



## Treasure Annual Report 2002

# Catalogue



## A. Artefacts

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## (a) Prehistoric Artefacts

### 1 Boscombe Down, Amesbury, Wiltshire: Two Copper Age grave assemblages with gold ornaments (2002 T113) (figs. 1.1, 1.2)

**Date:** About 2400–2200 BC

**Date of discovery:** Period leading up to May 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Controlled archaeological excavations by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology.

**Description:** During the excavation of grave 1289 a large inventory of artefacts was found with the skeleton of an adult male of mature age, who has become known as the ‘Amesbury Archer’. Among the finds were two gold ornaments which under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 brought the whole grave group into consideration as potential Treasure. The gold ornaments and some of the other artefacts lay near the knees of the deceased. However, in general, objects were found widely disposed around and above the body, mostly in clusters.

The gold finds from the second grave (1236) only came to light when soil inside the jaw of the skeleton (again of an adult male: the ‘Archer’s Companion’) was being cleaned away in the laboratory at Salisbury. One ornament was curled inside the other. A few other finds occurred in the grave. The first grave inventory is exceptional for the number of objects present (over 200) and the duplication of some types: pottery Beakers (five examples), copper knives (three) and stone wristguards (two). Detailed study of all finds is underway by a number of specialists and will appear in the definitive excavation report by Wessex Archaeology.

The gold objects which caused these two contexts to be declared as Treasure form two matched sets of ornaments known alternatively as *basket earrings*, *hair rings* or *basket ornaments*. Each was cut from thin sheet-gold into an ‘onion’ shape extending into a long



(figs. 1.1, 1.2) Boscombe Down (reproduced at life-size)

narrow tang. The main plate was outlined with a double row of pointillé – small punched dots – before being rolled up, the ‘tang’ being wrapped around the outside of the curled plate, or ‘basket’. The quality of workmanship of the Companion’s ornaments seems to be a little better than that of the Archer’s.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Grave 1289:



maximum widths of baskets: 21.9 and 22.3 mm; weights 0.41 and 0.48g. Grave 1236: maximum widths of baskets about 22.5 mm; weights not known. The metal composition of all four basket ornaments is substantially of gold.

**Discussion:** Gold basket ornaments belong to the earliest phases of metallurgy in Britain. The type had been recorded from early Beaker graves on three previous occasions, two of the finds being from central southern England. In broad terms, these and similar types of early gold trinket date between 2500 and 2000 BC. Pending full results of studies, the two Boscombe Down grave groups may be dated circa 2400–2200 BC, during a short-lived Copper Age.

**Disposition:** Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.



(fig. 2) Skeyton

S NEEDHAM

## 2 Skeyton, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age penannular ring fragment (2002 T181) (fig. 2)

**Date:** About 1150–750 BC

**Finder:** Mr B Jordan

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** A fragment of a well-known type of Late Bronze Age ring, decorative in character, the surface much abraded. The remaining terminal is flat and

bears lapping marks. The broken surface shows clearly that the composition of the object is of a gold wrapping over a base metal core.

**Dimensions:** Maximum external diameter: 16 mm; maximum internal diameter: 7 mm; thickness: 5 mm; weight: 3.2 grams.

**Disposition:** Donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

G VARNDELL

## 3 Lavant, West Sussex: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2002 T191) (fig. 3)

**Date:** About 1150–750 BC

**Finder:** Messrs B Simpson and K Mordle

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** A penannular ring of well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character, of circular cross-section with flat terminals showing lapping. The ring has alternate stripes of yellow and paler gold, but this is very worn on the outside.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Maximum external diameter: 17 mm; internal diameter: 5 mm; thickness: 6 mm; weight: 10.08g. Analysis indicates that the ring is not solid gold; it is therefore likely to comprise gold wrapping over a base metal core.

**Disposition:** Chichester District Museum.

G VARNDELL



(fig. 3) Lavant



(fig. 3A) Brynmill © National Museums & Galleries of Wales

**3A. Brynmill, Swansea, Wales: Late Bronze Age gold-covered penannular ring (NMGW 2002.1) (fig. 3A)**

**Date:** 1150–750 BC

**Finder:** Mr Nigel Powell

**Date of discovery:** 13 February 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** In clay, while searching with a metal-detector on the foreshore.

**Description:** A small penannular ring decorated with a gold foil wrapped around a base-metal core.

**Dimensions and metal content:** External diameter: 17.1 mm, internal diameter: 5.3 mm, thickness: 6.0 mm, weight: 7.31g. SEM analysis (with EDX facility) by NMGW staff at the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cardiff indicated the presence of an applied gold foil, with a composition in the range of 75 per cent gold, 12 per cent silver, 10 per cent copper and 2 per cent iron (some of the copper and the iron are due to contamination of the surface).

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

A GWILT

**4 West Ilsley, Berkshire: Late Bronze Age penannular gold ring (2002 T138)**

**Date:** About 950–750 BC

**Finder:** Mr M Ruczynski

**Date of discovery:** About 1987

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

**Description:** Bronze Age penannular ring

**Discussion:** On the surfaces of the terminals there are fine striations but also evidence of layering within the gold. In the centre of each terminal face is a rough semi-circular depression.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 19.1 mm and 17.9 mm; thickness: 7.1 mm; distance between terminals: 2 mm; weight: 11.96g.

**Note:** As the find occurred 20 years ago, it falls under the old Treasure Trove Law, where evidence would have to point to the object having been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery. The ring is most likely to be a casual loss, therefore does not constitute treasure.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

P CANNON

**5 Rossett, Wrexham, Wales: Late Bronze Age hoard (2002 T300; NMGW 2002.06) (fig. 5)**

**Date:** About 950–750 BC

**Finders:** Messrs P Williams and M Sheen

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors during a metal detecting rally.

**Description:** (1) Bracelet fragment 1: straightened terminal fragment of an Irish gold penannular bracelet, with circular body cross-section and solid, evenly expanded terminal. Break end cut.

(2) Bracelet fragment 2: straightened terminal fragment of an Irish gold penannular bracelet, with circular body cross-section and solid, evenly expanded terminal. Break end cut.

(3) Bracelet fragment 3: mid-section fragment of a gold penannular bracelet with circular body section (of probable Irish type). Cut and bend break.

(4) Bracelet fragment 4: flattened mid-section of a gold penannular bracelet. Variable width and thickness, rounded sides.

(5) Slender bronze faceted axe of Meldreth / Class D type. Wide onset collar moulding and flaring trumpet shaped profile. Three facets on each face and octagonal cross-section. Rectangular mouth, deep crescentic blade-edge.

(6) Tanged knife (two conjoining fragments). Tang has straight but divergent sides widening into a pronounced shoulder. Prominent midrib on each tang face. The blade has bevelled edges and three facets down each face. Leaf shaped blade. Recent break and bending.

**Dimensions:** (1) Length: 42.2 mm, terminal diameter: 6.0–6.2 mm, body diameter: 4.5–4.7 mm, weight: 11.61g.

(2) Length: 39.6 mm, terminal diameter: 6.0–6.3 mm, body diameter: 4.2–4.7 mm, weight: 11.14g.

(3) Length: 38.7 mm, body diameter: 5.1–5.3 mm, weight: 12.88g.

(4) Length: 25.1 mm, maximum width: 7.0 mm, maximum thickness: 3.2 mm, weight: 6.59g.

(5) Length: 109.2 mm, blade width: 43.4 mm, weight: 156.3g.

(6) Combined length: approx. 252 mm, width at shoulder: 29.2 mm, thickness: 3.6 mm, combined weight: 80.3g.

**Discussion:** The faceted axe and the two knife fragments were slightly scattered over an area of approximately two square metres. The find site was visited soon after the hoard was reported by Karina Kucharski, County Archaeologist for Wrexham with the finders. No further discoveries were made. Subsequent test pits were excavated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and suggested that the hoard had been disturbed during the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, when a nearby drainage ditch



(fig. 5) Rossett © National Museums & Galleries of Wales (reproduced at approximately 75 per cent life-size)

was dug. It seems likely that the hoard was a votive offering, buried within a waterlogged area adjacent to the River Alyn.

The retrieved artefacts would appear to represent the personal possessions of an individual of high standing, to judge from hoard size and composition and the high quality of workmanship displayed. It is of considerable interest to note that the four bracelet fragments were discovered within the socket of the faceted axe. It suggests that some care and selectivity was exercised during burial in the ground. This practice is echoed in two other Late Bronze Age hoards

from Wales, the Llanarmon-yn-Ial (Denbighshire) and Michaelston-super-Ely (Cardiff) hoards, where gold bracelets were also placed inside the sockets of axes and in isolated or riverside locations.

The discovery of Irish penannular bracelets at Rossett extends the known distribution of Late Bronze Age gold adornments along the north Wales coastline. In total, some forty gold artefacts of this date are now known here, mostly comprising bracelets and hair-rings. They suggest a sea-trade network was operating between Ireland, north Wales and parts of Scotland at this time. The faceted axe is typically British in style. The tanged knife is the first known example from Wales and finds parallels in both Ireland and Britain. The hoard therefore displays mixed cultural influences.

**Disposition:** Wrexham County Borough Museum.

A GWILT AND K KUCHARSKI

## 6 St Erth, Cornwall: Two Late Bronze Age base-metal hoards and two pieces of ancient gold (2002 T278) (figs. 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)

**Date:** About 850–750 BC

**Finder:** Mr J Doyle

**Date of discovery:** November 2002–February 2003

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

**Description:** Four separate but potentially interrelated finds of metalwork:

**Gold ornament fragment 1** (found on 12 November 2002 at a depth of about 18cm): A fairly broad flat strip of gold has been folded into four. Both ends (one folded inside) appear to be ragged cuts, so the object was originally longer in both directions. The long sides, however, are neatly finished, one convex, the other concave, thus before folding the strip would have been crescentic. The only ornamentation is a simple line of closely set punched dots along the medial line concentric with the curved edges. This is an interesting piece, but not readily identified. The crescentic form recalls certain Bronze Age ornaments – lunulae and gorgets – but the style of the St Erth

example is as yet unmatched in those series. Indeed the gorgets are not known outside Ireland. The approximate metal composition determined by surface analysis would not be out of keeping with a later Bronze Age date.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Extant width:

38.5–41.5 mm; extant length (if unfolded):

approximately 145 mm; thickness: 0.5–0.8 mm; weight: 77.2g. The object is predominantly of precious metal.

**Gold ornament fragment 2** (found between 11 and 20 February 2003 at a depth of about 25 cm): A small fragment of gold sheet on which the two longer edges are fractures. The other two are squared off in section and gently curved, perhaps due to subsequent hammering of the broken edges. This piece is undiagnostic and tentative dating relies entirely on the circumstantial evidence of having been found in close proximity to the three Bronze Age finds described in this report.

**Dimensions and metal content:** 14.8 × 12.4 mm; maximum thickness: c.0.5 mm; weight: 1.16g. Not analysed.

**Bronze/copper hoard 1** (found between 11 and 20 February 2003, most objects being together at a depth of about 15 inches (38 cm). One object, however, (probably no 10) was found above the remainder at a depth of just 5 cm).

*Objects* (NB: dimensions in unconserved state)

1. Sword, hilt finial fragment; flange-hilted; two rivet holes extant; length: 57.7 mm; weight: 37.8g
2. Sword, grip/shoulder junction fragment; joins no 1 and completes lower rivet; length: 32.7 mm; weight: 25.9g
3. Sword, shoulder/upper blade fragment; joins no 2 (allowing for corrosion); single rivet hole in either shoulder; length: 106.3 mm; weight: 138.3g
4. Sword, blade fragment; joins no 3 (allowing for corrosion); length: 94.5g; weight: 104.4g
5. Sword, grip fragment; one rivet hole extant in grip and one at head of either shoulder; length: 47.0 mm; weight: 29.1g
6. Socketed axe, loop and mouth fragment; spaced





(fig. 6.1) St Erth (reproduced at 60 per cent life-size)



(fig. 6.2) St Erth (reproduced at 60 per cent life-size)



(fig. 6.3) St Erth (reproduced at 60 per cent life-size)

- double mouth-moulding; possibly part of nos.7/8;  
length: 33.5 mm; weight: 12.1g
7. Socketed axe, mouth fragment; flattened out;  
spaced double mouth-moulding; possibly belongs  
to no 6; length: 30.7 mm; weight: 16.0g
  8. Socketed axe, wall fragment with one body angle  
retained; joins no. 7; length: 39.3 mm; weight: 7.5g
  9. Socketed gouge, mouth fragment; apex of gouge-  
facet extant; length: 42.8 mm; weight: 34.2g
  10. ?Knife, blade fragment; one broken end, but three  
intact thinned edges suggest sub-rectangular knife;  
length: 41.0 mm; weight: 34.4g
  11. Plate-like fragment; all sides broken; maximum  
dimension 34.5 mm; weight: 13.1g
  12. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 181.2g
  13. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 56.9g
  14. Ingot, near-edge fragment; weight: 146.0g
  15. Ingot, fragment; weight: 134.1g
  16. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 45.7g
  17. Ingot, fragment; weight: 303.6g
  18. Ingot, fragment; weight: 173.4g
  19. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 204.7g
  20. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 61.6g
  21. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 37.4g
  22. Ingot, fragment; weight: 48.3g

23. Ingot, fragment; weight: 111.1g
  24. Lump, small amorphous craggy; weight: 24.2g
  25. Lump, small amorphous craggy; weight: 15.6g
  26. ?Ingot, fragment; weight: 16.1g
  27. ?Ingot, wedge-like fragment; weight: 5.7g
- Fragments 1-10 belong to cast implements and probably represent as few as five objects: two swords, a socketed axe, a socketed gouge and a knife. In addition there are eighteen pieces of ingot/raw metal or waste metal.

Sword 1-4 is of Ewart type, while fragment 5 has features recalling the Gündlingen type. The socketed axe 7-8 belongs to the faceted class and the knife was almost certainly one of the so-called 'hog-backed' knives. Most of the raw metal pieces appear to be fragments of standard plano-convex ingots, as smelted or refined. However, nos. 24 and 25 probably reflect a different stage of the production cycle from the others; for example, they may be prills taken direct from the primary smelt before re-melting to form coalesced ingots.

The implements are all of Late Bronze Age types and most would be attributed to the Ewart stage, circa 1000-800 BC. However, the presence of a sword fragment with clear Gündlingen features qualifies the



date of deposition. Bronze Gündlingen swords are thought to belong essentially to 8th century BC, and not earlier. This hoard may therefore be strictly transitional, around the turn of the ninth/eighth centuries BC, or alternatively was deposited later in the eighth but incorporated long-stored or re-found 'scrap' metal from the earlier phase.

**Bronze/copper hoard 2** (found between 11 and 20 February 2003 at a depth of 45cm).

*Objects* (NB: dimensions in unconserved state)

1. Winged axe; looped and complete; length: 131 mm; weight: 324.7g
2. ?Ingot, edge fragment; slab-like, one sub-square corner extant; weight: 45.7g
3. Spill/waste; plate-like with central swelling; possibly unbroken; length: 43.7 mm; weight: 19.3g
4. Ingot, edge fragment (> 25 per cent perimeter present); weight: 613.4g
5. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 331.5g
6. Ingot, fragment; weight: 429.0g
7. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 604.2g
8. Ingot, fragment; weight: 52.5g
9. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 123.5g
10. Ingot, ?edge fragment; weight: 92.4g
11. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 112.2g
12. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 69.0g
13. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 21.6g
14. Ingot, ?edge fragment; flat edge; weight: 368.5g
15. Ingot, edge fragment; weight: 411.5g
16. Ingot, fragment; weight: 311.1g
17. Ingot, fragment; weight: 273.1g

All but item no 1 are raw metal, either ingot fragments or waste, which is not especially diagnostic. The winged axe is of the end-winged type characteristic of the *Carp's Tongue* complex of metalwork which dates to the Ewart phase of the British Late Bronze Age, around 1000–800 BC. End-winged axes are rather rare outside the south-east of England, so this is an important new context.

Quantities of raw metal, such as found in both the St Erth hoards, are a well known feature of this

particular period in south-eastern England, with more scattered examples elsewhere.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

S P NEEDHAM

## 7 Trowse-with-Newton, Norfolk: Fragment of gold bar (2002 T99)

**Date:** Bronze Age or Iron Age

**Finder:** Mr E Page

**Date of discovery:** March or April 2002

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

**Description:** Gold short length of oval-sectioned bar, hammered broad sides, longitudinal striations on curved short sides, granular breaks.

**Dimensions:** Length: 12 mm; section: 6 mm × 5 mm; weight: 4.07g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

## (b) Roman Artefacts

### (i) Finger-rings

#### 8 Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T235) (fig. 8)

**Date:** 1st or 2nd century AD

**Finder:** Mr S Williams

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** A Roman silver finger-ring, with overlapping hoop and two stylized snake-head terminals curved back in opposite directions.

**Dimensions and metal content:** External diameter: 25 mm; internal diameter: 18.8 mm; weight: 9.9g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum



(fig. 8) Fulbourn (reproduced approximately 150 per cent life-size)

indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

**Disposition:** University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.

R P J JACKSON

## 9 Bere Regis, Dorset: Roman silver ring (2002 T45)

**Date:** 1st or 2nd century AD

**Finder:** Mr I Parkinson

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** A Roman gold finger ring, with plain, tapered hoop, swollen bezel and ovoid setting. The setting is empty, the bezel distorted, and the hoop distorted and broken.

**Discussion:** The ring is Henig's type II (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 25 mm; bezel width: 10 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

## 10 Little Finborough, Suffolk: Roman silver snake finger-ring (2002 T193)

**Date:** 1st or 2nd century AD

**Finder:** Mrs J Wilding

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of Roman silver snake finger-ring of the opposing snake head's type. The surviving fragment consists of a snake's head with a small part of the neck remaining. The tip of the head is broken away.

**Discussion:** Classification: Johns Type Biv (C M Johns, *The Jewellery of Roman Britain*, London 1996).

**Dimensions:** Length: 14.5 mm; width: 9.4 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

## 11 Shouldham, Norfolk: Fragment of Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T117)

**Date:** Late 1st or 2nd century AD

**Finder:** Mr M Coggles

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of Roman silver finger-ring, one side tapering and bent over, the other missing. Broken oval bezel with setting for stone.

