

Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Treasure Annual Report 1998 - 1999

24 September 1998 - 31 December 1999

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Foreword



This is the second annual report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996. The Act came into force on 24 September 1997 and, so that future reports can follow a cycle that coincides with the calendar year, the present report covers all those finds discovered or reported between 24 September 1998 and 31 December 1999, a period of just over fifteen months.¹ This report also includes detailed entries on 83 finds that were listed only in summary in last year's annual report, together with a further 27 finds that were discovered during the previous year (24 September 1997–23 September 1998), but which were not included in the previous annual report. This means that the figure previously given for the number of treasure finds reported in

the first year needs to be revised upwards from 178 to 205. In the second year the number has increased further to 223. This compares with an average of 24.5 cases a year that were declared treasure trove during the ten years preceding the coming into force of the Treasure Act.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the Act has succeeded in its primary aim of ensuring that more finds of important archaeological objects are offered to museums for public benefit. However, the substantial increase in the caseload borne by the many different parties concerned with the operation of the Act has, from time to time, placed strains upon the system, leading to delays. For this reason, my department has commissioned an independent consultant to carry out a review of the Act, as required by the Code of Practice. The Review will concentrate on two issues: the definition of treasure and the system of administration. A consultation paper will be issued for wide consultation in December and the intention is that the Review should be complete in spring 2001.

As in previous years, I would like to acknowledge the role of finders in reporting their finds promptly, as required by the Treasure Act. Ninety per cent of the treasure cases reported here have been found by metal-detector users and without their active co-operation the Act would be ineffective.

I would also like to thank those who have statutory responsibilities under the Act, especially coroners and their officers and the staff of the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland. The network of regional museum curators and local government archaeological officers who have agreed to act as local reporting centres have also played an important part in the process. The eleven Finds Liaison officers established under the Portable Antiquities scheme are playing an increasingly important role in helping finders to report their finds and in ensuring the smooth running of the system.

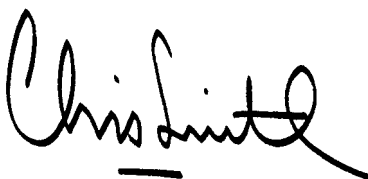
¹ This number includes all finds that were reported as potential treasure to the national museums, including some finds that on closer examination, or after scientific analysis, were found not to be treasure either because of their metal content or because they were less than 300 years old.

I am particularly grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee and their 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, has seen its caseload rise very significantly since the Act came into force. I would like to thank its Chairman, the Rt Hon. the Lord Stewartby, and its members, Mr John Casey, Mr Patrick Finn, Mr Dennis Jordan, Dr Jack Ogden and Professor Norman Palmer, for their hard work in recommending fair market values for treasure finds. I would also like to pay tribute to the members of the panel of expert advisers from whom the Committee commissions valuations: Mr Peter Clayton of Seaby's, Mr Thomas Curtis and Mr Michael Sharp of A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd, Mr James Ede of Charles Ede Ltd, Mr Tom Eden and Ms Elizabeth Mitchell of Sotheby's, Ms Joanna van der Lande of Bonham's and Ms Mary Fielden. I believe that the fairness of the valuations recommended by the Committee is now widely recognised and this is due in large part to the care and diligence with which the Committee discharges its duties.

I believe that this Report, like its predecessor, goes further than fulfilling my statutory obligation to report to Parliament on the operation of the Act. The Report also plays an important part in demonstrating the transparency of the treasure process which aims so far as possible to balance the interests of finders, landowners and the state. The accounts of the finds presented here also serve in most cases as their first publication and I am grateful to the fifty contributors listed overleaf for their detailed and scholarly contributions. Many of these finds are of the highest interest and would not have come to light had it not been for the Act.

The analysis of finds presented below draws out some other significant trends: 188 finds have been acquired by museums, in whole or in part, while 153 have been disclaimed or found not to be treasure. Ninety per cent of cases have been discovered by metal detector users, five per cent by chance finders and five per cent during the course of archaeological investigations. The geographical distribution of the finds is also highly significant and merits further analysis. Although cases have been reported from almost every part of England, Wales and Northern Ireland (the Act does not have force in Scotland), some areas, such as Norfolk and Suffolk, are notably richer in finds than others.

Together, the Portable Antiquities scheme and the Treasure Act have provided detector users and archaeologists alike with an opportunity to make a fresh start to everyone's benefit.



Chris Smith
Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport December 2000

List of Contributors

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Analysis of cases of treasure listed in this report

A. By period and type of object

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed	Uncertain	Total
Prehistoric	10	5	2	17
Roman	9	13	7	29
Early medieval	33	15	9	57
Medieval	39	36	2	77
Post - medieval	27	43	8	78
Total	118	112	28	258

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed	Uncertain	Total
Prehistoric	13	8	1	22
Roman	26	14	1	41
Early medieval	7	2	1	10
Medieval	13	9	1	23
Post - medieval	11	8	-	19
Total	70	41	5	115

B. By method of discovery

Metal detecting	324	86.9%
Chance find	17	4.6%
Archaeological find	19	5.1%
Not recorded	13	3.5%
Total	373	

C. By county

ENGLAND	Sept1997-98	Sept1998-99	Sept-Dec1999	Total
Bath and North East Somerset		1		1
Bedfordshire	1	5		6
Berkshire	5	3		8
Buckinghamshire	2	6		8
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	5	1		6
Cheshire	4			4
Derbyshire	3	1		4
Devon	5	4		9
Dorset	7	3	5	15
Durham	1			1
Essex	7	9	1	17
Gloucestershire	4	4	2	10
Gloucestershire, South	1	2		3
Hampshire	3	7	4	14
Herefordshire	1			1
Hertfordshire	6	4		10
Isle of Wight	1	2		3
Kent	12	18	1	31
Lancashire	1	1		2
Leicestershire	3	1		4
Lincolnshire	5	11		16
Lincolnshire, North	3	1		4
London, Greater	3	3		6
Norfolk	37	43	7	87
Northamptonshire	2	2		4
Northumberland		1		1
Nottinghamshire	4		3	7
Oxfordshire	2	1		3
Rutland	1	2		3
Shropshire		4	1	5
Somerset	2	4		6
Somerset, North	1			1
Staffordshire	3	2	1	6

ENGLAND	Sept1997-98	Sept1998-99	Sept-Dec1999	Total
Suffolk	18	15	5	38
Surrey	2	7	1	10
Sussex, East	2			2
Sussex, West	1	2		3
Warwickshire	3	8		11
West Midlands	2	3		5
Wiltshire	11	10	1	22
Worcestershire	2	3		5
Yorkshire, East	3	7	1	11
Yorkshire, North	14	6	4	24
Yorkshire, South	1	3	1	5
Yorkshire, West	1	1		2
Total, England	195	211	38	444
WALES	Sept1997-98	Sept1998-99	Sept-Dec1999	Total
Anglesey	4	2		6
Denbighshire		1		1
Ceredigion	1			1
Monmouthshire	2	2		4
Newport			1	1
Pembrokeshire	1	2		3
Port Talbot		1		1
Powys		1	1	2
Swansea		2		2
Vale of Glamorgan	1			1
Total, Wales	9	11	2	22
NORTHERN IRELAND	Sept1997-98	Sept1998-99	Sept-Dec1999	Total
County Armagh	1			1
County Down		1		1
Total, Northern Ireland	1	1		2
TOTAL	205	223	40	468

Catalogue



A. Artefacts

a) Prehistoric	10
b) Roman	16
c) Early Medieval	25
d) Medieval	54
e) Post - medieval	78

a) Prehistoric Artefacts



(fig.1) Stogursey



(fig.2) Longbridge Deverill

1 Stogursey (1), Somerset: Bronze Age gold 'basket ornament' (Fig. 1)

Date: About 2500–2000 BC

Finder: Messrs T Phillips and D Hines

Date of discovery: 5 April 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A small parcel of tightly folded and very thin sheet gold. Unfolding would probably reveal a plaque of oval shape, with a gently tapering tang projecting from one side. Where the original edge of the plaque is visible, it is seen to carry inset decoration comprising three rows of lightly punched dots and one light groove in between the outer two rows. There are traces of a further very light groove crossing the centre of the plaque in line with the tang.

Dimensions: Maximum dimension (in folded state): 19.5 mm; weight: 1.08g.

Note: Found with, or close to, a plough-scattered hoard of 1096 Roman coins of the 3rd century AD: see below, no. 300. Although tightly folded into at least five layers, mental unravelling leaves little doubt that this piece belongs to a class of object known as basket ornaments, regarded alternatively as earrings or hair tress rings. They date to the earliest phases of metallurgy in the British Isles, about 2500–2000 BC.

Note: 93 per cent for gold.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £200

2 Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire: ?Early Bronze Age gold disc (Fig. 2)

Date: Possibly Early Bronze Age, about 2200–1600 BC

Finder: Mr Brian Read

Date of discovery: 3 February 1998

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

Description: The disc is of thin gold sheet. It is crumpled and bears the marks of having been folded and unfolded. There is a small tear in the surface of one side. The edge is torn away in two places and folded over where complete.

The brighter side, or face, appears to have been faintly striated before the crumpling occurred; this could represent polishing at the time of manufacture. Some small punched dots are visible by way of decoration near the edge. These do not neatly follow the edge but are irregular and have been punched from the back, or duller side, of the disc and break through in places. There are some (but fewer) faint striations on the back, and some faint scratches.

Out of any clear archaeological context the piece is difficult to place chronologically. It recalls, though by no means precisely, two small gold discs from an Early Bronze Age burial at Lake, Wiltshire (about 2200–1600 BC). The combination of sheet gold and punched dot decoration, while certainly not conclusive, does admit the possibility of an Early Bronze Age origin.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 18 mm; weight: 0.37g.

Note: Approximately 94 per cent for gold. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 16.

Disposition: Devizes Museum

Valuation: £50

G VARNDELL

3 Binstead, West Sussex: Two Bronze Age gold rings linked together (Fig. 3)

Date: Middle Bronze Age, about 1500–1300 BC.

Finder: Mr C Longridge

Date of discovery: 10 August 1998

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

Description: The rings are somewhat crushed and distorted (and one is slightly split), thus difficult to measure accurately. Ring (a) (split) – width of band 14 mm. Ring (b) – width of band 13 mm. The maximum thickness at the flattened edges is 1 mm; the diameter is not measurable but should not exceed 32 mm.

The two linked rings are of ribbon section, each having one end tapering to a rectangular-sectioned hook to pass through a circular perforation in the other end, also tapered. The edges are flattened. Ring (a) has a small split; (b) has some abrasion, probably recent. Size and pairing suggests that these might have been ear ornaments. Combined weight: 8.61g.

The rings can be accommodated within a Middle Bronze Age tradition of gold working with good analogues in France which have been dated to about 1500–1300 BC. The scientific analysis accords well with such a date.

Note: Approximately 85 per cent for gold. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 15.

Disposition: Littlehampton Museum

Valuation: £800

G VARNDELL



(fig.3) Binstead

4 Houghton, Nottinghamshire: Middle Bronze Age gold ring

Date: About 1300–1100 BC

Finder: Mr Robert Johnson

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: Three hollow-backed penannular rings set side by side, creating three bulbous ribs. Maximum diameter: 18 mm; width: 10 mm; weight: 7.1g.

Note: Not analysed. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 14.

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

M J DOLBY

5 Lower Langford, Somerset: Middle Bronze Age gold penannular ring (Fig. 5)

Date: About 1300–1100 BC

Finder: Mr Ted Chaffey

Date of discovery: Early–mid 1998

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

Description: The object is in fact two penannular rings fused or soldered together side by side. Each ring is near circular in cross-section. Careful inspection of the surface reveals folds and crimps in the gold and traces of copper-alloy corrosion at fissures. These indicate that the rings are of gold foil covering presumed base-metal cores. The object belongs to an established type of Bronze Age ornament known as ‘composite rings’.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 15 mm; weight: 5.2g.

Note: Approximately 81 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Awaiting valuation; North Somerset Museums Service hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

6 Braishfield, Hampshire: Middle Bronze Age gold ring (Fig. 6)

Date: About 1300–1100 BC

Finder: Mr D Palmer



(fig. 5) Lower Langford



(fig. 6) Braishfield



(fig. 7) Chickerell

Date of discovery: 2 May 1999

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

Description: An open ring of bipartite composite type, the components lightly C-sectioned and apparently soldered together. The ring has become distorted in the ground and a modern scrape is visible under magnification. The interior is rough, the exterior polished. The item falls into the category of Bronze Age composite rings, which have clear associations with twisted bar ornaments, onto which they can be threaded.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm; weight: 1.78g.

Note: Approximately 79 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Hampshire County Museum Service hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £450

G VARNDELL

7 Chickerell, Dorset: Two Late Bronze Age gold neck-rings (Fig. 7)

Date: 1150–800 BC

Finder: Messrs R Acton and R Howse

Date of discovery: 7 February 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Both neck-rings consist of a thick penannular hoop with the larger having a crescentic section and the smaller a slightly concave 'D' section. The hoops terminate in a gentle trumpet shape with a circular flat end. Both lack decoration. The larger neck-ring shows signs of hammer markings on the inside, and flaws on the outside may indicate post-casting work to cover up casting defects. The smaller is slightly distorted, and shows some very minor signs of presumed plough damage. The two ornaments fit into a Late Bronze Age tradition of solid bar neck-rings, 1150–800 BC. It is possible that they are in an unfinished state.

Dimensions: Large neck-ring: maximum diameter: 192 mm; maximum width: 26 mm; weight 716.34g. Smaller neck-ring: maximum diameter: 172 mm;

maximum width: 14 mm; weight: 399.91g.

Note: Large neck-ring: 86 per cent for gold; smaller neck-ring: 80 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum

Valuation: £110,000

A WEST AND S P NEEDHAM

8 Ilchester, Somerset: Folded fragment of gold

Date: Possibly Late Bronze Age, about 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr G Sinfield

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: A distorted strip of metal currently with two long edges folded inward and crushed against the main body; probably originally a 'C' section band. The two ends are both breaks and are partly burred, while there are various cracks and dents resulting from the crushing. This is a small, heavily damaged and nondescript fragment and inevitably therefore difficult to identify with any confidence. The likely original sectional form and the metal composition could both be accommodated among the Late Bronze Age bracelet series (about 1150–750 BC), but this remains a tentative identification.

Dimensions: Existing length: 22 mm; width: 8.5–9.0 mm; weight: 4.04g.

Note: Approximately 70 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to Reporting Centre.

S P NEEDHAM

9 Dorking, Surrey: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (Fig. 9)

Date: Late Bronze Age, about 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Jason Thurbin

Date of discovery: 7 November 1999

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

Description: A thick penannular ring, the band of

circular section and tapering slightly towards the terminals. The surface shows alternating radial stripes of slightly different golden colours. The object appears to be composite, with a precious metal cover wrapped around a presumed base-metal core. This is a familiar type of the Late Bronze Age, about 1150–750 BC.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 15.6 mm; weight: 4.54g.

Note: X-ray fluorescence analysis indicates that the two different coloured stripes have gold contents of approximately 74 per cent and 58 per cent respectively. It has not been possible to analyse the core.

Disposition: Guildford Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £350

S P NEEDHAM



(fig. 9) Dorking

10 Lower Frittiscombe, Devon: Two Late Bronze Age gold penannular rings (Fig. 10)

Date: 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr G P Fisher

Date of discovery: 11 April 1999

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

Description: Two small penannular rings of solid gold, the larger tapering slightly at the terminals. These two rings fall into the Late Bronze Age (1150–750 BC) tradition of ornaments sometimes



(fig.10) Lower Frittiscombe



(fig. 11) Liddington

known as 'Ring Money' or 'Tress Rings'.

Dimensions: Large ring: maximum diameter: 15 mm; maximum width: 4 mm; weight: 9g. Smaller ring: maximum diameter: 14 mm; maximum width: 3 mm; weight: 4.16g.

Note: Large ring 80 per cent for gold, smaller ring 85 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery

Valuation: £900

A WEST

11 Liddington, Wiltshire: Gold ingot, possibly Late Bronze Age (Fig.11)

Date: Possibly Late Bronze Age, 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr J Noble

Date of discovery: 9 October 1999

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

Description: Gold bar with D-shaped section, rounded corners and ends. The upper face is smooth and flattish, the lower, convex surface is rough and contains casting flaws. Modern damage (scrape-marks) to upper face.

There are a few similar finds from Britain and Ireland which can be dated by association to the Later Bronze Age, and some unassociated finds which are felt to belong to the same category.

Dimensions: Length: 88 mm; width: 14 mm; thickness: 9 mm; weight: 124g.

Note: Approximately 75 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery wish to acquire

Valuation: £1,500

G VARNDELL

12 Wilton area, Wiltshire: Gold ingot (?), possibly Late Bronze Age

Date: Possibly Late Bronze Age, 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr J Eden

Date of discovery: April–May 1998

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

Description: Bar of slight triangular cross-section, more round at one end. One face is convex and relatively smooth, the others being pitted. Without an archaeological context, the type cannot be firmly dated.

Dimensions: Length: 50 mm; maximum width: 7 mm; weight: 19.95g.

Note: No analysis

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A DEATHE

13 Port Eynon, Swansea: Bronze Age penannular 'hair ring' of gold, electrum and copper (Fig.13)

Date: 1100–750 BC

Finder: Mr R Sanders

Date of discovery: January–February 1999

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

Description: A small penannular ring, comprising an electrum plated copper core with a strip of gold foil wrapped around to give an alternating striped pattern. The two terminals are separated by a gap of 2.0 mm, and at this point an excess of gold foil is clearly separated from the copper core.

Dimensions: External diameter: 15.5–16.5 mm; internal diameter: 7.0 mm; maximum thickness: 5.0 mm; weight: 6.85g.

Note: The ring was sampled and scientifically analysed, revealing a pure copper core coated with an electrum plating (48.7 per cent gold, 45.7 per cent silver and 5.6 per cent copper). Around this, a strip of gold foil was wound (71.9 per cent gold, 24.2 per cent silver and 3.9 per cent copper).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales
Valuation: £750

A GWILT



(fig. 13) Port Eynon

14 Barnetby le Wold, North Lincolnshire: Undated gold ribbon

Date: No date assignable

Finder: Mr Nigel Campbell

Date of discovery: 11 July 1998

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

Description: Pennanular ring of wrinkled sheet gold. Weight: 2.03g. The composition of the ribbon is very unusual for any period and it has not proved possible to assign any date or function to the object.

Note: Approximately 99 per cent for gold. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 13.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A WEST

15 Folkestone, Kent: Iron Age or Roman gold ingot (Fig. 15)

Date: 800 BC–AD 43 or AD 43–410

Finder: Mr Coyne

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

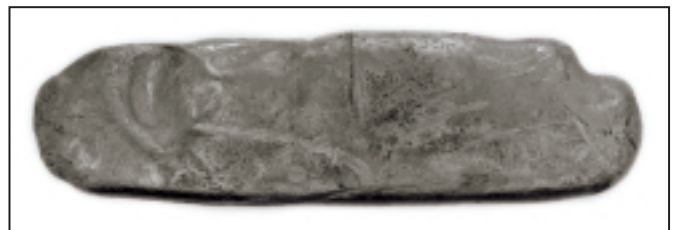
Description: An oblong-shaped metal ingot made from a mixture of gold and silver. There are no marks or features on the ingot. Although the site has yielded Iron Age and Roman finds, the ingot is not diagnostic and cannot be firmly dated.

Dimensions: Length: 87 mm; width: 27 mm; height: 18 mm; weight: 256.12g.

Note: Approximately 81 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL



(fig. 15) Folkestone

16 Brailes, Warwickshire: Fragment of Iron Age or Roman gold ingot

Date: 800 BC–AD 43 or AD 43–410

Finder: Mr A Gardner

Date of discovery: 12 April 1999

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

Description: Awaits examination; full report to appear next year.

J D HILL

17 Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk: Bronze Age gold penannular ring

Date of discovery: 29 April 1999

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Disposition: An archaeological find and therefore disclaimed. To remain with site archive. Full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

b) Roman Artefacts

(i) Finger rings (in chronological order)

18 Offley, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger ring

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr K Skelton

Date of discovery: 11 January 1998

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

Description: Roman silver finger ring, Henig type II. Crushed, with gemstone missing. The ring is plain with an oval recess for the missing intaglio. Maximum width of bezel: 10.5 mm; minimum width: 3.5 mm. Weight: 5.42g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 20.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G R BURLEIGH

19 Radlett, Hertfordshire: Roman gold finger ring (Fig. 19)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr P Glenister

Date of discovery: 2 October 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Unknown

Description: Roman gold finger ring of 1st or 2nd century AD date, with a heavy hoop, smoothly swelling profile and a flattened bezel, set with a small conical garnet.

Dimensions: Width: 19.4 mm; height 18.2 mm; base diameter of gemstone: 5.8 mm; internal dimensions: 14.9 x 11.3 mm; weight: 7.5g.

Note: Approximately 99 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Awaiting valuation; Verulamium Museum hopes to acquire.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 19.1) Radlett



(fig. 19.2)

20 Mickfield, Suffolk: Roman silver ring fragment

Date: 2nd century AD (?)

Finder: Mr G Stribling

Date of discovery: 20 March 1999

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

Description: Fragment of a Roman silver snake finger ring (one terminal and part of a loop).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J NEWMAN

21 Bawtry, South Yorkshire: Roman gold marriage ring (Fig. 21)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D Rodgers

Date of discovery: 13 March 1999

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

Description: The ring, now broken at one shoulder and flattened, was originally a fairly small, slender example

of the keeled form, with triangular shoulders decorated with two plain grooves and an oval bezel to which has been soldered a thin plate with repoussé decoration and a bezel ring surrounding it and covering its edge. The motif on the bezel is of two clasped right hands (*dextrarum iunctio*) within a beaded border.

Dimensions: Original diameter approximately 21 mm; bezel: 13 x 11 mm overall; width of hoop at back: 2 mm; weight: 3.98g.

Note: Approximately 91 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum

Valuation: £850

C M JOHNS



(fig. 21) Bawtry

22 Kirkby, Lincolnshire: Roman gold finger ring (Fig. 22)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D Lambert

Date of discovery: 2 April 1999

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

Description: The ring is of the 'hunched shoulders' form typical of the 3rd century AD. It has a prominent raised oval bezel containing a truncated conical banded gemstone. The outer face of the shoulders is hollowed at the junction with the bezel. The cross-section of the hoop is a rounded triangle. The ring is complete, but

its hoop is quite heavily distorted. The gemstone and its setting are intact and in good condition.

Dimensions: External (distorted) dimensions: 19.4 x 20.7 mm; bezel: 9 x 7.4 mm; weight: 4.34g.

Note: Approximately 94 per cent for gold. Gemstone: sardonyx.

Disposition: Lincoln City and County Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £350

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 22.1) Kirkby



(fig. 22.2) Kirkby

23 Marlborough area, Wiltshire: Roman gold ring (Fig. 23)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr M Thomas

Date of discovery: 15 August 1999

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

Description: The ring has a large, raised oval bezel containing a nicolo engraved with a figure of Fortuna to the right, holding a steering oar in her left hand and a cornucopia in her right (as seen in intaglio). The shoulders are shaped with a deep hollow at the point where they meet the bezel; the cross-section of the hoop is a high, rounded triangle. The ring is complete and in very good condition, though the gold has the usual scars and scratches of wear and handling. The whole hoop is bent to one side as viewed from the shoulder, but it is not clear whether this distortion is due to damage or whether the ring was made in this asymmetrical form. The rubbed-over gold holding the gem in place has suffered some damage, leaving rough edges, but the gem itself is in

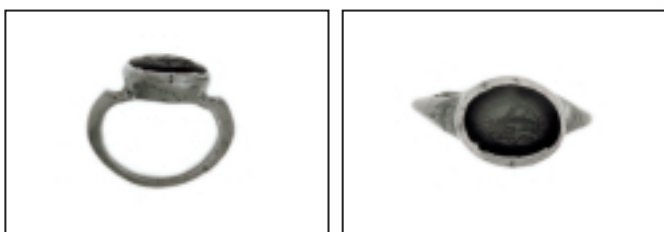
good condition, showing only light wear.

Dimensions: Internal dimensions: 19 x 14 mm; bezel: 15 x 12 mm; weight: 8.98g.

Note: Approximately 93 per cent for gold

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

C M JOHNS



(fig. 23.1) Marlborough area (fig. 23.2)

24 Abbot's Barton, Hampshire: Roman silver ring-bezel with setting

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr J de Montfalcon

Date of discovery: 1 October 1999

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

Description: Bezel of a Roman silver ring of the 3rd century AD, set with a nicolo paste engraved with a figure of Bonus Eventus. The hoop of the ring is missing.

Note: Approximately 99 per cent for silver

Disposition: To be determined.

C M JOHNS

25 Cherry Burton, East Yorkshire: Roman silver finger ring (Fig. 25)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr P Fullard

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: A Roman silver ring of Henig Type VIII, with broad carinated shoulders and a raised solid octagonal bezel engraved with a swastika motif.

Henig's Type VIII belongs to a standard 3rd century AD class of keeled finger rings. This example is complete, but slightly distorted. The incised decoration on the shoulders and bezel is very worn, implying long or heavy usage

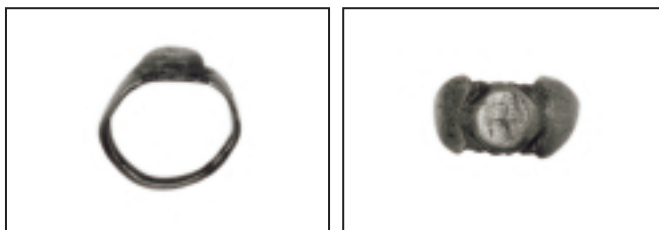
Dimensions: Width: 19.2 mm; height: 19.5 mm;

internal dimensions: 16.5 x 14.4 mm; bezel: 9.1 x 8.5 mm; weight: 3.86g.

Note: Approximately 82 per cent for silver

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON AND C PAYNTON



(fig. 25.1) Cherry Burton (fig. 25.2)

26 Bowerchalke, Wiltshire: Two Roman gold rings and 19 silver coins (Fig. 26)

Date: After AD 395

Finders: Messrs A Mitchell and J Adams

Date of discovery: 23 November 1997

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Two late Roman gold finger rings and 19 silver coins (1 *miliarensis* and 18 *siliquae*) of the period AD 358–95.

Rings (Fig. 26)

- (1) The ring has been flattened but not seriously damaged, and the condition of the gold is generally very good. The oval bezel with decorative border contains a repoussé gold plaque with clasped hands within a beaded border, and the shoulders are decorated with elaborate filigree scrolls and bold granulation. The ring is a fine example of a classic

late-Roman type characteristic of the later 4th century AD. Dimensions: bezel, 17 x 14 mm, 4 mm deep; width including surrounding flange 17 mm. Width of hoop at back: 3 mm. Weight: 11.91g.

- (2) The second ring is now very crushed and distorted. It is of unusual construction, consisting of three tapering gold tubes with openings for three gemstones, now lost. The settings may originally have been bedded in an adhesive material such as sulphur. Though the ring cannot be closely paralleled, the general style, including the presence of three settings, is typical of late-Roman jewellery of the later 4th century AD. The central tube and setting is outlined with a long elliptical frame formed of applied gold grains (not beaded wire). There is a gap in the frame at each side of the central setting. Dimensions: original width of bezel area about 11 mm. Width of hoop: 2 mm. Weight: 3.25g.



(fig. 26) Bowerchalke

Coins:

- 1 silver *miliarensis*:
 Gratian (AD 367–383), 1
 18 silver *siliquae*:
 Constantius II (AD 337–361), 1
 Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 2
 Valens (AD 364–378), 6
 Gratian (AD 367–383), 1

Theodosius I (AD 378–395), 2

Magnus Maximus (AD 383–388), 2

Flavius Victor (AD 387–388), 2

Eugenius (AD 392–394), 2

Note: Ring 1, over 85 per cent for gold. Ring 2, over 85 per cent for gold. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 22.

Disposition: Inquest awaited. (It has been postponed pending possible further discoveries on the site.)

C M JOHNS AND J H C WILLIAMS

27 Ashwell (1), Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger ring

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Mr B Tattingham

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: Roman silver finger ring with keeled or carinated hoop, split opposite the bezel for adjustment. The bezel measures 13 x 11 mm with a roughened surface where a gem or other setting was formerly attached but is now missing. Otherwise the ring is complete and in good condition. The shoulders above the carination are triangular-shaped, measuring 11 x 13 mm at their widest, and having incised straight lines as decoration. The maximum internal measurements of the hoop are 21 x 16 mm. Beyond the carination below the shoulders, the hoop narrows from each side from a width of 5 mm tapering to 1 mm at the split. Weight: 7.40g.

Discussion: This type appeared in the 3rd century AD and gradually became more elaborate. An almost exactly similar ring came from the Roman temple at Lydney, Gloucestershire in a late 4th-century context. Similar rings have been found in other 4th-century contexts and this example is likely to date to the 4th century AD.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 18.

Disposition: Ashwell Village Museum

Valuation: £75

28 Halesworth area (1), Suffolk: Roman gold ring (Fig. 28)
Date: Roman**Finder:** Mr G Barker**Date of discovery:** 20 November 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Roman gold finger ring with openwork bezel-panel. Full report to appear next year.**Note:** Approximately 95 per cent for gold**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(fig. 28) Halesworth area

29 North Cerney, Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger ring
Date: Roman**Finder:** Mr D Young**Date of discovery:** 18 September 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While digging uncultivated part of garden.**Description:** A faceted silver finger ring featuring eight facets, each decorated with a simple engraved saltire. Probably Roman, but not closely datable.**Note:** See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 21.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder

C M JOHNS

30 Halesworth area (2), Suffolk: Roman silver finger ring fragment
Date: Roman**Finder:** Mr R Allen**Date of discovery:** Late 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Fragment (about one-quarter) of a Roman silver ring, Henig type II. It has a D-section hoop which expands around an oval gem setting. (The gem is missing.) Width of bezel: 10 mm. Similar to an example from Preston St Mary, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 5).**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PLOUVIEZ

(ii) Other objects

31 Ashwell (2), Hertfordshire: Roman silver leaf-shaped object
Date: Roman**Finder:** Mr H Cross**Date of discovery:** May 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector**Description:** Roman silver leaf-shaped object measuring about 40 mm long by 8 mm maximum width. Weight: 0.69g. The tips at either end are broken off and the long edges seem slightly bevelled. There are no visible means of fixing the object to anything else. The decoration is engraved and seems to have been picked out with inlaid niello.

The object could be interpreted either as representing a leaf itself, or the decoration could symbolise the stem of a plant with its leaves, maybe a palm-branch. It is possible that the object is not a plaque but a finger ring. Leaf-shaped plaques are often found on Romano–Celtic temple sites and this appears

to be a miniature version. Miniature objects deposited as votive offerings are often found on temple sites.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 19.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G R BURLEIGH

32 Sutton on Derwent, East Yorkshire: Roman gold earring (Fig. 32)

Date: Late 2nd–3rd century AD

Finder: Humber Wetlands project.

Date of discovery: May 1998

Circumstances of discovery: Found during work by the Humber Wetlands project and submitted via the Yorkshire Museum.

Description: A Roman gold earring of Allason-Jones type 11 (Lindsay Allason-Jones, *Ear-rings in Roman Britain*, Oxford, 1989). The gold box-setting is rectangular and contains emerald-green glass. Surrounding the setting is a crimped gold flange. The wire, which has been slightly straightened, is soldered to the centre of the box-setting base.

Dimensions: Total length: 25 mm; setting: 11 x 8.5 mm; weight: 1.32g.

Note: Approximately 84 per cent for gold. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 17.

Disposition: Hull and East Riding Museum

Valuation: No reward payable, because the object was found by archaeologists.

C M JOHNS



(fig. 32) Sutton on Derwent

33 Tendring District, Essex: Roman gold earring (Fig. 33)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr S Keeble

Date of discovery: 22 May 1999

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

Description: The earring is made of a circle of thick gold wire and is decorated with three groups of grooved lines. It weighs 1.27g. This example is dated to the 3rd century AD.

Note: Approximately 70 per cent for gold

Disposition: Colchester Museums

Valuation: £125

P J WISE



(fig. 33) Tendring District

34 West Lavington, Wiltshire: Roman silver pin fragment

Date: Roman

Finder: Mr B King

Date of discovery: 20 September 1998

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

Description: The head and a short section of the shaft of the pin survive. Total length: 16 mm. Diameter of head: 7 mm. Weight: 1.5g. The metal has not been analysed, but its colour, weight and patina are typical of silver. Metal hairpins with roughly spherical heads were common throughout the Roman period.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 23.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

35 Stancombe Down, Berkshire: ?Roman silver pin and metal spill

Date: 3rd–4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr J Philpotts

Date of discovery: 18 October 1998

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

Description: The pin has lost its pointed tip and the shaft is bent in two places. The head is faceted, a roughly cubic form with all corners removed, i.e. 14 facets.

Dimensions: Surviving length: 46 mm; width of head: 5.5 mm; weight: 2.21g.

Note: Approximately 96 per cent for silver. The small spill of white metal submitted with the pin proved on analysis to be a lead/tin alloy, probably solder.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to West Berkshire Heritage Services.

C M JOHNS

36 Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire: Roman silver fibula fragment (Fig. 36)

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd centuries AD

Finder: Mr A Laverack

Date of discovery: August 1999

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

Description: A broken and distorted fragment of a silver fibula, a variant of the trumpet brooch type, lacking its head loop, pin, foot and catch-plate.

Dimensions: Height: 34.5 mm; width of head plate: 16.9 mm; weight: 8.14g.

Note: Approximately 94 per cent for silver

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON AND C PAYNTON



(fig. 36) Wilberfoss

37 Skipsea, East Yorkshire: Roman silver trumpet brooch

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr P Alcock

Date of discovery: Early 1970s (?)

Circumstances of discovery: While digging on beach.

Description: Roman silver small-headed trumpet brooch with some abrasions to surface; pin and spring missing.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND C PAYNTON

38 Cirencester, Gloucestershire: Silver decorated belt buckle

Date: 5th century AD

Finder: Mr E Wootton

Date of discovery: 1995

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

Description: Silver decorated belt buckle. The buckle loop, which is 23.3 mm wide and 6 mm thick, is sub-circular in outline and octagonal in section. The tongue of the buckle is 33 mm long and rectangular in section. It has a rectangular moulding at the base and the tip has been decorated to suggest an animal head. At the base of the tongue is a small forward-facing loop which captures the narrowest part of the buckle.

Discussion: The closest parallel that has been found to this buckle was excavated in the grave of a 5th-century male from Kingsholm, Gloucester (H R Hurst, *Kingsholm* (Gloucester Archaeological Reports 1), p. 35, fig. 13, no. 1). The Kingsholm

buckle, which is also silver, has identical mouldings on the top of the tongue but no zoomorphic decoration on the end. It was complete with its oval buckle plate. A similar example, although of copper-alloy, has been found in a late-4th century grave at Lankhills, Winchester (G Clarke, *The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills* (Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester, Part II, 1979), p. 270, grave 283, no. 481). In the Lankhills example the oval buckle plate also survived. Another copper-alloy parallel was found in 1851 in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Fairford, Gloucestershire and is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (A MacGregor and E Bolick, *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections, Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford, 1993), p. 305, no. 34.56 (1961.32)). However, the execution of these pieces is far cruder than the present buckle.

