

Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Treasure Annual Report 2001

1 January–31 December 2001



Contents

Foreword	2
List of contributors	6
Analysis of cases of treasure	8
Distribution map of treasure cases	11

Catalogue

A. Artefacts	13	
(a) Prehistoric	14	(e) Post-medieval 71
(b) Roman	19	(i) Finger-rings 71
(i) Finger-rings	19	(ii) Dress-hooks 78
(ii) Other objects	22	(iii) Buttons 81
(c) Early Medieval	26	(iv) Dress-pin 81
(i) Brooches	26	(v) Bodkins 82
(ii) Finger-rings	33	(vi) Buckles 82
(iii) Strap-ends	36	(vii) Mounts 83
(iv) Hooked tags	39	(viii) Seal matrix 83
(v) Mounts	41	(ix) Thimble 84
(vi) Pins	43	(x) Other objects 84
(vii) Pendants	45	
(viii) Ingots	46	B. Coin finds 89
(ix) Other objects	48	(a) Iron Age 90
(d) Medieval	52	(b) Roman 91
(i) Brooches	52	(c) Early Medieval 100
(ii) Finger-rings	60	(d) Medieval 101
(iii) Mounts	66	(e) Post-medieval 102
(iv) Badges	67	
(v) Seal matrix	68	
(vi) Pendant	68	
(vii) Other objects	68	
Valuations	105	
Index	107	

Foreword



This is the fourth annual report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996 and contains details of 214 new cases discovered or reported during the year 2001. This Report, like its predecessors, lists all finds that were reported as potential treasure to the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland.

The number of reported Treasure finds made during 2001 was 214, slightly lower than the figures for 2000 (221) and 1999 (223). This decrease can be attributed to the restrictions to public access to farmland during much of 2001 as a result of Foot and Mouth disease. It is, however, just a temporary decrease and the long-term trend continues to be upward: 306 cases have been reported in 2002 and 155 during the first 6 months of 2003. Given that 25 finds a year were being declared Treasure Trove before the introduction of the Treasure Act in September 1997, this represents a very significant increase.

Extension of the Treasure Act

In Tessa Jowell's Foreword to the *Treasure Annual Report 2000* she described the review of the Treasure Act which resulted in the publication in October 2001 of the *Report on the Operation of the Treasure Act: Review and Recommendations* (available on the Department's website at www.culture.gov.uk/cultural_property.htm). Since then, we have implemented the two most important recommendations of this Report: an extension of the Act to include prehistoric base-metal deposits and a revision of the Treasure Code of Practice.

The Order that gave effect to the extension of the Act and the revised Treasure Code of Practice were approved by Parliament in October 2002, following debates in both Houses, and came into effect on 1 January 2003. Under the terms of the Order any finds that fall into either of the following two categories will, if found from 1 January 2003, be Treasure. The two categories are:

- (a) any object (other than a coin), any part of which is base metal, which, when found, is one of at least two base metal objects in the same find which are of prehistoric date; and
- (b) any object, other than a coin, which is of prehistoric date, and any part of which is gold or silver.

The revised edition of the Treasure Code of Practice was published in December last year (2002). It contains a number of clarifications and improvements to the previous Code. It also contains more practical information: for example, all the local advisers on Treasure are listed (in England these are the Finds Liaison Officers), as well as the principal funding bodies. A separate version of the Code has been published for Northern Ireland. In March, the Department published a new version of its leaflet providing information for finders of Treasure. Both these publications are available on the Department's website (www.culture.gov.uk/cultural_property.htm).

Portable Antiquities Scheme

Last year Tessa Jowell was pleased to announce that the Heritage Lottery Fund agreed to fund in full a bid from Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, for an expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for three years from April 2003. The aim of the Portable Antiquities Scheme is to record all archaeological objects found by members of the public on a

voluntary basis for public benefit. The data is published on the Portable Antiquities website (www.finds.org.uk) and is also being made available to the Sites and Monuments Record. All the Treasure cases in this Report will be available on the Portable Antiquities website.

Since 1997 there have been pilot schemes providing coverage of less than half of England and all of Wales. Resource's lottery bid, which includes 63 national and regional partners, means that this year the Scheme is being extended across the whole of England and Wales. By the end of 2003 there will be a national network of 37 finds liaison officers, together with four finds adviser posts and a central support team of five. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has funding until 2006. We will therefore be looking sympathetically at the case for putting the Scheme on a permanent footing in the next spending review.

Although the Finds Liaison Officers have a much wider role than just dealing with Treasure finds (over 95 per cent of the objects they record are not Treasure), providing advice to finders on Treasure is a very important part of their remit. In the revised Code of Practice the Finds Liaison Officers have been given the role of co-ordinators for dealing with cases of Treasure in their areas. Thanks to the proactive approach of the Finds Liaison Officers, a significant number of finds have been reported as Treasure that would otherwise not have been. The presence of Finds Liaison Officers has a substantial impact on the reporting rates of Treasure from their areas, as can be demonstrated by the contrast in the number of Treasure cases reported from neighbouring counties where Finds Liaison Officer posts currently exist and where they do not. For example, Norfolk, which has 1.5 posts, recorded 188 finds between 1997 and 2001 (the equivalent of 1 find per 28 km² of land), whereas Lincolnshire produced 45 finds (1 find per 131 km²). Similarly Suffolk, which also has 1.5 Finds Liaison Officer posts, had 96 cases (1 per 23 km²), whereas neighbouring Essex had only 37 (1 per 53 km²). Thus the presence of a Finds Liaison Officer may increase the reporting rate of Treasure finds by a factor of between two and five.

The national museums

While the expanded team of Finds Liaison Officers is now taking on a greater role in dealing with Treasure cases, the bulk of the expertise in providing advice on such finds rests with the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Ulster Museum. A recent survey within the British Museum found that dealing with Treasure occupied the time of the equivalent of ten full-time members of staff, compared with three before the introduction of the Treasure Act in 1997. The British Museum's decision to create a Treasure Registrar post in October 2001 has been very helpful in facilitating the administration of Treasure casework and we also welcome the Museum's plan to develop a case-tracking system which will further aid this process.

Coroners

The Coroners' Service has a central role in the Treasure system. We much appreciate the part played by Victor Round, H M Coroner for Worcestershire, and Assistant Secretary of the Coroners' Society for England and Wales, for his role in assisting and advising his fellow Coroners about Treasure. My Department, with the British Museum, held a seminar on Treasure

for Coroners in December 2002, which was attended by some thirty Coroners and their officers, together with representatives of the National Council for Metal Detecting and the Finds Liaison Officers. The meeting provided a very valuable opportunity for all parties to discuss issues and problems relating to the administration of Treasure and we hope to make it an annual event.

Finders

As the Secretary of State has done in previous years, I would like to acknowledge the role of finders in reporting their finds promptly, as required by the Treasure Act. Metal-detector users have found the great majority of the treasure finds reported here; without their active co-operation the Act would be ineffective. The National Council for Metal Detecting has continued to make a positive contribution to the process. It is a pleasure to record that in three cases (nos. 109, 203 and 212) the finders and landowners waived their right to a reward.

Treasure Valuation Committee

I am particularly grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee and its panel of expert advisers for their work. The Committee, which provides Ministers with independent advice on the valuation of treasure finds that museums wish to acquire, is now dealing with over a hundred cases a year. During the past year the Committee has advised on a number of finds where there have been grounds for abating the reward to the finder and/or the landowner (see below, nos. 178 and 190). The Committee has also reduced the reward to the finder in a number of cases where it has decided that the finder has cleaned the object inappropriately (see, for example, no.1). It is important to stress to all those who find Treasure that they should follow the guidance in the Treasure Act Code of Practice (paragraph 47) and leave objects in the condition in which they are when removed from the ground, as far as possible. Inappropriate cleaning can easily destroy vital evidence about the context of the find, besides reducing its commercial value. The Committee will abate the reward to the finder in such cases, following the provision of paragraph 79 (viii), which states that finders may expect to receive an abated reward or no reward at all 'where significant damage has been done deliberately or recklessly either to the actual object, or to a surrounding monument...'

I am very grateful to the Committee and its Chairman, Professor Norman Palmer, for the very careful consideration they have given to these and all the other cases that have come before them. I would like to thank the other members of the Committee: Mr Thomas Curtis, Mr Dennis Jordan, Dr Arthur MacGregor, Dr Jack Ogden and Ms May Sinclair for their contributions.

I would also like to pay tribute to the members of the panel of expert advisers from whom the Committee commissions provisional valuations: Mr Michael Sharp of Dix Noonan Webb, Mr James Ede of Charles Ede Ltd, Mr Tom Eden of Morton and Eden, Ms Elizabeth Mitchell of Sotheby's, Ms Joanna van der Lande of Bonham's, Ms Susan Hadida of Faustus Ancient Art, Ms Mary Fielden, Mr Peter Clayton of Seaby's and Mr Richard Falkiner. Their expertise plays an essential role in the valuation process.

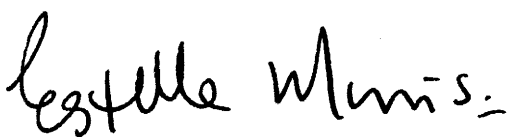
Acquisition of treasure by museums

During the current year more finds have been disclaimed (89), or found not to be treasure (26) than were declared to be treasure and have been, or are being, acquired by museums (99). As in previous years, the great bulk of finds (95 per cent) have been discovered by metal detector users, two per cent by chance finders and three per cent during the course of archaeological investigations.

Funding bodies play an essential role in supporting the acquisition of treasure finds by museums, particularly the V&A/Resource Purchase Grant Fund, the Art Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund. It is, nevertheless, a matter of concern that in 12 of the cases listed in this report a museum initially expressed an interest in acquiring the find, but subsequently withdrew, generally because it was unable to raise the money to pay the reward. These 12 cases concerned six different museums (15 and 57: British Museum; 34 and 64: Maidstone Museum; 59 and 93: the Yorkshire Museum; 63: Hull City Museums and Art Gallery; 84, 88, 97 and 112: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds and 87: Norwich Castle Museum). In three more cases where the local museum was unable to proceed, the British Museum was able to acquire the find: nos. 42 (Worcestershire County Museum), 82 (Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds) and 126 (Hull City Museums and Art Gallery).

Lastly, I would like to record my thanks to the 41 contributors for their entries in this Report. It has been our aim to ensure that these Annual Reports on Treasure, besides fulfilling the statutory obligation to report to Parliament each year on the operation of the Act, also serve as a useful first publication of the finds presented herein. That this is so is thanks to the scholarship of the experts listed overleaf.

The Act has certainly succeeded in its primary aim of ensuring that more finds of important archaeological objects are offered to museums for public benefit. In addition, there has been a substantial gain in our knowledge of artefact types and their distributions since the introduction of the Act – knowledge that would otherwise be lost. With the forthcoming expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme there will be more resources to ensure the more efficient running of the Treasure Act besides a great increase in the numbers of non-treasure finds that are recorded for public benefit.



ESTELLE MORRIS

Minister of State for the Arts July 2003

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Note on Treasure Analyses

Treasure analyses at the British Museum, Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, are carried out non-destructively by x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF). The surfaces of the objects are often corroded, even when not visibly so. The analysis is mainly of the surface and, whilst adequate in the majority of cases to establish for the purposes of the Treasure Act whether an object contains more than 10 per cent of precious metal, the percentages quoted are approximate and may not be an accurate analysis of the whole object.

Gemstone identifications at the British Museum were undertaken using a Raman microscope (Dilor LabRam equipped with a Nd:YAG green laser at 532nm and a near infrared diode laser at 785nm), and by standard gemmological techniques where appropriate.

Analysis of reported finds of treasure listed in this Report

A. By period and type of object

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed/Not treasure	Total
Prehistoric	6	1	7
Roman	8	17	25
Early medieval	25	19	44
Medieval	20	28	48
Post-medieval	18	32	50
Total	77	97	174

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed/Not treasure	Total
Prehistoric	5	1	6
Roman	11	13	24
Early medieval	1	—	1
Medieval	1	4	5
Post-medieval	4	—	4
Total	22	18	40
Grand Total	99	115	214

B. By method of discovery

		%
Metal detecting	198	93.0
Chance find	7	3.3
Archaeological find	8 ¹	3.8
Not recorded	1	
Total	214	

¹ Three of these finds (nos. 125, 187 and 205) were discovered while metal-detecting as part of a controlled archaeological survey.

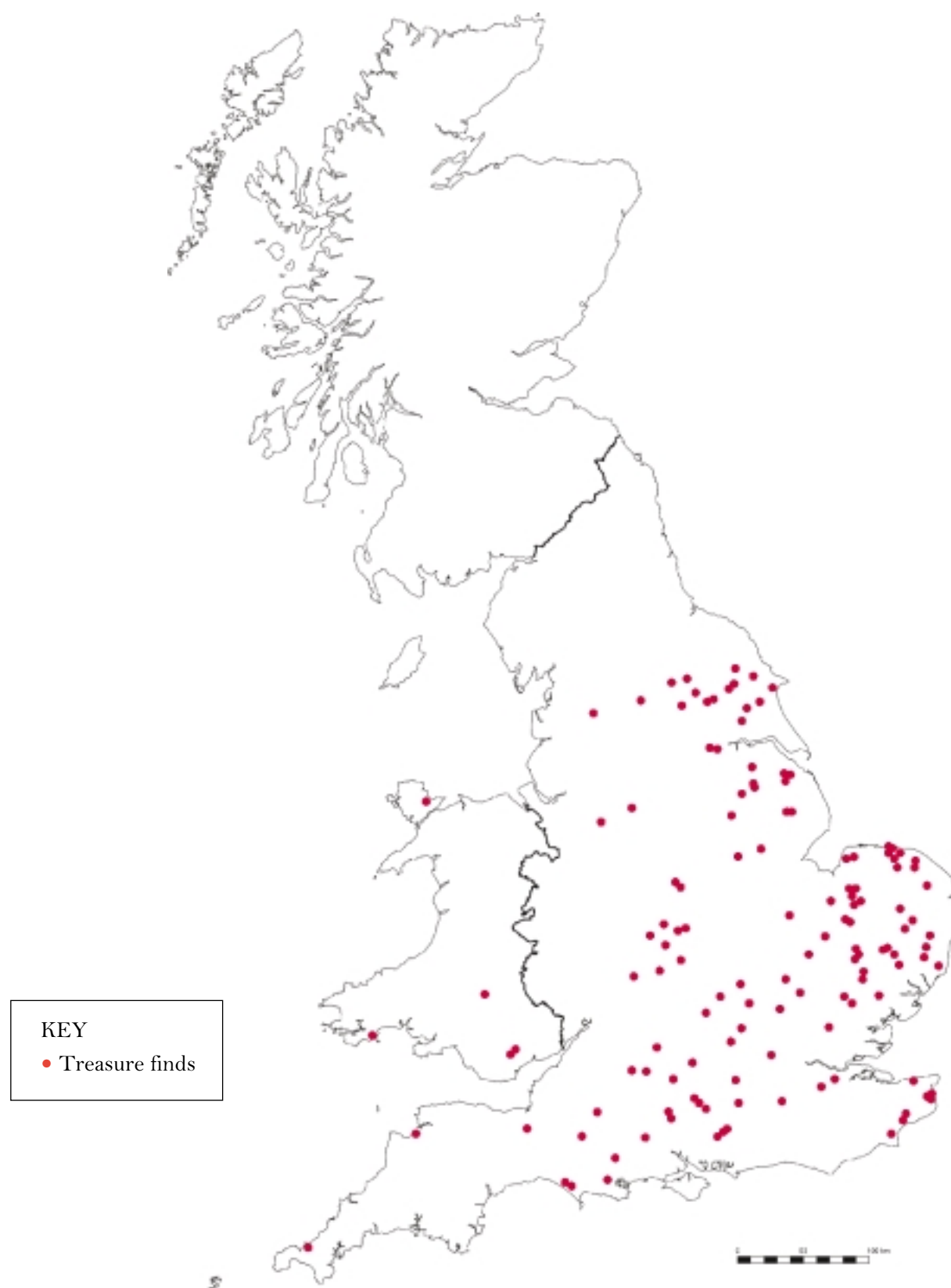
C. Summary of all treasure cases since 1997, by county

Note: the finds from 1997 are divided between those found before 24 September, when the Treasure Act came into force, and those found after that date.

ENGLAND	1997(1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Bath and North East Somerset				1			1
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	2	9
Berkshire	1		7			2	10
Bristol					1		1
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	2	12
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough		3	2	2	5	4	16
Cheshire		1	3	1	3	3	11
Cornwall				1	1	1	3
Cumbria					1		1
Derbyshire		1	3		1	1	6
Devon			5	4	5	1	15
Dorset		3	5	9	3	6	26
Durham			1				1
Essex	2		8	8	8	8	34
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	2	15
Gloucestershire, South		1	2				3
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	11	37
Herefordshire		1					1
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	4	20
Isle of Wight			3		1		4
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	12	62
Lancashire		1		1		1	3
Leicestershire		1	3		2	5	11
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	13	45
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	1	7
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	1	8
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	43	188
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6		11
Northumberland				1			1
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	3	16
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	4	12
Rutland			1	2			3
Shropshire				5	2	1	8
Somerset			3	4	3	4	14
Somerset, North		1					1
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	2	10
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	23	96

ENGLAND	1997(1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Surrey			3	7	1	3	14
Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	1	5
Sussex, West	1		2	1	3		7
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	9	33
West Midlands			2	2			4
Wiltshire and Swindon	1	5	9	10	4	7	36
Worcestershire			2	3		1	6
York, City of			2		3	1	6
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	10	28
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	5	40
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5	10
Yorkshire, West			1	1			2
Total, England	22	54	191	223	221	202	913
WALES	1997(1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Carmarthenshire					2		2
Denbighshire				1			1
Ceredigion			1				1
Flintshire					1		1
Gower				1			1
Gwynedd				1			1
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	3	10
Monmouthshire			4	1	2		7
Neath, Port Talbot				1			1
Newport				1			1
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	1	6
Powys			1	1	1	1	4
Swansea				1	1		2
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3	6
Total, Wales		3	9	12	12	8	44
NORTHERN IRELAND	1997(1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
County Antrim						1	1
County Armagh			1			1	2
County Down				1		1	2
County Londonderry						1	1
Total, Northern Ireland			1	1		4	6
TOTAL	22	57	201	236	233	214	963

Distribution map of Treasure finds in this Report



Catalogue



A. Artefacts

a) Prehistoric	14
b) Roman	19
c) Early Medieval	26
d) Medieval	52
e) Post-medieval	71

(a) Prehistoric Artefacts



(fig. 1) Braithwaite (reproduced half actual size)

1 Braithwaite, South Yorkshire: Early Bronze Age gold crescent (P&EE 88) (fig. 1)

Date: About 2500–2000 BC

Finders: Mr P B Williams and Mr R I Smith

Date of discovery: 31 March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A strip of very flimsy sheet gold describing an even crescentic shape, broadest in the middle and tapering gently to the ends. The terminals are expanded a little to form oval tabs, each with a central perforation, although one tab is broken across the perforation. This loss evidently occurred in antiquity, for there is a secondary perforation in the neck of the terminal. The edges of the crescent, including the tabs, are entirely outlined with closely set punched dots. The dots are about 0.9mm across, protrude beyond the surface by about 0.2mm and number 6–7 per centimetre.

Dimensions and metal content: Present length: 264mm; maximum breadth: 11.7mm; thickness: approximately 0.1mm; weight: 2.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 90 per cent.

Note: When found the object was folded up into a small parcel, about one inch (2.5cm) across. The finder unravelled it to reveal a sheet-gold ornament, but the

folding has left numerous transverse creases, some sharp. The Treasure Valuation Committee recommended to the Secretary of State that the finder's reward be reduced by 10 per cent on the grounds of 'significant damage done recklessly to the object' (see Treasure Act Code of Practice, para. 79 (viii)), which included the unfolding and cleaning of it.

Discussion: The precise form of this ornament is new, but it can be related stylistically to the earliest goldwork in Britain and Western Europe. Although recalling to mind the gold lunulae most often found in Ireland, the Braithwaite piece is much less substantial and elaborate. Neither does it have the strong curvature of lunulae. It is an important addition to the repertoire of primary beaker goldwork from Britain.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

2. Ringlemere, Sandwich, Kent: Early Bronze Age gold cup (2001 T5) (fig. 2)

Date: About 1700–1500 BC

Finder: Mr C E Bradshaw

Date of discovery: 4 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Cup with conical body tapering to an omphalos base; the rim is flaring; a riveted strap

handle links the rim and upper body. The rivet plates are lozenge shaped and the handle has decorative ridges parallel with its edges. The rim bears a row of dots punched from the outer surface and is otherwise plain; between this plain zone and a further plain zone at the base the cup is corrugated.

The cup has been crushed, particularly on one side; this might have resulted from a single blow from agricultural machinery.

Discussion: This is a highly significant find for East Kent, not least because the cup is one of only two found in Britain. A small number of exotic cups (in gold, silver, amber and shale) are known from the later part of the Early Bronze Age in north-west Europe, some of them from graves. A very few amber and shale cups have been found

with Wessex Culture burials in southern Britain. These sometimes richly furnished graves have clear connections within a wider European context, where ideas and goods travelled over long distances. After further excavations at the Ringlemere site it is becoming clear that this was a place of Early Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial activity which can now be placed within this context.

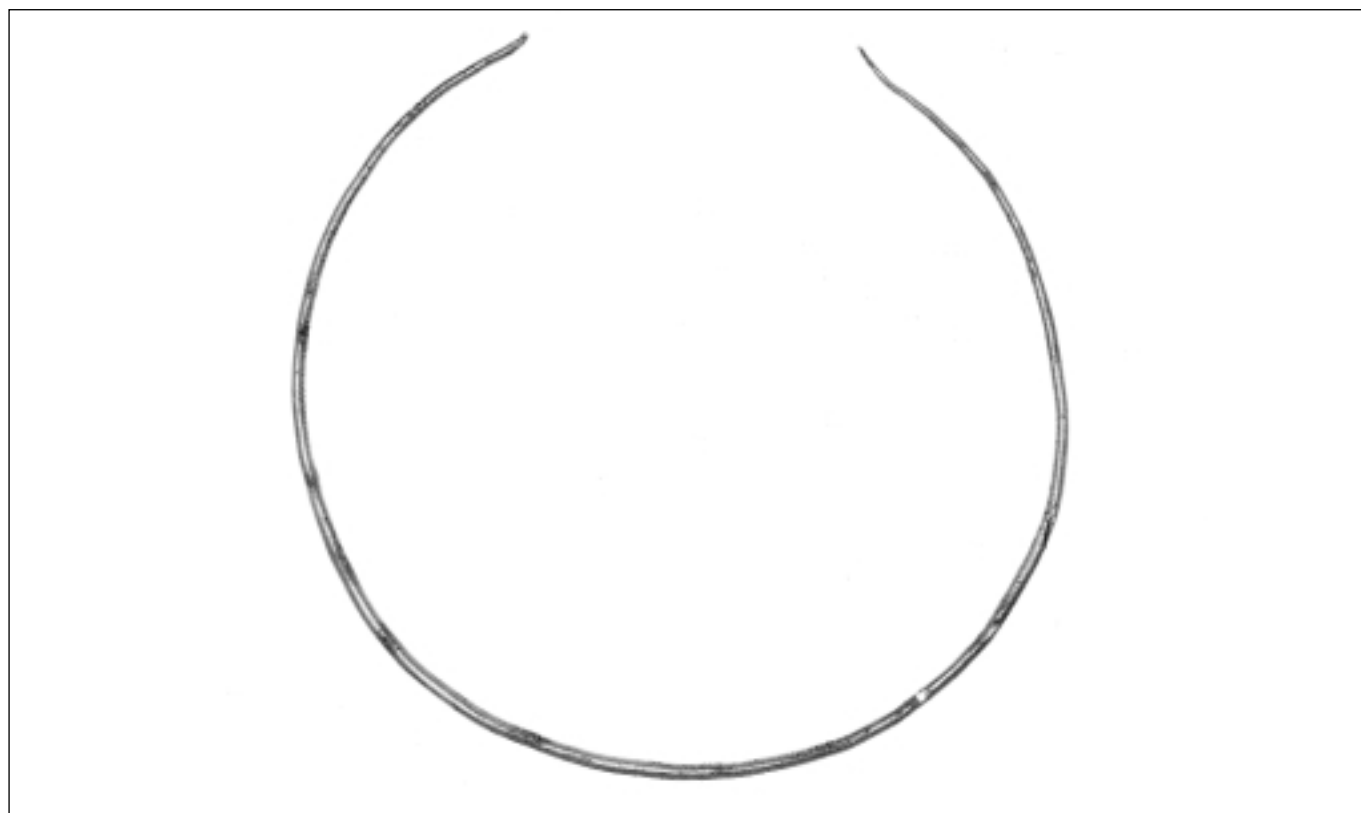
Dimensions and metal content: In present condition: maximum height (excluding handle): 112mm; maximum width: 105mm; thickness at rim: a little under 1mm; weight: 183.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 82 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

G VARNDELL



(fig. 2) Ringlemere, near Sandwich (reproduced actual size)



(fig. 3) Cantley (reproduced two thirds actual size)

3 Cantley, South Yorkshire: Gold torc (1), Middle Bronze Age bronze spearhead fragment (2) and bronze instrument (3) (2001 T43) (fig. 3)

Date: 1. Possibly Bronze Age

2. 1500–1100 BC

3. Post Bronze Age

Finders: Mr Peter Jones and Mr Malcolm Hibberd

Date of discovery: 30 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1. An undecorated gold torc, or neckring, made from a thin rod of gold tapering towards either terminal. One terminal is intact and is hooked.