**Discussion:** Henig's Type II (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

## 12 Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2002 T34)

**Date:** 1st to 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr D Woollstone

**Date of discovery:** September 2001

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

**Description:** Snake's head terminal from a Roman silver finger-ring.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### 13 High Cross, Hertfordshire: Gold Roman finger-ring (2002 T69)

**Date:** 2nd to 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr H O'Neil

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** A small Romano-British gold finger-ring, plain oval hoop, flat ovular bezel engraved with a neat palm frond. The ring is of Henig's Type II (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).

**Discussion:** The ring seems too small for an adult finger, and is also seemingly unworn. Perhaps it was made specifically for an infant burial.

**Dimensions and metal content:** External width: 15.8; external height: 14.1 mm; internal width: 13.7 mm; internal height: 12 mm; weight: 1.7g. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 96 per cent.

**Disposition:** Hertford Museum.

R HOBBS

### 14 Swinderby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2002 T52)

**Date:** 2nd or 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr J Radford

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** A Roman silver finger-ring, with tapered D-shaped hoop and flattened bezel. The worn bezel has simple hatched borders and an incised inscription. Only two, of probably four, letters are now legible: D M – –. Rather than an abbreviated name, this was more likely a dedication to a deity, e.g. D(EO)

M[ER](CURIO): 'To the god Mercury'.

**Dimensions:** Length: 25.7 mm; height: 21.3 mm; bezel width: 11.2 mm; internal: 20 × 17.3 mm; weight: 8g.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

R P J JACKSON

### 15 Kettlebaston, Suffolk: Romano-British gold finger-ring (2002 T201) (figs. 15.1, 15.2)

**Date:** Late 2nd or 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr D Howe

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Romano-British gold finger-ring of hollow construction, with cameo setting in a white stone on a blue background. The finger ring is complete but has been squashed and dented in a number of places, and also has a tear in the surface. The hoop is 'D'-section and has faceted shoulders. The setting for the stone is oval and has a narrow flattened band around it. The setting is an engraved cameo of white agate against a light blue background. It shows a draped female bust to the right with a hair bun and what might be a narrow hair-band. There is slight damage to the front of the face, which makes the features look rather flat.

**Discussion:** By comparison with portraits on coins of Marcus Aurelius's wife Faustina II (empress AD 161–76) the hairstyle would imply a late 2nd century date. The bust is likely, however, to be private portrait (see M Henig, *The Content Family Collection of Ancient Cameos* (Oxford, 1990), no. 72, dated to the 3rd century). Classification: Henig Type III (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).





(figs. 15.1, 15.2) Kettlebaston

**Dimensions:** External diameter: 21.9 mm; internal diameter: 14.5 mm; bezel length: 11.5 mm; bezel width: 7.3 mm; weight: 3.89g.

**Disposition:** Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds with funding from the James and Frieda Lund Trust.

R HOBBS

## 16 West Wickham, Kent (Greater London): Romano-British silver finger-ring (2002 T58) (figs. 16.1, 16.2)

**Date:** 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr J Hughes

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Romano-British silver finger ring, with broad carinated shoulders and a raised sub-rectangular bezel which is too worn to determine if it was



(figs. 16.1, 16.2) West Wickham

originally decorated. The shoulders have three converging incised lines. There is a clear scarf joint at the bottom of the hoop. The whole ring is very worn, especially around the inside of the hoop, which implies that it was in heavy use before loss or discard.

**Discussion:** Henig's Type VIII. (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).

**Dimensions:** External width: 22.0 mm; external height 19.9 mm; internal width: 17.7 mm; internal height: 15.8 mm.

**Disposition:** Bromley Museum

R HOBBS

## 17 Sudbury area, Suffolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2002 T299) (fig. 17)

**Date:** 3rd or 4th century AD

**Finder:** Ms Ruth Baldwin

**Date of discovery:** 2001

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found as a surface find while beating for a shoot.



(fig. 17) Sudbury area

**Description:** A small Roman gold finger-ring, the hoop and bezel slightly distorted. The hoop is made from a slender gold wire, milled on the inner face, smooth on the outer. The tiny bezel comprises a neatly-formed gold box setting, with a pair of gold grains fused to each side. The tiny stone is of a creamy colour.

**Discussion:** The ring is Henig Type IV (M Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles* (BAR 8), Oxford 1978).

**Dimensions and metal content:** External diameter: 18.5 mm; internal diameter: 15.5 mm; setting: 4.4 × 3.5 mm, external; weight: 1.9g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the gold content is approximately 88 per cent and that the 'stone' is possibly decayed glass.

**Disposition:** Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds.

R P J JACKSON

### Bowerchalke, Wiltshire: Roman gold finger-ring of the 4th century AD (2002 T75)

Found with in association with a hoard of Roman coins: see no. 207 below.

### 18 Buxton-with-Lammas, Norfolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2002 T128)

**Date:** 1st to 4th centuries AD

**Finder:** Mr N Paul

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** Gold finger-ring, two transverse incised lines define flat rectangular bezel, rounded shoulders on either side taper to very narrow back of hoop (now bent and distorted).

**Dimensions:** Internal width: 17 mm; weight: 2.79g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

### 19 Aston Upthorpe, Oxfordshire: Roman finger-ring (2002 T243)

**Date:** 1st to 4th centuries AD

**Finder:** Anonymous

**Date of discovery:** May 2001

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

**Description:** A broken, degraded finger-ring of base silver. Only half of its original circumference survives, including the bezel, which is set with ?imitation gem of black glass, now chipped.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder

P CANNON

### (ii) Spoons

### 20 Lavenham area, Suffolk: Roman spoon fragment (2002 T297)

**Date:** 1st to 4th centuries AD

**Finder:** Mr P Clark

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** A broken Roman spoon, comprising the small round bowl and part of the slender handle.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 29.4 mm; diameter: 23.5 mm; weight: 4.9g.

Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the spoon is made of a tinned copper alloy. No precious metal was detected.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

## 21 Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire: Roman silver spoon (2002 T202) (fig. 21)

**Date:** 2nd to 3rd century AD

**Finder:** Mr B Jenner

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Roman silver spoon, severely distorted, and lacking the end of its plain tapered handle. A plain offset unites handle and bowl. At the back of the fiddle-shaped bowl the rim is neatly flanged, and the underside is faceted and lightly keeled. Otherwise the spoon is plain and un-inscribed.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 109.3 mm; length of handle: 79 mm; length of bowl: 42.5 mm; width of bowl: 28.8 mm; weight: 15.9g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

**Disposition:** Buckinghamshire County Museums.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 21) Whitchurch (reproduced at 75 per cent life-size)

## 22 Pickworth, Lincolnshire: Roman silver spoon handle (2002 T271)

**Date:** 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr D Robinson

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** A broken Roman silver object, almost certainly a spoon-handle, of a type known, for example, in the Thetford Treasure. The broken stem has an incuse lattice ornament, with a ring-and-baluster moulding at its junction with the plain, tapered, circular-sectioned pointed terminal.

**Dimensions:** Length: 8cm.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 23) Thorndon

## 23 Thorndon, Suffolk: Roman silver spoon, fragmentary (2002 T298) (fig. 23)

**Date:** 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr D Pangborn

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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



**Description:** A broken Roman silver spoon, comprising part of the bowl and the base of the handle. Only the rear part of the oval bowl survives. It is plain, with no sign of decoration or inscription. The handle junction is formed by a simple curved offset.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 36.8 mm; weight: 7.9g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON



(fig. 24) Kilham

#### 24 Kilham, East Yorkshire: Roman silver spoon fragment (2002 T18) (fig. 24)

**Date:** 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr I Bayles

**Date of discovery:** 1998/9

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

**Description:** Roman silver spoon fragment, comprising part of the handle and the broken offset, which joined the handle to the spoon bowl. The offset appears to have been plain and the surviving part of the handle is slender and of octagonal cross-section.

**Dimensions:** Length: 39.4 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R P J JACKSON

#### (iii) Other objects

#### 25 Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire: Two Romano-British silver brooches and associated finds (2002 T83) (figs. 25.1, 25.2)

**Date:** 2nd century AD

**Finders:** Messrs D Phillips and C Tillcock

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** The contents of two early 2nd century AD burials initially discovered by the finders whilst searching with metal detectors. After the initial discovery of the graves, the finders left most of the contents in the ground and quickly reported their discovery to Verulamium Museum. An emergency excavation uncovered the graves and lifted the remaining material. Further excavations have taken place at the site to understand more about these burials and their context. The burials are amongst some of the richest 2nd century graves found in Britain in recent years and contain a range of interesting and unexpected objects including bronze flagons several generations old at the time of burial, a set of hunting arrows and the two silver penannular brooches.

On the following pages there is a preliminary summary of the finds.



(fig. 25.1) Wheathampstead (reproduced at life-size)



(figs. 25.2) Wheathampstead (© St Alban's Museums Service)

## 1. Main Burial

### A. Human Remains

Recovered from sieving and metal detector bags of finds. These consisted of calcined bone fragments which were probably originally deposited within the casket which was contained within the box burial.

### B. The Silver Objects

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Chain	Many fragments approx 0.5 mm diameter.	V15247, Sf130
Penannular brooch – broken		V15185, Sf147
Penannular brooch pin broken, but complete		V15184, Sf146

Penannular brooches of this type are very rare finds from Roman Britain, and the details of these are unique. They can be ascribed to Type P 11 in Hull and Hawkes , as penannular brooches with ‘*terminals in the form of snake-heads or vestigial thereof*’ (N Crummy’s identification). Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surfaces of the silver brooches conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent. Total weight: 15.9g

*C. The Glassware*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Tubular rimmed dark yellow/ brown glass bowl	Rim, base and body shards containing lots of small bubbles. Flat base with tubular base ring. Base diameter: 123 mm.	V15168, Sf133
Hexagonal blue-green glass bottle	Base has two concentric circles. Lower body and base and neck and handle survive. Base diameter: 80 mm.	V15170, Sf136
Hexagonal blown blue/ green glass bottle	Virtually complete, slight damage in the rim, one piece missing. Base with 2 concentric rings. Base diameter: 88 mm.	V15176, Sf141
Hexagonal blown blue/ green glass bottle	Virtually complete, slight damage in the rim, two pieces missing. Base with 3 concentric rings. Base diameter: 85 mm.	V15175, Sf140
Conical glass jug with long neck and concave base. Brown and white speckled glass.	Base, handle and body shards.	V15167, Sf9

*D. Iron nails*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Iron nails (29)		V15205, Sf3; V15201, Sf4; V15206, Sf5; V15202, Sf6; V15204, Sf13; V15210, Sf28; V15209, Sf26; V15207, Sf25; V15203, Sf11; Sf26; Sf46; Sf47; Sf48; Sf49; Sf51; Sf52; Sf52; Sf103; Sf104; Sf105; Sf106; Sf107; Sf108; Sf115; Sf116; Sf118; Sf119; Sf120; Sf121
Nail and organic fragments		Sf27
Iron fragments		V15274, Sf112; Sf53; Sf156; Sf157
Nail	Main spoil.	



*E. Samian Ware*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	Stamped OFP... External rim diameter: 125 mm. About AD 70–110.	V15285, Sf55
Platter (Dragendorff 18R) About AD 55–80.	Illegible stamp. External rim diameter: 225 mm.	V15287, Sf57
Platter (Dragendorff 18/31)	Central Gaulish Samian ware stamped CINNAMVS. External rim diameter: about 160 mm.	V15288, Sf58
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	Central Gaulish Samian ware with illegible stamp. External rim diameter: 115 mm. About AD 65–90.	V15290, Sf60
Cup (Dragendorff 27) in South Gaulish Samian ware	Stamped OFSILVINI. External rim diameter: 120 mm. About AD 65–90.	V15291, Sf61
Platter (Dragendorff 18)	South Gaulish Samian ware with illegible stamp. External rim diameter: 170 mm. About AD 65–90.	V15292, Sf62
Platter (Dragendorff 18)	South Gaulish Samian ware with LOGIRNI stamp. External rim diameter: 170 mm. About AD 70–95.	V15293, Sf63
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	In (?) Matres de Veyre Samian ware. External rim diameter: 100 mm. About AD 90–120.	V15191, Sf66
Platter (Dragendorff 18)		V15286, Sf56

*F. Other pottery*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Bowl	Frere type 216 in orange Verulamium region mica dusted ware. External rim diameter: 170 mm.	V15190, Sf149
Two pottery sherds	Closed form in grog and silt tempered ware. About AD 50–70.	Sf14

*G. The box*

<b>Find</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Museum ref.</b>
Iron lock mechanism with 4 copper alloy rings.		V15194, Sf19
Flat iron strip	Wooden imprints in corrosion on one side. Length: 42 mm.	V15258, Sf154
Iron hasp	Wood impression preserved in corrosion and two circular sectioned nails or rivets are visible on this side also. Length: 95 mm; width: 26-31 mm.	V15233, Sf98
11 copper alloy lion-headed studs	Whole or part.	V15189, Sf86-97
15 copper alloy casket rings	4 are incomplete.	V15188, Sf71-85
Copper alloy hasp		V15187, Sf70
Iron fitting	Fragments of wood impressions preserved in corrosion on underside. Rivet or nail.	V15199, Sf8
Copper alloy ferrule	With wood fragments adhering to inside.	V15248, Sf12
Decorated bone strip with acanthus leaf decoration in relief running alongside two raised parallel lines	Small section of iron strip attached to other side; length: 45 mm. Strip with wooden imprints in corrosion – part of box?	V15257, Sf153
Copper alloy chain fragments		V15299, Sf160

*H. Copper alloy vessels*

<b>Find</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Museum ref.</b>
Large jug comprising four pieces – pedestal, body, handle and figurine. Handle, terminating in a female, or Bacchus head. The male figure at the top of the handle appears to be the Roman God Silenus.	Height: 280 mm; diameter (of body): 130 mm.	V15174, Sf139

Closed bowl. Rim and handle/ escutcheon only.		V15300, Sf162
Large bowl base, rim and body fragments.		V15310, Sf67
Bowl spout with head of animal and part of sheet plate.		V15180, Sf143
Patera with fluted handle terminating in ram's head, nostrils picked out in white metal.	This may have been associated with the large jug from the main burial.	V15179, Sf142
Strainer with large holes.	This is likely to be the oldest find in the assemblage: research by Paul Sealey suggests that it was at least 100 years old by the time of burial.	V15241, Sf125
Funnel or spout. Copper alloy cone.	Incomplete at one end.	V15309, Sf171
Large jug. Handle ends in escutcheon in form of a high relief bust of Minerva wearing a Corinthian helmet (most of bust has corroded leaving only the head intact). Above this on the handle is a lighted censor on a tripod in relief and above this a round (Greek) shield in relief over a pair of crossed incised spears.	The solder mark for the escutcheon of the handle is clearly visible as a lunar pattern of white metal on the shoulder of the jug.	V15189, Sf69
Strainer with fine holes.		V15308, Sf170
Large skillet.	Foot missing. Rim of bowl projects the centre; keyhole shaped slot in outer end of handle. Textile impression in corrosion on rim. Diameter of bowl: 65 mm.	V15280, Sf122
Small skillet with composite handle.	Diameter of bowl: 45 mm. Foot missing.	V15281, Sf123

*I. Other iron objects*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Iron fragment		V15273, Sf111
Punch	Length: 40 mm.	V15263, Sf159
Iron fragments		V15259, Sf155
Two circular sectioned fragments that fit together to form a spiral shaped object – ox goad or staff/spear counterbalance?		V15253, V15254, Sf150
Blade	Length: 33 mm. Incomplete.	V15272, Sf110
Blade	Incomplete section of straight backed iron blade.	V15271, Sf109
Flat strip	Incomplete at either end of its length. Wood impressions survive in corrosion on one side. Length: 70 mm; width: 45 mm.	V15276, Sf114
Socketed knife blade	Length: 220 mm. Maximum blade depth: 42 mm.	V15234, Sf99
Tanged knife blade	Length: 271 mm. Maximum blade depth 60 mm.	V15235, Sf100
Punch	Length: 50 mm.	V15279, Sf117
Punch	Length: 73 mm.	V15262, Sf158
Straight-backed blade	Length: 378 mm. Maximum blade depth 51 mm.	V15236, Sf101
Arrowheads. 2 different groups	The majority appear to be hunting rather than military arrows. Believed buried in a cloth bag (impressions survive), detached from the shafts.	V15195, V15196, V15197 V15198, V15200; Sf43, 44, 45
Arrowhead tang and shaft		V15275, Sf113

*J. Other metal objects*

Lead repair		V15311, Sf173
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*K. Other organic objects*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Organic—possibly leather.		V15251, Sf131
Fragments of worked ivory object, stained green from copper alloy corrosion.		V15283, Sf124

*L. Other copper alloy objects*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Worn crescent shaped copper alloy fitting: foot of the strainer bowl.	Solder on reverse.	V15244, Sf128
Worn crescent shaped fitting: foot of the strainer bowl.	Solder on reverse; width: 31cm; depth: 15cm.	V15243, Sf127
Worn crescent shaped copper fitting: foot of the strainer bowl.	Solder on reverse; width: 31cm; depth: 17cm.	V15242, Sf126
Square sectioned copper alloy fragment, possibly part of a buckle.		V15246, Sf129

*M. Main burial backfill*

Two sherds from jar.	Black, grog and silt tempered fabric.	V15284, Sf10
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**2. The Second Burial***A. The human remains*

The square glass jug (Sf18 sf 1) contained many fragments of calcined human bone which had been ground to fit within the vessel.

