

Coenwulf of Mercia (796-821), also used a moneyer of this name (see *SCBI*, Mack Collection 581, pl XVIII). Dudda, a moneyer of Æthelweard of East Anglia, known from a recent coin from Ipswich (K. Wade pers. comm.) is presumably a different moneyer.

Discussion

The two Roman coins (6 and 7) are of such common types that their discovery (unstratified) on Burrow Hill need cause no surprise. Mucking (Essex) and West Stow are two other Saxon sites that have also produced much earlier Roman coins. Five sceattas (8-12) and a coin of Cuthred (13) make up the total so far found. Two sceattas (8 and 10) are *Wigræd* types; the *Spi* and animal sceattas (9 and 12) are also East Anglian. *Wigræd* and *Spi* are presumably names of moneyers rather than rulers. The beast on the reverse of 12 is stylistically similar to the Anglo-Saxon 'animal brooches', two of which have been found at Butley and five of which approximately coincide with sceatta provenances (see Smedley & Owles 1965).³⁴ No. 11 is a 'London derived' sceatta but this one too was probably struck in East Anglia. The Cuthred coin makes a new link between Kent and East Suffolk, of interest for the later claims of Rochester on *Dommoc*/Felixstowe (at Walton Priory). Burrow Hill now equals Woodbridge in the number of sceattas found. These remarks are kept deliberately brief because the excavations are still in progress and further finds are likely.

Footnotes

- 1 See the recent study of sea-level changes in this area by C. Everard in Bruce-Mitford 1975, 78-96.
- 2 B.L. Cotton, Aug. I, i, 64. This and other maps of Burrow Hill are reproduced in *Orford Ness. A selection of Maps mainly by John Norden. Presented to James Alfred Steers* (Cambridge, 1966).
- 3 'quae olim vocat. insula de Burgh' B.L. Egerton 2789A (1594).
- 4 HAR 2897; age bp: 1170 ± 80.
- 5 Maggi Darling is preparing a report on Charles Green's Caister excavations.
- 6 I am grateful to Valeri Rigby, Hilary Ross, Ian Longworth, Stanley West, John Cherry and John Hurst for their comments and identifications.
- 7 Cremation cemeteries with this type of urn are concentrated in eastern Suffolk and Essex (Erith and Longworth 1960). Together with Sutton Hoo (Longworth and Kinnes 1980, 32) this site extends the distribution east of the Deben.
- 8 For these types see West 1963, 248.
- 9 For all these types see Harden, 1956, 141, fig. 25.
- 10 Wilson (1964, 121, no. 4) describes it as a bronze binding.
- 11 Lethbridge 1931. I am grateful to Hayo Vierck for drawing my attention to this possibility.
- 12 Bill Pinney kindly provided information on this and on the present-day 'wild' oysters in the locality.
- 13 R.A. Salaman, Philip Walker and Jane Weeks have kindly commented on these blades.
- 14 I am most grateful to Leo Biek for visually examining this material.
- 15 A fourth site, Brandon, Suffolk, is in course of excavation by R.D. Carr.
- 16 East Coast barges maintained the maritime connexion until the beginning of this century.
- 17 I am grateful to Sonia Hawkes, James Campbell and Michael Metcalf for their comments on this section of the paper.
- 18 The photographs were taken by Christopher Saunders to whom I am grateful for permission to publish Fig. 5. A drawing of the chainwork made by Elizabeth Owles in 1963 is unfortunately missing.
- 19 Over Fen II: Cambridge University Museum no. Z.11495. Found before 1854, CAS Collection, uncatalogued. 'Roman period'.
- 20 In the Dordogne and Haute Savoie cauldron-chains made in pure La Tène style are still in use — now relegated to holding plant-pots outside the kitchen doors of peasant houses.
- 21 Bigbury, Kent, 1st century B.C. — 1st century A.D. (Dawkins 1902, pl. II); Kingsdown Camp, Somerset, c. 40-50 A.D. (St. George Gray 1930, fig. 7).
- 22 The chronological development is shown in Jacobi 1974, Abb. 28.
- 23 Over Fen I: Cambridge University Museum, no. Z.11494. Found before 1854, CAS Collection 1883, uncatalogued. 'Early Iron Age Type'; Piggott 1955, pl. I (labelled 'Overton'). North Elmham: Wade-Martins 1980, fig. 267, no. 89.
- 24 Only 5 coins of this king are known. See *SCBI* 20, Mack Collection, p. xii.
- 25 'That Æthelstan I and Æthelweard were kings of East Anglia is shown by the continuity of type and moneyer with Edmund'. *SCBI* 4, Copenhagen, pl. IV.
- 26 The Genealogy appears at the end of his *Chronicon ex Chronicis* (Thorpe 1848, 249). See Sisam 1953, 287 and *ASE* I, 23f.
- 27 D.M. Metcalf has suggested that there was a mint in Norfolk for a small group of late sceattas