

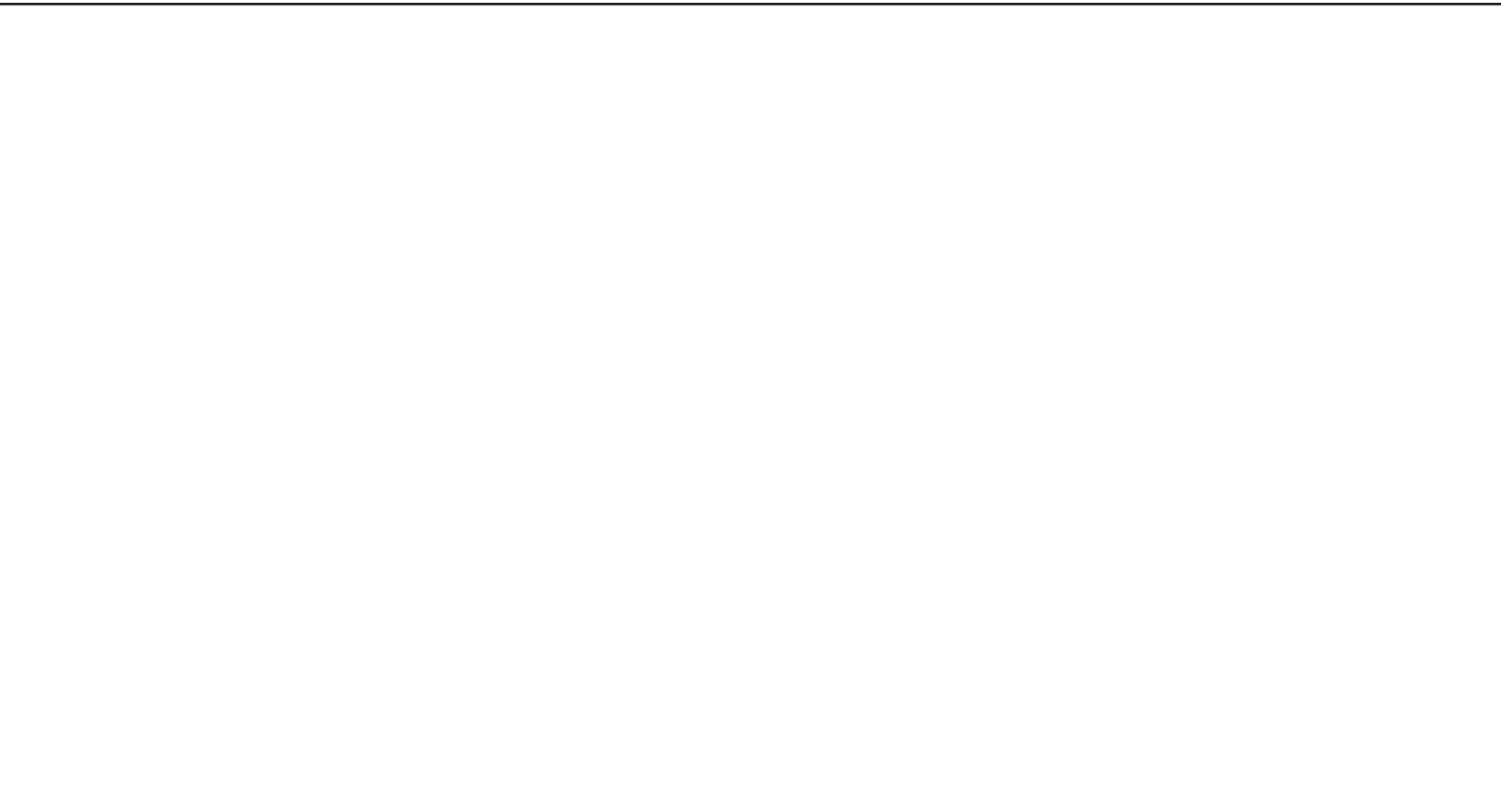
Treasure Annual Report 2003



Department for Culture, Media and Sport

Treasure Annual Report 2003

1 January–31 December 2003



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Note: all objects (other than Bronze Age hoards and coins) are illustrated at approximately twice life-size, except where otherwise stated.
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Foreword



This is the sixth Annual Report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996. Like its predecessors, it lists all the finds that were reported as potential treasure to the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland.

The number of finds being reported as Treasure is continuing to increase rapidly. In 2001 there were 214 cases, while this Report contains details of 427 new cases reported during 2003. Of these cases, 200 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums across the country. This increase is largely due to the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in

2003, when 21 new Finds Liaison Officers were appointed across the country. FLOs play a crucial role in the effective operation of the Act, encouraging finders to report their finds and guiding them through the Treasure process.

This Report contains an analysis which shows that the average number of Treasure finds from those areas where FLOs were newly appointed in 2003 increased by a factor of 3.7, whereas elsewhere the average rate of increase was by a factor of only 1.8. I am delighted that, as part of the Spending Review 2004, my department was able to announce full funding for the Portable Antiquities Scheme from March 2006, when the current period of Heritage Lottery Funding ends, for the foreseeable future.

Metal detectorists found 92 per cent of Treasure cases in this report and, like my predecessors, I would like to thank them and draw attention to the positive outcome of their contribution. As a result of their participation, museums throughout the country can offer a wider selection of Treasure to the viewing public and therefore promote interest in local history and national heritage. Furthermore, I wish to commend the generosity and kindness of finders and landowners who were willing to forgo their claim to a reward to allow museums and public collections to acquire finds without payment.

I would also like to pay tribute to the contribution that the staff of the British Museum and the National Museums & Galleries of Wales have made to the Treasure process as their workload continues to increase.

The Coroners' Service has a central role in the Treasure system and we continue to appreciate the part played by all coroners and, in particular, Victor Round, H M Coroner for Worcestershire, and Secretary of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales.

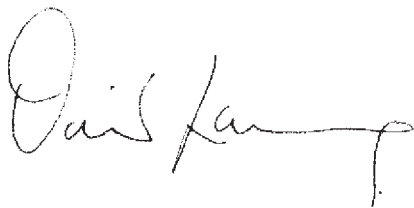
I am particularly grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee and its panel of expert advisers for their work. Last year the Committee, which provides Ministers with independent advice on the valuation of Treasure finds that museums wish to acquire, dealt with 218 new cases.

I am indebted to the Chairman of the Committee, Professor Norman Palmer, and to its members, Mr Trevor Austin, Mr Thomas Curtis, Dr Arthur MacGregor, Dr Jack Ogden and Ms May Sinclair for the very careful consideration they have given to these and all the other cases that have come before them.

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

Funding bodies play an essential role in supporting the acquisition of Treasure finds by museums, particularly the Art Fund, V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, and the recently-established Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme (www.headleytreasures.org.uk), which operates in conjunction with the Purchase Grant Fund. I am delighted that the Trustees of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts have decided to continue the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme. It is gratifying that 17 of the finds listed in this Report were purchased with the Scheme's assistance.

Lastly, I would like to thank the 65 contributors for their entries in this Report as well as the editors, especially Dr Anna Gannon. Besides fulfilling a statutory obligation, these Annual Reports are becoming an ever-more important record of Treasure finds.

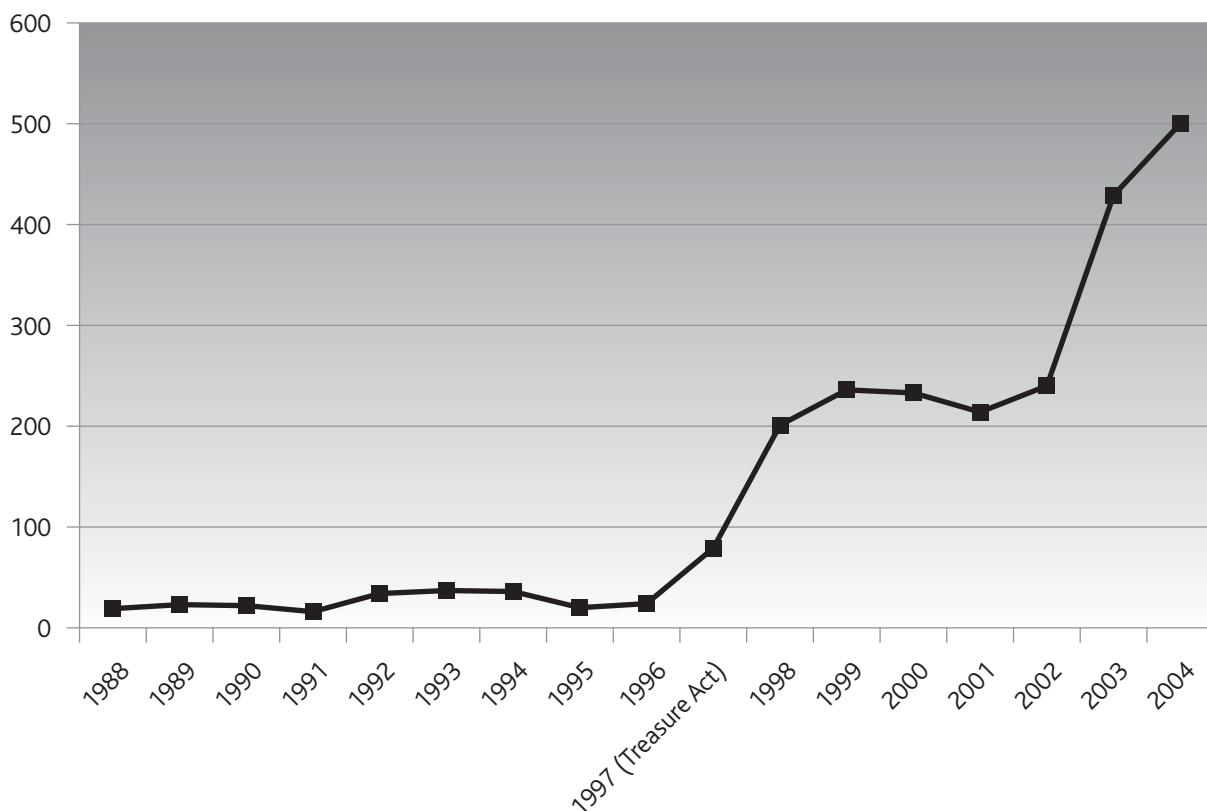
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Lammy', with a stylized flourish at the end.

David Lammy
Minister for Culture
November 2004

Introduction

Increase in Treasure cases

This year's Annual Report, which includes details of 427 cases, compared with 234 in the previous Report, is the first to reflect the impact of the appointment in 2003 of 21 new Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Since most of the FLOs' posts were created in the second half of 2003, their full impact will only become apparent in 2004. Chart 1 summarises the increase in Treasure cases since 1988, while Table 4 and Charts 2 and 3 below (pp. 13-14) demonstrate the impact of the FLOs. Overall, their input has been most remarkable and particularly startling in a number of areas such as the Isle of Wight and Sussex where the increase in reported finds has been more than tenfold.



Treasure cases, 1988-2003

Acquisition of Treasure by museums

201 of the finds listed here have been acquired or are being acquired by museums and for the first time this Report contains an index by museums of those finds that have been acquired.

As in previous years, museums have received help to enable them to acquire Treasure from the Heritage Lottery Fund (no. 94), the Art Fund (2 cases: nos. 94 and 373), the V&A/MLA Purchase

Grant Fund (22 cases: nos. 4, 7, 24, 67, 86, 93, 94, 96, 108, 119, 151, 152, 162, 172, 191, 214, 254, 348, 352, 373, 390 and 394) and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Fund (17 cases: nos. 4, 7, 24, 67, 94, 96, 108, 152, 172, 191, 214, 254, 348, 352, 373, 390 and 394).

Nevertheless, raising the money to acquire finds remains a problem for some museums and it is a matter of concern that, in no fewer than 33 cases referred to in this Report, museums expressed initial interest in acquiring the find but then withdrew. In 25 instances, these finds had been valued by the Committee. It is disappointing for all concerned when an investment of time and resources turns out to have been in vain. In some cases where a regional museum is interested but is unable in the event to raise the funding, the national museum is able to acquire in its stead, but the British Museum, whose own acquisition funds are very limited and which is unable to access the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund or the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Fund, is not always able to step in. However, the British Museum was able to save six cases in this Report (nos. 2, 6, 52, 95, 114 and 120).

Donations

One solution to this problem is to promote donations amongst finders and landowners and it is encouraging that there appears to be a rising trend in donations. In this Report there are 9 cases where the finder and landowner waived their claim to a reward and generously donated the find to a museum (nos. 9, 13, 35, 127, 379, 380, 384, 391 and 392). Furthermore, in 28 of the 31 finds made by archaeologists, museums were able to acquire the treasure at no cost because the finders were ineligible to claim a reward and the landowners generously waived their right to a reward.

Abatement of rewards

There are two cases in this Report where the TVC recommended that the finder's share of the reward be abated. In the first case, the finder did not have permission to search with a metal detector on the land where he made his find and in the second case, the finder had overcleaned the object (although in this case the museum did not acquire the find and so it was returned to the finder).

Unreported finds of potential treasure

Last year's Report highlighted concerns about an increase in the number of unreported finds of potential Treasure appearing in trade, particularly on the Internet and this continues to be a problem. The Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Treasure section of the British Museum are continuing to have discussions with eBay with a view to establishing an agreement whereby eBay will remove finds from its website if there are grounds for believing them to be potential treasure. In addition it is hoped, with the support of English Heritage, to commission a study of illicit metal

detecting in order to obtain for the first time accurate statistics on the extent of the problem. The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, with funding from the DCMS, is working on a Cultural Property Advice website which will offer advice on these issues.

Archaeological finds

This Report contains 31 finds made by professional archaeologists or by amateurs while under archaeological supervision, a significant increase from the eight finds made in this way listed in the 2002 Annual Report. This represents greater awareness of the Act on the part of archaeologists, but more needs to be done to raise this awareness, as only certain archaeological units regularly report Treasure finds.

Wales

For the first time this year all Treasure cases from Wales have been catalogued in a separate section (nos. 402-27) and it is intended to follow this practice in future years. Cases from Northern Ireland, when they occur, will also be placed in a separate section.

Roger Bland
Head of Treasure and Portable Antiquities
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Note on Treasure Analyses

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

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

Tables

Table 1. Analysis of finds listed in this Report by period and type of object

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Bronze Age	21	1	2	–	24
Iron Age	8	1	–	–	9
Roman	20	17	3	1	41
Early medieval	39	19	3	–	51
Medieval	52	48	4	–	104
Post-medieval	27	72	30	1	130
Total	167	158	42	2	369

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Iron Age	9	2	–	–	11
Roman	14	15	4	–	33
Early medieval	3	–	–	–	3
Medieval	3	1	–	–	4
Post-medieval	4	2	1	–	7
Total	33	20	5		58
Grand total	200	178	47	2	427

Table 2. Method of discovery of finds listed in this Report

		%
Metal detecting	391	91.6
Chance find	4	0.9
Archaeological find	32	7.5
Total	427	

Table 3. Summary of all treasure cases, 1997-2004, by county

Note: the finds from 1997 are divided between those found before 24 September, when the Treasure Act came into force, and those found after that date. The figures for 2004 are provisional.

ENGLAND	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Bath and North East Somerset				1						1
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	2	3	2	7	21
Berkshire	1		7			2	1		3	14
Bristol					1					1
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	2	1	10	8	31
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough		3	2	2	5	4	3	6	2	27
Cheshire		1	3	1	3	3	5	6	3	25
Cornwall				1	1	1	1		3	7
Cumbria					1		4		1	6
Derbyshire		1	3		1	1		3	5	14
Devon			5	4	5	1	2	8	6	31
Dorset		3	5	9	3	6	8	15	10	59
Durham			1				1	2		4
Essex	2		8	8	8	8	9	19	25	87
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	2	2	2	11	30
Gloucestershire, South		1	2					1		4
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	11	10	18	29	94
Herefordshire		1							2	3
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	4	3	3	11	37
Isle of Wight			3		1		3	9	16	32
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	12	11	36	38	147
Lancashire		1		1		1		3	6	12
Leicestershire and Rutland		1	4	2	2	5		6	4	24
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	13	16	29	18	108
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	19
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	16
Manchester, Greater									2	2
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	43	46	58	78	370
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6		1	8	3	23
Northumberland				1			2	1	1	5
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	3	3	6	6	31
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	7	28
Shropshire				5	2	1	3	3	6	20
Somerset			3	4	3	4	6	4	12	36
Somerset, North		1					1	1		3
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	2	2	2	12	26
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	23	30	47	39	212
Surrey			3	7	1	3	3	7	3	27

Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	1	1	5	24	35
Sussex, West	1		2	1	3		2	7	15	31
Teesside							1			1
Tyne and Wear								1		1
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	9	8	8	7	56
West Midlands			2	2						4
Wiltshire and Swindon	1	5	9	10	4	7	9	8	11	64
Worcestershire			2	3		1		4	1	11
York, City of			2		3	1	3	2	2	13
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	10	7	16	16	67
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	5	6	18	26	90
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5	1	1	3	15
Yorkshire, West			1	1			1	2		5
Total England	22	54	191	223	221	202	226	401	490	2030

WALES	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Carmarthenshire					2			3	1	6
Denbighshire				1					1	2
Ceredigion			1					1	1	3
Flintshire					1			1		2
Gwynedd				1						1
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	3	3	6	3	22
Monmouthshire			4	1	2		1	6	3	17
Neath, Port Talbot				1						1
Newport				1			1	1		3
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	1	1	2		9
Powys			1	1	1	1	1		1	6
Rhondda Cynon Taf								1	1	2
Swansea				2	1		3	1		7
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3	2	4	7	19
Wrexham							1		1	2
Total Wales		3	9	12	12	8	13	26	19	102

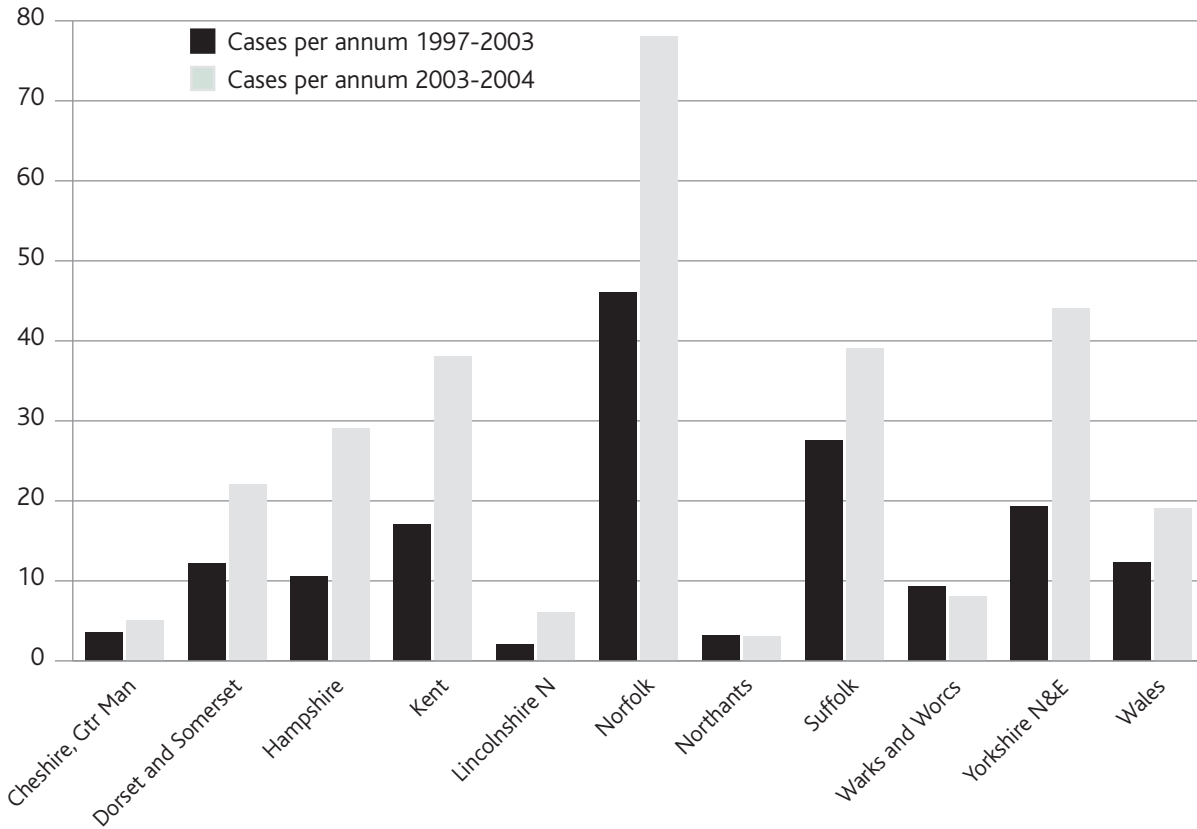
NORTHERN IRELAND	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
County Antrim						1				1
County Armagh			1			1				2
County Down				1		1	1			3
County Londonderry						1				1
Total Northern Ireland			1	1		4	1			7

Total	22	57	201	236	233	214	240	427	509	2139
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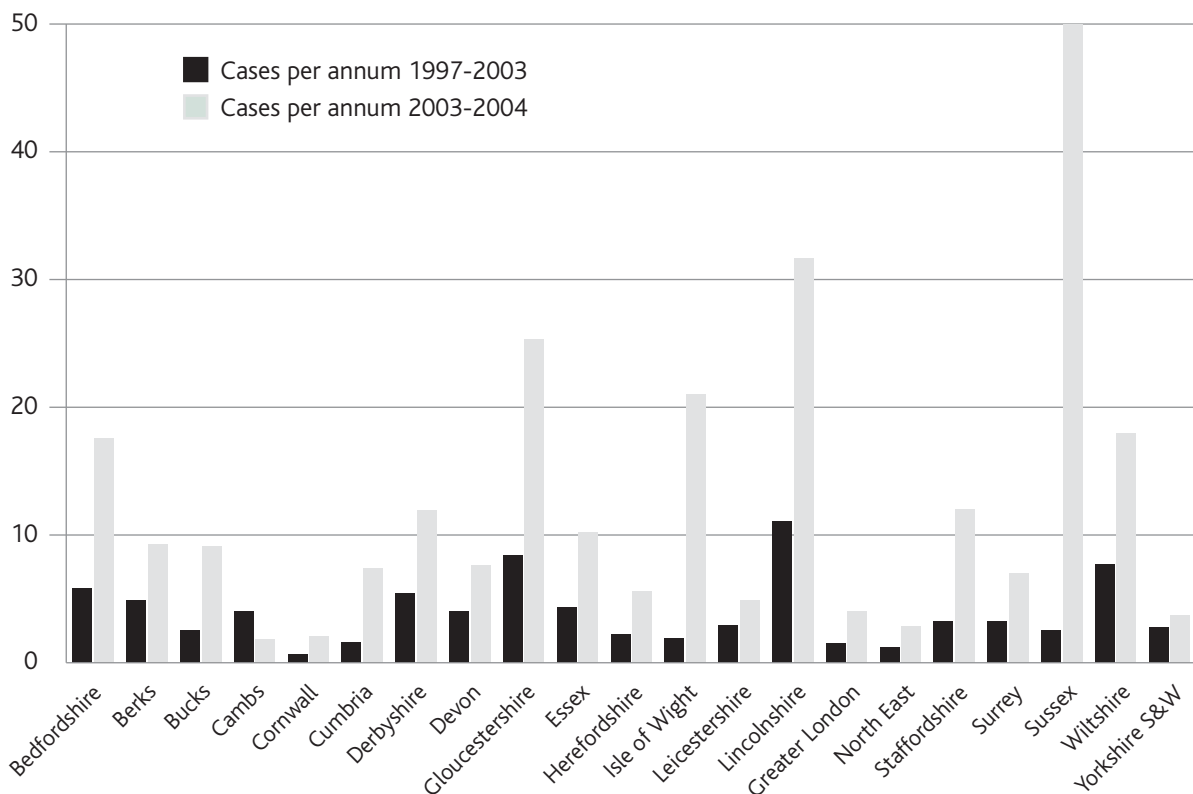
Table 4. Impact of Finds Liaison Officers on reporting of Treasure

A. Areas where Finds Liaison Officers were already in post before 2003	Cases per annum 1997-2003	Cases per annum 2003-2004	Increase
Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside	3.52	5.00	1.42
Dorset and Somerset	12.16	22.00	1.81
Hampshire	10.56	29.00	2.75
Kent	17.12	38.00	2.22
Lincolnshire, North	2.08	6.00	2.88
Norfolk	46.08	78.00	1.69
Northamptonshire	3.20	3.00	0.94
Suffolk	27.52	39.00	1.42
Warwickshire and Worcestershire	9.28	8.00	0.86
Yorkshire, North and East	19.36	44.00	2.27
Wales	12.32	19.00	1.54
Average increase			1.80
B. Areas where Finds Liaison Officers were appointed in 2003	Cases per annum 1997-2003	Cases per annum 2003-2004	Increase
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5.83	17.60	3.02
Berkshire and Oxfordshire	4.86	9.26	1.90
Buckinghamshire	2.55	9.14	3.59
Cambridgeshire	4.05	1.85	0.46
Cornwall	0.69	2.11	3.08
Cumbria and Lancashire	1.62	7.41	4.57
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	5.44	11.96	2.20
Devon	4.05	7.61	1.88
Essex	8.40	25.35	3.02
Gloucestershire and Avon	4.38	10.19	2.33
Herefordshire and Shropshire	2.27	5.63	2.48
Isle of Wight	1.89	21.00	11.13
Leicestershire and Rutland	2.92	4.93	1.69
Lincolnshire	11.09	31.69	2.86
London, Greater	1.54	4.00	2.59
North East	1.20	2.82	2.35
Staffordshire and West Midlands	3.27	12.00	3.67
Surrey	3.27	7.04	2.15
Sussex	2.57	50.00	19.43
Wiltshire	7.72	18.00	2.33
Yorkshire, South and West	2.76	3.70	1.34
Average increase			3.72

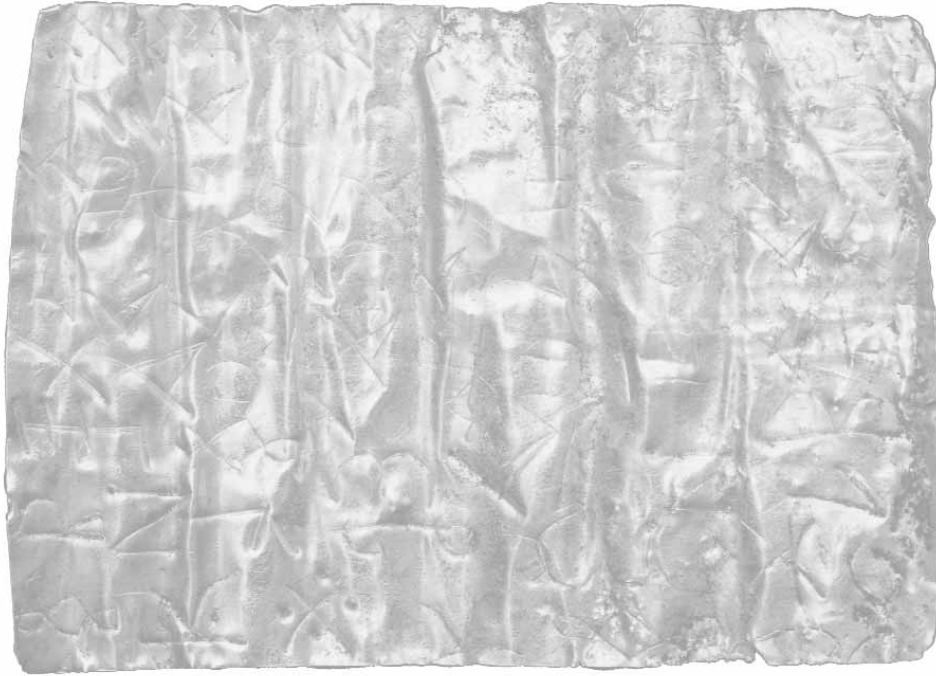
Increase in Treasure Cases where Finds Liaison Officers were already in post before 2003



Increase in Treasure Cases where Finds Liaison Officers were first appointed in 2003



Catalogue



ENGLAND

1. Artefacts

A. Bronze Age	16
B. Iron Age	40
C. Roman	46
D. Early Medieval	57
E. Medieval	93
F. Post-medieval	116
G. 18th-20th centuries	135
H. Undiagnostic	141

A. Bronze Age

(i) Gold artefacts

1. Fontmell Magna, Dorset: Bronze Age gold ribbon ornament (2003 T30) (Fig. 1)

Date: Bronze Age

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: The object is a fragment of a parallel-sided strip, or ribbon. One end is neatly squared, apparently in its original form. The other shows a ragged break and has also suffered some thinning, perhaps from hammering. Prior to buckling from damage, the back would have been flat, while the front carries sixteen very finely executed grooves aligned longitudinally.

Discussion: This object cannot be identified with total certainty, but similar multi-grooved ribbon ornaments of Bronze Age date and of varied sizes are known from north-west Europe; this provides the most likely cultural background. Narrow-ribbon ornaments from the Saint-Marc-le-Blanc hoard, Brittany, have fewer and correspondingly broader ribs/grooves (C Eluère, *Les Ors Préhistoriques. L'Age du Bronze en France – 2*; Paris: Picard, 1982, p. 91 fig. 107). They are finer on an 'earring' from Saint-Père-en-Retz (Loire-Atlantique; Eluère *op. cit.*, p. 53 fig. 63) and finer still on some Irish Bronze Age ornaments. Among the latter are examples in two important associations, from Saintjohns, Co Kildare, and Derrinboy, Co Offaly (G Eogan, *The Hoards of the Irish Later Bronze Age*. Dublin: University College, 1983, p. 227 fig 11B, 240 fig. 14; G Eogan, *The Accomplished Art: Gold and Gold-working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age (c. 2300–650 BC)*. Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 42, 1994, p. 63 fig. 27B, pl. XII). The Derrinboy pieces have enhanced ribs along the

long edges not present on the Fontmell Magna fragment. Good parallels are harder to find in Britain, but there is a similar grooved strip from The Hamel, Oxford, excavated from a layer which also yielded Beaker pottery of the Early Bronze Age (N Palmer, 'A Beaker burial and Medieval tenements in The Hamel, Oxford', *Oxoniensia*, 45 (1980), pp. 124–34). Three gold grooved strips from Scottish grave finds which served as pommel mounts for Early Bronze Age daggers are crafted differently and may be less relevant (A S Henshall, 'Scottish dagger graves', in J M Coles and D D A Simpson (eds), *Studies in Ancient Europe: Essays Presented to Stuart Piggott*, Leicester University Press, 1968, pp. 173–95).

Dimensions: Extant length: 39 mm; width: 9.7–10.2 mm; thickness: about 0.2 mm; weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Treasure Fund.

S P NEEDHAM

2. Flixton, North Yorkshire: Bronze Age gold ribbon ornament (2003 T40 a & b) (Fig. 2)

Date: Bronze Age

Finders: Mr S Haley and Mr S Collins

Date of discovery: January 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Two joining fragments form a parallel sided strip, or ribbon. The whole is heavily disfigured by buckling and denting, including a sharp bend at the break Both ends are neatly squared suggesting that the complete object is present. One of the terminals is emphasised by a slight external beading. Prior to damage, the back would have been flat, while the front carries twenty-four very finely incised grooves aligned longitudinally.

Discussion: This object cannot be identified with total certainty, but similar multi-grooved ribbon ornaments of Bronze Age date and varied in size are known from north-west Europe; this provides the most likely cultural background (see discussion above for Fontmell Magna). The length of the ribbon, if complete, is too short for other than a child's bracelet. Another ornamental function is more likely.

Dimensions: Extant lengths: 60.5 and 41.5 mm; length stretched out: about 117 mm; width: about 17.5 mm; thickness: about 0.5 mm; weight: 6.8g.

Disposition: Scarborough Museum wished to acquire but withdrew. Acquired by the British Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

3. Bradford Peverell, Dorset: Middle Bronze Age torc fragment (2003 T19) (Fig. 3)

Date: About 1300–1150 BC

Finder: Mr P Rainford

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Fragment of one end of a four-flange twisted torc consisting of part of the body and plain terminal; the greater part of the terminal is missing. The break at the terminal end is rough; at the body end the piece appears to have been cut by blow(s) from something like a chisel. It is likely to have been broken, and probably folded, in antiquity. The find is a well-known later Middle Bronze Age type of personal ornament.

Dimensions: Maximum length (as folded) 24 mm; maximum thickness (flange to flange) 8 mm; thickness at terminal 5 mm; weight: 12.95g.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Morse Fund.

G VARNEDELL

4. Cublington, Buckinghamshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2003 T91) (Fig. 4)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr G Heritage

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring with broad stripes of yellow and paler gold; the latter shows some black tarnish. The outer surface of the ring shows wear. The hoop tapers to flat terminals. When tested the ring was found to be solid – i.e. not a gold covering over a base-metal core. This is a well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 17 mm; weight: 11.43g.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

G VARNEDELL

5. Crondall, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2003 T290) (Fig. 5)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr B Wood

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring with thick, round-sectioned hoop and plain, flat terminals. The ring is striped in yellow and paler gold; this decorative effect is very worn and abraded except where protected inside the hoop. The surface appears to be weathered and there are some modern scrapes. The ring comprises a gold wrapping over a base metal core.

Discussion: A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 20 mm; internal diameter: 6.5 mm; thickness of hoop: 7 mm; gap between terminals: 3 mm at widest; weight 13.54g.

Disposition: British Museum

G VARDELL

6. Longparish, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2003 T103) (Fig. 6)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr N Tatlock

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring with broad stripes of yellow and paler gold. The terminals are flat. The outer surface of the ring shows wear (the striped effect is much clearer in the middle where the surface is protected). When tested the ring was found to be of the covered variety, where gold is wrapped around a core of a lighter material, commonly base-metal. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 20 mm; thickness: 7 mm.

Disposition: British Museum (Hampshire County Museums Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew).

G VARDELL

7. Ashford area, Kent: Late Bronze Age penannular gold ring (2003 T87) (Fig. 7)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finders: Mr G Theobald and Mr L Harrison

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Penannular ring with narrow stripes of alternately yellow and whiter gold. The surface is rather worn except for the interior of the hoop where the

striping is protected. The hoop tapers to flat terminals. When tested the ring was found to be of the type consisting of a gold covering over a base-metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum external diameter: 16 mm; weight: 9.23g.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

G VARDELL

8. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age penannular gold ring (2003 T6)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr J E Deacon

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring comprising a gold wrapping over a base metal core (this was tested by radiography). Alternate lighter and darker gold stripes can be seen, but the exposed surfaces are much worn. The ring is circular to a slightly flattened oval in section with a slight taper towards the flat terminals. The gap between the terminals is filled with a concretion which has partially invaded the central void. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum external diameter: 19 mm; maximum thickness: 7 mm; weight: 13.3g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2004.23

G VARDELL

9. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2003 T189) (Fig. 9)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr S Foster

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring with narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold; the paler stripes show black tarnish inside the hoop. The outer surface is very worn. The terminals are flat. Surface splitting particularly near the terminals indicates that this piece comprises a gold covering over a core of some other material, probably base metal. This was confirmed by scientific examination. The ring is a small example of its type. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 14 mm; thickness: 4.5 mm; width of gap: 1.5 mm; weight: 3.04g.

Disposition: Mildenhall Museum: the finder and landowner generously waived their reward.

G VARNDALL

10. Thwing, East Yorkshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2003 T198) (Fig. 10)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr G Turnbull

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Penannular ring with narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold; the latter shows some black tarnish. The outer surface of the ring is very worn in patches, including the top of the hoop. The terminals are flat and display some tearing and 'pushing in', indicating that the piece may consist of a gold covering over a core of some other material (usually base metal). This was confirmed in the laboratory. There is a marked ridge internally, along the length of the hoop. There is

some distortion of the striping (which is extremely fine), which could have occurred during manufacture. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 18 mm; thickness: 7 mm; width of gap: 3 mm; weight: 10.2g.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum

G VARNDALL

11. Aston, Cheshire: Gold rod fragment, possibly a Bronze Age bracelet (2003 T359) (Fig. 11)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Nimmo

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A fragment of circular-section rod, broken at one end and with a flat unexpanded terminal at the other. The rod curves more tightly towards the break.

Discussion: This is part of a very simple type of ornament, almost certainly a penannular bracelet. There are no diagnostic features that allow it to be dated with certainty. However, simple round section bracelets are well known in later Bronze Age contexts and the metal composition of this piece would not be inconsistent with such a date. A silver ingot of Viking Age was found 200 m away earlier in 2003 (see no. 83, below). Its discovery nearby urges some caution.

Dimensions: Extant length: 51.2 mm; diameter: 4.3–4.6 mm; weight: 13.98g.

Note: Although not securely dated, this fragment is most likely to be from an ancient ornament, more than 300 years old.

Disposition: Cheshire Museum Service hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

(ii) Base-metal deposits

12. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2003 T392) (Figs. 12.1, 12.2)

Date: About 1400–1275 BC

Finders: Vectis Searchers (Mr J Trout and Mr A Fairbanks)

Date of discovery: December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors. The finds were spread over an area measuring 7 × 3 metres. The Finds Liaison Officer, Frank Basford, was present at the time and recorded the positions accurately. Their context in plough soil and evidence that at least two have been broken fairly recently indicates that they are disturbed from their original context(s). A single original deposit seems very likely.

Description: Seven bronze objects, generally poor condition; five are fragments, probably having been broken recently. Two certain joins and one probable join mean that four, or a maximum of five objects are represented.

1. Socketed axe, mouth damaged (fig. 12.1). A relatively narrow socketed tool with a square mouth strengthened by a deep flat collar. Each face bears a motif of three concentric, pendulous U-ribs. The stumps of a loop remain high on one side. Length: 120 mm; maximum width: 32 mm; weight: 161g.

2. Looped palstave, loop, butt and cutting edge lost (fig. 12.2). Broad-bladed palstave with loop. Decorative motif below the stop is a sunken shield with central rib. Neat hammer-rippling embellished the sides and faces of the blade. Four fine ribs occur at the end of the septums. Length: 137 mm; maximum width: 54 mm; weight: 404.5g.

3. Unlooped palstave (two parts, probably belonging together), much of cutting edge lost. Broad-bladed palstave. Stop is merely a gentle slope between the flange ends which form a broken shield motif. Length: 99.5 and 53 mm; maximum width: 47 mm; weights: 292.5 and 53g.

4. Unlooped palstave (broken into three parts), one butt

corner lost, reduced stop and flange crests. Blade starts parallel then splays widely to the cutting edge. Traces of decorative motif, but form unclear. Length: 138 mm; maximum width: 52.5; weight: 228g.

Discussion: The three palstaves, although all standard types for the Middle Bronze Age and specifically the Taunton phase, circa 1400 – 1275 BC, are interesting in apparently representing three different styles. No 3 is a style, known as the Werrar type, which is peculiar to the Isle of Wight and south Hampshire (M J Rowlands, *The Production and Distribution of Metalwork in the Middle Bronze Age in Southern Britain*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports 31, 1976, 2 vols, pp. 33–4). The others are probably both more widely distributed types, although one is too corroded for fine identification.

The socketed axe conforms in all respects to the Taunton-Hademarschen type, the earliest regular socketed type in Britain and neighbouring Europe. More specifically, the precise form and decoration match a newly recognised regional variant, of which only a handful of examples are known, those with provenances coming from Dorset (B O'Connor, 'A group of Middle Bronze Age socketed axes from East Dorset', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 125 (2003), pp. 144–6). The location of this new find in the west of the Isle of Wight, just across the Solent, is not therefore surprising. It is significant, however, that at Yarmouth this variant is likely to have been associated with other bronze types which support the dating presumed on typological grounds.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service

S P NEEDHAM

13. High Easter, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2003 T340) (Fig. 13)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finder: Name withheld at the request of finder.

Date of discovery: September and October 2003

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

Description:

1. Socketed mortising chisel, fragment. Blade end. No trace of socket surviving. Length: 63.4 mm; width: 6.8–8 mm; thickness: 5–12.8 mm; weight: 28.97g.

2. Socketed axehead, mouth and loop fragment. Single mouth moulding. The casting flash entirely blocks the loop and has not been removed to make it functional. Original surfaces missing. Length: 38 mm; weight: 8.83g.

3. Ingot, fragment. Length: 70 mm; weight: 290g.

4. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 34 mm; weight: 55.39g.

5. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 29 mm; weight: 50.94g.

6. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 29 mm; weight: 47.43g.

7. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 34 mm; weight: 25.57g.

8. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 26 mm; weight: 25.87g.

9. Ingot, fragment. Length: 37 mm, weight: 35.15g.

10. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 32 mm; weight: 45.41g.

11. Fragment, artefact of indeterminate form. Length: 32 mm; weight: 9.16g.

12. Metal-working waste, fragment. Length: 37 mm; weight: 21.47g.

Discussion: This group of late Bronze Age artefacts consists of a fragment of a socketed chisel (cf. *Bronze Age Metalwork in Norwich Castle Museum*, 2nd edition, Norfolk Museum Service, Norwich, 1977, plate VI no. 17), a socketed axehead, 8 ingot fragments and an artefact of indeterminate form. The association of the fragment of metal-working waste (no. 12) with the other artefacts is not certain, but it is not inconsistent with a late Bronze Age context.

Note: An earlier group of late Bronze Age artefacts consisting of one complete socketed axehead, three fragments of socketed axeheads, one fragment of an artefact of indeterminate form and six ingot fragments

was found in the same field as this group of artefacts during the 1990s.

Disposition: The finder and the landowner have kindly donated the finds to Saffron Walden Museum.

M CUDEFORD

14. Mickleham, Surrey: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2003 T410) (Figs. 14.1, 14.2, 14.3)

Date: About 1150–1000 BC

Finder: Mr M Hay

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Subsequent excavation on the find-spot conducted by David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey, has shown it to lie close to ancient, possibly Bronze Age, field boundaries. Furthermore, the hoard appears to have lain beneath a small cairn of tightly packed flint nodules.

Description:

1. Palstave (axehead) (fig. 14.1). A palstave with a gently flared and heavy blade ornamented with a stout trident rib design. The stop, at the blade/haft end junction is massive and protrudes well beyond the linking flanges in profile. The side loop is unusually thick and has an octagonal cross-section. The septum floor is effectively flat with a sharp angle where it meets the inner flange faces. Dimensions: Length: 184 mm; width blade: 49 mm; weight 623.5g.

2. Palstave (fig. 14.2). The second palstave is rather different in style. The blade starts parallel at the top, and then expands progressively towards the convex cutting edge. It too carries stout 'decoration', this time just a single medial rib on either face, giving the upper blade a hexagonal section. The stop shows similar protuberance relative to the flanges as seen on palstave 1, while the septum floor is again flat with strong angles to the flanges. The loop is slighter with a sub-oval cross-section. Dimensions: Length: 168 mm; width blade: 52 mm;

weight: 492.1g.

3. Chape (sword-scabbard terminal) (fig. 14.3). A thin-walled socketed fitting, the socket of which continues to within 6 mm of the terminal. The body of the chape is of rhombic section, but with narrow flattened sides throughout its length. At the end it expands slightly into a sub-lozenge 'button' terminal. The mouth is very gently V-shaped. Two neat perforations on opposing faces provide for rivet fixings to the wood or leather lining of the scabbard. Dimensions: Length: 157.5 mm; width mouth: 40 mm; weight: 72.5g.

Discussion: The two palstaves, although different in detail, are united by features characteristic of the *Late* type (P K Schmidt and C B Burgess, *The Axes of Scotland and Northern England*. Munich: Prähistorische Bronzefunde IX,7, 1981, pp. 158-63). These include relatively narrow blades and the specific stop/flange/septum form seen on these two. Late palstaves belong to the Late Bronze Age between about 1150 and 800 BC. Associated finds suggests that there are some significant shifts in style between the earlier and later half of this period, but the full range of variation known is not yet represented in hoards. This gives considerable importance to the association in the Mickleham hoard of two variants with a more closely dated bronze type, the chape, which belongs to the 'tongue-shaped' family. Long tongue chapes occur in both the Wilburton metalwork assemblage and in some early Ewart hoards (Blackmoor stage), the full potential span being about 1150–900 BC. However, the near straight mouth of the Mickleham example is not found in the later group and so it can almost certainly be attributed to the Wilburton stage, about 1150–1000 BC (S P Needham, C B Ramsey, D Coombs, C Cartwright, and P Pettitt, 'An independent chronology for British Bronze Age metalwork: the results of the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator', *Archaeological Journal* 154 (1997), pp. 90–3).

Note: The finder's share of the reward was abated by five per cent because he did not have the permission of the landowner to use a metal detector.

Disposition: Guildford Museum hopes to acquire.

15. Crundale, Kent: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard and scatter (2003 T374) (Figs. 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5)

Date: About 850–750 BC

Finder: Mr J Bishop

Date of discovery: December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The main group of artefacts was found in an area measuring approximately 75cm in diameter. The first artefacts were found at a depth of approximately 30cm from the surface and the hoard extended to a depth of approximately 55cm from the initial discovery, with the ingot fragments of raw material located at the base of the deposit. Three artefacts were found dispersed within the ploughsoil (nos. 96–7, 124) at a slight distance from the main group of 185 artefacts.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South Eastern class A1. Incomplete. The blade is missing. Length: 67.5 mm; width mouth: 37.47 mm; breadth mouth: 33.7 mm; width break: 28.65 mm; breadth break: 16.2 mm; breadth loop: 8.77 mm; weight: 151.1g.

2. Socketed axe, South Eastern. Incomplete small axe. The mouth and most of the loop handle are missing. The cutting edge is straight and there is no sign of re-working. Vertical striations down the length of one face. At the break, the walls are of uneven thickness; on one side the walls are very thin and a casting fault may explain the incompleteness of the axe and that there is no sign of wear on the blade edge. The edges at the break are rounded which is also suggestive of a fault during manufacture. Length: 73.06 mm; width mouth: 28.22 mm; breadth. mouth: 24.76 mm; weight: 110.7g.

3. Socketed axe, South Eastern class A1. Incomplete. There is a piece missing from half of the mouth and the upper part of one of the faces. Expanded blade edge. The broad loop is irregular due to the misalignment of the mould. Length: 88.37 mm; width mouth: 43.4 mm; breadth loop: 12 mm; width blade: 45.9 mm; weight: 126.9g.

- 4.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Incomplete. Well-defined triple mouth moulding. Both faces have broad wing mouldings. The break is straight and at this point the wall varies in thickness from 1.5–8.1 mm. The blade is missing. Length: 74.7 mm; width mouth: 35.5 mm; breadth mouth: 39 mm; width at break: 27.5 mm; breadth loop: 6.77–8.6 mm; weight: 107.7g.
- 5.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of one face, side and loop. Poorly defined triple mouth moulding. Part of one faint wing moulding joins the lower mouth moulding and would have formed an hour-glass moulding. Vestiges of one casting jet stump. Prominent ridge down the centre of the internal face. Length: 39.45 mm; breadth loop: 6.5–8.9 mm; weight: 20.8g.
- 6.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of one face and side. Poorly defined double mouth moulding. Part of one wing moulding, which joins the lower mouth moulding and would have formed an hour-glass moulding. Vestiges of one casting jet stump. Length: 48.25 mm; weight: 16.05g.
- 7.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of one face and side. Triple mouth moulding. Part of one well-defined wing moulding, which joins the lower mouth moulding and would have formed an hour-glass moulding. Vestiges of one casting jet stump. Length: 36 mm; weight: 12g.
- 8.** Socketed axe. Part of one face and side and the loop. Double mouth moulding. Ring and pellet moulding with pellet enclosed by circular moulding below the lower mouth moulding. Length: 38.68 mm; breadth loop: 5.9–8.05 mm; weight: 20.45g.
- 9.** Socketed axe, South Eastern class A2. Circular pellet below lower mouth moulding on one face only. Cutting edge expands slightly, and horizontal striations from re-sharpening the edge. The blade tips are missing from both ends. The cutting edge is intact. Vestige of two casting jet stumps. Length: 109.7 mm; width mouth: 34.75 mm; breadth mouth: 37.6 mm; weight: 150.75g.
- 10.** Socketed axe, South Eastern class B2. Double mouth moulding, with five short, vertical ribs on each face, although on one face the ribs are very poorly defined. The blade is expanded, and one tip and half of the cutting edge is missing revealing a socket extension which may have originally held lead. Shallow blade tip hollows. The walls are very thin at the break on the lower blade (1.46–2.36 mm). Vestige of two casting jet stumps. Length: 88.3 mm; width mouth: 33.42 mm; breadth mouth: 31.08 mm; width blade: 41.4 mm; breadth loop: 7.7–8.46 mm; weight: 93.65g.
- 11.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Vestige of one casting jet stump. Length: 32 mm; weight: 10.9g.
- 12.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Loop intact. Vestige of one casting jet stump. Length: 57.2 mm; breadth loop: 6.4–10 mm; weight: 27.75g.
- 13.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding, with poorly defined lower moulding. Flattened after breakage, dented and cracked. Length: 41.67 mm; weight: 28.15g.
- 14.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Loop intact. Length: 36.04 mm; breadth loop: 8.7 mm; weight: 16.05g.
- 15.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding; the upper moulding of which is very broad. Length: 44.78 mm; weight: 11.8g.
- 16.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Flattened post breakage. Length: 35.5 mm; weight: 10.35g.
- 17.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, one face and side. Double mouth moulding. Length: 29.96 mm; weight: 7.05g.
- 18.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Part of mouth, two faces and a side. Double mouth moulding. The thickness of the walls of the two faces are very uneven, ranging from 2.65–6.50 mm at the opposing sides of the break. Length: 40.3 mm; weight: 25.35g.
- 19.** Socketed axe, South Eastern. Mouth fragment. One body angle retained. Double mouth moulding. Loop intact. Length: 37 mm; breadth loop: 8.4 mm; weight: 14g.
- 20.** Socketed axe, probably South Eastern. Mouth

fragment. One body angle retained. Triple mouth moulding. Complete loop. Length: 34.58 mm; width loop: 9.15 mm; weight: 13.2g.

21. Socketed axe, probably South Eastern. Mouth fragment. Double mouth moulding. One body angle retained. Traces of one casting jet stump. Length: 24.24 mm; weight: 10.55g.

22. Socketed axe, probably South Eastern. Mouth fragment. Double mouth moulding. ?Miscast. Length: 14.55 mm; weight: 7.35g.

23. Socketed axe. Mid-body fragment. All body angles are retained. Both faces are dented. Length: 47.38 mm; width: 36.4–37.8 mm; weight: 59.3g.

24. Socketed axe. Mid-body fragment. All body angles are retained. The sides are narrow and both faces have been compressed at the centre. The break on the lower body is straight. Length: 34.4 mm; width: 32.05 mm; weight: 34.1g.

25. Socketed axe. Mid-body fragment. All body angles are retained. The lower break is straight and occurs at the base of the socket. Length: 34.7 mm; width: 29.2–31.31 mm; weight: 41.8g.

26. Socketed axe. Mid-body fragment. Three body angles retained. Narrow face. Uneven wall thickness. Length: 24.65 mm; width: 29.15–29.40 mm; weight: 24.2g.

27. Socketed axe. Mid-body and blade fragment. Trace of lower part of loop. Socket extension, which may originally have been lead filled, to just above the cutting edge. Very expanded blade but no trace of blade tip hollows. Most of the blade edge is missing. Length: 62.5 mm; blade width: 49.7 mm; length from loop to blade: 54.9 mm; breadth: 20.6 mm; weight: 75.1g.

28. Faceted axe, South Eastern class D. Mid-body and blade fragment. Rectangular socket. The upper part of one face is dented at the break. Expanded cutting edge, but no blade tip hollows. Intact blade edge. Casting flash very well removed. Length: 56.35 mm; width cutting edge: 47.45 mm; breadth: 15.35 mm; weight: 49.55g.

29. Socketed axe, Southern English ribbed. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is minimal. Deep trumpet moulding. Four ribs which

extend from the lower moulding to the lower body. The loop is broad (13.26 mm in width). Expanded blade, much of the cutting edge is intact, but burred in places, as is one of the tips. Length: 107.05 mm; width mouth: 45.7 mm; width cutting edge: 57.5 mm; breadth at mouth: 45.25 mm; breadth loop: 13.35 mm; weight: 196.65g.

30. Socketed axe. Body and loop fragment. One body angle retained. Length: 38.3 mm; weight: 11.5g.

31. Socketed axe. Body fragment. One body angle retained, but heavily flattened. Length: 28.2 mm; weight: 5.9g.

32. Socketed axe. Body fragment. One body angle retained. Casting flashes not removed. Length: 22.68 mm; weight: 8.4g.

33. Socketed axe. Body fragment. One body angle retained. Flattened at one end. Length: 39 mm; weight: 9.6g.

34. Socketed axe. Body fragment. One body angle retained. Length: 31.65 mm; weight: 8.4g.

35. Socketed axe. Lower body fragment. Two body angles retained. Base of socket. Straight break below the socket. Length: 28.21 mm; breadth: 14.65 mm; weight: 18.05g.

36. Socketed axe. Lower body fragment. Two body angles retained. Length: 34.41 mm; breadth: 14.48–21.62 mm; weight: 10.85g.

37. Socketed axe. Body fragment. Two body angles retained, although badly distorted by hammering. Hammer marks visible on the face. Length: 27.54 mm; weight: 12.45g.

38. Socketed axe. Body fragment, with a vertical rib on the internal face. Dimensions: 23.5 × 18.8 mm; weight: 5.9g.

39a-c. Socketed axe. Cutting edge fragment. Blade edge intact. Well-finished, with casting flashes completely removed. Fine horizontal scratch marks close to the cutting edge. Two body fragments (39b-c), 3.5 mm thick, probably of socketed axes have been placed within the socket and both faces have been squashed at the break to secure the fragments. Length: 69.5 mm; width cutting edge: 41.57 mm; breadth at break: 16.25 mm; weight: 108.05g.