*B. Copper alloy vessels*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Small jug with cow figure on handle. Lower end of handle terminates in ?gorgon head.	3 pieces – pedestal, body and handle.	V15173, Sf138

*B. Copper alloy vessels (continued)*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Copper alloy oil lamp holder with crescent shaped guard.		V15183, Sf145
Small crude figure of an animal with snout and ears (dog).	Possibly part of sf 144.	V15186, Sf148
Copper alloy globular jug with cylindrical neck.	Diameter (neck): 44 mm.	V15182, V15286, Sf144
Large bowl.	Rim and umbo/footring only survive.	V15307, Sf169

*C. Samian Ware*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Rim from cup (Dragendorff 27)	Central Gaulish Samian ware. External rim diameter: 140 mm. About AD 120-50.	V15238, Sf17
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	Central Gaulish Samian ware. External rim diameter: 140 mm. About AD 120-50.	V15238, Sf17
Platter (Dragendorff 18/ 31)	Central Gaulish Samian ware stamped SENILIM. External rim diameter 185 mm. About AD 120-50.	V15289, Sf59
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	Central Gaulish Samian ware. External rim diameter 105 mm. About AD 120-50.	V15294, Sf64
Cup (Dragendorff 27)	Central Gaulish Samian ware. External rim diameter 125 mm. About AD 120-50.	V15239, Sf23

*D. Iron Nails*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Nails (15)		V15256, Sf152; V15211, Sf32; V15213, Sf33; V15212, Sf33; V15214, Sf34; V15215, Sf35; V15216, Sf36; V15217, Sf37; V15218, Sf38; V15219, Sf38; V15220, Sf39; V15221, Sf40; V15222, Sf41; V15223, Sf42; V15228, Sf50

*E. Glass*

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Conical jug with long neck and concave base.	Blue-green glass. Base, neck and some body shards, some bubbles in the glass.	V15169, Sf135
Glass cremation urn (shattered). Square bottle.	Thick blue green glass. Base with concentric circles.	V15240, V15237, Sf18
Mould blown cylindrical blue-green glass bottle. Virtually complete.	Base diameter: 120 mm.	V15177, Sf21
Blue green glass bowl with one handle. A skillet bowl.	Some base, rim and body shards survive. Base diameter: 44 mm.	V15172, Sf24
Light green glass conical jug with long neck and concave base. Incomplete with some base, body and handle shards surviving.		V15178, Sf22
Conical unguent bottle Blue-green glass.		V15171, Sf134

**3. Earlier Burial**

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Clear glass cup. Shattered (many fragments).		V15193, Sf29
Small jar.	External rim diameter: 70 mm. Highgate C/Gerrards Cross Type ware. AD 69–96.	V15192, Sf30

**4. Uncertain**

Find	Remarks	Museum ref.
Iron nail.		Sf102

**Disposition:** Verulamium Museum, St Albans with funding from the Art Fund, the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, the Hertfordshire Heritage Fund, St Albans District Council, the Verulamium Museum Trust and the landowner.

## 26 West Walton, Norfolk: Romano-British silver vessel rim fragment (2002 T229)

**Date:** 1st to 4th centuries AD

**Finder:** Mr M Carlile

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver fragment of vessel rim, beading around upper edge, three adjacent wire strands, two twisted and one plain, small vertical gap containing a tiny pyramidal boss near broken edge and a further plain wire strand immediately below.

**Dimensions:** 15 mm × 11 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

## 27 Baldock area, Hertfordshire: about 25 votive finds, including statuette, 19 plaques and jewellery (2002 T215) (fig. 27)

**Date:** 3rd or 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr A Meek

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** A hoard of twenty-six Roman gold and silver objects, comprising gold jewellery, a hollow silver figurine, two silver model arms, and nineteen votive 'leaf' plaques of thin sheet-metal (seven of gold, twelve of silver alloy, poorly preserved).

**1) Hollow silver figurine** of a standing woman dressed in a full-length garment, her left shoulder bare and her left arm supporting a fold of drapery. The figurine is corroded, fragmentary and distorted. The feet, face, and arms from elbow downwards are broken away and most of the front is also lacking. The back of the figurine preserves the fine modelling of the drapery and the woman's hair, which is parted on the crown and formed into a bun on the nape of the neck.

**2) Cast silver female fore-arm and hand**, holding a *phiale*, in the form of a plano-convex disc, its convex

underside quartered, with a central dimple. The arm has a core of tin-lead alloy.

**3) Cast silver female fore-arm and hand**, holding a pair of corn-ears. The ears of corn are detailed with incised lines, and there is an incised curvilinear design on the arm. Like no. 2, the arm has a core of tin-lead alloy. Nos. 2 and 3 are not part of the figurine, no. 1.

**4) and 5) A pair of gold disc brooches**, with catch-plates, but lacking their pin and hinge assembly. Each has a central ovoid setting, with a deep blue glass inlay, and a quartered design based on four raised rectangular settings, also with glass alloy. The settings are linked by a symmetrical beaded wire filigree design featuring four 5-rayed stars.

Radiography reveals that the four rectangular glass inlays are perforated longitudinally, and it is probable that they are re-used glass beads.

**6) A pair of gold discs linked by a gold chain.** The chain, a simple loop-in-loop construction, is attached by means of a looped fastening to the back of each disc. The discs, which have suffered a little damage to their coiled wire edging, are a matching pair with an identical design, based on the use of beaded wire filigree. A central hollow accommodates the focal circular setting of the design. It is enclosed by a star, which is surrounded by four heart-shaped motifs interspersed with four petals. Encompassing the whole design is a filigree coil, with eight symmetrically-placed tiny circular settings which contain coloured glass or enamel inlay, four of dark blue interspersed with four of light blue or turquoise. The petal motifs are also set with dark blue inlay.

**7) Oval gem-set gold clasp.** The design is based on three zones: around the perimeter a coiled filigree beaded wire is set within a pair of walls made from a plain strip; the intermediate zone comprises an openwork arrangement of eighteen stylised acanthus leaves; and the central zone is occupied by an oval raised setting with a low-domed carnelian gemstone. The gem is engraved with the figure of a standing lion, its front left paw resting on a bull's head or ox-skull (*bucranium*). The setting, now loose, comprises a





(fig. 27) Baldock area (reproduced at approximately 80 per cent life-size)

low-walled oval 'box', tightly enclosing the gemstone. Soldered to the back-plate is a wire fastening, with in-turned, blunt-pointed terminals.

**8) Gold votive plaque**, near-complete, in four distorted joining pieces. In the lower section is a schematically-rendered gabled shrine, its frame formed by panels of herring-bone patterning, with a simple leaf motif in the pediment. In the shrine stands an embossed figure of Minerva, with her aegis, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Standing by her right foot is an owl. Above the shrine is an ornate three-tiered finial with leaf-markings, volutes and rosettes. Beneath is a two-line punctum inscription in a slender ansate panel, the right end damaged.

The inscription reads (provisionally):

CLCELSVSV.....

SENVN L B M

Although the inscription is incomplete, and some letters are uncertain, it is evident that a man named Celsus dedicated the plaque to a goddess named Senuna (or similar).

**9) Slender gold votive plaque**. Embossed in the centre is a schematically-rendered slender gabled shrine, with a volute-ornament at the apex of the gable. In the shrine stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Above the shrine is a simple leaf-marked finial. Beneath is a punctum inscription in a tiny ansate panel. The basal tab has been squashed back against itself. Together with a little damage, this has obscured part of the inscription, which appears to read

CARIAT IA

REST VSL

M

seemingly indicating that a person named Cariatus (or Cariatia, or similar) dedicated the plaque in fulfilment of a vow.

**10-14) Five gold votive plaques**, stuck together with a blackish waxy substance. Radiography has revealed the following details.

**10) Tiny triangular gold votive plaque**, with leaf-marked decoration and a basal tab.

**11) Gold votive plaque**, with an embossed scene showing a figure holding a spear and shield standing in a gabled shrine. Above is a two-tiered leaf-marked finial; below a basal tab.

**12) Gold votive plaque**, details mostly obscured by flanking plaques.

**13) Gold votive plaque**, with four-tiered finial and basal tab.

**14) Slender gold votive plaque**, with three-tiered finial and basal tab. Adhering to the surface are silver corrosion products deriving from its juxtaposition with nos. 1-3 in the ground.

**15) Silver votive plaque**. Embossed in the lower section is a gabled shrine, in which stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. The two-tiered leaf-marked finial above the shrine is slightly chipped and fragmentary, especially on the left side.

**16) Silver votive plaque**, the broken top and sides ornamented with leaf patterns. Embossed in the centre is a gabled shrine, in which stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Beneath is a large ansate panel (its right side broken) with a three-line punctum inscription. A large tab survives on the lower edge.

The inscription, which appears to read

DEAE SIINA I[

LVCILIAPRIMI[

VSLM

indicates that the plaque was dedicated to the goddess Sena (or Senua or Senuna) by a woman named Lucilia, who 'willingly and deservedly fulfilled her vow'.

**17) Silver votive plaque**, in four joining fragments. The upper finial, with leaf-patterning and 'propeller' motifs, is broken, but the base and chevron-ornamented sides of the lower section are near-complete. Embossed in the lower section is a gabled shrine. In the shrine stands Minerva, with her *aegis*, her head turned to her right, holding a spear in her

left hand and a shield in the right, and wearing a crested helmet. Beneath is a reserved rectangular space, which appears not to have been inscribed. There is a tiny broken tab on the lower edge.

**18)** A highly-embossed and finely-detailed **silver votive plaque**, the uppermost tip and left side fragmentary. Within a gabled panel, framed by a narrow border of leaf-patterning, are two figured scenes. The smaller occupies the triangular gabled space, edged by a beaded cornice, at the top of the plaque. Beneath a crescent moon in the apex is a frontal draped bust of the Sun god, in very high relief, with long, thick curling hair, a radiated diadem, and his distinctive short whip depicted at his left shoulder. Below, in the larger sub-rectangular space, the goddess Roma is shown, seated on a pile of trophies. She wears a crested helmet, ankle boots, a short tunic, and a mantle draped over her left shoulder. In her left arm she supports a spear, while on the hand of her outstretched right arm stands a small winged victory flourishing a wreath in her right hand. In front of the goddess, at her feet, is another figure, shown in profile. A sword and ?shield lie on the ground between the two figures.

**19)** **Silver-gilt votive plaque**, part of the left side missing, and all edges fragmentary. Embossed in the centre is a gabled shrine, framed by an arched border marked with a herring-bone pattern. The pediment encloses a gilded wreath. In the shrine stands Minerva with her aegis, her veiled head turned to her right, holding a spear in her left hand and a *phiale* in the right. Standing by her right foot is an owl. Below is a reserved space, apparently devoid of lettering.

**20)** **Silver votive plaque**, all edges fragmentary. Although the sides are broken away the embossed gabled shrine is mostly intact. In the shrine stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Below is an ansate panel, apparently un-inscribed.

**21)** **Silver votive plaque**, base and top broken, and most edges very fragmentary. The sides are

ornamented with a chevron pattern. Embossed in the centre is a gabled shrine, in which stands Minerva with her aegis, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. In an arc above and below the niche is a two-line punctum inscription. The shrine has been struck from the same die as that on plaque no. 23.

The inscription reads

DSE SERVANDVS HISPANI

V S L

‘Servandus Hispani willingly fulfilled his vow to the goddess Se(na) (or Se(nua) or Se(nuna)).’

**22)** Slender **silver votive plaque**, lacking only the upper tip and lower left corner. The upper part is in the form of a tapering leaf with oblique ribs, terminating in a broken discoid finial. Embossed at the lower, broader, end is a little gabled shrine. No figure is visible within the shrine, and the surviving part of the base of the plaque appears to be un-inscribed.

**23)** **Silver votive plaque** with waisted sides, fragmentary at the top and at the bottom left corner. The top is of ornate form with elaborate leaf-markings, and the sides and base are ornamented with a chevron pattern. Embossed in the centre is a gabled shrine of identical form to that on plaque no. 21, and certainly struck from the same die. The two-line punctum inscription, set in an arc above and below the niche, is also the same as that on plaque 21.

It reads

DSE SERVANDVS HISPANI

V S L

‘Servandus Hispani willingly fulfilled his vow to the goddess Se(na) (or Se(nua) or Se(nuna)).’

**24)** **Silver votive plaque**, very incomplete. The top, bottom and right side are missing and it is only on the left side that part of the original edge survives.

Nevertheless, the overall composition of the plaque is clear. At the upper end of the surviving fragments is an embossed double shrine with spiral columns, the two gables mostly lacking. In the shrine on the left stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and

a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Only a fragment of the left side of the right portico survives, showing a standing figure, holding a spear, apparently in the right hand. Beneath the double shrine is an ansate panel in which there is an embossed three-line inscription, almost half of which, on the right side, is missing. Below are the remains of elaborate ornament comprising a cone- or trumpet-shaped motif, flanked by ovoid or wing-like motifs (part of one, only, remaining). There is further leaf ornament to the left of the shrine.

The inscription reads

DEAESENV[. . . . .]

FIRMANV[. . . . .]

V[SLM]

and reveals that the plaque was dedicated to the goddess Senua (or Senuna) in fulfilment of a vow by a man named Firmanus.

**25) Silver votive plaque**, very incomplete, all edges broken. An embossed gabled shrine is depicted, in which stands Minerva, holding a spear in her right hand and a shield in the left, and wearing a crested helmet. Part of her head and torso are lacking. Remnants of leaf ornament survive at bottom left and above the shrine.

**26) Slender silver votive plaque**, the top broken, in the form of a tapering leaf with oblique ribs.

The find also includes: many tiny, shattered fragments of the silver-alloy votive plaques; three iron nails found with the hoard; one iron nail from above the hoard and sherds of pottery from the immediate environs of the hoard.

**Discussion:** The hoard comprises gold and silver objects, evidently placed in the ground in a careful and controlled way. Most of the objects are votive plaques of a type known from sites both in Roman Britain and from other parts of the Roman Empire. Such plaques were intended for dedication, at a temple or shrine, to one or more gods or goddesses. Many of the plaques in the present case are embossed with the image of the goddess Minerva, but those with inscriptions reveal

that the deity (or one of the deities) in question was named Sena (or similar), and that the names of those people dedicating to the goddess appear to include Cariatius (or Cariatia), Celsus, Firmanus, Lucilia and Servandus. The two model arms were also probably votive objects and the figurine, a standard Roman type, may be interpreted in the same light. In such a context it is very probable that the jewellery, too, was votive in character. Although it is impossible to determine unequivocally the reason for its burial, the hoard may be dated to the later 3rd or 4th century AD, and it was clearly connected to a temple or shrine.

#### Dimensions:

1. Height: 147.7 mm; weight (includes soil and detached fragments): 108.4g.
2. Length: 39.6 mm.; weight: 29.5g.
3. Length: 56.6 mm.; weight: 28.4g.
4. and 5. Diameter (no. 4) 42.6–43.6 mm (no. 5) 42.9–43.9 mm; weight: (includes soil) (no. 4): 19.1g (no. 5): 16.0g.
6. Diameter of discs: 25.1–25.3 mm.; total length: 350 mm.; total weight: 16.3g.
7. Length: 45.0mm.; weight: 28.1g.
8. Height: c.179 mm; weight: 15.8g.
9. Height: 135.3 mm; weight: 5.7g.
10. Height: 62.6 mm.
11. Height: 148.5 mm.
13. Height: 152.5 mm.
14. Height: 117.5 mm.
15. Height: 117 mm; weight: 6.9g.
16. Maximum surviving height: 184 mm; weight: 26g.
17. Maximum surviving height: 181 mm; weight: 21.3g.
18. Maximum surviving height: 144.5 mm; weight: 13g.
19. Maximum surviving height: 106.5 mm; weight: 11.5g.
20. Maximum surviving height: 109.3 mm; weight: 6.1g.
21. Maximum surviving height: 72.5 mm; weight: 4.8g.
22. Surviving height: 135.2 mm; weight: 3.2g.



23. Maximum surviving height: 145.5 mm; weight: 11.5g.  
 24. Maximum surviving height: 111 mm; weight: 9g.  
 25. Maximum surviving height: 109 mm; weight: 3.7g.  
 26. Surviving height: 79 mm; weight: 2.8g.

**Metal content:** Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of items in the hoard, conducted in the Department of Scientific Research at the British Museum, indicated the following precious metal contents. (Analysis of the most corroded and fragile pieces was not attempted).

**Object No.**

1. Hollow silver figurine: 97 per cent silver
2. Silver fore-arm: 91 per cent silver, tin-lead core
4. Gold disc brooch: 92 per cent gold
6. Pair of chained gold discs: 91 per cent gold
7. Gold clasp with carnelian intaglio: 93 per cent gold; intaglio setting: 94 per cent gold
8. Gold plaque: 96 per cent gold
9. Gold plaque: 90 per cent gold
20. Silver-alloy plaque: 64 per cent silver

**Disposition:** British Museum with funding from the Art Fund and the British Museum Friends.

R P J JACKSON

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**Longford Grange, Shropshire: Romano-British bracelet fragment (2002 T24)**

Found in association with a hoard of coins: see no. 198 below.

## (c) Early Medieval Artefacts

### (i) Brooches

#### 28 Eastry, Kent: Anglo-Saxon brooch fragment (2002 T165) (fig. 28)

**Date:** Late 6th or early 7th century

**Finder:** Mrs B Caspell

**Date of discovery:** Approximately 1987

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

**Description:** Two fragments forming the greater part of a silver-gilt, garnet-inlaid, Kentish disc brooch. The central circular setting is empty, with most of its backing missing. This is surrounded by a band of decoration comprising stylised animal ornament (six out of eight sections are extant), keystone garnet settings (only one out of four settings remains complete) and intermediate circular settings (three out of four remain, all empty). An inner rim consists of an inlaid band of niello with a central zig-zag pattern. The outer rim is plain apart from sections of beading. A catchplate for the pin survives on the reverse of the larger fragment.

**Discussion:** This is an example of a disc brooch of Avent's class 6.1 (R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR 11), Oxford 1975, cf. no. 118 from Faversham). Avent records 11 examples of this class, from Dover, Faversham (4 brooches), Gilton, Kingston and Maidstone. The class is characterised by four equidistant keystone garnet settings and four intermediate garnet-inlaid settings (the latter being circular in all but one example of the class). Between the settings a stylised animal ornament consisting of two intertwined, 'back-biting' creatures, is repeated eight times. The central setting, where it has survived, is a raised boss of white paste with a circular garnet setting. Amongst class 6.1, the Eastry brooch is unusual in having keystone settings of simple, rather than stepped, shape, paralleled in only one example,



(fig. 28) Eastry (reproduced life-size)

from Faversham, and in lacking garnet settings in its inner rim. Brooches of this class represent one of the final stages in the development of the Kentish garnet-inlaid disc brooch and Avent dated the class to the very late sixth, or very early seventh, century. Their production probably overlapped with that of the plated Disc brooches that supplanted them, and with which they share affinities.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 47.4mm; thickness: 10.6 mm; weight: 8.7g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A F RICHARDSON

#### 29 Eastry, Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon plated disc brooch fragment (2002 T166) (fig. 29)

**Date:** Early 7th century

**Finder:** Mr A Elliot

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of gold sheet with garnet and opaque blue glass in cloisonné cellwork, part of an applied central setting from a silver plated disc brooch (missing). The sheet is circular, with a finely beaded rim, and carries two registers of cloisonné cellwork. The outer register has the remains of two circular cells, now empty of their settings and filled with mud. These are separated from a triangular setting of four



(fig. 29) Eastry (reproduced life-size)

cells by open fields containing well-organised peltaic motifs in beaded wire. The layout of the triangular setting is typical: at the apex is an arrow-shaped cell filled with opaque blue glass. This rests on two large stepped cells, one of which contains a garnet, the other is missing its garnet and mud-filled. These cells in their turn interlock with a single stepped cell (mud-filled). The inner band of ornament consists of a simple design built up of units consisting of two stepped cells interlocking with a small single stepped cell that is placed alternately against the upper and lower margins of the register. On the back of the fragment the broken off shank of a rivet can be seen piercing the sheet. This is one of the fixings for attaching the gold sheet disc to the missing back plate.

