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Foreword



This is the third annual report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996 and contains details of 265 new cases which were discovered or reported during the year 2000, together with details of a further 24 cases that were listed in summary in last year's report. This report, like its two predecessors, lists all finds that were reported as potential treasure to the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Environment and Heritage Agency, Northern Ireland. Fifteen of the cases in this report were found not to qualify as treasure; the report does not include any finds that may have been reported as potential treasure to local finds advisers that were found clearly not to qualify and therefore were not referred to the national bodies.

Treasure Review

The number of reported treasure finds made during 2000 was 221, almost exactly the same as the final figure for 1999 (223), itself an increase from the 191 cases in 1998. As my predecessor noted in last year's report, the Act has certainly succeeded in its primary aim of ensuring that more finds of important archaeological objects are offered to museums for public benefit. In addition, there has been a substantial gain in our knowledge of artefact types and their distributions since the introduction of the Act – knowledge that would otherwise be lost. This is borne out in the scholarly detail in many of the individual reports published here.

However, the substantial increase in the caseload borne by the many different parties concerned with the operation of the Act has, from time to time, placed strains upon the system, leading to delays. For this reason, an independent consultant, Elaine Paintin, was commissioned in September 2000 to carry out a review of the Act, as required by the Code of Practice. The Review concentrated on two principal issues: the definition of treasure and the system of administration. A consultation paper was published in December 2000 and the *Report on the Operation of the Treasure Act: Review and Recommendations*, was published in October 2001. Both documents were widely circulated to interested parties.

The Report contained 52 individual recommendations in all and is available on the Department's website (www.culture.gov.uk/heritage/index.html). We have welcomed the Report and are committed to implementing its two most important recommendations: to extend the definition of treasure to include deposits of prehistoric base-metal objects, and to revise the Code of Practice on the Act (DCMS News Release 288/01, 8 November 2001). This commitment was repeated in the Government's policy statement *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (DCMS and DTLR, December 2001).

The draft Order altering the definition of treasure and the revised Code of Practice will be laid

before Parliament for approval this summer. Provided Parliament approves both measures, the revised Code of Practice will then need to be published and widely circulated and there will be an interval of six months between Parliamentary approval of the two measures and their coming into force.

Although these measures will result in a higher number of objects being reported as treasure, we have been encouraged to proceed because of a number of positive developments that have recently taken place.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

Most importantly, the Heritage Lottery Fund has agreed to fund in full a bid from Resource: the Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries, for an expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme for three years from April 2003. The aim of the Portable Antiquities Scheme is to record all archaeological objects found by members of the public on a voluntary basis for public benefit. Resource's lottery bid, which has the support of 63 partners, both national and regional, will mean that it will be possible to extend the Scheme across the whole of England and Wales. Since 1997 my Department, with the help of the Heritage Lottery Fund, has been funding a number of pilot schemes under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and these have been taken forward by finds liaison officer posts based in regional museums and archaeological services.

Although the finds liaison officers have a much wider role than just dealing with treasure finds (over 95 per cent of the objects they record are not treasure), in practice it has been found that providing advice to finders on treasure has proved to be an extremely important part of their remit. One issue that came across very strongly in Elaine Paintin's consultation while carrying out the review of the Act was the often crucial role played by the finds liaison officers in ensuring that the treasure process runs smoothly and that the different parties involved are kept informed about the progress of their cases. Thanks to the proactive approach of the liaison officers it is already obvious that a significant number of finds have been reported as treasure that would otherwise not have been. However, hitherto less than half of England has enjoyed the services of a liaison officer and in those areas not covered by the Scheme we have relied on the services of those museums and archaeological services that have agreed to act as local treasure advisers. From late 2003, there will now be a national network of 36 finds liaison officers across all of England and Wales, together with four supporting finds specialist posts and a central support team of five (45 posts in all), and this means that we can be confident that there will be the staff to ensure that finds are dealt with as they should be.

Improved administrative arrangements at The British Museum and the DCMS

Additional resources have also been made available for the administration of treasure cases within my Department. Responsibility has been transferred from the Architecture and Historic

Environment Division to the Cultural Property Unit and, in addition to the existing post which was already devoted full-time to treasure, two new posts have been created, part of whose remit is also treasure-related. In addition I greatly welcome the British Museum's decision to create a new post for a Treasure Registrar from October 2001. The Treasure Registrar is responsible for the co-ordination of all treasure cases from England up to inquest: after that responsibility passes to the treasure team in my Department. The establishment of this post was another of the key recommendations of the Treasure Review. The early indications are that the Treasure Registrar, Lisa Voden-Decker, is already having a substantial impact on the administration of treasure cases up to inquest. Although it is not necessary to have separate Registrar posts in Wales and Northern Ireland, where the volume of finds is so much lower, I would also like to acknowledge the role of the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Environment and Heritage Agency and National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland in dealing with treasure cases from their countries.

Coroners

My Department is also anxious to work with the other bodies which have responsibilities for treasure, particularly the coroners' service which has a central role. We much appreciate the role of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales, and especially their Vice-President Victor Round, H M Coroner for Worcestershire, for his role in assisting and advising his fellow coroners about treasure. My Department, with the British Museum, will be holding a seminar for coroners this autumn on the new developments in treasure. At the same time we have been co-operating with the Fundamental Review of Coroners, being carried out for the Home Office by a small team under the Chairmanship of Tom Luce.

As in previous years, I would like to acknowledge the role of finders in reporting their finds promptly, as required by the Treasure Act. The great majority of the treasure finds reported here have been found by metal-detector users and without their active co-operation the Act would be ineffective. My Department has had fruitful discussions with the National Council for Metal Detecting over the Review of the Treasure Act and I would like to acknowledge their positive contribution to the process.

I am particularly grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee and their panel of expert advisers for their work. The Committee, which provides Ministers with independent advice on the valuation of treasure finds that museums wish to acquire, is now dealing with over a hundred cases a year. During the past year the Committee has also been asked to advise on a number of finds where there has been a dispute over the allocation of the reward (see below, nos. 5 and 281): I am especially grateful to the Committee and its Chairman, Professor Norman Palmer, for the very careful consideration they have given to these cases. I would also like to thank the other members of the Committee: Mr Thomas Curtis, Mr Dennis Jordan, Dr Arthur MacGregor, Dr Jack Ogden and Ms May Sinclair for their contribution and I would like to pay tribute to the members of the panel of expert advisers from whom the Committee commissions valuations: Mr Michael Sharp of A H Baldwin and Sons Ltd, 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 and Ms Mary Fielden. I

believe that the fairness of the valuations recommended by the Committee is now widely recognised and this is due in large part to the care and diligence with which the Committee discharges its duties.

One of the Committee's valuations, for the two hoards of Roman coins from Langtoft (nos. 255 and 256), was recently tested at auction. It had originally been expected that the hoards would be acquired intact by either the Hull & East Riding Museum or the East Riding Museum Service and they were valued by the Committee at £17,650. The local museums subsequently withdrew from the acquisition and the British Museum acquired a selection of 20 coins, which were valued by the Committee at £873. The remainder of the hoard, except for 34 coins which the finders retained, was then sold at auction by Dix, Noonan & Webb for a total hammer price of £14,350. The Committee's valuation therefore corresponds very closely to the price that the coins subsequently achieved at auction when allowance is made for the coins acquired by the British Museum and those retained by the finders.

During the current year a higher number of finds have been disclaimed (132), or found not to be treasure (15) than were declared to be treasure and have been, or are being acquired, by museums (136). Ninety-four per cent of cases have been discovered by metal detector users, one per cent by chance finders and four per cent during the course of archaeological investigations. The geographical distribution of the finds is also highly significant. Although cases have been reported from almost every part of England and Wales (there are none during this period from Northern Ireland and the Act does not have force in Scotland), as in previous years, some areas, such as Norfolk and Suffolk, are notably richer in finds than others.

I would also like to acknowledge the essential role played by funding bodies in supporting the acquisition of treasure finds by museums, particularly the V&A/Resource Purchase Grant Fund, the Art Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund, as well as other, local, sources of funding. For the first time the present report acknowledges their contributions in the catalogue entries, where that information was available.

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

Tessa Jowell

TESSA JOWELL

Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport May 2002

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Note on Treasure Analyses

Treasure analyses at the British Museum, Department of Scientific Research, 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.

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Analysis of cases of treasure listed in this report

A. By period and type of object

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed	Uncertain	Total
Prehistoric	7	1	-	8
Roman	10	13	-	23
Early medieval	31	20	5	56
Medieval	37	34	-	71
Post - medieval	18	47	-	65
Total	103	115	5	223

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed	Uncertain	Total
Prehistoric	10	3	-	13
Roman	13	19	-	32
Early medieval	-	-	-	-
Medieval	8	4	1	13
Post - medieval	2	6	-	8
Total	33	32	1	66

B. By method of discovery

Metal detecting	272	94.1%
Chance find	4	1.4%
Archaeological find	12	4.2%
Not recorded	1	0.3%
Total	289	

C. By county

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

ENGLAND	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	Total
Bath and North East Somerset				1		1
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	7
Berkshire	1		7			8
Bristol					1	1
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	10
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough		3	2	2	5	12
Cheshire		1	3	1	3	8
Cornwall				1	1	2
Cumbria					1	1
Derbyshire		1	3		1	5
Devon			5	4	5	14
Dorset		3	5	9	3	20
Durham			1			1
Essex	2		8	8	8	26
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	13
Gloucestershire, South		1	2			3
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	26
Herefordshire		1				1
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	16
Isle of Wight			3		1	4
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	50
Lancashire		1		1		2
Leicestershire		1	3		2	6
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	32
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	6
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	7
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	145
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6	11
Northumberland				1		1
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	13
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	8
Rutland			1	2		3
Shropshire				5	2	7
Somerset			3	4	3	10
Somerset, North		1				1
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	8

ENGLAND	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	Total
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	73
Surrey			3	7	1	11
Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	4
Sussex, West	1		2	1	3	7
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	24
West Midlands			2	2		4
Wiltshire	1	5	9	10	4	29
Worcestershire			2	3		5
York, City of			2		3	5
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	18
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	35
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5
Yorkshire, West			1	1		2
Total, England	22	54	191	223	221	711
WALES	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	Total
Carmarthenshire					2	2
Denbighshire				1		1
Ceredigion			1			1
Flintshire					1	1
Gower				1		1
Gwynedd				1		1
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	7
Monmouthshire			4	1	2	7
Neath, Port Talbot				1		1
Newport				1		1
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	5
Powys			1	1	1	3
Swansea				1	1	2
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3
Total, Wales		3	9	12	12	36
NORTHERN IRELAND	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	Total
County Armagh			1			1
County Down				1		1
Total, Northern Ireland			1	1		2
TOTAL	22	57	201	236	233	749

Catalogue



A. Artefacts

a) Prehistoric	12
b) Roman	18
c) Early Medieval	27
d) Medieval	60
e) Post - medieval	85

(a) Prehistoric Artefacts



(Fig.1) Bourton-on-the-Water



(Fig.2) Batsford

1 Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire: Early to middle Bronze Age gold 'bead' (P&EE 92) (Fig. 1)

Date: Second millennium BC

Finder: Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

Date of discovery: July 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavations carried out under the direction of Gloucestershire County Archaeologist.

Description: Annular sheet-gold bead with a cross-section in the form of a slightly flattened 'C'.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum diameter: 6mm; internal diameter: 4mm; weight: 0.11g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent.

Disposition: An archaeological find and therefore disclaimed. To remain with site archive in the Corinium Museum.

G VARDELL

2 Batsford, Gloucestershire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (P&EE 60) (Fig. 2)

Date: About 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Michael Chapman

Date of discovery: 9 April 2000

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

Description: Late Bronze Age penannular ring consisting of a covering of sheet gold over a core (not made of precious metal).

Dimensions: Maximum external diameter: 18mm; maximum internal diameter: 5mm; weight: 8.75g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 80 per cent.

Disposition: The Corinium Museum.

G VARDELL



(Fig.3) Ripon



(Fig.4) West Wight

3 Ripon, North Yorkshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (P&EE 67) (Fig. 3)

Date: 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Norman Smith

Date of discovery: 30 July 2000

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

Description: Late Bronze Age penannular ring. The surface shows banding in alternate stripes of darker and lighter golden colours.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 18mm; weight: 14.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 78 per cent for the yellower stripes and 47 per cent for the whiter stripes.

Disposition: Declared not treasure at inquest. Subsequently donated by the finder to Ripon Cathedral.

G VARDELL

4 West Wight, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age gold ribbon bracelet (P&EE 68) (Fig. 4)

Date: 1150–750 BC

Finder: Mr Ben Griffiths

Date of discovery: 20 July 2000

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

Description: Late Bronze Age penannular bracelet consisting of a band of thin ribbon gold which narrows and thickens towards the buffer-shaped terminals at each end.

Dimensions: Estimated length: 172mm; maximum width of band: 12.2mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 82 per cent.

Disposition: The Isle of Wight Museum.

S NEEDHAM

5 Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: Bronze Age gold hoard of two torcs and three bracelets in a pot (P&EE 69) (Fig. 5)

Date: 1150–750 BC

Finders: Messrs Gordon Heritage and Michael Rutland

Date of discovery: 7 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: (1) Neckring 1: a penannular ring of thick gold bar of elliptical cross-section, the whole ring is decorated with incised radial lines except for a plain strip all along the rear face; there is more complex groove decoration near the terminals. (2) Neckring 2: a penannular ring of thick gold bar of elliptical cross-section, decorated near the terminal zones only, with bands of close-set grooves.



(Fig.5) Milton Keynes

(3) Bracelet 1: a 'C'-shaped ring of elliptical cross-section; the butt ends are ground flat.

(4) Bracelet 2: a 'C'-shaped ring of elliptical cross-section; the opening is narrower than Bracelet 1; the butt ends are ground flat.

(5) Bracelet 3: a penannular ring of almost 'D'-shaped plan and with an octagonal cross-section.

(6) Bronze fragment: a tiny fragment of rod or wire.

(7) Pottery vessel: an undecorated fineware bowl in a brown fabric with eroded traces of lightly burnished surfaces.

Discussion: The information on the context of this find is very good thanks to the diligence of the finders, the efforts of local archaeologists Paul and Charmian Woodfield and Brian Giggins, and the prompt action of Hayley Bullock of the British Museum's Department of Conservation. As a result we have the first unequivocal association between a gold hoard and pottery for the British Middle to Late Bronze Age. This is of exceptional importance for helping synchronise the chronology of gold metalwork, which normally occurs in isolation, with the broader picture of social and economic development.

Excluding the fragment of bronze, which is too small and undiagnostic, all objects in the hoard can be identified as Late Bronze Age types. The pot form belongs to the *Post Deverel-Rimbury* tradition, and essentially to the early to middle phases of that tradition, which span the British Late Bronze Age, about 1150–800 BC. The gold types represented can all be accommodated within this date span, although it is not impossible that some of them first emerged a little earlier. The neckrings belong to a family distributed widely and thinly across the Atlantic regions of Europe, from Iberia to Ireland and Britain. Precise morphology and decorative schema are varied across this geographical range.

Plain, expanded-terminal bracelets with round or oval band sections are a dominant form in the British/Irish Middle to Late Bronze Age. The two

examples in this hoard are unusual only in their massive proportions, hitherto rarely seen. The third, faceted bracelet is again unusual in its precise form, but is clearly affiliated to lozenge sectioned, and other faceted bracelet types.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) Diameter: 143.5mm x 135mm; thickness of bar: 15.1mm x 11.4mm; weight: 626.9g.



(Fig.6) Spetisbury

(2) Diameter: 145.9mm x 134.5mm; maximum thickness of bar: 12.9mm x 10mm; weight: 441.3g.

(3) Diameter: 84.7mm x 65mm; minimum thickness of bar: 14.5mm x 10.8mm; weight: 382.6g.

(4) Diameter: 81.4mm x 68.5mm; minimum thickness of bar: 14.4mm x 11.2mm; weight: 408g.

(5) Diameter: 73.6mm x 62.5mm; minimum thickness of bar: 9.2mm x 7mm; weight: 162.5g.

(6) (No measurements).

(7) Diameter of body: 210mm; diameter of base: 100mm; height: 100mm.

X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated approximate gold contents as: (1) 76 per cent; (2) 85 per cent; (3) 84 per cent; (4) 85 per cent; (5) 84 per cent.

Note: The landowner, English Partnerships, sought to deny that the finders had valid permission to search. The Treasure Valuation Committee, after considering statements from all parties concerned, disagreed and recommended that the share of the reward payable to English Partnerships should be reduced from 50 to 40 per cent in consequence, with



(Fig.7) Shillington

the balance of 60 per cent being divided between the two finders.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

S NEEDHAM

6 Spetisbury, Dorset: Bronze Age gold penannular ring (P&EE 97) (Fig. 6)

Date: 1100–800 BC

Finder: Not disclosed

Date of discovery: November 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Offered to Dorset County Museum in early 2001 by a coin dealer (see Chris Rudd, List 57 (2001), no. 26) and recognised by them as potential treasure.

Description: A penannular ring made from a round-

sectioned gold bar, slightly tapered to the flat terminals. The circuit features 79 evenly spaced radial stripes, in fact a continuous spiral, alternately of yellow metal and a more silvery grey metal.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 14.5mm x 13.8mm; maximum thickness: 4.4mm; weight: 7.095g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 79 per cent.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire this find.

S NEEDHAM

7 Shillington, Bedfordshire: Iron Age silver brooch, bronze mirror and pottery fragments (P&EE 79) (Fig. 7)

Date: 1st century BC

Finders: Messrs S Pyper and S Leete

Date of discovery: 12 November 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: (1) Silver *Knotenfibulabrooch* in two pieces. (2) Decorated bronze mirror with handle. (3) Thirty pieces of pottery from a pedestal urn, flat based jars and other vessels.

Discussion: All these objects were found in close proximity and probably come from a disturbed grave. Cremation burials became a common way to bury the dead in parts of south-east England in the 1st Century BC. Most graves contain pottery vessels used for drinking or eating. The richer graves sometimes contain decorated bronze mirrors. Silver brooches are very rare finds from Iron Age Britain, and only about nine or ten others are known. They all appear to have come from burials and are very similar in shape to this brooch. Dating to the middle of the 1st Century BC (the archaeological period known as La Tène D2), these safety-pin type brooches all have a decorative collar or boss in the middle of the bow, and are often called *Knotenfibula*. The Shillington brooch is very similar to the two pairs of silver brooches found at Great Chesterford, Essex.

The mirror is one of the finest examples of a decorated Iron Age bronze mirror found in recent years. It is constructed from three parts; the circular mirror plate, the handle and decorative ring on the bottom of the mirror plate near the handle. The back of the mirror was decorated with an abstract curving La Tène or 'Early Celtic' design. The design consists of repeated circular ovals and arches of similar sizes in-filled with a fine basket-weave of engraved or chased marks to make the design stand out. The front of the mirror would be plain and polished for seeing the reflection in. This mirror is well preserved, except for the major tear in the top made when it was found. Decorated bronze mirrors are a uniquely British object. About thirty examples are known. Many are stray finds, but those found in archaeological

investigations usually come from burials. A number of decorated mirrors have been found in south-east England, including examples from Aston (Hertfordshire), Dorton (Buckinghamshire), Chilham (Kent), Great Chesterford (Essex), Colchester (Essex) and Old Warden (Bedfordshire).

Decorated bronze mirrors were made and used for at least 150 years from about 100 BC to AD 50. This is one of the earliest dating mirrors so far found.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) Length when complete: 72mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 85 per cent. (2) Mirror diameter: 199mm; handle length: 132mm.

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

J D HILL

8 Winchester area, Hampshire (1): Iron Age gold hoard (P&EE 72) (Fig. 8)

Date: 1st century BC

Finder: Mr Kevin Halls

Date of discovery: September, October and December 2000

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

Description: (1) Brooch 1: gold, *Knotenfibeln*, bow; found still attached to the chain (see (3)).
(2) Brooch 2: gold, *Knotenfibeln*, bow, identical to (1).
(3) Chain: made from interlinked rings of gold wire; at each end is a gold collar and hook/ring for attachment to the matching terminals on brooches (1) and (2).
(4) Brooch 3: gold, bow, with ring for attachment of chain (not found).
(5) Brooch 4: gold, bow, with ring for attachment of chain (not found).
(6) Bracelet: gold, complete, penannular.
(7) Bracelet half: gold.



(Fig.8) Winchester area

(8) Bracelet half: gold.

(9) Necklace/Torc 1: made from interlinked rings of gold wire, decorated cylinder terminal at one end.

(10) Necklace/ Torc 2: similar construction to (9), but smaller.

This set of objects is one of the most important discoveries of Iron Age gold objects made in the last 50 years. The hoard contains what appear to be two sets of personal jewellery. There are two necklace torcs and two pairs of brooches. There is also a single pair of bracelets or ingots.

Discussion: All the objects from this hoard are unique or very unusual. The only closely dateable objects are the gold brooches. Iron Age gold brooches are even

rarer than silver brooches, such as that found at Shillington (see above no. 7). Perhaps less than a dozen gold Iron Age brooches are known from Europe north of the Alps, and only two were known from Britain before this discovery. Both pairs of brooches belong to types of fibula (safety-pin style brooches) commonly made in bronze and iron across central and west Europe in the middle of the 1st Century BC (the archaeological period known as La Tène D2). Brooches 1 and 2 are gold versions of a type of *Knotenfibeln*, known in bronze from south-east England. The other brooches are gold versions of a type made in bronze that is found mostly in France. Both pairs of brooches were originally linked by chains, but only one chain has survived. There is clear evidence that these brooches were worn before being deposited. The bracelets are undecorated and less well finished than the other objects. These bracelets have no immediate parallel.

The most unusual objects are the necklace-torcs. No other objects of this type have so far been found from Iron Age temperate Europe. These objects appear to be versions of traditional Iron Age torcs, an important status symbol, made in a very different way, using Roman or Hellenistic Greek technology. They must have been made by Roman or Hellenistic trained craftspeople. The necklaces are very flexible, made using loop-in-loop techniques usually used by Classical goldworkers to make fine jewellery chains. The terminals of the necklace-torcs are ornamented with fine soldered open wire work, and the smaller necklace-torc also has very fine filigree and granulation. Both show evidence that they were worn.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) Length: 60mm; weight: 22.2g.

(2) Length: 60mm; weight: 22.5g.

(3) Length: 170mm; thickness: 4.4mm; weight: 23.6g.

(4) Length: 80mm; weight: 20.7g.

(5) Length: 80mm; weight: 20.5g.

(6) Diameter: 90mm; weight: 94.1g.

(7) Weight: 53.3g.

(8) Weight: 53.1g.

(9) Length: 480mm; thickness: 11mm; weight: 516.7g.

(10) Length: 440mm; thickness: 8.3mm; weight: 332.1g.

X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated approximate gold contents as:

(1) 94 per cent. (2) 94 per cent. (3) 94 per cent. (4) 92 per cent. (5) 91 per cent. (6) 95 per cent. (7) 99 per cent. (8) 99 per cent. (9) 94 per cent. (10) 97 per cent.

Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum (with funds from the NACF, NHMF and the British Museum Friends).

J D HILL

b) Roman Artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

9 Catterton, North Yorkshire: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 77) (Fig. 9)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Peter Ireland

Date of discovery: 17 September 2000

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

Description: Silver ring, with oval gem setting (gem



(Fig.9) Catterton

lost).

Dimensions and metal content: Gem-setting: 13mm x 10mm; weight: 8.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 91 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.10) Dorchester

10 Dorchester, Dorset, Roman gold finger-ring (P&EE 84) (Fig. 10)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Wessex Archaeology

Date of discovery: 23 November 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation in advance of redevelopment.

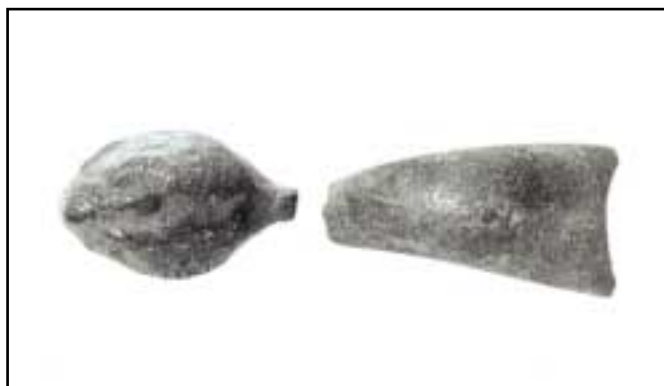
Description: Gold ring with gem setting (gem lost).

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 81 per cent.

Disposition: To be determined; Wessex Archaeology hopes to acquire as part of the site archive.

C M JOHNS

11 Godstone, Surrey: Roman silver finger-ring fragments (two) (P&EE 86) (Fig. 11)



(Fig.11) Godstone

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD**Finder:** Mr David Hunt**Date of discovery:** September 2000**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** (1) Shoulder and fragment of gem setting from a silver Henig Type II ring. (2) Terminal of a silver snake ring.**Dimensions:** (1) Length: 18mm; weight: 3.2g. (2) Length of head: 12mm; width: 8mm; weight: 1.8g.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

12 Ashwell (3), Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 74)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD**Finder:** Mr A Phillips**Date of discovery:** October 2000**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Flattened silver ring with gem setting (gem lost).**Dimensions:** Gem-setting: approximately 8mm x 6mm.**Note:** For previous finds from this site see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 27 and 31.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.13) Weybourne

13 Weybourne (1), Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 2002/14) (Fig. 13)

Date: Late 1st or 2nd century AD**Finder:** Mr J Morrison**Date of discovery:** September 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Romano-British silver ring, slightly flattened plain oval hoop, widening at top to allow neat setting of an oval intaglio. The stone is a pinky-red carnelian, which has a small chip to the lower left of the engraved figure. The engraving depicts a satyr standing left wearing a chlamys; he stands on his left leg with his right leg bent and raised; his right arm extends outwards at hip level, whilst his left arm is completely outstretched, and holds a bunch of grapes. There are obvious parallels with examples found in the so-called Snettisham Roman jeweller's hoard (C Johns, *Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard* (London, 1997)), and it would not be unreasonable to conclude that the Weybourne ring is the product of the same workshop.**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 3.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 86 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 46.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

R HOBBS

14 Little Grimsby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring, fragmentary bronze finger-ring and 11 silver coins (P&EE 89)

Date: (1) Silver ring: late 1st to early 2nd century AD. (2) Bronze ring: 2nd century AD. Date of latest coin: AD 148.

Finders: Messrs Malcolm Hammond and Russell Taylor

Date of discovery: June 2000

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

Description: objects: (1) Silver ring with very slender hoop; gem setting has some remains of adhesive material. (2) Fragmentary bronze ring with circular, flat and undecorated bezel; the tapering shoulders have a median groove.

Dimensions: (1) Internal: 18mm x 15mm; weight: 4.33g. (2) Length of fragment: 18m; weight: 1.17g.

Description: coins: 11 silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Titus (AD 69–81), 1

Domitian (AD 69–96), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 4

Reign of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61):

Marcus Caesar, 1

Diva Faustina, 1

Plated, 2 (Trajan)

Note: 2 medieval silver pennies of the Long Cross type were also found at the same time:

Henry III (1216–72) (London)

Edward I (1272–1307) (Ireland)

These cannot be part of the same find.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS AND I LEINS



(Fig.15) Shelton

15 Shelton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 70) (Fig. 15)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Paul Thrower

Date of discovery: December 1998

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

Description: Silver ring; overlapped, wound-wire type.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 20–22mm; weight: 8.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

16 Narford, Norfolk: Roman silver fragments: finger-rings, spoon and bracelet (P&EE 64)

Date: 2nd to 3rd century AD

Finders: Mr J Wells and Mrs P Wells

Date of discovery: 6, 25 and 27 April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: (1) Bezel and one shoulder of a silver

gem-set ring, gem lost. Some material is left in the cell. About 2nd century AD

(2) Bent terminal of a penannular silver snake-ring (or small bracelet), very heavily worn. 2nd century AD

(3a) Bent remains of a thin silver ring showing the traces of a soldered oval plate at the bezel. 2nd or 3rd century AD

(3b) Incomplete spoon handle, the bowl and tip lost. The handle has a simple open offset. The exact type cannot be identified but the style of the offset suggests a 2nd century date.

Dimensions: (1) Width at bezel: 13mm; length of fragment: 16mm; weight: 2.2g.

(2) Width: 8mm; length: 16mm; weight: 1.4g.

(3a) Width: 8mm; weight: 1.4g.

(3b) Length: 73mm; weight: 4.5g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

C M JOHNS

17 Saham Toney, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring and two fragments of finger-rings (P&EE 63)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr Chris Aldridge

Date of discovery: 1 April 2000

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

Description: (1) Complete but much distorted silver ring with a slightly faceted hoop and a flat bezel from which an attached plate has been lost. Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

(2) Shoulder of a silver ring with light transverse grooves. Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

(3) About one third of a very small silver ring of Henig Type II, the gem missing. 2nd century AD

Dimensions: (1) Width at bezel: 7mm; weight: 3.4g.

(2) Width: 7mm, 1.19mm, weight: 2.4g.

(3) Width: 6mm, length: 13mm, weight: 1.4g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

18 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (1): Roman silver inscribed finger-ring (P&EE 76) (Fig. 18)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: The silver ring has a flat bezel on which the letters TOT are inscribed.



