

Oxford Archaeology: Littlemore Baptist Chapel – As yet unpublished, reference to be added as soon as it is available in grey literature.

The coffins and coffin Furniture from Littlemore Baptist Chapel

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Introduction

Of the 31 burials all had evidence for a coffin. This was mainly through the presence of nails, but also coffin stains, wood, coffin furniture and breastplates. They dated from 1850 onwards. There were also four named individuals from the surviving breast plates. Biographical information from the memorials was investigated and linked to some of the graves. All the graves had evidence for burial clothing which was in the form of buttons and shroud pins with only one exception. The coffins and fittings were of a standard type used at contemporary Anglican cemeteries and not plain as may be expected of a Baptist population.

19th century funerary custom

The mid to late 19th century was the heyday of the funeral. Large sums of money were spent on ostentatious funerals and mourning paraphernalia, not least the coffin. Even the poorer members of society would go to great lengths to have a good 'send off', which was paramount to one's position in society (May 2003). Funeral funds and friendly societies were a means to ensure enough money was available to avoid the shameful fate of 'dying on the Parish'. As a non-conformist Chapel the congregation would not be expected to follow the norms of society. It is commonly believed that Baptists were generally working-class and the theological emphasis was on eschewing worldly values and possessions in pursuit of more spiritual goals. However, records from other Baptist chapels show that it was also popular amongst the middle-class people; those in trade, yeoman farmers etc.

Coffin construction

In this period the standard coffin shape was single break , or shoulder shaped that persists today. Lids were flat and it was customary to cover the coffin in fabric (or upholstery) commonly baize or velvet. Decoration became increasingly elaborate so that upholstery studs used to hold the fabric in place, now created patterns on the sides and lid. Decorative metal adorned the coffin ostensibly as handles, knowns as grips (of which there were commonly 4-6 sometimes 8), used to steady the coffin as it was carried. The grips had a backing plate (grip plate) which evolved into a highly decorative and stylised piece. In addition, lid motifs and escutcheons depicting funerary symbols, were placed on the lid along side a breastplate/*departum* plate which detailed the individual inside. Grips were produced by casting, but the rest of the fittings were stamped using dies, which at this time were power assisted. These could then be produced *en masse* and the different types depicted in catalogues for the mourners to choose from.

Excavations of the 18th- 19th century churchyard and crypt of Christ Church Spitalfields, London undertaken in the 1980s revealed a large number of coffin fittings. The taxonomy compiled from these fittings (Reeve and Adams 1993) forms the basis for identification of styles in this period. The coffin fittings from Littlemore were compared to this and additional styles recorded from numerous other post-medieval sites excavated by Oxford Archaeology and other archaeological contracting units. Any new types were recorded and added to the catalogue.

All the burials were coffined and this was commonly only seen as a stain which remained where the wood once was, with metal fittings distributed throughout. However due to the wet and water-logged state of the soil in some areas wood preservation was possible. This enabled a detailed record to be made of these coffins. A total of four coffins were recovered still intact. These were all made of wood, tentatively identified as Elm and two were double layered. Elm was the most widely used type of wood due to its water retentive properties (Litten 1991). Iron fixing nails were used to hold the single piece sides together (and not mortice and tenon joints seen in the Baptist coffins from Broad street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, Boston in press). Three of these coffins were covered in fabric (upholstered) which was held on by pins/studs. Fabric was used to disguise the use of several planks in the construction of one side. Although these coffins were made of single planks for each side, which perhaps made fabric unnecessary. At this time french polish (commonly used today) had not come into widespread use. Where the pattern of the upholstery pins could be observed it has been compared with the Christchurch Spitalfields types (CCS Reeve and Adams 1993). Curiously coffins 87 and 81 (the two double-layered ones) had a single piece of wood which ran the length of the sides and at the break for the shoulder the wood had been incised on the interior in 3 vertical lines in order that the wood bend to the shape (kerfed). Commonly the sides were constructed of two pieces that were joined at the shoulder break. This method (kerfed) was observed on only the infant coffins at Christchurch Spitalfields (Reeve and Adams 1993:78).