- 40.** Socketed axe. Cutting edge fragment. Narrow unfinished axe. The cutting edge is unsharpened and the casting flashes have not been removed. Blade tip missing on one side. Casting dimples and hammer marks on surfaces. The faces have not been hammered and polished, although the casting flashes have been removed. Length: 68.8 mm; width cutting edge: 24.8 mm; breadth at break: 15.15 mm; weight: 55.65g.
- 41.** Socketed axe. Cutting edge fragment. Large piece missing from one blade tip. Approximately half of the cutting edge remains and is burred. Length: 73.7 mm; breadth at break: 16.65 mm; weight: 61.5g.
- 42.** Socketed axe. Cutting edge fragment. Blade edge intact. All surfaces have casting dimples. Length: 57.2 mm; width cutting edge: 37.7 mm; breadth at break: 16.8 mm; length from base of socket to cutting edge: 37.2 mm; weight: 80g.
- 43.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop and mouth. The break is reasonably even. The blade edge is unsharpened. Length: 56.37 mm; width blade edge: 35.4 mm; thickness of walls at break: 1.85–4.3 mm; weight: 85.3g.
- 44.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop and mouth. Uneven break. Expanded blade edge which is damaged with small chips and burring. Length: 64.2 mm; width blade edge: 45.6 mm; weight: 121.9g.
- 45.** Socketed axe. Missing the mouth, loop and upper body (as 43–44). Even break. One face is dented at the break. The blade edge expands out unevenly and has not been sharpened. Faint scratches on the lower blade. Length: 58.23 mm; width at break: 28.38 mm; breadth at break: 19.25 mm; width blade edge: 42.86 mm; weight: 117.8g.
- 46.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop, mouth and upper body. Reasonably straight break. At the break, the wall thickness varies from 2.73–5 mm. The socket is irregular. Heavily expanded blade edge, with much of the edge missing. Length: 64.7 mm; width blade edge: 48.2 mm; weight: 132.7g.
- 47.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop, mouth and upper body. Even break. Each face is squashed inwards at the centre. At the break the thickness of the walls of each face is narrow (1.6–2.8 mm). One end of the blade is missing. Length: 53.35 mm; width blade edge: 41.15 mm; wall thickness at break: 1.67–3.87 mm; weight: 78.9g.
- 48.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop, mouth and upper body. The blade edge is slightly expanded. Horizontal striations close to the blade edge which survives in short sections. Very even break. Length: 41.1 mm; width blade edge: 42.25 mm; weight: 63.3g.
- 49.** Socketed axe. Missing the loop, mouth and upper body. Very even break. Large chip from one end of the blade. Length: 41.71 mm; width blade edge: 38.9 mm; wall thickness at break: 1.72–5.54 mm; weight: 71.3g.
- 50.** Socketed axe. Blade end fragment. The break is uneven and is close to the base of the socket on one face. Expanded blade forming slight blade tip hollows. One end of the blade is missing and the blade edge is damaged. Horizontal striations from blade re-sharpening on both faces. Length: 50.5 mm; width blade: 45.9 mm; weight: 88.9g.
- 51.** Small socketed axe or chisel. Blade end fragment. Break uneven, close to the base of the socket on one face. The cutting edge does not appear to have been sharpened for use and it has a rounded edge. Length: 38.8 mm; width blade: 33.87 mm; weight: 38.1g.
- 52.** Socketed axe. Blade end fragment. The break is uneven and is close to the base of the socket on one face. Expanded cutting edge. Approximately 50% of the blade and one blade tip is missing. Length: 42.35 mm; width: 30.53 mm; wall thickness at break: 2.65–7.25 mm; weight: 33.9g.
- 53.** Socketed axe. Blade end fragment, with trace of the socket beginning 30.4 mm from the cutting edge, which is mostly intact. Slight expansion on the blade. Length: 31.8 mm; width: 30.4 mm; thickness at break: 11.1 mm; weight: 38.9g.
- 54.** Socketed axe. Blade end, with part of one face and traces of the other face and the two sides. The base of the socket is 3.8 mm from the cutting edge. Even break. Narrow and thin socketed axe. Length: 29.76 mm; width: 23.1 mm; width blade edge: 28.83 mm; width side close to blade edge: 5.53 mm; weight: 13.7g.

- 55.** Probable socketed chisel. Faceted mouth fragment, with part of mouth moulding and four sides. Flattened upper edge. Length: 26.33 mm; wall thickness mouth: 3.5–4 mm; wall thickness: 1.8–3.15 mm; weight: 9.6g.
- 56.** Palstave. Butt fragment. Off centre casting seams on both tapering sides. Length: 29.9 mm; width: 25.6–27 mm; thickness: 7.08–13.3 mm; weight: 33.5g.
- 57.** ?End-winged axe. Cutting edge fragment. The break is straight and even on both faces. The blade edge is intact and slightly expanded. Length: 35.95 mm; width at break: 26.9 mm; width blade edge: 38.81 mm; thickness at break: 12.03 mm; weight: 63g.
- 58.** ?End-winged axe. Cutting edge fragment. The blade tip is missing on one side, but otherwise the blade edge, which is slightly expanded, is intact. The break is straight on both faces. Length: 44.83 mm; width at break: 24.85 mm; width blade edge: 34.55 mm; thickness at break: 13.15 mm; weight: 81g.
- 59.** End-winged axe-chisel. Mid body and stop fragment. The breaks at both ends are straight and even. Length: 32.35 mm; width: 19.49–21.05 mm; thickness: 10.55–17.10 mm; weight: 58.2g.
- 60.** End-winged axe. Mid body fragment. Length: 46.95 mm; width: 17.55–29.80 mm; weight: 115.5g.
- 61.** Socketed hammer, fragment. Part of three sides and two angles. The end is worn relatively evenly on two planes. Length: 36.32 mm; width at end: 21.4 mm; thickness at hammered end: 2 mm; weight: 35.1g.
- 62.** Socketed hammer; complete. Collar at the mouth (9.6 mm wide). Straight sides, casting seams not fully removed. The end has two diagonal planes; the longer plane is about 15.8 mm and the shorter plane is 4.7 mm. There are two perforations below the collar and a small chip from the mouth. Length: 62.15 mm; width mouth: 20.75 mm; internal width mouth: 17 mm; breadth mouth: 17.9 mm; internal breadth mouth: 14 mm; dimensions hammer end: 20.8 × 18.25 mm; weight: 97.3g.
- 63.** Socketed gouge; complete. Circular socket, single mouth moulding with horizontal ridge below. The furrow tip is 16.6 mm wide and the furrow is 43 mm long. The casting seams are removed below the ridge. Length: 67.8 mm; diameter socket: 19.35 mm; weight: 52.7g.
- 64.** Socketed gouge; incomplete. Sub-circular socket, with collar from the rim to about 9.3 mm. Thick walled, 2.95 mm at mouth. The surviving length of the furrow is 12.95 mm. Casting seam removed from collar, but intact below. Length: 46.65 mm; diameter mouth: 19.95 mm; diameter at break: 14 mm; weight: 32.5g.
- 65.** Socketed gouge; fragment. The socket is crushed at the mouth and at the broken end. Slight recess below the mouth. Length: 47 mm; width at mouth: 28.75 mm; width at break: 19.9 mm; weight: 46.9g.
- 66.** Socketed tool of indeterminate form. Body fragment. Part of one moulding. Flattened side. Dimensions: 24.6 × 18.35 mm; thickness: 3–3.5 mm; weight: 6.2g.
- 67.** Socketed knife; fragment. One blade edge is intact, the other is missing. The handle contains four objects (67a–d). Length (knife): 55.16 mm; width blade: 26.68 mm; weight: 63.2g; socket length: 21.1 mm; Socket width: 11 mm.
- 67a.** Strap fitting, fragment. At least eight diagonal ribs. Loop at one end, square in section. The internal area within the loop is 6.3 mm in length and 4.7 mm in width. Width: 6.3 mm; thickness: 3.6 mm.
- 67b.** Socketed axehead, body fragment. One body angle retained. Width: 13.5 mm; thickness: 3.35 mm.
- 67c.** Fragment, ?bracelet. Flat sheet copper-alloy, rectangular section with rounded ends. Incised decoration, parts of two diagonal lines. Width: 8.1 mm; thickness: 1.3 mm.
- 67d.** Body fragment, indeterminate form. Rectangular in section, but one outer edge is slightly chamfered. Width: 8.6 mm; thickness: 3.1–3.4 mm.
- 68.** Socketed knife; fragment. Only a small part of the blade is intact; the blade edge is intact and the blade tapers gently. The break at the blade is straight. Length: 40.9 mm; width blade: 22.1 mm; weight: 27.7g.
- 69.** Tanged and shouldered knife; fragment. The shaft is bent and has a trace of one circular perforation. The blade is lentoid in section and tapers gently. The blade edges are intact on both sides, but missing on the tang on one side. On both faces, there are two pairs of two

close-set incised lines extending from the shaft and following the angle of the blade. Length: 54.15 mm; width shaft: 12.15–15.6 mm; width blade: 19.15–26.2 mm; weight: 22g.

70. Tanged and shouldered knife; fragment. The blade edge is intact on one side, but missing on the other. Lentoid-sectioned blade, sides tapering. Length: 42.35 mm; width shaft: 16.85–19.3 mm; width blade: 33.45 mm; thickness: 4.4 mm; weight: 20.4g.

71. Knife. Blade fragment. Fluted, tapering gently. The blade edges are intact. Six bevels on one side and five on the other. Length: 29.8 mm; width blade: 24.4–26.85 mm; thickness: 5.1–5.5 mm; weight: 17g.

72. Knife. Blade fragment. Straight sided, plano-convex to lentoid in section. The blade edges are intact and there are edge bevels on both sides, c. 6 mm from the blade edge. Length: 65.4 mm; width blade: 24.6–25.6 mm; thickness: 4 mm; weight: 29.4g.

73. Knife. Blade fragment. Lentoid in section, straight sided. Blade edges intact, apart from chip from one side. Length: 34 mm; width: 22.6–23.15 mm; thickness: 2.88 mm; weight: 9.2g.

74. Knife. Blade fragment. Narrow straight-sided blade which tapers in slightly and is lentoid in section. Blade edges intact. Length: 49.45 mm; width: 18.25–19.45 mm; thickness: 2.3–2.45 mm; weight: 12.2g.

75. Hog-backed knife; complete. Horizontal striations on both sides of the blade from re-sharpening. The blade edge is mostly intact, but a small part is missing from one end of the blade. There is a bevel on both sides about 11–14.4 mm from the blade edge. Length: 41.15 mm; width: 75.95 mm; thickness: 6.35 mm; weight: 57.4g.

76. Hog-backed knife; fragment. Horizontal striations on both sides of the blade, although more extensive on one side. The bevel is 16.45 mm from the blade edge. The upper edge is straight. No trace of a looped handle but half of a circular perforation. Length: 35.75 mm; width: 39.65 mm; thickness: 6.2 mm; weight: 35.2g.

77. Hog-backed knife; blade fragment. Plano-convex

in section. Horizontal striations on one side.

Dimensions: 27.35 × 24 mm; thickness: 6.57 mm; weight: 13.9g.

78. Button sickle; blade fragment. The blade curves slightly and the blade edge is intact. Length: 36.5 mm; width: 42.55 mm; thickness blade: 4–5.2 mm; weight: 30.3g.

79. Button sickle, blade fragment. Sub-square, button intact. Length: 34.1 mm; width: 38 mm; thickness: 3.2 mm; weight: 24.2g.

80. Ribbed sickle, blade fragment. Three curving ribs at the outer edge. Length: 31.8 mm; width: 38.48 mm; thickness: 1.5–3.6 mm; weight: 14.6g.

81. Sword; Ewart Park type. Grip fragment. Length: 29.73 mm; width: 21 mm; thickness: 4.85 mm; weight: 15.2g.

82. Sword, Ewart Park type. Grip fragment. Length: 39.3 mm; width: 19.75 mm; max. thickness: 6.35 mm; weight: 24.5g.

83. Sword, Ewart Park type. Grip fragment. Length: 28.35 mm; width: 20.35 mm; thickness: 5.9 mm; weight: 18.5g.

84. Sword, Ewart Park type. Hilt, shoulder and blade fragment. Length: 78.38 mm; width ricassos: 46.4 mm; width blade: 38.3 mm; bevel 4.3 mm from edge; thickness blade: 10.3 mm; weight: 112.5g.

85. Sword, Ewart Park type. Shoulder and hilt fragment. Length: 24.8 mm; width hilt: 19.65 mm; weight: 28.1g.

86. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edges intact and edge bevel c. 4.5–5.3 mm from edge, chip from edge on one side. Fine longitudinal scratches close to the blade edge. Straight breaks. Length: 107.1 mm; width: 32–36.15 mm; thickness: 7.8–9.1 mm; weight: 129.3g.

87. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edge intact on one side, slightly chipped on the other side. Edge bevel about 2.55–4.7 mm from edge. Length: 35.8 mm; width: 33.8 mm; thickness: 8–8.2 mm; weight: 43.7g.

88. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edge intact on one side with edge bevels 5.2 mm from edge; blade edge missing on the other side. Length: 35.85 mm; width: 33.2 mm; thickness: 4–5 mm; weight: 38.5g.

- 89.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edge intact on both sides. Edge bevels 3.8–4.7 mm from edge. Length: 29.5 mm; width: 30.4–35 mm; thickness: 7.8–7.9 mm; weight: 29.8g.
- 90.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edges mostly intact, shallow edge bevel about 10 mm from edge. Heavy longitudinal striations. Length: 73 mm; width: 31–32.5 mm; thickness: 4.5–5.5 mm; weight: 49g.
- 91.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, close to the tip which is missing. Blade edge mostly intact, but corrosion chipped on one side. Edge bevels c. 4.4 mm from edge. Length: 43.8 mm; width: 20.65–29.7 mm; thickness: 4.18–5.9 mm; weight: 28.1g.
- 92.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Short sections of blade edge intact, but otherwise burred and with short and shallow transverse notches on both sides. Well-developed, but shallow edge bevels, c. 4.5 mm from edge. Length: 34.6 mm; width: 32.85–35.9 mm; thickness: 7.75–8.05 mm; weight: 43.3g.
- 93.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Upper blade fragment. Unbroken intumed and blunted surfaces suggesting the bases of ricassos on one side. The blade edge on the other side is damaged by corrosion. Poorly defined shallow edge bevels. Length: 38.7 mm; width: 35.4–46.4 mm; thickness: 8.95–9.8 mm; weight: 59g.
- 94.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edges intact. Faint longitudinal striations. Length: 27.75 mm; width: 36.7–37.7 mm; thickness: 7.5 mm; weight: 32.8g.
- 95.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. The blade edge and much of one side of are missing. Length: 21 mm; width: 29.55 mm; thickness: 8.85 mm; weight: 22.8g.
- 96.** Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edges corrosion chipped on both sides. On one side, the edge bevels 3.2 mm from the blade edge. Length: 35 mm; width: 37.4 mm; thickness: 7.75 mm; weight: 44.6g (ploughsoil find).
- 97.** Sword, ?Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Three longitudinal grooves on each side of the midrib on both sides. Blade edges missing on both sides. Length: 24 mm; width: 36.15 mm; thickness: 7.9 mm; weight: 23.6g (ploughsoil find).
- 98.** Sword, Gundlingen type. Lower blade fragment. The blade is broad and flattish with a lenticular section. Corrosion chips along much of blade edges. Well-defined edge bevels, c.4.25 mm from the edge becoming a vestigial ridge. Length: 60.6 mm; width: 33.3–36.3 mm; thickness: 5.1–5.9 mm; weight: 62.8g
- 99.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Ricassos and blade fragment. Blade edges are mostly intact. Length: 51.69–56.32 mm; width: 32.37–34.29 mm; thickness: 8.29–9.51 mm; weight: 71.6g.
- 100.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; blade edges intact. Fine longitudinal striations along the blade. Length: 64.24 mm; width: 42.42 mm; thickness: 9.77–10.01 mm; weight: 93.2g.
- 101.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; blade edge corrosion chipped. Mid-rib defined by single narrow groove, outer groove with fine striations inside. Fine longitudinal striations on mid-rib and blade edges. Length: 81.94 mm; width: 27.75 mm; thickness: 10.4 mm; weight: 88.6g.
- 102.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; blade edges mostly intact. Well-defined edge bevels, 3.3 mm from edge. Length: 55.55 mm; width: 35.1 mm; thickness: 11.48 mm; weight: 87.9g.
- 103.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; blade edges intact. Length: 39.95 mm; width: 33.38 mm; thickness: 9.88 mm weight: 51.3g.
- 104.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; edges intact. Defined edge bevels, c. 4 mm from edge. Length: 33.9 mm; width: 34.25 mm; thickness: 8.95 mm; weight: 39.9g.
- 105.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment. Blade edges intact. Groove defining mid-rib and outer groove are of even thickness. Length: 35.41 mm; width: 34.12 mm; thickness: 8.8 mm; weight: 39.1g.
- 106.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment; edges intact. Length: 29.48 mm; width: 32.2 mm; thickness: 8.15 mm; weight: 27.1g.
- 107.** Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment. Shallow outer groove. Blade edges corrosion chipped,

slight edge bevels. Fine longitudinal striations between the grooves on blade. Length: 32 mm; width: 32.55 mm; thickness: 8.45 mm; weight: 33.9g.

108. Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Lower blade fragment, tip missing. Blade edges partly intact, otherwise corrosion chipped. Broad outer groove with internal elongated V-shaped groove on both sides. Fine longitudinal striations between the blade edge and groove. Length: 91.55 mm; width: 17.17–27.15 mm; thickness: 4.95–7.65 mm; weight: 58g.

109. Spearhead; incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, tip missing. Blade edges mostly intact, but some corrosion chipping. Well-defined edge bevels. The mouth is decorated with 8-9 radial incised lines below the perforations. Length: 100.1 mm; width: 37 mm; thickness blade wings: 3.2 mm; diameter socket: 19.8–21.4 mm; weight: 61.6g.

110. Spearhead; incomplete. Flame-shaped blade, tip missing. Corrosion chips along much of the blade edge. Mouth decorated with four bands of incised lines. The lower three bands have three lines and the upper band has two lines with a row of small circular stamps above and below. Length: 101.2 mm; width: 30 mm; thickness blade wings: 2.65 mm; diameter socket: 18.25–19.5 mm; weight: 57.1g.

111. Spearhead; complete apart from a chip from the lower edge of the socket. Flame-shaped blade, the blade edges are intact and the edge bevels are ill-defined. Mouth decorated with a broad groove just above the lower edge and below the rivet holes. There is a faint line above the lower line. Length: 112.7 mm; width: 24 mm; thickness blade wings: 1.8 mm; diameter socket: 18 mm; weight: 37.4g.

112. Spearhead; incomplete. Flame-shaped blade, tip missing. The blade edges are intact and the edge bevels are ill-defined. The mouth is decorated with 4–5 irregular poorly defined radial lines below the rivet holes. There are two incised lines on each blade wing on both sides. Length: 72.4 mm; width: 27 mm; thickness blade wings: 2.7–3.2 mm; diameter socket: 17.9–19.1 mm; weight: 41.2g.

113. Spearhead; fragment. Part of one side of the socket and one wing survives. Fillet-defined blade. The blade edge is heavily corrosion chipped and there are well-defined edge bevels, 4.45–5.2 mm from the blade edge. Fine longitudinal striations between the edge and edge bevel. Length: 67 mm; width: 23.2 mm; thickness blade wing: 4.7 mm; weight: 26.6g.

114. Spearhead; incomplete. The upper blade and part of the socket are missing and the socket is slightly distorted at the break at both ends. The blade edges are intact and there are fine longitudinal striations on the blade wings on one side. Length: 64.1 mm; width: 43.2 mm; thickness blade wings: 1.4–2.6 mm; weight: 53.1g.

115. Spearhead; incomplete. The blade tip and socket are missing. Mid-rib defined by grooves. Blade edges mostly intact, but corrosion chipped on one side. Fine longitudinal striations between the mid-rib and edge bevels. Well-defined neatly hollowed edge bevels with regular broad transverse striations between the bevels and edge. There are two small fragments (116a-b) of copper alloy wedged within the lower socket; one of which is thicker and more plate-like than the other. Length: 68.2 mm; width: 36.2 mm; thickness blade wings: 1.15–3.4 mm; weight: 47.8g.

116. Spearhead; incomplete. The blade tip, part of the socket and part of one blade edge are missing. Blade edges mostly intact. Length: 51.8 mm; width: 29.8 mm; thickness blade wings: 3.7 mm; weight: 35.5g.

117. Spearhead; fragment. Blade edge intact on one wing, corrosion chipped on the other. Shallow edge bevels. Length: 38.2 mm; width: 34.6 mm; thickness blade wings: 5.46 mm; weight: 28.7g.

118. Spearhead; fragment. Blade edges intact. Socket dented on one side. Length: 46 mm; width: 35.9 mm; thickness blade wings: 3.5 mm; socket width: 18.1 mm; weight: 28.6g.

119. Spearhead; fragment. Lower part of spearhead only, missing most of socket on one side. Blade edges intact. . Length: 31.4 5 mm; width: 34.75 mm; thickness blade wings: 4.3 mm; weight: 16.5g.

120. ?Spearhead; fragment. Lower part of socket, with

parts of two rivet holes. Length: 47.2 mm; diameter: 14.4–20.3 mm; weight: 15.2g.

121. ?Spearhead, fragment. Lower part of socket with traces of two rivet holes; now flattened. Hammer marks. Length: 60.8 mm; width: 33.4 mm; weight: 14.8g.

122. ?Spearhead; fragment. Lower part of socket, with part of one rivet holes. Length: 41.9 mm; weight: 13.6g.

123. ?Spearhead; fragment. Only part of socket surviving. Length: 30 mm; width: 12.6 mm; weight: 5.4g.

124. Spearhead, fragment. Blade edges corrosion chipped. Length: 42.25 mm; width: 20 mm; thickness blade wings: 4.15 mm; weight: 16g. (ploughsoil).

125. Bracelet, fragment (fig. 15.2). The section is D-shaped with a slightly pointed apex at one end, and is oval at the other. Length: 43.8 mm; width: 6.35 mm; thickness: 4.5 mm; weight: 7g.

126. Bracelet, fragment (fig. 15.2). Rectangular in plan and section. An incised border on both outer edges consists of two longitudinal lines enclosing an incised zig-zag pattern. Length: 38.5 mm; width: 12.65 mm; thickness: 1.1 mm; weight: 4.1g.

127. ?Bracelet, fragment (fig. 15.2). One terminal and a short length of the D-sectioned hoop survive. There is a band of five transverse grooves close to the terminal and a band of four narrow, ill-defined transverse grooves approximately 4 mm from the outer band. The back is flat, but the edge of the terminal on the back is burred. Length: 25.93 mm; width: 15.45 mm; thickness: 5.05–6.6 mm; weight: 11.6g.

128. Copper alloy hollow ring (fig. 15.2). Formed from thin sheet rolled inwards so that an unsealed seam is created on the inside. External diameter: 25.7 mm; internal diameter: 14.9 mm; width: 7.1 mm; weight: 6.4g.

129. Copper alloy ring filled with lead (fig. 15.2). Formed from thin sheet rolled inwards so that an unsealed seam is created on the inside. External diameter: 28.88 mm; internal diameter: 16.15 mm; width: 7.4 mm; weight: 24.6g.

130. Copper alloy ring; filled with lead (fig. 15.2). Incomplete, c. 50 per cent intact. Formed from thin sheet rolled inwards so that an unsealed seam is created

on the inside. The inner edge of the ring tapers in on both sides. Cracked. External diameter: 32.54 mm; internal diameter: 4.3 mm; width: 12.4 mm; weight: 23.3g.

131. Copper alloy hollow ring (fig. 15.2). Complete, but slightly damaged. Formed from thin sheet rolled inwards so that an unsealed seam is created on the inside. External diameter: 30.63 mm; internal diameter: 17.6 mm; width: 8.9 mm; weight: 7.8g.

132. Boat-shaped cap end (fig. 15.2). Two circular rivet holes in each face and a sub-rectangular perforation with rounded ends. Width: 41 mm; height: 9.85 mm; thickness: 1.7 mm; weight: 11g.

133. Boat-shaped cap end (fig. 15.2). Two circular rivet holes in each face and a sub-rectangular perforation with rounded ends. Width: 43.62 mm; height: 11.22 mm; thickness: 1.45 mm; weight: 13.5g.

134. Handle strap from a vessel (fig. 15.3). Slightly curving, corrugated in section. Width: 28.6 mm; length: 20.5 mm; thickness: 4.1–4.3 mm; weight: 19g.

135. Handle strap from a vessel (fig. 15.3). Slightly curving. Bevelled outer edges. Width: 21.7–22.22 mm; thickness: 3.8–5 mm; weight: 12.2g.

136. ?Cauldron stay (fig. 15.3). Slightly curving outer edges which are very narrow and mostly intact. V-sectioned ribs on both long edges. The lower surface is completely flat. Length: 33.7 mm; width: 22–24.2 mm; thickness: 4.53 mm; weight: 10.3g.

137. Fragment, possibly a mis-cast sword (fig. 15.3). Lenticular section, outer edges un-worked. At one end the break occurs at an irregular and hollow point and is squashed at one edge. Very fine striations on one face. Length: 36.18 mm; width: 36.36–39.2 mm; thickness: 7.42 mm; weight: 51.9g.

138. Fragment, unidentified form (fig. 15.3). Parts of two sides with what resembles ribbing. The upper edge is irregular and partially flattened. Length: 33.23 mm; width: 23.23 mm; thickness: 2.92–5.05 mm; weight: 16.8g.

139. Fragment, unidentified form (fig. 15.3). Sheet copper alloy, narrow body fragment. Length: 21.28 mm;

width: 13.95 mm; thickness: 1.18-1.94 mm; weight: 1.1g.

140. Axe mould in copper alloy; fragment (fig. 15.3). For casting socketed axes of South-Eastern Class A. Part of double mouth moulding. The reverse of the mould is smooth. The top is flat. Length: 48.33 mm; width: 21.44–25 mm; thickness: 6.5–11.5 mm; weight: 51g.

141. Casting jet. Twin-feeder (fig. 15.3). Undulating surface. Length: 35.3 mm; dimensions head: 25.7 × 33.85 mm; weight: 64.7g.

142. Casting jet, fragment (fig. 15.3). ?Twin-feeder, but only one feeder survives. Outer edge of head is lipped. Length: 42.73 mm; diameter head: 29.85 mm; weight: 33.9g.

143. Casting jet. Twin-feeder (fig. 15.3). Length: 31.8 mm; dimensions head: 32.2 × 20.67 mm; weight: 60.3g.

144. Copper ingot (fig. 15.4). Thick bar. At one end the section is square, at the other rectangular. Almost flat lower surface. Length: 58.85 mm; width: 28.7–44.47 mm; thickness: 18.9–24.95 mm; weight: 295.8g.

145. Ingot; fragment (fig. 15.4). Copper plate-like ingot, even thickness. Surfaces smooth. Length: 43.3 mm; width: 21.22–25.1 mm; thickness: 3.15–3.8 mm; weight: 25.7g.

146. Ingot; fragment (fig. 15.4). Copper slab-like ingot, as cast. Diameter 43.03 × 39.6 mm; thickness: 6.45–10.8 mm; weight: 72.6g.

147. Ingot; fragment (fig. 15.4). Surfaces mostly uneven and dimpled as cast and edges rounded. Length: 58.36 mm; width: 30.93 mm; thickness: 8.13 mm; weight: 70g.

148. Ingot (fig. 15.4). Sub-circular, rounded edges, as cast. One surface is reasonably smooth, with occasional depressions and a short projecting irregular 'rod'. Length: 52.68 mm; width: 44.15 mm; thickness: 10.5 mm; weight: 96.9g.

149. Ingot; fragment (fig. 15.4). Sub-circular, rounded ends, as cast.. Length: 30.27 mm; width: 29.75 mm; thickness: 7.62 mm; weight: 24g.

150. Ingot; fragment (fig. 15.4). Copper ingot. Sub-rectangular, as cast. Length: 31.75 mm; width: 21.42 mm; thickness: 6.13 mm; weight: 9.5g.

151. Ingot; edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 26.8 mm; weight: 1128.5g.

152. Ingot; edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 37 mm; weight: 943.3g.

153. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 30.5 mm; weight: 814.6g.

154. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 38.8 mm; weight: 460.6g.

155. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 24.5 mm; weight: 611.3g.

156. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 30.95 mm; weight: 610.7g.

157. Ingot. Edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 26.26 mm; width: 221.7g.

158. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 28.52 mm; width: 216.5g.

159. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 22.95 mm; width: 186.4g.

160. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 23.85 mm; width: 164.8g.

161. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 26.9 mm; width: 172.7g.

162. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 28.88 mm; width: 309.9g.

163. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 21.4 mm; width: 125.1g.

164. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 35.35 mm; width: 248.9g.

165. Ingot fragment, probably plano-convex. Thickness: 19.6 mm; width: 46.3g.

166. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 24.2 mm; width: 160.6g.

167. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 22.4 mm; width: 120.1g.

168. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 19.8 mm; width: 123.1g.

169. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 19.45 mm; width: 87.9g.

170. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 31.1 mm; width: 132.9g.

171. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 24.3 mm; width: 65.7g.

172. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 22.58 mm; width: 58.8g.

173. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 12.8 mm; width: 7.6g.

174. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 13.9 mm; width: 10.6g.

175. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 18.9 mm; width: 101.9g.

176. Ingot, fragment, probably plano-convex. Thickness: 19.7 mm; width: 56g.

177. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 11.4 mm; width: 31.9g.

178. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 10.65 mm; width: 30.1g.

179. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 13.7 mm; width: 19.7g.

180. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 15.4 mm; width: 15.1g.

Discussion: This unusually large hoard and scatter of 188 artefacts consists of a very diverse and extensive range of artefact types. All the artefacts date from the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age and the possible Gundlingen sword fragment (no. 98) suggests a date towards the end of that period.

The hoard consists of 57 socketed axe fragments, one socketed chisel fragment, one palstave fragment, four end-winged axe fragments, two socketed hammers, three socketed gouges, 11 knife fragments with socketed, tanged-and-shouldered and Hog-backed examples represented, three sickle fragments, 17 Ewart Park sword fragments, ten Carp's Tongue sword fragments, one Gundlingen sword fragment, 16 spearheads, one fragment of a socketed tool of indeterminate form, four bracelet fragments, four rings, two cap ends, one strap fitting, three probable vessel fragments, six fragments from objects of unidentified form, one axe mould, three casting jets and 37 ingot fragments. The quantity of complete or near complete artefacts is very small with only four socketed axeheads, one socketed hammer, one gouge, one hog-backed knife and four spearheads.

Most of the artefact types commonly occur in late Bronze Age hoards in south-eastern Britain, in particular socketed axeheads of south-eastern type, Ewart Park and Carp's Tongue swords, spearheads and ingots of raw material, but there are also a significant quantity of artefacts which are comparatively rare in British hoards

of this period. The four fragments from different bracelets, three vessel fragments, four copper alloy rings, of which two are filled with lead, and the two boat-shaped cap ends are rare objects. However, the presence of similar object types is paralleled in a few other large hoards of this period from south-east Britain, such as the Petters Hoard from Egham, Surrey (S P Needham, *The Petters Late Bronze Age Metalwork Hoard. An analytical study of Thames Valley metalworking in its settlement context*. British Museum Occasional Paper 70, London, 1990) and hoards from Stourmouth, Kent (D Coombs & J Bradshaw, 'A Carp's Tongue hoard from Stourmouth, Kent', in C Burgess & D Coombs (eds.), *Bronze Age Hoards. Some finds old and new*, BAR 67, Oxford, 1979, pp. 181–196) and Cassiobridge Farm, Watford, Herts (D Coombs, 'A Late Bronze Age hoard from Cassiobridge Farm, Watford, Hertfordshire' in C Burgess & D Coombs (eds.), *Bronze Age Hoards. Some finds old and new*, BAR 67, Oxford, 1979, pp. 197–234). Of the ingots, no. 144 is an unusual form represented by a thick bar which is not easy to parallel in Britain and no. 148 is similar in form to a fragment in the Petters hoard (S P Needham, *op. cit.*, p. 11 no. 48 fig. 160).

The socketed axeheads are of the south-eastern type (J J Butler, 'Bronze Age connections across the North Sea', *Palaeohistoria*, 26 (1963), pp. 41–94 at p. 84), and due to their very fragmentary state their classification can be refined in only a small number of cases. Two class A axeheads (Needham, *op. cit.*, pp. 28–31 figs. 2–3), one class B2 axehead (Needham, *op. cit.*, pp. 32–35 figs. 4–5), one class D axehead (Needham, *op. cit.*, pp. 41–43 fig. 8) and four fragments with wing mouldings (C B Burgess, 'Some decorated socketed axes in Canon Greenwell's collection', in T Manby (ed.), 'Studies in commemoration of William Greenwell, 1820–1918', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 42 (1969), pp. 267–272, fig. 14) are represented. Within this group some further features are worthy of note. Nos. 10 and 27 have socket extensions which may originally have held lead. This is an unusual feature, but similar treatment has been noted on a fragment of a

small socketed axe/chisel with the lower third filled with lead in the hoard from Ellesborough, Bucks (M Farley, 'A small Late Bronze Age Hoard from Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire', in C Burgess & D Coombs (eds.) *Bronze Age Hoards. Some finds old and new*, BAR 67, Oxford, 1979, p. 145 no. 4 fig. 7). In addition, several axehead fragments are missing one or both blade tips (nos. 9–10, 40–41, 50). This is unlikely to be the result of general use and wear, but it is difficult to offer a plausible explanation, other than that it was possibly intended to make the tool unsuitable for everyday use before its inclusion within the hoard. The copper alloy mould fragment, for casting socketed axeheads of class A (no. 140), is an unusual find in a hoard context.

The majority of artefacts within the hoard are broken tools and weapons, ingots of raw material and metalworking equipment. Many artefacts show signs of heavy wear and deliberate breakage for inclusion as scrap metal and it is likely that they were collected with other surplus bronze to form a metal resource for recycling. However, of particular interest are those artefacts within the hoard which are suggestive of careful selection before deposition. For example, three artefacts, a socketed axehead (no. 39), a socketed knife (no. 67) and a spearhead (no. 115) have objects carefully inserted into the socket and then clamped to retain them; an apparently uncommon practise that has not previously been widely identified. Amongst the artefacts placed within the socketed knife handle (no. 67), the strap fitting (no. 67a) and bracelet fragment (no. 67c) are unusual finds.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

16. Barley, Hertfordshire: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2003 T314) (Figs. 16.1, 16.2)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finder: Mr E Collins

Date of discovery: May 2003 (sword found before December 2002)

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

Description:

1. Sword, fragment (fig. 16.1). Ewart Park type. Much of the hilt, the shoulders and the upper blade are intact. The convex-sided hilt tapers to the finial, which is now missing. The low side flanges have been hammered flat on both surfaces and there are two off-centre rivets; the upper one of which is incomplete. The ricassos are well-defined on both sides. The blade edge is largely intact and there are shallow, but well-defined edge bevels on both sides of each surface (edge bevels are c. 4 mm from the blade edge). Either side of the midrib of the blade on both surfaces, there is a shallow bevel. Length: 154.25 mm; hilt width: 18.6–22.6 mm; blade width: 30.9–41–3 mm; blade thickness: 9.6–10.3 mm; shoulders width: 49.9 mm.

2. An incomplete bucket base-plate of the tabbed spaced rectangular variant (fig. 16.2). The plate is trapezoidal, with an incomplete rectangular tab (length: 19.25 mm; width: 18.40 mm). The plate is decorated with five broad, horizontal incised grooves flanked by three vertical incised grooves on either side. There is a trace of a rivet hole at the centre of the broken edge of the tab, for attachment of the plate to the vessel. There is a narrow cut-out, measuring 21.1 × 1.5 mm at the centre of the inner edge. The tab is moulded to the profile of the lower body of the bucket and extends to a length of 4.5 mm. Dimensions: 44.3–54.7 × 27.5 mm; thickness: 2.3 mm.

Discussion: The sword conforms in all respects to the Ewart type of the Ewart Park phase of the late Bronze Age. The rectangular bucket base-plate is an unusual

find. Other examples of this type of base-plate have previously only been recorded from western Britain, Wales and Ireland (S P Needham, 'A Bronze Age bucket base from Little Houghton, Northants', *The Antiquaries Journal* 66 (1986), pp. 374–377) and therefore the example from Barley is a valuable addition to a small group. Examples of base-plates that are datable occur in the Ewart Park phase of the late Bronze Age.

Note: As the sword was found before December 2002, it does not constitute Treasure. A hoard or group of late Bronze Age artefacts, consisting of twelve axes and eleven fragments of copper ingot was found in the same location in 1995. The dating of these new objects is entirely consistent with the earlier group.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S WORRELL

17. Chislet, Kent: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2003 T120) (Fig. 17)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finder: Mr G Healy

Date of discovery: April and November 2003

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

Description:

Find 1

1. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 51.8 mm; width: 41.4 mm; thickness: 25.1 mm; weight: 140.54g.
2. Ingot, fragment. ?Plano-convex. Length: 35.6 mm; width: 32.8 mm; thickness: 20.5 mm; weight: 102.39g.
3. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 38.7 mm; width: 29.1 mm; thickness: 16.7 mm; weight: 55.75g.
4. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Length: 29.8 mm; width: 25 mm; thickness: 21.1 mm; weight: 54.30g.
5. Ingot, fragment. Length: 29.9 mm; width: 22.7 mm; thickness: 12.8 mm; weight: 30.43g
- 6.?Ingot, fragment. Sub-cuboid. Length: 18 mm; width: 18.5 mm; thickness: 16.2 mm; weight: 23.03g.

Find 2

1. Socketed spearhead, fragment (fig. 17). The upper end and tip are lost. Damage has resulted in the distortion of the upper end of the mid-rib which was probably originally rounded. The blade edges are missing due to corrosion and the blade has occasional scratches and corrosion chips. Much of the dark green patina is missing, particularly on the mid-rib. Length: 43.77 mm; width: 20.11–32.3 mm; midrib width: 11.74–18.02 mm; blade: thickness: 1.98– 4.71 mm; weight: 39.65g.
2. Ingot, fragment (fig. 17). Plano-convex. Length: 43.07 mm; width: 28.15 mm; thickness: 14.4 mm; weight: 64.57g.
3. Ingot, fragment (fig. 17). Plano-convex. Length: 48.34 mm; width: 29.77 mm; thickness: 12.65 mm; weight: 96.46g.
4. Ingot, fragment (fig. 17). Plano-convex Length: 23.82 mm; width: 15.6 mm; thickness: 13.5 mm; weight: 16.62g.

Find 3

1. Ingot, fragment. Length: 52.7 mm; width: 50.6 mm; thickness: 18.75 mm; weight: 173.45g.
2. Ingot, fragment. Length: 13.47 mm; width: 12.4 mm; thickness: 8.45 mm; weight: 5.7g.

Discussion: Although it is possible that all of this material originated in a single deposit, this seems unlikely given how far apart Finds 1 and 2 were, each a compact group. It is probable that the three groups of artefacts reported here represent at least two separate hoards. The two artefacts which constitute Find 3, were found as a scatter and it is most likely that they were dispersed from their original context by the actions of the plough.

All but the fragment of the spearhead are raw material, which is not especially datable. Although the spearhead is incomplete and damaged and its exact form cannot be identified, it is very likely to belong to the Ewart phase of the British Late Bronze Age. Quantities of raw material are a well-known feature of this particular period in south-eastern England. The presence of a scrapped object along with ingots of

raw material suggest that this material relates to metal working.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

S WORRELL

18. Hollingbourne, Kent (1): Late Bronze Age hoard (2003 T10a) (Fig. 18)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finder: Mr D Button

Date of discovery: January 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The artefacts were discovered at a depth of no more than 30cm within the ploughsoil and in a crescent-shaped area measuring approximately 15m by 10m. Small excavations within this area yielded no further finds, but a small gully of uncertain date was revealed.

Description:

1. Socketed axe fragment, South-Eastern (fig. 18). Double mouth moulding. Both faces have wing mouldings. Very faint transverse moulding forming hour-glass with circular pellet prominent beneath mouth moulding and very faint circular moulding between the wing mouldings at the bottom. Last vestiges of mouth casting flash and of one casting jet stump visible. Ridges down the centre of the internal faces. The body has many fine transverse and oblique striations. Corrosion damage particularly on the raised areas. Straight break, blade edge missing. Length: 91 mm; width mouth: 43.5 mm; breadth mouth: 49.8 mm; width break: 31.2 mm; breadth break: 13.3 mm; breadth loop: 7–8.3 mm; weight: 194.13g.

2. Socketed axe fragment, South-Eastern class A (fig. 18). Possibly triple mouth moulding, which survives in poor condition. Sub-square mouth with rounded corners. The loop is very narrow and is of uneven thickness. The blade edge is missing and the break is straight. Considerable damage on one face in a line adjacent to the looped handle which extends to the mouth. Length: 62 mm; width mouth: 33 mm; breadth

mouth: 29 mm; width break: 27.8 mm; breadth break: 12 mm; breadth loop: 4.3–6.1 mm.

3. Socketed axe fragment, South-Eastern (fig. 18). The mouth and loop are missing. Traces of casting flashes, which are off-centre on both sides. A small part of the blade edge is intact and there are corrosion chips on the remainder of the blade edge. The blade tip hollow slightly. Length: 69.6 mm; width edge: 51.1 mm; width break: 34.1 mm; breadth break: 23 mm; weight: 144.81g.

4. Socketed axe fragment, South-Eastern class A (fig. 18). Most of the body and blade is surviving. Casting flashes visible on one side, but removed on the lower blade. V-shaped notch with corrosion chips around it which is probably a scar of the missing loop. There are corrosion chips along much of the blade edge. Faint transverse striations above the blade edge on one face only and hammer-rippling above, on both sides. Patches of corrosion damage. Length: 61.5 mm; width edge: 42.5 mm; width break: 24.5 mm; breadth break: 20.2 mm.

5. Faceted axe fragment, South-Eastern class D (fig. 18). Circular mouth, with prominent moulding. Each face has three faceted angles. The loop is slightly skewed. One edge of the break is reasonably straight. Below the mouth is a hairline fissure forming a roughly oval shape, which is probably derived by metal flow during casting. Length: 49.2 mm; width mouth: 27.6 mm; breadth mouth: 27.4 mm; breadth loop: 4.5 mm; width break: 22.5 mm; breadth break (distorted) 13 mm; weight: 52.86g.

6. Sword hilt fragment, Ewart Park class A (fig. 18). Flange-hilted; on one edge the flanges are completely missing. Flange sides are hollow in section. Shallow hammer indentations on either face. Length: 33 mm; width shoulder: 26 mm; width grip: 19.9 mm; breadth flange: 3.8 mm; thickness: 6.7–9.5 mm; weight: 20.07g.

7. Sword hilt fragment, Ewart Park class A. Blade edges mostly missing through corrosion. Above the shoulders there are slots removed from the blade edge on either side. Near cylindrical rivet holes struck contiguous to shoulders. No flanges whatsoever on the grip. The gently hollowed edge bevels are poorly defined. Fine transverse

striations on both faces. Poorly defined midrib on hilt. Length: 88.2 mm; width shoulders: 51.7 mm; max width grip: 24 mm; thickness grip: 5.8 mm; thickness blade: 9.3 mm; weight: 119.57g.

8. Sword blade fragment, Ewart Park class A (fig. 18). Edge bevels defined, but not crisp. Corrosion chips along much of blade edges. Hammer marks on both faces, extensively over one mid-rib and part of the other. Occasional, faint diagonal and longitudinal marks. Length: 74.8 mm; width: 24.5–29.2 mm; thickness: 6.5 mm; weight: 68.74g.

9. Sword blade fragment, Ewart Park class A (fig. 18). Well-defined edge bevels. Only a small part of the blade edge is extant on one side. Heavy hammer marks on one surface. Damage consisting of diagonal line across blade wing and midrib of one side. Length: 29.5 mm; width: 34–35.7 mm; thickness: 6.6 mm; weight: 29.3g.

10. Sword blade fragment, Ewart Park class A (fig. 18). Two very small preserved patches on blade edge. Well-defined edge bevels. Length: 46.8 mm; width: 28.7–32 mm; thickness: 8 mm; weight: 53.38g.

11. Sword blade fragment, Carp's Tongue class B (fig. 18). Fine transverse grinding marks concentrated on one edge bevel. The gently hollowed edge bevels are poorly defined. Blade edges missing. One blade edge is much thinner than the other. Transverse striations. Length: 59.6 mm; width: 28.3–33.1 mm; thickness: 8 mm; weight: 57.59g.

12. Sword blade fragment, Carp's Tongue class B (fig. 18). The blade wings survive at different widths; one is 10.3 mm, the other is 8.2 mm. Corrosion chips along blade edges and on the mid-rib on one side. Length: 46.2 mm; weight: 32.5–33.8 mm; thickness: 9.6 mm; weight: 46.08g.

13. Ingot, fragment (fig. 18). Plano-convex edge fragment. Thickness: 37.5 mm.

14. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 27.6 mm; weight: 290.89g.

15. Ingot, ?edge fragment. Thickness: 24.2 mm; weight: 270.92g.

Discussion: This scatter of artefacts is composed of five

socketed axes, five fragments of Ewart Park swords, two fragments of Carp's Tongue swords from a minimum of three swords and three ingot fragments. The axes, which are all fragmentary, are of the South-Eastern type. Nos. 1 and 2 show signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion as scrap metal. The faceted axe fragment (no. 5) belongs to a distinctive type with noticeably well-finished examples which have a very wide distribution. Faceted axes are frequently found in association with Ewart Park swords within hoards, as in this case. Ingots of raw material are a well-known feature of this particular period in south-eastern England. The presence of axes and swords which may be interpreted as scrap, mixed with ingots of raw material, suggests that this is a founders' hoard. Although these artefacts were found as a scatter, it is highly likely that it originated as a hoard and was dispersed by the action of the plough.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum with funding from the William and Edith Oldham Charitable Trust and the Friends of Maidstone Museum and Bently Art Gallery.

S WORRELL

19. Hollingbourne, Kent (2): Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2003 T10b) (Fig. 19)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finders: Ms G Davies and Mr D Button

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. As a result of the previous discovery (cat. 18) further survey and controlled excavation conducted by Andrew Richardson, the Finds Liaison Officer for Kent was undertaken. This resulted first in five metal detected objects (nos. 1–5) and excavation around their findspots revealed further artefacts approximately 20m downhill of the previous scatter (cat. 18). Of those five finds, four were in a very concentrated area and more signals were noted. This excavation (Trench 4) brought to light three ingots and

an axehead in ploughsoil distributed around an in-situ group of metalwork comprising three socketed axeheads, all placed vertically, blade downwards, with a complex of ingots, spearheads and a blade (nos. 10–16) wedged in between them (Andrew Richardson, pers. comm.).

Description:

1. Incomplete socketed axe, South Eastern class A (fig. 19). Double mouth moulding. Blade tip hollows, expanded blade. The blade tip is missing on one side. Heavy diffuse bevelling on the lower blade where the blade begins to expand. There is a fine transverse crack on both sides at this point. Many very fine transverse and oblique lines close to the blade edge. Traces of the blade edge intact, otherwise the edge is corrosion chipped. Casting flashes are visible, but they have been mostly removed close to the blade tip hollows. Two casting jet stumps. Oblique scratches on one face. One blade tip chipped off. Length: 103 mm; E blade width: 49 mm; mouth width: 40.5 mm; E Mouth breadth: 37.3 mm.

2. Socketed axe fragment, South Eastern type (fig. 19). Only part of one side and the handle are intact. Double mouth moulding. Casting flashes visible above and below the loop. Breadth loop: 8 mm; weight: 34.58g.

3. Ingot, fragment (fig. 19). Thickness: 27 mm; weight: 280.98g.

4. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex edge fragment. Thickness: 25 mm.

5. Complete socketed axe, South Eastern class A1 (fig. 19). Sub-circular mouth with double mouth moulding. Corrosion chips on small portion of mouth moulding on upper surface. Casting flashes flattened on mouth mouldings. One pellet located just below the looped handle in the centre of one face only (the patina is missing from the same location on the other face). Very broad loop. A small portion of the blade edge is intact, otherwise the edge has corrosion chips. Transverse fine lines on both faces at the blade edge, from re-sharpening. A small part of the blade edge is intact to a length of 9.2 mm. Length: 125.2 mm; blade width: 43.5 mm; mouth

width: 39.2 mm; mouth breadth: 39.8 mm; breadth loop: 11.6 mm.

6. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 25 mm; weight: 539.49g.

7. Complete socketed axe, South Eastern type class A (fig. 19). Sub-oval mouth with double mouth moulding. Prominent casting flashes along the sides. The casting flashes on the mouth moulding are largely removed. Blade tip hollows considerably, expanded blade edge. The blade edge is intact at one tip, but otherwise is corrosion chipped. There are very fine transverse lines on the blade edge from re-sharpening. Fine transverse and oblique striations on both faces of the blade. Group of closely-set longitudinal striations along much of the length of one face. Length: 102.5 mm; blade width: 49 mm; mouth width: 42.6 mm; mouth breadth: 39.5 mm; breadth loop: 7.8 mm.

8. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Thickness: 28 mm; weight: 223.71g.

9. Ingot, fragment (fig. 19). Plano-convex edge fragment. Thickness: 37 mm; weight: 368.14g.

10. Complete socketed axe, South-Eastern class B (fig. 19). Double mouth moulding with five ribs on each face. Broad loop. Prominent casting flashes and traces of three low casting jet stumps. Many fine transverse striations on the blade edge. The blade is expanded and the tips are hollowed. The blade edge is intact at the tips, but otherwise is expanded and distorted. There is a crack extending from the mouth to just below the second moulding. Length: 102.1 mm; blade width: 54.5 mm; mouth width: 42.5 mm; mouth breadth: 42.5 mm; breadth loop: 10–11.5 mm.

11. Complete socketed axe, South-Eastern type (fig. 19). Double mouth moulding. Faintly defined hour-glass moulding with circular pellet close to the lower mouth moulding, on both faces. There is not a transverse moulding along the bottom of the hour-glass moulding, but there are shallow mouldings extending from the lower terminals and across the sides to join the moulding on the other face. The casting flashes have been removed from the lower blade, but are visible elsewhere. There is one casting jet stump. Multiple

transverse striations along the blade edge, which is largely intact. Length: 122.1 mm; blade width: 44.6 mm; mouth width: 38 mm; mouth breadth: 42.2 mm.

12. Complete socketed axe, South-Eastern class B (fig. 19). Double mouth moulding. Nine plain ribs extending beyond the mid-way point on one face and seven on the other. The blade tip hollows on both sides. Diffuse bevelling and fine transverse, oblique and longitudinal lines near the blade edge which is well expanded. Much of the blade edge is intact, but very severe blunting, including some burring and some large chips removed from the blade edge. Dense transverse lines on the blade edge on both faces and further oblique, transverse and longitudinal striations on both faces. The casting flashes are worked into neat ridges. Length: 92.3 mm; blade width: 51.2 mm; width mouth: 37.3 mm; breadth mouth: 37 mm; breadth loop: 5.5–6 mm.

12a. Socketed spearhead, fragment. Leaf-shaped. Round midrib. The tip and most of the blade edges are missing. Ill-defined shallow edge bevels. Length: 69 mm; width: 33.4 mm; thickness blade: 1.9 mm; depth socket: 11.1 mm; weight: 50.58g.

12b. Ingot, fragment (fig. 19). Plano-convex edge fragment. Thickness: 28.7 mm; weight: 217.42g.

12c. Ingot, fragment (fig. 19). Plano-convex edge fragment. Thickness: 26.9 mm; weight: 245.53g.

12d. Ingot: edge fragment (fig. 19). Thickness: 26.8 mm; weight: 311.55g.

13. Sword fragment, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edge bevel well defined 4.5 mm away from blade edge on one side. Blade edge intact in places, otherwise corrosion chipped. Occasional fine striations close to the blade edge. Hammer-rippled on one face. Length: 52 mm; width: 25–28 mm; max thickness: 7.5 mm; weight: 44.84g.

14. Ingot, fragment. Thickness: 27.3 mm; weight: 193.78g.

15. Socketed spearhead, fragment. Small, leaf-shaped. Socket distorted and squashed. The median ridge is broad and rectangular-in-section, and the mid-rib is likely to have been round. The blade edges are mostly intact. Poorly defined edge bevels. Longitudinal striations along edge bevels. Length: 62.1 mm; max width: 34.5

mm; max socket depth: 30 mm; weight: 56.87g.

16. Two ingot fragments. Larger fragment thickness: 26.5 mm; weight: 300.19g.

Discussion: A total of twenty objects are represented in this hoard; six complete or near complete socketed axes all of the South-Eastern type, one Ewart Park type sword fragment, two socketed spearheads and ten ingot fragments. Ingots are a well-known feature of this particular period in south-eastern England. The presence of axes, swords and spearheads which may be interpreted as scrap, mixed with ingots of raw material, suggests that this is a founder's hoard. Although the axes are not fragmented, they do show signs of heavy wear and use and it is likely that they were collected with other surplus bronze to form a metal resource for recycling. A hoard of Bronze Age artefacts of similar types to those represented here was found in close proximity to the findspot of this group of artefacts, by Mr D Button in January 2003 (cat. 18 above). While it is possible that the group of artefacts reported here represents a separate deposit from the earlier discovery in the same field (cat. 18), it is also a possibility that the two groups of artefacts originated as part of the same hoard which had been dispersed through the action of the plough. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age period and suggest a date of deposition towards the end of the period, around 1000–800 BC.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum with funding from the William and Edith Oldham Charitable Trust and the Friends of Maidstone Museum and Bently Art Gallery.

S WORRELL

20. Hadleigh area, Suffolk: Late Bronze age base-metal group (2003 T159) (Figs. 20.1, 20.2)

Date: About 1150–800 BC

Finder: Mr R Fletcher

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description:

1. Sword blade fragment (fig. 20.1). It is markedly curved longitudinally, probably as part of the fragmentation process. The cross section is lenticular. All the edges and the breaks are severely damaged and eroded, probably due to long standing presence within the plough soil. Length: 65 mm; width: 31 mm; thickness: 7.9 mm; weight: 63.45g.

2. Socketed axe, cutting edge fragment (fig. 20.2). The development of blade tip hollows resulting from hammer sharpening shows the tool to have been prepared for use. The edge of the blade is lost to corrosion. Length: 23.9 mm; width: 33.3 mm; thickness: 13.5 mm; weight: 24g.

Discussion: Both are very fragmentary and battered, hence impossible to identify closely. They are most likely to belong to the Ewart stage of the Late Bronze Age and might originally have been associated together.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C PENDLETON, F MINTER AND S P NEEDHAM

21. Nuneaton, Warwickshire: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2003 T135) (Figs. 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5)

Date: About 1000–800 BC

Finder: Mr R Chester

Date of discovery: May 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The finder reported that the artefacts were found over a 'black feature' about 20m wide. It is not known whether the artefacts were found collected or scattered.

Description: 1. Socketed axe: South-Eastern class A1 (fig.21.1). Complete. Double mouth moulding. Casting flashes mostly intact, but removed below the loop. Vestiges of two casting jet stumps are visible. Casting

flashes are prominent on the blade edge. A silver patina covers much of the surface apart from the blade edge, and there are patches of bright green corrosion where the surface is pitted. Corrosion chips on the blade edge, which has not been finished for use. Length: 107.47 mm; blade edge width: 37.98 mm; loop width: 7.25 mm; weight: 204.59g.

2. Socketed axe: South-Eastern class A1 (fig.21.2). Complete. Double mouth moulding. The side loop is narrow. Casting flashes are intact on the side with the loop, but they have been removed on the opposite side. The casting flashes around the mouth have been removed irregularly. The surfaces have a silver patina, which is uneven, especially at the blade edge. The blade edge has corrosion chips. There are faint, short, transverse striations towards the centre of one face. The blade edge has not been finished for use. Length: 107.5 mm; blade edge width: 39.61 mm; loop width: 5.7–5.2 mm; weight: 183.61g.