2. Much of the blade of a small socketed copper alloy spearhead. Although fine surface features have been lost due to surface deterioration in the soil, the midrib was almost certainly of lozenge section.

3. Copper alloy object with an intact asymmetrically triangular end, unsharpened. The narrow end leads

into a tang of curved section, perhaps originally a narrow socket.

Dimensions and metal content: 1. Maximum diameter: 155mm; maximum thickness: 3.4mm; thickness of the intact terminal end: 0.5mm; weight: 36.1g.

2. Extant length: 53.3mm; maximum width: 22.4mm; maximum breadth: 10.0mm.

3. Extant length: 46.6mm; maximum width: 15.0mm; extant width of narrow end: 3.9mm; maximum thickness: 3.5mm.

X-ray fluorescence analysis of the torc conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 81 per cent.

Note: These three objects were found within a radius of about 20 metres and it was thought possible they may originally have been associated. However, study suggests that they are not all contemporary.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.



(fig. 4) Exton

4 Exton, Hampshire: Middle Bronze Age gold ring (P&EE 96) (fig. 4)

Date: About 1300–1100 BC

Finder: Mr Keith Hutchings

Date of discovery: 7 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The object comprises two round-sectioned penannular rings joined together. The presence of solder could not be detected by analysis but this does not preclude the use of the technique. The flat-faced ends show slight central dimples.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum diameter: 15mm; maximum width: 7mm, width of gap: 1mm; weight: 10.59g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 79 per cent.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G VARNDALL

5 Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (1): Late Bronze Age penannular gold-covered ring (P&EE 103) (fig. 5)

Date: 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Robert Laight

Date of discovery: Before 23 July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small penannular ring of fat 'D' section, the flatter face facing inwards. The object appears to be made by folding sheet gold over a core of another material, probably of copper. Exterior surfaces are relatively well smoothed, but the interior and the terminal faces are less well finished, such that folds and crimps remain clear.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 15.2 × 13.9mm; weight: 4.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 78 per cent for the cover.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

S P NEEDHAM



(fig. 5) Bidford-on-Avon

6 Moultsford, Oxfordshire: Late Bronze Age gold neckring (2002 T2) (fig. 6)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Colin Hennell

Date of discovery: Before 3 January 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The neckring is made from a heavy, thick bar of oval cross-section, which is thickest in the middle and tapers towards both ends. The terminals are finished off as flat oval surfaces. The object appears to have had a good surface finish prior to damage and it has been left entirely plain.

The original curvature of the ornament has been distorted asymmetrically so that one arm is more



(fig. 6) Mouldsford (reproduced one third actual size)

extended than the other. The middle of the bar bears deep 'cuts' across both faces apparently having been formed by ancient chisel strikes

Discussion: This is the third find of this rare type of neckring since 1999 (*Treasure Annual Report 1998-99*, no. 7; *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 5); previously only two examples had been recorded from Britain. The location at Mouldsford lay not far from the findspot of a complex twisted torc of Final Middle Bronze Age date (found 1960).

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimension (distorted): 203mm; maximum width of bar: 16mm; maximum thickness of bar: 12.5mm; weight: 769.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 85 per cent.

Disposition: Reading Museums Service hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

Description: A penannular ring of slightly sub-rectangular cross-section, the terminals very close together. The surface is worn, and flattened on both faces near the terminals; there are traces of hammer-marks which give an irregular appearance to the surface. The internal surface has traces of paler gold banding which has been worn off the external surface. There is green corrosion internally, across both terminals and opposite them; this probably derives from the base metal core (see below). There is damage to the surface near one terminal and a small area of the gold wrapping is absent; there is some lifting of the wrapping especially at the terminal surfaces. The construction is of gold sheet wrapped over a bronze core.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum external diameter: 15.5mm; maximum internal diameter: 6mm; thickness: 6mm; weight: 6.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the wrapping of 77 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum.

G VARDELL



(fig. 7) Woodbridge

7 Woodbridge area, Suffolk (1): Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2001 T38) (fig. 7)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr B Warren

Date of discovery: 30 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

(b) Roman Artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

8 Fring, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T84)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr John Bocking

Date of discovery: 2001

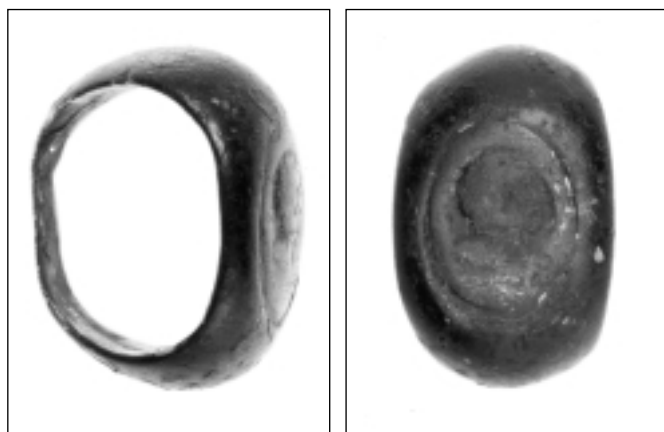
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The plain tapered hoop has a swollen bezel with a shallow oval setting, now empty.

Dimensions: Internal 15–17mm; weight: 3.6g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 9) Middleton

9 Middleton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2001 T16) (fig. 9)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Kevin Boldero

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small silver finger-ring with an integral bezel showing a male head facing right.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal 17.4 × 13.6mm; weight: 10g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

10 Wickham Market, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T50)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Ian Humphrey

Date of discovery: 8 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A fragmentary and distorted silver finger-ring, comprising approximately half of the bezel and one shoulder. Part of the oval setting, of orange glass or enamel, remains in the surviving part of the bezel.

Dimensions: Width at bezel: 12mm; weight: 2.24g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

11 Wrotham, Kent: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 85)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Nigel Betts

Date of discovery: 27 January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A standard Roman gem-set ring of Henig Type II, with slight faceting of the hoop. The engraved cornelian gem, now detached from its setting, shows the figure of a dolphin.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 18 × 14mm; weight: ring 6.1g, gem 0.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON



(fig. 12) Kelstern

12 Kelstern, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 108) (fig. 12)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Stephen Wilkinson

Date of discovery: 24 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The plain tapered hoop has flattened shoulders and a swollen bezel with an oval setting now lacking its gem.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 17 × 20mm; weight: 9.1g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

13 Scotton, Lincolnshire: Fragment of Roman silver snake finger-ring (2002 T132)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Grenville Shuttleworth

Date of discovery: 14 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Fragment of a silver snake finger-ring with half of hoop and part of bezel intact. The hoop is faceted, rough oval in profile and the missing section has snapped away at the bottom. Two pellets survive on top of the bezel and filigree decoration on one side

of the hoop. It probably had recurved snake heads originally, but these are now missing.

Dimensions: External height (top of bezel to bottom of hoop): 21mm; internal height: 13mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

14 Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk (1): Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 90)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D G Woollestone

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A very thin and slight hoop, quite heavily corroded, with a shallow oval setting. It was set with a small cornelian gem, now detached from the ring, engraved with the motif of a dolphin and trident.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal dimensions: 17 × 14mm; weight: ring 2.4g; gem 0.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Note: The ring is of a type similar to those in the Snettisham Roman jeweller's hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

15 Snettisham, Norfolk: Roman silver snake finger-ring (2002 T7) (fig.15)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Glen Tucker

Date of discovery: 17 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Found during work on a building site.

Description: A silver finger-ring with ball and beaded wire decoration on the top of the hoop and recurved snake's head terminals. The decoration on the bezel consists of a central and two smaller balls to either side, separated by two smaller pellets. Each ball has a



(Fig. 15) Snettisham

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wire support running underneath it. Both snake heads are intact but detached, and one has part of the neck missing. There is also a roundel which probably sat originally on top of one of the snake's neck – the other is missing. The ring is a variant of Johns Type Biv.

Dimensions: Internal dimensions: width: 19mm; height: 18.3mm; external dimensions: width: 23mm; height: 22mm (to top of hoop); 26.5mm (to top of beaded decoration); weight: 10.99g.

Disposition: The British Museum had intended to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

R HOBBS



(Fig. 16) Feltwell

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16 Feltwell, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T94) (fig.16)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D G Woollestone

Date of discovery: 6 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: An undecorated octagonal silver finger-ring, Henig type IX.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 3.06g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS



(fig. 17) East Lutton

17 East Lutton, North Yorkshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2001 T10) (fig.17)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr K Umpleby

Date of discovery: 23 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small, keeled silver finger-ring, set

with a translucent red cornelian engraved with the figure of a reclining wolf.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 17.2 × 14mm; weight: 4.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 88 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

R P J JACKSON

18 Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 104)

Date: Probably 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr Williams

Date of discovery: 5 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The ring is of polygonal faceted form. The long bezel facet is set with a small oval cornelian with a flat table, bearing an engraved hare crouching to the left.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 13 × 17mm; weight: 5.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 91 per cent.

Disposition: University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

19 Offchurch, Warwickshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (P&EE 95)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr Stephen A Wright

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The bezel and shoulders of a silver finger-ring with a plain, raised circular bezel and tapering shoulders with a deep outline groove.

Dimensions: Length: 18mm; weight: 3.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

20 Eye area, Suffolk: Silver finger-ring (P&EE 98)

Date: Undated, but probably modern

Finder: Mr John French

Date of discovery: February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The hoop tapers evenly from the bezel at the front to a narrower back, and the form is a very regular circle. The bezel is demarcated by double incised lines with oblique transverse lines echoing the shape of a narrow raised lozenge set crosswise in the centre of the bezel.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 2.5g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

(ii) Other objects

21 Calne, Wiltshire: Gold ring attached to miniature bronze axe amulet (2001 T32) (fig.21)

Date: Probably Roman

Finder: Mr K A Dorman

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A miniature socketed bronze axe attached to a ring of gold wire.

Miniature models of socketed axes in bronze are a well known type of object. They appear to be particularly common in Wiltshire and surrounding counties. Although a small number are known to have been made in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, the majority date to the Roman period. They are usually interpreted as votive models or amulets. Analysis of the gold from which the ring was made suggests it is a Roman object.

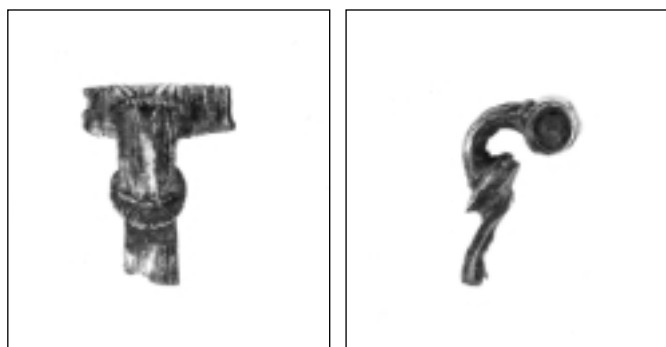


(fig. 21) Calne

Dimensions and metal content: Axe: length: 19mm; width across blade: 9mm. Ring: 11mm × 8mm, made from wire 1.5mm thick. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the ring of 77 per cent.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J D HILL



(fig. 22) Corhampton

22 Corhampton, Hampshire: Roman silver brooch (2001 T21) (fig.22)

Date: 1st century AD

Finder: Mr Ken Ross

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A miniature thistle-type brooch, of mercury gilt silver, lacking the lower bow, catch-plate

and pin. It has finely-applied incuse linear decoration on the bar and bow.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum length: 13.2mm; maximum width: 9.8mm; weight: 1.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

R P J JACKSON

23 Head Street, Colchester, Essex: Roman silver buckle and finger-ring (P&EE 94)

Date: Buckle: 1st century AD; ring: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Date of discovery: July/August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found during archaeological excavations.

Description: Buckle: cast silver belt buckle of early Roman military type. It has the typical oval shield-shaped design with an additional bar ending in scrolls framing the inner side. One scroll is missing. The axis bar of the solid tubular hinge is also silver. Ring: silver finger-ring, broken in three pieces, with an incised palm frond on its narrow bezel.

Dimensions: Buckle: length: 20mm; weight: 6.69g.

Ring: internal diameter: 18mm; weight: 1.54g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

P J WISE AND R P J JACKSON

24 Harpenden, Hertfordshire: Roman spoon bowl (P&EE 101)

Date: Roman

Finder: Mr Mark Weston

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: This object, a damaged and incomplete spoon bowl, was submitted as a potential treasure case. Visual examination was confirmed by scientific

analysis, that the object is made of tin-plated bronze. It does not, therefore, come under the provisions of the Treasure Act.

Dimensions: Length: 48mm; weight: 6g.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

25 Mattishall, Norfolk: Roman silver vessel fragment (P&EE 105)

Date: Roman

Finder: Dr A Carter

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: This very small object is a fragment from a small vessel, of cup or bowl shape. In section there is a clear angle, suggesting a more or less vertical and decorated rim or upper body, and a carination below which the plain body tapers inwards. The decoration is a simply engraved series of pointed ovules, possibly alternating in direction. No trace of inlay can be seen. The style of the decoration and the quality of the metal make a Roman date very likely. The vessel is not closely datable within the Roman period, but an early- or middle-Empire date seems more likely than a late-Roman one.

Dimensions and metal content: 22 × 16 × about 1mm; weight: 3.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON

26 Peckleton, Leicestershire: Roman gold ear-ring (P&EE 109) (fig.26)

Date: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr Kenny Dorman

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.



(fig. 26) Peckleton

Description: A small, plain, slightly distorted circular ear-ring made from a thin gold wire of circular cross-section, its ends crossed and twisted round.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum external dimensions: 15.5 × 12.7mm; weight: 0.79g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent.

Disposition: Leicestershire Heritage Service.

R P J JACKSON



(Fig. 27) Hockwold-cum-Wilton (reproduced actual size)

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27 Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk (2): Roman silver bracelet (2001 T9) (fig.27)

Date: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr Derek Woollstone

Date of discovery: 19 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small distorted penannular silver bracelet, made from a plain narrow rod, tapered to a blunt-pointed terminal at each end.

Dimensions and metal content: Present maximum length: 73mm; weight: 6.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 29) Hockwold-cum-Wilton (reproduced actual size)

28 Surlingham, Norfolk: Roman silver bracelet fragment (P&EE 91)

Date: Late Roman, probably 4th century AD

Finder: Mr J Scanlon

Date of discovery: 21 February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Short, distorted length of silver, almost certainly from a bracelet. It has an astragalus pattern in relief in a 'chip-carved' technique – alternating square and lozenge panels, two of each surviving.

Dimensions: Length: 24mm; weight: 1.9g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON



(fig. 30.1) Stow

29 Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk (3): Roman silver plaque (2001 T8) (fig.29)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr Derek Woollestone

Date of discovery: 15 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Two joining fragments of a silver votive leaf plaque, with repoussé ribbed decoration.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 61.5mm; width: 16.5–19.5mm; weight: 6.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 30.2) Stow

30 Stow, Lincolnshire: Roman silver mount (2002 T71) (fig.30)

Date: Probably 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr Michael Wilson

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A broken Roman silver mount in the form of an eagle, with hollow body and solid head. There are remains of black (niello) inlay on the body and head and traces of mercury gilding on the head and neck. The bird's tail and most of one outspread wing are broken away.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 29.8mm; weight: 9.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 90 per cent.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln.

R P J JACKSON

31 Towthorpe, East Yorkshire: Silver handle, possibly Roman (2001 T14)

Date: Probably Roman

Finder: Mr Maurice Jenkinson

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A twisted silver fragment, perhaps a broken handle or toilet implement.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 58.2mm; maximum diameter of stem: 3.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

32 Newnham, Hampshire: Late- or post-Roman silver brooch (2001 T20)

Date: Late-Roman or post-Roman

Finder: Mr D Wood

Date of discovery: September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small penannular brooch made from a sub-oval-sectioned silver rod, now slightly distorted.

One face is plain, the other ribbed, with spiral-engraved, flat discoidal terminals.

Dimensions: Maximum external dimensions: 28.3 × 22.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

(c) Early Medieval Artefacts

(i) Brooches (chronological order)

33 Breamore, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon square-headed brooch fragment (M&ME 438) (fig.33)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr S Bolger

Date of discovery: 28 September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The fragment forms part of the foot-plate of an Anglo-Saxon miniature square-headed brooch. The terminal is broken off and the opposite end rises slightly to an old break across the end of the bow of the brooch. On the back is the projecting stub of a pin-catch. In the centre of the plate is a plain, flat lozenge enclosed by a narrow rib, and the whole is bordered by



(Fig. 33) Breamore

a raised flat frame decorated with small nielloed triangles; there is a plain lobe at either side. In the angle between each of these lobes and the end of the bow is a stylised animal motif in Salin's Style I consisting of its head, represented mainly by an eye, and a single, S-shaped limb.

This type of brooch occurs mainly in Kent, the Isle of Wight and Saxon-settled areas in northern France; they were generally worn in pairs and can be dated to about AD 530/40–560/70 (K Parfitt and B Brugmann, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*, The Society for Medieval Archaeology, monograph series, no. 14 (1997), pp. 37–9; 98, fig. 23). Finer examples have a garnet setting in place of the plain central lozenge, e.g. a series in the British Museum said to be from Herpes, France, although the provenance must be regarded as somewhat uncertain (D Kidd and B Ager, 'Herpes, commune de Courbillac (Charente). Collections du British Museum, Londres', in J-Y Marin (ed.), *Les Barbares et la Mer* (Caen, 1992), pp. 83–96, figs. 1–5). The fragment from Breamore is probably from an Anglo-Saxon grave destroyed by ploughing, as other 6th-century artefacts found nearby and the breaks suggest.

Dimensions: Height: 25mm; width: 21mm; weight: 5.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 88 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

34 Lympne, Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon silver keystone garnet disc brooch (2002 T53) (fig.34)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr Peter Welsh

Date of discovery: June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Keystone garnet disc brooch, Avent, Class 2.1. The brooch is small with a narrow border of



(fig. 34) Lympne

impressed triangles placed apex to base to form a pattern of zig-zag impressions which are inlaid with niello. Lying inside and against the border is a finely beaded gilt frame and within this the field is divided into gilded zones by three sub-rectangular cells lying against a circular central cell. The three cells are filled with plate garnets set over waffle-patterned gold foil, the central cell is empty. Each of the three gilded fields is entirely filled with a single, highly stylised Style I zoomorph consisting of a head and back leg only. The back of the brooch is plain with the catch-plate and broken pin fastening still soldered in position.

Discussion: Small keystone garnet disc brooches are well known from Kentish cemeteries and date from the 6th century. This example can be compared to very similar brooches from, for example, the cemeteries of Bifrons, Dover, Howletts, Gilton and Faversham (Richard Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches*, British Archaeological Reports 11, Oxford, 1975).

Dimensions: Diameter: 27mm.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum had intended to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

A C EVANS



(fig. 35) Boxford

35 Boxford, Berkshire: White metal radiate-headed brooch fragment (2001 T1) (fig.35)

Date: Early to mid-6th century

Finder: Mr J Calow

Date of discovery: After autumn 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The fragment comprises the bow and part of the semi-circular head-plate of a Frankish radiate-headed brooch. It is cast in white metal, which has not been analysed but is possibly silver, and three of the original five plain knobs round the head remain. The head is decorated with an arc of repeating scrolls and the bow has a median rib which develops into a raised ovoid 'disc' on the top. The border rib of the head and the mid-rib of the bow are decorated with small punched triangles. There are traces of a support for the pin-spring on the back of the head-plate. The foot-plate is missing, but would probably have been of the common, straight-sided form with either a square or, possibly, an animal-headed terminal, similar to

Rhineland examples from Andernach and Bonn, Germany (H Kühn, *Die germanischen Bügelfibeln der Völkerwanderungszeit in der Rheinprovinz* (Bonn, 1940), Taf. 67: 6,3; 6,5; 6,6). However, a more ovoid form ending in an animal head is not impossible. The raised 'disc' on the bow is unusual, but may imitate a gem or glass setting, as on a brooch of unknown provenance (*ibid.*, Taf. 72: 6,98). Kühn's map is rather out of date, but shows the general distribution of the type, mainly in the Rhineland/Upper Danube and northern French regions, including a couple of findspots from Anglo-Saxon contexts such as Howletts in Kent. Examples of other types of Frankish radiate-headed brooches from England are also recorded.

Dimensions: Length: 35mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

36 Kilverstone, Norfolk: Frankish gilded silver brooch fragment (2002 T6) (fig.36)

Date: Middle quarters of the 6th century

Finder: Mr J Harvey

Date of discovery: November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The object consists of the terminal and lower end of the foot-plate of a Frankish rectangular-headed bow brooch. The terminal is in the form of an animal head with lentoid eyes, the upper half of each of which is sunken. The rectangular snout is decorated with four transverse grooves above which the vertically ribbed cheeks are divided by a broader raised rib decorated with small, punched, interlocking triangles that bifurcates to form the frame of the foot-plate. The underside is deeply concave.

This type of Frankish female brooch (designated the 'Worms' type by German scholars) occurs mainly in the middle and lower Rhineland and upper Danube areas of Germany and occasionally in northern France (A Koch, *Bügel fibeln der Merowingerzeit im westlichen*



(fig. 36) Kilverstone

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Frankenreich (Mainz, 1998), pp. 275–279, map 20).

There is a very close parallel to the Kilverstone find from Nordendorf, Germany, with similar eyes and ribbing on the terminal (H Kühn, *Die germanischen Bügelfibeln der Völkerwanderungszeit in der Rheinprovinz* (Bonn, 1940), pl. 97: 30,10). The Kilverstone brooch clearly, therefore, represents an example of a Continental 'import' into Anglo-Saxon England in the early medieval period. Such 'imports', mainly of jewellery, are most common in Kent, although they do also occur more sporadically in other parts of the country, including one or two recent finds from Norfolk.

Dimensions: Height: 40mm; width: 22mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 81 per cent. The fragment weighs 6g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire this find.