**Discussion:** The fragment is part of the central setting of a plated disc brooch, a brooch type well known from Kentish cemeteries. Although fragmentary, the layout of the ornament puts the brooch setting within Avent's plated disc brooch class 2 (R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR 11), Oxford 1975, cf. no. 153 from Gilton). Avent dates the plated disc brooch series to the first two decades of the seventh century. Plated disc brooches with similar decoration come from Gilton, Teynham, Wingham and Faversham (Avent, as above, nos. 153, 156, 157 and 160).

**Dimensions:** Length: 34 mm; breadth: 14 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS



(fig. 30) Riccall (reproduced life-size)

### 30 Riccall, North Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon disc-brooch (2002 T170) (fig. 30)

**Date:** Early 7th century

**Finder:** Mr W Robinson

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** The brooch, which is broken in two unequal halves, is gilded on the front and tinned on the back to give the appearance of a silver base; diameter: 50 mm. In the centre is a large, empty, circular cell, which would originally have held a boss of white material (possibly shell or cuttlefish) with a central garnet. This is encircled by a band containing four smaller, empty circular cells (for coloured glass or garnet settings) flanked on either side by simple, sharply cast, thumb-knot motifs (Avent's class 6 ornament type 12.1; see R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR 11), Oxford 1975), each group alternating with four T-shaped collets in a cruciform arrangement, their stems pointing towards the centre of the brooch and three of the four still containing a flat garnet setting. The fourth collet retains a lattice-patterned gold backing foil for the garnet. The knot motifs replace the typical animal eyes of earlier classes of keystone garnet brooches. A discontinuous ridge

joins the circular collets on their sides adjoining the inner rim, which is formed by a second, continuous ridge. The rim proper consists of a flat, circular rib originally punched all round with annulets (though now worn smooth on one side) and surrounded by an outer 'light-and-shade' ring, in which plain sections alternate with seven remaining, transversely ribbed bands of varying length (combining Avent's rim form types 2 and 14). Part of the rim on the larger half is broken away near the break, while the two garnets on this half are cracked and have fragments missing. The gilding has worn off much of the border rib and rim and a fragment of metal is missing from the centre of the brooch.

On the back, only the stub of a copper-alloy pin remains, which is split at the end to pass either side of the hinge-lug. It is hinged to the lug with a single rivet. Opposite is the vertical stub of the catch-plate, which has two copper alloy rivets of an antique repair passing through it.

**Discussion:** The brooch is Anglo-Saxon, and can be classified as an example of Avent's Kentish 'keystone garnet' disc brooches of class 6.1 (R Avent, *Anglo-Saxon Garnet Inlaid Disc and Composite Brooches* (BAR 11), Oxford 1975, pt. ii, pp. 29-32, nos. 114-124, pls. 34-39). Before the Riccall find there were eleven brooches of this class known, all from sites in Kent: at Faversham, Dover, Gilton, Kingston and Maidstone. The Riccall find is most similar in its design to one of the four brooches from Faversham (Avent, *op. cit.*, no. 116, pl. 35), although it lacks the rectangular garnet settings of the inner band of the rim and it is notable that it differs from the class as a whole in one important respect: it is of gilded copper alloy, whereas all the other examples are of gilded silver. The method of hingeing the pin is also different: on all the other brooches (except one where the pin is hinged between two lugs) the pin has a sprung hinge and is usually of iron.

The brooch is so far the only representative of class 6.1 found outside Kent. As noted above, it is unusual in the metal and method of hingeing of the pin. Also, it is

remarkable that it is made of gilded and tinned copper alloy, whereas the eleven other examples of the class are all made of gilded silver. It was, therefore, possibly either an 'export' from Kent (whether by gift exchange or exogamy), or made by a Kentish jeweller for a Northumbrian patron, or even a local copy of a Kentish type, although this seems less likely.

Class 6 brooches are broadly dated to the end of the 6th century and the first two decades of the 7th and the cruciform arrangement of the garnets suggests the possibility of Christian influence on the design (Avent, *op. cit.*, pp. 62, 64). The new religion was introduced to Northumbria possibly as early as 619 (H Mayr-Harting, *The Coming of Christianity to Anglo-Saxon England*, London 1972, p. 66), so, if made for a convert, the Riccall brooch seems more likely to date to the earlier part of the 7th century than to the end of the 6th.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: 50 mm. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated that the brooch is made of copper alloy, with the front gilded and the back tinned. The three remaining inlays of its settings were identified as garnet.

**Note:** Although the brooch is more than three hundred years old, it does not qualify as Treasure, as the precious metal content, present in the gilding only, does not exceed 10 per cent.

**Disposition:** Found not to be treasure; returned to finder. Subsequently acquired by the Yorkshire Museum.

B AGER

### 31 Pentney, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver boss from a disc brooch (2002 T73) (fig. 31)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Mr S Brown

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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





(fig. 31) Pentney © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

**Description:** Silver hemispherical hollow boss, found in the course of re-excavating for a new burial the grave in the churchyard at Pentney in which a hoard of six Anglo-Saxon silver disc brooches had been discovered in 1978. The hemispherical form of the boss shows that it clearly derives from one of the more elaborate pair of openwork brooches (BM 1980,10-8,1 and 2). Both have a number of bosses still missing, so the boss could have come from either of them.

**Discussion:** The hoard was probably deposited during the second quarter of the ninth century, a dating based on stylistic grounds; though not the latest items in the hoard, the brooch pair with which the boss is associated shows no signs of wear and is likely to fall within the same broad date range, not earlier. Such bosses are a typical feature of late Saxon silver disc brooches, primarily used for concealing the attachment rivets for the pin, together with non-functional others added to complete a symmetrical design.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 10 mm; weight: 0.013g.

**Note:** The two brooches to which the boss may have belonged have a very high silver content (99 per cent).

**Disposition:** British Museum.

L WEBSTER

## 32 Sudbury area, Essex: Anglo-Saxon gilded coin-brooch (2002 T277) (fig. 32)

**Date:** 11th century

**Finder:** Mr G Sandland

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Anglo-Saxon silver penny modified into an item of jewellery. The coin itself is a silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66) of the 'Expanding Cross' type, issued in the early 1050s by the moneyer Ælmon of Bedford, and appears to have been struck from the same dies as the four coins of this type and moneyer in the British Museum collection. The coin has been gilded on both sides, although much more complete gilding is visible on the reverse than on the obverse. It is not immediately apparent whether this is because the gilding is more worn on the obverse, or because only the reverse was thoroughly gilded in the first place, with a partial gilding of the obverse occurring only as a by-product of the gilding of the reverse, which would be possible given gilding techniques of the period. The latter explanation is plausible when the object is compared with a group of Anglo-Saxon and Norman brooches or badges, all of which display the reverse of the coin (showing a cross), and many of which have gilding only on the reverse, or just spilling over onto the obverse (see G Williams, 'Coin brooches of Edward the Confessor and William I', *British Numismatic Journal* 71, 2001, pp. 60-70).

**Discussion:** This particular type of jewellery appears to have become fashionable in the early 1050s, and the 'Expanding Cross' type represented by the current find is the one most heavily represented in the group as a whole. The coin has also been riveted to some kind of fastening, although the fastening has been lost and only the rivet remains, close to one edge. The coin-brooches mentioned above normally have a



(fig. 32) Sudbury area

hinged pin and a catchplate and, although the precise form of these fittings varies, such fittings are normally attached with either two or four rivets. A contemporary coin brooch is known with the fittings secured by a single rivet placed in the centre of the coin, but it is unlikely that the same type of fitting could have been effectively secured by a single rivet placed near the edge. The fitting is therefore likely to have been a single pin or, more probably, a loop for suspension so that the coin could be used as a pendant or part of a larger necklace.

**Note:** While a single coin would not normally constitute Treasure under the Treasure Act (1996), a single item of jewellery normally would, and there is no doubt that this object should be regarded as a brooch rather than a coin.

**Disposition:** Braintree Museum.

G WILLIAMS

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## (ii) Hooked-tags

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### 33 Upper Somborne, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag (2002 T96) (fig. 33)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Mr A Cracknell

**Date of discovery:** March 2002



(fig. 33) Upper Somborne

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

**Description:** Anglo-Saxon silver circular hooked-tag with zoomorphic ornament in two fragments (joining), although about a third of the circular element is missing.

**Dimensions:** Length: 20.5 mm; width: 12.5 mm; weight: 0.69g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S WORRELL

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### 34 East Meon, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2002 T97) (fig. 34)

**Date:** 9th or 10th century

**Finder:** Mr S Boniface

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag: circular plate with damage to the upper edge. The end of the hook is missing. There is a silver oval-headed rivet through the centre of the plate. The upper surface of the plate has an engraved cruciform decoration; the reverse is slightly scratched.

**Dimensions:** Length: 26 mm; diameter: 19 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S WORRELL



(fig. 34) East Meon



(fig. 35) Uncertain location

### 35 Uncertain location, Wiltshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2002 T252) (fig. 35)

**Date:** Between 9th and 11th centuries

**Finder:** Mr R A Duquemin

**Date of discovery:** Unknown

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

**Description:** Silver Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag, complete, with a triangular plate with elegantly scalloped top and two internal holes near the corners for attachment. The field is plain but the long edges are decorated with borders of incised ladders. There is a slight bulge above the tapering hook. The back is plain. This is probably a dress attachment which could have been used for veiling or gartering, probably the former because it is very light-weight. Heavier-duty hooked-tags may also have been used to fasten purses.

**Discussion:** The presence of very similar pieces at urban and other sites in contexts of varied dates, such as Winchester, Southampton and South Newbald in Yorkshire, shows this type to be a very widespread item of dress and gives a mid- to late-Saxon date range. See D Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and Other Non-*

*ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic*, Southampton Finds, Southampton 1996, vol. 2, pp. 9–10 and K Leahy, 'Middle Anglo-Saxon metalwork from South Newbald and the Productive Site phenomenon in Yorkshire' in H Geake and J Kenny (eds.), *Early Deira*, Oxford 2000, p. 61, fig. 6.4.15.

**Dimensions:** Length: 33 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 1.95g.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

S YOUNGS

### (iii) Ingots

### 36 West Dereham, Norfolk: Viking-period gold ingot (2002 T260) (fig. 36)

**Date:** Later 9th or 10th century

**Finder:** Mr M Webb

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** The ingot is in the form of a narrow bar of flattened oval section with roughly rounded ends; it is fairly smooth on one side and pitted on the other, especially along one edge. The form is typical of gold and silver ingots of varying sizes of the early medieval period found in both the British Isles, on the Continent and in Scandinavia, although gold examples are far less common. They were cast in simple, open moulds made in sand or earth by the finger, or possibly with a stick.

**Discussion:** A gold example was found in a mid-7th-century hoard at Dronrijp, Netherlands, only a little later than the Anglo-Saxon treasure from Sutton Hoo (A Carmiggelt, 2000, *De 'Koningsterp' van Wijnaldum* [Abcoude, ROB], illustration on p. 54). Two small gold ingots in the form of rectangular-sectioned bars were found in the early 7th-century ship-burial at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, mound 1 (R Bruce-Mitford *The Sutton Hoo Ship-Burial*, London 1975, vol. 1, pl. Aii). But other examples of the round-ended rod form from



(fig. 36) West Dereham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

England and Scotland (or fragments of them), occasionally with typical signs of hammered surfaces, have been more usually dated later, to the Viking period (later 9th–10th centuries), e.g. from Fenstanton and Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, Norwich, Norfolk, Torksey and Springthorpe, Lincolnshire, and Iona (from a hoard coin-dated most probably to 986) and the Hebrides, Scotland (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 82; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 66 and 69; J Graham-Campbell, ‘The dual economy of the Danelaw. The Howard Linecar Memorial Lecture 2001’, *British Numismatic Journal*, 71 (2002), pp. 49–59, at pp. 56–7). A hammer-marked one was found in a 13th to 14th century context at Wood Quay, Dublin, but may be residual from the earlier period. Silver examples of the same type, both plain and hammered, include the numerous ingots in the famous silver bullion hoards found at Cuerdale, Lancashire, which is dated to the beginning of the 10th century, on Stainmore, and the sixteen ingots in the hoard of Viking jewellery deposited around AD 850 at Westerklijf, Netherlands. Many more have been found in hoards in Scandinavia. As this type of ingot was in use in various areas over a long period of time, it may be difficult to assign a date with any precision to gold examples if there is no close archaeological context. In the region of the Southern Danelaw, however, it is reasonable to follow Professor J Graham-Campbell’s suggestion that all such gold finds are of Viking-age date until proved otherwise.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 76 mm; width: 10 mm; thickness: 6 mm. The ingot weighs 58.2 grams. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 79 per cent.

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

B AGER

### 37 Hindringham, Norfolk: Two late Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian silver ingot fragments (2002 T116) (fig. 37)

**Date:** Late 9th or early 10th century

**Finder:** Mr D Fox

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** Two ingot fragments cut from the rounded ends of two separate cigar-shaped ingots. The shorter piece is broad, with a narrow, flat base, has been cut almost vertically through, and has several peck-marks along both sides. The longer piece is ovoid in section and has been hammered thin where it is cut through; it has striated tool marks along the edges, but no obvious signs of pecking.

**Discussion:** The two ingot fragments were found in close proximity to a complete ingot (to be discussed in *Treasure Annual Report* 2003: 2003 T14). They were





(fig. 37) Hindringham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

also found close to the find-spot of a further silver ingot discovered in 1989, before the Treasure Act came into effect (M A S Blackburn and A Rogerson, 'Two Viking-Age silver ingots from Ditchingham and Hindringham, Norfolk: the first East Anglian ingot finds', *Medieval Archaeology*, 37, 1993, pp. 222-3). It is noted that the site where these three pieces were found has produced much metalwork and pottery evidence for occupation in the mid- and late-Saxon periods, and the peck-marks on the ingot and the smaller fragment are typical of Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork of the Viking period. The weight of the new Hindringham ingot falls well within the general range of its type and, although it does not fit conveniently into any of the weight standards postulated for this period, the longer fragment perhaps represents half an *eyrir* (1 *eyrir* = about 25–26 grams). Ingots of trapezoidal section are also known from this period.

Comparisons have been drawn between the 1989 Hindringham ingot and similar finds from Easingwold, Norfolk, from the well-known silver hoards from Cuerdale, Lancashire (deposited around 905), Chester 1950 (around 970) and the 10th-century hoard from Bowes Moor. Such ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions, although there does not seem to have been an extensive bullion economy in East Anglia, especially after the later 9th century (Blackburn and Rogerson, *op. cit.*). Several

recent finds of both ingots and ingot fragments of the late Saxon period have been reported as Treasure items, e.g. from Clive, Shrewsbury (two fragments), Temple Normanton, Derbyshire (ingot), the Horncastle area, Lincs. (small ingot), Llanbedrgoch, Anglesey (fragment), and Over Compton, Dorset (ingot) (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, p. 48 no. 81; and p. 49 no. 83; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, p. 49 no. 67; p. 35-6 no. 46, 3; and p. 49 no. 68). Many more have been found in hoards of similar date in Scandinavia, Ireland, and the Netherlands, although there is quite a variety in size and even ingots cast from the same mould can differ in weight.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Smaller ingot fragment: length: 14 mm; width: 17 mm; thickness: 9 mm; weight: 8g. Larger ingot fragment: length: 28 mm; width: 10 mm; thickness: 5 mm (max); weight: 12.8g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the smaller ingot fragment of 67 per cent and an approximate gold content of 4 per cent. The larger ingot fragment has an approximate silver content of 94 per cent and a gold content of approximately 3 per cent.

**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum

B AGER

### 38 Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Fragment of gold ingot (2002 T286) (fig. 38)

**Date:** Undiagnostic

**Finder:** Mr T Winch

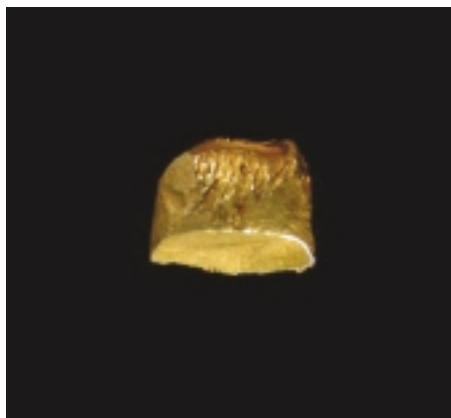
**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:** The sub-rectangular fragment has been chopped from a bar of ovoid section with a chisel.

**Discussion:** This simple form of ingot is common to many periods and although found in the vicinity of a gold strip fragment (to appear in *Treasure Annual Report* 2003: 2003 T9) and some Iron Age staters it





(fig. 38) Freshwater © Isle of Wight Council

cannot be precisely dated without a secure archaeological context.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 8 mm; width: 10 mm; weight: 4.57 grams. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 74 per cent.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

### 39 Ware, Dorset: Ingot fragment (2002 T236) (fig. 39)

An ingot fragment of uncertain date was found by Mr H A Weller while searching with a metal-detector in August 2002. Non destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface conducted in the British Museum indicated that it is made of zinc (some lead was also detected), therefore the find does not qualify as treasure. Returned to finder.