3. Socketed axe: South-Eastern class A1 (fig.21.3). Complete. Double mouth moulding. The side loop is narrow. Vestiges of two casting jet stumps on the mouth. Prominent casting flashes are visible on both sides and on the blade edge indicating that the blade edge has not been finished for use. Dark green and silvery patina, with patches of green corrosion. Length: 108.9 mm; blade edge width: 40.4; loop width: 3.85–6 mm; weight: 200.78g.

4. Socketed axe: South-Eastern class A1 (fig.21.4). Incomplete. Double mouth moulding with one slightly irregular pellet on the upper moulding which is likely to be the result of a flaw in the mould. A large fragment is missing from the mouth and upper body on one face. There is the vestige of a casting jet stump on the intact face. Prominent casting flashes are intact on both sides. The blade edge is slightly expanded and there is light hammer rippling on the lower body and blade of one face only. Fine, longitudinal striations on both faces. Occasional surface pitting which does not break the patina. Length: 101.56 mm; blade edge width: 43.2 mm; loop width: 7.4 mm; weight: 154.44g.

5. Ingot fragment, plano-convex ingot (fig.21.5). Edge fragment. Thickness: 30.9 mm; weight: 366.67g.

Discussion: The hoard is composed of four socketed axes of the South-Eastern type and one ingot fragment of the standard plano-convex type. Only one axe, no. 4, shows any sign of having been sharpened for use. Although attempts have been made to remove the casting flashes on the other three axes, the blade edges are in an 'as-cast' condition. The silvery patina visible on the surfaces of these axes is an interesting feature which might be a result of the casting process. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age and suggest a date of deposition towards the end of the period, around 1000–800 BC. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain, with more scattered examples elsewhere. Late Bronze Age metalwork group finds are not especially common in the West Midlands and this group constitutes an important addition to our knowledge of the late Bronze Age period in this county.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum

S WORRELL

B. Iron Age

22. Ferrybridge, West Yorkshire: Early Iron Age chariot burial (2003 T380)

Date: About 500 BC

Finder: Oxford Archaeology North

Date of discovery: January 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Watching brief carried out as part of A1 motorway project.

Description: Iron Age chariot/cart burial, metal objects (copper terrets, harness mount, pins, inner nave hoops and iron horse bit, pin/rivet and cluster, unidentified objects, one perhaps a spear fragment, two tyres), animal bones, one shard of pottery and human remains.

Disposition: Disclaimed; the find archive to be deposited with Wakefield Museum.

J D HILL

23. Whitchurch, Hampshire: Iron Age silver brooch (2003 T384) (Fig. 23)

Date: 1st century BC

Finder: Mr R Holt

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Near-complete Late Iron Age silver La Tène III bow brooch. The brooch is missing the pin, but otherwise is in good condition. The spring stems from the rear of the head in a right angle and coils twice before the chord is anchored beneath the spring. The spring is broken as it rises, probably to coil for another turn before the pin. The head of the bow is unusual, consisting of a domed semi-circular plate with raised ribs at the base, which continue along the sides of the bow to the foot. The bow is sub-rectangular in profile and is decorated with a central rib, in addition to the side ribs. The bow gently tapers to the plain foot. The catch-plate

has a curved upper edge and an open interior.

Discussion: Silver and gold brooches of the 1st century BC are very uncommon finds from Britain. Usually, these rare gold or silver brooches are versions of common brooch types usually made in bronze or iron. This particular example is very unusual as this is possibly the only example of its type so far found in Britain.

A preliminary trawl through the archaeological literature has failed to locate a close parallel from this country.

The shape of this brooch is clearly related to more common the trumpet headed and boss on bow brooches called *knotenfibeln* or Almgren 65's, but this brooch lacks the central boss on the bow. The shape has close parallels to a Feugere type 7d1 in copper alloy and a silver fibula from Manching in southern Germany (Gebhard no. 179). Even in Continental Europe this shape of brooch is unusual.

Dimensions: Length (slightly distorted): 74.4 mm; width at head: 8.9 mm; depth: 11 mm; weight: 5.7g. Analysis using a scanning electron microscope at the National Gallery and Museum of Wales in Cardiff showed that the metal is composed of 97–98 per cent silver with the remainder composed of copper.

Disposition: Hampshire Museum Service hopes to acquire.

M LODWICK AND J D HILL

24. Normanby le Wold, Lincolnshire: Iron Age gold brooch (2003 T249) (Fig. 24)

Date: Late 1st century BC to early to middle 1st century AD

Finder: Mr G Dunn

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The brooch is a gold version of a fibula or 'safety pin' type brooch commonly known as a Birdlip Type Brooch or Beaked Bow Brooch. The brooch is bent and buckled, probably in recent times by agricultural machinery. The spring and pin are missing. The brooch was originally made in at least three pieces: the body of

the brooch; the spring and pin; and a small roughly triangular plate across the rear of the catch plate. The spring was probably fixed to body of the bow with resin or glue. Traces of a black residue are present where the spring was attached to inside the mouth of the 'trumpet' at the head of the brooch. The main body of the brooch was molded in a single piece and has a cross shaped cross section; it would have had a marked dog-legged profile with a long flat back sharply turning through an acute angle directly over the head of the brooch where the spring would have fitted. The head of the brooch ends in 'trumpet' shape 11 mm by 9 mm where the missing spring and pin would be attached. The flat back of the brooch would have been the most visible part of the brooch when worn. It is plain except for a single transverse rib running the length of the bow up to the molded decoration in high relief close to the head of the brooch. Here a prominent forward facing hook with a slightly hollowed interior rises sharply from the surface of the bow. In front of the hook are two prominent circular bosses, outlined by a single raised line that form part of a scroll that form large half 'trumpets' above each circular boss. These half trumpets are highlighted with four rows of cabling. Running between the circular bosses and half trumpets from the forward facing hook is a raised rib that develops into a teardrop shaped swelling directly over the 'trumpet' shaped swelling of the brooch's head. Highlighting the visible edge of the 'trumpet' swelling is a line of irregular short lines to create a cabling pattern. The catch plate of the brooch has two rectilinear perforations separated by a narrow stepped bridge-work. The outside of the catch plate, the side opposite to where the pin would be held, is decorated with three small zones of irregularly spaced dots. Two of these small zones are rectangular in shape on the stepped bridge-work separating the two perforations. These are outlined on two sides by a faint engraved line. The third zone is at the front of the catch plate where a semi-circle containing an empty circle is marked by a faint line. The two 'trumpet' shapes created inside the semi-

circle by the complete circle are infilled with irregular dots. Finally the end of the brooch with the small roughly triangular plate across the rear of the catch plate is also decorated. The large circular rivet on holding these plate is decorated with dots and the plate it self has faint traces of an engraved line and small zone of dots. All the decoration on the catch plate was probably made after the brooch was cast.

Discussion: This brooch is a gold version of a Birdlip or Beaked Bow brooch. Similar brooches made from bronze and very rarely silver are known in small numbers across Central England. They probably date to the late 1st century BC and early to middle 1st century AD (c.30 BC to AD 60). Several have been found in closely dateable contexts during archaeological excavations such as Dragonby in Lincolnshire and Kingsholm in Gloucestershire. Although a Late Iron Age type of brooch, they were probably still worn for a short time after the Roman Conquest. A gilded silver brooch of this type was found at Dragonby in Lincolnshire, part of another has been found at the East Leicestershire Late Iron Age coin hoard site. Another example in gold has been found in Lincolnshire near Market Rasen. This brooch is smaller than the Normanby brooch and has a slightly different shape.

Dimensions: Length: 55 mm; weight: 14.5g.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J D HILL

25. South West Norfolk: Iron Age electrum twisted wire torc (2003 T117) (Figs. 25.1, 25.2)

Date: About 200–50 BC

Finder: Mr R Leech and Mr O Carter

Date of discovery: Before May 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The find consists of a single Iron Age twisted multi-strand style torc with ring terminals similar to others found in Norfolk over the last 60 years. The torc is made of predominantly gold and silver, from four strands of wires twisted around each other two and a half times. Each of the 4 strands is made from 6 wires (c. 3 mm thick). The strands are alternately twisted one clockwise and the next counter clockwise. The strands were cast on to the terminals. Evidence for this is clearly visible on one terminal. The terminals are essentially very similar to each other in shape, decoration and manufacture, although there are slight differences in size and shape (25–26 mm high, 23 mm long; the holes in each terminal are 15–16 mm high and 14 mm long). Each terminal is a basic ring, similar in form to the terminals of the Snettisham Great Torc, but lacking the elaborate La Tène or Early Celtic design. Each ring is plain and divided into two parts by a single raised scalloped line in a hollow running around the middle of each. This raised line is not quite central on either terminal. The terminals are probably solid, but this needs to be confirmed through further analysis. They may still contain clay cores around which they were cast. The collars of the terminals (18 × 16 mm), where they attach to the four strands of the torc, are decorated with pellets. Each has 7 hemispherical pellets on the top, outer side and bottom of the neck of the terminal c. 5 mm across each with 3 circular impressions c. 1 mm across on them in a triangular arrangement. Around the actual neck of each terminal are alternating impressions; 13 small circular impressions on the outer surface, with 12 similar impressions on the surface directly facing towards the strands.

Discussion: The discovery adds to the gradually growing number of Iron Age torcs found in Norfolk and that are a particular feature of the county.

Dimensions: Internal diameter of approximately 20cm.

Note: The torc has clearly been damaged by recent agricultural machinery. The twisted strands are noticeably slacker on one half of the torc where there is clear evidence for recent damage. Close to the terminal

at this end one strand is noticeably buckled. Approximately 10cms further along the strands are less markedly buckled, but a wire on one strand has been snapped. Finally, 10cms further on at the back of the torc there is another slight buckling of all the strands. Through comparing the torc with others found in Norfolk, one can suggest this torc was perhaps made between approximately 200 and 50 BC, but no closer dating is currently possible.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2005.218. Purchased with the assistance of the Friends of Norwich Museums, the Art Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

J D HILL

26. Doncaster area, South Yorkshire: Late Iron Age gold ingot (2003 T186) (Fig. 26)

Date: Late Iron Age

Finder: Mr R van de Noort, Exeter University

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Discussion: The ingot was found in the backfill in the area of the cemetery reoccupying the site of a Middle Iron Age 'marsh fort',

Dimensions: 71 × 8 × 1 mm; weight: 11.5g.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum.

J D HILL

27. North West Norfolk (1): Coins and objects of the middle and late Iron Age to the Roman period (2003 T169) (Figs. 27.1, 27.2, 27.3)

Date: About 300 BC to 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: May and June 2003

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

Description:

A large group of coins and objects from several scattered hoards and other activities.

Coins: Probably at least two distinct, scattered coin hoards:

1. A group of 12 cast 'Thurrock type' coins dating to the late 2nd or early 1st century BC made of *potin* or tin-bronze.

2. A group of 25 struck silver coins of types traditionally attributed to the Iceni and dating to a period of about 100 years, roughly extending from 50 BC to AD 50.

Additionally, there were two uncertain copper alloy coins, possibly Iron Age in date, which may be associated with either of the above groups or belong to a different one altogether, and one late Roman bronze imitation dating to between AD 343 and 402. The Roman coin is almost certainly a stray site loss.

Pottery: The pottery and tile fall into two main groups. A large quantity of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery, that dates to approximately 1000 to 500 BC. The other material is Roman in date.

The Metal Artefacts and Fragments: 10 fragments and molten droplets of gold and silver were recovered (fig. 27.3) along with a large number of small fragments and parts of bronze/copper alloy objects were found, along with a small number of more complete objects, some slag along with iron, lead and antler artefacts.

A small number of the objects are of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. These include part of the handle from a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age razor, part of the blade of a bronze tool, part of a bronze spearhead and an antler check piece (fig.27.2) was recovered. The fragments of gold and silver are probably Iron Age in date and include small parts of wire similar to that used to make Iron Age torcs and parts of ingots similar to those from Snettisham. Most of the other metal items are probably Iron Age or very early Roman in date. These include a large number of pieces of copper alloy sheet and rivets, probably from metal vessels. There is part of a La Tène II brooch and an unusual Late Iron Age/Early Roman brooch. Four pieces of very corroded chain mail

were found (fig. 27.1), two binding clips of Iron Age date were found, possibly from Iron Age shields, 5 separate large metal 'beads' possibly from beaded torcs or bracelets, along with 2 fragments from other bracelets, 2 miniature axes and other material.

Discussion: The material recovered from the wood appears to come from 3 main time periods. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, the cheek piece and some of the metal objects show that there were people at the hilltop some time between c.1000 and 600 BC. However, so far no pits, building foundations and other features have been found of this date that would be expected if the hilltop were a permanent settlement. The majority of the evidence found dates to the Later Iron Age and the period of the Roman conquest, about 300 BC to AD 40–80. This includes the Iron Age coins, most of the metal objects, including the binding clips, the fragments of precious metal etc. The many fragments of metal vessels found probably also come from this time period. The distribution of the material plotted by the finders suggests the material probably come from a series of disturbed hoards of coins and other material.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

J D HILL AND I LEINS

28. North West Norfolk (2): Three Iron Age gold droplets (2003 T89 a and b) (Figs. 28.1, 28.2, 28.3)

Date: Probably Iron Age (about 800 BC to AD 43)

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: March 2003 (1 and 2) and April 2004 (3)

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

Description: The find (a) consists of two large 'droplets' of solidified melted metal. Both appear to contain gold and silver metal that has been heated and melted, but not mixed together. The find (b) is a small partially

melted and fused object made from electrum (gold mixed with silver) and was found at the same location. This object is a droplet of molten metal fused together with a partially melted bar of the same metal.

Discussion: Although the metal analysis does not confirm that these droplets were made in the Iron Age, the results are consistent with the types of gold and silver alloys used to make Iron Age torcs. Given the high density of torc and other finds of Iron Age gold and silver in north west Norfolk, an Iron Age date is probable for these droplets. The droplets are probably the accidental result of melting down gold and silver objects and ingots. Whether the droplets were found where the activity took place or were moved as scrap needs further investigation. So too does the detailed composition of these droplets to provide more clues about the possible date of the droplets and the details of the metals themselves.

Dimensions: Find (a)1 weighs 15.62gms and consists of what appears to be melted and fused lengths of gold wire adhering to a sub-circular droplet of melted silver. One distinct piece of gold wire protrudes from the fused mass. This has a diameter of 2 mm. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the droplet at the British Museum confirms that this droplet is made up of several partially melted fragments of different proportions of gold and silver. This includes pink gold, relatively pure silver and the wire made of white gold. Find (a) 2 weighs 6.83g and consists of an irregular shaped lump of melted white metal. On one side this is made of pale gold, on the other silver. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the droplet at the British Museum suggests this droplet is made up of predominantly silver mixed with some gold and copper.

Find (b): length (longest dimension): 2.1 mm; weight: 4.35g.

Disposition: Finds (a): British Museum; find (b): Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire

J D HILL

29. Horncastle area, Lincolnshire: Iron Age silver brooch fragment (2003 T112) (Fig. 29)

Date: 1st century BC

Finder: Mr D Lascelles

Date of discovery: May 2001

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

Description: The object found is part of a simple fibula or safety pin type of brooch made of silver. The pin and spring of the brooch are missing and the catch plate is also broken and missing. The bow has a diamond-shaped cross section. At its highest point, close to the end of the brooch where the spring was originally, there is a circular boss between two ring mouldings. This boss is the defining feature for these types of brooches. The original catch plate, which held the pin in place when worn was decorated with two large perforations to produce a delicate decorative shape.

Discussion: This brooch belongs to a type known as a *Knotenfibula* because of the 'knot' or boss on the bow. It would also be described as a Feugère type 8a or an Almgren type 65 in the most common typologies used for describing Late Iron Age brooches. These types of brooches are known from archaeological sites across southern Britain, France, western Germany and the Low Countries. They are usually made from bronze or iron. However, there are a small number of *Knotenfibula* brooches that are made from silver, and an even smaller number made from gold. These brooches vary in shape, particularly between those with a shallow bow and boss, or those with a sharp and distinct 'knee' with the spring directly below it. Most of the silver *Knotenfibula* brooches found in Britain are those with a shallow bow. This silver brooch, however, is of the type with a sharp 'knee'. *Knotenfibula* brooches can be quite closely dated to between about 80/70 and 30/20 BC; the archaeological period called La Tène D2.

Dimensions: Length: 87.9 mm; weight: 11.7g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

30. Long Lane, Southwark, London SE 1: Late Iron Age gold wire fragment (2003 T163) (Fig. 30)

Date: Late Iron Age

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled excavations.

Description: The small fragment from a thin gold wire strip was recovered from peaty marsh deposits that pre-date the construction of a Roman timber building on the site in the middle of the 1st century BC.

Discussion: Gold objects, other than coins, are extremely rare from Iron Age Britain. Because of this, the presence of this tiny strip of gold in a sealed definitely pre-mid 1st century context is of considerable interest. This small strip is either a fragment from a broken object or from wire used to construct an object. The wire does not have a circular cross section similar to the wire used to construct torcs such as those from either Snettisham or Winchester. Although votive deposition of metal objects was common in the London area in the Iron Age, it is difficult to envisage this tiny fragment as a deliberate deposit. Rather, it probably was a causal loss at some time in the late Iron Age or at the time of the first Roman activity on site.

Dimensions: Length: 12 mm; width: 2.0 mm; thickness: 0.25 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive.

J D HILL

C. Roman

(i) Finger-rings

31. Heckington area, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T260) (Figs. 31.1, 31.2)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D Panton

Date of discovery: July 2001

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

Description: A Roman small silver finger-ring with plain, heavy, D-shaped hoop. The smooth profile swells to a broad bezel with rounded rectangular setting, now lacking its inset gemstone.

Dimensions: External: 23.8 × 20.0 mm; internal: 16.3 × 13.8 mm; bezel width: 9.3 mm; weight: 10.28g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

32. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T149) (Fig. 32)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr P Schmidt

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Part of a Roman silver finger-ring, with plain, tapered hoop, swollen bezel and lipped ovoid setting. The setting is empty and the narrower part of the hoop is broken.

Discussion: The ring is Henig's Type II (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles*, 2nd edn., Oxford, 1978).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

33. Gisleham area, Suffolk: Roman Gold finger-ring (2003 T81) (Figs. 33.1, 33.2)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Miss C Woodgate

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: A Roman slender gold finger-ring with a distorted hoop and a tiny empty rectangular setting on the narrow bezel.

Dimensions and metal content: External: 23 × 19 mm; weight: 3.95g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Lowestoft Museum

R JACKSON

34. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T411) (Fig. 34)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D Woollestone

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Penannular silver finger-ring with snake's head terminals.

Discussion: The ring is of Johns' type Bii. See C Johns, *Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard*, London, 1997. The terminals are too worn to be assigned to one of Johns' head types.

Dimensions: Weight: 5.24g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

35. Keswick, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T167) (Fig. 35)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D Soanes

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: Snake-headed terminal fragment from snake-headed silver finger-ring.

Discussion: Compare with examples from the Snettisham hoard (C Johns, *Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard*, London, 1997, fig. 3.5).

Dimensions: 8 × 16 mm; weight: 3.5g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to the finder, who kindly donated it to Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2003.97.

K HINDS AND R JACKSON

36. Farndon, Cheshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T333) (Figs. 36.1, 36.2)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr A Davies

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Romano-British silver finger-ring, slightly flattened plain oval hoop, widening greatly at the top. The top of the ring is a flattened oval area within which is set an oval intaglio. The stone is a deep red carnelian engraved with a perched eagle holding a crescent shaped object in its beak, almost certainly a laurel wreath. There is a small nick to one edge on the top of the ring.

Discussion: The ring conforms to Henig's Type V (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles*, 2nd edn., Oxford, 1978). The gemstone has some similarities with Henig 689.

Dimensions: Width: 23 mm; width of top: 16 mm; height: 17.8 mm; weight: 8.36g.

Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester

N HEREPATH

37. Heckington area, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T266) (Figs. 37.1, 37.2)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D Panton

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring with plain D-shaped hoop and broad, flat, sub-rectangular bezel. Within a simple channelled border is a rudimentarily incised sub-rectangular panel engraved with the letters ToT, the 'o' being rendered simply as a stop (thus, T.T). Although a little post-discovery cleaning appears to have taken place the ring displays clear evidence of wear, most noticeably on the shoulders and bezel margins.

Discussion: Rings with the 'TOT' inscription are distinctively Romano-British and concentrated in Lincolnshire (see also cat. 46 below). The inscription is usually regarded as an abbreviation of the Celtic god-name Toutatis (or Totatis), a deity who was often conflated with the Roman god Mars (M Henig and J Ogden, *Antiquaries Journal* 67 (1987), pp. 366–7).

Dimensions and metal content: External: 27.4 × 21.9 mm; internal: 20.5 × 17.2 mm; bezel width: 14.7 mm; weight: 12.02g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 92 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

R JACKSON

38. Wickenby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T113) (Fig. 38)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr K Kelway

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Silver ring, with flared shoulders, channelled borders and flattened bezel; undecorated.

Dimensions: Weight: 5.65g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

39. Brough, Nottinghamshire: Roman finger-ring (2003 T175) (Figs. 39.1, 39.2)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr J Williams

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A large Roman D-shaped finger-ring, with a plain, lightly-cambered, broad rectangular bezel, channelled at the edges and chamfered at the shoulders. The ring appears to be of tinned copper alloy.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 18.2 × 17.9 mm; weight: 8.64g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed that the ring is made of bronze with a tinned surface. Less than 1 per cent of silver was detected.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

40. Winston, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T125) (Fig. 40)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr G Stribling

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A small fragment of a Roman keeled silver finger-ring, comprising part of the hoop and

shoulder. It is Henig's Type VIII, with a pair of incised lines on the triangular shoulder

Dimensions: Maximum width of bezel: 9.7 mm; weight: 1.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

41. Haxby, City of York: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T201) (Fig. 41)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D Meyers

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring lacking the hoop back (recent break). A small, flat, oval, engraved carnelian intaglio is set in the broad flat bezel. It depicts Bonus Eventus facing left, holding a patera and corn ears. Comparison may be made with the engraved gemstones in the Snettisham Roman jeweller's hoard (C Johns, *The Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard*, London, 1997).

Dimensions and metal content: Max. external diameter: 19.2 mm; bezel width: 10.7 mm; intaglio 8.2 × 6.1 mm; weight: 3.48g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 91 per cent.

Note: The identification of the red gemstone was confirmed as carnelian by Raman microscopy.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

R JACKSON

42. Caythorpe, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T379) (Figs. 42.1, 42.2)

Date: Late 2nd or early 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr K Walker

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Roman silver finger-ring. Plain oval hoop with swollen bezel, set with an oval intaglio of a pinky-orange carnelian. The intaglio has a neat engraving of a draped female figure standing right, wearing a brimmed hat, with a cornucopia behind and holding a rudder. It is most likely to be a representation of Fortuna. The intaglio is very worn. The bottom section of the hoop has broken away, and there are some digs and scratches on the hoop, otherwise it is in good condition. Visible copper has leached to the surface on parts of the hoop.

Discussion: The ring is of Henig type V (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford, 1978). These particular gems are relatively common finds; there are examples in the Snettisham jeweller's hoard (C Johns, *Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard*, London, 1997).

Dimensions: Exterior width of hoop: 24.9 mm; interior width of hoop: 19.5 mm; size of intaglio: 12.5 × 8.4 mm; weight: 11.34g.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln.

R HOBBS

43. Good Easter, Essex: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T97) (Figs. 43.1, 43.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Name withheld at request of finder

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring with a broad bezel set with a small, plain, flat, oval, light-blue glass intaglio. The cambered hoop has simple moulded margins and tear-shaped mouldings at the shoulders.

Dimensions and metal content: External: 23 × 23 mm; internal: 17 × 15 mm; intaglio: 8.5 × 6.5 mm; weight: 13.22g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 90 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

44. Little Laver, Essex: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T96) (Figs. 44.1, 44.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr I Smith

Date of discovery: Before May 2003

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring with distorted hoop. The narrow bezel is defined by simple incised decoration, the workmanship apparently not very accomplished.

Dimensions and metal content: External: 22.5 × 17.3 mm; weight: 4.29g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

45. Wallington, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T406) (Figs. 45.1, 45.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr D Mance

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Roman silver finger-ring, keeled type, with circular boss on bezel, undecorated. Shoulders decorated with two incised lines on each. The ring is in poor condition, and there is a break at the bottom of the hoop. See C Johns, *The Jewellery of Roman Britain*, London, 1996, p. 49.

Dimensions: External width of hoop: 21.1 mm; internal width of hoop: 20.3 mm; height: 20.3 mm; weight: 4.53g

Disposition: Letchworth Museum withdrew. Returned to finder.

R HOBBS

46. Fillingham, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T259) (Figs. 46.1, 46.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr B Bennett and Mr Carter

Date of discovery: Before October 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A Roman silver small-keeled finger-ring with narrow D-shaped hoop. The simply engraved triangular shoulders have damaged notched edges and frame a flat circular bezel, which is neatly engraved with the letters ToT. Rings with this inscription on their bezel are distinctive to Roman Britain and have been found in some numbers in Lincolnshire (see also cat. 37 above).

Discussion: The inscription is regarded as an abbreviation of the name of the Celtic god Toutatis (or Totatis), who was often identified with the Roman god Mars.

The ring is Henig's Type VIII. A near-identical ring was found in archaeological excavations in Lincoln in 1984 (M Henig and J Ogden, *Antiquaries Journal* 67 (1987), pp. 366–7, Fig 2b).

Dimensions and metal content: External; 21.3 × 17.2 mm; internal: 16.6 × 14.2 mm; bezel width: 7.7 mm; weight: 2.59g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

R JACKSON

47. Carleton Rode, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T118)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Roughly triangular shoulder fragment of silver finger-ring with shallow grooves flaring to junction with (missing) bezel.

Dimensions: Maximum width: 11 mm; length: 9.5 mm; thickness: 1 mm; weight: 0.67g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND R JACKSON

48. Towcester, Northamptonshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T264) (Figs. 48.1, 48.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr R Kings

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: An ornate and massive Roman silver finger-ring. The hoop and shoulders are elaborately decorated with linear mouldings and incised motifs. The large raised oval bezel has a cabled border moulding and is set with a nicolo-paste intaglio, which has an opaque light-blue surface and a translucent dark-blue substrate. It has a moulded standing male figure, probably the god Mercury, with caduceus and purse.

Dimensions and metal content: Dimensions: external: 27.7 × 22.5 mm; internal: 18.5 × 14.1 mm; bezel width: 19.9 mm; weight: 21.44g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 75 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

R JACKSON

49. Brewham, Somerset: Roman gold finger-ring (2003 T16) (Figs. 49.1, 49.2)

Date: Probably 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr L John

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: A Roman gold polygonal finger-ring, with seven shield-shaped facets, which increase slightly in size to the front of the ring. The constrictions between the facets are themselves faceted top and bottom.

Discussion: The ring is closely paralleled by an example from Windisch (Vindonissa), Switzerland.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 19 mm; weight: 8.1g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 91 per cent.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum.

R JACKSON

50. Linslade, Bedfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T407) (Fig. 50)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr G Heritage

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Roman silver finger-ring fragment, with ornamented shoulders, roughly circular bezel, flat and undecorated. Poor condition, very worn.

Dimensions: Length: 17.1 mm; width: 10 mm; weight: 1.39g.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

51. Harnhill, Gloucestershire: Roman gold finger-ring (2003 T5)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr D Ebbage

Date of discovery: March 2002

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

Description: A small Roman keeled gold finger-ring, partly crushed, with a tiny, integral, circular low-relief bezel, and incuse decoration on the shoulders and hoop.

Discussion: The ring is Henig's Type VIII.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 3.1g; maximum external width: 20.2 mm. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: Cotswold Museum Service (Corinium Museum)

R JACKSON

52. Binbrook, Lincolnshire: Roman gold finger-ring (2003 T283) (Figs. 52.1, 52.2)

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Mr D L Holland

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A broken, distorted and crushed Roman gold finger-ring. The hoop is a narrow, parallel-sided band with plain back. The front is ornamented with a pair of twisted wires within a border of fine beaded wire. The bezel comprises a curving row of three high-sided box-settings, originally circular but now distorted. The centre cell, now blocked with soil, may be devoid of its setting, but the flanking cells retain their settings which appear to be colourless glass. Pairs of granular pellets ornament the junctions between the cells and between the hoop and the outermost cells.

Discussion: The arrangement of three gems in a line, the use of gold pellets, and the form of the hoop are features that may be matched on rings in the Thetford Treasure (see C Johns and T Potter, *The Thetford Treasure*, London, 1983, pp. 88-91, Fig. 14, nos. 14 and 15).

Dimensions and metal content: about 19 × 18 mm; weight: 3.61g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the

British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 88 per cent. The two remaining settings were identified as glass.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; British Museum.

R JACKSON

53. Hacheston, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2003 T46)

Date: 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a Roman silver ring, probably of snake-head type. The surviving fragment consists of part of the hoop.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

54. Chilham, Kent: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T172) (Fig. 54)

Date: Probably 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A plain silver finger-ring comprising a narrow band, lightly convex on its outer face, with a single, asymmetrically-placed small gold inlay plugged into the side of the hoop.

Discussion: The ring is not easily paralleled but is probably Roman.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal dimensions: 19.9 × 17.4 mm; width of hoop: 4.1–5.1 mm; inlay: 1.4 mm; weight: 3.09g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the

silver content of the ring is approximately 98 per cent and the gold content of the inlay is approximately 88 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

55. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T311)

Date: 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Mr D Woolestone

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A plain Roman silver ring.

Dimensions: Weight: 3.88g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

56. Binchester, County Durham: ? Roman finger-ring or loop (2003 T270) (Fig. 56)

Date: Probably Roman

Finder: Mr K Leach

Date of discovery: May 2001

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

Description: A distorted plain gold loop or ring made from oval- to circular-sectioned wire, probably Roman.

Discussion: The object is undiagnostic and effectively undateable, but a Roman date is quite conceivable.

Certainly, the proximity of the find-spot (adjacent field) to the remains of the Roman fort of Vinovium supports such a suggestion, as does the metal composition.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 26.1 mm; diameter of wire: 1–1.3 mm; weight: 2.11g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 97 per cent.

Disposition: Bowes Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

57. Mettingham area, Suffolk: possibly Roman silver finger-ring (2003 T123) (Fig. 57)

Date: Not securely datable, but possibly Roman.

Finder: Mr I Reeve

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A silver finger-ring with slender circular hoop, gently cambered on its outer face and lightly expanded to form the flat bezel, on which was formerly some kind of soldered attachment, now lacking, which ran onto the shoulders. The type is undiagnostic.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal: 19.1 × 18.4 mm; weight: 2.11g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 53 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

58. Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: ?Late Roman gold finger-ring (2003 T27) (Fig. 58)

Date: Undiagnostic

Finder: Mr G Smith

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Small gold finger-ring made from gold wire. The hoop is made from two plain wires framing two wires twisted in opposite directions to make a herring-bone pattern. The wires are soldered to each other and there is no backing plate. The ends of the wires are joined by hammering to form a small rectangle and one has broken away. The surfaces of the wires are scratched and their assemblage is not easy to see; damage on one outer wire band appears to show dark metal inside the gold, but laboratory examination showed this to be trapped dirt.

Discussion: The dating is debatable: this may well be a Roman piece but it could be of later date, being made from hand-made wires in a simple construction. It is unlikely to be Anglo-Saxon when such filigree work on finger-rings is normally supported on a backing plate. A ring from Great Cogglesall, Essex which is a good parallel for the Fulbourn find has been identified as Anglo-Saxon work of around AD 800, but the grounds for this are not compelling (see D A Hinton, citing V Evison in *A Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford (1974), p.19, no. 11).

Dimensions: External diameter: between 17.7 and 18.6 mm; height 3.3 mm; weight: 1.65g.

Disposition: The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS AND R JACKSON

59. Worleston, Cheshire: Late Roman or early medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T334) (Fig. 59)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D Beckett

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: The ring consists of a thick spiral wire of four turns with pointed ends. It is closely decorated from end to end on the outside with a single punch combining two small, apex-to-apex triangles. The surface is quite worn in places.

Discussion: There appears to be no close British parallel to the ring, although a provincial Roman ring from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh, on Hadrian's Wall is somewhat similar (L Allason-Jones and B McKay, *Coventina's Well. A shrine on Hadrian's Wall*, Oxford, 1985, p. 26, no. 61, fig. 61). In Scandinavia, however, spiral gold rings are not uncommon. There they are dated to the late Roman or Migration Period from around AD

200 – 600, although they are generally plain and only one example with punched decoration, rather different from the Worleston ring, is recorded (e.g. from Borresø, Kåsbygård, and Sandegård, Denmark: O Klindt-Jensen, *Bornholm i Folkevandringstiden*, Copenhagen, 1957, figs. 128, 4; 129, 13; and 130, 6). The Worleston find cannot, therefore, be said to be typically Scandinavian.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 19.7 mm; width: 10.5 mm; weight: 12.66g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content for the ring is approximately 75 per cent.

Disposition: Nantwich Museum.

BAGER

(ii) Jewellery

60. Southwark Cathedral, London, SE 1: Various items of Roman and later jewellery (2003 T162)

Date: 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled excavations.

Description: a) gold wire with a blue glass bead, part of earring or necklace; b) twisted silver wire (length: 70 mm), from a Roman context; c) corroded silver wire or pin (length: 20 mm), from a possible Saxo-Norman context.

Note: Due to its charitable status Southwark Cathedral, which owns the find site, is unable to donate the finds to the Museum of London. However, it proposes to deposit them there on long-term loan.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive.

M GAIMSTER

61. Southfleet, Kent: Roman broken intaglio in setting (2003 T166)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Rail Link Engineering

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching machine-excavated deposits from the Ebbesfleet river bed with a metal-detector.

Description: A broken intaglio, set in a gold mount. The surviving portion of the intaglio appears to depict a pair of facing eagles, standing on globes, at least one of which appears to hold an olive branch in its beak. The intaglio mount appears to be gold and the intaglio itself a form of semi-precious stone, such as jasper, amber or agate.

Disposition: The archive is to be deposited at a local museum.

H J GLASS

62. Towcester, Northamptonshire: Roman brooch fragment (2003 T188) (Fig. 62)

Date: 1st century AD

Finder: J Evans

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a Roman brooch, comprising part of the tapered, flat bow, broken at top and bottom. The front is decorated with a vertical row of dot-and-ring motifs within a channelled and dot-punched border. There is a stepped moulding at the narrower (lower) end, the back of which preserves the top of the catch-plate.

Discussion: This is a Hod Hill variant, derived from the continental Hod Hill type. Hattat lists parallels from Britain, France and Switzerland (R Hattat, *Brooches of Antiquity*, Oxford, 1987, pp. 83–4, fig. 29, 865).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 22.9 mm; weight: 1.35g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated that the object is made of tinned copper-alloy.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

63. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: Roman brooch fragment and copper- alloy finger-ring; undiagnostic metal lump (2003 T396)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD (a), Roman, uncertain (b) and undiagnostic (c).

Finder: Mr B Read

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description:

(a) Incomplete copper-alloy brooch, a variant of the Dolphin or T-shaped type, dateable to the 1st or 2nd century AD;

(b) Simple copper-alloy finger-ring of Roman date;

(c) Undiagnostic lump of metal, probably copper-alloy with a tin-enriched surface.

Note: Found 60 feet away from the coin hoard discovered in September 2002 (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 190) and not considered to be associated with the hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

64. Wickenby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver leaf-shaped pendant or strap-end (2003 T378) (Fig. 64)

Date: 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Mr K Toyne

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Roman silver leaf-shaped pendant or strap-end. The object is in two parts which join, and there are traces of glue applied by the finder. The larger section is bent, with a stress fracture running across the bent section. The pendant is broadly leaf shaped, with a more elaborate profile at the top, but as this is broken,

the exact original shape is unclear. It terminates in a sub-spherical finial.

The front of the piece is decorated with a foliate motif consisting of a central incised line and further incised lines following the line of the edge. There are long tear-shaped concave impressions that form 'leaves' expanding outwards from the finial. Two lines of irregular punched dots run up the sides between the incised lines and the 'leaves'. Although there is a join between the fragments, the upper part does not have matching decoration. As the silver is laminated, it may be that this layer has broken away.

The reverse is plain, apart from a series of overlapping straight lines. It is not clear if there was an attempt made for these lines to form a particular motif. Unlike the front of the object, the incised lines do continue on the upper fragment and prove that originally the two pieces joined. There is no evidence for how the pendant or strap-end was originally attached; this is likely to have been part of the upper section which is damaged.

Dimensions: Length of larger piece: 41 mm; width of larger piece: 22.5 mm; length of fragment: 14.9 mm; width of fragment: 19.8 mm.

Disposition: British Museum (P&E 2004,10–1,1).

R HOBBS

65. Sudbury area, Suffolk: Roman gold ear-ring (2003 T256) (Fig. 65)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Ms L White

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A Roman gold ear-ring of rectangular form, slightly dented and distorted and lacking its hook. It comprises two plates joined at the margins. The front-plate is embossed with a decorative swagged border framing a central rectangular box-setting. The setting is now empty. There is a central torn hole in the back-plate

marking the former point of attachment of the hook.

Discussion: The ear-ring is Allason-Jones Type 11 (L Allason-Jones, *Ear-Rings in Roman Britain*, Oxford, 1989).

Dimensions: 12.4 × 13.0 × about 2.2 mm; weight: 0.56g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 89 per cent.

Disposition: Moyses' Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds

R JACKSON

66. Wapping, London, E 1: Roman necklace fragment and ear-ring (2003 T306)

Date: 4th Century

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2002

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled excavation.

Description: Fragment of Roman gold necklace with small blue glass bead and clasp; Roman gold lattice work and ?emerald rosette-type ear-ring.

Disposition: Disclaimed; archive destination for the excavated material.

M GAIMSTER AND R JACKSON

(iii) Other objects

67. Billingford, Norfolk: Roman gold talisman (2003 T93) (Fig. 67)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr K Owen

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A Roman gold amulet or talisman, comprising a rectangular plaque (*lamella*) of thin gold sheet, lightly incised with a text in a mixture of Greek and Latin characters and magical symbols. There appear to be nine lines of text across the short axis of the

plaque and two additional marginal lines on the right side of the long axis. Creasing of the soft metal of the plaque (there are seven 'fold' lines) shows that it was originally rolled into a tube, with the text on the inner face. It was unrolled by the finder.

Discussion: Such amulets, inscribed with secret formulae, were worn as a protection against evil. Their texts resemble those of Roman magical papyri and, as on those, the precise form and arrangement of the words and characters was critical in investing the object with its protective magical powers. Very few inscribed gold amulets are known from Britain. They include examples from Caernarvon, York and Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire (*RIBI*, 436 and 706. II, 2430.2). Henig regards the gold lamellae, together with other magical amulets, as possible evidence for the presence in Roman Britain of a small Eastern immigrant community (M Henig, *Religion in Roman Britain* London, 1984, pp. 184 ff.).

Dimensions and metal content: 41.5 × 30.0 mm; weight: 1.93g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 91 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2005.297. Purchased with the assistance of the Friends of Norwich Museums, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

R JACKSON

68. Winterborne Zelston, Dorset: Roman silver toilet implement fragment (2003 T33) (Fig. 68)

Date: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A Roman silver toilet implement with a slender twisted stem and a tiny spoon at one end. The other end is curved and broken.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 56 mm;

weight: 2.25g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content is approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

69. Tabard Square, Southwark, London, SE 1: Roman objects (2003 T215)

Date: 1st to 4th century AD

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Roman tinned bronze spoon with circular bowl; fragment of a Roman gold wire necklace with hook; gold Roman earring, loop with embossed disc.

Dimensions: Spoon length: 15cm; wire necklace: 15cm.

Note: The spoon does not qualify as treasure, as it is of base metal.

Disposition: To remain with the site archive.

M GAIMSTER

70. Hitcham, Suffolk: Roman spoon fragment (2003 T322) (Fig. 70)

Date: 3rd to 4th century AD

Finder: Mrs A Turner

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A broken Roman silver spoon, comprising most of the handle and the open scroll offset by which it was joined to the bowl. The tapered handle, now distorted and lacking its pointed tip, is of circular cross-section. It is decorated with three pairs of incised ring-mouldings, one immediately above the broken offset.

Dimensions: Length: 77 mm; weight: 7.4g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

D. Early Medieval

(i) Brooches

71. Hollingbourne, Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon equal-arm brooch fragment (2003 T65) (Fig. 71)

Date: 5th century

Finder: Mr K Stafford

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: The fragment is broken from the outer corner of one of the two triangular plates of an equal-arm brooch. Three irregular holes divide off the zoomorphic border, of which only two animals survive: one with its head joined to the corner and the other resting its forelegs on the rump of the first. A third animal, missing its head, crouches on the sloping side of the plate, which is decorated with four parallel ridges along the edge and part of a tendril scroll below. The front has traces of gilding in the recesses of the ornament.

Discussion: This form of brooch was worn by women as a cloak fastener and several types are known. They are found mostly in the Elbe-Weser region of Germany, but a number were brought with the Anglo-Saxon settlers into England, where they are found mainly distributed from East Anglia to the Upper Thames region, north Hampshire and Wiltshire. The present piece is the first recorded find from Kent and represents a late, openwork version of the Nesse type, which may be compared with an almost complete example from Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, grave 55 (V I Evison, 'Supporting-arm brooches and equal-arm brooches in England', *Studien zur Sachsenforschung*, 1 (1977), pp 127–147, fig. 4c).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 39 mm; height: 28 mm; weight: 9.09g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the silver content of

the brooch is approximately 39 per cent.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum with funding from the Friends of Maidstone Museum and Bently Art Gallery.

B AGER

72. North of Ipswich, Suffolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt great square headed brooch fragments, silver wrist clasp, silver belt stud and associated finds (2003 T375) (Figs. 72.1, 72.2, 72.3, 72.4)

Date: First half of the 6th century

Finder: Mr J McLaughlin

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description:

1. *Silver-gilt florid cruciform brooch fragments* (fig. 72.1): the seven fragments are from a great square-headed brooch and are as follows.

(a) Two joining fragments from the upper frame of the head plate approaching the top right (facing) corner. The fragments show a panelled design within borders filled with a running zig-zag, made with a triangular punch, whose impressions are inlaid with niello. Two panels survive, one filled with a pair of Style I helmeted heads, facing outwards into the upper border, the second with an abstract face, also facing outwards, composed of eyes with well defined cheek bones surmounted by strong arched brows which join and run down the face to form a nose and curling moustache.

(b) Four joining fragments consisting of the bow of the brooch and part of the decorative panel immediately above it, the lower right and left hand corners of the head-plate and the left hand shoulder of the footplate. The bow is short with heavy median and border ribbing. Touching the top of the median rib is the niello filled frame of a small rectangular panel. Only two thirds of this remain and is filled with a raised square with a double-banded collar enclosing an incised saltire cross.

This is separated from a highly stylised Style I face by a thin vertical bar. The two corners of the head-plate each carry part of the head-plate's zig-zag border and a fragment of the overall Style I design that fills the head plate and surrounds the small panel above the bow. This is too fragmentary to interpret. Touching the border on each fragment is a square divided by a sunken saltire cross into a pyramidal depression within an ribbed border. Above this is a Style I helmeted head matching those on the upper border. The fourth fragment is decorated with a strong Style I head wearing a form of head-dress suggesting curved horns. To the left of this head, which lies beneath the median rib of the bow, is a complex design that fills the shoulder. This consists of a downward facing Style I helmeted animal head with flaring open jaws, defined by a single groove and a beady eye. The neck, like the head-plate, is outlined by a niello-filled zigzag border. Filling the body of the neck is a long bodied beast with a simple head and long thin curving jaws. The body terminates in a horizontal bar, beneath which springs a curving beak.

(c) A fragment from the lower part of the foot plate with a curving niello-filled border and part of an unintelligible mixture of Style I elements including part of a face with a chubby cheek, leg elements and a fragment of what may be a triangular motif with a triple banded border enclosing a sunken triangular core.

2. *Silver spiral wrist-clasp* (fig. 72.2): one half, hooked, of a well made Class A spiral wrist clasp pair.

3. *Silver shoe-shaped belt stud* (fig. 72.3), the sunken field decorated with ring and dot ornament, a belt or bridle fitting.

4. *Silver-gilt fragment* (fig. 72.4) perhaps from the arm or foot of a miniature square-headed brooch. The fragment is small with traces of a band of niello inlaid zig-zag border above which the fragment flares.

5. *Gilded copper-alloy fragment* of unknown function. The object is largely complete and consists of a trapezoidal plate with gilded edges, the upper edge of which rises to form a semi-circular collar. The lower margin has two scallops cut in it and the edges of these are gilded, suggesting Style I eye openings.

6. *Gilt bronze fragment* from the foot of a square-headed brooch. The fragment has a rounded terminal from which rises a bold central midrib flanked by a pair of finely cast ribs within a thicker border. One side supports a loop or lug. The terminal is not gilt, unlike the remainder of the fragment and it is probable that it was covered by a silver sheet appliqué.

Discussion: The finds, which include both male and female equipment, could come from disturbed graves or, because of their fragmentary nature, be part of a metalsmith's scrap ready for melting down. The great square-headed brooch fragments (1) are an exceptional find and the brooch, when complete, would have been amongst the most outstanding of the great square-headed brooch series (J Hines, *A New Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Great Square-Headed Brooches*, London, 1997). The fragments of the brooch, with its beautifully executed Style I ornament, suggest that it belongs to Hines group II, falling early in the series, perhaps manufactured in the first decades of the sixth century. It can be compared to the brooch from grave 159, Sarre, Kent, and to a similar brooch of Anglo-Saxon origin found at Herpes, France (Hines, *op. cit.*, pl. 10b and 10a, pp. 228-9). The brooch terminal (6) belongs to Hines group VI and can be compared to examples from Kenninghall, Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds (Hines, *op. cit.*, pls. 53a, 57a and 58b). The group is large and overall dates from the second half of the 6th century. Unfortunately, not enough of the brooch survives to suggest to which of three sub-groups it belongs.

The spiral wrist-clasp (2) belongs to Hines Class A (J Hines, *The Scandinavian Character of Anglo-Saxon England in the pre Viking Period* (BAR British Series 124), Oxford, 1984, List 2.2, p. 319; pp. 37-48 and 68-70, fig. 2.5), a group whose use dates from the late 5th/early 6th centuries date and whose distribution lies predominantly in the Anglian regions of early Anglo-Saxon England. Similar examples illustrated by Hines come from e.g. Kenninghall, Norfolk and Holywell Row, Suffolk, grave 17 (*op. cit.* fig. 2.2 and fig. 2.5; see also S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk*

(*East Anglian Archaeology* 84), Ipswich, 1998, p. 31, fig. 38, 3.1 and 3.2, Grave 33, Eriswell).

The shoe-shaped stud (3) is an unusual find in an Anglian context. Such studs are often found in groups of two or three and are generally associated with a matching belt buckle. They have close affinities with near continental belt fittings and are more commonly found in south-east England. They date from the mid to late sixth century. A silver plated stud similar to this example, also with stamped ornament, was found in a phase 2 grave (no. 96a; AD 525-75) in the Buckland, Dover, cemetery (V Evison, *The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery*, London, 1987, text fig. 25 and fig. 45.3).

Disposition: Ipswich Museum and Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

A C EVANS

73. Northbourne, Kent: Frankish fragment of square-headed brooch (2003 T297) (Fig. 73)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr P Bean

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: The fragment consists of the lower end of the bow and the adjacent top end of the foot-plate, with the catch-plate on the back, from a square-headed brooch. Copper rivets on the left and right of the bow indicate that a break across it was repaired in antiquity.

Discussion: All that survives of the decoration are sunken panels on the bow, a fan-shaped panel of short ridges radiating from the base of it, and parts of two curved elements (from the necks of two original animal heads) at the top. But these can all be closely paralleled on a complete, silver-gilt brooch from Trivières, Hainaut, Belgium, including the slight midrib in sunken relief on the bow. This brooch belongs to Kühn's Rittersdorf type, which is distributed mainly in the Middle Rhineland, northern France and southern Belgium, as well as in

southeastern England (H Kühn, *Die Germanischen Bügelfibeln der Völkerwanderungszeit in Süddeutschland*, Graz, 1974, pp. 1146–1161, pl. 312: 44, 27). The pointed shape and especially the ridging of the 'fan' on the Eastry fragment are, however, typical of continental brooches of both this and other types, indicating that the Eastry find is a Frankish import into early Anglo-Saxon Kent. But Kühn's dating of the Rittersdorf type to the early 7th century is too late in most, if not all cases, and a 6th-century date is to be preferred.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 5.95g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum that the silver content of the brooch fragment is approximately 91 per cent; it is mercury gilt.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

74. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon terminal from a silver-gilt radiate headed brooch (2003 T193) (Fig. 74)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: between 1995 and 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt applied knob, inlaid with niello, from the head of a radiate-headed brooch. The knob is cast in deep relief with a strong Style I image: beneath a semi-circular border lie a pair of arching eyebrows that drop to join above a vestigial nose. Above, the V of the brows is echoed by a V-shaped element placed centrally and resting against the upper border. Beneath the eyebrows is a pair of deep and obliquely set eye sockets into which are inserted rods of silver with expanded ends which form staring eyes. The central axis of the mask continues to the bottom of the terminal. From it spring the moulded surrounds to a second pair of round eyes, also set with rods to form the pupil. The outer frame of each eye runs up towards the upper mask to

form 'ears'. A lug is cast into the terminal to attach it to the brooch frame. The back of the element is concave.

Discussion: The knob would originally have been attached by its lug to the rounded frame of a radiate-headed brooch – a continental type current from the end of the fifth century. These brooches are set with a variable number of applied and integral knobs, which are frequently decorated with stylised animal heads. The knob from Kilham, with its double Style I masks, does not fall into quite the same category and would have come from an exceptional brooch with a Scandinavian character. Similar eyes are found within the corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian square-headed brooches, which also on occasion have knobs (generally cast together with the brooch) on the head plate. For example a brooch from Hauge, Norway (J Hines, *A New Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Great Square-Headed Brooches*, Suffolk, 1997, pl. 110) provides a rare parallel to the inserted rods, while the eared mask is found on brooches from Børtnes, Kvåle and Sørheim, all in Norway (T Sjøvold, 'The Scandinavian Relief Brooches of the Migration Period', *Norske Oldfunn* XV, pls 14 and 15). An example of an eared mask is also found in East Anglia, on a gusset plate from Playford in Suffolk (S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 44), Ipswich, 1998, fig. 122, 15).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 20 mm; weight: 2.23g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum had expressed an interest but subsequently withdrew.

A C EVANS

75. Torksey/Brampton, Lincolnshire: Late Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt ?disc brooch fragment (2003 T109) (Fig. 75)

Date: Late 8th century

Finder: Mr D Wilson

Date of discovery: August 2002

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

Description: Gold fragment decorated with zoomorphic ornament. The fragment can be read as part of an animal with only the front leg, shoulder and curve at the junction of the neck and back remaining. A strand of interlace can be seen running behind the raised front leg which ends against a simple frame. The animal is rendered freely in a style reminiscent of the chip carving of the early Anglo-Saxon period. All edges apart from the one delineating the lower part of the neck and back are torn.

Discussion: The fragment is too small to ascribe to any particular object although it may have once been part of a late Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt openwork disc or disc brooch. In style it can be compared to a late 8th century disc from Mavourne Farm, Bolnhurst, Bedfordshire. This fine disc is divided into four fields, two of which are filled with intertwined chip-carved animal pairs (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 185).

Dimensions: Width: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

76. Shotesham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon coin-brooch (2003 T337) (Figs. 76.1, 76.2)

Date: Late 10th to early 11th century

Finder: Mr M Turner

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a late Anglo-Saxon silver penny, re-used as part of some form of jewellery or ornament. The piece is formed from the central field of the coin, with the inscription around the field trimmed off. The shape of the trimming suggests that it was designed to slot into some kind of mount, and the

reverse (though not the obverse) of the coin has been gilded, indicating that that side of the coin was intended to be displayed as part of whatever larger item of jewellery the coin formed a part. The visible side shows a small cross, which may indicate that the coin was used as part of a religious badge or ornament of some sort. This is typical of the re-use of coins as badges or brooches in late Anglo-Saxon and Norman England (see G Williams, 'Coin-brooches of Edward the Confessor and William I', *British Numismatic Journal* 71 (2001), pp. 60–70).

Discussion: The original coin used is difficult to date precisely, as there is no longer an inscription visible. The design, showing a diademed bust on the obverse and a small cross pattee on the reverse, was used successively in the final coinage of Eadgar (c. 973–975), the sole coinage of Eadward the Martyr (975–78) and both the first and last coinages of Aethelraed II (978–1016). Given the missing inscription and the poor condition of the object, it is not possible to identify precisely which of these rulers should be identified with the coin in question.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G WILLIAMS

77. North Walsham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon coin-brooch (2003 T238) (Fig. 77)

Date: Mid-11th century

Finder: Mr M Martin

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: The object is formed from a silver penny of Harold II, which has been modified into a brooch. The reverse has been gilded, and a brooch fitting attached by rivets through two holes in the centre of the coin. The brooch fitting has become detached, leaving a cuprous residue on the back of the coin, plus the two holes for rivets. The combination of the residue of the brooch fitting, the crisp edges of the rivet holes showing silver which does not have the same patination as the rest of the ungilded obverse, and scratch marks

(combined with a slight bend) on both obverse and reverse, makes me wonder whether the brooch fitting has been removed since the object was discovered, possibly in the process of cleaning. The original coin which forms the basis of the brooch was of the PAX type of Harold II, issued by the moneyer Godric of Thetford. It was struck from the same dies as a coin in the British Museum collection (BMC ii, p. 474, no. 122). The obverse inscription reads +HAROLD REX ANG and the reverse reads +GODRIC ON _EOTI.

Discussion: The brooch is typical of a type of coin brooch which appears to have been particularly fashionable from the middle of the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042–66) to some time in the reign of William I (1066–87). While it is impossible to say exactly how soon after the coins were issued they were converted into brooches, it appears that this took place while each coin type was still current, which would mean no more than two or three years between the issue of the coin and the manufacture of the brooch. In this particular case, that almost certainly means that the brooch was issued during the short reign of Harold II in 1066. Nineteen other examples are known, of which eighteen have been published (see G Williams, 'Coin-brooches of Edward the Confessor and William I' *British Numismatic Journal* 71 (2001), pp. 60–70).

Dimensions: Weight: 1.39g.

Note: The Treasure status of objects of this type hinges on the fact that the coin has been converted into a brooch. A single coin would not normally be considered as Treasure, whereas a single brooch would be. Although the majority of the brooch fittings are lost, or have been removed, the gilding remains, as does a partial residue of the back-plate of the brooch fitting. The three most recent finds before this one have all been declared Treasure under the Treasure Act (1996), with the majority of the group being older finds before the Treasure Act came into force.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

78. Aldeburgh, Suffolk:

Early medieval coin brooch (2003 T371) (Figs. 78.1, 78.2)

Date: Mid-11th century

Finder: Mr D Clarke

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver penny of William I (1066–1087), chipped at two points, that has been turned into a coin brooch with small traces of solder for the attachment of the catch on the obverse side and a gilt reverse side which exhibits a cross. The coin is rather worn with the secondary gilt finish surviving in the recesses between the motifs and lettering on the reverse and in small areas on the obverse where the gilding survives around parts of the border.

