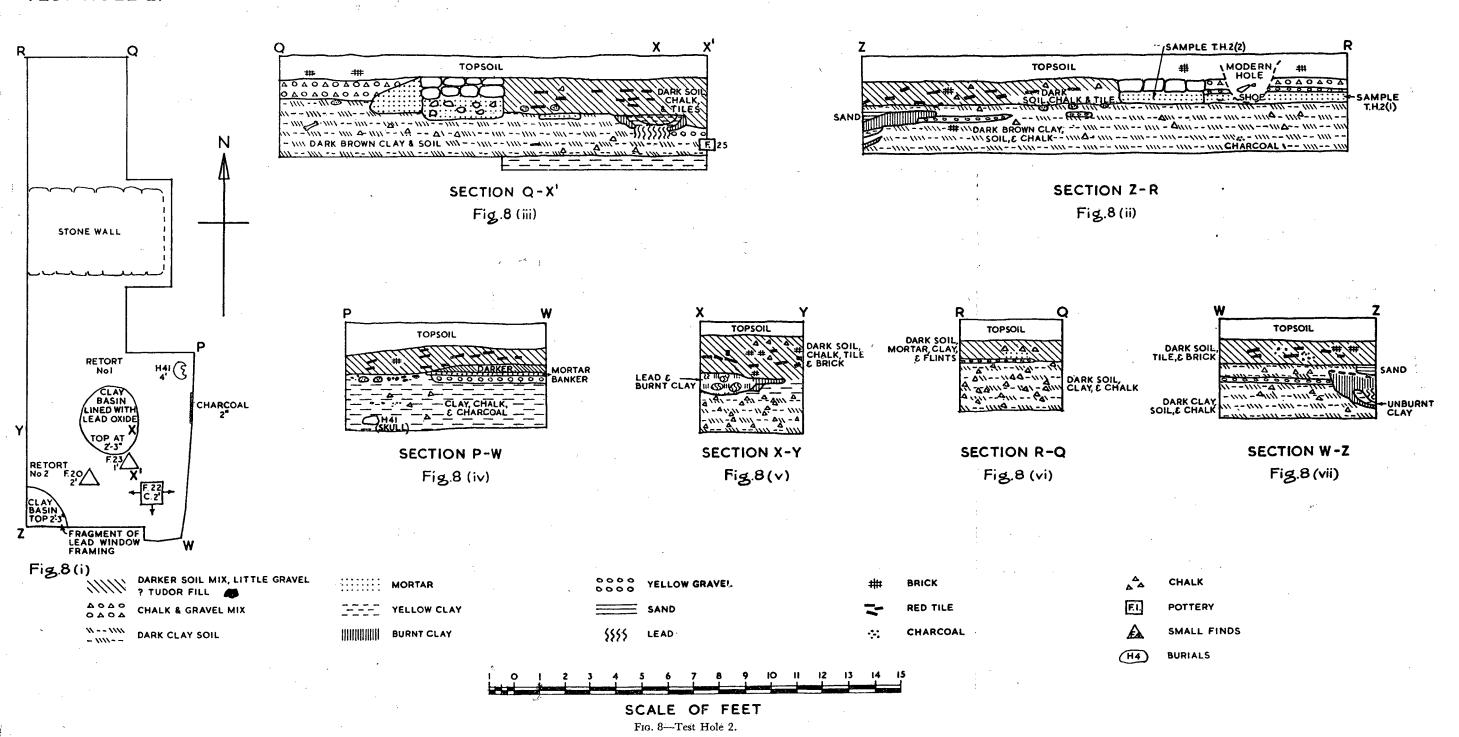


Fig. 7—Test Hole 1.





TEST HOLE 3.

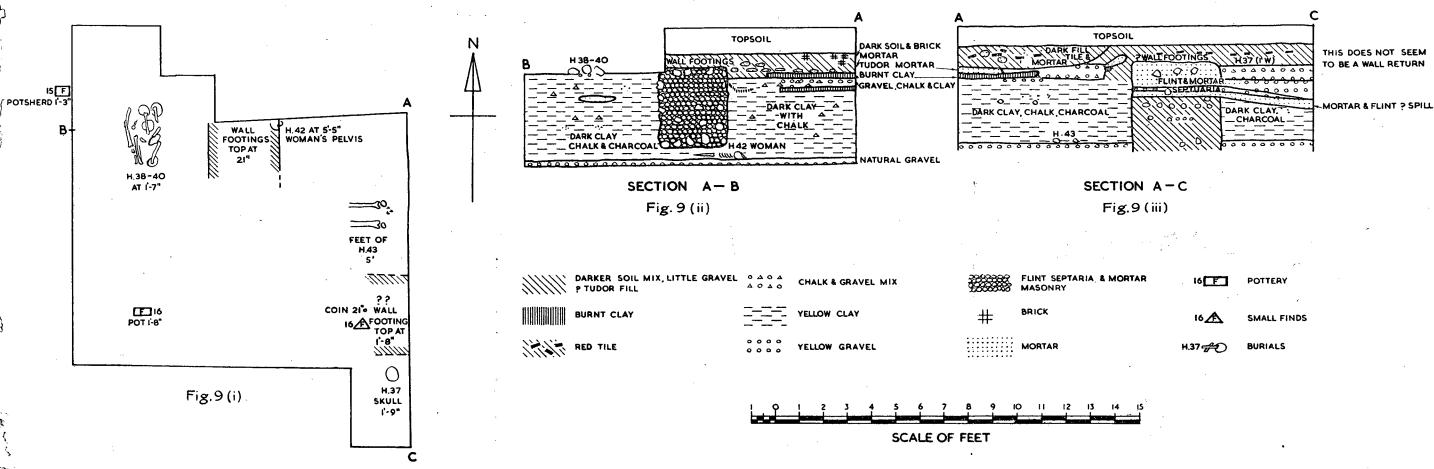


Fig. 9—Test Hole 3.