(Fig.18) Horncastle area

Dimensions and metal content: Internal: 20mm x 20mm; bezel, as defined by the engraved border: 15.5mm x 8.1mm; weight: 5.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 90 per cent.

Note: Rings with the inscribed letters 'TOT' on their bezel are distinctively Romano-British and are found especially in Lincolnshire. The meaning of the inscription is not known for certain, but the current view is that it is an abbreviated form the Celtic god-name Toutatis. Toutatis, one of the principal Celtic deities of Gaul and Britain, was often identified with the Roman god Mars.

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

R P J JACKSON

19 Fincham, Norfolk (1): Roman finger-ring bezel (P&EE 73) (Fig. 19)



(Fig.19) Fincham

Date: Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: Silver ring bezel with nicolo paste intaglio of a male figure.

Dimensions: Dimensions of gem: 9mm x 7mm; weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

20 Taynton, Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger-ring and 98 base-silver coins (P&EE 71) (Fig. 20)

Date: Coins: AD 310–17; finger-ring: possibly Roman

Finders: Messrs D Sherratt and D Hutton

Date of discovery: 16 and 17 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: objects: Silver ring with rectangular bezel; found in association with the coin hoard, a Roman bronze handle-attachment and a possibly Roman bronze point or prong.

Dimensions and metal content: Ring: internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 2.7g. X-ray fluorescence



(Fig.20) Taynton

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

Description: coins: 98 base-silver *nummi*:

(All of Constantine I except: one Maximinus II; one Licinius I; ten obverse illegible)

AD 310–13 (1/72), 74 (London, 15; Trier, 13; Lyon, 4; uncertain, 42)

AD 313–17 (1/96), 24 (London, 7; Trier, –; Lyon, 3; uncertain, 14)

Note: The analysis of the metal is atypical for Roman silver in certain respects and there must be a strong possibility that the ring is not Roman and not connected with the coin hoard. 50 coins from this hoard were discovered in 1999 and the total now stands at 148 coins (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 308).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY AND C M JOHNS

21 Hilborough, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 58)

Date: Probably 4th century AD

Finder: Mr K Matthews

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Silver ring with side centre and sharply tapering ends, the shoulders decorated with a double

border groove, the bezel with traces of a border of radiating 'D'-shaped petals.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.22) Cawston

22 Cawston, Norfolk: Roman gold openwork finger-ring (P&EE 78)
(Fig. 22)

Date: End of 4th century AD

Finder: Mr J Blocksidge

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Openwork gold ring, flattened but undamaged. The hoop consists of two square-sectioned wires joined by a series of 'C'-shaped wires, also square-sectioned. Bezel is almost circular with a cabochon-cut garnet.

Dimensions and metal content: Hoop width: 6–7mm; setting diameter: 7mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

23 Long Stratton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 82)
(Fig. 23)

Date: 4th or 5th century AD

Finder: Mr Les Laing

Date of discovery: 16 December 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a



(Fig.23) Long Stratton

metal-detector.

Description: Inscribed silver ring of the Brancaster type, broken into four pieces. The bezel has the inscription VTI FELIX.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 8.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

24 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 102)

Date: Roman, but not closely dateable

Finder: Mr Dennis Payne

Date of discovery: Autumn 2000

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

Description: Incomplete small silver ring, broken in two pieces and crushed. The bezel is a flattened oval and is 'inscribed' V\ .

Dimensions: Bezel: 7mm x 6mm; width of hoop: tapering from 4mm at shoulders to 1mm; total weight: 0.7g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

25 Westthorpe, Suffolk: Possibly Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 65)

Date: Possibly Roman

Finder: Mr Brian Welsh

Date of discovery: 9 July 2000

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

Description: Roman silver ring with large bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

Roughmoor, Somerset: 16th century gold finger-ring set with Roman intaglio (P&EE 80)

Gold ring of the 16th century AD set with an Augustan engraved gem (late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD): see below, no. 159.

(ii) Other objects

26 Itteringham, Norfolk: Roman cosmetic objects and jewellery; 102 silver and copper-alloy coins (P&EE 57) (Fig. 26)

Date: 2nd century AD (latest coin: AD 141–61)

Finder: Mr A and Mrs C Dawes and Mr C Hawes

Date of discovery: 4 February 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Objects:

(1) Copper-alloy cosmetic set comprising: large, heavy mortar with stylised bull and ram's head terminals: pestle, the end of which is precisely adapted to the size and profile of the mortar.

(2) Copper-alloy cosmetic set comprising: mortar with distinctive 'D'-shaped loop and capacious groove showing wear at one end: pestle with 'D'-shaped loop



(Fig.26) Itteringham

virtually identical to that on the mortar.

(3) Bronze key, for a rotary lock.

(4) Plain base-silver ring, slightly flattened in section.

(5) Silver snake-ring, penannular type, with some green corrosion.

(6) Silver finger-ring with gem setting (gem lost), Henig type II. Material, possibly adhesive, remains in the setting.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) Lengths: mortar: 96mm, pestle: 55mm; weights: mortar: 82g, pestle: 9g. (2) Lengths: mortar: 60mm, pestle: 51mm; weights: mortar: 27g, pestle: 12g. (3) Length: 40mm; weight: 4.5g. (4) Internal diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.9g. (5) Internal diameter: 17mm; weight: 2.7g. (6) Internal diameter: 21mm x 17mm; weight: 9.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated approximate silver contents as: (4)

88 per cent; (5) 83 per cent; (6) 88 per cent.

Description: coins:

62 silver *denarii* and 42 copper-alloy coins:

Silver *denarii*:

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 7

Vespasian for Titus, 1

Vespasian for Domitian, 1

Titus (AD 79–81), 2

Titus for Domitian, 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 6

Nerva (AD 96–8), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 26

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 12

Diva Faustina I (AD 141–61), 2

Copper-alloy coins:

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 4

Nerva (AD 96–8), 4

Trajan (AD 98–117), 17

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 11

Sabina, 1

Uncertain, 4

Note: The coins were cleaned for identification by the Department of Conservation at the British Museum. This is an unusual hoard in that it contains both silver and copper-alloy coins, as well as jewellery, cosmetic grinders and other metal objects. Pot sherds were also recovered, presumably from the original container in which the hoard was buried.

Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum (funds from the British Museum Grant-in-Aid collections purchase allocation).

R P J JACKSON AND I LEINS

**27 Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire: Roman silver dolphin brooch (P&EE 75)
(Fig. 27)**

Date: 1st century AD

Finder: Mr Mark Anthony Nash



(Fig.27) Cleobury Mortimer

Date of discovery: 6 October 2000

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

Description: Gilded silver fibula brooch of a Dolphin/Polden Hill variant type.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 31mm; width: 15mm; weight: 6.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

C M JOHNS

**28 East Rudham, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow brooch (P&EE 83)
(Fig. 28)**

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Mr Barry Mears

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Silver crossbow brooch, bow and catchplate only remaining. Catchplate still contains remains of the pin.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 61mm; weight: 13g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver



(Fig.28) East Rudham

content of 79 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.30) Eaton Constantine

content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum, Essex.

CM JOHNS



(Fig.29) Braintree

29 Braintree, Essex (1): Roman gold phallic amulet (P&EE 81) (Fig. 29)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mrs G R Lee

Date of discovery: Summer 2000

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

Description: Small gold phallic pendant/amulet.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 28mm; weight: 3.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold

30 Eaton Constantine, Shropshire: Roman gold amulet case (P&EE 66) (Fig. 30)

Date: Perhaps 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Niall Menice

Date of discovery: 16 July 2000

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

Description: A gold amulet case – a simple cylindrical tube with three suspension loops.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25mm; diameter: 6mm, height (tube plus loops): 11mm; weight: 4.38g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Acquired by Shrewsbury Museum & Art Gallery (with funds from the Friends of Shrewsbury Museums).

C M JOHNS

31 Wixoe, Suffolk: Roman gold necklace element (P&EE 93) (Fig. 31)



(Fig.31) Wixoe

Date: 1st to mid 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr A Allen

Date of discovery: Before April 2000

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

Description: A single decorative gold necklace link formed out of square-sectioned wire, which would have formed a spacer between glass or hardstone beads.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 18mm; width: 8mm; weight: 0.55g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.32) North Norfolk

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

Description: Head and bow of a small square-headed brooch with garnet inlay, broken at the junction with the foot. The headplate consists of a rectangular field within a sharply defined frame. This is filled with carefully executed triangular punchmarks which are inlaid with niello to form a reserved zig-zag motif. The frame was originally set with a small, square cut plate garnet over pointillé foil at each corner (one now missing) and enclosed by a pierced border between the settings and a tapering border ornamented with impressions from a small round-headed punch. The rectangular field is internally framed by a notched border within which are three conjoined settings, a single rectangular cell centrally placed against the lower edge with a petal-shaped cell springing from the upper corners. The two petal-shaped cells still contain garnets over pointillé foils. Filling the lower voids between the cells are Style 1 eyes, while the central space between the petaloid cells is filled with split ridges suggesting eyebrows, separated by a single small boss. The bow is panelled and ornamented with a spine filled with a silver zig-zag reserved in niello falling from the lower garnet setting.

Discussion: The brooch fragment belongs to a group of square-headed brooches whose distribution is predominantly Kentish (Leigh series I and II; D

(c) Early Medieval Artefacts

(i) Brooches (chronological order)

32 North Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt square-headed brooch fragment (M&ME 306) (Fig. 32)

Date: Early 6th century

Finder: Mr Gary Owen

Date of discovery: 20 March 2000

Leigh, *The Square-Headed brooches of Sixth-Century Kent* (Cardiff, 1980) unpublished) with find spots east of the Medway. It shares features with a number of series I and II brooches, for example the headplate panel is seen again on brooches from Gilton, Howletts and Stowting, all in Kent, while the frame and bow design can be seen on examples from Faversham, Kent, Chessel Down, Isle of Wight and Herpes, France. In a report for the Norfolk Museums Service, Professor John Hines of Cardiff University, gives as the closest parallel for this brooch a series I brooch from Lyminge (grave 44) and points out the archaeological importance of this fragment in terms of distribution and connections linking different production areas.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 29mm; head: 25mm x 18mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 97 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

33 Hillington, Norfolk (1): Silver brooch, possibly early Anglo-Saxon (M&ME 360)

Date: Possibly 5th to 6th century

Finder: Mr C K Merchant

Date of discovery: 13 September 2000

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

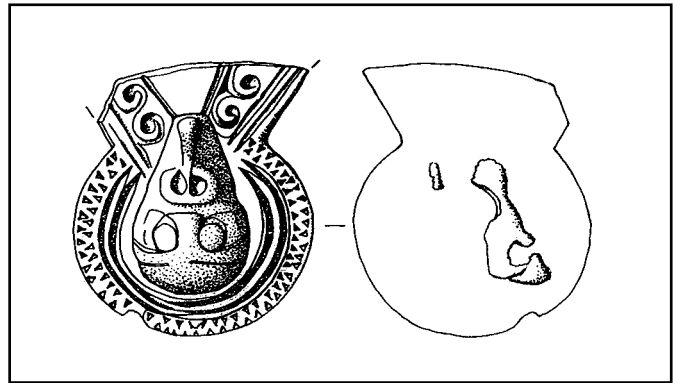
Description: Fragment of silver decorated with scrollwork around a cruciform design developed from a central, hollow lozenge and distorted by burning; possibly from the head-plate or bow of either a square-headed or equal-arm brooch (the burning suggests derivation from a disturbed cremation burial).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 17mm; width: 14mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver

content of 90 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

B AGER



(Fig.34) Congham

© A.Holness, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

34 Congham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver square-headed brooch fragment (M&ME 363) (Fig. 34)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr John Wells

Date of discovery: 25 November 1999

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

Description: Sub-circular terminal lobe of a silver square-headed brooch footplate. An outer border of double dog-toothed niello frames an inward-facing human mask in high relief. Above this, the surviving edges of the footplate are decorated with a chip-carved running scroll.

Dimensions: Width: 29mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

35 York area, City of York: Fragment of silver Anglo-Saxon brooch pendant (M&ME 242)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Name withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: 10 April 2000

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

Description: Small segment of a silver openwork rim with an integral loop projecting beyond it. The curvature, decorative grooves and bars show that this is the upper part of a decorative openwork object, other parts of which were recovered from the same site and were previously found to be treasure. It was then thought that the object was the upper frame of a disc brooch but the presence of the loop shows that the original object could be used as a pendant.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimension 26mm x 18mm; weight: 3g. Silver content of another part of the same object was found to be approximately 92 per cent by X-ray fluorescence analysis.

Note: This is part of a dispersed Anglo-Saxon silver hoard consisting mainly of strap-ends. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 76 and 77.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

S M YOUNGS

36 Wiveton, Norfolk (1): Anglo-Saxon silver ?nummular brooch (M&ME 427)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr J Blackburn

Date of discovery: 2 August 2000

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

Description: Silver circular brooch with an outer beaded border, probably a nummular brooch, but the details of the original decoration in the central field are too abraded for firm identification.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

37 Fauld, Staffordshire (1): Ottonian gold and enamelled brooch fragment (M&ME 331) (Fig. 37)



(Fig.37) Fauld

Date: Early 11th century

Finder: Mr Peter Bell

Date of discovery: 22 August 2000

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

Description: Fragmentary gold brooch, originally cruciform in shape, and set with enamels and glass inlays, two of which survive. The core of the brooch consists of an equal-armed cross with an originally circular setting for a gem at its centre, bordered with granulation and a beaded wire collar; similar settings existed at the end of the cross arms, two only surviving. In the junctions between the arms were four similar oval settings with trefoil projections, of which two remain. The cross itself is bordered by beaded wire and inlaid with a cruciform gold tray containing cloisonné enamel, which is surmounted by the central setting; the enamelled decoration of the arms of the cross consists of leaf sprigs in translucent purple and opaque white set against a translucent green background. The whole of this is soldered to a deep openwork base, composed of beaded wire arcading, with columnar tubes to support clusters of granulation at the extremities. At the back, the gold

pin and grooved pin catch are set along the axis of two of the cross arms.

The brooch has suffered severe mechanical damage; four of the original settings have been ripped away, one of the cross arms has been crushed and twisted under the brooch, distorting the pin and its catch, and all the other elements show further evidence of crushing and distortion. Such heavy, crushing damage is not likely to have been of contemporary origin, for example, recycling the piece for the melting pot; it is far more probably of recent origin, the result of damage by modern agricultural machinery.

Discussion: The brooch is an exceptional example of a piece of prestige early medieval German jewellery occurring in an English context. It dates to the early 11th century, and belongs to a class of elaborate, architecturally conceived filigree-enriched brooches, usually set with gems and/or enamel, which were produced in Ottonian and Salian Germany during the late 10th and first half of the 11th centuries. Most of these are circular or conical in form, but a pair of similarly elaborate cruciform brooches were found under the west choir of Mainz cathedral, and date to the first quarter of the 11th century. These lack enamel, but show similarities in the overall design and elements of construction, particularly in the deep arcaded substructure, and the lavish use of filigree. The circumstances of the loss or deliberate burial of such a fine piece in rural Staffordshire, raises intriguing but unanswerable questions.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimension: 31mm; maximum thickness: 6mm; weight: 9.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 86 per cent.

Disposition: The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent hopes to acquire.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.38) Whitton

**38 Whitton, North Lincolnshire: Silver-gilt Viking brooch (M&ME 353)
(Fig. 38)**

Date: Late 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr Rhodes

Date of discovery: 26 November 2000

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

Description: A convex disc with bold abstract ornament cast in deep relief and fire-gilded all over the front. The design is based on a bowed triangle with a simple outer line and an inner line which forms a triple meander inside each apex and is caught up by a double strand heart-shaped loop at the centre of each side. These three loops are joined by a small triangle at the centre of the brooch with concave sides and a ring at its centre. The whole design is framed by a double line and all the raised lines are finely nicked. On the back are twin lugs for a pin and a catch plate opposite, all cast *in situ* but now broken and the pin is missing. Just inside the rim on the back is an integral loop; when suspended from the loop the ornament does not hang symmetrically and surviving brooches show that it would have been used to attach

other items by a slip-knot ring.

Discussion: This is a very richly gilded piece characterised by deep, slightly faceted relief and texturing of the lines to imitate filigree work in a bold but elegantly worked abstract design. It is clearly Scandinavian in inspiration and may have originally come from Denmark or southern Sweden in the Viking period. A very similar design is rendered in a flat form on two bronze pendants from graves 901 and 502 at Birka, Sweden (Callmer in G Arwidsson (ed.) *Birka II.3 Systematische Analysen der Gräberfunde* (Stockholm, 1986), p. 23, Abb. 3:5) but otherwise examples of this ornament have been found Funen, Denmark and at Hedeby in Schleswig and at Stora Ryk in Gotland, Sweden. Hoards from Gotland have many armlets decorated in deep-relief abstract ornament in undulating grooves (M Stenberger *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit* (Uppsala, 1947, 1958); J Graham-Campbell *Viking Artefacts* (London, 1980), pp. 227, 229). But although several of the Gotlandic hoards have silver disc brooches or parts of brooches, for example the Kännungs and Lille Klintegårde hoards (Stenberger, op. cit., nos. 288, 583), almost all are decorated with granulation and filigree wires. I know of no associated brooches in a complementary style to the armlets, however, and the armlets are not gilded although there are solid gold versions. A brooch from a hoard at Snäckarve has a formal resemblance to the Whitton piece but has animal masks and uses filigree ornament and granulation on an upper plate (Stenberger, op. cit., fig. 122, 1).

Settlement and cemetery finds from Ribe, Hedeby and Birka and early object surveys by Petersen (J Petersen *Vikingetidens Smykker*, Stavanger, 1928) and Stenberger of Viking material have yielded no close parallels to the Whitton find and relatively few disc brooches, with a few examples of this compact type. Four of the small disc brooches from graves at Birka in Sweden carry abstract ornament based on triangular motifs (H Arbman *Birka. I. Die Gräber*

(Uppsala, 1940), Taf. 70, nos. 9 and 10; Taf. 71, 11 and 14). These are in a flatter form than the Whitton brooch, one which is commonly found in bronze with many examples from eastern England. Most examples are decorated in the Scandinavian Borre style, as are the ones from Birka.

The Whitton find therefore has no good parallels but is probably contemporary with these brooches and dates from the late 10th or first half of the 11th century. The decoration and deep casting of the Whitton find is so different that southern Scandinavia remains the most likely source. The amount of silver is consistent with this, according to Hårdh's recent survey (B Hårdh, *Silver in the Viking Age. A Regional-Economic Study* (Stockholm, 1966)). The presence of this brooch in Lincolnshire which is former Danelaw territory settled by the Great Army is consistent with many other finds Viking-period finds in the area (K Leahy and C Patterson, 'New Light on the Viking presence in Lincolnshire: the artefactual evidence' in *Vikings and the Danelaw. Proceedings of the 13th Viking Congress*, eds J Graham-Campbell and others (Oxford, 2001), pp. 181–202). This piece will have been worn by a woman in addition to a pair of larger oval brooches fixing her tunic.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 26.2–5mm; weight: 9.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 80 per cent.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum Service hopes to acquire.

S M YOUNGS

39 Winchester area, Hampshire (2): Anglo-Saxon silver coin brooch (M&ME 296) (Fig. 39)

Date: About 1050–60

Finder: Mr J Bennett

Date of discovery: 20 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a



(Fig.39) Winchester area

metal-detector.

Description: Anglo-Saxon brooch, made from a silver penny, to which a hinged pin and catch plate have been rivetted. The pin and catch plate are attached to the obverse, with two rivets each, with the effect that the reverse design of a cross is displayed as the front of the brooch. This side of the coin has been gilded for added effect. The coin is a silver penny of the heavy sub-type of the Expanding Cross type of Edward the Confessor, issued by the moneyer Brand of Winchester. This type dates from the early 1050s, although the precise dating is controversial.

Note: A number of similar brooches have emerged in recent years, and this one will be published with a discussion of related finds in the *British Numismatic Journal*. For other examples of coin jewellery see nos. 116, 117, 132 and 151.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G WILLIAMS

(ii) Strap-ends (chronological order)

40 Long Buckby, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt runic strap-end fragment (M&ME 261) (Fig. 40)

Date: Second half of the 8th century

Finder: Mr Mark Scholler

Date of discovery: Before 8 June 2000



(Fig.40) Long Buckby

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

Description: Silver strap-end fragment with traces of gilding; it is broken off at both ends, but originally took the form of two flattened spatulate ends separated by a narrow ribbed waist. The split end has two incised arcs which seem to represent a highly stylised version of the acanthus leaf often seen on strap-ends of the middle Saxon period, and is framed by an incised line; within the field so defined is a single T-rune. The opposite end has lost any terminating feature it originally had; it has a clear H-rune, and the remains of a possible v-rune where the plate is broken away. The back is plain, apart from the ribbing at the waist.

Discussion: The runic inscription appears to be the end of a personal name, something like '—iht', as in, for instance, 'Hereberiht'; presumably the front end of the name was on a matching strap-end. Runic inscriptions occur on a number of items of personal equipment in the middle Saxon period, when they usually record personal names, or amuletic inscriptions. The strap-end belongs to a small group of this particular form, which seems to belong to the 8th century rather than the 9th; the carefully formed and seriffed letters also have their best parallels in the later 8th century (for example on the well-known Thames runic mount), and tend to confirm this date.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 32mm;

weight: 4.64g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent.

Disposition: Daventry Museum.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.41) Dundridge

**41 Dundridge, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver and nielloed strap-end (M&ME 202)
(Fig. 41)**

Date: Last third of the 9th century

Finder: Mr M Gillham

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Silver strap-end with traces of niello inlay, with some minor damage to the split end, which has two rivet holes. The strap-end terminates in a stylized animal head with elongated ears, and the main rectangular decorative field of the plate contains two lively Trewhiddle Style animals with notched bodies, amidst lobed leaves. The back is plain.

Discussion: The strap-end belongs to a well-known class of 9th-century artefact more commonly found in bronze. Trewhiddle Style decoration (named after the famous Anglo-Saxon hoard from Cornwall, deposited in about 868, in which it was first identified) is typical

of such pieces; the lobed leaves of this piece recall similar plant ornament on a number of later 9th-century pieces such as the Abingdon sword and the Fuller Brooch, which date to the last third of the century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 39mm; weight: 4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 83 per cent.

Note: *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 92.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

L WEBSTER

42 Burton-le-Coggles, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 323)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr F Cholmeley

Date of discovery: 9 September 2000

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

Description: Strap-end with narrow split end and long plate tapering to a rounded point, single rivet hole, some scratches where a decorated surface has perhaps been defaced. Typical 9th-century form.

Dimensions: Height: 28.8mm; width: 7.4mm; weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

**43 Pocklington, East Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 213)
(Fig. 43)**

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr B Freeman

Date of discovery: 2 January 2000

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

Description: Complete silver strap-end, originally inlaid with black niello and with one hole for an



(Fig.43) Pocklington

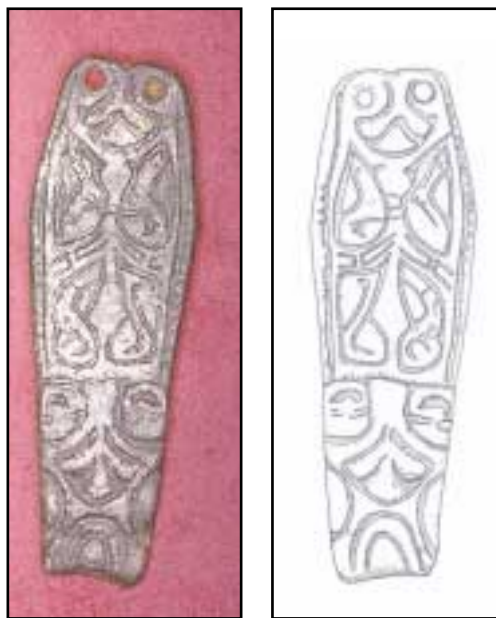
attachment rivet in the split upper end. Below the hole is a recessed field with a pendant triangle. The back is plain. The front has a beaded outer frame around a panel filled with a spotted stylised beast in profile. It ends in a cast animal mask with large 'S'-shaped ears, simple eyes in relief and a squared-off snout. This terminal is bent upwards by about 15 degrees.

Discussion: This is a complete example of an Anglo-Saxon dress item decorated in Trewiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) which is typical of 9th century metalwork. The distinctive shape of the ears on the animal terminal shows that this piece is of local northern manufacture. There is a good parallel from the rich monastic site at Whitby, although this shows some variation in the style of the central animal (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds) *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London 1991), p. 233 and no. 1107b).

Dimensions: Length: 32mm; weight: 2.3g.

Disposition: Acquired by Hull and East Riding Museum (with funds from the Hull and East Riding Museum collecting box).

S M YOUNGS



(Fig.45) Stuchbury

© R.Harte, Northants. Councils Association
M. Roughley

44 Ashford, Kent (1): Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 244)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mrs V A Butcher

Date of discovery: 1999 or 2000

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

Description: Incomplete plain silver strap-end of 9th-century type.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

45 Stuchbury, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 188) (Fig. 45)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr S Barker

Date of discovery: On or before January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Long silver strap-end with split end and two rivet holes for attachment, below which is a small pendant palmette. The main field is divided by foliate design into four areas, two with small profile animals. The outer edge is nicked and the lower end decorated with an enlarged and stylised animal mask with rounded ears. It is unusual in that there is a second pendant palmette on the brow of this head. The tip is missing. Black inlay of niello was been used to emphasise the decoration. This piece in form, materials and its Trewhiddle style decoration (see discussion of no. 41 above), is typical of 9th century Anglo-Saxon fine metalwork.

Dimensions: Length: 42.3mm; width: 13.7mm; weight: 5.12g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS



(Fig.46) Llanbedrgoch

© NMGW

46 Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end and fragments of hack-silver (NMGW 00.2; 00.11) (Fig. 46)

Date: Item 1, second half of the 9th century; items 2–6, 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Items 1, 2, 5 found by Mr P Corbett; items 3, 4, 6 found by Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: Item 1 found February or March 2000; items 2–6 found August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. Silver strap-end with incised designs; surviving traces indicate that the ground was originally nielloed. The sides of the strap-end are of slightly convex form, and the border is notched to form a beaded band. The split attachment-end has two circular rivet holes, below which is a centrally placed, incised, trilobate palmette motif. There is a centrally placed panel of interlace. The strap-end terminates in a stylised animal head which has oval ears; lunate incisions around dots represent the eyes; there is a trilobate palmette motif on the forehead below the ears. The back is plain. The strap-end reflects an abstract aspect of the Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) of Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork of the 9th century.

2. Fragment of silver waste.

3. Small piece of hack-silver (end of an ingot).

4. Small blank disc of silver.

5. Plain off-cut of hack-silver.

6. Small fragment of hack-silver.

Dimensions and metal content:

1. Length: 29mm.

2. 21 x 18mm; weight: 2.72g; analysed at 60–70 per cent silver.

3. Length: 7mm; weight: 1.03g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

4. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 1.35g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

5. 13 x 11 x 2mm; weight: 3.12g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

6. Length: 9mm; weight: 1.13g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

Note: Items 2–6 were found during the excavation programme conducted by the Department of Archaeology & Numismatics, National Museums & Galleries of Wales. The excavations in 2000 also produced a silver penny of Eadmund (940s), which as a single coin loss was not defined as treasure.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales (also items reported in *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 85 and *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 85–87).

M REDKNAP AND M DAVIS



(Fig.47) Burmarsh

(iii) Hooked tags

47 Burmarsh, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver and nielloed hooked tag (M&ME 175) (Fig. 47)

Date: Mid-9th century

Finder: Mr I Lee

Date of discovery: 8 September 1999

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

Description: Silver hooked tag of sub-triangular form with two attachment holes, the decoration on the plate originally inlaid with niello, and the upper right-hand corner broken away. The decoration consists of a lobed and scrolled foliate design around a central 'V'-shaped motif, with a lightly ribbed border on the two longer sides. The back is plain.

Discussion: The hooked tag is a typical example of a well-known class of later 8th- and 9th-century all-purpose fastening used to secure clothing (including gartering), and purses and small bags. The lobed leaf and pendant scrolls of this piece recall similar plant ornament on a number of mid to later 9th-century pieces including two of the brooches from the Pentney Hoard, and the Fuller Brooch, and this piece may be datable to the mid-century. Hooked tags of this type, with sub-triangular plates, seem only to begin in the 9th century, and to be more common in the south-east than elsewhere. It is not possible to say whether the ancient damage to the tag is post-depositional, or whether it arose from the circumstances of the original loss. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 93.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 34mm; weight: 2.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum; Folkestone Museum withdrew their original wish to acquire after the valuation.

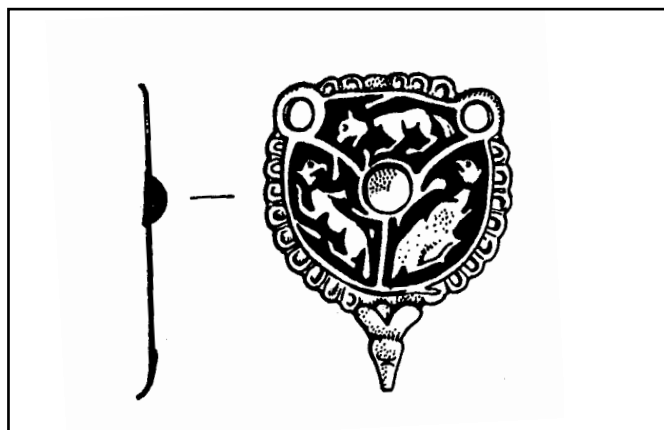
L WEBSTER

48 Benington, Hertfordshire: Silver and niello Anglo-Saxon hooked tag (M&ME 289) (Fig. 48)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr A Cracknell

Date of discovery: 30 December 1999



(Fig.48) Benington
© NHDC Museums

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with rounded plate and two pierced attachment lugs on one edge. Complete except that the tip of the hook on the opposite edge is missing. The three edges between the two lugs and the hook are decorated with a border of small concave lobes. Within the border, the field is divided into three compartments by narrow lines running from the lugs and hook to a central boss, from which a single 'dash' extends into each of the compartments. Each compartment is decorated with a single animal surrounded by inlaid niello, the black colour of which serves to emphasise and contrast with the silver of each beast.