Disposition: Corinium Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £1,250

P GENTIL

39 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire: Roman silver ring-key fragment (Fig. 39)

Date: 1st–3rd centuries AD

Finders: Mr M Smith, Ms H Smith

Date of discovery: 2 December 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The object is a damaged, incomplete key-bit, lacking its ring-handle. There are lines of dotted decoration on the teeth, several of which are broken. The treatment of the back and the slight interior curve indicate that the ring handle was not in the same plane as the bit but at 90 degrees to it, making it one of the keys designed to be worn as a finger ring.

Dimensions: Length of 'bezel' area: 16 mm; width (projection of bit): 14 mm; weight: 2.4g.

Note: Approximately 90 per cent for silver.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest.

C M JOHNS



(fig. 39) Knaresborough



(fig. 40) Cantley

40 Cantley, South Yorkshire: Roman silver ring-key (Fig. 40)

Date: 1st–3rd centuries AD

Finder: Mr P Jones

Date of discovery: 2 November 1999

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

Description: This is a very small silver ring with a narrow elongated bezel from which a lateral extension develops. The extension is of rounded form, pierced by two small circular holes, and has a narrowed base where it joins the bezel. There is a little damage to the rounded projection, part of which has broken away. Keys designed to be worn as rings were a common Roman type.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 13 mm; width at bezel: 10 mm. Weight: 2.1g.

Note: Approximately 93 per cent for silver.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest.

C M JOHNS

41 Gastard, Wiltshire: Possibly Roman gold bar fragment (Fig. 41)

Date: Possibly Roman

Finder: Mr D Carrier

Date of discovery: November 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: The object is an oval-sectioned tapering bar, the pointed end of which is bent at an angle of about 115 degrees. The thick end has been neatly cut

and hammered facets run a little way up the sides of the object. The bar is not a finished or even an incomplete artefact and may therefore be classified as scrap or ingot gold connected with goldsmithing. The high purity of the gold, a little above the modern 22 carat standard, would be consistent with a Roman date, and as the area in which the object was found has produced other Roman finds, including both gold and silver articles, a Roman date seems very plausible.

Dimensions: Length: 35 mm; width of thick end: 6 mm; weight: 9.98g.

Note: Approximately 92 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Devizes Museum

Valuation: £150

C M JOHNS



(fig. 41) Gastard



(fig. 42) Chelsham

42 Chelsham (1), Surrey: Roman gold bulla (Fig. 42)

Date: Probably 1st century AD

Finder: Mr M Hay

Date of discovery: 2 April 1999

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

Description: The object is a gold pendant of traditional Etruscan/early Roman *bullae* shape, that is, two convex discs joined at the edges and suspended from a wide, flat loop. It has been made in one piece and folded and its form is now somewhat distorted. There is no indication of the way in which the two discs would have been joined: possibly there was originally an edge binding. Some *bullae* have one disc larger than the other, so that the edge of the larger, often dentated, may be folded over the smaller disc, but the two elements are the same size in this case.

The discs are undecorated and show considerable signs of wear. Their internal surfaces look like cast surfaces, without hammer-marks. The suspension loop was initially made perfectly plain but has had seven grooves firmly impressed upon it to create a ribbed effect.

Dimensions: Diameter of discs: about 18 mm; width of loop: about 7 mm; height: 23 mm; weight 3.7g.

Note: Approximately 72 per cent for gold.

Disposition: Guildford Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £350

C M JOHNS

43 Alton, Hampshire: Gold pendant of uncertain date

Finder: Mr P Beasley

Date of discovery: 10 December 1999

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

Description: A gold pendant of elongated pentagonal form, featuring a solid-cast male portrait bust, an inscription in relief above the head reading TI.CAESAR, and a triangular red gem set in a cell below the head. The suspension loop is in the form of a laurel wreath.

Note: Approximately 82 per cent for gold. Weight: 68.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed and returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

(iii) Summary reports

44 Hilborough, Norfolk: Roman silver finger ring

Date: Roman

Finder: Mr C Matthews

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Roman silver finger ring.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

45 Needham, Norfolk: Silver surgical or cosmetic instrument, possibly Roman

Date of discovery: September–October 1999

Finder: Ms K Whitelock

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Disposition: On further examination by the British Museum it was felt that this object was likely to be modern. It was therefore disclaimed and returned to the finder.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

46 Weybourne (1), Norfolk: Roman silver finger ring

Date: Roman

Finder: Mr J Morrison

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: Roman silver finger ring.

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

c) Early Medieval Artefacts

(in chronological order)

47 Wrotham (1), Kent: Silver gilt Frankish hinged arm-ring fragment inlaid with garnets (Fig. 47)

Date: Late 5th or early 6th century

Finder: John Darvill

Date of discovery: 7 March 1999

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

Description: Terminal of one-half of a silver-gilt Frankish arm-ring. The terminal is cast in the form of a lion or horse's head with the muzzle truncated by a

solid rectangular plate set with two square cut garnets. The remains of a corroded iron catch pin remain on the inner surface. Above, the head assumes a more naturalistic aspect with moulded eye-sockets both originally filled with a poorly cut circular plate garnet; only one survives. Above the eyes are two deep cut cells filled with lentoid plate garnets, also poorly cut, representing prick ears held close to the head. No foils can be seen beneath the surviving garnets. The vertical space between the ears and eyes is filled with a clearly delineated 'spine' that splits into three sharply cast ridges between the eyes. These run back over the head, the outer two ending in curlicues behind the ears from which develop either foliate feet or a stylised mane. The central rib runs on to the border of the decorative panel which is defined by a single groove. The terminal is broken immediately behind the animal head, but the casting would originally have continued to end in a hinged fitting that would have linked it to a similar casting, forming the complete arm-ring. The two halves would have been fastened by a catch pin at the muzzle. Traces of iron (above) suggest that this was of iron. The design of the catch is obscured by corrosion.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 50 mm; weight: 15.1g; metal analysis: 85 per cent silver.

Discussion: The arm-ring is an import into the Kingdom of Kent and dates from the late 5th/early 6th century. It has immediate parallels in Frankia, where a very similar, and complete, example was found in a grave at Marchépot (Somme). Like the Wrotham arm-ring, the Marchépot example is also silver-gilt with well shaped garnet inlays representing the eyes and ears. The catch fitting truncating the muzzle is inlaid with three square-cut garnets. The Marchépot arm-ring is dated to about AD 500. A second example in copper-alloy inlaid with garnets was found near Beauvais (Oise) and this is also dated to the late 5th/early 6th centuries, as is a third example from Versigny (Aisne). Similar, slightly earlier arm-rings are also known from Hunnic contexts as far east as the Ukraine, for example the remarkably fine arm-ring

from Dunapataj-Bödposta grave 1, which is dated to the middle of the 5th century.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

A C EVANS



(fig. 47) Wrotham

48 Harworth (1), Nottinghamshire: Two indecipherable gold 'bracteates'

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr M Hibberd

Date of discovery: October 1997

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: Two indecipherable silvery gold 'bracteates'.

Dimensions and metal content: Metal analysis: 91 per cent gold; weight: 0.29g and 0.56g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS AND C PAYNTON

49 West Rudham (1), Norfolk: Silver side knob from Anglo-Saxon brooch

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr A Mears

Date of discovery: July 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Silver side knob from an Anglo-Saxon radiate-headed brooch.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 15 mm; metal analysis: 97 per cent silver; weight: 2.1g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 104.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

50 Willoughby on the Wolds, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gold finger ring inlaid with garnets (Fig. 50)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr J E Smith

Date of discovery: 10 October 1999

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

Description: Gold finger ring of the early Anglo-Saxon period consisting of a broad, flat band decorated with filigree scrolls and punched motifs expanding to a flat bezel inlaid with two garnet discs above and below a square garnet. The hoop has been split and is much bent out of shape. Height of bezel: 20 mm; weight: 7.43g. Analysis of the ring's metal at the British Museum has established a gold content of approximately 78 per cent and a silver content of 20 per cent.

Discussion: The ring can be dated to the 6th century AD on the basis of its form and decoration, and the use of garnets. The flat band expanding to a garnet-decorated bezel can be compared with more or less contemporary examples from Italy in the British Museum's collections (e.g. registration nos. M&LA AF.478a and 65,7–12,2). The use of filigree on the shoulders is comparable with that on a ring of similar date from Herpes, Charente, France, and on other Frankish rings from unknown find-spots (*Catalogue of the Superb Collection of Rings formed by the late Monsieur E Guilhou*, Sotheby's sale, 9–12 Nov. 1937, lots 532 and 543, pl. 18; M Deloche, *Étude Historique et Archéologique sur les Anneaux Sigillaires et Autres des*

Premiers Siècles du Moyen Age (Paris, 1900), no. 284), while combined filigree and punch-work occurs on a 6th–7th-century gold ring from near Belluno, Italy (British Museum registration no. M&LA AF.530). In the light of such parallels it is possible that the Willoughby on the Wolds ring is a Continental import of the time.

Disposition: Nottingham City Museums hope to acquire the find.

Valuation: To be determined.

B AGER



(fig. 50) Willoughby on the Wolds

51 Burghwallis, South Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt wrist-clasp fragment

Date: Early to mid 6th century

Finder: Mr D Pearce

Date of discovery: August 1999

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

Description: A flat, ovoid plate of silver, the front gilded, and with two holes for sewing to a garment in a strip to one side and a break above it. The object forms part of one-half of a pair of matching hook-and-eye plates worn to fasten the sleeves of a woman's dress. It is a high-quality example, decorated with a nielloed border and an animal head design in Salin's

Style I with a running scroll on the neck, belonging to Hines's form C1 of the early to mid-6th century AD (J Hines, *Clasps, Hektespänner, Agraffen. Anglo-Saxon clasps of classes A-C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD* (1993), 67–73.) It has a close parallel in another clasp of the same form from Great Chesterford, Essex (*ibid.*, fig. 131a). Height: 24 mm; weight: 4.3g. Analysis of the metal of the clasp at the British Museum established a silver content of approximately 85 per cent silver.

Disposition: Awaiting valuation; Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery hopes to acquire the find.

B AGER

52 Eriswell (RAF Lakenheath), Suffolk (1): Anglo-Saxon grave burial containing bridle fittings with appliqué silver mount (Fig. 52)

Date: Mid-6th century

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: October 1997

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: The horse and rider grave at Lakenheath is exceptional – not only in the context of the cemetery in which it was placed, but also in the early Anglo-Saxon period as a whole. The grave, dating from the middle of the 6th century, is covered by a low mound and surrounded by the graves of children, both suggesting status and a singular position in the local community. The burial of the dead man's mount is also an expression of status, but the ornamented bridle that the horse was wearing may suggest status beyond that of the immediate community.

The dead man was buried in a coffin which lay against the south wall of the large rectangular grave pit. His horse lay facing the coffin with its back against the north wall of the grave and its legs folded against the coffin edge. Its muzzle faced towards an iron bound wooden bucket. It was saddled and bridled for burial. Despite the elaborate style of burial, the personal possessions and weapons of the dead man are

few and modest. He was buried with a plain copper-alloy belt buckle fastening the waist belt, a small sheathed iron knife and a sword which was placed over his left arm and shoulder with the plain copper-alloy pommel at head level. A shield, with an iron boss ornamented with silver sheet appliqué, was placed on the coffin lid and a single spear lay at the head of the grave. All these are typical of many warrior graves of the 6th century, and several graves of equal prominence as far as equipment is concerned occur in the Lakenheath cemetery itself. However, the burial of the horse, wearing an elegantly decorated bridle, confers a different status to the grave.

The ornamented bridle is one of the more extraordinary finds from the early Anglo-Saxon period. Its functional parts are similar to any modern bridle with a simple snaffle bit (with mouthpieces cast in one with the bit-ring), cheekpieces, noseband, browband, headband and throat-latch. It is outstanding because of its principal fittings. These, with the exception of the iron mouthpieces which are enriched with silver sheet, are made of heavily gilded copper-alloy and decorated with Style 1 ornament. This uses human masks and discrete and often cryptic animal motifs to decorate fine metalwork during the second half of the 5th century onwards. The mounts are additionally ornamented with thin silver sheet appliqué. These were originally soldered in place, but nine of a total of twenty-four were found detached from their mounts. The principal fittings are placed at the crossover of the bridle straps on the brow and at the nose, where they hold the straps together, and at the centre of each cheekpiece, the browband and the headband. The mounts at the centre of the browband and headband each have a fixing for a decorative pendant but both are missing. They may have been made of an organic material, for example a textile plume or pom-pom. The distinctive Style 1 decoration, together with the weapon types, particularly the shield boss, place the grave in the middle of the 6th century, about AD 550. The bridle is only paralleled in Anglo-Saxon England by the bridle

from mound 17 in the royal cemetery at Sutton Hoo (see A C Evans, 'The Anglo-Saxon Finds' in M O H Carver, *Excavations at Sutton Hoo 1983–1992*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report, British Museum Press, London, forthcoming). The latter dates from about 600, a couple of generations later than the Lakenheath bridle. The two bridles are of similar status. In both graves the saddles survived only as a group of very fragmentary fittings associated with girth buckle. Neither can be reconstructed except in the most general sense.

Dimensions: 10 x 75 mm (tested silver appliqué, bridle suitable for a pony of 14 hands).

Discussion: Horse and rider burials in early Anglo-Saxon England are rare and reflect wealth or social standing in the broadest sense. The Lakenheath burial can most usefully be compared to the horse burials at Sutton Hoo and Snape (W Filmer-Sankey and T Pestell, *Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Excavations and Surveys, 1824–1991*, East Anglian Archaeology, forthcoming). All three are broadly contemporary examples of the mid to late 6th centuries and all share striking similarities, although in all three graves the rituals surrounding the burial of the horse are different. At Sutton Hoo the horse was in a separate grave, at Snape the horse was buried above and to one side of a small, canoe-like boat while at Lakenheath the horse lay in the grave alongside the coffin of the dead man. Despite these differences, the three dead men share a common arms-bearing status – all were buried with shield, knife and one, two or three spears. Equally, the bridles share common features, particularly in the design of the fixed mouthpieces on the bit-rings and the use of rein links, features which are also shared with a bit and associated links from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex (horse-grave 2, V I Evison, *An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex*, CBA Research Report 91, 1994, p. 112 and fig. 54). The newly excavated bridle at Lakenheath confirms a common and strongly felt design style at this period (about 550–600) which is not visible outside Anglo-Saxon England.

The high quality of the Lakenheath bridle fittings is extraordinary in the context of such a cemetery,

particularly as no other richly decorated Anglo-Saxon bridle has yet been found apart from the bridle from Sutton Hoo. While occasional finds of ornamental metalwork that could be horse gear suggest that decorated bridles may have been less rare than horse burials with bridles currently suggest, it is possible that the Lakenheath bridle may have a significance beyond the context of this modest cemetery. It may be that it represents a gift or a reward from the dead man's overlord for service in his role as a mounted warrior.

The Lakenheath bridle is also important from a technical point of view because it is the earliest Anglo-Saxon bridle from a secure context with high status fittings, fixed mouth pieces on the bit and matching links on the reins. The rein links alone relate it to the bridle from mound 17 in the Sutton Hoo cemetery, the bridle found in grave 47 at Snape and to the remains of the Great Chesterford bridle. The use of links on the reins seems to be an almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon feature. Their origins may lie in the Middle East, where various devices are used to weight the reins when they are either resting on the horse's neck or looped over a saddle hitch. The use of fixed mouthpieces on the bit seems also to be a feature of early Anglo-Saxon bridles and it is interesting that the Lakenheath bit rings are uniquely D-shaped as opposed to the closed rings of the Sutton Hoo, Snape and Great Chesterford bridles. However, the placing of the cruciform mounts on each crossover of the bridle straps, together with the decorative mounts on the cheekpieces, brow and headbands (fig.52), show that early Anglo-Saxon bridles also share styles with horse equipment on the Continent and in Scandinavia. All ultimately have a common ancestry in the harness styles of the Roman Empire (M C Bishop, 'Cavalry equipment of the Roman army in the first century AD', in J C Coulston (ed.), *Military Equipment and the Identity of Roman Soldiers, Proceedings of the Fourth Roman Military Equipment Conference*, BAR International Series 394, Oxford, 1988).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 74.

Disposition: An archaeological find, so no reward payable to the finders. To be donated by Ministry of

Defence to Suffolk Museums Service for Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds

Valuation: £15,000

A C EVANS



(fig. 52) Eriswell (RAF Lakenheath)

53 Eriswell (RAF Lakenheath), Suffolk (2): Anglo-Saxon grave burials containing five silver pendants and four silver finger rings

Date: Late 6th to early 7th centuries

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: July 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: The finds have been disclaimed unseen by the British Museum to become part of the excavation archive. They are as follows:

Grave no.	Find
0146	1085 pendant
0146	1087 pendant
0146	1143 finger ring
0146	1144 finger ring
0242	1487 pendant
0242	1488 pendant
0242	1542 pendant
0313	1708 finger ring
0313	1714 finger ring

Disposition: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

A C EVANS

54 Barham (near) (1), Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword-ring

Date: Late 6th century

Finder: Mr P Castle

Date of discovery: 10 May 1998

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

Description: Cast silver-gilt sword ring inlaid with niello. Each face is grooved and gilt, one side is beaded, the other is plain. Around the circumference a central gilt beaded band is flanked by a nielloed zig-zag on one side and a row of nielloed triangles on the other. The ring shows signs of wear where it was originally attached to the sword hilt.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 17mm; thickness: 6 mm; metal analysis: 89 per cent silver; weight: 7.51g.

Discussion: This ring would have been part of a fine early Anglo-Saxon sword hilt. Sword hilts with rings attached are known from a number of rich Kentish cemeteries and form a homogenous group characterised by the hilt construction, parcel gilding and niello work on the pommels (V I Evison, 'The Dover ring-sword and other sword rings and beads', *Archaeologia* 101 (1967), pp. 63–103). The earliest finds in this country date to the late 5th century, but the majority are found in richly furnished high status male burials of the 6th century (see W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1983).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 60.

Disposition: Dover Museum wishes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

A C EVANS

55 Winchester area (1), Hampshire: Gold imitation coin pendant (Fig. 55)

Date: About 600

Finder: Mr M McGovern

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: A gold imitation *solidus* of the Byzantine emperor Anastasius I (AD 491–518) made into a pendant by soldering a small loop of ribbed gold sheet to the top.

Dimensions: Height (including loop): 24 mm; weight: 4.69g.

Discussion: Similar pendants, with coins or coin imitations of Continental origin, occur in some Anglo-Saxon graves of the 7th century AD, e.g. four looped examples in the British Museum, all with imitations of gold 'solidi' of East Roman and Frankish rulers, from a well-known burial of the earlier part of the century found at Sarre, Kent (R Jessup, *Anglo-Saxon Jewellery*, pl. xxvii). The find possibly, therefore, derives from a ploughed-out Anglo-Saxon grave of similar date, and its fine state of preservation would support such a hypothesis, although the alternative possibilities that it represents a casual loss or even a ritual deposition cannot be ruled out.

Note: The pendant was found before the Treasure Act came into force on 24 September 1997.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

B AGER



(fig. 55) Winchester area

56 Margate, Kent: Anglo-Saxon Gold composite disc pendant

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr J Laing

Date of discovery: Before 24 September 1997.

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

Description: Sheet gold disc pendant with beaded wire rim. In the centre is a hollow boss surrounded by a similar beaded wire border from which radiate the four arms of a cross, each composed of two parallel lengths of beaded wire. On three of the arms the wires are broadly equal in circumference; the fourth is formed of one thick and one thin strip. In each of the quadrants of the pendant is a single beaded wire figure-of-eight motif soldered to the disc. Flanking the arm of the cross immediately below the loop are two gold granules. The ribbed suspension loop is rolled under the rim on the front and terminates in an irregular V-shape on the back, which is plain. The object is in good condition and shows little sign of wear.

Discussion: Disc pendants of this type, which are always made of gold, are usually found in female graves and occur either singly or as part of a necklace incorporating other elements such as silver *bullae*, mounted gold coins or cabochon pendants, together with amethysts, simple monochrome glass or biconical spacer beads and slipknot rings (see L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), pp. 51–3). These are all typical components of the universal dress fashion adopted in England during the 7th century. It was a direct result of the increased contact with the Mediterranean world generated by the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and replaced the Germanic tradition of regional types of paired brooches and swags of amber and polychrome glass beads that were formerly in vogue.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 30 mm (including loop); metal analysis: 51 per cent gold; weight: 2.6g.

Disposition: This object was found before the Treasure Act came into force. At inquest it was found not to be treasure trove and was returned to the finder.

A C EVANS

57 Norwich area, Norfolk: Gold swivelling bezel from a Frankish seal-ring (Figs. 57.1-2)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: April 1998

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

Description: This remarkable piece is a double-sided seal matrix from a gold signet ring of Frankish type, diameter 12 mm, and with a gold content of approximately 98 per cent. It was designed to pivot on a pin which engaged with the shoulders of the ring itself, now lost. The bezel is engraved on one side with a long-haired frontal bust surmounted by a cross, with stylized drapery below; around this is a retrograde inscription in a mixture of capitals and lower case, which may be read as a female name, *Baldehydis*. On the reverse is a scene with a male and a long-haired female figure embracing beneath a cross. Damage to the pivot pin suggests forcible removal. There is wear on the pin and pivot hole, but little on the sides of the bezel, suggesting that it was separated from the ring at a relatively early stage.

Discussion: Swivel seal rings are not known from Anglo-Saxon England, although a few examples survive from Merovingian Gaul, and Avitus, Bishop of Vienne, writing in the 6th century to his brother, Bishop Apollinaris of Valence, refers to a ring of this type (Avitus, *Ep.* 87). Again, no Anglo-Saxon seal rings with female names are known, but a number of Frankish gold seal rings with circular bezels bearing the names or monograms of high-status and royal women survive. Male names are more common on such rings, however, and some of these are also engraved with a profile bust. The scene on the reverse can be paralleled on what appears to be a Frankish betrothal ring in the British Museum collections, which also has the names Dromacius and Betta engraved upon it – presumably the couple depicted.



(fig. 57.1) Norwich area

All of these rings are datable to the 7th century, and the appearance of the present ring would be consistent with such a date. More work on the sources for the unusual frontal bust, and the possible relationship of this motif to the early 8th-century 'Woden/Monster' sceatta-type may shed further light on the ring's origins and date.

Tantalizingly, because unverifiable, the name on the bezel may have particular historical significance; as it appears on the ring, it represents the Frankish form, *Baldhild*, which would have had an Anglo-Saxon cognate form, *Bealdhild*. This is probably not a very rare name in either form, but it is a striking coincidence that the only historically recorded female of that name is the Anglo-Saxon woman who married Clovis II in about 648, and who acted as Queen-regent after his death in about 657 until she retired in 663/4 to the monastery she had herself founded at Chelles, where she died about 680. The *Vita Sanctae Balthildis*, written not long after her death, commemorates her supposed rise from beginnings as an English slave to marriage to the King and an illustrious aftermath at court and in her monastery. It remains more likely, however, that she was in reality a princess from one of the Anglo-Saxon dynasties; it is known that both the Kentish and East Anglian royal families had links with their Neustrian Frankish counterparts. Of course, we can



(fig. 57.2)

never know for certain whether the woman named on the ring represents this historical individual; but they are certainly of similar date. A further mystery is why such a prestigious Frankish object came to rest in rural Norfolk; though such a ring might certainly have been a prestige gift, or even a sign to identify the wearer as an emissary of the owner.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 91.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service

Valuation: £60,000

L WEBSTER

58 Hurley, Warwickshire: Gold repoussé pendant fragment

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr J Stanfield

Date of discovery: 28 August 1999

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

Description: Gold foil repoussé disc, decorated with a tripartite geometric design composed chiefly of arcs and bosses, the whole encircled by two rows of lightly punched pentagons and triangles respectively. One edge is partly broken away, perhaps where a pendant loop had been attached. Diameter 20 mm, gold

content approximately 83 per cent.

Discussion: The disc is most probably from a pendant, possibly originating in south-western Germany rather than Anglo-Saxon England, since it bears a general resemblance to late 7th-century cross-decorated repoussé pendants found in this region. However, the stamped border is more reminiscent of Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon 6th- and early 7th-century traditions. Without a closer parallel, its place of origin must remain open at present.

Disposition: To be determined; inquest awaited.

L WEBSTER

59 Congham, Norfolk (1): Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Mr J Wells

Date of discovery: October 1997

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

Description: Partly gilded cast silver cocked-hat sword pommel of the early Anglo-Saxon period, which originally had a ring fixed to it. On top of the pommel are two ungilded tongue-shaped ridges, decorated with an engraved single-line border and originally a ring-and-dot at each end. These ridges are raised against a gilded background. Such double grooves are characteristic of pommels that have borne rings.

The sides of the pommel are each decorated with a line of punched inverted triangles which would probably originally have been filled with black niello. These have worn away to invisibility in some areas. Along the bottom of the sides is a double groove which has been gilded. The side panels are defined towards their corners by a wide vertical groove, also gilded. One side has a ring-and-dot in each corner, and the other has at the top a single arrow-shaped rune. This rune not only represents the letter T but is also the symbol of the god Tiw, the god of war. Part of the ring-and-dot decorated side has broken away, but the corresponding part of the Tiw-rune side appears to have had a semi-circle cut

rather than broken out of the metal.

The ends of the pommel, beyond the wide gilded vertical groove, are decorated on both sides with a ring-and-dot with a pair of vertical grooves either side. The end beyond the worn double groove is decorated on the top with a worn gilded trefoil and beyond this has two lobes each with a rivet hole. The space between the lobes would have been filled with a pin supporting the end of the loop which carried the ring. The opposite end has a single ring-and-dot on its top and two lobes containing rivet holes, but in between these is a third lobe, with a hole which contains a silver ?dummy rivet head.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 49 mm; height: 17 mm; metal analysis: 98 per cent silver; weight: 7.51g.

Discussion: The pommel is best classified as Menghin Typ Bifrons-Gilton (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter* (Stuttgart, 1983), pp. 312ff), which is characterised by the cocked-hat form and loose ring attachments. Such pommels belong to Group C and are dated by Menghin between 530 and 570. Its closest parallel is a silver-gilt ring pommel from Dover Grave C, which shares the long, low shoulders and is also decorated with slashes (Menghin no. 90; V I Evison, 'The Dover ring-sword and other sword rings and beads', *Archaeologia* 101 (1967), pp. 63ff, figs. 4–5). The sword from Bifrons 39 (Menghin 89), also silver-gilt with loose rings, is decorated with a single swastika on one face – reminiscent of the single T-rune on the Congham example – while a similar, but ringless, silver-gilt pommel from Gilton (Evison p. 88, fig. 10a) carries a runic inscription. These are all cemetery finds from Kent and they reflect the distribution of ring-swords in early Anglo-Saxon England, which is predominantly Kentish. The discovery of this pommel in Norfolk is interesting as it expands both the distribution pattern of this type of pommel and the range of high-status objects in the kingdom of the East Angles.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 66.

Disposition: King's Lynn Museum

Valuation: £900

60 Aldbrough, East Yorkshire: Gold Anglo-Saxon sword pommel (Fig. 60)

Date: First half of the 7th century

Finder: Mr J Sutton

Date of discovery: 12 November 1997

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

Description: The pommel consists of a leaded bronze matrix covered with heavy gold sheet and pierced by the iron tang of the sword blade. One face is decorated with beaded filigree wire and the remaining surfaces with empty cloisonné cell work. Traces of a grey silty substance remain in some of the empty cells and this was identified visually as soil. Underdrawing for the filigree interlace is visible in several places. Two long gold rivets remain in position on one side of the pommel but the second pair of rivets survives only as corroded iron oxides suggesting a repair using iron rivets.

Dimensions: Length: 4.5 cm; height: 1.5 cm; metal analysis: 81 per cent gold; weight: 27.65g.

Discussion: The pommel, of so-called 'cocked-hat' form, is Anglo-Saxon and can be dated to the first half of the 7th century. It belongs to a Menghin's Group E (Typ Beckum-Vallstenarum: Wilfrid Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter* (Stuttgart, 1983), p. 315 and Map 3), high status pommels of the early 7th century whose distribution is concentrated in Eastern Scandinavia (cf. Rupert Bruce-Mitford, *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology* (London, 1974), pl. 11), with outliers in East Anglia and Kent, the Danube headwaters of Frankia and Lombardic Italy.

The best known example from Anglo-Saxon England is the gold and cloisonné garnet sword pommel from the Sutton Hoo ship-burial (about 625–30; Rupert Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial, Volume 2* (London, 1978), pp. 303–4, fig. 220), with which the Aldbrough pommel shares common cell types, in particular the three stepped and mushroom forms seen in the short upper panels. It



(fig. 60) Aldbrough

can also be compared to two recent finds, both early 7th century, one a sword pommel found at Ludlow and now in the Shrewsbury Museum, the other a seax pommel found near Maxstoke Priory, near Birmingham and acquired by the British Museum in 1996 (BM 1996,0112.0). The high quality, yet rather stilted, filigree interlace can be compared with the filigree decoration on the triangular buckle and plate from Gilton Ash, Kent (George Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art* (Oxford, 1980), pl. 7b) and to filigree panels on the composite brooch from Kingston Down, grave 205, Kent (Leslie Webster and Janet Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England* (London, 1991), cat. no. 32a, p. 50). All three date from the early 7th century.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 59. Allegations were made that this object had not been found on the beach at Aldbrough, as the finder stated, but at a site at Melton Hill, near Hull. Following an investigation by the police and archaeologists, a jury at coroner's inquest decided that the sword pommel had been found at Melton. The Treasure Valuation Committee reconsidered this evidence and received fresh evidence submitted on behalf of the finder and concluded that the object had, in all probability been found at Aldbrough, as Mr Sutton stated.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service

Valuation: £50,000



(fig. 61) Littlebourne

61 Littlebourne, Kent: Silver-gilt buckle with triangular plate (Fig. 61)

Date: First half of the 7th century

Finder: Mr R H Riley

Date of discovery: December 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt buckle with a triangular plate, recently broken in two pieces. The oval loop, of D-shaped section, is cast in one with the plate. It has a false shield-on-tongue composed of two stepped, crescentic panels, each decorated with a band of interlace now obscured by corrosion. The base of the tongue is an elongated oval, the tip is now missing. At the junction of the loop and plate, on each side of the narrow flange bordering the latter, is a garnet-inlaid collared boss with a beaded rim. One of the garnets is a cabochon, the other is flat-cut and was presumably a replacement in antiquity. These bosses are purely decorative, unlike those found at the end of the transverse pin which secures the loop to the plate on other surviving examples where the loop is actually hinged. The plate originally had three domed rivets. The lateral pair nearest the loop are now missing; the large basal rivet has a beaded wire collar. There is a

narrow band of Style II zoomorphic interlace along each side of the plate flanking a central panel containing incised ornament obscured by corrosion. All that is currently visible is a V-shaped element immediately above the basal rivet. This may be the tail of a fish.

The plate is hollow, and part of the flanged edge is broken away. On the back, immediately below the loop is a rectangular panel, also gilt, now cracked and damaged, engraved with a Style II animal. The remains of two rivet shanks are visible; the third is now missing. These would have secured a separate sheet metal back-plate, now lost.

Dimensions and metal content: Length of plate: 91mm; width of loop: 28 mm; weight: 49.08g; metal analysis: 94 per cent silver.

Discussion: This piece belongs to a well documented group of early Anglo-Saxon triangular buckles found in high status male graves of the first half of the 7th century (G Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art* (Oxford, 1980), pp. 54–8, pls 5–7; V Evison, *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alton, Hampshire* (Hampshire Field Club monograph no. 4, (1988), pp. 18–20 and 51). The finest example, of gold, is from Taplow in Buckinghamshire, but the remainder are silver-gilt, often inlaid with garnets and inset with foil plates capped by zoomorphic Style II filigree. The majority are from the richly furnished cemeteries of East Kent such as Faversham, Sarre and Gilton. The Littlebourne example, which is decorated with incised ornament, is essentially a slightly cheaper version of one of these buckles, and similar copper-alloy imitations are known from other Kentish cemeteries such as Faversham (G Speake op. cit., pl. 8). Stylistically it is closest to the example from Crundale (J Backhouse and L Webster (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), pp. 24–5) which also has a stepped shield-on-tongue, narrow bands of interlace and a rectangular panel on the back with the scratched rendering of a backward-gazing, body-biting animal. It shares the same hollow construction, which has led some writers to describe the Crundale buckle as a reliquary buckle. The Crundale buckle also has a fish on the plate, an early symbol of Christianity and on both these buckles

we see the replacement of pagan images by new iconography following the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons during the 7th century.

Disposition: Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £3,500

A C EVANS



(fig. 62) Newark

62 Newark, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon sword scabbard fitting (Fig. 62)

Date: First half of the 7th century

Finder: Mr Malcolm Ellis

Date of discovery: 30 September 1999

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

Description: Pyramidal scabbard fitting of heavy gold sheet with inlaid cabochon and cloisonné garnets, the interior filled with compacted sandy soil and copper-alloy corrosion products. The surface of the fitting is covered with a grey silt-like deposit containing occasional grains of sand. One face is disfigured by an area of copper-alloy corrosion. Three garnets are missing and one is fractured, with the upper part missing.

The fitting, typically, is in the form of a truncated pyramid with an empty square setting at the apex. This probably originally contained a square-cut plate garnet. Each of the four faces has filigree wire borders and is decorated with a matching design of five garnets: a large, high quality and well formed cabochon is placed at the centre, with a rectangular garnet above and below it and a curved garnet to either side. The garnets are, with the exception of one cabochon, set over pointillé gold foil. Between the garnets the fields are filled with grouped filigree rosettes. At each corner of the base is an oval cell containing a single finely cut and polished tear-drop garnet which, like the cabochons, is of exceptional quality.

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 15 mm; base: 17 x 17 mm; weight: 13.07g; metal analysis: 84 per cent gold.

Discussion: Pyramidal fittings were used on straps that held a scabbarded sword to the sword-belt. Over one hundred examples are known and the majority are listed by W Menghin, *Das Schwert in Frühen Mittelalter*, Karte 22, (Stuttgart, 1983), pp. 363–5. Finds of pyramids in Great Britain since his research have been mostly stray finds with the exception of a copper-alloy example with glass and garnet inlays from the robber trench through mound 6 in the Sutton Hoo cemetery. Most sword pyramids are plain and made in either copper-alloy or silver, but a very small group are inlaid either with glass or with garnets. The Newark pyramid belongs to this group. The majority of the group are Anglo-Saxon finds and include the Sutton Hoo mound 1 gold and cloisonné pyramids and the pyramids from the high-status burial at Broomfield, Essex (see R Bruce-Mitford, ‘Six Interesting Pieces of Cloisonné Jewellery’ in *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology* (London, 1974), pp. 262–80 and pls 86–7). It can be compared most closely to an example from Dalmeny, Roxburghshire, which shares the placing of garnets on the four corners and filigree rosettes, and to the pyramid from Ezinge Terp, Holland, with which it shares the use of

a fine cabochon flanked by curved garnets. It dates from the first half of the 7th century.

Disposition: British Museum wishes to acquire.

Valuation: £18,000

A C EVANS

63 Holderness, East Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pectoral cross (Fig. 63)

Date: First half of the 7th century

Finder: Mr R Wray

Date of discovery: About 1968

Circumstances of discovery: During agricultural work.