In this period it was customary for the corpse to be laid out in an open coffin for viewing in the house of the deceased for several days before interment (May 2003). In view of this it was necessary to contain the inevitable body fluids effectively, and in addition to the use of elm for the coffin, it was commonly lined with pitch and saw dust was used to soak up the liquid. The Littlemore coffins were lined with pitch, a sealant which appeared as a black solid. Saw dust was observed in 87 and shavings at the head area and may have been the stuffing for a pillow. The metal decorations are discussed below.

Table : Preserved wooden coffins

| grave number | notes |
|--------------|--|
| 87 | Double layer coffin. Outer decorated and inner plain wood coffin. Single-break shape inner coffin 171cm length. Max width 41cm. Height 32cm. Single panel wood used for each side, long side 1 piece of wood bent at shoulder using 3 grooves. Outer coffin 176cm long, max 45 wide - not as well preserved as inner. again panel single piece wood. decorated with fabric studs/upholstery pins 3 deep decoration CCS type 35. wood shavings present at head end. coffin sealed with pitch. |
| 81 | Double layer coffin. Outer decorated and inner plain wood coffin. Single-break shape. Inner coffin 174cm x 42 cm. Separated from outer coffin by a bar/nail (14cm) at each end. Outer coffin covered in fabric stud/upholstery pin pattern similar to CCS35 though inner row more oval in shape. Joints pegged at head and foot and nailed. Long side piece incised lines to create bend at shoulder. |

single wood coffin single-break shape. Covered in fabric decorated with stud/upholstery pins 2 deep row around perimeter of panel, entire pattern not visible type therefore undetermined. Breastplate on lid. Length 166cm x 45 cm. 36cm deep.

Single wood coffin single-break shape. Child size. Plain wood. 82cm x 23 cm .

Coffin metal fittings

Metal coffin fittings were recovered from 30 contexts (table in appendix). Principally they were iron made. Due to iron's propensity to corrosion (especially as it was a damp environment) the thin grip plates and breastplates (also known as depositum plates) were mostly destroyed. A total of 23 burials had grips preserved although the iron grips had developed bloom obscuring the shape and decorative detail. Despite this, three new types of grip have been identified that are not amongst the styles in OA's catalogue (Figs 4, 5 and 6). Where styles could be identified they were commonly from other Anglican sites in the Oxfordshire area, and not similar to the styles from the 18th century Baptist burial ground at West Butts St Poole (McKinley 2008) or the Baptists from Kings Lynn (Boston in press). This suggests that local style and custom dominated choice rather than opting for a more plain style.

Curiously burial 76 had 4 grips that had the patterned side facing out and 4 which faced in (so plain side would be visible). This phenomenon was identified on a single grip from Kirtlington (Gibson 2008) (although it was the only part of the burial excavated). It can be surmised that this was either a mistake by the coffin maker, or some intention/custom now unknown.

Grip plates (Figs 2, 3 and 4) were evident for 13 graves, although it is likely that all those with a grip had a plate behind. They were all heavily corroded except 3 (Figs 2, 3 4) which have been identified as new types. Plate 68 was made of lead and plate 74 brass, which is why these were uncorroded. Plate 87 was still attached to the coffin wood and was pressed tin painted black.

There was evidence in five instances for further decoration in the form of escutcheons or lid motifs, but these only remained as very small corroded fragments.

Breastplates or depositum plates contained the biographical details of the individuals. The still legible ones were plain with incised script (table :). However fragments from the corroded iron (possibly tin dipped) ones hinted at the more elaborate style plate with floral flourishes, cherubs, shells and other funerary symbols. In two cases (81 and 83) it was possible to see that they had been coloured black and had gold lettering painted on. 81 had imprinted words around the perimeter of a circular plate as part of the pressed decoration, 72 did also. This has been very occasionally seen with words such as 'resurcam' and 'gloria' on plates from other sites (CCS - Christchurch Spitalfields/OLR - St Luke's Islington).