B AGER



(fig. 37) Great Mongeham

37 Great Mongeham, Kent: Frankish gilded silver brooch fragment (2002 T81) (fig.37)

Date: Late 6th or early 7th century

Finder: Mr W Martin

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The object consists of the gilded silver terminal and stubs of the ends of the raised frame round the foot-plate of a Frankish rectangular, or semicircular-headed, bow brooch. The terminal is in the form of an animal head with slanting, lentoid eyes, divided by a Y-shaped rib pointing to a broad, transverse band above two narrow, transverse ribs above the damaged, flat, semicircular end. There are also two narrow, V-shaped ribs above the Y, giving a 'furrowed brow' appearance. The terminal finds its closest parallels in Frankish female brooches of either the late 6th to early 7th-century, rectangular-headed Rommersheim type, which occurs mainly in the middle Rhineland region of Germany, or the mid to late

6th-century, semicircular-headed Müngersdorf type, found both in this region and in north-eastern France (compare brooches from Herpes and Friedberg illustrated in H Kühn, *Die germanischen Bügelfibeln der Völkerwanderungszeit in der Rheinprovinz* (Bonn, 1940), pl. 94: 28,5 and 28,13; and from Köln-Müngersdorf, *ibid.*, pl. 95: 29,9). For the dating see comparable brooches of types V.2.1.4 and IV.2.1.1 in A Koch, *Bügelfibeln der Merowingerzeit im westlichen Frankenreich* (Mainz, 1998), Typentafel 3,4 and 2,16. The Great Mongeham brooch represents an example of a Continental 'import' into Anglo-Saxon England in the early medieval period. Such 'imports', mainly of jewellery, are most common in Kent, although they do also occur more sporadically in other parts of the country, including one or two recent finds from Norfolk.

Dimensions: Height: 35mm; width: 22mm.

Disposition: Dover Museum.

B AGER

38 Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (2): Anglo-Saxon gold brooch setting (2001 T4) (fig.38)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr Robert Laight

Date of discovery: September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Setting from the centre of a plated disc brooch or composite brooch. The setting, which is heavily worn and damaged, consists of a crumpled set of cell walls, within a circular frame. The frame is encircled by a collar made up of two strands of beaded filigree wire flanking a flattened Z-twisted beaded filigree rope. The central field, now empty of its settings, contains the remains of a single cruciform cell with short dividing walls radiating from it to the circular retaining wall.

Discussion: Although the setting is badly damaged, the elements of its design can be reconstructed. The



(fig. 38) Bidford-on-Avon

central elements of both plated and composite disc brooches are typically set with a small cabochon garnet surrounded by a calcitic collar, eg the class 6 plated disc brooch from Dover (Avent 163; Richard Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches*, British Archaeological Reports 11, 1975). However there are a small number of brooches with a central setting built up of cloisonné cellwork, eg a plated disc brooch from Faversham (class 1, Avent 147), which has a central setting built up of four M-shaped garnet filled cells enclosing a small square plate garnet. A second plated disc brooch from Faversham (class 3, Avent 160) has a central setting containing 3 M-shaped plate garnets interlocking with a small triangular plate garnet, while the magnificent composite brooch from Kingston Down, Kent, (class 3.2, Avent 179) has a central element filled cloisonné garnet cellwork in an elegant and complex design. The disc brooch, from which the Bidford setting comes, must have been broadly equivalent to one of these examples.

Dimensions: Diameter: 13mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

39 Rocklands, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon pewter brooch (M&ME 308)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr M Bone

Date of discovery: October 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Ansate (caterpillar) brooch with transverse ribbing on the bow and remains of an iron pin. This is a local version of Carolingian type.

Metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated that the metal was tin with lead and copper alloy containing less than 1 per cent silver.

Disposition: Found not to be treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

40 Woodbridge area, Suffolk (2): Anglo-Saxon copper alloy plate brooch fragment (M&ME 414)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr R Damant

Date of discovery: April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Under half of a rectangular plate brooch which has simple geometric ornament in relief and the corners cut obliquely. There is an integral catch plate on the back. The form is related to contemporary Carolingian plate brooches.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 15mm; width: 14mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated a copper, lead, tin alloy.

Disposition: Found not to be treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

41 Aldborough, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc brooch (2002 T31) (fig.41)

Date: Probably late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr Mike Frolo

Date of discovery: 12 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Fragment of silver-gilt Anglo-Saxon disc brooch, with detached dome-headed rivet. On the main



(fig. 41) Aldborough

fragment there is one complete silver-gilt lentoid field, about half of a second and the border of a third flanking a panel with a silver decoration emerging from an incised background filled with niello. The lentoid fields have a notched inner border and are decorated with vegetation motifs: three triangular leaves of increasing size, notched, develop from a tendril to fill the shape. The main field of the brooch is also decorated with a vegetation motif, this time apparently (but not quite) symmetrical, with fleshy, acanthus-like leaves, also notched, flanking a 'bud' from which emerges a trefoil shape that fills the remaining corners of the field. The rivet is dome-headed, and attached to it the sheared-off body of the brooch, of which three small protruding parts remain beyond its neck.

Discussion: The disc brooch fragment can be compared in its general shape to a number of silver and niello disc brooches with rivets, ranging from the eighth to the eleven century. The design is based on four overlapping circles intersecting to form lentoid fields riveted together: we can envisage that the brooch may have looked like that found at Beeston Tor Cave, Staffordshire, for example, which is dated to the end of the 9th century. However, the decoration on the fragment from Aldborough is exceptional, as other brooches usually present zoomorphic or geometric designs. Here we find a classical-looking plant, formal,

yet loose. The acanthus scroll, commonly found in Carolingian art, is not often associated with Anglo-Saxon pieces, yet this brooch testifies to its confident handling on what must have been an important and innovative piece.

One might suggest a date to the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century and consider the vegetation motifs on the embroidered stole of St Cuthbert (donated in 934) as a good parallel for the treatment of the acanthus leaves. See L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), no. 245b and J Backhouse, D H Turner and L Webster (eds.), *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art* (London, 1984), plate III.

Dimensions and metal content: The fragment from the body of the brooch measures 34mm × 21mm, with a thickness of 1mm; the rivet is 8mm in diameter and 5mm high; weight: 4.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

A GANNON

42 Holberrow Green, Worcestershire: Late Saxon or Ottonian gold fragment, possibly of a brooch (M&ME 362) (fig.42)

Date: Late 10th to early 11th century

Finder: Mr B R Melly

Date of discovery: 28 January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold disc, originally flat, and with an empty rectangular collared setting at its centre, surrounded by four small subsidiary collared settings, each of which contains a round semi-opaque greyish glass cabochon, perhaps intended to imitate pearls. Each collared setting is encircled with beaded wire, as is the outer edge of the disc. From the corners of the central setting, four radiating strips of flattened



(fig. 42) Holberrow Green

beaded wire, set edge-on, divide the disc into four segments; within each segment, the glass cabochons are flanked by stylized foliate plant sprays executed in the same edge-on beaded filigree wire. The back of the disc is undecorated; it either originally had a separately attached back plate or was attached directly to some larger object. The disc is bent and distorted, whether by ancient or recent damage is impossible to tell.

Discussion: The disc's function is uncertain, but it is most likely to have come from a brooch, in which case the pin and catch would have been on a missing back plate. An alternative possibility, that it was one of a series of settings on, e.g., a book cover or an altar cross, is less likely. The distinctive type of filigree wire, and the stylized foliate ornament both point to a date in the late 10th or early 11th century, as does the mixture of rectangular and small round settings, the latter often containing pearls, which the pale grey glass cabochons seem to imitate. Foliate filigree of this type can be found on some 10th-century Anglo-Saxon objects, such as the King's School, Canterbury disc brooch; but it is more commonly seen on late 10th- and early 11th-century Ottonian metalwork, such as the Lothair and Mathilde altar crosses.

Filigree-enriched round brooches, sometimes set with gems and/or enamel, were produced in both Anglo-Saxon England and Ottonian Germany during the late 10th and first half of the 11th centuries; they are rarer in Anglo-Saxon contexts, but this is as likely

to be an accident of survival as a reflection of reality. It is not possible to determine the origin of this piece more closely.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum diameter: 23mm; weight: 2.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 80 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum (Worcestershire County Museum had originally intended to acquire but subsequently withdrew its interest and the British Museum stepped in).

L WEBSTER

43 Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire: Late Saxon coin brooch

Date: Mid-11th century

Finder: Mr Andrew Day

Date of discovery: 19 April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Anglo-Saxon silver coin which has been modified into a brooch by the addition of a pin and catch-plate. The coin itself is a silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042–66), of the so called Sovereign Eagles type (*British Museum Catalogue* type ix), dating from the late 1050s. It was issued at the mint of London in the name of the moneyer Ælfsige.

The coin has had the reverse gilded, and has had a hinged pin and catch-plate riveted to the obverse with two rivets each, although the pin itself is missing. The effect is thus to show the reverse of the coin (which features a cross design) as the front of the brooch. This type of coin-brooch seems to have been particularly popular in the 1050s. For another example of a coin-brooch of the Expanding Cross type (dating from the early 1050s), issued by the moneyer Godwine of London see *British Numismatic Journal* 1994, Coin Register no. 22 and for a further example of the same type, issued by the moneyer Brand of Winchester and discovered near Winchester see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 39. Photographs of a third coin-brooch of the Expanding

Cross type, issued by the moneyer Edwig of London, were sent to the British Museum in 2000. A brooch of the same general pattern, but utilising a coin of the subsequent Pointed Helmet type from the mint of Oxford, appears as lot 231 in the Bonham's sale catalogue of 12 September 1996, in which it is mistakenly attributed to the mint of Taunton (subsequently acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge).

All four of the other brooches were mounted with the cross side showing, and three out of the four show evidence of gilding, so the find from Great Bedwyn is consistent with the general pattern.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.79g (a normal weight for a coin of this type would be 1.25–1.4g).

Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

(ii) Finger-rings



(fig. 44) Colchester area

44 Colchester area, Essex: Post-Roman gold finger-ring (P&EE 106) (fig.44)

Date: Post-Roman, perhaps 5th century AD

Finder: Mr C Behn

Date of discovery: 1 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The ring has a flat, tapered hoop with a plain bezel area set with two small cabochon stones. The shoulders feature ribbed patterning including two

rows of small raised beads. The workmanship is fairly perfunctory; the external grooves and ridges can be seen on the interior of the band. The surface is extensively scratched and damaged. The garnets are of a purplish hue, unlike the garnets normally seen in classical jewellery.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 15mm; width of hoop at bezel: 11mm; weight: 4.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 96 per cent. The stones are almandine garnets.

Disposition: Colchester Museums Service.

C M JOHNS AND R P J JACKSON



(fig. 45) Bolton

45 Bolton, East Yorkshire: Viking silver finger-ring (M&ME 381) (fig.45)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr P S Birkett

Date of discovery: 8 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver ring constructed from a convex band of metal tapering at both ends to flattened wires which join together in a spiral knot, their extremities tightly wound round the hoop on either side of this. The band is impressed with two opposing rows of identical triangular stamps enclosing three pellets in relief, 19 in

all; the apex of a 20th impression is also present.

Discussion: The ring is of Viking manufacture, and represents a miniature version of similarly constructed silver so-called 'ribbon' arm-rings, such as that found in the not-far-distant Bossall-Flaxton hoard, which was deposited about 925, and in the great Cuerdale, Lancashire hoard, buried about 905. The finger-ring is thus to be dated to the late 9th or early 10th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum diameter: 21.5mm; maximum width: 10mm; weight: 2.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

L WEBSTER



(fig. 46) Warwick

46 Warwick, Warwickshire (1): Ottonian enamelled gold finger-ring (2001 T11) (fig.46)

Date: Late 10th century

Finder: Mr J Cahill

Date of discovery: 11 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold Finger-ring with gold cloisonné enamel bezel, filigree and granules. The hoop is a flat band of metal which expands to form a back-plate for the bezel and for the decoration at the shoulder. There is marked median line on the band as though it had been forged by folding in the edges of a strip. Although slightly damaged the ring appears to be D-shaped in plan and on each shoulder carries a deep strip of gold defining a triangular field filled with large granules of gold, several of which are missing. This ornament is finished by further granules at the outer ends of the strips. It has all been quite carelessly applied and it is noticeable that the 'V' of gold strip is made from flattened beaded gold wire, set on edge. The notched edges are most clear where it sits on the shoulder of the hoop. The bezel is a separate piece held by a deep plain collar with a band of spirally-beaded wire outside masking the join with the hoop plate. This gold wire is crudely and unevenly beaded. This workmanship contrasts with that of the bezel itself which is a separate gold-walled disc filled with four fine-walled cells of opaque white enamel petals against a semi-translucent green glass background.

The quality of the cloisonné enamel is high, equivalent to pieces mounted on ecclesiastical treasures such as the St Andrew's sandal reliquary of Egbert at Trier. This element, by analogy with this and other continental enamels may well be a product of an Ottonian workshop in the Rhineland area and date from the last quarter of the 10th century. Fine enamels were also being made in England from the time of Alfred well into the 11th century, but not enough is known about these yet to distinguish them. Green glass of this type was favoured by goldsmiths of the period on the Continent and in England. The ring itself is not easy to parallel and was certainly not made in the workshop of the enamel, to judge from the bold and relatively crude gold ornament made from relatively pure gold. It is probably also continental, supporting an Ottonian origin for the enamel and making the whole piece an import, a gift or purchase from overseas.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22mm approximately; hoop depth: 3.3mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire.

S M YOUNGS



(fig. 47) Rotherby

47 Rotherby, Leicestershire: Continental gold finger-ring (2002 T25) (fig.47)

Date: 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr J Palmer

Date of discovery: 15 December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold finger ring with large oval bezel plate made from a hoop of circular section which has a lapped joint at the back. The large plate carries a border of beaded gold wire and at the centre has a plain circular collar for a setting (now empty, internal diameter 8mm). The outside of this collar is decorated by two bands of beaded wire, the upper one of finer wire. Springing from the shoulders is a roughly symmetrical pattern of loose scrolls made from ribbons of flattened beaded wire on edge and ending in small granules of gold. Small curls of beaded wire with granules lie above and below the setting. The hoop is distorted with some damage to the applied decoration. Granules and wire are missing.

The overall effect is striking although the formal layout and granulation are quite coarse. Three grades of

beaded wire were used including ribbon made from beaded wire, all of which suggests a date just before the millennium although the filigree work lacks the binding clips typical of some gold work of this period. There are no close parallels in the varied late Anglo-Saxon repertoire of rings. While it is also true that no close parallel to this ring form has been found in the small number of published Ottonian finger rings, the loose flowing style of the ornament is seen on the Lothar cross at Aachen for example, indicates a continental source in the 10th century. With a gem in the central setting this will have been a spectacular piece.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimensions: 30 × 16mm; weight: 11.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent.

Disposition: Leicestershire Heritage Service.

S M YOUNGS



(fig. 48) St Nicholas at Wade

48 St Nicholas at Wade, Kent (1): Possibly Late-Saxon or Viking gold finger-ring (M&ME 433) (fig.48)

Date: Possibly 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr C E Bradshaw

Date of discovery: Late 1970s

Circumstances of discovery: Found while searching with a metal-detector in backsoil supplied for a garden.

Description: This item is possibly of Late-Saxon or Viking origin, and if so, dates to the 10th or 11th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure Trove; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

49 Buxton with Lammas, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon? silver fragment (M&ME 456)

Date: Possibly Anglo-Saxon

Finder: Mr N Paul

Date of discovery: 2 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Possibly an Anglo-Saxon ring bezel composed of interlacing plain and twisted wire elements.

Dimensions: Length: 17mm; width: 9mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

50 Uncertain location, Sussex: Copper-alloy finger-ring fragment (M&ME 437)

Finder: Mr S Andersen

Date of discovery: August 2001

Disposition: On examination at the British Museum found to be copper-alloy and thus not treasure; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

(iii) Strap-ends (chronological order)

51 Crawley, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 439) (fig.51)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr T Austin

Date of discovery: 4 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: An Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end with long narrow plate split at the top with two attachment



(fig. 51) Crawley

holes, while the opposite end is cast as a flat animal mask with large rounded ears. The main field carries one animal in profile, much elongated with the head curved back and biting the etiolated body. The hindquarters end in a regular leg but the forequarters are obscure and part of the field is filled with a large pointed leaf. Worn or heavily cleaned, it may originally have been inlaid with niello. The back is plain. The style of the animal is typical of 9th century Anglo-Saxon fine metalwork, known as Trehwiddle after a coin-dated hoard in the style from Trehwiddle in Cornwall. Used for fine straps or braids and a relatively common dress element in this period.

Dimensions: Length: 41mm; weight: 3.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

S M YOUNGS



(fig. 52) Woodnesborough

rivet is missing, as is the top of the front plate. The central panel is filled with a contorted animal which was originally set against a background of black niello inlay, since lost. The animal's head turns over its body with lolling tongue. Forelegs are depicted but the lower torso tapers into a complex knot. The shape of the strap-end is datable to the 9th century by analogy with finds from datable contexts and its ornament is a variant of the main decorative style of the period, called after a major group of decorated silver items found at Trehwiddle in Cornwall. The back is plain. Unusually the style of this piece is a variant of the dominant Trehwiddle type, having affinities with contemporary sculpture and manuscript decoration of the Mercian school.

Dimensions: Length: 36.4mm; weight: 2.2g.

Disposition: British Museum.

S M YOUNGS

52 Woodnesborough, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2001 T6) (fig.52)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr C E Bradshaw

Date of discovery: 30 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small silver Anglo-Saxon strap-end of sub-triangular form terminating in a stylised animal mask with comma shaped ears and split at the other end for attachment to a narrow strap by one rivet. The

53 Caunton, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2002 T21) (fig.53)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr J Inslipp

Date of discovery: October–November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Large silver strap-end split at the narrow end for two rivets with one still in position. Below lies a semicircular field decorated with a simple chevron, while the main field is incised with six panels of ribbon



(fig. 53) Caunton

knot work divided by curved laddered frames. These borders spring from two central concentric circles at the top and bottom. The terminal is a blunt-nosed animal mask with rounded ears. The design is bold and freely applied. This is a typical 9th-century Anglo-Saxon piece both in form and decoration, with a terminal mask of the type seen on strap-ends from southern England. The large size is noteworthy and it matches in length, but not weight, two groups of strap-ends from Yorkshire from a northern school thought to be centred in York. The interlace panels are distinctive and are reminiscent of contemporary manuscript illumination, while the border is common to the Trehwiddle style which dominates small

metalwork pieces at this period. Despite these unusual features, the execution while competent is not of the highest quality suggesting it is an imitative workshop piece.

Dimensions: Length: 63.3mm; width: 20mm; weight: 11.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham.

S M YOUNGS

54 York area: Two Anglo-Saxon silver strap-ends (2001 T2) (fig.54)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Name withheld at the request of finder.

Date of discovery: 13th October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Two silver and niello strap-ends, roughly oval with moulded details top and bottom. Similar, but not identical strap-ends with an animal mask at the apex in low relief with protruding eyes and comma-shaped ears, the mask on the shorter strap-end is larger. On each strap-end the top of the piece is split to accommodate a strap and has holes for two rivets, three of which are in situ. The rivet holes flank a pendant semi-circular panel with a looped vegetal motif in low relief, one with a pronounced central arrow head. The flat central panels are not clean but appear to have different patterns of stylized animals with interlace against black niello inlay. Many details vary between the pieces but they are of almost identical weight.

These pieces by their form, their distinctive animal ornament and the use of niello are readily identifiable as large strap-ends of mid-Saxon date. The animal ornament is in the Trehwiddle style, distinguished by the head and ear type, the use of contouring nicks and body spotting. This style is dated by the coins of the Trehwiddle hoard, deposited in about AD 868, and the



(fig. 54) York area

strap-ends therefore date from around the mid 9th century. The pendant loops at the top are characteristic of pieces made in Northumbria, possibly the York area (G Thomas 'Strap-ends and the Identification of Regional Patterns' in 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age England', in M Redknap et al. (eds.), *Pattern and Purpose in Insular Art*, forthcoming, 49). These strap-ends appear to be part of a dispersed deposit from the same field now comprising a broken pendant frame and six other strap-ends.

Dimensions: (1) Length: 57.7mm; weight: 20.8g; (2) length: 56.0mm; weight: 20.9g.

Note: Part of a dispersed hoard from which six other strap-ends and other items have been recorded (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, nos. 76–77 and *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 35).

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

(iv) Hooked tags (chronological order)

Note: Hooked tags are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon England and served a variety of purposes, from attaching garters to acting as fasteners for purses. They were produced between the seventh century and the late medieval period. See L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), nos. 196–200.

55 Eynsham, Oxfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (2002 T62)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr Clive Gordon

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag, fragment missing. The piece is of sheet metal, with twin attachment lugs at one end and a hook at the other. It has a sub-circular plate, with a plain border widening to form a plain collar for the hook. The decoration consists of a Trewhiddle-style backward-looking animal, with typical notches on its body. From the open mouth there is a bifurcated tongue which works as space-filler. The main forelimb is quite heavy and wedge-shaped. It slants forward, bends and thins to create a strand of interlace which enmeshes with that from the deeply notched hind leg, to fill the lower part of the field. To the right of the animal another strand of interlace is enmeshed with another forelimb.

Discussion: The decoration on this piece puts it clearly in the ninth century.

Dimensions and metal content: Width: 20mm; length: 20.9mm; weight: 2.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

A GANNON

56 Lyminge, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 382) (fig.56)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr M Jennings

Date of discovery: Before May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver hooked tag with circular plate boldly decorated with a symmetrical pattern of eight pointed hollow segments forming a circle against a recessed background; the hook tip detached and part of plate with attachment loop missing. The background is keyed for black niello inlay.

Discussion: The use of niello, form and style of ornament confirm that this is an Anglo-Saxon dress tag of late 9th-century date. This roundel of formal stylised vegetable pattern is matched by one on the



(fig. 56) Lyminge

border of the great 'Fuller Brooch' where three other versions of the pattern are also employed (J Backhouse, D H Turner and L Webster (eds), *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art* (London, 1994), no.11). Such hooks could be used for leggings, veils and purse fastenings and are not uncommon finds, with two main types having either circular or triangular plates. It is noteworthy that this piece is linked by style and quality of execution to a major piece of the period.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 26mm; disc diameter: 14.5mm; weight: 1.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

S M YOUNGS

57 Whissonsett, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt hooked tag (M&ME 436) (fig.57)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr J Linton

Date of discovery: 12 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver hooked tag with circular plate, incomplete with hook and one attachment lug missing. The main plate is circular with an incised ring making a border and framing a cross of arcs with a large gilt domed stud in the centre. The arms of the cross are speckled and the background areas between each have incised a pair of leaves sitting on a semi-circle. Black niello inlay remains in some incised areas.



(fig. 57) Whissonsett

Discussion: Hooked tags of this type with circular plates and projecting lugs are typical finds of the mid-to late Anglo-Saxon period and the ornament on this is a simplified version of the 10th-century Winchester style which typically has stylised foliage. The use of a cross motif is without parallel. This bold design using niello and a pecked texturing is typical of late Anglo-Saxon fine metalwork. Tags in silver and base metals were probably used in several ways, some of the larger and more robust hooks were on purses, while others were used on clothing, possibly garters and the lighter weights on veils.

Dimensions and metal content: Plate diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

58 Woodbridge area, Suffolk (3): Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy hooked tag (M&ME 413)

Date: 9th to 11th century

Finder: Mr R Damant

Date of discovery: April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Late Saxon hooked tag with circular plate with internal attachment holes. The plate is undecorated and the hook missing.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 12mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated that the metal was a copper, tin and lead alloy.

Disposition: Found not to be treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

(v) Mounts (chronological order)

59 Kilham, East Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pyramidal strap-mount (2002 T16) (fig.59)

Date: Late 6th or early 7th century

Finder: Mr Ian Bayles

Date of discovery: 1998/9

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Strap-mount, hollow with a square cell at the apex, now empty, and a bar across the open base. Each face is defined by a finely incised line and the field inside is divided into three by two incised lines, inlaid with niello. The triangles defined by these lines have recessed fields which are gilded. The blunt apex of the mount carries a square cell, which is empty. Similar pyramidal mounts are generally set with a small plate garnet.