B AGER



(fig. 39) Ware

### (iv) Mounts

#### 40 Holton le Moor, Lincolnshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt drinking horn mount fragments (2002 T237) (figs. 40.1, 40.2)

**Date:** First half of the 6th century

**Finder:** Mr R Kirk

**Date of discovery:** September 2002 (two fragments) and March 2003 (one fragment)

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt fragments from three triangular drinking-horn mounts. The fragments are identical in their design and are decorated with Style I ornament within a triple banded border. This contains a reserved zig-zag line made from impressions of a triangular punch. The ornament consists of a fragmented zoomorph, facing left into the broad (top) end of the mount, with a beady eye and banded eye surround that terminates against the edge of the panel beyond a section of quadruple vertical ribbing. A wavy lappet runs out from the back of the head over the crested spine towards a three fingered hand with downward pointing thumb and a cuffed wrist – the terminal of the back leg. The left forearm is raised in front of the head. The two larger fragments form the upper parts of two panels. The smallest fragment repeats part of the design of the two other fragments, with the remains of the left upper arm and crested shoulder clearly visible. It comes from the upper left hand corner of a third panel. All three fragments were cast in the same mould or used the same model. The shallow curve of two fragments suggests that they were originally from the mouth of a large drinking horn similar in size to those from Taplow, Berkshire or Sutton Hoo, Mound 1 (Rupert Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial, Volume 3*, London 1983, fig. 279 a, b and figs. 233 and 236).

**Discussion:** The ornament is an exceptionally well expressed version of Kendrick's 'helmet' style ornament



(figs. 40.1, 40.2) Holton le Moor

– a fundamental element of Style I (T D Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art*, London 1938, 75ff, fig.15 iii and iv; also George Speake, *Anglo-Saxon Animal Art and its Germanic background*, Oxford 1980, no. iii, plate opposite page 18). It is closely similar to the motif decorating the triangular mounts or ‘vandykes’ on the drinking horns from the princely burial at Taplow, Berkshire (Kendrick *ibid*, fig. 14 viii; Speake *ibid*, pl 1a; E T Leeds, *Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology*, Oxford 1936, pl. XXIb), which date to the first half of the 6th century.

**Dimensions:** Length of largest fragment: approximately 24 mm.

**Disposition:** North Lincolnshire Museum.

A C EVANS

#### 41 Horncastle, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon parcel-gilt terminal in the form of a boar's head (2002 T119) (fig. 41)

**Date:** Late 6th to early 7th century

**Finder:** Mr D Turner

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** The terminal, in silver with gilded fields and garnet inlay, is in the form of a semi-naturalistic boar's head with garnet eyes. The boar's head is cast with an elongated head and blunt ended snout. This is defined by three grooves which are gilded. Above these,

the mouth, also gilded, is broadly drawn using linked grooves which end in sharply pointed tusks. The eyes, set high on the head, are small and made using tiny oval cabochon garnets set in a double collar of beaded gold filigree. Well above the eyes are two semicircular eyebrows cast in relief and set to either side of a raised crest which divides the skull. The skull is gilded and decorated to either side of the crest with a single crouched quadruped whose head is twisted backwards so that its looped jaws bite across its body and back foot. Both front and back foot have three clearly defined toes. The casting is hollow and still filled with earth and plant roots. The remains of three rivets survive – one towards the snout end of the fitting and two closely placed on a very slight rebate at the back of the head. Traces of gilding survive around the edge of the rebate showing that the terminal has not broken off a larger object, but is complete in itself.



(fig. 41) Horncastle

**Discussion:** The head is a fine piece of the Anglo-Saxon metalsmith's art. Stylistically, the head can be compared to the head of the free-standing boar on the Benty Grange helmet, particularly in the treatment of the lentoid eye and tusk and the crisp delineation of the crest. Its function is unclear but its scale suggests that it could have been a decorative terminal on a narrow helmet crest, in the same way that individual gilt-bronze dragon heads act as terminals to either end of the crest on the Sutton Hoo helmet. 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, such as the terminals of the eyebrows on the Sutton Hoo helmet, with profile boar's heads, with carefully defined tusks and glittering cabochon garnet eyes, and also filling each end of the Sutton Hoo shoulder clasps.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 40 mm.

**Disposition:** City and County Museum, Lincoln with funding from the Art Fund, the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund, Friends of Lincoln Museum & Art Gallery and the Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Purchase Fund.

A C EVANS

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## (v) Pendants

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### 42 Stainton, Middlesborough: Anglo-Saxon pendant (2002 T216) (figs. 42.1, 42.2)

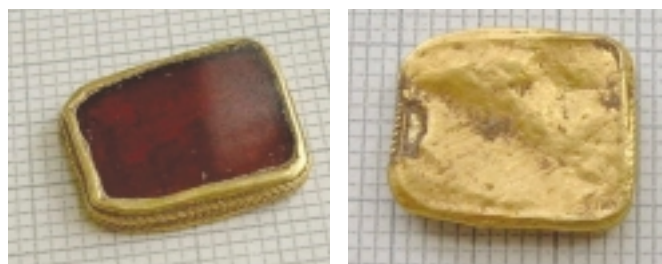
**Date:** Late 7th century

**Finder:** Archaeological Services, University of Durham.

**Date of discovery:** March 2001

**Circumstances of discovery:** Controlled archaeological excavation.

**Description:** Rectangular pendant with a flat-cut garnet set on a bed of hatched gold foil and enclosed with plaited filigree surround. The suspension loop has been torn away, but its position can be seen on the back of the object. The filigree and gold foil backing demonstrate a high degree of craftsmanship.



(figs. 42.1, 42.2) Stainton © University of Durham Archaeological Services

**Discussion:** Such pendants are usually found in high-status late 7th century graves, and in a few cases several have been linked as part of a necklace, as for example one from Desborough in Northamptonshire (see L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England*, London 1991, p. 30), but even here the garnet pendants are of different shapes and sizes, and very probably collected individually. More commonly one or two such pendants are found in graves and in one of the most northerly examples, that of Garton Station, East Yorkshire, they were found with other beads in a bag at the neck of the skeleton as a treasured possession. Gold and garnet jewellery is rare in the north, although a few pieces, such as the Durham 'Cuthbert's Cross', the cross fragment from Dunbar, as well as the items mentioned from Yorkshire, are known. The discovery of such a high quality piece confirms the importance of the Stainton burial ground from the late 7th century.

**Dimensions:** Length: 15 mm; width: 12 mm; thickness: 2 mm.

**Disposition:** The Dorman Museum, Middlesborough hopes to acquire.

R CRAMP

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### 43 Wickham Market area, Suffolk: Anglo-Scandinavian silver pendant or appliqué (2002 T195) (figs. 43.1, 43.2)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Mr A Humphrey

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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





(figs. 43.1, 43.2) Wickham Market area

**Description:** The object is cast in the form of a human figure – possibly male rather than female, in spite of the costume – standing to the left (height: 40 mm), holding a circular shield under the left arm and an upright, fullered sword with a short, straight guard in the right hand, as the usual symbol of a warrior. The figure wears a long dress-like tunic covering the feet and leaving the visible arm bare, with what may be a scarf round the neck, knotted at the front. The vertical ribbing on the tunic may indicate pleating, and the hem is ornamented with a row of five squares between horizontal linear borders and short, vertical bars. The beardless face is shown in profile, with a single, incised, oval eye and short hair, which is indicated by a line running back from the brow to the neck and a comma shape over the latter. Sitting on top of the head and projecting front and back to end in a small, voluted knob, is an arc-shaped feature with worn, interlace decoration. This appears to represent some form of plaited head-covering rather than hair.

The shield is shown, unusually, from the back, the figure's hand grasping a horizontal, bar-shaped shield-grip, which runs across the central opening behind the shield-boss (on the hidden front) and reaches almost to

the edge of the shield at each end. The back of the shield is decorated with four, or possibly five, radiating, incised motifs that might be meant to indicate animal limbs in profile, their feet pointing clockwise. The rim is marked by a circle of punched dots, which may stand for the rivets of an edge-binding. There are the remains of black niello in the incised lines. It might be questioned whether the jeweller was here attempting to represent the front of the shield at the same time as the back. On the back of the object is a single, pierced lug, which may be either for suspension from a neck-string, or perhaps for sewing the object to the clothing.

**Discussion:** The object may be compared with a series of similar, early Viking-period, usually female figures of the 9th century from Scandinavia and England, made either as items of jewellery in silver or gilded bronze, or occasionally carved in amber. They were also embroidered on textile hangings and resemble other figures incised on standing stones on the island of Gotland. The figures may be portrayed singly, with or without the addition of a spear or sword, or else (the female ones) in front of a warrior on horseback, either holding out a drinking-horn or beaker to him as a sign of welcome, or carrying a shield. It is generally

thought that the women represent the valkyries of Norse myth, the maids of Odin who, on the one hand, acted as the guardians of young warriors, presenting them with splendid swords, but who, on the other, also chose who was to die in battle, welcoming the fallen warriors to Valholl, the hall of the slain, where they served them with mead and beer.

A bronze pendant in the form of a hooded human figure with a shield, spear and sword from Bourne, Lincolnshire, provides the closest recorded English parallel to the Wickham Market find (*The Searcher*, April 1993, fig. on p. 18). Examples of other related jewellery figures from Swedish locations such as Öland, Klinta, Birka and Tuna, including a male figure in a long tunic holding a sword and stave (from Birka) and also a brooch with an armed valkyrie in front of a mounted warrior from Hedeby (Haithabu), Germany, are illustrated by J Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts. A Select Catalogue*, London 1980, pls. 516–518; and in the article by H Vierck, 'Zwei Amulettbilder als Zeugnisse des ausgehenden Heidentums in Haithabu', pp. 9–67, in K Schietzel (ed.), *Das archäologische Fundmaterial VII* [Berichte über die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu, 2002, vol. 34], Abb. 6, 1, 2b–6. Further examples of paired valkyries and mounted warriors are known from Bylaugh, Norfolk, Stentinget and Ribe, Denmark, from the Peterborough area, in the British Museum, and an unprovenanced, gilded silver brooch (S Margeson, *The Vikings in Norfolk*, Norfolk Museums Service, 1997, fig. 8; *By, Marisk og Geest*, vol. 5 (1992), pp. 42–3, figs. 3–4; British Museum, registration no. MME 1988, 4–7,1; N Mills, *Saxon and Viking Artefacts*, Buxton 2001, illust. on p. 56, no. V120). A human figure from the tapestry found in the celebrated early Viking-period ship-burial at Oseberg, Norway, apparently wearing a boar-headed head-dress and holding up a shield, as well as amber 'valkyries' from Kaupang and Longva, Norway, are also preserved (Vierck, op. cit., Abb. 6, 7; C Blindheim, 'En amulet av rav', *Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok*, 1958–1959, pp. 78–90).

Other contemporary illustrations of men dressed in long tunics include the rider on one of the circular

mounts from Gokstad, Norway, and the seated warrior with sword on the late 9th/early 10th-century Nunburnholme cross-shaft, East Yorkshire (J Graham-Campbell and D Kidd, *The Vikings*, London 1980, fig. 90c, right; J Lang, *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, Vol. III, York and Eastern Yorkshire*, Oxford 1991, ills. 709, 713; references kindly supplied by Prof. J Graham-Campbell). From the later Norse period in Scotland, a number of the male chess-pieces from the Isle of Lewis on display in the British Museum also wear ankle-length tunics, which were clearly part of the military costume of the time and not female attire. The Nunburnholme warrior wears a closely similar head-covering to the figure from the Wickham Market area, which may further indicate that the latter is also male. The dress ornaments noted above may have been worn as amulets.

The sculptural parallels suggest that the pendant from near Wickham Market is an Anglo-Scandinavian product. It is a reflection of the main Danish settlement in East Anglia after around 879 and can be dated to about this time, if not to later in the 9th century.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Height 40mm; weight: 5.6g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of approximately 90 per cent; the black inlay is niello.

**Disposition:** Ipswich Museum.

BAGER

#### 44 Uncertain location, Essex: Viking-period 'Thor's hammer' pendant (2002 T168) (fig. 44)

**Date:** Late 9th to early 11th century

**Finder:** Mr B Cohen

**Date of discovery:** Before 2001

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

**Description:** The pendant is cast in the form of a double-headed hammer with an elongated pentagonal head which is slightly thickened vertically where it joins the tapering, rectangular-sectioned 'shaft'; height: 22.5 mm; width: 16.0 mm. There is a shallow





(fig. 44) Essex

groove demarcating the head across the shaft on both sides at this point. At the other end of the shaft a suspension loop is formed by hammering the end into a flat strip, which is coiled back on itself. This would have been to hang the pendant from a metal ring. The pendant is undecorated.

**Discussion:** The form is typical of a varied series of Viking-period amuletic pendants, thought to represent the hammer known as Mjöllnir of the mighty god Thor. They are found widely distributed in areas of Viking settlement from England (the region of the Danelaw and the north-west), Iceland and Normandy to Scandinavia and Russia. They would have been associated with the cult of the god and have been found in male and female graves, hoards and settlement sites. Around fifty silver examples are known.

Scandinavian Thor's hammers are often more elaborately decorated with punchwork or filigree, e.g. from Rømersdal, Denmark, and Bredsätra and Skåne, Sweden (J Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts. A Select Catalogue*, London 1980, pls. 522-3; E Roesdahl and D M Wilson (eds.), *From Viking to Crusader*, Nordic Council of Ministers 1992, p. 276, cat. no. 181; A-S Gräslund, 'Thor's hammers, pendant crosses and other amulets', pp. 190-1, in *idem*, fig. 1; E Wamers, 'Hammer und Kreuz. Typologische Aspekte einer nordeuropäischen Amulettsitte aus der Zeit des Glaubenswechsels', pp. 83-107 in M Müller-Wille

(ed.), *Rom und Byzanz im Norden. Mission und Glaubenswechsel im Ostseeraum während des 8.-14. Jahrhunderts*, 1997, Taf. 1, 4). But plainer types, including examples in bronze, a large number in iron, and a few in amber, copper and lead, also occur there, as in a number of graves and sites at Birka, Ullna, Torvalla, and Helgö, Sweden, and Danish sites, too (H Arbman, *Birka I. Die Gräber*, Uppsala 1940, Taf. 104, 2, 4-6; 105, 1-4; and 106, 1, 4; G Arwidsson (ed.), *Birka II:3. Systematische Analysen der Gräberfunde*, KVHAA, Stockholm 1989, Abb. 8:1c; Roesdahl and Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp. 275-6, cat. no. 179; Gräslund, *op. cit.*, fig. 2; B Sander, *Excavations at Helgö. Cemetery 116*, KVHAA, Stockholm 1997, p. 29).

A few English examples have been found, some of which may have been made in the Danelaw. They are mostly plain, or only simply decorated, e.g. the silver pendant from the Cuerdale hoard, Lancashire (late 9th-beginning of the 10th century; Assheton Collection), and others from Leconfield, East Yorkshire and near Carlisle (10th to 11th century), Sibton, Suffolk and Surlingham, Norfolk, Repton, Derbyshire (late 9th century), and Goldsborough, North Yorkshire (late 9th/early 10th century), the latter apparently combining the form of a hammer with that of a Christian cross (E Hawkins, 'An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale', *Archaeological Journal*, 4 1847, pp. 111-130, fig. 85; L Webster, 'Leconfield (1), East Yorkshire: Viking-period silver Thor's hammer', *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 88, and acquired by the British Museum (reg. no. MME 2000,3-1,1); punch-decorated pendant from near Carlisle: British Museum reg. no. 1990,1-1,1; S Margeson, *The Vikings in Norfolk*, Norfolk Museums Service, 1997, p. 14; Roesdahl and Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp. 318-319, cat. no. 352; D M Wilson, 'An unpublished fragment from the Goldsborough hoard', *Antiquaries Journal*, 37, 1957, pp. 72-3, pl. 18a), and one in gold alloy with punched decoration, from South Lopham, Norfolk (S Margeson, *op. cit.*, figs. 13-14; it appeared at auction in 1995: Bonhams' antiquities sale catalogue, 12 December 1995, lot 335). However, a further silver

example, said to be from Norfolk (possibly 10th century), has a gold filigree-decorated insert in the side of the head (N Mills, *Saxon and Viking Artefacts*, Buxton 2001, p. 73, no. V198).

Like the Essex find, and another potential Treasure item from Wetwang, East Yorkshire (no. 45 below, 2002 T266) the one from Cuerdale has a strip loop formed by hammering the end flat, which is unusual for the silver pendants and might indicate insular manufacture.

On the basis of the above parallels, the Thor's hammer pendant from Essex can be dated to the late 9th to the 10th, or possibly early 11th century.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 3.3g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

**Disposition:** Saffron Walden Museum.

B AGER

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#### 45 **Wetwang, East Yorkshire: Viking 'Thor's hammer' pendant (2002 T266) (fig. 45)**

**Date:** Late 9th to early 11th century

**Finder:** Mr M Ainsley

**Date of discovery:** 1991

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

**Description:** The pendant is cast in the form of a double-headed hammer with an elongated pentagonal head, which is slightly thickened vertically where it joins the tapering, rectangular-sectioned 'shaft'. At the end of the shaft a suspension loop was originally formed by hammering the end into a flat strip and curving it into a loop for hanging from a metal ring, but the tip is now broken off. The pendant is undecorated.

**Discussion:** Scandinavian and English examples of Thor's hammer pendants are discussed in the entry for the find from Essex (no. 44 above, 2002 T168). Like the Wetwang and Essex finds, the one from Cuerdale has a strip loop formed by hammering the end flat, which is unusual for silver pendants and might indicate insular manufacture.



(fig. 45) Wetwang

**Dimensions and metal content:** Height: 33 mm; width: 23 mm; weight: 5.9g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 92 per cent.

**Note:** As the Wetwang Thor's hammer was found in 1991, prior to the commencement of the Treasure Act 1996, the common law of Treasure Trove applies.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

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#### (vi) Pins

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#### 46 **Scarrington, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gilded silver pin-head (2002 T120) (fig. 46)**

**Date:** Late 5th to 6th century

**Finder:** Mr E Booth

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** The object, probably the head of an early Anglo-Saxon pin, is moulded in the round in the form of the head of a bird of prey with a long, hooked beak.



(fig. 46) Scarrington

In front of each sub-triangular eye are two short ribs and the head is demarcated from a short neck by a transversely ridged band on either side, which appears to have been deliberately left ungilded. Below these bands are decorated panels of chip-carved ribbing, with two curved ribs along the back of the neck and a pair of converging ribs across the neck above two further ribs demarcating the base. On the back of the neck is a chip-carved double chevron and there is very worn incised decoration on the top of the head. The decoration may be either a highly stylised representation of other parts of the bird's body, such as the tail, wings and legs, or plumage. Both the form of the head and the decoration are in Salin's animal Style I. In the base there is an oval socket, probably for the insertion of the shank of a pin.