Discussion: Hooked dress-tags fall into two main groups, those with triangular and those with rounded plates, such as this one. Many have attachment lugs like this example. The ornament, particularly the animals in two of the compartments, is exceptionally well executed, although in a more naturalistic form than the classic Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) which is often seen in decoration of this period. Tags of this type have been found both associated with clothing and with purses, for example in graves and with small coin hoards. They were widely used in the late Saxon period. Although not commonly found, they usually occur as stray finds.

This tag is in exceptionally good condition.

Dimensions: 21mm x 16mm; weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Stevenage Museum hopes to acquire this find.

G R BURLEIGH

49 Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 272)

Date: Late 9th to early 10th century

Finder: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

Date of discovery: September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Silver hooked tag with sub-circular plate and two pierced attachment lugs at the upper edge. Tags of this kind were multi-purpose fasteners. (Identification by C Montague, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.)

Dimensions: Length: 17mm; width: 10mm.

Disposition: The Norris Museum, St Ives, hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

50 Winchester, Hampshire (1): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt dress tag (M&ME 327) (Fig. 50)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr D Palmer

Date of discovery: 1 October 2000

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

Description: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt hooked tag, incomplete. Triangular plate with scalloped upper edge, one corner missing, the other with a rivet hole. The outer edges of the plate have incised beads with a plain inner border. Inside this a deep band edged with large incised triangles frames a gilded palmette in the central field. At the apex is a worn but finely detailed



(Fig.50) Winchester

animal mask with gilded comma-shaped eyes and a gaping mouth from which the hook (broken off at the tip) protrudes like a tongue. The back is plain.

This is a dress-hook used for a garter, bodice or purse, a type well known from the 9th century onwards and which is typically decorated in Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) with niello inlay. This hook is slightly unusual in that it is decorated in the later Winchester style of the 10th century and it appears to rely on the bold parcel gilding and incised ornament for decorative effect without niello.

Dimensions: Height: 28.8mm, width: 7.4mm, weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

S M YOUNGS

51 West Walton, Norfolk: Middle or late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag

Date: 7th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with circular plate flattened along the top edge (now incomplete) with small complete hook and one complete and one

broken attachment hole. There are possible traces of ring-and-dot decoration on one face.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no.102.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE



(Fig.52) Martyr Worthy

52 Martyr Worthy, Hampshire (1): Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 426) (Fig. 52)

Date: Late 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr Richard Cranham

Date of discovery: 27 September 1998

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

Description: Small silver hooked tag. Plate is rectangular, undecorated and with the hook extending from one corner and holes for attachment in the other three. Its small size and lack of strength suggest that it was sewn onto a light fabric such as veiling or was used as part of a set. Slight damage to one corner.

Discussion: This small, relatively flimsy hooked tag is of unusual lozenge form and probably of the same date as the more common plain triangular type documented from excavations at Winchester in mid-10th to 11th-century contexts which come from the end of the Anglo-Saxon series (D Hinton in M Biddle,



(Fig.53) Crowfield

Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester, ii (Oxford, 1990), pp. 549–52). Hooked tags do not seem to have remained in use in the Norman period.

Dimensions: Length: 24mm; width: 15mm; weight: 1g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

53 Crowfield, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 344) (Fig. 53)

Date: 11th century

Finder: Ms Jennifer Steward

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with disc-shaped plate, pierced twice for attachment, and decorated on the front with an Anglo-Scandinavian shell-spiral motif. The back is undecorated.

Discussion: The tag belongs to a well-known class of Anglo-Saxon general-purpose clasps, which seem to have been used equally on small bags, purses and clothing. They have a long currency, from the 8th to 11th century, and this example is characteristic of the smaller, later versions, a dating reinforced by its



(Fig.54) Kenninghall

Anglo-Scandinavian decoration.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 18mm; width: 12.5mm; weight: 0.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum Service hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER

(iv) Pins (chronological order)

54 Kenninghall, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc pin-head (M&ME 304) (Fig. 54)

Date: Second half of the 8th century

Finder: Mr E Crick

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt disc-shaped head from a dress pin, the shaft broken away. The front is decorated with two addorsed winged creatures with intertwining tails and long collared necks, their heads turned back to face one another, with protruding tongues which are extended into a mesh of interlace

which forms a dense background to the motif. Traces of gilding survive in places. The back is undecorated, but has a patch of solder towards the bottom, presumably the remains of a repair to the pin.

Discussion: The pin is a handsome specimen of a classic 8th-century type, exemplified by the well-known triple pin-set from the River Witham at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. These pins were worn apparently on outer garments, sometimes singly, as here, sometimes linked in pairs, or more rarely in sets of three. The lively animal and interlace ornament of this example are typical of the group, as is also the use of light speckling to enhance the appearance. Although the pins have a wide distribution from Durham to Sussex, there seems to be a marked concentration in the East Midlands, and in East Anglia, within which this example falls.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimensions: 36mm x 32mm; weight: 5.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 50 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER

55 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (2): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pin (M&ME 326) (Fig. 55)

Date: Late 8th century

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt disc-headed pin, with double collar below the head, and hipped shaft bent at an angle. It must have formed the middle one of a triple set, since the head has three apparently original piercings (one in the centre and two laterally) which respectively served to hold a decorative central boss,



(Fig.55) Horncastle area

and linking elements to the other two pins in the set. The two lateral holes are both worn through at the outer edge, and a cluster of four smaller secondary holes near the left-hand one presumably represent ancient repairs to re-attach the linking element. The head is decorated with an equal-armed cross with lightly expanded terminals. The arms of the cross, and a surrounding outer border are lightly speckled. Between the arms are alternate interlace and trilobate plant motifs which show traces of the original gilding in their recesses. The back is plain.

Discussion: The pin is an elegant specimen of a classic 8th-century type, exemplified by the well-known triple pin-set from the River Witham at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. These pins were worn apparently on outer garments, sometimes singly, sometimes linked in pairs, or as here, in sets of three. The refined interlace and plant ornament of this example are typical of the group, as is also the use of light speckling to enhance the appearance. Although the pins have a wide distribution from Durham to Sussex, there seems to be a marked concentration in the East Midlands, within which this example falls.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 89mm; diameter of head: 33.5mm; weight: 6.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 52 per cent.

Disposition: City & County Museum, Lincoln hopes

to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER

56 South Warnborough, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver pin-head (M&ME 315)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mrs M Cross

Date of discovery: 27 August 2000

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

Description: A solid silver pin-head and incomplete shank. The head is a cube with its corners faceted and no additional decoration; there is no collar and the shaft is broken off. This is a well-made dress pin which resembles bronze and other copper-alloy examples excavated in the middle Saxon town of Hamwic at Southampton and dates from the same period, that is the 8th to 9th century (D Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic*, Southampton Finds Vol. 2, 1996, type Ba2i and iii). Examples were also excavated at York on an Anglian site and they are not common on later Anglo-Scandinavian sites (N H S Rogers, 'Anglian and Other Finds from Fishergate', *The Archaeology of York, The Small Finds* 19/9 (London, 1993), 1361–3). This pin lacks the annular collar found on many pins of the period, but collar-less examples are also known from Hamwic with ring and dot decoration. The lower shank is missing which could have confirmed a Saxon date, but an alternative Roman date for such a silver pin is unlikely.

Pins with faceted heads are well represented in Saxon towns and settlements of this period, such as Ipswich, Whitby and York, and also as stray finds. It is much less common to find examples in silver although a few silver pins of a different style are recorded from Hamwic. Such pins, including the Warnborough find, were probably used as dress-fasteners rather than hair pins, to judge from the shape of surviving shanks.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 15.5mm; weight: 1.94g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

S M YOUNGS

57 Lyng, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gilt bronze and silver pin-head (M&ME 243)

Date: 9th century

Finders: Ms T and Mr B Reeve

Date of discovery: March 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Anglo-Saxon globular pin-head of gilt bronze with silver sheath on a stub of shank. The hollow head has four vertical 'S'-shaped scrolls of beaded filigree wire and beaded wire was also used to make a collar at the top of the original shank.

Immediately below this is an applied casing of silver ending in a small knob. The original pin shank is missing and the filigree has lost its upper surface.

Discussion: This is related by the style of filigree ornament to a small group of 9th-century silver Anglo-Saxon dress pins. These are dated by the presence of a related piece in the Talnotrie coin hoard deposited about AD 875. The Talnotrie group are more elaborately decorated with small collets for glass or garnet settings. Examples are known from Canterbury, Kingston Deverill in Wiltshire, Sibton in Suffolk, Flixborough in Lincolnshire and a private collection. The Kingston Deverill pin has similar elegant scrolls of filigree between its mounts which suggests that the Lyng pin head in gilt bronze is a more modest version of the same period. Although superficially similar to pins of the Tudor period these mid-Saxon pins are distinguished by the style of filigree ornament settings as well as by settings for garnet and glass gems. The remarkable Sibton pin-head with quatrefoil arrangement of garnets provides a clue to the ancestry of the pin type which is

probably to be found in globular headed Frankish gold filigree and garnet dress and hair pins of the late 6th century.

Dimensions: Diameter: 12.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

(v) Mounts (chronological order)

58 Freckenham, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pyramidal strap-mount (M&ME 357)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Mr M A King

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Strap-mount in the form of a truncated pyramid, the apex and all four faces incised with crudely executed geometric ornament. The mount is hollow with a flat bar running across the opening to secure a narrow leather strap.

Discussion: Pyramidal strap-mounts dating from the Anglo-Saxon period fall into two groups distinguished from each other by their size and height. The taller and often more ornate versions functioned as part of a sword harness, perhaps tightening the looped strap that held the scabbard to the sword belt. Their currency extends from the early 7th century into the 8th century. The function of smaller, lighter mounts such as this example is not clear, but presumably they were more than decorative and may have controlled straps attaching knives, which were generally scabbarded, to a waist belt.

Both types of mount are well known in both Continental and early Anglo-Saxon contexts. Anglo-Saxon examples are invariably made with a bar across the hollow back in contrast to continental types which are more usually made with an integral plate, designed to be riveted to leather, or are pierced vertically. Their distribution is concentrated in the

Frankish heartlands on the middle Rhine. Pyramidal strap mounts are increasingly well known in the United Kingdom from stray finds. The current distribution of the Freckenham type has an East Anglian bias – for example an identical mount, in copper-alloy rather than silver, was found at Wenhaston, Suffolk, and pyramidal strap mounts with pairs of triangular impressions on each face, have been found at Narborough and Dalling in Norfolk and Pebmarsh in Essex (all unpublished), but recent finds, for example a stray find from Alton, Wiltshire, are extending their distribution south of the Thames.

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 6mm; base: 12 x 12mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

59 Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon gold pyramidal mount (M&ME 277) (Fig. 59)

Date: First half of the 7th century

Finder: Lady Kemball

Date of discovery: 4 August 2000

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

Description: Gold casing for a pyramidal scabbard mount in the form of a truncated pyramid, decorated with filigree zoomorphs on each face and a square-cut plate garnet at the apex. The casing is made from four sheets of gold, soldered edge to edge, with the joins on the display surface disguised by worn beaded filigree. Each of the four faces is ornamented with a single knotted snake-like zoomorph within a fine beaded filigree border. The zoomorphs are arranged in pairs and their bodies are made of triple strand beaded filigree. The pairs are different in both form and execution, as if made by two craftsmen. One pair twists into an elegant knot with a carefully defined head and small filigree beads for eyes. The second pair is not as competently executed resulting in a less



(Fig.59) Bury St. Edmunds area

coherent, headless zoomorph, made of poorly linked and loosely knotted filigree strands. At the apex of the casing is a solidly constructed cell containing a well cut square garnet set over pointillé gold foil. The interior is hollow and featureless apart from a torn edge of gold sheet around part of the base.

Discussion: Pyramidal fittings were used on straps which held a scabbarded sword to the sword-belt. Over one hundred examples are known and the majority are listed by Menghin (W Menghin, *Das*

Schwert in Frühen Mittelalter (Nürnberg, 1983), pp. 363–365, Karte 22). Most are plain and made in either copper-alloy or silver, but a very small group are made in gold or heavy gold sheet and are inlaid with glass, garnets or decorated with beaded filigree wire. The majority of this high status group are Anglo-Saxon and the Bury St Edmunds pyramid is a new addition to it. All are individual in design but, structurally, this example can be compared to the pyramidal mount from the high-status burial at Broomfield, Essex (BM M&ME1894,12–16,2) while one pair of filigree zoomorphs are paralleled on a gold ‘pyramid’ of unknown provenance which is ornamented on each face with a single knotted zoomorph in cloisonné garnet (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), no. 41).

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 11mm; base: 14 x 14mm; weight: 3.41g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 85 per cent.

Disposition: Moyse’s Hall Museum hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

60 Oxborough, Norfolk (1): Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet mount fragment (M&ME 367)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: December 1998

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

Description: Gold fragment of one end of an axe-shaped, Anglo-Saxon mount (or pendant?), terminating in a stylised bird’s head. The other, missing, end would have had a matching head facing in the opposite direction. The bird’s beak, delineated by three short, curved filigree wires, is hooked back on itself round a small, circular perforation in the metal. The edges of the mount are bordered with

beaded wire, mostly worn smooth, which continues inside the beak and round the perforation, and the surface is covered with small filigree S-scrolls, figure-of-eights and scroll-ended loops. In the position of the eye of the bird is a triple-celled, petal-shaped setting for inlays, with a circular central cell. Only a single garnet of the setting now survives in the cell next to the break across the bird's neck. The back of the mount is plain.

Discussion: The form of the object may be compared with two complete, gilded copper-alloy mounts from a 7th-century, Anglo-Saxon barrow at Caenby, Lincolnshire (J Y Akerman, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom* (London, 1855), pl. 15, 1) which are probably from a wooden casket. A close parallel to the paired bird heads is found on the head of a 7th-century pin from Wingham, Kent, also decorated with filigree and garnet settings, and the style can be further compared with Kentish gold disc pendants of similar date, e.g. from Faversham (N Åberg, *The Anglo-Saxons in England* (Uppsala, 1926), figs. 241–243), one of which has three bird heads with cabochon eyes resembling the paired heads on the Oxborough mount, although they are of finer workmanship.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 20mm; weight: 1.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum identified the red stone as garnet and indicated an approximate gold content of 88 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 100.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

B AGER

(vi) Pendants (chronological order)

61 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (3): Early Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant (M&ME 324) (Fig. 61)

Date: Early to mid-7th Century



(Fig.61) Horncastle area

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: The pendant consists of a large, thick plate garnet with a beveled edge set in a simple gold collar within a finely beaded frame which is itself surrounded by a outer more heavily beaded border. The garnet, now with a fine crack running across its surface, contains heavy dark inclusions. It is backed by a square of pointillé gold foil. This is smaller than the garnet and is placed obliquely beneath the stone so that it reflects through its highly polished flat surface. On the back is a thin and slightly crumpled backing sheet which appears to be burnished onto the back of the beaded border. The top of this border develops into a typical, but delicate, ribbed loop which is tightly curved forward over the frame of the pendant. It is worn through indicating long use. The beading to either side of the loop is also heavily worn, suggesting that the pendant may have been part of a necklace with metal spacer beads.

Discussion: The Horncastle area pendant belongs to a large family of personal ornaments, made in similar

style, that came into fashion in the 7th century. Judging from the heavy wear on the shoulders to either side of the loop, it may originally have been one of several on a high status necklace and it can be compared, for example, to cabochon garnet pendants on the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), no. 13). This splendid 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. The wear on the shoulders of the Horncastle area pendant is consistent with its rubbing against such spacer 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 (ibid, no. 5h). A third example, an irregular garnet cabochon, was found in grave 93, Bosshall, Ipswich, Suffolk. This was the grave of a high status woman who was buried at the beginning of the 8th century with a garnet inlaid composite brooch, four sheet gold disc pendants, two cabochon pendants and a coin pendant placed in a leather pouch at the neck (ibid, no. 33c). The Horncastle area pendant, which has a relatively high gold content, would date from earlier in the 7th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length overall: 19mm; garnet: 12.5mm long x 10mm wide; weight: 2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent.

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

A C EVANS

62 Carlton Colville, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon part-gilded silver pendant figure (M&ME 211) (Fig. 62)



(Fig.62) Carlton Colville

Date: First half of 7th century

Finder: Mr Adrian Charlton

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: Silver three-dimensional bearded male figure, wearing a cap and belted knee length trousers; the trousers, hands and face are all gilded; a suspension loop is attached to the cap.

Discussion: This enigmatic figure has a powerful presence. The distinctive clothing suggests some kind of ritual dress, and the selective gilding of hands, face and trousers also suggests an unearthly nature. The figure was evidently designed to be worn as a pendant, though whether round the neck, or at the waist, is uncertain. It was recovered during excavation of a known Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery site which has produced many rich finds over the years, mostly dating to the later 6th and 7th centuries, but its original context is unknown. However, it seems likely that this striking and exceptional object was some kind of amulet, perhaps invoking the protection of Woden, most powerful of the Germanic gods.

This pendant belongs to a small group of related

amuletic figures dating to the early Anglo-Saxon period, all from sites near the east coast, from Lincolnshire to Kent. Four others are known, two from Kentish graves datable to the 7th century, the others without context. Two of these are male and two female; all are of bronze, but are similar in scale to the silver figure, and have a number of features in common, including their gestures and feet joined together. Only one of the others, however, from the 7th-century cemetery at Breach Down, Kent, appears to be clothed – a male figure who wears the same short trousers, but is clean shaven, and sports a pony tail. One other has a pendant loop, but the rest seem to have been without any attachment, and may have been used in cult contexts.

The human image in all forms is relatively uncommon in the art of the early Anglo-Saxon period (5th–7th century), and where it does occur, usually appears on high-status and often enigmatic objects, reinforcing the impression that these images carried special meaning. Significantly, a number of related contemporary Scandinavian figures occur as deliberate deposits in halls and have been interpreted as cult objects.

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 43mm; weight: 12.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 93 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 103. The figure was found in the course of authorised detection on the spoil heaps of a major excavation in advance of housing development; the results of the excavation, including the figure, will be published by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Disposition: British Museum.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.63) Aylsham area

Date: Mid-7th century

Finder: Mr Jim Blackburn

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: Tear-shaped gold pendant with garnet setting. The garnet is a thick and highly polished plate with a flaring edge and was perhaps ground down from a cabochon. It is set in a simple cell surrounded with a double twist filigree wire border, the strands Z and S twisted to form a herring-bone pattern. The backplate is a simple sheet of gold. Soldered to the top of the pendant is a well formed loop made from a short strip of ribbed gold. This shows little signs of wear. There is a small area of damage to the left edge of the pendant.

Discussion: Pendants such as this often formed part of a necklace. Similar, though slightly smaller, examples can be seen on the magnificent necklace found in 1876 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). Singleton finds are also well known from mid- and late-7th century contexts and the style of garnet, with

63 Aylsham area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold pendant with garnet inlay (M&ME 307) (Fig. 63)

a faceted edge, is typical. In size alone, the Aylsham pendant is closest to an example of mid-7th century date found at Epsom, Surrey, which is inlaid with a fine garnet cameo from the Eastern Mediterranean (ibid, no. 35).

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 96.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 23mm; weight: 3.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 90 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

64 Beachamwell, Norfolk (1): Anglo-Saxon gold pendant backplate

Date: Second half of the 7th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: December 1998

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

Description: Circular sheet of gold with a projection to one side decorated with four longitudinal grooves. Opposite the projection the sheet appears to have punchmarks or crimping around part of the circumference. This object may be the backplate from a cabochon pendant, perhaps at an early stage of manufacture or perhaps never well made and later damaged.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 95.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

65 Bromeswell, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon gold suspension loop and pendant frame, unfinished (M&ME 274)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

Date of discovery: 26 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Metal-detector survey in conjunction with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

Description: Gold suspension loop and pendant frame in process of manufacture. The loop is made from two strips of gold, their ends soldered together to form a single straight strip, 10mm long. Beyond this, the strips flare to form a pendant sized ring, probably in preparation for a cabochon setting. Partially attached to the seam between two of the soldered strips are lengths of a thinner gold strip and on one outside edge a short length of twisted wire.

Discussion: 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, eg 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).

Dimensions and metal content: Length overall: 22mm; diameter of ring: 12mm.

Disposition: To be disclaimed (finds to be deposited at the British Museum).

A C EVANS

(vii) Ingots (chronological order)

66 Norwich, Norfolk: Viking gold ingot (Fig. 66)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

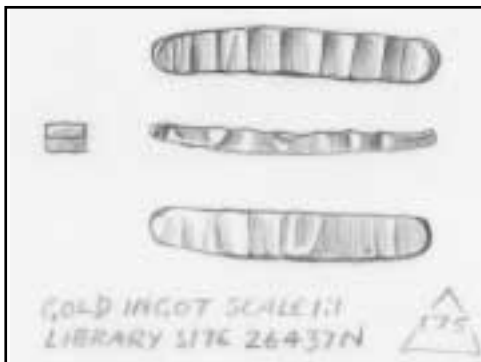
Date of discovery: Early 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Gold ingot, in the form of an oblong bar



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(Fig.66) Norwich

© David Dobson, Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

of sub-rectangular section, with transverse hammering on its upper face creating parallel ridges across the ingot. It tapers slightly to rounded ends. No nicks or pecks.

Discussion: The distinctive transverse hammering on this ingot is found on Viking Age silver ingots. In England it is a scarce technique, occurring on only 16 of the about 360 known ingots (most data here cited from S Kruse, *Viking Age Ingots from England and Wales and their Economic Implications* (unpublished PhD thesis, University College, London, 1988)). Twelve of these were in the Cuerdale hoard (deposited about 905), two were in the Chester 1950 hoard (deposited about 970), one was a single find from Ditchingham, Norfolk (M Blackburn and A Rogerson, 'Two Viking-age silver ingots from Ditchingham and Hindringham, Norfolk: the first ingot finds from East

Anglia', *Medieval Archaeology* 37 (1993), pp.222–4), and one is among the group of ingots and pieces of hack-gold and hack-silver from Torksey, Lincolnshire (M Blackburn, 'Finds from the Anglo-Scandinavian site of Torksey, Lincolnshire', *Moneta Medievalis*, ed. B Paszkiewicz (Warsaw, 2002), pp.89–101). If this Torksey group can be associated with the army's wintering of 872/3, it would provide the earliest find context for a transverse hammered ingot in the British Isles or Scandinavia. In Scandinavia transverse hammered ingots are widely spread during the second half of the 10th and the 11th centuries. They occur in southern Swedish hoards from the mid-10th century, and extensively in hoards from Gotland after 1000. Several Latvian hoards of the 11th century have long ingots or rods with similar hammering (B Hårdh, *Silver in the Viking Age. A Regional-Economic Study*, Acta Archaeologica Lundensia ser. in 8°, no.25, Lund, 1996). In Denmark they occur mainly in hoards deposited after the mid-10th century, and during the last quarter of the century they are the most common type of ingot. The earliest occurrence of the technique is therefore insular, but whether these ingots were produced in the British Isles or in Western Scandinavia is uncertain. This is the only transverse hammered ingot I know of in gold from Scandinavia or the British Isles.

The technique indicates that it is Viking Age, and within the date range about 850–1050. The most likely date is the later 9th or early 10th century when the Southern Danelaw had a dual economy – a bullion economy subsisting alongside an emerging regulated monetary economy – a transitional state that ended in the 920s (M Blackburn, 'Expansion and control: aspects of Anglo-Scandinavian minting south of the Humber', *Vikings and the Danelaw. Select Papers from the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Viking Congress*, ed. J. Graham-Campbell *et al.*, (Oxford, 2001), pp.125–42). But it could have arrived somewhat later, as an import from Denmark in the later 10th century, and served merely as a piece of a goldsmith's stock of bullion to

be used for metalworking.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 36mm; width: 6mm; height: about 3mm; weight: 7.06g. Metal analysis indicated an approximate gold content of 85 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998 – 1999*, no.99.

See also J W Percival and A R J Hutcheson, *Excavations within the French Borough (between Theatre Street and Bethel Street), Norwich, 1998–99*, East Anglian Archaeology, forthcoming.

Disposition: An archaeological find and therefore disclaimed. To remain with site archive.

MARK BLACKBURN



(Fig.67) Horncastle area

67 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (4): Silver ingot (M&ME 325) (Fig. 67)

Date: 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: Cast silver ingot of short cigar shape.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 23mm; weight: 7.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

68 Over Compton, Dorset: Viking period silver ingot (M&ME 276)

Date: 10th or 11th centuries

Finder: Mr Robert Lovett

Date of discovery: 14 May 2000

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

Description: Silver ingot, cast in an open mould, sub-rectangular in section, and much modified by hammering especially on the upper and lower surfaces. It has been cleaned since discovery, but traces of copper corrosion remain, and one tiny adherent patch of what seems to be gold.

Discussion: The size and general appearance of this ingot indicate that it is more likely to be an ingot of the Viking period, rather than from an earlier or later period. All its distinguishing features – size and shape, casting technique, and evidence of hammering – are consistent with such a context, and closely similar parallels can be found, for instance, in the Cuerdale, Lancashire, Viking hoard, dated to the beginning of the 10th century. The silver content is also consistent with a date in the early medieval period. The present weight may just conceivably represent an approximation to an original weight of one half of a known Viking weight unit of 26 grams, given that the ingot has also undergone some metallic weight loss due to post-deposition corrosion, itself mostly removed by recent cleaning; but this possibility must remain speculative.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 31.5mm; width: 8.5mm; weight: 10g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 86 per cent.

Note: The ingot was cleaned before it was reported.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.69) Springthorpe

69 Springthorpe, Lincolnshire: Viking period gold ingot fragment (M&ME 212) (Fig. 69)

Date: 10th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr S Trainer

Date of discovery: 16 January 2000

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

Description: Gold fragment of a bar, originally sub-rectangular in section, but modified by hammering and by chiseled and other off-cuts. One face has two contiguous oblique slices cut away back to back, its opposite, two more abrupt cuts to each end, with some traces of hammering visible on the flatter surface in between; the sides seem to show some working after casting.

Discussion: The distorted shape and small size of this piece makes attribution to a particular period somewhat tentative. However, its general appearance and small size tend to indicate that it is more likely to be a fragment of Viking-period 'hack gold', rather than from an earlier or later period. The gold content is consistent with a date in the early medieval period, and the weight might possibly represent a quarter of a known Viking weight unit of 26 grams.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 13mm; width: 7mm; weight: 6.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis

conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: City & County Museum, Lincoln.

L WEBSTER

(viii) Finger-rings (chronological order)

70 Oxborough, Norfolk (2): Silver finger-ring (M&ME 366)

Date: Mid-5th to mid-6th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Spiral ring (one-and-a-half turns) of silver strip with plain, pointed ends and decorated along each side with a row of punched, vertical dashes. Eight silver examples from various early Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites in Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire and Kent, of which three have punched decoration, are usefully catalogued in A MacGregor & E Bolick, *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections, Non-Ferrous Metals* (Oxford, 1993), British Archaeological Reports, British Series no. 230, pp. 169–170. Others from Chessell Down, on the Isle of Wight, are illustrated in C J Arnold, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the Isle of Wight* (London, 1982), figs. 19, 96ii–iii, and 28, 55. More elaborate versions of these rings have animal head terminals and bronze rings of the same type also occur.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22mm; weight: 2.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 101.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

B AGER

(ix) Other objects

71 Blaxhall, Suffolk: Merovingian silver buckle (M&ME 345)

Date: Late 5th or early 6th century

Finder: Mr Roger Geary

Date of discovery: 29 October 2000

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

Description: Silver buckle, burnt and partially melted, probably during a cremation ceremony. The buckle has a large oval loop and tongue which are attached to a small, flattened semi-circular plate.

Discussion: See Frank Siegmund in A Wiczorek, P Périn, K von Welch und W Menghin (eds), *Die Franken, Wegbereiten Europas* 9 (Mainz, 1996). This type of buckle is well known on the Continent from the late 5th century (Siegmund 1998, 695 ff, Abb. 570, 2 and Kat. IX.2, 47) and examples are very occasionally found in early Anglo-Saxon contexts.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 39mm; width: 27mm; weight: 17.4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 79 per cent.

Disposition: To be disclaimed and returned to finder.