Discussion: Pyramidal strap-mounts dating from the early Anglo-Saxon period fall into two groups distinguished from each other by their size and height. The taller and often more ornate versions functioned as part of a sword harness, perhaps tightening the



(fig. 59) Kilham

looped strap that held the scabbard to the sword belt. Their currency extends from the early seventh century into the eighth. The function of smaller, lighter mounts such as this example is not clear, but they may have secured straps attaching smaller implements, such as knives which were generally scabbarded, to a waist belt. Both types are well known in Continental and early Anglo-Saxon contexts. They differ however in that Anglo-Saxon examples are invariably made with a bar across the hollow back through which a strap can be threaded while Continental types can be either pierced vertically or made with an integral plate designed to be riveted to a strap.

The continental distribution of small pyramidal strap-mounts is concentrated along the Rhine and in the eastern Frankish territories between the Rhine and the Danube (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Nürnberg 1983, 363–65, Karten 22 and 23), while in England they are found predominantly in southern and eastern England with a broadly East Anglian bias. A similar mount, in copper-alloy rather than silver, was found at Wenhaston, Suffolk, and pyramidal strap-mounts with pairs of triangular impressions on each face, are recorded from Narborough and Dalling in Norfolk and Pebmarsh in Essex (all unpublished). Recent finds, including this example from Kilham and a very similar example, also silver, from Alton, Wiltshire (no. 60 below) are broadening this distribution.

Dimensions: Base: 10 × 9mm; height: 9mm.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had intended to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

60 Alton, Wiltshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pyramidal strap mount (M&ME 365)

Date: Early 7th Century

Finder: Mr John Philpotts

Date of discovery: 18 February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt strap-mount in the form of a truncated pyramid, the apex set with an unpolished garnet over waffle patterned gold foil. Each face is ornamented with a simple pattern of three interlocking pyramidal impressions, each outlined by a groove inlaid with niello. The small field between the apex of the upper impression and the inner corners of the lower impressions is filled with annular punch mark on two opposing faces and a shallow depression made by a rounded punch on the remaining faces. Traces of heavy gilding survive, particularly within the triangular fields. The mount is hollow with a flat bar running across the opening to secure a narrow leather strap.

Discussion: See discussion for no. 59 above.

Dimensions and metal content: Base: 12 × 12mm; height: 6mm; weight: 2.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent. The gemstone was identified as a garnet.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

A C EVANS

61 East Norfolk, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt mount fragment (M&ME 455) (fig.61)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr J M Scanlon

Date of discovery: 1 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt sub-rectangular fragment from a decorative mount of uncertain function; the fragment in its current state is laterally curved, but damage and distortion make it impossible to say whether this curvature reflects its original form to any degree. The fragment has been cast, then finished off by hand and gilded overall on the decorated surface. The back is undecorated, but shows some signs of working. It is broken off on both sides, and seems also to be so on the upper edge, which has a rough and uneven surface, unlike the lower edge, which is smooth and largely



(fig. 61) East Norfolk

undamaged. There are no attachment holes. The face shows that mount was originally decorated with at least two square panels containing zoomorphic decoration. One of these survives almost intact, and consists of a long-legged feline creature, the body in profile and the head turned to the front to gaze at the viewer. Below the muzzle is an abraded element which resembles an open mouth, but which is more probably part of the interlace enveloping the beast. The fur on the body, neck and haunch is represented by finely ribbed herringbone engraving, and the tail developed into an elaborate chip-carved interlace which crosses over the body to enmesh the legs and delicately clawed feet. This image is framed by plain borders at top and bottom, and by two upright borders with diagonal engraving. To the bottom left of the left border, a trace of a claw-like element suggests that the adjacent panel bore a similar image.

Discussion: The distinctive and elegant decoration of this fragment is characteristic of 8th-century Anglo-Saxon metalwork and sculpture, especially that centred on the kingdom of Mercia and its dependencies, where animals entrapped in fine interlace abound; the triple pin-set from the River Witham at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire, is a well-known example. The ribbed treatment of the fur is paralleled in other metalwork

and sculpture of the period – on the Gandersheim Casket, which was possibly made in the Peterborough area, and the Rothbury cross-shaft, for instance. The creature's frontal gaze is also a regular feature of this material, and can be seen, for instance on the Ormside bowl, the Larling, Norfolk, bone plaque and on some of the metalwork from the ecclesiastical site at Brandon, Suffolk; it is also a feature of some depictions of the symbol of St Luke, as in the Lichfield Gospels, for instance. It is possible that this cat-like creature represents a lion, maybe indeed, the symbol of St Mark, and that the missing panels contained the symbols of the other three evangelists; but this is perhaps to speculate too far. The function of the mount must remain uncertain, but the quality of the decoration would suggest that it was a fitting from a high-status, possibly ecclesiastical, object.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum height: 25mm; maximum width: 21.5mm; weight: 5.69g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

L WEBSTER

(vi) Pins (chronological order)

62 Welton le Wold, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver and niello proto-hand pin (M&ME 452) (fig.62)

Date: 5th century

Finder: Mr M Jones

Date of discovery: February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Incomplete cast silver pin, the lower shank is missing. The head is offset on a short arm and carries a semicircular plate below an arc of three rounded beads linked on the front by narrower beaded bands. A neat ladder pattern is incised around the vertical edge of the front plate. The plate has on its main front surface a symmetrical pattern in low relief against a background inlay of degraded niello, with



(fig. 62) Welton le Wold

arcs forming a small central palmette and two outward spirals with lobed ends. The back of the arc of beads has pairs of incised lines running in radially from the top of each beaded collar.

Discussion: This is an example of a pin type dating from the 4th or 5th century, known as a 'proto-hand pin' because its offset ringed head it is ancestral to an early medieval pin type, the hand-pin (S M Youngs (ed.), *The Work of Angels. Masterpieces of Celtic Metalwork 6th–9th centuries AD* (London, 1989), pp. 23–27). The Welton le Wold pin is similar to the silver and enamel beaded ring-pin found with a hoard at Oldcroft, Gloucestershire and associated with base coins dating from before 359 (C M Johns, 'A Roman silver pin from Oldcroft, Gloucestershire', *Antiquaries Journal* 54, p. 295), but on the new find the ring of beads has begun to adopt a form closer to the later hand-pin series, having fewer and more prominent beads. The closest parallel is a pin excavated at Tripontium, a Roman posting station on Watling street near modern Rugby (J Lucas, 'Tripontium, third interim report', *Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society Transactions* 91 (1981), pp. 25–48). It is interesting that this pin type is so widely distributed in the early post-Roman world. The beads as seen on this pin are thought to have developed into the projecting tubes or 'fingers' of the early medieval 'hand pins' from Ireland and Scotland.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 20.6mm; head width: 10.3mm; weight: 2.2g. X-ray fluorescence

analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

S M YOUNGS

63 Fridaythorpe, East Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment (M&ME 369)

Deposited: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr K Thompson

Date of discovery: February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver dress pin with a solid, spherical head cast with swirling lines and small collar where it joins the hank. The shank is incomplete. Judging from comparable finds in base metal excavated at Southampton, this is an Anglo-Saxon pin of 8th or 9th-century date (D A Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic* (Southampton, 1996), type Ab, fig. 7, pp. 18–19). The lower shank is missing, but it would probably have had the typical expanded 'hipped' form. Silver rivets with a similar 'wrythen-decorated' ornamental head were used on a runic scabbard mount recovered from the Thames and independently dated to the same period (D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100* (London, 1964), no. 45, pp. 152–3, plate).

Dimensions and metal content Length: 24mm; weight: 11g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 97 per cent.

Disposition: Hull City Museums and Art Gallery had intended to acquire but were unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

(vii) Pendants



(fig. 64) St Nicholas at Wade

64 St Nicholas at Wade, Kent (2): Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (M&ME 459) (fig.64)

Date: Second half of the 6th century

Finder: Mr A P Wainwright

Date of discovery: 19 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold disc pendant, the suspension loop torn away, and with distortion to the right-hand edge. The bracteate is framed with twisted beaded wire, and the front is decorated with triple stranded beaded wire in a symmetrical pattern composed of two highly stylized interlacing animals. The surface of the filigree is very heavily worn. The back is plain, except for traces of scrolled decoration in single beaded wire at the top of the pendant, which must originally have framed the edges of the lost suspension loop.

Discussion: The pendant is an unusual type of bracteate, a mainly Scandinavian class of disc-shaped pendants which have their origins in local copies of late Roman coins and medallions. It belongs to the sub-class known as D-bracteates, characterised by interlacing animal ornament of a highly stylized kind. Copies were made elsewhere, including England, but this example seems likely to have been made in Scandinavia. The principal

decoration of most bracteates is die-impressed, but this example differs in that it is executed in beaded wire; the use of this particular technique, and of a symmetrical transitional Style 1/Style 2 animal ornament, is very close to some Scandinavian examples, such as that from Selvik, Rogaland, Norway (M B Mackeprang, *De Nordiske Guldbrakteater* (Aarhus, 1952), plate 18, 2), and to the ornament on Danish and Norwegian gold scabbard mouths (e.g., Mackeprang, plate 23, 20, and plate 28, 9 and 10). The vestiges of filigree decoration around the setting for the loop on the back also have their best parallels in Scandinavia. The parallels suggest that this piece should be dated to the second half of the 6th century.

These pendants were imported into England, especially Kent, during the late 5th and 6th centuries, and local versions were also made. They were normally worn on necklaces by high-ranking women, as symbols of status, and as amulets. Unlike the Scandinavian examples, which mostly come from hoards, examples found in England are usually from burials. The find-spot of this piece is entirely consistent with the main distribution focus of the D-bracteates.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22mm; weight: 3.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum had hoped to acquire this find but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

65 Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (3): Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant (2001 T3) (fig.65)

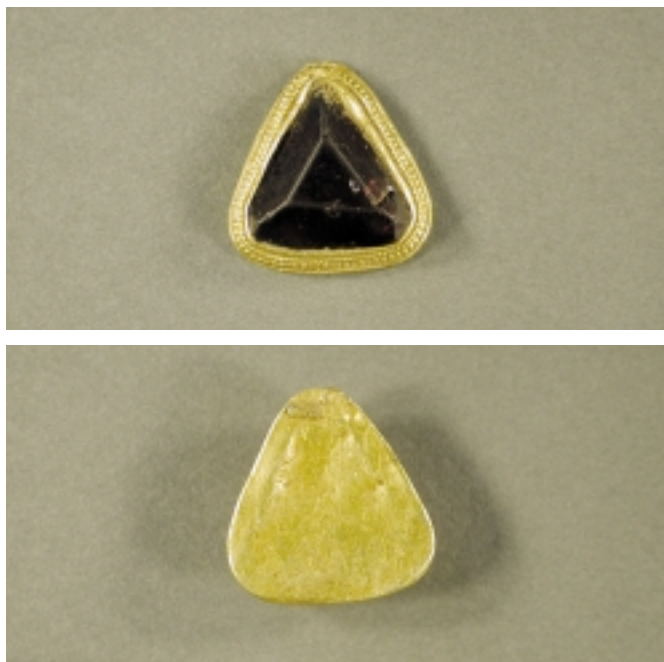
Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr Robert Laight

Date of discovery: 5 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Triangular gold pendant with a faceted



(fig. 65) Bidford-on-Avon

garnet inlay, the setting with a beaded border within simple margins. At the top, the scars and soldering points of a lost loop.

Discussion: The singleton Bidford-on-Avon pendant belongs to a growing family of necklace components, all made in similar style, that came into fashion in the 7th century. It can be compared, for example, to cabochon garnet pendants on the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), p. 28, no.13). This necklace dates from the second half of the 7th century and is made up of a centrally placed equal armed cross, flanked by gold 'bullae' alternating with garnet droplets and separated by biconical gold beads. A stylistically similar pendant, but with a cornelian intaglio as a centrepiece, was found in the Canterbury hoard and is dated to the mid-7th century (Webster and Backhouse, op. cit., cat. no.5h). A third example, an irregular garnet cabochon, was found in grave 93, Boss Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk. This was the grave of a high status woman who was buried at the beginning of the 8th century with a garnet inlaid composite brooch, four sheet gold disc pendants, two cabochon pendants and a

coin pendant placed in a leather pouch at the neck (Webster and Backhouse, op. cit., cat. no. 33c). The Bidford pendant, which has a relatively high gold content, would date from earlier in the 7th century.

Dimensions: Length: 15mm.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

A C EVANS

(viii) Ingots

66 Eccleston, Cheshire: Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian period silver ingot and bar, a stone spindle whorl and a modern stainless steel pellet (2002 T72) (fig.66)

Date: 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Mr Robert Davies

Date of discovery: 2 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The find comprises a silver ingot, a length of silver bar and a pellet of stainless steel, together with a pierced 'whorl' of black stone. The white metal pellet was shown to be modern stainless steel. The 'whorl' has an irregular form and is not closely dateable and not certainly associated with the ingot and bar.

The ingot consists of a short bar with rounded ends and a rounded trapezoidal section. The broad upper face is smooth and slightly convex, while the other faces are pitted, particularly at the ends, all indicating that the ingot was cast in a crude open mould made by scraping a small trough in earth or sand. This form of ingot, including the trapezoidal section, is typical of the Viking, or Anglo-Scandinavian, period in England. Its weight falls well within the general range of the type, although it does not fit conveniently into any of the weight standards postulated for this period. A local comparison can be drawn with three of the smaller ingots from the late Saxon hoard found in an earthenware pot at Castle Esplanade, Chester, in 1950, which was deposited



(fig. 66) Eccleston (actual size)

around AD 965 (G Webster, 'A Saxon treasure hoard found at Chester, 1950', *Antiquaries Journal* 33 (1953), pp. 22–32, pl. 9c, centre; M A S Blackburn, *Anglo-Saxon Monetary History* (Leicester, 1986), p. 296, no. 144).

The length of bar is curved and of slightly twisted, square section. It appears to have been broken off a longer bar by hacking and then bending at one end. Contemporary hoards in northern Europe, including the one from Chester, often contain cut fragments, known as 'hacksilver', which are usually derived from items of jewellery such as bracelets, brooches, or coins, cut up for use as bullion in payments or trade transactions. The irregular surface of the present piece suggests it could be from an unfinished bracelet like examples in the silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around 905 (E Hawkins, 'An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale', *Archaeological Journal* 4 (1847), pp. 111–130, figs. 48–50).

Discussion: Several recent finds of both ingots and ingot fragments of the Anglo-Scandinavian/late Saxon period have been reported as Treasure items, e.g. from Clive, Shrewsbury (two fragments), Temple Normanton, Derbyshire (ingot), the Horncastle area, Lincs. (small ingot), Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey (fragment), and Over Compton, Dorset (ingot) (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–99, p. 48 no. 81; and p. 49 no. 83; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, p. 49 no. 67; p. 35–6 no. 46, 3; and p. 49 no. 68). Many more have been found in hoards of similar date in Scandinavia, Ireland,

and the Netherlands, although there is quite a variety in size and even ingots cast from the same mould can differ in weight. The parallels noted above indicate that the ingot can probably be dated to the late 9th–10th century, which is mutually supported by its discovery together with a piece of hacksilver.

Dimensions and metal content: Ingot length: 45mm; width: 10mm; thickness: 7mm; weight: 21.3g. Bar length: 56mm; width: 5mm; weight: 10.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the ingot and bar have an approximate silver content of 94 per cent. The white metal pellet was shown to be modern stainless steel.

Disposition: The Grosvenor Museum, Chester hopes to acquire.

B AGER



(fig. 67) Wickham Skeith

67 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (1): Viking-period? silver ingot (2001 T26) (fig.67)

Date: Probably 9th to early 11th centuries

Finder: Mr D Payne

Date of discovery: 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: This ingot gently swells from rounded ends to a sub-rectangular cross-section. All faces have hammering marks, and one face has distinct transverse flutes.

Dimensions: Length: 46mm; maximum width: 6.5mm; weight: 10.35g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE



(fig. 68) Sandhurst

68 Sandhurst, Gloucestershire: Viking period silver ingot (2001 T31) (fig.68)

Date: 9th to early 11th centuries

Finder: Mr J Carter

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver ingot, cast in an open mould, sub-rectangular in section; pitting and other indentations on three of the sides are typical of casting in an open stone mould, while the upper surface is smoother and more rounded.

Discussion: The size and general appearance of this ingot indicate that it is more likely to be an ingot of the Viking period, rather than from an earlier or later period. All its salient features – the size, shape, and casting technique – are consistent with such a context, and closely similar parallels can be found, for instance, in the Cuerdale, Lancashire, Viking hoard, dated to the beginning of the 10th century. The silver content is also consistent with a date in the early medieval period. The weight may just possibly represent an approximation to twice a known Viking weight unit of 26g; but this must remain speculation.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 81.5mm; width: 11.5mm; weight: 54.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

(ix) Other objects

69 Beachamwell, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt buckle loop fragment (M&ME 375) (fig.69)

Date: First half of 6th century

Finder: Mr Steven Brown

Date of discovery: 10 February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: One third of a large and exceptionally heavy cast silver buckle loop, the original possibly made in three parts. The upper surface of the loop carries three well defined rectangular panels separated by a triangular field to compensate for the sharp curve



(fig. 69) Beachamwell

of the loop. Each panel contains a single Style I zoomorph within a beaded border. The zoomorphs consist of a simple head containing a beady eye, a truncated spine and a vestigial back foot. The decoration on the underside of the fragment is largely illegible but appears to consist of a continuous design of Style I zoomorphs within beaded borders. No panelling is visible.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 32mm; weight: 27.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS



(fig. 70) Lissington

70 Lissington, Lincolnshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver sword ring (2002 T29.a) (fig.70)

Date: Second half of 6th century

Finder: Mr Keith Kelway

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver sword ring with a darkened surface and faint traces of stamped decoration made with a poorly applied triangular punch around the edges. On the upper face, between the punched ornament and the inner edge of the 'ring' are traces of a second register of triangular punch. Incised 'thunder' signs along median, with some suggestion of inlay or perhaps migration of iron oxide from hilt or blade. The surface

of the ring is worn almost smooth, although there are few signs of wear on the inner edge of the ring where friction with the securing rivet would be expected.

Discussion: The function of sword rings is not fully understood, but they are found associated with pommels belonging to a group of mid-6th century Anglo-Saxon swords which have a predominantly Kentish distribution. These, together with a small number of Merovingian swords, are grouped as Menghin's Bifrons-Gilton type (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter* (1983), pp. 312–15). The ring swords are characterised by a pommel of high 'cocked-hat' form to which the loose ring is secured by a modified, and frequently decorated, rivet that attaches the pommel to the upper guard. The pommels and rings within this group are without exception made of silver. The Bifrons-Gilton group of swords from Anglo-Saxon England as classified by Menghin are all cemetery finds from Kent, however the Lissington find, together with the discovery of a ring-sword pommel from Congham in Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 59) has extended this distribution into the territory of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdom of the East Angles.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 17mm; weight: 7.77g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln, hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

71 Oxborough, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt zoomorphic fitting (M&ME 444)

Date: Second half of 6th century

Finder: Mr A Oliver

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Angular finial, flat in cross-section. It is decorated on both sides with an elongated transitional

Style I/Style II head springing from a triple banded neck, within a carefully defined border. The head is undecorated, with long jaws enclosing an equally long, thin tongue. The lower jaw curls downwards and backwards to meet the lower border of the mount. The upper edge of the finial is designed to be hidden and carries a ?registering knop. The underside is ornamented with a zig-zag motif made from opposed impressions of a triangular punch. The impressions contain niello. The original form of the complete mount or fitting and its function are unclear.

Dimensions: Length overall: 34mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS



(fig. 72) Kelvedon

72 Kelvedon, Essex: Early Anglo-Saxon gold buckle plate fragment with filigree ornament (2001 T17) (fig.72)

Date: Late 6th to early 7th centuries

Finder: Mr D Goodfellow

Date of discovery: 3 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Fragment of an ornamental panel from the lower end of a small triangular buckle plate. The gold foil sheet is torn and slightly crumpled and carries the remains of interlacing elements, probably stylised zoomorphs, in fine beaded wire between beaded wire borders. The triple banded design of the

zoomorphs is executed typically using wire of two weights – a thicker central wire flanked on either side by thinner wire. The filigree wire is soldered to a thin gold sheet worked in repoussé with the underlying pattern.

Discussion: Triangular buckles come into use in the last quarter of the 6th century, following Continental fashion, and have a wide currency throughout the first half of the 7th century. They are made in a variety of materials, the finer in silver, silver-gilt or gold, and are frequently inlaid with panels of sheet gold, decorated with sinuous filigree wire zoomorphic ornament (George Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art and its Germanic Background* (Oxford 1980), plates 6–8).

Stylistically, this tiny fragment from Kelvedon can be best compared to the filigree decorated sheet in a silver-gilt buckle from Faversham (Speake, plate 6c). Similar triple-banded filigree is a feature of high status metalwork of the 7th century, including the gold sheet covering the copper-alloy cores of a pair of clasps from the 7th century burial at Taplow, Buckinghamshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), no. 38).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 15mm; weight: 0.45g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 68 per cent.

Disposition: Braintree Museum hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

73 Coddanham, Suffolk (1): One gold Merovingian coin, three Anglo-Saxon silver coins and seventeen silver artefacts/fragments (M&ME 420)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation of an inhumation cemetery.

Description: Part of an inhumation cemetery of 7th-century date was examined prior to quarrying of the site. Some 50 inhumations were excavated with the bulk of the grave-goods in general coming from a female bed burial and two male burials, the latter pair containing full weapon sets within small ring-ditches indicative of the former presence of barrows. The bed burial contained evidence for a high class necklace including a gold coin pendant of DAGOBERT I (Arles mint, 629–39 AD) and various silver rings and beads/lozenges plus an unmounted silver sceatta (series B, late 7th C). Another burial contained evidence for a small bag or purse containing two more series B sceattas and it is interesting to speculate that use of this coin type maybe linked to the presence of a cross on one side as most of the Coddtenham burials appear to post-date the conversion to Christianity of East Anglia in 630 AD. Similarly the DAGOBERT tremissis has a strong cross image on its reverse. Some of the other burials also contained silver rings with one a possible finger-ring while the remainder probably originated on necklaces.

Note: Thanks to Dr D M Metcalf for identifications of the coins.

Disposition: The landowner generously waived his reward and the find was disclaimed; to remain with the site archive at Ipswich Museum following publication by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Unit.

J NEWMAN

74 Rowington, Warwickshire: Anglo-Saxon gold filigree wire bead (2002 T95) (fig.74)

Date: 7th Century

Finder: Mr G Bragg

Date of discovery: 23 December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Worn biconical spacer bead from a necklace, made from a single coiled length of beaded wire, the ends tapering and left unbeaded.