**Discussion:** Hair-pins with heads in the form of either birds' heads or complete birds were not uncommon in the Frankish kingdoms and Scandinavia in the early medieval period, particularly in the 6th century, although the Scandinavian examples are generally in the form of whole birds (*Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde von Johannes Hoops*, vol. 20, s.v. 'Nadel', Abb. 61, 1, 3-8; 62, 3-5; G Gjessing 'Norske og finske fuglenåler', *Universitetets Oldsaksamling Årbok*, 1931-32, vol. 5, pp. 54-73, figs. 1-19). Anglo-Saxon examples are far less common, e.g. a bronze pin with a bird-headed terminal in late 6th- or early 7th-century style (Salin's Style II) from Bifrons, Kent, or a 6th-century

Frankish import from Faversham, Kent, with the head in the form of a bird of prey (N Åberg, *The Anglo-Saxons in England during the Early Centuries after the Invasion*, 1926, figs. 164 and 277). A later example of the 8th or 9th century with a bird-shaped head in gilded bronze is recorded from the Anglo-Saxon monastic site at Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire (C Peers and C A R Radford, 'The Saxon monastery of Whitby', *Archaeologia*, 89, 1943, pp. 27-88, pl. 28a).

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 6.6g; height: 14 mm; width: 20 mm; thickness: 6 mm. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 92 per cent.

**Disposition:** Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham or the British Museum wish to acquire.

B AGER

#### 47 Saxmundham, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver dress pin (2002 T241) (fig. 47)

**Date:** 7th to 9th centuries

**Finder:** Mr A Calver

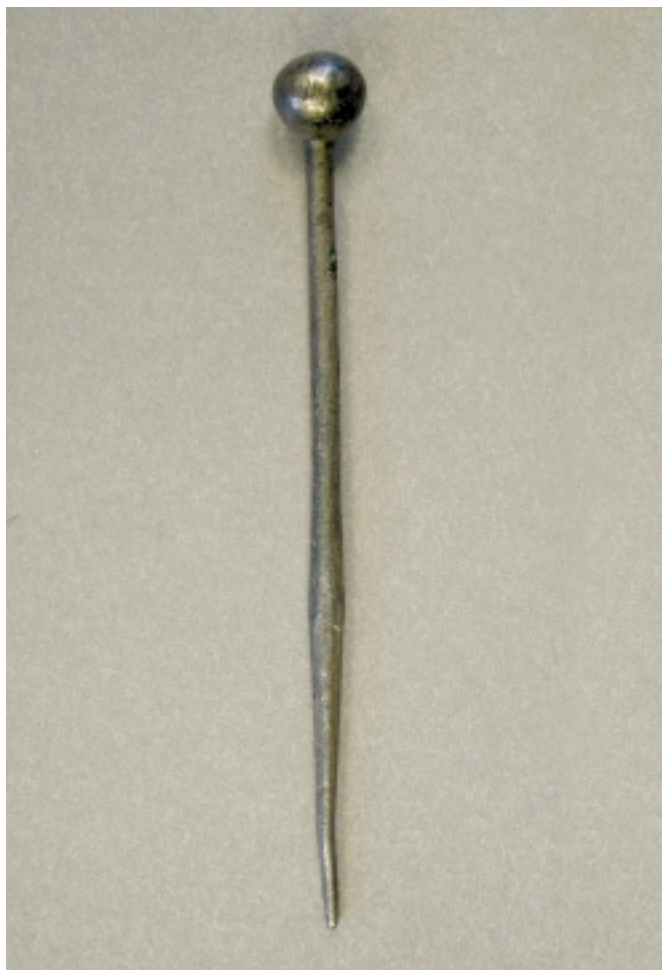
**Date of discovery:** 2000, reported Autumn 2002

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

**Description:** Silver dress pin with a small spherical head and a marked mid-shaft bulge (Evison's 'hipped' pins: V Evison, 'Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery', 83, HBMC Archaeological Report No. 3, London 1987). The head and the shaft were made separately.

**Discussion:** The pin belongs to a type that was current in the Middle Saxon period from the second half of the 7th century. Their use continued into the 9th century. In the context of Anglo-Saxon cemetery finds, they are found together with brooches, suggesting that they may have fastened an outer garment such as a cloak (B Bruggmann, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*, 51, The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series; No. 14, London, 1997). Similar pins, also silver, have been found at Barham, Suffolk (S West, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk*,





(fig. 47) Saxmundham

Ipswich 1998, EAA 84, 6, fig. 3, nos. 14–17).

**Dimensions:** Length: 57 mm; diameter of head: 6 mm; diameter of shaft: 2 mm (3 mm maximum).

**Disposition:** Ipswich Museum.

A C EVANS

#### 48 Wickham Market area, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon pin-head fragment (2002 T249) (fig. 48)

**Date:** Late 8th century

**Finder:** Mr A Humphrey

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Part of a silver gilt panel cast with fine chip-carved ornament in low relief. The main motif is a cat-like beast with its head turned to look back, its

mouth open and a long tongue projecting. The round ear develops into a 'lappet', a fine line which extends in looped interlace to fill the spaces around the body. The creature stands in profile with spiral decoration in the front hip of a vertical leg (incomplete) and what may be the upper foreleg of the other front leg raised. The torso is slender. The rest is broken away. A broad gilt frame decorated with small dots edges the plate.

**Discussion:** This panel is not a true circle and comes to a point over the animal's head, a form seen on single pin-heads at Flixborough and Brandon, rather than the circular heads seen on linked set of pins such as the Witham pins which it closely resembles in style. However, the back which is rough and ungilded is recessed at the apex as though for a flat shaft which suggests it came from a composite piece. While all the single pins suggested above are one piece castings, the pin suite is constructed in this way with separate pin shanks. If so, this puts the animal upside down in the decorative field. The technique, ornament and detail such as the fine contour-line outlining the mouth show that this is Anglo-Saxon work of the late 8th century, closely allied to the sculpture and manuscript art of this period (cf. L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600-900*, London 1991, nos. 66b, e; 69c, e; 184).

**Dimensions:** Maximum width: 24 mm; weight: 2.27g.

**Disposition:** Ipswich Museum had hoped to acquire but were unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS



(fig. 48) Wickham Market area

#### 49 Lenton, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver dress-pin (2002 T270)

**Date:** 8th or 9th century

**Finder:** Mr D Robinson

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Upper part of small silver pin with solid spherical head, slightly tapered to a straight shank.

**Discussion:** While uncollared pins are found in Britain in both the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods this is probably mid-Saxon in date, corresponding to a type excavated from 8th to 9th century contexts at Southampton. See D Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and Other Non-ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic*, Southampton 1996, type Aa 1i.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

S YOUNGS



(fig. 50) Wormegay ©Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 50 Wormegay, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment (2002 T100) (fig. 50)

**Date:** 8th or 9th century

**Finder:** Mr S Brown

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Only the head of the pin remains: a cube with faceted corners, undecorated, sitting on a globular collar to the shank. Pins, whether for hair or

clothes are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon contexts; pins with faceted heads can be dated to the 8th or 9th centuries. See K Leahy, 'Middle Anglo-Saxon Metalwork from South Newbald and the "Productive Site" phenomenon in Yorkshire', in H Geake and J Kenny (eds.), *Early Deira*, Oxford 2000, pp. 51-82, fig. 6.8.4.

**Dimensions:** Height: 13 mm; width: 4 mm.

**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum.

A GANNON

#### (vii) Finger-rings

#### 51 Abingdon, Oxfordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold finger-ring (2002 T234) (figs. 51.1, 51.2)

**Date:** Early 7th century

**Finder:** Messrs N Himpson and T Woodward

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** During building work in Mr Himpson's garden.

**Description:** Gold Anglo-Saxon finger-ring made in two parts from sheet gold: a plain broad band hoop



(figs. 51.1, 51.2) Abingdon



with a longitudinal row of beaded filigree wire, ending in splayed lozenge-shaped terminals soldered behind the bezel.

The bezel is a circular disc with a rim of finer beaded wire framing four collared settings of degraded bi-chrome glass beads. The beads appear to be spherical, one rotates slightly, and their gold collars are composite. Each sheet collar carries a ring of beaded wire and an upper ring of plain wire. The bezel is divided into quadrants by two intersecting lines of beaded wire finished at the rim by four 'C' scrolls of beaded wire. The hoop is partly flattened and distorted and shows signs of wear on the line of filigree. The outer rim of the bezel is also worn and there is a little modern damage.

**Discussion:** This is an Anglo-Saxon ring and its soldered construction is still in the tradition of the gold pendants and composite brooches of early 7th century grave furnishings, best known from Kentish cemeteries. Quadripartite settings are also seen on these pieces. The 'assembled' construction type and use of several grades of beaded filigree wire are also features of Merovingian rings of this period. While goldsmithing is a conservative skill and filigree work is made in much the same way in many periods, the setting of glass as a precious material and the fairly high quality of the gold are indicative of a period similar to that of the pendants, namely the 7th century. Finger rings are much less well represented in the Anglo-Saxon archaeological record of this period compared to Merovingian finds and this is an interesting survival. The little beads are odd and indicative of a culture where glass was rare, whether imported or recycled. Whether the use here of a cruciform decoration is a sign of Christian faith cannot be proven, but given that conversion proceeded from the top of society downwards and that this must have been the property of a person of rank, it may well have been a deliberate sign of adherence to the new faith. The cross here is set square to the hoop, unlike those pendants where the suspension loop lets the 'cross' hang on a diagonal. Abingdon on the Thames appears

to have been a place of importance throughout the Anglo-Saxon period.

**Dimensions:** Bezel width: 15 mm × 16 mm; hoop width: 4 mm; weight: 5.39g.

**Disposition:** Oxfordshire Museums Service wishes to acquire.

S YOUNGS



(figs. 52.1, 52.2) Great Finborough

## 52 Great Finborough, Suffolk: Viking silver finger-ring (2002 T279) (figs. 52.1, 52.2)

**Date:** 9th to 10th centuries

**Finder:** Mr P Smith

**Date of discovery:** June 2002

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

**Description:** The ring consists of a broad band of silver, the ends tapering sharply at the back where they are hammered into thick wires twisted round each other to form a flat knot. The band is decorated on the outside with five or six horizontal rows of small, closely punched, elongated pentagonal shapes,

with ridges between the rows. The band has been partially crushed flat.

**Discussion:** Rings of similar form and decoration, though usually of gold, with the ends of the band either knotted, overlapping, or soldered together, are recorded from a number of sites in Scandinavia, e.g. on the island of Gotland, Sweden (M Stenberger, *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit*, vol. 2, KVHAA, Lund 1947, figs. 80–82, 84–86, and 102: 1 and 3). A silver example is known from the site of Fyrkat, Jutland, Denmark (J Graham-Campbell, *Viking Artefacts. A select catalogue*, London 1980, pl. 219). They are mostly stray finds, but the type is recognised as belonging to the Viking period. A silver example with a different style of punch-work was found in the well-known Viking hoard found at Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around AD 905 (E Hawkins, 'An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale', *Archaeological Journal*, 4, 1847, pp. 111–130, fig. 69).

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: approximately 18–20 mm; width of band: 15 mm; weight: 6.8 grams. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 92 per cent.

**Disposition:** Moyses's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds.

BAGER

## 52A. Five Mile Lane, The Vale of Glamorgan: Silver finger-ring (NMGW 2002.08) (fig. 52A)

**Date:** 9th or 10th century

**Finder:** Mr Edward Mitchell

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** A finger ring in the form of a flat band of silver 4.2 mm wide, with punched decoration of opposed rows of triangles, each containing a single pellet.

**Dimensions and metal content:** The inner diameter measures 17.2–19.8 mm (it has been distorted), and the band is 0.8 mm thick. Weight: 1.956g. Analysis of



(fig. 52A) Five Mile Lane © National Museums & Galleries of Wales

the metal composition by Mary Davis has confirmed that the ring is composed of fairly pure silver (at least 85–90 per cent) with some copper (2–4 per cent).

**Discussion:** The form of the finger ring, having a continuous band without a taper or knot, is of interest because it does not have the more commonly found ring forms, namely a) twisted or plaited wires with taper at the back, or b) tapering sheet metal, joined by a decorative knot or gap. The parallel-sided, continuously decorated band, represented by the Five Mile Lane ring, is an Anglo-Viking form which is paralleled by a gold ring found at Kyre Park, south-west of Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, in 1996, and attributed to the 10th century (S Youngs, 'A gold Viking ring from Kyre Park', *Trans. Worc. Arch. Soc.* 3rd ser. 16, 1998, pp. 244–5). A ring with ring-and-dot ornament on a band with flattened triangular cross-section found at the late Saxon town of Thetford illustrates the use of broad band finger rings within Anglo-Saxon metalworking traditions (A Rogerson and C Dallas, *Excavations at Thetford 1948–59 and 1973–80, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 22*, Norwich, 1984, p. 69, nos. 14, 15, fig. 110).

The use of stamped decoration over the whole external surface in a repeating pattern is typical of jewellery of the time of the Scandinavian raids on the British Isles, during the 9th and 10th centuries. The Five Mile Lane ring belongs to a style fashionable in

the Scandinavian world, and is dated by analogy with other decorated examples of jewellery to the 10th century: similar punch shapes occur on silver from the Skaill hoard, Sandwick, Orkney, deposited about 950–70 (J Graham-Campbell, *The Viking-Age Gold and Silver of Scotland (AD 850–1100)*, Edinburgh, 1995, pl. 38). Similar decoration also occurs on silver found in Scandinavia, such as an armring from a hoard from Vestre Rom, Vest-Agder, Norway (J Sheehan, 'Coiled armrings – an Hiberno-Viking Silver Armring Type', *The Journal of Irish Archaeology* 6 (1991–2), pp. 41–53, Plate 4, centre).

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

### 53 Moreton Bagot, Warwickshire: Viking-period fragment of silver ring bezel (2002 T167) (fig. 53)

**Date:** Late 9th to mid-10th century AD

**Finder:** Mr G Ross

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of silver ring bezel, hammered flat and randomly stamped with seven impressions of a bold triangular die with three raised circles.

**Discussion:** Such stamps are found on Viking finger rings and this sheet bezel type was most common in the middle Viking period (late 9th to mid-10th century AD). Similar rings worked from a tapered rod of precious metal hammered at the centre to make a flat



(fig. 53) Moreton Bagot

lozenge-shaped bezel are frequently found in hoards and graves in Britain and the Scandinavian homelands. Composite stamps of this type were used on other Viking personal ornaments, notably armlets and some workshop groups have been recognised.

**Dimensions:** 14 mm × 17 mm; weight: 1.1g.

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum.

S YOUNGS

### (viii) Strap-ends

#### 54 Wimpole, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon strap-end (2002 T177) (fig. 54)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Cambridge Archaeological Field Group

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector during a controlled archaeological investigation.

**Description:** Small split-ended copper-alloy strap-end of typical 9th century Anglo-Saxon type, originally inlaid with a substance which has now largely decayed



(fig. 54) Wimpole

but which was niello. On the main field a large animal head in profile runs into a simple knot, a variation on the Trehiddle animal style seen on other strap-ends and which has affinities with contemporary manuscript art. The terminal animal mask has the round ears seen on strap-ends produced in the midlands and south of England. It was originally attached by two relatively large silver rivets with domed heads still in situ above the normal palmette.

**Dimensions and metal content:** As it is not of precious metal, this piece despite its age does not appear to fall under the remit of the 1996 Treasure Act.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to Cambridge Archaeological Field Group.

S YOUNGS

## 55 Fincham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2002 T187) (fig. 55)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Mr C Sproule

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver Anglo-Saxon Trehiddle style strap-end with long, convex sided plate, damaged at the split attachment end where it is bent. There are holes for two rivets and the panel below is damaged. The main field is edged with a crudely billeted border and inside is a pattern of six semi-circular panels each with a crouched beast, with quatrefoil cusped lozenges in the two central spaces and smaller panels of geometric ornament above and below. The terminal is an animal mask with a squared snout, pronounced eyes and long, comma-shaped ears, with more panels of geometric ornament. The decoration was originally inlaid against a niello background some of which remains. There are iron corrosion products on both sides which obscure some of the detail and a bronze corrosion mark on the back.

**Discussion:** Despite its present damaged and rust-



(fig. 55) Fincham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

obscured state this was a large, quite finely decorated strap-end displaying many of the design details seen on the Trehiddle hoard which has become the generic style name. For example, the angular quatrefoils occur on the multifaceted pin in this Cornish hoard. This must also date from the 9th century. The mask details of ears and eyes are characteristic of northern workmanship associated with the York area (G Thomas, 'Production and Circulation of Ornamental Metalwork in Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-age Britain', in M Redknap et al. (eds.), *Pattern and Purpose in Insular Art*, Oxford 2001, pp. 39-42).

**Dimensions:** Minimum length: 58.5 mm; width: 10.4 mm; weight: 8.5g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS



## 56 Wheatley, Oxfordshire: Anglo-Saxon strap-end (2002 T245) (fig. 56)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Mr S H Neal

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Small silver Anglo-Saxon leaf-shaped strap-end complete with rivet, split for attachment by one rivet which is still in place. The head-plate is rectangular with decorative notches on the top, and this is linked by a faceted panel to a narrow, leaf-shaped plate terminating in a tiny, vestigial animal mask. Surfaces are scratched and the piece is bent.

**Discussion:** While the faceted panel, 'bay-leaf' shape and small nicks on the top might be interpreted as features of 6th- to 7th-century date, the vestigial animal mask and flat plate confirm that this is a luxury example of a small plain type, relatively common in bronze and found in 9th century contexts, as at Southampton. The type is too small and fragile for belt use and will have been used for narrow braids or very fine straps.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 28.6 mm; weight: 1.5g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS



(fig. 56) Wheatley © Oxfordshire Museums Service

## (ix) Sword fittings

## 57 Lissington, Lincolnshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver sword mount (2002 T29.b) (figs. 57.1, 57.2)

**Date:** Second half of 6th century

**Finder:** Mr Keith Kelway

**Date of discovery:** 1 February 2003

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

**Description:** Pyramidal strap mount, hollow with a square cell at the apex, now filled with a blueish-green stone identified as malachite; a bar runs across the open base. Each face is defined by a niello-filled groove and the field inside is filled by a chequer-board design of eight small interlocking triangles: the surface of the three inverted triangles is flush and apparently patinated to a darker tone than the edges. The five upright triangles have recessed surfaces that are brilliantly gilded. Together with the malachite at the apex, the whole mount achieves a remarkable and glittering gold, black and blue effect.