Description: Gold and garnet cross pendant. The cross is equal armed, each arm with rounded corners and with cloisonné cell-work built up on a thin backplate. The cell-work is filled with poorly shaped garnets over calcium carbonate backing paste. At the centre of the cross is a large flattened cabochon stone whose upper surface is drilled, probably for the insertion of a gold or blue glass fillet, now missing. The cabochon is set in a simple cell with an undecorated collar and is surrounded by twelve square or rectangular garnets (three now missing) set over pointillé gold foil. The four arms of the cross spring from this central field and are filled with garnets. Within a simple border of roughly square garnets, the arms share paired motifs: the upper and lower arms are decorated with a central panel containing two cruciform stones surrounded by small garnets cut to accommodate them; the lateral arms contain a panel filled with very poorly made pointed mushroom/arrow shaped garnets, again with small garnets cut to fill the panel's margins. The cross is suspended by a heavy suspension loop soldered to the back plate and decorated with fine filigree wire and a double strand of twisted wire (SZ) runs around the edge of the cross disguising the join between the cell-work and backplate. The cross is battered and the suspension arm has been bent and straightened out

causing the cell-work to buckle.

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 53 mm; width: 50 mm; metal analysis: 77 per cent gold, 22 per cent silver; weight: 12.23g.

Discussion: Cross pendants are rare in the early Christian period, but the Holderness example can be usefully compared to three other examples which share cloisonné garnet inlays (references to L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991)). Two, the Ixworth cross (cat. 11, p. 26) and the Wilton cross (cat. 12, p. 27), are similarly made to the Holderness cross, and have finely executed cloisonné garnet-filled cellwork soldered to a simple back plate. The cell shapes are varied and sophisticated. Both the Wilton and Ixworth crosses have flaring arms that spring from a central medallion, and both date from the early 7th century. The third, St Cuthbert's cross (cat. 98, p. 133), also has flaring arms but these, in contrast to the Ixworth and Wilton crosses, are filled with simple square cut garnets and spring from a single large plate garnet in a shell collar at the centre. The structure of the cross is more complex and relates to the later composite brooches rather than to the earlier 7th century pendant types. St Cuthbert's cross, found in the coffin of the saint, was made during the second half of the 7th century. The Holderness cross has manufacturing techniques in common with both the Ixworth and Wilton crosses. It also shares the use of a border filled with simple square or rectangular garnets with the Ixworth cross and the arrow-shaped garnet with the Wilton cross, where it is used as a filler element to a paired mushroom shaped cell – a motif in Anglo-Saxon England which is characteristic of the early 7th century. On balance, the Holderness cross relates more closely to metalwork made in the early 7th century.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 80.

Disposition: Declared not treasure trove in April 1999 and returned to finder. Subsequently acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

A C EVANS



(fig. 63) Holderness

64 York area (1), North Yorkshire: Silver Anglo-Saxon dress pin

Date: 8th to 9th centuries

Finder: Mr P R Ireland

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: Small Anglo-Saxon dress pin with typical solid globular head with a collar and hipped shank. Complete but bent.

Dimensions: Length: 59 mm.

Note: Good parallels for this pin and other related forms from dated contexts are to be found in D A Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic* (Southampton Finds 2, 1996).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

65 Winterbourne Whitechurch, Dorset: Silver Anglo-Saxon finger ring (Fig. 65)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr R Tory

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Silver ring with an oval bezel with a beaded border on which is a reserved panel framing a lively animal in Trewhiddle style. Once inlaid with niello, the ring is now a flat strip.

Dimensions: Length: 39 mm; weight: 1.5g.

Disposition: Inquest awaited; Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire the find.

S M YOUNGS



(fig. 65) Winterbourne Whitechurch

66 Gimmingham, Norfolk: Silver Anglo-Saxon pin-head

Date: 9th century

Finders: Messrs S Burgess and A Kedge

Date of discovery: November 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Small faceted silver pin-head decorated

with engraved crosses and triangles inlaid with niello. High silver content. The shaft is missing.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

S M YOUNGS

67 Spofforth, North Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked clasp and pin-head fragment

L WEBSTER

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr G P Stebbens

Date of discovery: Before 17 February 1998

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

Description: The clasp is lentoid in shape, with a hook at each end; it is 35 mm long, with a silver content of approximately 98 per cent. The entire front is decorated with a panel of elegant Trewhiddle-style plant ornament in silver, reserved against a niello background, surrounded by a border of punched beading. Though hooked tags are a well known type of Anglo-Saxon dress accessory, this double-ended type is very unusual, resembling earlier Frankish hooked clasps in its form. Like these, it was probably used to fasten clothing.

The pin-head consists of a flat terminal in the form of a snarling animal head, the stub of the missing pin-shaft visible at the back of the head, which looks upward; it is 26 mm long in its present state and has a silver content of approximately 93 per cent. The animal head is inlaid with niello, in which the eye is picked out, and the snout and lower jaw are picked out with parallel banding. Within this head, and immediately above the stub of the pin-shaft, is a small field containing a Trewhiddle-style animal in silver reserved against a niello background. A number of Anglo-Saxon 8th- and early 9th-century pins are decorated with similarly grotesque animal heads, though the use of niello and Trewhiddle-style decoration on this example puts it rather late in the sequence. The idea of inserting a smaller animal into the head of the larger is a typical Anglo-Saxon decorative conceit, seen on other pieces of jewellery of

this period. Pins of this general type were worn by women on garments and head-veiling.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 98.

Disposition: Harrogate Museums and Art Gallery Service

Valuation: £1,050

68 Frodesley, Shropshire: Two Anglo-Saxon strap-end fragments

Date: 9th century

Finders: Messrs J S Martin and R Thompson

Date of discovery: 24 January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Originally thought to have been parts of the same object, close inspection and analysis has shown that these two fragments come from two separate strap-ends. Each fragment is 25 mm in length, but the mid-section fragment has a silver content of approximately 97 per cent, while the end-section's silver content is approximately 93 per cent. Both are decorated in the Trewhiddle style; the mid-section has six panels of plant and animal motifs, while the end section appears to have had a single panel with animal and interlace decoration, and terminates in a round-eared animal head with prominent eyes. Both fragments come from strap-ends which are characteristic mid 9th-century types. They were probably originally inlaid with niello, which has leached out.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: To be determined.

L WEBSTER

69. Wick, South Gloucestershire: Silver Anglo-Saxon strap-end with niello inlay

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr David Woodhouse

Date of discovery: 26 December 1998

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

Description: Cast strap-end with a pair of rivets in situ at the split end and a simple rounded terminal. Below the split, which originally contained the end of a leather or textile strap, the edges of the strap-end are scalloped, each scallop holding a tiny gouged semicircular impression. Beneath the rivets two sets of short deeply chiselled lines make an inverted beaded triangle from whose apex a single set drops to the base of the strap-end forming a powerful beaded spine separating two equal fields, each contained by a single incised marginal line. These are ornamented in similar but not identical style with a recessed design now only partially filled with degraded niello. The motifs are free flowing but abstract and composed of loosely foliate elements together with elongated notched fishhooks. The back is plain.

Discussion: Strap-ends have a long history in this country, with origins in the Roman period. They were used as protective tabs on the end of textile or leather straps in a variety of different contexts – as belt ends, as purse or satchel fittings, as sword-belt tabs or as tabs on horse-harness straps. They occur occasionally in early Anglo-Saxon contexts, but are found principally in 9th and 10th century contexts, by which time they are common in all parts of the country. The majority are decorated with distinctive animal ornament and usually have an animal-headed terminal. This example is small and is unusual in both its abstract ornament and its lack of a zoomorphic terminal and is probably a local development. A broadly similar type, eschewing animal ornament in favour of scroll decoration, is regarded as a local product of East Anglia. Its straight-sided and relatively narrow form can be compared with an example from Lincoln (J Backhouse and L Webster (eds), *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600–900* (London, 1991), catalogue no. 191) which dates from the 9th century and its overall decorative style is familiar from, for example, a pair of dress-hooks from Winchester, also dating from the

9th century (ibid., catalogue no. 200). This example would date from the 9th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 30 mm; metal analysis: 94 per cent silver.

Disposition: Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: To be determined.

A C EVANS

70 Bidford, Warwickshire: Anglo-Saxon gold polyhedral fitting

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr R Laight

Date of discovery: 6 August 1999

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

Description: Polyhedral socketed gold terminal (overall length 15 mm) ornamented with a pattern of deeply cut roundels separated by lozenge-shaped fields, containing respectively triangles and squares inlaid with niello. Each roundel additionally contains three plain pellets. The short socket (internal diameter 2.5 mm, length 5 mm) extends from a narrow collar below the head and ends in another. It is pierced by a rivet. The gold content is approximately 92 per cent, and it weighs 3.97g.

Discussion: The precise function of this artefact is not clear. Its small size, narrow socket and lack of a smooth flattened base (and thus its unsuitability for sliding across a page) set it apart from the four so-called *aestels* or manuscript pointers, all of which have sockets with internal diameters that are twice the size of this, flat bases, and are significantly larger. In form, the head resembles the polyhedral headed middle Saxon pin types, some of which have ring and dot or more elaborate decoration, like the large example from the Trewiddle hoard. However, although one or two rare examples of separately attached heads are known, none resembles this, which seems to have been fixed to an organic shaft or other organic object. An alternative explanation might be that it was a

decorative hanging bobble of some kind – for example, from a rich garment or vestment, such as an ecclesiastical band or stole.

The use of nielloed geometric decoration has later 9th-century Trehiddle style parallels, for example on a group of silver sword fittings, and on the Anglo-Saxon gold ring in the great Viking hoard from Høen, Norway.

Disposition: To be determined; inquest awaited.

L WEBSTER

71 Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: Silver-gilt Anglo-Saxon pin-head

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr D J Smith

Date of discovery: October 1998

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

Description: Globular, hollow pin-head of gilt silver with filigree ornament and deep collars for decorative settings, diameter 12 mm. The shaft is broken off.

Disposition: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Valuation: £600

S M YOUNGS

72 Walgrave, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-distributor

Date: 9th century

Finders: Messrs P Flett and C Brooks

Date of discovery: 13 October 1997

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Silver strap-fitting inlaid with niello decorated in the Trehiddle style, ornamented on both faces. On one face the uppermost panel contains leaf ornament with geometric infill in the narrow fields down each side. Below this and separated by a small rounded boss is a second sub-triangular panel containing a palmette. The tongue-shaped field nearest the loop appears to contain a backward-facing animal, difficult to see because of surface corrosion. The second side has the

remains of a palmette in the uppermost panel, again flanked by geometric leaf ornament in the narrow side panels. The central sub-triangular field contains a tiny animal with a characteristic splayed foot and bulbous head. Below this are two elongated triangular panels containing leaf ornament; the panel nearest the loop contains another animal with its head pointing downwards. Instead of the usual animal head terminal, the object ends in a loop surmounted by transverse ribbed moulding.

Dimensions: Length: 42 mm; metal analysis: 91 per cent silver; weight: 4.13g.

Discussion: Trehiddle style is found on metalwork of the 9th century all over England (D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the British Museum*, London, 1964). It is named after a hoard of objects deposited with coins of about 875 at Trehiddle, St Austell, Cornwall. Certain ornamental features occur again and again, making this a distinctive and easily recognised style. The majority of the objects are of silver and inlaid with niello. The ornament is generally zoomorphic, but interlace, leaves and scrolls also occur. The animals are normally speckled and have a squared snout, sub-triangular body, a well defined hip and a leg with three toes. There are often double nicks in the body contours.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 101.

Disposition: Daventry Museum

Valuation: £500

A C EVANS

73 Chippenham, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag

Date: Early 9th century

Finder: Mr R Allison

Date of discovery: December 1997

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

Description: Silver hooked tag, with rounded plate and (originally) two pierced attachment lugs at the upper edge; the upper right part of the tag is now missing, along with the greater part of the hook at the other end.

The tag is 29 mm long. It is decorated with a proto-Trewhiddle-style animal with an interlacing tail; the background was probably originally inlaid with niello.

Discussion: Tags of this kind have occasionally been found both in graves, where they seem to be associated with clothing, and with small coin hoards, suggesting that they were multi-purpose fasteners used both on garments and to secure purses or small bags. They were widely used in the later Saxon period and usually occur as stray finds.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 65.

Disposition: Ely Museum hopes to acquire the find.

Valuation: £500

L WEBSTER

74. Amersham area, Buckinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon silver buckle

Date: Mid 9th century

Finder: Mrs T Jenner

Date of discovery: 12 September 1999

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

Description: The buckle consists of a flat, rectangular loop, with the tongue missing; the upper surface is decorated with interlace and running animals in the Trewhiddle style, originally with a background of niello, now missing. The dimensions are 21mm x 22 mm, and the silver content is approximately 97 per cent.

Discussion: The buckle is a rare counterpart to the numerous strap-ends and other such attachments decorated in this style. Their relatively infrequent retrieval from the archaeological record may reflect the greater vulnerability to loss of the dangling strap-end, rather than that buckles themselves were rare in use.

Disposition: To be determined; awaiting valuation

L WEBSTER

75 Totternhoe, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end

Date: Second half of 9th century

Finder: Mr Peter W Barbour

Date of discovery: 25 October 1998

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

Description: The terminal, 44 mm in length, consists of a formalised animal head with prominent eyes and snout rather crudely executed in slight relief. The ears are round with half-moon lobes. At the split end are two dome-headed silver rivets about a roughly pelta-shaped field. A tiny triangle fills the intervening space. The central field of decoration is somewhat better executed, with a single animal head facing the split end with a domed head and closed beak, the body surrounded by a hesitant interlaced knob, if anything hinting at a ring-knot. This area retains its niello infilling, missing from the areas on either side of the animal. Here, the legs and tendrils are nicked Trewhiddle style, but now lack decorative emphasis. The field is edged with a beaded border and the whole object is quite worn.

Discussion: The strap-end is an example of a not uncommon item of later Anglo-Saxon metalwork. Examples in solid silver are, however, more unusual. A similar piece, but of better quality, comes from Whitby. Several bronze examples, come for instance from Winchester (M Biddle, *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester II* (Oxford, 1990), pp. 500–02) and Hinton Abbey, Yorkshire, now in the British Museum (D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the British Museum* (London, 1964), p. 195). This is dated to the early 9th century. The Trewhiddle-style animal, use of niello and ringed interlace suggest a date somewhat later in the same century.

Disposition: Luton Museum and Art Gallery

Valuation: £550.

B ADAMS

76 York area (2), North Yorkshire: Suite of Anglo-Saxon silver and niello strap-ends, together with a brooch frame (Fig. 76)

Date: Mid to late 9th century

Finders: Messrs M F White, T Garaghan, M Brookes and J Fieldson

Date of discovery: 6 September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: Metal detecting rally

Description:

1. A silver strap-end (three animals), roughly oval with moulded details top and bottom; length: 72.7mm; width: 24.6 mm, weight: 33.08g. A heavy casting with an animal mask at the apex in low relief with protruding eyes and comma-shaped ears; the flat central panel has a pattern of three stylized and contorted animals with pricked ear and nicked and spotted bodies running up the centre. These are framed by loops of double-strand interlacing ribbon and the whole design is contrasted against a background of black niello. The top of the piece is split to accommodate a strap and two rivets with low domed heads are still in situ. The rivets lie above a semicircular panel with a pendant looped vegetal motif in low relief. The back is plain with some polishing marks.
2. Silver strap-end broken across the middle, roughly oval with moulded details top and bottom; length: 71.0 mm, width: 24.3 mm; weight: 33.07g. A heavy casting with an animal mask at the apex in low relief with protruding eyes and comma-shaped ears; the flat central panel has a pattern of four stylized and contorted animals with pricked ear and nicked and spotted bodies, two small in the upper corners of the panel and two larger ones engaged in combat at the bottom. These are framed and entwined by loops of double-strand interlacing ribbon and the whole design is contrasted against a background of black niello. The top of the piece is split to accommodate a strap and has holes for two rivets. The rivet holes flank a pendant semicircular panel with a looped vegetal motif in low relief. The back is plain.
3. Silver strap-end (four animals) roughly oval with moulded details top and bottom; length: 71.6 mm; width: 24.3 mm; weight: 32.55g. A heavy casting with an animal mask at the apex in low relief with protruding eyes and comma-shaped ears; the flat central panel has a pattern of four stylized and contorted animals with pricked ear and nicked and spotted bodies, two small in the upper corners of the panel and two larger ones one above the other at the bottom. These are framed and entwined by loops of double-strand interlacing ribbon and the whole design is contrasted against a background of black niello. The top of the piece is split to accommodate a strap and has two rivets in position. These flank a pendant a semicircular panel with a looped vegetal motif in low relief. The back is plain.
4. Lower portion, approximately three-quarters of a similar strap-end; maximum length: 55.5 mm; width: 23.7 mm; weight: 22.55g. The broad end for attachment is missing. Four complete and one incomplete small animals almost fill the main field. A remaining corner is filled by a plant tendril. The treatment of the animals is similar to that on the complete strap-end but there is no ribbon infilling. Judging from the condition of the broken edge, it is likely that this strap-end was complete when deposited in the ground.
5. Silver and niello strap-end with two domed rivets in position; length: 56.7 mm, width: 20.1 mm, weight: 20.49g. The terminal is a blunt-nosed animal mask in low relief with comma-shaped ears and the eyes protuberant dots at the edge of the mask. Most of the recessed areas here and on the billeted borders of the long sides contain dirt. The main field has superficial scratches and some of the pattern is indistinct; it consists of two animals in profile, one above the other in similar pose with the hind legs curled under the torso, forelegs raised and the neck and large head turned back to face the tail. The bodies are speckled and the background filled with niello. A semicircular field without inlay lies below the rivets and is filled with a looped pendant motif with a central leaf. The upper millimetre of the strap-end is split for

attachment and the back is plain apart from the burred over ends of the rivets.

6. Silver and niello strap-end with broken rivets; length 56.5 mm, maximum width: 20.2 mm, weight: 20.82g. Decoration as 5 above with the exception of the main field with niello inlay where the inlay has reverted to a bluish metallic surface and the animal ornament is quite obscure; it appears to consist of two animals arranged as on the other strap-end but with a smaller one with a diminutive body above the terminal. The heads of the rivets are missing; the back has scratch marks and some small hammered grooves.
7. Openwork fragment (weight: 2.00g) consisting of a shallow curl holding two broken curves linked by a cross bar. There is the stump of another element on the middle of the curl. The cross section of these elements is roughly rectangular with decorative grooves on the upper surfaces and the lower surface plain. This is a fragment of a more complex mount, of which two other parts were found at the same time (see nos. 8–9). It has a circular rim with internal points for rivets and resembles the upper openwork element of a hitherto unique circular disc brooch from a hoard at Pentney, Norfolk (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), no. 187 f.). The Pentney group which is dated on stylistic grounds to the first third of the 9th century, therefore confirms that this small piece is also Anglo-Saxon and broadly contemporary with the strap-ends from this find and hence part of the same deposit.
8. A fragment of decorative silver forming an openwork pelta. The upper surface has decorative grooves, the back is plain; maximum diameter: 15.0 mm x 16.0 mm; weight: 2.47g.
9. A fragment of decorative silver rim with a semicircular internal projection holding a silver rivet with low domed head; length: 24.3 mm,

thickness: 2.7 mm; weight: 3.02g. The rim front has two decorative grooves and the back has a low step. The stepped rim with internal point for a rivet suggests that this piece and the other two openwork pieces, which share the rectangular cross-section and decorative grooving, were part of one decorative fitting and that this was made to frame an inner backing panel of some sort.

Discussion: This is an unparalleled assemblage of richly decorated silver Anglo-Saxon strap-ends, with four large and two smaller pieces forming three pairs. This is the largest and most finely decorated group of strap-ends known from middle-Saxon Britain.

The animal ornament is in the Trewhiddle 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 Trewhiddle hoard, deposited in about AD 868, and the strap-ends therefore date from the mid 9th century.

The skill and varied treatment of the animal shapes with looped bodies and splayed hind quarters and the general *joie de vivre* of these and the other associated strap-ends mark them out as the products of a master craftsman. The comma-shaped form of the ears distinguishes strap-ends made in the north of England (Webster and Backhouse, *op. cit.*, p. 233). The best parallel for the form and style is the complete one of a pair in bronze and niello excavated from the royal site at Bamburgh, Northumberland which has very similar ornament in its pendant panel and an arrangement of three animals one above the other in the main field (Webster and Backhouse, *op. cit.*, pp. 234–5). All this suggests that the workshop lay within the former Anglo-Saxon kingdom Northumbria.

These are the largest and amongst the finest strap-ends known from this period; association in pairs is rare and a matching assemblage of four with another two smaller ones is unparalleled. These pieces were found several metres apart but there seems no doubt that they must have been originally deposited together, possibly dispersed by plough action, but



(fig. 76) York area

subsequent unauthorised activity in the field limited the recovery of further evidence of context.

The best known examples of a pair come from Ipsden, Oxfordshire (A MacGregor, 'A pair of Late Saxon strap-ends from Ipsden Heath, Oxfordshire' in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 147 (1994), pp. 122–7), with two pairs in typical northern style from Lille Howe, Yorkshire (Webster and Backhouse, *op. cit.*, pp. 275–6). But all these are on a smaller scale, although the former have gold filigree inlay. The present assemblage and pairs within it, matched by size but varied in ornament, raise questions about the use of such a large suite, most of which can be shown by the rivets still in place to have been fitted on straps before they were deposited. This is therefore not a manufacturer's pre-sale hoard. It is of considerable art-historical and archaeological interest and represents a major addition to the corpus

of 9th century fine metalwork.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 105. Some of the missing elements have subsequently been submitted and are currently being considered as treasure (see below, no. 77).

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

Valuation: £18,000

S M YOUNGS

77 York area (3), North Yorkshire: Incomplete Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end

Date: 9th century

Finder: Name withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: Upper part of a silver and niello inlaid

strap-end with upper and lower plates with rivets for attachment, incomplete. The rest of this strap-end is known and formed part of cat. 76, no. 4. Maximum dimensions of this piece are width: 18.0 x 26.0 mm; weight: 9.38g uncleaned, including soil. The upper edge is scalloped with a plain border below which a pendant semicircular field frames a pattern of looped tendrils in reserve; underneath is the upper left corner of a panel of animal ornament with the hindquarters of one of the five animals that almost fill the main field on the lower part. The body is spotted and the background is inlaid with niello. The shanks of both rivets, but the domed head of only one, remain in position. The back is plain with a few deliberate scratches below the ends of the rivets.

Discussion: This is a part of a set of six silver and niello strap-ends, pieces which by their form, their distinctive animal ornament and the use of niello are readily identifiable as large strap-ends of mid-Saxon date (see previous entry).

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

Valuation: £1,500

S M YOUNGS

78 Barham (near) (2), Kent: Late Anglo-Saxon hooked tag

Date: Last quarter of 9th century

Finder: Mr Ian Lee

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: Late Anglo-Saxon hooked tag, silver inlaid with niello. The tag is triangular in shape with a well formed hook at the apex and an egg-and-dart border at the base. Three clean piercings for attachment to fabric or leather lie between this border and the inner fields. Both long sides are defined with a single, deeply incised line, emphasised with short diagonal slashes on the outside. Within the border, the decorative field is filled with three triangular zones arranged base/apex, apex/base,

base/apex. The outer two each contain a single elegantly formed Trehwiddle-style animal against a niello field. The animal, with pricked ears and open jaws, looks backward over its elongated body; its front paw is raised and its back leg stretches to fill the apex of the triangle. The third field contains an irregularly defined palmette motif within a niello field. The lower margin of the plate is separated from the hook by triple geometric mouldings above an incised cross.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 45 mm overall; width: 21 mm; metal analysis: 88 per cent silver; weight: 5.8g.

Discussion: Hooked tags fall into two main groups, those with rounded plates and those that are triangular or subtriangular, to which this example belongs (compare catalogue nos. 196–200 in J Backhouse and L Webster (eds), *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600–900* (London, 1991)). Many have attachment lugs rather than the simple piercings that this example shows. The ornament, particularly the individual animals in the two leading panels, is exceptionally well executed in classic Trehwiddle style – a design style current in Anglo-Saxon England in the late 9th century and named after the type site of Trehwiddle, Cornwall, where a hoard of metalwork was discovered in 1774. The hoard was deposited about 868. The tag is best compared to a pair with sub-triangular plates from Cathedral Green, Winchester (J Backhouse and L Webster, op. cit., catalogue no. 200), decorated with foliate panels. The mouldings between the nielloed panels and the hook are close in design to the moulded terminals of one of the silver mounts from the Trehwiddle hoard itself (D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the British Museum* (London, 1994), catalogue no. 94). The tag is in exceptionally good condition and dates from the last quarter of the 9th century.

Disposition: Valuation awaited; Dover Museum hopes to acquire.

A C EVANS

79 Congham (2), Norfolk: Viking-period copper-alloy ingot

Date: Late 9th to early 10th century

Finder: Mr J Wells and Mrs P Wells

Date of discovery: October to December 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: An ingot with a rectangular cross-section with maximum dimensions of 41 x 11 x 5 mm. On its upper face it has been hammered into a series of broad transverse flutes. Each edge has also been hammered to produce rough faceting. In shape it is very similar to the Ditchingham silver ingot (*Medieval Archaeology* 37 (1993), p. 223), dated to the late 9th to early 10th century (see also no.98). The ingot weighs 13.51g, half the standard Viking weight of 25/6g. X-ray fluorescence showed the metal to be copper-alloy with insufficient silver content to fall under the terms of the Treasure Act. Returned to finders.

H GEAKE AND S M YOUNGS

80 Little Snoring, Norfolk: Silver Viking pendant (Fig. 80)

Date: Late 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Mr G Parsons

Date of discovery: December 1997

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

Description: Pendant consisting of a Borre-style 'gripping beast' within a frame ornamented with four protruding animal heads in profile – the lower two each surmounting a single limb which grips the ring. All the heads have outlined and dotted cheeks, circular eyes and open jaws; the nose ends in a transverse band and beyond this is a curly spiralled upper lip. The back of the head has a curved 'lappet' or pigtail with an engraved border line; on the lower two animals, this is crossed by the limb.

The central animal is in classic Borre style with a

triangular mask just below the loop, with long projecting curved ears. Below, a neck curves to expanded forequarters, from which come two forelimbs. One forefoot grips the frame of the pendant, the other rests against it. The ribbon-like body then arches round, crossing over the neck, to expanded hindquarters. Two hind limbs come out, one of which passes under the forequarters to grip the body and the other which grips the frame. There is a short tail. The neck, forequarters, body and hindquarters are all pelleted between borders. The tail and limbs are undecorated. The gripping feet are three-toed; the ungrIPPING foot is in profile and curled.

An as yet unidentified double-strand line crosses the forelimb and hindlimb which grip the frame, and passes underneath the frame to interlace over the central animal's ears. This may represent the central animal's lappets seen from above.

The frame of the pendant is decorated with contour and transverse ridges. It may represent an animal with a billeted body, with the head to the left and tail to the right as the observer looks at the pendant's loop. The head appears to have a round eye and an open jaw.

The loop has a central ridge with a double median groove, with downward-pointing oblique grooving either side; the loop is only fully rounded on the reverse at either end of its length; in between it is a hollow U in section. The reverse is undecorated. Weight: 15.12g.

Discussion: The pendant is very similar to six found in the Vårby hoard found in the Mälaren valley of central Sweden and dated to about 940, with further very close parallels coming from Birka (also in Sweden) and from Norway.

Note: The metal is approximately 70 per cent silver. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 84.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £5,000

H GEAKE AND S M YOUNGS



(fig. 80) Little Snoring

81 Clive, Shropshire: Two Viking-period silver ingot fragments

Date: Late 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Mr D Jennings

Date of discovery: Before 28 July 1999

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

Description: The find consists of one complete ingot, and one fragment. The complete ingot is bar-shaped and square in section, with a marked taper at one end, the other appears to have been trimmed off; there are also signs of its having been hammered. It is 42.5 mm long x (max) 8 mm wide, and weighs 12.64g; the silver content is approximately 42 per cent. The fragment also comes from a bar-shaped ingot, with a tapering rounded end, and approximately square cross-section. It was cast and then hammered on one side; the fragment was sliced off from the parent bar

by a slanting blow from a chisel. It is 10 mm long x (max) 6 mm wide, and weighs 2.88g; the silver content is approximately 96 per cent.

Discussion: The complete ingot contains a high admixture of bronze, though this is not unknown in the early medieval period, and its shape and general appearance is also consistent with other Viking-period ingots. Its weight also tallies with a Viking origin, since it seems to represent half the widespread Viking weight unit of 25/6g. The fragment has a higher silver content, more characteristic of Viking ingots, and in shape and appearance it bears a close resemblance to the many smaller fragments of chopped up ingots which are known from this period, for example in the great Cuerdale hoard of chopped silver (*hacksilber*). Its weight, however, does not seem to represent an attempt at delivering a precise fraction of the 25/6g unit, though it might possibly be a very underweight eighth.

Such small items of bullion, usually related to known weight systems, were, like the example from Temple Normanton (no. 83), used in payments and commercial transactions. Although Shropshire is not a major centre of Viking activity, the ingots were found close to the route from Shrewsbury up to Chester, a major Irish Sea trading place which was frequented by Viking and Anglo-Saxon travellers and merchants; a hoard of early 10th-century coins of Edward the Elder found at Shrewsbury itself indicates the movement of wealth in the area.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: To be determined.

L WEBSTER

82 Fenstanton, Cambridgeshire: Gold ingot

Date: Probably 9th to 10th centuries

Finder: Mr T H Jackson

Date of discovery: 31 August 1999

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

Description: Gold ingot cast in the shape of a small bar, roughly trapezoidal in section, and tapering to one end. The upper surface is relatively smooth, with a slight depression which is probably due to the cooling process; the other sides retain the rough impression of stone or coarse clay, showing that it was cast in an open mould. Length: 39.5 mm; weight: 38.57g. Metal analysis at the British Museum has established a gold content of approximately 77 per cent.

Discussion: The form and general appearance of the ingot are closely similar to a number of the silver ingots found in hoards from the Irish Sea region, for example in the great silver bullion hoard found at Cuerdale, Lancashire, which is dated to the early years of the 10th century. Its weight is also consistent with a widely used Viking 25/6g weight unit. Gold ingots of this period are very rare, though two examples are known from Ireland and another, which is probably of the Viking period, was found recently in excavations in Norwich (see below, no. 99). The Fenstanton piece has a (very approximate) copper content of 7 per cent, which at first sight seemed unusual for Viking period gold; however, it seems the Norwich ingot contains a small amount of copper, and recent analyses of some Viking period gold jewellery from the Høen, Norway, gold hoard confirm a similar presence of small amounts of copper. The metal composition does not therefore seem to preclude a Viking origin for this piece.

Disposition: The Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge wishes to acquire the find.

Valuation: £400

B AGER

83 Temple Normanton, Derbyshire: Viking-period silver ingot

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr G Bunting

Date of discovery: 12 October 1997

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

Description: Small bar ingot, of crudely rectangular

shape, 55 x 20 x 14 mm; weight 78.3g, silver content approximately 50 per cent. The ingot was cast in an open mould; a protuberance on the upper surface represents the final dribble of the casting pour.

Discussion: The general form and appearance of the ingot resembles a number of other Viking period ingots, including examples in the famous hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire; its silver content, though at the lower end of the scale, is also consistent with a Viking origin. The weight appears to be a multiple of a known Viking weight unit of 25/6g, making it a three-unit ingot. Such ingots are best known from hoards of this period, but single finds like this also occur, and are consistent with the function of bullion in payments and trading. The location of this find on the eastern edge of the Peak District is fully within the orbit of Viking activity, and is close to a major cross route to Chester and the Irish Sea crossing to Dublin.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 101.

Disposition: Chesterfield Museum

Valuation: £150

L WEBSTER

84 Warton, Carnforth, Lancashire: Small Viking hoard of Cufic coins and cut silver

Date: 10th century

Finders: Messrs M Hepworth and D Kierzak

Date of discovery: September 1997 and on subsequent occasions.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. Coin. Silver *dirhem* of the Samanid dynasty. Maximum diameter: 27 mm. Weight: 3.1g. Issue of Ismail b. Ahmad r. AH 279–95/AD 892–907, struck at the mint of al-Shash in AH 285/898 AD (S Lane Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1876), vol. II, no. 256).
2. Coin. Silver *dirhem* of the Samanid dynasty. Maximum diameter: 29 mm. Weight: 3.29g. Ahmad b. Ismail r. AH 295–301/AD 907–13,

- struck at the mint of al-Shash in AH 300/AD 912. Reference: as above, no. 289.
3. Coin. Silver *dirhem* of the Samanid dynasty, in two pieces. Maximum diameter: 26 mm. Weight: 2.8g. Ahmad b. Ismail r. AH 295–301/AD 907–13, struck at the mint of Samarkand in AH 2XX/AD 9XX (only the first number is legible). Reference: as above, nos. 281–2 or 299.
 4. Part of a curved ornament of present maximum diameter 78.5mm, made from a silver rod of rectangular cross-section, maximum width 6.4mm, which tapers to a narrow hook, the end of which is missing. The rod has been cut in antiquity at the widest point and there is also an area of bright metal where it appears to have been scraped after finding. Weight: 20.53g.
 5. Part of a rod of similar shape to the last but ending in a complete open loop for fastening. Despite their obvious similarities these two pieces did not join at the cut ends; there is a small section missing to complete the radius and the hooked terminals will not now allow the two bands to lie flat when hooked together. Weight: 20.71g.
 6. A roughly rectangular block of silver 22.0 x 21.0 x 9.3 mm, with two rounded edges and two ends cut slightly obliquely, cutting across one of a pair of fine incised lines which intersect on one broad face below some small tool marks. There is an area of rough tooling at one end of the opposite face. Weight: 32.49g.
 7. A broad strip of silver 3.3–3.6mm thick, curved at one end and tapering in width slightly from 24.6 to 21.0 mm at the end. All the edges have been cut and the corners bevelled, with one short edge scraped after recovery. There are some ancient surface scratches and one long edge has a notch in it. Weight: 39.74g.
 8. An irregular narrow strip of silver 50.8mm long, flattish, with a curved cross-section and an incised line running along the upper surface; one long edge is faceted, the other is rougher. Weight: 1.18g.
 9. Silver disc 21.0 mm in diameter, slightly dished

with one face highly polished. Two irregular holes have been punched through this, the displaced metal appearing on the back. Weight: 1.84g.

Identification: The curved rods (4 and 5) with hooked fastenings are two sections of a Viking arm-ring, of a type known in Viking-age Scotland as ‘ring-money’ although these do not usually have terminal hooks (J Graham-Campbell, *The Viking-Age Gold and Silver of Scotland (AD 850–1100)* (Edinburgh, 1995), pp. 38–40). The hook fastening is a kind normally found on neck-rings in the Viking period and although arm-rings of the period were typically sprung onto the arm or had adjustable slip-knots (J Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts* (London, 1980), there is a good parallel for an arm-ring made from a lozenge-sectioned rod with this sort of terminal in the great Cuerdale hoard, also from Lancashire (J Graham-Campbell (ed.), *Viking Treasure from the North West. The Cuerdale Hoard in its Context* (National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 1992). The two pieces (4 and 5) are sufficiently close in analyses and form to have originally constituted one ring, but when put together now it is clear that a small section is missing to complete the curve and that the hook fastening could not now work in the present configuration. They may have been deliberately cut to the same weight and small nicks, present only on 5, show that the piece had already been tested in a transaction before it was cut up.

The heavy strip (6) is a section of a plain arm-ring of a type widely found in Viking period hoards, in this case cut down for redistribution. It was nicked in antiquity to test the metal. The rectangular piece (7) is part of an ingot and both of these are typical forms of bullion in the Viking period when finished objects and ingots made from melted bullion were cut-up for redistribution along with coins, the best-known examples coming from the Cuerdale find.