(fig. 74) Rowington

Discussion: This singleton bead belongs to a growing family of necklace components, made in similar style, that came into fashion in the 7th century. It is best compared to the spacer beads on the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), no.13), which dates from the second half of the 7th century. The Desborough necklace is strung with a small, centrally placed equal armed cross, flanked by gold 'bullae' alternating with garnet droplets. All the elements are separated by chubby biconical gold beads.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 17mm; weight: 1.96g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 68 per cent.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

75 Alkborough, North Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon gold plaque fragment (2002 T110) (fig.75)

Date: Early to mid-7th century AD

Finder: Mr D Holden

Date of discovery: Before 24 September 1997

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The object consists of one end of a rectangular strip of filigree-decorated gold sheet. It has a border formed by a false herringbone plait of two plain, twisted wires in between two finely milled



(fig. 75) Alkborough

wires. The border encloses two lengthwise rows of back-to-back S-scrolls (only two scrolls on each side now surviving) separated by a single median wire, all finely milled. Fixed to a short gold shank soldered to the back of the sheet is a small, lozenge-shaped foil. The fragment is probably part of a plaque inserted into the front of a rectangular belt- or buckle-plate with a raised rim, such as the two examples from Gilton, Kent, which have gold plaques similarly decorated with filigree scrolls (including S-shapes) and would have formed part of matching sets of belt fittings (N Åberg, *The Anglo-Saxons in England during the Early Centuries after the Invasion* (Uppsala, 1926), figs. 230–31). More elaborate examples might have gold insets with animal interlace decoration in filigree, such as a buckle from a sword-belt, found in a male grave at Rijnsburg, Netherlands, dating to about 630/640, and possibly made in Kent (G Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art and its Germanic Background* (Oxford, 1980), pl. 9b; L Webster and M Brown (eds.), *The Transformation of the Roman World AD 400–900* (London, 1997), p. 190 no. 36, pl. 56; H A Heidinga, *Frisia in the First Millennium. An Outline* (Utrecht, 1997), fig. on p. 39).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 11mm; width: 8mm; thickness: 0.8mm; weight: 0.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 70 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

76 Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey (1): Gold filigree wire (NMGW 01.05)

Date: 7th–9th century

Finder: National Museums & Galleries of Wales excavation team.

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Found during the wet sieving of deposits excavated from the early medieval spring within the Viking-period enclosure (context 1026; SF 2924).

Description: Small length of gold filigree wire, bent into a U-shape, of the type used to decorate jewellery dating to between the 7th and 9th centuries AD.

Dimensions: Length end to end: 15mm; weight: 0.05g.

Note: See also this report (no. 205) for a silver denier of Charles the Bald, Melle mint, about AD 848–77; also *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 85; *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, nos. 85–87; *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 46)

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(d) Medieval Artefacts

(i) Brooches (chronological order)



(fig. 77) Fordham

77 Fordham, Cambridgeshire: Medieval silver brooch (2001 T27) (fig.77)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr S Smalley

Date of discovery: July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A miniature, annular brooch decorated with a crudely engraved criss-cross pattern. The brooch corresponds to a number of base-metal finds from datable contexts published in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450* (London, 1991), pp. 250–251.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17mm.

Disposition: Ely Museum.

J P ROBINSON

78 Winchcombe, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 415)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Gilbert Stirling Lee

Date of discovery: 6 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt brooch with two large bezels and four tubular collets which held the pin in place (the pin is now broken off). The settings are either empty, leaving a chalky deposit, or have remains of glass. Engraved between the settings is an inscription which is crude and difficult to decipher.

Dimensions: Diameter: 32mm; depth: 13mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PARSONS



(fig. 79) Long Stratton

79 Long Stratton, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 457) (fig.79)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Harmer

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt annular brooch formed of a plain hoop. The pin is attached by a loop and tapered, with a decorative, foliate collar at the junction with the ring of the brooch.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire this find.

J P ROBINSON

80 Stody, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch (2002 T76) (fig.80)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Hull

Date of discovery: Autumn 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver annular brooch formed of a round sectioned hoop, fractured in one place and



(fig. 80) Stody

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slightly distorted. The pin is incomplete and of similar section with a punched boss near the loop.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20–22mm; weight: 1.92g

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND J P ROBINSON



(fig. 81) Upperton

81 Upperton, Oxfordshire: Medieval silver brooch (2001 T42) (fig.81)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Irvine

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The brooch is miniature in type and is

decorated with a series of engraved chevrons which may once have been nielloed. Niello is a black inlay composed of sulphides of silver and copper which was used in the Middle Ages to distinguish incised decoration on silver and gold.

Dimensions: Diameter: 12mm.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 82) Stowmarket area

82 Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2002 T49) (fig.82)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr R Watcham

Date of discovery: 16 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval, circular brooch the ring of which is formed of four crudely fashioned animal or dragon heads. Two of the animals grip with their mouths the loop for the pin attachment while the other two grip the grooved recess for the pin-rest in the same manner. The pin is lost. The bodies of the animals are conjoined by two centrally placed garnets.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15mm

Disposition: British Museum (Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds had hoped to acquire this find, but subsequently withdrew).

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 83) Wanborough

83 Wanborough, Wiltshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2002 T8) (fig.83)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr D Alesbury

Date of discovery: 2 December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A circular brooch decorated with an incised chevron pattern which may once have been inlaid with niello. The pin rest is recessed to form a thin bridge, but the pin itself is now lost.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery.

J P ROBINSON

84 Shimpling, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 423) (fig.84)

Date: Second half of the 13th century

Finder: Ms Linda White

Date of discovery: April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A miniature silver-gilt brooch, circular and D-shaped in section. It has ten small bosses evenly set around the circumference, each stamped with a rosette made up of six pellets around a central pellet. Between two of the bosses is a pin constriction, but



(fig. 84) Shimpling

the pin is now missing. It belongs to a category of simply crafted, miniature brooches, the purpose of which remains unclear. They may have been used in conjunction with other brooches to pin fine, light-weight fabrics. The pin of this example is missing. Comparable 13th century finds of base-metal brooches have been published in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450* (London, 1991), nos. 1325, 1326 and 1327, pp. 252–4.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 13mm; weight: 0.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

85 St Nicholas, The Vale of Glamorgan (1): Medieval silver brooch (NMGW 01.06) (fig.85)

Date: 13th or 14th centuries

Finder: Mr Gwyn Rees

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The silver annular frame is of square cross-section, which has been twisted to give a 'cable' appearance. A single line of close-spaced pellets runs along each face. There is a restriction to hold the pin which has a wrap-around head, and a transverse raised ridge at the junction of the pin-head and shaft.



(fig. 85) St Nicholas
© NMGW

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 19mm; overall pin length: 18mm; weight: 2.26g.

Note: A number of brooches of this general type are now known from Wales (for example, a copper-alloy brooch decorated with double beaded lines from Penhow, Monmouthshire: M Redknap, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, no. 16). A similar silver brooch with cable-twist and repeating pattern of two lines of dots on the frame was found at Winchester in a mid- to late 13th-century context (M Biddle and D A Hinton, 'Annular and Other Brooches', in M Biddle (ed.), *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies 7ii (1990), 639–643, no. 2022).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

86 Coleraine, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland: Medieval gold brooch (fig.86)

Date: 13th or 14th centuries

Finder: Ms Anne Marie Denvir

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Discovered in a pit during a licensed archaeological excavation at the above site.

Description: The brooch consists of a circular frame

on which four large collets of oval outline alternate with four brambled bosses. The four bosses support smaller collets of inverted conical form, and one boss can be seen to be hollow where a collet is lost. Triplets of leaves form diagonal struts which spring from either side of each boss to the adjacent oval collet. Two of the oval collets hold studs of sapphire, the third, in which white cement is visible, held a garnet stud (now detached). The stud from the fourth, also garnet, is represented in part by two large fragments. One of the smaller collets is set with a garnet, the other two with sapphires. Since the insets are matched in colour in alternate pairs the stud in the lost collet must have been a garnet. Attached by soldering at opposite points to the upper surface of the frame, and projecting into the interior, are the hinge for the pin (now lost) and the pin-stop.

Dimensions and metal content: 42.5mm × 41mm; weight: 14.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of



(fig. 86) Coleraine

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approximately 64 per cent. The red gemstones, including the loose stones, were identified by Raman spectrometry as garnet, and the four blue stones as sapphire.

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

D P HURL



(fig. 87) West Acre

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87 West Acre, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragment (2001 T39) (fig.87)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A fragment from a medieval brooch consisting of two differently sized collets separated by foliate decoration. The smaller collet measures 4mm in height and the larger stands 9mm high. Both would originally have been set with gems which are now lost, although the white paste used to fix them survives. An elaborate, gold brooch of similar construction, which uses an alternating sequence of garnets and sapphires, survives in Manchester City Art Gallery (1977.168: see J Alexander and P Binski, *Age of Chivalry* (Royal Academy, 1987), cat. no. 651, p.485).

Dimensions: Length: 23mm.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON AND J P ROBINSON

88 Great Finborough, Suffolk: Medieval silver brooch (2001 T25) (fig.88)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mrs J Wilding

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt annular brooch, distorted and decorated with four symmetrically placed globular projections. Each of these has circular punch-marks creating the impression of clusters. The collar of the pin is similarly decorated. For a comparable example see J D A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no.56, pl. VII.

Dimensions: 21mm × 25mm

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds wished to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 88) Great Finborough



(fig. 89) Meonstoke

89 Meonstoke, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt coin brooch (2001 T23) (fig.89)

Date: About 1300

Finder: Mr Ken Ross

Date of discovery: 8 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt coin brooch made from a gros-tournois of Louis IX of France, minted between 1266 and 1270. There was a considerable vogue for coin jewellery in the second half of the 13th century. The adaptation of the coin into a piece of jewellery, whether it be a pendant or a brooch, is generally considered to occur relatively close to the date of minting. A date of around 1300 would seem sensible for this brooch.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK AND J P ROBINSON

90 Warwick, Warwickshire (2): Medieval gold brooch (M&ME 446) (fig.90)

Date: About 1300

Finder: Mr C Kibblewhite

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval brooch formed in a ring with two collets measuring about 9mm high; one is set with a garnet and the other with a sapphire. From these collets springs a foliate tendril which creates an openwork appearance, being attached to the main body of the brooch at the loop and point of the pin. Where the point of the pin meets the hoop of the brooch there is a small lozenge engraved with a cross.

Dimensions and metal content: 17mm × 21mm; weight: 3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 70 per cent.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire this find.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 90) Warwick

91 Corsley Heath, Wiltshire: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 412)

Date: About 1300

Finder: Mr H Green

Date of discovery: 23 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval silver ring-brooch of a circular cross-section. The ring is plain but the pin, which tapers, is decorated with two lines, each consisting of four dots, just below the attachment loop and by a series of irregular, engraved lines about a third of the way down.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22mm; weight: 2.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 92) Skipsea

92 Skipsea, East Yorkshire: Medieval gold brooch (2001 T15) (fig.92)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr Jack Cooper

Date of discovery: November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A gold brooch formed into the shape of an

asymmetric heart. Such brooches were used as love tokens during this period and some surviving examples carry inscriptions of amatory intent. This brooch lacks any inscription. A 14th century, asymmetric heart brooch, richly enamelled with flowers, can be found in the British Museum (Af 2701). For a simpler and closer comparison in silver, recently acquired by the British Museum, see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no.140 (Weeting-with-Broomhill, Norfolk).

Dimensions: Height: 23mm; width: 19mm.

Disposition: Hull City Museums and Art Galley hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

93 Alne, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 431)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr M Phelps

Date of discovery: 1 July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt, circular brooch with an inscription on both sides. On one side are the words IASPAR* MELCHIOR* BAVLTAZA (Jaspar, Melchior and Balthazar – the names of the three magi who travelled from the East to worship the infant Jesus). On the other side is the phrase * INMANVS* TVAS* DOMINE* AVR ('Into thy hand Lord'). The last three letters are divided by the pin of the brooch and their significance is unclear. In medieval times the names of the magi were invoked as protection against the falling sickness and were used as part of a longer charm against fever (see also no. 108, below).

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 30mm; weight: 8.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 85 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had intended to acquire, but subsequently withdrew its interest; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

94 Portesham, Dorset: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 434)

Date: First half of 14th century

Finder: Mr C Walmsley

Date of discovery: July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt brooch of sexfoil form which is punctuated at equal intervals by six, small decorative lozenges incised with diamond shape motifs.

Metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of more than 50 per cent.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 96) Wickmere

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95 Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch (2002 T37)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Ms Debbie Jones

Date of discovery: 9 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A distorted, flat, circular silver brooch with an open centre. The pin is attached through an aperture in the body of the brooch.

Dimensions: Diameter: 30mm (approx).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A severely distorted silver finger-ring, the hoop formed of a tapering band of metal which is twisted three times to form a bezel. At the turn of each twist is a small, spherical knob.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 97) Stanningfield

(ii) Finger-rings (chronological order)

96 Wickmere, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T36) (fig.96)

Date: 11th or 12th century

Finder: Mr John Love

Date of discovery: 29 August 2001

97 Stanningfield, Suffolk (1): Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2001 T29) (fig.97)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A fragment of a finger-ring, the band grooved and punched with beaded decoration arranged

in columns of three and rows of six and placed between two circular bosses of 3mm in diameter. The bosses contain decorative motifs consisting of a five and seven armed device respectively. This decoration was originally heightened by the use of a black inlay (niello) to create a colour contrast. Some of the niello survives in the seven-armed device. This fragment, which would have formed part of a highly decorative ring with a sophisticated colour combination of gold, silver and black, may once have belonged to someone of high social status.

Dimensions: Length: 15.5mm; depth: 3.5mm; weight: 0.99g.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

98 Bradwell, Essex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T3)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Weale

Date of discovery: 30 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A damaged gold finger-ring of stirrup-shaped design, with a flattened strip-like hoop and a simple bezel originally set with a stone that is now missing. The hoop is broken and the ring is in generally poor condition.

Dimensions: Diameter: approximately 20mm; weight: 3.44g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

P J WISE AND J P ROBINSON

99 Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 442)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr K Pritchett

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The hoop is triangular in section and is crudely engraved with letters. An iron stone is set into a fluted bezel which is supported by two animal heads. A small cross has been punched into the hoop at its narrowest point, opposite the bezel. The inscription occupies the two registers of the ring formed by its triangular section. It is not decipherable but may be amuletic in character. The setting of iron is very unusual and may also indicate that the ring was believed to have special, curative powers. A similar, 14th century, ring set with an opal and carrying a known amuletic inscription is in the British Museum collection (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), cat. no. 866).

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 1.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 58 per cent with 33 per cent silver.

Disposition: Leicestershire Heritage Service.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 100) Horncastle

100 Horncastle, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 451) (fig.100)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Martin Smith

Date of discovery: 17 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold finger-ring set with an irregular blue stone (possibly a sapphire). The shoulders are decorated with an incised, cross-hatched triangle.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm; height: 9mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M ELWES

101 Narborough, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 390)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A J Oliver

Date of discovery: February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring with a triangular bezel. The stone is missing. Two transverse lines decorate the base (very worn) with cast decoration of pairs of leaves on each side, running around the band to stop at the shoulders.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23mm; weight: 2.60g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

STEVEN ASHLEY

102 Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 380)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Harper

Date of discovery: 2 January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver finger-ring, crushed and distorted.

Dimensions: Unrecorded.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND J P ROBINSON

103 Beeston, Cheshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T32)

Date: 14th to 16th centuries

Finder: Mr Nigel Townley

Date of discovery: 23 December 2001

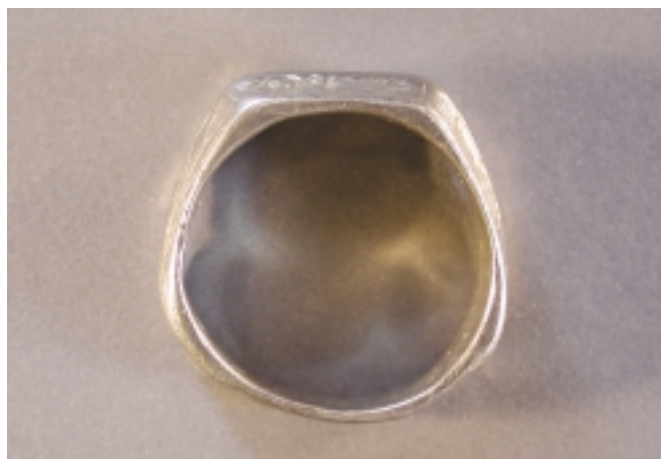
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver finger-ring formed of a flat, inscribed band which is split. The inscription is placed within a lightly incised border and is indecipherable but may once have served as a magical, protective charm. The size of the ring would suggest that it could have belonged to a child.

Dimensions: Diameter: 16mm; weight: 1.72g

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 104) Alton

104 Alton, Hampshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T9) (fig.104)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr B Ham

Date of discovery: 6 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: An iconographic finger-ring with a bezel which has two facets each bearing the crudely engraved figure of a saint. Neither saint can be identified. The shoulders of the ring are cabled and incised with two bands of chevrons and rectangles which are alternately plain or grooved.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22mm.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 105) Fullerton

105 Fullerton, Hampshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 440) (fig.105)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr M Crate

Date of discovery: 25 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver finger-ring with a heart-shaped bezel sprouting flowers. The bezel is engraved with

IHC – the sacred monogram to denote the name of Jesus. The hoop is decorated with diagonal grooves.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm; height: 6mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 106) Blackburn area

106 Blackburn area, Lancashire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T33) (fig.106)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Ms S Smith

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger ring, the bezel formed of two joined hands and the hoop undulating to simulate sleeves decorated with sprigs of foliage. Incisions on the wrists may indicate that the hands are gloved. At the back of the ring is the popular motif of a heart sprouting flowers. There is a hair-line crack across the width of the left wrist. The gilding is partially preserved, particularly in the recesses of the engraved decoration.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22mm; weight: 4.84g

Disposition: Lancashire County Museum Service.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 107) Glenfield

107 Glenfield, Leicestershire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2001 T33) (fig.107)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr B Biddles

Date of discovery: 15 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval finger-ring, much damaged and distorted. It belongs to a category of ring known as iconographic because of the incorporation of images of saints into their design, often combined with an inscription. In this instance, the bezel carries the engraved image of Saint Christopher bearing the Christ-child on his shoulder. Christ holds an orb mounted with a cross. In the later Middle Ages, St Christopher was believed to protect against sudden death. Inside the hoop of the ring is inscribed the motto: *de bon coer* ('of good heart'). The ring is highly ornamental. The back of the hoop is beaded and cabled and each of the shoulders is engraved with three flowers of two types (one five-petalled; the other a tulip?) in an alternating order. Rays of light are engraved above the two flowers in the top register where some white enamel survives.

Dimensions: 26mm × 16mm.

Disposition: Leicestershire Heritage Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 108) Stoke Trister

108 Stoke Trister, Somerset: Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 449)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Derek Edward Bradfield

Date of discovery: October 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The hoop of the ring carries the inscription: + I A S P A R + M E L C H I O R + B A L T H A Z A R

These names had a mythological association with the three magi in the Middle Ages and were used as a charm against falling sickness and fevers (see also no. 93, above).

Dimensions: Diameter: 23mm.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 109) Brailles

109 Brailes, Warwickshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2001 T13) (fig.109)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A Gardner

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A gold finger-ring of distorted shape. It is of a category of ring characterised by depictions of saints and known as iconographic. In this instance, the figure crudely engraved on the bezel represents the Virgin and Child. Such rings were produced in relatively large numbers in gold, silver and base metal. The image of the saint is frequently accompanied by an inscription, often placed on the inside of the hoop. This example carries an isolated letter on one shoulder and a possible monogram on its other. It has not been possible to decipher the significance of these letters which may relate to the original owner or refer to the Virgin Mary.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum. The finder generously waived his share of the reward.

J P ROBINSON

110 Marton, Cheshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2001 T24) (fig.110)

Date: Late 15th to early 16th century

Finder: Mr D Bailey

Date of discovery: 14 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A gold finger-ring with a double, bun-shaped bezel constructed to contain two stones. One stone is missing and the other is likely to be a diamond. The shoulders of the ring are decorated with engraved flowers. The hoop is severely distorted.

Dimensions: Length: 20mm; width: 12mm; weight: 4.45g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 110) Marton

111 Orford, Suffolk: Silver-gilt finger-ring (M&ME 373)

Date: Late 15th to early 16th century

Finder: Mr A G Calver

Date of discovery: 20 April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Large gilded silver finger-ring with worn relief decoration. The ring is D-shaped in section and has no bezel; the exterior face has broad diagonal grooves flanked by narrow grooves, which divide the ring into panels. Alternate panels are slightly wider and slightly narrower; the slightly wider ones are filled with seven longitudinal rows of small punched circles, and the slightly narrower ones have a single diagonal band of stamped squares with a V-shaped nick out of the centre of each side, giving the effect of X shapes.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20mm; hoop width: 5.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J NEWMAN

(iii) Mounts



(fig. 112) Stanstead

112 Stanstead, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt mount (2001 T28) (fig.112)

Date: About 1300–50

Finder: Mrs J McLeish

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A circular mount engraved with the image of a winged dragon, facing left with its horned head bent back and looking down over its left shoulder. On the reverse, three projections suggest how the mount might have been secured by clips to the item it originally decorated which could have been a leather strap or a box.

Dimensions: Diameter: 12mm.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to the finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

113 Wiveton, Norfolk: Medieval silver belt-mount (2002 T35)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr E Middleton

Date of discovery: 30 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver, sexfoil belt-mount in the shape of a flower. The hole at its centre is designed to take a rivet by which means it was fixed to a leather strap. Similar base-metal finds are recorded in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450* (London, 1991), pp.186–9.

Dimensions: Diameter: approximately 10mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND J P ROBINSON

114 Colkirk, Norfolk (1): Medieval silver mount (2002 T141) (fig.114)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr N Abram

Date of discovery: Late 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A fragment of a circular, silver mount which curls over slightly at its damaged edge. About half of the object remains revealing part of a three letter inscription set against a cross-hatched ground. The letters are likely to be the IHC of the sacred monogram which denotes the name of Jesus.

Dimensions: Diameter: approximately 21mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON



(fig. 114) Colkirk

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(iv) Badges

*(fig. 115) Stanningfield*

115 Stanningfield, Suffolk (2): Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim badge (2002 T109) (fig.115)

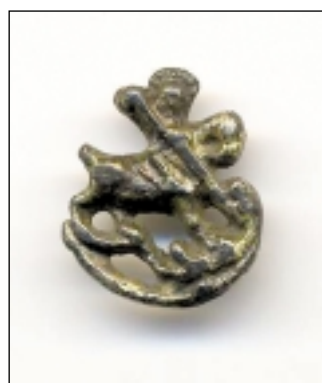
Date: 15th century**Finder:** Ms S Atkinson**Date of discovery:** December 2001**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval pilgrim badge representing St Nicholas. St Nicholas was venerated at shrines at Bari in Italy and at St Nicolas-de-Port in France, both of which attracted a multitude of pilgrims in the Middle Ages. He is shown here in his bishop's robes, within a crescent. To his right are represented the three young boys who were the subject of his most famous miracle. According to legend, St Nicholas resuscitated (and re-assembled) three young boys who had been dismembered and immersed in a vat of brine by a ruthless butcher at the time of a severe famine. The young boys were very frequently quoted in images of St Nicholas. On the reverse is a stitching loop which forms the method of attachment. The head of Saint Nicholas and his right hand, which was undoubtedly raised in benediction, are lost.**Dimensions:** 14mm × 15mm.**Disposition:** The British Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

116 Briston, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim badge (2001 T40) (fig.116)

Date: 15th or early 16th century**Finder:** Mr P Dawson**Date of discovery:** December 2001**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval pilgrim badge representing St George on horseback slaying the dragon beneath him. The body of the dragon curls under the horse's hooves to form a semi-circular base. There is a vertical scar on the reverse where the pin or loop has broken off. The cult of Saint George in England during the Middle Ages focussed on Saint George's chapel in Windsor, where the relic of Saint George's heart was held. Pilgrim souvenirs were generally made close to the pilgrimage centre which they commemorated. Most frequently cast from lead-alloy and mass-produced, towards the end of the Middle Ages a greater number of examples appear in copper-alloy and silver.**Dimensions:** Height: 16mm; width: 13mm; weight: 1.58g.**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

S ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON

*(fig. 116) Briston*

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(v) Seal matrix

117 Ramsey, Cambridgeshire: Medieval copper-alloy seal-matrix (M&ME 407)**Date:** 15th century**Finder:** Mr T R Collins**Date of discovery:** 15 February 2001**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A pointed oval (or vesica) shaped seal-matrix engraved with a cross, a bishop's mitre, a sword and a key. Below is engraved the figure of a praying cleric. The legend is very badly abraded and difficult to read. It begins S' OFFICII (or OFFICIALITIS) which might signify an official position connected to an ecclesiastical institution. The symbols of St Paul (sword) and St Peter (key) might refer to the dedication of a church, cathedral or abbey.**Disposition:** Not eligible to be considered treasure because of lack of precious metal content; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(vi) Pendant

118 Old Romney, Kent: Medieval silver pendant fragment (M&ME 443)**Date:** 13th century**Finder:** Mr N Allen**Date of discovery:** 11 September 2001**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Part of a silver pendant inscribed on the front with AG and on the reverse with LA to spell AGLA. These letters are formed from a Latinised version of a Hebrew phrase, Atha Gebri Leilan Adonai, meaning 'Thou art mighty forever, O Lord'. During the Middle Ages these words were considered to be a powerful charm against fever. The pendant has three

surviving protruding lugs (originally there would have been four) which formed the arms of a cross with the inscribed circular disc at its centre.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M LEWIS AND J P ROBINSON

(vii) Other objects



(fig. 119) North Ormsby

119 North Ormsby, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver, gold and niello finial (2002 T86) (fig.119)**Date:** 12th century**Finder:** Mr G Taylor**Date of discovery:** 24 November 2001**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval, cube-shaped finial with slightly rounded facets, four of which are decorated with circles inlaid with gold and carrying a four point design drawn in niello. Within the spandrel formed by the meeting of each of these circles is placed another, smaller circle in relief. This decoration might indicate the 'top' of the finial. The top facet has gold inlay but without any niello, whilst the bottom has no decoration, merely evidence of a break where it has been wrenched from the object to which it was originally attached.**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 10.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 120) Rendham

120 Rendham, Suffolk: Medieval silver terminal (2001 T34) (fig.120)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr R Lilley

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver and niello terminal and shaft formed of a near-cube with the corners cut off. The lozengiform faces of the sides have relief decoration of a double lozengiform groove. The triangular faces each have a triangular groove. One of the upper triangular faces is inlaid with niello. The shaft begins with a collar around the top and flares slightly. The base of the shaft is hollow and broken.

