

Instead of the usual Excursions it was arranged by the Council of the Suffolk Institute that Summer Lectures should be held in August and September, 1918. The following extracts from the "East Anglian Daily Times" give a summary of the papers read by Miss Layard and Mr. J. Reid Moir at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds respectively. Mr. John Corder's lecture on "Old Suffolk Corner Posts," is printed in the Proceedings *in extenso*.

ANGLO-SAXON RELICS.

MISS LAYARD'S LECTURE.

"In place of the usual Summer excursions arranged by the Council of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, the Council planned this year to hold two meetings—one in Ipswich and one at Bury St. Edmund's. At the Ipswich gathering on Thursday the members assembled in goodly numbers from all parts of the county at Christchurch Mansion, where Miss Nina Layard, F.L.S., the hon. secretary of the Society, gave a lecture on "Points of Special Interest in the Anglo-Saxon Discoveries in Ipswich." Lieut.-Col. R. Eaton White presided. Miss Layard gave an interesting narrative of how she came to make the discoveries of ancient remains in ground adjoining Hadleigh Road, which was being levelled by unemployed workmen. The finding of skeletons there attracted her attention, and she doubted the correctness of the opinion expressed that they were modern. Careful search confirmed her view, and very soon the finding of an "umbone," or boss of an Anglo-Saxon shield, gave her a clue as to what she regarded as one of the most interesting and, indeed, thrilling discoveries to be found in England—an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. From that time for a period of nearly a year, with a short interval of illness, she personally worked on the site, subsequently arranging with the Chairman of the Museum Committee to continue the work in connection with the town. With the aid of drawings Miss Layard explained the characteristics of some of the ornaments, etc., found on the site, and pointed out on a specially prepared map the distribution of the early invaders of this country from the Continent. It was also indicated where interments of these early settlers had been found, and it seemed to be demonstrated that the tribes generally gathered round the rivers. The chalk of Norfolk and Suffolk, with its dry surface of sand and gravels, evidently tempted many of them to settle in East Anglia, but the bones revealed the fact that the chalky water made them specially sub-



PLATE I.—TYPICAL ANGLIAN SQUARE-HEADED BROOCH.
found in the Anglian Cemetery, Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.
From a water-colour sketch by Mary F. Outram.

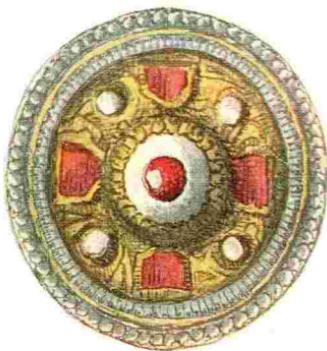


PLATE II.—TYPICAL JUTISH CLOISON BROOCH,
found in the Anglian Cemetery, Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.
From a water-colour sketch by Nina F. Layard.

ject to rheumatism. Miss Layard rather urged the point that these ancestors of ours were really Angles, and not Saxons, remarking that we were hardly in the mood to tolerate the thought that the forbears of East Anglians of to-day found their cradle in Germany. Amongst the specimens of jewellery found by Miss Layard were brooches set with alternate slabs of garnet and ivory or bone, with a boss of shell in the middle, containing in one case a carbuncle (see Plate II).* It was rare to find the central setting intact, and the one example now in the collection in Christchurch Mansion had probably helped to settle the question, which had long been a moot one, as to the material used. It was interesting to notice, on examining the garnet slabs with the lens, that hatched gold foil was placed beneath them to enhance their brilliance. This was a common practice of the jeweller of to-day. Many other interesting particulars were given by Miss Layard, among them being an explanation of a certain design which seemed originally to be based on the human face. In the course of her address she mentioned that they were honoured by the presence of Mr. Reginald Smith (of the British Museum), who was a great expert on the subject with which she was dealing. In conclusion the lecturer summarised the deductions from the discoveries—(1) that inhumation was the general practice in the cemetery, though she found cremation urns, with their contents, beyond the radius of the inhumation area; (2) that the burial was a Pagan one, shown by the furniture of the graves, such as amulets, food vessels, strike-a-lights, and other objects supposed to be necessary for the welfare of the departed; (3) that although distinctly Angles, the tribe which used the burial ground showed an individuality of its own; (4) that the number of beads and the variety of their patterns was quite exceptional, nine hundred having been found mostly in women's graves.

After some interesting remarks from Mr. Reginald Smith, which we have not space to reproduce, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Layard and Mr. Smith, on the motion of the Chairman, and the company adjourned to another part of the Mansion to inspect the Anglo-Saxon collection which was presented to the town by Miss Layard."

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.—This illustration shows a *typical square-headed Angloian brooch*, one of eight of this type found in Ipswich in 1906. It is of bronze, water-gilded. Beneath the square-head is the

*Compare this brooch, which is a foreigner, with the true Angloian type shown on Plate I.