

1: Snape Anglo Saxon Cemetery | Revolvly

The Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery is a place of burial dated to the 6th century CE located on Snape Common, near to the town of Aldeburgh in Suffolk, Eastern England.

Dating to the early part of the Anglo-Saxon Era of English history, it contains a variety of different forms of burial, with inhumation and cremation burials being found in roughly equal proportions. The site is also known for the inclusion of a high status ship burial. A number of these burials were included within burial mounds. The first recorded excavation of the site was conducted by antiquarians in 1824, with a later, more thorough investigation taking place in 1825 under the control of landowner Septimus Davidson. Artefacts from the earliest excavations soon disappeared, although important finds uncovered from the excavation included a glass claw beaker and the Snape Ring, now housed in The British Museum, London. During the 20th century, the heathland that the cemetery was on was given over to farmland, with a road and house being constructed atop the site. Today, the burial mounds themselves are not accessible to the public, although the artefacts uncovered by the excavation are on display at the Aldeburgh Moot Hall Museum in the nearby coastal town of Aldeburgh. Location The A road at the point where it bisects through the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. On the right hand side is a series of pine trees shielding St. The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located in the north-east corner of the modern parish of Snape, approximately 100 metres from the parish boundary with Friston. By the 19th century at the latest, a road was built that bisected the cemetery, now designated the A However, in the 19th century much of the heath was developed for agricultural use growing rape, linseed, potatoes and rye. The largely stone-free glacial sand of the heath is highly free-draining, and so extensive irrigation is required in the growing season. Alongside the farmland and the A, parts of the cemetery were also converted into a house, named St. The Anglo-Saxon period saw widespread changes in the society, language and culture of much of eastern Britain. Archaeological evidence corroborates this, but also indicates the likely presence of a fourth continental tribal group settling in Britain during the 5th and 6th centuries, the Frisians. There is evidence that these colonists maintained ties with the Germanic-language cultures of Scandinavia, Germany and Northern France; they certainly traded with these societies for luxury goods, and told epic stories such as Beowulf which were set in their ancestral lands. Ship burials in North-Western Europe Cemetery features The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery has an east-west dimension of approximately 100 metres and a north-south dimension of approximately 70 metres. Alongside these early accounts and plans, we also have access to the surviving rivets and other ironwork now housed in Aldeburgh Moot Hall Museum. The ship was at least 14 metres long and contained a beam 3 metres in width. Clinker built with riveted construction, the rivets were spaced at intervals of approximately 100 millimetres and according to the watercolour painting, there were nine strakes a side. Filmer-Sankey noted that this could be interpreted as a chain plate that held the shrouds of a mast. Nevertheless, several grave goods had remained, and were discovered by Davidson and his excavators; these included two iron spearheads, suggesting that the burial might have been male, the gold Snape Ring and a glass claw beaker. Inhumations Significant artefacts Snape Ring The best known artefact from the Anglo-Saxon burial is the Snape ring, which consists of a Roman onyx gemstone engraved with the figure of Bonus Eventus which has been set in a large hoop. Supporting this idea, he noted that it had close parallels in both form and decoration to Frankish jewelry of this date and that Germanic settings of Roman intaglios are common on the continent but otherwise unknown from Anglo-Saxon England. Another of the significant finds from the burial was a glass claw-beaker. Filmer-Sankey noted that it probably dated to the mid-sixth century. Little is known of their findings, but a letter recording the event was sent to The Field magazine in March 1825 by a man from Snape who was only a boy at the time of the original excavation. Nothing more is known of either the excavators or the artefacts that they unearthed. In the first place, they were not treasure hunters The reason for the excavation was their own intellectual curiosity. A city solicitor and former legal adviser to the government of the Ottoman Empire, he had no training in excavation, but was curious as to the historic mounds that lay on his land. He was assisted in this endeavor by three others: There were nevertheless problems, such as when a spade shattered the rim of a buried urn. Hele then devoted a chapter to the