A C EVANS

72 East Walton, Norfolk: Fragment of a silver Anglo-Saxon wrist clasp (M&ME 408)

Date: Late 5th or 6th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: 15 March 2000

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

Description: Fragment of a silver wrist clasp: an example of Hines's Form B17 (J Hines, *Clasps, Hektespenner, Agraffen. Anglo-Saxon clasps of classes A-C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD* (Stockholm, 1993)), with

conjoined knobs along the rear edge and a patch of solder in front from a missing tube or bar.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

73 Costessey, Norfolk: gilded silver wrist-clasp fragment (M&ME 303)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr J Carrigan

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: Part of a gilded silver wrist-clasp plate. The object is early Anglo-Saxon and comes from one half of a pair of matching, sub-rectangular plates, worn to fasten the sleeves of a woman's dress. The plate has a broad hook on one side to fit into a slot on the other, missing, plate. It is a good quality example, decorated with interlocking, nielloed triangles on the raised frame of the central panel and the remains of stylised animal designs in Salin's Style I, including a foreleg and triple-stranded body, in this panel and in the surviving part of one of the two smaller, lateral panels. The form of the plate is unusual, making it difficult to classify satisfactorily, but it is possibly an individualistic example of Hines's Class C of the 6th century, which all have animal decoration (see J Hines, *Clasps, Hektespenner, Agraffen. Anglo-Saxon clasps of classes A-C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD* (Stockholm, 1993), 67–73). It comes closest to form C3, which also has tripartite, sub-rectangular plates, and occurs in East Anglia and neighbouring areas.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 20mm; weight: 2.25g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 69 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

B AGER



(Fig.74) Eye area

74 Eye area, Suffolk (1): Anglo-Saxon gold conical fitting with garnet inlay (M&ME 343) (Fig. 74)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Mr John French

Date of discovery: 13 November 2000

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

Description: Conical fitting, hollow with damage to the lower edge. The fitting is divided into four panels by lightly faceted and flaring pillars. Between them each field is filled with a single trapezoidal cell divided by thin lateral cell walls into seven settings, each originally filled with a single rectangular garnet cut carefully to size and polished to reflect the curve of the fitting. Only one panel retains its full complement of garnets. The garnets are thick and it is not possible to see whether or not they are set over gold foil. Empty cells are still filled with earth. The fitting is defined above and below the panels by separately made collars set with small rectangular garnets, again carefully cut to reflect the proportions of the fitting. The upper surface of the top collar is polished, indicating that it was meant to be seen, whereas the underside of the lower collar remains in its rough state. Soldered to the underside of the lower collar, where the mount has sustained considerable

damage, is part of a pillar and, equally spaced on the underside of the lower collar are faint traces of three missing pillars. The unfinished state of the lower end of the fitting, together with the remains and scars of four pillars, suggests that the fitting may originally have been biconical. If so it can probably be identified as a rather magnificent bead.

Discussion: The fitting is unparalleled although the simple style of garnet inlay is well known from other gold and garnet finds dating from the early to mid-7th century. Similar small square and rectangular garnets can be seen for example outlining the arms of the mid-7th century Ixworth, Suffolk, cross and surrounding the *solidus* of Heraclius (613–632) at the centre of the Wilton, Norfolk, cross (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991), nos. 11 and 12). In other Anglian areas, a similar use of garnets is seen on the cross from Holderness, Humberside (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 63). In early 7th century pagan contexts, the gold and garnet collar of an unprovenanced boar's tooth pendant (Bonham Brooks *Antiquities Sale*, May 2001) is set with similar small garnets in narrow panels separating fields ornamented with 'mushroom' and stepped cells and small square cut garnets are used on both the Sutton Hoo purse lid and shoulder-clasps to outline features of the figural designs.

The function of this fitting is uncertain. Biconical beads in glass and precious metal are well known from both pagan and early Christian contexts where they are found on necklaces in women's graves for example a multi-coloured reticella bead from grave 68 at Mill Hill, Deal, Kent (Parfitt and Brugmann, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent* (London, 1997), p.60, fig. 38, no. 27) or the gold spacer beads on the Desborough necklace (L Webster and J Backhouse, op. cit., no. 13). However high status beads are also found as an enigmatic feature on swords and on balance it seems possible that this rather long biconical bead would be more appropriately interpreted as part of the

fittings of a high status sword.

Dimensions and metal content: Height: 21mm; weight: 2.3g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 68 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum Service hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS



(Fig.75) Nornay

75 Nornay, Nottinghamshire: Early Anglo-Saxon gold and cloisonné garnet boar's head terminal (M&ME 199) (Fig. 75)

Date: First quarter of the 7th century

Finder: Mr Michael Bott

Date of discovery: 30 January 2000

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

Description: Boar's head terminal made of gold and inlaid with garnets. The boar's head is damaged at the back where it has been torn away from a larger object.

Its structure is complex: the shape of the head is built up using deep cells with robust walls which are soldered onto a sturdy base-plate. The cells are largely covered by sheet gold except where they contain small, well cut garnets which are skillfully used to create the boar's characteristic features: the tusks are clearly defined with triangular garnets, slashing across two thin garnets which form the mouth; the eyes are carefully picked out with semi-circular garnets within a lunate eye surround (also garnet), while the ridge of the nose and the edge of the ruff are highlighted with small square-cut garnets.

Discussion: The head is a remarkably fine piece of the Anglo-Saxon metalsmith's art and, unusually for this period, is seen in the round. Stylistically, the head can be compared to the head of the boar on the Benty Grange helmet (see R Bruce-Mitford, 'The Benty Grange Helmet' in *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology* (London, 1974), 236–242 and pl. 71), particularly in the treatment of the lentoid eye and tusk and the careful delineation of the ruff. The decorative techniques, using small square garnets to emphasise detail, are similar to the fine gold and garnet work on the figural plaques on the Sutton Hoo purse-lid and the entwined boar's on the shoulder clasps from the same burial. Its function is not entirely clear: although small and narrow, it is possible that the terminal was one of two from either end of a sword or seax pommel, flanking or integral with an equally jewelled central element.

The boar is a potent symbol of power and physical strength in early Anglo-Saxon England and can be seen on some of the finest objects from the period (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds), *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London, 1991) no. 46). A free-standing boar broods over the Benty Grange helmet (idem). A profile boar's head, with a carefully defined tusk and a glittering cabochon garnet eye, forms the terminal of the silver inlaid, copper-alloy eyebrows on the Sutton Hoo helmet, and boars fill each end of the Sutton Hoo

shoulder clasps (see A C Evans, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* (London, 1994), 46–49 and 87, pls. III and VI).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 14mm; height: 10mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 83 per cent.

Disposition: Bassetlaw Museum (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund).

A C EVANS

76 Corpusty, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver sheet fragment

Date: 5th to 7th centuries

Finder: Mr P Dawson

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: A silver sheet fragment with part of a curved edge, decorated with punched double 'V' motif. Perhaps part of a 5th to 7th century scutiform pendant.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 97.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

77 Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon silver items (M&ME 260)

Date: 6th to 7th centuries

Finder: Bedfordshire County Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: May 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation of Anglo-Saxon cemetery site in advance of development.

Description:

Grave 1019; remains of silver bead and silver wire ring

Grave 1036; silver wire ring

Grave 1175; silver wire ring

Grave 1269; silver pendant (incomplete), two silver spangles and a silver wire ring

Grave 1291; two silver wire rings

Grave 1306; copper-alloy square-headed brooch with silver appliqué; unidentified object possibly containing silver.

Note: These items have not been examined in the British Museum.

Disposition: To be disclaimed when an appropriate receiving institution for the entire archive has been confirmed.

L WEBSTER

78 St Mary's Football Stadium, Southampton, Hampshire: Middle and late Anglo-Saxon gold and silver finds (Fig. 78)

Date: (1) Gold pendant, 7th century (2) Gold pendant, silver coins and associated finds, late 7th–8th century (3) Skein of gold thread or wire

Finder: Wessex Archaeology

Date of discovery: February–April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation of a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery and rubbish pit.

Description:

(1) Grave 4202: gold pendant, consisting of a crescent-shaped strip with filigree wire and coiled ends. The type can be dated broadly to the 7th century and appears to be a development of Frisian, gold, kidney-shaped pendants with skeuomorphic bird-head terminals, eg, from the Wieuwerd Hoard, dated about 625–30. There are also some Kentish pendants of similar date that are related in form, but rather different in style, so it would appear that the one from St Mary's Stadium is a direct Frisian import. Other Frisian metalwork, apart from sceattas, is beginning to be identified in this country, eg, at Wharram Percy.

(2) Grave 5508: gold disc pendant with a garnet cloisonné roundel surrounded by four panels decorated with gold filigree zoomorphs. The cloisonné roundel is composed of a single, rather battered

1



2



3



(Fig.78) St Mary's Football Stadium
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cabochon garnet enclosed within a double ring. The inner ring is made up of 12 small, poorly cut garnets against which the outer band of 12 larger roughly semicircular garnets rest. The central roundel is set within a beaded filigree border and is enclosed by four panels each containing a single knotted snake. The pendant was recovered as part of a necklace

comprising beads of glass, silver and copper-alloy. The grave also contained three silver sceattas and a cylindrical casket with copper-alloy fittings. The coins must place the deposition of the possessions in the grave in the later 7th century, if not the early 8th, and a date for the pendant in the second half of the 7th century is not inconsistent with this.

(3) Skein of gold thread or wire which appears to be made from a length or lengths of flat gold sheet twisted into wire and wound like a skein of wool in preparation for use. Fragments of flat gold thread are well known, from the princely grave at Taplow and from other high status inhumations, particularly in Kent. Gold thread was woven into the fabric of braids used on the cuffs of garments (predominantly on women's clothes) and also as headbands, see E Crowfoot and S Hawkes, 'Early Anglo-Saxon Gold Braids', *Medieval Archaeology* 11, 1967, pp.42-86). The identification of this skein as gold thread for weaving into textile can, however, be challenged as the thread is twisted into a fine wire. This is inconsistent with the majority of threads associated with textile which are generally short lengths of flat strip (Crowfoot and Hawkes, op. cit., p. 43), although wire and twisted thread are also occasionally found which are thought to be associated with textile production. It is possible that this skein, which may well be unique, would be more properly identified as twisted gold wire for use in the production of filigree decoration and consequently part of a goldsmith's stock. This find was recovered from a rubbish pit dating to the Middle Saxon period.

Note: The St Mary's Stadium excavation report is forthcoming.

Disposition: To remain with Wessex Archaeology site archive.

B AGER AND A C EVANS

79 West Rudham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt cosmetic implement (M&ME 309) (Fig. 79)



(Fig.79) West Rudham

Date: Second half of the 8th century**Finder:** Mr Ashley Mears**Date of discovery:** 28 September 2000**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: Silver-gilt cosmetic implement (ear-scoop) with suspension loop. At the two ends of the narrow central shank, below the loop and above the elongated bowl of the scoop, are two dog-like collared animal heads with blue-green glass eyes. The shank and the bowl of the scoop appear to issue from their grinning jaws. The undersides of their heads have a 'D'-shaped decorative recess. The shank is faceted and has a polyhedral collared knob at its center; now bent directions, it would originally have been straight.

Discussion: Cosmetic implements of various kinds are not uncommon in the early and middle Anglo-Saxon periods (about 500–830) and include tweezers and

pointed cleaners as well as ear-scoops, tweezers being the most commonly found. This silver-gilt example, though corroded and distorted, is clearly an elegantly crafted piece; in its decorative vocabulary, it is evidently very closely related to Anglo-Saxon pins of the 8th century, to which it too dates. The faceted shank and collared polyhedral knob are characteristic features of pins of this period, and the two animal heads also have very close parallels in the pin series.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 65mm; weight: 4.1g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to in two acquire this find.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.80) Dunchurch

80 Dunchurch, Warwickshire (1): Continental gold looped spherical fitting (M&ME 398) (Fig. 80)

Date: 8th to 9th century**Finder:** Mr Keith Bennett**Date of discovery:** June 2000

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

Description: Looped spherical fitting inlaid with garnets, crushed almost flat. The fitting is decorated with applied spiral whorls and five irregularly shaped cells, each with a beaded collar. Four of the cells contain poorly shaped garnets (one crushed). No foil is visible behind the stones. A small, well shaped wire loop, also with a beaded collar, is soldered to the top of the element. The loop shows no sign of wear.

Discussion: The fitting is unusual and while it is generically similar to the globular pin-heads of the later Anglo-Saxon period, its function is completely different: the small loop is clearly designed to be used either to stitch the fitting to a garment or to act as a suspension loop to attach it to a composite metal object. The loop type, however, is not found in insular contexts and the fitting can be better compared with 8th/9th century looped dress and jewellery elements found on the Continent.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 12mm; height of loop: 3mm; weight: 1.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 73 per cent.

Disposition: To be determined.

A C EVANS

81 Bawsey, Norfolk: Fragment of an Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc (M&ME 256)

Date: 8th to 9th century

Finder: Mr Steven Brown

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: Quadrant of a small silver disc with some gilding on the front surface, with sinuous ornament cast in low relief inside a plain border. The hind quarters of an animal are enmeshed with plant fronds. This could be part of a hooked tag or a pin head.

Dimensions: Maximum dimension: 15mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.



(Fig.82) Sutton-on-the-Forest

S M YOUNGS

82 Sutton-on-the-Forest, North Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold fitting (M&ME T255) (Fig. 82)

Date: Second half of 9th century

Finder: Mr Robin Sykes

Date of discovery: 15 April 2000

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

Description: Gold fitting in the form of a three-dimensional animal head with a suspension loop protruding from its jaws, and two short sockets at the back of the head representing formalized ears. The protruding eyes are inlaid with blue glass studs and encircled with filigree annulets. The brow and muzzle are decorated with scrolls of beaded filigree wire, and the eyes and cheeks are emphasized by arcs of the same; the mouths and bases of the twin sockets are encircled with beaded wire, and the tubes themselves decorated with strips of the same; the plain underside of the head is edged by another. The sockets are discrete elements, and do not interconnect. The much plainer suspension loop is attached by a crude gold rivet which overlies original decoration, and may thus be a replacement or addition.

Discussion: The function of this remarkable fitting is

something of a mystery, although stylistically, its snub-nosed animal head, blue glass eyes and filigree decoration have good parallels in a number of mid-to-late 9th-century Anglo-Saxon objects, such as the strap-ends from Ipsden Heath, Oxfordshire, and Braughing, Hertfordshire, and more distantly, in some of the sculptured animal heads at Deerhurst church, and the terminal on the much more elaborate Alfred Jewel. The angled twin sockets representing the creature's ears are quite exceptional. They seem to have been intended to be functional rather than purely decorative; but the fact that they do not interconnect suggests that they were intended to hold some rigid element, rather than a suspension chain or braided textile, and the lack of rivet holes to attach any element must have meant that whatever went into the sockets was wedged in very tightly, or was firmly glued. This is odd, to say the least, and if they were intended to be purely decorative, they are also without parallel. However, this playful translation of ears into sockets is matched by the dual nature of the suspension loop protruding from the jaws. Even though the present loop may be a replacement, the jaws were intended to hold a loop from the outset, since the loop takes the form of a lolling tongue when seen from the front.

Although to our eyes, the object may seem best viewed and understood with the muzzle and 'tongue' pointing downwards, and the 'ears' pricked upwards, as on the contemporary strap-ends, the position of the suspension loop strongly suggests that it was designed for use the other way up; what function it might have had in either orientation remains at present a puzzle.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 22.5mm; weight: 3.72g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 90 per cent.

Disposition: Acquired by the Yorkshire Museum (partly funded by the NACF and Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund).

L WEBSTER

83 Thorpe Salvin, South Yorkshire: Fragment from an Anglo-Saxon silver fitting (M&ME 409)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr James Rickett

Date of discovery: 1996

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

Description: Silver niello-inlaid fragmentary fitting, originally consisting of two arching ribs (one now lost), each terminating in a stylized animal head with rounded ears and blue glass settings for eyes; the ribs branch off above a similar animal head, and at the point of convergence, there is a small rivet hole, surmounted by a stylized leaf. The animal heads are inlaid with niello contours on brow and muzzle, and the ribs, which form their necks, are also inlaid with beaded niello decoration. Concealed behind the stylized leaf and the muzzle of the central animal head are two delicate vertically pierced lugs, one above and one below the rivet hole. The back is otherwise undecorated.

Stylistically, this elegant fitting relates to mid-9th century artefacts; the carefully delineated animal heads with their nielloed detail and blue glass eyes have many close parallels among the terminals of strap-ends of this period, on the Strickland brooch and on the Dunwich seal-die. However, the piece has no functional parallel and its purpose is uncertain. The lugs at first sight look as if they might have accommodated a slender rod or attachment pin, but this would possibly have been fouled by the protruding end of whatever passed through the rivet hole, probably the shank of a small decorative boss of some kind. Alternatively, the lugs might have been endstops for linking elements. The high quality and careful execution of the piece suggest that it is likely to have come from an object of some status.

Dimensions: Length: 24.5mm; width: 16mm; weight: 3.812g.

Disposition: Rotherham Museum hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.84) Maldon

84 Maldon, Essex: ?Early medieval gold fragment (M&ME 371) (Fig. 84)

Date: ?Early medieval

Finder: Mr N Lambert

Date of discovery: 31 December 2000

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

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

L WEBSTER



(Fig.85) Swavesey

85 Swavesey, Cambridgeshire: ?Early medieval item of worked gold (M&ME 397) (Fig. 85)

Date: ?Early medieval

Finder: Mr Tim Jackson

Date of discovery: 17 September 2000

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

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

L WEBSTER

86 Folkestone Warren, Kent: ?Anglo-Saxon gold fitting (M&ME 200)

Date: Possibly Anglo-Saxon

Finder: Mr James Walker

Date of discovery: 1 February 2000

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

Description: A circular gold fitting, the outer and internal divisions made of gold, with internal infill of red-coloured glass or garnet.

Dimensions: Diameter: 10mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

CATHERINE READ

87 Bicester, Oxfordshire: Silver finial (M&ME 329)

Date: It has not been possible to find a convincing parallel for this object, so, although it is probably not recent, its date remains undetermined.

Finder: Mr Alan Rogers

Date of discovery: 2000

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

Description: Silver finial with a rectangular head of square section, each side and the top incised with a roughly equal-armed cross. The head is separated by a moulding from a narrow, tubular socket, now empty, of the same length as the head and with a rivet hole close to the opening on one side, possibly for sewing to a lace. The internal diameter of the socket is probably too narrow to allow insertion of, say, a pin or rod of metal, and the function of this object remains enigmatic.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 22mm; weight: 3.6g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER



(Fig.89) Hillington

(d) Medieval Artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

88 Dunham-on-Trent, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 354)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr Dean Wilson

Date of discovery: 19 December 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold ring formed of a slender hoop and an asymmetrical, hexagonal bezel set with a deep red stone. The bezel has suffered some damage which may be the result of the stone being re-set. From a purely visual inspection, the stone appears most likely to be a garnet.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

89 Hillington, Norfolk (2): Medieval gold finger-ring set with a garnet (M&ME 312) (Fig. 89)

Date: Late 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr C Merchant

Date of discovery: 17 July 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold ring set with a garnet.

The hoop of the ring is thin; the garnet is oval and contained within a circular and slightly conical bezel. Similar rings in the British Museum's collections are published in O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, (London 1912), cat. nos. 1752 and 1771. The most strikingly similar example is published in A B Chadour, *Rings: The Alice and Louis Koch Collection*, Vol. I (Leeds 1994), cat. no. 560 where other, comparable rings are mentioned from Roskilde in Denmark and from excavations at Bremen Cathedral in Germany.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

90 Kelvedon, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring set with a garnet (M&ME 235)

Date: Late 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr R Gold

Date of discovery: 3 January 2000

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

Description: The ring is silver-gilt with a polygonal bezel set with a garnet. It corresponds very closely with a ring from the Lark Hill hoard (MME 1854, 8–20,3) which is set with yellow paste (see G Zarnecki, *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200*, London 1984).

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence

analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent. The stone was identified as a garnet by Raman spectroscopy.

Weight: 3.26g.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum, Essex.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.91) Brenzett

91 Brenzett, Kent: Medieval gold finger-ring set with a garnet (?) (M&ME 248) (Fig. 91)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Longman

Date of discovery: (unrecorded – submitted to Dover Museum 14 July 2000)

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

Description: A medieval gold ring, set with a deep, red, oval stone likely to be a garnet or a ruby or possibly an amethyst. The hoop is of slender proportions and slightly bent out of shape.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22mm; stone measures 10mm x 6mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

92 Bossingham, Kent: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 297)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Alan John Punyer

Date of discovery: 14 September 2000

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

Description: A medieval, gold ring; the original setting is lost and has been replaced by a modern stone.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

93 Grantham area, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 399)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Alan Crofts

Date of discovery: Unrecorded

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

Description: A medieval, gold ring set with a green stone or glass (possibly an emerald). The hoop is very slender and the bezel of triangular shape.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed. The ring was lost at the Brewhouse Museum, Nottingham and the finder was paid compensation for the loss.

J P ROBINSON

94 Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk (1): Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 378)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Womack

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: A medieval, silver, stirrup shaped ring. Rings of this type are commonly set with sapphires, rubies or emeralds (see nos. 98, Norton, North Yorkshire, and 99, Worlingworth, Suffolk and O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, (London 1912), cat. nos. 1782–1825).

Dimensions: Diameter: 19mm; length: 21.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON AND A ROGERSON



(Fig.95) Wetheringsett

95 Wetheringsett, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 251)
(Fig. 95)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Keith John Lewis

Date of discovery: 16 April 2000

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

Description: This medieval gold ring has a hoop which is triangular in section and engraved on the two outer faces with the legend IASPAR : MELCHIOR : BALTAZAR, the names of the three wise men (Magi). The name 'Iaspar' is preceded by an engraved design of four diamond shapes intersected by four 'petals' giving the impression of a floral motif. In medieval times the names of the Magi were believed to have curative power over the falling sickness (probably epilepsy) and were used as part of a longer charm to prevent fever. The hoop is slightly chipped at the point corresponding to the first 'A' of 'Baltazar'. This chip is also visible inside the hoop, where, the letter 'R' is engraved, probably denoting the first initial of the name of the owner (possibly Richard, Robert or Rosamund). The size of the ring suggests that it is likely to have belonged to a man. For similar rings of later date see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*,

(London 1912), cat. nos. 885, 886, 887, 888.

Dimensions: The diameter measures 21mm.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum were unable to acquire and so the find was returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

96 Weybourne, Norfolk (2): Medieval gold finger-ring

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Morrison

Date of discovery: 10 October 1999

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

Description: A gold finger-ring, complete but bent. The slender hoop (2mm wide) is triangular in section, and each of the upper faces is engraved with lettering between four square bosses: the least worn of these has engraved decoration of a quatrefoil with a central circle. It is possible that the lettering should be read along one face to the boss, then back along the other face, and so there are five words or phrases. Only those on the shoulder are clear enough to read; one seems to say AV [boss] MIE and the other + AM [boss] IA. The bezel has a deep gold collar around a polished, slightly irregular oval stone, cracked across the centre, which is probably a pale garnet.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 142.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

97 Wiveton, Norfolk (2): Medieval gold finger-ring set with a sapphire (M&ME 417)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Love

Date of discovery: 2 September 2000

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

Description: A medieval, gold ring with a slender hoop and set with a sapphire in an oval bezel.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm; length: 23mm; weight: 1.63g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.98) Norton

98 Norton, North Yorkshire: Medieval gold finger-ring set with a sapphire (M&ME 356) (Fig. 98)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Halliday

Date of discovery: 20 December 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold ring, of the type commonly known as a stirrup ring, set with a sapphire which is badly damaged. Examples of the same type of rings have emerged from unidentified bishops' tombs at Chichester and many others from the British Museum collection are catalogued in O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, (London 1912), cat. nos 1782–1825. (See nos. 94, Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk and 99, Worlingworth, Suffolk.)

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 76 per cent. Diameter: 20mm; length: 25mm; weight: 3.3g.

Disposition: Acquired by the Malton Museum (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund).

J P ROBINSON

99 Worlingworth, Suffolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 401)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Seager

Date of discovery: 24 September 2000

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

Description: A medieval silver ring of the type known as stirrup rings (see above nos. 94, Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk and 98, Norton, North Yorkshire and O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, (London 1912), cat. nos. 1782–1825).

Dimensions: Diameter: 24mm; length: 28mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.100) Woodbury

100 Woodbury, Devon: Medieval gold finger-ring set with an emerald (M&ME 254) (Fig. 100)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr Nigel Tucker

Date of discovery: 23 April 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold ring consisting of a slender, flat hoop and a triangular bezel set with an emerald.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an

approximate gold content of 76 per cent. The stone was identified as an emerald by Raman spectroscopy. Diameter: 20mm; weight: 1.45g.

Disposition: Acquired by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Reynolds-Chard Fund).

J P ROBINSON

101 Fawkham, Kent: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 282)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Fawkham and Ash Archaeological Group

Date of discovery: 2 July 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found with a metal-detector during a controlled archaeological investigation at Fawkham Manor House.

Description: A medieval gold ring which has suffered some damage. The bezel would originally have contained a stone, which is now lost. In addition, the hoop has become separated from the bezel on one side. A splinter of gold remains protruding from beneath the bezel and this may constitute a repair from before the ring was lost.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

102 Lyminge, Kent: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 355)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr P J Castle

Date of discovery: 24 December 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, possibly of hollow construction, decorated with a triangular motif.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

103 Bristol: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 352)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr John Turner (for Bristol and Region Archaeological Service)

Date of discovery: 19 October 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found during archaeological excavations.

Description: A medieval, gold ring with a faceted bezel resembling a flower. Originally it would have contained a centrally placed stone, now lost.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm; diameter of bezel: 14mm.

Disposition: Presented with the site archive to the Bristol Museum by Royal and Sun Alliance Property Investments Ltd.

J P ROBINSON

104 Gedney, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 322) (Fig. 104)



(Fig.104) Gedney

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mrs Joanna Birdseye

Date of discovery: 15 October 2000

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

Description: An elaborate, gold finger-ring, the hoop fashioned into two gloved hands which terminate in a lovers' knot. The gloves are decorated with buttons on the upper and underside and are differentiated by the motifs of a star on one hand and a circle on the other. The undulating hoop contains a scroll at the back which carries an amatory inscription. The inscription is worn and difficult to decipher but begins A M O — — — —

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.105) East Somerton

105 East Somerton, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring set with sapphire (M&ME 311) (Fig. 105)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr E Bagguley

Date of discovery: 29 September 2000

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

Description: A medieval gold ring set with a sapphire. The bezel is very protuberant and the hoop carries a black-letter inscription which reads: *cect don deami*

meaning 'the gift of a friend' and belongs to the category of love jewellery which became fashionable in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm; length: 28mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

106 Reepham, Norfolk (1): Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 416)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr M Cornwell

Date of discovery: 17 August 2000

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

Description: An ornate, medieval gold ring with a twisted hoop and prominent bezel. The stone, which is missing, would have been held in place by two claws. At each side on the shoulders of the ring are two moulded oak leaves.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24mm; length: 26mm; weight: 7.94g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND J P ROBINSON

107 Hackleton area, Northamptonshire (1): Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (M&ME 232) (Fig. 107)



(Fig.107) Hackleton area

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Steve Marchant

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: A silver-gilt ring, with a faceted hoop and hexagonal bezel. This is a type of ring known as 'iconographic' because it carries the image of a saint. In this instance the saint crudely engraved on the bezel may be Saint Barbara, identified by her symbol of a tower (the place of her incarceration). Saint Barbara, along with Saint Katharine, enjoyed great popularity in the fifteenth century. The figures of these two saints were often combined on such rings which were produced in relatively large numbers in both gold and silver.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

108 Ipswich area, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 207)

Date: 15th century

Finders: Messrs Mark and James Armes

Date of discovery: 25 January 2000

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

Description: A medieval, gold ring, iconographic in type with a crudely engraved depiction of the Virgin and Child on the bezel, which has suffered some damage. The hoop is inscribed with letters which are heavily abraded and difficult to decipher. They may read: N I(?) A(?) L(?) A/D(?) R T(?) U The letters are separated at intervals by sprigs of foliage. Some white enamel survives in the foliate decoration.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.109) Pencaemawr, near Usk

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109 Pencaemawr, near Usk, Monmouthshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (NMGW 00.9) (Fig. 109)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr K Evans

Date of discovery: 7 July 2000

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

Description: Gold ring of iconographic type, with a flat, oblong bezel, engraved with representation of the Virgin Mary holding the Christ-Child on her right arm. The Virgin Mary wears a mantle and gown, and holds a staff in her left hand. The Christ-Child is semi-naked, his lower half covered by a loin-cloth.

Both figures have haloes. The design shows some wear. The hoop is shaped as a twist and engraved with the legend *en boen an* in Black Letter script, between interspersed foliate ornament.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 16 x 17mm; weight: 4.38g.

Note: For a discussion, see M Redknap, 'A late medieval gold ring from Pencaemawr, near Usk, Monmouthshire', *Archaeology in Wales* 40 (2000), pp. 50–51.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP



(Fig.110) Monkton

© NMGW

110 Monkton, Pembrokeshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (NMGW 00.6) (Fig. 110)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr B Williams

Date of discovery: May 2000

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

Description: A gold ring of iconographic type, with a two-faceted bezel engraved with representations of saints. That shown in the panel on the left holds in her right hand what appears to be a tower (Saint Barbara); that on the right is probably John the Baptist. Both saints have haloes. The quality of the figurative engraving is rudimentary, and the bezel is

very worn. The hoop is shaped as a twist; the shoulders are decorated with sprigs and pentafoils, and each shoulder bears a single word to form the legend *nul awt* ('None other') in Black Letter script, between sprigs.