The thin silver strip could also fit into this category of bullion fragment; the pierced disc is not easy to parallel and has no diagnostic cultural features. Both these pieces (8 and 9) have virtually no detectable gold in their analyses which distinguishes them from

the other silver pieces, but judging from the associated pieces they may well have formed part of the same deposit.

Dating: The three Samanid coins were made no later than AD 913; the arm-ring styles are paralleled in the Viking period with finds from Britain and Scandinavia but cannot be closely dated. The coins, however, indicate that the group came together after the Cuerdale hoard deposited in 905 and the find from Harkirke, another Lancashire hoard deposited in about 910 (B J N Edwards, 'The Vikings in North West England: the Archaeological Evidence' in J Graham-Campbell (ed.), *Viking Treasure from the North West. The Cuerdale Hoard in its Context* (National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, 1992), pp. 52–3), making it slightly earlier than the Goldsborough, Yorkshire hoard dated to about 920. The silver content of the other pieces falls within the range established for Viking silver finds from Scotland in a recent survey (Kruse and Tate in J Graham-Campbell, *The Viking-Age Gold and Silver of Scotland (AD 850–1100)* (Edinburgh, 1995), pp. 73–9).

Discussion: A combination of coins, cut pieces of jewellery and lumps of bullion in the form of bars and ingots or of only two of these components is characteristic of hoards of precious metal hidden for safe-keeping in the Viking period in the British Isles and Scandinavia in areas where precious metal was valued and redistributed by weight instead of a purely coined-money system. The arm-ring pieces suggest the use of a unit of weight of about 20g, although this does not reflect single coin weights nor that of the ingot which has been cut to a weight of 32.49g and it is unlikely that a precise unit was achieved or sought (S E Kruse, 'Ingots and weight units in Viking age silver hoards', *World Archaeology* 20, 2 (1988), pp. 285–301). The presence of Islamic coins in Viking treasure hoards from England is well attested, as seen for example in the Cuerdale and Goldsborough hoards. It is the tangible evidence of a flourishing trade that existed between the Vikings and the Islamic world from the 9th century. The Vikings traded furs, amber, honey, slaves and other items in

exchange for silver, which they treated by weight of the silver. Coins of the Samanid dynasty are attested among other Islamic coins in hoards from Scandinavia and Russia. The three Samanid coins in the Carnforth find are in good condition with legible mints and dates and therefore provide important evidence for the dating of the group as a whole.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 167. All the silver items were over 90 per cent silver (semi-quantitative analyses).

Disposition: Lancaster City Museum

Valuation: £300

S M YOUNGS AND V PORTER

85 Llanbedrgoch (1), Anglesey: Silver finger ring of the Viking period

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: October 1997

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

Description: One silver ring (now distorted).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 85.

Disposition: Inquest deferred pending archaeological work in progress.

M REDKNAP

86. Llanbedrgoch (2), Anglesey: Small hammered rod of the Viking period

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: Small hammered rod of silver (possibly Viking).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 86.

Disposition: Inquest deferred pending archaeological work in progress.

M REDKNAP

87 Llanbedrgoch (3), Anglesey: Chopped silver (*hacksilver*) of the Viking period

Date: 10th century

Finders: Mr A Gillespie and Mr P Corbett

Date of discovery: September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1. Fragment of silver sheet; 2. Small piece of chopped silver from an arm-ring of broad-band cross-section; 3. Small piece of chopped silver, possibly from an arm-ring of circular cross-section.

Disposition: Inquest deferred pending archaeological work in progress.

M REDKNAP

88 Leconfield (1), East Yorkshire: Viking-period silver Thor's hammer

Date: 10th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr S K Sansom

Date of discovery: November 1998

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

Description: Fragment of a silver 'Thor's hammer' pendant, upper part of the handle and suspension loop missing, as well as one end of the head; current dimensions, 12.8 x 16 mm, and silver content approximately 97 per cent. The pendant is decorated on one side only with ring-shaped punch-marks.

Discussion: This pendant type is Scandinavian in origin, and amuletic in function, drawing on the strength and power of the Germanic god Thor, whose name signifies thunder, and who is symbolised by his mighty hammer. An increasing number of examples have been found in England, and some may actually have been made within the Danelaw. This example is fairly typical of this group where decoration is mostly either non-existent or, as here, very simple; some of the Scandinavian finds are much more elaborate.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £500

L WEBSTER

89 Flixton Park Quarry, Suffolk: Two Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy studs

Date: Early Anglo-Saxon

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: 6 August 1998

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Copper-alloy studs.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 77.

Disposition: Analysis showed that the objects were made of copper-alloy and therefore not treasure and returned to finder.

A C EVANS

90. Congham (3), Norfolk: Dress pin with animal head terminal

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr J Wells

Date of discovery: October 1997

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

Description: Silver pin of rectangular section, missing the lower part of the shaft (an old break). The pin flares smoothly from the break to a panel of cast Borre-type ornament. This is in the form of an animal head, with knobby eyes set in sockets outlined by grooves below; the eyes are linked at the top by a double ridge decorated with transverse nicks. Below the eyes are cheeks outlined by grooves and decorated with punched dots; then come a pair of wide flat jaws. Each jaw, on the upper and lower surfaces of the pin, has a central rib (with a median groove and transverse nicks on the upper jaw) that interlaces with a double transverse ridge that does not appear to represent any recognisable part of an animal. The lower jaw elongates and thickens to form the shaft.

Above the animal head, when viewed from the side, the pin continues to flare and is perforated to form a loop. When viewed from the top the pin head is cut away above the eyes to form a flaring projection. If the pin is turned round, the flaring projection becomes a pair of

wide-open jaws, which hold a transverse ridge between them, thus closing the loop.

Discussion: The use of the Borre style, a Scandinavian style, dates the pin to the 10th century. The form of the pin is unusual. The complexity of the decoration on its upper face, coupled with the relative simplicity of the other faces, may suggest that it was made as a penannular brooch pin. If so, it is a long way from the heartland of the use of the penannular brooch in this period, Scotland and Ireland, and may be evidence for long-distance contacts between Norfolk and the western part of the Scandinavian world.

Note: X-ray fluorescence showed the metal to be a gun-metal alloy with insufficient silver content to fall under the terms of the 1997 Treasure Act. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 67.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND S M YOUNGS

91 South Kent: Copper-alloy Anglo-Saxon strap-end

Date: 10th to 11th centuries

Finder: Not known.

Date of discovery: Before September 1999

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

Description: Small late Saxon inlaid strap-end. X-ray fluorescence showed the metal to be copper-alloy with insufficient silver content to fall under the terms of the Treasure Act. Returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

Summary reports

92 Dundridge, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end

Date of discovery: November 1999

Full report to appear next year.

L WEBSTER

93 Burmarsh, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag

Date of discovery: 8 September 1999

Full report to appear next year.

L WEBSTER

94 Cuxton, Kent: Anglo-Saxon burials containing two gold pendants, two silver rings, silver wire fragment and silver mount

Date of discovery: Late 1999 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service as part of an archaeological investigation in advance of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. Full report to appear next year.

H GLASS

95 Beachamwell (1), Norfolk: 7th century gold Anglo-Saxon pendant backplate

Date of discovery: December 1998.

Finder: Mr M Carlile

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

96 Aylsham area, Norfolk: 7th century gold Anglo-Saxon pendant

Date of discovery: February 1999.

Finder: Mr J Blackburn

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

97 Corpusty, Norfolk: Silver early Anglo-Saxon silver sheet fragment

Date of discovery: January 1999.

Finder: Mr P Dawson

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

98 Costessey, Norfolk: Copper-alloy late Anglo-Saxon ingot

Date of discovery: June-July 1999

Finder: Mr C Hawes

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

Disposition: After analysis found to be copper-alloy and so not treasure; returned to finder (see also no.79).

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

99 Norwich, Norfolk: Gold Viking ingot

Date of discovery: Early 1999

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Disposition: An archaeological find and therefore disclaimed. To remain with site archive. Full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

100 Oxborough (1), Norfolk: Gold Anglo-Saxon bird-shaped mount

Date of discovery: April 1999.

Finder: Mr S Brown

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

101 Oxborough (2), Norfolk: Silver early Anglo-Saxon finger ring

Date of discovery: April 1999.

Finder: Mr M Carlile

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

102 West Walton, Norfolk: Silver middle or late Anglo-Saxon hooked tag

Date of discovery: September 1998.

Finder: Mr M Carlile

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

103 Carlton Colville, Lowestoft, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon parcel-gilt silver human figure with suspension loop

Date of discovery: First week of July 1998

Full report to appear next year.

L WEBSTER

d) Medieval Artefacts

(i) Finger rings (chronological order)

104 Knettishall, Suffolk: Medieval silver finger ring

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr I Charity

Date of discovery: 14 September 1998

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

Description: A silver finger ring; the bezel is elongated and decorated by three square panels with cross patterns in relief. Diameter: 22.5 mm; weight: 2.75g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 82.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds

Valuation: £250

J P ROBINSON

105 Caldicot (1), Monmouthshire: Two medieval silver finger rings

Date: Both 12th century

Finder: Mr B Stephenson

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: 1. Silver finger ring. Three square fields of ornament, the larger central one bearing a cross against a niello background, with indented edges to field; the smaller fields to either side are decorated with maltese crosses on niello background. The three fields are linked by two parallel cablework strands; the remainder of the hoop is plain, tapering slightly to base. Max. inner diameter (hoop slightly misshapen): 18.5 mm.

2. Silver finger ring, now broken into three pieces (one fragment of hoop is missing). Square central field, divided into a central square nielloed field with cross, and small triangular fields at corners with 'v' or 'shield-shaped' motifs against niello background. On either side of the central field, two cablework strands, linked by transverse cablework bars, continue to zoomorphic heads. Conjoined cablework strands continue around the base of the hoop.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 64.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales

Valuation: £840 (together with brooch, see no. 146 below)

M REDKNAP

105A Bradwell, Essex: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: Late 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr D Crawford

Date of discovery: 31 August 1998

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

Description: A broken gold finger ring. The ring consists of a bezel and both adjacent portions of hoop.

The projecting faceted bezel has a rectangular shape and was originally set with a stone which is now missing. The hoop is of thin flat form and is decorated with a chevron and circle pattern.

Discussion: This is an example of a ring-type fashionable in the later 12th and early 13th centuries.

Three comparable rings were found in the Larkhill hoard, which was buried around 1170, and in the tomb of an early 13th century bishop of Durham.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

P J WISE

106 West Malling (near) (1), Kent: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr N J Betts

Date of discovery: June 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: A gold band set with a sapphire.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 92.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

D R M GAIMSTER

107 South Kyme (1), Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig.107)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr D J Duffy

Date of discovery: 27 July 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring of slender form; the bezel is rectangular and is set with a cabochon garnet.

Note: Metal analysis undertaken at the British Museum established gold content at 82 per cent.

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

Valuation: £1,500

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 107) South Kyme

Fillongley, Warwickshire: Medieval silver finger ring

Found in association with two silver brooches and a hoard of 127 Short Cross silver pennies of the early 13th century: see below no. 143.

108 Little Hadham, Hertfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr N J Bickel

Date of discovery: 20 August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Found while gardening.

Description: A silver-gilt finger ring inscribed with the letters + *IOSIE CIRUETCE*. The original setting of a stone or glass is now lost.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

109 Wrotham (2), Kent: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Keith Smallwood

Date of discovery: 4 September 1999

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

Description: A stirrup-shaped, gold finger ring set with a blue stone (possibly glass or a sapphire). Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

110 West Lindsey, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 110)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr John Ferguson

Date of discovery: 22 August 1999

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

Description: A stirrup-shaped, gold finger ring set with a sapphire. Diameter: 18 mm; weight: 2.87g.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the gold content at 69 per cent.

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

Valuation: £1,250

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 110) West Lindsey

111 Bacton, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 13th century

Finders: Mr Tim English and Dr Tim Pestell

Date of discovery: 4 December 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors as part of an archaeological survey.

Description: A gold finger ring, the hoop of slender proportions (just over a millimetre wide) and set with a green stone, most probably an emerald. The setting is irregular in shape and the stone is slightly chipped.

Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: An archaeological find; to be acquired by Norfolk Museums Service together with the remainder of the survey archive.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON



(fig. 112) Shrewsbury

112 Shrewsbury, Shropshire: Medieval gold finger ring
(Fig. 112)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Mark Walton

Date of discovery: 14 November 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring, set with a ruby held in a circular bezel by four claws. Diameter: 19 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the gold content at 74 per cent. The stone was identified as a ruby by Raman spectrometry.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museum Service hopes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

J P ROBINSON

113 Curborough, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger ring
(Fig. 113)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A J Southwell

Date of discovery: 4 November 1997

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

Description: A gold finger ring, set with a ruby.

Diameter: 20 mm; weight: 2.25g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 70. The ring was repaired by Mr Barry K Sherlock of Exeter who re-set the ruby.

Disposition: The Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire

Valuation: £1,800

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 113) Curborough

114 Hadleigh area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr T Davis

Date of discovery: August 1998

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

Description: A silver-gilt finger ring set with an amethyst.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 78.

Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the silver content at 89 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

115 West Malling (near) (2), Kent: Medieval gold finger ring set with a ruby

Date: Early 13th century

Finder: Mr L Betts

Date of discovery: 21 September 1998

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

Description: A gold finger ring, stirrup-shaped and set with a ruby.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 93. The hoop, bent when found, was straightened by a jeweller.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

116 Preston (near), Kent: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: First half of 13th century

Finder: Mr P D F Thomas

Date of discovery: 17 January 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring, the hoop engraved with decorative scrolls and the crescent shaped bezel set with a blue stone (probably a sapphire). A comparable example at the British Museum is O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), no. 1774, set with a ruby, which was found at Whitstable.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

117 Blakeney, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr Jim Tamosaitis

Date of discovery: August 1998

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

Description: A silver-gilt finger ring of stirrup-shape

set with a purple stone, possibly an amethyst.

Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

118 Fifield Bavant (1), Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger ring (Fig. 118)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr Chris Plummer

Date of discovery: 6 January 1999

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

Description: A silver finger ring consisting of a single, flat band inscribed with the letters *A G L A* separated by crosses. The letters stand for *Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai*, usually interpreted as 'Thou art mighty forever, O Lord'. The shape of the ring has been distorted slightly. Diameter: 21mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 97 per cent against a weight of 1.15g.

Disposition: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £350

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 118) Fifield Bavant

(fig. 120) Albright Hussey

119 Angle, Pembrokeshire: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr J R Tree

Date of discovery: 2 January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Decorative gold ring of slightly flattened stirrup-shaped form, oval bezel (7 x 6 mm) for stone (missing); each side bears a central vertical repoussé line in the sheet metal. The ring is constructed from sheet metal in hollow fashion, so that the D-shaped cross-section of the hoop is hollow. Internal hoop diameter: 17.5 mm.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales hope to acquire this find.

Valuation: £550

M REDKNAP

120 Albright Hussey, Shropshire: Medieval silver finger ring
(Fig. 120)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr Trevor Robin Mason

Date of discovery: 30 May 1999

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

Description: A silver finger ring formed of a flat band and inscribed with the letters + *WELIAM BA*. This may be a name of local significance. A name in English on an item of jewellery is not likely to occur before the 14th century. Diameter: 22 mm.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service

Valuation: £800

J P ROBINSON

121 Beaminster area, Dorset: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr M Henderson

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: Gold finger ring engraved with the figures of saints. Weight: 6.75g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a gold content of 76 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 61.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum

Valuation: £4,500

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 122.1) Cranham



(fig. 122.2)

122 Cranham (1), Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring
(Figs. 122.1-2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Messrs Nick Rowntree and B A Smyth

Date of discovery: 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A silver-gilt finger ring; the hoop is formed of two clasped hands and carries the inscription *IHC + NAZARENU* for 'Jesus of Nazareth'.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 93 per cent against a weight of 5.38g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums

Valuation: £850

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 123) North Warnborough

123 North Warnborough, Hampshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 123)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Adam Parker

Date of discovery: 15 November 1998

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

Description: A gold finger ring with an inscription reading *fortune le voelt* ('fortune wishes it') indicating that it is likely to have been a love token. Decorative sprigs of foliage and five petalled flowers are engraved on the remainder of the hoop.

Disposition: Hampshire County Museum Service

Valuation: £3,500

J P ROBINSON

124 Winchester area (2), Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring (Fig. 124)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr M McGovern

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: A silver-gilt iconographic finger ring depicting on the bezel Saint Katharine (left) and Saint Barbara (right), both crudely engraved. On the right shoulder is the sacred monogram *IHC* (for Jesus) and on the left another monogram, difficult to decipher but with 'A' as its principal character and probably denoting ownership. The back of the hoop is decorated with a centrally placed band of beading. Diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 124) Winchester area

125 Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 125)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Keith Stuart

Date of discovery: 11 October 1998

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

Description: A gold finger ring, iconographic in type, with a representation of Saint Christopher on the bezel. The hoop is engraved with sprigs of foliage and letters (crudely incised and not legible). Some surface damage has resulted in loss of detail, particularly in the area of the Christ-child. There are numerous

scratches along the back of the hoop.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the gold content at 67 per cent against a weight of 3.54g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service unable to raise funds; ring returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 125) Carisbrooke

126 Bilsington (near), Kent: Medieval silver finger ring (Fig. 126)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr P J Castle

Date of discovery: 4 April 1999

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

Description: A silver finger ring, iconographic in type, with an engraving of a female saint on the bezel. The ring is slightly chipped and damaged around the edges of its three-faceted bezel and the engraving is much worn, which makes identification of the saint difficult. It may represent the Virgin and Child since it is combined with engravings of six tears beneath sun-rays on each of the shoulders. The depiction of the saint on the central facet of the bezel is flanked by engraved foliate scrolls on the two other facets. The back of the hoop is decorated with four diagonal bands. Diameter: 24 mm.

Note: The ring was not analysed at the British Museum but a visual inspection suggests that it may have been gilded.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 126) Bilsington

127 Scotton, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 127)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Christopher Kilner

Date of discovery: 15 November 1998

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

Description: A gold finger ring engraved on the bezel with the figures of Saint John the Baptist (left) and Saint Katharine (right). The hoop is twisted and bears the inscription *de bon coer* (of good heart) between sprigs of foliage. Diameter: 21 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established gold content at 74 per cent against a weight of 6.5g.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum

Valuation: £2,500

J P ROBINSON

128 Reepham, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 128)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr N Broadbent

Date of discovery: 3 September 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring, iconographic in type, with a three-faceted bezel engraved with the Virgin and Child (centre), Saint Barbara (left) and Saint Katharine (right). The ring is unusually ornate as the hoop is grooved and beaded in diagonal bands and engraved with sprigs of foliage. The quality of the figurative engraving is rudimentary. On the inside of the hoop is the inscription *de bon coer* ('of good heart'). Diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Lincoln City and County Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 127) Scotton



(fig. 128) Reepham

129 Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets (1), Greater London: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 15th century

Finder: Museum of London Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Found during excavation of a medieval road surface.

Description: Gold ring inscribed in black letter on the outside of the band with '*ton + ami +*' with double lozenges dividing the two words.

Disposition: Museum of London by agreement between the Museum of London Archaeology Service and the developers.

D R M GAIMSTER

130 Acle, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring fragment

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Alex Brewer

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt bezel from an iconographic finger ring. The bezel is engraved with an image of Saint John the Baptist.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

131 Snettisham, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger ring

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Maurice Gibbons

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: A silver finger ring, iconographic in type, the bezel engraved with figures of saints.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

132 Snape, North Yorkshire: Medieval gold finger ring (Fig. 132)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Darren Thompson

Date of discovery: 15 September 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring, iconographic in type, decorated on the bezel with an engraved image of Saint Katharine and a male saint. The surface of the ring is very worn and the quality of the engraving is rudimentary, but some of the inlay survives (likely to be niello). Diameter: 18 mm.

Disposition: The Dales Countryside Museum, Hawes, hopes to acquire.

Valuation: £800

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 132) Snape

133 Bungay area (1), Suffolk: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mrs C Hammond

Date of discovery: 17 November 1999

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

Description: A gold finger ring decorated with a series of incised lines.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 134) Godstone

134 Godstone, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring fragment (Fig. 134)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Hunt

Date of discovery: Early 1999

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

Description: A fragment of a silver-gilt finger ring which consists of the bezel and a small part of the hoop. A figure of a saint is engraved on each of the two facets of the bezel. On the left is Saint Barbara, identified by her symbol of a tower (a crenellated structure on her right) and on the right is probably Saint Katharine who holds a book and possibly a sword. The engraving of the figures is poor and makes their identification difficult. What remains of the hoop is decorated with engraved scrolls.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the silver content at 97 per cent.

Disposition: Surrey Archaeological Society

Valuation: £300

J P ROBINSON

135 Warwick, Warwickshire: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Nicholas Palmer

Date of discovery: 6 October 1998

Circumstances of discovery: Found in spoil during archaeological monitoring.

Description: A gold finger ring with elaborate, engraved decoration consisting of cross hatching and three series of five hoops around a rod that terminates in five petals. The decoration was originally enamelled and traces of both white and black enamel remain.

The five petals were a common reference in the 15th century to the five wounds of Christ. The recurrence of multiples of five within the ring's iconography suggests that it may have served a devotional purpose, perhaps as an aid to prayer. Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 136.1) Raglan

136 Raglan, Monmouthshire: Medieval gold signet ring
(Figs. 136.1 and 136.2)

Date: 15th century (about 1440–75)

Finder: Mr R Treadgold

Date of discovery: 14 November 1998

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

Description: A 'massive' gold signet ring (weight 47.97g).

It has a circular matrix, diameter 17 mm. The design is a lion *passant* on a bed of flowers, within single cable border with the legend *to yow feythfoull* or *feythfoull to yow* (black-letter minuscule) and initials *WA* either side of the lion. The shoulders are decorated with a floral design.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales

Valuation: £30,000

M REDKNAP



(fig. 136.2)

137 Lessingham, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger ring

Date: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr S Jefferson

Date of discovery: Before August 1998

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

Description: A gold finger ring; the hoop decorated with engraved zig-zags filled with flowers resembling tulips turned one way and then the other. Inside is engraved the popular sentiment *de bon coer* ('of good heart'). Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

138 Harkstead, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger ring**Date:** Late 15th century**Finder:** Mr A R Dunnett**Date of discovery:** 14 July 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A gold finger ring with a stone set into a lozenge-shaped bezel. The stone may be glass and it may have been set at a later date.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

139 Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring fragment**Date:** 15th or 16th century**Finder:** Mr K Dickerson**Date of discovery:** December 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Bezel from a silver-gilt finger ring representing two clasped hands.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

140 Berwick Basset, Wiltshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger ring (Fig.140)**Date:** Late 15th or early 16th century**Finder:** Mr George Robert Horton**Date of discovery:** 6 October 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A silver-gilt finger ring divided into bands of surface pattern consisting of three vertical, faceted panels on the bezel engraved with zig-zags in opposing directions. The shoulders have two horizontal bands decorated in a similar fashion and tapering in opposing directions. The back is plain. Diameter: 20 mm.**Note:** Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 95 per cent.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 140) Berwick Basset

141 Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire: Silver fede ring**Date:** Late medieval/early post-medieval**Finder:** Mr P Richardson**Date of discovery:** August 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Silver-gilt fede ring. It is an uninscribed ring with clasped hands as a bezel (plain cuffs). Traces of gilding are visible around the knuckles and on the back of the clasped hands. Hoop of flattened D cross-section. Internal hoop diameter: 20 mm.**Disposition:** Awaiting inquest and valuation.

Denbighshire Heritage Service hopes to acquire the find.

M REDKNAP

142 Weybourne (2), Norfolk: Medieval gold finger ring**Date of discovery:** September 1999**Finder:** Mr J Morrison**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a

metal-detector

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

(ii) Brooches (chronological order)

143 Fillongley, Warwickshire: Two medieval silver brooches and one silver finger ring

Date: About 1220–30

Finders: Messrs Roy English and Robert Foster

Date of discovery: January–March 1997

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

Brooch 1: silver-gilt ring brooch; 13th century; frame decorated with two collets, now empty, and inscribed in Lombardic lettering + *ANEIS : LABELO AMI : MERSI : AVM*; pin with zig-zag decoration; external diameter: 37 mm; internal diameter: 23 mm.

Brooch 2: silver ring brooch with circular frame decorated by radiating strips of six applied drops of silver; these strips end in trefoil terminals projecting beyond the frame of the brooch; with a pin looped around the frame and decorated with two transverse mouldings; external diameter: 15 mm; internal diameter: 10 mm; weight: 1.32g; 98 per cent silver.

Ring: rectangular-sectioned hoop, 3 mm high on the back, increasing to 6 mm on the front; bezel decorated with three square panels with plain bands in between; side panels contain crosses against a cut-away background; central panel has a cross in the middle of three four-pointed designs; weight: 3.15g; 87 per cent silver.

Note: The brooches and ring were found in association with a hoard of 127 Short Cross pennies (*Treasure Report 1997–98*, no. 145) and were accidentally omitted from that report.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum

Valuation: £1,500 (including the coins)

144 Durham City, County Durham: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (Fig. 144)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Bolam and Mr P Rennoldson

Date of discovery: April 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: An annular, silver-gilt brooch, decorated with an arrangement of four globular and four lozenge-shaped elements placed at equal distances around the ring. The lozenges are worked into four-petalled flowers, one of which is attached to the swivel of the pin. On the reverse is inscribed *AVE MARIA GRACIA PL[E]NA* ('Hail Mary full of grace'). The *E* of 'plena' has been cut through to create a recess for the attachment of the pin.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 73. Metal analysis conducted at Durham University established the silver content at 90 per cent.

Disposition: Durham University Museums

Valuation: £1,000

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 144) Durham City

145 Mid-Norfolk (1): Medieval silver-gilt brooch

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mrs Monique Slaven

Date of discovery: Early 1999

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

Description: An annular, silver-gilt brooch twisted into cables and decorated with beading.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

146 Caldicot (2), Monmouthshire: Medieval silver brooch

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr B Stephenson

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Silver annular brooch; cast decoration on front face of chevrons with fine pellets between.

Frame of flattened D cross-section. Plain flat back.

Pin plain silver wire, bent around restriction in frame.

External frame diameter: 19 mm.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 64.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales

Valuation: £840 (as group with finger rings: see no. 105)

M REDKNAP

147 Chilham, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt brooch

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: Early 1999

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

Description: A silver-gilt, annular brooch engraved with the letters *X IESVS* interspersed with areas of cross-hatching. Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

148 Booton, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr A Woods

Date of discovery: June 1998

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

Description: An annular, silver brooch with relief decoration in the form of lozenges filled with roundels. The pin is also decorated with roundels at the edge of its loop. The surface is worn.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

149 Oxborough (3), Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch fragment

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr Adam Oliver

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: Fragment of an annular silver brooch, the letters *E* and *M* surviving from an inscription which may have read *Ave Maria* ('Hail Mary'). It measures 9 mm x 4 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

150 Tadwell, Bath and North East Somerset: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragments (Fig. 150)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr David Horsbrugh

Date of discovery: 14 September 1999

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

Description: Four fragments of an annular, silver-gilt brooch. The frame is silver and decorated with gilded rosettes of alternately large and small sizes. Much of the pin is missing. Reconstructed diameter: 35 mm.

Disposition: Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 150) Tadwell



(fig. 151) Astwick

151 Astwick, Bedfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch
(Fig. 151)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr H Cross

Date of discovery: June 1999

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

Description: A silver-gilt brooch, now broken into three pieces, one element being the complete pin. The brooch was originally annular, its ring consisting of alternate arrangements of straight and twisted wire separated by lozenge-shaped mounts. The mounts are decorated with punched lines and crosses. Much of the gilding is lost apart from in the deepest recesses of the design. Length of pin: 51mm (an indication of the original diameter of the brooch).

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; the British Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

J P ROBINSON

152 Spixworth (1), Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch

Date: 13th to 15th century

Finder: Mr A Womack

Date of discovery: Late 1999

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

Description: An annular, silver brooch decorated with tiny pellets and twisted to resemble a cable. Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

153 Quidenham, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragment

Date: 13th to 15th century

Finder: Mr E Crick

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: A fragment of an annular, silver-gilt brooch. Approximately one-quarter of the frame survives, decorated with pellets and filigree.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

154 Foxholes, East Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr Charles Pelham

Date of discovery: 1995

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

Description: A silver brooch of sexfoil shape with trefoil terminals. Dimensions: 16 mm x 16 mm.

Note: Found prior to the Treasure Act 1996, the brooch was considered not to qualify as Treasure under the terms of Treasure Trove and the coroner was informed accordingly.

Disposition: Awaiting coroner's decision.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 155) Mid-Norfolk

155 Mid-Norfolk (2): Medieval silver-gilt brooch (Fig. 155)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: April 1998

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

Description: A silver-gilt, annular brooch of diminutive size, terminating in two clasped hands. Four bosses are arranged at equal intervals around the frame, two are engraved with saltire crosses, one narrows to form a pin (largely lost) and the other

terminates in the clasped hands. The size of the brooch is its most distinctive feature and raises questions about its use. Diameter: 8 mm; width: extending to 15 mm when the projection of the hands is included.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 89.

Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the silver content at 98 per cent.

Disposition: Swaffham Museum

Valuation: £200

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

156 Oxborough (4), Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragment

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: Fragment from an annular, silver-gilt brooch. One tall collet survives indicating that the brooch would have been decorated with collets placed intermittently. The brooch was also decorated with foliate ornamentation, fragments of which survive. Length: 19 mm; height of collet: 12 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

157 Wiveton, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch pin

Date: Medieval

Finder: Mr John Golden

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: A silver-gilt pin from a brooch, its loop missing but decorated with a moulding at the junction of the shaft and the point where the loop would have been. It is likely to be of medieval date, but lacks any firm diagnostic features.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

158 Beachamwell (2), Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch**Date of discovery:** March 1999**Finder:** Mr C Matthews**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Disposition:** To be determined; full report to appear next year.NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

159 Brockdish, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch frame**Date of discovery:** November–December 1998**Finder:** Ms K Whitelock**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector**Disposition:** Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

160 Morley (1), Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch**Date of discovery:** February 1999**Finder:** Mr W Brooker**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

(iii) Belt fittings and strap-ends (chronological order)

161. Kings Lynn, Norfolk: Medieval silver belt-fitting**Date:** 13th or 14th century**Finder:** Mrs Monique Slaven**Date of discovery:** Early 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A silver bar-mount from a belt, of

tapering form with perforated, rounded terminals.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON



(fig. 162) South Kyme

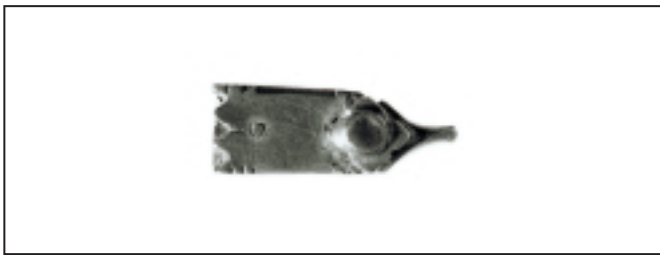
162 South Kyme (2), Lincolnshire: One medieval strap-end and one silver pin (Fig. 162)**Date:** 14th century strap-end; pin of indeterminate age**Finder:** Mr David J Duffy**Date of discovery:** 29 July 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Of the two items submitted to the British Museum for examination, neither qualified as treasure. The pin was of indeterminate age but may once have been part of a shoe buckle from the 18th century.

The strap-end is made of copper-alloy and consists of two tongue-shaped plates with a knop terminal. One original rivet remains. The top plate is incised with four pairs of parallel lines, two above and two below an irregular, niche-shaped, centrally placed aperture. Visible through this aperture is a silver coloured inlay. It was the presence of this inlay that prompted the finder to declare the find under the terms of the Treasure Act. Analysis at the British Museum revealed it to be not silver, but mica. The use of mica is known in some metalwork from the Anglo-Saxon period but is not usually found in pieces as late as this example. Strap-ends at the British Museum of similar age and construction were analysed for mica but none was present. Length: 54 mm; width: 14 mm.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 97.

Disposition: Found not to qualify as Treasure; the silver pin was returned to the finder who consulted the landowner and generously donated the strap-end to the British Museum for further study (MME 1999,3-2,1).

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 163) Bromham

163 Bromham, Wiltshire: Medieval silver strap-end (Fig. 163)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Lloyd Alexander Earley

Date of discovery: 18 September 1999

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

Description: A silver strap-end with a cavity at one end, tapering into a broken point at the other. It is decorated with a four-petalled flower at the tapered end. An original rivet for the attachment of the strap survives. Length: 30 mm; width: 11 mm.

Disposition: Devizes Museum hopes to acquire; find awaiting inquest.

J P ROBINSON

(iv) Seal matrices (chronological order)

164 Newball, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver seal matrix (Fig. 164)

Date: Early 13th century

Finder: Mr Peter Marshall

Date of discovery: 11 October 1998

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

Description: A circular, silver seal matrix with a suspension loop at the back. In the centre is a single fleur-de-lys. The surrounding legend reads: *S' PETRI FILI WILI DE NEVBEL* ('seal of Peter FitzWilliam of Newball'). Diameter: 31mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 97 per cent against a weight of 15.38g.

Disposition: Lincoln City and County Museum

Valuation: £1,200

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 164) Newball

165 Thwaite (1), Suffolk: Three medieval lead seal matrices

Date: Early 13th century

Finder: Messrs A C Slinn and M D Seager

Date of discovery: 20-26 August 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. A pointed oval seal matrix with a motif of an eight-pointed star and a crescent. On the reverse is a suspension loop. Its legend reads *S' ALICIE LE BUTO* -- for 'seal of Alice' followed by the surname which is not entirely legible. Length: 31mm; width: 17 mm.
2. A circular seal matrix with the motif of a fleur-de-lys and has the legend *SIGILL RO (B?)*. The remainder is not legible but it is likely to have originally read 'Roberti' for Robert. Diameter: 28 mm.

3. A circular seal matrix of particular interest because it is double-sided. It has a suspension loop at the top. The positive, moulded face has an eight-petalled flower and reads *AVE MARIA*, probably to be followed by *GRACIA* but this is no longer legible. The negative side, which would have made a seal impression, has a motif constructed of four strong, diagonal incisions separating four sprigs of foliage. The legend reads *SIGILL SEVALLI* ----- . Again, this is not entirely legible, but would have been followed by a surname. Length with suspension loop: 38 mm.

Note: The seal matrices are associated with a find of 22 silver coins (below no. 340). See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 174.