excavation in his book *Notes and Jottings about Aldeburgh*. He excavated only three of the large mounds which were owned by him and which had come to be damaged by passing traffic. In two of these, he found no evidence of a grave, but in the third uncovered the remains of a ship burial, which he recorded in a level of detail unknown at the time. Although novel in Britain, such ship burials had already been uncovered and reported on by archaeologists working in Scandinavia. It has been claimed that various urns were discovered both in the construction of the house and when digging holes for the plantation of the trees, although such claims have never been corroborated and the finds never located. In , the mounds on the southern side of the road, which Davidson had not excavated, were also ploughed over, although again no finds were recorded. They subsequently recovered nine cremations, seven being urned, one being in a thin bronze bowl and the other being loose. The results however were of little use, showing no Anglo-Saxon features against the variable geological background. Carver had emphasised that Sutton Hoo had to be understood in the wider East Anglian context, a part of which was Snape. First, he undertook a thorough investigation into the documents pertaining to previous excavations at the site, through which his team ascertained that although the ship burial was the most notable feature of the site, the cemetery primarily contained cremation burials, and was therefore best compared with the Norfolk cemetery of Spong Hill. This accomplished, the secondary task of developing a sampling strategy had to be devised. The use of fieldwalking and geophysical survey had already proved unsuccessful, and so it was decided that excavation would be used as the primary method of investigation. This discovery meant that the excavators had to rethink their sampling strategy and wider approach to the site. This led to the excavation of eighteen trenches, each 2 metres wide and orientated north-to-south, on the assumed edges of the cemetery.

2: From the Vaults - Suffolk Heritage Explorer

The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery stands in the Sandlings area of east Suffolk. The first recorded excavations on the site were conducted in by the landowner, Septimus Davidson and some friends.

You can help by adding to it. July Claw beaker found at the burial. Another of the significant finds from the burial was a glass claw-beaker. Filmer-Sanke noted that it probably dated to the mid-sixth century. Little is known of their findings, but a letter recording the event was sent to *The Field* magazine in March by a man from Snape who was only a boy at the time of the original excavation. Nothing more is known of either the excavators or the artefacts that they unearthed. In the first place, they were not treasure hunters. The reason for the excavation was their own intellectual curiosity. A city solicitor and former legal adviser to the government of the Ottoman Empire, he had no training in excavation, but was curious as to the historic mounds that lay on his land. He was assisted in this endeavor by three others: There were nevertheless problems, such as when a spade shattered the rim of a buried urn. He then devoted a chapter to the excavation in his book *Notes and Jottings about Aldeburgh*. He excavated only three of the large mounds which were owned by him and which had come to be damaged by passing traffic. In two of these, he found no evidence of a grave, but in the third uncovered the remains of a ship burial, which he recorded in a level of detail unknown at the time. Although novel in Britain, such ship burials had already been uncovered and reported on by archaeologists working in Scandinavia. It has been claimed that various urns were discovered both in the construction of the house and when digging holes for the plantation of the trees, although such claims have never been corroborated and the finds never located. In , the mounds on the southern side of the road, which Davidson had not excavated, were also ploughed over, although again no finds were recorded. They subsequently recovered nine cremations, seven being urned, one being in a thin bronze bowl and the other being loose. The results however were of little use, showing no Anglo-Saxon features against the variable geological background. Carver had emphasised that Sutton Hoo had to be understood in the wider East Anglian context, a part of which was Snape. First, he undertook a thorough investigation into the documents pertaining to previous excavations at the site, through which his team ascertained that although the ship burial was the most notable feature of the site, the cemetery primarily contained cremation burials, and was therefore best compared with the Norfolk cemetery of Spong Hill. This accomplished, the secondary task of developing a sampling strategy had to be devised. The use of fieldwalking and geophysical survey had already proved unsuccessful, and so it was decided that excavation would be used as the primary method of investigation. This discovery meant that the excavators had to rethink their sampling strategy and wider approach to the site. This led to the excavation of eighteen trenches, each 2 metres wide and orientated north-to-south, on the assumed edges of the cemetery.

3: Talk:Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery - Wikipedia

Rome2rio makes travelling from Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery to Framlingham Castle easy. Rome2rio is a door-to-door travel information and booking engine, helping you get to and from any location in the world.