Coin type: silver penny of William I, two sceptres type (BMC iv), Thetford mint, moneyer Cinric, reading: [] ENRIC ON DEOTF []

Discussion: The corpus of coin brooches of Anglo-Norman date (broadly 10th – 11th centuries) is growing and the great majority exhibit the same characteristics as this find with heavy gilding over the reverse and evidence for a catch on the obverse. The presumption must therefore be that these coins were modified in order to show the cross as the standard Christian symbol of devotion.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.09g (chipped).

Note: While single coin finds do not qualify under the Treasure Act 1996 this find has been modified to become a coin brooch and therefore should be considered as an artefact.

Disposition: Aldeburgh Museum

J NEWMAN

(ii) Hooked-tags

79. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: Early medieval silver hooked-tag (2003 T233) (Fig. 79)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A small silver hooked-tag, circular plate with two attachment holes, decorated with engraved discontinuous spiral line enclosing intermittent cross-hatched lines. No evidence of inlay.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 53, for comparison.

Dimensions: Length: 12 mm; width: 8.5 mm; weight: 0.22g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

80. Sheldwich, Kent: Early medieval silver hooked-tag (2003 T107) (Fig. 80)

Date: 9th to 11th century

Finder: Mr D Button

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Lower part of an Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag, broken at the junction of the now-missing plate. It consists of a hook cast with an elongated shank which expands above a band of three incised lines to form a worn three-dimensional animal mask. The hook projects from the mouth of the animal. At the back of the head the piece is broken where it would have formed the connection to the base of a plate. The back is plain.

Discussion: The stylised form and details of this animal mask are of a type seen on much mid- to late Anglo-Saxon metalwork, particularly strap-ends. Although

there is no evidence to suggest whether the missing plate was either round or triangular, the animal terminal is similar to that on a hooked-tag from Winchester featured in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 50, which has a finely decorated and gilt triangular plate, with attachment holes at the upper corners. This large hook certainly appears to have been part of a substantial tag, while the use of an animal mask is uncommon. Hooked-tags were widely used in Anglo-Saxon England for a variety of purposes related to dress (as a garter or fastener) and accessories (especially purses), and they vary in dimensions, style and elaboration. Their use spans mid- to late-Saxon times.

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm; width: 9 mm; weight: 2.13g.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(iii) Ingots

81. West Wratting, Cambridgeshire: Viking gold ingot or arm-ring fragment (2003 T28) (Fig. 81)

Date: 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr L Eeles

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Piece of hack-gold cut from a broad band of rectangular section, decorated with close parallel hammer marks on both surfaces and the two sides. The band tapers and thins slightly in one direction. The fragment has been cut at both ends with a sharp chisel from one side; a preliminary attempt to cut it at the wider end has left a parallel channel close to the severed surface. The band is fairly flat, except at its wider end where the force of the chisel blow has caused some bending, with stress cracks visible on the sides. There are no nicks or pecks, but there is some scuffing

on one surface, which may have been more exposed to damage if the band was originally penannular.

Discussion: The transverse-hammered decoration on this piece is found on many Viking-Age silver ingots. In England they are known from the Cuerdale hoard (deposited about 905), the Chester 1950 hoard (deposited about 970), a hoard of hack-gold and silver from Torksey (deposited later 9th century) and a single find from Ditchingham, Norfolk; in Scotland they occur in the Skailh hoard (deposited about 950–70), while from Ireland there is a single find from Feltrim Hill, Co. Down. They are widely spread in Scandinavia and the southern Baltic, occurring in Danish and Swedish hoards from the mid-10th century and prolifically in finds from Gotland after 1000. In gold they are much rarer, but one was found in excavations in Norwich in 1999 (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 66) and two are recorded from Ireland, one from Askeaton, Co. Limerick, now in the National Museum of Ireland (1929:1332) and one from the excavations at Wood Quay in Dublin.

The present piece has been more thoroughly and more finely worked than most hammered ingots, to form a thinner and more uniform band of metal. Particular care has been taken to decorate the sides in the same manner as the main faces. The width and thickness of the band is similar to that of many penannular broad-band arm-rings, and the slight tapering and thinning of the piece suggests that it may have been cut from such an object. This form of arm-ring probably originated in Denmark in the mid-9th century but was copied and developed by the Scandinavians in Ireland during the later 9th and early 10th centuries (N P Brooks and J Graham-Campbell, 'Reflections on the Viking-Age silver hoard from Croydon, Surrey', in N Brooks, *Communities and Warfare 700–1400*, London, 2000, pp. 69–92, at pp. 75–7; J Sheehan, 'Early Viking Age silver hoards from Ireland and their Scandinavian elements', in *Ireland and Scandinavia in the Early Viking Age*, ed. H B Clarke *et al.*, Dublin, 1998, pp. 166–202, at pp. 194–7).

Most of the Scandinavian and Irish arm-rings of this

type have punched decoration covering the length of their outer surface, in some cases with parallel transverse grooves giving an effect somewhat analogous to transverse hammering. A few broad-band arm-rings are entirely plain, such as one from the 9th century Sønder Kirkeby hoard from Denmark or a group in gold from Ireland that have been reattributed to the Viking period (R Ó Floinn, 'A gold band found near Rathkeale, Co. Limerick', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal* 25 (1983), pp. 3–8, at pp. 7–8; Sheehan, as above, pp. 34–5). I am not aware of any complete broad-band arm-ring from the British Isles that has hammered decoration, as on this piece, though from the Skailh hoard there is a silver hammered band that has been bent double the function of which is ambiguous (J Graham-Campbell, *The Viking-Age Gold and Silver of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1995, pp. 40 and 102, no. 24,109). There are comparable pieces also in silver from Scandinavia, especially mainland Sweden and Gotland, in hoards of the later 10th and 11th centuries, and these are regarded as 'broad-band hammered ingots' (e.g. M Stenberger, *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit*, 2 vols., Stockholm, 1947–58, II, pl. 182, 9; 191, 21). However, the distinction between an ingot and an arm-ring is not as sharp as one might imagine, since arm-rings were formed from ingots, often of an adjusted weight, and they retained the function of being a store of wealth suitable for cutting up or melting down when needed as money.

Hack-gold is extremely rare, whether from Scandinavia or the British Isles; the only other pieces found in England being from Lincolnshire, four from Torksey and one from Springthorpe (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 69). They are indicative of the mixed coin/bullion economy that existed in the Danelaw during the later 9th and early 10th century, and it is probably to this period that the present piece belongs.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25.0 – 26.5 mm; width: 9.7 mm tapering to 9.3 mm; thickness: 3.6 mm narrowing to 2.6 mm; weight: 11.37g. Analysis at the Fitzwilliam Museum recorded a specific gravity of

15.71, implying a fineness of approximately 72 per cent gold, or slightly higher if there is a significant copper element in the alloy.

Disposition: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

M A S BLACKBURN

82. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Viking silver ingot (2003 T293) (Fig. 82)

Date: 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr J Baker

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver ingot of sub-rectangular form, cast in a shallow mould, possibly of sandstone to judge from the stipple pattern visible on part of the lower surface. The ingot has been deliberately worked with small hammer-marks on the ends of the two terminals, on the sides of the ingot, creating a faceted effect; and on the top and bottom causing some flattening. The lower and particularly the upper surfaces have been scratched, but this appears to be inadvertent damage, perhaps from being scraped in the soil, rather than deliberate filing. One mark on the base could be a test mark ('peck' or 'nick'), but it may equally be accidental.

Discussion: Simple cast ingots can be difficult to date, for while they are often found in Viking-Age hoards in Britain and Northern Europe, they must also have been common in other periods and cultures since ingot moulds are often found in excavations. A Viking origin for the present piece is, however, suggested by the faceted hammer marks on all four sides and the top and bottom, while preserving the original shape of the ingot. At its most developed this is represented by the small group of transverse-hammered ingots, but many cast ingots in finds such as the Cuerdale hoard (Lancashire, deposited c.905) have surfaces that have been partially worked as here. Haslingfield lay within the Danelaw, where for some 50 years from the 870s a silver bullion

economy operated alongside a more regular coin-using economy. The most likely date for this ingot is therefore the later 9th or early 10th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25.6 mm; width: 11.5 mm; thickness: 5.7 mm (maximum dimensions); weight: 10.62g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 88 per cent. This is entirely consistent with a Viking-Age origin for the ingot.

Disposition: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

M A S BLACKBURN

83. Aston, Cheshire: Viking period silver ingot (2003 T48) (Fig. 83)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr G Nimmo

Date of discovery: September 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. A gold rod fragment, possibly of the Bronze Age, was discovered in November 2003 some 200 m away (see above, cat. 11).

Description: The ingot is in the shape of a short, ovoid bar of oval section. The upper surface is more or less smooth, with slight diagonal striations and a deeper scratch. The underside is rough and pitted from casting in an open mould, which would have been simply made in sand, earth or stone. Both of the long sides are nicked with a series of short, transverse 'peck-marks', which were cut in antiquity, probably with the point of a knife. This was often done to test the metal.

Discussion: The form of the ingot is typical of the Viking period in England. Its weight falls within the lower range of its type and perhaps represents half an *eyrir* (1 *eyrir* = c. 25 – 26g). Similar examples occur in the well-known Viking silver hoards from Cuerdale, Lancs. (deposited around 905), and Chester (deposited around 970; G Webster 'A Saxon treasure hoard found at Chester, 1950', *Antiquaries Journal*, 33 (1953), pp. 22–32). Several recent finds of Viking-period ingots have

been reported as Treasure items, e.g. from Eccleston, Cheshire, and Sandhurst, Gloucestershire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, nos. 66 and 68). Such ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions.

Dimensions and metal content: Length, 26.6 mm; width, 12 mm (maximum); thickness, 7 mm; weight: 12.76g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside indicated that the composition of the ingot is a very pure silver.

Disposition: Cheshire Museums Service

B AGER

84. Hindringham, Norfolk: Late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian silver ingot (2003 T14) (Fig. 84)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr D Fox

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: The complete ingot is of narrow cigar shape with rounded ends and rounded trapezoidal section. Irregular indentations on the narrower sides and base are the result of casting in a crude open mould and the broadest side (top) is smoother, but has many close, oblique scratches from the use of a tool. A small 'peck-mark', or nick, has been cut in antiquity in both edges of the top face and a third one in the base to test the quality of the metal.

Discussion: Two ingot fragments were found in close proximity: see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 37. They were also found close to the find-spot of a further silver ingot discovered in 1989, before the Treasure Act came into effect (M A S Blackburn and A Rogerson, 'Two Viking-Age silver ingots from Ditchingham and Hindringham, Norfolk: the first East Anglian ingot finds', *Medieval Archaeology* 37 (1993), pp. 222–23). The ingot is similar in size and weight to the earlier Hindringham find, which

had two such pecks. It is noted that the site where these three pieces were found has produced much metalwork and pottery evidence for occupation in the mid and late Saxon periods, and the peck-marks on the ingot and the smaller fragment are typical of Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork of the Viking period.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 82 mm; width: 10 mm (maximum); thickness: 7 mm (maximum); weight: 35.16g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 93 per cent and a gold content of less than 1 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2004.25.3. Kindly purchased by Mr John Coombs in memory of his aunt, Ethelinde Coombs.

B AGER

(iv) Mounts

85. Grantham, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt hollow terminal (2003 T77) (Fig. 85)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr A Rushby

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Tubular casting of silver, broken at both ends and with cast decoration on all external surfaces and one glass inlay remaining. There appears to be gilding and this is neither confirmed nor denied by the scientific report. Part of the original upper edge remains together with a broken hole for an attachment rivet, showing that this is a discrete finial or decorative terminal. The broader part of the tube consists of three panels of similar six-strand interlace in low relief which taper slightly to a narrow collar above a prominent rounded collar. Beyond is a broad animal head of almost cubic shape. Long narrow ears run up behind each cheek and

their rounded ends project slightly to either side behind the brow. The brows are lobed and a decorative triangular panel of billets lies between the ear-tips. Large circular eyes (one still inlaid with glass) sit in curved fields which fill and define the flat cheeks. The snout was ridged and ribbed and is mainly broken away, but a flat base panel defined by an incised line remains. The panels of interlace and stylised beast head show this to be Anglo-Saxon workmanship of the middle-Saxon period.

Discussion: The slight curvature of the deep collar and head in profile and the robust, heavy casting indicate that this is a horn-terminal, and the interlace and treatment of the eyes, combined with the ribbed texturing also fit in with the date. The form and ornamental features of the head and ears would repay further research. The width and slight taper of this base plate of the snout might suggest that it was originally in the form of an elongated beak in the tradition of earlier Anglo-Saxon terminals or of contemporary Irish horn terminals. Contemporary animal heads in Anglo-Saxon applied arts, however, normally have quite snub-nosed, short snouts. There appears to be no equivalent Anglo-Saxon horn terminal of this period, however, there is a larger, fully round decorative gilt-bronze finial from the Isle of Wight which shares some of the characteristics of this piece (S Youngs, 'An Anglo-Saxon staff fitting from near Brading' in K Ulmschneider, 'Archaeology, history and the Isle of Wight in the Middle Saxon Period', *Medieval Archaeology* 44 (2000), pp. 40–4).

Dimensions: Maximum length: 38 mm; width: 14.5 mm.

Disposition: Grantham Museum hopes to acquire.

S M YOUNGS

86. Burton Lazars, Leicestershire: Anglo-Saxon gilded mount (2003 T79) (Figs. 86.1, 86.2)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr A Davies

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: The cast openwork mercury gilded silver mount is of rectangular shape, with a C-shaped section. Its

function is unclear, but it probably covered an edge as a binding. It would have been mounted in position thanks to four small holes at its corners. The rectangular shape is framed by a triple border of two plain mouldings enclosing a beaded one. The design is cruciform, with four long-beaked, snake-like creatures, seen from above, with prominent bulging eyes, converging on a central pyramidal boss formed by the (saltire) intersection of four plain strands. This creates the impression of two superimposed crosses: one made by the snouts of the creatures, the other with its arms at 45 degrees to the beaks, offering a support for the thread-like plain bodies of the snakes to interlace with. The interlace is orderly but not symmetrical, as can be seen in one of the quarters where one of the arms of the strands is discontinuous, thus creating a larger loop in the interlace.

Discussion: The piece does not find obvious comparisons: animals seen from above are common in metalwork from the ninth century (although some are already found on 8th-century coins, with comparable bulging eyes and snouts), but the creatures seen here seem to have more affinities with manuscript ornamentations, as for instance in the Book of Kells, ff. 291v. and 114r (see B Meehan, *The Book of Kells*, London, 1994, figs. 37 and 54). The interlace is more related to Irish work in its fluidity, rather than to the more disciplined Anglo-Saxon or Viking varieties. The beaded framing that encloses the open-work panel is found in metalwork and sculpture, but also as contour to lettering in manuscripts. It is possible that our mount was made to match the art of a related piece of work in a monastic context, and it is best seen as an example of Insular art, probably of the ninth century.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 13.8g; length: 3.7 mm; width: 36 mm; diameter: 14 mm externally, 10 mm internally. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 75 per cent.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and Friends of Melton Carnegie Museum (accession no. X.A16.2004.0.0).

A GANNON

87. Covehithe, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon mount or link-pin; 17th century dress pin; undiagnostic fitting; modern ring bezel and ring (2003 T210) (Figs. 87.1, 87.2, 87.3, 87.4, 87.5)

Date: (1) 8th century; (2) 17th century; (3) undiagnostic; (4) and (5) 18th or 19th century

Finder: Mr R J Allen

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description:

(1) Fragment of an Anglo-Saxon mount or link-pin, silver and gilded. Originally of round shape, divided in four fields by a cross with rounded terminals, pierced for mounting/linking. Two additional holes, suggest possible reuse of the piece, or repair (fig. 87.1).

(2) Bent dress-pin fragment broken at the head with incised pattern and engraved with the initials E M (fig. 87.2).

(3) Unidentified flower-shaped fitting (fig. 87.3).

(4) Ring bezel in the form of clasped hands, probably 18th or early 19th century (fig. 87.4).

(5) Split ring in the form of a simple undecorated band, probably 18th or 19th century (fig. 87.5).

Discussion: The decoration of the Anglo-Saxon piece shows a chipped-carved interlaced motif. A similar decoration can be seen on a mount from Whitby illustrated in L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 107a.

Dimensions: (1) 19 x 15 mm; weight: 1.33g.

Disposition: Lowestoft Museum acquired the Anglo-Saxon find; the other objects were disclaimed and returned to the finder.

(v) Pendants

88. Sedgeford, Norfolk: Pierced continental tremissis (2003 T360) (Figs. 88.1, 88.2)

Date: 5th or 6th century

Finder: Mr K Brock

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A continental imitation of pseudo-imperial coinage, about 5th or 6th century, probably Merovingian. The coin is pierced for suspension and is apparently gold-plated silver.

The obverse shows a diademed bust, with rich drapery and brooch, and the worn inscription reads CANAS(TA SI)V(SPAVG). On the reverse there is a Victory of Ostrogothic type, holding cross and wreath, frontal, but moving right and looking left. Inscription derived from an original VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM and further legend (off the flan) below the Victory base line. A star is visible near the piercing.

Discussion: The type imitates issues of the Emperor Anastasius I (491–518), which were also copied by the Visigoths and Burgundians; the distinction between Merovingian and Visigothic issues is not always clear (cf. P Grierson and M Blackburn, *Medieval European Coinage*, vol. 1, Cambridge, 1986, p. 464).

Dimensions: Weight: 1.18g.

Note: While single coin finds do not qualify under the Treasure Act 1996, this find has been modified to become a pendant and therefore is treated as artefact.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum

89. Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: Early medieval clasp or pendant (2003 T243) (Fig. 89)

Date: Early 6th century

Finder: Mr S Ashford

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The object is circular, with a smaller, integral loop at the top; the front is gilded. It is possibly one half of a clasp of an unusual form, or else perhaps a pendant. Around the edge five of original seven, pierced, projecting lobes remain, three of them with decorative, ball-headed silver rivets still *in situ*. The shank of the one near the loop projects at the back, perhaps for attachment to a strap or clothing. The object is ornamented with a four-armed, chip-carved swastika with scrolled ends, running anticlockwise round a hollow central lozenge, and has a milled border consisting of a ridge that is punch-decorated with closely spaced, double dots. There is a tear in the left-hand part of the disc where the decoration has perforated it.

Discussion: Although the form of the object is unusual, the style of the border and the scrolled swastika motif are typically found on jewellery of the 5th and early 6th centuries from southwest Scandinavia and Anglo-Saxon England, as well as farther afield. The anticlockwise swastika occurs, for example, on the foot-plates of a pair of silver-gilt, square-headed brooches of the early 6th century from Barrington, Cambs., which are very probably 'imports' from Scandinavia (G Haseloff, *Die germanische Tierornamentik der Völkerwanderungszeit. Studien zu Salin's Stil I*, Berlin/New York, 1981, pp. 73–4, 321–4, pl. 41, 2, fig. 199). The rivets perhaps imitate the heavily beaded rims of late Roman silver plate. The stylistic comparison with the Barrington brooches and Scandinavian jewellery, etc., indicates that the find from Godmanchester can be dated to the early 6th century, or perhaps a little earlier, and is possibly a Germanic 'import' into early Anglo-Saxon England. But its precise derivation remains uncertain, as the form is unparalleled in either region.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 26 mm (disc and lobes); height: 34 mm (incl. loop); weight: 6.37g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the pendant of 97 per cent.

Disposition: The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge had hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

B AGER

90. North Norfolk: Early medieval gold bracteate (2003 T35) (Fig. 90)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of an archaeological investigation.

Description: The bracteate is made of gold. The central design is carried out in well-executed *pressblech* technique, and is of an animal in Style I, a basic ribbon-shaped animal with the eye close to the loop, but with limbs nearly unidentifiable, around a central 'dimple' (seen on some other bracteates). The central design is enclosed within three concentric rings of punched decoration. The outer ring is on the edge of the disc and gives the impression of a bead rim. These impressions were made by the edge or point of a tool and vary in shape. The impressions in the intermediate ring are circles, rather unevenly arranged. The innermost ring is composed of closely-set impressions, each being made with a tool whose point is a double triangle. The ribbed suspension loop is pinched over the edge of the disc (and over the decoration).

Dimensions: Diameter: 41 mm.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (to remain with the site archive). Norwich Castle Museum Accession No. L2003.2.

K PENN AND A GANNON

91. Snetterton, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon fragments of pendant (2003 T119) (Fig. 91)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr T Claxton

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Three joining fragments of shield (or scutiform) pendant in silver, comprising slightly more than half of the object. Central boss surrounded by 8-pointed star motif, each point stamped with 2 inverted 'V's, one within the other, and surmounted by a stamped dot.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm; weight: 0.57g.

Note: Brittle, fragile condition. Recent breaks.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

92. Horncastle area, Lincolnshire: Continental gold and cloisonné garnet pendant (2003 T282) (Fig. 92)

Date: 6th to early 7th century

Finder: Mr M Shaw

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Gold and cloisonné garnet insect pendant with a suspension loop in the form of a biconical spacer bead. The pendant consists of a flaring bifurcated back-plate cut with a triangular head which wraps around the back of the suspension bead which is soldered to it. The back-plate supports a single gold strip, soldered flush to its edges, whose ends form a poor butt join beneath the suspension loop. This frames the cloisonné cell-work which is made with thicker strips of gold sheet and laid out in a complex design which can be read as a cryptic insect form, probably a cicada. The top of the pendant is

filled with a single garnet cut to suggest a highly stylised zoomorphic head with eyes and mouth indicated simply by two semicircular cells and one triangular cell (all now empty). This is separated from flaring wings by a collar made of two curved narrow cells, whose dividing wall runs to the junction of the wings, separating them in a very deliberate fashion. Below this the wings flare outwards and are filled with a scale-like pattern of cells filled with garnets (some now missing). The right wing lacks its terminal cell wall and garnet inlay. The frame and back-plate respect this, giving the wing a blunted end in contrast to the rounded end of the left wing, suggesting secondary work. All the garnets are set over well-executed diamond waffle foils. A curious feature of the pendant, with no apparent explanation, is the diagonal slashing which cuts the frame and outer cell walls.

The biconical suspension loop is made of tightly coiled beaded wire and shows no signs of wear.

Discussion: The pendant is unparalleled in early Anglo-Saxon or Merovingian contexts and presents problems of interpretation. The use of insects, particularly the cicada and the bee, to decorate high status jewellery is well known from 5th- and early 6th-century contexts (B Arrhenius, *Merovingian Garnet Jewellery*, Stockholm, 1985, figs. 136–9), but their incidence in the later 6th/early 7th century is rare and the images are rendered in a totally different style to the Horncastle pendant – an example can be seen on an Allemannic brooch from Kirchheim unter Teck, southern Germany, dating from the beginning of the 7th century, where the cicada is rendered in wholly cryptic form (R Christlein, *Die Alemannen: Archäologie eines lebendigen Volkes*, Stuttgart, 1979, Taf. 81). In earlier contexts the cicada can be represented in semi-naturalistic form with a well defined head, separated from the wings by a distinct collar (e.g. two fittings from the tomb of Childeric, see P Périn et al., *L'Or des Princes Barbares*, Paris, 2001, Cat. 37, 19; also necklace pendants in the form of a bee or cicada from Hüfingen, southern Germany, dating from the middle/second half of the 6th century, R Christlein, *op.cit.*, Taf. 58). None however share the cloisonné style

of the Horncastle pendant. The scale-like cell shapes used in the wings of the Horncastle pendant are equally rare: on the continent they occur on 5th-century saddle fittings in the form of an eagle from Apahida, Cluj, Romania, (P Périn et al., *op. cit.*, Cat. 29, 29) and on a brooch in the shape of a fish, dating from the middle of the 6th century, from Bülach, Switzerland (R Christlein, *op. cit.*, fig. 284). The more naturalistic Bülach fish shares both cell shapes with the Horncastle pendant and the use of a collar to separate the head from the body. It also uses large garnets to delineate the mouth. In Anglo-Saxon England, this cell shape occurs only in debased form on the shield at the base of the tongue on the silver buckle from Crundale, Kent, which dates to the mid 7th century (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 6).

The bi-conical filigree wire bead-like suspension loop, which is apparently contemporary with the back-plate, should belong in a 7th-century context (cf. the spacer bead from Rowington, Warwickshire, *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 74). This, together with the fact that the cloisonné tray was clearly missing an inlay when the frame was set around it, suggests that the loop and back-plate are secondary to the cloisonné inlay. The pendant may therefore have been assembled by an Anglo-Saxon craftsman in the 7th century reusing an earlier continental cloisonné inlay. That this was frequently done in the 7th century can be seen from recent finds of pendants set with garnets that can be identified as reused examples from the 5th and 6th century (e.g. the drilled garnet at the centre of the cruciform pendant from Holderness, Lincolnshire, *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 63).

Dimensions and metal content: Overall length: 25 mm; width: 20 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 77 per cent.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

A C EVANS

93. Sharnford, Leicestershire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet necklace pendant (2003 T364) (Fig. 93)

Date: First half 7th century

Finder: Mr S Devenyi

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Gold and garnet pendant from a necklace. The pendant is in the shape of an elongated shield and is designed to fit the garnet. It is made up of a thick back plate to which a narrow swaged loop is soldered. The garnet is set directly on the back plate with no foil backing. It is held in a poorly made dogtooth collar, which is itself surrounded by a fine-beaded wire frame. The garnet is large and is cabochon cut with a highly polished surface.

Discussion: The garnet is a rare example of a low cut cabochon bar, and is a reused stone that probably dates from the first half of the 5th century. Like many other stones, originally it would have been set into high-status military gear that was current in the Black Sea region in the 5th century (D N Adams, 'The Development of Early Garnet Inlaid Ornaments' in *Kontakte zwischen Iran, Byzanz und der Steppe in 6–7Jh, Varia Archaeologica Hungarica 9* (2000), pp. 38 ff, pl. VIII,2, pl XIX,1f).

Although the dog-tooth setting is unusual and rare in Anglo-Saxon England, the pendant itself belongs to a large family of personal ornaments, made in similar style, which came into fashion in the 7th century. It can be compared to a gold and garnet pendant from the Horncastle area, Lincs (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 61) and to one from Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 38). Similar garnet pendants are found on the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 3). This necklace dates from the second half of the 7th century and is made up of a centrally placed equal armed cross, flanked by gold *bullae* alternating with garnet droplets and separated by

biconical gold beads. A stylistically similar pendant, but with a cornelian intaglio as a centrepiece, was found in the Canterbury hoard and is dated to the mid-7th century (L Webster and J Backhouse, *op. cit.*, no. 5h). A third example, an irregular garnet cabochon, was found in grave 93, Bosshall, Ipswich, Suffolk, the grave of a high-status woman who was buried at the beginning of the 8th century with a garnet inlaid composite brooch, four sheet gold disc pendants, two cabochon pendants and a coin pendant placed in a leather pouch at the neck (L Webster and J Backhouse, *op. cit.*, no. 33c). The pendant from Sharnford dates from earlier in the 7th century.

Dimensions: Overall length: 21 mm.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Friends of Leicester and Leicestershire Museums (accession no. X.35.2005.0.0).

A C EVANS

94. North Downs, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold necklace pendants and spacer bead and associated finds: copper-alloy chatelaine fittings; Medieval gilt-bronze belt fittings and rosette-shaped dress fitting (2003 T207) (Figs. 94.1, 94.2, 94.3, 94.4, 94.5, 94.6)

Date: (1)-(2) Mid 7th century; (3) 13th to 14th century and (4) 15th century

Finders: Mr K Stafford (spacer bead), Mr N Betts (pendants), Mr J Darvill (gilt-bronze fittings) and Mr B Petit (chatelaine fittings)

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

(1) Two gold necklace pendants containing Roman mosaic glass inlays and a single gold spacer bead and associated finds. The two pendants (fig. 94.1) are finely made with gold frames constructed to fit and enhance the re-used glass vessel fragments. The larger pendant is

oval in shape and the glass inlay is snugly set in a simple cell. It is framed with a border of finely beaded wire, which is itself enclosed in an outer border of twisted beaded wire. The loop rises from the outer border and is typically made of swaged sheet. The smaller pendant is set with an irregular fragment of glass within a cell that is carefully shaped around its margins. A single collar of beaded wire frames the setting allowing the edges of the gold sheet back-plate to be seen. The loop is made from swaged sheet. The bead, a worn and typical biconical spacer bead, is made from a single coiled length of beaded wire (fig. 94.2).

Discussion: The pendants and spacer bead belong to a rapidly expanding group of elements of high status necklaces which became fashionable during the 7th century. The necklaces were strung with a variety of pendants, often containing contemporary garnet cabochons, but also earlier, 5th century, cut stones and late Roman millefiori or mosaic glass like the examples from the North Downs. Each of the North Downs pendants would have been flanked by gold biconical spacer beads and together with several more similar pendants would have made up a high status necklace comparable to those found at Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 13) or Sarre, Kent, whose centrepiece is a pendant mounted with a magnificent fragment of millefiori glass (R Jessup, *Anglo-Saxon Jewellery*, London, 1959, Pl. XXVII). Similar mosaic glass pendants to the North Downs pendants were also found in grave 172, at Sibertswold, Kent, where they were associated with pendants containing inlays of millefiori glass and garnet (G Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, 4, Saxon Art and Industry in the Pagan Period, London, 1915, Pl. CIII, 1c).

Dimensions: Pendant 1: height: 29 mm; pendant 2: height: 23 mm; biconical spacer bead: 17 mm.

Associated finds:

(2) Fittings from an elaborate copper-alloy chatelaine, of probable 7th century date and continental in style (cf. examples from Wettolsheim, Alsace in B Schnitzler, *A L'Aube du Moyen Age, Alsace mérovingienne*,

Strasbourg, 1997, ill. p. 28, and from Kirchheim am Ries, grave 326, *Die Alemannen*, Stuttgart, 1997, fig. 329b). Overall height: 72 mm; plate's height: 51 mm; rods: 28 mm.

(2a) Large pendant fitting with biconical neck, imitating a spacer bead, decorated with a central midrib with oblique slashing separated from an upper and lower band of ring-and-dot ornament by two raised bands (fig. 94.3). Attached to this is a bell shaped plate with a slashed edge and marginal ring and dot ornament. Within this is an arcade of ring and dot ornament attached by a single punch-mark to the outer ornament. The decoration is repeated on both faces. To the lower edge are fixed four barrel shaped lugs to which 5 pendant rods (4 surviving, 2 attached, 2 loose) pierced at either end and decorated with 3 central grooves, were held by a thin iron rod.

(2b) Similar fitting, but on a smaller scale, pendant rods not attached (fig. 94.4). Plate's height: 34 mm; rod: 26 mm.

(2c) Similar fitting, but on a smaller scale, pendant rods not attached (fig. 94.5). Plate's height: 31 mm; rods: 27 mm.

(3) Two gilt bronze belt fittings, 13th or 14th century (fig. 94.6) (cf. G Egan, *Dress Accessories, c. 1150–1400*, in *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 3*, London, 1991, p. 214, fig. 134, cat. nos. 1154, 1157 and 1158). Length: 19.5 mm and 11.5 mm.

(4) Gilt-bronze dress fitting, first half of the 15th century (fig. 94.6) (cf. *ibid.*, p. 178, fig. 114, cat. no. 929). Maximum width: 26 mm.

Note: The pendant frames and the bead are gold and Anglo-Saxon, dating from the middle of the 7th century. The chatelaine fittings are also of 7th century date and are probably contemporary with the necklace fittings. However the belt stiffeners and dress fitting, which are medieval, suggest that this associated group of objects are not from a closed find.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme, the Art Fund, the Friends of Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery and Mrs Deborah Plane.

95. Alton, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon gold disc pendant (2003 T203) (Fig. 95)

Date: 7th century

Finder: J Druett

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: The pendant consists of a disc of gold sheet decorated with four concentric rings of filigree wire soldered to the front and a suspension loop. Round the edge is a double wire separated by a narrow gap from a third ring, about half of which is missing on the left. In the centre and separated by a wider gap is a smaller ring. The wires have been worn fairly smooth. The suspension loop is of gold strip soldered to the back of the disc, ending there in a point; it has been crushed almost flat. On the back of the loop are faint traces of three lengthwise ribs. There is a small break through the rim of the disc to the right of the loop.

Discussion: The object belongs to a group of Anglo-Saxon pendants, which are usually more elaborately decorated with filigree cross or star designs, often inlaid with garnets and/or coloured glass. See for example: two pendants from sites in Kent (B Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, London, 1856, pl. 4, 11 and 13). A plain gold example with just a filigree rim was found at Bloodmoor Hill, Suffolk (J Newman, 'New light on old finds – Bloodmoor Hill, Gisleham, Suffolk', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 9 (1996), pp. 75–79, fig. 2, 2).

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 24 mm (27 mm incl. loop); weight: 2.22g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the pendant of 71 per cent.

Disposition: Hampshire Museum Service had expressed an interest in acquiring this find but have now withdrawn. The British Museum has acquired this piece.

**96. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire:
Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant
(2003 T143) (Fig. 96)**

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr J R Daws

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Thick, bevelled, re-used cabochon garnet, the upper surface ground flat, set in a simple, well fitting cell which is edged with a single strand of twisted wire rope. The suspension loop, which is made in one with the thin back plate, survives only as a damaged stub of lightly swaged strip. The back plate is deeply concave.

Discussion: The Kirk Deighton pendant belongs to a large family of personal ornaments made in similar style that came into fashion in the 7th century. It would originally have been one of several on a high status necklace. It can be compared to pendants on the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991), no. 13) and to other singleton pendants with variously shaped garnets found since 1997 (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 96; *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 61 and 62; *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 65).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 19 mm; weight: 3.33g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 64 per cent.

Disposition: Harrogate Museum Service with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

A C EVANS

97. Kellington, North Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold ?pendant loop (2003 T47) (Fig. 97)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr S Annis

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: Gold strip with six raised ribs, the ends cut straight. The strip is tightly curved, but not shaped for attachment to an object. The interior shows no sign of working or of solder.

Discussion: The strip can be identified as a partially made pendant loop. Suspension loops of this type are the usual attachments for necklace pendants of the 7th century, and can be seen on a range of high status objects from singleton pendants, e.g. the four found in grave 93 in the Bosshall, Ipswich, cemetery (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 33b), or on exceptional complete necklaces, like those from Desborough or Sarre (*ibid.*, nos. 13 and 31b). See also recent Treasure finds of gold and garnet pendants from the Horncastle area, Lincolnshire, the Aylsham area, Norfolk and from St Mary's Stadium, Southampton (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 61, 63 and 76).

Dimensions: Diameter: 12 mm; width: 8 mm.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum

A C EVANS

98. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Viking-age silver Thor's hammer pendant with gold insert (2003 T241) (Fig. 98)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr K Cote

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: The pendant is cast in the form of a double-headed hammer with a flat, pentagonal head with two short ends, and a rounded, square-sectioned 'shaft'. At the end of the shaft, above three horizontal grooves, is the base of a broken suspension loop. The head is finely decorated with an incised, ladder-patterned edge and a filigree-decorated tray of gold sheet inserted into the front face. The decoration is not entirely symmetrical or regular, but basically consists of a central stem with a ring head, flanked by scrolls radiating from the junction with the shank of the 'hammer' and enclosing gold granules both at the ends and in the ring. The tops of the wires and granules have been worn smooth. There are lengthwise grooves in the two long edges of the head which meet at the tip. The back is plain.

Discussion: The object belongs to a series of Viking-period amuletic pendants thought to represent Mjöllnir, the hammer of the mighty Norse god Thor. They are found widely distributed in areas of Viking settlement from England (in the Danelaw and the northwest), Iceland and Normandy to Scandinavia and Russia, in male and female graves, hoards and settlement sites. At least fifty silver examples are known.

The Scandinavian Thor's hammers are often elaborately decorated with punchwork or filigree, e.g. from Rømersdal, Denmark, and Bredsättra and Skåne, Sweden (J Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts. A Select Catalogue*, London, 1980, pls. 522–23; E Roesdahl and D M Wilson (eds.) *From Viking to Crusader*, Nordic Council of Ministers, 1992, p. 276, cat. no. 181).

About a dozen English examples are known, mostly of silver and some of which may have been made in the Danelaw, including three recently reported as potential Treasure in 1998 and 2002 (Leconfield in East Yorkshire: *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999* no. 88; uncertain location in Essex and Wetwang, East Yorkshire: *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, nos. 44 and 45). The English ones are mostly plain, or only simply decorated, e.g. the silver example from the Cuerdale hoard, Lancs. of the late 9th/beginning of the 10th century (E Hawkins, 'An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale', *Archaeological Journal*, 4, 1847, pp. 111–30, fig. 85). A punch-decorated

pendant in gold alloy comes from South Lopham, Norfolk (S Margeson, *The Vikings in Norfolk*, Norfolk Museums Service, 1997, figs. 13–14). However, a further silver example, said to be from Norfolk, provides the closest parallel to the Great Witchingham pendant, as it also has a gold filigree-decorated insert in the side of the head (N Mills, *Saxon & Viking Artefacts*, Buxton, 2001, p. 73, no. V198). Although its head is wider and shallower, the filigree is much simpler, and there is no ladder-pattern border, it seems probable that both pendants were made in the same workshop, as the gold inserts are so unusual. The latter, with their filigree scrolls and granules, as well as the ladder-patterned borders of the Great Witchingham piece, all bear comparison with a 10th-century silver disc brooch from Canterbury, Kent, and a filigree-decorated, inserted panel can also be seen on a late Saxon sword-pommel of the late 9th (or ?10th) century recovered from the River Seine at Paris, suggesting possibly either Anglo-Saxon or continental influence on the workshop, although similar filigree is found in Scandinavia, too (D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the British Museum*, London, 1964, pp. 40–42, pls. 15, no. 10, and 29, no. 66).

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 37 mm; width: 24 mm; weight: 7.69g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the pendant of 98 per cent. The decorative panel has a gold content of approximately 67 per cent and silver content of approximately 30 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hope to acquire.

B AGER

(vi) Pins

99. Tring, Buckinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon dress-pin (2003 T178)

Date: Third quarter of 7th century

Finder: Albion Archaeology

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: A silver dress pin, discoid head slightly recessed from round sectioned shaft, suspension loop at the back of the head plate, which originally may have had a stone set in. Plain, tapering shank.

Discussion: Despite this pin occurring on its own, it does appear to belong to Ross's composite-linked pins (see S Ross, *Dress Pins from Anglo-Saxon England. Their Production and Typochronological Development*, Oxford University D Phil thesis 1991, unpublished, LXIV.i.c, and see p. 388 for dating). Parallels occur from grave 40 at Winnall II (A Meaney and S C Hawkes, *Two Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries at Wannall*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series 4, 1970, p. 24, fig. 9.10.1) and from grave 1 at Kemble, Gloucestershire (D Wilkinson, 'Two Anglo-Saxon graves at Kemble', *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Transactions* 1988, p. 200, figs. 12.1 and 13.1).

Dimensions: Length: 45.5 mm; diameter of shank: 1.3 mm; head: 4.2 mm.

Note: Worn under the chin of burial 13. No other grave good found.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H DUNCAN

100. Old Romney, Kent: Anglo-Saxon pin fragment (2003 T187) (Fig. 100)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr R Batchelor

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a silver gilt pin, 8th century, Anglo-Saxon, with zoomorphic terminal. The tip of the pin is missing, and the shaft bent.

Discussion: Pins are a well-known dress accessory of the Middle Saxon period, and they are known to sport a variety of terminals. The terminal on this pin is in the shape of a long-muzzled, tripartite canine head, with round eyes and pricked ears. The long nose is detailed with a rounded tip. The forehead is decorated with three bands divided into short segments.

This type of zoomorphic terminal is fairly widespread, and varies in quality and refinement, sometimes sporting inset eyes of blue glass. A common parallel can be found in the illumination of late 7th- to 8th-century manuscripts, where such heads are often used as terminals to letters or decorations, as for instance in the Lindisfarne Gospels.

Dimensions: 25 × 5 mm; weight: 1.30g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

101. Aldborough, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon pin fragment (2003 T239) (Fig. 101)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr B Bing

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a silver gilt pin, 8th century, Anglo-Saxon, with zoomorphic terminal. The tip of the pin is missing, and the shaft bent.

Discussion: A fragment of a silver pin: shaft partially broken, plain, nicely proportioned globular head.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

102. Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon styliform dress-pin head (2003 T100) (Fig. 102)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr J Jackson

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A small silver triangular fragment with faint traces of gilding, containing a triangular panel of chip-carved asymmetric interlace of 8th-century style.

The reverse is flat and plain. The top edge of the panel has been broken or torn off in antiquity, making the original full dimensions uncertain. At the bottom, the narrowed point has the worn remains of two rings, presumably acting as a collar for a shaft, now missing.

Discussion: This object might best be described as styliform in shape, and its size is perfectly consistent with known styli (writing implements) of this Middle Anglo-Saxon date. Although uncommon, a number of styli have been found with interlace-decorated panels on one side of their erasers, for example from Whitby Abbey (C Peers and C A R Radford, 'The Saxon Monastery of Whitby', *Archaeologia* 89 (1943), pp. 27–88), and most notably a number of examples from Flixborough in Humberside (T J Pestell, 'The Styli' in C P Loveluck (ed), *Flixborough: A High-Status Middle to Late Saxon Settlement in North Lincolnshire AD 600–1000*, English Heritage, London, forthcoming). Unlike these highly ornate styli, which employ decorated stamped foils attached to the erasers, the object from Cley-next-the-Sea is cast as one. Only one stylus, excavated from Whitby, has decoration applied directly onto the eraser surface, using ring-and-dot decoration. The shaft of the Cley object is unusually thin for a stylus. This, and the manner of the directly applied decoration, suggests the Cley object is in fact a dress pin of styliform shape. Dress pins of highly decorative and ornate form are well known from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period and the interlace panelling finds parallels with other dress accessories of this date, for example a hooked-tag from Flixborough and another possible pinhead, from Brandon in Suffolk (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, nos. 69p and 66f). This pinhead therefore provides an interesting example of a piece of prestige jewellery utilising a form best known from writing implements of the period.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2005.329.

T J PESTELL

103. Melton Ross, North Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon pin-head (2003 T390) (Fig. 103)

Date: Late 8th century

Finder: Mr D Lewney

Date of discovery: September 2001

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

Description: Fragment of a silver pin, with gilding restricted to the front of the decorated head, which is flat, shield-shaped and with a scalloped top and sits on a hipped and collared shaft. The decoration of the pin-head is incised, and shows a backward-turning bird, probably to be identified with an eagle, on account of its beak.

Discussion: The top of its head and the tips of the two upright wings and of the tail, all three ending in scrolls, are cleverly exploited to produce a neat scalloped-shaped top to the pin head. The body of the bird is divided into discrete fields. The head has an eye with a detailed pupil set in a lentoid field, reminiscent of the animal head stone carvings from Monkwearmouth and Lastingham, and the birds on the cross-shaft fragment from Croft on Tees (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, nos. 112, 113 and 115). The breast of the bird is decorated with dots, whilst the wings and tail are incised with lines. An additional oval panel marks the underside of the wing, detailed with lunette shapes. The birds from Croft on Tees furnish a good example for this detail. The upright wings with scroll endings are found on the Witham pin set (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *op. cit.*, no. 184) and on Anglo-Saxon coins of the 8th century, which also furnish examples for the splayed-out feet and of backward-looking birds (A Gannon, *The Iconography of Early Anglo-Saxon Coinage*, Oxford 2003, pp. 117–20). The elegant zoomorphic design of the pin-head, which cleverly dictates its shape, finds parallels in other pins of the late 8th and early 9th centuries: see the

examples from Brandon, Flixborough and York (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *op.cit.*, nos. 66e, 66f, 69 and 183). It is a substantial pin, proclaiming status, which lifts the object above most contemporary pieces.

Dimensions: Length: 34 mm; length of shaft: 18 mm; width: 19 mm; weight: 2.40g.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

104. Tibenham, Norfolk: Early-medieval silver pin (2003 T54)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Gilded silver pin, most of shank missing. The head is cuboid with a small facet across each corner. Single ring-and-dot in centre of each resultant large lozengiform facet.

Dimensions: Weight: 2.75g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

105. Baylham, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon fragment of silver pin (2003 T330) (Fig. 105)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: Summer of 2003

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

Description: Fragment of an Anglo-Saxon silver pin. It consists of part of the shaft (8 mm) and the head of the pin: a cube with faceted corners, undecorated, which sits directly on the shaft with no collar.

Discussion: Pins, whether for hair or clothes are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon context; pins with

faceted heads can be dated to the 8th and 9th centuries. See K Leahy, 'Middle Anglo-Saxon Metalwork from South Newbald and the "Productive Site" phenomenon in Yorkshire', in H Geake and J Kenny (eds.), *Early Deira*, Oxford, 2000, pp. 51–82, fig. 6.8.4.

Dimensions: Height: 13 mm; width: 5 mm; weight: 1.06g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(vii) Finger-rings

106. Hoe, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver finger-ring and associated finds (2003 T110)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: October 2002

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Finger-ring now in six pieces. Microscopic examination of the find at the British Museum identified some powdery fragments of purple-grey colour in a box of soil. There is no visible metal left, but analysis of the fragments indicates that they consist of silver corrosion. It presumably was once a silver object, but the remains could not now be described as metal.

Discussion: The ring was one of a number of objects (amber and glass beads, copper alloy brooches and an iron bracelet) found during the excavation of an inhumation burial, deposited as grave goods. The burial was within an area of Anglo-Saxon cremation burials.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: approx 20 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure: finds to remain with the site archive.

A ROGERSON

107. Carleton Rode, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver finger-ring (2003 T52) (Fig. 107)

Date: Early 6th century

Finder: P G Day

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: The ring is now broken into four fragments (recent breaks) which when joined form a little over two turns of a spiral. It is made from a triple banded strip of silver which tapers at both ends towards the terminals. One terminal is in the form of a simple, highly stylised animal head similar to those seen on many early cruciform and small long brooches. It is separated from the body of the ring by a pair of horizontal collars. The second terminal is blunt and neatly defined by three incised grooves.

Discussion: The ring can be compared to an almost identical example in grave 18 in the Butler's Field cemetery, Lechlade, Oxford (A Boyle et al., *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Butler's Field, Lechlade, Gloucestershire*, Oxford, 1998, pp. 61–3, fig. 5.44, no. 16), where it was associated with, *inter alia*, a Group I great square-headed brooch, a type dated by Hines to the early sixth century (J Hines, *A New Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Great Square-Headed Brooches*, London, 1997, p. 226).

Dimensions: Diameter: approx 22 mm; weight: 3.72g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

108. Cublington, Buckinghamshire: Early medieval Merovingian gold finger-ring (2003 T2) (Figs. 108.1, 108.2)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr G Heritage

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: The ring has a circular hoop of thick wire flattened at the shoulders either side of a flat, circular bezel; maximum diameter of hoop, 22 mm; diameter of bezel, 9 mm. Soldered to each shoulder are three prominent granules in a triangular arrangement, which project above the edges of the bezel. In the centre of the bezel is a small roundel containing a cross, or quincunx, of five pellets encircled by an indecipherable, cast inscription, which appears to read: •SSES00VO[.][L?].

Discussion: The design of the bezel imitates in slightly reduced form the reverse of the smallest Merovingian gold coins of the 6th to 7th centuries (*tremisses*, or *triens*), which often have a Latin cross in the centre, or sometimes, more like the bezel of this ring, an equal-arm cross with pellets between the arms, surrounded by an inscription; e.g. coin nos. 33–34 from the Anglo-Saxon ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, buried about AD 625 (R Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship-Burial*, vol. 1, British Museum Publications, London, 1975, fig. 412, 33–34). As the bezel of the ring is in one piece with the hoop and plain on the back, not soldered to the scrolled ends of the hoop (a typical Merovingian technique), it is clearly not an example of a reused coin, however.

Assuming that gold coins provided the source of metal for melting down to recast as jewellery, the middling fineness of the gold of the ring might suggest a date earlier rather than later in the 7th century, possibly to the first third of it by comparison with that of contemporary Merovingian coins (Bruce-Mitford, *op. cit.*, table 34; D Brown, 'The dating of the Sutton Hoo coins', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, vol. 2 [British Archaeological Reports, British Series, 92], Oxford, 1981, pp. 71–86, at p. 84–5). The coin imitation of the bezel may be directly compared with a Merovingian bronze ring from Allonnes, Sarthe, France, which has a pelleted, equal-arm cross at the centre surrounded by the inscribed name Launoberga (M Deloche, *Étude Historique et Archéologique sur les Anneaux Sigillaires*, Paris, 1900, pp. 47–9, no. XLIV). The model was provided by Merovingian rings on which original coins were sometimes used for the bezels

between triple granules, e.g. a *solidus* probably of Chlothar II (d. 629) and another of uncertain authority (*ibid.*, nos. CCLVI and CCLVII). A Merovingian ring mounted with a 7th-century *solidus*, also between triple granules, is recorded from Aldeburgh, Suffolk (S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk*, East Anglian Archaeology, Ipswich, 1998, p. 84, 4).

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 4.7g. Surface metal analyses conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 82 per cent.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B AGER

109. Tibenham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon finger-ring (2003 T133) (Fig. 109)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Silver ring, with hoop of D-section and oval the bezel. There is a crack on one edge of the bezel, and the hoop is distorted.

Discussion: The bezel is decorated with an animal: the muzzle is nestled in one of the narrow ends of the oval, and the simplified body is decorated with dots and interlaced with a plain lappet which terminates in the other corner of the field. One can discern elements of Trewiddle style, albeit quite coarse, in the blunt muzzle and speckled decoration of the body. The background to the animal was once filled with niello, a portion of which can still be seen in the corner opposite to that occupied by the head. All around the bezel is a beaded border around a plain frame, of which only one part is now visible, the rest being worn away. A good parallel for the type and frame decoration of the ring can be

seen in the specimen from Winterbourne Whitechurch, Dorset (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 65).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20 mm; weight: 1.46g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2004.48.

A GANNON

110. Lytchett Matravers, Dorset: Late Saxon gold and enamel finger-ring (2003 T24) (Figs. 110.1, 110.2)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mrs Pamela de Viol

Date of discovery: About 1984

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector on top of a mole hill.

Description: A richly ornamented gold and enamel finger-ring. The hoop and circular back plate are made from a continuous gold sheet. A collar on the back plate holds a discrete enamelled gold disc with a pattern of cells in contrasting colours. The junction of plate and collar is masked by a ring of gold granules with an additional single granules added above every third one. A triangle of tightly packed slightly smaller granules fills the tapered shoulders of the hoop. The enamelled disc sits inside the collar, giving a double-walled effect which can be clearly seen where modern damage has torn down a small part of the outer collar. The gold cloisons within the disc are thin-walled and quite carefully made, with a gap in one petal where it touches the outer wall. The wall of the small ring at the centre looks thicker gauge but all show signs of minor spread and ragged edges which is presumably the result of cleaning down the enamel after firing. Three glasses were used, an opaque white in four semi-circular cells against the outer wall, a little of this glass has leaked into the main field at one place; middle green with varied shading in semi-opaque glass in the four petals, while the background is filled with clear glass whose yellowish colour appears to reflect the gold of the back plate.

The central ring has clear glass of the same type visible in oblique light lying down in the base of the cell. It has a flat surface and the cell was probably originally filled with more opaque white glass (such an arrangement of white glass is seen on the Minster Lovell jewel).

Discussion: The dominant design is one of a green flower or quatrefoil, but this is set against an equal-armed cross on a white background. The white defines the curving arms of the cross. The almost neutral, pale golden glass of the underlying cross may not be intentional, it is certainly most unusual. This is one of two distinctive features; the use of transparent enamel of this shade is unique in an Anglo-Saxon context. Translucent glass in early medieval enamelling is not common and is found in green, blue or brown on high-quality pieces. The normal colour range for background glasses found on contemporary Anglo-Saxon cloisonné rings is typically opaque blue glass in various shades. The absence of any filigree work is surprising given the use of fine gold granulation; one would expect fine gold wire applied to define decorative areas such as the granulation on the shoulders. Apart from these characteristics, this ring in its form and use of enamel is similar to a recent find from near Warwick of equivalent materials but inferior workmanship (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, cat. 46).

The scale and quality of the cloisonné work and gold granulation on the Dorset find are quite fine, and this together with the use of three colours of glass place it in the company of the two great enamels dated to the late 9th to early 10th centuries, the Alfred Jewel itself and the closely comparable Minster Lovell jewel (see D A Hinton, *A Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700–1100 in the Department of Antiquities Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford, 1974, nos. 22 and 23). There is also the possibility that it is a contemporary or slightly later continental piece from the Rhineland, source of the models for the Anglo-Saxon products or the goldsmiths themselves and where fine enamels continued to be made through the 10th century. It is also likely that this ring was made as one piece because the work is of consistent quality, in contrast to the Warwick find where

it has been suggested that because the setting is a relatively crude piece of work, enamels were imported for setting by jewellers in England. However, the slightly different compositions of the gold parts here should be noted (see below). There is no contrast in the workmanship here, and the best evidence for the origin of the Lytchett Matravers enamelled ring will come from the identification of other examples of clear colourless glass used for enamelling. Continental work of the 10th and 11th centuries is lavish in the use of looped and other gold filigree work, but there seem to be few or no finger-rings to compare or contrast with this one. Many examples of enamelled goldwork are illustrated in the catalogue *Das Reich der Salier*, Römisch-germanischen Zentral Museum Mainz, Speyer, 1992. On present evidence this appears to be Anglo-Saxon workmanship, but it should be noted that the two great English enamels with which it can be compared do carry significant amounts of filigree in addition to gold granulation, indicative of different workshop practice.

Dimensions and metal content: The hoop is 3.2 mm wide and about 1 mm thick (cross section: shallow D-shape); gold disc: diameter: approximately 9.3 mm; depth 1.5 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 96 per cent for the hoop and 90 per cent for the disc.

Note: As a single find of this date it does not appear to fall within the scope of Treasure Trove nor of the 1996 Treasure Act.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

111. Bexhill area, East Sussex: Viking-period gold finger-ring (2003 T409) (Fig. 111)

Date: Late 9th to early 12th century

Finder: Mr C Chapman

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The hoop of the ring has been broken and straightened out, probably by agricultural activity in the plough soil; it consists of two rods of square section which have been twisted together and joined by hammering at the back.