Dimensions: Length: 21.5mm; width: 7.5mm; depth: 6.5mm; weight: 3.74 g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

121 Market Harborough, Leicestershire: Medieval silver buckle (M&ME 424) (fig.121)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr John Holland

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The buckle plate is complete, made of silver and dates from the 13th century. The rivets,



(fig. 121) Market Harborough

which would have held the leather strap between the two buckle plates, are still in place. The loop of the buckle terminates in two acorn knobs or thistles, typical of the decorative repertoire of the period.

Dimensions: Length: 42.99mm; width: 20.64mm; weight: 9.62g.

Disposition: Leicestershire Heritage Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

122 Sturton-by-Stow, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver pin (2002 T68) (fig.122)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr Ernest Critchley

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.



(fig. 122) Sturton-by-Stow

Description: A medieval silver pin with an undecorated, roughly spherical, solid head. The shank of the pin has been badly mis-shapen in the ground.

Dimensions: Length: 44mm; diameter of head: 6mm; weight: 1.42g.

Note: A number of comparable base-metal pins are published in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450* (London, 1991), especially p. 300, no. 1488.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

123 Beverley area, East Yorkshire (1): Medieval silver spoon fragments (2002 T107) (fig.123)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr J Cooper

Date of discovery: 1992

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Two fragments of a medieval, silver spoon, consisting of the stem with a diamond point finial and a small part of the bowl. The bowl retains traces of what may have been embossed decoration on its concave side. Two radial strokes with ovoid terminals are apparent at what would have formed the widest point of the bowl. This, however, may be the result of abrasive damage in the ground.

Dimensions: Length of handle: 109mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure Trove; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 123) Beverley area (reproduced actual size)



(fig. 124) Blakeney

124 Blakeney, Norfolk (1): Late-medieval silver-gilt dress fitting (2002 T30) (fig.124)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr Jim Renfree

Date of discovery: 2 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A silver-gilt, late medieval dress fitting, roughly square in shape with cusped terminals at each corner and incised with cross-hatched decoration. In the centre is set a lozenge with similar cusped terminals at each corner within which is a cross on a background of niello.

Dimensions: Approximately 15mm × 15mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(e) Post-Medieval artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

125 Reigate, Surrey: Post-medieval silver-gilt ring (M&ME 404)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr M Sell

Date of discovery: 9 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring, the band bearing an inscription placed between pellets which form a border. The inscription reads A * I * C * V * B * A , the meaning of which is difficult to interpret. The likelihood is that it carries some magical significance. The ring is complete but broken and bent.

Dimensions: Height: 85mm.

Note: Found during field walking as part of an archaeological survey organised by David Williams.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

DAVID WILLIAMS AND J P ROBINSON

126 Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (M&ME 432) (fig.126)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Michael Dobson

Date of discovery: 16 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold ring decorated with geometric pattern on the exterior containing significant remains of white enamel; the interior with the inscription in French +PRENES EN GRE followed by a flower. Both inscription and flower retain almost all of the original black enamel. The inscription may be translated 'Accept this willingly'.



(fig. 126) Wilberfoss

Note: The use of an amorous inscription in French continues the tradition of the late middle ages, but the use of Roman capitals together with the shape of the ring and the geometric pattern on the exterior has 16th and early 17th century parallels.

Disposition: Hull City Museums and Art Gallery had intended to acquire, but was unable to raise the money; subsequently acquired by the British Museum as an anonymous gift.

J A RUDOE

127 Edworth, Bedfordshire: Post-medieval gold armorial signet ring (M&ME 361)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Russell Fergie

Date of discovery: 17 February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold signet ring with coat of arms: *per pale Argent and Or a Griffin sergeant counterchanged*. The interior stamped with an unidentified maker's mark, the letter *E* within a triangle.

Note: A detailed search was kindly made by the College of Arms, but it proved impossible to identify the coat of arms; it may possibly have been an inaccurate attempt to show unauthorized arms.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

128 Lidlington, Bedfordshire: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring (2001 T18) (fig.128)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Robert Barton

Date of discovery: 1 July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold ring with carved scrolls on the shoulders, the bezel in the form of a quatrefoil cusped setting with a cabochon red stone held by four claws; there are traces of black enamel in the foliate ornament of the cusps.

Note: This is a characteristic type of the period.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 128) Lidlington



(fig. 129) Buckingham

129 Buckingham, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval gold inscribed ring (2002 T26) (fig.129)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G R Sarvis

Date of discovery: May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold ring with flat hoop, the bezel in the form of an oval with remains of green enamel surmounted by a fox in high relief. The interior inscribed in capitals: THE FOX IS BEST SERWD WHEN HE GOETH OF HIS ARND HIM SELFE, with dots between each word. The third word is not clearly engraved and may be 'SERVED'.

Note: This is a puzzling inscription and may be a personal one referring to the donor or recipient. According to the OED, the word ARND has a number of derivations; one of its meanings which may be appropriate here is 'errand'. This is altogether an unusual ring with no obvious parallels.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 130) Barkston

130 Barkston, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (M&ME 454) (fig.130)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr D T Baker

Date of discovery: 29 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Tiny gold posy ring with a chequerboard pattern on the exterior. Traces of white enamel remain. The inscription inside, in French, reads *La Fidelite courone ma vie* ('Faithfulness crowns my life').

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 175mm.

Note: A similar example in the British Museum has black and white enamel and this one would have been two-colour as well. It is likely to date from the 16th or early 17th century. French was often used as the language of sentiment in the late Middle Ages and beyond, so this does not mean that the ring is French rather than English.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln.

J A RUDOE

131 Church Laneham, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T67) (fig.131)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Mark Stephen

Date of discovery: 25 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.



(fig. 131) Church Laneham

Description: Gold ring formed of a thin hoop, the exterior surface with a groove at each edge and textured or roughened to take enamel; the interior inscribed in capitals: KEPE ME IN MYND. The surface is very shiny, possibly the result of cleaning.

Note: The inscription is recorded in Joan Evans, *English Posies and Posy-Rings* (Oxford, 1931), as from a 17th century manuscript, but with a different spelling, 'Keep mee in minde'. It does not occur on any of the posy-rings in the British Museum, but the British Museum holds a ring of similar scale with the same groove at each edge and a similarly textured surface which retains traces of enamel (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), cat. no. 1127).

Disposition: Bassetlaw Museum, Retford.

J A RUDOE

132 Fisherwick, Staffordshire: Post-medieval gold signet ring (M&ME 422) (fig.132)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Ms Gillian Deaves

Date of discovery: 30 March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Enamelled gold signet ring engraved with a crest in the form of a mermaid holding a comb and mirror, surrounded by scrolls, within a beaded border. The shoulders with female figures in relief, the hoop with foliate scrolls. Traces of coloured enamels – blue, pale blue, white and translucent green – remain in the relief decoration.



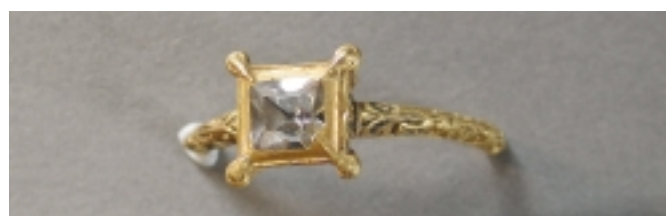
(fig. 132) Fisherwick

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 42.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 93.5 per cent.

Note: The female figures and foliate scrolls relate closely to ornament prints of the period, but examples as elaborate and heavy as this are rare. It is always difficult to identify the family from a crest alone, but according to Burke's General Armory and Papworth's Armorial, there are two possible candidates who used a mermaid crest: Ellis of Prestwich, Lancashire or Prestwich of Holme, Lancashire.

Disposition: Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 133) Ipswich

133 Ipswich area, Suffolk (2): Post-medieval gold ring fragments (2002 T46) (fig.133)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr D Cummings

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold ring in two pieces, a fragment of hoop and the upper part with bezel in the form of a square setting with a faceted colourless stone; the setting has carved scrollwork on the sides and four claws at each corner. There is further engraved decoration on the shoulders.

Note: This is a characteristic type of the period.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

134 Fleet, Dorset: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2002 T105) (fig.134)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr E H Moore

Date of discovery: January 2001



(fig. 134) Fleet

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt ring with plain exterior, the interior inscribed in capitals: FEARE GOD ONLY, with stars between each word, the N and L of 'only' conjoined. There is also a stamped maker's mark, RG or RC in a shield. The ring is broken.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 5.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 135) Gwithian

135 Gwithian, Cornwall: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T77) (fig.135)

Date: 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr A Bolton

Date of discovery: 21 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A post-medieval, silver finger-ring

consisting of a simple band stamped with fictive heraldic devices. Not all of these are legible, but they include three rampant lions, a fleur-de-lys and a castle. The ring might originate from south-western France or northern Spain.

Metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: The Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 136) Weston

136 Weston, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T93) (fig.136)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Julian Evan-Hart

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Tiny gold ring formed of a thin band inscribed inside in lower case: *I present the absent*. The ring has been enlarged at a later date a patch has been inserted just before the inscription begins.

Note: This inscription is recorded in three different versions by Joan Evans, *English Posies and Posy-Rings* (Oxford, 1931), p. 62. Its small size suggests it was given to a young woman as a keepsake to remember an absent sweetheart. The inscription is a contracted form of 'I am present instead of the absent'.

Disposition: Stevenage Museum.

J A RUDOE

137 Avebury Trusloe, Wiltshire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2001 T30)

Date: Mid-17th century

Finder: Mr Peter Cawley

Date of discovery: 29 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold ring with plain exterior, inscribed inside in lower case: *Noe recompence but love*, and stamped with maker's mark *WG*.

Note: Such rings are difficult to date precisely from the shape or inscription alone, but in this instance we can be certain that it pre-dates 1700. Firstly, the spelling of the word 'noe' with an 'e' was common in the 17th century. Secondly, the maker's mark has been identified as that of William Gough I of Marlborough, active about 1620–70: see T A Kent, *West Country Silver Spoons and their makers 1560–1750* (London, 1992), pp. 93–94.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J A RUDOE

138 St Nicholas, The Vale of Glamorgan (2): Post-medieval gold finger-ring (NMGW 01.01)

Date: Late 17th century or first half of the 18th century

Finder: Mr Gwyn Rees

Date of discovery: March 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The band is inscribed on the inside *Fear God love me*, and bears the touch-mark *AP* (conjoined at the base).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 5.71g.

Note: The dating of such rings can be difficult. The style of the lettering is post-1650, and it is probably early 18th-century in date (again based on the beginnings of a fluid letter style). The only AP mark noted by I Pickford, *Jackson's Silver and Gold Marks* (1989), and A G Grimwade, *London Goldsmiths 1697–1837. Their Marks & Lives* (London, 1976), is

Abraham Portal, dated 1749. However the mark on this ring differs slightly, having conjoined feet.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

139 Manorbier area, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (NMGW 01.03)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr Gary Whatling

Date of discovery: About June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The ring, which is mis-shapen, has an external diameter of about 21mm, and the hoop is rounded on the outside to a D cross-section. The outside is plain; the interior of the band is inscribed in italic script *I like my choice*. The tops and bottoms of the letters are missing as a result of extreme wear. There are three marks in front of the inscription: a damaged and illegible date letter, a lion passant in a rectangular cartouche with rounded corners (a sterling standard mark) and the letters *AH*, with dot between the letters, in a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.12g.

Note: The style of the lettering is florid and suggests an 18th-century date; the initials are similar to those of London maker Andrew Hogg, working 1761, but may be those of another goldsmith. The shape of the lion cartouche suggests a date before 1740. Rings of this type are known from Wales; for example, a similar gold posy ring inscribed on the inside of the hoop: *Vertue makes love eternall*, followed by a punched maker's mark 'GH', from Penyclawdd Court, Llanfihangel Crucorney, Mon.; and *love and obey* from Pen-y-gaer Farm, near Crickhowell, Breconshire.

The ring is likely therefore to date to the period about 1720–40. Considerable wear on the outside suggests that the ring was worn for a long time, and supports the notion that it was probably a betrothal ring.

Disposition: Unlikely to be treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

140 Shipdham, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval gold posy-ring (M&ME 418)

Gold ring inscribed inside *Rather die then faith denie*, with traces of black enamel in the inscription (found while finder extracting mole from lawn in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be 18th century and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

141 St Albans, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 425)

Silver ring with escutcheon at front (found by a metal-detector user in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be post-1700 and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

142 Fressingfield, Suffolk: Post-medieval fragment of a finger-ring (M&ME 445)

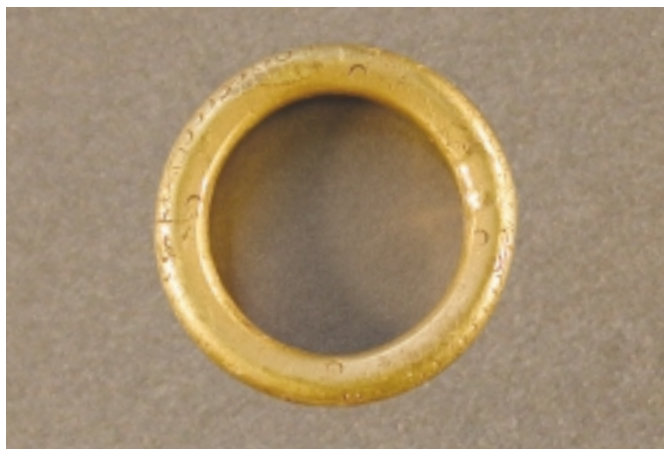
Flat gold strip with incised decoration (found by a metal-detector user in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be post-1700 and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

143 Cambridge, Cambridgeshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T66)

Silver ring with diagonal wreath pattern (found on the surface of a drained mill pond in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be post-1700 and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE



(fig. 144) Bures Hamlet

144 Bures Hamlet, Essex: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T1) (fig.144)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr M J Matthews

Date of discovery: 2 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Gold finger-ring in the form of a plain hoop of circular section with abstract exterior decoration of chevrons and semi-circles. Indian in origin.

Dimensions: External diameter: 24mm; weight: 12.94g.

Disposition: On examination at the British Museum found to be 19th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder.

P J WISE

145 Blakeney, Norfolk (2): Gold finger-ring (2002 T38)

Date: Undiagnostic; likely to be post-17th century

Finder: Mr J Blackburn

Date of discovery: 26 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A plain gold finger-ring formed of a D-sectioned hoop.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

146 East Stoke, Dorset: Gold finger-ring (M&ME 450)

Date: Undiagnostic

Finder: Mr T E Allen

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A plain gold ring, the shape distorted.

Dimensions: 25mm × 20mm.

Note: It was not possible to date the ring with any accuracy; it was, therefore considered not to qualify as treasure.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to landowner.

J P ROBINSON

(ii) Dress-hooks (chronological order)

Note: Dress-hooks were used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. Their use was probably restricted to female costume. As valuable precious metal wares, they were also frequently listed in probate inventories and will lists. Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks are one of the most important new categories of artefact to come to light through the Treasure Act. For other examples, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, nos. 208–22 and *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 175–186. See also D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal*, 82 (2002), pp. 157–96.



(fig. 147) Thimbleby

147 Thimbleby, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 370) (fig.147)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr C Hodson

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

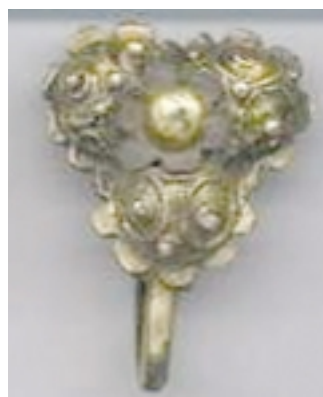
Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with lozenge-shaped backplate. The hook is applied in the centre with a stylised quatrefoil flower ornament in high relief, held with a central rivet fixed with a butterfly clip. The knop of the rivet is cross-hatched. The back fixed with transverse bar and hook, broken along its length.

Dimensions: Length: 30mm; width: 20mm, weight: 5.0g.

Note: David Gaimster *et al.*, op. cit., p.166, no.7, fig.7.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER AND D THORNTON



(fig. 148) Gooderstone

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148 Gooderstone, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 377) (fig.148)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Barry Hamilton

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Trefoliate silver-gilt dress-hook decorated with filigree circles and pellets. Central boss holds a sexfoil sheet in place and its shank continues through to the rear where it is split into two and folded flat. The hook and the attachment loop are soldered to the reverse.

Dimensions: Length: 24mm; width: 18mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

149 Hevingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook fragment (?) (M&ME 393)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Matthewson

Date of discovery: April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt conical boss with applied wire

and pelleted decoration (three pellets remain), probably part of hooked fastener. Damaged: wire coming away from surface. Fragment of projecting bar for attachment through flat sheet on back of boss.

Dimensions: Diameter: 11mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY



(fig. 150) Coombe Bissett

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150 Coombe Bissett, Wiltshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 441) (fig.150)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr Richard Cranham

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook cast on one plane with floral ornament developing from a recurving hook of circular section. The floral ornament supports a trapezoidal bar.

Dimensions: Length: 16.5mm.

Note: Similar to a hook from Martyr Worthy, Hampshire: see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no.175.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J P ROBINSON AND D THORNTON



(fig. 151) Ipswich

151 Ipswich area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2002 T124) (fig.151)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr David Cummings

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with cast plate and applied wire loop. The triangular plate has a raised edge with indentations. In the centre is a raised boss with six smaller bosses all around. Between the bosses are three circular indentations. At each angle of the backplate is a trefoil with plain raised border and central boss. The reverse has been filed. Applied silver loop formed to make two small loops for sewing the fitting to cloth and a larger catch for a hook.

Dimensions: Length: 14.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND D THORNTON

(iii) Buttons (chronological order)

152 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (2): Post-medieval silver button (2002 T133)

Date: 16th Century (?)

Finders: Mr and Mrs Kemp

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Large hollow silver button of bi-convex form. Made from two pieces of silver sheet. The front has a central circular boss and the back has two circular holes made for the release of gases while soldering the button together. On the back is a loop made of silver wire, now slightly bent.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND D THORNTON



(fig. 153) Rochester

153 Rochester, Kent: Post-medieval silver button (M&ME 364) (fig.153)

Date: Late 17th Century

Finder: Mr B Wood

Date of discovery: February 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Solid cast silver sleeve button comprising

two discs held by central shank, the uppermost disc stamped with two hearts conjoined beneath a single crown.

Dimensions: Diameter: 14mm.

Note: The device of the conjoined hearts may have commemorated the marriage of Charles II of England to Catherine of Braganza in 1662. A similar button was found in Virginia, USA: see I Noel Hume, *Artefacts from Colonial America* (New York, 1969), fig. 22.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER AND D THORNTON

154 Chelmsford area (1), Essex: Post-medieval gold button (2002 T65)

Gold button with chased floral decoration (found by a metal-detector user in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be early 19th century and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

(iv) Dress-pin

Note: Spherical-headed dress-pins were used by women to secure dress or hair during the 16th century. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998-99*, nos. 222-28 and *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 188-194.

155 Letheringsett with Glandford, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin fragment (2002 T10) (fig.155)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr Alan Daynes

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Hollow head of silver-gilt ball-headed pin, divided into two by raised horizontal median band. Each half is decorated with three filigree roundels, each containing a trefoil with central granule or pellet. In



(fig. 155) Letheringsett with Glandford

© Identification and Recording Service, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

spaces between the circles an annulet and granule. Next to the hole for the missing shank is a looped length of silver wire. Parts of the surface are worn.

Dimensions: Diameter: 10mm.

Note: Similar dress pins have been reported through the Treasure Act, such as *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 191 and 194.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON AND D THORNTON

(v) Bodkins (chronological order)

Note: Bodkins were designed for sewing thicker textiles and heavy materials such as felt, leather or fur, hence the wide eyelets through which to thread laces or cord. They were frequently decorated and were often used by women as a dress- and hair-accessory. Dutch portraits of the 17th century show women wearing bodkins in their hair. This form of decorated bodkin may have been brought to England by Dutch immigrants living in the East Anglian textile towns.

156 Shipdham, Norfolk (2): Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (M&ME 428)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Bill Dodgson

Date of discovery: July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Upper section of a silver bodkin, bent and sheared off at longitudinal opening. Both faces engraved with floral and foliate decoration and longitudinal grooves.

Dimensions: Length: 44mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER AND L VODEN-DECKER

157 Redlynch area, Somerset: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2001 T36)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr Lambeth

Date of discovery: 14 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Disposition: Found not to qualify as Treasure on the basis of date; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vi) Buckles (chronological order)

158 Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver buckle (2002 T89)

Date: 16th or 17th centuries

Finder: Mr Andrew Gardner

Date of discovery: 3 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A simple, rectangular silver buckle, with transverse bar. Its pin is missing.

Dimensions: Length: 10mm; width: 9mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

159 Goathurst, Somerset: Post-medieval silver buckle (M&ME 435) (fig.159)

Date: Late 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr B R Wilson

Date of discovery: January 2001



(fig. 159) Goathurst
© Somerset County Council

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver double looped buckle with pin.

Dimensions: Length: 14.5mm; height: 14.5mm.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D R M GAIMSTER AND D THORNTON

(vii) Mounts (chronological order)

160 Ballintaggart Townland, County Down, Northern Ireland: Post-medieval silver amuletic mount

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Fred Owens

Date of discovery: 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The piece, constructed of silver plate, is faceted in section and tapered in outline, closed at its wider end. Incised flowers on the faces are flanked by geometric motifs in narrower panels, and the lateral facets are marked by three diagonal bands. The plate closing the wider end has an embossed foliate motif and a central hole.

Dimensions: Overall length: 25mm; weight: 2.93g.

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

D P HURL



(fig. 161) Downham Market

161 Downham Market, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver ferrule (2001 T37) (fig.161)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr Malcolm Parker

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver ferrule, squashed and incomplete, broken at the top. Repoussé decoration with lines of pellets in squares. Three vertical rows of alternating roses and fleur-de-lis and two rows of alternating crowns and thistles.