The upholstery pins (often called studs) were found in 13 graves and all iron painted black, 20 mm diameter size. Quantity per grave varied from 3 to over 400. Where a pattern could be discerned it has been discussed above.

Nails were the most common find and they were all hand made. These were recovered from 20 graves. Machine stamped nails were in circulation by the late 1860s and these coffins date to beyond this time, both hand and machine made nails would have been used concurrently. Two screws were identified from coffin 74. From the late 18th century blunt end machine made screws were made and from 1840s pointed ones were begun (Taylor 1999). This coffin is dated by the plate to 1879. The screws were most likely used to hold down the lid.

Fabric

As discussed above coffins were upholstered in fabric. This was observed on four coffins. The preserved fabric had been stretched over the plank of wood and then tacked into place on the other side. The presence of upholstery pins suggests more of the coffins were covered than are preserved (13). The fabric was commonly woollen baize, silk being the preserve of the very wealthy. French polishing of the wood began in the second quarter of the 19th century setting in a decline in the use of fabric.

Though not seen it is most likely that the interior of the coffins were lined with textile. There is evidence of the pitch coating the base and sides and over this a sheet would have been tacked in place and the sides lined. Pillows were sometimes used to support the head.

Depositum/breastplates with biographical details

In total four departum plates were legible. These are detailed in the table below.

Table: Departum plate details

| Grave number | departum plate shape/style | Metal | Biographic data |
|---------------------|---|--------------|---|
| 74 | elaborate shield max length 40 max width 31 cm | Brass | Incised script with flourishes. William Cutcliffe/ DIED/ Octr 20th 1879/ AGED/ 73 years |
| 87 | trapezoid max length 43 x 33 cm | Copper | incised script, remnants gold paint. Differing fonts and styles. ANN BARTLETT/ Died/ October 8th/ 1865/ Aged 70 years |
| 73 | 2 plates trapezoid shape. 1st 27x23 cm. 2nd 23x18 cm | Brass | Incised script. 1st slight damage to left and concave. Found on coffin lid [C]atherine Anne Seaman/ Born June 2nd/ 1857/ Died April 25th/ 1859. 2nd concave. Found in fill, coffin seen as stain and burial lifted as sample Edith Ellen Seaman/ Born July 9th/ 1858/ Died May 9th/ 1859 |

Ann Bartlett and William Cutcliffe are both recorded on memorial stones (see section below). Grave 87 also had the double coffin. Grave 74 had matching grip plates to the shield-shaped breastplate, though the coffin did not survive. The two plates found in grave 73 record infants from the same family who died within a month of each other. The surname does not appear on any of the memorials.

The Burial clothing of the Littlemore Baptist Chapel

The winding sheet or shroud was abandoned in the late 17th/early 18th century in favour of special burial clothing. It was relatively unusual to be buried in their own clothes (Reeve and Adams 1993 :94). The practice in the 19th century was for the coffin to be kept at home for 2-3 days so mourners could view the body, necessitating that the body was presented in a desirable manner. Burial clothing continued to be called shrouds and these were backless but with sleeves and covered the body from head to foot decorated with frills and punched decoration (a form of cheap lace) (ibid). A body would have a cap, differing styles for men, women and children.

The evidence from Littlemore is for 'grave clothes' as opposed to 'normal clothes'. There are 9 graves with shroud pins, these copper alloy pins were used to hold garments in place, such as the cap, to prevent slippage. There are also a number of graves with buttons, two types. The cartwheel button is a punched out circle of metal which is then threaded with cotton creating a 'cartwheel' effect. These were found in 5 graves and may have been attached at the cuffs, or shirt neck. Five other graves contained a different type of button used usually on Victorian underwear, made of white iridescent china. Mostly they were plain with 4 holes, a few had a radiating line pattern. Further buttons (grave 60), a composite bone and metal (22 mm diameter), press arrangement were recovered.