Discussion: Gold rings of similar type are dated to the late Saxon and Viking periods, from the late 9th century until around 1100, although more usually the rods are of circular section, particularly in Viking examples, and may be intertwined with a filigree wire (H Shetelig, *Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland, part 4, Viking Antiquities in England*, Oslo, 1940, pp. 29–31; J Graham-Campbell, 'An unpublished gold finger-ring of Viking-age date from the Isle of Skye, and new light on the 1850 Skye hoard', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 112 (1982), pp. 568–570). But gold rings of square-section rods occur in the British Isles and may be a local form. One from Moorgate Street, London, is in the Museum of London and there is a substantial example from Balmer (formerly Bormer), near Falmer, Sussex, in the British Museum (T Murdoch, *Treasures & Trinkets. Jewellery in London from pre-Roman times to the 1930s*, London, 1991, p. 107, no. 189; A W Franks, 'On the addition to the collection of national antiquities in the British Museum', *Archaeological Journal*, 11 (1854), pp. 23–32, fig. on p. 28). Three other rings of twisted gold rods are known from Sussex, one of which, from Chichester, was reported as Treasure Trove in 1968.

Dimensions and metal content: Full length: 66 mm; weight: 4.43g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the ring of 91 per cent.

Disposition: Hastings Museum

BAGER

(viii) Strap-ends

112. Thorpe Audlin, West Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy strap-end (2003 T278) (Fig. 112)

Date: Late 8th or early 9th century

Finder: Mr T Austin

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The strap-end is made of leaded brass and is split for attachment to a small strap, which would have been held in place by the two rivets, which are still in place. The lower plate is broken off just above one of the rivets, but the top plate is complete. The finial of the piece is, as customary, zoomorphic, and the large eye sockets probably held eyes of glass or stone. The brow and ears are in relief, the muzzle is elongated and texture is given by a pattern of lines radiating from the nose. Lines with oblique scoring also form the not-too-carefully planned decoration of the top plate, and a similar decorative pattern is also discernible on the lower part of the piece, suggesting that this is a piece of some refinement.

Discussion: Anglo-Saxon strap-ends are fairly commonly found, as they were widely used for a variety of functions, in dress or harnesses.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25 mm; width: 8 mm; weight: 2.34g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated that the object had no silver content.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

A GANNON

113. Bardney, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2003 T250) (Fig. 113)

Date: Late 9th century

Finder: Mr H Winstanley

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Fragment of an Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end, with zoomorphic finial, and showing part of an animal in the so-called Trehwiddle style. The decoration is subdivided in fields by a typical double frame enclosing 'dots' imitating filigree, and worthy of notice are the rounded ears of the animal muzzle on the terminal.

Discussion: Strap ends of this type are quite common finds, as they were extensively used in Anglo-Saxon times.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(ix) Sword fittings

114. Rippingale, Lincolnshire: Early Anglo-Saxon sword or seax pommel (2003 T73) (Fig. 114)

Date: Second half of 6th century

Finder: Mr P Dobson

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: Gold sheet pommel composed of two highly stylised animals with a shared body. The pommel, which is high profiled and thin in cross-section, is made of five pieces of thick gold sheet: two make up a double-skinned core into which the end of the tang fitted. Onto this core are soldered three smaller sheets: two are moulded to form stylised heads with punched holes for the eyes, while a third arches over the underlying core and forms a shared body. The five sheets were originally soldered to each other and the joins between them are covered with a variety of beaded, twisted and plain gold wire. The lower edge of the pommel is also finished with finely beaded wire. The interior of the pommel is now empty with no traces of copper-alloy or base metal inside it to suggest that it originally fitted over a metal form. There are no fixings

to attach it to guards and it is possible that it was originally packed with an organic filler designed to attach it to the tang or perhaps it fitted over an organic sleeve.

Discussion: Like many high-status pommels made in gold, the Rippingale pommel is highly individual. It belongs within a long tradition of pommels designed with an animal head to either side of the pommel core. Such pommels are current in the second half of the fifth century in the form of the so-called 'boat shaped' pommels – long, low pommels often decorated with intricate ornament with stylised, but recognisable animal heads (Behmer Typ V, see E Behmer, *Das Zweischneidige Schwert der Germanischen Völkerwanderungszeit*, Stockholm, 1939, Tafs. XXIV.5 and XXV.9–11; see also W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1983, p.82, fig. 40). Their main area of distribution is in southern Scandinavia. High profiled pommels with animal heads are rare and none closely resembles this pommel from Rippingale. However a silver-gilt example from Férébrianges, Marne, France (Menghin, *op.cit.*, p. 231, Cat. No. 67) and a gilt-bronze Lombardic pommel from Northern Italy (Menghin, *op. cit.*, p.317, Liste A, 111), show that high profile pommels with stylised animal heads were made throughout the 6th century. The closest local parallel to the animal heads can be found on a 6th century girdle hanger from Searby, also in Lincolnshire (British Museum, P&E 1893,6–18,19, see British Museum *Compass* database, object number 3882).

Dimensions and metal content: Width: approximately 31 mm; weight: 6.22g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 71 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum (City and County Museum, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but withdrew).

A C EVANS

115. Hacheston, Suffolk: Early Anglo-Saxon gold pommel cap (2003 T355) (Fig. 115)

Date: Second half of the 6th century

Finder: Mr G Corness

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Crumpled gold foil pommel cap ornamented with C scrolls executed in beaded filigree wire. The pommel cap is badly damaged with both ends crushed and distorted and the filigree ornament on one face missing. The surviving filigree is well made filling the surviving panel with a balanced pattern of graded pairs of loops with spiralled ends enclosing a central motif of an inverted 'C' scroll lying back to back with a kidney shaped element executed with two beaded filigree wires. The panel is enclosed by a border of filigree wire, of a heavier weight than the ornament, which is set on a narrow fillet of gold sheet. The one end that survives in fair condition is filled with two lengths of beaded wire placed vertically and graded to fit the slope of the cap. In the field between these is a single surviving filigree rosette. The interior of the cap is empty.

Discussion: Enough survives to suggest that this small pommel, with its flattish profile, belongs to Menghin Group C, Typ Krefeld-Gellep Stora Sandviken. These are low profiled pommels, characteristically made of gold or silver and occasionally inlaid with garnets (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart 1983, pp. 67–9, 311–12 and Karte 2). Their distribution is predominantly Swedish, with outliers in Norway, Hungary and Germany and Anglo-Saxon England. The simple filigree ornament of the Hacheston pommel cap can be best paralleled on early plated disc and composite brooches. The use of double banded kidney shaped elements (Avent type 3.2) can be seen on a plated disc brooch from Gilton, Kent, and the more rare looped elements (Avent type 3.4) on the outer band of filigree on a composite brooch also from Gilton (see R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches*, (BAR

11), Oxford, 1975, nos. 153 and 175; for filigree types see fig. 26). Similar filigree is also found on finds from Suffolk, e.g. the fragmentary disc brooch from Gisleham and the plated disc brooch from Stanton (S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk*, (East Anglian Archaeology 84), Ipswich, 1998, fig. 47.1 and plate VII.3). The use and style of the filigree decoration suggests that although the pommel type is extant on the Continent throughout the 6th century, the Hacheston pommel belongs to the later 6th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 39 mm.

Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 89 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum

A C EVANS

116. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire: Early Anglo-Saxon pyramidal scabbard fitting (2003 T335) (Fig. 116)

Date: Late 6th or early 7th century

Finder: Mr J de Montfalcon

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver pyramidal scabbard belt fitting, the surface largely obscured by soil. Only one face is clearly visible, and its decoration is simple, consisting of three interlocking triangles separated by a pair of broad bands, each flanked by a single groove. Similar pyramidal mounts suggest that the decoration would be the same on all four faces. The small square cell at the top of the mount is filled with soil and it is unclear whether or not a setting remains in situ. The mount is hollow and is still mud-filled so that it is impossible to tell whether the bar that normally runs across the open base of such mounts survives intact.

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 (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1983, Karte 22, pp 363–5). Since his research, finds of pyramidal mounts in Great Britain have been mostly stray finds. They are usually made either in copper-alloy or silver, although a very small group are inlaid with glass or garnets. Some high-status examples are made of gold and are also inlaid with garnets or decorated with filigree wire. The surface decoration of the silver and copper-alloy mounts is frequently simple and geometric, like this example from Headbourne Worthy, which belongs to a broadly distributed and well defined group. Similarly decorated pyramidal mounts have been found near Canterbury (A McGregor and E Bollick, *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections* (Non-ferrous metals), BAR British Series 230, Oxford, 1993, cat. 36.26), at Barham and Coddanham, Suffolk (S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk*, (East Anglian Archaeology 84), Ipswich, 1998, figs. 5.48 and 21.22 and pp. 7 and 22) and at Kilham, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 59).

Dimensions and metal content: Base: 14 mm square. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.

A C EVANS

117. Wellingore, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon gold sword pommel cap (2003 T258) (Figs. 117.1, 117.2)

Date: Late 6th or early 7th century

Finder: Mr B Smith

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Gold pommel cap decorated with Style II interlace, with copper-alloy lining. The pommel cap is of flattened 'cocked hat' form and is extremely worn. Each

face is filled with a balanced design of two addorsed zoomorphs made up of lengths of beaded filigree wire within narrower beaded wire borders. The zoomorphs, whose necks interlace at the centre of the panel, look backwards over their bodies. They each have a weak angled eye surround beneath which open jaws interlace with the body to fill the corners of the panel. The shoulders contain a single recessed panel, partially edged with bold beaded wire, filled with a single beaded filigree zoomorph within a finely beaded frame. Beneath the gold pommel cap is a well-preserved hollow copper-alloy forma, with B-shaped projections housing the two pairs of copper-alloy rivets that attached the pommel to the upper guard. The heads of the rivets are now visible, but would originally have been hidden by the beaded filigree wire, which is applied in horizontal bands to the vertical sides of the pommel cap.

Discussion: The pommel cap appears to be transitional between the flatter sword pommels of Menghin's Group C (Typ Krefeld-Gellep – Stora Sandviken) and the developed 'cocked hat' pommels of his Group E (Typ Beckum/Vallstenarum): see W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1983, pp. 311 and 313 and Maps 2 and 3. Both groups contain high status sword pommels of the late 6th and early 7th centuries whose distribution ranges from eastern Scandinavia to the Langobardic territories of northern Italy. The Wellingore pommel cap can be compared to the examples from Aldbrough, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 60), although stylistically the lax zoomorphic interlace suggests an earlier date in the late 6th century. Recent metal detector finds of gold-capped pommels and scabbard fittings from England (eg. Aldbrough Bury St Edmunds, Newark) have emphasised the quality of Anglo-Saxon sword and scabbard fittings.

Dimensions: Length: 48.5 mm; height: 18 mm.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

118. Dorchester area, Dorset: Early Anglo-Saxon gold and cloisonné garnet pyramidal strap fitting (2003 T310) (Figs. 118.1, 118.2)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Mr J Lucas

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Gold strap fitting set with cloisonné garnet and opaque pale blue glass over pointillé gold foil. The strap mount is in the form of a truncated pyramid with squared-off edges. The top and the lower edge of one side of the fitting are damaged and the cell work is slightly distorted. The surface is also partially covered with earth making it sometimes difficult to assess if cells are empty or not. However, it is clear that some of the garnet and blue glass inlays are missing while others have slipped sideways into the cells. Each face is filled with an identical design of well executed small scale cloisonné cell work flanked by larger garnets – individual low cabochon bar and plate garnets fill each side panel and a single large triangular garnet is placed beneath these to fill each corner. All four cloisonné panels are identical and are divided horizontally into two equal zones, each containing a back-to-back pattern based on a centrally placed single stepped cell within an arcade formed from two stepped semicircular garnets. The single-stepped cells are filled with opaque pale blue glass, the remaining cells and filler cells with well-cut plate garnets. The mount is hollow and the open base is covered with a thick gold sheet, pierced to create a bar under which a strap could be threaded.

Discussion: Pyramidal fittings were functional and were attached to the suspension straps of a sword or seax scabbard where they tightened the scabbard suspension loop. They are generally made in either copper-alloy or silver and over one hundred examples have been recorded (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart, 1983, 363–65). Their distribution

on the Continent is concentrated along the Rhine and in the eastern Frankish territories between the Rhine and the Danube (W Menghin, *op.cit.*, Karte 22). Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mounts are distributed predominantly in southern and eastern England and, like their continental counterparts, they are generally made of silver or copper-alloy.

Within the Anglo-Saxon corpus is a small, but rapidly growing, group of high-status pyramidal mounts made of gold. These are decorated either with beaded filigree wire and cabochon or plate garnets (e.g. the mounts from Bury St Edmunds and Newark, *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 59 and *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 62) or with garnet cloisonné cell-work (Bembridge, Isle of Wight, *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 59). They are all individually made and the 'near Dorchester' mount is an exceptional addition to the group. The cell combinations and the use of all-over cloisonné garnet inlay link it to high status Kentish jewellery as well as some of the gold and garnet jewellery from Sutton Hoo mound 1, although this is technically superior. The motif of a repeating stepped cell within a semicircular frame occurs on plated disc brooches from e.g. Faversham, Kent and grave 42, Gilton, Kent (R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches*, BAR 11, ii, Oxford, 1975, cat. nos. 158, 159, 179, pls. 55 and 68, pp. 44–5, 53) and in more ornate form on other high status early 7th century finds, e.g. the Forest Gate jewel (R Bruce-Mitford, *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology*, London, 1974, pl. 85c and d), as well as finds from Sutton Hoo (A C Evans, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial*, London, 2000, pl. viii, fig. 26). It also occurs as a dominant motif on the composite brooch from grave 205, Kingston Down, Kent (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England, Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 32a). The use of opaque blue glass is also found on high-status Anglo-Saxon and Continental metalwork, for example from Sutton Hoo Mound 1 – on the shoulder clasps and the pyramidal mounts – and from Kentish contexts, particularly the Kingston brooch, which shares the use

of pale blue glass in single stepped cells. The quality of metalworking, together with the repertoire of cell shapes and the use of pale blue glass in single stepped cells, appear to link it to the workshop that produced the Kingston brooch in the early 7th century.

Dimensions: Base: 20 × 20 mm; height: 10 mm.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

A C EVANS

119. Mouldsworth, Cheshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword pommel cap (2003 T139) (Fig. 119)

Date: Second half of 8th century

Finder: Mr D Slaney

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt pommel cap decorated with interlace. The pommel cap consists of a domed central element originally flanked by low shoulders in the form of a stylised animal head. One of these is torn away. The top of the cap is heavily worn and traces of the original core material remain within it. The central element is decorated on both faces with a pair of quadrupeds, reserved against a gilded field and standing within a frame of loose figure-of-eight interlace. The design is subtly different on either face. One is decorated with a pair of addorsed, winged quadrupeds (perhaps canines: see discussion in L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture, 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 182) with long arching necks and small heads turned to face the opposing animal. Each has a pricked ear, open mouth and a tail that rises up and across the body in a single strand. This terminates in an interlaced knot filling the space between the legs. On the other side, the animals, now wingless, face each other. Each tail falls down to form an interlaced knot between the legs, then rises behind and above

the bodies to interlace at the neck before turning into a lappet that springs from the back of the head. All four bodies are ornamented with spots of gilding, reserved on the silver field. The central element was originally flanked by a pair of stylised animal heads, but only one survives. This is broadly triangular in profile and is divided by a median groove. The jaws, enclosed by a narrow groove, are wide open, revealing teeth defined by slashes in the metal. The muzzle is neatly outlined by a shallow groove. The eyes, closely spaced to either side of the median groove, are in the form of an elongated, curling tear drop, encircled by a groove, with the pupil made from a single circular punch mark. The back of the head is defined by a double groove above which the eye motif repeats.

Discussion: In overall form, the Mouldsworth pommel cap is almost identical to a pommel from Windsor, Berkshire and to one from the Thames foreshore at Chiswick Eyot (Webster and Backhouse, *op. cit.*, nos. 180 and 181). Both date from the second half of the 8th century. It is a useful addition to the group in that the stylised animal head forming the shoulder of the pommel is in excellent condition compared to both the Windsor and River Thames pommels. Although similar in style and concept, the decoration on the central element of the Mouldsworth pommel is different from these pommels in that it is based on paired animals on an interlaced field rather than interlacing serpents. Similar paired animals can be seen on e.g. a silver gilt disc brooch from Flixborough, Lincolnshire and a triple pin set from the river Witham, also Lincolnshire (Webster and Backhouse, *op. cit.*, nos. 69c and 184). This zoomorphic ornament is typical of the later part of the 8th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Width: 34.5 mm; height: 18 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 92 per cent.

Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

A C EVANS

(x) Other objects

120. Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Anglo-Saxon silver spoon with fragments of two brooches and a rock-crystal ball (2003 T208) (Figs. 120.1, 120.2, 120.3, 120.4)

Date: 6th century

Finders: Mr D Cole, Mr T Stevens and Mr T Winch

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. A silver-gilt spoon handle with part of the bowl and three fragments from the bowl. The handle and part of the bowl, which is gilded, survive in one piece and there are three further, thin, gilded fragments from the bowl (fig. 120.1 and 120.2). Most of the breaks are old. The handle is a circular-section rod decorated with double bands of ring grooves at the top (where the end is broken off across the suspension ring), centre, and base. The stem is bent back on itself and the base expands into a flat, triangular plate with the upper end of the bowl attached. This plate is decorated with a zigzag border at the sides and a bisecting line also of punched, interlocking triangles (probably originally inlaid with niello); across the base is a single row of such triangles. The centre of the bowl, which has not survived, would have been perforated. Weight: 18.4g (including fragments). Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the spoon of 88–97 per cent.

2. A silver-gilt fragment from a miniature square-headed brooch (fig. 120.3 right). All that survives is the lower end of the bow of the brooch, decorated with a sunken oval field, and the adjoining upper end of the foot-plate; cf. brooches from Bifrons and Stodmarsh, Kent (N Åberg, *The Anglo-Saxons in England*, Uppsala 1926, figs. 138–9). Weight: 0.80g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the brooch of 98 per cent. The front is gilded.

3. A silver fragment from a square-headed brooch (fig. 120.3 left). All that survives is half of the bow and the adjoining stubs (possibly of the head-plate) of a brooch of Kentish type similar to one from Chessell Down, Isle of Wight (Åberg, *op. cit.*, fig. 126). The mid-rib and borders of the bow are decorated with punched, interlocking triangles and the side panels with indistinct Style I motifs. Weight: 5.74g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the brooch of 76 per cent.

4. A rock-crystal ball (fig. 120.4). The identification of the material as quartz has been confirmed by spectrometry conducted at the British Museum, but the shape is man-made by polishing. The ball is not quite spherical, having two flattened areas, and much of the surface is slightly pitted. The flat areas were probably caused by rubbing against the bands or fittings of a metal sling (usually silver), which have not survived. There are also clear traces of two less pitted stripes running round the sides of the ball, which have been left by such bands.

Discussion: Silver 'sieve' spoons are occasional finds in the graves of wealthy Anglo-Saxon women mainly during the 6th century AD, and especially in northern and eastern Kent. They were probably worn hung from a girdle or chatelaine and are often paired with a slung crystal ball, as most probably with the present example. They may have been used for skimming spices or herbs from wine (A L Meaney, *Anglo-Saxon Amulets and Curing Stones*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series no. 96, 1981, pp. 81–4, 87–8). There is a good parallel, also with a triangular plate, from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, grave 45 (C J Arnold, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the Isle of Wight*, London, 1982, pl. 1c).

The square-headed brooch fragments are from types that can be dated to the 6th century.

Slung crystal balls are frequently associated with spoons in late 5th–6th century, Anglo-Saxon graves. This was most probably the case with the ball under discussion here and the spoon described above, which are unlikely to have been buried separately. Similar balls occur mainly in Kent and Cambridgeshire, but only two others are

recorded from the Isle of Wight (Meaney, *op. cit.*, pp. 81–7). They may have been worn as amuletic status symbols.

Note: These objects were all found relatively close together in the plough-soil and probably represent the remains of the grave-goods from a single, ploughed-out, Anglo-Saxon female grave. It is probable that the finds have become dispersed through agricultural activity.

Disposition: The Isle of Wight Museum Service hoped to acquire, but later withdrew; the British Museum acquired this find.

B AGER

121. Newton Solney, Derbyshire: Gold buckle-plate or belt mount fragment (2003 T212) (Fig. 121)

Date: Mid 6th century

Finder: Mr R Cashmore

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Part of a cast gold buckle-plate or belt mount, carrying a single recessed rectangular panel, which contains a bold design of two transitional Style I/Style II bird heads. The birds face each other across the top of the panel with their prominent curving beaks springing from a small and poorly defined head. Each eye is formed from a single small punch-mark. The necks are delineated by two raised bands that run parallel to the edges of the plate, turning the corner to end at the midpoint where they are separated from each other by a single slash. The surviving edge is pierced for three rivets. The fragment still shows signs of the casting process and is in pristine condition with no signs of wear. It may have been damaged during manufacture.

Discussion: This unusual fragment may be either part of a buckle plate whose tongue and loop have been torn away or part of a belt mount. A belt mount, of similar hollow construction and square in shape, rather than the rectangular norm, was found in grave A.38 in the cemetery

of Mainz St Alban (G Zeller, *Die Fränkischen Altertümer des Nordlichen Rheinhesse*, Stuttgart 1992, GDR Band 15, Taf. 73, 17c.). Buckles of similar construction dating to the early sixth century have also been found at Untersiebenbrunn (*L'Or des Princes Barbares*, exhibition 9.22, p. 118) and Nydam (*Les Barbares et la Mer*, p. 50). The type is not however common in insular contexts.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 19 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 59 per cent.

Disposition: Derby Museum and Art Gallery with funding from the Friends of Derby Museum.

A C EVANS

122. Northfleet, Kent: Anglo-Saxon cemetery finds (2003 T268) (Figs. 122.1, 122.2)

Date: 6th or 7th century

Finder: Rail Link Engineering

Date of discovery: September 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Under purposive archaeological excavation.

Description: One gold ingot fragment, one silver disc brooch (figs. 122.1-2) (associated object: one copper alloy pin, one iron knife, 2 glass beads); 12 copper alloy coins (small hoard), one silver/ gilded disc brooch (associated objects: 3 iron objects; 4 glass beads, 3 copper alloy objects, one silver ring

Discussion: The finds were part of an inhumation grave, which is in turn part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery site.

Note: The archive to be deposited at a local museum.

H J GLASS

123. Thimbleby, Lincolnshire: Early Anglo-Saxon gold beaded wire ?collar (2003 T211) (Fig. 123)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: K Wright

Date of discovery: August 2002

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

Description: Gold beaded wire collar, the surround to a setting. Length of finely beaded wire with ends soldered together and shaped into a circular collar for a single cell setting. The wire is broken at the junction of two beads.

Discussion: The diameter described by this length of beaded wire suggests that it may have been the collar to a setting in the foot of a large triangular buckle. Many high status Kentish buckles, for example those found at in the cemeteries of Faversham, Sarre or Gilton Ash (G Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art and its Germanic Background*, Oxford, 1980, pl 6e and f, pl 7b) are fitted with similar lengths of beaded wire surrounding the bossed rivet heads at the shoulders and the foot.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

124. Cuxton, Kent: Anglo-Saxon cemetery finds (2003 T165)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Rail Link Engineering

Date of discovery: 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Programme of archaeological works in advance of construction of the Channel Tunnel.

Description: Grave goods associated with inhumation 305: gold pendant with glass setting; gold pendant with filigree quatrefoil and central ?silver mount; silver ring with twisted fastening; silver ring/wire fragment; silver mount and backing for pendant; copper-alloy bracelet; copper-alloy needle case with lid attached to chain; copper-alloy suspension ring with twisted fastening (possibly silver); copper-alloy ring; cylindrical copper-alloy sewing box with punched decoration on lid; glass green melon bead; stone blue setting or counter; garnet (presumably from pendant); fragment of decorated bone; three parts of knives or shears; miscellaneous

fragments of iron. Grave goods associated with inhumation 214: silver suspension ring; composite iron and copper ?mount (possibly part of a brooch); copper-alloy oval mount in two pieces with glass setting, from ring or pendant; 17 assorted cylindrical beads; two drop-shaped amethyst beads; fragment of bone comb; four other bone fragments; antler object; hooked mount holding a triangular bone-plate with iron rivets at corners; iron buckle with pin; iron ring with additional fragments; several fragments from shears; various miscellaneous iron fragments.

Disposition: The archive to be deposited at a local museum.

H J GLASS

125. Saltwood, Kent: Anglo-Saxon cemetery finds (2003 T170) (Figs. 125.1, 125.2)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Rail Link Engineering

Date of discovery: 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Programme of archaeological works in advance of construction of the Channel Tunnel.

Description: Finds from grave 190 (fig. 125.1): gold pendant with stone setting, probably amethyst; gold coin (Visigothic tremissis) on a loop; composite disc brooch, with garnets and blue stones in gold foil and surrounds, gold decoration on the front and silver backing. Finds from grave 112: one piece of gold braid. Finds from grave 113: silver ?buckle; silver circular object; copper-alloy brooch; glass bead. Finds from grave 3080: four short fragments of silver wire; one copper-alloy object; one iron knife; one iron object; two glass beads. Finds from grave 1279: four fragments of thin silver wire; copper-alloy object; iron object (shears); ten red and green beads. Finds from grave 1762: small silver disc brooch with geometric design and garnet insets, zoomorphic brooch with garnet inserts (fig.125.2), three copper-alloy brooches, copper-

alloy buckle, iron knife, twelve amber beads.

Discussion: The finds were part of three inhumation graves, which in turn is part of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery site under purposive archaeological excavation.

Disposition: The archive is to be deposited at a local museum.

H J GLASS

126. Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon filigree decorated gold sheet (2003 T108) (Fig. 126)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr D Leaning

Date of discovery: Reported April 2003

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

Description: Part of a gold sheet panel decorated with filigree wire with beaded wire borders and median strip. The gold sheet is entirely covered with filigree wire laid out in two tapering fields, flanked by heavier beaded wire borders, worn in places. The fields are filled with a tightly packed and balanced herringbone design, made up of fine grade wires, Z and S twisted to form the herringbone motif. These are set out in groups of four and six which lie parallel to the beaded borders and median strip, creating a narrow central field partially filled with wires set at an angle to the central axis. The lower edge of the panel is cut and against the cut edge, running from edge to edge, is a thin fillet of gold. The upper end of the fragment is torn across its width.

Discussion: The style of the filigree suggests that this tiny fragment is early Anglo-Saxon and its shape, with one torn edge at the broader end, suggests that it was once part of a larger sheet. Triangular sheet gold panels are found as inlays in high status buckles of the early 7th century, but these are more usually decorated with interlacing ornament (e.g. buckles from Alton, Faversham, Wickhambreux, Sarre and Gilton, see G Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art and its Germanic*

Background, Oxford, 1980, pl. 6, b-f, pl. 7, a and b). Its style of ornament and lack of a border on the one cut edge may however suggest a different function.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25 mm; max. width: 18 mm; weight: 3.44g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 82 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

127. Sandringham, Babingley, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver fitting (2003 T244) (Fig. 127)

Date: 7th or 8th century

Finder: Mr J Burke

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A cast openwork silver mount or fitting showing identical detail on both sides, formed by the interlacing body and legs of a bird-headed creature. The animal's head is turned to look back into the plate, its beak extended to form a horizontal bar of the interlace. At the top an integral bar, rebated on both sides, preserves the trace of a single rivet hole. The creature stands on a crescentic base which sweeps up on the outside edge to form a spiralled terminal. The piece is incomplete, one side now broken away making it unclear what the original size, shape or design of the piece was. A slot running at an angle through the thickness of the crescentic base is of unknown significance but has created a weak spot within the metal, along which the object has subsequently sheared.

Discussion: This object is of unknown function, although its double-sided nature makes it more likely to be a fitting rather than a mount. The animal head of the creature is clearly influenced by Insular exemplars, for instance those employed in the carpet-page

interlace panels of the Lindisfarne Gospels. The spiralled element is similarly a feature of Insular art, occurring on a pin fragment of mid-8th century date from the high-status site of Brandon in Suffolk (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.) *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, no. 66f) and on a 7th/8th century copper-alloy die from Louth in Lincolnshire (S Youngs (ed.), *Work of Angels*, Austin, 1989, no. 184). The origin of the latter has been suggested as Northumbria and it may be that the Babingley fitting is also Northumbrian. Certainly, it is of interest to note that a medieval tradition of Bury St Edmunds Abbey states that the church at Babingley was founded by Felix, first bishop of the East Angles. If there was indeed an early Christian site in Babingley, this might provide a suitable mechanism for a finely crafted piece of Insular-style silver to have found its way to west Norfolk in the 8th century.

Disposition: Donated by Mr Burke, and by the landowner, HM The Queen, to Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. 2003.171.1.

T J PESTELL

128. Bamburgh, Northumberland: Anglo-Saxon gold fragment (2003 T388) (Fig. 128)

Date: 6th to 8th century

Finder: Bamburgh Research Project archaeological excavation.

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Undiagnostic fragment: small strip of gold flat, slightly crescent-shaped, pierced with three pin-sized holes.

Note: Dated from archaeological context.

Disposition: Disclaimed; archived in Bamburgh Castle.

A C EVANS

129. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt zoomorphic finial (2003 T273) (Fig. 129)

Date: Early to mid 9th century

Finder: Mr I Bayles

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: An Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt zoomorphic terminal. The piece is broken at the base of the hollow neck, and the jugged edge suggests that it continued on a slightly narrower shaft. The finial is in the shape of an animal head, with pricked-up ears and wide gaping mouth. The nose is large, with flaring nostrils. The eyes are very prominent, lentoid in shape, with heavy lower lids and well-defined pupils, hollow now, but that would most probably have held an inset glass eye. A V-shaped furrow marks the eyebrows.

Discussion: The function of the object is unclear, but its shape fits in with a number of other zoomorphic finials and decorations throughout the Anglo-Saxon period (cf. L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900*, London, 1991, nos. 66d, 69h and 179). Apart from zoomorphic finials in the round, the decoration of strap-ends (e.g. *ibid.*, nos. 191–3), as well as of sculpture (e.g. *ibid.*, fig. 27, p. 241) also should be taken into account. A close parallel can be seen in the animal heads on the censer from North Elmham (*ibid.*, no. 206).

Dimensions and metal content: 14 mm × 12 mm; weight: 3.9g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 93 per cent, and that it is mercury gilt.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum hope to acquire.

A GANNON

130. Kilham, East Yorkshire: ?Anglo-Saxon silver strip (2003 T192) (Fig. 130)

Date: Uncertain, perhaps early Anglo-Saxon

Finder: S Hogarth

Date of discovery: Before August 2003

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

Description: Silver strip, twisted and burnt with traces of punched ornament.

Discussion: The strip is much disfigured possibly by burning. Towards one end can be seen the remains of punched ornament using a punch with a reserved circle. This has left circular depressions, which are filled with niello.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm.

Disposition: Undiagnostic; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

132. Kellington, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt livery badge (2003 T 402) (Fig. 132)

Date: Late 15th to early 16th century

Finder: Mr B Weeks

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Fragmentary silver livery badge in the form of a crowned lion's head with protruding tongue. The part below the jaw-line is broken off. There are traces of gilding on the upper surface of the badge. On the reverse is a loop, which would have been used to attach the badge to a garment or hat.

Dimensions: Height: 15 mm; width: 17 mm.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum

S ACKERMANN

E. Medieval

(i) Badges

131. Haddenham, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver badge (2003 T74) (Fig. 131)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr R Paul

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval badge in the form of a crowned, Lombardic letter 'M'. Badges of this type were commonly produced in base metal in the 14th and 15th centuries to signify devotion to the Virgin Mary. This example, however, is silver and dates from the 15th century (see B Spencer, *Pilgrim Souvenirs and Secular Badges*, Museum of London, London, 1998, pp. 155–157).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

(ii) Bells

133. Iwade, Kent: Medieval silver bell (2003 T66)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Small spherical silver bell in two parts.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders for archive destination.

M GAIMSTER

134. Great Bromley, Essex: Medieval silver bell (2003 T370) (Fig. 134)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr E Stransky

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver bell.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(iii) Belt fittings

135. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: Medieval silver strap-end (2003 T284)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr P Barker

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A sheet silver strap end, tapering gently before the edges turn sharply to meet in a small pointed projection. Two silver rivets at the open end, curved at the top.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

136. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Medieval belt fitting (2003 T152) (Fig. 136)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Belt fitting or girdle component in the form of a castle.

Note: Found before 1996, therefore does not qualify as Treasure under the current Act.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

137. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Medieval copper-alloy buckle (2003 T194) (Fig. 137)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: ?2002

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

Description: A very small buckle, complete with pin.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

138. New Romney, Kent: Medieval buckle fragment (2003 T68)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Fragment of a medieval belt buckle.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finders for archive destination.

M GAIMSTER

(iv) Brooches

139. Moreton, Dorset: Medieval gold annular brooch (2003 T12) (Fig. 139)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr W Ingram

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A small medieval gold annular brooch, rectangular in section, with a restriction to hold the pin-head. The pin is missing. Engraved on one side with the

Lombardic inscription: +.I.E.S.V : P.E.T.Y.T. ('Je suis petit'), meaning 'I am small', a phrase sometimes found on small items of jewellery, and on the other with scrolled foliate decoration. The engraved areas would probably originally have been enamelled.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm.

Note: A medieval copper-alloy thimble, and a post-medieval copper-alloy buckle were also found on the same site, but are not associated with the gold brooch.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum had expressed an interest but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

whose front paws meet at a globular, punched projection and form part of the aperture for the pin attachment. The back paws of the lions meet at the pin rest which is modelled into the grotesque head of a beast. The eyes of the lions and the beast are deeply sunken and may once have held glass or stones. Deep cavities at either side of each lion's mouth may have been mounted in a similar way. It is executed in high relief and is an elaborate construction.

Dimensions: 15 mm × 11 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

140. New Romney, Kent: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T67)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2001

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch, some degree of copper corrosion.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders for archive destination.

J P ROBINSON

141. South Ormsby cum Ketsby, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2003 T261) (Fig. 141)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr C Marshall

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A small, medieval brooch, now probably misshapen in the ground, but which would originally have been circular. It consists of two interlocking lions

142. North Tuddenham, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T228)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Dorrell

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Silver annular brooch. The cast, marginally oval frame is decorated with three rows of lozenges in low relief. The tapering flat-section pin has a transverse rib close to its loop wrapped loosely around an ill-defined pin constriction.

Dimensions: External diameter: 16 × 14 mm; weight: 0.94g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

143. Wymondham, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T144) (Fig. 143)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr F Garner

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: Silver annular brooch, circular-section wire frame with visible join, D-section wire pin with longitudinal grooves (caused by manufacture, decorated with three small dots between three transverse notches). Crudely cut ends, angled at points.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22 mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

144. Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T294) (Fig. 144)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M West

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A silver medieval annular brooch, formed of a plain hoop, with a constriction to hold the pin. The pin is now missing.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20.5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

145. Pitsford, Northamptonshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2003 T263) (Fig. 145)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Nicky Berry

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: A figurative silver-gilt brooch: it represents a man in combat with a lion. The man wears a knee length tunic, decorated with tiny punches. He carries what appears to be a club in his right hand and protects himself with a kite-shaped shield held against his left

shoulder. The front paws of the rampant lion are fixed into the shield. They stand on a foliate terminal, the man in an attitude of *contrapposto* as he and the lion turn to observe the onlooker. The miniature brooch-pin extends from the groin of the lion to the right ankle of his adversary.

Discussion: The figures may be intended to represent Hercules and the Nemean lion.

Dimensions: 17 mm × 15 mm.

Disposition: British Museum (P&E 2004,10–8,1)

J P ROBINSON

146. Shadingfield, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (2003 T299) (Fig. 146)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr B Applegate

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A gilded silver annular brooch with inlaid pattern.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

147. Brompton on Swale, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (2003 T389) (Fig. 147)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr D Bryden

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A simple, miniature annular silver brooch, entirely plain and retaining its original pin.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

148. Andover, Hampshire: Medieval gold annular brooch (2003 T140) (Fig. 148)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr A Doris

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: A small medieval gold annular brooch, of circular section and with a constriction to hold the pin. The hoop is undecorated. There is a collar of granulation at the top of the pin where it joins the ring. Examples of comparable form have been found in a range of sizes, of which this is one of the smallest (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no 136).

Dimensions: Diameter of the ring: 14.5 mm; length of pin: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

149. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T320) (Fig. 149)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mrs S Cross

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch, much distorted: it would originally have been circular and slightly domed. It is made of thin sheet silver.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this type survive from the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries.

Dimensions: 28 mm × 27 mm.

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

J P ROBINSON

150. Mutford, Suffolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T298) (Fig. 150)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr B Applegate

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch of a high, domed construction. It is misshapen and badly damaged along its internal diameter.

Discussion: Brooches made of thin sheet silver, such as this, were made in relatively large numbers in the 13th and early 14th centuries.

Dimensions: Diameter: 26 mm.

Disposition: Lowestoft Museum

J P ROBINSON

151. Lidlington, Bedfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2003 T240) (Fig. 151)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D B Murphy

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A miniature, medieval brooch modelled to resemble a flower. Each petal of the flower carries the letter of an inscription which reads: + IE SVI FLV(R) D(E) BON AMVR (I am the flower of good love).

The letter 'R' of 'flvr' has been badly scratched and the letter 'E' of 'de' forms the logical place for the pin to rest and has been consequently abraded. Interestingly, the inscription reads anti-clockwise and all of the letters are reversed.

Disposition: Bedford Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

J P ROBINSON

152. Wilmington, Devon: Medieval gold annular brooch (2003 T161) (Fig. 152)

Date: Late 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr C Sapsford

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A medieval gold annular brooch, in the form of a six-pointed star with incurved sides, set onto a circular frame. A single hole is pierced midway through each curved side; opposite each is a corresponding hole in the circular frame, midway between the points of the star. Each point of the star terminates in a slightly raised profile which is pierced with a transverse hole. These pierced holes may originally have held stones or pearls. The star and circular frame are both of faceted D-shaped section. The pin, now missing, was held by a bar inside one point of the star. There is a small area of granulation at each end of the bar.

Dimensions: Width: 37 mm; diameter of circular frame: 31 mm.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B NENK

153. Winchester, Hampshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T50) (Fig. 153)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch, rectangular in section, with a restriction to hold the pin-head.

Engraved on one side with the Lombardic inscription: + VOLO [:] DARI, and on the other with +NOLO : DARI. This may be interpreted as 'I wish to give myself, I do not wish to give myself', and may have been intended as amatory

in meaning. The pin has a collar of granulations where it meets the pin-head. The brooch is slightly bent, and has suffered from some scratching to the surface.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Winchester Museum Service.

B NENK

154. Cransford, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt ring brooch (2003 T224) (Fig. 154)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr I Palmer

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A plain, medieval, circular brooch, slightly domed, but misshapen, made of thin, sheet silver. The brooch is silver-gilt.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22 mm.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham, hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

155. Bidford-on-Avon area, Warwickshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T246)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr Laight

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A silver annular brooch complete with pin.

Discussion: See comparisons in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 134 and 136.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

156. Martley, Worcestershire: Medieval silver ring brooch (2003 T62) (Fig. 156)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Cole

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A small, circular, medieval brooch formed of twisted wire. Within each twist, the brooch has been decorated with pellets. The pin is missing.

Discussion: Similar examples found in Derbyshire, Wiltshire and Suffolk were published in the *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, pp. 70, 74–5.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Worcester County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

157. Sledmere, East Yorkshire: Medieval silver circular brooch (2003 T408) (Fig. 157)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr M Ainslie

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: A medieval, silver-gilt circular brooch decorated with four equally spaced lozenges soldered to the frame of the brooch. Each lozenge bears a rudimentary cross. There is a break in the frame close to one lozenge and the pin is missing.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum.

J P ROBINSON

158. Stirton, North Yorkshire: Medieval gilded brooch (2003 T197) (Fig. 158)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr A Hutchinson

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch consisting of a simple hoop decorated with four spherical bosses and three flowers. One of the flowers is split to reveal a recess which would have formed the pin rest. The pin is now missing but the decorative elements were arranged symmetrically with the pin at their centre. Two grooves opposite the split flower show where the hoop of the pin would have been attached. The bosses have circular or semi-circular punch-marks on their fronts, but their backs remain plain. The brooch is made of silver and was originally gilded.

Discussion: Fragments of a similar brooch were found at Tadwell near Bath (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, p. 67) while a complete example exists at the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh (J D A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards AD 600–1500*, Oxford, 1956, p. 82; pl. xvi).

Dimensions: Diameter: 47 mm.

Disposition: Craven Museums Service, Skipton

J P ROBINSON

159. Catterall, Lancashire: Medieval silver brooch (2003 T363) (Fig. 159)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr C Kenyon

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver brooch formed of four crescents joined together with three shields, which are keyed for enamel. The shields are decorative rather than heraldic. A fourth space is left vacant for the attachment of the pin which may have borne a fourth shield to complete the composition.

Disposition: Museum of Lancashire hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

160. Stalmine with Staynall, Lancashire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2003 T218) (Fig. 160)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr K Hurst

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch in the form of the letter 'V'. The two diagonals of the frame of the brooch have grooved borders and are roughly incised with crosses and dashes.

Discussion: Brooches in the form of letters 'V' are very often associated with devotion to the Virgin Mary. However, most usually, these brooches are surmounted with crowns.

Disposition: The Museum of Lancashire was not able to acquire; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

161. Wickmere, Norfolk: Medieval silver coin brooch (2003 T236) (Figs. 161.1, 161.2)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr E Snyder

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval coin converted for use as a brooch. The remains of an attachment can be seen on the reverse.

Discussion: The coin is a silver gros tournois issued by Henry VII, count of Luxemburg (1288-1309). It was struck at the mint of Meraude (or Poilvache) no earlier than 1300. Gros tournois of the late 13th and early 14th century French kings are familiar in East Anglia as coin-brooches at this period, but this may be the first case of an imitative type also being used. It presumably ended up in Norfolk among a batch of the very similar French

coins, in the first decade or so of the 14th century.

Obv. legend: Outer circle: +HENRICVS COMES

LVCEBVRGENSIS ET RVPE. Inner circle: +MARCHIO

ERLOM. Rev. legend: MONETA MERAUDE. See R Weiller, *Les Monnaies Luxembourgeoises*, Louvain 1977, pp.16-17, no. 24i.

Disposition: British Museum

B COOK AND J P ROBINSON

162. Eldersfield, Worcestershire: Medieval gold ring brooch (2003 T221) (Fig. 162)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr S Taylor

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A small brooch of triangular section divided into four sections by four evenly spaced quatrefoils, one of which is split into two in order to accommodate the pin attachment. Between each quatrefoil there are placed four letters, two on each sloping face of the brooch. The letters are not clearly legible but seem to consist of V A (six times) followed by I O (twice), working clockwise from the pin.

Discussion: The insistence on multiples of four and the uncertain nature of the inscription may point towards the brooch holding magical significance, but this requires further investigation.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

J P ROBINSON

163. Longdon, Worcestershire: Medieval silver annular brooch (2003 T336) (Fig. 163)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr L Jones

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch formed from twisted wire crafted to create the impression of plaited ropes. It is slightly damaged at the top right and at about a quarter down the left side. It is highly decorative, an impression that is heightened by the random soldering of small spheres upon its surface. These spheres may once have existed in more profusion and given an original appearance of greater symmetry, but this is by no means certain.

Dimensions: 18 mm × 16 mm.

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum

J P ROBINSON

164. Nuneaton, Warwickshire: Medieval silver brooch (2003 T134) (Fig. 164)

Date: 14th to 15th century

Finder: Mr R Chester

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder

J P ROBINSON

165. Great Bromley, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt brooch frame (2003 T369) (Fig. 165)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr J Hitt

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt medieval brooch frame(?) with Lombardic inscription + AVE MARIA.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

(v) Finger-rings

166. Thetford, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T280) (Figs. 166.1, 166.2)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr D Storey

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: Silver finger-ring with some surface iron staining. Sub-rectangular bezel decorated with three leaf roundels joined by short bars and containing four pellets each. Fine nicks along both edges of bezel. No sign of enamel inlay.

Discussion: The roundels are simple versions of a well known Romanesque motif, occurring, for example, repeated in three rows on the lead font in St Mary's church, Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire, dated to about 1170 (G Zarnecki (ed.), *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200*, London, 1984, p. 244, no. 245).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 18 mm; weight: 8.14g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

167. Flowton, Suffolk: Medieval finger-ring fragment (2003 T44)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr G Watkins

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: A rather small and quite damaged fragment of a medieval finger-ring.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

168. Bullington, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T385) (Fig 168)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr K Ruane

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, now corroded, with a raised rectangular bezel. The bezel is decorated with a nielloed cross pattée within a border. The shoulders are raised and decorated with a lozenge pattern, each lozenge containing granulation. The thin flat hoop is bent and broken, the ends now overlapping.

Dimensions and metal content: Width at widest point: 25 mm; weight: 1.42g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

169. Kington St Michael, Wiltshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T326) (Figs. 169.1, 169.2)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr C Chandler

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring. The hoop is a thin band from which the oval bezel stands slightly proud. The bezel is set with a deep purple coloured stone which is probably a garnet.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

170. West Walton, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T302) (Fig. 170)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Carlisle

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval, silver finger-ring, the hoop of which is formed of two clasped hands. It bears an inscription which reads: I E V S N A. This is probably meant to denote 'Jesus Nazarenus' ('Jesus of Nazareth'), a phrase which had magical significance in the Middle Ages.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

171. Havenstreet, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T312) (Fig. 171)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Cole

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, the hoop faceted to form 16 concave panels, each containing a single letter of the inscription: + A V E / M A R I A / G R A C I A / V (Hail Mary [full of] grace). The cross is in the form of a *cross potent*.

Discussion: This devotional inscription is commonly found on medieval rings.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20 mm; external diameter: 22 mm; weight: 2.07g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service

B NENK AND F BASFORD

172. Pinhoe, Devon: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T231) (Figs. 172.1, 172.2)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Stevenson

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, with a raised octagonal fluted bezel set with an oval turquoise. The slender hoop is D-shaped, and slightly distorted.

Discussion: The form of this ring is unusual. The closest comparable example is a ring in the British Museum with a hexagonal bezel set with an emerald, but on this ring the bezel is bevelled on the lower edge (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1769).

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 2.23g; diameter: 19 mm; max. width: 21 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 83 per cent. The stone has been identified by Raman microscopy as a turquoise.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B NENK

173. Athelhampton, Dorset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T102) (Fig. 173)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Thompson

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring consisting of a slender hoop which widens into a double bezel supported by two beast-heads. The settings in the bezel are hollow but would have contained either stones or glass pastes. The hoop is partly decorated

with wavy lines probably intended to represent a dragon's scales.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20.5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

174. Great Waltham, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T366)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Name withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: This fragment of silver gilt finger-ring represents a section of ridged hoop with what appears to be black letters engraved to either side of the ridge. The legend is entirely illegible.

Dimensions: Length: 12 mm; width: 4 mm; weight: 0.35g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C MCDONALD AND J P ROBINSON

175. Old Romney, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T38) (Figs. 175.1, 175.2)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt stirrup-shaped finger-ring (the gilding now worn). The ornate bezel consists of a single, central knop beneath which four further knops form a quatrelobe. Each shoulder is engraved with cross-hatching within a triangular panel. On the hoop are four square panels engraved with foliage in the form of a cross, between which, on the sides of the hoop, are lozenge-shaped panels of engraved decoration. The back

of the hoop is worn, but has traces of engraved decoration which probably represents two clasped hands. The hoop is D-shaped.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 23 mm; width extending to 31 mm when the bezel is included; weight: 5.13g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated that the ring is made of mercury gilded silver.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

176. Eye area, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T391) (Figs. 176.1, 176.2)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr P Kemp

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, the twin bezel set with two stones and the hoop terminating in two joined hands. The hands are very well modelled in the round. The shoulder is decorated with two quatrefoils. The outer face of the hoop is inscribed with the legend: Ave Maria ('Hail Mary').

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

J P ROBINSON

177. West Dean, Wiltshire: Medieval gilded finger-ring (2003 T168) (Fig. 177)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr W A Babbage

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring, badly distorted, with a quatrefoil bezel. The ring appears to have been gilded and is made of silver.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

178. Normandy, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T327) (Fig. 178)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mrs Atkins

Date of discovery: ?2001

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

Description: A fragment of a medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, the hoop composed of a series of concave lozenge-shaped facets, of which two complete facets survive. Each facet is decorated with crudely engraved quatrefoils. The gilding is worn, surviving mainly in the recessed areas.

Dimensions: Length: 17 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

179. Ravensworth, Tyne and Wear: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T3) (Figs. 179.1, 179.2)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr R Turnbull

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, with a four-cusped setting containing a transparent imitation 'gemstone', probably glass. The hoop is stirrup-shaped and the shoulders are each engraved with panels of foliate decoration. The hoop is slender and slightly bent.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21 mm; weight: 2.7g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated that it is made of gold, and that the 'gemstone' is probably made of glass.

Disposition: Tyne and Wear Museums hope to acquire.

B NENK

180. Helpertorpe, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T200) (Fig. 180)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr I R Sonley

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, decorated with a silver quatrefoil. The hoop is decorated with a single row of punched beading, which is composed of ten conjoining sections, each consisting of four beads. Small cracks are present in the hoop and the quatrefoil.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

181. Hampnett, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T358) (Fig. 181)

Date: Late 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr S Grundy

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, with a circular hoop of triangular section. The two outer surfaces are each engraved with the devotional inscription: '+ god help amen'. The gilding is worn and survives only on the inside surface of the ring and in the recessed areas of the engraved letters.

Discussion: The ring would probably have been thought to convey protection against misfortune or ill-health. A ring in the Victoria and Albert Museum has the inscription: 'God help hir Maria' (J Evans, *Magical Jewels*, 1922, no. 129).

Dimensions: Diameter: 21 mm.

Disposition: Cotswold Museum Service (Corinium Museum)

B NENK

182. Southend on Sea, Essex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T285) (Fig. 182)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr N Robbins

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: This is a medieval finger-ring of a type usually referred to as a posy or lover's ring. The exterior of the hoop is decorated with the inscription + EST MON DERNI ('Is my ?desire or ?last') in gothic or 'black letter' script, with a foliate design between the script. The interior of the hoop is plain.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18.7 mm; weight: 1.67g.

Disposition: Southend Museum with funding from the Friends of Southend Museums.

C MCDONALD

183. Chalton, Hampshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T202) (Fig. 183)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr P Beasley

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring with a French inscription which reads: '+ tut mon cuer' (*tout mon coeur/all my heart*). A sprig of foliage separates each word of the inscription. Both the inscription and the foliate decoration would have been enamelled originally.

Discussion: The French language was commonly adopted for expressions of love, even on rings of English manufacture in the Middle Ages.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18 mm; height: 3 mm.

Disposition: Hampshire Museum service withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

184. Martyr Worthy area, Hampshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T331) (Fig. 184)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Ms A Graves

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring, now badly distorted. The ring is engraved with the phrase 'en bon an' ('in a good year'). The inscription is punctuated with sprigs of foliage. The ring is silver and was once entirely gilded. The gilding only survives on the interior of the hoop and in the deepest recesses of the engraved design. Traces of solder can be seen between the words 'bon' and 'an' on both the interior and exterior surfaces of the ring.

Discussion: The sentiment expressed in the inscription occurs frequently on late medieval finger-rings and is often considered to be associated with New Year's gifts.

Dimensions: Diameter: about 21 mm.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service

J P ROBINSON

185. Hinxworth, Hertfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T289) (Figs. 185.1, 185.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr C Keating

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. The bezel is formed of two clasped hands. The hoop is engraved with the inscription: I H : U + N A Z A R, for 'Jesus of Nazareth'. The edges of the hoop are faceted and each edge is engraved with a row of small crosses. The gilding is worn on the outer surface of the ring, surviving

mainly in the recessed areas of the engraved decoration.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 122, for a similar example from Cranham, Essex. See also O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 1013-1017.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Ashwell Museum.

B NENK

186. Godshell, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver- gilt finger-ring (2003 T20) (Figs. 186.1, 186.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr T Orme

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring with a ridged bezel forming two facets, each engraved with the figure of a crowned lion. The ridged shoulders are engraved with rays, and the back of the hoop is decorated with a series of diagonal bands, perhaps representing clasped hands (cf. O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 1029). The form of the ring is comparable to 'iconographic' rings which usually depict devotional scenes

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 24.5 mm; weight 7.42g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service expressed interest but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

187. Wall, Staffordshire: Medieval iconographic gold finger-ring (2003 T353) (Figs. 187.1, 187.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A Gumbley

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring of iconographic type. The curved rectangular bezel is engraved with a representation of the Trinity – the seated figure of God the father, supporting Christ on the cross, and with a dove in the top left corner, representing the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The figure of God has a halo. The shoulders of the ring are engraved with sun's rays. The hoop is beaded, and is now distorted. Tiny traces of white enamel survive in the design.

Dimensions: Diameter at widest point: 23 mm.

Disposition: Potteries Museum.

B NENK

188. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring and spoon knop (2003 T323) (Figs. 188.1, 188.2, 188.3)

Date: 15th century (finger-ring), and 16th or 17th century (spoon knop)

Finder: Mr M Frost

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: 1. A medieval gold finger-ring, set with a green stone (figs. 188.1-2). The ring is distorted. The hoop widens towards the bezel into which the stone is set and held with four claws. The stone has not been identified and may be glass paste. The shoulders are engraved with the stems of a flower against a cross-hatched ground possibly keyed to take enamel. A break at the shoulder reveals a cavity which suggests, along with the weight of

the ring, that it is hollow. Other hollow-cast rings are known to survive from the same period.

2. A seal-top spoon knop (fig. 188.3) with round top not apparently engraved, of 16th-century type, which might just be early 17th-century. See G How, *English and Scottish Silver Spoons*, London, 1952, p. 238.

Dimensions: Ring diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON AND D THORNTON

189. Thakeham, West Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring (2003 T318) (Figs. 189.1, 189.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr T Bromley

Date of discovery: About 1995

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

Description: A silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. The bezel has two facets, each bearing the engraved figure of a female saint: on one side St Catherine with a wheel, on the other, St Barbara with a tower and a sword. The shoulders of the ring are engraved with sprigs of foliage, and the hoop and shoulders with beading.

Disposition: Because the ring was found before 1997, it does not constitute Treasure under the present Act.

Returned to finder.

B NENK

190. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T17) (Fig. 190)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A R Halliday

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: A medieval, silver-gilt signet ring. The bezel of the ring is octagonal with a beaded border. In its centre it is engraved with a heart surrounded by either a scourge or the Crown of Thorns. Within the heart is a cross with rounded, bulbous terminals. Around the hoop of the ring is an inscription in old French which reads: SAUNS DE PART ('without leaving').

Discussion: The phrase is commonly used in love jewellery to express unending devotion. In this context, its meaning may have religious significance given the images drawn from the Passion of Christ which form the ring's device. The inscription is set against a cross-hatched ground and punctuated with foliate scrolls.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Harrogate Museum Service

J P ROBINSON

191. Theydon Garnon, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T84) (Figs. 191.1, 191.2)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr H G Doy

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring, with a two-faceted bezel, with crudely engraved images of saints. The figure in the panel on the right appears to hold in her right hand a tower, and possibly a sword, and may be identified as St Barbara. The figure on the left is unidentified, but may represent a male saint. The hoop is grooved and beaded in diagonal bands, and the shoulders are engraved with flowers.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B NENK

192. Exeter, Devon: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T137) (Figs. 192.1, 192.2)

Date: 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr T Waddup

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval, silver signet ring: the hoop is decorated with three shallow grooves on each shoulder with rouletted cabling on the back. The signet represents a knight's plumed helmet, facing right within a circular, pearled border.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J P ROBINSON

193. Thorncombe, Dorset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T29)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr R Beer

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver finger-ring, or fede, the bezel formed of two joined hands, expressing fidelity or friendship. Much worn.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder

J P ROBINSON

194. Newball, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T262) (Figs. 194.1, 194.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century.