**Discussion:** Pyramidal strap mounts dating from the early Anglo-Saxon period fall into two groups distinguished from each other by their size and height. The taller and often more ornate versions functioned as part of a sword harness, perhaps tightening the looped strap that held the scabbard to the sword belt. Their currency extends from the early seventh century into the eighth. The function of smaller, lighter mounts



(figs. 57.1, 57.2) Lissington



such as this example is not clear, but presumably they were more than decorative and may have secured straps attaching knives, which were generally scabbarded, to a waist belt. Both types are well known in Continental and early Anglo-Saxon contexts, although Anglo-Saxon examples are invariably made with a bar across the hollow back through which a strap can be threaded. Continental types are more usually either pierced vertically or made with an integral plate and are designed to be riveted to a strap.

The continental distribution of small pyramidal strap mounts is concentrated in the Frankish heartlands on the middle Rhine. The distribution of Anglo-Saxon examples of the Lissington type has a broadly East Anglian bias – a similar mount, in copper-alloy rather than silver, was found at Wenhaston, Suffolk, and pyramidal strap mounts with pairs of triangular impressions on each face, are recorded from Narborough and Dalling in Norfolk and Pebmarsh in Essex (all unpublished). Recent finds, including this example from Lissington and similar examples, also silver, from Flixton, North Yorkshire (no. 57A, below) and from Alton, Wiltshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 60), are widening this distribution.

The Lissington mount is highly unusual in its colouration and in the malachite setting at the apex. The family of pyramidal mounts is generally set with a small plate garnet at the apex or, less commonly, an inlay of glass. The use of malachite is exceptionally rare in the post-Roman period and, apart from the Lissington mount, is otherwise unknown in an early Anglo-Saxon context. Examination of the darkened surfaces by the British Museum Department of Scientific Research has found evidence of selenium.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Base: 16 × 16 mm; weight: 3.36g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

**Disposition:** City and County Museum, Lincoln with funding from the Art Fund and the Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Purchase Fund.



(figs. 57A.1, 57A.2, 57A.3) Flixton

#### 57A. Flixton, North Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver pyramidal sword fitting (2002 T265) (figs. 57A.1, 57A.2, 57A.3)

**Date:** Late 6th or early 7th century AD

**Finder:** Mrs M Gibson

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt pyramidal sword fitting with niello inlay: each face is enclosed within a narrow niello filled groove and is divided into three interlocking triangular zones by a V-shaped silver band flanked by a niello filled groove. Each small triangle has a recessed triangular field which is heavily gilded. The mount is hollow and has a bar across the open base for the insertion of a strap.

**Discussion:** For a discussion of pyramidal strap mounts see previous entry. This is an example of a small pyramidal mount, similar to the example from Lissington (no. 57 above).

**Dimensions:** Base: 12 mm square

**Disposition:** Scarborough Museum.

A C EVANS

**58 Market Rasen area, Lincolnshire (?): 5 Anglo-Saxon hilt fittings (gold sheet, gold filigree wire, cabochon garnets, copper-alloy, lead) and ingot (2002 T285) (figs. 58.1, 58.2, 58.3, 58.4, 58.5, 58.6, 58.7, 58.8)**

**Date:** Early 7th century

**Finder:** Mr C Baker

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:**

**Pommel (figs. 58.1, 58.2),** upper and lower hilt fittings, part of upper guard, part of lower guard. The pommel is of 'cocked hat' form and is made of gold sheet, decorated with filigree wire, over a lead forma. The two faces of the pommel are filled with zoomorphic interlace in triple strand interlace, made with one broad band of beaded wire flanked by borders of a very fine beaded wire. Each face is filled with a balanced design of interlacing zoomorphs placed back to back, with their heads filling the top of each panel and their elongated jaws and ribbon bodies filling the field. Each zoomorph has a Style II head from which spring elongated jaws that weave under and over the bodies, each lower jaw curling back to intertwine with each other at the centre of the field in contrast to the upper jaws which run forward towards the corners of the field. The sinuous bodies loop around the jaws to create a knot-like device before running to the corners. The body of one zoomorph ends in a neat twist, filling the right (facing) corner, while the other curls over the upper jaw, running backwards into the field, providing a subtle touch of asymmetry that is characteristic of much Anglian work. The top of the pommel is left undecorated in contrast to the slightly concave edges which are entirely filled with Z and S twisted strands of wire laid out in a herring-bone pattern. All the panels are defined by bold beaded wire borders, some of which are extremely worn. One edge of the pommel is damaged with the rivets attaching it to the upper guard torn away. The other edge is complete with two

long, and badly bent, dome-headed rivets, each surrounded by a shared B-shaped twisted wire collar with a beaded wire border.

**Upper guard (figs. 58.5, 58.6):** Only the lower element survives in the form of a relatively undamaged elongated oval tray of gold sheet covering a copper-alloy base-plate. Pairs of piercings for the rivets that attached the pommel to the upper guard lie to either side of the oval central piercing for the sword tang. A portion of the tang, showing fresh breaks, remains in situ. On the outer surface, a scar made by the top of the upper hilt mount is clearly visible. Inside, the copper-alloy base-plate survives in poor condition. At either end of the guard is a setting containing a fine cabochon garnet in a beaded filigree collar. Both functioned as caps for the rivets that once held the upper guard tray and its missing gold lid together.

**Lower guard (figs. 58.5, 58.6):** Sheet gold capping for the (missing) lower guard tray. A slightly crumpled gold sheet carrying a fine cabochon garnet in a beaded filigree wire collar at either end. The garnet and its setting are proportionally larger than those in the upper guard, reflecting a difference in size between the two guards.

**Hilt collars (figs. 58.3, 58.4):** Each collar is made of two trapezoidal panels of gold sheet joined to make a broad band shaped to fit the hilt, disguising its junction with the upper and lower guards. Each of the four fields is entirely filled with a wholly balanced interlace design in filigree wire of four zoomorphs, made en suite with the zoomorphs on the pommel. The four zoomorphs are placed at the centre of each panel, two lying with their angular heads against the upper border, two against the lower border. Their jaws are simple loops. Each pair interlaces at the neck and then with the bodies of the opposing pair creating a quatrefoil before running off to interlace with the looped jaws. Each collar still surrounds the mineralised remains of the wood grip and the sword tang.

**Ingot (figs. 58.7, 58.8):** Small ingot, flattened by hammering, the sides parallel, one end blunt, the other curved. The gold composition (72/28) reflects that of



(fig. 58.1) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.2) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.3) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.4) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.5) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.6) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.7) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 58.8) Market Rasen area (reproduced at life-size)



the guards, suggesting that it is an associated piece rather than a stray.

**Discussion:** These sword hilt fittings are an exceptional find. The pommel falls into Menghin's Beckum/Vallstenarum group – high status sword pommels of 'cocked-hat' form which date from the early 7th century (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalte*, Stuttgart 1983). The closest Anglo-Saxon parallel to the pommel is one that was found at Aldbrough in 1997 (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 60). This is decorated with filigree wire on one face and empty cloisonné cell-work on the upper edges and opposing face. The guards can be compared structurally to the guards on the sword from Dover, Grave C (Menghin cat. no. 90) or to those from the Sutton Hoo mound 1 sword (Menghin cat. no. 123). The cabochon garnet settings are extraordinarily rare and are equivalent to the high dome-headed rivets found on some continental sword suites of this period. Two sword hilts from the Lombardic cemetery of Nocera Umbra: Nocera Umbra grave 1 (Menghin cat. no. 113), which also has deep filigree collars on the hilt, and Nocera Umbra grave 32 (Menghin cat. no. 112) have guards held by dome headed rivets with filigree collars, as do two Swedish pommels from Stora Sandviken and Väsby (Menghin 312, nos. 42 and 43, both inlaid with cloisonné garnets). The deep bands binding the grip below the upper guard and above the lower guard are unique in an Anglo-Saxon context. Narrow hilt binding strips are a feature of some Kentish swords, but the style of the present bands can best be compared to a small number of continental swords which are equipped with deep hilt bands. The closest parallel can be found on the sword from Nocera Umbra grave 1 (above). The filigree work is exceptionally well executed and falls into an increasing group of high status finds decorated with gold filigree wire from the Anglian areas of Anglo-Saxon England, all of which share a subtle asymmetry in contrast to the more usual symmetry that characterises, for example, Kentish finds.

These finds are exceptional and although not decorated with cloisonné garnet cell-work, the sword fittings none the less rank as some of the finest yet discovered.

**Disposition:** British Museum wishes to acquire.

A C EVANS

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### 59 **Bembridge, Isle of Wight: Anglo-Saxon gold 'pyramidal' sword belt fitting (2002 T213) (figs. 59.1, 59.2, 59.3)**

**Date:** 7th century

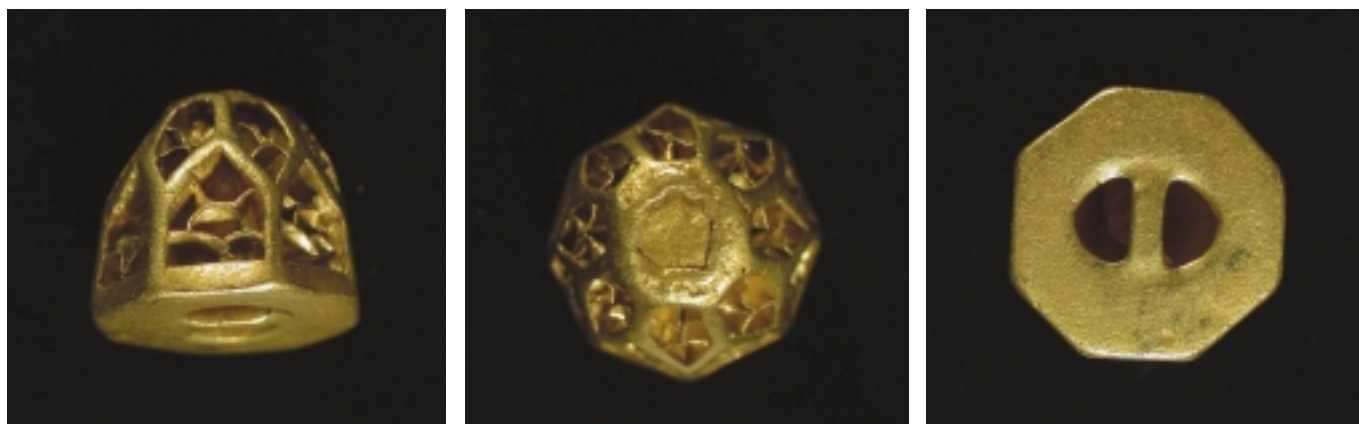
**Finder:** Mr D Trickey

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** 'Pyramidal' belt fitting with an octagonal base and 'architecturally' balanced faces filled with cloisonné cell-work. The surface of the mount is decorated with sixteen pentagonal panels of two sizes, the larger rising from the base to interlock with smaller panels falling from the top of the mount. All are clearly defined by thick walls and are filled with cell-work in repeating patterns using simple cell forms. The cell-work is made from lightweight gold strips which are soldered to a single backing plate of sheet gold that lines the interior of the mount. The cells are now empty apart from one that contains a small and poorly cut plate garnet, suggesting that originally the entire surface of the mount would have been inlaid with small cloisonné garnets. The top contains a single cell, also empty and crushed flat. The base is covered with heavy gold sheet into which two semi-circular openings have been cut to form a bar through which a leather strap would have been threaded.

**Discussion:** Pyramidal fittings were functional and were attached to the suspension straps of a sword or seax scabbard where they tightened the scabbard suspension loop. They are generally made in either copper-alloy or silver and over one hundred examples



(figs. 59.1, 59.2, 59.3) Bembridge © Isle of Wight Council

have been recorded (W Menghin, *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Nürnberg 1983, pp. 363-65). Their distribution on the Continent is concentrated along the Rhine and in the eastern Frankish territories between the Rhine and the Danube (*op. cit.*, Karte 22). Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mounts are concentrated in southern and eastern England and fall into groups which are distinguished predominantly by a distinct difference in height. The mounts, like their continental counterparts, are generally made of silver or copper-alloy and almost invariably the top of the mount is inlaid with a small square-cut garnet.

Within the Anglo-Saxon corpus is a small high-status group made in gold or gold sheet over copper-alloy and inlaid with either cloisonné garnet or, rarely, glass (cf. the copper-alloy mount from Sutton Hoo mound 17 inlaid with poor bluish/green glass). The Bembridge example is an interesting addition to this group. Its octagonal form has no direct parallels, but its proportions and rounded base link it to a pyramidal mount made in silver and inlaid with niello from Bawtry, Lincolnshire (BM P&E 2000,1-2,1) which dates to the late 8th century. The Bembridge mount indicates a shift in style from typical pyramidal mounts which are square-based and may thus be a link between the earlier 7th century examples such as the garnet inlaid mount from Newark, Nottinghamshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 62) and later, taller, examples such as the garnet and filigree

ornamented mount from Dalmeny, Roxburgh (Rupert Bruce-Mitford, *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archeology*, London 1974, p. 268 and pl. 87) and the silver mount from Bawtry.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Base: 17 mm; height: 15 mm; weight: 10.24g; gold content: 79 per cent.

**Disposition:** Isle of Wight Museum Service.

A C EVANS

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## (x) Other objects

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### 60 Raunds, Northamptonshire: 6 fragments of Anglo-Saxon silver wire (2002 T212)

**Date:** 6th century

**Finder:** Time Team excavation

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Silver wire hoops and fragments, discoloured and very fragile.

**Discussion:** When examined *in situ* these hoops appeared to be a set and to have been linked to each other, probably as necklace.

**Disposition:** Northamptonshire Archaeological Unit.

C PAYNTON





(fig. 61) Scarrington

### 61 Scarrington, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gold setting (2002 T78) (fig. 61)

**Date:** Early 7th century

**Finder:** Mr C Headley

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Cabochon setting, possibly from an Anglo-Saxon disc brooch.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A C EVANS

### 62 Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey, Wales: 3 items of silver (2002 T289; NMGW 2002.05) (fig. 62)

**Date:** 7th to 10th century AD

**Finder:** Mr A Gillespie (disclaimed)

**Date of discovery:** April 2002.

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found while searching ploughsoil with a metal-detector, after the 2001 excavations had been backfilled.

**Description:** 1. Silver buckle tongue with trapezoidal plate cast as an integral part of the base of the tongue; the central panel bears shallow punched decoration, within a cast 'beaded' border (from the early medieval enclosure, topsoil; SF3201); 2. Small off-cut of silver sheet (from the early medieval enclosure, topsoil;



(fig. 62) Llanbedrgoch © National Museums &amp; Galleries of Wales

SF3218); 3. Globule of silver (from the early medieval enclosure, topsoil; SF3217)

**Discussion:** In terms of type and design, and on the basis of archaeological context, the above items are contemporary with the early medieval period of occupation of the site at Glyn. The tongue plate is unusual, having a form reminiscent of those on some garnet-inlaid buckles (for example, a gold buckle from Tostock, Suffolk (A MacGregor and E Bolick, *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections (Non-ferrous Metals)*, Ashmolean Museum, BAR Brit. Ser. 230, Oxford 1993, no. 34.27), and differing from the shield-on-tongue form which usually occur in 6th-century contexts in England (such as Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber: M Welsh, 'Buckles and belt fittings', in G Drinkall and M Foreman, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber*, Sheffield Excavation Reports 6, 1998, pp. 272) and on the Continent. Parallels are provided by two silver buckles from the Sutton Hoo ship-burial, also with

shallow curves to the sides of trapezoidal tongue-plates, and stamped decoration (R Bruce-Mitford, 'Catalogue of silver items', in R. Bruce-Mitford, *The Sutton Hoo Ship-burial*, vol. 3, London 1983, pp. 760-68 and fig. 542). A date in the first half of the 7th century for the Llanbedrgoch example appears likely. The globule and offcut are consistent with other silver finds from the site, attributed to the 9th/10th century. See also *Treasure Annual Report* 1997-98, no. 85; *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, nos. 85-87; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 46; *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, nos. 76, 205.

**Dimensions:** 1: Maximum length: 25 mm; weight 3.421g. 2: 5 × 8 mm; weight 0.227g. 3: Length 15 mm; weight 2.097g.

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP



(figs. 63.1, 63.2) Luton

### 63 Luton, Bedfordshire: Early medieval gold filigree and glass 'button' (2002 T224) (figs. 63.1, 63.2)

**Date:** Second half of the 8th century or early 9th century

**Finder:** Messrs M and J Goodman

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** Gold hemisphere set on a back plate and edged with beaded gold wire. The sides of the dome are divided by beaded wire into four fields below two rings of beaded wire framing a tall plain collar on the top. The collar holds a damaged piece of dark blue glass. Each of the side panels carries a curl of beaded wire, some ending in triple gold granules and granules are tucked into the corners of the design. A small hole near the base shows a void, indicating this is not solid gold but has or had an inert core such as sulphur. The back plate is slightly dished and has the ends of a plain gold loop soldered to it. The loop is still present but bent and broken off. The place of attachment on the back plate is decorated by a loop of beaded wire. The workmanship is competent but not of the highest

quality with ends of unbeaded wire in use, irregular use of granules and a gap in a collar filled by a granule. This is consistent with Anglo-Saxon work but the conservatism of working in gold filigree and granulation on such a small scale makes it hard to date with any certainty.

**Discussion:** There is considerable evidence for gold-working from the Alfredian period onwards, late 9th to 10th century, but no use is made here of the clips and serrated-filigree bands which would confirm such a date. Although this item is on a small scale, serrated bands were used on a finger ring of the 10th century (J Backhouse, D H Turner and L Webster (eds.), *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art 966-1066*, London 1984, no. 90). On purely stylistic grounds, namely the elaborately constructed collared setting and the use of the small berry bunches, this appears to be work from the second half of the 8th century or early 9th. Good parallels for the berried scrolls are seen in repoussé work in gilt copper on the Hoddon sheets and the side of the Bischofshoven (Rupertus) cross, all of which are dated to this period. (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds.), *The Making of England. Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600-900*, London 1991, nos. 135 and 133).

An elaborate gold finger-ring, the 'Joan Evans' ring now in the Ashmolean, while much more ambitious in its filigree ornament has comparable fields with triple-berried bunches, and filigree is used on the back. This is dated to the late 8th or early 9th century (D Hinton, *Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Metalwork 700-1100 in the Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford* 1972, no. 38).