Dimensions: Diameter: 9mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON AND D THORNTON

(viii) Seal matrix

162 Plompton, near Knaresborough, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval seal-matrix (2002 T90) (fig.162)

Silver personal seal, early to mid 17th century, engraved with the initials **R** and **L** flanking a knot issuing from a floral spray. Found by a metal-detector



(fig. 162) Plompton

user in 1994 and therefore subject to the old Treasure Trove criteria. Found not to qualify as Treasure Trove; returned to finder.

J A RUDDOE

(ix) Thimble

163 Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver thimble (M&ME 372)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr Michael Gilham

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver thimble with decorative band around the base, stamped with maker's mark, **B** within a shield, and engraved with owner's mark **MW**. The rim of the thimble is pierced with a suspension hole. The thimble has been squashed.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17mm.

Note: See thimble from Abder, Dorset with two sets of initials possibly for the owner and maker, *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 236.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

S WORRELL AND D THORNTON

(x) Other objects

164 Bicester, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver strap-end (2002 T57) (fig.164)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A J Rogers

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A post-medieval, silver strap-end depicting a wild man holding a floriated sceptre and sitting astride a lion. The strap-end is incomplete but would originally have included an architectural surround for the figures. The two columns – one on each side of the figures – which would have supported an arch, are broken. The figures stand on a cabled ground beneath which is an elaborately scalloped, foliate terminal. The strap-end was broken when found, at the point where the figures are attached to the surround, and was fixed with adhesive by the finder.

Dimensions: Length: 38mm.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 164) Bicester

165 Little Cornard, Suffolk: Post-medieval spoon fragments (2002 T111)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M J Matthews

Date of discovery: November 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A maidenhead knop and fragment of a stem from a spoon made from gilded silver. The stem is a flat hexagon in a cross-section and has a triple collar at the top. The knop is modelled in the round; there is no fine detail but it is unclear whether the knop is worn or whether this is the result of the original casting. The hair of the figure is long and loose and there is a relief saltire across the back of the head, which may represent a means of tying back the hair. The arms are bent at right angles to form the bottom of the knop, but the right forearm is missing and this is almost certainly the result of a poor casting. A square object (book) is represented between the hands. Maidenhead knops were made in England from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

Dimensions: Length: 23mm; width: 9mm; weight: 3.76g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

166 Binbrook, Lincolnshire: Early post-medieval silver pin or stylus fragment (M&ME 453)

Date: 16th to early 17th centuries

Finder: Mrs Julie Robbins

Date of discovery: August 2001

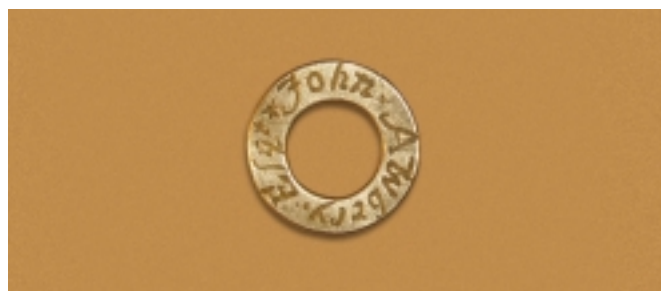
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver pin or stylus of cylindrical section with ornate head. The shaft is broken.

Dimensions: Length: 59mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 167) Llantrithyd

© NMGW

167 Llantrithyd, The Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval silver hawk ring (NMGW 01.07) (fig.167)

Date: First half of the 17th century

Finder: Mr Scott Delafontaine

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Small, flat, annular disc made of silver. The ring has been punched from a flat sheet of silver. One side bears an engraved name in italic script:

* *John • Awbrey • Esqr*

Dimensions: The external diameter is 11.5mm, and the circular perforation has a diameter of 6.5mm.

It weighs 0.64g.

Note: The style of the lettering in the inscription suggests that the hawk-ring was made before about 1650. The flat annular type of hawk-ring is the most common of the recorded examples (S Margeson, 'Clement Paston's hawk-ring', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42 (1994–97), p. 101). The object is a silver hawk-ring or vervel which identified a hawk's ownership. Similar examples have been reported from Norfolk (for example, one inscribed with the name of Sir Robert Wynde, dating to the first half of the 17th century, found at West Bradenham; S Ashley and A Rogerson, 'Sir Robert Wynde's Hawk-ring', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42 (1994–97), p. 538). Unlike some annular hawk rings, which also record a place-name, the Llantrithyd example only records the owner's name. Awbrey is a

well known Llantrithyd name, being a branch of the family from Brecknockshire with considerable estates in Glamorgan; their seat was the 16th-century mansion known as Llantrithyd Place, which is situated about 130m from the find spot. The person identified in the inscription can be identified as Sir John Aubrey, Knight (1604–1679), the son of Sir Thomas Aubrey (G T Clark and R O Jones, 'Contribution towards a history of the Parish of Llantrithyd in Glamorgan', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 13 (1867), p. 222), who fought for Charles I, being involved in the 1646 Royalist rising in Glamorgan.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

168 Doncaster area, South Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver huntsman's whistle (M&ME 448)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Robert Winterton

Date of discovery: Prior to 1996

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver whistle of tapering form with two suspension loops remaining. Cut from silver sheet, with applied cabled bands around the body. Partially crushed and broken into two pieces.

Dimensions: Length: 82mm.

Note: For a similar example see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 242.

Disposition: Not Treasure Trove; returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

169 Westcott, Surrey: Post-medieval silver bell fragment (M&ME 374)

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr Dudley Sparks

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver bell of spherical form with

gadrooned decoration, the suspension loop now missing. The silver-sheet is fragmentary and partially crushed.

Dimensions: Width: 33mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER AND L VODEN-DECKER



(fig. 170) Runhall

© Identification and Recording Service, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

170 Runhall, Norfolk: Gilded silver brooch fragment? (M&ME 419) (fig.170)

Date: Not earlier than AD 1700

Finder: Mr Kelvin Boldero

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Triangular fragment of gilded silver, perhaps from a brooch, with indeterminate decoration of birds' heads or foliage.

Metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

171 Postwick, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver earring component (2001 T19)

Circular hollow element with six settings for stones, two of which are empty (found by a metal-detector user in 2001; on examination at the British Museum it was found to be 19th century and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDDOE

172 South Cave, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver jewellery component (2002 T17)

Date: Probably post-1701

Finder: Mr John Sutton

Date of discovery: 2 November 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: The silver object is part of a piece of jewellery and could possibly be Islamic.

Disposition: As there was no evidence to date the jewellery component to before 1701, the find was not treasure. It was reported with an Anglo-Saxon brooch fragment which was found to be copper-alloy and thus not treasure; both objects were returned to the finder.

CRAIG BARCLAY, VENETIA PORTER AND JUDY RUDOE

174 Oswestry, Shropshire: Silver torc or bangle (P&EE 30)

Date: Probably made outside Europe some time in the last 100 years

Finder: Mr J H Moore

Date of discovery: January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A penannular bracelet of two twisted wires with hollow, seamed ball terminals.

Dimensions: Diameter: 80mm; weight: 49g.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

J D HILL

173 London Colney, Hertfordshire: Undiagnostic gold fragment (M&ME 379)

Date: Of indeterminate age.

Finder: Mr Roger Paul

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A small gold artefact, flat circular head (disc) with shank of coiled gold attached to centre of disc.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

D THOROLD

Coin finds



B. Coin finds

a) Iron Age	90
b) Roman	91
c) Early Medieval	100
d) Medieval	101
e) Post-medieval	102

(a) Iron Age coin finds

175 Aylesbury area, Buckinghamshire (addendum): 1 Iron Age gold coin

Deposited: Mid 1st century BC

Finder: Mr D Shelley

Date of discovery: 5 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 1 Iron Age gold stater, 'Whaddon Chase type' (British LB, 5.61g).

Note: This is an additional coin from the hoard of 38 'Whaddon Chase' gold staters (15 British LB and 23 British QB) discovered in 1997: see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 108.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum

J H C WILLIAMS

176 Tarrant Valley, Dorset: 16 Iron Age gold coins

Deposited: Late 1st century BC

Finders: Messrs J Adams, R Burton, A Dalton, B Dillon, J Dillon, J House, F Hutchins and B Walker

Date of discovery: September 2001–February 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 16 British – ('Chute') staters (5.98g, 6.00g, 5.89g, 6.08g, 5.96g, 6.06g, 6.01g, 5.59g, 6.00g, 5.85g, 6.13g, 6.06g, 6.01g, 6.09g, 5.95g, 6.04g)

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

177 Beverley area, East Yorkshire (2) (addenda): 21 Iron Age gold coins (2002 T19)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC

Finder: Messrs J Cooper and A Thompson

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 21 gold staters of the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type, 7 (5.39g, 5.43g, 5.36g, 5.49g,

5.60g, 5.60g, 5.33g)

Kite type, 5 (5.27g, 5.41g, 5.04g, 5.09g, 4.84g)

Domino type, 9 (5.39g, 5.26g, 5.31g, 5.40g, 5.36g, 5.12g, 5.09g, 5.50g, 5.08g)

Note: These coins are additional to the 46 staters of the same types published in *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 265 and *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 230. They bring the total number found to 67, as follows:

South Ferriby: 34

Kite: 12

Domino: 21

Disposition: Hull City Museums and Art Gallery

J H C WILLIAMS

178 Chelmsford area (2), Essex: 23 Iron Age gold coins (fig.178)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr G Newitt

Date of discovery: 2000 and 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 23 gold staters, as follows:

Dubnovellaunos (R D Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage in Britain* (London, 1989), no. 1650), 5 (5.59g (fig. 178.1), 5.44g, 5.52g (fig. 178.2), 5.43g, 5.40g)

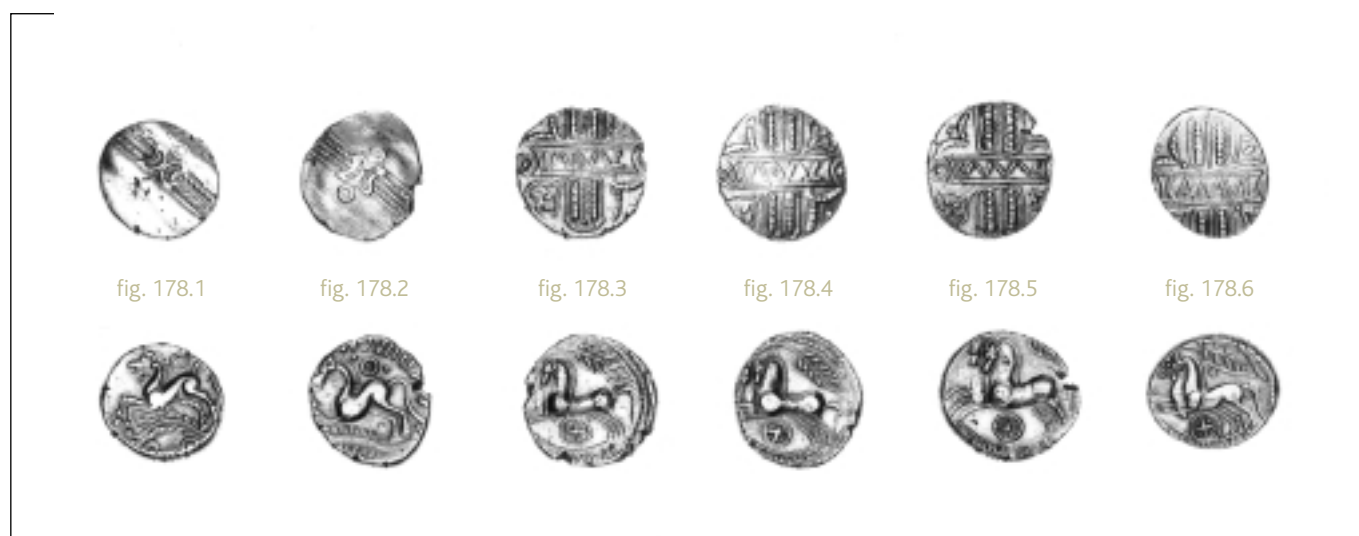
Cunobelin 'biga type', 18 (5.51g, 5.54g, 5.57g (fig. 178.3), 5.59g (fig. 178.4), 5.57g, 5.55g, 5.60g (fig. 178.5), 5.48g, 5.52g, 5.47g, 5.37g, 5.55g, 5.56g,

5.55g, 5.54g (fig. 178.6), 5.59g, 5.51g, 5.45g)

Note: The coins were found scattered within a single field. The association of 'biga' staters with gold coins of Dubnovellaunos is significant. By contrast, there are no hoards containing both 'biga' and 'corn-ear' staters of Cunobelin. The Treasure Valuation Committee recommended to the Secretary of State that the award made to both the finder and the landowner should be abated by 60 per cent on the grounds that they had not reported the coins promptly or honestly, as required under the Treasure Act Code of Practice.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 178) Chelmsford area

179 Pentney, Norfolk: 2 Iron Age silver coins (2001 T22)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr D Coggles

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 2 Icenian silver boar-horse units.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A POPESCU AND J H C WILLIAMS

ECE, 2

ECEN/EDN, 7

AESV, 1

Note: This is the eighth group of finds from this site which increasingly looks like a series of different deposits whose precise contents are now irrecoverable. For a recent summary of the find as a whole up to the end of 1999, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 277, and for the last addenda, see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 235.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A POPESCU AND J H C WILLIAMS

180 South-west Norfolk (addenda): 22 Iron Age silver coins (2002 T61)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C Sproule

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 22 Icenian silver units:

- Early boar-horse, 3
- Boar-horse minim, 1
- Early face-horse, 2
- Face-horse, 2
- ANTED, 4

(b) Roman coin finds

181 Winchester area, Hampshire: 5 Roman silver coins

Deposited: After AD 37

Finder: Mr K Halls

Date of discovery: May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 5 silver *denarii*.

Republic, 3:

CN LVCR TRIO, 136 BC

C SERVEIL C F, 57 BC

T CARISIVS, 46 BC

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 1

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Note: Not, as terminal date suggests, a pre-conquest hoard of Roman coins, but most probably deposited in the early years of occupation when new silver coin production was low, and those that were produced were rapidly removed due to post-AD 64 debasements. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

Disposition: British Museum (2003 4–26 1 to 5).

R ABDY

182 Llanhamlach, Powys (addenda): 1 Roman and 11 possibly Roman coins (NMGW 01.02)

Deposited: About AD 50–60?

Finder: Mr M Preece

Date of discovery: 11–12 May 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 1 Roman silver *denarius* and 11 possible copper-alloy coins.

Roman silver *denarius*:

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), Lyon mint as RIC 207 (fragment)

Copper-alloy:

Eleven corroded and illegible fragments, probably formerly coins

Note: These were found in the same general area as previously: see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–99, no. 282.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

183 Near Ipswich, Suffolk (3): 3 Roman silver coins and 1 plated coin

Deposited: About AD 75

Finder: Mr D Cummings

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 3 silver *denarii* and one plated *denarius*

Republic, 2

C TER LVC, 147 BC

L ANTES GRAG, 136 BC

Mark Antony, 1

Galba (plated), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

184 Tamworth area, Staffordshire: 2 Roman gold coins and 92 silver coins (2001 T12)

Deposited: About AD 90

Finder: Members of the Tamworth Search Society

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 92 silver *denarii* and 2 gold *aurei*:

Aurei:

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Titus under Vespasian (AD 75), 1

Denarii:

Republic, 44

Mark Antony (41–31 BC), 15

Octavian (34–28 BC), 2

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 4

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 5

Caligula (AD 37–41), 1

Galba (AD 68–9), 1

Otho (AD 69), 2

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 12

Titus under Vespasian, 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Unidentifiable, 3

Note: Coins identified by Mr S Taylor, Warwickshire Museum. To be published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

Disposition: Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent acquired the two gold coins; the remainder returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

185 Manston, Dorset: 7 Roman silver coins (2001 T41)

Deposited: About AD 152

Finders: Messrs G W Wyatt and D P Waxman

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 7 silver *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 5

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2

Note: To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY

186 Egmant, Nottinghamshire (addenda): 1 Roman silver coin

Deposited: About AD 160

Finders: Mr A Henshaw, Mr R Pincott and Mrs C Pincott-Allen

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 1 silver *denarius*:

Faustina II, struck under Antoninus Pius
(AD 145–161), 1

Note: The total number of coins from this hoard now stands at 23. For the previous group, see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 247. To be published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

I LEINS

187 Frensham, Surrey (addenda): 1 Iron Age silver coin, 2 Roman silver coins and 73 Roman copper-alloy coins

Deposited: Not a hoard but a series of deposits dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (before about AD 160).

Finders: Surrey Archaeological Society

Date of discovery: 2000–2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector during a controlled archaeological survey.

Description: 1 Iron Age British silver unit, 2 Roman Republican silver *denarii*; 73 Roman copper-alloy coins:

Iron Age (1):

Uncertain silver unit, 1

Roman silver *denarii* (2):

M Scaurus (58 BC), 1

Uncertain ?Republican, 1

Roman copper-alloy coins (73):

Nero (AD 54–68), 2

Vespasian or Titus, 2

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 6

Trajan (AD 98–117), 10

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 12

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–160), 2

Uncertain 1st or 2nd century AD, 18

Illegible and uncertain fragments, 20

Note: The total number of coins from this site now stands at 3 Iron Age British silver coins, 2 Iron Age copper-alloy coins, 6 Roman Republican silver *denarii*, 2 Roman Imperial *denarii* and 456 copper-alloy coins. As with the previous group from this site the coins are extremely corroded making full identification impossible. Many of the identifications are uncertain. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 286.

Disposition: Excavated material; disposition to be determined.

I LEINS



(fig. 188) Hickleton

188 Hickleton, South Yorkshire: 350 Roman silver coins and 36 copper-alloy coins (fig.188)

Deposited: About AD 180

Finders: Mr M Perry

Date of discovery: April 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 350 silver coins (348 *denarii*, 2 Lycian silver *drachms*), 36 copper-alloy coins (35 *sestertii*, 1 *as*)

Silver *denarii* (unless otherwise stated):

- Mark Antony (32–1 BC), 17
- Nero (AD 54–68), 1
- Galba (AD 68–69), 1
- Vitellius (AD 69), 1
- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 62
 - Titus Caesar, 7
 - Domitian Caesar, 11
- Titus (AD 79–81), 3
 - Divus Vespasian, 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 14
- Nerva (AD 96–8), 8

Trajan (AD 98–117), 59 (including 2 Lycian *drachms* (fig. 188.1–2))

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 56

Sabina, 5

L Aelius Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 36

Faustina I, 21

Faustina II, 4

Marcus Aurelius, 9

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 13

Divus Antoninus, 7

Lucius Verus, 5

Faustina II, 6

Lucilla, 1

Plated imitation (Hadrian), 1

Copper-alloy coinage (*sestertii* except where indicated):

Uncertain Flavian (AD 69–96), 4

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Domitian or Nerva (AD 81–98), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 10

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 15 (1 *as*)

Sabina, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2 (fig. 188.3)

Diva Faustina I, 1

Note: To be published by I Leins in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*

Disposition: Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery.

I LEINS

189 Postwick, Norfolk (2) (addenda): 3 Roman silver coins (2002 T60)

Deposited: About AD 192

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 3 silver *denarii* of Hadrian (AD 117–138).

Note: This hoard now consists of 282 *denarii*. For a summary of the contents of the hoard up to the end of 2001 including these coins, see *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XI*. Three more were reported in 2002. These will appear in next year's *Treasure Report*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

190 High Green, South Yorkshire: 738 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr M Gennard

Date of discovery: 20 January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 738 base-silver *radiates*:

Volusian (AD 251–3), 1

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–60), 6

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–8), 84

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 69

Divus Claudius, 6

Quintillus (AD 270), 10

Postumus (AD 260–9), 29

Laelian (AD 269), 1

Marius (AD 269), 3

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 236

Tetricus I & II (AD 271–4), 212

Uncertain Gallic, 42

Illegible, 33

Irregular, 6

Note: 449 out of the 738 coins were only reported by the finder in November 2001, although they were all discovered in January 2001, entailing a second inquest. The Treasure Valuation Committee recommended to the Secretary of State that the finder's reward be abated by 60 per cent on the grounds that he had not reported the whole of the find promptly, as required by the Treasure Act Code of Practice. The hoard is to be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*. Coins conserved for identification at the British Museum.

Disposition: Sheffield Museum hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

191 Kirton-in-Lindsey (2), Lincolnshire: 111 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 276

Finder: Mr G Mills

Date of discovery: 20 June 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 111 base-silver *radiates*:

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–60), 1

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–8), 13

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 11

Divus Claudius, 1

Quintillus (AD 270), 3

Tacitus (AD 275–6), 1

Postumus (AD 260–9), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 23

Tetricus I & II (AD 271–4), 45

Uncertain, 7

Irregular, 5

Note: Other Roman settlement evidence was also discovered in the field (pot sherds and a (non-hoard)

mixture of 4th century base-metal coins), which was on a different part of the same estate as the original Kirton hoard found in August 1999 (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 298). Both Kirton hoards are to be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*. Coins conserved for identification at the British Museum.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

192 Langley with Hardley, Norfolk (addenda 4): 22 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: AD 278

Finder: Mr K Canham

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 22 base-silver *radiates*:

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 5

Postumus (AD 260–9), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 9

Uncertain, 6

Note: Total now stands at 2,010 coins. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A POPESCU AND R ABDY

193 Goodnestone (1), Kent: 10 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 316

Finder: Mr Les Hetherington

Date of discovery: 1994–98

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 9 base-silver *nummi* and 1 half *nummus*, minted between AD 305 and AD 316 (reigns of Galerius, Licinius I, and Constantine I):

London, 5

Trier, 4 (incl. 1 × half *nummus*)

Lyon, 1

Note: Goodnestone is a Roman road-side settlement situated 6 miles to the south-east of Canterbury. The archaeological material and numismatic evidence suggests that this site was occupied before the Roman invasion of AD 43. Although no physical remains can be seen on the surface, geophysical and aerial surveys reveal that there are extensive remains of a planned settlement on both sides of a substantial Roman road. To be published by S Holmes in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

R ABDY AND S HOLMES

194 Goodnestone (2), Kent: 19 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 328

Finder: Mr Les Hetherington

Date of discovery: 1994–98

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 19 base-silver *nummi*, minted between AD 319 and AD 328 (reign of Constantine I and the Caesars; Crispus, Constantine II, and Constantius II):

London, 5

Trier, 6

Lyon, 2

Arles, 3

Aquileia, 1

Uncertain mint, 2

Note: See Goodnestone hoard I above for information about the site. To be published by S Holmes in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

R ABDY AND S HOLMES

195 Grassmoor, Derbyshire: 1,421 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 340

Finder: Mr G Shaw

Date of discovery: 7 January 2001 (with a further 43 recovered on 30 August 2001)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: One base silver *radiata* and 1420 base silver Constantinian *nummi* of AD 313–40:

Radiata (Victorinus, AD 269–70), 1

Early Constantinian, 9 (London, 4; Trier, 4; Arles, 1)

Beat(a) Tranquillitas etc., 89 (London, 8; Trier, 52; Lyon, 28; Heraclea, 1)

Sarmatia, Vot X/XX etc., 163 (London, 5; Trier, 73; Lyon, 27; Arles, 16; central/eastern mints, 34; uncertain, 8)

Providentiae, 167 (London, 6; Trier, 113; Lyon, 11; Arles, 17; central/eastern mints, 18; uncertain, 2)

Gloria Exercitus (2 standards), 928 (Trier, 540; Lyon, 171; Arles, 112; central/eastern mints, 39; uncertain, 66)

Gloria Exercitus (1 standard), 15 (Trier, 12; Arles, 1; uncertain, 2)

Uncertain reverses, 9

Irregular, 40

Note: Coins conserved (for identification) at the British Museum. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: 3 coins acquired by the British Museum (2002 6–1 1 to 3), 19 coins acquired by Chesterfield Museum; the remainder returned to finder.