Finder: Mr T Holland

Date of discovery: September or October 2002

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, stirrup-shaped, with a high bezel in the form of a cusped quatrefoil set with a turquoise. The shoulders are ridged, and the hoop, which is slightly bent, is of triangular section.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 20 mm; maximum width (including stone): 24 mm; weight: 3.09g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 86 per cent. The stone was identified by Raman microscopy as turquoise.

Disposition: Lincoln City and County Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

195. Norwich, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T56) (Figs. 195.1, 195.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Gold finger-ring with traces of white and possibly pink enamelling; ?red stain on a cross hatched background. Four claws would have held the stone, which is now missing, in place.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm; weight: 2.27g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to Norfolk Archaeological Unit to be donated to Norwich Castle Museum along with the rest of the archive.

J P ROBINSON

196. Hanbury, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T354) (Figs. 196.1, 196.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr M Jervis

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A late medieval gold finger-ring formed of a flat band and an oval bezel with a beaded border. The bezel was originally set with a stone which is now lost. The shoulders of the hoop are decorated with flowers and scrolls. The scrolls may once have been inscribed but the detail has rubbed away and nothing legible remains.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

197. Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T325) (Figs. 197.1, 197.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr A E Mims

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring. The hoop of the ring is cabled and was originally intermittently cross-hatched, though now much of the detail has been worn away. The bezel is octagonal and engraved with a merchant's mark within a pearled border.

Dimensions: Diameter: 25 mm.

Disposition: Awaits inquest; Wiltshire Heritage Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

198. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring bezel (2003 T381) (Fig. 198)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. All that remains is the bezel, which is fashioned into a heart sprouting flowers. On the reverse, part of the hoop survives. This was soldered on separately and pierced with two holes to respect the flamboyant, openwork design.

Dimensions: Height: 21 mm; width 17 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

199. Parham, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T319) (Fig. 199)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. It consists of a short, curved band (the hoop of the ring) which terminates prematurely in the shape of a four-petalled flower at one end and widens at the other end to incorporate the ridged and banded decoration of a cuff. In its original state, a hand would have issued from the cuff and held another hand according to the convention of fede-rings.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

200. East Clandon, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T328) (Fig. 200)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. It consists of two clasped hands, as frequently occur on fede-rings. On the right side are the letters 'AM' in Roman characters.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

201. Weeting-in-Broomhill, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring with garnet (2003 T36) (Fig. 201)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr G Rickard

Date of discovery: March 2000

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

Description: Gold finger-ring set with a garnet. The hoop is of very slender proportions but, remarkably, intact and still nearly circular. The hoop runs right up, without any shoulders, to a conical setting flaring out to accommodate a slightly irregular oval garnet. This is cut flat across with very narrowly bevelled edges, and is held in place by four simple triangular claws.

Dimensions: Hoop thickness: 0.7 × 0.6 mm; diameter about 18-19 mm; setting: 5.7 × 5.3 mm measured across the claws.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE

(vi) Mounts

202. South Colchester, Essex: Medieval fitting (2003 T106) (Fig. 202)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr R Norton

Date of discovery: About 2000

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

Description: A medieval fitting in the form of a lion.

Between the two front paws of the lion there is a plate with a hole drilled into it, which was the original means of attachment. A similar arrangement beneath the tail has been damaged. The hindquarters of the lion fall lower than the front suggesting that the figure was mounted on a slope. It is likely to have been fixed to the gable of a shrine or reliquary. A small, circular indentation or scar at the base of the back may be the result of an additional fixing.

Discussion: The legs, body and face of the lion are decorated with heavily engraved lines. Its flat nose, wide mouth and swept back mane are all characteristics of the Romanesque period and the lion is likely to date to the early years of the 12th century. Similar features are apparent on the head of a lion from Old Sarum cathedral (dated to about 1130–40) published in G Zarnecki, *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200*, London, 1984, pp. 176–7, no. 135d.

Dimensions: Length: 35 mm; height: 31 mm.

Disposition: Colchester Museum or BM wish to acquire.

J P ROBINSON AND P WISE

203. Riccal, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt heraldic mount (2003 T191) (Fig. 203)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr T Stansfield

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A small medieval silver-gilt heraldic mount, or dress-fitting, of quadrilobe form. In the centre of the silver quadrilobe is a silver-gilt heraldic shield, engraved with an eagle displayed. A narrow silver-gilt collar surrounds the quadrilobe, through which a single small hole is pierced at the widest point of each lobe, probably for attachment to a leather strap or textile. The quadrilobe is deeply engraved, and may originally have been enamelled. The eagle would probably also have been enamelled, but no trace of enamel is now

visible, preventing identification of the arms.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum width: 12.5 mm; height of collar: 2 mm; weight: 0.68 grams. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 92 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

204. Buxton with Lamas, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt mount (2003 T313) (Fig. 204)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr N Paul

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A small, medieval silver-gilt belt stud or mount of quatrefoil shape. A swan is represented in the centre, with details picked out in gold. It would originally have been enamelled. A spike remains on the reverse which would have formed the means of attachment to a leather strap.

Disposition: British Museum (P&E 2005,1–7,1)

J P ROBINSON

205. Market Lavington, Wiltshire: Medieval belt stud or mount (2003 T395)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr N Merritt

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A medieval belt stud or mount of quatrefoil shape, engraved with a bird in flight. It is likely to have enamelled.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

206. Rampton, Nottinghamshire: Medieval silver mount (2003 T173) (Fig. 206)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr C Duncan

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A medieval silver mount of tripartite form, with a rectangular extension. The central, semi-circular lobe is incised with radiating lines, above a central hole, which may have been used as an eyelet. The elements at the sides are of foliate form. Two rivets survive on the reverse, for attachment to a leather strap or textile.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 24 mm, maximum width: 13.5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

207. Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: Medieval silver ?fitting (2003 T116) (Fig. 207)

Date: Late 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr B Kemp

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver strap-end, of tapering form, now broken. Three remaining pieces join. The top edge is broken off, above a ribbed collar with tooled edges. Below the collar is a decorated panel (into the right-hand corner of which the smallest fragment fits), engraved with a clenched hand clasping an inscribed scroll. The inscription, in black letter, is now illegible, and reads: . A[?] . E [?] [?] . The inscription terminates in a sprig of foliage. The background is cross-hatched. The identification of the object is uncertain: it may be a strap-end, a belt-fitting or a chape.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum length: 44 mm; maximum width: 23 mm; weight: 6.28g. Surface

metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

208. North Tuddenham, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt book mount (2003 T90) (Fig. 208)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Dorrell

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Gilded silver mount with hollowed-backed boss pierced by central circular hole for a (now missing) rivet. The basal flange is in the form of an elaborate quatrefoil. A feather-like engraved motif, consisting of two parallel lines flanked by sets of very fine lines in herringbone pattern, tapers upwards from the middle of each side to the rivet hole. This arrangement can be viewed as a cross pattée from above. The size of the hole shows that the rivet must have been dome headed and probably had a thick shank.

Dimensions: Side: 19 mm; height: 10 mm; weight: 3.43g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND J P ROBINSON

209. Stuston, Suffolk: Medieval silver mount (2003 T345) (Fig. 209)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: October or November 2003

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

Description: A complete flat circular silver mount. On the front face of this mount there is a border groove and within this is a three-letter inscription set against a

cross hatched background. The letters are 'IHC,' the sacred monogram which denotes the name Jesus. The back face of the mount is undecorated.

Discussion: A very similar silver mount fragment has been found in Colkirk, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 114).

Dimensions: Diameter: 15.98 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

210. Studley Roger, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver book-clasp (2003 T405) (Fig. 210)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A Grange

Date of discovery: 1994

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

Description: A medieval silver book clasp or box-mount of roughly rectangular shape, retaining two domed-headed rivets. It is decorated with a jagged, dog-tooth linear design forming four half-kite shaped motifs connected by a centrally placed horizontal line.

Note: The date of discovery precedes the Treasure Act of 1996, therefore the find was not considered to be Treasure.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(vii) Pendants

211. Grendon, Northamptonshire: Medieval silver cross pendant (2003 T400) (Fig. 211)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr S Kane

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver cross pendant, of 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, E in the centre, S on the right arm, V on the left arm, and S at the bottom, together spelling I E S V S for 'Jesus'.

Discussion: The cross is similar to an example found at Beachamwell, Norfolk: see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no 172.

Dimensions: Length: 29.5 mm with suspension loop, 24.5 mm without suspension loop; width: 23.5 mm.

Disposition: Kettering Museum had expressed an interest but was unable to acquire; returned to finder.

B NENK

212. Farndon, Nottinghamshire: Medieval silver-gilt pendant cross (2003 T214) (Fig. 212)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr T Wallace

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt pendant cross of cylindrical profile, with a large, plain suspension loop at the top and a knop or collar on each arm. In the centre of the cross a flat roundel is engraved on one face with a Lombardic letter A, and on the other with a symbol probably intended to represent the Greek letter omega (Ω).

Discussion: The inscriptions therefore probably represent the letters alpha and omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, which were traditionally used as a sacred monogram to refer to God. The words, or letters, alpha and omega, are occasionally found on items of medieval jewellery, incorporated into religious or magical formulae or phrases, and were intended to act as a protection or charm against misfortune or ill-health (J Evans, *Magical Jewels of the Middle Ages and Renaissance*, London, 1922, pp. 124, 128, 134).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 33 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 5.63g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 96 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum (2005,1–8,1).

B NENK

213. Timberland, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver pendant (2003 T248) (Fig. 213)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Duffy

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver cross pendant, of equal-armed proportions, with a suspension loop at the top. The letters E M W E: are inscribed along the horizontal arms (E M on the left arm, W in the centre, E: on the right arm). The meaning of this inscription is uncertain. A cross is inscribed at the top and at the bottom.

Dimensions: Length: 25 mm; width: 18 mm.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

B NENK

214. Framlingham area, Suffolk: Medieval gold pendant (2003 T204) (Fig. 214)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: A Phillips

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval pendant of lozenge shape. On one face is a representation of the Annunciation with the Virgin Mary standing on the left with her hands joined in prayer; in the centre is a lily in a pot and on the right the archangel Gabriel genuflecting in salutation. On the other face is the image of a bishop

and the letters 'S' and 'T'. The 'T' is slightly abraded. The letters are probably meant to signify Saint Thomas for Thomas Becket.

Dimensions: Length (including suspension loop): 21 mm; width: 15 mm.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J P ROBINSON

215. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt pendant from a girdle (2003 T115) (Fig. 215)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt pendant with four tapering faces divided by lengths of applied silver cabling. Each face is decorated with two fleur-de-lys separated by a blank roundel. On two opposite sides are two small drill holes for the attachment of an insertion (possibly a tassel). The pendant is badly damaged and its shape is distorted. Areas of the applied cabling are missing.

Discussion: The pendant is likely to have formed the end of a lady's girdle. A comparable piece, found at West Acre in Norfolk, is in the British Museum collection (1984,11–5,1).

Disposition: British Museum (2005, 6-1.1).

J P ROBINSON

(viii) Spoons

**216. Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire:
Medieval silver-gilt spoon (2003 T234)
(Fig. 216)**

Date: Late 14th century

Finder: Mr Martin Adams

Date of discovery: 24 August 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt spoon with a pear-shaped bowl, a hexagonal stem and diamond point terminal. Almost a quarter of the bowl is missing and the remainder has a severe crack running diagonally up from the break. The stem is bent at about a 15 degree angle, 18 mm from the point at which it meets the terminal. Old scratches on the reverse of the bowl may represent crude ownership marks as in the spoons found at Abberley, Worcestershire and now in the British Museum (1965,7-5,1-5).

Dimensions: Length: 145 mm; width (at widest surviving part of bowl) 45 mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

**217. Scarborough, North Yorkshire:
Medieval silver-gilt spoon
handle terminal (2003 T63)
(Fig. 217)**

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr C Ball

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver-gilt spoon handle terminal with seal-top knob inscribed with a crude letter F.

Dimensions: Weight: 8.18g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND D THORNTON

(ix) Other objects

**218. Swinhope, Lincolnshire: Medieval
silver-gilt pin-head (2003 T43)
(Fig. 218)**

Date: Possibly 12th century

Finder: Ms D Holland

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A silver-gilt pin-head in the form of a bird, the gilding now worn. The tips of the 'ears' and the top of the wings are both damaged, and may originally have joined to form a loop. The wings are engraved with cross-hatching, to give the effect of feathers. The shaft of the pin is broken and slightly bent.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 30 mm; diameter of pin: 2 mm.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum

B NENK

**219. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: Medieval
polyhedron terminal (2003 T49)
(Fig. 219)**

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A medieval polyhedron terminal; it would originally have been nielloed.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J P ROBINSON

220. Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver seal matrix (2003 T300) (Fig. 220)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr C Bardell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver circular seal matrix, with a ridged hexagonal conical handle, ending in a pierced trefoil. The centre is engraved with the Agnus Dei, and the surrounding legend, within pearled borders, reads: ECCE AGNVS DEI.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Milton Keynes Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK

221. Brailes, Warwickshire: Medieval silver-gilt button (2003 T182) (Fig. 221)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: A medieval button in the form of a square superimposed on a quatrefoil. The square plate is engraved with a black-letter 'a'. The reverse is modelled into a four-petaled flower. The stitching loop from the centre of the flower has been lost.

Dimensions: Length: 17 mm; width: 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

F. Post-medieval

(i) Buttons

222. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt button (2003 T153) (Figs. 222.1, 222.2)

Date: Mid-16th century

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Silver-gilt button, with cast head and separate shank. The pointed boss at the centre imitates a pointed gemstone. The strapwork ornament on the border indicates a mid-16th century date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

223. Marham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T361) (Fig. 223)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr M J Coggles

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver button, hollow, bi-convex, with wire loop on reverse.

Dimensions: Diameter: 10 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

224. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T344) (Fig. 224)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A solid cast silver sleeve button comprising two discs held by a central circular shaped shank. The uppermost disc is stamped with two hearts conjoined beneath a single crown. This device of the conjoined hearts may have commemorated the marriage of Charles II of England to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.

Discussion: An identical button has been found at Rochester, Kent (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153).

Dimensions: Diameter: 14 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

225. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T365) (Fig. 225)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: An incomplete silver button, circular in shape. This button is hollow and comprises of two halves, an upper decorative domed half and a flat lower half with a central circular shaped shank. The two halves of this button may be soldered together or held together via the shank. The upper half of the button head is decorated with an incised flower with five large petals. Protruding from the centre of this flower there is a possible animal head motif, with a perforated circular hole through one end of it.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17.9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

226. Parham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T61) (Fig. 226)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A post-medieval silver button of sub-spherical shape with a stitching loop.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham wanted to acquire but later withdrew.

J P ROBINSON

(ii) Bodkins (see also nos. 251-3)

227. Stradsett, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (2003 T132)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr J Coggles

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: Incomplete silver bodkin, rectangular in section, broken across the rectangular perforation in the terminal. Both sides are engraved with an elaborate flower and leaf pattern; below this, on one side, the initials M B Shank cracked and bent at right angles.

Discussion: See similar examples in S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post -Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58, 1993, pp. 8-9, plate III.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

228. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2003 T51) (Fig. 228)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P Barker

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: Complete silver bodkin with knob on the end and eyelet, flattened shaft and tapered point. Entire upper section is engraved. Longitudinal opening surrounded by hatching with two transverse bands of lozenge pattern. Beneath the lower band, a tongue is engraved which points downwards along the shaft of the bodkin. Bent below the eyelet.

Dimensions: Length: 111 mm; weight: 7.49g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museum Service hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(iii) Buckle

229. Alton, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver buckle (2003 T254) (Figs. 229.1, 229.2)

Date: Mid-17th to early 18th century

Finder: Ms T Jenner

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Oval silver buckle, the tab fitted with a stud for attachment to a leather strap. The reverse stamped with a shield-shaped maker's mark: WW with two small mullets above and one larger mullet below.

Discussion: This is the mark either of William Webb I (recorded about 1650–1703) or William Webb II (recorded 1683–1727), see T Kent, *West Country Silver Spoons and Their Makers 1550–1750*, London, 1992.

Although of simple form, the buckle survives complete with its fitting. Small finds of this kind with clearly legible marks of local silversmiths are not common.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service

J A RUDOE

(iv) Dress Fittings

230. Little Massingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold dress fitting (2003 T92) (Fig. 230)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D Downing

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Gold openwork rosette with outer lobed rim supporting three loops for attachment. Within the border, attached at three points, a flowerhead of 6 petals with 3 smaller petals radiating out beyond the border. A roundel at the centre, now empty, but previously, like the outer lobes, containing enamel, of which only traces remain. On the reverse, signs at the centre of a missing attachment.

Discussion: The delicacy of the object suggests that it is not a button, but perhaps a dress ornament similar to those seen in 16th century paintings of English subjects of about 1530–1580. No parallel has been reported under the Treasure Act and no others in public collections are known. The only parallel for the goldwork is the setting of a cameo in the British Museum, dating to the 16th century (see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of the Engraved Gems...in The British Museum*, London, 1915, cat 340).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

231. Wacton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress fitting (2003 T288) (Fig. 231)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Clarke

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver dress-fitting, rectangular openwork with pairs of outward facing co-joined C-shapes along each side and trefoil corners framing lozenge with large central perforation, probably to hold a central element, now missing. The reverse is slightly concave, with longitudinal filing marks, two integral rivets, ends burred-over with circular roves, to hold a width of 1 mm.

Discussion: White silver dress-fittings are a rare find.

Dimensions: 17 × 23 mm; weight: 4.84g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND D THORNTON

(v) Dress-hooks

232. Duxford, Cambridgeshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T85) (Fig. 232)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Carlile

Date of discovery: Approximately 2001

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with triangular backplate cut from sheet, applied with three hemispherical bosses attached with solder. The bosses are decorated with filigree spirals and central knops. At the top, a recurving hook, broken off. On the flat backplate there is a horizontal bar for attachment. A hole at the centre of the dress-hook indicates that there was a central element attached with a rivet or butterfly clip which is now missing (see below for comparable piece with its original central element in place).

Discussion: This post-medieval dress hook is of classic triangular form and is decorated with bosses like those seen on dress pins of similar date and manufacture. It represents a common type similar to those within the collections of the British Museum, see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp.

157–96, no. 4 for this type, and no. 5 for a similar triangular fitting with its original central element.

Dimensions: Length: 11 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

233. Walcot, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T26) (Fig. 233)

Date: 15th or 16th century

Finder: Mr D Robinson

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt silver dress tag, of openwork construction, cast in one plane with trapezoidal bar developing from central floral garland enclosing a heart (?). Hook previously soldered onto reverse at lower edge now missing.

Discussion: Similar in type to the dress tag from Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, for which see see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.168, fig. 11.

Dimensions: Length: 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

234. Cranbrook, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T332) (Fig. 234)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Sharp

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook cast on three sides with pairs of concave bosses and surmounted towards the hook with a fleur-de-lis pediment. The back plate is

scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture at the opposite terminal to the hook. The design of this type of dress hook was probably intended to represent a lamp.

Discussion: A very similar dress-hook was listed in *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 183.

Dimensions: Length: 22.36 mm; width: 13.05 mm; thickness, including hook: 9.14 mm; weight: 4.45g.

Disposition: Cranbrook Museum hopes to acquire.

A RICHARDSON

235. Holt, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T287) (Fig. 235)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms C Barney

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt hooked-tag, elaborately cast composite flower with riveted (staple-like split rivet) central boss holding cut sexfoil. The cinquefoil backplate has a raised border and a knob with central pellet and wire spiral on each of the five foils. The circular-sectioned hook and flat horizontal bar, which is stamped with the maker's mark IF, are soldered onto the reverse.

Discussion: Similar examples with the same maker's mark can be seen in see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp. 157–96, fig. 10.

Dimensions: 15 × 19 mm; weight: 2.89g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND D THORNTON

236. Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T23) (Fig. 236)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D Soanes

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with six-lobed pined backplate. At the centre an applied hollow-cast cushion, attached to the backplate with a butterfly clip, now slightly loose. The central cushion comprises one triangle with three domed bosses at the centre of each edge and a central boss. At the points of the triangle and one on outer rim of each boss is a small knob. The surface of the bosses are decorated with filigree roundels; also the surface of the triangle visible beneath the bosses. Recurving hook at the upper edge on the reverse; transverse rectangular attachment on lower edge of reverse.

Discussion: This is an exceptionally large, heavy and complex dress hook and has no close parallel as yet reported under the Treasure Act. Closest in the hook reported from Ince, Cheshire, for which see see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.164 fig. 6.

Dimensions: 29 × 39 mm approximately; weight: 16.78g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

Subsequently sold; the purchaser has deposited the object on long-term loan with Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. L2004.13.

D THORNTON

237. Whitchurch, Shropshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T329) (Fig. 237)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Davies

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt composite dress hook or 'hook-fastener'. Pentagonal back plate with knobs at each apex. The plate supports a hollow cast cushion the

outline of which roughly mirrors that of the back plate. The edge of the front face of back plate and its knops is decorated whilst its junction with the central cushion is defined by a twisted rope. The cushion is decorated with circlets of filigree and granulated ornament, which is damaged at one apex. The shank of the attachment hook is soldered to the centre of the back of the cushion; the loop of the hook is missing. Above the hook is the remnant of a small vertically positioned loop. The gilding is restricted to the front of the object.

Discussion: This type of dress-hook was used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, nos. 208-221 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 175-185. See also see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp. 157-96.

Dimensions: Length: 33 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 7.8g.

Disposition: Shropshire Museum Service.

N HEREPATH

238. Debenham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T373) (Fig. 238)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Hunt

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Complete silver-gilt dress hook. The plate is trifoliate in shape with a circular boss in the centre of each lobe, each boss has a central protruding circular knob, there are also circular knobs between the three bosses and in the centre of the plate. The outer edge of the plate is decorated with small evenly spaced V-shaped notches. The hook is complete and curves backwards sharply, tapering to a point. The attachment

loop is also complete and rectangular in shape. Both the hook and the attachment loop are soldered to the reverse of the plate.

Dimensions: Length: 18.1 mm; width: 12.9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

239. Hadleigh, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2003 T209) (Fig. 239)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Fletcher

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Cast silver dress-hook with rectangular backplate with seven projecting knops and trefoil ornament at base of hook at top; hook broken. At the centre of the rectangular backplate is a separate cast section, attached with a clip at the backplate, which has a flower at the centre formed from wire and has traces of gilding. On the back, broken hook and signs showing where the attachment bar was previously soldered on; the bar is now detached.

Discussion: Similar to a pair of silver-gilt dress hooks from Parham, Suffolk, for which see see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.166, no. 9, though the Parham pair are differently constructed. Perhaps originally one of a pair.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

240. Raydon, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2003 T372) (Fig. 240)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: A complete silver dress hook. The plate is rectangular in shape. The incised decoration on this plate is unusual: when viewed side on (with the tip of the hook to the left) three human figures can be seen. One central figure, facing forwards, is flanked by two figures in profile. The central figure appears to be male and seems to be wearing only a loincloth. The two flanking figures appear to be female, as they seem to be wearing long robes. There are two pairs of small roughly circular perforation either side of the centre figure. The scene may possibly represent be the crucifixion of Christ. The hook has been soldered horizontally to the centre of the back face of the plate and goes through two sharp U-shaped bends before it reaches its tip, which is pointed.

Dimensions: Total width: 13.31 mm; width of plate: 9.3 mm; height: 10 mm.

Disposition: British Museum

F MINTER

241. Firle, East Sussex: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T316) (Fig. 241)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms Pip Rowe

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A post-medieval silver-gilt dress hook of trefoil form, pinked backplate with central rivet holding petals (broken off except for one); three filigree-decorated bosses, no hook or bar on reverse left.

Discussion: Almost identical to dress hook from Gooderstone, Norfolk for which see *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 148.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes had expressed an interest but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

242. Billesley, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T356) (Fig. 242)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Armstrong

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook with rope twist edging. Around the edge on the front, small bosses with rope-twist borders have been applied. At the centre, a flower-shaped boss applied. Recurving hook soldered onto the backplate at the upper angle of the lozenge. Below this, a rectangular attachment bar has been soldered on.

Discussion: The dress-hook is similar in shape and decoration to one from Chelsham, Surrey, *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 221, which is now in the British Museum.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum

D THORNTON

243. Ryther, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T292) (Fig. 243)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Pickles

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Triangular silver-gilt dress-hook, the backplate cut with foliate outline, with a broken-off hook at its apex. Engraved ornament and an inner triangle on the front, containing four knops. The whole surface is gilded. On the back, remains of hook soldered on and signs of where the attachment bar, now missing, was formerly attached.

Discussion: Tudor dress-hooks often took a triangular

or trefoil form, see for example the hook from Gooderstone, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 148). This hook, with its engraved decoration, represents a new type to be reported under the Treasure Act.

Dimensions: Length, including hook: 27 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(vi) Dress-pins

244. Cheselbourne, Dorset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin fragment (2003 T136) (Fig. 244)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr C Moth

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin, only the spherical pin-head and a trace of the shaft remain. The head is decorated with filigree and granulation.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

245. Bradford Peverell, Dorset: Post-medieval silver dress-pin (2003 T348)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr K McNie

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver dress pin with hollow-cast spherical head with applied filigree decoration of circles and central knops, gilded. The pin shaft is of silver, ungilded, soldered onto the head. The shaft was probably bent originally as it appears to have been straightened since the artefact was found.

Discussion: Similar to a pin from Wiston, Wales, reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 194.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

246. Kelling, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2003 T99) (Fig. 246)

Date: 16th century.

Finder: Mr S Duffield

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin with hollow-cast with spherical head, applied filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets punctuated by knops, a large knop extends from the apex of the sphere, a raised horizontal band divides the head into two equal hemispheres; shank bent.

Dimensions: Head diameter: 12 mm; shank length: 73 mm; weight: 4.65g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

247. Starston, Norfolk: Two post-medieval fragments of silver-gilt pin (2003 T150)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Hutchings

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Two fragments from a silver-gilt ball-headed pin: double-strand twisted median band between plain wire bands (just over half), and small undecorated fragment of sheet ball.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

248. Greinton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress pin (2003 T34) (Fig. 248)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Smith

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin comprising forged silver shaft, tapered at one end, soldered to a spherical head made of two hollow hemispheres soldered together with two bands of cable ornament at the join. Each hemisphere is decorated with filigree ornament in the form of three circles with smaller circles and knops in the spaces between the large circles. The pin is bent back at its end.

Discussion: The pin can be compared with others reported through the Treasure Act such as in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 191 and 193.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 53 mm.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum.

D THORNTON

249. Stoke-by-Clare area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver pin-head (2003 T156) (Fig. 249)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr F Cooper

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A gilded silver ball-headed pin.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

250. Tillington, West Sussex: Post-medieval silver pin (2003 T304) (Fig. 250)

Date: Probably 16th century

Finder: Mr T Bromley

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: Silver dress pin with heart-shaped hollow-cast (?) head with knop; at the centre of one side an applied cast flower head, possibly a Tudor rose with engraved petals. The pin is bent and complete.

Discussion: This pin belongs to the same class of object as the spherically-headed pins with filigree ornament, but represents a type not yet recorded under the Treasure Act.

Dimensions: Head approximate length: 15 mm.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

D THORNTON

251. Tibenham, Norfolk: Post-medieval dress-pin fragment or bodkin (2003 T53) (Fig. 251)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Post-medieval head-dress pin fragment, consisting of upper part of slot or aperture, flat length with engraved transverse lines and longitudinal dashes, and constriction or waist before (missing) terminal.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.64g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

252. South Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval silver head-dress pin or bodkin (2003 T324) (Fig. 252)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Marley

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: Silver head-dress pin, 'bodkin type'. Rectangular in plan, tapering to a blunt point, and is sub-rectangular in section. It is incomplete, as the broader, top end has broken away at the point of a rectangular perforation, which is now without its top, fourth side. Holding the pin horizontally, with the pin head to the right, on both sides of the longer sides of the perforation are two lozenge-shaped dots, and presumably there would have been more had the pin been intact. Next to the perforation are two incised vertical lines, an incised four-petalled flower and then a further two vertical incised lines. Following along the shaft towards the pin end, there is further decoration in the form of an incised V shape. Beyond that are the incised initials A.L. The rest is plain. On the opposite face of the head-dress pin is a mirroring of the decoration, but instead of the incised initials there is a stamped ?mint-mark which appears to be in the form of a reversed R. The rest is plain. The pin would have had approximately 3 mm extra in length when complete, with the head of the pin having a decorated terminal and another perforation for the suspension of a pendant. This perforation has led many people to mistake them for bodkins. The pin was further broken in antiquity along the shaft, but repaired by the finder.

Discussion: They were used in the Low Countries and would have been brought to England by immigrants. Similar pins have been found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and this is possibly the first recorded for Essex. See S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58,

1993, p. 9, plate III for a close parallel.

Dimensions: Length: 97.5 mm; weight: 4.09g.

Disposition: Colchester Museum hopes to acquire.

P WISE

253. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver dress-pin fragment or bodkin (2003 T196) (Fig. 253)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: ? 2002

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

Description: A silver dress-pin fragment.

Discussion: See S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58, 1993, p. 9.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(vii) Finger-rings

254. Framlingham area, Suffolk: Gold serjeant-at-law finger-ring (2003 T376) (Fig. 254)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Details withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A broad flat thin band with narrow band of hatching at top and bottom; the exterior inscribed REX LEGE REGIT (the king rules by law) with a five-petalled flower between each word. There are traces of black enamel for both letters and flowers.

Discussion: These rings were presented by serjeants to various officials, clerics and friends on the occasion of

their call to office. Each new serjeant chose a motto which was engraved on the exterior of the ring. The practice is recorded from the 15th to the 19th century. This example is very close to a ring in the British Museum (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1678) which is identical in design but has a different motto. Charles Oman lists all the inscriptions then known to him in *British Rings 800–1914*, London, 1974, Appendix II, but the inscription on the Framlingham ring is not among them.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J A RUDOE

255. Goole, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T 114) (Fig. 255)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S W Hayes

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt ring in the form of a broad band with reeded edges and a background pattern of diagonal rows of pellets. Round the exterior, in relief at intervals, are two hands and two feet flanking a heart, representing the wounded hands and feet of Christ. Together they form the five wounds of Christ.

Discussion: The Five Wounds were venerated above all in the 14th and 15th centuries (for two 15th century examples, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, nos. 718–719), continuing into the 16th century. The British Museum holds a 16th century ring of similar design but without the five wounds (reg. no. 1853,6–27,70).

Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

J A RUDOE

256. Drayton Parslow, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T145) (Fig. 256)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr W Hibberd

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A broad flat hoop with beaded borders, inscribed: I * LIVE * IN * HOPE*. The hoop is split and the gilding is much worn.

Discussion: This is a commonly found inscription characteristic of the shorter texts in capital letters found on 16th–17th century rings (see J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 54). There are examples in the British Museum (eg O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 971, from the Sloane Collection, 1753).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J A RUDOE

257. Chudleigh, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T138) (Fig. 257)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr N Tyler

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt ring with plain exterior, the gilding worn on exterior but visible on interior. The inside is engraved: I LIKE MY CHOIS (the 'e' of 'like' is in lower case), followed by an illegible stamp which may be a worn maker's mark. The use of capital letters suggests a date in the second half of the 16th or first half of the 17th century. Several variants of this

inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 54.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J A RUDOE

258. Bere Regis, Dorset: Post-medieval posy-ring (2003 T32) (Fig. 258)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: This small ring bears a roughened exterior indicating that it was once covered with enamel. Inside is a Latin inscription in capital letters: *DONUM × FIDELIS × AMICI. The inscription was originally enamelled black as very small traces of enamel remain. The use of capital letters suggests a date in the 16th or early 17th century.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Morse Fund.

J A RUDOE

259. Preston, Lancashire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T217) (Fig. 259)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: J Davis

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Thin gold band with geometric pattern on the exterior comprising circles with a central rosette alternating with semi-circles and dots. The interior inscribed in capitals: ** A * FRENDES * GYFT. Tiny traces of black enamel survive in the inscription.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are

recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 16, including one very similar but with an 'E' on Gyft. Variant spellings in lower case are in the British Museum (1961,12–2,126 and 127). Similar patterns occur on a number of rings in the British Museum and have also been recorded on recent Treasure finds. Most of these bear traces of the original enamel and there is little doubt that this ring would once have been enamelled.

Disposition: Harris Museum, Preston

J A RUDOE

260. Aldborough, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T235) (Fig. 260)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G K Noke

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Plain thick band of D-shaped section, the gilding much worn. Coarsely engraved inside in capitals: I DISSIER TO DESERVE.

Discussion: This inscription is recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 49 with variant spelling: 'I desier to deserve'.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

261. Debenham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T265) (Figs. 261.1, 261.2)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr J M Hunt

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Thin hoop, the shoulders with ridged and foliate decoration, a quatrefoil bezel set with a red cabochon stone, the cusps with geometric motifs containing traces of black enamel. The back of the bezel has characteristic nicks.

Discussion: A typical ornamental ring of the period.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

262. Haywards Heath area, West Sussex: Post-medieval gold intaglio signet ring (2003 T94) (Figs. 262.1, 262.2)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr K. Penny

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Gold signet ring set with dark green hard stone intaglio engraved with a double head in profile, one at right angles to the other, the bezel with beaded border. The ring has suffered some damage: the stone is cracked and has sunk in its setting.

Discussion: The ring is a characteristic type of the 16th century. The intaglio is contemporary with the ring. The British Museum holds a number of similar rings with hard stone intaglios, both Roman and contemporary, set in bezels with beaded borders.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

263. Cawood, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T274) (Fig. 263)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Y Michlir

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Heavy gold band, plain exterior, inscribed inside in large clear capitals: BE WYLLING AND LOVINGE. A considerable amount of black enamel remains in the inscription.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm approximately.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

264. Melton Mowbray area, Leicestershire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T78) (Fig. 264)

Date: Mid-16th to mid-17th century

Finder: Dr J P C Harding

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Gold ring, slightly dented, decorated with triple row chequerboard pattern of which traces of black and white enamel remain. The inscription inside, in capital letters, reads: × HOPE IS × MI × HELPE.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded in J Evans *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, and is not among the posy-rings in the British Museum. The British Museum does, however, hold a ring with identical decoration, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 1256; this also has a brief capital letter inscription, LOVE IS A JOY.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 17 mm, maximum width of band: 3 mm.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services had hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

265. Brompton-by-Sandon, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring and silver posy ring (2003 T403) (Figs. 265.1, 265.2, 265.3)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr D Williams

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: 1. Gold ring: large thin hoop with flat square bezel, pyramidal setting, empty of any stone.
2. Silver ring: thin silver band, broken, inscribed in capitals: MY HART IS YOVRS, with crosses between each word. The break is at the end of the text. This is a fairly common motto recorded by Joan Evans (*English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931) from the late 16th century onwards and rings with this inscription are held by the British Museum (e.g., 1961, 12-2, 232).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

266. Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T362) (Fig. 266)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr D Parker

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring, plain D-sectioned band with inscription around inner face: 'I have obtained whom God ordained' (band cut at beginning of inscription, folded in on itself into U-shape when found, subsequently restored to original form by jeweller).

Dimensions: Width: 5 mm; internal diameter: 21 mm; weight: 7.77g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

267. Stokeham, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T174) (Fig. 267)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr K Dempsey

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A gold ring in the form of a thin plain band with reeded edges, inscribed inside: '*Much les then your desert*'. The style of the lettering suggests a date in the 17th century. There are minute traces of black enamel left in the inscription. The ring appears to have been heavily cleaned.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded by J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Note: The Treasure Valuation Committee had recommended that the finder's share of the reward should be abated by ten per cent because of overcleaning.

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

J A RUDOE

268. Brokenborough, Wiltshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T223) (Fig. 268)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Mims

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Plain gold band inscribed inside in lower case: '*Vertue paseth riches*' (ie. Virtue surpasses riches). There are traces of black enamel in the inscription and the ring itself is slightly dented.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*,

Oxford, 1931, p. 105. An example is in the Victoria & Albert Museum (V&A 684).

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm approx.

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

J A RUDOE

269. Good Easter, Essex: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T95) (Fig. 269)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr P R Charman

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: Thin gold band, inscribed inside in lower case: *Deserie hath rest if content*. There is also a stamped maker's mark: IY in a square shield. The exterior is engraved with floral motifs incorporating a bird and hearts; traces of white enamel remain on the bird.

Discussion: The British Museum holds posy-rings with similar decoration which may be 18th century, but the inscription in this instance appears to be in a 17th century hand. It is not recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.

J A RUDOE

270. Rowton Castle, Shropshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T383) (Fig. 270)

Date: 17th to early 18th century

Finder: Mr S J Curtis

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Thin gold band of shallow D-shaped section, the exterior engraved with a motif that repeats twice,

comprising a cuffed hand holding a flaming heart interspersed with flowers and leaves. The hand is enamelled white, the cuff contains some translucent yellow, and the flowers and leaves contain some green and white enamel. The hearts were presumably enamelled red but almost none of this survives. The interior is inscribed in lower case 'No tresure [compares] to a tru frende'. There is a stamped maker's mark SN or NS (?).

Discussion: Similar enamelled exteriors occur in the 18th century, but the lettering, with the long 's' and 'f' and the tail after the final 'e' suggests a 17th century date. The Joan Evans gift of posy rings to the BM contains a ring with this inscription, spelt 'Noe tresure to a true frind' but it has a plain exterior (BM: 1961,12-2-133). The maker's mark may be that of a local rather than a London maker.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museum Service with funding from the Friends of Shrewsbury's Borough Museums.

J A RUDOE

271. Pinhoe, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T271) (Fig. 271)

Date: Late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr J Evans

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Large ring, hoop of D-section, plain exterior, inscribed inside in lower case: 'In god aboue wee ioyne....' The last part of the inscription is illegible, but no doubt read 'our love'. The inscription has been carefully engraved within two lines.

Discussion: This inscription is recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 57 (now in BM: 1961,12-2,187). The spelling of 'wee' is 17th century but it continued into the 18th century.

Dimensions: Diameter approximately: 22 mm.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J A RUDOE

272. Bungay, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T351) (Fig. 272)

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

Finder: Ms F Crickmore

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Large gold ring in the form of a wide plain band, of shallow D-shaped section, inscribed inside in lower case script: 'True loue deserues requitall'. The inscription contains much of the original black enamel. The edges of the band show little signs of wear and are very slightly dented in places.

Discussion: The inscription does not occur on any of the posy rings in the British Museum and is not recorded by J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring the find, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(viii) Medals

273. Wendover, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval silver medal (Wendover Pendant) (2003 T25)

Date: Second half of 17th century

Finder: Mr Sirfleet

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: The obverse of this object bears a portrait of a man wearing armour, who appears to be Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. An incuse legend around him reads, 'Pro Religione Lege Rege et Parlamento' (For religion, the law, the king and Parliament). The reverse shows the two Houses of Parliament in session. Around the edge of both sides is a wreath border.

Discussion: The same reverse design is found on contemporary medals of Charles I of 1642 (*Medallic Illustrations*, I, p. 292, 108), the Earl of Essex – a different bust – (*MI*, I, p. 295, 113), and the Earl of Manchester (*MI*, I, p. 310, 138-9). The obverse and reverse wreath border also occurs on a medal of Sir Thomas Fairfax (*MI*, I, p. 319, 153) and a second medal of Charles I (*MI*, I, p. 360, 232), which have different reverses. All these medals are cast, with various idiosyncrasies in the castings indicating that the Parliament reverses and wreath borders derive from the same moulds. This would then appear to be a gallery of portraits of the king and early Parliamentary commanders, produced by the same manufacturer. Those featuring the Parliament reverse appear to have been produced around 1642–3, and those with the wreath borders and other reverses perhaps a little later.

Metal content: Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of at least 95 per cent.

Note: The Wendover medal is not represented in the British Museum. The only other known example of such a medal was shown in 1993 to the Gloucester Museum (information courtesy of Edward Besly, curator in the National Museums & Galleries of Wales).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the Vale of Aylesbury and Chiltern DFAS.

P ATTWOOD

274. Nocton, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver medal (2003 T309) (Figs. 274.1, 274.2)

Date: Mid-17th century

Finder: Mr C Jones

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The obverse of this medal carries a left-facing portrait of Charles I, with a decorative surround that is pierced above and below for attachment to clothing. This type is well-known from such examples as

Medallic Illustrations, I, p. 357, 223 (reverse of Henrietta Maria three-quarter facing); p. 357, 224 (reverse of Henrietta Maria facing left); pp. 361–2, 235–7 (reverses of royal arms); p. 364, 244 (reverse of three crowns). A very similar obverse appears on *Medallic Illustrations*, I, p. 348, 203. These medals date to the Civil War period. The reverse of the medal carries an engraved shield bearing a coat of arms with a rudimentary engraved wreath to each side and the engraved letters BC above. Around this is the decorative surround that appears on the medals referred to above.

Discussion: This medal of Charles was evidently personalised by the addition of the engraving on the reverse, which would have been added at the request of a royalist supporter. The coat of arms and the letters BC suggest that that individual may have been called Calvert, as various families of that name have used arms like those shown, usually in gold and black (information from Mr C Cheesman, College of Arms).

Note: Report based on photographic images.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

P ATTWOOD

(ix) Spoons

275. Wye, Kent: Post-medieval silver spoon (2003 T70) (Fig. 275)

Date: Early- to mid-17th century

Finder: Archaeology South East

Date of discovery: January 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Silver spoon, blackened with tarnish, of slip top form as current in the early to mid 17th century. Stem thickens towards the end, date letter (now illegible but of a form which suggests early rather than late 17th century date) punched on stem just before end. Rounded bowl, with leopard's head crowned for London

in bowl. On back of stem, two marks, one maker's mark now illegible, and lion passant for London.

Discussion: For context and comparison, see M Snodin, *English Silver Spoons*, London, 1974, and K Marquardt, *Eight Centuries of European Knives, Forks and Spoons*, 1997, p. 57 for example dated (by mark) 1654.

Disposition: To be determined.

D THORNTON

276. West Ogwell, Devon: Post-medieval silver slip spoon (2003 T341) (Fig. 276)

Date: About 1649

Finder: Mr A C Davies

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver spoon with ovoid bowl. The stem is of rectangular section with a chamfered end, engraved with three indistinct initials, perhaps A above F and M. In the bowl, near the join to the stem, is the leopard's head crowned for London. On the underside of the stem, three marks: near the tip, a date letter for London, indistinct but possibly that for 1649 (C J Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, London, 1921, p.83). At the base of the stem, two further marks; the lion passant for London, and, nearest the bowl, a maker's mark which has yet to be identified. The spoon is in generally good condition. The bowl has indentations indicating pressure from the underside. The stem is bent upwards and there is crack at the join of bowl to stem. Many nicks on the stem and on the chamfered end might be part of the original wear.

Discussion: So-called Puritan spoons of this form, current from around 1640–1670, are relatively rare, given the scarcity of silver in the Commonwealth period. The date letter is often stamped high up on the stem, as here, on the London examples. See G How, *English and Scottish Silver Spoons*, London, 1952, vol. 1, pp. 311–312. Although this type of spoon is easy to

fake, this one is genuine, and can be dated to around 1649 if the identification of the date letter is correct. The form would indicate a date of about 1650.

Dimensions: Total length of spoon: 178 mm; thickness: 1.5 mm; weight 56g.

Disposition: Torquay Museum.

D THORNTON

277. Sheldwich, Kent: Post-medieval silver spoon bowl (2003 T177) (Fig. 277)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mrs G Davies

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Silver bowl of a small spoon.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(x) Thimble

278. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver thimble (2003 T230) (Fig. 278)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: English silver thimble made from punched silver sheet soldered into shape with visible join. Punched with rows of dots with a cartouche at one side, flanked by birds with outspread wings, scratched with owner's initials 'EB'. Beneath the cartouche, two linked forms [letters?] reserved on plain silver surface which may be a maker's mark. Alternatively these forms may be attempts to fill in the surface decoration after the cartouche was indicated, using a larger punch. Plain border.

Discussion: Silver thimbles were used increasingly by the European nobility and gentry during the 17th century but surviving examples are rare given that thimbles were much used and, when worn, were likely to have been melted down for their bullion value. In England, silver thimbles are documented as having been donated by women on the Parliamentary side to be melted down during the Civil War. Even later 17th century English silver thimbles are rare, with few pieces in the national collections in the British Museum and the Museum of London.

Disposition: Diss Museum failed to acquire the find. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(xi) Other objects

279. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: Post-medieval ring or ferrule fragment (2003 T303) (Fig. 279)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Fragment (recent break) of a silver finger-ring or ferrule, double-stepped outside edges, central band with at least five repeat stamps of curving branch between pelleted leaves in relief.

Discussion: Internal diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON

280. Claxby, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver pendant (2003 T399) (Fig. 280)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr P Braithwaite

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A small oval tag or pendant of silver. The tag is decorated with a crudely engraved figure of Christ on the cross, with the inscription INRI at the top, contained within a double border. Part of a hook or link survives on the back near the base, and part of a tag or fitting survives on the top edge.

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm; width: 11 mm.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

B NENK

281. Narrow Street, Limehouse, London, E 14: Post-medieval silver coils (2003 T307)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Hair and silver-wire coils, possibly from a 16th or 17th century decorative collar.

Disposition: Disclaimed; archive destination for the excavated material.

M GAIMSTER

282. Metfield area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver seal-die (2003 T157) (Figs. 282.1, 282.2)

Date: late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr M Cawston

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Silver seal-die, oval, the back faceted, with openwork foliate handle. Part of the handle is broken off. The seal-die bears a coat of arms with three lions' heads.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 5.08g. Surface

metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent.

Note: The unusual red surface patina is rich in iron salts, indicating that it was probably buried in close proximity to an iron objects.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

283. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Post- medieval silver vervel (2003 T58) (Figs. 283.1, 283.2)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Small flat annular disc made of silver. Apparently punched from sheet. On one side the inscription in italic: '*Wil.Earle of Bedford', on the other side in identical script, '*at Wooburn Abbey*'.
Discussion: The object is a small flat annular ring recording the owner's name and place of abode. Vervels were used to connect the leather jesses or thongs attached to a hawk's legs to the leash which tied the bird to its block. They generally record the owner's name on one side and place of origin on the other, as here, but occasionally only record the owner's name. Published examples from Norfolk and others in the British Museum help to date this piece, see S Margeson and D Gaimster, 'A post-medieval silver hawking vervel', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XI, part III, 1989, pp. 326–7.

Dimensions: External diameter: 10 mm.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service or the Duke of Bedford hope to acquire.

D THORNTON

284. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval belt mount (2003 T154) (Fig. 284)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Post-medieval belt mount, possibly of base metal.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

bands of beading. The outer edges are ribbed. On the smooth inside of the band, what appears to a single maker's mark with two Rs back to back.

Discussion: The mark cannot be identified with any London marks in C J Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, London, 1964, and takes a very unusual form. Ferrules are occasionally reported under the Treasure Act, see for example a very different fragment from Downham Market, Norfolk, *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 161.

Dimensions: Width: 8 mm; weight: 3.69g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

285. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: Three post-medieval fragments (2003 T276) (Fig. 285)

Date: Uncertain, perhaps 16th century

Finder: Mr N Gunn

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Three fragments originally identified as a dress tag; however, the object construction and delicacy argue against this. Perhaps a pendant, maybe of Tudor date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

287. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: ?Late or post-medieval fragment (2003 T394) (Fig. 287)

Date: Probably late medieval or early post-medieval.

Finder: Mr B Read

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A small fragment of a silver object, possibly a finger-ring, or dress-fitting. Engraved decoration within borders.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 12 mm; width: 6 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

286. Southease, East Sussex: Post-medieval ?ferrule (2003 T255) (Fig. 286)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Cole

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt band, perhaps a ferrule, broken and bent. On the outside of the band, stamped decoration, a band of zigzag decoration bordered with

G. 18th-20th Centuries

(i) Finger-rings

288. Pinhoe, Devon: 18th century or later gold finger-ring (2003 T232) (Fig. 288)

Date: Not likely to be earlier than 18th century

Finder: Mr I McFadzean

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring with hexagonal bezel containing flat-cut stone.

Metal content: Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 61 per cent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

289. Wye area, Kent: 18th century gold finger-ring (2003 T286) (Fig. 289)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr K Jones

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Small gold finger-ring with pattern of lozenges in two parts with division at each side; traces of enamel for outlines.

Discussion: It is not easy to date this find as we have no precise parallels, but it is likely to be mid- to late-18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

290. Louth area, Lincolnshire: 18th century silver finger-ring (2003 T377)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr M Hammond

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Small silver ring set with three clear stones, a characteristic 18th century type.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

291. Headington, Oxfordshire: 18th century gold finger-ring (2003 T142) (Fig. 291)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr P Salcombe

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Thin gold band, engraved on the exterior to take enamel, with elliptical shapes and foliate motifs.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

292. Bentley, Suffolk: 18th century gold posy-ring (2003 T226) (Fig. 292)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr L E Bond

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Thin hoop cut away to leave a central ridge, the exterior covered in pale blue enamel, much of which is lost. The interior inscribed in lower case: 'Let reason rule affection', with the stamped maker's mark GW in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 67. The mark is not easy to identify with certainty but the shape and style suggests a date in the 18th century, as does the use of pale blue enamel on the exterior.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

293. Tacolneston, Norfolk: 18th or 19th century gold ring (2003 T346) (Fig. 293)

Date: Early 19th century or earlier

Finder: Mrs J Kedge

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Gold ring, formed of a small thin hoop of circular section, decorated all over with engraved cross-hatching containing traces of black enamel. In the absence of anything comparable in the collections this is a difficult piece to place. It may be a fitting of some kind rather than a finger-ring. There are parallels for the cross-hatched black enamel decoration in the early 19th century, especially for mourning rings, but they are not normally of this shape.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

294. Harwich area, Essex: Probably 19th century gold finger-ring (2003 T247) (Fig 294)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr G Blake

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Found by pigs rooting in a garden.

Description: Finger-ring in gold of simple spiral form with pointed terminals.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm; weight: 3.7g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

295. Capel le Ferne, Kent: 19th century silver finger-ring (2003 T164) (Fig. 295)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Stevenson

Date of discovery: 1970s

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

Description: A silver ring with raised circular bezel, a common Eastern European type of the period.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

296. Old Romney, Kent: 19th century finger-ring (2003 T59) (Fig. 296)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 19th century finger-ring with square bezel; stone missing.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK

297. Old Romney, Kent: 19th century finger-ring (2003 T60) (Fig. 297)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 19th century finger-ring with sub-triangular bezel; stone missing.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK

298. New Houghton, Derbyshire: 19th or 20th century gold finger-ring (2003 T45)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr R Taylor

Date of discovery: Before February 2003

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

Description: Gold decorated finger-ring with unidentified assay marks.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

299. Twyford, Hampshire: Early 20th century finger-ring (2003 T342) (Fig. 299)

Date: Early 20th century

Finder: Mr N Wright

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: The ring is made entirely from wire thread. The bead threaded through is probably glass.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

300. Bletchingley, Surrey: 20th century bezel (2003 T39)

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mrs M Sargent

Date of discovery: Before February 2003

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

Description: Bezel from 20th century ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(ii) Other objects

301. Wearne, Somerset: 18th century silver dress-fitting (2003 T122) (Fig. 301)

Date: Probably post 1703

Finder: Ms V MacRae

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver dress-fitting cut out from sheet, designed on one plane with curving hook attached to backplate which curves over the design at the front. The curving hook is engraved with three lines. The hook

itself takes the form of a flower head of cutout design with three outer rings for sewing to cloth. The large ring under the hook could also be used for that purpose.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

302. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: 19th century necklace component (2003 T272) (Fig. 302)

Date: About 1820–30

Finder: Mr C Walmsley

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A barrel link from an early 19th-century necklace.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

303. Great Bromley, Essex: 19th century silver fastener (2003 T367) (Fig. 303)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr D Glover

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A 19th century silver fastener, with a decorated plaque on the front.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

304. Claxby, Lincolnshire: 19th century silver-gilt bead (2003 T291) (Fig. 304)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr S Wilkinson

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt bead with spirals and bows.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

305. Chislet, Kent: Possibly 19th century woven silver wire band (2003 T86)

Date: ?19th century

Finder: Mr G Healy

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A silver wire band of woven construction, perhaps to decorate a fancy ferrule or handle.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

306. Branston and Mere, Lincolnshire: Possibly 19th century woven silver plaited wire band (2003 T387) (Fig. 306)

Date: ?19th century

Finder: Mr K Ruane

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Plaited silver wire finger-ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

307. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: Probably 19th century silver necklace component (2003 T275) (Fig. 307)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr J Partington

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A silver bead with filigree decoration. This type is widely produced in many parts of Europe and the Middle East.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

308. Little Waldingfield, Suffolk: 19th or 20th century fastener (2003 T321)

Date: Probably not earlier than 19th century

Finder: Mr D Clarke

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A fastener, possibly from continental Europe.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

309. Sholden, Kent: 19th or 20th century ethnographic bracelet (2003 T213) (Fig. 309)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr S Green

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Indian silver penannular bracelet, bands of twisted strands and zoomorphic terminals (one missing).

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

310. Eye area, Suffolk: 19th or 20th century locket or box fragment (2003 T257) (Fig. 310)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr J Stringer

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Sheet silver small container.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

311. Ipswich area, Suffolk: Four 19th or early 20th century silver stamped fragments (2003 T80)

Date: 19th or early 20th century

Finder: Mr D Cummings

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Four silver stamped fragments from a Celtic-revival harp brooch.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

312. Romalldkirk, County Durham: 19th or 20th century scarf-ring (2003 T277) (Figs. 312.1, 312.2)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Ms M Fife

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A Victorian scarf-ring in the shape of a coiled serpent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

313. Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 20th century brooch (2003 T98)

Date: Early 20th century

Finder: Mr M Hawksley

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: An Arts and Crafts piece, with a raised silver foliate cross over a copper alloy disc.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

314. Amersham, Buckinghamshire: 18th-20th century silver bracelet (2003 T349) (Fig. 314)

Date: Modern, less than 300 years old

Finder: Mr M Holmes

Date of discovery: Before November 2003

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

Description: A heavy silver torc-shaped bracelet, decorated terminals, egg-shaped finials, probably of Oriental manufacture.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

V PORTER

315. Eastbourne area, East Sussex: 18th-19th century silver watch key fragment (2003 T317) (Fig. 315)

Date: 18th or 19th century

Finder: Mr B C Standen

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A fragment from a watch key, silver, perhaps originally gilded.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

316. Swanley, Kent: 19th-20th century torc bracelet (2003 T141) (Fig. 316)

Date: Modern

Finder: Mr G H Waller

Date of discovery: Before June 2003

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

Description: Modern, ethnographic piece; hoop of woven wires.