Dimensions: Internal diameter of hoop: 18mm; weight: 6.75g.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP



(Fig.111) Radley

© NMGW

111 Radley, Oxfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (M&ME 231) (Fig. 111)

Date: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr Keith Liddiard

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: A decorative, silver-gilt ring with a ridged bezel, engraved with two mullets and simplified sprigs. For comparable forms of ring (usually with devotional scenes), see T Murdoch, *Treasures and Trinkets; Jewellery in London from pre-Roman times to the 1930s* (Museum of London, 1931), nos. 73–74.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20x19mm; weight: 4.541g.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Oxfordshire Museums

& Archives hope to acquire.

M REDKNAP AND J P ROBINSON

112 Newton Abbot, Devon: Fragment of a medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (M&ME 320)

Date: 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr R Sedgwick

Date of discovery: 8 October 2000

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

Description: A fragment of a medieval, silver-gilt finger-ring with a faceted bezel. It is of a type which relates to iconographic rings, produced in relatively large numbers throughout the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth century. This example lacks any iconographic engraving but is decorated with floral motifs.

Dimensions: Length: 15mm; width: 8mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

113 Ely, Cambridgeshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 258)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: (unrecorded, but submitted 8 May 2000)

Circumstances of discovery: Found in backfilled spoil during an archaeological evaluation.

Description: A plain, gold ring without distinguishing marks, but with some faint scratches on the inside of the hoop.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

114 Sidbury, Devon: Medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 262)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr C D Roberts

Date of discovery: 30 June 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While gardening.

Description: A plain, gold ring with partial inscription on the inside of the hoop. The ring is heavily damaged and is distorted into a triangular shape.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J ALLAN AND J P ROBINSON

115 Bourne, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 204)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr Anthony Burton

Date of discovery: 9 January 2000

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

Description: A silver ring with a plain, triple-faceted hoop (broken) and an octagonal shaped bezel inscribed with a merchant's mark. Merchants' marks proliferate in the late fifteenth century and consist (as here) in simple elaborations around the basic form of a cross. Into the sixteenth century monograms are initially integrated into the design before gradually appearing separate. Examples occur in copper-alloy, silver and gold and were used in the absence of an entitlement to bear arms. For comparable examples see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, (London 1912) cat. 338, 340–342, (copper-alloy) and with inscriptions cat. 518, 559; cat. 355–6 (gold); cat. 403 (silver).

Dimensions: Diameter: 26mm; height: 19mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.116) Wendling

(ii) Brooches (chronological order)

116 Wendling, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt coin brooch (M&ME 259) (Fig. 116)

Date: About 1270–1290

Finder: Mr V Hudson

Date of discovery: 19 December 1999

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt coin brooch made from a gros tournois of Philip III of France. The coin was in circulation between 1270–1285. This is one of a small group of French coin brooches found in East Anglia. Jewellery crafted from coins seems to be an English fashion. It is generally considered that coins are converted into jewellery close to their date of circulation. This brooch is unlikely to date later than 1300. The fitting, soldered on to the reverse, is complete and consists of a loop and a hook. For other finds of coin jewellery see nos. 39 (Winchester, Hampshire), 117 (Little Ryburgh, Norfolk), 132 (Holme, Norfolk) and 151 (New Romney, Kent).

Dimensions: Diameter: 26mm

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire.

B J COOK, A POPESCU AND J P ROBINSON

117 Little Ryburgh, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt coin brooch (M&ME 313)

Date: About 1280

Finder: Mr P McAllister

Date of discovery: 13 October 2000

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

Description: The brooch is made from a long-cross penny from the reign of Edward I, minted in London and dating from January–May 1280. The practice of converting coins to items of jewellery such as brooches or pendants was quite common and is usually considered to be done close to the period of coin production. (See nos. 39 (Winchester, Hampshire), 116 (Wendling, Norfolk), 132 (Holme, Norfolk) and 138 (New Romney, Kent)). Most of the gilding on this example has been lost but traces remain, particularly around the inscription. The gilding is applied to the reverse of the coin which forms the front of the brooch. On the other side, which is not gilded, there is a stitching loop and a hook for attachment to a garment.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20mm.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire.

A POPESCU AND J P ROBINSON

118 Wolverton, Warwickshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 298) (Fig. 118)

Date: About 1280–1300

Finder: Mr J Bridgewater

Date of discovery: 24 September 2000

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

Description: A medieval, silver-gilt, annular brooch which has suffered some damage so that the shape is distorted. The ring of the brooch is decorated at three



(Fig.118) Wolverton

equidistant points with punched and grooved ornament, each arranged as three smaller tapering bands. The loop attaching the pin to the frame of the brooch is decorated with ridges around its collar. For a similar example see J D A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no. 103, pl. X.

Dimensions: Length: 21mm; width: 17mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

119 Middleton and Smerrill, Derbyshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 405)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr W T Stevenson

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: A miniature silver-gilt brooch of twisted wire, decorated with granulations between each twist. Finds of similar brooches have been made at Roundway Wiltshire (no. 134), North Tuddenham, Norfolk (no. 135) and near Woodbridge, Suffolk (no. 136).

Dimensions: Diameter: 15mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

120 Morley, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr W Brooker

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: A silver annular brooch, complete except for the tip of the pin. The frame is circular and is made of square-section silver, twisted to give a cable effect. Each face of the square is decorated with two rows of lozengiform punch marks. The silver pin survives on a pin construction; it has a moulding near the loop, decorated with circular punch marks. The tip is tilted to sit nicely on the frame.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 160.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

121 Stanfield, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch pin (M&ME 386)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr K Dickerson

Date of discovery: 23 December 2000

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

Description: A silver brooch pin, probably from an annular brooch of a tapering form with a rounded, punched boss at the junction with the loop which would have connected it to the frame of the brooch.

Dimensions: Length: 56mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON AND J P ROBINSON

122 Shipdham, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 387)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Bill Dodgson

Date of discovery: 11 September 2000

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



(Fig.126) Aldingbourne

Description: Oval shaped, annular brooch with bent and flattened pin.

Dimensions: Length: 20mm; width: 16.5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON

123 Terrington St Clement, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 388)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Gordon Hunter

Date of discovery: 5 December 2000

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

Description: A medieval, silver, annular brooch, its frame decorated with zig-zag grooves between triangular fields of granulations. The pin, which is loose and worn in the area of the pin rest, is decorated with incised and punched ornament.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

124 Sicklinghall, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver brooch fragment (M&ME 300)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr S Trainer

Date of discovery: May 2000

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

Description: A fragment from a medieval, silver-gilt, annular brooch consisting of a lozenge shaped shield bearing a punched cross. It has suffered considerable damage and is severely distorted. For a more substantial survival see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 151, Astwick, Bedfordshire. For comparisons see J D.A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no. 70, pl. IX; no. 229, pl. XVI.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 40mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

125 Polesworth, Warwickshire: Medieval silver pin from a brooch (M&ME 410)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Baker

Date of discovery: 29 October 2000

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

Description: A silver pin from a medieval brooch.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

126 Aldingbourne, West Sussex: Medieval gold brooch (M&ME 321) (Fig. 126)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr R T Frost

Date of discovery: Unrecorded

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

Description: A circular, gold brooch of diminutive proportions formed of three wires fused together. The

top wire is corded and decorated with small clusters of individually soldered granulations which give a very rich, ornamental affect and may be intended to create the impression of foliage. This example lacks any inscription, but similar, small brooches of the period often carry phrases of devotional or amatory intent.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 57 per cent. Diameter: 16mm; weight: 2.1g.

Disposition: Chichester Museum (with funds from Chichester Museum Society).

J P ROBINSON

127 Billingford, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragment (?) (M&ME 314)

Date: Second half of the 13th century

Finder: Mr Malcolm Parker

Date of discovery: 26 August 2000

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

Description: This silver-gilt fragment may be from a brooch and possibly from a pilgrim souvenir. What survives may represent the bottom half of the Virgin Mary at prayer before a lectern or with her attribute of a lily in a vase. However, no examples of pilgrim souvenirs following such a design survive. The two parts of the fragment which lend themselves to this interpretation rest on a foliage loosely fashioned into the shape of a flattened letter 'M'.

Dimensions: Length: 18mm; width: 11mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

128 Brockdish, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 265)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr K Whitelock

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch frame which is triangular with a D-shaped section. It has two bosses evenly spaced along each side, the pin being placed between two of them.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 159.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

129 Whitland, Carmarthenshire: Medieval silver brooch (NMGW 00.7)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr J Naylor

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: Small silver annular brooch. The plain silver frame, which is slightly misshapen, is of rectangular cross-section, with a restriction to hold the pin head. The pin shaft is of diamond cross-section, and has a flattened, expanded head with transverse and vertical punched lines. The pin shaft is incised with zig-zag lines on both front facets.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 19–20mm; pin length: 20.5mm.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest and valuation.

Carmarthenshire County Museum hopes to acquire this find.

M REDKNAP

130 Swansea Bay, Swansea: Medieval silver annular brooch (NMGW 00.5) (Fig. 130)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr S Thomas

Date of discovery: April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a



(Fig.130) Swansea Bay

© NMGW

metal-detector.

Description: Small, cast silver annular brooch. The silver frame, which is slightly distorted, is of diamond cross-section, with a restriction to hold the pin head (missing). It is decorated with four equally spaced cross-hatched spherical knops.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 22–23mm; weight: 3.34g.

Note: The object was reported to have been found lying beneath the surface silt in clay, which was hard, and greyish-blue in colour, at a depth of about 35cm.

Disposition: Swansea Museum.

M REDKNAP

131 Orford, Suffolk: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 402)

Date: 13th to 15th centuries

Finder: Mr A G Calver

Date of discovery: 21 September 2000

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

Description: A silver, annular brooch, the frame circular in plan and section and without decoration or pin rest. In one place it has split. The pin has been made in two halves and hammered together with a space for the loop attachment. Mid-way down on one face of the pin are stamped five transverse grooves.

Dimensions: Diameter: 10mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

132 Holme, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt coin brooch (M&ME 328)

Date: About 1300

Finder: Mr K C Boldero

Date of discovery: May 2000

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

Description: A medieval, silver-gilt, coin brooch made from a gros tournois of Philip IV of France. The coin was in circulation between 1285–1290. This brooch is unlikely to date much later than 1300. The fitting, soldered on to the reverse consists of a loop and a hook.

Note: For other finds of coin jewellery see nos. 39 (Winchester, Hampshire), 116 (Wendling, Norfolk), 117 (Little Ryburgh, Norfolk) and 151 (New Romney, Kent).

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service.

A POPESCU AND J P ROBINSON

133 Braintree, Essex (2): Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 249)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Crisp

Date of discovery: 1 April 2000

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

Description: A silver, annular brooch decorated with four symmetrically placed globular projections. Each

of these projections has cross-hatched, spiralled and punched ornament. The pin is missing.

Note: For a comparable example see J D A Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no. 56, pl. VII.

Dimensions: Diameter: 30mm.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum, Essex

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.134) Roundway

134 Roundway, Wiltshire: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 267) (Fig. 134)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr M P O'Donovan

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch of twisted wire decorated with granulations within each twist. The pin has similar granulations which cluster at the juncture where the pin meets the hoop of the brooch. Comparable finds have been made recently at Middleton and Smerrill, Derbyshire (no. 119), North Tuddenham, Norfolk (no. 135) and near Woodbridge, Suffolk (no. 136).

Dimensions: Diameter: 28mm

Disposition: Acquired by the Wiltshire Heritage

Museum, Devizes (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Primrose Trust).

J P ROBINSON

135 North Tuddenham, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 263)

Date: Late 13th or 14th century

Finder: Dr A Carter

Date of discovery: 21 May 2000

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch of twisted wire with granulations applied as ornament along each twist. The pin is complete. Granulations also cluster at the juncture of the pin with the hoop of the brooch. This brooch is identical to several recent finds (see Middleton and Smerrill, Derbyshire (no. 119), Roundway, Wiltshire (no. 134) and Woodbridge area, Suffolk, (no. 136)).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.136) Woodbridge area

136 Woodbridge area, Suffolk (1): Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 206) (Fig. 136)

Date: Late 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr R Damant

Date of discovery: 16 January 2000

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

Description: A silver-gilt annular brooch, made of twisted wire and decorated with small granulations. The pin has clusters of the same granulations at the juncture where it meets the hoop of the brooch. Similar examples exist in a variety of sizes. Recent finds have been made at Middleton and Smerrill, Derbyshire (no. 119), Roundway, Wiltshire (no. 134) and North Tuddenham, Norfolk (no. 135). This is the smallest within that range and raises the question of usage of such miniature brooches. (See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no.155).

Dimensions: Diameter: 13mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.137) Hackleton area

**137 Hackleton area, Northamptonshire (2):
Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 233)
(Fig. 137)**

Date: Early 14th century

Finder: Mr Steve Marchant

Date of discovery: April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: A silver annular brooch terminating in two clasped hands. The front of the brooch is punched with six, simple four-petalled flowers. More de-luxe versions of this type of brooch may have held a pearl within the clasped hands. For examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum see R W Lightbown, *Medieval European Jewellery* (London, 1978), cat. nos. 13 and 14. For another, silver-gilt example see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 155.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20mm; maximum length: 28mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

**138 New Romney, Kent (1): Medieval silver brooch
(M&ME 301)
(Fig. 138)**

Date: First half of the 14th century

Finder: Mr Ian Lee

Date of discovery: July/August 2000

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

Description: A medieval silver brooch in the form of a trefoil. The trefoil is grooved to give greater dimensionality. Placed between each foil is a large acorn knob. The third of these is adapted to accommodate the attachment of a pin.



(Fig.138) New Romney



(Fig.139) Beachamwell



(Fig.140) Weeting-with-Broomhill

Dimensions and metal

content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON

139 Beachamwell, Norfolk (2): Medieval silver-gilt brooch (M&ME 319) (Fig. 139)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr K Matthews

Date of discovery: March 1998

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

Description: A silver-gilt, hollow cast brooch formed of four conjoined crescents mounted with four raised collets set with coloured glass. Two of the settings are blue, the third is red and the fourth (likely to have been red) is now missing. This very fashionable colour combination was often achieved by the use of sapphires and rubies which the glass was undoubtedly intended to simulate.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 90 per cent. Length: 21mm; width: 21mm; weight: 1.66g.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 158.

Disposition: To be disclaimed and returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

140 Weeting-with-Broomhill, Norfolk: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 406) (Fig. 140)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr Graham Rickard

Date of discovery: 15 April 2000

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

Description: A silver brooch fashioned into the shape of an asymmetric heart. Very likely to have been a lovers' token, it belongs to a category of jewellery which often carries amatory inscriptions, as in the fifteenth century examples (MME 1967,12–8,8 and AF 2701) but the British Museum also holds a richly decorated, enamelled, asymmetric heart-brooch of fourteenth century date without an inscription (AF 2701). See J Evans, *A History of Jewellery 1100–1870* (London, 1951) pl. 16.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

141 Radlett, Hertfordshire: Medieval silver brooch (M&ME 271) (Fig. 141)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr E D Rendle

Date of discovery: 27 March 2000

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

Description: A medieval, silver, annular brooch of solid construction and proportions. The brooch is very simple without inscription or decoration on either side. A similar brooch in the Victoria & Albert



(Fig.141) Radlett

Museum is published in R W Lightbown, *Medieval European Jewellery* (London, 1978), cat. no. 21.

Dimensions: Diameter: 26mm; thickness: 3mm.

Disposition: Acquired by the Verulamium Museum, St Albans (with funds from the Hertfordshire Heritage Fund).

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.142) Hackleton area

**142 Hackleton area, Northamptonshire (3):
Medieval gold brooch (M&ME 236)
(Fig. 142)**

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr Steve Marchant

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: This gold brooch is of hollow construction and takes the form of a six-petalled rose with an open, circular centre. The petals carry a rare inscription in black letter which reads *En Bone Temps* ('in good time'). This inscription is punctuated by elaborate, foliate scrolls and the whole would originally have been enamelled. No traces of enamel remain. The reverse of the brooch, significantly, is also beautifully worked with a smaller, six-petalled flower aligned differently and defined by areas of cross-hatching. The pin of the brooch survives, but is broken. It is integrated into the design by being cross-hatched or left plain as appropriate and is articulated by a swivelling motion which is likely to be achieved by an internal pin. The high quality of its workmanship and the sophistication of its design suggest that it was an object of high status.

Although several finds of medieval silver brooches have been recorded through the Treasure Act, this is the only example, thus far, to have emerged in gold. Brooches of similar construction exist in the British Museum collection, the closest, with its pin integrated into the design of its elaborately decorated reverse side, is inscribed with the legend *In Boen Espoer* ('in good hope'), (AF 2696).

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 64 per cent with 23 per cent for silver. Weight: 8g ; internal diameter: 15mm; length: 30mm; depth: 4mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON

(iii) Seal matrices (chronological order)

**143 Alcester, Warwickshire: Medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 396)
(Fig. 143)**

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century



(Fig.143) Alcester

Finder: Mr Thomas Askew

Date of discovery: September 2000

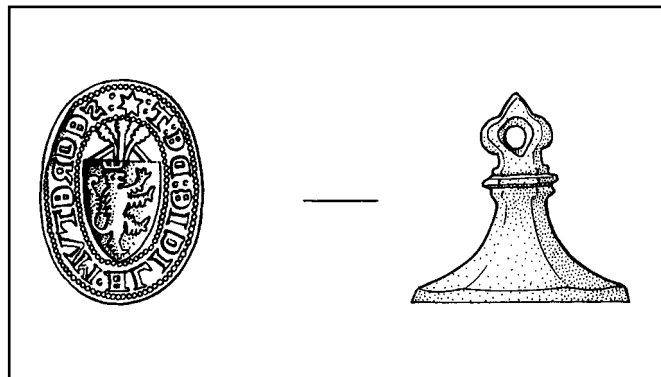
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Description: A medieval, silver, circular seal-matrix with a central, shield-shape motif and the legend: + S IhVS SVINOIS which may signify 'the seal of John' [Johannes abbreviated], followed by a surname. The final S of both parts of the name are reversed. The back is decorated with an attractive six-petalled flower which would have terminated in a hexagonal, conical handle serving as a means of suspension and use. This handle has broken off and is lost. In addition the heraldic device which would have occupied the shield, is also missing, revealing a key-shaped aperture. This would seem to suggest that it relates to a category of seal matrix which has a screw-out central motif, of which the British Museum holds three (A B Tonnochy, *Catalogue of British Seal-Dies in the British Museum* (London, 1952), cat. nos. 341, 624, 655). This construction allowed an impression to be made without the legend appearing, therefore creating a secret seal when desired.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18mm; height: 5mm.

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

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.144) Offley, © NHDC Museums

144 Offley, Hertfordshire: Personal silver seal-matrix (M&ME 421)

(Fig. 144)

Date: Late 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr Andrew Phillips

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: Silver oval seal-matrix with hexagonal handle terminating in a trefoil suspension loop. The seal is engraved with a shield bearing a crowned lion rampant facing dexter. The shield supports a crest of three torches or clubs. The armorial device is framed by a legend which reads: SECRETVM ALICIE DE T ('the secret or personal [seal] of Alice of T'). The reverse is punched with a maker's mark in the form of a quatrefoil. The seal-matrix weighs 11.02g.

Dimensions: 22mm height; 16.5mm diameter.

Disposition: Letchworth Museum hopes to acquire this find.

G BURLEIGH AND D R M GAIMSTER

145 Winchester, Hampshire (2): Medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 205)

(Fig. 145)

Date: 14th century



(Fig.145) Winchester

Finder: Mr Terence Hinde

Date of discovery: May 1999

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

Description: An oval, silver, seal-matrix depicting a male profile amid foliate decoration set within an elaborate eightfoil with a beaded surround. The inscription consists of single letters placed within each quarter and separated by flowers and reads: S' R O B to signify *Sigillum Roberti* (seal of Robert). The hexagonal, conical handle has lost its end, which is likely to have been a pierced trefoil.

Dimensions: Length: 23mm; width: 17mm; height: 15mm.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service had hoped to acquire this find but subsequently withdrew. It was then disclaimed and returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(iv) Pendant crosses (chronological order)

146 Nettlestead, Suffolk (1): Medieval silver-gilt crucifix fragment set with a sapphire (M&ME 339) (Fig. 146)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: 10 November 2000



(Fig.146) Nettlestead

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt cross, probably worn as pendant from a rosary or a chain. Any suspension loop which may have existed has now been lost. The figure of Christ on the front of the cross is missing its right arm and feet. The cross itself is plain, the surviving arm terminating in a quatrefoil set with a sapphire. On the reverse are inscribed the letters I and V which are possibly part of a fuller inscription spelling I E S V S (Jesus). The veneration of Christ and the Cross was a very important feature of fourteenth and fifteenth century devotional activity. The figure of Christ is crudely but expressively modelled with an emaciated anatomy designed to emphasize Christ's suffering. (See also the crucifix from Spurstow, Cheshire, no. 147.)

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 92 per cent. Length: 23mm; width: 17mm; weight: 2.4g.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Ipswich Museum Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

147 Spurstow, Cheshire: Medieval silver-gilt pendant crucifix (M&ME 316) (Fig. 147)

Date: Late 14th or early 15th century



(Fig.147) Spurstow

Finder: Mr Andrew Harper

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt cross, likely to have been suspended from a rosary or a chain. The suspension loop at the top is still intact. The figure of Christ on the front of the cross is much worn and the back of the cross is entirely plain. The cross itself is floriate, each arm terminating in a stylised trefoil containing leaves engraved within lozenges. The veneration of Christ and the Cross was an extremely prevalent feature of fourteenth and fifteenth century mysticism which led to a demand for smaller, more personal items of devotional art. (See also fragment of a crucifix from Nettlestead, Suffolk, no. 146).

Dimensions: Length: 29mm; width: 18.5mm; weight: 2.41g

Disposition: Cheshire Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

148 Balderton, Nottinghamshire: Medieval gold cross fragment (M&ME 430)

Date: Late 14th or early 15th century

Finder: Mr E Booth

Date of discovery: 24 October 2000

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

Description: A fragment of a gold cross decorated with delicately pounced foliate motifs and inscribed with letters on each of its surviving arms and at its centre. Originally pearls may have been attached to projections at each terminal but, if they existed, they have been lost in the ground. It was clearly once an object of high status.

The letters appear to be R I E N S (French for 'nothing') which is very unusual for a piece of medieval, religious jewellery and would be more likely to occur on a piece of secular, love jewellery of the period as part of a longer inscription. The letter at the centre of the cross is an 'O' which appears to be sprouting foliage and the significance of this, in conjunction with the other letters, is by no means clear.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

149 Ilmer, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver cross-terminal (M&ME 270)

Date: 13th to 16th centuries

Finder: Mr Rodger Paul

Date of discovery: June 2000

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

Description: Part of a medieval silver, pendant cross, comprising the terminal of one arm. The terminal is 12-sided and flattened. The fragmentary nature of the find means that it has not been possible to date it very precisely.

Dimensions: Length: 20mm; width: 19mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.150) Winchester

(v) Pendants – miscellaneous

150 Winchester, Hampshire (3): Medieval silver pendant set with an amethyst (M&ME 318) (Fig. 150)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Alan Steele

Date of discovery: 8 October 2000

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

Description: A rectangular, silver pendant set with an amethyst. Its suspension loop is broken. On the reverse are inscribed with a cross and the letters A G L A to signify *Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai*. This phrase

taken from the Latin equivalent of Hebrew words is usually interpreted as 'Thou art mighty forever, O Lord'. During the Middle Ages, it was considered particularly potent as a charm against fever.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 97 per cent. Length: 21mm; width: 8mm; weight: 2.4g.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.151) New Romney

151 New Romney, Kent (2): Medieval coin pendant (M&ME 302) (Fig. 151)

Date: About 1282–1300

Finder: Mr Brian Pearce

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt coin pendant made from a penny from the reign of Edward I (class 4b), minted at Canterbury between 1282–9. The practice of converting coins to items of jewellery such as brooches or pendants was quite widespread and is usually considered to be done close to the period of coin production. This pendant has received the additional decoration of five shallow collets (much abraded), possibly to contain coloured glass. Each of

these are placed at the end of the arms of the cross and at its centre. The cross is exploited for its decorative potential and significantly, the face of the king, on the other side of the coin, was not gilded or given additional ornament and this is an indication of which side of the coin was displayed by its wearer. A proliferation of coin jewellery occurs along the south-east coast (see nos. 116, from Wendling, Norfolk; 117, from Little Ryburgh, Norfolk and 132, from Holme, Norfolk). Other recent finds include an example from Winchester (no. 39).

Dimensions: Diameter: 20mm; length: 23mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK AND J P ROBINSON



(Fig.153) Little Massingham

152 Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk (2): Medieval silver cross-shaped pendant

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mrs J Worton

Date of discovery: June 1998

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

Description: A silver cross-shaped pendant in the centre of which is a flat circular plate engraved with a border around lettering: on one face AG and on the other AL. From this projects four arms, three of which terminate in nodulated terminals, the fourth in a collar with large, plain loop. The letters A G L A (sometimes written backwards) stand for *Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai*: see no. 150.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 175.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

153 Little Massingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt devotional pendant (M&ME 376) (Fig. 153)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Chris Merchant

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Gilded silver pendant impressed in the form of a circular dish with wide flange holding the head of St John the Baptist. A suspension loop is cast to the top of the pendant and one link of silver chain survives *in situ*. The flange of the dish is cast with small roped circlets enclosing bosses.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 50 per cent. Weight: 1.60g; diameter: 20mm.

Note: The decapitated head of John the Baptist belonged to the late medieval cult of relics. As the image was venerated as a symbol of the saint and was believed to have curative powers, it was reproduced for churches in panel-painting, wood, stone, alabaster and ceramic. The pendant is a rare survival of a group of precious-metal devotional badges which replaced base-metal pilgrim badges during the immediate pre-Reformation period.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.154) Sherburn-in-Elmet



(Fig.155) Chiddingly

(vi) Badges

154 Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim badge (M&ME 223) (Fig. 154)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr P Lowery

Date of discovery: 18 January 2000

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

Description: A silver-gilt pilgrim souvenir of St Michael slaying the serpent. It has suffered some damage and the right leg of St Michael along with the bottom half of the serpent is missing, but it is substantially intact. On the reverse is a stitching loop which would have been used to attach the souvenir to a hat or other garment. Though such souvenirs were most frequently mass-produced from lead-alloy, both copper-alloy and silver examples begin to appear in greater numbers in the fifteenth century. Saint Michael was venerated at Mont St Michel in Normandy which is the likely place of origin for this souvenir.

Disposition: The Yorkshire Museum.

155 Chiddingly, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt livery badge of Richard III (M&ME 359) (Fig. 155)

Date: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr Phil Weeden

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: Silver livery badge in the form of a boar, the symbol of King Richard III (1483–85). There are traces of gilding on the upper surface of the badge. The reverse has traces of the setting for a pin which attached the badge to the dress. In view of its small size, the badge may have been designed for wearing in a hat.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of 93 per cent. Length: 32 mm; weight: 4.90g.

Note: The white boar badge was used by Richard III's household and followers between the early 1470s and 1485. The 'bore' may have been an anagram of Ebor (the Latin name for York). Royal wardrobe accounts for 1483 record that thousands of boar-badges were produced for use at Richard III's

coronation in July and again in September for the investiture of his son, Edward, as Prince of Wales. A very similar boar-badger, in this case cast in sheet copper-alloy, was found in the moat of Richard's hereditary home at Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, in 1930 (P Tudor-Craig, *Richard III* (1973), fig. 50). A pewter version with collar and ring through the snout was found in 1994 during excavations on the site of the Hanseatic Steelyard on the London riverfront (B Spencer, *Pilgrim Badges and Secular Badges*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London:7 (London, 1998), cat. 281h). The Chiddingfold find appears to be the only known precious-metal version of this late medieval livery badge.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.156) Andover area

(vii) Mounts

156 Andover area, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt mounted cameo (M&ME 317) (Fig. 156)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr G James

Date of discovery: 8 October 2000

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

Description: A silver-gilt mount set with a carnelian cameo in the form of a face. The practice of cameo cutting underwent a renaissance in the thirteenth century, particularly in Paris where very high standards were achieved. This carnelian is quite crudely carved with features which lack delicacy. It may have once formed part of a ring brooch, as with the Oxwich brooch (National Museums & Galleries of Wales, Cardiff, 76.39 H), or it may equally have been mounted on a book cover or a shrine.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Length: 11.5mm; width: 10mm; weight: 1.2g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

157 Mendlesham, Suffolk: Medieval gold mount (M&ME 400)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Ms J A Steward

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: A gold, decorative mount with engraved flowers and foliate scrolls and a setting for a glass or jewel. Mounts such as this are likely to have been used to embellish book covers or shrines. It has suffered considerable damage and is much deformed though of roughly triangular shape.

Dimensions: Length: 11mm; width: 9mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(viii) Other objects

158 Bacton, Norfolk: Medieval silver end-cap from a knife handle (M&ME 246)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Dr Tim Pestell

Date of discovery: Spring 2000

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

Description: A silver end-cap, probably from a knife handle. It is much damaged and comprises a crushed, hollow cylinder with a flat, circular terminal. The terminal carries a monogram for Maria (the Virgin Mary).

Dimensions: Diameter: 17mm; height: 13mm.