Grave 58 had a number of small finds that suggest that the individual may have been buried in clothing. A belt/strap end of copper alloy and another possible belt fitting of a lead alloy were recovered. In addition a button painted black of the press type though smaller (17 mm diameter) than from grave 60. No cartwheel or glass buttons were found in this grave. A chain 120 mm in length made of silver with no end fittings was recovered.

Grave 74 had two unidentified fittings (SF 5) made of copper alloy with leather strap attachments, which were found in the knee area. The objects are identical; 65mm x 50mm, an oval disc, on one side a rectangular protrusion of 5mm and on the other what appears to be a rectangular clasp. Screws hold the leather in place which has been shaped and protrude in opposite directions. Fabric was stretched over the metal and a wooden button lay adjacent (for the leather straps to attach to?). This is clearly not a dress fitting and is perhaps a kind of medical device. It is curious that skeleton 74 does not have any bony changes to the knee area.

The memorials of Littlemore Baptist Chapel

The gravestones were recorded in 1991 the details below are reproduced from the information provided by the Chapel, where details were missing these have been added in (in **Bold**) from data in the Births, Marriages and Deaths record (BMD). The gravestones were checked as they were removed for further details and any additional stones were recorded. The dates range from 1862-1888. The data from the plates extends the start to 1859.

Gravestone 1. Headstone, inscription illegible.

Gravestone 2. Headstone. Elizabeth Greenaway died April...aged... William Henry Greenaway died May 6th 1873, 10 months. Henry Watts Greenaway died Dec 2 1875

aged 2 months. Ernest John Greenaway died May 25 1878 aged 8 months. The sister and children of Henry and Elizabeth Greenaway of Oxford.

Gravestone 3. Headstone. In memory of Ann Bartlett wife of Thomas Bartlett of Oxford died Oct 8th 1865 aged 70 years. Also of Elizabeth Bartlett who departed this life August 2nd 1872 aged 85 years.

Gravestone 4. Headstone. William Cutcliffe after 48 years pastor of Baptist church at Brayford Devon peacefully fell asleep Oct 20. **1879**. At 2 Paradise Square Oxford aged 73 years. I have fought a good fight I finished my course I have kept the faith...

Gravestone 5. Headstone. Illegible.

Gravestone 6. Headstone. In loving memory of Frances Maud infant daughter of Ernest and Ellen Eldridge who fell asleep Oct 8 1875. ...sli(?)ght or sorrow diri....

Gravestone 7. Headstone. Henry Hunt of Oxford who departed this life July 30 1877 aged 72 years.

Gravestone 8. Headstone. In loving remembrance of Frank Shirley Cooper the beloved son of G W and Ann Cooper of Oxford who fell asleep August 24 18- **1868 BMD** aged 1 year and 7 months. Also of William Frank Cooper who died March 13 1876 (**1872 BMD**) aged 13 months. Also Albert Fred Cooper who died 3 Jan 18- **1875 BMD** Footstone. F.S.C. 1868. W.F.C. 1872.

Gravestone 9. Headstone. Illegible.

Gravestone 11. Headstone. In remembrance of Mary widow of Thomas Grubb of Oxford who died August 3rd 1871 aged 67 years. Also of Issac Grubb of Milwaukee U.S. America son of the above who died August 3rd 1873 aged 36 years. Footstone. M.G. 1871. I.G. 1873.

Gravestone 12. Headstone. In loving memory William Henry Herring of Sandford-on-Thames died Jan 9th 1881 aged 49 years. Also Elizabeth Herring died may 13th 1872 aged 1 year 9 months. Also Fred Herring died Dec 7th 1862 aged 8 weeks. Footstone. H.H. 1881. E.H. 1872. F. H. 1862.