Disposition: British Museum (MME 2000, 9-11, 1-3)

Valuation: £150

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 166.1) Tarrant Valley



(fig. 166.2)

166 Tarrant Valley, Dorset: Medieval silver seal matrix (Figs. 166.1 -2)

Date: Late 13th century

Finder: Mr Rex Burton

Date of discovery: 13 November 1999

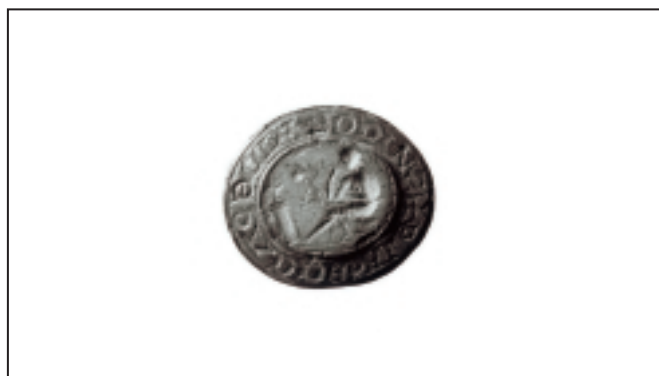
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: An oval silver seal matrix inscribed with the legend *IESVS EST AMOR MEVS* ('Jesus is my love'). It has a suspension loop at the back which terminates in a stylised fleur-de-lys in low relief. It has lost its central stone but is of a type usually set with classical intaglios. (See the find from Wallingford, Oxfordshire, no. 167). Length: 27 mm; width: 20 mm.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 167) Wallingford

167 Wallingford, Oxfordshire: Medieval silver seal matrix (Fig. 167)

Date: Late 13th century

Finder: Mr M J Absolom

Date of discovery: 10 January 1999

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

Description: An oval, silver seal matrix set with a glass intaglio which is Roman and likely to date from the 1st or 2nd century AD. The intaglio depicts a satyr seated before an altar. The legend of the matrix reads *S' NICOLAI DE PADDEHALE* (meaning 'seal of Nicholas Paddehall'). Length: 24 mm; width: 21 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the silver content at 98 per cent. The intaglio was considered likely to be glass due to its crazed surface and the fact that the figures appear to be moulded rather than engraved. Destructive analysis would have to be undertaken to be certain of its composition.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 168) Hamstall Ridware

168 Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire: Medieval silver seal matrix (Fig. 168)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr M J B Hicks

Date of discovery: 11 April 1998

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

Description: A circular, silver seal matrix with a hexagonal handle terminating in a trefoil. The design is armorial and is accompanied by an inscription which reads *SIGILLVM WALTERI DE THORNTON* ('seal of Walter Thornton'). Diameter: 24 mm; height: 33 mm; weight: 22g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 79.

Disposition: The Potteries Museum, Stoke on Trent

Valuation: £3,000

J P ROBINSON

169 Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver seal matrix

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr K Jackson

Date of discovery: Spring 1998

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

Description: A silver seal matrix with the heraldic device of three water-bougets (a vessel for carrying water consisting of two leather sacks with a wooden cross-piece to place over the shoulders). These arms were identified by the finder as likely to belong to the Roos family of Igmanthorpe.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 81.

Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 93.9 per cent.

Disposition: Harrogate Museums and Art Gallery Service, Yorkshire

Valuation: £625

J P ROBINSON

170 Aberavon, Port Talbot: Medieval silver seal matrix (Fig. 170)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mrs A Malin

Date of discovery: Easter 1999

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

Description: Silver seal matrix, oval, 44 x 28.5 mm, weight 32.46g. Beneath an elaborate gothic-type canopy, the Blessed Virgin Mary, crowned; in the canopy base, within a decorated, round arch (perhaps the Abbey church), the cowled abbot with tonsure (half-length), in prayer to front, holding an ornate pastoral staff. Cabled borders to legend, which appears to read *Sigillu Willme abbatis de nath*, with sprigs, in early black-letter script.

Note: William of St Donats was Abbot of Neath from 1326 until at least 1341. There are, however, gaps in the roll call of abbots presiding over the community at Neath during the 14th century, and the matrix may be that of a later unrecorded abbot.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales

Valuation: £6,000

M REDKNAP



(fig. 170) Aberavon

(v) Pendant crosses (chronological order)

171 Detling (near), Kent: Medieval silver cross pendant
Date: Early 13th century**Finder:** Mr B Petit**Date of discovery:** September 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A silver pendant in the form of an equal-armed cross with knobbed terminals and a central disc with a nielloed geometric design. Height: 27 mm; weight: 5.2g. Analysis of the metal at the British Museum established a silver content of approximately 99 per cent.**Discussion:** Preliminary research shows that the pendant belongs to a Byzantine-inspired type found mainly in Finland and the region to the east of the Gulf of Finland. It may have been made in Karelia. Two

good parallels, also with knobbed arms and a central disc (and one not so good, with a central octagonal plate) are suspended on a ring and chain from a medieval grave at Suotniemi, Käkisalmi, Finland, illustrated in the exhibition catalogue, E Roesdahl and D M Wilson (eds), *From Viking to Crusader* (Nordic Council of Ministers, 1992), no. 495. The occurrence of an example in Kent is possibly explicable by medieval Scandinavian trade and ecclesiastical contacts.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery had hoped to acquire the find but has since withdrawn its interest; returned to finder.**Valuation:** £1,050

B AGER



(fig. 172) Beachamwell

172 Beachamwell (3), Norfolk: Medieval silver cross pendant (Fig. 172)
Date: 13th century**Finder:** Mr S Brown**Date of discovery:** November 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A silver cross pendant, of almost equal-armed proportions with a suspension loop at the top. Letters are inscribed on each arm and in the centre as follows: *I* at the top of the cross; *S* in the centre; *V* on

the left arm; *E* on the right arm and *S* at the bottom. Together they spell *IESVS* for 'Jesus'. Length: 27 mm with suspension loop; (20 mm without suspension loop); width: 18 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 97 per cent against a weight of 3.7g.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

Valuation: To be determined.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

173 West Rudham (2), Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt cross pendant

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Mears

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: A silver-gilt cross pendant, missing one arm. It is of cylindrical construction and has a suspension loop. The surviving arms have collars at the ends, decorated with engraved crescents. On the ends of the two surviving exposed arms (the third being obscured by the suspension loop) are the letters *A* and *L*. The missing arm may have been engraved with the letter *G* to make *AGLA* signifying *Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai*, usually interpreted as 'Thou art mighty forever, O Lord.' (See medieval silver finger ring found at Fifield Bavant, Wiltshire, no. 118 above). Length with suspension loop: 32 mm; width: 13 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

174 Coundon, West Midlands: Medieval gold pendant (Figs. 174.1-2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr R Chester

Date of discovery: 28 July 1998

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

Description: A rectangular, gold pendant with a suspension loop at the top and three projecting pins at three of the corners. The fourth pin has been pushed inside the pendant. One side is crudely engraved with the head of Christ and the other with a half-length image of Christ as the Man of Sorrows. The pins are likely to have been designed to hold pearls which have perished in the ground. Dimensions: 10 x 12 mm.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 69.

Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the gold content at 83 per cent gold.

Disposition: Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry

Valuation: £4,000

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 174.1) Coundon



(fig. 174.2)

175 Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: Medieval silver cross-shaped pendant

Date of discovery: June 1998

Finder: Mrs J Worton

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

(vi) Reliquary cross

176 Thwaite (2), Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt lid from a reliquary cross (Fig. 176)

Date: Late 11th century

Finder: Mr M Seager

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: A silver-gilt lid from a reliquary cross engraved with a figure of the crucified Christ. Christ has a halo and wears a knee length tunic. Above Christ's head is engraved the hand of God. The engraving was originally inlaid with niello of which traces remain. When complete, the reliquary would have been hinged at the top and clasped at the bottom. The suspension loop, hinge and clasp are broken. Although Scandinavian in origin, the design of cross-reliquaries such as this one is influenced by Byzantine prototypes. A richer example in gold, known as the Orø Cross, in the National Museum, Copenhagen, has, on the reverse, an image of the Virgin Mary with the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove and the figures of saints on each arm of the cross. This may give some impression of how the reverse of this find might once have looked. Length: 77 mm; width: 45.5 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established silver content at 53 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum (MME 2000, 9-10, 1)

Valuation: £1,500

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 176) Thwaite

(vii) Other objects

177 Buntingford area, Hertfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt figure (Figs. 177.1-2)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Lambert

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: A silver-gilt figure of a saint, or, more probably, an Old Testament character or a prophet. The figure wears a hooded tunic which is belted and has slits revealing the legs. The lining is decorated with cross-hatching and gilding is applied selectively to the drapery and the beard. The face, neck, hands and legs are ungolded. The identity of the figure is uncertain since any iconographic symbol that may have existed is now lost, along with the right hand. Stylistic similarities with English illuminated manuscripts suggest that it probably dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. It is likely to have been fixed at the feet (now lost) to a shrine, casket or piece of statuary and secured by the small loop that is attached to its back. Height 46 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established the silver content at 97 per cent against a weight of 22.05g.

Disposition: British Museum (MME 2000, 11-1, 1)

Valuation: £50,000

J P ROBINSON

178 Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Gold ingot

Date: Post-Roman to pre-modern

Finder: Mr A Lee

Date of discovery: 22 November 1998

Circumstances of discovery: Found on the bed of Lambrook stream.

Description: A bun-shaped, gold ingot, likely to have been associated in some way with gold working. The



(fig. 177.1) Buntingford area



(fig. 177.2)

underside is flat, but textured according to the nature of the base on which the molten gold cooled, the upper surface is smooth and glossy with one slightly rippled area and a patch of small, circular indentations. Diameter: 16–17 mm.

Note: Metal analysis conducted at the British Museum established gold content at 87 per cent against a weight of 15.8g. Although the gold content (equivalent to almost 21 carat) does not correspond to any modern standard, the weight of 15.8g is very close to 10 dwt (pennyweights) which suggests a post-Roman, pre-modern date (i.e. pre- 1696).

Disposition: Trowbridge Museum hopes to acquire; find awaiting inquest.

C M JOHNS AND J P ROBINSON

179 Oxborough (5), Norfolk: Two medieval silver-gilt appliqués

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr A Oliver

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Two fragments of silver-gilt appliqués decorated with quatrefoils and part of a black-letter inscription, probably from a casket. Dimensions: 8 mm x 22 mm and 4 mm x 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

e) Post - Medieval Artefacts

(i) Finger rings (chronological order)

180 Pottington, Devon: Post-medieval gold seal ring

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr P Allaway

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: Gold seal ring, the bezel engraved with a heraldic family crest in the form of a tiger.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 95.

Disposition: Declared Treasure but North Devon Museums Service decided against acquiring the object.

D R M GAIMSTER

181 Pleshey, Essex: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Stuteley

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Gold finger ring with cable decoration around the outside of the band, the maker's mark 'x' punched on the inside.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

182 Otley, West Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring

Date: Late 16th Century

Finder: Mr Paul Mortimer

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: Gold posy ring inscribed
*LOVE<WELL<THEY<FRENDE/
TYLL<DEATHE<DE<PARTE.*

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D F THORNTON

183 Portesham, Dorset: Post-medieval gold finger ring set with replacement stone

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr John Rule

Date of discovery: 15 November 1998

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

Description: Gold ring with ridged shoulders and a cusped square setting, now containing a colourless stone inserted by the finder. The setting was empty when found.

Note: Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum gave a result of approximately 85 per cent for gold. The ring was found to weigh 4.54g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

184 Roundway, Wiltshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr Lloyd Alexander Earley

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: The ring is in the form of a plain band of gold, 15 mm in diameter, of shallow D-shaped section and inscribed inside with a rhyming couplet or 'posy': *THY DESEART HATH WOON MY HART*. The inscription retains traces of the original black enamel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J A RUDOE

185 Drayton Beauchamp, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval gold finger ring with pointed stone

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Paul Johnson

Date of discovery: November 1998

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

Description: This ring is a characteristic example of late 16th or early 17th century date, decorated with foliate ornament on the shoulders and set with a pointed stone, almost certainly a diamond (it has not been subjected to scientific analysis).

Note: For a ring of closely similar form, though with

a flat-cut stone, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), no. 1921.

Another similar example is to be found in A B Chadour, *Rings. The Alice and Louis Koch Collection* (Leeds, 1994), vol. 1, no. 689, dated to about 1620–40.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

186 Belper, Derbyshire: Post-medieval gold signet ring

Date: Late 16th or, more probably, 17th century

Finder: Mr D Cashmore

Date of discovery: Late November or early December 1998

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

Description: Gold signet ring engraved with the monogram *AV* within a beaded border

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J A RUDOE

187 Ingatestone, Essex: Post-medieval gold memento mori ring (Figs. 187.1-2)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr David Scheinmann

Date of discovery: 11 September 1999

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

Description: The ring is a characteristic type of memorial ring of the late 16th and early 17th centuries. It is of heavy solid gold, the hoop much bent, the scroll-shaped shoulders with engraved detail. The bezel is in the form of an incurved hexagon (slightly damaged) with a white enamel skull in the centre (enamel also damaged and partly lost), outlined in black enamel (partly lost) and inscribed +*REMEMB. TO DYE*. The hexagon itself is made of a thick plaque of gold, the edges of which are inscribed *LERNE TO DYE*, arranged between parallel engraved lines and containing traces of

black enamel.

Note: Similar rings are to be found in the British Museum, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), nos. 813 and 815.

Disposition: Disclaimed.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 187.1) Ingatestone



(fig. 187.2)

188 Tenby, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G Griffiths

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: Fine gold ring, with bezel comprising a large central collet (stone or glass setting) set with a clear flat-topped material (quartz or paste), flanked by smaller collets of similar form which contain the residue of blue enamel or glass in their bases. The flanking collets are deep and rectangular, with faceted corners, and may originally have held glass settings over the blue enamel. The shoulders of the hoop, which is of triangular cross-section, are recessed and keyed for white enamel (now mostly missing) which would also have continued the triangular profile of the gold hoop either side of a central gold stem. The collets are also keyed externally for enamel to create a calix of petals; the design on the shoulders representing stems. Internal hoop diameter (misshapen): approximately 19 mm.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 102.

Disposition: Tenby Museum

Valuation: £150

M REDKNAP

189 Dover (near), Kent: Post-medieval gold memento mori ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr George Watman

Date of discovery: About 1995 (therefore falling under the old treasure trove criteria)

Circumstances of discovery: Found during the building of a new road near Dover.

Description: Gold and enamel memento mori ring, the bezel in the form of a quatrefoil enamelled with a white skull bordered by the inscription *MEMENTO MORI* in black enamel. The shoulders enamelled in white, blue and green. The reverse bears a maker's mark PR and crudely engraved initials.

Note: For comparable examples in the British Museum, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum* (London, 1912), nos. 1448 and 1450.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder's son by whom it was submitted, as the finder was no longer alive.

J A RUDOE

190 Wicklewood, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr W Brooker

Date of discovery: Spring 1999

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

Description: Gold posy ring inscribed on the inside of the band with *continew * constante*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER AND H GEAKE

191 Sutton on the Forest, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Sykes

Date of discovery: 10 October 1999

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

Description: Gold posy ring inscribed *Keepe faith till deaith **.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

192 Harworth (2), Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval silver finger ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr D Kent

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Silver band with flat, dentilated bezel. No marks. Traces of gilding in places.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

193 Lyddington, Rutland: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Brown

Date of discovery: 1992

Circumstances of discovery: Surface find.

Description: Gold posy ring with internal inscription: *In constancie weele live and dy* followed by a stamped letter *F* (possibly a maker's mark).

Disposition: Dismissed at inquest as a casual loss under the old law of treasure trove; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

194. Little Glemham, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold and enamel finger ring

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P S Bradley

Date of discovery: February 1998

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

Description: So-called 'Posy ring' engraved inside the band with the amatory motto, *'I live in secrett love'*.

There are surviving traces of green and white enamel which decorate the flower stems and tree branches.

Weight: 1.10g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a gold content of 90 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 83.

Disposition: Declared Treasure but Ipswich Museum unable to acquire. Returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

195 Pen y gaer, Powys: Post-medieval silver posy ring

Date: First half of 17th century

Finder: Mr B Elliott

Date of discovery: 13 November 1998

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

Description: Silver posy ring, with gilding surviving

inside the band, but having been completely worn away on the external curved surface. The ring has an external diameter of 22 mm (internal diameter: 19 mm), and the hoop is rounded on the outside to a flattened D cross-section. The outside is plain; the interior of the band is inscribed in italic script *love and obey*. There are no other marks.

Disposition: The Brecknock Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £425

M REDKNAP



(fig. 196) Leconfield

196 Leconfield (2), East Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold ring
(Fig. 196)

Date: Mid 17th century

Finder: Mr S K Sansom

Date of discovery: 21 July 1999

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

Description: The ring measures 16 mm in diameter, is decorated with black enamel scrollwork on the exterior and inscribed inside *OBBAY THY KING*. The form and decoration are consistent with a date in the 17th century.

Note: Metal analysis at the British Museum gave a result of approximately 77 per cent for gold. Weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £850

J A RUDOE

197 Howell, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: Mid 17th century

Finder: Mr D Woodthorpe

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Gold posy ring inscribed on the inside of the band with *I*LIVD IN+HOPE*. Weight: 1.34g; diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

198 Spitalfields Market, Tower Hamlets (2), Greater London: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Date: Dated 1674

Finder: Museum of London Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: June 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Found in 17th-century cess-pit during course of archaeological excavation.

Description: Gold mourning ring, engraved on outside of band with human skull and on inside with *E-W- obijt - 9 - Jan : i674* in italic script, followed by a shield-shaped hallmark *I C* or *G* over a pellet for the maker. Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Museum of London through agreement between the Museum of London Archaeology Service and the developers.

D R M GAIMSTER

199 Hemingstone, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold memorial ring

Date: Late 17th century (?)

Finder: Mr Gary Finbow

Date of discovery: 10 August 1999

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

Description: Inscribed inside the hoop *In memory of WR ob.10 feb.91*; goldsmith's mark *IS*.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D F THORNTON



(fig. 200) Chalton

200 Chalton, Hampshire: Post-medieval gold finger ring with inscription (Fig. 200)

Date: About 1670–1720

Finder: Mr P D Beasley

Date of discovery: 7 July 1999

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

Description: The ring is a fine example of a late 17th or early 18th-century mourning ring, inscribed in Latin 'Rest in peace'. The exterior is decorated with commonly-found motifs of a skull and a floral wreath, containing traces of pitted enamel. The interior bears the maker's mark *IGS* in a heart-shaped shield and another mark next to it, which may be a date-letter, but is not decipherable.

Note: Comparable examples in the British Museum with dated inscriptions are all from the very early 18th century, but a date in the late 17th century cannot be ruled out.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

201 Goldsborough, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval ring

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Ms Helen E Smith

Date of discovery: 3 October 1999

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

Description: Gold posy ring; engraved floral decoration; traces of white and green enamel; inscribed *A mite for a million*.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest: Harrogate Museum hopes to acquire.

D F THORNTON

202 Putsborough, Devon: Post-medieval silver finger ring

Silver ring with punched and engraved decoration (found in about 1997; on examination at British Museum found to be 19th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

203 Cranham (2), Essex: Post-medieval gold posy finger ring

Gold posy ring inscribed *Not vallue but vertue* (found June 1999; on examination at British Museum found to be probably 18th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

204 Lydd, Kent: Post-medieval gold posy finger ring

Gold posy ring inscribed *Noe riches to content* (found August 1999; on examination at British Museum found to be probably 18th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

205 Ventnor, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval silver finger ring

Date: 18th or 19th centuries

Finder: Mr E Brown and Mrs J Brown

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: A silver finger ring with relief decoration in the form of beading and curved lines.

Note: The age of the find excluded it from consideration as treasure.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

206 Earl Soham, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold finger ring

Gold ring found by Mr M Chuwen with incised decoration in lozenge-shaped panels (found December 1998; on examination at British Museum found to be 18th or 19th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

D F THORNTON

207 Tavistock, Devon: Post-medieval gold posy ring

Gold posy ring. The ring was in the form of a band of ridged ovals and inscribed *Thy vertue is thy honnore* (found April 1998, disclaimed because there was no evidence to date it before 1699).

J A RUDOE

(ii) Dress-hooks (chronological order)

208 Bovey Tracey, Devon: Post-medieval silver dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D W Hewing

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Silver dress-hook cast in the form of a rosette of linking roses. Traces of gilding in places. Weight: 2.44g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 62.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £200

D R M GAIMSTER

209 Dorchester area, Dorset: Two post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hooks

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Adams

Date of discovery: October 1997

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

Description: Trefoil silver-gilt dress-hooks with three filigree bosses applied with a rosette in the centre. Reverse attachment loop and hook intact. Average weight: 4.35g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, nos. 71–72.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum

Valuation: £525

D R M GAIMSTER

210 Martyr Worthy, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (Fig. 210)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J E Cousins

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil back-plate supporting three bosses applied with filigree and a rosette in the centre. Weight: 8.90g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 92 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 88.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £1,500

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 210) Martyr Worthy

211 Aston End, Stevenage, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms K Stazaker

Date of discovery: February 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with rectangular backplate and jewelled bezel, the edge and corners of the backplate ornamented with knops. The hook attached to the reverse has been broken off. Weight: 1.78g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Stevenage Museum

Valuation: £150

D R M GAIMSTER

212 Kingerby, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt and cameo dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finders: Mr H Hibberd and Mr A Thomas

Date of discovery: September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Domed silver-gilt dress-hook applied with an oval glass cameo in the centre and surrounded by filigree decoration applied in high relief. The domed cushion of the dress-hook sits on a backplate scalloped around the edge. The antique-style cameo in the centre contains a portrait of Jupiter Ammon, a popular image in the Renaissance. The attachment hook on the reverse is broken halfway down the shaft. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £2,000

D R M GAIMSTER

213 New Romney, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Mead

Date of discovery: March 1999

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

Description: Large-scale silver-gilt dress-hook with heart-shaped backplate and raised cushion. The cushion is applied with intricate filigree ornament, and the backplate is scalloped around the edge. The attachment bar and hook are soldered to the reverse of the backplate. Length: 35 mm.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; the British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER

214 Brabourne Lees (near), Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (Fig. 214)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Sinclair

Date of discovery: July 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a lantern cast with bosses imitating rivets. Weight: 10.68g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 97 per cent.

Note: *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 96.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £350

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 214) Brabourne Lees

215 Lowesby, Leicestershire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr C Dawson

Date of discovery: September 1997

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast in the form of a central raised rectangular bezel or cushion, the edges decorated with horizontal bars. The hook is attached to the back-plate by means of solder.

Binocular examination revealed the presence of white enamel on a gold ground in the rectangular bezel. Weight: 5.71g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 99 per cent silver.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 87.

Disposition: The object was found before 24 September 1997 and was therefore subject to the old law of treasure trove. It was found not to be treasure trove and was returned to the finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

216 West Malling (near) (3), Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr N Betts

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with three filigree-decorated bosses applied to a trefoil backplate, a rosette fixed by means of a rivet through the centre. The attachment hook is soldered on to the reverse.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum

Valuation: £400

D R M GAIMSTER

217 Williton, Somerset: Two post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hooks

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Slade

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: (i) A silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a heart-shaped cushion sitting on a backplate with serrated ornamental edges, the cushion applied with delicate filigree ornament. Attachment hook and bar for sewing into cloth intact. Weight: 4.61g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 99 per cent.

(ii) A silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a three-sided cushion sitting on a backplate with scalloped edges, the cushion decorated with lines of bosses surrounded by applied filigree ornament. A large fleur-de-lis is applied to the junction of the cushion

and the attachment hook. The attachment bar on the reverse has been cut away leaving a hemispherical void. Weight: 2.98g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum

Valuation: £1,500

D R M GAIMSTER

218 Great Glemham, Suffolk: Two post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hooks

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: October 1998

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

Description: Two silver-gilt dress-hooks with rectangular back-plate and central bezel, both cast with ornamental knops. Hook soldered on to the reverse of the back-plate. Weight: 1.84g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

219 Nettlestead (1), Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (Fig. 219)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: March 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook of composite construction with central rosette set within a spoked wheel. The hook soldered to the reverse is intact. Weight: 3.38g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £600

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 219) Nettlestead

220 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (Fig. 220)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Stringer

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook of trefoil form applied with three filigree-decorated bosses set on a triangular backplate, the centre and junction between the three set with a rosette. The hook on the reverse is broken halfway along the stem. Weight: 2.12g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

221 Chelsham (2), Surrey: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (Fig. 221)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Hay

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with lozenge-shaped plate cast in relief with a central quatrefoil rosette. The attachment hook on the reverse is intact. Weight: 4.91g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

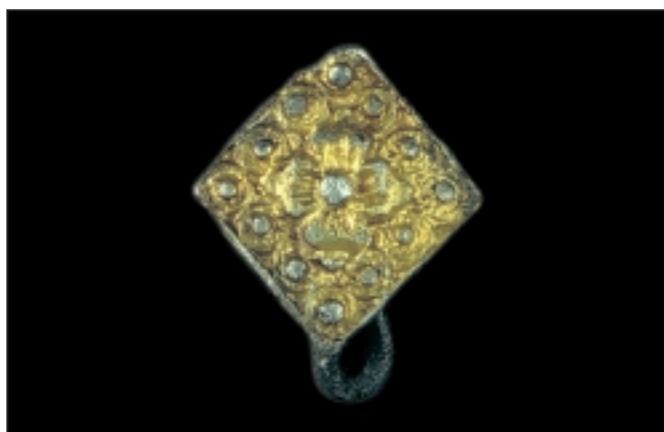
Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £420

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 220) Wickham Skeith



(fig. 221) Chelsham

(iii) Dress-pins (chronological order)

222 Over Compton, Dorset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin and silver-gilt quatrefoil mount (Fig. 222)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Lovett

Date of discovery: 26 October 1997

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

Description: Silver-gilt spherical-headed dress-pin, the head applied with filigree decoration; and a silver-gilt quatrefoil mount also applied with filigree ornament in the form of roundels. This type of filigree ornament is typical of 16th century dress-fittings. Weight of pin: 5.59g. Weight of mount: 1.60g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 95 per cent for the pin and 97 per cent for the mount.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 94.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum

Valuation: £850 for the two objects

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 222) Over Compton

223 Berkeley, Gloucestershire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr L F Hobbs

Date of discovery: May 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Spherical-headed silver-gilt pin, the head applied with spiral filigree ornament. Length 60 mm; weight: 2.05g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Stroud District Museum

Valuation: £650

D R M GAIMSTER

224 Flixborough, North Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Keightley

Date of discovery: December 1997

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

Description: Silver-gilt spherical-headed pin, the head applied with filigree decoration typical of the 16th century. Weight: 4.97g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 76.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum

Valuation: £900

D R M GAIMSTER

225 Failand Ridge, North Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Vowles

Date of discovery: December 1997

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

Description: Silver-gilt spherical-headed pin, the head applied with filigree decoration typical of the 16th century. Weight: 1.65g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 75.

Disposition: North Somerset Museum

Valuation: £80

D R M GAIMSTER

226 Cholsey, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Deacon

Date of discovery: August 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with spherical head and loop at the junction of the head and shank. The head is applied with filigree ornament. Length: 75 mm.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Oxfordshire Museums and Archives hope to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER

227 North Cove, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Lincoln

Date of discovery: September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Surface find

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with spherical head applied with filigree ornament. Length: 578 mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

228 Mathern, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (Fig. 228)

Date: Late 16th century

Finder: Mr B Stephenson

Date of discovery: 7 November 1998

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

Description: Silver pin with gilt spherical head, and decoration of filigree wire forming pentafoils (five circles around a central circle and granule, within larger circle), and granules. At the top of the head a single granule sits within a small filigree circle, surrounded by four granules (one missing). A double

band of filigree wire encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam join for the two halves of the hollow head. The pin shaft is very regular, and appears drawn. Head diameter: 15 mm. Overall length: 90 mm.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales

Valuation: £850

M REDKNAP



(fig. 228) Mathern

229. Postwick (1), Norfolk: Post-medieval Dutch head-dress pin

Date of discovery: January 1999

Finder: Mr R Crawford

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

230 Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver head-dress pin

Date of discovery: August 1998

Finder: Mr J Riches

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

(iv) Bodkins (chronological order)

231 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: Post-medieval silver bodkin

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Adams

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: Silver bodkin with geometric engraving. Length: 125 mm.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 100.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum

Valuation: £700

D R M GAIMSTER

232 West Halton, North Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr M Moore

Date of discovery: October 1998

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

Description: Joining fragments of a silver bodkin; the owner's initials *IC* engraved on the underside of the shaft next to the loop.

Disposition: Awaiting valuation.

D R M GAIMSTER

233 Langley Burrell, Wiltshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Vaughan

Date of discovery: June 1999

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

Description: Part of silver bodkin with engraved decoration on the shaft along with maker's mark, G

over W. Length of fragment: 104 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(v) Thimbles

234 Narford, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver thimble

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Squat conical silver thimble with large indentations made with a bow-drill, with milling decorating the edges of a plain band around the open end.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER AND H GEAKE



(fig. 235) Fifield Bavant

235 Fifield Bavant (2), Wiltshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt thimble (Fig. 235)

Date: Mid 17th century

Finder: Mr C Plummer

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt open thimble, cut out of a single sheet of silver and brazed along the join. Engraved around the body with swags and around the base with an open band inscribed *I*LIVE*IN*HOPE*. Irregular indentations between the swags made with a bow-drill. Weight: 5.38g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent.

Disposition: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire this find.

Valuation: £300

D R M GAIMSTER

236 Abder, Dorset: Post-medieval silver thimble

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr R Symms

Date of discovery: 25 September 1999

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

Description: Silver thimble with irregular indentations. The base engraved with the initials *EA* (possibly for the owner), and *AO* or *AC* (for the maker?). Length: 17 mm; diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

237 Filby, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver thimble

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr D Howlett

Date of discovery: Spring 1999

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

Description: Closed thimble with regular indentations, and engraved with formalised scrollwork around the centre.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER AND H GEAKE

(vi) Other objects

238 Port Eynon, Swansea: Post-medieval silver brooch**Date:** Late 17th or first half 18th century**Finder:** Mr R Sanders**Date of discovery:** March 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Silver annular brooch cut from sheet metal, and shaped to present a bevelled appearance from the front. Simple wire pin of flattened D cross-section, head bent around a restriction in hoop (which is bordered by raised transverse ridges). External diameter: 27 mm.**Note:** The form of the brooch initially suggested a possible late 13th or 14th-century date. However, a punched mark (probably manufacturer) was later observed on the underside of the frame. The swirling form of the letters – possibly *TS* – suggests that the brooch probably dates to the late 17th or (more probably) first half of the 18th century.**Disposition:** Not treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

239 Ricall, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold and enamel brooch

Gold and enamel brooch in the form of a bird (on examination at British Museum found to be post-1700, probably 19th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

240 Happisburgh, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver seal matrix**Date:** 16th century**Finder:** Mr G Linton**Date of discovery:** 24 October 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: An oval, silver seal matrix. On the reverse, the handle is shaped in the form of a crouching animal. On the obverse are the letters *IC* above a shield of arms granted in 1531 to the Grocers Company of London. Length 18 mm; width 14 mm.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

241 Thwaite (3), Suffolk: Post-medieval silver hawking ring or 'vervel' (Fig. 241)**Date:** Mid 17th century**Finders:** Messrs A C Slinn and M D Seager**Date of discovery:** March 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.**Description:** Narrow silver ring, with D-section profile, applied with a shield containing the Royal Stuart arms and inscribed around the inside of the band with the name *King Charles*, probably for Charles I or II. Weight: 0.84g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 97 per cent.**Disposition:** British Museum**Valuation:** £1,000

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 241) Thwaite

242 Chichester area, West Sussex: Post-medieval silver huntsman's whistle (Fig. 242)

Date: Mid 17th century

Finder: Mr S Burch

Date of find: December 1998

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

Description: Silver whistle of narrow, tapering form cut from silver sheet and applied with drilled and cabled bands around the body. Punched with a maker's mark (a shield containing the letters *DN*) and the owner's initials *IN*.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum

Valuation: £2,000

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 242) Chichester area

243 Upper Froyle, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt bell

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Perry

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: Small silver-gilt bell with chased vertical gadrooning stemming from a loop at the apex.

Weight: 2.55g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Hampshire County Museums Service

Valuation: £175

D R M GAIMSTER

244 Raydon, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt livery badge (Fig. 244)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr R Ratford

Date of discovery: September 1999

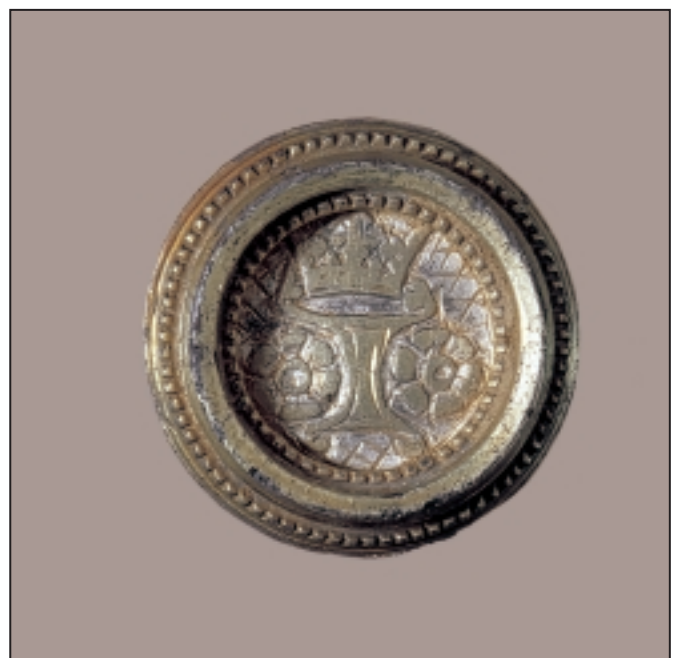
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt badge cast in the form of a recessed roundel with two concentric circles forming a deep frame, the edges of which are dentilated. The centre of the badge is engraved with a crowned 'T' between two Tudor roses on a hatched background. The reverse of the badge is soldered with a strip of metal which has been broken off at the point where it doubles back forming a looped pin. The relatively small size of the badge and the shape of the pin suggest its function as a hat-badge. Diameter: 25 mm; weight: 1.09g. Analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 97 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £1,800

D R M GAIMSTER



(fig. 244) Raydon

245 Harworth (3), Nottinghamshire: Gold anthropomorphic fragment**Date:** Unknown (possibly post-medieval)**Finder:** Mr M Hibberd**Date of discovery:** October 1997**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Gold tag applied with anthropomorphic facial features. Length: 19 mm**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

246 Sandy, Bedfordshire: Post-medieval engraved silver box**Date:** Hallmarked 1703**Finder:** Mr Phillip Westrop**Date of discovery:** 5 April 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While excavating with mechanical digger for an extension to the finder's property.**Description:** Silver box engraved on the exterior and interior surfaces with drinking scenes, battles scenes and mythological scenes, with, inside, a painted scene of a couple drinking. The box bears a full set of hallmarks for Amsterdam 1703. Length: 114 mm; weight: 51g.**Disposition:** Since the object was less than 300 years old it did not qualify as treasure and was therefore returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

247 Westwood Heath, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver fob seal

Silver swivel fob seal found October 1998. On examination at British Museum found to be 18th century in date and thus not treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

248 Town Park, Enfield, Greater London: Post-medieval silver ear-scoop

One silver ear-scoop (found December 1998). On examination at the British Museum found to be 18th or 19th century in date and thus not Treasure; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

249 Shawbury, Shropshire: Ingot of waste brass

Ingot of waste metal (found 1999). On examination at the British Museum found to be made of brass and thus not Treasure. Returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vii) Summary reports

250 Blandford, Dorset: Possible silver mount (post-medieval)**Date of discovery:** November 1999

Still undergoing analysis at the British Museum to determine whether or not precious metal.