Note: Found during the archaeological survey of a Cluniac priory at Broomholm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

(e) Post-Medieval artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

159 Roughmoor, Somerset: Post-medieval gold finger-ring set with Roman intaglio (P&EE 80) (Fig. 159)

Date: Gold ring: 16th century AD; engraved gem: late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr Paul Saxton

Date of discovery: 3 November 2000

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

Description: The ring has a very slender hoop with raised bezel encircled with a line of beading between grooves. The gem is a deep orange carnelian intaglio, extremely finely engraved with four oxen in two rows of two, facing left.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence



(Fig.159) Roughmoor

analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 96 per cent. Internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 4.8g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

C M JOHNS

160 Kenilworth, Warwickshire: Post-medieval gold memento mori finger-ring (M&ME 247)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr D P Genter

Date of discovery: 12 March 2000

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

Description: Gold memorial ring, the hexagonal bezel with incurved sides decorated with a skull surrounded by a Latin inscription, RESPICE FINEM ('consider the end'). There is no enamel left in the skull or in the inscription but the green enamel on the shoulders suggests that this was once quite a grand piece. On the reverse is a lovers' knot with the initials MB, presumably for a husband and wife. A combination of this kind, in which a mourning ring appears to have been converted to a love ring at a later date is not unusual.

Note: For similar memento mori rings with incurved hexagonal bezels, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings bequeathed by A W Franks* (London, British Museum, 1912), nos. 813–815.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDDOE



(Fig.161) Lydd

**161 Lydd, Kent: Post-medieval finger-ring with coat of arms and skull (M&ME 295)
(Fig. 161)**

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr C G Collard

Date of discovery: 10 August 2000

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

Description: Gold ring with thin hoop, the bezel set vertically with a roundel that swivels so that either side can be worn upwards. On one side is an enamelled skull, and on the other is a coat of arms, three bull's heads flanking a chevron. The enamel is surprisingly intact and very vividly done: the skull is white with eyes, nose and teeth in black, with a line of black dots down the centre of the cranium.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

162 Wartling, East Sussex: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 269)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A T Davies

Date of discovery: 26 July 2000

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

Description: Gold ring with square pyramidal bezel set with a small pointed stone, possibly a diamond or rock-crystal. The bezel has chamfered sides, with small engraved nicks on the upper and lower surface.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

163 Bramford, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 250)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Ian Roberts

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver posy ring with the inscription I AM YOURS on the outside of the band.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

164 Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (NMGW 00.12)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Christopher Williams

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt posy ring. Gilding survives inside the band, but has been completely worn away on the external curved surface. The hoop is rounded on the outside to a flattened D cross-section. The outside is plain; the interior of the band is inscribed in

italic script *love me only*. There are no other marks.

Dimensions: External diameter: 22mm; internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 4.28g.

Note: The spelling and letter forms of the motto are consistent with a date in the 17th century. The letter shapes are all in earlier italic, with simple letter forms; the ascenders on the l, which clearly turn to the right at the top (clubbing), and the 'v' form of the body of 'y' are significant, since after 1650 a more fluid style developed. A date between about 1620/30–1660/70 is consistent with the evidence. The considerable wear on the outer surface suggests that the ring was worn for a long time, and supports the notion that it was probably a betrothal ring.

Four fragments of riveted copper-alloy sheet, possibly repair patches, and the top part of a copper-alloy leg from a tripod skillet or similar cooking vessel were also reported from the same field, but there is no evidence for their direct association with the ring.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire this find.

M REDKNAP

165 St Nicholas, The Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (NMGW 01.01)

Date: Late 17th century or earlier 18th century

Finder: Mr G Rees

Date of discovery: 25 March 2000

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

Description: Gold fidelity ring, inscribed on the inside *Fear God love me*, and bearing the touch-mark AP (conjoined at the base).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: of hoop: 19mm; band width: 5mm; weight: 5.71g.

Note: The dating of such rings can be problematic. The style of the lettering is certainly post-1650, and it is probably early 18th-century in date (again based on the beginnings of a fluid letter style). The only AP

mark noted by I Pickford, *Jackson's Silver and Gold Marks* (1989), and A G Grimwade, *London Goldsmiths 1697–1837. Their Marks & Lives* (London, 1976), is Abraham Portal, dated 1749. However the mark on this ring differs slightly, having conjoined feet.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

166 Colchester (west), Essex: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 332)

Date: 17th century (?)

Finder: Ms Penny Hall

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Silver ring with ornamental bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

167 Grimston, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 268)

Gold finger-ring inscribed inside '*remember mee*' with traces of black enamel in the inscription (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be 18th century in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDDOE

168 New Romney, Kent (3): Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 203)

Gold 'fede' or faith ring, in the form of hands clasped over a heart, inscribed *A friends gift*, with maker's mark, DY, stamped inside the hoop (found 2000; on examination at British Museum found to be 18th or 19th century in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder)

J A RUDDOE

169 Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver finial (M&ME 283)

Silver arrow-shaped finial with engraved decoration (found 2000; on examination at British Museum no evidence was found to date this pre-1700; it was therefore unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

170 St Mary in the Marsh, Kent: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 350)

Silver 'fede' ring (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

171 Swalecliffe, Kent: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 358)

Gold ring set with glass stone (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

172 Dunchurch, Warwickshire (2): Post-medieval finger-ring fragment (M&ME 394)

Fragment from a Victorian finger-ring with a four-leaf clover (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

173 Harworth area, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 218)

Date: Unknown (probably post-medieval)

Finder: Mr M Hibberd

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Silver ring with wide, 'D'-section band and slightly crenellated bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

174 Crucorney Fawr, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (NMGW 00.13)

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mr C Williams

Date of discovery: August 1999

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

Description: Small faceted silver ring.

Dimensions: Weight: 0.41g.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Dress-hooks (chronological order)

*Note: Dress-hooks were used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. Their use was probably restricted to female costume. As valuable precious-metal wares, they were also frequently listed in probate inventories and will lists. Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks are one of the most important new categories of artefact to come to light through the Treasure Act. For other examples, see Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, nos. 208–221. See also D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal*, 82 (2002).*

175 Martyr Worthy, Hampshire (2): Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 351)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Kenneth Frampton

Date of discovery: December 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook or 'hook-fastener' cast on one plane with trapezoidal bar and a large rosette and two projecting fleurs-de-lis in the centre. The shaft leading to the hook is cast with baluster ornament surmounted by a scallop shell. The gilding appears to be restricted to the decorative elements only. The recurving hook is soldered to the reverse of the scallop-shell in the centre of the fitting.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent. Weight: 3.70g; length: 31mm; width: 15mm.

Note: This typologically distinctive class of dress-hook represents a precious-metal version of copper-alloy dress-fittings which are known from archaeologically secure contexts of the late fifteenth to early seventeenth centuries in Britain and the Low Countries. These so-called base-metal 'hook-fasteners' are cast as one decorative element on a single plane with an angular or trapezoidal loop at the base and recurving hook soldered at 90 degrees at the opposite end. The central decorative element is usually pierced and has relief ornament of a simple geometric or foliate design. See also D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 11.

Disposition: Winchester Museum Service.

D R M GAIMSTER

176 Ince, Cheshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 330)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Christopher Jones

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Large silver-gilt dress-hook with back-

plate cusped round the edge. The hook is hollow-cast in the form of a hexagonal cushion or star, the outline silhouetted by the backplate which is applied with knops at each apex forming a six-pointed star. The hexagonal cushion in the centre is applied with bands containing circlets of filigree and granulated ornament which has been badly worn and perforated at one corner. One of the points of the star has also been torn off. The transverse bar is missing from the reverse.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent. Weight: 9.20g; height: 40 mm; width: 25mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 6.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

177 Brundall, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook fragment (M&ME 384)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr G Linton

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver dress-hook with lozenge-shaped back-plate cast with sunken interior section, possibly for enamel (now missing) around a central knop. The frame is cast with beaded ornament and the corners with circular knops. The junction of the plate and recurving hook is cast with a trefoil knop. The hook is broken off close to the junction with the back-plate. The transverse bar on the reverse is also missing.

Dimensions: 29mm overall length; 16mm diameter of backplate.

Note: This is the only find in this class with setting for enamel, as opposed to gilding of the surface. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 254.



(Fig.179) Brampton

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

178 Northrepps, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century**Finder:** Mr J Golden**Date of discovery:** February 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Gilded silver trefoil dress-hook. The loop is missing.**Note:** See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 253.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

179 Brampton, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 294) (Fig. 179)

Date: 16th century**Finder:** Mr David Whitehouse**Date of discovery:** September 1998**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Silver-gilt dress-hook cast in the form of a five-petalled flower surmounted by six conical bosses. A transverse bar is attached to the reverse for sewing into cloth. However, the recurving hook is

missing. The maker's initials IF are stamped into the surface of the reverse bar.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 97 per cent. Weight: 2.70g; height: 15mm; width: 19mm.**Note:** See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 10. This find is the only Tudor dress-hook reported to date with a maker's mark.**Disposition:** British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

180 Staxton, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 334)

Date: 16th century**Finder:** Mr I T Postlethwaite**Date of discovery:** October 2000**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Composite silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three large hemispherical bosses which are applied in filigree and granulated ornament in the form of large circles containing quatrefoil circlelets with central knops. The bosses are separated in the centre by a large petalled flower-head which is attached to the back-plate by a butterfly-clip through the centre. The central flower-head is badly worn. Both the reverse bar and recurving hook are missing.**Dimensions and metal content:** X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced a silver content of 92 per cent. Weight: 5.80g; height: 24mm; width: 24mm.**Note:** See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 5.**Disposition:** British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

181 Layham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook fragment (M&ME 221)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Terry Calver

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver-gilt dress-hook.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

182 Parham, Suffolk: Post-medieval pair of silver-gilt dress-hooks (M&ME 347)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: A pair of silver-gilt dress-hooks cast as one in the form of a raised rectangular box or book with a projecting offset flange around the edge decorated at intervals with large globular knobs. The centre of the box or book is cast with a pyramidal boss in the centre of a quatrefoil flower. The junction of the box and hook is cast with a trefoil flower. The hook or loop(?) of the second fitting is broken off at the junction of the box and flower.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent. The weight of the most complete hook is 8.80g; length: 26mm; width: 17mm.

Note: The Parham dress-hooks are only one of two finds of pairs of hooks so far reported through the Treasure Act in England and Wales. See also the dress-hooks from Williton, Somerset (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 217). See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 9.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.183) Wanborough

183 Wanborough, Wiltshire (1): Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 291) (Fig. 183)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr David Ebbage

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast on three sides with concave bosses and surmounted towards the hook with a triangular foliate pediment. The back-plate is scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture which was probably intended for sewing permanently into the dress. The dress-hook was probably intended as a miniature of a lamp or a sconce.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 97 per cent. Weight: 6.80g; height: 35mm.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery hopes

to acquire.

D R M GAIMSTER

184 Caldecote, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 336)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Dawson

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three hemispherical bosses which are applied with filigree ornament in small circlets with small granulated knops in the centre and separating each. There is a circular aperture through the back-plate at the junction of the three bosses which suggests a missing central rivet holding a central rosette in place as in the case of the hooks from Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 210 and 220 respectively) or Staxton (no. 180 above). The facing interior filigree surfaces of the bosses are worn and suggest the former presence of a pin securing a central decorative motif. The recurving hook is broken along the length.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Weight: 2.20g; length: 24mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 4.

Disposition: Acquired by Warwickshire Museum (with additional funding from public donations).

D R M GAIMSTER

185 Upper Brailes, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 337)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Part of composite silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three large hemispherical bosses which are applied in filigree and granulated ornament in the form of large circles containing quatrefoil circlets with central knops. The large petalled flower-head and butterfly-rivet are missing from the centre (as in the case of the Staxton dress-hook, no. 180 above, which it resembles closely). The central flower-head is badly worn. Both the transverse bar and recurving hook are missing from the reverse.

Dimensions: 25mm length

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

186 Hemingstone, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-fastening (M&ME 333)

Date: Late 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr G Finbow

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Small silver attachment loop for operating with a dress-hook. Fitting cast in relief in the form of a scallop-shell with two holes for sewing into cloth at the hinge-end. The loop springs from the hinge-end of the scallop and has delicate foliate ornament along its inner edge.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 96 per cent. Length: 15mm; width: 12mm.

Note: This find represents a rare instance of the female counterpart to the early modern dress-hook and would have been sewn permanently into an item of dress.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(iii) Lace-tags

187 Fincham, Norfolk (2): Post-medieval silver lace-tag (M&ME 280)

Date: 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: Silver tag or 'aglet' with rivet-hole for securing the lace. The open end is decoratively notched.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 257

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(iv) Dress-pins (chronological order)

*Note: Spherical-headed dress-pins were used by women to secure dress or hair during the sixteenth century. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 222–228.*

188 Langford, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 338)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Miles da Costa

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is cast with large spherical concave bosses which are edged with applied beaded filigree wire. The bosses are separated by small vertical knops.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced

an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Weight: 5.30g; length: 55mm.

Disposition: Acquired by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (with funds from the Reynolds-Chard Fund).

D R M GAIMSTER

189 Faversham, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 411) (Fig. 189)



(Fig.189) Faversham

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mrs Hickmott

Date of discovery: June 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head and small lop attached to the junction of the head and pin-shaft. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets and knops. The pin has been deliberately bent at an angle of 90 degrees at the junction with the head.

Dimensions: 53mm length; 9mm diameter of head.

Disposition: Canterbury City Museums hope to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.190) Denton

190 Denton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 220)
(Fig. 190)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr K Whitelock

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is applied with filigree ornament. Surface heavily tarnished.

Dimensions: 70mm length

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

191 Cholsey, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 214)
(Fig. 191)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Steven Deacon

Date of discovery: August 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head and small loop attached to the junction of the head and pin-shaft. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of small circlets punctuated by knops. A raised horizontal band



(Fig.191) Cholsey

divides the head into two equal hemispheres. The pin has been deliberately bent at an angle of 90 degrees halfway along the shaft.

Dimensions: 52mm length; 13mm diameter of spherical head.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums and Archives hopes to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.192) East Lyng

192 East Lyng, Taunton, Somerset: silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 253)
(Fig. 192)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr William Hopping

Date of discovery: May 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found while gardening.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is applied with 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. The pin has been bent deliberately at an angle of 45 degrees halfway along the shaft.

Dimensions: 74mm length; 12mm diameter of head.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.193) South Petherton

193 South Petherton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 275) (Fig. 193)

Date: 16th century

Finders: Messrs Alan Riste and Mark Cowan

Date of discovery: June 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast head. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets and knops. The shaft

of the pin has been lost.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.194) Wiston © NMGW

194 Wiston, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (NMGW 00.4) (Fig. 194)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Pinnock

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver dress-pin with silver-gilt spherical head. The head is applied with filigree wire decoration forming trefoils (three circles around a central granule, within a larger circular border), and granules within circles. At the top of the head a single granule sits within a small filigree circle. A single band of cablework, formed by two strands of twisted wire,

encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam joining its two hollow halves. Two small holes at one point may have held a small ring, now missing, suggesting that a chain may originally have been attached to the pin. The pin shaft is very regular, and appears drawn.

Dimensions: Head diameter: 15–16mm. Overall length: 60mm (point missing); weight: 9.89g (uncleaned).

Note: For similar finds see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 94 and *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 222, 228. Semi-quantitative SEM-EDX gave the following results. Major elements: silver. Minor elements: chlorine (AgCl is the predominantly visible surface corrosion product); silicon, iron, aluminium (all contaminants from adhering soil); gold (small quantities analysed on traces of yellow coloured metal on surface of pin head). Absence of detectable amounts of copper confirmed that the silver is relatively pure.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP AND M DAVIS

195 *vacat*

(v) Bodkins (chronological order)

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

196 Hargrave, Northamptonshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (M&ME 238)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Scott Powers

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Upper part of silver bodkin with two longitudinal openings and circular eyelet at the tip. The end is surmounted by a trefoil crest. The edges of the eyelets are decorated with engraved lines and hatching.

Dimensions: 42mm length.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

197 Foxley, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver bodkin

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Riches

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: A fragment of a silver bodkin of sub-rectangular section and decorated on both faces. Just below the break at the top is a square panel enclosing a relief rosette; then come some longitudinal grooves. Both breaks are fresh. These pins have been found in the Netherlands, Norwich and London.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 230 (parish previously given as Stoke Holy Cross in error).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

198 Narborough, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (M&ME 252)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Oliver

Date of discovery: 3 April 2000

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

Description: Shaft of silver bodkin, sheared off before eyelets. One face punched with the owner's initials BS, the other stamped with the maker's mark, a sun.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

199 Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 385)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver bodkin bent deliberately into a S-shaped form. Two longitudinal openings and circular eyelet towards blunt end which is cast with a small crown-like crest. Zoned hatched engraving in the form of a thistle separating the rectilinear and circular openings.

Dimensions: 47mm compressed length.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 229.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

200 Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 234)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Steve Marchant

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Complete silver bodkin with a tear-drop-shaped eyelet, followed by two longitudinal loops (one with a cusped head) and a circular eyelet at the end.

The borders of the eyelets are decorated with engraved lines and hatching. The end of the bodkin is surmounted by a trefoil crest. Some damage to shaft.

Dimensions: 140mm length.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

201 Nacton, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 346)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr F Hancock

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver bodkin with longitudinal opening towards blunt end. Engraved ornament on both sides comprising a zone of foliate decoration and an elongated 'V' along length of pin. Remains of shallow convex 'scoop' still visible at blunt end.

Dimensions: 125mm length; 4mm max. width.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vi) Seal matrices (chronological order)

202 Askham Bryan, City of York: Fragment of post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 217)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Les Sweeney

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver seal matrix.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

203 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire (1): Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 216)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Wayne Kitching

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Silver seal-matrix with trefoil-loop handle, the die engraved with the device of the Pelican in Her Piety.

Disposition: Acquired by the Royal Pump Room Museum, Harrogate (with funds from the Friends of

Harrogate & District Museums and Harrogate branch of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society).

D R M GAIMSTER

204 Guestwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 279)

Date: 17th to early 18th centuries

Finders: Mr & Mrs Pat Buckley

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Decorative silver knop or handle converted into a seal-matrix by hammering out a circular flat die which is scratched with the initials 'A' and 'T'.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 251.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vii) Scabbard-chapes (chronological order)

205 Dunchurch, Warwickshire (3): Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 299)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Keith Bennett

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a dagger. Triangular form with scalloped edge at open end. Applied band around shoulder. Delicate foliate engraving on both flat sides. Rivet holes towards closed end.

Dimensions: 31mm length; 16mm width (at open end)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

206 Nettlestead, Suffolk (2): Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 340)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a dagger with an engraved shield enclosing stylized leaf ornament.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

207 Buxhall, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 273)

Date: 16th to early 17th century

Finder: Mr G M Fisk

Date of discovery: July 2000

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

Description: Narrow tapering sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a rapier. Engraved at open end with a fleur-de-lis surmounting a hatched zone (leaves?).

Dimensions: 42mm length; 15mm width (at open end).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(viii) Thimbles (chronological order)

208 Wickmere, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver thimble fragment (M&ME 392) (Fig. 208)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Jordan

Date of discovery: 12 August 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver thimble decorated with geometric ribbon ornament. The sheet silver is folded and creased. The open end is engraved with a



(Fig.208) Wickmere

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band containing the inscription FEARE [THY]
GOD. The irregular indentations are typical of 17th-
century manufacture.

Dimensions: 42mm height; 21mm max. width.

Note: The aphoristic inscription recalls that on 17th-
century thimble depicted in *Treasure Annual Report*
1998–1999, no. 235.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

209 Dartford, Kent: Post-medieval silver thimble (M&ME 342)

Date: Late 17th to early 18th centuries

Finder: Mr M Chivington

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Silver thimble engraved with a frieze of
birds and foliage with the maker's initials MP.

Dimensions: 18mm height; 17mm diameter at open
end.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(ix) Mounts (chronological order)

210 Sculthorpe, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver mount

Date: 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr G Parsons

Date of discovery: July–August 1999

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

Description: Silver mount consisting of a circular
piece of thin sheet with the edges turned down and a
scratched initial *W* in the centre. Around this are
irregularly set repoussé dots, and on the reverse are
two bent-over attachment spikes.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 255.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

211 Stockton-on-the-Forest, City of York: Post- medieval silver belt-mount (M&ME 245)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr Birkett

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver belt-mount. Rectangular form
with D-shaped section. Rivet holes at either end.

Dimensions: 28mm length; 6mm width.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

212 Tarrant Valley, Dorset: Post-medieval silver ornamental mount (M&ME 222)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr J Adams

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Triangular-shaped ornamental mount in

sheet silver with raised boss in the centre. Rivet holes at each corner.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 98 per cent. Length: 24mm.

Note: The Gothic Revival style of the casting suggests a 19th-century date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(x) Buttons (chronological order)

213 Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt button (M&ME 368)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr Mark Weston

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt hemispherical domed button cast with silver attachment loop. The button is cast with elaborate openwork forming a seven-petalled crown with large knop in the centre. The button weighs 2.96g.

Dimensions: 16mm length; 14mm diameter.

Note: Similar buttons are known from shipwrecks of the early 17th century, including the wreck of the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Senora della Concepcion* which was sunk in the Caribbean in 1638. Comparable items can also be seen in contemporary elite portraiture of the period.

Disposition: Acquired by the Verulamium Museum, St Albans (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Hertfordshire Heritage Fund).

D R M GAIMSTER

214 Little Cressingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (M&ME 257)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr C Aldridge

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Hollow-cast spherical button with thin rectangular scar indicating position of wire attachment-loop.

Dimensions: 8mm diameter.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(xi) Beads

215 Scruton, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt rosary bead (M&ME 335) (Fig. 215)



(Fig.215) Scruton

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr F T Hudson

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Hollow spherical bead cast in silver with surface gilding. The surface is applied with geometric filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets punctuated by knops. The surface ornament is divided into two equal hemispherical zones by plain horizontal band around the centre.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 91per cent. Weight:

4.80g; diameter: 12mm.

Note: The form of the bead along with the style and technique of ornamentation closely resemble the spherical filigree heads of contemporary dress-pins which were probably made in the same workshops (see nos. 188–194 above and also *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 222–228). Microscopic analysis shows that whereas the shaft of the pin is soldered in place where it enters and leaves the spherical pin-head, the circular perforations in the bead are neatly finished with beaded wire and show no signs of ever having a pin or anything else soldered into them. This is the first such early Tudor rosary bead to be reported through the Treasure Act.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

216 Kingston, Kent: Post-medieval silver beads (M&ME 341)

Date: Less than 300 years of age

Finder: Ms Julia Richardson

Date of discovery: 23 November 2000

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

Description: Seven silver beads; four of them spherical and three barrel-shaped. After examination, the beads were considered to be of insufficient age to be considered under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(xii) Other objects

217 Reepeham, Norfolk (2): Post-medieval knife-handle cap (M&ME 278)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr P Dawson

Date of discovery: December 1998 — January 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Sheet silver cap from the end of a knife-handle.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 252.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

218 Hevingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver vessel-lid (M&ME 389)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr B Matthewson

Date of discovery: December 2000

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

Description: Silver lid from cruet-jug with pouring lip. The underside of the lid is stamped with a black-letter 'C'.

Dimensions: 20mm diameter.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

219 Wickmere, Norfolk (2): Post-medieval silver Passe counter (M&ME 266)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr Edward Laub

Date of discovery: 25 August 1999

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

Description: Silver counter decorated on one side with a portrait of James I (1603–25) surrounded by the inscription GIVE THY JUDGEMENTS O GOD UNTO THE KING; and on the other with his son Henry, Prince of Wales (1594–1612), with the inscription AND THY RIGHTEOUSNESSE UNTO THE KINGS SONNE.

Dimensions: 27mm diameter.

Note: Part of a set of counters depicting English monarchs. Termed 'Passe' after the maker Willem de Passe who developed this technique of casting from engraved originals.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

D R M GAIMSTER

220 Swinhope, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval gold ingot (M&ME 293)

Date: 16th to 17th century

Finder: Mr Paul Gould

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Small ingot of gold with peck-marks on flat surfaces

Dimensions: 12mm length; 7.3mm width; 3.2mm depth.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

221 Dunchurch, Warwickshire (4): Post-medieval silver huntsman's whistle (M&ME 395)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Keith Bennett

Date of discovery: May 2000

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

Description: Part of silver-sheet hunting whistle in tapering tubular form. Both ends are sheared off. Applied around the body with cordoned bands which originally held suspension loops (now missing). Stamped towards the wider end with the maker's mark 'SR'.

Dimensions: 49mm length; 10mm max. width.

Note: See *Annual Treasure Report 1998–1999*, no. 242, for 17th-century hunting whistle of comparable form found near Chichester, West Sussex.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

222 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire (2): Post-medieval silver spoons and a vase (M&ME 281)

Found while searching with a metal-detector by Mr W Kemp in January 2000. On examination at the Yorkshire Museum the spoons were found to be hallmarked 1799–1899 and the vase 1897 and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure. These objects were disclaimed and returned to finder.

C P BARCLAY

223 Ealand, North Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver container (?) (M&ME 292)

Silver tubular container with filigree and granulated ornament. Six rings attached along length. On examination at the British Museum found to be 19th century in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure. Returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

224 Stondon Massey, Essex: Miniature gold dagger (M&ME 290) (Fig. 224)

Date: Of indeterminate age

Finder: Mr Kevin Smith

Date of discovery: July 2000

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

Description: A miniature gold dagger or sword (?) crudely crafted with heavy proportions and decorated with simple, incised lines. What might be seen as the 'grip' and 'pommel' is incised with a rounded-lozenge, reflecting its shape. The reverse is not totally enclosed, the interior of the upper half of the 'guard' being exposed to reveal the remains of a suspension loop.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 99 per cent. Weight:



(Fig.224) Stondon Massey

2.7g; length: 24mm.

Note: The object was inspected by the Departments of Prehistory & Early Europe and Medieval & Modern Europe.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

Catalogue



B. Coin Finds

a) Iron Age	106
b) Roman	111
c) Medieval	125
d) Post - medieval	129

(a) Iron Age coin finds

NB. Reference is made in this section to the following works:

BMC: R Hobbs, *British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1996)

Scheers: S Scheers, *Traité de numismatique Celtique II: La Gaule Belgique* (Paris, 1977)

VA: R D Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage in Britain* (London, 1989)

225 West Hanningfield, Essex: 2 Iron Age gold coins

Deposited: Mid first century BC

Finder: Mr S Newman

Date of discovery: 2000

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

Description: 1 British J ('Norfolk wolf') gold stater (5.28g), 1 gold 'plastic series A' stater of Cunobelin (5.22g).

Disposition: Chelmsford Museums Service.

J H C WILLIAMS

226 Chartham, Kent (addenda): 2 Iron Age gold coins

Deposited: Mid first century BC

Finders: Mrs C A Smith and Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: October 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors

Description: 2 Gallo-Belgic gold staters. This brings the total number discovered from this group to nine, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3, 7 (6.11g, 6.11g, 6.21g, 6.15g, 6.15g, 6.17g, 6.18g)

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3 var., 1 (6.13g)

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3 or 4, 1 (6.07g)

Note: See also *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 261.

Disposition: Canterbury City Museums.

J H C WILLIAMS

227 Sedgeford, Norfolk (addenda): 3 Iron Age gold coins

Deposited: Mid first century BC

Finders: Mr R Ludford for the Sedgeford Archaeological Project

Date of discovery: July 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological excavation.

Description: 3 Gallo-Belgic E gold staters. This brings the total number of coins from this group to seven, as follows:

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 2, 4 (6.24g, 6.19g, 6.11g, 5.06g)

Gallo-Belgic E, Scheers class 3, 3 (6.18g, 6.02g, 6.11g)

Note: See also *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 262.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders to be kept with the remainder of the site archive.