Additional gravestone recording

Gravestone 17. Letitia, Daughter of Thomas [and wife?] Ford/ born.....1860/ died Aug 27 1861 (**BMD Letitia Ford born Jul/Aug/Sept 1860**)

Using the details on the coffin plates (see below) and stratigraphic and biological analyses it is possible to relate several individuals to their gravestone. Gravestone 4 relates to skeleton 74, William Cutcliffe. Gravestone 3, Ann Bartlett, relates to skeleton 87. It is possible to surmise that skeleton 81 is Elizabeth Bartlett (gravestone 3) as this lies above grave 87 Ann Bartlett. Further it is very probable that Skeleton 85, a mature adult male, is Issac Grubb, Gravestone 11 and skeleton 89, an older adult female, is his mother Mary Grubb as these are appropriate ages and stratigraphically correct for the detail on the gravestone. They are also the only combination male/female with those ages present in the graves.

Named Individuals

Depositum plates

Four plates were found lying on top of coffins (see previous section) and these are the individuals commemorated:

William Cutcliffe died Oct^r 20th 1879 aged 73

[C]atherine Anne Seaman born June 2nd 1857 DIED April 25th 1859

Edith Ellen Seaman born July 9th 1858, Died May 9th 1859

Ann Bartlett died October 8th 1865 aged 70 years

Discussion

Assuming that the memorial and plate information represents the majority of the individuals buried at Littlemore then we can use this data to construct a demography of this small chapel. There are 9 females and 11 males detailed as buried in the graveyard (including the two Seaman children). They are a range of ages from 8 weeks to 85 years. These have been divided into categories used in osteology :

Table: Named individuals by age category

| Age Category | Number of individuals |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 0-1 month | 1 |
| 1 month-1 year | 7 |
| 1.1-3 years | 4 |
| 3.1-8 years | 0 |
| 8.1-12 years | 0 |
| 13-17 years | 0 |
| 18-24 years | 0 |
| 25-35 years | 0 |
| 35-45 years | 1 |
| 45+ | 6 |

This is an expected range for an industrialised period, with high infant and young child mortality tailing off to rise again in the older age categories. Surprisingly absent are young adult females who may have died of childbirth related conditions. Further work into the background of some of these individuals has created a picture of the congregation. William Cutcliffe was of particular interest as more than usual details were carved onto his gravestone. He was born Marwood, Devon, and his wife was Mary from Pilton. He is in Devon as a Baptist Minister for the census of 1841 and 1851 and living in the village of Brayford. This confirms the information on the gravestone. William Cutcliffe is recorded as dying age 73, 1879, at 2 Paradise square, St Ebbes, Oxford. In the 1871 census a William Harbud is head of the house with his wife Mary Ann and with an Elizabeth Bartlett (aged 83) as a lodger. This is interesting, as there is an Elizabeth Bartlett aged 85 dying in 1872 on gravestone 3. It is most probable these are one and the same person. As William Cutcliffe is not there in 1871 and had died by the 1881 census we can only assume that after Elizabeth's death he moved in as the lodger. The 1881 census has another lodger, Amelia A. Slatter. William Harbud is recorded as a Carpenter and Undertaker and his wife was born in Devon, Brayford. Perhaps this was the connection for William to Oxford?

There are other Cutcliffe's living in St Ebbes, 8 King's terrace, Oxford who may be related, as Cutcliffe is an unusual surname for Oxford (but common in Devon) at this time. Edward Cutcliffe from Barnstaple, Devon, is a Tailor (1841 census) but by 1851 has become a chiropodist. He was married to Sarah Brown in 1822 at St Peter Le Bailey but she died in 1851. He then re-marries Ann Bartlett in 1854 at St Ebbes, she is a widow and daughter of Henry Hicks a Printer. Edward then died in 1867 and Ann remained in St Ebbes continuing the chiropody business. She then died 1896 aged 87 at Headington. Given that we have

Bartletts and Cutcliffes at Littlemore and evidence that they were in the St Ebbes area, then it is likely that they were related in some way.