R ABDY

196 West Bagborough, Somerset: 669 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 367

Finder: Mr James Hawkesworth

Date of discovery: 10 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Two *denarii*, eight *miliarenses* and 659 *siliquae*:

Denarii:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Marcus Caesar (AD 139–61), 1

Miliarenses:

AD 337–40, Constantine II, Constantius II & Constans, 1 (Siscia)

AD 340–50, Constantius II & Constans, 1 (Siscia)

AD 350–60, Constantius II, Gallus & Julian Caesar & 360–3; Julian Augustus, 6 (Rome, 1; Thessalonica, 3; Sirmium, 1; Constantinople, 1)

Siliquae:

AD 337–40, Constantine II, Constantius II & Constans, 2 (Thessalonica; Constantinople)

AD 340–50, Constantius II & Constans, 4 (Trier, 2; Siscia, 1; Thessalonica, 1)

AD 350–60, Constantius II, Gallus & Julian Caesar & 360–3; Julian Augustus, 583 (Trier, 58; Lyon, 244; Arles, 276; Rome, 1; Sirmium, 1; uncertain, 3)

AD 363–4, Jovian, 6 (Arles, 5; Nicomedia, 1)

AD 364–7, Valentinian I & Valens, 12 (Lyon, 7; Arles, 2; Rome, 3)

Irregular, 52

Note: The hoard also contained 64 cut fragments of hacked silver. They have a combined weight of 722.29g but individually range from less than 1g up to 163g. Metal analysis on a selection of the silver fragments and the coins was carried out by the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, British Museum. To be published by S Minnitt in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

R ABDY AND S MINNITT

197 Cymyran, Isle of Anglesey: 10 Roman base-silver and copper-alloy coins (NMGW 01.04)

Deposited: After AD 367

Finder: Mr A Tommis

Date of discovery: Between 1998 and 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector; beach find.

Description: Ten Roman base-silver and copper-alloy coins:

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), *radiata*, 1

Constantine I (AD 306–37), *nummi*, 2

Helena, wife of Constantine, *nummi*, 2

Crispus (AD 317–26), *nummus*, 1

Constantine II (AD 317–40), *nummi*, 2

Magnentius (AD 351–3), *maiorina*, 1

Gratian (AD 367–83), bronze, 1

Note: Seven of the coins belong to the years AD 320–8.

The very limited area within which all ten coins were found suggests that the whole forms a single deposit.

The wide date range is paralleled by a find of very similar composition from another Anglesey site, Din Lligwy, during the nineteenth century. These two finds may therefore represent a local peculiarity of currency in fourth-century Anglesey.

Disposition: Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni.

E M BESLY

198 Wood Norton, Norfolk: 2 Roman gold coins (2002 T59)

Deposited: About AD 392

Finder: Mr A Pearson

Date of discovery: 2 December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 2 gold *solidi*:

AD 388–92, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, &

Arcadius, 2 (both mint of Trier)

Note: To be published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII* by A Popescu.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY AND A POPESCU

199 Colkirk, Norfolk (2): 2 Roman silver coins (2002 T152)

Deposited: About AD 395

Finder: Mr N Abram

Date of discovery: 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Two silver *siliquae* (both heavily clipped):

AD 375–78/9, Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II, 1 (mint of Aquileia)

AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius, 1 (mint of Trier)

Note: To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

200 Near Eye, Suffolk (addenda 3): 4 Roman silver coins (2002 T5)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: July–August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 4 silver *siliquae* (all heavily clipped):

AD 378/9–88, Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus & Flavius Victor, 1 (Trier)

AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius, 1 (Trier)

AD 395–402, Honorius & Arcadius, 2 (both Milan)

Note: Total now stands at 32 *siliquae*. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

201 Worlington, Suffolk: 7 Roman silver coins (2001 T35)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr S Foster

Date of discovery: October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Seven silver *siliquae*:

- AD 355–60, Constantius II & Julian Caesar & 360–3; Julian Augustus, 1 (mint of Lyon)
- AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian, 2 (mint of Trier)
- AD 378/9–88, Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus & Flavius Victor, 1 (mint of Trier)
- AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius, 1 (mint of Trier)
- AD 395–402, Honorius & Arcadius, 2 (mint of Milan)

Note: A further find of twenty four *siliquae* occurred in June 2002 (finders Messrs S Foster and J Brown) and will appear in the next *Treasure Annual Report*. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Mildenhall Museum.

R ABDY

202 Melcombe Horsey, Dorset: 83 Roman silver coins and 1 copper-alloy coin

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Messrs A Mitchell, J Adams, J Hutchins and Ms F Hutchins

Date of discovery: October 1999–March 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 2 silver *miliarenses*, 81 silver *siliquae* (many fragmentary) and one copper-alloy coin:

Miliarenses:

- AD 364–7, Valentinian I & Valens, 1 (Rome)

AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius, 1 (Lyon)

Siliquae etc:

- AD 355–60, Constantius II & Julian Caesar & 360–3; Julian Augustus, 6 (Lyon, 2; Arles, 4)
- AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian, 11 (Trier, 8; Aquileia, 1; Rome, 2)
- AD 375–78/9, Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II, 2 (Aquileia, 1; Siscia, 1)
- AD 378/9–88, Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus & Flavius Victor, 10 (Trier, 6; Milan, 1; Aquileia, 1; Rome, 1; Thessalonica, 1)
- AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius, 12 (Trier, 7; Lyon, 4; Milan, 1)
- AD 395–402, Honorius & Arcadius, 10 (all Milan)
- Uncertain, 29 (AR); 1 (AE)
- Irregular, 1

Note: An Iron Age silver stater – uninscribed South-Western (“Durotriges”) – was also found (probably an intruder). To be published by J Williams, R Abdy and J D Hill in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY

203 Good Easter, Essex (addenda 3): 2 Roman gold coins

Deposited: About AD 408

Finder: Mr M J Cuddeford

Date of discovery: 30 September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 2 gold *solidi*:

- AD 395–402, Honorius & Arcadius, 2 (Milan and Ravenna)

Note: Total now stands at 15 *solidi* (with an October 2002 find to be reported next year), including one Constantine III (first period – “GGGG”). To be published by M J Cuddeford and R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

Disposition: The finder and landowner generously waived their rewards and the coins have been acquired by Chelmsford Museum Service.

R ABDY

204 Streatley, Berkshire: 1 Roman silver coin and 48 base-silver and copper-alloy coins

Deposited: Not a hoard. Coins date to 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

Finder: Mr A Tegg

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Accidental surface find by a walker passing a collapsed bank.

Description: 1 *denarius*, 5 *radiates*, 30 *nummi*, 13 illegible coins of the 3rd–4th centuries:

Silver *denarius*:

Elagabalus (AD 220), 1

Base-silver *radiates*:

Probus (AD 276–82), 1

Uncertain 3rd century AD, 4

Base-silver *nummi*:

Victoriae Laetae Princ Perp, 1

Vota type, 3

Victory on prow, 2

Gloria Exercitus (2 standard), 2

Gloria Exercitus (1 standard), 5

Pax Publica, 2

Victoriae Dd Auggq Nn, 2

Victoria Augustorum, 2

Fel Temp Reparatio (fallen horseman), 7

Spes Rei Publice, 1

Victory type, 1

Gloria Romanorum, 2

Uncertain 3rd–4th century AD, 13

Disposition: Not treasure, returned to finder.

I LEINS

(c) Early Medieval coin finds

Note: see also no. 42 (early medieval coin brooch) and no. 73 (one Merovingian and three Anglo-Saxon coins)

205 Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey (2) (addendum): 1 Carolingian silver coin (NMGW 01.05)

Deposited: 9th century AD

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Metal-detector survey in association with archaeological excavations.

Description: One Carolingian silver coin:

Charles the Bald, about AD 848–77, denier, Melle mint (fragment)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–99*, no. 325 for previous Treasure finds and also cat. no. 75 above. Together with three silver coins discovered in 1991, there are now seven coins of the 9th century AD from a single field, apparently representing a scattered hoard from the middle of the century: a penny of Archbishop Wulfred of Canterbury (AD 805–32; coin of about 810) and six Carolingian deniers: Louis the Pious, 2; Pepin II of Aquitaine, 1; Charles the Bald, Melle, 3. The deposit is paralleled by the 1871 find at Mullaghboden, County Kildare (J D A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no. 276) and the association of a 9th-century Anglo-Saxon penny with Carolingian deniers by the small Minchin Hole, Gower, find (Thompson, op. cit., no. 305).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

(d) Medieval coin finds

Note: see also no. 89 (medieval coin brooch).

206 Drifffield area, East Yorkshire (2002 T43): 5 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1360–70

Finder: Mr I K Bayles

Date of discovery: 18 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 5 silver groats of Edward III:

Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period: groats, 5
(Series C, 1; E, 3, Gb, 1; all London)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND B J COOK

207 Coolnacran Townland, County Armagh, Northern Ireland: 5 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1380–90

Finder: Mr Tom Crawford

Date of discovery: March 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 3 silver groats and 2 half-groats of David II (1329–71) and Robert II (1371–90) of Scotland:

David II, groat, 1

Robert II, groats, 2; half-groats, 2

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

D P HURL

208 South Walsham, Norfolk (2002 T55): 3 Venetian silver coins

Deposited: About 1400–15

Finder: Mr D Soanes

Date of discovery: 15 October 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 3 soldini of Michele Steno (1400–13), doge of Venice.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A POPESCU AND B J COOK

209 Market Rasen area, Lincolnshire (2002 T42): 8(?) medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1420–50 (?)

Finder: Mr D Toobie

Date of discovery: 2 August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Fused pile of perhaps 8 groats, only visible example of Henry VI's Annulet issue.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND B J COOK

210 Damerham, Hampshire (2002 T54): 16 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1480–1500

Finder: Mr A Truepenny

Date of discovery: Over several years, concluding in 2002.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: 16 silver coins, Edward III–Edward IV.

Edward III

Treaty period: penny, 1 (York)

Edward IV, 1st reign

Heavy Coinage: penny, 1 (Durham)

Light Coinage: groats, 2 (VI and Xa); pennies, 2 (Durham)

Edward IV, 2nd reign

Pennies, 9 (Durham, 3; York, 4; uncertain, 2)

Edward IV, Irish, light Cross and Pellets coinage

Penny, 1 (Trim)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D J ALGAR AND B J COOK

(e) Post-medieval coin finds

211 Spitalfields, London: 8 16th-century gold coins

Deposited: About 1520–30

Finder: Museum of London Archaeology Service

Date of discovery: 17–18 July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Discovered during controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: 8 angels of Henry VIII's First Coinage (1509–26).

Disposition: Museum of London.

B J COOK

212 Fountains Abbey, North Yorkshire (2002 T44): 2 17th-century silver coins and a modern silver spoon

Deposited: Early to mid-17th century

Finder: Messrs A Grange and S Baxter

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Found while clearing rubble in advance of building work.

Description: 2 shillings of James I's Irish Coinage, First coinage, initial mark bell, and Second Coinage initial mark rose; a late 19th–early 20th century silver spoon was also found in the area.

Disposition: The finders generously waived their rights to a reward and the find was donated to the National Trust.

C BARCLAY AND B J COOK

213 Kirkhill, County Antrim, Northern Ireland: 22 17th-century European silver coins (fig.213)

Deposited: Mid-17th century

Finder: Messrs Michael Miller and George Henry

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While digging a pit for a cattle-grid.

Description: 22 silver coins:

Maximilian Henry of Bavaria (1597–1651), 19

Belgian patagons (fig. 213.1–2)

Philip IV of Spain (1621–65), 2 8-reale pieces (fig. 213.3)

Vladislaus IV of Poland (1632–48), 1 Polish thaler (fig. 213.4)

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

D P HURL

214 Abbotsham, Devon: 9 gold coins of the 17th century and 425 silver coins of the 16th and 17th centuries

Deposited: Mid-1650s

Finders: Ms T Prouse and Mr T Fishleigh

Date of discovery: 21 July 2001

Circumstances of discovery: During building activity.

Description: 9 gold coins of James I and Charles I and 425 silver coins of Edward VI to Commonwealth: England

Edward VI (2)

Third Period: shilling, 1 (tun); sixpence, 1 (tun)

Mary (1)

Groat, 1 (pomegranate)

Philip and Mary (7)

Shillings, 6 (Full titles 1554, 2; full titles undated, 1; English titles 1557, 1; English titles date illegible, 2); groat, 1 (lis)

Elizabeth I (186)

Shillings, 30 (cross crosslet, 8; martlet, 3; A, 6; crescent, 1; hand, 1; tun, 3; woolpack, 4; key, 1; ?, REGI, 2; details illegible, 1); sixpences, 149 (pheon, 18; rose, 4; portcullis, 5; portcullis or lion, 1; lion, 3; lion or coronet, 1; coronet, 21; castle, 11; ermine, 12; acorn, 3; eglantine, 11; plain cross, 14; im illegible, 157–, 1; long cross, 2; sword, 2; bell, 2; A, 5; A or escallop, 1; escallop, 1; crescent, 1; hand, 6; tun, 9; woolpack, 1; key, 3; key or anchor, 1; anchor, 1; 1, 2; 2, 1; illegible, 5); milled sixpence, 1 (star); groats, 4 (cross crosslet); threepences, 2 (illegible)



fig. 213.1



fig. 213.2



fig. 213.3



fig. 213.4



(fig. 213) Kirkhill

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James I (48)

First coinage: shillings, 6 (thistle, 1; lis, 4; illegible, 1); sixpences, 5 (thistle, 3; lis, 2)

Second coinage. Gold: unite, 1 (tun); half-crowns, 2 (escallop, 1; cinquefoil, 1). Silver: shillings, 18 (lis, 4; rose, 6; escallop, 1; 4th bust im illegible, 3; key, 1; tun, 2; plain cross, 1); sixpences, 8 (lis, 1; rose, 1; lis or rose, 2; 3rd or 4th bust, 1; escallop, 2; coronet, 1)

Third coinage. Gold: laurels, 2 (rose). Silver: shilling, 1 (lis); sixpences, 5 (rose, 2; thistle, 1; lis, 1; trefoil, 1)

Charles I (1625–49) (172)**Tower mint**

Gold: unite, 1 (heart); crowns, 3 (lis, 1; rose, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1). Silver: half-crowns, 25 (bell, 1; tun, 1; triangle, 2; triangle-in-circle, 9; (P), 5; (P) or (R), 2; (R), 2; sun, 3); shillings, 111 (lis, 1; castle, 1; rose, 1; harp, 4; portcullis, 3; bell, 6; crown, 7; tun, 12; anchor, 6; triangle, 2; ?, N2229,

1; triangle, 6; star, 12; triangle-in-circle, 18; (P), 12; (R), 2; eye, 6; sun, 6; ?, N2231, 4; ?, 1); sixpences, 30 (rose, 1; harp, 1; ?, N2240, 1; bell, 2; tun, 6; ?, N2241, 2; tun, 1; anchor, 4; triangle, 1; group E, ?, 1; triangle, 1; triangle-in-circle, 4; (P) or (R), 1; ?, N2246, 2; (R), 1; ?, N2247, 1)

Other mints: Aberystwyth, half-crown, 1 (book); Bristol, shilling, 1 (B)

Commonwealth (5)

Shillings, 5 (1651, 1; 1652, 1; 1653, 2; uncertain date, 1)

Ireland (10)

James I: First Coinage: shillings, 6 (bell);

Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (escallop); sixpences, 3 (martlet)

Spanish-American (2)

Philip IV: 8-reales, 2 (Mexico, countermarked in Brazil 1643–52, 1; Potosi, 1)

Disposition: Bideford Museum

Valuations

1 Braithwaite	£1,600	87 West Acre	£120
	(before abatement)	88 Great Finborough	£350
2 Ringlemere	£270,000	90 Warwick (2)	£2,500
4 Exton	£1,000	91 Corsley Heath	£250
5 Bidford-on-Avon (1)	£350	92 Skipsea	£600
6 Moulsoford	£25,000	93 Alne	£1,400
7 Woodbridge area	£400	94 Portesham	£800
15 Snettisham	£225	97 Stanningfield (1)	£75
17 East Lutton	£375	99 Waltham on the Wolds	£2,400
18 Fulbourn	£225	104 Alton	£650
21 Calne	£100	106 Blackburn area	£650
22 Corhampton	£175	107 Glenfield	£850
26 Peckleton	£150	108 Stoke Trister	£650
30 Stow	£1,350	109 Brailes	£750
34 Lympne	£3,700	112 Stanstead	£350
37 Great Mongeham	£80	115 Stanningfield (2)	£420
42 Holberron Green	£750	121 Market Harborough	£480
43 Great Bedwyn	£400	126 Wilberfoss	£1,200
44 Colchester area	£800	128 Lidlington	£2,500
45 Bolton	£1,200	129 Buckingham	£900
46 Warwick (1)	£22,500	130 Barkston Grange	£550
47 Rotherby	£1,600	131 Church Laneham	£650
51 Crawley	£475	132 Fisherwick	£20,000
52 Woodnesborough	£400	136 Weston	£350
53 Caunton	£1,200	137 Avebury Trusloe	£550
54 York area	£2,800	147 Thimbleby	£550
56 Lyminge	£450	150 Coombe Bisset	£250
59 Kilham	£1,200	153 Rochester	£150
60 Alton	£850	159 Goathurst	£150
61 East Norfolk	£1,600	160 Ballintaggart	£100
62 Welton le Wold	£400	163 Bishop's Waltham	£200
63 Fridaythorpe	£150	164 Bicester	£500
64 St Nicholas at Wade	£1,600	167 Llantrithyd	£550
65 Bidford-on-Avon (3)	£1,050	175 Aylesbury area	£450
68 Sandhurst	£500	176 Tarrant Valley	£2,465
77 Fordham	£80	177 Beverley area	£6,000
81 Upperton	£220	178 Chelmsford area	£30,000
82 Stowmarket area	£250		(before abatement)
83 Wanborough	£200	180 South-west Norfolk	£600
84 Shimpling	£100	181 Winchester area	£100
85 St Nicholas	£600	184 Tamworth area	£5,500
86 Coleraine	£12,000		(whole hoard)

188	Hickleton	£6,500
190	High Green	£750
		(before abatement)
195	Grassmoor	£350 (22 coins)
196	West Bagborough	£40,400
197	Cymyran	£150
201	Worlington	£350
212	Fountains Abbey	£60
214	Abbotsham	£9,000

Index by county/unitary authority

England

Bedfordshire

Edworth, 127

Lidlington, 128

Berkshire

Boxford, 35

Streatley, 204

Buckinghamshire

Aylesbury area, 175

Buckingham, 129

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge, 143

Fordham, 77

Fulbourn, 18

Ramsey, 117

Cheshire

Beeston, 103

Eccleston, 66

Marton, 110

Cornwall

Gwithian, 135

Derbyshire

Grassmoor, 195

Devon

Abbotsham, 214

Dorset

East Stoke, 146

Fleet, 134

Manston, 185

Melcombe Horsey, 202

Portesham, 94

Tarrant Valley, 176

Essex

Bradwell, 98

Bures Hamlet, 144

Chelmsford area, 154, 178

Colchester, 23

Colchester area, 44

Good Easter, 203

Kelvedon, 72

Gloucestershire

Sandhurst, 68

Winchcombe, 78

Hampshire

Alton, 104

Bishop's Waltham, 163

Breamore, 33

Corhampton, 22

Crawley, 51

Damerham, 210

Exton, 4

Fullerton, 105

Meonstoke, 89

Newnham, 32

Winchester area, 181

Hertfordshire

Harpenden, 24

London Colney, 173

St Albans, 141

Weston, 136

Kent

Goodnestone, 193, 194

Great Mongeham, 37

Lyminge, 56

Lympne, 34

Old Romney, 118

Ringlemere, Sandwich, 2

Rochester, 153

St Nicholas at Wade, 48, 64

Woodnesborough, 52

Wrotham, 11

Lancashire

Blackburn area, 106

Leicestershire

Glenfield, 107

Market Harborough, 121

Peckleton, 26

Rotherby, 47

Waltham on the Wolds, 99

Lincolnshire

Barkston, 130

Binbrook, 166

Horncastle, 100

Kelstern, 12

Kirton-in-Lindsey II, 191

Lissington, 70

Market Rasen area, 209

North Ormsby, 119

Scotton, 13

Stow, 30

Sturton-by-Stow, 122

Thimbleby, 147

Welton le Wold, 62

Lincolnshire, North

Alkborough, 75

London, Greater

Spitalfields, 211

Norfolk

Aldborough, 41

Beachamwell, 69

Blakeney, 124, 145

Briston, 116

Buxton with Lammas, 49

Colkirk, 114, 199

Downham Market, 161

East Norfolk, 61

Feltwell, 16

Fring, 8

Gooderstone, 148

Hevingham, 149

Hockwold-cum-Wilton, 14, 27, 29

Kilverstone, 36

Langley with Hardley, 192

Letheringsett with Glandford, 155

Little Witchingham, 95

Long Stratton, 79

Mattishall, 25

Middleton, 9

Narborough, 101

Oxborough, 71

Pentney, 179

Postwick, 171, 189

Rocklands, 39

Runhall, 170

Shipdham, 140, 156

Snettisham, 15

South Walsham, 208

South-west Norfolk, 180

Stody, 80

Surlingham, 28

West Acre, 87

Whissonsett, 57

Wickmere, 96

Wiveton, 113

Wood Norton, 198

Nottinghamshire

Caunton, 53

Church Laneham, 131

Egmanton, 186

Oxfordshire

Bicester, 164

Eynsham, 55

Moulsford, 6

Upperton, 81

Shropshire

Oswestry, 174

Somerset

Goathurst, 159

Redlynch area, 157

Stoke Trister, 108

West Bagborough, 196

Staffordshire

Fisherwick, 132

Tamworth area, 184

Suffolk

Coddendam, 73

Eye area, 20, 200

Fressingfield, 142

Great Finborough, 88

Ipswich area, 133, 151, 183

Little Cornard, 165

Orford, 111

Rendham, 120

Shimpling, 84

Stanningfield, 97, 115

Stanstead, 112

Stowmarket area, 82

Wickham Market, 10

Wickham Skeith, 67, 152

Woodbridge area, 7, 40, 58

Worlington, 201

Surrey

Reigate, 125

Frensham, 187

Westcott, 169

Sussex

Uncertain location, 50

Warwickshire

Bidford on Avon, 5, 38, 65

Brailes, 109

Offchurch, 19

Rowington, 74

Shipston on Stour, 158

Warwick, 46, 90

Wiltshire and Swindon

Alton, 60

Avebury Trusloe, 137

Calne, 21

Coombe Bissett, 150

Corsley Heath, 91

Great Bedwyn, 43

Wanborough, 83

Worcestershire

Holberrow Green, 42

York, City of

York area, 54

Yorkshire, East

Beverley area, 123, 177

Bolton, 45

Driffield area, 206

Fridaythorpe, 63

Kilham, 59

Skipsea, 92

South Cave, 172

Towthorpe, 31

Wilberfoss, 126

Yorkshire, North

Alne, 93

East Lutton, 17

Fountains Abbey, 212

Plompton, 162

Tadcaster, 102

Yorkshire, South

Braithwaite, 1

Cantley, 3

Doncaster area, 168

Hickleton, 188
High Green, 190

Wales

Isle of Anglesey
Cymyran, 197
Llanbedrgoch, 76, 205

Pembrokeshire
Manorbier area, 139

Powys
Llanhamlach, 182

Vale of Glamorgan
Llantrithyd, 167
St Nicholas, 85, 138

Northern Ireland

County Antrim
Kirkhill, 213

County Armagh
Coolnacran Townland, 207

County Londonderry
Coleraine, 86

County Down
Ballintaggart Townland, 160