Dating to the early part of the Anglo-Saxon Era of English history, it contains a variety of different forms of burial, with inhumation and cremation burials being found in roughly equal proportions. The site is also known for the inclusion of a high status ship burial. A number of these burials were included within burial mounds. The first recorded excavation of the site was conducted by antiquarians in , with a later, more thorough investigation taking place in under the control of landowner Septimus Davidson. Artefacts from the earliest excavations soon disappeared, although important finds uncovered from the excavation included a glass claw beaker and the Snape Ring, now housed in The British Museum , London. During the 20th century, the heathland that the cemetery was on was given over to farmland, with a road and house being constructed atop the site. Today, the burial mounds themselves are not accessible to the public, although the artefacts uncovered by the excavation are on display at the Aldeburgh Moot Hall Museum in the nearby coastal town of Aldeburgh. Location The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located in the north-east corner of the modern parish of Snape, approximately metres from the parish boundary with Friston. By the 19th century at the latest, a road was built that bisected the cemetery, now designated the A However, in the s much of the heath was developed for agricultural use growing rape, linseed, potatoes and rye. The largely stone-free glacial sand of the heath is highly free-draining, and so extensive irrigation is required in the growing season. Alongside the farmland and the A, parts of the cemetery were also converted into a house, named St. Archaeological evidence corroborates this, but also indicates the likely presence of a fourth continental tribal group settling in Britain during the 5th and 6th centuries, the Frisians. There is evidence that these colonists maintained ties with the Germanic-language cultures of Scandinavia, Germany and Northern France; they certainly traded with these societies for luxury goods, and told epic stories such as Beowulf which were set in their ancestral lands. Ship burials in North-Western Europe Cemetery features The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery has an east-west dimension of approximately metres and a north-south dimension of approximately 70 metres. Alongside these early accounts and plans, we also have access to the surviving rivets and other ironwork now housed in Aldeburgh Moot Hall Museum. Clinker built with rivet ed construction, the rivets were spaced at intervals of approximately millimetres and according to the watercolour painting, there were nine strake s a side. Filmer-Sanke noted that this could be interpreted as a chain plate that held the shrouds of a mast. Nevertheless, several grave goods had remained, and were discovered by Davidson and his excavators; these included two iron spearheads, suggesting that the burial might have been male, the gold Snape Ring and a glass claw beaker. Supporting this idea, he noted that it had close parallels in both form and decoration to Frankish jewelry of this date and that Germanic settings of Roman intaglios are common on the continent but otherwise unknown from Anglo-Saxon England. Filmer-Sanke noted that it probably dated to the mid-sixth century. Little is known of their findings, but a letter recording the event was sent to The Field magazine in March by a man from Snape who was only a boy at the time of the original excavation. Nothing more is known of either the excavators or the artefacts that they unearthed. A city solicitor and former legal adviser to the government of the Ottoman Empire , he had no training in excavation, but was curious as to the historic mounds that lay on his land. He was assisted in this endeavor by three others: There were nevertheless problems, such as when a spade shattered the rim of a buried urn. Hele then devoted a chapter to the excavation in his book Notes and Jottings about Aldeburgh. He excavated only three of the large mounds which were owned by him and which had come to be damaged by passing traffic. In two of these, he found no evidence of a grave, but in the third uncovered the remains of a ship burial, which he recorded in a level of detail unknown at the time. Although novel in Britain, such ship burials had already been uncovered and reported on by archaeologists working in Scandinavia. It has been claimed that various urns were discovered both in the construction of the house and when digging holes for the plantation of the trees, although such claims have never been corroborated and the finds never located. In , the mounds on the southern side of the

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4: Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery to Framlingham Castle - 3 ways to travel

What companies run services between Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, England and Denmark? You can take a bus from Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery to Copenhagen via Rendlesham, Sycamore Drive, Tower Ramparts Bus Station, Ipswich, Cardinal Park Cinema, Ipswich, London Victoria Coach Station, London, and Brussels, Brussels-North station in around 27 h 13 min.

Includes bibliographical references p. Contents Part 1 East Anglia: Scull-- late Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement pattern, J. Newman-- Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery, W. Filmer-Sankey-- a chronology for Suffolk place-names, M. Gelling-- Beowulf and the East Anglian royal pedigree, S. Newton-- kings, gesiths and thegns, H. Geake-- 7th-century cremation burial in Asthall Barrow, Oxfordshire, T. Speake-- Anglo-Saxon symbolism, J. Richards-- Anglo-Saxon weapon burial rite, H. Harke-- royal power and royal symbols in "Beowulf", B. Part 3 North-Western Europe: Foster-- Frankish hegemony in England, I. Wood-- royal burial among the Franks, E. James-- the undiscovered grave of King Clovis, P. Perin-- social change around AD, G. Myhre-- the Scandinavian character of Anglian England, J. Hines-- human sacrifice in the late pagan period, H. This is a dark and difficult age, where hard evidence is rare, but glittering and richly varied: This volume celebrates the 50th anniversary of the discovery of that most famous burial of the early middle ages: It also marks the end of the major campaign of excavations carried out there over the past decade, which involved the widest possible range of disciplines. Nielsen Book Data Subjects.