J H C WILLIAMS

228 Climbing (1), West Sussex: 18 Iron Age gold coins (Fig. 228)

Deposited: Mid first century BC

Finder: Mr M P V Constant

Date of discovery: 20 August 2000

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

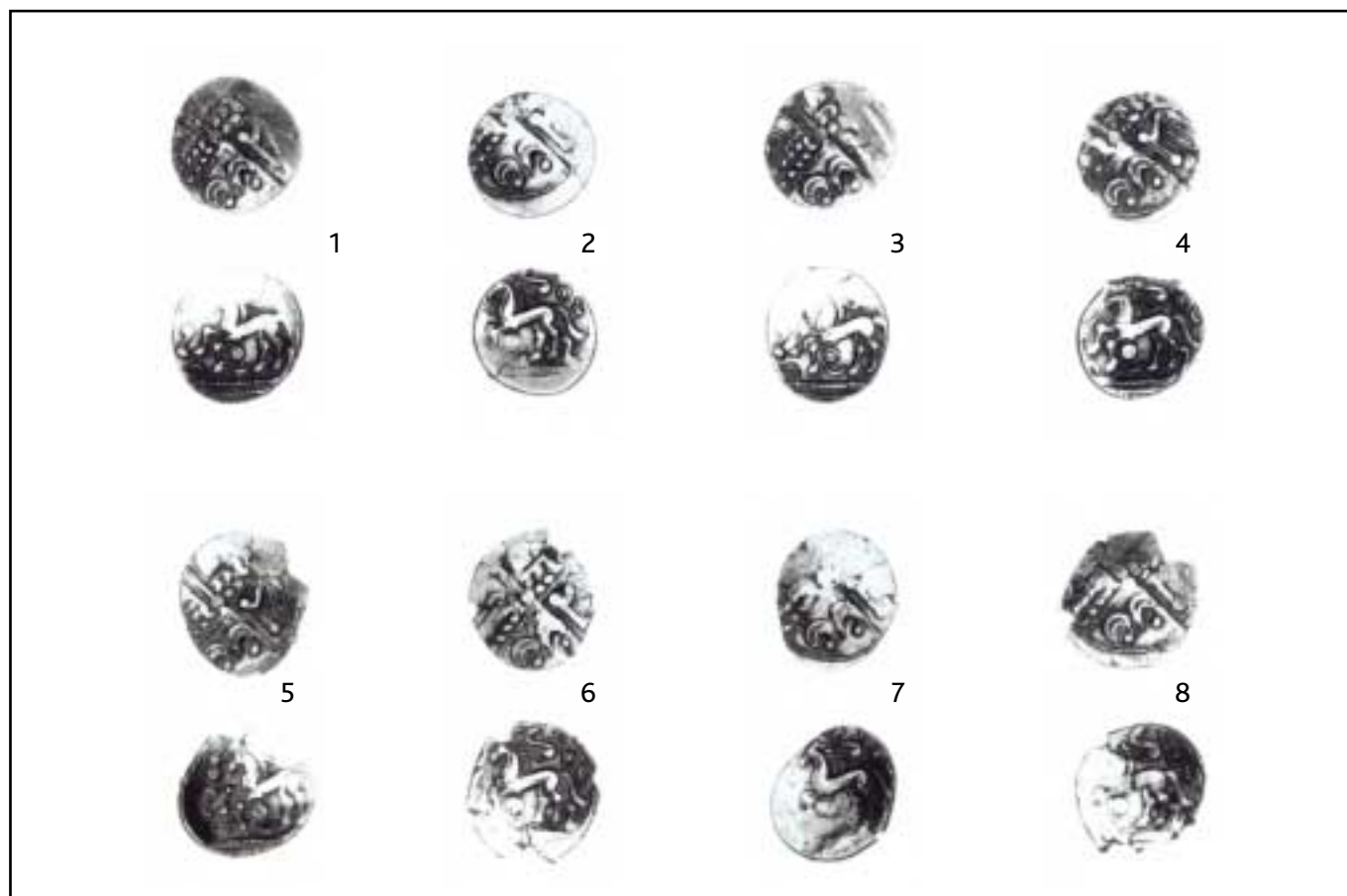
Description: 18 Iron Age gold staters

New type (similar to Whaddon Chase type but with left-facing horse), 8 (5.63g: fig. 228.1; 5.66g: fig. 228.2; 5.57g: fig. 228.3; 5.50g: fig. 228.4; 5.55g: fig. 228.5; 5.63g: fig. 228.6; 5.66g: fig. 228.7; 5.65g: fig. 228.8)

British Qa, 4 (5.75g, 5.78g, 5.72g, 5.54g)

British Qb, 6 (5.83g, 5.84g, 5.58g, 5.55g, 5.60g, 2.21g (broken))

Note: This hoard was discovered during a metal-



(Fig.228.1-8) Climping (1)

detecting rally on the same day as no. 242, but at a different location. In both cases coins were reported to have been removed by individuals other than the finders and not reported. Examples of the new Iron Age gold type have appeared in trade (eg, Classical Numismatic Group Triton V Auction 16, January 2002, lot 2425) and these may have come originally from this find. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum has indicated approximate gold, silver and copper contents of 50 per cent, 35 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for the new type.

Disposition: British Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

Deposited: Late first century BC

Finder: Mr R Pincott and Mrs C Pincott

Date of discovery: March 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors

Description: 2 gold staters of the Corieltauvi:

South Ferriby type, 1 (5.41g)

AVN CO, 1 (4.87g)

Note: The finders ('The Meerkats: Keeping History with the People') intend to use the coins in displays to further a community history project.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

229 Nottingham area, Nottinghamshire: 2 Iron Age gold coins

230 Beverley area, East Yorkshire (1) (addenda): 35 Iron Age gold coins (Fig. 230)

Deposited: Late first century BC

Finders: Messrs A Thompson and J Cooper

Date of discovery: September–October 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 35 Corieltavian gold staters:

South Ferriby type, 19 (5.50g; 5.00g; 5.30g; 5.40g; 5.42g; 5.22g; 5.53g; 5.44g; 5.55g; 5.40g; 5.34g; 5.31g; 5.30g; 5.49g; 5.35g; fig. 230.1; 5.33g; 5.58g; fig. 230.2; 5.41g; fig. 230.3; 5.35g)

Domino type, 11 (5.27g, 5.16g, 5.20g, 5.21g, 5.11g, 5.40g, 5.33g, 5.27g, 5.45g, 5.46g, 5.06g)

Kite type, 5 (4.97g, 5.52g, 5.39g, 5.39g, 5.43g)

Note: These coins are addenda to the 11 staters published in *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 265.

Disposition: East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service.

C P BARCLAY AND J H C WILLIAMS



(Fig.230.1-3) Beverley area

231 Nettlestead, Suffolk (3) (addendum): 1 Iron Age silver coin

Deposited: Late first century BC

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: One silver coin, attributed to the Iceni, 'Bury A' type (VA 80, BMC 3524). This brings the total from this group to five, as follows:

Type	Qty.	Weight (g)
Bury A	4	1.15, 1.43, 1.44, 0.90 (broken)
Bury C	1	1.19

Note: The first 4 coins from this find were published in *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 267.

Disposition: British Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

232 Silchester area, Hampshire (1): 6 Iron Age base-silver coins

Deposited: Early first century AD

Finder: Mr A Smith

Date of discovery: July 2000

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

Description: 6 base-silver staters of the Durotriges.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service withdrew their initial interest in the find and the coins were disclaimed and returned to the finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

233 Silchester area, Hampshire (2): 7 Iron Age base-silver coins

Deposited: Early first century AD

Finder: Mr A Smith

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: 7 base-silver staters of the Durotriges.

Note: This group was found scattered about 20 metres distant from the previous find. However, both groups were widely scattered and it is not clear whether they constitute one or two separate deposits.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service withdrew their initial interest in the find and the coins were

disclaimed and returned to the finder.

J H C WILLIAMS



(Fig.234.1-3) Spalding area

234 Spalding area, Lincolnshire: 20 Iron Age gold coins

(Fig. 234)

Deposited: Early first century AD

Finder: Messrs R and K Pearce

Date of discovery: August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors

Description: 20 gold staters of the Corieltavi

Domino type, 1 (5.42g)

AVN CO, 1 (5.27g)

VEP CORF, 5 (5.27g; 5.29g; fig. 234.1; 5.35g; 5.36g; 5.39g)

VEP (retrograde) CORF, 11 (5.28g; 5.30g; 5.32g; 5.33g; 5.35g; 5.36g; 5.37g; 5.38g; fig. 234.2; 5.41g; 5.41g; 5.46g)

VOLISIOS DVMNOCOVEROS, 2 (5.18g; 5.33g; fig. 234.3)

Disposition: Disclaimed and returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

235 South-West Norfolk (addenda): 1 piece of scrap gold, 1 Iron Age gold and 10 silver coins

Deposited: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: 2000

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

Description: 1 piece of scrap gold, 1 gold and 10 silver coins:

'Irstead' quarter-stater, 1

Boar-horse, 2

Early face-horse, 3

Face-horse, 2

ANTED plated, 1

ECEN, 1

ECE, 1

Note: This is the seventh batch of coins and other objects found on this site. For the previous two groups and a summary of the find as a whole up to that point, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 277. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum has indicated an approximate gold content of 85 per cent for the piece of scrap gold.

Disposition: The British Museum has acquired a selection of the coins.

A POPESCU AND J H C WILLIAMS

236 Leicester area, Leicestershire: 95 Iron Age silver coins, 60 Roman coins and 3 modern coins

(Fig. 236)

Deposited: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Name withheld at finder's request.

Date of discovery: December 2000–February 2001

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

Description: 188 Corieltavian silver coins, 1 silver coin of Cunobelin, 6 cores of plated iron-age coins, 17 Roman Republican *denarii*, 9 Roman imperial *denarii*, 34 Roman imperial copper-alloy/base-silver coins, 3 modern coins.

Iron-Age (Corieltavi) silver:

Illegible new type, 1 (Fig.236.1)



(Fig.236.1-6) Leicester area

Early boar-horse, 1 (Fig.236.2)

Boar-horse, 9

Boar-horse minim, 1

'Kite' units, 6 (Fig.236.3)

'Kite' minim, 1 (Fig.236.4)

AVN CO units (different varieties), 113
(Fig.236.5)

AVN CO minims, 5

IATISON (?), 4 (Fig.236.6)

VEPO CORF units, 11

VEP CORF units, 13

VEP minims (different varieties), 15

IISVPRASV units, 8

Cunobelin unit (VA 2057, *BMC* 1874), 1

Plated gold:

'Addedomaros' (VA 1608, *BMC* 2416), 2

IISVPRASV, 1

British H, 1

British Qc, 1

Durotriges, 1

Roman silver *denarii*:

Republic, 17

Augustus (31 BC-AD 14), 2

Nero under Claudius (AD 41-54), 1

Galba (AD 68-69), 3

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Severus Alexander (AD 222-235), 1

Roman copper-alloy coins:

1st-2nd century, 13

3rd-4th century, 21

Modern, 3

Note: The site is currently being excavated by the Leicester University Archaeological Unit and more objects have been discovered. These will be reported on in next year's Annual Report.

Disposition: To be determined.

J H C WILLIAMS

237 Canvey Island, Essex: Assorted pieces of scrap metal etc.

Deposited: Uncertain but not ancient.

Finder: Mr C Smith

Date of discovery: May 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While out walking his dogs.

Description: Assorted pieces of scrap metal, worked stones and pebbles.

Note: The finder believed he had discovered a Celtic harbour as revealed by group of 700 worked stone discs which he identified as traders' reckoning counters in 'Britain's first calculator' (*Colchester Yellow Advertiser*, 14 June 2000). This proved not to be the

case. The exact nature of his find was unclear but it was certainly not treasure.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

(b) Roman coin finds

238 Woodbridge area, Suffolk (2): 37 Roman silver coins and 1 Iron Age gold coin

Deposited: After AD 47

Finder: Mr S Andrews

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: 1 Iron-Age gold coin and 37 silver *denarii*:

Gold stater:

Cunobelin (VA 2010; BMC 1810), 1

Silver *denarii*:

Roman Republic, 12

Mark Antony (about 32 BC), 7

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 5

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 12

Claudius (AD 41–54), 1

Note: Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service investigated the site after initial discovery. The coin of Cunobelin was not closely associated with the Roman coins and is unlikely to have been deposited together with them.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to landowner.

J H C WILLIAMS

239 Llanhamlach, Powys (addenda): 4 Roman silver coins (NMGW 00.10)

Deposited: About AD 50–60 (?)

Finder: Mr M Preece

Date of discovery: 12 July 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Four silver *denarii*:

Roman Republic (3):

Uncertain, 2nd–1st century BC, 1

C Vibius C F C N Pansa (about 48 BC), 1

P Clodius M F IIII VIR A P F (about 42 BC), 1

Roman Empire (1):

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Note: The coins were found in the same area as those previously reported. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 282.

Disposition: The Brecknock Museum.

E M BESLY

240 Howe, Norfolk (addenda): 4 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 87

Finder: Mr C Pears

Date of discovery: 24 September 2000 and 13 January 2001

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

Description: 4 silver *denarii*:

Republic, 2

Mark Antony (about 32 BC), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Note: This hoard has been discovered in parcels over many years. This find brings the total number of coins found to 15 gold *aurei* and 129 *denarii*, all of which have been acquired by the British Museum. The hoard is unusual in that it consists of a mixture of gold and silver coins. For a report on the last find, see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 119.

Disposition: The British Museum intends to acquire.

A POPESCU AND J H C WILLIAMS

241 Wendlebury, Oxfordshire: 63 Roman silver and 26 copper-alloy coins

Deposited: About AD 138

Finder: Mr M Whitford

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: 63 silver *denarii* and 26 copper-alloy coins:

Silver *denarii*:

Galba (AD 68–9), 2

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 17

Titus (AD 79–81), 5

Domitian (AD 81–96), 12

Trajan (AD 98–117), 18

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 8

Copper-alloy coins:

Caligula (AD 37–41), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 4

Nerva (AD 96–8), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 10

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 9

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums & Archives intends to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

242 Climping (2), West Sussex: 88 Roman silver coins (Fig. 242)

Deposited: About AD 140

Finders: Messrs P and A Hunt

Date of discovery: 20 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors during a detecting rally.

Description: 88 silver *denarii*:

Domitian (AD 81–96), 2

Trajan (AD 98–117), 50 (Fig. 242, 1–18)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 34

Sabina, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61) –

Faustina I, 1



(Fig.242.1-18) Climping (2)

Note: This hoard is likely to be the rump of a much larger assemblage. Since they were found during a metal detecting rally it is possible that many were not handed in at the time by other finders in the confusion of what was part of the same deposit. The same rally also produced a hoard of Iron Age coins (see above,

no. 228). Coins conserved (for identification) at the British Museum.

Disposition: Acquired by Littlehampton Museum (with 50% funding from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund).

R ABDY

Itteringham, Norfolk: 62 Roman silver, 42 copper-alloy coins and other objects

62 silver *denarii*, 42 copper-alloy coins to AD 141 found together with 3 silver finger-rings, 2 copper-alloy cosmetic sets, a bronze key and fragments of a pot: see above no. 26.

243 Monknash, Vale of Glamorgan: 103 Roman silver coins and pot (NMGW 00.15) (Fig. 243)

Deposited: About AD 145

Finder: Mr S McGrory

Date of discovery: 14 December 2000

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

Description: 103 silver *denarii*:

Nero (AD 54–68), 2

Galba (AD 68–9), 1

Otho (AD 69), 1



(Fig.243.1) Monknash



(Fig.243.2-3) Monknash

Vitellius (AD 69), 2

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 15

Titus Caesar, 2

Domitian Caesar, 2

Divus Vespasian (AD 79–81), 2

Domitian (AD 81–96), 9

Nerva (AD 96–8), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 26

Divia Marciana, 1 (Fig.243.2)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 27

Sabina, 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 5 (Fig.243.3)

Divia Faustina, 3

Note: The coins were contained in a grey-ware pot. Several coins have been examined using scanning electron microscopy. Traces of organic materials preserved in corrosion products on their surfaces indicate that the hoard was originally packed into its container with sawdust or wood shavings, species uncertain.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY AND M DAVIS

Little Grimsby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring, bronze finger-ring and 11 silver coins

See above, no. 14.

244 Wanborough, Wiltshire (2): 161 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 156

Finder: Mr P Hyams

Date of discovery: 31 May 2000

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

Description: 161 silver *denarii*:

Galba (AD 68–9), 1

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 18

Titus Caesar, 3

Domitian Caesar, 4

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian Caesar, 2

Domitian (AD 81–96), 9

Nerva (AD 96–8), 6

Trajan (AD 98–117), 50

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 41

Sabina, 1

Aelius Caesar, 2

Antoninus Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 13

Faustina I, 1

Diva Faustina I, 5

Marcus Caesar, 1

Faustina II, 1

Note: Coins conserved (for identification) at the British Museum.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery.

R ABDY

245 Foxley, Norfolk (2): 3 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 161

Finders: Messrs M Cochran and M French

Date of discovery: 20 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 3 silver *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)

Faustina I, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

A POPESCU AND J H C WILLIAMS

246 St Ishmael, Carmarthenshire: 35 Roman copper-alloy coins (NMGW 00.8)

Deposited: About AD 164

Finders: Mr D Davies and others

Date of discovery: May 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors; beach find.

Description: 35 copper-alloy Roman *sestertii* and *dupondii/asses*.

Sestertii (23):

Flavian (AD 69–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 5

Trajan/Hadrian (AD 98–138), 2

Lucilla (AD 164–69), 1 (RIC 1730)

Uncertain, 14

Dupondii/asses (12):

Flavian (AD 69–96), 1

Trajan/Hadrian (AD 98–138), 1

Uncertain, 10

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

E M BESLY

247 Egmont, Nottinghamshire: 22 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 170

Finders: Messrs A Henshaw, R Pincott and Ms C Pincott-Allen

Date of discovery: On various occasions between 1999 and 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 22 silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69–70), 1

Domitian, 1
 Domitian (AD 81–96), 2
 Trajan (AD 98–117), 9
 Hadrian (AD 117–38), 3
 Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 5
 Faustina I, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

248 Tiddington, Warwickshire: 3 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 170

Finders: Messrs S Taylor, E Kuczynski and S Wright

Date of discovery: March 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors

Description: 3 silver *denarii*:

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
 Faustina I, 1
 Lucius Verus (AD 163–169), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

249 Plantation Place, City of London: 43 Roman gold coins

Deposited: About AD 174

Finders: Museum of London Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: June 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found during the archaeological excavation at Plantation Place, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London prior to the re-development of the site.

Description: 43 gold *aurei*:

Nero (AD 54–68), 2
 Vitellius (AD 69), 1
 Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3
 Titus Caesar, 2
 Titus (AD 79–81), 1
 Divus Vespasian, 1
 Trajan (AD 98–117), 4

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 8

Aelius Caesar, 1

Antoninus Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–60), 11

Diva Faustina, 2

Marcus Caesar, 2

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 2

Lucius Verus (AD 161–69), 1

Lucilla, 1

Note: The coins were discovered *in situ* and grouped together in a tight bundle, suggesting that they were once contained within a small bag or perhaps a draw-string purse. Identification of the coins by S Holmes.

Disposition: Museum of London.

I LEINS

250 Wilburton, Cambridgeshire: 18 Roman copper-alloy coins

Deposited: Late second century AD

Finder: Mr I Hinton

Date of discovery: Over several weeks in November and December 2000

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

Description: 18 copper-alloy *dupondii* and *asses*:

Julio-Claudian (27 BC – AD 68), 2
 Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3
 Domitian (AD 81–96), 5
 Trajan (AD 98–117), 2
 Hadrian (AD 117–38), 2
 Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 1
 Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1
 Faustina Junior, 1
 Unidentified, 1

Note: The coins were scattered across an area of 15 x 10 feet down the hill and they are very worn and corroded.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M MATZKE

251 Shapwick, Somerset (addenda): 23 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 224

Finders: Messrs M and K Elliott

Date of discovery: April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 23 silver *denarii*:

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1

Wars of the Succession (AD 193–98)

Septimius Severus, 4

Caracalla Caesar, 2

Joint reign of Septimius and Caracalla (AD 198–208)

Septimius Severus, 4

Caracalla, 2

Julia Domna, 3

Geta Caesar, 1

Joint reign of Septimius, Caracalla and Geta (AD 208–11)

Caracalla, 1

Macrinus (AD 217–18), –

Diadumenian, 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–22), 3

Note: Conserved at Somerset County Museum. Total now stands at 9,238 coins.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund).

R ABDY

252 Uncertain location along route of M1 Motorway, probably Leicestershire: 435 Roman silver and base-silver coins and pot (Fig. 252)

Deposited: About AD 270

Finder: A digger driver who had worked on the M1. The coins were reported by his widow after his death and it was not possible to obtain further information

about the findspot.

Date of discovery: Uncertain, said to be ‘about 20 years ago.’

Circumstances of discovery: During construction work on M1 motorway.

Description: 207 silver *denarii* and 228 base-silver *radiates*.

Denarii (unless otherwise stated):

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1

Wars of the Succession (AD 193–98)

Septimius Severus, 23

Clodius Albinus Caesar, 1

Caracalla Caesar, 4

Joint reign of Septimius and Caracalla (AD 198–208)

Septimius Severus, 12

Caracalla, 8

Julia Domna, 5

Geta Caesar, 3

Plautilla, 1

Joint reign of Septimius, Caracalla and Geta (AD 208–11)

Caracalla, 2

Geta, 1

Caracalla, (AD 211–17), 7 (2 *radiates*)

Macrinus (AD 218), 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–22), 47

Julia Soaemias, 3

Julia Maesa, 7

Julia Paula, 5

Aquilia Severa, 1

Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 49

Julia Mamaea, 19

Orbiana, 2

Maximinus I (AD 235–8), 3

Balbinus (AD 238), 1

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 47 (3 *denarii*, 1 of which is irregular, and 44 *radiates*)

Radiates:

Philip I (AD 244–9), 25

Otacilia Severa, 8



(Fig.252) M1 Motorway

Philip II, 4
 Trajan Decius (AD 249–51), 7
 Herennia Etruscilla, 3
 Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 2
 Volusian, 8
 Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60)
 Valerian I, 16
 Gallienus, 32
 Salonina, 9
 Valerian II, 3
 Divus Valerian II, 2
 Saloninus, 3
 Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8)
 Gallienus, 3

Salonina, 1
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 4
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 49
 Victorinus (AD 269–70), 3

Note: Two fragments of Roman grey-ware pottery are associated with the coins (identified by J D Hill). Coins conserved (for identification) at the British Museum.

Disposition: Awaiting Coroner's decision. Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester, hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

253 Ethy, near Lerryn, Cornwall: 1,095 Roman base-silver coins and pot

Deposited: About AD 274

Finders: Messrs J Clemes and T Bird

Date of discovery: June 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1,095 base-silver *radiates*:

Trajan Decius and family (AD 249–51), 1
 Valerian I (joint reign) (AD 253–60), 5
 Gallienus (joint reign) (AD 253–60), 2
 Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 94
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 83
 Divus Claudius II (AD 270), 4
 Quintillus (AD 270), 17
 Aurelian (AD 270–5), 1
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 38
 Marius (AD 269), 3
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 395
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 437
 Irregular, 5
 Uncertain emperor, 10

Note: The coins were cleaned for identification by the Department of Conservation at the British Museum. The majority of the coins were found in a large coarse ware wide-mouthed locally made jar which was substantially complete when found, but in a fragile condition. The complete lower portion of the vessel was recovered, but less than 10 per cent of the rim. The pottery was identified by J D Hill, Department of Prehistory and Early Europe.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Cornwall Heritage Trust).

I LEINS

254 Langley with Hardley, Norfolk (addenda): 52 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 278

Finder: Mr Kevin Canham

Date of discovery: September–October 1999

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: 52 base-silver *radiates*:

Volusian (AD 251–3), 1
 Gallienus (AD 260–8), 4
 Salonina, 2
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 3
 Claudius II or Quintillus (AD 268–70), 1
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 7
 Victorinus (AD 269–70), 8
 Tetricus I (AD 270–4), 7
 Tetricus II, 1
 Uncertain, 18

Note: Coins conserved (for identification) at the British Museum. Total now stands at 2,010 coins (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 301).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

Taynton, Gloucestershire (addenda): 98 Roman base-silver coins and silver finger-ring

98 base-silver *nummi* to AD 317 found together with a possibly Roman silver finger-ring; see above, no. 20.

255 Langtoft A, East Yorkshire: 976 Roman base-silver coins and pot (Fig. 255)

Deposited: About AD 305

Finders: Messrs P Rennoldson, S Best and J Haley

Date of discovery: 24 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 976 base-silver *denarii*, *radiates* and large *nummi*:

Radiates:

Valerian I (AD 253–60), 1
 Gallienus (AD 253–68), 59
 Salonina, 6
 Claudius II (AD 268–70), 72
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 1



(Fig.255.1-19) Langtoft A

Victorinus (AD 269–70), 1
 Quintillus (AD 270), 6
 Aurelian (AD 270–5), 34
 Severina, 4
 Tacitus (AD 275–6), 68
 Florian (AD 276), 5
 Probus (AD 276–82), 172
 Carus (AD 282–83), 4
 Carinus Caesar, 3
 Numerian (AD 283–4), 5
 Carinus (AD 283–5), 7
 Carausius (AD 287–93), 1 (fig. 255.1)
 Allectus (AD 293–6), 1 (fig. 255.2)
 Diocletian (AD 284–93), 61 (fig. 255.3–7)
 Maximian (AD 285–93), 61 (fig. 255.8–10)
 Galerius Caesar, 2 (fig. 255.11)
 Uncertain, 1

Denarii:

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 1
 Severina, 2 (fig. 255.12)

Full-weight *nummi*:

Diocletian (AD 293–305), 107 (fig. 255.13–14)
 Maximian (AD 293–305), 77 (fig. 255.15–17)
 Constantius I Caesar, 109 (fig. 255.18)
 Galerius Caesar, 97 (fig. 255.19)
 Uncertain, 8

Note: Discovered at the same time as, and a few metres from, Langtoft B (see below). The coins were found in association with the complete base and lower/middle wall of a small imitation Black Burnished ware jar (21 sherds). The coins were identified by C P Barclay, Simon Holmes and Lucy McCartney and the pottery by J D Hill. Messrs D Evans and D Atkinson of Humber Field Archaeology Unit attended the site, where they recorded and excavated the pottery.

Disposition: Hull and East Riding Museum or the East Riding Museum Service had hoped to acquire the two hoards but were unable to do so. The finders presented 3 coins from hoard A and 3 coins and the pot from hoard B to the Yorkshire Museum and the

British Museum hopes to acquire a selection of 15 coins from hoard A and 5 from hoard B. The remaining coins were returned to the finders and sold at auction (Dix, Noonan & Webb, Auction Catalogue 53, 13 March 2002, lots 1–91).

R ABDY AND C P BARCLAY

256 Langtoft B, East Yorkshire: 924 Roman base-silver coins and pot

Deposited: About AD 324

Finders: Messrs P Rennoldson, S Best and J Haley

Date of discovery: 24 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 924 base-silver *nummi* of Constantine I and Licinius I and their families, AD 313–24:

London, 572
 Lyons, 23
 Trier, 251
 Arles, 12
 Ticinum, 4
 Rome, 4
 Siscia, 16
 Thessalonica, 4
 Uncertain, 38

Note: Discovered at the same time as, and a few metres from, Langtoft A (see above). The coins were found in association with 9 sherds from a grey-ware pot; complete base and lower wall of the jar are represented. The coins were identified by C P Barclay, Simon Holmes and Lucy McCartney and the pottery by J D Hill. Messrs D Evans and D Atkinson of Humber Field Archaeology Unit attended the site, where they recorded and excavated the pottery.

Disposition: See previous entry.

R ABDY AND C P BARCLAY

257 Carleton St Peter, Norfolk: 128 Roman base-silver coins

Deposited: About AD 333

Finder: Mr S Pagan

Date of discovery: On three occasions during January and February 2000

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

Description: 128 base-silver *nummi*:

Mid-Constantinian, 3

Beata Tranquillitas, 16

Sarmatia, Vot X/XX etc, 28

Providentiae, 19

Gloria Exercitus (2 standards), 62

Note: Three sherds from the base and wall of a third/fourth century AD beaker were recovered with the hoard (identified by J D Hill). The coins were conserved (for identification) at the British Museum.

Disposition: The hoard was returned to finder with the exception of one coin (BEATA TRANQVILLITAS) with a legend of Crispus (5A) combined with a bust normal for Constantine II (G10), which was acquired by the British Museum (2001-9-9-1).

R ABDY

258 Shiptonthorpe, East Yorkshire: 503 Roman base-silver coins and pot

Deposited: About AD 340

Finders: Mr A Laverack

Date of discovery: January–February 2000

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

Description: 503 base-silver coins:

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1

Tetricus I (AD 270–74), 1

House of Constantine (types down to GLORIA EXERCITVS one standard), 501

Coins by mint:

London, 1

Trier, 290

Lyons, 91

Rome, 4

Ticinum, 1

Aquileia, 3

Siscia, 5

Heraclea, 3

Constantinople, 1

Cyzicus, 1

Uncertain, 35

Irregular, 29

Note: Fragments of a globular Nene Valley ware pot, the remains of the container, were also recovered.

Disposition: Hull and East Riding Museum intends to acquire.

C P BARCLAY AND J H C WILLIAMS

259 Hockwold, Norfolk (addenda): 5 Roman copper-alloy coins

Deposited: About AD 350

Finder: Mr D Woollestone

Date of discovery: 6 October 1999

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

Description: 5 copper-alloy coins, imitations of *nummi* of the 330s AD.

Note: These are additional coins from the hoard of 811 copper-alloy coins found in February 1999: see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 310.

Disposition: The British Museum acquired the whole assemblage of 816 coins.

IAN LEINS AND A ROGERSON

260 Healaugh, North Yorkshire: 176 Roman base-silver and copper-alloy coins

Deposited: About AD 350–64

Finders: Messrs Ken Thornton, John Middleton, Mark Ridgeway and Peter Wright

Date of discovery: August–September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 176 base-silver and copper-alloy coins:

Base-silver *nummi*:

Beata Tranquillitas (altar) (AD 321–24), 5

Providentia Augg/Caess (camp gate) (AD 324–30), 2

Gloria Exercitus (2 standards) (AD 330–35), 54

Urbs Roma (AD 330–41), 21

Constantinopolis (AD 330–41), 15

Pax Publica (Helena) (AD 330–41), 2

Fel Temp Reparatio (galley) (AD 348–50), 2

Victoriae Dd Nn Augg et Cae (two Victories, Magnentius) (AD 350–53), 1

Illegible, 42

Contemporary imitations (copper-alloy):

Gloria Exercitus (2 standards), 13

Urbs Roma, 11

Constantinopolis, 7

Two Victories reverse (Magnentius), 1

Note: The coins were in an exceptionally poor state of preservation

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

C P BARCLAY

261 Corscombe, Dorset: 31 Roman copper-alloy and base-silver coins

Deposited: Fourth century AD

Finder: Mr A Maidment

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: 31 copper-alloy and base-silver Roman coins, mostly fourth century.