The Grubb family (gravestone 11) are also linked to St Ebbes, as Issac was born there in Dec, 1836. Gravestone 12, the Herring family, denotes that William was from Sandford-on-Thames and he has been traced to his birth in Sutton Courtney 1832 and he was married to an Elizabeth (same name as infant daughter commemorated).

All this information suggests that those who were buried in the Littlemore Baptist graveyard were not living in the immediate area. Their occupations are those with a skill or craft, working class and aspiring to middle. This confirms the assumption that Baptists were working class and that they did not attend the nearest chapel to home, but perhaps the one which they preferred.

Conclusion

The coffins and fittings recorded from Littlemore were broadly consistent with the more widely found burial practices identified elsewhere in the post-medieval assemblages in Britain. The coffins were characteristic of the poor - middle class single skin wood (double in some cases) with iron and pressed tin fittings. They were dressed in their special burial clothing and no personal items (minor exceptions). This picture was confirmed by the memorial analysis which indicated that the individuals commemorated were of the artisan/skilled working class.

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Thanks go to Alan Simpson, at the Oxford Family History Society, for providing the census data.

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Appendix -

Small finds from burials at Littlemore Baptist Chapel

Table: Clothing-related small finds

| SF number | Context | Object | Material | Dimensions | Notes |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | 58 | Chain | Silver? | 120mmx3 | No end fittings |
| 2 | 58 | Small ball | Glass ?/clay? | 14mm | |
| 3 | 58 | Fitting | Lead alloy | 27x15mm | |
| | 58 | Shroud pins x3 &1 | Copper alloy | 23mm | |
| | 58 | Button | Tin ?painted black | 17mm | Press stud |
| | 58 | Belt/strap end | Copper alloy | 18.5mmx13.5mm | |
| | 60 | Buttons x6 | 1x china. 5x tin? | 22mm x5, 1x 11mm | Press button iridescent white with radiating line pattern |
| | 60 | Shroud pins x4 | Copper alloy | | |
| | 62 | 2x button | Copper alloy | | Cartwheel |
| | 68 | Shroud pins x2 | Copper alloy | 26mm | |
| | 70 | Shroud pins x7 &2 | Copper alloy | | Fabric preserved |
| | 70 | Buttons x2 | Copper alloy | Fragmented | cartwheel |
| | 70 | Button x2 | Tin? | 15mm | cartwheel |
| | 72 | Shroud pin | Copper alloy | | |
| | 72 | Button x3 | China | 2x 10mm, 1x 11mm | Iridescent white 4 holes |
| | 74 | Button x2 | Wood | 19mm | Assoc. medical fitting |
| | 74 | Shroud pin x2 | Copper alloy | | Fabric remnants |
| | 74 | 3x button | China | 11mm | 2x plain, 1 radiating line pattern 4 holes |
| | 74 | 2x screw | Copper alloy | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5 | 74 | Fitting x2 | Leather and copper alloy | 50x 65mm | Some kind of medical device ? |
| | 75 | Shroud pin | Copper alloy | | |
| | 78 | Shroud pin | Copper alloy | | |
| | 78 | Button | ?Copper alloy | 9mm | Cartwheel |
| | 78 | Button x3 | China | 1x9 mm , 2x 14 mm | White iridescent 4 holes |
| | 85 | Button | China | 12mm | White, 4 holes |
| | 87 | Shroud pin x2 | Copper alloy | | |
| | 90 | Button | Copper alloy | | Cartwheel |
| | 91 | Buttons x2 | China | 11mm | Iridescent white 4 holes |