D R M GAIMSTER

251 Guestwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver decorative knob or handle**Date of discovery:** April 1999**Finder:** Mr and Mrs P Buckley**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

252 Reepham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver knife-cap**Date of discovery:** December 1998–January 1999**Finder:** Mr P Dawson

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

253 Northrepps, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date of discovery: February 1999

Finder: Mr J Golden

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

254 Brundall, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook

Date of discovery: December 1998–January 1999

Finder: Mr G Linton

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

255 Sculthorpe, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver mount

Date of discovery: July–August 1999

Finder: Mr G Parsons

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

256 Wymondham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver strap mount or dress-hook

Date of discovery: April 1999

Finder: Mr R Purdy

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

Disposition: To be determined; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

257 Fincham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver lace tag

Date of discovery: Summer 1998

Finder: Mr C Sproule

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; full report to appear next year.

NORFOLK MUSEUMS SERVICE

Catalogue



B. Coin finds

a) Iron Age	98
b) Roman	108
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e) Post - medieval	137

a) Iron Age coin finds

NB. Reference is made in this section to the following works:

BMC: R Hobbs, *British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1996)

Scheers: S Scheers, *Traité de numismatique Celtique II: La Gaule Belgique* (Paris, 1977)

VA: R D Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage in Britain* (London, 1989)

258 North Foreland, Kent

Deposited: Early 1st century BC

Finders: Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Date of discovery: Summer 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological excavation.

Description: 63 Iron Age British potin coins (Thurrock type, 1; class 1, 62).

Note: The 'Thurrock' piece was not found together with the class 1 coins.

Disposition: An archaeological find, for which no reward was payable and therefore disclaimed. To be acquired by Quex Park Museum, Birchington.

J H C WILLIAMS

259 Chessington, Surrey (addenda) (Fig. 259)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finders: Messrs G Roy and A Dunn

Date of discovery: November 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 2 Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold coins. This brings the total for the hoard to six coins, all Gallo-Belgic gold, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic A stater, Scheers class 8b, 1 (7.24g)

Gallo-Belgic A $\frac{1}{4}$ -stater, Scheers class 2b, 1 (1.79g; fig. 259.1)

Gallo-Belgic A $\frac{1}{4}$ -stater, Scheers class 7, 2 (1.75g; fig. 259.2; 1.59g)

Gallo-Belgic C stater, Scheers class 3, 2 (6.55g, 6.50g)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98* no. 106 for the first four coins from the hoard.

Disposition: Kingston-upon-Thames Museum

Valuation: £360 (for the two additional coins).

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 259) Chessington

260 Great Leighs, Essex (addenda) (Fig. 260)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr G Newitt

Date of discovery: December 1998 to April 1999

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

Description: 11 Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold coins:

Gallo-Belgic A stater, 1 (fig. 260.1)

Gallo-Belgic A $\frac{1}{4}$ -stater, 1 (fig. 260.2)

Gallo-Belgic E staters, 9

Note: This find brings the total reported from this find to 40 gold Gallo-Belgic coins, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic A stater, Scheers class 6, 1 (7.55g)

Gallo-Belgic A stater, Scheers class 7a, 2 (7.19g, 7.40g)

Gallo-Belgic A stater, Scheers class 8a, 1 (6.54g)

Gallo-Belgic A $\frac{1}{4}$ -stater, Scheers class 2b, 2 (1.69g, 1.65g)

Gallo-Belgic A $\frac{1}{4}$ -stater, Scheers class 4, 1 (1.61g)

Gallo-Belgic E stater, Scheers class 1, 5 (6.19g, 6.27g, 6.24g, 6.25g, 6.28g)

Gallo-Belgic E stater, Scheers class 2, 27 (6.19g,

6.19g, 6.15g, 6.22g, 6.09g, 6.21g, 6.28g, 6.24g,
6.21g, 6.06g, 5.49g, 6.28g, 6.12g, 6.15g, 6.22g,
6.11g, 6.16g, 6.21g, 6.26g, 5.86g, 6.21g, 6.21g,
6.26g, 6.21g, 6.20g, 6.24g, 6.21g)

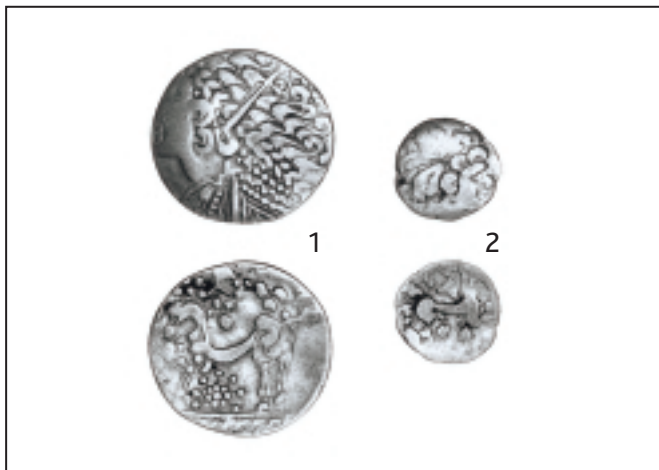
Gallo-Belgic E stater, Scheers class 3, 1 (6.13g)

Note: See *Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–1997* no. 5 and *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98* no. 111 for previous finds from this hoard.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museums Service

Valuation (of the 11 additional coins): £2,800

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 260) Great Leighs

261 Chartham, Kent (Fig. 261)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finders: Mrs C A Smith and Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: April 1999 to January 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 7 Iron Age Gallo-Belgic E gold staters:

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3, 6 (6.11g, 6.11g,
6.21g, 6.15g, 6.17g, 6.18g)

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3 var., 1 (6.13g; fig. 261)

Disposition: Six coins acquired by Royal Museum and Art Gallery, Canterbury. The first coin was found before the others and was therefore not treasure. It has been returned to the finder.

Valuation: £1,157 (6 coins)

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 261) Chartham

262 Sedgeford, Norfolk (addendum)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finders: Mr R Ludford for the Sedgeford Archaeological Project

Date of discovery: August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological excavation

Description: 1 Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold stater. This brings the total number discovered from this group to four, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 2, 3 (6.19g, 6.24g, 5.06g)

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3, 1 (6.02g)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS

263 Wormegay, Norfolk (addenda)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr J Coggles

Date of discovery: October 1998

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

Description: 2 Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold staters. This brings the total number of coins from this group to four, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 2, 1 (6.14g)
 Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 2 or 3, 1 (6.18g)
 Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3, 2 (6.10g, 6.16g)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS

264 Whittlebury, Northamptonshire (Fig. 264)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr L J Owen

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: 2 Iron Age British gold staters of the Corieltavi:

British H (VA 800, *BMC* 182), 2 (6.10g: fig. 264.1; 5.94g: fig. 264.2)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 264) Whittlebury

265 Beverley area, East Yorkshire (Fig. 265)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finders: Messrs Alex Thompson and Jack Cooper

Date of discovery: November 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 11 Iron Age British gold staters of the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type (VA 811, *BMC* 3152), 8
 (5.55g; 5.54g; 5.49g; 5.48g; 5.53g: fig. 265.1;
 5.28g; 5.05g; 5.10g)

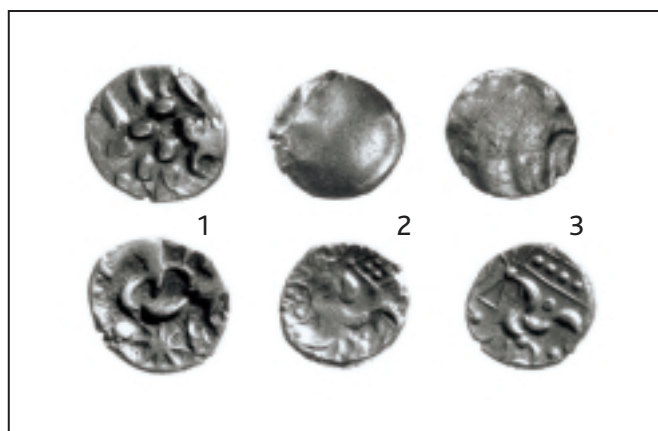
Kite type (VA 825-1, *BMC* 3181), 2 (5.49g: fig. 265.2; 5.47g)

Domino type (VA 829-3, *BMC* 3185), 1 (5.10g: fig. 265.3)

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service

Valuation: £3,000

C BARCLAY



(fig. 265) Beverley area

266 Aylesbury area, Buckinghamshire (addenda) (Fig. 266)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr P Hampton

Date of discovery: August and October 1999

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

Description: 2 Iron Age British gold staters: 1 British LB (fig. 266.1) and 1 British QB (fig. 266.2).

This find brings the total to 40, as follows:

British LB staters (VA 1487, *BMC* 331), 16
 (5.69g, 5.57g, 5.57g, 5.67g, 5.68g, 5.54g, 5.68g,
 5.59g, 5.55g, 5.62g, 5.53g, 5.57g, 5.59g, 5.79g,
 5.52g, 5.55g)

British QB staters (VA 216, *BMC* 461), 24 (5.87g, 5.87g, 5.81g, 5.88g, 5.80g, 5.78g, 5.92g, 5.83g, 6.07g, 5.87g, 5.84g, 5.74g, 5.78g, 5.78g, 5.77g, 5.85g, 5.85g, 5.84g, 5.85g, 5.83g, 5.85g, 5.87g, 5.31g, 5.75g)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98* no. 108 for previous finds from this hoard.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum

Valuation (of the two additional coins): £550

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 267) Nettlestead



(fig. 266) Aylesbury area

267 Nettlestead (2), Suffolk (Fig. 267)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: 4 Iron Age British silver coins attributed to the Icenii:

Bury type A (VA 80, *BMC* 3524), 3 (1.15g: fig. 267.1; 1.43g: fig. 267.2; 0.90g (broken): fig. 267.3)

Bury type C (VA -, *BMC* 3528), 1 (1.19g: fig. 267.4)

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £320

J H C WILLIAMS

268 Winterbourne Monkton, Dorset (addenda)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC

Finder: Mr C Walmsley

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: 10 Iron Age British base-silver staters and 4 silver $\frac{1}{4}$ -staters of the Durotriges. No further details available.

Note: For publication of previous finds from this hoard, see M J Cowell et al. in *British Numismatic Journal* 57 (1987), pp. 1–23.

Disposition: Disclaimed. Returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

269 Maldon, Essex (Fig. 269)

Deposited: About 10 BC

Finder: Mr D Marvin

Date of discovery: March 1999

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

Description: 3 Iron Age British gold staters:

Dubnovellauno (VA 1650, *BMC* 2425), 3 (5.43g: fig. 269.1; 5.39g: fig. 269.2; 5.35g: fig. 269.3)

Disposition: Colchester Museums

Valuation: £2,100

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 269) Maldon

270 St Albans, Hertfordshire (Fig. 270)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD (?)

Finder: Mr A Cox

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Unworked gold 'ingot', weight: 6.17g.

Note: Metal analysis indicated that it had a gold-silver-copper content similar to late Iron Age gold coin issues, especially Cunobelin, though the 'ingot' is too heavy to be related to any particular series.

Disposition: Verulamium Museum

Valuation: £75

J H C WILLIAMS

271 Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire (addenda)

Deposited: About AD 25

Finder: Not known

Date of discovery: February 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological survey

Description: 2 Iron Age British gold coins. This brings the total number of coins reported from this site to ten, as follows (all coins of gold unless otherwise specified):

Tasciovanus stater (VA 1730, *BMC* 1640), 1



(fig. 270) St Albans

(weight not known)

$\frac{1}{4}$ -stater (VA 1690, *BMC* 1642), 3 (1.23g, 1.30g, 1.30g)

$\frac{1}{4}$ -stater (VA 1692, *BMC* 1641), 2 (1.30g, and weight not known)

silver unit (VA 1800, *BMC* 1677), 1 (1.10g)

Dias

silver unit (VA -, cf. *BMC* 1663), 1 (1.20g)

Cunobelin

$\frac{1}{4}$ -stater (VA 1935, *BMC* 1843), 1 (1.27g)

silver unit (VA 2053, *BMC* 1870), 1 (1.17g)

Disposition: Uncertain.

Note: The coins discovered on this site are reliably reported to be the remaining specimens from a much larger, otherwise unrecorded find.

J H C WILLIAMS

272 Shotley, Suffolk (addenda) (Fig. 272)

Deposited: About AD 25

Finders: Mr V H Thomas and Mr J French

Date of discovery: December 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors

Description: 3 Iron Age British gold staters of Cunobelin (figs. 272.1-3). This brings to a total of nine the number of coins from this hoard, as follows: Cunobelin

wild B (VA 1933, *BMC* 1804), 1 (5.35g)

classic A (VA 2027, *BMC* 1827), 4 (5.26g, 5.39g,

5.31g, 5.46g)

plastic A (VA 2010, *BMC* 1809), 2 (5.42g, 5.38g)

No details of type, 2

Note: For details of the first find of six coins, see P de Jersey and J Newman, 'Staters of Cunobelin from Shotley, Suffolk', *British Numismatic Journal* 65 (1995), pp. 214-5.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 272) Shotley

273 Silsden, West Yorkshire

(Fig. 273)

Deposited: About AD 40

Finder: Mr J Walbank

Date of discovery: August to December 1998

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

Description: 27 Iron Age British gold staters and 1 Roman iron finger ring
Cunobelin, 19

- linear (VA 1925, *BMC* 1772), 1 (5.22g; fig. 273.1)
- wild A (VA 1931, *BMC* 1784), 4 (5.27g; 5.02g; fig. 273.2; 5.23g; 5.27g)
- wild B (VA 1933, *BMC* 1804), 3 (5.19g; 5.17g; fig. 273.3; 5.27g)
- plastic A (VA 2010, *BMC* 1809), 4 (5.31g; fig. 273.4; 5.33g; 5.31g; 5.33g)
- plastic B (VA 2020, *BMC* 1825), 1 (5.36g; fig. 273.5)
- classic A (VA 2025, *BMC* 1827), 6 (5.31g; fig.



(fig. 273) Silsden

273.6; 5.20g; 5.30g; 5.03g; 5.34g; 5.41g)
Epaticcus, 1 (VA 575, *BMC* 2021) (5.35g; fig. 273.7)
Corieltauvi, 7

IISVPRASV (VA 920, *BMC* 3269), 6 (4.74g; fig.
273.8; 4.55g; 4.94g; 4.82g; 4.62g; 4.84g)
VOLISIOS-DVMNOVELLAVNOS (VA 988, *BMC* 3324),
1 (5.07g; fig. 273.9)

Note: The iron finger ring was heavily corroded, and set with a gem engraved with the design of a naked athlete standing left, holding a strigil over a bowl resting on a pedestal. It has been dated to the 1st century AD; see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 158.

Disposition: Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley

Valuation: £10,000

J H C WILLIAMS

274 South Worcestershire (addendum)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr D Crawford

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: 1 cast and worked gold coin-blank. Metal-analysis showed a composition similar to Gallo-Belgic E, though the weight, 6.64g, is closer to Gallo-Belgic C.

Note: This is an additional find from the two deposits containing a total of 1,467 Iron Age gold and silver coins found in 1993–94: see *Report of the Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee 1994–95*, no. 3.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £450

J H C WILLIAMS

275 Wanborough (1) (addenda), Surrey

Deposited: About AD 50

Finders: Surrey Archaeological Society

Date of discovery: Spring 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological investigation

Description: 44 Iron Age British coins: 5 gold, 28 silver, 11 bronze; 42 Roman coins: 8 silver, 34 copper-alloy, as follows:

British gold

Tincomarus (VA 366, *BMC* 781), 1 (1.04g)
Epillus (VA 435, *BMC* 1010), 1 (1.26g)
Verica (VA 467, *BMC* 1207), 3 (1.15g, 1.19g, 1.18g)

British silver

'Danebury' type (VA–, *BMC* 647), 1 (0.25g (fragment))
'E' (VA 355, *BMC* 735), 1 (0.98g)
Tincomarus (VA 370, *BMC* 926), 1 (1.30g)
Tincomarus (VA 371, *BMC* 946), 5 (1.24g, 1.23g, 1.26g, 1.23g, 1.22g)
Tincomarus (VA 372, *BMC* 930), 1 (1.26g)
Tincomarus (VA 381, *BMC* 911), 1 (0.79g)
Tincomarus (VA 397, *BMC* 880), 1 (1.25g)
Verica (VA 470, *BMC* 1241), 1 (1.37g)
Verica (VA 470 var., *BMC* 1279), 2 (1.26g, 1.36g)
Verica (VA 470 var., *BMC* 1356), 1 (0.87g)
Verica (VA 471, *BMC* 1485), 1 (1.25g)
Verica (VA 510–5, *BMC* 1521), 1 (0.08g (fragment))
Verica (VA 553, *BMC* 1538), 1 (0.21g (fragment))
Verica (VA 556, *BMC* 1559), 1 (0.32g (fragment))
Verica (VA–, *BMC* 1590), 1 (0.17g (broken))
Epillus (VA 415, *BMC* 1016), 1 (1.24g)
Epillus (VA 416, *BMC* 1061), 1 (1.31g)
Epillus (VA 421, *BMC* 1119), 1 (0.20g (fragment))
Epaticcus (VA 580, *BMC* 2024), 3 (1.27g, 1.30g, 1.44g)
Epaticcus (VA 585, *BMC* 2331), 1 (0.22g (fragment))
Iceni, pattern-horse ECE, 1 (0.78g)

British bronze

Durotriges (VA 1290, *BMC* 2790), 5 (0.93g, 1.46g, 1.73g, 2.63g, 2.91g)
Uncertain, 3 (0.77g, 0.94g, 1.48g)

Irregular

Cunobelin ?-stater, 2 (0.78g, 1.43g)
Silver plated bronze core, 1 (0.59g)

The following Roman coins were also found, the

earliest of which may have been part of the hoard, the rest being later accretions of the sort found in 1985–86:

Silver *denarii*:

- Republican (Q TITI and CAESAR), 2
- Tiberius (AD 14–37), 2
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1
- Antoninus Pius (138–160), 1

Brass *sestertii*:

- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1
- Illegible, 1

Brass *dupondii*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 6
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Copper *asses*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 5
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–160), 1

Dupondii or *asses*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Illegible, 7

Also recovered were 1 3rd-century AD radiate and 24 4th-century AD bronze or billon coins. The following distinct group of nine Roman bronze coins was found, interpreted as a 'purse group' by the excavators:

Brass *sestertii*:

- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Brass *dupondii*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2

Copper *asses*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 2

Dupondii or *asses*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2

Note: For the previous coin and other finds from the temple site at Wanborough, see *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 82 (1994), pp. 1–169. A group of five Short Cross silver pennies was also discovered during the archaeological investigation: see below, no. 336.

Disposition: An archaeological find, for which the finders were not eligible for a reward and therefore disclaimed. To be acquired by British Museum.

C CHEESMAN



(fig. 276) South-West Norfolk

276 South-West Norfolk (addenda)
(Fig. 276)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: March 1999

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

Description: 26 Iron Age British silver coins, 1 possible silver coin-flan, 3 silver 'droplets', 2 silver Roman coins, 2 base-metal Roman coins, 2 English medieval silver coins

Icenian silver units:

- Early face-horse, 2
- Boar-horse B, 2
- Boar-horse C, 1
- CAN DVRO, 1

Face-horse A, 1
 Face-horse B, 1
 Early pattern-horse, 3
 Pattern-horse ANTED, 6
 Pattern-horse ECEN/EDN, 4
 Pattern-horse ECE, 3
 SVB ESVPRASTO, 1 (fig. 276)
 Uncertain fragment, 1

Possible coin-flan, 1

Silver 'droplets' 3

Roman silver *denarii*:

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 1
 Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 1

Roman late 3rd-century AD irregular imitations, 2

Medieval English silver halfpennies, 2

Disposition: The British Museum acquired the SVB ESVPRASTO coin, the possible coin-flan and the three silver 'droplets'; the remainder were returned to the finder.

Note: See *Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–97*, nos. 10 and 11, and *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98* no. 116, and the entry after this one for other finds from the same group. For the significance of the SVB ESVPRASTO coin see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, p. 28 and Jonathan Williams in *Numismatic Chronicle* 2000, forthcoming.

Valuation (of the objects acquired): £1,800

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS

277 South-West Norfolk (2nd addenda) (Fig. 277)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: 10 Iron Age British silver coins, 2 Roman coins

Icenian silver units:

Boar-horse B, 1
 Boar-horse C, 1
 Face-horse plated, 1
 Pattern-horse ANTED, 1
 Pattern-horse ECEN, 1
 Pattern-horse ECEN/EDN/ED, 1
 Pattern-horse ED, 1
 Pattern-horse SAENV, 1 (fig. 277)
 Pattern-horse indeterminate, 2

Irregular Roman radiates of the 3rd century AD, 2

Note: See *Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–97*, nos. 10 and 11, and *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98* no. 116, and the entry before this one for previous finds from this hoard. The total number of Iron Age coins and other objects from this group thus far discovered now stands at 259, as follows (preliminary results pending full publication):

Iron Age gold $\frac{1}{4}$ -staters:

British G, 1
 'Irstead' type, 1
 Uncertain, 1

Icenian silver units:

Bury C, 1
 Early Boar-horse, 2
 Boar-horse A, 2
 Boar-horse B, 23
 Boar-horse C, 18
 Boar-horse minims, 4
 Boar-horse uncertain, 1
 CAN DVRO, 2
 Early face-horse, 35
 Plated early face-horse, 1
 Face-horse A, 4
 Face-horse B/C, 16
 Plated face-horse B/C, 3



(fig. 277) South-West Norfolk

Face-horse uncertain, 3
 Plated face-horse uncertain, 1
 Early pattern-horse, 10
 Plated early pattern-horse, 1
 Pattern-horse ANTED, 38
 Plated ANTED, 3
 ECE, 9
 ECEN/EDN/ED, 33
 Pattern-horse uncertain, 16
 Plated pattern-horse uncertain, 6
 SAENV, 1
 ESVPRASTO, 3
 Iron Age uncertain silver, 1
 Iceni uncertain, 3

Uncertain British bronze, 1

Possible coin-flan, 1

Silver droplets, 14

Total: 259

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS

278 Fring, Norfolk (addenda)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr J Bocking

Date of discovery: October 1998

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

Description: 8 Iron Age silver coins

Icenian silver units:

Pattern-horse ANTED, 2

Pattern-horse ANTED plated, 1

Pattern-horse ECEN, 2

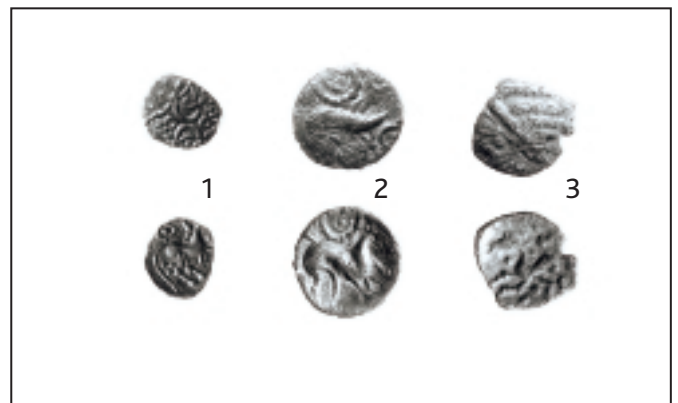
Pattern-horse ECEN/EDN, 2

Pattern-horse Indeterminate, 1

Note: See *British Numismatic Journal* 60 (1990) pp. 1–12, and *Numismatic Chronicle* 1996, p. 282, and 1998, p. 291 for previous portions of this group. A further earlier Iron Age British gold stater of uncertain type was reported to have been discovered on the site in 1993. It was adjudged not to be treasure trove. Several Roman coins (including one gold coin) down to the 4th century AD were also found on the same site.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 279) Oxborough

279 Oxborough (6), Norfolk (Fig. 279)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: 11 Iron Age British silver and 1 Iron Age British bronze coin

Icenian silver units:

- Early face-horse C, 1
- Boar-horse C, 1
- Face-horse B/C, 1
- Pattern-horse ANTED, 4
- Pattern-horse ECEN/EDN, 2
- Pattern-horse minim, 1 (fig. 279.1)

Corieltauvi silver unit

- South Ferriby type, 1 (fig. 279.2)

British Lx 23 bronze, 1 (fig. 279.3)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A DAVIES AND J H C WILLIAMS

b) Roman coin finds



(fig. 280) Mersea Island

280 Mersea Island, Essex (Fig. 280)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr J Marley

Date of discovery: Early 1990s

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

Description: 5 silver *denarii*:

- Mark Antony (32-1 BC), 1

Augustus (27 BC-AD 14), 1

Tiberius (AD 14-37), 2 (figs. 280.1-2)

Unidentifiable, 1

Disposition: Not treasure trove. This possible hoard was not recognised as such by its finder at the time of discovery. Acquired by Colchester Museums.

P J WISE

281 Great Packington, West Midlands (Fig. 281)

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr M Longfield

Date of discovery: Before September 1999

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

Description: 10 silver *denarii*:

- L Flamin Cilo (109 BC), 1
- L Thorius Balbus (105 BC), 1 (fig. 281.1)
- P Servil M F Rulli (about 100 BC), 1
- C Piso L F Frugi (67 BC), 1
- L Rosci Fabati (64 BC), 1
- Philippus (56 BC), 1
- Mark Antony (32-31 BC), 1
- Augustus (31 BC-AD 14), 2 (figs. 281.2-3)
- Tiberius (AD 14-37), 1

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum wishes to acquire.

Valuation: £300

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 281) Great Packington

282 Llanhamlach, Powys

Deposited: About AD 50–60 (?)

Finder: Mr M Preece

Date of discovery: 16–18 October 1999

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

Description: 12 Roman silver *denarii* and a possible 29 copper-alloy coins.

Roman silver *denarii*:

Roman Republic (9):

Uncertain, 2nd–1st century BC, 3

C Titini (?) (about 141 BC), 1

L Piso L f L n Frugi (about 90 BC), 1

L Rubri Dosseni (about 87 BC), 1

P Crepusi (about 82 BC), 1

Neri Q Vrb (about 49 BC), 1

Caesar (about 49–48 BC), 1

Roman Imperial (3):

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 2

Claudius I (AD 41–54), 1

Roman copper-alloy coins:

‘Claudius I’, irregular *dupondii*, 2

‘Claudius I’, irregular *asses*, 2

uncertain corroded copper-alloy, perhaps coins, 15

Disposition: The Brecknock Museum hopes to acquire

Valuation: £180

E M BESLY

283 Shillington A, Bedfordshire (Figs. 283.1–13)

Deposited: About AD 79

Finders: Messrs S Pyper and S Leete

Date of discovery: 123 coins found in October 1998; 4 found in September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 127 gold *aurei*:

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 3 (fig. 283.2)

Claudius I (AD 41–54), 5 (fig. 283.3)

Nero Caesar, 3 (fig. 283.4)

Nero (AD 54–68), 64 (figs. 283.5–7)

Galba (AD 68–69), 1 (fig. 283.8)

Otho (AD 69), 2 (fig. 283.9)

Vitellius (AD 69), 1 (fig. 283.10)

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 22 (fig. 283.11)

Titus Caesar, 15 (fig. 283.12)

Domitian Caesar, 11 (fig. 283.13)

Note: The relationship between this hoard and the hoard of *denarii* found by Messrs Pyper and Leete in the same place and on the same occasions is not certain (see below, no. 284). The *denarii* may comprise a number of smaller deposits rather than one hoard.

Disposition: Luton Museum

Valuation: £200,000

M CURTEIS AND J H C WILLIAMS

284 Shillington B, Bedfordshire

Deposited: About AD 128

Finders: Messrs S Pyper and S Leete

Date of discovery: 7 coins found in October 1998 and a further 11 in September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 18 silver *denarii*:

Republic (10):

Cn Domit (about 128BC), 1

M Porc Laeca (about 125BC), 1

C Vibius C f Pansa (about 90BC), 1

Q Anto Balb Pr (about 83BC), 1

C Nae Balb (about 79BC), 1

Mn Aquillius Mn f Mn III Vir (about 71BC), 1

T Carisius III Vir (about 46BC), 1

C Considius Paetus (about 46BC), 1

Caesar (about 49–48BC), 1

Mark Antony (32–31BC), 1

Imperial (8):

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 2



(fig. 283.1) Shillington



(fig. 283.2-13)

Nero (AD 54–68), 1
 Vitellius (AD 69), 1
 Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3
 Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Note: See note on previous find.

Disposition: Luton Museum

Valuation: £4,500

M CURTEIS AND J H C WILLIAMS

285 Lathom, Lancashire

Deposited: About AD 138

Finders: Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit

Date of discovery: Before September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: During a controlled archaeological investigation

Description: 13 silver *denarii* and 1 copper-alloy coin.

Denarii:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2
 Titus (AD 79–81), 1
 Domitian (AD 81–96), 2
 Trajan (AD 98–117), 4
 Hadrian (AD 117–38), 4

(?) *Sestertius:*

Trajan? (AD 98–117), 1

Disposition: An archaeological find and therefore disclaimed. Acquired by National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside.

J H C WILLIAMS

286 Frensham, Surrey

Deposited: 1st and 2nd centuries AD (before about AD 160)

Finders: Surrey Archaeological Society

Date of discovery: 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors during a controlled archaeological survey.

Description: 2 Iron Age British silver coins, 2 Iron Age British copper-alloy coins, 4 Roman Republican

silver *denarii*, 2 Roman imperial *denarii*, 383 copper-alloy coins; various other items of metalwork and pottery.

Iron Age (4)

Epaticcus, 1 silver unit

Verica, 1 silver unit

Uncertain Iron Age, 2 bronze coins

Roman silver *denarii* (6):

Republic, 4

Claudius I (AD 41–54), 1

Claudius I, 1 plated *denarius*

Roman bronze coins (380)

Claudius I (AD 41–54), 1 irregular *as*

Nero (AD 54–68), 6

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 12

Vespasian for Titus, 1

Vespasian or Titus, 43

Domitian (AD 81–96), 39

Nerva (AD 96–8), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 56

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 40

Sabina, 4

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–160), 9

Diva Faustina, 1

?Faustina II, 1

Marcus Aurelius, 1

Uncertain 1st or 2nd century AD, 112

Illegible, 51

Modern, 1

Note: Initial examination of the coins suggests that they comprise a series of deposits dating from the late pre-Roman Iron Age to the mid 2nd century AD. Most of the 383 bronze coins from this find are extremely worn and corroded and many are barely legible. Some of the identifications are still uncertain. This summary provides only a preliminary indication of the content of the find. However, the find certainly contains coins dating from the late pre-Roman Iron Age through to the mid 2nd century AD. Hoards

show that *denarii* of Claudius I had already fallen out of circulation by the reign of Nero, while Republican *denarii* did not circulate after the reign of Trajan (or Hadrian at the latest), as he withdrew them from circulation. The coins cannot have been deposited all together at the same time in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the reign in which the latest identifiable coins were made. They probably represent a series of deposits left in or on the ground over a long period rather than a single, scattered hoard. Some kind of ritual site involving coin deposition seems to be a reasonable first interpretation of the coins from this site.

Disposition: To be determined.

I LEINS

287 Osgodby, Lincolnshire (Fig. 287)

Deposited: About AD 163

Finder: Mr R Heath

Date of discovery: 25 August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While drainage-digging on farmland.

Description: 44 silver *denarii*, 1 finger ring, 1 bronze brooch and their coarse-ware pottery container:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 4

Domitian Caesar, 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Nerva (AD 96–98), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 15

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 10

Sabina, 1

Reign of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61)

Diva Faustina I, 4

Marcus Caesar, 2

Faustina II, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £1,600

R ABDY



(fig. 287) Osgodby

288 Sandfields, Staffordshire

Deposited: About AD 175

Finder: Mr C M Pearson

Date of discovery: 23 December 1999

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

Description: 15 silver *denarii*:

Reign of Vespasian (AD 69–79):

Domitian Caesar, 1

Reign of Titus (AD 79–81):

Divus Vespasian, 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 3

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 3

Diva Faustina I, 1

Marcus Caesar, 2

Reign of Marcus (AD 161–80):

Divus Pius, 1

Faustina II, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D SYMONS

289 Lichfield area (1), Staffordshire

Deposited: About AD 180

Finder: Name withheld at the request of the finder.

Date of discovery: 12 coins found in September 1998, and a further 6 in October 1998.

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

Description: 18 silver *denarii*:

Domitian (AD 81–96), 2

Nerva (AD 96–98), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 7

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2

Faustina I, 1

Faustina II, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

Divus Antoninus Pius, 1

Faustina II, 1

Disposition: The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke on Trent.

Note: This group is reliably reported to represent the residue of a much larger find of coins which had been removed without the landowner's permission or being reported to the authorities.

Valuation: £250

R ABDY

290 Postwick (2), Norfolk (addenda)

Deposited: About AD 192

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: 8 December 1999

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

Description: 7 silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Sabina, wife of Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Diva Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius (AD 141–160), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

Lucius Verus (AD 161–169), 1

Commodus (AD 180–192), 1

Note: Mr Crawford had previously found 261 silver *denarii* on this site: see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 124.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A DAVIES AND R ABDY

291 South Wonston, Hampshire

Deposited: About AD 192

Finder: Mr T Hinde

Date of discovery: 17–31 October and 13–20 November 1999.

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

Description: 46 Roman bronze coins:

Bronze *sestertii*:

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 11

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 7

Sabina, 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 7

Faustina I, 3

Faustina II, 2

Marcus Aurelius (AD 139–80), 2

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9), 1

Faustina II, 3

Lucilla, 3

Commodus (AD 180–92), 3

Bronze *dupondius*:

Commodus, 1

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire this hoard.

Valuation: To be determined.

R ABDY

292 Curridge, Berkshire (Fig. 292)

Deposited: About AD 209

Finders: Messrs B Aldridge and H Haddrell

Date of discovery: November 1998, together with an addenda of 4 coins from July 1999.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Many of the coins were found within their container, a grey ware jar, and there was also the remains of a Samian bowl which probably served as a lid.

Description: 425 bronze *sestertii* or *dupondii/asses*:

Galba (AD 68), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3

Vespasian or Titus, 1

Titus (AD 79–81), 4

Domitian Caesar, 1

Uncertain, but reign of Vespasian or Titus, 2

Domitian (AD 81–96), 13

Nerva (AD 96–8), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 72

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 96

Sabina, 6

Aelius Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 65

Divina Faustina I, 18

Marcus Caesar, 13

Faustina II, 3

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 32

Divus Pius, 1

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9), 1

Faustina II, 19

Lucilla, 10

Divus Verus, 1

Divus Faustina II, 1

Commodus Caesar, 2

Commodus (AD 180–92), 18

Divus Marcus, 3

Crispina, 1

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius, 4

Uncertain, 28

Disposition: West Berkshire Heritage Service

Valuation: £3,000

R ABDY



(fig. 292) Curridge

293 Prestwood A, Buckinghamshire

Deposited: AD 220

Finders: Messrs D Bird, K Gee, C Griffiths, K Kelly, N Payne and M Weselby

Date of discovery: 18 July 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors during a rally.

Description: 110 silver *denarii* and 1 base-silver *radiate*:

Mark Antony (32–1 BC), 6

Nero (AD 54–68), 2

Otho (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 6

Domitian Caesar, 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 5

Diva Faustina I, 7

Marcus Caesar, 1

Faustina II, 2

Reign of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80):

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9), 1

Faustina II, 1

Commodus Caesar, 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 4

Divus Marcus, 1

Wars of the Succession (AD 193–98)

Septimius Severus, 21

Julia Domna, 1

Clodius Albinus Caesar, 2

Caracalla Caesar, 2

Joint reign of Septimius & Caracalla (AD 198–208)

Septimius Severus, 14

Caracalla, 9

Julia Domna, 9

Geta Caesar, 5

Joint reign of Septimius, Caracalla & Geta (AD

208–11)

Caracalla, 1

Sole reign of Caracalla (AD 212–17)

Caracalla, 3 (including 1 radiate)

Julia Domna, 2

Elagabalus (AD 218–22), 1

Note: This hoard was found on the same occasion and at the same place as Prestwood B: see below no. 307.