Discussion: Although the woven wires of the hoop resemble Viking types, the terminals and the use of gilding are very different.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B AGER

H. Undiagnostic

317. Witham, Essex: Silver gilt signet ring (2003 T105) (Figs. 317.1, 317.2)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr L Steadman

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: This silver-gilt signet ring bears a number of characteristics of a 16th or early 17th century signet ring, such as the initials flanking a knot and the beaded border to the bezel, but there are features that indicate a recent date of manufacture. The raised bezel is unusual: normally the shoulders expand into a flat top. Another disquieting feature is the way in which the back of the bezel has been hollowed out. Lastly, the split hoop allowing for expansion seems to be deliberate rather than the result of damage. It may perhaps have been made as a copy of an earlier example.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

318. Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T42)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr J McArthur

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Silver ring, distorted, with incised sunburst motif.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

319. Winterborne Kingston, Dorset: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2003 T31)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A plain gold ring, no diagnostic features.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J A RUDOE

320. Bletchingley, Surrey: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2003 T237) (Fig. 320)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D K Williams

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A gold wire finger-ring now bent and distorted, decorated with six pairs of pellets on the upper part. The joining ends of the ring have been hammered together.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

321. Brailes, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic ring fragment (2003 T183)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a silver finger-ring, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

322. Salhouse, Norfolk: Post-medieval undiagnostic silver-gilt mount (2003 T347) (Fig. 322)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Oakes

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver gilt mount from dress fitting/?hook, oval sheet back plate; the edge is cut in the form of radiating trefoils (broken, approximately half missing); oval setting with pelleted collar and ?amethyst (or purple glass). The reverse of the back-plate has traces of incised radiating marking-out lines and central dot between twin perforations for the now missing attachment, punched through from the face before assemblage of the separate parts.

Dimensions: 19 mm × 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

323. Fordham, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic fragment of metal rod (2003 T41) (Fig. 323)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Smalley

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Fragment of metal rod.

Note: There is no evidence by which to date this piece.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

324. Eynsford, Kent: Undiagnostic mount (2003 T308) (Fig. 324)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Fiolka

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: The broad silver band is very thin and has very sharp edges for a ring. The decoration of two rows of tiny nicks is not easily paralleled.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

325. High Easter, Essex: Undiagnostic disc (2003 T368) (Fig. 325)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Name withheld at finder's request.

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Undiagnostic silver disc.

Dimensions: Max. width: 10 mm, thickness: 2 mm; weight: 1.49g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

**326. Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex:
Undiagnostic gold bracelet
(2003 T386) (Fig. 326)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr M Ratford

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A gold bracelet, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**329. New Romney, Kent: Undiagnostic
dress-pin (2003 T69) (Fig. 329)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Beever

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Dress-pin with bent and broken shaft, and conical head.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

**327. Unknown findspot, Hampshire:
Silver vervel (2003 T219)**

Date: Post-medieval

Finder: Mr B Chamberlain

Date of discovery: Pre-1997

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

Description: Silver vervel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PULS

**330. Freshwater, Isle of Wight:
Undiagnostic silver droplet (2003 T1)
(Fig. 330)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Winch

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A small droplet of silver.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 17.5 mm; width: 11.5 mm; max. thickness: 4.5 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of less than 5 per cent.

Note: Found in the vicinity of a fragment of gold ingot (cat. 331).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

**328. Lynsted, Kent: Undiagnostic ring
or mount (2003 T8) (Fig. 328)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Sydney

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Ring or mount of indeterminate age.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

**331. Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Undiagnostic
fragment of a gold strip or ingot
(2003 T9) (Fig. 331)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr B White

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: The fragment of rectangular-sectioned strip has been cut with snips at each end and has smooth surfaces with faint scratches. Although found in the vicinity of the gold ingot fragment (cat. 330) and in the same field as Iron Age *stators* (*Treasure Annual Report 2004*, forthcoming), the fragment has no distinguishing characteristics and cannot be precisely dated without a secure archaeological context.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 2.88g; length: 21 mm; width: 6.5 mm. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 64 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

332. Bradwell, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ?ingot (2003 T124) (Fig. 332)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr B Taylor

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: Silver ?ingot bar with rounded triangular section, damage to one side just below irregular bulge along upper edge at rounded end. The other rounded end is angled outwards from base and slightly damaged; the surface is covered with irregular marks in slight relief resulting from ?casting or corrosion.

Dimensions: Length: 79 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 56.8g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND B AGER

333. Heckingham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ?ingot (2003 T301) (Fig. 333)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr K Woodhouse

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver ?ingot, irregular rectangular bar with slightly concave-sided section, roughly rounded at both ends and two of the longitudinal angles chamfered, irregular faults and indentations resulting from casting.

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm; width: 7 × 5 mm; weight: 5.59g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH

334. Blisworth, Northamptonshire: Undiagnostic pierced gold disc (2003 T151) (Fig. 334)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr I Giggins

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Gold disc made from two circular sheets, one marginally overlapping the other. The disc is pierced, and the piercing is lined with a collar of gold sheet, presumably to strengthen it against wear. The pendant appears unfinished and there are no signs of wear, particularly in the piercing where the rubbing of a narrow suspension ring would quickly show.

Discussion: The pendant is of unknown origin and has little cultural affinity with Roman or post-Roman metalwork. Generally, ancient pendants are not made using pierced discs, but have a separate suspension loop soldered to the disc which enables the pendant

to lie flat against the wearer without using an intermediary loop.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

335. Balderton, Nottinghamshire: Undiagnostic gold metal bar (2003 T160) (Fig. 335)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Tomlinson

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: The object is a small piece of a gold metal bar or rod with a rectangular cross section. There is evidence that the bar fragment has been cut from a large bar at both ends.

Discussion: There is no evidence to give any indication of how old the gold bar fragment is from either the object itself or other finds found with it. Nor is there any evidence for what the bar was original for or from. However, the shape of the object would not suggest that this is an Iron Age gold ingot when compared with other gold ingots known to be of Iron Age date.

Dimensions: Length: 14.5 mm; section: 5 mm × 2 mm; weight: 3.0g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

336. Parham, Suffolk: Undiagnostic burnt fragment of a silver object (2003 T82)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: The find is undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

337. East Clandon, Surrey: Undiagnostic silver engraved disc (2003 T111) (Fig. 337)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Domed-shaped engraved silver object.

Note: This object is engraved with a horse and rider and had a punched background. It is certainly of post-medieval date, possibly 17th century if the inspiration for it was provided by contemporary coins.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON AND D WILLIAMS

338. Lewes area, West Sussex: Undiagnostic silver ear-scoop (2003 T315) (Fig. 338)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D A Southwell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A small silver scoop, probably an ear-scoop, broken at one end. It has a tiny tear-shaped bowl, and a slender tapered stem, of flattened oval cross-section, with a simple notched moulding near the scoop.

Dimensions: Length: 33 mm; weight: 0.9g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

339. Climping, West Sussex: Two small gold droplets (2003 T251) (Fig. 339)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Burch

Date of discovery: 1994 or 1995

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

Description: Two small droplets of gold were found shallowly buried in the beach. The objects consist of two small droplets of gold of different colours, and, hence, purities. The smallest is a rounded droplet of pale gold; the second is a sub-rectangular droplet of yellow gold.

Discussion: Without a clear archaeological context, it is difficult to say with any certainty when these droplets were made.

Dimensions: (1) Diameter: about 4.5 mm; weight: 0.63g. (2) 8 × 5 × 3 mm; weight: 1.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

340. East Dean, West Sussex: Fragment of gold bar (2003 T252) (Fig. 340)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Garrett

Date of discovery: ?2001

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

Description: The object is a fragment from a rectangular-shaped bar ingot made of gold. The fragment comes from the roughly pointed end of the ingot.

Discussion: Without a clear archaeological context, it is difficult to say with any certainty when ingot was made or lost.

Dimensions: Original width: 9.5 mm; original thickness: 3 mm; weight 5.15g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

341. Alcester, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic gold fragment with filigree and setting (2003 T357) (Fig. 341)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Laight

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A fragment of a gold, filigree and enamel object, with ?hasp.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

342. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Unidentified fitting or mount (2003 T155) (Fig. 342)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Undiagnostic fitting or mount.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

343. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Undiagnostic fragment of strip (2003 T195) (Fig. 343)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: About 2002

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

Description: Slightly tapering fragment of a strip, which has been cut with a chisel at both ends. There are cut marks across the broader end on one side only and there are diagonal scratch marks on the reverse.

Dimensions: Length: 25 mm; width: 9–10 mm; thickness: 2 mm; white metal (not analysed).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

344. Walkington, East Yorkshire: Two undiagnostic gold sheet fragments (2003 T199) (Fig. 344)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Pelham

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Two gold sheet fragments, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

345. Whixley, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic ingot fragment (2003 T18) (Fig. 345)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Zaremba

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Curved fragment of bar of uneven width and thickness and flattened oval to plano-convex section. Unpolished, with slight hammer marks on the flatter side. The surfaces of both broken ends are rough.

Dimensions: Maximum surviving length: 27 mm; maximum width: 11 mm; maximum thickness: 6 mm; minimum thickness: 4 mm, weight: 19.69g.

Note: This fragment is without diagnostic features, and it is therefore not possible to assign a date or cultural context.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G VARNDELL



2. Coin finds

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A. Iron Age

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)

346. Thurnham, Kent: 368 Iron Age potin coins (2003 T339) (Fig. 346)

Deposited: Early 1st century BC

Finders: Mr P Johnson, Mrs C Johnson and Mr P Burden

Date of discovery: November and December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 368 Iron-Age British potin coins (class I: 144; class II: 81; uncertain: 143)

Note: The site is still being surveyed in collaboration with local archaeologists. Unusually for potin hoards, this find includes types up to and including Allen's type M (3 examples). It also included one example with an unusually realistic depiction of the obverse human head (fig. 346).

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

347. Wormegay, Norfolk (addenda): 3 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T55)

Deposited: Mid 1st century BC

Finder: Mr J Cogges

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 3 Iron-Age Gallo-Belgic E gold *stater*s, Scheers class II (no information on weights available).

Note: This brings the total number of coins from this find to seven (class II: 4; II or III: 1; III: 2). For previous finds, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 263.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

348. Sedgeford, Norfolk: 32 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T181)

Deposited: 1st century BC

Finder: Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: 32 Gallo-Belgic E *stater*s.

Note: All but one of the coins were concealed within a cowbone. Since 1997 seven coins of the same type had previously been found by members of the Sedgeford Project in the same area. They have all been disclaimed. See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 262, and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 227.

Disposition: King's Lynn Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA, Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of King's Lynn Museums.

J H C WILLIAMS

349. Henley on Thames area, Oxfordshire: 30+2 Iron Age gold *stater*s and two Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T37) (Fig. 349)

Deposited: 1st century BC

Finders: Mr S Venegas, Mr I Postgate and Mr J Lines

Date of discovery: January 2003 and 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 30 coins were found in 2003 within a

hollowed-out flint nodule. All the coins are all of the same type, commonly known as British Qb (*BMC* 461 = VA 216), distinguished by the lack of a design motif on the obverse and a horse with a triple tail on the reverse.

Note: In 2004 Mr Venegas submitted two more gold coins of the same type (British Q) as the previous group he had declared, together with two Iron Age silver coins (one uninscribed – not in VA/*BMC*, and one of King Eppillus: VA 415 = *BMC* 1016), and two Roman denarii of the Emperor Tiberius (reigned AD 14–37), one of which was a plated ancient forgery. These coins were found within the same general area as the previous group of 30 gold coins.

Disposition: Inquest awaited. The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the River & Rowing Museum, Henley, hope to acquire jointly. The British Museum is interested in the uninscribed silver coin.

J H C WILLIAMS

350. Maldon, Essex (addenda): 2 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T397)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr D Marvin

Date of discovery: Autumn 2001 and October 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: 2 Iron-Age British gold *stater*s, issued by Dubnovellanos, ruler of Essex and Kent (VA 1650 = *BMC* 2425).

Note: Before the discovery of these 2 coins, 3 other gold coins of Dubnovellanos were found on the same field. These were declared treasure on 14 July 1999 and acquired by Colchester Museum. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 269.

Disposition: Colchester Museum.

P SEALEY

351. Westerham, Kent: 25 Iron Age gold quarter-*stater*s (2003 T7)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD

Finder: Mr N A Moon

Date of discovery: November 2001 – October 2002

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

Description: All uniface gold quarter-*stater*s.

1 early uninscribed, British 'P' or 'trophy' type (cf. VA 147 = cf. *BMC* 427); 24 uninscribed south-eastern British 'LZ2' type (VA 151 = *BMC* 2469).

Note: A previous discovery at the same findspot of a Celtic gold coin in the autumn of 2000 was recorded by the Celtic Coin Index in Oxford, but being a single coin find at the time did not constitute potential treasure.

Disposition: Five coins acquired by the British Museum (2004 4–8 1 to 5); remainder returned to finder.

R ABDY

352. Beaminster, Dorset: 160 Iron Age base-silver *stater*s (2003 T242)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr B Darch

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: 160 base-silver *stater*s of the Durotriges (VA 1290 = *BMC* 2790).

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Special Projects Fund.

J H C WILLIAMS

353. Beverley, East Yorkshire (addenda): 18 Iron Age gold *staters* (2003 T281)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr J Cooper and Mr A Thompson

Date of discovery: August- September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 18 Celtic gold *staters* of the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type (VA 811 = BMC 3152), 7

Kite type (VA 825 = BMC 3181), 3

Domino type (VA 829 = BMC 3185), 8

Note: The same finders had previously retrieved a number of other similar gold *staters* from the same site (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no.265, *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 230, *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 177 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 186). The total number of coins from this hoard now comes to 98, as follows:

South Ferriby: 48

Kite, 18

Domino, 32

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

C BARCLAY

354. Driffield, East Yorkshire (addenda): 20 Iron Age gold *staters* (2003 T401)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr D Scott

Date of discovery: October and December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: 20 Iron-Age British gold *staters*, attributed to the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type, 3

Kite type, 7

Domino type, 7

VEP CORF, 1

DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 2

Note: For a summary of previous finds from this site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 184. This group finds bring the total to 48.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

355. Bembridge, Isle of Wight: 21 Iron Age base silver *staters* (2003 T245)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club during a controlled archaeological investigation.

Date of discovery: 18-21 September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors in collaboration with the Isle of Wight Archaeology and Historic Environment Service.

Description: 21 Iron-Age British base-silver *staters*, attributed to the Durotriges (VA 1235 = BMC 2691).

Disposition: The Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club waived their reward and the landowner, The Hon Mrs Monck, also generously waived her reward. Presented to the Isle of Wight Museum Service.

J H C WILLIAMS

356. Ardleigh, Essex: 1 gold and 1 silver Iron Age coin (2003 T350)

Deposited: 1st century AD

Finders: Mr J Hitt and Mr N Walker

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The coins bear the name of Cunobelin, who ruled over the area of Essex and surrounding counties before the Roman invasion of AD 43. One gold

'cornear' *stater*, 'wild A' type (*BMC* 1787 = VA 1931); one silver unit (*BMC* 1888 = VA 2065).

Disposition: Colchester Museum hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

West Norfolk: 12 Iron Age bronze coins and 25 silver coins plus objects (2003 T169)

See cat. 27.

B. Roman

357. Mildenhall, Suffolk: 2 Roman Republican silver *denarii* (2003 T220)

Deposited: 2nd century BC

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During systematic metal-detector survey as part of archaeological investigation.

Description: 2 Republican silver *denarii*: head of Roma and head of Hercules.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive.

J PLOUVIEZ

358. Cransford, Suffolk (addendum): 1 additional Roman silver *denarius* (2003 T216)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr I Palmer

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A worn republican coin, with an iron-stained concretion on all surfaces.

Discussion: Part of a scattered hoard: four *denarii* from

the same find were discovered in 2002 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 188).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

I LEINS

359. Howe, Norfolk (addenda): 2 Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T64)

Deposited: About AD 87

Finder: Mr C Pears

Date of discovery: August and September 2002

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

Description:

2 silver *denarii*:

Vitellius (AD 69), (*RIC* 24)

Vespasian (AD 69), (*RIC* 266)

Note: These two *denarii* constitute an addition to a hoard first discovered at Howe, Norfolk (Norfolk SMR 15195), by Mr C Pears in 1981. The initial deposit was published by A Burnett in *Coin Hoards of Roman Britain* IV; for additional coins see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–98, no. 199 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 240). The hoard currently consists of 15 gold *aurei* and 131 silver *denarii*: all coins have been acquired by the British Museum.

Disposition: British Museum.

A MARSDEN

360. Watton area, Norfolk: 2 fused Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T121)

Deposited: About AD 117

Finder: Mr D Pangborn

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 2 fused Roman silver *denarii*, one of the emperor Trajan, the other illegible.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

361. Kenilworth, Warwickshire: 3 Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T171)

Deposited: About AD 138

Finder: M J Clarke

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description:

3 silver *denarii*:

Reign of Claudius (*RIC* 70; *BMC* 97)

Hadrian (*RIC* 215f; *BMC* 554)

Uncertain emperor

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S WEAR

362. Chesil Beach I, Dorset: 9 Roman bronze *sestertii*, (2003 T146)

Deposited: About AD 180

Finder: Mr P Child

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description:

9 bronze *sestertii*:

Flavian (AD 69–96), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Lucius Verus, 1

Lucilla, 1

Uncertain emperor, 4

Note: A later hoard of coins was found in the same area by the same finder: Chesil Beach II – 66 Constantinian *nummi* to AD 335.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

363. Holme, North Lincolnshire: 408 Roman silver *denarii* and associated pottery (2003 T225)

Deposited: About AD 209

Finders: Mr R Robinson and Mr J Sparks

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The group range in issue date from one extremely worn coin of the triumvir Mark Antony issued for his legions just prior to the battle of Actium in 31 BC to those minted for the emperor Septimius Severus, the latest is dated to AD 209.

408 silver *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 10

Nero (AD 54–68), 8

Otho (AD 69), 1

Vitellius (AD 69), 2

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 30

Titus Caesar, 5

Domitian Caesar, 6

Titus (AD 79–81), 5

Domitian Caesar, 2

Domitian (AD 81–96), 9

Trajan (AD 98–117), 25

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 36

Sabina, 4

Aelius Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 37

Diva Faustina I, 23

Marcus Caesar, 9

Faustina II, 7

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 35

Lucius Verus, 4

Faustina II, 5

Lucilla, 2

Divus Pius, 3

Diva Faustina II, 1

Commodus, 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 16

Divus Marcus, 1

Crispina, 1

Wars of the Succession (AD 193–7) (16)

Septimius Severus, 12

Julia Domna, 2

Clodius Albinus Caesar, 1

Caracalla Caesar, 1

Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla (AD 198–208) (99)

Septimius Severus, 35

Caracalla, 22

Julia Domna, 16

Geta Caesar, 21

Plautilla, 5

Joint reign of Severus, Caracalla & Geta (AD 208–11) (1)

Septimius Severus, 1 (AD 209)

Contemporary copies, 3

Pottery associated with the hoard:

In total, 29 sherds of pottery weighing 210.5g were recovered. These sherds come from the lower part of a small grey ware jar or flagon shaped vessel. Only the base and lower wall of the vessel survive, the upper part of the vessel, including the neck, is not represented. There is considerable green staining on the inside surfaces of the base and wall sherds from where the corroded coins have touched the sides of the pot in the ground. The base of the vessel has a diameter of 58 mm and enough of the wall of the vessel survives to suggest it had a maximum girth of approximately 100–110 mm. The vessel was made from a fine and dense grey ware fabric. 'Grey wares', pottery made from a reduce fabric with a grey colour, were common coarse-ware pots made throughout the Roman period at a range of different locations. This particular vessel was probably made somewhere in the Nene Valley.

Note: Conservation treatment carried out by Simon Dove of the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: 5 coins acquired by the British Museum with funding from the Friends of the British Museum; remainder returned to finders.

364. West Wight, Isle of Wight: 4 Roman silver *denarii*, 3 copper asses and 54 silver and base silver *radiates* (2003 T57)

Deposited: About AD 270

Finders: Members of the Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A dispersed hoard deposited about 270 AD.

4 silver *denarii*:

L Scribonius Libo (55 BC), 1

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 2

Septimus Severus (AD 194–7), 1

3 copper asses:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1

Faustina (AD 145–75), 1

54 base silver *radiates*:

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 2

Valerian I (AD 253–60), 3

Mariniana (AD 253–60), 1

Gallienus (AD 253–68), 4

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7

Postumus (AD 260–69), 26

Postumus or Victorinus (AD 260–271), 5

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 4

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 2

Note: The varying condition of these coins suggests that the hoard has slowly been dispersed by ploughing over a number of years, with some being disturbed very recently. There has been considerable corrosion of the surfaces of nearly all of the more debased copper-alloy *radiates* and some of the earlier silver-alloy ones. The question arises as to whether the hoard is now totally dispersed or the residue of it is still in situ somewhere in the field. As things stand it is a very small hoard of somewhere between 25 and 54 coins.

An unusual aspect of the coin assemblage is the presence of a Republican *denarius* and a graffito in ?Greek cut into the surface of one of the two legionary *denarii* of Mark Antony struck to pay his troops before the battle of Actium in 31 BC: ancient Greek coins given as offerings at shrines sometimes have graffiti.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service was originally interested but later withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finders.

M LYNE

365. Cowbit, Lincolnshire: 60 Roman bronze *sestertii* and associated pottery (2003 T76)

Deposited: About AD 244

Finder: Mr J Drewry

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description:

60 bronze *sestertii*:

Uncertain, reign of Vespasian or Titus (AD 69–81), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 1

Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1

Crispina, 1

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 1

Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1

Uncertain later Severan empress (AD 218–235), 1

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 1

Uncertain emperor, 47

Note: This worn *sestertius* hoard is unusual in having one or two post-Severan issues. This is a feature one would expect only in the largest examples such as the Gare hoard (Anne S Robertson, *Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards*, London, 2000, no. 530), the supply

of new *aes* apparently drying up in about AD 197.

Compare also the Nevill Holt hoard, below. In general, the extremely worn bronze coinage from the first and second centuries formed the overwhelming bulk of the *aes* circulation in Britain well into the third century. 32 additional coins from the hoard were found by Mr D Hodson the following year and will be reported on in the *Treasure Annual Report 2005*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

366. Nevill Holt, Leicestershire: 253 Roman bronze coins (2003 T269)

Deposited: About AD 261

Finders: Mr P K Hartmann and Mr B R Hughes

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 253 bronze coins:

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Trajan (AD 98–117), 6 (1 *sestertius*, 5 *dupondii/asses*)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 15 (14 *sestertii*, 1 *dupondius/as*)

Antonine (AD 138–92), 126 (114 *sestertii*, 12 *dupondii/asses*)

Severan (AD 193–217), 8 (*sestertii*)

Macrinus (AD 217–18), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 5 (4 *sestertii*, 1 *dupondius/as*)

Maximinus I (AD 235–8), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 7 (*dupondii/asses*)

Philip I (AD 244–9), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Trajan Decius (AD 249–51), 2 (*dupondii/asses*)

Postumus (AD 260–9), 2 (*sestertii*)

Uncertain, 61 (25 *sestertii*, 36 *dupondii/asses*)

Contemporary copies, 16 (1 *sestertius*,

15 *dupondii/asses*)

Total: 253 coins (169 *sestertii*, 84 *dupondii/asses*)

Note: 34 later Roman *radiates* and *nummi* were also found at this site. It is likely that after the deposition of the hoard, the area saw later Roman activity and that some later stray coins were lost at different times (rather than being deliberately hoarded) in the vicinity and subsequent ploughing action has mixed them together.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services had expressed an interest but were unable to acquire; returned to finders.

R ABDY

367. Lavant II, West Sussex: 2 Roman bronze *sestertii* and 7 base silver *radiates* (2003 T343)

Deposited: About AD 269

Finder: Mr S Ingall

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Two Roman bronze *sestertii* and seven base silver *radiates*:

Bronze *sestertii*:

- Sabina, wife of Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Base silver *radiates*:

- Philip I (AD 244–9), 1
- Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 1
- Gallienus (AD 253–68), 1
- Postumus (AD 260–9), 4

Note: Four additional 4th-century *nummi* are unlikely to be connected with the hoard. A copper-alloy fragment of serrated wire and a copper-alloy disc found alongside are probably more modern losses. A 1993 find of 2nd century *denarii* (metal-detector find by Mr T Tighe) is probably best to be treated as separate ('Lavant I') unless more than the three currently recorded by Chichester Museum come to light (out of a possible 43).

Disposition: Chichester District Museum

R ABDY

368. Hillington, Norfolk: 7 Roman silver *denarii* and 5 base silver *radiates* (2003 T382)

Deposited: About AD 270

Finder: Mr K Mickleburgh

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 12 Roman silver and base silver *denarii* and *radiates*:

7 silver *denarii*:

- Trajan (AD 98–117), 2
- Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2
- Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1
- Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 2

5 base silver *radiates*:

- Gallienus (AD 253–68), 1 (possibly intrusive)
- Salonina (AD 253–68), 1
- Postumus (AD 260–9), 2 (1 contemporary copy)
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1 (possibly intrusive)

Note: Three 4th century coins (1 AE3, 1 AE2 and 1 clipped *siliqua*) found in the same area are almost certainly intrusive). The hoard was scattered at some point in the past, there is no evidence of a container.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

369. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: 6 Roman coins and silver object (2003 T338) (Fig. 369)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr D Woollestone

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: 6 3rd-century coins (all *radiates* of

Gallienus, Victorinus or Tetricus I) and a wedge-shaped silver object (undiagnostic ingot) (fig. 369).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

370. Longford Grange, Shropshire (addenda): 12 base silver Roman *radiates* (2003 T131)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr T A Wallace

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description:

12 base silver *radiates*:

Gallienus (AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 3

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 3

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 1

Uncertain emperor, 3

Note: These coins were found in the same location where Mr Wallace, along with Mr N Townley, had discovered 17 coins and a copper-alloy Romano-British bracelet fragment in September 2002, together with the original find of 20 coins in January 2002 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 198). The coins of the present find are of similar type to those discovered in 2002.

These coins appear to come from a much larger hoard first discovered in 1898 (Anne S Robertson, *Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards*, London, 2000, no. 647).

Disposition: Shropshire Museum Service

R ABDY

371. Worth Matravers, Dorset: 35 Roman base silver *radiates* and associated finds (2003 T147)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr C Newman

Date of discovery: Before June 2003

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

Description:

35 base silver *radiates*:

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 14

Uncertain emperor, 21

Note: With the coins were also found pottery sherds, nails and bones.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

372. Barcombe, East Sussex: At least 117 Roman coins (2003 T148)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finders: Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Unit and UCL Field Archaeology Unit

Date of discovery: 2002 and 2003 (continuing)

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological research and training excavation at Barcombe Roman Villa.

Description: At least 117 very corroded base silver *radiates* (including coins of Claudius II and Tetricus I).

Some coins were found individually, others in small lumps.

Note: With the coins were also found pottery sherds, tiles, iron, glass, etc.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes

D RUDLING AND C BUTLER

373. Chalgrove II, Oxfordshire: 4,957 base silver *radiates* (2003 T83) (Figs. 373.1, 373.2)

Deposited: About AD 279

Finder: Mr B Malin

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: With the exception of the very rare coin of Domitian II (the second recorded example), the group is broadly similar in composition to the many Romano-British coin hoards (at least 200 so far recorded) buried in the aftermath of the breakaway Gallic Empire.

4,957 base silver *radiates*:

Central Empire

Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 1

Volusian, 1

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60)

Valerian I, 20

Gallienus, 13

Salonina, 7

Valerian II, 4

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8)

Gallienus, 660

Salonina, 61

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 503

Divus Claudius II, 52

Quintillus (AD 270), 49

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 14

Tacitus (AD 275–6), 3

Probus (AD 276–82), 4

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9), 170

Laelian (AD 269), 4

Marius (AD 269), 11

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1124

Divus Victorinus, 1

Domitian II (about AD 271), 1 (fig. 373.2)

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 1351

Tetricus II, 539

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 1

Contemporary copies, 363

Note: In 1989 Mr Malin (along with his brother Mr I Malin) found a hoard of similar coins of the same period in two pots 100 feet away from the findspot of the present hoard (see *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain IX*).

On discovery, most of the coins of the present hoard were fused together with copper-alloy corrosion products and were inside their pottery container. The vessel is a locally produced Roman period wheel made grey-ware jar. (Grey ware is a term describing very common coarse-ware fabric with grey surfaces and a grey colour fabric or matrix.) The vessel has a simple flat base 8.5cm in diameter; a maximum girth of 20.5cm; survives to a height of 18.5cm, where the neck originally began. Approximately 75 per cent of the vessel remains complete.

Note: Hoard conserved by Simon Dove of the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford with the aid of generous grants from the Art Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Carl & Eileen Subak Family Foundation and the Friends of the Ashmolean Museum.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

374. Ravenstone with Snibston, Leicestershire: 178 Roman *radiates* (2003 T393)

Deposited: About AD 282

Landowner: Mrs B Woodings

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description:

178 base silver *radiates*:

Central Empire:

Salonina (Gallienus sole reign, AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 2

Quintillus (AD 270), 1

Probus (AD 276–82), 2

Gallic Empire:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1

Tetricus I & II (AD 271–4), 5

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 3

Uncertain:

Uncertain fragments, 163

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services expressed interest in this find, but later withdrew. Returned to landowner.

R ABDY

375. North Baddesley, Hampshire: 98 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T413)

Deposited: About AD 317

Finder: Mr J S O'Hara-Boyce

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description:

98 base silver *nummi*:

AD 307–10 (18): Mints of London (4); Trier (7);

Lyon (4); uncertain (3).

AD 310–17 (80): Mints of London (38); Trier (30);

Ticinum (1); uncertain (11).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to the finder.

R ABDY

376. Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire (addenda): 15 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T267)

Deposited: About AD 320

Finder: Mr P Harriman

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description:

15 base silver *nummi*:

Diocletian (AD 284–305) (2): Mints of Trier (1), Lyon (1).

Galerius (AD 293–311) (3): Mints of Trier (1); Lyon (1); uncertain (1).

Constantine I (AD 306–337) (6): Mints of London (2); Trier (2); Lyon (1).

Uncertain (4): Mints of Lyon (2); uncertain (2).

Note: The majority of this coin hoard was discovered by Mr P Harriman in August and September 1999. In total 419 coins were found using a metal detector and reported as Treasure via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 309). The present coins were found with 38 sherds of heavily abraded Severn Valley Ware, probably the remains of the pot in which the coins were originally deposited.

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum

A BOLTON

377. Wootton Fields School, Northampton, Northamptonshire: About 1900 Roman base silver/bronze *nummi* in a container (2003 T184)

Deposited: Early 4th century AD

Finder: Mr I Fisher (working for Northamptonshire Archaeology)

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled topsoil/subsoil strip in advance of development.

Description: An estimated 1900 copper alloy coins corroded together in a lump found in black pot buried over a shelly bowl as a lid. Too corroded to identify. Other Roman objects also found during fieldwork at the site.

Disposition: To be deposited with the Northampton Central Museum.

M KERROU

378. Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire: 902 Roman base silver *nummi* and associated pottery (2003 T22)

Deposited: About AD 348

Finders: Mr R Boyd and Mr W Green

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Most of the coins are of a reverse design of two soldiers holding a single legionary standard with the legend GLORIA EXERCITVS or a subsequent type with two Victories (VICTORIAE DD NN AVGGQ NN). Only five coins minted prior to AD 335 are present. The coins were produced at a number of mints around the empire (with an expected bias towards those within, or closest to, Britain). Reverse designs were more standardised and were changed every few years and can be summarised as follows:

902 base silver *nummi*:

Early nummus (1): uncertain mint

GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards, AD 330–5 (4):

Mints of Trier (2); uncertain (2)

GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, AD 335–41 (175):

Mints of Trier (82); Lyon (26); Arles (19); Rome (2); Siscia (2); Eastern mints (6); uncertain (38)

VICTORIAE DD NN AVGGQ NN (663), Mints of Trier

(452); Lyon (74); Arles (56); Rome (6); Aquileia (4); Siscia (3); Eastern mints (2); uncertain (66)

Uncertain reverses (15): uncertain mint.

Contemporary copies (44): uncertain mint.

Disposition: Salisbury Museum initially expressed an interest in the find but subsequently withdrew; returned to finders.

R ABDY

379. Haxby, City of York (addenda): 5 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T130)

Deposited: About AD 356

Finder: Mr D Myers

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description:

5 base silver *nummi*:

Constantine I (AE 3), mint of Ticinum

House of Constantine I (AE 3), mint of Trier

Constantius II (AE 2), mint of Lyon

Constantius II (AE 2), mint of Arles

Constantius II, contemporary copy

Note: In 1993 two coin hoards were discovered at the same location and several stray coins from the later of these (Haxby B – concealed about AD 353–6) have subsequently been recovered from the site. It is highly probable that the five coins are also strays from the Haxby B hoard. See *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X and XII* (forthcoming) and *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 206.

Disposition: The finder and the landowner kindly donated the find to the Yorkshire Museum.

C BARCLAY

380. West Bagborough, Somerset (addenda): 12 Roman silver *siliquae* (2003 T126)

Deposited: About AD 367

Finder: Mr J Hawkesworth

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description:

12 silver *siliquae*:

Constantius II (AD 358–61) (4): Mints of Lyon (2);

Arles (2)

Julian Caesar (AD 355–61) (1): Mint of Arles (1)

Julian Augustus (AD 361–3) (7): Mints of Lyon (3);
Arles (4)

Note: These coins come from the hoard of 669 Roman silver coins (2 *denarii*, 8 *miliarenses* and 659 *siliquae*) and 64 fragments of hacked silver found by Mr Hawkesworth in 2001 and acquired by Somerset County Museum: see *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 196. The coin of Julian Caesar is the other half of a broken coin found with the main body of the hoard.

Disposition: The finder and landowner have kindly donated the find to Somerset County Museum Service.

S C MINNITT

381. Wickhambreaux, Kent : 148 Roman coins (2003 T253)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr J Restall

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description:

Group A (136)

Radiates:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1
Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 3
Carausius (AD 287–93), 1
Illegible, 4

Nummi, 90

Silver coins, 6

Group B (9)

Radiates:

Illegible, 2
Divus Claudius (AD 270), 1
Carausius (AD 287–93), 1

Nummi, 5

Group C (3)

Early *nummi*, 3

Note: The field yielded three distinct areas of coin finds. Group A came from the middle of the field and

probably represents a late or post-Valentinianic bronze hoard with extra 'intruders'; group B from the west end of the field; and group C from the east end of field. It is difficult to say to what extent or if any of B and C belong to the hoard or whether they are an accumulation of site losses.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

382. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: 2 Roman gold *solidi* and 7 silver *siliquae* (2003 T185)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Mr Peach

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

2 gold *solidi*:

Eugenius (AD 393–4), mint of Lyon (1)
Arcadius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (1)

7 silver *siliquae*:

Honorius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (5)
Arcadius or Honorius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (2)

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had expressed an interest in acquiring this find, but subsequently withdrew. Returned to finder.

M LYNE AND R ABDY

383. Ketton, Rutland: 8 Roman base silver *radiates* and 1,356 base silver and bronze *nummi* (2003 T13)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr Andrews and Northamptonshire Archaeology

Date of discovery: March 2002

Circumstances of discovery: Part of the coin hoard was originally discovered by the farmer (Mr Andrews) who was digging a sump to provide field drainage and

some stone for local roads. More coins were recovered during a metal detecting survey undertaken as part of an archaeological investigation of the area. The coins are predominantly Theodosian bronze coins of AD 388-95, with a smaller amount dateable to AD 395-402. Some earlier coins dating back to the late 3rd century were present, a feature known from coins hoards of this period found in Britain.

A sample (309) of the coins has been provisionally identified as follows:

- Late 3rd century (including copies), 8
- Constantinian (AD 330-64) (including copies), 22
- Valentinianic (AD 364-83), 9
- Magnus Maximus (AD 383-8), 4
- Theodosian – VICTORIA AVGGG (about AD 388-95), 116
- Theodosian – SALVS REIPVBLICAE (about AD 388-402), 107
- Theodosian – Others (about AD 388-402) including GLORIA REI P and SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE types, 2
- Theodosian – illegible, 34
- Completely illegible, 7

The remaining coins will be identified after cleaning.

Note: The coins were recovered in an area that produced at least five graves, which held up to eleven inhumation burials. The majority of the coins were associated with Burial 1.

Disposition: Rutland County Museum.

M CURTEIS AND T HYLTON

384. Good Easter, Essex (addenda 4): 1 Roman gold *solidus* (2003 T295)

Deposited: About AD 408

Finder: Name withheld at finder's request.

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

Gold *solidus*.

Joint reign of Arcadius and Honorius (395-406), 1
(Honorius, mint of Milan)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 211.

This brings the total to 16 *solidi*, including one plated imitation in the original find.

Disposition: The finder and landowner generously waived their reward and donated the coin to the Chelmsford Museum Service.

R ABDY

385. Wootton, Northamptonshire: 38 Roman coins and associated finds (2003 T101)

Deposited: 2nd to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Northamptonshire Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2002

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: A total of 38 coins was recovered from the fill of a pit on the margin of a shallow pond to the east of Roman villa. Copper-alloy coins of late Roman date (330-375 AD) all in poor condition; many illegible. Emperors: ?Antoninus Pius, Carausius, Constans, ?Valens, ?Valentinian, Gratian.

Also found: Roman pottery and tiles, animal bones, slag from furnace and 4 quern stones, plus miscellaneous bone, copper and iron objects of Roman and Saxon date.

Disposition: Disclaimed as part of a formal archaeological excavation; to remain with site archive.

A CHAPMAN

386. Micheldever, Hampshire: 16 Roman coins (2003 T398)

Deposited: 3rd to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr C Prewitt

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: 16 Roman base silver *radiates* and *nummi* found scattered in area 5 × 5m. Not a hoard.

Base silver *radiates*:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1

Tetricus II (AD 273–4), 1

Carausius (AD 287–93), 2

Uncertain *radiates* (AD 270–96), 3

Base silver *nummus*:

Constans or Constantius II (VICTORIAE DD NN

AVGGQ NN, AD 347–8), 1

Illegible

AD 270–402, 8

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R BLAND

387. Clapton in Gordano, North Somerset: 70 Roman coins and 50 pottery sherds (2003 T352)

Deposited: 3rd and 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr N Martin

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: 92 late Roman *radiates* and *nummi*.

Base silver *radiates*:

AD 260–274, 2

Base silver and bronze *nummi*:

AD 306–8, 1

AD 310–13, 1

AD 318–24, 2

AD 324–9, 1

AD 330–41, 9

AD 347–8, 1

AD 348–54, 7

AD 364–83, 11

Contemporary copies, 30

Illegible:

AD 260–402, 27

Note: The find is a collection of scattered site losses, not a hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

388. Kirton-in-Lindsey, North Lincolnshire: 63 Roman coins (2003 T279)

Deposited: 3rd and 4th centuries AD

Finders: Mr B Bennett and Mr S Trainer

Date of discovery: 2001–2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The find consists of 63 Roman coins of 3rd and 4th centuries date. With the exception of the three third century base silver *radiates*, the main body of the assemblage consists of 4th century base silver and bronze *nummi*.

Base silver *radiates*:

AD 260–93, 3

Base silver and bronze *nummi*:

AD 307–318, 3

AD 318–24, 6

AD 330–35, 16

AD 337–41, 2

AD 347–8, 4

AD 350–53, 3

?AD 353–61, 8

AD 364–78, 6

AD 378–87, 1

AD 388–95, 1

Illegible (AD 318–95), 10

Note: The presence of material from such a wide chronological period means that this find does not fit with the expected profile of a Roman hoard of this period and it suggests that it is a collection of scattered site finds rather than a single hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finders.

I LEINS

C. Early Medieval

389. Snodland, Kent: 2 Anglo-Saxon silver-plated sceattas (2003 T176) (Figs. 389.1, 389.2)

Deposited: Early 8th century

Finder: Mr C Turner

Date of discovery: Summer 2003

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

Description: Two Anglo-Saxon contemporary plated imitations of primary silver pennies of Series B (coin 1: weight: 1.13g; axis: 0°; coin 2: weight: 1.26g; axis: 270°. It is interesting to notice that although they are imitations, they maintain the regularity of orientation found amongst regular issues).

Note: Coin 2 has been confirmed as having more than 10 per cent of silver, doubts remain for coin 1; however, although they do not share a die, it is reasonable to think that the coins are contemporary and that coin 1 would have been made to the same standard.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

390. Brantham, Suffolk: 90 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2003 T72) (Figs. 390, 1–10)

Deposited: 10th century

Finders: Mr G Blake, Mr K Willcox, Mr P Odell, Mr T Davies, Mr T Field, Mrs C Williams, Mr B Gisbourne

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors at a rally.

Description: The ninety coins and fragments are late Saxon silver pennies of Edward the Elder's time (899–924), all of the late part of his reign, Two-Line type (*BMC* ii; HT 1). Twelve moneyers are represented in all: Pitit (21), Badda (16), Willuf (12), Warmer (9), Gunter

(10), Landuc (7), Winele (5) and Winegar (2) and four moneyers (Adalbert, Domences, Harluin and Magnard) by a coin each. Whilst the bulk is of ex Danelaw production, on type C broad flans in the style known as NE I-related, one, of the moneyer Magnard, stems from Mercia.

Note: The hoard is to be published by A Gannon, *forthcoming*, *BNJ*.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had expressed initial interest in acquiring the hoard but was unable to proceed; acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

A GANNON

D. Medieval

391. Mid-Norfolk (addenda): 5 medieval silver pennies (2003 T75)

Deposited: About AD 1260–70

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: 5 coins (2 short-cross pennies and 2 and a half long-cross pennies) additional to the scattered coin hoard recorded in various batches between 1995 and 1999 (see *Report of Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee* 1995–96, no. 20; *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 146 and *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 338). The total (including the 2 coins in the following entry) composition of this hoard is now as follows:

Stephen, 1 (cut farthing)

Short-cross, 83 (80 pennies; 3 cut halfpennies)

Long-cross, 31 (26 pennies, 5 cut halfpennies)

Scottish, 4 (William I, 3 pennies; Alexander III, 1 penny)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder, who has kindly agreed to donate the finds to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

392. Mid-Norfolk (2nd addenda): 2 medieval silver pennies (2003 T296)

Deposited: About AD 1260–70

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: 2 short-cross pennies: addition to scattered coin hoard recorded in various batches up to March 2003. See previous entry.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder, who has kindly agreed to donate the find to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

393. East Clandon, Surrey: 42 medieval silver pennies (2003 T21)

Deposited: About 1307

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: August 2002

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

Description: 42 silver coins Edward I/Edward II:

Pennies: Bristol, 1 (2b); Canterbury, 14 (2b, 1; 3d, 1; 3g, 1; 4a, 1; 4b, 1; 4d, 3; 10ab₂, 1; 10ab₅, 1; 10cf_{2a}, 3; 10cf_{2b}, 1); Durham, 2 (10cf₁, 2); London, 22 (3b, 1; 3g, 2; 4b, 1; 4d, 3; 7a, 1; 9a₂, 1; 9b₁, 2; 10ab_{3(b)}, 1; 10ab₄, 1; 10ab₅, 1; 10cf₁, 4; 10cf_{2(a)}, 1; 10cf_{2(b)}, 3); York (royal), 1 (3e)

Irish Coinage of Edward I: Dublin, 1 (North Group B)

Scotland, Alexander III of Scotland, Second Coinage: 1 (Stewart Mb3 (fragment))

Note: Also found in vicinity, but almost certainly a separate deposit: lead token, late 16th or early 17th century, Tudor rose/double headed eagle type.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

394. Creslow, Buckinghamshire: 58 medieval silver pennies (2003 T206)

Deposited: About 1460

Finders: Ms V Crutcher, Mr W French and Mr J Hughes

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

Edward I-Edward II (19):

Pennies: Bury St Edmunds, 1 (4b); Canterbury, 8 (3b, 1; 4a, 1; 4b, 1; 10ab₅, 2; 10cf_{2(a)}, 1; 10cf_{3(bi)}, 1; 10cf_{5(a)}, 1); Durham, 3 (10cf_{3(ai)}, 1; 11a₂, 1; 11–15, 1); London, 3 (9b₁, 1; 10cf_{2(b)}, 1; 10cf_{3(ai)}, 1)

Halfpennies: Bristol, 1 (W2); London, 2 (W2, 1; W3a, 1)
Counterfeit penny, 'Edward I', 1

Scotland (1):

Alexander III, Second Coinage: D, 1

Edward III (37):

Second Coinage, halfpennies, London, 6 (W1, 1; W5, 5)

Third Coinage: pennies: London, 3 (1a, 1; 2, 2);

halfpennies, London, 17 (W7, 12; W8, 1; W12, 4)

Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty Period (1351–60)

Pennies: Durham, 3 (Series A, 1; Series C, 1;

Series D, 1); London, 8 (Series C, 6; Series D, 2)

Henry VI (1):

Cross Pellet issue, London, 1

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B J COOK

E. Post-medieval

395. Hartshorne, Derbyshire: 2 16th-century silver coins (2003 T11)

Deposited: About 1560s-80s

Finder: Mr S Saunders

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: 2 shillings of Elizabeth I (cross crosslet and martlet).

Note: Other objects recovered from the field, though not in close proximity to these two coins, included copper-alloy, mid-17th century coins and a musket ball.

Disposition: Derby Museum and Art Gallery with funding from the Friends of Derby Museum.

B J COOK

396. Shocklach, Cheshire: 10 gold and 14 silver post-medieval coins (2003 T227)

Deposited: Mid to late 1580s

Finders: Messrs K and P Digby

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 10 gold and 14 silver coins:
England

Henry VII (4):

Angels, 4: class III, 1 (im pansy), class V, 3 (im pheon)

Henry VIII (5):

First Coinage: angels, 2 (im crowned portcullis); half-angel, 1 (im crowned portcullis)

Third Coinage: half-sovereigns, 2 (im S, Southwark)

Elizabeth I (14):

Sixpence, 12 (coronet, 3(1567, 1; 1569, 1; 1570, 1); ermine, 2 (1572, 1; date obscured, 1); eglantine, 1

(1574); plain cross (over eglantine), 1 (1578/over 7); long cross, 4 (1580, 1; 1581, 3); sword, (1582));

threepence: sword, 1 (1582)); half-groat: escallop, 1
Spain (1):

Philip II: Double-escudo, Seville: 1

Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester

B J COOK

397. Bovey Tracey, Devon: 12 17th-century silver coins (2003 T205)

Deposited: About 1610

Finders: Mr P Wills and Mr D Hewings

Date of discovery: May 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 12 silver coins:

Elizabeth I (10):

Shillings, 4 (A, 1; woolpack, 1; key, 1; 2, 1); sixpences, 6 (pheon, 1(1564); ermine, 2 (1572); eglantine, 1 (1575); sword, 1 (1582); A, 1 (1583)

James I (2):

First Coinage: shilling, 1 (thistle); Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (escallop)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

398. Haddiscoe, Norfolk: 316 17th-century coins (2003 T180)

Deposited: 1646 or early in 1647.

Finder: Mr R Cole and Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: 316 silver coins:

Edward VI (5):

Third coinage (1550–1553), shillings (Y and Tun) 2; sixpences, 3

Elizabeth I (129):

- Milled issue 1562, sixpences, 1
- First coinage (1558-1561), shillings, 15
- Second issue (1561-1582), sixpences, 68
- Third issue (1583-1603), shillings, 23; sixpences, 17
- Uncertain issue, sixpences, 5

James I (37):

- First issue (1603-1604), shillings, 9; sixpences, 2
- Second issue (1604-1619), shillings, 14; sixpences, 9
- Third issue (1619-1625), shillings, 1; sixpences, 1
- Uncertain issue, shillings, 1

Charles I (145):

- 1631-46, half crowns, 36
- 1625-49, shillings, 96
- 1628-46, sixpences, 13

Note: This is the largest Civil War period hoard so far found in Norfolk. Some small fragments of slipware were collected; these were of seventeenth-century date and may have comprised the container in which the hoard was deposited.

Disposition: Great Yarmouth Museum hopes to acquire.

A MARSDEN

399. Warmington, Northamptonshire: 10 17th-century coins (2003 T88)

Deposited: 17th century

Finder: Dr R Ivens

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Ten coins plus two fragments

Elizabeth I (4):

- Shillings, 2 (5th and 6th issues; 1582-1600; 1601-2); sixpences, 2 (pheaon, 1601)

James I (1):

- Shilling, 1 (2nd coinage, 1604-19)

Charles I (5):

- Shillings, 5 (Type 1b3, 1625-31; ?Type 3, 1625-45; Tower mint type (2), 1625-42; Anchor on side, 1638-9).

Disposition: Oundle Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

400. Hambrook, South Gloucestershire: 4 17th-century coins (2003 T222)

Deposited: 1690s

Finder: Mr D Upton

Date of discovery: 11 April 2003

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

Description: 4 silver coins:

- Charles II (1): halfcrown, 1 (1677)
- William III (3): shillings, 2 (1697); sixpence, 1 (1697)

Disposition: Declared Treasure; but subsequently returned to the finder.

B J COOK

401. Haverhill area, Suffolk: Modern reproductions of Tudor and Stuart coins (2003 T190) (Fig. 401)

Deposited: Modern

Finder: Mr Armstrong

Date of discovery: Before August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While fishing.

Note: A hoard of about 200 coins was reported by the finder's mother, most of which had already been disposed of. Five items presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum were identified as modern reproductions of Tudor and Stuart coins, from Henry VII to James I.

Disposition: Not treasure.

M R ALLEN



Wales

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A. Prehistoric

402. Banc Tynddol, Cwmystwyth, Ceredigion: Early Bronze Age gold disc (2003 T412; 02.11) (Fig. 402)

Date: 2500–2000 BC

Finder: Mr S Timberlake

Date of discovery: 16 October 2002

Circumstances of discovery: During a controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: A circular gold foil disc with decoration in the form of concentric line- and dot-circles, impressed from the reverse side with an awl. The disc is pierced by two central holes, probably for attachment with thread to an item of clothing.

Dimensions: Diameter: 38.9 mm; thickness of foil: less than 0.1 mm; diameter of perforations: 1.0 mm; weight: 2.51g.

Metal content: Gold: 93–4 per cent, silver: 6–7 per cent, copper not detectable (less than 0.1 per cent).

Discussion: The disc was found during archaeological excavations of a Roman and early medieval lead smelting site, directed by Mr S Timberlake on behalf of the Early Mines Research Group. The possibility of further associated artefacts and a burial context necessitated follow-up investigation, undertaken by the finder in March 2003, with funding from the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the permission of the coroner. This confirmed the existence of a grave containing traces of a human skeleton. At one time, this probably lay beneath a stone cairn monument, which had been extensively quarried and removed by later smelting activity. No further artefacts were found in or around the grave and attempts to radiocarbon date the surviving human bone were unsuccessful, due to poor bone collagen survival.

This disc is the earliest gold artefact from Wales, belonging to the earliest Beaker metalworking tradition in Britain. It was probably specifically made to adorn the body and threaded to the clothing of the deceased.

However, it may resemble button forms, perhaps made of poorly surviving organic materials, also used during life. The disc finds parallel with similar discs ('sun-discs'), also with simple concentric designs, from Ireland, the Isle of Man and north-western France. The close vicinity of the Early Bronze Age copper mine at Copa Hill, around 200 metres from the grave, raises the possibility that this person, in life, may have been connected with very early prospecting activity at the mine.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

A GWILT AND S TIMBERLAKE

403. Llanybi, Monmouthshire: Bronze Age axe blade fragment and bronze casting-jet for axe (2004 T345; 03.17)

Date: 950–800 BC

Finder: Mr A E Reynolds

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description:

- (1) Ribbed bronze socketed axe blade fragment;
- (2) Bronze casting-jet for a South Wales Type socketed axe.

Dimensions: (1) Surviving length: 33.5 mm; surviving blade width: 42.8 mm; weight: 53.5g; (2) Length: 40.5 mm; width: 33.8 mm; maximum thickness: 9.9 mm; weight: 25.6g.

Note: These two artefacts were initially reported singly to the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Wales. They were later pursued as treasure, when it was understood that they were found in the same field and within 60cm of each other. They therefore represent a slightly disturbed hoard association.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum.

A GWILT AND M LODWICK

404. Llanmaes, The Vale of Glamorgan: Assemblage of prehistoric base-metal artefacts (03.4)

Date: 1300–500 BC

Finders: Mr S McGrory and Mr A Jones

Date of discovery: 16 February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Large assemblage of bronze artefacts, including handle-straps, ring-handles and riveted sheet fragments from a number of cauldrons and ring-handled bowls, a ladle or cup, socketed axes of Armorican and Sompting type and horse or chariot fittings.

Discussion: This prehistoric assemblage contains cauldrons and axe forms typical of the Llyn Fawr phase at the Bronze to Iron Age transition in Britain (800–600 BC). Also present were bronze tools of Middle to Late Bronze Age date (1300–800 BC) and fragments of unparalleled ring-handled bowls, probably belonging to the Early Iron Age (650–500 BC).

A follow-up site visit with the finders established a focus of metalwork burial over an area of about 30 by 30 metres, but it was not possible to relate artefacts back to the many detector pits dug by the finders. The assemblage was pursued as a treasure case, a scattered hoard or human grave assemblage remaining plausible possibilities. These would be considered treasure, under the revised definition of treasure after 1 January 2003.

With the permission of the coroner, geophysical survey and an exploratory archaeological excavation were undertaken in March and May 2003, funded by the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and with the support of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. This established that the metalwork had been scattered and buried over a wide area and with prehistoric pottery on a previously unknown prehistoric settlement. Since the metalwork had probably not been placed in the ground at the same time and in direct association, the assemblage was deemed not to be treasure. However, this important settlement and its artefact assemblage is now the subject

of an excavation and research project by NMGW.

Disposition: Not treasure; subsequently acquired through private purchase by the National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M LODWICK AND A GWILT

B. Roman

405. Shirenewton/Mathry, Monmouthshire: Roman gold finger-ring (03.11) (Fig. 405)

Date: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr D J Saunders

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: Finger ring with bezel, setting missing. Now much distorted, probably as a result of ploughing. The hoop is made of two strands of gold wire, circular in section, which have been expanded, one to either side, around the roughly circular bezel. To either side of the bezel, a separate piece of wire is looped around the front and sides of the hoop and secured with solder. The wall of the bezel is formed from a shallow piece of gold sheet soldered to the gold strands of the hoop and the base is a separate piece of circular sheet.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter of hoop: 27.5 mm, but now distorted; diameter of bezel: approximately 17 mm. Weight: 9.07g.

Metal content: Surface analysis indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 88–90 per cent gold; 3–5 per cent silver and 6–7 per cent copper.