Note: Probably a collection of random single finds rather than a hoard, the coins were extremely corroded and could not be identified.

Disposition: Not treasure. Returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

262 Narborough, Norfolk (2) (addenda): 1 Roman silver coin

Deposited: AD 402

Finder: Mr Alexander Ison

Date of discovery: 3 April 2000

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

Description: 1 silver *siliqua*: emperor uncertain, reverse: VRBS ROMA (clipped).

Note: This is additional to the small hoard of 4 *siliquae* discovered in June 1998: see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 134.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

A ROGERSON AND J H C WILLIAMS

263 Thetford, Norfolk: 4 Roman silver coins

Deposited: AD 402

Finder: Mr I Hinton

Date of discovery: 20 August 2000

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

Description: 4 silver *siliquae*:

Julian Augustus (AD 360–3):

Lyons, 1

Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II (AD 375–78/9):

Trier, 1

Honorius and Arcadius (AD 395–402):

Milan, 2

Note: Found on a river terrace of the Great Ouse at a site which has yielded other Roman material.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY AND A POPESCU

264 Wormegay, Norfolk: 5 Roman silver coins

Deposited: AD 402

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: December 2000

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

Description: 5 silver *siliquae*:

Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian (AD 367–75):

Trier, 1

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius,
Magnus Maximus and Victor (AD 378/9–88):

Trier, 1

Honorius and Arcadius (AD 395–402):

Milan, 2 + 1 irregular

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY AND A POPESCU

265–266 Eye area, Suffolk (2-3) (addenda I and II): 24 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Messrs J Scopes and J French

Date of discovery: Three coins were discovered by Mr J French in July 2000 and a further 21 by both Messrs Scopes and French in December 2000.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 24 silver *siliquae* (* = addenda I):

Constantius II and Julian (AD 355–60):

Lyons, 1 + 1*

Arles, 2

Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian (AD 367–75):

Trier, 6 + 1*

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius
(AD 388–95):

Trier, 2

Lyons, 1 + 1*

Honorius and Arcadius (AD 395–402):

Milan, 7

Uncertain fragments, 2

Note: Total now stands at 28 *siliquae* (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 314).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY

267 Stonham Parva, Suffolk: 13 Roman silver coins

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr J Hunt

Date of discovery: May 2000

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

Description: 13 silver *siliquae*:

Julian (AD 361–3), 2

Valentinian I (AD 364–78), 1

Honorius (AD 393–423), 1

Uncertain emperors (367–402), 9

Note: All the coins were clipped with the exception of one of the *siliquae* of Julian.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

268 Stanchester, Wiltshire: 3 Roman gold, 1,199 silver, 1 copper-alloy coin, pot and bronze ring (Fig. 268)

Deposited: About AD 406

Finder: Messrs J and D Philpott

Date of discovery: 25 July 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 3 gold *solidi*, 33 silver *miliarenses* and 1166 *siliquae* and 1 copper-alloy *nummus* with pot and a bronze ring fragment:

Gold *solidi*:

Milan, (AD 395–402), 1 (Honorius)

Ravenna, (AD 402–3, 405–6), 2 (Honorius: fig. 268.1)

Silver *miliarenses* and *siliquae*:

Constantine II (to 340), Constans (to 350),

Constantius II (to 360) and Julian (from 355) (AD 337–63):

Trier, 17 (1 full-weight *siliqua*: fig. 268.2)

Lyons, 36

Arles, 41 (1 *miliarensis*)

Sirmium, 2 (1 *miliarensis*)

Antioch, 1

Thessalonica, 2 (both *miliarenses*: fig. 268.3)

Jovian (AD 363–64):



(Fig.268.1-8) Stanchester

Arles, 1 (fig. 268.4)

Valentinian I and Valens (AD 364–67):

Lyons, 1

Rome, 44 (4 *miliarenses*)

Siscia, 1 (*miliarensis*)

Sirmium, 2

Constantinople, 1

Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian (AD 367–75):

Trier, 223 (8 *miliarenses*: fig. 268.5)

Siscia, 4 (1 *miliarensis*)

Antioch, 3

Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II (AD 375–78/9):

Trier, 78 (2 *miliarenses*)

Aquileia, 14 (fig. 268.6)

Siscia, 2

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius,

Magnus Maximus and Victor (AD 378/9–88):

Trier, 263 (5 *miliarenses*: fig. 268.7)

Lyons, 2

Milan, 18

Aquileia, 16

Rome, 7 (2 *miliarenses*)

Siscia, 2 (1 *miliarensis*)

Thessalonica, 2

Uncertain, 3 (1 *miliarensis*)

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius
(AD 388–95):

Trier, 151 (1 *miliarensis*)

Lyons, 13 (1 *miliarensis*: fig. 268.8)

Milan, 11

(Plus one uncertain *nummus*)

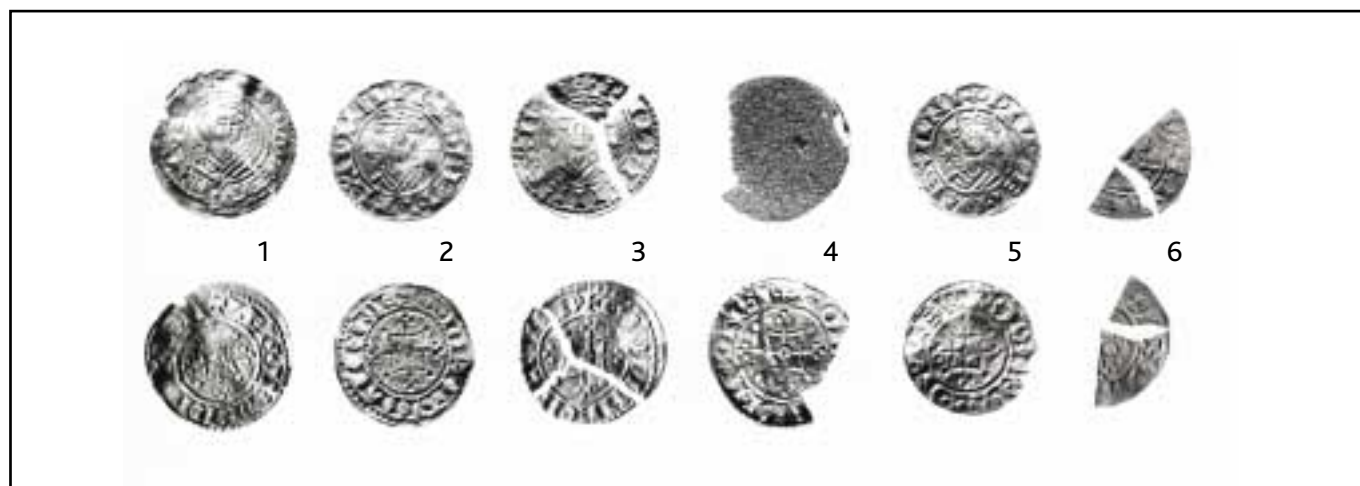
Honorius and Arcadius (AD 395–402):

Milan, 197

Note: A large part of the lower body of a fine Alice Holt grey-ware single handled flagon was recovered with the hoard (identified by J D Hill). The intact base and lower wall was accompanied by 8 other body sherds.

Disposition: Acquired by the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, NACF, Primrose Trust and the Blunt Trust).

R ABDY



(Fig.270.1-6) Tiverton

Deposited: About AD 408

Finder: Mr A Smith

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: 9 silver *siliquae*:

Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian (AD 367–5), 3 (Trier)

Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II (AD 375–78/9), 2 (Trier)

Honorius and Arcadius (AD 395–402), 4 (Milan)

Note: This is a further addition to the great Hoxne hoard, whose coin catalogue will be published by P Guest (British Museum Press, forthcoming).

Disposition: Disclaimed; donated to the British Museum.

R ABDY

(d) Medieval coin finds

Note: for finds of medieval coin jewellery see nos. 39, 116, 117, 132 and 151.

270 Tiverton, Cheshire: 6 medieval silver coins (Fig. 270)

Deposited: About 1075–80

Finders: Messrs Andrew Harper and Ross Anderson

Date of discovery: June 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 5 silver pennies and fragments of a cut halfpenny of William I (1066–87), Two Stars type, BMC v, (1074–77?):

Canterbury (1): Alfred (fig. 270.1)

London (2): Godric (fig. 270.2), Godwin (in three fragments, fig. 270.3)

Shrewsbury (1): Godesbrand (fragmentary, and stuck together by finder on an adhesive backing, fig. 270.4)

Warwick (1): Thurkil (fig. 270.5)

Unidentifiable (Cut half, two fragments, with a missing fragment in between, fig. 270.6)

Note: Penny of Godric of London and cut halfpenny found by Mr Anderson; the remaining pennies by Mr Harper.

Disposition: Awaiting inquest; Cheshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

271 Arnside, Cumbria: 5 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1210–20

Finder: Mr J Harrison

Date of discovery: 3–4 September 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found while searching with a metal-detector on the foreshore.

Description: 5 silver pennies of the Short Cross period:

English Short Cross

Canterbury: Hue, 1 (4c)

Chichester: Willelm, 1 (5bi)

Scottish Short Cross and Stars

Hue Walter, 3 (Phase B)

Disposition: Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Kendal.

B J COOK

272 Northop, Flintshire: 3 medieval silver coins (NMGW 00.14)

Deposited: After 1230

Finder: Mr N Rolfe

Date of discovery: 26 August 2000

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

Description: Three silver Short Cross pennies:

Canterbury, 1: Willem (7cA)

London, 2: Ilger (7bA); Ledulf (7bC)

Disposition: Flintshire County Council Museums Service.

E M BESLY

273 Spixworth, Norfolk (addenda): 8 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1240–50

Finder: Messrs N Brown, S Cushion, P Thrower and A Womack

Date of discovery: January 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 8 silver coins of the Short Cross period:

Canterbury: Ulard, 1 (4a); Henri, 1 (7bD)

London: Stivene, 1 (4a)

Canterbury or London: Nichole, 1 (8b)

Winchester: Andreu, 1 (5bi); Lukas, 1 (5bii)

Irish, 1 penny of John, third issue (about 1207–11)

Dublin (fragment): moneyer unknown

1 penny of Edward I, 9b, London (not part of the main group)

Note: For earlier coins from the same find, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 337.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

274 Beverley area, East Yorkshire (2): 475 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1244–7

Finders: Messrs S Todd and S Sansan

Date of discovery: 10–17 April 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 448 pennies and 27 cut halfpennies of the Short Cross period:

England

Bury St Edmunds, pennies: Norman, 1 (7aD);

Ioan, 1 (7cB); Iohan, 6 (7bA, 1; 8b2, 4; 8b3, 1);

Simund, 5 (7bC, 2; 7bD, 2; 7b, 1; 7cA, 1)

Canterbury, pennies: Arnaud, 2 (5c); Henri, 9 (7aA, 2; 7aC, 1; 7aD, 1; 7bB, 1; 7bC, 2; 7b, 1; 7cA, 1); Hue, 2 (5bi, 1; 5bii, 1); Iun, 2 (7aC, 1; 7bA, 1);

Ioan, 12 (7aC, 1; 7a, 1; 7bA, 2; 7bC, 4; 7bD, 1;

7cA, 2; 7cB, 1); Ioan Chic, 17 (7bA, 1; 7bB, 6; 7bC, 1; 7bD, 3; 7cA, 5; 7c, 1); Ioan FR, 12 (7bD, 5; 7b,

1; 7cA, 3; 7cB, 3); Iohan, 9 (8b2, 3; 8b3, 6); Iohan

M, 1 (5bii); Meinir, 1 (4); Nichole, 44 (7cA, 10;

7cB, 5; 7cC, 9; 7c, 1; 8b2, 11; 8b3, 8); Osmund, 8

(7bA, 1; 7bB, 1; 7bC, 4; 7bD, 2); Roberd, 5 (4b, 1;

5aai*, 1; 5bi, 1; 5bii, 1; 5c, 1); Robert, 2 (7bC, 1;

7bD, 1); Roger, 2 (7bC); Roger of R, 5 (7aA, 1;

7bA, 1; 7bB, 1; 7bC, 2); Salemun, 1 (7aD); Samuel,

1 (5bi); Simon, 4 (5bii, 1; 5bii*, 1; 7aC, 1; 7bA, 1);

Tomas, 4 (7aA, 1; 7bA, 1; 7bC, 1; 7bD, 1); Walter,

1 (6c3); Willem, 22 (7bD, 2; 7bD/cA, 1; 7cA, 2; 7cC, 3; 8b2, 8; 8b3, 6); Willem Ta, 5 (7bB, 1; 7bC, 3; 7bD, 1); uncertain moneyer, 2 (7bC, 1; 7cA, 1); halfpennies: Hue, 1 (5bi); Nichole, 1 (7cC); Roger, 1 (7b); Samuel, 1 (7aA); Tomas, 2 (7aA, 1; 7a, 1); uncertain moneyer, 2 (6c1, 1; 7b, 1)

Canterbury or London, pennies: Nichole, 3 (7cA, 1; 7cB, 1; 8b3, 1); halfpennies: Nichole, 1 (7cA)

Chichester, penny: Rauf, 1 (5biii)

Durham, pennies: Pieres, 1 (5c, 1); halfpenny: Pieres, 1 (5a); uncertain moneyer, 1 (5bii)

Exeter, penny: Ricard, 1 (5bii)

Ipswich, penny: Iohan, 1 (5c); halfpenny: Alisandre, 1 (5b-c)

Lincoln, pennies: Lefwine, 1 (1b); Hugo, 1 (1b); Rauf, 1 (5bi*)

London, pennies: Abel, 5 (6b2, 2; 6c2, 1; 6c3, 1; 7aC, 1); Adam, 14 (5bii, 1; 7bB, 2; 7bC, 8; 7bD, 1; 7cA, 2); Alward, 1 (1b); Beneit, 1 (5bii); Elis, 2 (7aC, 1; 7bA, 1); Fulke, 2 (4b, 1; 5bi, 1); Gifrei, 7 (7bC, 2; 7bD, 4; 7cA, 1); Henri, 1 (4c, 1); Ilger, 17 (5c, 2; 6a1, 1; 6b2, 1; 6c1, 2; 7aC, 3; 7a-b, 1; 7bA, 3; 7bB, 4); Ledulf, 6 (7bB, 1; 7bC, 4; 7bD, 1); Nichole, 108 (7cA, 9; 7cB, 9; 7cC, 18; 8a, 1; 8b2/a, 1; 8b2, 42; 8b3, 28); Rau(l)f, 22 (5c, 4; 6a1, 3; 6b2, 3; 6b, 1; 6c1, 1; 6c3, 1; 7aA, 1; 7aC, 1; 7aD, 2; 7bA, 4; 7bB, 1); Ricard, 8 (7bB, 1; 7bC, 4; 7bD, 3) Terri, 2 (7bA); Walter, 6 (5c, 5; 6c1, 1); Willelm, 1 (4a, 1); Willelm L 1 (5biii); Willelm T, 1 (5c); halfpennies: Abel, 1 (6); Fulke, 1 (5b); Gifrei, 1 (7bC); Ilger, 3 (5c, 1; 6b2, 1; 6c3, 1); Rauf, 1 (6b2); uncertain moneyer, 2 (7bA, 1; 7cA or B, 1)

Northampton, pennies: Adam, 1 (5bii); Roberd, 1 (5bi)

Norwich, pennies: Gifrei, 2 (5bii, 1; 5bii or iii, 1)

Oxford, penny: Rodbert, 1 (1b)

Winchester, pennies: Gocelm, 1 (1b); Rauf, 1 (5c); Ricard, 1 (5bi*)

York, pennies: Gerard, 1 (ib); Turkil, 1 (1b)

Uncertain mint, halfpennies: Rauf, 1 (5bi)

Forgeries: London, Rauf, 1; Canterbury, Henri, 1; uncertain, 1

Ireland, John, *Rex* coinage

Dublin: Roberd, 11; Willem, 2

Waterford: Willem, 1

Scotland, Short Cross and Stars coinage

Roxburgh: Aimer/Adam, 1 (class I); Pieres, 1 (Phase D)

Hue Walter: pennies, 5 (class II); halfpennies, 4 (class II)

Henri Walter, 1 (class II)

Uncertain mint: Adam, 1 (Phase D); Alain?, 1 (Phase D); Adam Andrew, 1 (Phase D)

Continental

Conrad v. Weltberg, bishop of Osnabrück, 2

Emperor Otto IV, 1

Adolf I, count of Marck?, 1

Disposition: 130 coins acquired by the British Museum; the remainder returned to finders.

B J COOK

275 Great Waldingfield, Suffolk: 6 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1250

Finder: Mrs B Spall

Date of discovery: 2 April, 2000

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

Description: 6 Long Cross pennies of Henry III:

London, Nicole, 5 (Ib/II mule, 2; IIa, 1; IIIa, 2)

Bristol, Elis, 1 (IIIb)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

276 East Bergholt, Suffolk: 11 medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1320–30 (the coin of Edward III is likely to have been a separate deposit)

Finder: Mr S Garrod

Date of discovery: 12 September 2000

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

Description: 8 silver pennies and 3 halfpennies of Edward I and II, and one penny of Edward III: Edward I and II

Pennies: Bristol, 1 (9b1); Canterbury, 4 (4a-c, 1; 10cf2a, 2; 10cf3b2, 1); Durham, 2 (10cf3b, 1; 14, 1) London, 1 (3d); halfpennies: 3 fused together, 1 legible: class 3, London

Edward III, Fourth Coinage, Pre-Treaty Period Series G or Treaty Period

Penny, Durham

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

277 Cambridge (Chesterton Lane), Cambridgeshire: 9 medieval gold and about 1,800 silver coins

Deposited: About 1355

Finders: Messrs R Mortimer and R Regan for the Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

Circumstances of discovery: During a controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: About 1,800 silver sterlings of England, Scotland, Ireland and Continental mints, and 9 gold coins of Edward III (7 nobles and 2 half-nobles).

Note: Further report will follow conservation of the find.

Disposition: To be determined.

M ALLEN

278 Great Glemham, Suffolk: 4 medieval silver coins

Deposited: 1350s?

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: 19 May 2000

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

Description: 4 silver coins, Edward I–Edward III:

Pennies of Edward I: 3d (London); 4c (Canterbury)

Groats of Edward III, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty Period: Series C (London) and Series E (London)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

279 Fauld, Staffordshire (2): 114 medieval silver coins

Deposited: Early 1430s

Finders: Mr and Mrs D A Wright

Date of discovery: 16 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 114 silver groats of Edward III and Henry VI:

Edward III: Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period, Series C, 5; Series G, 7

Henry VI, annulet issue, 94 (London, 9; Calais, 85); annulet/rosette mascle mules, 3 (Calais); rosette mascle issue, 5 (Calais)

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

D BARKER AND B J COOK

280 Carthorpe, North Yorkshire: 3 medieval silver coins

Deposited: 1430s?

Finder: Mr K Thompson

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: 2 silver groats (annulet, London and Calais) and 1 penny (rosette mascle, York) of Henry VI.

Disposition: Acquired by the Dales Countryside Museum, Hawes (with funds from the Friends of the Dales Countryside Museum).

C P BARCLAY

281 Buckland Monachorum, Devon: 2 medieval gold coins

Deposited: 1460s–70s

Finder: Mr J Hrydziusko

Date of discovery: 26 March 2000

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

Description: 2 gold ryals of Edward IV, initial mark sun, mints of London and Bristol.

Note: Following information supplied to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, the Treasure Valuation Committee concluded that the finder had not reported his find within 14 days of believing the find to be treasure, as required by the Treasure Act. The Committee therefore recommended to the Secretary of State that his share of the reward should be reduced from 50 per cent of the total to 25 per cent, with the balance being given to the landowner.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

B J COOK

282 Praa Sands, Cornwall: 7 medieval gold and 1 silver coin

Deposited: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr D Walden

Date of discovery: At various times from 1999 onwards.

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

Description: 7 gold and 1 silver coin, Spanish kingdoms, 15th century.

Note: As a foreshore find, this find is being processed as wreck under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

Disposition: To be determined.

B J COOK



(Fig.283) Deal

(d) Post-medieval coin finds

283 Deal, Kent: 191 post-medieval silver coins and pot (Fig. 283)

Deposited: About 1549

Finder: Mr D Friell

Date of discovery: 22 April 2000

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

Description: 191 base-silver coins, Henry VIII – Edward VI, face value £1 6s.11d:

Henry VIII, Third Coinage (1544–7)

Groats, 6 (Tower: lis, 3; Bristol: WS on rev, 3)

Half-groats 33 (Canterbury, 29; York, 4)

Pennies, 17 (Tower, 2; Canterbury, 2; York, 13)

Edward VI, Coinage in Henry VIII's name (1547–51)

Groats, 21 (Tower: arrow (1); K (2); –/grapple?

(1); martlet (4); Southwark:–/E, 8; Bristol: TC on rev, 2; Canterbury, 2; York, 1)

Half-groats 18 (Tower: –/grapple, 1; Southwark, 9; Canterbury, 5; York, 3)

Pennies, 91 (Tower, 57; Canterbury, 33; Bristol, 1)

Edward VI, Irish Coinage in Henry VIII's name

Penny–halfpennies, 5 (Dublin)

Note: The coins were found in a linen bag, itself within a nearly complete pot.

Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK

284 Ashford, Kent (2): 4 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1570–80

Finder: Mr D Butcher

Date of discovery: 1 April 2000

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

Description: 4 silver coins of Elizabeth I:

Sixpences, 3 (pheon, 1564; castle, 1570; ermine 1573)

Threepence, 1 (plain cross, 1578)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

285 Davenham, Cheshire: 32 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1603–4

Finder: Mr C Bailey

Date of discovery: 13 and 19 August 2000

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

Description: 32 silver coins, Mary I – Elizabeth I, face value 30s:

Mary alone (1)

Groat, 1 (pomegranate)

Philip and Mary (1)

Shilling, 1 (full titles, undated, XII)

Elizabeth I (30)

Shillings, 28 (cross crosslets, 8; martlet, 7;

escallop, 3; crescent, 1; hand, 1; tun, 2; woolpack, 4; 1, 2)

Groats, 2 (cross crosslet, 1; martlet, 1)

Disposition: Cheshire Museums Service.

B J COOK

286 Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: 169 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1605

Finders: Ms V MacRae and Mr B Read

Date of discovery: 15 March 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 169 silver coins, Mary I – James I, face value £5 15s:

England

Philip and Mary (1)

Shilling, 1 (English titles, 1554)

Elizabeth I (132)

Shillings, 40: (lis, 1; cross crosslet, 3; martlet, 6; bell, 2; A, 5; escallop, 4; crescent, 2; hand, 3; tun, 4; woolpack, 4; key, 4; 2, 2)

Sixpences, 92 (pheon, 8; portcullis, 6; coronet, 13; castle, 5; ermine, 10; acorn, 2; eglantine, 6; plain cross, 9; long cross, 7; sword, 3; bell, 1; escallop, 1; crescent, 4; hand, 5; tun, 3; woolpack, 7; 2, 2)

James I (34)

First Coinage: shillings, 8 (thistle, 4; lis, 4); sixpences, 3 (thistle)

Second Coinage: shillings, 13 (lis, 5; rose, 3; illegible, 1; rose, 4); sixpences, 10 (lis, 5; rose, 5)

Spain (2)

Ferdinand and Isabella: real, 2

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

287 Llanbedr, Gwynedd: 11 post-medieval silver coins (NMGW 00.3)

Deposited: About 1641–3

Finder: Mr J Haworth

Date of discovery: 1 September 1999 (reported to National Museums & Galleries of Wales 11 April 2000)

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

Description: 11 silver coins, Elizabeth I – Charles I; face value £0 7s 6d:

Elizabeth I (4)

sixpences, 4 (pheaon 1561; coronet 1568; castle 1571; long cross 1580)

James I (3)

First Coinage: sixpences, 2 (2nd bust: thistle 1604; lys 1604)

Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (4th bust, scallop)

Charles I (4)

Tower mint: shillings, 3 (E1/1 crown; F1/1 tun; G1/1 triangle-in-circle)

Tower mint: sixpence, 1 (D, portcullis)

Note: The coins were found in Cwm Nantcol, east of Llanbedr. They were located within a bank near a dwelling and had been covered by a stone.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to the landowner, by agreement with the finder.

E M BESLY

288 Thorncombe, Dorset: 10 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1641–3

Finder: Mr R Beer

Date of discovery: August 1999 to January 2000

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

Description: 10 silver coins, Elizabeth I – Charles I, face value: 9s:

Elizabeth I (3)

Shillings 3 (cross crosslet, 1; tun, 2)

James I (2)

First Coinage: shilling, 1 (lis); sixpence, 1 (thistle)

Charles I (5)

Shillings, 4 (anchor, 1; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2); sixpence, 1 (tun)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

289 Fovant, Wiltshire: 135 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1643–4

Finder: Mr R C Freemantle

Date of discovery: 10 September 1999

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

Description: 135 silver coins, Edward VI – Charles I: Edward VI (1)

Third period: sixpence 1 (York, mullet)

Elizabeth I (57)

shillings, 10 (cross crosslet, 1; martlet, 2; A, 1; escallop, 2; tyn, 2; woolpack, 1; key, 1); sixpences, 47 (pheaon, 6; rose, 2; portcullis, 3; coronet, 5; castle, 4; ermine, 2; acorn, 1; eglantine, 6; plain cross, 5; sword, 2; bell, 1; A, 2; escallop, 3; hand, 1; tun, 1; 1, 2; uncertain, 1)

James I (19)

First coinage: shillings, 3 (thistle, 1; lis, 1; uncertain, 1); sixpences, 7 (thistle, 3; lis, 4)

Second coinage: shillings, 3 (lis, 1; escallop, 1; coronet, 1); sixpences, 3 (rose, 2; escallop, 1)

Third coinage: shillings, 2 (thistle)

Scottish coinage: 12-shillings, 1 (thistle)

Charles I (58)

Half-crowns, 2 (anchor, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1) Shillings, 45 (lis, 1; portcullis, 3; bell, 3; crown, 5; tun, 4; anchor, 3; triangle, 2; star, 6; triangle-in-circle, 18)

Sixpences, 10 (harp, 1; crown, 2; tun, 2; triangle, 4; triangle-in-circle, 1)

Scottish coinage, Falconer's anonymous issue: 6-shillings, 1 (thistle)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D ALGAR AND B J COOK

290 West Acre, Norfolk: 3 post-medieval silver coins

Deposited: About 1640–50

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: 20 March 2000

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

Description: 3 silver coins of Charles I:

Shillings, 2 (crown, and tun); sixpence, 1 (star).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

Valuations

2	Batsford	£400	141	Radlett	£350
4	West Wight	£3,750	142	Hackleton area (3)	£4,000
5	Milton Keynes	£290,000	145	Winchester (2)	£1,100
7	Shillington	£35,000	147	Spurstow	£650
8	Winchester area	£350,000	150	Winchester (3)	£450
18	Horncastle area (1)	£400	151	New Romney (2)	£300
19	Fincham (1)	£100	153	Little Massingham	£500
22	Cawston	£1,000	154	Sherburn-in-Elmet	£250
26	Itteringham	£4,000	159	Roughmoor	£1,400
27	Cleobury Mortimer	£380	164	Llantilio Crossenny	£180
29	Braintree	£1,300	175	Martyr Worthy (2)	£400
30	Eaton Constantine	£450	176	Ince	£600
35	York area	£80	179	Brampton	£400
39	Winchester area	£500	180	Staxton	£350
40	Long Buckby	£800	182	Parham	£500
41	Dundridge	£500	183	Wanborough (1)	£500
43	Pocklington	£1,250	184	Caldecote	£450
46	Llanbedrgoch	£320	188	Langford	£350
47	Burmarsh	£450	192	East Lyng	£1,050
50	Winchester (1)	£800	193	South Petherton	£250
54	Kenninghall	£600	194	Wiston	£400
55	Horncastle area (2)	£1,000	203	Knaresborough (1)	£150
61	Horncastle area (3)	£1,200	213	Wheathampstead	£700
62	Carlton Colville	£25,000	215	Scruton	£300
69	Springthorpe	£200	225	West Hanningfield	£450
75	Nornay	£3,000	226	Chartham	£700
82	Sutton on the Forest	£50,000	228	Climping (1)	£7,250
90	Kelvedon	£1,100	230	Beverley area (1)	£13,500
95	Wetheringsett	£5,000	232-3	Silchester	£500
98	Norton	£750	235	South-West Norfolk	£550
100	Woodbury	£2,200	239	Llanhamlach	£180
104	Gedney	£2,750	242	Climping (2)	£3,500
109	Pencaemawr	£2,000	243	Monknash	£2,600
110	Monkton	£2,500	244	Wanborough (2)	£4,000
126	Aldingbourne	£1,000	251	Shapwick	£690
130	Swansea Bay	£950	253	Ethy	£4,500
132	Holme	£200	255-6	Langtoft A+B	£873 (20 coins)
133	Braintree	£200	257	Carleton St Peter	£100 (1 coin)
134	Roundway	£500	258	Shiptonthorpe	£1,300
136	Woodbridge (1)	£140			
138	New Romney (1)	£500			

259 Hockwold	£4,000 (this valuation is for the whole hoard of 816 coins)
268 Stanchester	£50,000
271 Arnside	£500
272 Northop	£40
274 Beverley area	£7,000
279 Fauld (2)	£4,700
281 Buckland Monachorum	£2,000
283 Deal	£3,500: coins; £200: pot
285 Davenham	£600
289 Fovant	£600

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