5: The Age of Sutton Hoo : the seventh century in north-western Europe in SearchWorks catalog

'Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery: Excavations and Surveys ': The Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery stands in the Sandlings area of east Suffolk. The first recorded excavations on the site were conducted in by the landowner, Septimus Davidson and some friends.

The Anglo-Saxon Burial Site Suffolk is renowned for being a vibrant arena for archaeological research. Sutton Hoo , just two miles east of Woodbridge, is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. The site has played a pivotal role in helping to further the understanding of the early Anglo-Saxon period. Excavated in , the famous ship burial found at the site, which historians date back to the early 7th century, is one of the most celebrated and magnificent archaeological finds in England. Considering the magnitude and influence of Sutton Hoo it is unsurprising that the site slightly eclipses the other burial sites found in Suffolk, such as the one discovered at Snape. Despite this, the Snape burial site was the first Anglo Saxon burial recognised in England and has been crucial to our understanding of early medieval East Anglia. The Snape burial site, located in the extreme northeast corner of Snape, was originally visible as a group of 9 or 10 burial mounds, but today sadly nothing can be seen as the fields have long since been levelled off. Excavated in by the local landowner, it was discovered that one of the mounds contained the remains of a ship burial. Similarly to that found at Sutton Hoo, the Anglo Saxon ship, which was at least 14m in length, was of clinker build and riveted construction. Unfortunately the grave contained within it had already been robbed and very little was left. Archaeologists did still manage to salvage some interesting finds and many of which are on display at the Moot Hall Museum in the nearby town of Aldeburgh. A few of the most fascinating artefacts that were left include a couple of spearhead fragments, the remains of a glass claw beaker and a magnificent gold ring all of which are now housed in The British Museum, London. The ring is unique in Anglo-Saxon England and along with the glass claw beaker indicate the burial being of the highest status. It is even argued among some that these finds indicate that the burial was that of an early king of the Sutton Hoo dynasty. Historians have dated the ring and claw beaker back to C. The ship burial was dated using these artefacts and as such it is widely believed among historians that the Snape ship is actually earlier than the main Sutton Hoo grave in mound 1. There were a series of further excavations of differing scale between , which turned up a further boat and the skeleton of a man with a sword. Comparisons between the Snape and Sutton Hoo sites are particularly interesting to note and have helped historians clarify the relationship between the two sites. There are a number of significant similarities, most importantly both are closely linked by the occurrence of a boat burial, which remains unique to the two sites. Other major similarities are the proximity to one another and location, with both positioned on marginal heathland, close to a major East Suffolk estuary. The importance of the Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies primarily in the fact that it has produced the only other definite Anglo-Saxon ship burial apart from Sutton Hoo and has helped historians uncover a wealth of knowledge about early medieval East Anglia. Fancy immersing yourself in the history? Why not plan a visit to Snape. Explore lots of beautiful holiday cottages in the area here.

6: EAA Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery : William Filmer-Sankey :

The Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery is a place of burial dated to the 6th century CE located on Snape Common, near to the town of Aldeburgh in Suffolk, Eastern England. Dating to the early part of the Anglo-Saxon Era of English history, it contains a variety of different forms of burial, with inhumation.

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7: Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery to Denmark - 14 ways to travel via train, and plane

The importance of the Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies primarily in the fact that it has produced the only other definite Anglo-Saxon ship burial apart from Sutton Hoo and has helped historians uncover a wealth of knowledge about early medieval East Anglia.

8: A road - Wikipedia

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9: Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery : excavations and surveys - OpenBibArt

Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery's wiki: The Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery is a place of burial dated to the 6th century CE located on Snape Common, near to the town of Aldeburgh in Suffolk, Eastern England.

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