Discussion: The ring is of quite crude manufacture and is likely to be a one-off. As a result, parallels are difficult to find. Dr Catherine Johns, formerly of the British Museum, and the writer are, however, of the opinion that it is probably of Romano-British date. The use of strands of gold and the form of the bezel are reminiscent of Roman finger rings.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum hopes to acquire.

R J BREWER

C. Early Medieval

406. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Early medieval silver ingot (03.14) (Fig. 406)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: Late June/early August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work.

Description: A fragment (mid-section) of silver finger ingot with moderately square cross-section.

Dimensions: Length: 9.8 mm; thickness: 4.2 mm; width: 6.1 mm; weight: 1.6g.

Discussion: This small fragment was recovered from ploughsoil, just outside the early medieval enclosure excavated between 1994–2001; the detecting was conducted with the approval of the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, as part of a programme of continuing site monitoring. This discovery complements the previously recovered range of hack-silver and ingots from the site.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

D. Medieval

(i) Brooches

407. Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.15) (Fig. 407)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr H Morris

Date of discovery: June 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Chance discovery working in garden of home.

Description: A small silver annular brooch. The silver

frame is of circular cross-section, with a restriction to hold the pin head. One half of the frame is decorated on both sides with transverse grooves, the other half being plain. There is a small transverse collar on the front of the pin at the junction with the shaft and head, which is flattened and wrapped around the frame.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 16 mm; internal frame diameter: 11.7 mm; pin length: 17 mm; weight: 2.2g.

Discussion: In terms of size and design, the brooch is of 13th- or 14th-century form. A number of brooches of this general type are known to have been found in Wales, including one from the Carmarthenshire sites of Laugharne Burrows and Kidwelly Castle, both having niello inlay and ribbing around one half of the frame (M Redknapp, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, fig. 2, 10 and fig. 3, 11). Copper-alloy brooches with similar decoration have been found in deposits from London dated c.1270–1350 (e.g. G Egan, 'Brooches', in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 3*, London, 1991, pp. 247–71, no. 1312).

Disposition: Carmarthenshire County Museum.

M REDKNAP

408. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Medieval silver brooch (03.6) (Fig. 408)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Small silver brooch with a rectangular frame cut from sheet metal. The external face is decorated with a radiating design inlay with niello. The pin head is two-sided, joined at the top (both sides wrapping around the restriction in the frame).

Dimensions: External frame: 13 × 10.5 mm; inner frame: 7 × 5 mm; pin length: 13 mm; weight: 1.8g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary

Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 98–99 per cent silver and 1–2 per cent copper. Analysis of the niello showed that this was composed primarily of silver sulphide, in proportions that would indicate acanthite (Ag₂S).

Discussion: The form of the brooch and use of niello decoration suggests a 13th-century date. The form is not common, and confirms a picture emerging from Llanfaes of a thriving port and mercantile centre depopulated by AD 1303.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

409. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.8A) (Fig. 409)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Half of the frame from an annular silver brooch. The external face is engraved with lettering in Black Letter style in low relief, which appears to read GUD, followed by a heart. There is evidence for a restriction in the frame for a pin.

Dimensions: External diameter: 19 mm; inner diameter: 12 mm; thickness: 1 mm; weight: 1.8g; pin length: 13 mm.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales shows that it is composed of approximately 98–99 per cent silver and 1–2 per cent copper.

Discussion: The form of the brooch and style of lettering suggest a 14th-century date.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

410. Llantarnam, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.10) (Fig. 410)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr Nantcarrow

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A medieval annular brooch, now in four fragments. The silver frame is of flat cross-section, cut from a sheet of silver. The front face of the frame bears a religious inscription in crude Lombardic lettering: +IHESVS: INRI (the last four letters, which are unclear, straddling the restriction to hold the pin). The pin, which has a wrap-around head and a transverse raised ridge at the junction of the pin-head and shaft, is incised with decoration in the form of a zig-zag and dashes, along its length.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 17.7 mm; internal frame diameter: 11.0 mm; pin length: 18.2 mm; weight: 1.3g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 98 per cent silver and 2 per cent copper. The surface of the brooch had been mercury gilded.

Discussion: In terms of size and design, the brooch is a well known 13th- or 14th-century type. A number of brooches of this general form are known to have been found in Wales, such as a copper-alloy brooch decorated with wriggle-work from 'St Theodoric's Hermitage', Margam (M Redknap, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, no. 12), and a copper-alloy annular brooch engraved on one face with false lettering from Dryslwyn Castle, Carmarthenshire (*ibid.*, no. 27). Similar silver brooches with engraved lettering have been found near St Brides Major and Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

411. St Brides Major, The Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.20) (Fig. 411)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr A Jones

Date of discovery: 30 August 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver annular brooch. The frame is of flat cross-section, cut from a sheet of silver. There is a constriction to hold the pin, which is missing. The front face is engraved with false lettering and decorative motifs in relief. Few letters can be made out (there appears to be an S), and the lettering appears to be a garbled copy of a devotional or other text.

Dimensions: External diameter: 26 mm; thickness: 0.5 mm; weight: 2.32g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales shows that the brooch is composed of approximately 95–97 per cent silver and 3–5 per cent of copper.

Discussion: In size and design, the brooch is a well known 13th- or 14th-century type. Several brooches of this general form are known from Wales: for others see discussion under Llantarnam (cat. 410) above.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Finger-rings

412. Colwinston, The Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver finger-ring (03.3) (Fig. 412)

Date: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr D Langmead

Date of discovery: 27 January 2003

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

Description: A silver gilt decorative ring, now in two fragments but complete. It has a flat, rectangular bezel with transverse central ridge, and double ridges at the junction with the hoop. The bezel is engraved with two beaded chevrons, and two hatched dashes are engraved across each shoulder, either side of a longitudinal ridge. The lowest section of the hoop has a wrythen form.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 18.5 × 20 mm; bezel width: 7 mm; weight: 4.04g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 96–97 per cent silver and 3–4 per cent copper.

Discussion: The form of ring is similar to a silver example from Cowbridge area, Glamorgan (NMGW acc. no. 93.2H), though this has a longitudinal bezel ridge and different decoration: engraved sprigs, and two rows of hatched dashes engraved down both sides of each shoulder. A comparable example has been found at Radley, Oxfordshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 111); similar decoration occurs on a ring from Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 108). For a similar bezel with transverse ridge, engraved with SS Anthony and John the Baptist see G Taylor and D Scarisbrick, *Finger Rings from Ancient Egypt to the Present Day*, London, 1978, no. 427.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

413. Hope, Flintshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.24) (Fig. 413)

Date: Late 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr G McKean

Date of discovery: 12 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold ring with a slightly conical bezel (diameter 6 mm), originally set with a small uncut (cabochon) stone (such as a sapphire, ruby or garnet)

which is now missing. There is a small transverse ridge on each side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop, and the underside of the bezel is chamfered. The hoop is slightly misshapen, but may have had an original internal hoop diameter of 18–19 mm (external diameter 19–20 mm). It has a flattened oval cross-section, thin at the hoop base (width: 0.7 mm), expanding slightly towards the bezel. Weight: 1.09g.

Discussion: The ring has a form typical of a late 12th- or 13th-century date (cf. *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 113 from Curborough, Staffordshire; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 89 from Hillington, Norfolk, dated to the 13th century; O M Dalton, *Catalogue of the Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, nos. 1772, 1773, both set with sapphires).

Disposition: Wrexham Museum is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

414. Jordanston, Rosemarket, Pembrokeshire: Late medieval or early post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.25) (Fig. 414)

Date: 14th to 16th century

Finder: Master N Duffield

Date of discovery: 26 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold finger ring. The broad hoop, which has a central ridge, has been trimmed to fine narrow shoulders either side of the bezel. The outer edges are decorated with two-strand twists of gold wire, soldered in position. The bezel has small side projections, creating a diamond form; the lack of finished sides, roughly worked interior, and perforation suggest that it is not the final bezel form, but the seating for a larger setting (now missing), which would have been riveted through the base. The hoop is distorted, and the internal hoop diameter measures 21 × 22 mm; band width: 4 mm; bezel width: 2 mm. Weight: 3.18g.

Discussion: The suggestion that the bezel was originally much higher, having a collet riveted in position, recalls the bezels found on rings in the mid-14th-century Colmar hoard, the collets on the Oxwich brooch and the bezel on a silver gilt ring from Gwaenysgor, Rhyl (M Redknapp, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, colour plate 3a, b). The use of decorative wire applied by solder would appear to emulate the pearled borders found on some medieval jewellery, such as the beaded edges found on the bezels of the Colmar and Oxwich rings and filigree around the edges of a brooch in the Musée de l'Oeuvre Notre-Dame, Strasbourg (C Leroy, 'Autour du trésor de Colmar', in *Le Trésor de Colmar*, Paris, 1999, pp. 55–79, no. 46), as well as a gold ring with projecting square bezel set with a small emerald, attributed by Oman to the fifteenth century and of possible Italian manufacture (C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings, Victoria and Albert Museum Department of Metalwork*, London, 1930, Plate XI, no. 263; similar ridged borders on a ring of similar date and manufacture: O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 986). The use of twisted wire is well attested on the heads of 16th-century silver-gilt pins, such as those found at Mathern, Monmouthshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 228), Cholsey, Oxfordshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 191), Wiston, Pembrokeshire (*ibid.*, no. 193). The central ridge is a feature of late 15th/early 16th-century finger rings.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

415. Llanharry, Rhondda Cynon Taff: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.9) (Fig. 415)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr G Lawrence

Date of discovery: 15 May 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold ring with a large circular bezel (diameter 7 mm), set with a small uncut (cabochon) blue stone, probably a sapphire. There is a small transverse ridge on each side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop, and the underside of the bezel is chamfered. The hoop is slightly misshapen, but may have had an original internal hoop diameter of 18–20 mm (external diameter: 22–23 mm). It has a flattened oval cross-section, and expands slightly towards the bezel. Weight: 2.69g.

Discussion: The ring has a form typical of a 12th- or 13th-century date (cf. *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 107 from South Kyme, Lincolnshire; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 91 from Brenzett, Kent, dated to the 13th century).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

416. Llansteffan, Carmarthenshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.2) (Figs. 416.1, 416.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr G C Preece

Date of discovery: July 2001; identified through the Portable Antiquities Scheme in February 2003.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector on the eroding mud bank of a stream near Llansteffan Beach.

Description: A decorative gold *fede* ring, with a thin, flat hoop of flattened 'D' cross-section. The external face is inscribed with the legend: *loial seray + a + vous* in black letter script, each word separated by pairs of flowers with intertwined stems.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 19 mm (slightly misshapen). Hoop width: 4.5 mm; thickness: 0.3 mm. Weight: 2.3g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is

approximately 88–90 per cent gold, 5–6 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper.

Discussion: The inscription is inscribed with an affirmation of loyalty in French, associated in particular with gifts and romantic expressions of love, reflected also in the decorative floral device (for others see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912). The style of the lettering used for the inscription indicates that the ring was probably made in the 15th century. The engraving is slightly finer than that on a 15th-century *fede* ring bearing the legend *ieme la belle* from Ewenni, the Vale of Glamorgan (J Cherry and M Redknapp, 'Medieval and Tudor Finger Rings found in Wales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 140 (1992), pp. 120–129, in particular p. 120).

Disposition: Carmarthenshire County Museum.

M REDKNAP

417. Penhow A, Monmouthshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.13) (Fig. 417)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr C Jones

Date of discovery: 17 August 2003

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

Description: A decorative gold *fede* ring. The hoop is misshapen (15 × 24 mm), and of band form. The rectangular bezel contains two cabochon stones (one red, one green) within individual rectangular settings. Hands grasp projections on either side of the bezel. The outer surface of the hoop is cast with a pattern of lozenges containing quatrefoils between square panels with radiating étoiles.

Dimensions: Bezel: 11 × 7 mm; internal dimensions of each stone setting: 4 × 2.5 mm; weight: 3.1g.

Metal content: Surface analyses completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales produced quite variable results, but indicate that its composition is approximately 82–88 per cent gold; 6–8 per cent silver and 6–10 per cent copper. The two gem

stones were analysed in a low vacuum; the red stone shows many of the characteristics of a ferriferous almandine garnet; the green stone does not appear to be an emerald but the results so far are inconclusive.

Discussion: Clasped hands are frequently found on a class of medieval love-rings known as *fede* rings (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, p. xlvii and nos. 1002–1080 *passim*), and a gold example with delicately modelled clasped hands found at Usk was associated with a 13th-century buckle plate (Newport Museum & Art Gallery; J Cherry and M Redknap, 'Medieval and Tudor finger rings found in Wales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 140 (1992), pp. 120–129, in particular p. 121). The Penhow ring is an ornamental ring, based on the same conceit as a gold ring from Montgomery, and one in the collections of the British Museum (O M Dalton, *op. cit.*, no. 1844). The same idea – that of clasped hands holding a torch – also occurs on one of the rings in the Colmar Treasure, which was deposited about 1349 (C Leroy, 'Catalogue des Objets du Trésor de Colmar', in *Le Trésor de Colmar*, Colmar, 1999, pp. 43–79, in particular p. 45 no. 9, dated to the second half of the 13th or early 14th century).

The decorated hoop is similar to one in the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum, attributed to the 14th century (C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings, Victoria and Albert Museum Department of Metalwork*, London, 1930, no. 260). For a single rectangular bezel of similar form to the individual settings on the Penhow ring from South Kyme, Lincolnshire (attributed to the 12th or 13th centuries), see *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 107.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

418. Penhow B, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (03.18) (Fig. 418)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr M J Pascoe

Date of discovery: 17 August 2003

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

Description: Fragment of silver gilt *fede* ring. The hoop, which has been flattened, is of D-shaped cross-section. The outer surface of the hoop is cast with a heart and flames, and engraved in Black Letter with the letter M (the rest of the inscription is missing).

Dimensions: Band width: 5 mm; length of fragment: 19 mm; weight: 2.74g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales of a broken edge of the ring indicates that the silver was composed of 94–95 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper.

Discussion: Bezels in the form of hearts occur on both devotional and *fede* rings. The former is represented by one in the collections of the British Museum with a similar hoop form to the Penhow example, bearing the inscription *ihc nazarenu rex iudeo* ('Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews'; O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 701). Hearts on *fede* rings are associated with clasped hands, and tend to be late medieval in date.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

E. Post-medieval

(i) Brooches

419. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Post-medieval silver brooch (03.7) (Fig. 419)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Disc-shaped silver brooch with two principal elements cut from sheet metal. The external face is decorated with a stamped meander encircling an

elaborate incised cross. Its edge originally clasped a plain silver backing disc, to which a wire pin had been attached (pin now missing).

Dimensions: Diameter of front: 19.5 mm; diameter of back: 19 mm.; weight of front: 1.1g; weight of back: 1.0g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 97–98 per cent silver and 2–3 per cent copper.

Discussion: The method of manufacture, in particular the die-stamped nature of the decoration and pin form, suggests a 19th-century date for the brooch.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to the finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Finger-rings

420. Old Beaupre, The Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.19) (Fig. 420)

Date: Late 16th to 17th century

Finder: Mr C Chandler

Date of discovery: 17 September 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold posy-ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of semi-oval cells inlaid with white enamel, against a background of blue enamel, with intervening raised gold spots. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text: *I am sent to salute*, in italic script.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 14 mm; band width: 3 mm; weight: 1.14g.

Discussion: Similar rings have been found in Wales at Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire (2003: see next entry) and Lower Monkton farm, Monknash (1993; also with white and blue enamel). The form is similar to one from Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 126), and examples in the collections of the British

Museum (e.g. O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1232).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

421. Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.22) (Fig. 421)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr J Beckett

Date of discovery: 25 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold posy-ring. The hoop is of flattened-D cross-section, and the outer surface is cast with a repeating floral pattern quatrefoils and flowers, which have traces of red enamel. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text: ·KEPE ·FAITHT ·TIL·DEATH, in italic script.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 15.4 mm; band width: 4 mm; weight 2.25g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 82–83 per cent gold; 9–11 per cent silver and 6–8 per cent copper.

Discussion: The style of the lettering and decoration and form of the ring indicate that the ring is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date. Similar rings have been found at Old Beaupre Castle (see previous entry), The Vale of Glamorgan, Leconfield, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 196), and Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 126). A similar floral pattern occurs on a ring bearing the interior inscription *No recompenc but remembrance* in the British Museum collections (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1271).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

422. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Post-medieval gold signet ring (03.8B) (Fig. 422)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: The bezel is engraved with a motif of bird of prey (hawk or falcon) with wings extended, and legs belled, within a beaded border. The ring is incomplete and distorted. The band narrows to a flattened D cross-section (width: 1.2 mm). The oval bezel measures 13.5 mm × 15 mm. Weight: 3.8g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring was approximately 92–94 per cent gold; 1–3 per cent silver and 4–5 per cent copper.

Discussion: In terms of form and style, the signet is a well known post-medieval type. The arrangement of the design is reminiscent of late 16th/early 17th-century examples (for example, C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings*, Department of Metalwork, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1930, no. 494, dated to the early 17th century). On the basis of style, the Llanfaes signet is early 17th-century in date, though it may have been lost considerably later.

Disposition: Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni, is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

(iii) Miscellaneaous

423. Devauden, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver seal matrix (03.16) (Fig. 423)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A E Reynolds

Date of discovery: 28 August 2003

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

Description: Post-medieval silver seal matrix, engraved with a motif of bird of prey (eagle) with wings extended behind the head, standing over an infant in swaddling clothes. The eagle is looking down at the infant.

Dimensions: The oval matrix measures 12.5 mm × 11 mm. The height of the matrix is 24 mm. Weight: 3.35g.

Discussion: In terms of form and style, the small seal matrix is a well known post-medieval type. The 'eagle and child' emblem is associated with the house of Stanley (Earls of Derby). One tradition, of which several versions exist, tells of an infant swaddled and clad in the mantle of an eagle, named by the adopted father Oskell, whose daughter was eventually to marry Sir John Stanley (about 1350–1414); in another version, a baby was found under a tree beneath an eagle's nest and adopted by Sir Thomas Lathom, being given the name Oskatel. Such traditions are probably adaptations of earlier legends found within the folklore of many parts of Europe. This is assumed to be the origin of the famous 'eagle and child' crest used by the Stanleys, derived from the Latham family (B Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales*, London, 1984, p. 962). Sir Thomas Stanley (1435?–1504), great grandson of Sir John Stanley, was rewarded with the earldom of Derby following Bosworth. It is more familiar today as the name of some public houses.

The form of the bird and the arrangement of the design is reminiscent of 16th-century representations of the pelican in her piety (for example, C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings*, Department of Metalwork, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1930, no. 485a, dated to the 16th century). The trefoil openwork grip is a form found in the late 16th and 17th centuries, during which time pendant seals such as this were growing in popularity. A silver seal matrix with similar grip, and oval bearing the emblem of two bleeding hearts, pierced by an arrow, and ensigned by a simple crown, was found at Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey, in about 1993, and attributed to the 17th or 18th centuries (D H

Williams, *Catalogue of Seals in the National Museum of Wales Vol. 2, Ecclesiastical, Monastic and Collegiate Seals with a Supplement concerning Wales*, Cardiff, 1998, no. W 549). On the basis of style, the Devauden matrix is 17th century in date, but may have been lost considerably later.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

424. Llanddewi, Gower, Swansea: Post-medieval silver thimble (03.1) (Fig. 424)

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr S T Grove

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A thimble made from sheet silver.

The open end has a cable border, and one side has a rectangular panel with engraved initials M M, either side of a maker's mark. The heart-shaped punch bears the initials IB above a star or mullet.

Dimensions: Maximum external diameter: 14 mm; height: 15 mm; weight: 3.51g.

Discussion: The mark cannot be found among the known London makers' marks, though similar examples with initials IB above a star (but within different punch shapes) illustrate that the style of mark came in during the late 16th century and was common during the 17th century, with occasional 18th-century examples. The failure to find a match may suggest a date pre-1697; alternatively, provincial manufacture is possible. The initials MM point to a late 17th century date on stylistic grounds, and are likely to have been engraved on purchase of the thimble.

Disposition: Swansea Museum.

M REDKNAP

425. Three Lords, Carmarthenshire: Post-medieval enamelled gold locket (03.23) (Figs. 425.1, 425.2)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G C Preece

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Commemorative gold locket, comprising an inner oval case, with monogram ATR in rectangular gold cloisons (now empty), an oval sheet of mica which formed a window over the former, and an outer case with small suspension loop, hinged at the top for a lid of similar design. The front and back are externally decorated with cross-hatching, and the two sides bear identical white enamel, with a central gold ridge.

Dimensions: Height overall: 28 mm; width: 18 mm; weight: 5.54g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the locket was approximately 86–87 per cent gold; 8–9 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper. Traces of the black material within the locket's cloisons were organic in nature; early indications by FTIR analysis point towards a bituminous material. The translucent inset was confirmed as mica.

Discussion: A similar style of lettering with cloisons can be found on the case of a miniature known as the Lyte Jewel, a royal gift in 1610 to the genealogist Mr Thomas Lyte (D Scarisbrick, *Tudor and Jacobean Jewellery*, London, 1995, ill. 52); similar also is the CAR monogram on a miniature case containing a miniature of Queen Anne of Denmark, in clothing dated about 1610–15 (Debrett's Peerage Ltd in association with the Victoria & Albert Museum, *Princely Magnificance. Court Jewels of the Renaissance, 1500–1630*, London, 1980, p. 86 no. 118). Comparable forms of pendant include one dated about 1610–20, also of enamelled gold (A S Cocks, *An Introduction to Courtly Jewellery*, London, 1980, Plate

35). The oval form also recalls that of the Heneage jewel, thought to date about 1595, which is of enamelled gold, set with table cut diamonds and Burmese rubies, and also has white enamelled edging (C Phillips, *Jewels and Jewellery*, London, 2000, pp. 38–9).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

2. Coin Finds

426. Great Bulmore, Newport: Two Roman silver *denarii* (03.21)

Deposited: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr A Pimblett

Date of discovery: 20 October 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Chance find in garden beds.

Description: Two Roman silver *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), *RIC* 65, 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), *RIC* 118(c), 1

Discussion: Great Bulmore is the site of a Roman settlement, about 2 km to the east of the fortress-depôt of *Isca*, at Caerleon. However, it is possible that the two coins may derive from imported garden soil. The find spot was investigated and no further coins were found.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

427. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Fragmentary Carolingian silver *denier* (03.12)

Deposited: 9th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: 28 July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled programme of

archaeological work.

Description: Fragmentary silver Carolingian *denier* of Charles the Bald (840–77), Melle mint.

Discussion: A seventh coin from the scattered hoard reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 325 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 205, found during continuing site monitoring by NMGW (see no. 406, above).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

Valuations

1	Fontmell Magna	£300	74	Kilham	£350
2	Flixton	£400	77	North Walsham	£450
3	Bradford Peverell	£450	78	Aldeburgh	£110
4	Cublington	£950	80	Sheldwich	£375
5	Cron dall	£600	81	West Wrating	£300
6	Longparish	£700	82	Haslingfield	£70
7	Ashford area	£950	83	Aston	£85
8	Hockwold-cum-Wilton	£450	84	Hindringham	£325 ¹
9	Mildenhall area	£500	85	Grantham	£3,250
10	Thwing	£1,250	86	Burton Lazars	£2,100
11	Aston	£200	87	Covehithe	£60
12	Yarmouth	£350	88	Sedgeford	£120
14	Mickleham	£2,000	89	Godmanchester	£3,500
17	Chislet	£120	92	Horncastle area	£22,000
18	Hollingbourne	£500	93	Sharnford	£1,200
19	Hollingbourne	£2,000	94	North Downs	£11,250
21	Nuneaton	£1,000	95	Alton	£700
23	Whitchurch	£250	96	Kirk Deighton	£2,000
24	Normanby le Wold	£3,000	97	Kellington	£250
25	South West Norfolk	£80,000	98	Great Witchingham	£900
27	West Norfolk	To be decided	102	Cley-next-the-Sea	£250
28	North West Norfolk	£200	103	Melton Ross	£1,500
33	Gisleham area	£180	108	Cublington	£4,000
36	Farndon	£375	109	Tibenham	£350
37	Heckington area	£600	111	Bexhill area	£500
41	Haxby	£175	114	Rippingale	£2,200
42	Caythorpe	£280	115	Hacheston	£1,000
46	Fillingham	£300	116	Headbourne Worthy	£850
48	Towcester	£625	117	Wellingore	£48,000
49	Brewham	£2,000	118	Dorchester area	£22,000
50	Linslade	£25	119	Mouldsworth	£4,250
51	Harnhill	£450	120	Freshwater	£1,200
52	Binbrook	£200	121	Newton Solney	£550
56	Binchester	£200	129	Kilham	£380
58	Fulbourn	£350	131	Haddenham	£380
59	Worleston	£2,000	132	Kellington	£90
64	Wickenby	£120	139	Moreton	£1,200
65	Sudbury area	£80	145	Pitsford	£1,200
67	Billingford	£10,000	149	Bury St Edmunds area	£250
71	Hollingbourne	£300	150	Mutford	£225
72	Ipswich, North of	To be decided	151	Lidlington	£325

¹ Valuation includes 2 ingot fragments found the previous year (see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 37).

152	Wilmington	£3,500	241	Firle	£100
153	Winchester	£350	242	Billesley	£500
154	Cransford	£120	248	Greinton	£400
156	Martley	£100	250	Tillington	£325
157	Sledmere	To be decided	252	South Colchester	£65
158	Stirton	£1,200	254	Framlingham area	£2,200
159	Catterall	£300	255	Goole	£400
160	Stalmine with Staynall	£300	256	Drayton Parslow	£325
161	Wickmere	£350	257	Chudleigh	£220
162	Eldersfield	£550	258	Bere Regis	£280
163	Longdon	£150	259	Preston	£750
169	Kington St Michael	£2,500	262	Haywards Heath area	£2,000
171	Havenstreet	£350	265	Brompton-by-Sandon	£110
172	Pinhoe	£1,100	267	Stokeham	£400
176	Eye area	£3,750	269	Good Easter	£500
179	Ravensworth Grange	£750	270	Rowton Castle	£600
181	Hampnett	£350	271	Pinhoe	£380
182	Southend on Sea	£850	272	Bungay	£800
184	Martyr Worthy area	£380	273	Wendover	£1,500
185	Hinxworth	£1,200	276	West Ogwell	To be decided
186	Godshill	£800	278	Eye area	£650
187	Wall	£1,000	280	Claxby	£150
190	Kirk Deighton	£1,300	283	King's Somborne	To be decided
191	Theydon Garnon	£700	346	Thurnham	To be decided
192	Exeter	£600	348	Sedgeford	£7,700
194	Newball	£1,900	349	Henley on Thames	To be decided
197	Malmesbury	To be decided	350	Maldon	£1,000
202	South Colchester	To be decided	351	Westerham	£2750 (5 coins)
204	Buxton with Lamas	£100	352	Beaminster	£2,600
212	Farndon	£900	353	Beverley	£4,500
213	Timberland	£300	354	Driffield	£1,100
214	Framlingham area	£4,000	356	Ardleigh	To be decided
215	Bury St Edmunds area	£800	359	Howe	£30
216	Whitchurch	£350	363	Holme	£2,625
218	Swinhope	£280	366	Priory Field	£1,500
220	Milton Keynes	£1,000	367	Lavant	£90
228	Nether Wallop	£350	370	Longford Grange	£20
229	Alton	£120	373	Chalgrove	£40,000
234	Cranbrook	£400	374	Ravenstone with Snibston	£60
237	Whitchurch	£325	376	Chaddesley Corbett	£90
240	Raydon	£400	382	Shalfleet	£8,500

383	Ketton	£450
389	Snodland	£200
390	Brantham	£11,585
394	Creslow	£1,100
395	Hartshorne	£450
396	Shocklach	£4,900
398	Haddiscoe	£3,000
399	Warmington	£70
402	Ceredigion	£4,000
403	Monmouthshire	£50
405	Shirenewton/Mathry	£150
407	Kidwelly	£200
410	Monmouthshire	£300
411	Vale of Glamorgan	£240
412	Vale of Glamorgan	£200
414	Pembrokeshire	£500
416	Carmarthenshire	£1,200
417	Monmouthshire	£2,400
418	Monmouthshire	£90
420	Vale of Glamorgan	£850
421	Pembrokeshire	£450
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424	Swansea	£200
425	Carmarthenshire	£1,400

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The following cases were declared Treasure and, in many cases valued, before the museum which had expressed an interest withdrew:

45 (Letchworth Museum); 50 (Buckinghamshire County Museum); 58 and 89 (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge) ; 74, 265 and 354 (Hull & East Riding Museum); 80 (Canterbury Museum); 117 and 194 (Lincoln City and County Museum); 139 (Dorset County Museum); 149 and 215 (Moyses' Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds); 160 (Museum of Lancashire); 168 (Chippenham Museum); 183 and 228 (Hampshire County Museums Service); 186, 364 and 382 (Isle of Wight Museum Service); 211 (Kettering Museum); 226 (Lanman Museum, Framlingham); 241 and 262 (Barbican House Museum, Lewes); 264, 366 and 374 (Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services); 267 (Bassetlaw Museum); 268 (Malmesbury Museum); 176 and 272 (Ipswich Museum); 278 (Diss Museum); 378 (Salisbury Museum)

Illustrations



ENGLAND

1. Artefacts

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C. Roman	204
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WALES

Map of Treasure finds

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254

1. Artefact images

A. Bronze Age



(fig. 1) Fontmell Magna, Dorset (Actual size)



(fig. 5) Crondall, Hampshire



(fig. 2) Flixton, North Yorkshire (Actual size)



(fig. 3) Bradford Peverell, Dorset



(fig. 6) Longparish, Hampshire



(fig. 4) Cublington, Buckinghamshire



(fig. 7) Ashford area, Kent



(fig. 9) Mildenhall area, Suffolk



(fig. 10) Thwing, East Yorkshire



(fig. 11) Aston, Cheshire



(fig. 12.1 and 12.2) Yarmouth, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



(fig. 13) High Easter, Essex (Half life-size)



(figs. 14.1, 14.2 and 14.3) Mickleham, Surrey (Half life-size)



(fig. 15.1) Crundale, Kent



(fig. 15.3) Crundale, Kent (Half life-size)



(fig. 15.2) Crundale, Kent (Half life-size)



(fig. 15.4) Crundale, Kent (Half life-size)



(fig. 16.1, 16.2) Barley, Hertfordshire (Half life-size)



(fig. 17) Chislet, Kent (Half life-size)



(fig. 18) Hollingbourne, Kent (1) (Half life-size)



(fig. 19) Hollingbourne, Kent (2) (Half life-size)



(fig. 20.1) Hadleigh area, Suffolk (Life-size)



(fig. 20.2) Hadleigh area, Suffolk (Life-size)



(fig. 21.1, 21.2) Nuneaton, Warwickshire (Half life-size)



(fig. 21.3, 21.4) Nuneaton, Warwickshire (Half life-size)



(fig. 21.5) Nuneaton, Warwickshire (Half life-size)

B. Iron Age



(fig. 23) Whitchurch, Hampshire (Twice life-size)



(fig. 24) Normanby le Wold, Lincolnshire (Twice life-size)



(fig. 25) South West Norfolk (Life-size)



(fig. 26) Doncaster area, South Yorkshire (Life-size)



(fig. 27.1) North West Norfolk (Half life-size)



(fig. 27.2) North West Norfolk (Half life-size)



(fig. 27.3) North West Norfolk (1) (Life-size)



(fig. 28.1) North West Norfolk (2)



(fig. 28.2) North West Norfolk (2)



(fig. 28.3) North West Norfolk (2)



(fig. 29) Horncastle area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 30) Southwark, London

C. Roman



(fig. 31.1) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 31.2) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 32) Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire



(fig. 33.1) Gisleham area, Suffolk



(fig. 33.2) Gisleham area, Suffolk



(fig. 34) Hockwold-cum Wilton, Norfolk



(fig. 35) Keswick, Norfolk



(fig. 36.1) Farndon, Cheshire



(fig. 36.2) Farndon, Cheshire



(fig.37.1) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 39.2) Brough, Nottinghamshire



(fig. 37.2) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 40) Winston, Suffolk



(fig. 38) Wickenby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 41) Haxby, York



(fig. 39.1) Brough, Nottinghamshire



(fig. 42.1, 42.2) Caythorpe, Lincolnshire



(fig. 43.1) Good Easter, Essex



(fig. 43.2) Good Easter, Essex



(fig. 44.1) Little Laver, Essex



(fig. 44.2) Little Laver, Essex



(fig. 45.1) Wallington, Hertfordshire



(fig. 45.2) Wallington, Hertfordshire



(fig. 46.1) Fillingham, Lincolnshire



(fig. 46.2) Fillingham, Lincolnshire



(fig. 48.1) Towcester, Northamptonshire



(fig. 48.2) Towcester, Northamptonshire



(fig. 49.1) Brewham, Somerset



(fig. 49.2) Brewham, Somerset



(fig. 50) Linslade, Bedfordshire



(fig. 52.1) Binbrook, Lincolnshire



(fig. 52.2) Binbrook, Lincolnshire



(fig. 54) Chilham, Kent

Roman



(fig. 56) Binchester, County Durham



(fig. 57) Mettingham area, Suffolk



(fig. 58) Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire



(fig. 59) Worleston, Cheshire



(fig. 62) Towcester, Northamptonshire



(fig. 64) Wickenby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 65) Sudbury area, Suffolk



(fig. 67) Billingford, Norfolk (x 4 life-size)



(fig. 68) Winterborne Zelston, Dorset



(fig. 70) Hitcham, Suffolk

D. Early Medieval



(fig. 71) Hollingbourne, Kent



(fig. 72.2) North of Ipswich, Suffolk



(fig. 72.1) North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Life-size)



(fig. 72.3) North of Ipswich, Suffolk



(fig. 72.4) North of Ipswich, Suffolk



(fig. 73) Eastry, Kent



(fig. 77) North Walsham, Norfolk



(fig. 74) Kilham, East Yorkshire



(fig. 78 obv.) Aldeburgh, Suffolk



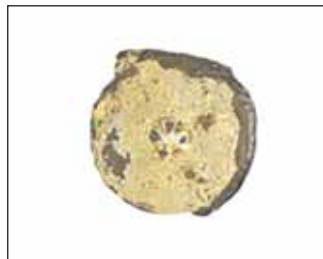
(fig. 75) Torksey/Brampton, Lincolnshire



(fig. 78 rev.) Aldeburgh, Suffolk



(fig. 76 obv.) Shotesham, Norfolk



(fig. 76 rev.) Shotesham, Norfolk



(fig. 79) Barton Bendish, Norfolk



(fig. 80) Sheldwich, Kent



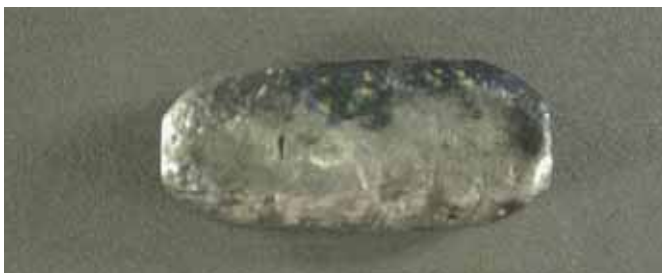
(fig. 85) Grantham, Lincolnshire



(fig. 81) West Wrating



(fig. 86.1) Burton Lazars, Leicestershire



(fig. 82) Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire



(fig. 86.2) Burton Lazars, Leicestershire



(fig. 83) Aston, Cheshire



(fig. 84) Hindringham, Norfolk (Life-size)



(fig. 87.1) Covehithe, Suffolk



(fig. 87.2) Covehithe, Suffolk (Life-size)



(fig. 87.3) Covehithe, Suffolk



(fig. 87.4) Covehithe, Suffolk



(fig. 87.5) Covehithe, Suffolk.



(fig. 88 obv.) Sedgeford, Norfolk.



(fig. 88 rev.) Sedgeford, Norfolk.



(fig. 89) Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire



(fig. 90) North Norfolk



(fig. 91) Snetterton, Norfolk



(fig. 92) Horncastle area, Lincolnshire



(fig. 93) Sharnford, Leicestershire



(fig. 94.1) North Downs, Kent



(fig. 94.2) North Downs, Kent



(fig. 94.3) North Downs, Kent



(fig. 94.4) North Downs, Kent.



(fig. 94.5) North Downs, Kent



(fig. 95) Alton, Hampshire



(fig. 96) Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire



(fig. 94.6) North Downs, Kent



(fig. 97) Kellington, North Yorkshire



(fig. 102) Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk



(fig. 98) Great Witchingham, Norfolk



(fig. 103) Melton Ross, North Lincolnshire.



(fig. 100) Old Romney, Kent



(fig. 105) Baylham, Suffolk



(fig. 101) Aldborough, Norfolk



(fig. 107) Carleton Rode, Norfolk



(fig. 108.1) Cublington, Buckinghamshire



(fig. 110.1) Lytchett Matravers, Dorset.



(fig. 108.2) Cublington, Buckinghamshire.



(fig. 110.2) Lytchett Matravers, Dorset



(fig. 109) Tibenham, Norfolk



(fig. 111) Bexhill area, East Sussex



(fig. 112) Thorpe Audlin, West Yorkshire



(fig. 113) Bardney, Lincolnshire



(fig. 114) Rippingale, Lincolnshire



(fig. 115) Hacheston, Suffolk



(fig. 116) Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire



(fig. 117.1) Wellingore, Lincolnshire



(fig. 117.2) Wellingore, Lincolnshire



(fig. 118.1) Dorchester area, Dorset



(fig. 118.2) Dorchester area, Dorset



(fig. 119) Mouldsworth, Cheshire



(fig. 120.3) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 120.1) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 120.2) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 120.4) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 122.2) Northfleet, Kent (Life-size)



(fig. 121) Newton Solney, Derbyshire



(fig. 123) Thimbleby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 122.1) Northfleet, Kent (Approx 25% actual size)



(fig. 125.1) Saltwood, Kent



(fig. 125.2) Saltwood, Kent



(fig. 126) Middle Rasen, Lincolnshire



(fig. 127) Sandringham, Babingley, Norfolk



(fig. 128) Bamburgh, Northumberland



(fig. 129) Kilham, East Yorkshire



(fig. 130) Kilham, East Yorkshire

E. Medieval



(fig. 131) Haddenham, Buckinghamshire



(fig. 132) Kellington, North Yorkshire



(fig. 134) Great Bromley, Essex (Life-size)



(fig. 136) Hedon, East Yorkshire



(fig. 137) Kilham, East Yorkshire



(fig. 139) Moreton, Dorset (Life-size)



(fig. 141) South Ormsby cum Ketsby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 143) Wymondham, Norfolk



(fig. 144) Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire



(fig. 145) Pitsford, Northamptonshire



(fig. 146) Shadingfield, Suffolk



(fig. 147) Brompton on Swale, North Yorkshire



(fig. 151) Lidlington, Bedfordshire



(fig. 148) Andover, Hampshire



(fig. 152) Wilmington, Devon



(fig. 149) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(fig. 153) Winchester, Hampshire



(fig. 150) Mutford, Suffolk



(fig. 154) Cransford, Suffolk



(fig. 156) Martley, Worcestershire



(fig. 158) Stirton, North Yorkshire



(fig. 157) Sledmere, East Yorkshire



(fig. 159) Catterall, Lancashire



(fig. 160) Stalmine with Staynall, Lancashire



(fig. 161 obv.) Wickmere, Norfolk



(fig. 164) Nuneaton, Warwickshire



(fig. 161 rev.) Wickmere, Norfolk



(fig. 165) Great Bromley, Essex (Life-size)



(fig. 166) Thetford, Norfolk (Life-size)



(fig. 162) Eldersfield, Worcestershire



(fig. 168) Bullington, Lincolnshire



(fig. 163) Longdon, Worcestershire



(fig. 169.1) Kington St Michael, Wiltshire



(fig. 169.2) Kington St Michael, Wiltshire

Medieval



(fig. 170) West Walton, Norfolk



(fig. 171) Havenstreet, Isle of Wight



(fig. 172.1) Pinhoe, Devon



(fig. 172.2) Pinhoe, Devon



(fig. 173) Athelhampton, Dorset



(fig. 175.1) Old Romney, Kent



(fig. 175.2) Old Romney, Kent



(fig. 176.1) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 176.2) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 177) West Dean, Wiltshire (Life-size)



(fig. 182) Southend on Sea, Essex



(fig. 178) Normandy, Surrey



(fig. 183) Chalton, Hampshire



(fig. 179.1) Ravensworth, Tyne and Wear



(fig. 184) Martyr Worthy area, Hampshire



(fig. 179.2) Ravensworth, Tyne and Wear



(fig. 185.1) Hinxworth, Hertfordshire



(fig. 180) Helperthorpe, North Yorkshire



(fig. 185.2) Hinxworth, Hertfordshire



(fig. 181) Hampnett, Gloucestershire



(fig. 186.1) Godshill, Isle of Wight



(fig. 188.2) Stowmarket area, Suffolk



(fig. 186.2) Godshill, Isle of Wight



(fig. 188.3) Stowmarket area, Suffolk



(fig. 187) Wall, Staffordshire



(fig. 189.1) Thakeham, West Sussex



(fig. 188.1) Stowmarket area, Suffolk



(fig. 189.2) Thakeham, West Sussex



(fig. 190) Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire



(fig. 191.1) Theydon Garnon, Essex



(fig. 191.2) Theydon Garnon, Essex



(fig. 192.1) Exeter, Devon



(fig. 192.2) Exeter, Devon



(fig. 194.1) Newball, Lincolnshire



(fig. 194.2) Newball, Lincolnshire



(fig. 195.1) Norwich, Norfolk



(fig. 195.2) Norwich, Norfolk



(fig. 196.1) Hanbury, Staffordshire



(fig. 196.2) Hanbury, Staffordshire



(fig. 197.1, 197.2) Malmesbury, Wilshire



(fig. 198) King's Somborne, Hampshire



(fig. 199) Parham, Suffolk



(fig. 200) East Clandon, Suffolk



(fig. 201) Weeting-in-Broomhill, Norfolk



(fig. 202) South Colchester, Essex



(fig. 203) Riccal, North Yorkshire



(fig. 204) Buxton with Lamas, Norfolk



(fig. 208) North Tuddenham, Norfolk



(fig. 206) Rampton, Nottinghamshire



(fig. 209) Stuston, Suffolk



(fig. 207) Wickham Skeith, Suffolk



(fig. 210) Studley Roger, North Yorkshire (Actual size)



(fig. 211) Grendon, Northamptonshire



(fig.212) Farndon, Nottinghamshire (Life-size)



(fig. 213) Timberland, Lincolnshire



(fig. 214) Framlingham area, Suffolk



(fig. 215) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(fig. 216) Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire (Life-size)



(fig. 217) Scarborough, North Yorkshire



(fig. 218) Swinhope, Lincolnshire



(fig. 219) Woodbridge area, Suffolk



(fig. 220) Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire (Life-size)



(fig. 221) Brailes, Warwickshire (Life-size)

F. Post-Medieval



(fig. 222.1) Hedon, East Yorkshire



(fig. 222.2) Hedon, East Yorkshire



(fig. 223) Marham, Norfolk



(fig. 224) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 225) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 230) Little Massingham, Norfolk.



(fig. 226) Parham, Suffolk



(fig. 231) Wacton, Norfolk.



(fig. 228) Nether Wallop, Hampshire (Life-size)



(fig. 229.1) Alton, Hampshire



(fig. 232) Duxford, Cambridgeshire.



(fig. 229.2) Alton, Hampshire.



(fig. 233) Walcot, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire



(fig. 234) Cranbrook, Kent



(fig. 237) Whitchurch, Shropshire



(fig. 235) Holt, Norfolk



(fig. 238) Debenham area, Suffolk



(fig. 236) Postwick, Norfolk



(fig. 239) Hadleigh, Suffolk



(fig. 240) Raydon, Suffolk. Actual Size



(fig. 244) Cheselbourne, Dorset.



(fig. 241) Firle, East Sussex



(fig. 242) Billesley, Warwickshire.



(fig. 243) Ryther, North Yorkshire.



(fig. 246) Kelling, Norfolk



(fig. 248) Greinton, Somerset



(fig. 249) Stoke-by-Clare area, Suffolk



(fig. 250) Tillington, West Sussex



(fig. 251) Tibenham, Norfolk



(fig. 252) South Colchester, Essex



(fig. 253) Kilham, East Yorkshire



(fig. 254) Framlingham area, Suffolk



(fig. 255) Goole, East Yorkshire



(fig. 256) Drayton Parslow, Buckinghamshire



(fig. 257) Chudleigh, Devon



(fig. 258) Bere Regis, Dorset



(fig. 259) Preston, Lancashire



(fig. 260) Aldborough, Norfolk



(fig. 261.1) Debenham area, Suffolk



(fig. 261.2) Debenham area, Suffolk



(fig. 262.1) Haywards Heath area, West Sussex



(fig. 265.1) Brompton-by-Sandon, North Yorkshire



(fig. 262.2) Haywards Heath area, West Sussex



(fig. 265.2) Brompton-by-Sandon, North Yorkshire



(fig. 263) Cawood, North Yorkshire



(fig. 265.3) Brompton-by-Sandon, North Yorkshire



(fig. 264) Melton Mowbray area, Leicestershire



(fig. 266) Postwick, Norfolk



(fig. 267) Stokeham, Nottinghamshire



(fig. 268) Brokenborough, Wiltshire



(fig. 269) Good Easter, Essex



(fig. 270) Rowton Castle, Shropshire



(fig. 271) Pinhoe, Devon



(fig. 272) Bungay, Suffolk



(fig. 274.1) Nocton, Lincolnshire



(fig. 274.2) Nocton, Lincolnshire



(fig. 275) Wye, Kent (Life-size)



(fig. 276) West Ogwell, Devon (Life-size)



(fig. 277) Sheldwich, Kent



(fig. 279) Barton Bendish, Norfolk



(fig. 278) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 280) Claxby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 282.1) Metfield area, Suffolk



(fig. 285) Long Marston, North Yorkshire



(fig. 282.2) Metfield area, Suffolk



(fig. 286) Southease, East Sussex



(fig. 283.1) King's Somborne, Hampshire



(fig. 287) Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire



(fig. 283.2) King's Somborne, Hampshire

G. 18th-20th Centuries



(fig. 284) Hedon, East Yorkshire



(fig. 288) Pinhoe, Devon



(fig. 289) Wye area, Kent



(fig. 291) Headington, Oxfordshire



(fig. 292) Bentley, Suffolk



(fig. 293) Tacolneston, Norfolk



(fig. 294) Harwich area, Essex



(fig. 295) Capel le Ferne, Kent



(fig. 296) Old Romney, Kent



(fig. 297) Old Romney, Kent



(fig. 299) Twyford, Hampshire



(fig. 301) Wearne, Somerset



(fig. 307) Long Marston, North Yorkshire



(fig. 302) Long Marston, North Yorkshire



(fig. 303) Great Bromley, Essex (Life-size)



(fig. 304) Claxby, Lincolnshire



(fig. 306) Branston and Mere, Lincolnshire



(fig. 309) Sholden, Kent



(fig. 310) Eye area, Suffolk



(fig. 312.1) Romal Kirk, County Durham

H. Undiagnostic



(fig. 312.2) Romaldkirk, County Durham



(fig. 317.1) Witham, Essex



(fig. 314) Amersham, Buckinghamshire (Life-size)



(fig. 317.2) Witham, Essex



(fig. 315) Eastbourne area



(fig. 320) Bletchingley, Surrey



(fig. 316) Swanley, Kent (Life-size)



(fig. 322) Salhouse, Norfolk

Undiagnostic



(fig. 323) Fordham, Cambridgeshire



(fig. 328) Lynsted, Kent



(fig. 324) Eynsford, Kent



(fig. 329) New Romney, Kent



(fig. 325) High Easter, Essex



(fig. 330) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 326) Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex (Life-size)



(fig. 331) Freshwater, Isle of Wight



(fig. 332) Bradwell, Norfolk (Life-size)



(fig. 333) Heckingham, Norfolk



(fig. 339) Climping, West Sussex



(fig. 334) Blisworth, Northamptonshire



(fig. 340) East Dean, West Sussex



(fig. 335) Balderton, Nottinghamshire



(fig. 341) Alcester, Warwickshire



(fig. 337) East Clandon, Surrey



(fig. 342) Hedon, East Yorkshire



(fig. 338) Lewes area, West Sussex



(fig. 343) Kilham, East Yorkshire



(fig. 344) Walkington, East Yorkshire

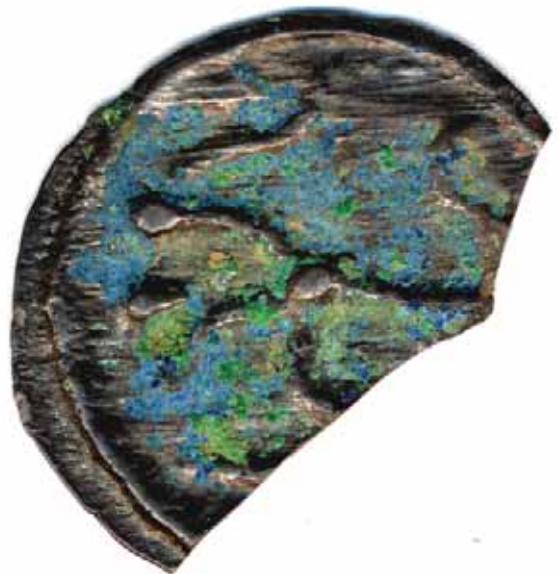


(fig. 345) Whixley, North Yorkshire

2. Coin Finds



(fig. 346.1) Thurnham, Kent (x4 Life-size)



(fig. 346.2) Thurnham, Kent (x4 Life-size)



(fig. 349) Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire



(fig. 373.2) Chalgrove II, Oxfordshire (Twice life-size)



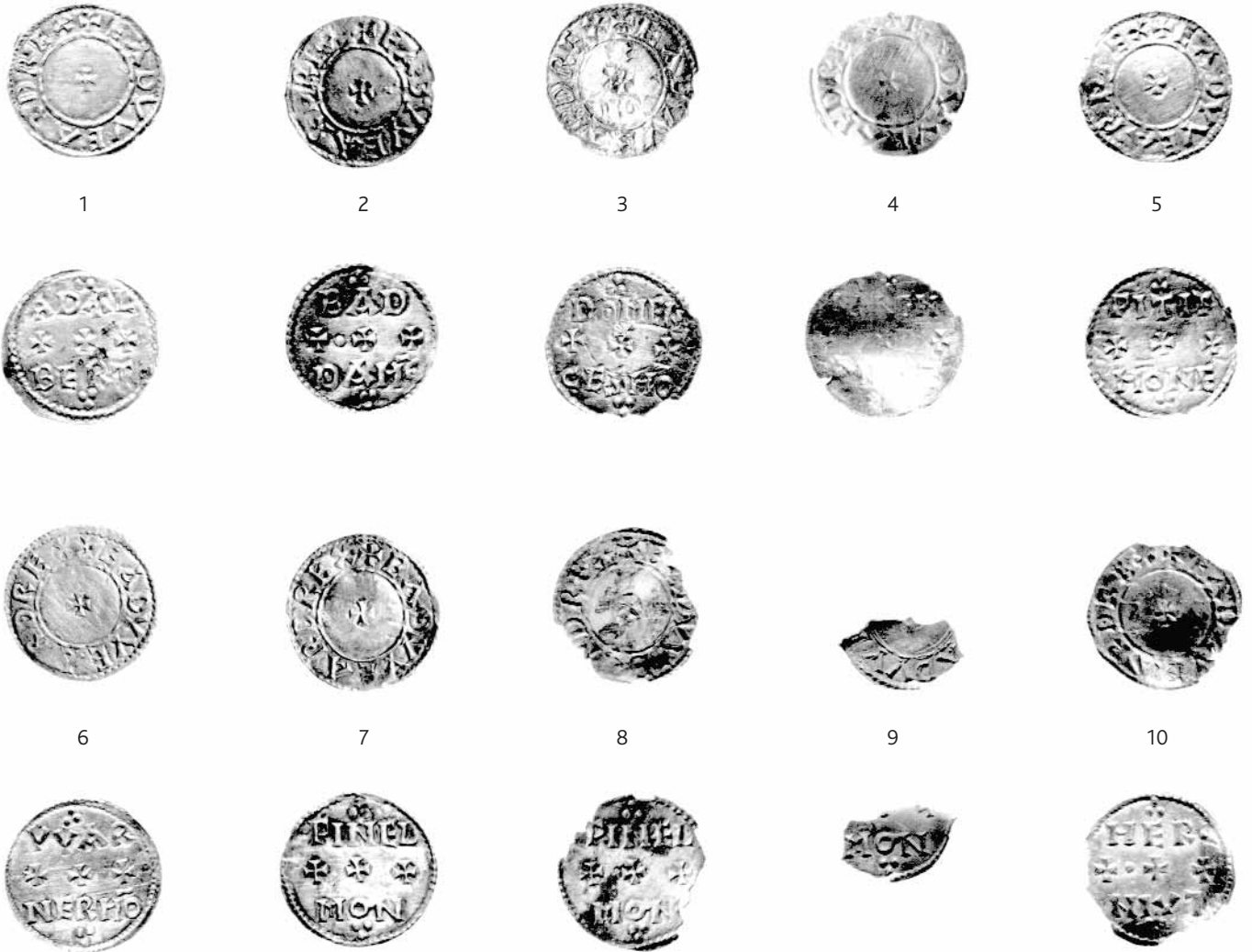
(fig. 389.1 and 389.2) Snodland, Kent (Twice life-size)



(fig. 369) Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk



(fig. 373.1) Chalgrove II, Oxfordshire



(fig. 390) Brantham, Suffolk (Life-size)



(fig. 401) Haverhill area, Suffolk (Twice life-size)

WALES – Artefacts

A. Prehistoric



(fig. 402) Banc Tynddol, Cwmystwyth, Ceredigion

B. Roman



(fig. 405) Shirenewton/Mathry, Monmouthshire

C. Early Medieval



(fig. 406) Llanbedgoch, Isle of Anglesey

D. Medieval



(fig. 407) Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire



(fig.408) Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey



(fig. 409) Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey



(fig. 410) Llantarnam, Monmouthshire



(fig. 411) St Brides Major, The Vale of Glamorgan



(fig. 415) Llanharry, Rhondda Cynon Taff



(fig. 412) Colwinston, The Vale of Glamorgan



(figs. 416.1, 416.2) Llansteffan, Carmarthenshire



(fig. 413) Hope, Flintshire



(fig. 417) Penhow A, Monmouthshire



(fig. 414) Jordanston, Rosemarket, Pembrokeshire



(fig. 418) Penhow B, Monmouthshire

E. Post-medieval



(fig. 419) Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey



(fig. 420) Old Beaupre, The Vale of Glamorgan



(fig. 421) Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire



(fig. 422) Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey



(fig. 423) Devauden, Monmouthshire



(fig. 424) Llanddewi, Gower, Swansea



(figs. 425.1, 425.2) Three Lords, Carmarthenshire

Distribution map of Treasure finds in 2003