However, the two hoards are separated by a period of nearly 100 years and are unlikely to be related.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum

Valuation: £1,923

R ABDY

294 Shapwick, Somerset (Fig. 294.1-9)

Deposited: About AD 224

Finders: Messrs M and K Elliott (with additions from subsequent archaeological examination).

Date of discovery: September 1998, with subsequent additions found in November 1998 and May 1999.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 9,238 coins, all silver *denarii* with the exception of 3 silver *drachmae* of Lycia and 1 silver *drachma* of Caesarea in Cappadocia:

Mark Antony (32–1 BC), 260

Nero (AD 54–68), 44

Galba (AD 68–9), 12

Otho (AD 69), 9

Vitellius (AD 69), 30

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 492

Titus Caesar, 23

Domitian Caesar, 33

Titus (AD 79–81), 42

Domitian Caesar, 15

Divus Vespasian, 12

Domitian (AD 81–96), 21

Nerva (AD 96–8), 12

Trajan (AD 98–117), 91 (including 3 *drachmae* of Lycia)

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 100

Sabina, 8

Aelius Caesar, 5

Antoninus Caesar, 3

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 281



(fig. 294.1) Shapwick



(fig. 294.2-9) Shapwick

Faustina I, 5
 Diva Faustina I, 134
 Marcus Caesar, 74
 Faustina II, 72
 Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 62
 Lucius Verus, 22
 Faustina II, 36
 Lucilla, 13
 Divus Pius, 16
 Diva Faustina II, 13
 Commodus, 9
 Commodus (AD 180–92), 338
 Divus Marcus, 5
 Crispina, 12
 Pertinax (AD 193), 9
 Didius Julianus (AD 193), 6
 Manlia Scantilla, 2 (fig. 294.2)
 Wars of the Succession (AD 193–98)
 Septimius Severus, 1537
 Julia Domna, 62 (including 1 *drachma* of
 Caesarea, fig. 294.9)
 Clodius Albinus Caesar, 92
 Caracalla Caesar, 361
 Joint reign of Septimius & Caracalla (AD 198–208)
 Septimius Severus, 996 (fig. 294.3)
 Caracalla, 654 (fig. 294.4)
 Julia Domna, 1005
 Geta Caesar, 539
 Plautilla, 141
 Joint reign of Septimius, Caracalla & Geta (AD
 208–11)
 Septimius Severus, 90
 Caracalla, 176
 Geta, 26
 Joint reign of Caracalla & Geta (AD 211–12)
 Caracalla, 13
 Geta, 11
 Divus Septimius, 5
 Sole reign of Caracalla (AD 212–17)
 Caracalla, 255
 Julia Domna, 89
 Macrinus (AD 217–18), 52

Diadumenian, 8
 Elagabalus (AD 218–22), 481
 Julia Soemias, 52
 Julia Maesa, 121
 Julia Paula, 22
 Aquilia Severa, 8
 Alexander Caesar, 1
 Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 73 (fig. 294.5–6)
 Julia Mamaea, 23 (fig. 294.8)
 Irregular, 24 (fig. 294.7)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 159.
 This is the largest hoard of *denarii* ever to have been
 found in Britain, the next largest being a hoard of
 3,169 *denarii* and *radiates* to AD 227 found in the ‘East
 of England’ (*Numismatic Chronicle* 1898, pp. 126–84).
Disposition: Somerset County Museum (whole hoard).
Valuation: £265,000

R ABDY AND S C MINNITT

295 Bungay area (2) (addenda), Suffolk

Deposited: About AD 269

Finder: Mr D J Riches

Date of discovery: November 1998

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

Description: 7 base-silver *radiates*:

 Gordian III (AD 238–44), 1

 Valerian (AD 253–60), 1

 Gallienus (joint reign), 2

 Postumus (AD 260–9), 2

 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1

Note: These coins are additional to the 103 *radiates*
 discovered in October 1997 and February 1998: see
Treasure Annual Report 1997–98, no. 129.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

296 Hambrook, South Gloucestershire

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr D Upton

Date of discovery: November 1998

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

Description: 28 base-silver *radiates*:

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 11

Tetricus I (AD 271–74), 15

Tetricus II, 1

Disposition: Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery

Valuation: £100

R ABDY AND G BOYLE

297 Shoreham area, West Sussex

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr J Howe

Date of discovery: 17–27 January 1999

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

Description: 4,105 silver and base-silver *denarii* and *radiates* in a pottery container:

Elagabalus (AD 218–22), 1 (*denarius*)

Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 1 (*denarius*)

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 2

Philip I (AD 244–9), 3

Philip II, 1

Trajan Decius (AD 249–51), 3

Herennius Etruscus, 1

Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 4

Volusian, 2

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–60), 36

Diva Mariniana, 1

Valerian II, 2

Divus Valerian II, 3

Saloninus, 4

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–8), 660

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 452

Divus Claudius (AD 270), 44

Quintillus (AD 270), 44

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 3

Postumus (AD 260–9), 284

Marius (AD 269), 14

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1272

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 1024

Divus Victorinus, 3

Tetricus II, 227

Victorinus or Tetricus, 4

Irregular, 10

Disposition: To be disclaimed and returned to finder.

Valuation: £12,500

R ABDY

298 Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire

Deposited: About AD 274

Finders: Mr & Mrs Stephen & Lorraine Reynolds and Mr Alan Smithies

Date of discovery: August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 875 base-silver *radiates*:

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60), 1

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 49

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 34

Divus Claudius (AD 270), 6

Quintillus (AD 270), 4

Postumus (AD 260–9), 5

Marius (AD 269), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 164

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 595

Irregular, 14

Uncertain, 2

Disposition: The finders and landowner generously presented six coins to the British Museum; the remainder were returned to the finders.

R ABDY

299 Tinwell, Rutland

Deposited: About AD 275

Finder: Mr P K Hartmann

Date of discovery: 30 August 1999

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

Description: 2,830 coins, all base-silver *radiates* with the exception of 1 base-silver *denarius* as noted, together with fragments of a Nene Valley ware pot:

- Valerian I (AD 253–60), 7
 - Gallienus (joint reign), 3
 - Valerian II, 1
 - Salonina (joint reign), 7
- Gallienus (sole reign) (AD 260–8), 242
 - Salonina (sole reign), 21
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 187
- Divus Claudius (AD 270), 31
- Quintillus (AD 270), 17
- Aurelian (AD 270–5), 3
 - Severina, 1 (*denarius*)
- Postumus (AD 260–9), 30
- Laelian (AD 269), 1
- Marius (AD 269), 4
- Victorinus (AD 269–71), 362
- Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 635
 - Divus Victorinus, 1
 - Tetricus II, 258
- Irregular, 996
- Uncertain (mineralised fragments), 23

Disposition: Rutland County Museum hopes to acquire this hoard.

Valuation: £5,850

R ABDY

300 Stogursey (2), Somerset

Deposited: About AD 276

Finders: Messrs T Phillips and K Usler

Date of discovery: April 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. A Bronze Age 'basket ornament' was recovered nearby (see no. 1 above). It is unlikely to have had any association with the coin hoard.

Description: 1,097 base-silver *radiates* with remains of a pottery container:

- Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60), 4
- Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 104
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 104

Divus Claudius (AD 270), 24

Quintillus (AD 270), 5

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 1

Tacitus (AD 275–6), 1

Postumus (AD 260–9), 13

Laelian (AD 269), 1

Marius (AD 269), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 197

Tetricus I and II (AD 270–4), 563

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 9

Irregular, 31

Uncertain, 39

Disposition: The British Museum acquired three coins; the remainder were returned to the finders, although the irregular coins were subsequently acquired by Somerset Museum Service by private treaty.

Valuation: £100 (3 coins)

R ABDY

301 Langley with Hardley (addenda), Norfolk

Deposited: About AD 278

Finder: Mr Kevin Canham

Date of discovery: 14 August 1999

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

Description: 47 base-silver *radiates*:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 253–68), 8

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 2

Quintillus (AD 270), 1

Postumus (AD 260–9), 6

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 5

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 2

Tetricus II (AD 273–4), 2

Uncertain, 21

Note: These coins are additional to the 1,890 *radiates* found by Mr Canham in 1997–98; to be published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*, forthcoming.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY



(fig. 302) Frampton

302 Frampton, Dorset

(Fig. 302)

Deposited: About AD 280**Finders:** Messrs A Brown, C Plummer and S Jones**Date of discovery:** December 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors**Description:** 511 base-silver *radiates* and pot (identified by Mr David Algar):

- Salonina (joint reign) (AD 253–60), 2
- Gallienus and Salonina (sole reign, AD 260–68), 41
 - Irregular Gallienus & Salonina, 2
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 16
 - Irregular Claudius II, 5
- Divus Claudius, 1
- Quintillus (AD 270), 1
- Aurelian & Severina (AD 270–75), 17
- Tacitus (AD 275–76), 91
- Florian (AD 276), 4
- Probus (AD 276–82), 129
- Postumus (AD 260–69), 18
- Laelian (AD 269), 1 (fig. 302)
- Marius (AD 269), 4
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 112
 - Irregular Victorinus, 2

Tetricus I (AD 271–74), 34

Irregular Tetricus I, 2

Tetricus II (AD 273–74), 12

Irregular Tetricus II, 1

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 7

Irregular Victorinus or Tetricus II, 1

Uncertain, 8

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

303 Salem, Ceredigion

Deposited: About AD 290**Finders:** Daniel and Patrick McKeown; Mr T Driver; Dr J L Davies**Date of discovery:** 22 May–4 June 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** Chance find following pipe trench excavation by Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water; scattered coins recovered using metal-detector.**Description:** 48 late 3rd century base-silver *radiates*:

- Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260–8), 3
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 2
- Divus Claudius (AD 270), 1
- Quintillus (AD 270), 2
- Victorinus (AD 269–71), 5
- Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 14
- Carausius (AD 287–93), 1
- Uncertain, 20

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 160.**Disposition:** Ceredigion Museum (whole hoard)**Valuation:** £50

E M BESLY

304 Newton North, Pembrokeshire

Deposited: About AD 292**Finder:** Mr K Lunn**Date of discovery:** Early April 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** 28 late 3rd century base-silver *radiates*:

- Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 2
 Divus Claudius (AD 270), 1
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 1
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 3
 Tetricus II (about AD 273–4), 1
 Uncertain Gallic Empire, 3
 Uncertain Gallic or irregular, 15
 Carausius (AD 287–93), 1 (London, B E // MLXXI issue)

Note: It has been suggested that these coins may be scattered strays from a hoard discovered in the locality in 1857 (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* 1857, p. 313).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

305 Breamore B, Hampshire

Deposited: About AD 294

Finder: Mr Gifford

Date of discovery: Late summer 1998

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

Description: 398 late 3rd century base-silver *radiates* and a pot:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 50
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 31
 Divus Claudius (AD 270), 14
 Quintillus (AD 270), 3
 Aurelian (AD 270–5), 4
 Tacitus (AD 275–6), 4
 Probus (AD 276–82), 4
 Carinus (AD 283–5), 1
 Diocletian (AD 284–305), 3
 Maximian (AD 285–305), 4
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 5
 Marius (AD 269), 1
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 47
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 139
 Irregular, 5
 Uncertain, 83

Note: The coins were found 100 metres away from a hoard of 1,782 *radiates* to the reign of Probus

(‘Breamore A’). It is believed that the coins listed above were only part of a larger hoard recovered by other unauthorised finders.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

306 Rogiet, Monmouthshire (Figs. 306.1-6)

Deposited: About AD 295–6

Finder: Mr C Roberts

Date of discovery: 10 September 1998

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

Description: 7 base-silver *denarii* and 3,771 *radiates*, 3rd century (fig. 306.1):

Valerian (AD 253–60), 10
 Gallienus (joint reign, AD 253–60), 6
 Salonina (joint reign), 5
 Divus Valerian II, 2
 Macrianus (AD 260–1), 1
 Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260–8), 45
 Salonina (sole reign), 12
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 28
 Quintillus (AD 270), 8
 Divus Claudius (AD 270), 6
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 38
 Laelian (AD 269), 3
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 60
 Tetricus II (about AD 273–4), 2
 Aurelian and Severina (AD 270–5), 349 (includes 7 *denarii*)
 Tacitus (AD 275–6), 641
 Florian (AD 276), 60
 Probus (AD 276–82), 1,327 (fig. 306.2)
 Carus and family (AD 282–5), 113 (includes 6 Magnia Urbica and 1 Divus Nigrinian) (figs. 306.3–4)
 Diocletian (AD 284–305), 170
 Maximian (AD 286–305), 98
 Uncertain Central Empire, 33
 Carausius (AD 287–93)

Radiates, 16

'Carausius et fratres sui', 1 (fig. 306.5)

'Diocletian', 3

'Maximian' 4

Allectus (AD 293–6)

Radiates, 3 (fig. 306.6)

Q-radiates, 748

Irregular *radiates*, 11

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 161.

Conservation and cataloguing are continuing and so the figures are provisional. This hoard is noteworthy amongst the numerous finds of late 3rd century coins in respect of its unusual composition. Coins of the 'improved' issues from Aurelian to Diocletian are rarely found in British hoards other than in very small numbers, the sole exception being the 1960 Gloucester find, which comprised over 15,500 coins, almost entirely of this category. Rogiet is also the first hoard in modern times that has contained significant numbers of the 'quinarii' (*Q-radiates*) of Allectus. The presence of such numbers of both of these categories in a single deposit is unprecedented. The early issues pre-270 are for the most part of good weight and appear to have been selected. (Note the virtual absence of the Tetrici; the last issues of Victorinus and the poorest Rome coins of Claudius II

[issue III, following the Normanby scheme] are also absent.) The *Divus Nigrinian* is perhaps the second recorded from a British context (the other being Gloucester), while the coin of 'Carausius and his brothers' is one of the finest specimens of this issue yet recorded.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales (whole hoard)

Valuation: £40,000

E M BESLY



(fig. 306.1) Rogiet



(fig. 306.2-6)

307 Prestwood B, Buckinghamshire

Deposited: About AD 317

Finders: Mr V Valverde and Mr E Duffield

Date of discovery: 27 August 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors during a rally.

Description: 735 base-silver *nummi* and fragments of a pot.

Diocletian (AD 284–305), pre-reform *radiata*, mint of Lyon, 1

AD 296–307 (1/32), 6 (Trier, 5; Rome, 1)

AD 307–10 (1/48), 78 (London, 45; Trier, 20; Lyon, 12; Siscia, 1)

AD 310–13 (1/72), 581 (London, 348; Trier, 189; Lyon, 43; Ostia, 1)

AD 313–17 (1/96), 60 (London, 42; Trier, 11; Lyon, 6; Arles, 1)

Uncertain, 9 (London, 3; Lyon, 1; uncertain, 5)

Note: This hoard was found on the same occasion and at the same place as Prestwood A: see above no. 293.

However, the two hoards are separated by a period of nearly 100 years and are unlikely to be related.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum

Valuation: £6,500

I LEINS

308 Taynton, Gloucestershire

Deposited: About AD 317

Finders: Messrs D Sherratt and D Hutton

Date of discovery: 30 September 1999

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

Description: 50 base-silver *nummi*:

AD 310–13 (1/72)

Constantine I, 22 (London 11; Lyon 2; Trier 9)

Licinius I, 5 (All Trier)

Uncertain, 7

AD 313–17 (1/96)

Constantine I, 1 (Lyon)

Uncertain, 15

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY

309 Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire

Deposited: About AD 317

Finder: Mr Harriman

Date of discovery: July to September 1999

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

Description: 419 base-silver coins (identified by Mr Stan Taylor):

Carus (AD 282–3), 1

AD 296–307 (1/32), 56 (London, 9; Trier, 26;

Lyon, 9; Ticinum, 2; Rome, 1; Aquileia, 1;

Carthage, 3; uncertain, 5)

AD 307–10 (1/48), 25 (London, 13; Trier, 7; Lyon,

1; Rome, 2; Aquileia, 1; uncertain, 1)

AD 310–13 (1/72), 188 (London, 105; Trier, 57;

Lyon, 22; Ostia, 2; uncertain, 2)

AD 313–17 (1/96), 141 (London, 70; Trier, 34;

Lyon, 9; Arles, 8; Siscia, 1; uncertain, 19)

Uncertain fragments, 8

(Carus, 1; Diocletian, 12; Maximian, 19; Constantius I,

11; Galerius, 11; Severus II, 3; Maximinus II, 13;

Licinius I, 51; Constantine I, 285; illegible, 13)

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum wishes to acquire.

Valuation: £1,800

A BOLTON AND J H C WILLIAMS

310 Hockwold, Norfolk

Deposited: About AD 350

Finder: Mr D Woollestone

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: 811 copper-alloy coins, the vast majority being imitations of Roman coins of types dating to the 330s AD.

Camp gateway (Providentia), 1
 Gloria Exercitus (2 standards), 65
 Urbs Roma, 116
 Constantinopolis, 187
 Gloria Exercitus (1 standard), 154
 Gloria Exercitus (uncertain), 34
 Pax Publica, 22
 Pietas Romana, 5
 Securitas Rei P, 1
 Virtus Augg NN, 1
 Gloria Romanorum, 1
 Securitas Rei Publicae, 1 (not found with the rest of the hoard)
 Illegible, 223

Disposition: To be determined. Norfolk Museums Service has expressed an interest in acquiring the coins.

I LEINS

311 Welbourn, Lincolnshire

Deposited: About AD 354

Finder: Mr David Philips

Date of discovery: March 1998 (57 coins) and September 1998 (the remainder)

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

Description: 436 base-silver *nummi* together with pottery container (South Midlands Shelly Ware):

Constantine I (AD 306–337), 2
 Constantius II and Constans (AD 348–50), 49
 Magnentius and Decentius (AD 350–353), 274
 Poemenius (Constantius II at Trier during reign of Magnentius), 24
 Constantius II and Gallus (AD 353–54), 87

Note: *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 162.

Disposition: Returned to finder, except for eight coins which were acquired by the British Museum and the pot which was acquired by City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Valuation: £400 (8 coins; the pot sherds were generously donated to City and County Museum by the finder)

A M BURNETT

Bowerchalke, Wiltshire

1 silver *miliarensis* and 18 silver *siliquae* to AD 395: found with two Roman gold finger rings: see above, no. 26.

312–13 Lindsell, Essex

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Messrs J Stolworthy and G Bailey

Date of discovery: 28 May 1998 (23 coins) and 17 February 1999 (2 coins)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 25 silver *siliquae*:

Julian II (AD 361–363), 2
 Valens (AD 364–378), 5
 Gratian (AD 367–383), 2
 Valentinian II (AD 375–392), 1
 Theodosius I (AD 379–395), 1
 Flavius Victor (AD 387–388), 1
 Eugenius (AD 392–394), 2
 Arcadius (AD 383–408), 2
 Honorius (AD 393–423), 2
 Uncertain Arcadius or Honorius, 3
 Uncertain, 4

Note: *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 164.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum

Valuation: £75 (first group of 23 coins) and £125 (second group of two coins)

R ABDY AND J ORNA-ORNSTEIN

314 Eye area, Suffolk

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr J Scopes

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: 4 silver *siliquae*:

Julian (AD 360–63), 1
 ?Gratian (AD 367–83), 1
 Honorius (AD 393–423), 1

Uncertain, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

315 Melcombe Horsey, Dorset

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Messrs A Mitchell, J Adams, J Hutchins and Ms F Hutchins

Date of discovery: 9 and 31 October 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1 silver *miliarensis* fragment, 38 *siliquae* (many fragmentary), 1 bronze coin, probably of the 3rd century AD together with pot fragment and three sheets of rolled lead.

Miliarensis:

Valens (AD 364–78), 1 (fragment)

Siliquae:

Julian (AD 360–63), 3

Valens (AD 364–78), 7

Gratian (AD 367–83), 4

Valentinian II (AD 375–92), 4

Theodosius I (AD 379–395), 3

Magnus Maximus (383–88), 2

Arcadius (AD 383–408), 2

Honorius (AD 393–423), 3

Uncertain emperor (AD 364–395), 2

Uncertain emperor (AD 378–388), 3

Uncertain emperor (AD 388–395), 1

Uncertain emperor (AD 395–402), 2

Uncertain emperor (uncertain period), 2

Bronze coin:

3rd century AD, irregular?, 1

Note: It was apparent that most of the *siliquae*, though often extremely fragmentary, were unclipped.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

316 Burgate, Suffolk (addenda)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr I Charity

Date of discovery: October 1998 to January 1999

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

Description: 5 silver *siliquae* and 1 silver spoon fragment:

Constantius II (AD 337–61), 1

Valentinian I (AD 365–78), 1

Theodosius I (AD 379–95), 1

Arcadius (AD 383–408), 1

Uncertain emperor (AD 395–402), 1

Note: For previous finds from this hoard of coins, rings and spoons, see R Bland and C Johns in R Bland and J Orna-Ornstein (eds), *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X* (London, 1997), pp. 463–7, and *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 135. The total now stands at 1 gold *solidus*, 174 silver *siliquae*, 1 silver half-*siliqua*, 3 silver finger rings, 1 complete silver spoon and 4 spoon fragments.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

317 Cattal, North Yorkshire (addenda) (Fig. 317)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr M Killeen

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: 11 silver *siliquae*:

Constantius II (AD 337–361), 1 (fig. 317.1)

Valentinian I (AD 364–75), 3 (fig. 317.2)

Gratian (AD 367–83), 2

Valentinian II (AD 375–92), 1 (fig. 317.3)

Magnus Maximus (AD 383–88), 1

Eugenius (AD 392–94), 1 (fig. 317.4)

Arcadius (AD 383–408), 1

Honorius (AD 393–423), 1

Note: For the initial find of 16 *siliquae*, see C Barclay in R Bland and J Orna-Ornstein (eds), *Coin Hoards*



(fig. 317) Cattal

from *Roman Britain X* (London 1997), pp. 424–25.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

Valuation: £300

C BARCLAY

318 Over, Gloucestershire

Deposited: 3rd–4th centuries AD. Not a hoard.

Finder: Mr S Mason

Date of discovery: 26 February 1999

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

Description: 14 Roman coins

Base-silver *radiates*:

- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1
- ?Victorinus (AD 269–70), 1
- ?Tetricus I (AD 270–4), 1
- irregular copy of Tetricus I, 1
- Carausius (AD 287–93), 1
- Allectus (AD 293–6), 1

Base-silver *nummi*:

- Constantinopolis (AD 330–5), 1
- Gloria Exercitvs, 2 standards (AD 330–5), 1
- Gloria Exercitvs, 1 standard (AD 335–41), 4
- Secvritas Rei pblicae (AD 367–75), 1

illegible, 1

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

319 Haddenham, Buckinghamshire

Deposited: 1st–4th centuries AD. Not a hoard.

Finder: Mr W Jackman

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: 31 Roman coins:

Silver *denarius*:

- Octavian (about 36 BC), 1

Bronze *dupondii/asses*:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 2

Silver *siliqua*:

- Valentinian II (AD 375–92), 1

Also 26 bronze *nummi* of the 4th century both pre and post the reform of AD 348.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

320 Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire

Deposited: 3rd–4th centuries AD.

Finder: Mr M Williams

Date of discovery: August–December 1999

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

Description: 132 Roman coins:

Base-silver *radiates* (14):

- Tetricus I (AD 270–4), 1
- Carausius (AD 287–93), 2
- Irregular (AD 260–96), 1
- Illegible (AD 260–96), 10

Base-silver *nummi* (63):

- House of Constantine (AD 307–61) (52)
- Soli Invicto Comiti (AD 307–18), 2
- Providentia type (AD 324–30), 2

Salus Reipublicae (Helena, AD 324–8), 1
 Gloria Exercitus type (AD 330–41), 9
 Urbs Roma (AD 330–5), 4
 Constantinopolis (AD 330–5), 6
 Emperor in quadriga (Divus Constantine I, AD 337–41), 1
 Victoriae Dd Auggq Nn (AD 341–8), 3
 Fel Temp Reparatio (AD 348–58), 3
 Irregular, House of Constantine, 5
 Illegible, House of Constantine, 16
 Magnentius (AD 350–3), 1
 House of Valentinian (AD 364–78) (10)
 Gloria Romanorum, 4
 Securitas Reipublicae, 4
 Gloria Novi Saeculi (Gratian), 2

Illegible, 55

Note: It would appear that these coins, which were found adjacent to a known Roman site, represent a series of stray finds rather than a single deposit. They were, however, declared treasure.

Disposition: To be acquired by Corinium Museum

Valuation: £100

P GENTIL

c) Early Medieval coin finds

321 Chipping Ongar, Essex

Deposited: Mid 7th century

Finder: Mr C Kutler

Date of discovery: Autumn 1999

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

Description: Two gold Merovingian *tremisses* (one of which has a small gold plug attached to it to bring it up to a weight that matches the other). One is completely illegible, the other is inscribed 'in the palace'.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £1,500

G WILLIAMS

322 South Colchester, Essex

Deposited: About 710

Finder: Mr Christopher Behn

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver *sceattas*:

Series E: Probably late intermediate/early secondary, about 710–15, 2 (1.17g, 1.12g); indeterminate, 1.18g

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 165.

Three other *sceattas* had been discovered by Mr Behn in the same place between 1995 and 1997 and were not considered as treasure trove (Series D, type 8 variant, 1.12g; Series E, 1.18g and Series F, 1.00g).

Disposition: Colchester Museums

Valuation: £360

G WILLIAMS

323 Bamburgh, Northumberland

Deposited: About 850–5

Finders: Members of the Ashington and Bedlington Metal Detecting Club

Date of discovery: 7–10 January 1999 (223 coins) and 24 June 1999 (30 coins)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 253 base metal *stycas* of the Kingdom of Northumbria, many illegible. Rulers represented include Eanred (about 810–40), Aethelred II (1st reign, about 840–44 and 2nd reign, 844–about 850) and Redwulf (844), with a single legible coin of Osberht (about 850–67). The hoard also contains coins in the name of Archbishop Wigmund of York (837–about 854 or about 848–about 858) as well as a number of irregular issues with blundered legends. Full details to appear in next year's report.

Disposition: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne

Valuation: £2,850

G WILLIAMS

324 Severn Stoke, Worcestershire (addendum)**Deposited:** About 874**Finder:** Mr C L Thompson**Date of discovery:** 27 March 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** 1 Anglo-Saxon penny of Burgred, king of Mercia (852–74), lunette type, moneyer: Osmund.**Note:** This coin is an additional find from a group of seventeen Anglo-Saxon silver pennies of Burgred (11), Aethelwulf of Wessex (839–58) (2), Aethelberht I of Wessex (858–65/6) (1), 'Aethelberht' (posthumous) (1) and Aethelred I of Wessex (865/6–71) (2) found by Mr Thompson on this site between 1992 and 1996: see *Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–97*, no. 19.**Disposition:** The British Museum wishes to acquire this coin.**Valuation:** To be determined.

G WILLIAMS

325 Llanbedrgoch (4), Anglesey**Deposited:** 9th century**Finders:** Messrs P Corbett and A Gillespie**Date of discovery:** November 1997 and May 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.**Description:** 3 Carolingian silver coins of the 9th century:

Louis the Pious, 814–40, silver denier, uncertain mint, 1

Pepin II of Aquitaine, 839–52, silver denier, Melle mint, 1

Charles the Bald, about 848–77, silver denier, Melle mint, 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 166.**Disposition:** Inquest deferred pending archaeological work in progress.

E M BESLY

Warton, Carnforth, Lancashire3 Islamic silver *dirhems* of AD 898–913 and 6 pieces of scrap silver of the Viking age (*Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 167): see above no. 84.

326 Bedale, North Yorkshire (addenda)**Deposited:** 10th century**Finder:** Mr B Court**Date of discovery:** October–November 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Fused fragments of one or more Anglo-Saxon pennies of the 10th century, otherwise illegible.**Note:** Thirteen other Anglo-Saxon silver pennies of the period of Offa have previously been found by Mr Court on this site between 1991 and 1997: see *Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1995–96*, no. 17 and *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 140.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND G WILLIAMS

327 Thurgate, Leicestershire**Deposited:** About 930**Finder:** Mr Brian Kimberley**Date of discovery:** 23 and 25 September 1998 and 14 September 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** 3 silver pennies of the Vikings:

Time of Sihtric Caoch (921–7), sword/cross type with blundered legends, cf. North 535, 2 (1.06g, chipped and 0.89g)

Vikings of Northumbria, Sword St Peter coinage (921–7), sword/cross type (North 555), 1 (1.03g, chipped)

Note: Five other coins of the same period were found by Mr Kimberley in the same location between 1992 and 1997; these were not considered as treasure trove

and have also been acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum. The coins are:

Time of Sihtric Caoch (921–7), sword/cross type with blundered legends, cf. North 535, (0.51g, fragment)

Edward the Elder (899–924), Horizontal type (HC 1E), moneyer Beornwold, Wallingford mint (?), 1 (1.35g, chipped); Horizontal type, moneyer Gareard, London mint (?), 1 (1.35g, chipped); Horizontal type (HT 1?), moneyer Osbeorn, Late I (S), West Mercian style, 1 (0.86g, fragment)

Samanids, fragment of a silver *dirhem*, Nasr ibn Ahmad (914–32), with the name of Caliph al-Muqtadir (908–32), Samarqand mint, about 915/16, 1 (0.51g, fragment)

Disposition: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Valuation: £3,000 (3coins)

M A S BLACKBURN

328 Hargrave, Cheshire

Deposited: About 970–5

Finder: Mr Denis Price

Date of discovery: September–October 1997

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

Description: 6 silver pennies of Edgar (959–75):

All *BMC* II, HR 3: Mint of Tamworth, moneyer Deornulf, 1; moneyer Monna, 2; mint of Chester, moneyer Deorlaf, 1; moneyer Thormod, 1 (either HR 2 or HR 3); uncertain mint and moneyer, 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 168.

Disposition: Not treasure trove; returned to finder.

D ROBINSON

329 Woodbridge area, Suffolk

Deposited: About 1035

Finders: Messrs B Warren and R Damant

Date of discovery: 8 and 15 December 1996

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 3 silver pennies of Cnut (1016–35), all fragmentary:

Short Cross type, about 1029–35, mints of Exeter, 1; Shaftesbury, 1 and Wallingford, 1.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 169.

The inquest was deferred pending the possible discovery of further material from the site.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £40

G WILLIAMS

330 Appledore, Kent (addenda)

Deposited: About 1051–2

Finder: Mr P Collins and Mr B Douch

Date of discovery: August 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 12 silver pennies of Edward the Confessor (1042–66)

Expanding Cross type ('heavy' coinage)

Canterbury, 7 (EDPERD (2); ELPED (2); GYLDEPINE (2), MANNA); London, 2 (LEOFRED); Northampton, 1 (LEOFWINE); Nottingham, 1 (PVLNOÐ: in two pieces, with a further fragment missing); Winchester, 1 (GODPI[NE] (cut half)).

Note: These coins are additional to the main hoard of 490 pennies discovered by Messrs Collins and Douch in 1997 and acquired by the British Museum: see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, nos. 143 and 170.

Disposition: British Museum

Valuation: £1,400

G WILLIAMS

d) Medieval coin finds

331 Maltby Springs, Lincolnshire

Deposited: About 1075–80

Finders: Messrs C P Hodson and D K Lascelles

Date of discovery: 1 September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 5 silver pennies of William I (1066–87):

Two sceptres type, about 1072–4, Oxford, moneyer Brihtred, 1

Two stars type, about 1074–7, Lincoln, Wihtric, 2; Norwich, Godwine, 1; Oxford, Brihtred, 1

Disposition: The British Museum wishes to acquire these coins.

Valuation: £1,500

G WILLIAMS

332 Bledlow with Saunderton, Buckinghamshire

Deposited: About 1145–50

Finder: Mr R Piercy

Date of discovery: 25 July 1998

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

Description: 2 silver pennies of Stephen (1135–54):

BMC I (Watford type), Carlisle mint (moneyer illegible), 1; London mint, moneyer Rodbert, 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 171.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum

Valuation: £750

G WILLIAMS

333–34 Gayton, Northamptonshire

Deposited: About 1170–80

Finders: Messrs K W Jones and F G H Bason

Date of discovery: 24–6 February 1998 (first group of 147 coins) and 12–14 April 1999 (additional 161 coins and 7 fragments)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 308 silver pennies and 7 fragments of the Tealby type of Henry II (1154–89). All classes are represented down to class F. Full details to appear in next year's report.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 172.

Disposition: Ashmolean Museum

Valuation: £10,500 (first group: £6,000; second group: £4,050)

G WILLIAMS

335 Bainton, East Yorkshire

Deposited: About 1200

Finder: Mr J Sutton

Date of discovery: Not known.

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

Description: 12 silver Short Cross pennies

Canterbury, 5: Goldwine, 1 (4a); Roberd, 1 (4a);

Meinir, 2 (4b); Reinaud, 1 (4b)

Lincoln, 1: Will DF, 1 (1b)

London, 4: Ricard, 1 (4a); Stivene, 2 (4a); Henric, 1 (4b)

Winchester, 1: Adam

York, 1: Turkil

Note: Almost certainly further coins from the Bainton hoard discovered in 1982 (see M M Archibald and B J Cook, *English Medieval Coin Hoards I. Cross and Crosslets, Short Cross and Long Cross hoards* (British Museum, forthcoming).

Disposition: Hull and East Riding Museum

Valuation: £440

C BARCLAY

336 Wanborough (2), Surrey

Deposited: Between 1205 and about 1220?

Finders: Surrey Archaeological Society

Date of discovery: Spring 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological investigation

Description: 5 silver Short Cross pennies.

London: Henri, 1 (4b); Raul, 1 (1b)

Wilton: Robert, 1 (1b)

Worcester: Osber, 1 (1b)

Uncertain mint: uncertain moneyer, 1 (5–6)

Note: For Iron Age and Roman coins found during the same excavation, see no. 275 above. The coins are proceeding through the Treasure process to safeguard

the interests of the landowners; as is customary, the archaeologists involved have waived any reward.

Disposition: Inquest awaited.

B J COOK

337 Spixworth (2), Norfolk

Deposited: About 1230–50

Finders: Members of the Anglian Historical Searchers

Date of discovery: 21 September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 12 silver Short Cross coins.

All coins are pennies unless indicated as cut halfpennies by $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Canterbury: Arnaud, 1 (5); Coldwine, 2 (4b and 5b); Henri, 1 (7aC); Ioan Chic, 1 (7bC); Iohan, 1 (7b); Roger of R, 2 (7aC and 7b).

London: Adam, 1 (7bB); uncertain ?d, 2 (7bB and 7bD); Ledulf, 1 (7cB).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 173. Two other coins were found on the site, but were separate deposits: a penny of Henry VI, Rosette Mascle issue, iii (1427–30), York mint, and a penny of Elizabeth I, details illegible. Additional finds were made in January 2000.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

338 Mid-Norfolk (3) (addenda)

Deposited: 1240–50 and 1260–70 (?)

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: Various dates during 1999

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

Description: 24 silver coins consisting of 19 Short Cross and 5 Long Cross.

All coins are pennies, unless otherwise stated.