Appendix - Littlemore Baptist Chapel

Table: Coffin furniture detail

| Grave number | nails | grips | grip plates | departum plate | other plate | studs | preservation | fabric | wood |
|--------------|-------|---|--|----------------|-------------|------------|------------------|--------|--|
| 58 | 39 | 8 - new type Fe painted black | 1 | present | | 115 | medium corrosion | | tar black sealant lining coffin 5-7mm deep |
| 59 | 3 | 4 - brass type KIRTMV1 | | present | | 11 20mm di | low corrosion | | |
| 60 | 26 | 2 - new type brass. 4 unidentified but same as 62 | 4 unidentified | present | escutcheon? | 128 | heavy corrosion | | small frags |
| 61 | 6 | 6 | 6 | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 62 | 11 | - Fe 6 | 6 - Fe | present | y | 44 | heavy corrosion | | |
| 63 | 1 | 4 - similar to type carver st Gr7 | | | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 66 | 50+ | 6 fe 6 plate | | | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 67 | | 4 Fe. 1 - OLR type 1. small | undiscernable attached to eroded grips | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 68 | 3 | Fe 6 | 6 - lead new type | | | | Low corrosion | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|--|--|------------------------------|------|-------------------|--|---|
| 69 | 13 | | | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 70 | 60+ | 4 - OXBOSQ type 3 | | present | | 400+ | Medium corrosion | | |
| 72 | 6 | 4 - OXBOSQ type 3 | | present corroded imprinted decorative lettering 'e'. | | | Medium corrosion | | |
| 73 | 4 | | | 2x plate - 2 named (one loose, one in situ) | | | Plates uncorroded | | Coffin - single layer child size . plain |
| 74 | 21 | 7 - brass ccs type 1 | 7- shield shaped brass | shield shaped brass - named | | | Low corrosion | | |
| 75 | 50+ | | | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 76 | 38 | 4 - patterned side faced away. 4 - patterned side up type OLR 1 | rectangular - seen from reverse only. | present | escutcheon? Head and foot | 58 | medium corrosion | | |
| 77 | | | | plate frag | Fe bar 20x350x5mm | 3 | heavy corrosion | | |
| 78 | | 4- type OLR 1 | undiscernable attached to eroded grips | present - patterned | y | 4 | heavy corrosion | | |
| 79 | 3 | 1 brass type KL1 | | | | | Medium corrosion | | |
| 80 | | 5 - type KL1 | | present | | | heavy corrosion | | some adhering to metal |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------|------------------|--|---|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 81 | 5 short, 3 long (14cm).In coffin long bar/nails to separate layers | 8 Fe | 8 Fe | Circular decorated imprinted lettering around perimeter. Biographical data possibly painted on | | 100+ on coffin pattern similar to ccs 35 | heavy corrosion | on coffin exterior, painted black | Coffin double layered 13mm thick studs insitu. Covered in fabric |
| 82 | | | | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 83 | | 5 CCS type 2b | | present. Fragmented painted black with gold lettering '2'. | | 20 | Medium corrosion | | |
| 84 | 2 | | | | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 85 | 1 | 7 Fe large type undiscernable | Fe painted black | | | | heavy corrosion | impression | adhering to back of grips |
| 87 | Still in coffin | 8 - type OXBOSQ type 3 | present | trapezoid shape named | | 20 plus those still on coffin pattern ccs type 35 | Light corrosion | Adhering to studs and coffin | Double layered coffin preserved. |
| 88 | | 6 grips | | | | | heavy corrosion | lid | |
| 89 | In coffin | Fe 5 painted black | present | On lid | | Yes on coffin type undetermined | medium corrosion | covering external coffin | Coffin and foot plate 31x20x15 (22mm deep) |
| 90 | | | | present | | | heavy corrosion | | |
| 91 | 40+ | Fe 8 | 6 | present | small found at knee area, starburst/shell | 50+ 20mm di | heavy corrosion | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | design | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|