Short Cross

Bury St Edmunds: Iohan, 2 (8b2: 1; 8b: 1)

Canterbury: Coldwine, 1 (5bii); Willem T, 1 (5c);

Ioan, 1 (7aB); Roger, 1 (7bA); Osmund, 1 (7bB);

Henri, 1 (7bD); Nichole, 3 (7cC: 1; 8b2: 2)

London: Raul, 1 (1c); Stivene, 1 (4b); Elis, 1 (7bA);

Adam, 1 (7bB); Nic/hole, 4 (7cA: 1; 7cB: 3)

Long Cross

Canterbury: Nicole, 1 (3a)

Norwich: Ion, 2 (3a: 1; 3c: 1)

Uncertain mint: Nicole, 1 (3ab); Willem, 1 (3(b?))

Note: There have been several previous finds of coins from this hoard (or hoards): see *Report of the Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee 1995–96*, no. 20; *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 146. The hoard is to be published in M M Archibald and B J Cook, *English Medieval Coin Hoards I. Cross and Crosslets, Short Cross and Long Cross hoards* (British Museum, forthcoming).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

339 Morley (2), Norfolk

Deposited: 1270–80

Finder: Mr W Brooker

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: 20 silver Long Cross coins, and 1 Scottish Long Cross and Stars coin.

All coins are cut halfpennies, unless otherwise stated.

England

Bristol: Elis, 1 (3ab, penny)

Bury St Edmunds: [Ioc/Ion], 1 (7)

Canterbury: Iohs, 1 (3c); Ion, 1 (5g); Willem, 1 (5b, penny)

London: Nicole, 1 (5g); Renaud, 5 (5g, 1; 5h, 4, including one penny); uncertain moneyer, 3 (3c, 5a and 5?)

Newcastle: Henri, 1 (3b, penny)

Uncertain mint: Henri, 1 (3c); uncertain moneyer, 1 (3c); Ion, 1 (5a–c); Willem, 1 (5a–c); uncertain moneyer, 1 (5)

Scotland

Illegible, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

340 Thwaite (1), Suffolk

Deposited: About 1260–70

Finders: Messrs A C Slinn and M D Seager

Date of discovery: 20–26 August 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 22 silver coins, with 3 lead seal matrices of early 13th century date (see above, no. 165).

All coins are pennies unless indicated as cut halfpennies by $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Short Cross, 1

Canterbury: Roger of R, 1 (7a)

Long Cross, 20

Bury St Edmunds: Ion, 1 (2a)

Canterbury: Gilbert, 2 (3c, 1; 5c, 1); Robert, 1 (5g)

Gloucester: Ion, 1 (3a)

Lincoln: Walter, 1 (3a)

London: Davi, 1 (5c); Henri, 3 (5c, 1; 5g, 1 & ?d);

Nicole, 5 (2b, 1; 3bc, 1(?d); 3c, 1 (?d); 4a, 1;

5b–c, 1 (?d); Ricard, 2 (5a, 1; 5c, 1); Willem, 1

(5f); uncertain, 1 (3a (?d))

York: Tomas, 1 (3b)

Westphalian imitation, 1: Irish style, Blomberg

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 174.

Disposition: The Westphalian imitation and the three matrices have been acquired by the British Museum.

Valuation: £450 (£300 for the coin and £150 for the seal matrices)

B J COOK

341 Gorefield, Cambridgeshire

Deposited: About 1310–14

Finders: Mr T Stamp and Mr J Fisher

Date of discovery: 17 and 27 May 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While laying a patio.

Description: 1,084 silver coins, face value: £4 8s.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Edward I–Edward II, main series

Pennies

Class 1b, 1 (London)

1c, 9 (London)

1d, 14 (London)

2a, 26 (London, 25; Canterbury, 1)

2ab, 4 (London)

2b, 82 (London, 49; Canterbury, 6; Bristol, 17;

Durham, 5; York, 5)

3a, 11 (London)

3b, 18 (London, 4; Bristol, 1; York, 13)

3c, 111 (London, 54; Canterbury, 17; Bristol, 27;

Bury St Edmunds, 1; Durham, 2; Lincoln, 7; York, 3)

3d, 37 (London, 17; Canterbury, 6; Bristol, 7;

Bury St Edmunds, 1; Lincoln, 6)

3e, 31 (Durham, 2; Newcastle, 9; York (royal), 17;

York (episcopal), 3)

3f, 2 (Bristol)

3g, 129 (London, 89; Canterbury, 10; Bristol, 9;

Bury St Edmunds, 1; Chester, 1; Durham, 9;

Lincoln, 10)

4a, 27 (London, 16; Canterbury, 5; Bury St

Edmunds, 6)

4b, 86 (London, 58; Canterbury, 25; Durham, 3)

4c, 33 (London, 15; Canterbury, 18)

4d/c, 3 (London, 1; Canterbury, 2)

4d, 36 (London, 23; Canterbury, 13)

4c/e, 1 (London)

4e/d, 1 (London)

4e, 28 (London, 19; Canterbury, 6; Bury St

Edmunds, 3)

4e/5, 1 (London)

5a/4e, 1 (London)

5a, 3 (London, 2; Canterbury, 1)

5b, 14 (London, 6; Canterbury, 7; Durham, 1)

6a, 2 (London)

6b, 5 (London)

7a, 2 (London, 1; Canterbury, 1)
 7b, 2 (London)
 8a, 4 (London)
 8b, 2 (London)
 8c, 6 (London)
 9a1, 11 (London, 10; Durham, 1)
 9a2, 7 (London)
 9b1, 31 (London, 20; Canterbury, 4; Bristol, 2;
 Durham, 1; Kingston upon Hull, 1; Newcastle,
 2; York, 1)
 9b2, 12 (London, 9; Durham, 1; Newcastle, 1; York, 1)
 9b local dies of Durham, 1
 10x1, 1 (Newcastle)
 10ab2, 7 (London, 3; Canterbury, 2; Newcastle, 2)
 10ab3, 7 (London)
 10ab4, 3 (London)
 10ab5, 19 (London, 11; Canterbury, 3; Bury St
 Edmunds, 5)
 10ab6, 1 (London)
 10cf1, 20 (London, 19; Canterbury, 1)
 10cf2, 19 (London, 10; Canterbury, 6; Durham, 3)
 10cf3, 4 (London, 1; Canterbury, 1; Durham, 2)
 10cf4, 1 (London)
 10cf5, 4 (London, 3; Canterbury, 1)
 10cf unc, 1 (Canterbury)
 11a1, 3 (London, 2; Canterbury, 1)
 11b3, 1 (London)
 Class and mint illegible, 1

Halfpennies

3b, 1 (London)
 3c–e, 11 (London, 7; Bristol, 2; Lincoln, 2)
 3g, 4 (London, 3; Bristol, 1)

Farthings

3c, 2 (London, 1; Bristol, 1)
 4de, 1 (London)
 10, 5 (London)

Pennies of Berwick upon Tweed

4a, 1
 4b, 1

Edward I, Irish coinage

Pennies

Group A, 1 (Dublin)
 Group B, 39 (Dublin, 23; Waterford, 16)
 Group C, 1 (Dublin)
 Group F, 1 (Cork)
 Group G, 3 (Dublin)
 Counterfeits, 2 ('Dublin')

Halfpennies

Group B, 7 (Dublin, 5; Waterford, 2)

Alexander III, King of Scots

Second coinage pennies

Class A, 1
 Class B, 9
 Class M, 38
 Class E, 31
 Class D, 4
 Class H, 1

Continental sterling

Gui of Dampierre, count of Flanders and Namur
 (1279–1305), 10
 John of Avesnes, count of Hainaut (1280–1304), 5
 John I, duke of Brabant (1261–94), 4
 Arnold V, count of Looz (1279–1323), 1
 William of Hainaut, bishop of Cambrai (1285–96), 3
 Renaud, count of Gelderland (1272–1326), 2
 John the Blind, count of Luxemburg (1309–46), 2

Imitations with 'English' or 'Irish' legends, 7

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 176.

Several coins had traces of cloth fragments.

Disposition: Selections acquired by the British Museum (127 coins), Wisbech and Fenland Museum (10 coins) and Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (4 coins); remainder returned to finders.

Valuation: £5,270 (141 coins)

342 South Elmham, Suffolk**Deposited:** About 1314–15**Finder:** Mr D Witham**Date of discovery:** 12–13 September 1998 and Spring 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** 19 silver coins

England, Edward I and Edward II, pennies

3?, 1 (York)

9bi, 1 (York, royal)

10ab₅, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)10cf₁/10ab₅, 1 (Durham, plain cross)10cf₁, 2 (Canterbury)10cf_{2a}, 1 (London)10cf_{3b}, 2 (Canterbury, 1; Durham, plain cross, 1)11a₁, 1 (Canterbury)11a₂, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)11a₃, 1 (Canterbury)11b₂, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)

11c, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)

Scotland, penny of Alexander III, second coinage, class M, 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 178.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

343 Croydon, Greater London**Deposited:** Early 14th century**Finders:** Museum of London Archaeology Service**Date of discovery:** September 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** During a controlled archaeological investigation.**Description:** 3 silver sterling pennies of Edward I–III.**Note:** See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 175.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; to remain with the archaeological archive.

B J COOK

344 Llanddona, Anglesey**Deposited:** About 1320–1340**Finder:** Mr G Williams**Date of discovery:** About 14 May 1999 and on subsequent occasions**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector; beach find.**Description:** 311 silver pennies, late 13th–14th centuries.

England, Edward I (1272–1307) and Edward II (1307–27) pennies:

Berwick, 4; Bristol, 5; Bury, 21; Canterbury, 70; Durham, 52 (includes 33 episcopal); Exeter, 1; Kingston upon Hull, 3; Lincoln, 1; London, 120; Newcastle, 4; York, 9 (includes 1 archiepiscopal); uncertain, 3; Irregular, 2

Scotland, Alexander III (1249–86) second coinage (from 1280) pennies, 5; John Baliol (1292–6) pennies, 4

Ireland, Edward I Dublin pennies, 3; Waterford penny, 1

John of Louvain (1285–1309) Herstal crockard, 1
Gaucher de Châtillon (about 1313–22) Yves sterling, 1

Latest coins: Bury, Durham and London pennies of class 15c.

Note: A coastal find, with many coins poorly preserved. Traces of a fine plain-weave textile in concretion adhering to one coin suggest a possible cloth bag as a container.**Disposition:** Inquest awaited; Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni, hopes to acquire the hoard.

E M BESLY

345 Kilclief Castle, County Down, Northern Ireland**Deposited:** About 1320–50**Finder:** Mr Gerald McQuoid**Date of discovery:** February 1999

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

Description: 1 halfpenny of John as Lord of Ireland and 5 sterling pennies of Edward I

England: Edward I

Classes 1–5, perhaps 4 (London), 1

10ab4, (Canterbury), 1

10cf1, (London), 1

10cf3, (London), 1

10 (London), 1

Ireland: John as Lord

Halfpenny, 2nd coinage, type 1b or 1c, Dublin,
moneyer: Adam, 1

Disposition: To be determined.

Valuation: To be determined.

R HESLIP

346 Downham, Essex

Deposited: About 1330–40

Finders: Members of the Essex Detector Society

Date of discovery: 21 March 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 8 silver pennies of Edward I and Edward II, and 1 continental imitation.

Class 4e, 1 (London)

10ab, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)

10cf, 3 (Canterbury)

15b, 2 (Bury St Edmunds, 1; Canterbury, 1)

Sterling of John the Blind of Luxemburg
(1309–46), 1 (Mayhew 257)

Disposition: Chelmsford Museums Service

Valuation: £145

B J COOK

347 Ottery St Mary, Devon

Deposited: 1344–51

Finders: Messrs W Weller and T Coble

Date of discovery: 13 September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 11 silver coins

Pennies of Edward I and Edward II:

2b, 1 (London)

3e, 1 (York, episcopal)

9b1, 1 (London)

10cf1, (London)

10cf2, (Canterbury)

11b2, 1 (London)

11 uncertain, 1 (Durham, crozier end on reverse)

Pennies of Edward III, Third, 'Florin', Coinage

Type uncertain (fragment), 1 (London)

Type 4/I, 1 (London)

Type ?/II (fragment), 1 (London)

Continental sterling of John the Blind (1309–46),

Luxemburg Mayhew 265v, 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 177.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

348 Staverton, Devon

Deposited: Late 1340s

Finders: Messrs P H J Wills and R Hill

Date of discovery: 29–30 July 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 37 silver coins: 35 English pennies of Edward I–III, 1 counterfeit penny of Edward I–II, and 1 Irish penny of Edward I.

Pennies of Edward I–Edward II

Main series

Class 3d, 1 (Lincoln)

3g, 1 (London)

4b, 2 (London)

4c, 2 (Durham, 1; London, 1)

- 9a₂, 2 (Canterbury, 1; London, 1)
 9b₁, 1 (London)
 9b₂, 1 (London)
 10ab₃, 1 (London)
 10cf₁, 1 (London)
 10cf_{2(a)}, 3 (Canterbury, 1; London, 2)
 10cf_{2b}, 2 (Bury St Edmunds, 1; Durham, 1)
 10cf₂, 1 (London)
 10cf_{3(a3)}, 1 (London)
 10cf_{3(b1)}, 1 (London)
 10cf_{5(a2)}, 1 (Canterbury)
 10cf_{3(b2)}, 1 (London)
 10cf_{5(b)}, 1 (Canterbury)
 11a₂, 1 (Canterbury)
 11b₂, 1 (London)
 11b₃, 1 (Durham)
 15a, 2 (Canterbury)
 15b, 1 (London)
 15c, 2 (Durham, 1 (Lion and lis mark; London, 1)
 12–15, 1 (London, fragment)
- Berwick-upon-Tweed Series
 4c, 1
- Counterfeits
 Edward I–II type, 1
- Edward I, Irish Coinage
 Waterford, 1
- Edward III
 Third, 'Florin', Coinage (1344–51)
 3/1, London: 1
 4/1, London: 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

349 East Garston, Berkshire

Deposited: About 1375

Finder: Mr A J Gray

Date of discovery: 5 September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector at the Newbury Rally.

Description: 1 silver sterling penny of Edward I (class 3g, London mint) and 1 of Edward III (Third,

'Florin', coinage, type 4/1, London mint).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 179.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

N HEREPATH

350 Armagh City (near), County Armagh, Northern Ireland

Deposited: Before 1390

Finder: Mr J P Nugent

Date of discovery: May 1998

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

Description: 4 silver sterling pennies of Edward I (1272–1307), 2 groats, 4 half-groats and 3 pennies of Edward III (1327–77), 10 silver groats of David II of Scotland (1329–71); 10 silver groats plus 1 cliché forgery of a groat of Robert II of Scotland (1371–90) and 1 silver groat of David II or Robert II of Scotland.

England, 13

Edward I, 4

Pennies, 4 (class 4d, London, 1; class 10ab4, Canterbury, 1; class 10ab5, Canterbury, 1; class 10cf3, London, 1)

Edward III, 9

Groats, 2 (series D, London, 1; series F, London, 1)

Half-groats, 4 (series C, London, 4)

Pennies, 3 (series ?C, London, lombardic N on reverse, 1; series ?D, London, saltire in one quarter, 1; series D or E, York episcopal, 1)

Scotland, 22

David II, 10

Groats, 10 (2nd coinage: type A, Edinburgh, 1; type D, Edinburgh, 1; 3rd coinage: star on sceptre handle, Edinburgh, 8)

Robert II, 10

Groats, 10 (star on sceptre, Edinburgh, 8; star on sceptre, Perth, 1; cliché forgery of Perth groat, complete, but with obverse detached, 1)

David II 3rd coinage or Robert II, 2

Groats, 2 (star on sceptre, Edinburgh, 2)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 180.

Disposition: National Museums and Galleries of Ulster

Valuation: £1,800

R HESLIP

351 Romney Marsh, Kent

Deposited: Late 14th or early 15th century

Finder: Mr P Beving

Date of discovery: 25–26 September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While walking on a public footpath.

Description: A penny and two halfpennies of Richard II

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

352 Bracknell, Berkshire

Deposited: About 1420–30

Finder: Mr N White

Date of discovery: 6 November 1998

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

Description: 2 gold half-nobles of Henry VI, Annulet issue.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

353 Arreton Down, Isle of Wight

Deposited: Late 1420s

Finder: Mr D I Cole

Date of discovery: 5 December 1998.

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

Description: 10 groats and 8 half-groats, Edward III–Henry VI, face value: 4s.8d.

Edward III, Fourth Coinage, 4

groats: pre-Treaty C, 1 (London); pre-Treaty E, 1 (London)

halfgroats: pre-Treaty D, 1 (London); Treaty, 1 (Calais)

Henry VI, 14

groats: Annulet issue, 6 (London, 1; Calais, 5); Rosette Mascle, 2 (Calais)

halfgroats: Annulet, 5 (Calais); Rosette Mascle, 1 (Calais)

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museums Service

Valuation: £600

B J COOK AND D MOTKIN

e) Post-Medieval coin finds

354 Lichfield area (2), Staffordshire

Deposited: About 1500

Finders: Messrs A Harper and I Malvgani

Date of discovery: 23 October 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 13 silver groats, plus 5 foreign coins.

All groats are of the London mint, unless otherwise indicated.

Edward IV (6)

Initial mark rose, class Vd, 1

crown/crown, type VII, 1

cross fitchy/sun, type Xa, 1

small annulet, type XIV, 1

pierced cross/cinquefoil, type XX/XXI, 1

fragment, 1st reign, light coinage, 1

Henry VII (7)

class I, halved lis and rose, 1

II, cinquefoil, 1

IIIb, pansy, 3

IIIb, anchor, 2

Charles the Bold, Flanders (1467–77) (5)

Double groot (two fragments), issued 1467–74, 1

Double patards, issued 1467–74, 4

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery,
Stoke-on-Trent

Valuation: £500

B J COOK

355 Monkton A and B, Kent

Deposited: About 1510 or 1540–50

Finders: Batch A: Messrs David and Dennis Brown, S Moys, B Smyth and C Tyman; Batch B, Messrs David and Dennis Brown, S Moys, and C Tyman (all members of the Thanet and Wantsum Relic Association)

Date of discovery: Batch A, May 1998; Batch B, September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors, with archaeological support.

Description: 41 silver coins, many broken or fragmentary, and in poor condition.

Edward III, Fourth Coinage (1)
Penny, Treaty f, London

Richard II (1)
Penny, York, Ia

Henry VI (2)
Pennies: Rosette Mascle, York (1); Cross Pellet, York (1)

Edward IV (14)
Pennies: type VI, York (1); VII, London (1); VIII/2, Durham (1); local dies, im rose, York (2); XVI/3, York (3); XXI, York (1); uncertain type, York (2); Durham, Booth (1); Durham, Dudley (2)

Uncertain ruler, late 13th–14th century? (4)
Pennies: York (1); uncertain mint (3)

Uncertain ruler, late 15th century (10)
Half-groat: London (1)
Pennies: Durham (6); York (1); London or Canterbury (2)

Henry VII (7)
Half-groats, Facing Bust: London, lis? (1); IIIc, Canterbury, tun? (1); martlet, York (1)
Pennies: Facing Bust, York (1); Sovereign type, York (1) and Durham (2)

Henry VIII (2)
First coinage, half-groat, York, martlet (1)
Second coinage, groat, lis3, London (this may not be part of the hoard)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 181. Two late 16th–early 17th century reckoning counters and a 17th-century private farthing token were also found on the site.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

356 Corley A and B, West Midlands

Deposited: About 1540–50

Finder: Mr R Chester

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: As reported, two groups of coins, each mixing 15th-century coins and coins of Henry VIII's Second Coinage: A. 7 silver groats, Henry VI–Henry VIII, plus an uncertain penny; and B. 5 silver groats, Edward IV–Henry VIII, plus uncertain foreign coin or jeton. All coins listed are groats and are of the London mint, unless otherwise stated.

Henry VI (3)
Annulet issue, Calais mint: 2
Uncertain issue (clipped), London mint: 1

Edward IV, Light Coinage (5)
Type V?, im rose: 1
Type VI, im sun: 1
Type VII, im crown: 1
Type VIII, im crown/sun: 1
Type Xa, im Long cross fitchée/sun: 1

Henry VIII, Second Coinage (4)

im lis: 1

im arrow: 3

Uncertain (2)

penny, possibly Edward I–II

unidentified foreign coin/jeton

Note: Four late medieval jetons, French types, were also found in the vicinity of the coins.

Disposition: To be determined.

B J COOK

357 East Meon, Hampshire

Deposited: About 1570

Finders: Messrs C Longridge and L West

Date of discovery: December 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 17 silver coins, Mary I–Elizabeth I

Philip and Mary (2)

shillings, 2 (Full titles, undated, 1; English titles, 1555: 1)

Elizabeth I (15)

shillings, 5 (lis, 1; cross crosslet, 2; martlet, 2);

sixpences, 6 (pheon, 2; portcullis, 2; crown, 2);

groats, 2 (cross crosslet, 1; martlet, 1); threepence,

1 (pheon); half-groat, 1 (cross crosslet)

Disposition: Hampshire County Museums Service

Valuation: £550

B J COOK

358 Hollingbourne, Kent

Deposited: Mid to late 1570s

Finder: Mr B E Petit

Date of discovery: 4 September 1998

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

Description: 8 silver coins, Mary I–Elizabeth I

Mary, sole reign: groats, 4 (Note: one a fragment, apparently cut to make a half-groat)

Elizabeth I: sixpence, 1 (1575); groat, 1;

threepences, 2 (1566; 1570)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 183.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

359 Brompton, North Yorkshire

Deposited: About 1600

Finders: Messrs R Horseman and C Crooks

Date of discovery: 3 and 10 October 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: England, 2 shillings and 3 sixpences.

Elizabeth I (1558–1603):

Shillings, 2 (Martlet, 1560–1, 1; Escallop,

1584/5–87, 1); sixpences, 3 (Eglantine, 1574,

1; Sword, 1582, 1; Tun, 1592, 1).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY

360 Castleton, Newport

Deposited: About 1600

Finder: Mr D Groves

Date of discovery: 26 November 1999

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

Description: England, 4 shillings, 1 sixpence and 1 half-groat (face value: 4s 8d).

Elizabeth I (1558–1603):

Shillings, 4 (Tun, 3; Woolpack, 1); sixpence, 1

(Long Cross 1581); half groat, 1 (Cross crosslet).

Note: Latest coins in fairly fresh condition.

Disposition: Newport Museum & Art Gallery (whole hoard)

Valuation: £125

E M BESLY

361 Warmsworth, South Yorkshire

Deposited: About 1635

Finders: To be determined

Date of discovery: 31 March 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While excavating the foundations for a new house.

Description: 122 silver coins, Elizabeth I to Charles I, face value: £4 6s 8d; with the remains of pottery fragments, probably from two lead-glazed items, a storage vessel (the base and one of the fragments) and a dish; and a bronze alloy spoon.

Elizabeth I (89)

shilling, (lis, 1; cross crosslet, 6; martlet, 3; bell, 1; A, 3; escallop, 1; crescent, 2; hand, 1; tun, 2; woolpack, 4; key, 1; 1, 1; 2, 2); sixpences, (pheon, 5; portcullis, 1; coronet, 9; castle, 2; ermine, 6; eglantine, 4; plain cross, 6; long cross, 3; sword, 1; bell, 2; A, 3; crescent, 4; hand, 6; hand or tun, 1; tun, 2; key, 2; 1, 1; 2, 2).

James I (32)

First coinage: shillings, 11 (thistle, 7; lis, 4); sixpences, 2 (thistle 1603, 1; lis 1604, 1)
Second coinage: shillings, 11 (lis, 3; rose, 5; key, 1; mullet, 1; tower, 1); sixpences, 6 (rose 1605, 2; rose 1606, 1; escallop 1606, 1; coronet 1608, 2)
Third coinage: shilling, 1 (lis); sixpence, 1 (trefoil 1624)

Charles I (1)

Tower mint: sixpence, 1 (harp)

Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire the hoard.

Valuation: To be determined.

B J COOK

362 Lower Brailles, Warwickshire

Deposited: About 1640

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: 11 March 1999

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

Description: 9 silver coins, Elizabeth I to Charles I

Elizabeth I (3)

shilling, 1 (cross crosslet); sixpences, 2 (hand, 1; tun, 1)

James I (3)

Second coinage: shilling, 1 (escallop); sixpence, 1 (escallop)

Third coinage: shilling, 1 (rose)

Charles I (3)

Shillings, 3 (anchor, 1; triangle, 2)

Disposition: Warwickshire Museums

Valuation: £180

B J COOK

363 Tidenham, Gloucestershire

Deposited: 1642-3

Finder: Mr M T Meakin

Date of discovery: 20 August 1999

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

Description: 1 gold and 117 silver coins, Elizabeth I to Charles I, face value: £5 4s 6d

Elizabeth I (49)

shillings, 15 (cross crosslet, 1; martlet, 4; bell, 1; A, 1; hand, 1; tun, 5; woolpack, 2); sixpences, 34 (pheon, 2; coronet, 5; castle, 4; ermine, 2; illegible 1573, 1; acorn, 1; eglantine, 1; plain cross, 2; sword, 1; bell, 3; A, 2; escallop, 1; hand, 1; tun, 1; woolpack, 3; key, 1; 2, 1; illegible, 2)

James I (23)

First coinage, shillings, 5 (lis, 3; illegible, 2); sixpences, 4 (thistle, 2; illegible 1604, 2)

Second coinage: shillings, 7 (lis, 1; rose, 3; escallop, 1; coronet, 2); sixpences, 6 (lis, 2; rose, 2; grapes, 1; coronet, 1)

Third coinage: half-crown, 1 (lis)

Charles I (46)

Tower mint: unite (lis); half-crowns, 9 (plume, 1; harp, 1; triangle, 1; triangle-in-circle, 6); shillings, 29 (harp, 2; portcullis, 1; crown, 2; tun, 8; anchor, 4; triangle, 2; star, 2; triangle-in-circle, 4; illegible, 4); sixpences, 6 (cross calvary, 1; crown, 1; tun, 3; anchor, 1)

Oxford mint: half-crown, 1642

Shrewsbury mint: shilling, Aberystwyth obv. (book), 1642

Disposition: Chepstow Museum

Valuation: £4,000

B J COOK

364 Low Hill, Wolverhampton, West Midlands

Deposited: About 1644

Finder: Messrs R McBride and T Treacey

Date of discovery: February 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While digging a trench to lay storm-water sewers.

Description: 83 silver coins, Henry VIII to Charles I, face value: £3 8s 4d

Henry VIII (1)

Second coinage: groat, 1 (lis)

Philip and Mary (1)

sixpence, 1 (English titles, date illegible)

Elizabeth I (35)

shillings, 14 (cross crosslet, 2; martlet, 3; illegible 1558–61, 1; bell, 1; A, 3; escallop, 2; woolpack, 1; key, 1); sixpences, 21 (pheon, 3; rose, 1; portcullis, 1; coronet, 3; castle, 1; ermine, 1; eglantine, 2; plain cross, 2; long cross, 2; sword, 1; woolpack, 1; cypher, 1; 1, 1; 2, 1)

James I (16)

First coinage: shillings, 3 (thistle, 1; lis, 1;

illegible, 1); sixpences, 2 (lis)

Second coinage: shillings, 6 (lis, 3; rose, 2; illegible, 1); sixpences, 4 (lis, 2; rose, 1; coronet, 1)

Third coinage: sixpence, 1 (illegible)

Charles I (30)

Tower Mint: half-crowns, 12 (plume, 1; harp, 1; tun, 2; star, 4; triangle-in-circle, 4); shillings, 13 (plume, 1; harp, 1; crown, 1; tun, 4; anchor, 1; triangle, 2; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2); sixpences, 4 (bell, 1; crown, 1; tun, 1; (P), 1)

Oxford Mint: half-crown, 1 (pellet, 1642)

Disposition: Wolverhampton Art Gallery hopes to acquire a selection of the coins; remainder to be returned to finders.

Valuation: To be determined.

B J COOK

365 Totnes, Devon

Deposited: 1644–5

Finder: Not known

Date of discovery: Reportedly originally found in the 1930s, delivered to Totnes Museum on 9 July 1999.

Circumstances of discovery: Reportedly one-third of a hoard originally found by builders working in the High Street, Totnes in the 1930s.

Description: 176 silver coins of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Spanish Netherlands, face value: £7 2s 8d?

Edward VI (1)

Third Period: sixpence, 1 (tun)

Philip and Mary (2)

Shilling, 1 (full titles, 1554); sixpence, 1

Elizabeth I (78)

Hammered coinage: shillings, 17 (cross crosslet, 2; martlet, 5; A, 2; crescent, 3; tun, 1; woolpack, 2;

2, 2); sixpences, 60 (pheon, 10; portcullis, 3; lion, 2; coronet, 10; castle, 1; ermine, 6; acorn, 1; eglantine, 4; plain cross, 3; long cross, 1; sword, 3; A, 1; escallop, 1; hand, 2; tun, 1; key, 3; 1, 3; 2, 4; initial mark and date illegible, 1)
Milled coinage: sixpence, 1 (star)

James I (18)

First coinage: shillings, 3 (thistle); sixpences, 4 (thistle, 3; lis, 1)

Second coinage: shillings, 4 (rose, 1; grapes, 2; tun, 1); sixpences, 5 (lis, 1; rose, 3; coronet, 1)

Third coinage: shilling, 1 (thistle); sixpence, 1 (thistle)

Charles I (69)

Tower mint: half-crowns, 8 (tun, 1; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 3; (P), 3); shillings, 47 (plume, 1; harp, 3; portcullis, 1; bell, 2; crown, 5; tun, 3; anchor, 4; triangle, 7; star, 6; triangle-in-circle, 11; triangle-in-circle or (P), 3; (P), 1); sixpences, 10 (bell, 1; crown, 5; triangle-in-circle, 2; triangle-in-circle or (P), 2)

Exeter mint: crown, 1 (rose, 1644); half-crown, 1 (rose, 1644)

Oxford mint: half-crowns, 2 (1643)

Ireland, James I (5)

First coinage: shillings, 2 (bell, 1; uncertain, 1);

Second coinage, shillings, 3 (rose)

Scotland, James VI (2)

Eighth coinage: thistle-merk, 1(1602); half thistle merk, 1

Spanish Netherlands (1)

Philip IV: ducaton, 1 (Brabant, 1632)

Disposition: Totnes Museum

Valuation: None made; the find was given to Totnes Museum by the heir of one of the original finders.

B J COOK

366 Monwode Lea, Warwickshire

Deposited: 1644–5

Finder: Mr R Chester

Date of discovery: 7 September 1999

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

Description: 9 silver coins, Elizabeth I–Charles I, face value: 13s.

Elizabeth I (3)

Shillings, 2 (tun, 1; key, 1); sixpence, 1 (rose)

Charles I (6)

Half-crowns, 3 (crown, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1; (R), 1); shillings, 3 (tun, 1; star, 1; (P), 1)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

367 Wroxall, Warwickshire

Deposited: Mid 17th century (?)

Finder: Mr G J Jones

Date of discovery: April 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While field-walking.

Description: 5 silver coins, Mary I–Charles I:

Philip and Mary: sixpence

Elizabeth I: sixpence

James VI: quarter thistle-merk

Charles I: penny

Uncertain coin

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

368 South Kyme (3), Lincolnshire

Deposited: 13th–16th centuries

Finder: Mr M Bell

Date of discovery: June–August 1998

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

Description: 15 silver coins of Henry III to Elizabeth I:

Henry III, Short Cross coinage, cut halfpenny, class IIIc (1248–50), moneyer Iacob, mint: Bristol or Norwich

Henry III, Long Cross coinage, class Vb–c (1251–72), moneyer: uncertain; mint: London

Edward I, penny, class 2b (1280), London mint

Edward I, penny, class 3c (1280–1), Bristol mint

Edward I, penny, class 9b (about 1299–1300/1), London mint

Edward I–II, penny, class 10cf1 (about 1305–10), Bury St Edmunds mint

Edward I–II, penny, class 10cf1 (about 1305–10), London mint

Edward III, groat, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period, Series C (1351–2), London mint

Edward III, penny, Fourth Coinage, Treaty period (1363–9), Durham

Edward III, penny, Fourth Coinage, post-Treaty period (1369–77), York

Richard II (1377–99), penny, Class 1a, York

Counterfeit penny, late 13th–14th century, details illegible

Soldino, Michele Steno, doge of Venice (1400–13)

Elizabeth I, sixpence, initial mark crown (1567–70), dated 1568

Elizabeth I, threepence, initial mark long cross (1580–1), dated 1580

Note: Probably a group of stray finds. See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 182.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

369 Solihull, West Midlands

Deposited: 13th–17th centuries

Finder: Mr J Jones

Date of discovery: Various dates in 1997–98

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

Description: 14 miscellaneous silver coins of the 13th to 17th centuries, as listed below; some of the groups of material among the finds had the potential to be

considered treasure, but the group was disclaimed because no museum wished to acquire the coins.

Short Cross cut halfpenny, class 7, Canterbury, uncertain moneyer, 1

Long Cross cut halfpenny, moneyer Willem, mint uncertain, class 5, 1

Penny, Edward I–II, class 10, London mint, 1

Farthing, Edward I–II, class 10–11, London mint, 1

Penny, Edward III, 4th Coinage, Post-Treaty period, York mint, 1

Half-groat, David II of Scotland, Second Coinage, class A, Edinburgh mint, 1

Fragment of halfpenny of Henry VII, class 1, London mint, 1

Fragment of groat of Elizabeth I, 1558–61, 1

Half-groat of James I, im rose, 1

Fragment of shilling of Charles I, about 1639–49, 1

Penny of James I, im thistle (pierced), 1

Penny of Charles I, im two pellets, Group G (pierced), 1

Base metal ‘Gun-Money’ shilling, James II, September 1689, 1

Shilling, William III, 1695–1701, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

370 Bainbridge, North Yorkshire

Deposited: Early 1660s

Finders: Messrs A Lambert, T Peacock and J Hodgson

Date of discovery: September 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While rebuilding a farm wall.

Description: 9 coins and 64 clippings, Edward VI to Charles II

Coins

Edward VI: shilling, 1

Charles I: half-crowns, 7 (sun)

Charles II, half-crown, 1 (hammered issue)

Clippings

Edward VI: sixpence, 1

Elizabeth I: shillings, 8; sixpences, 27
 James I: shillings, 3; sixpences, 2
 Charles I, Tower issues: half-crowns, 4; shillings,
 9; sixpences, 7
 Charles I, provincial issues: shillings, 2
 (declaration type)
 Uncertain: 1

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 184.

Disposition: Dales Countryside Museum, Hawes,
 North Yorkshire.

Valuation: £500

C BARCLAY

371 Dunnington, North Yorkshire

Deposited: Second half of 17th century

Finder: Mrs M Dandy

Date of discovery: 14 February 1998

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

Description: 1 silver-gilt royalist badge of Charles I
 (H A Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of British History*
 (London, 1885), Vol. I, p. 361, no. 235); aftercast.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 186.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

Valuation: £200

C BARCLAY AND L SYSON

372 Yoxall, Staffordshire

Deposited: About 1697

Finder: Mr F Simpson

Date of discovery: 22–23 November 1997

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

Description: 1 crown, 7 shillings and 2 sixpences,
 James II and William III, face value: 13s.

James II: shilling, 1 (1685)

William III: crown, 1 (1695); shillings, 6 (1697, 2;
 1699, 2; date illegible, 2); sixpences, 2 (1697,
 1; date illegible, 1)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1997–98*, no. 185.

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke
 on Trent

Valuation: £80

B J COOK

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