While it is tempting to call this a button, it is a delicate and valuable ornament and was probably used to enrich an article of clothing: there are descriptions of cloaks and other garments in the early middle ages decorated with precious attachments.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 14.5 mm; height: 10.4 mm; total weight with detached loop: 3.54g.

**Disposition:** Luton Museum.

S YOUNGS

#### 64 Stanbridge, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strip (2002 T282) (fig. 64)

**Date:** 9th century

**Finder:** Ms C Isles

**Date of discovery:** June 2002

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

**Description:** Silver decorative strip, incomplete with incised ornament on one face. This incomplete piece has one long straight edge and a long scalloped edge formed by semi-circular panels of ornament and it is broken away at both ends. Two of the three complete panels each hold a stylised animal with knotted limbs. The poses are different and the third panel has a looped knot while a broken fourth panel has further interlace. Details such as the head form and the nicking and dotting of the animals confirms that this is an example of 9th century Anglo-Saxon metalwork in Trewhiddle style of the period. The outer beaded borders are also typical of the style. The background may have held niello but none is obvious now.

**Discussion:** The use of this sturdy strip is not clear, it must by design be an edging piece and could have



(fig. 64) Stanbridge

been fitted on the rim of a drinking vessel or possibly been a scabbard or sword pommel fitting.

**Dimensions:** Height: 10 mm; length: 48 mm; weight: 4.9g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS

#### 65 Thruxton, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strip (2002 T294) (fig. 65)

**Date:** Mid-9th century

**Finder:** Mr D Robinson

**Date of discovery:** September 2000

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

**Description:** Cast silver strip, broken at both ends. The larger part consists of a flat sturdy strip (about 1.6 mm thick) broken off at one end across a rivet hole, while the other end forms a stylised animal mask which bites a curving rod that is broken at the end. The animal has deep recesses for eyes, one still holding a cabochon blue-glass setting, and the nostrils



(fig. 65) Thruxton

were also indicated by shallow circular pits (one worn away). The brow is pierced by a rivet hole and the elongated ears are divided from each other and the brow by beaded lines. The plate is filled with a large crouching beast with a narrow waist, rounded haunch and feathered foot. The head is rounded and large, with a dot for the eye but appears to be entangled with the front leg possibly running up and above it. A strong line of angled notches along the back indicate that this is a lion, an identification which suits the narrow waist of the beast. The deeply recessed chased background has traces of niello inlay and the body surface is textured with sharp triangular punchmarks. Additional lines mark the ribs and curvature of the haunch. A small rectangle engraved on the body behind the head has no obvious zoomorphic explanation, unless a deliberate ambiguity was introduced, a play on the torso which, when viewed upside down, has been read as a whale at sea, making this odd shape its mouth.

**Discussion:** The use of silver and niello, the decorative treatment including the speckled background, treatment of the rear limb and the animal mask, all confirm that this is Anglo-Saxon work of the 9th century in Trehiddle style. The form of this piece, namely a robust attached strip with integral terminal matches three of the pieces from the original Cornish find after which the style is named (D M Wilson and C E Blunt, 'The Trehiddle Hoard', *Archaeologia* 98, 1961, pp. 75-122; D M Wilson, *Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum*, London 1964, nos. 94-96). The purpose or use of these Trehiddle mounts is not fully understood but from them it can be seen that the broken rod extension will have ended in a small loop or perforation. The Hampshire find adds another interesting example to this small group. Two of the former have one scalloped edge, suggesting they were edge mounts or reinforcements to which, or from which, other pendant fittings were suspended. They appear to have been curved and this hints at use as rim mounts with

extensions for the addition of an attachment, perhaps a loop for a chain.

**Dimensions:** Length: 44.4 mm; weight: 3.83g.

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

S YOUNGS

## 66 West Walton, Norfolk: Viking-age cut piece of stamped silver bar (2002 T228) (fig. 66)

**Date:** 10th century

**Finder:** Mr M Carlile

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Cut piece of stamped silver bar with broken sheet attached to the back. The long sides are framed by double line of small punch-marks creating an irregular, reserved zig-zag line. Pendant from these are larger triangular punch-marks with a central row of ring punches. Around these are lightly incised 'v's. This is complex, rather fussy small scale decoration and it is not clear what this object was originally. The broken loop on the back is rather flimsy for a pin-catch and it would have made a very small bar-brooch.

**Dimensions:** 12 mm × 8.7 mm; weight: 1.5g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS



(fig. 66) West Walton © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service



## (d) Medieval

### (i) Brooches

#### 67 Kingsteignton, Devon: Medieval gold brooch (2002 T154) (fig. 67)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mrs A Parnell

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval gold brooch of miniature proportions, consisting of a flattened hoop crafted into the form of a flower. Nine of the ten petals are inscribed with one or two letters; the tenth is pierced by a hole which holds the pin. The brooch is bent out of shape and the pin is twisted.

**Discussion:** The letters are as follows: A / A / M I / E A / D N / V N / A / L I / S. The meaning of this inscription is by no means clear. It begins quite promisingly as A AMIE ('à une amie') or 'to a friend' but the remainder does not translate convincingly. Inscribed brooches frequently served as love tokens in the medieval period and the opening words of the inscription would indicate that this was one such brooch.

**Disposition:** Royal Albert Memorial Museum and Art Gallery, Exeter with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Reynolds-Chard Bequest.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 67) Kingsteignton



(fig. 68) Costessey © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 68 Costessey, Norfolk: Medieval annular silver brooch (2002 T230) (fig. 68)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr C Hawes

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Elaborate medieval silver, engraved and cast annular brooch. Flat band, one half with narrow round-sectioned constriction for (missing) pin has a counter-relief wavy line around the outer edge and a slightly raised inner edge with counter-relief dots. The other half of the brooch has a wyvern, extremely finely cast and modelled in the round, with head thrust forwards, engraved details on eyes, mouth and ears. Its two legs support its slightly raised posture, whilst its long tail, with counter-relief dots along the spine, curves round the curve of the brooch and ends in a loop. The wyvern has been soldered onto the flat surface of the brooch that has been engraved on each side of the creature with a series of oblique lines. There is some slight damage on part of the outer edge.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 17 mm; weight: 1.16g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS



(fig. 69) Salle © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 69 Salle, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2002 T173) (fig. 69)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr R Saunders

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver annular brooch, complete, with four brambled bosses and a brambled collar on the pin. Slight groove on end of pin, where it rests on the frame.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 25 mm; weight: 4.63g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 70) Tacolneston © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 70 Tacolneston, Norfolk: Medieval silver ?brooch fragment (2002 T223) (fig. 70)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mrs J Kedge

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver fragment of ?brooch-frame, distorted, probably originally annular; separate knop or collar with tiny stamped annulets.

**Dimensions:** Diameter of knop: 6 mm; weight: 1.98g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

#### 70A. Llanddewi, Swansea, Wales: Medieval silver annular brooch (NMGW 2002.13) (fig. 70A)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr S T Grove

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:** Small silver annular brooch. The plain silver frame is of circular cross-section, with a restriction to hold the pin head. The pin shaft is of oval cross-section, and has a flattened, expanded head with transverse, slightly raised moulding on both sides.

**Dimensions:** External frame diameter: 11 mm; pin length: 10 mm; weight: 0.869g.



(fig. 70A) Llanddewi © National Museums & Galleries of Wales

**Note:** In terms of size and design, the brooch is of 13th- or early 14th-century date. The pin, which shows signs of some wear, has a transverse line at junction of head and shaft on both sides, suggesting that it was reversible.

A number of brooches of this general type are known to have been found in Wales, such as an example from Castlemartin Burrows (M Redknap, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143, 1994, pp. 92-138, fig.1, 3). The small size, comparable to that of brooches found on Anglesey at Llanfaes, suggests that they would have fastened fine garments (probably female).

**Disposition:** Swansea Museum.

M REDKNAP



(fig. 71) Great Wigborough

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 22 mm; frame thickness: 2 mm; weight: 4.28g.

**Disposition:** Colchester Museums.

P WISE

## 71 Great Wigborough, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch: (2002 T222) (fig. 71)

**Date:** Late 13th or early 14th century

**Finder:** Mr D M Conway

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** This annular or ring brooch is constructed of circular-section wire and has four knobs or swellings decorated with punched circles. The pin is missing, but was fitted around a constriction in the frame of the brooch. The brooch is of silver and there are traces of gilding on and around the knobs. The brooch is in good condition although the surface is scratched indicating considerable wear.

**Discussion:** Brooches of this type were especially popular in northern England and southern Scotland during this period, but have also been found further south (J Alexander and P Binski, *Age of Chivalry – Art in Plantagenet England 1200-1400*, Royal Academy of Arts, London 1987, p. 486, no. 652; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 130, 133).

## 72 Thimbleby, Lincolnshire: Medieval annular brooch fragment (2002 T134) (fig. 72)

**Date:** Late 13th or early 14th century

**Finder:** Mr D Lacelles

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of a silver annular brooch, with two surviving rosette mounts and swivel for pin attachment.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 72) Thimbleby



(fig. 73) Carleton Rode © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 73 Carleton Rode, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2002 T82) (fig. 73)

**Date:** Late 13th or early 14th century

**Finder:** Mr A Womack

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Silver annular brooch, twisted frame with a line of pellets between ridges, frame constricted for a pin, now missing.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 12 mm; weight: 0.56g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### 74 Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Medieval silver ring-brooch (2002 T253) (fig. 74)

**Date:** Late 13th or early 14th century

**Finder:** Mr M Frost

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Very small medieval silver ring brooch, banded decorative effect on opposite curves, which narrow where a pin may have been hinged.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 14 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 74) Stowmarket area

### 75 East Walton, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2002 T101) (fig. 75)

**Date:** 13th or 14th century

**Finder:** Mr S Brown

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver sheet annular brooch decorated with two incomplete circles of punched lines, between which are six wavy lines (reversed S-shapes) similarly punched. Both the inner and outer circles respect the pin-hole, which must have been made first. The hoop is angled upwards towards the centre.

**Dimensions:** External diameter: 17.5 mm; internal diameter: 9 mm; weight: 0.37g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON



(fig. 75) East Walton © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service





(fig. 76) Stanfield © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 76 Stanfield, Norfolk: Medieval annular brooch (2002 T151) (fig. 76)

**Date:** 13th or 14th century

**Finder:** Mr K Dickerson

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

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

**Description:** Silver ovoid annular brooch. Hoop of concave-sided square section twisted cable-style, row of filigree pellets along each face. Pin constriction. Pin of tapering D-section with two transverse ribs next to loop.

**Dimensions:** External diameter: 14 mm × 12 mm; weight: 0.66g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

#### 77 South Kyme, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver brooch (2002 T136) (fig. 77)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr D Duffy

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver brooch, distorted, originally of quatrefoil shape.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 77) South Kyme

#### 78 Riddlesworth, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2002 T40) (fig. 78)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr D McCubbin

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** Silver annular brooch, circular, but now distorted to an oval. Hoop of 6 mm-wide-sheet bevelled/angled, pierced by circular hole for D-section pin. Probably stamped out of a larger sheet. Both edges are sharp, the outer followed by a slight flange, the inner by a rib which is hollow on the reverse.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 29 mm; weight: 1.88g.

**Note:** Very similar to the brooch from Little Witchingham in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 95.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS



(fig. 78) Riddlesworth © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service



(fig. 79) Downham Market © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

## 79 Downham Market, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2002 T261) (fig. 79)

**Date:** 15th or 16th century

**Finder:** Mr M Parker

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver annular brooch, plain, slightly faceted D-sectioned frame constricted for D-section pin.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 21 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

## (ii) Mounts

## 80 Abbots Barton, near Winchester, Hampshire: Medieval silver mount (2002 T108) (fig. 80)

**Date:** 13th or 14th century

**Finder:** Mr J de Montfalcon

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Circular medieval silver mount, with four knobs around the outside, some damage to the edges.

At the centre is an equal-armed cross with rounded ends, enclosed within a filigree circular border, and surrounded by six pairs of sub-square cells with X-shaped motifs incised at centre.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 1.8g. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the object conducted at the British Museum show a silver content of approximately 96 per cent.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S WORRELL



(fig. 80) Abbots Barton

## 81 Holton le Moor, Lincolnshire: Medieval mount (2002 T135) (fig. 81)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Ms M Bates

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt mount, perhaps originally enamelled, engraved with a bird with outstretched wings, probably representing a pelican.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 81) Holton le Moor



(fig. 82) Little Witchingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 82 Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver book-clasp (2002 T189) (fig. 82)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr T Crenshaw

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver book-clasp, cast plate with sides tapering to slightly flattened dome with finely modelled terminal of animal-head gripping a ball in its mouth, thereby forming a transverse loop at right-angles to the rest of the clasp; silver rivet at concave attachment end, flat back-plate with circular perforation corresponding to dome on front plate.

**Discussion:** The clasp would have been attached to the end of a leather strap and secured by a pin attached to

the cover of a book. Similar, but hinged, examples are illustrated and discussed in G Egan, *The Medieval Household: daily living c.1150-c. 1450*, London 1998, pp. 277-80.

**Dimensions:** Length: 27 mm; width: 7 mm; weight: 2.48g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

### 83 Bacton, Norfolk: Medieval book-clasp and mount (2002 T276) (figs. 83.1, 83.2)

**Date:** 14th or 15th century

**Finders:** Dr T Pestell, Mr B Sharrock and Mr P Emery

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors during an archaeological survey.

**Description:** Silver-gilt fragment of trefoil-lobed shape, rough cast, similar to open-work knobs on seal-matrices and 15th century silver book-clasp, with ?woollen wrap weave intact within socket.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; finds donated to Norwich Castle Museum.

J P ROBINSON

### 84 Ripple, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt decorative fragment (2002 T217) (fig. 84)

**Date:** Late 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr J Restall

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Small lozenge-shaped decorative mount(?), cast in one piece with central boss in the form of a five-petalled flower within moulded edging. The raised petals of the flower are worn while the gilding on the rest of the front of the object is well preserved.

Projecting tabs at top and bottom of the lozenge are broken; there are also broken-off remains of three other tabs around the edge of the lozenge. Reverse plain.



(figs. 83.1, 83.2) Bacton © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service



(fig. 84) Ripple © Kent County Council

**Discussion:** Given its incomplete state, it is impossible to be certain about the original form and function of the artefact. The broken tabs indicate that it was probably part of a larger object, perhaps a mount or dress fitting. The decoration suggests a late 15th- or early 16th-century date.

**Dimensions:** Length: 15 mm; width: 7 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(figs. 85.1, 85.2) Harling

### (iii) Finger-rings

#### 85 Harling, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T139) (figs. 85.1, 85.2)

**Date:** 12th century

**Finder:** Mr M Baker

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** Silver finger-ring set with either stone or paste. Similar rings with paste and/or stones are featured in G Zarnecki (ed.), *English Romanesque Art 1066-1200*, London 1984, nos. 311-17, 318, 320.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 86) Oldbury Wells

#### 86 Oldbury Wells, Shropshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T122) (fig. 86)

**Date:** Late 12th or early 13th century

**Finder:** Mr A Baker

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** A gold, medieval finger-ring consisting of a simple, undecorated wire hoop and a small, oval bezel. The bezel is designed to contain a stone which is now lost.



**Dimensions and metal content:** Examination at the British Museum has established the precious metal content to be in excess of 10 per cent of the ring's weight.

**Disposition:** Shropshire County Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON



(figs. 87.1, 87.2) Thearne

**87 Thearne, East Riding of Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T301) (figs. 87.1, 87.2)**

**Date:** 12th or 13th century

**Finder:** Mr J Jessop

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt 'fede' ring, with clasped hands and decorative band.

**Discussion:** The find relates to rings in the Lark Hill hoard, see G Zarnecki (ed.), *English Romanesque Art 1066-1200*, London 1984, pp. 292-3.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(figs. 88.1, 88.2) Clavering

**88 Clavering, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T306) (figs. 88.1, 88.2)**

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr N Bayford

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval finger-ring, the bezel formed of two clasped hands. The hoop is divided into two registers by a ridge and is inscribed with letters, as follows: I H S NAZ (on the upper register); ARENVS (on the lower register). Taken together, this reads as JESUS NAZARENUS ('Jesus of Nazareth').

**Discussion:** The name of Jesus was often invoked as a magical charm against certain ailments, such as muscular spasms.

**Disposition:** Saffron Walden Museum with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grand Fund and the Friends of Saffron Walden Museum.

J P ROBINSON

### 89 Standish, Gloucestershire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T121) (figs. 89.1, 89.2)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr P Bevan

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** A simple, medieval gold finger-ring set with a garnet. The hoop is misshapen and elongated into an oval. The circular bezel which contains the stone is decorated with crudely incised, vertical lines.

**Metal content:** Examination at the British Museum has established the gold content to be in excess of 10 per cent of its weight.

**Disposition:** Gloucester City Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(figs. 89.1, 89.2) Standish

### 90 Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2002 T184) (fig. 90)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr B Thompson

**Date of discovery:** August 2002



(fig. 90) Little Witchingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

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

**Description:** Medieval silver finger-ring with garbled inscription.

**Dimensions:** Internal diameter: 19–21 mm; weight: 1.91g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### 91 Wixford, Warwickshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T257) (fig. 91)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr G Ross

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval finger-ring set with a garnet. The slender hoop is triangular in section creating two distinct registers which carry a complicated inscription, the meaning of which is not clear. The



(fig. 91) Wixford

inscription seems to begin (and end?) with a cross. Thereafter letters are reversed and inverted in a very confusing fashion. It is punctuated with colons and divided by three evenly spaced four-petalled flowers. The top register reads: + I : E S (reversed): (the following letters are then inverted) FLVR: V I (flower) V I F L (reversed) V (flower) I E: S +. The bottom register reads: I F (?) : D E (inverted) (flower) I N A M V R : (flower) V M A N L (reversed) (flower) R: D(?) E R

**Discussion:** The inscription may have amatory significance – the opening letters may be meant to signify ‘je suis un fleur’ (‘I am a flower’) but this is a tentative suggestion. In the bottom register ‘I N A M V R’ may be a means of expressing ‘en amour’ (‘in love’). Alternatively, the inscription’s significance may be magical.

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum wishes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

## 92 Kingston St Michael, Wiltshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T248) (figs. 92.1, 92.2)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr C Chander

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

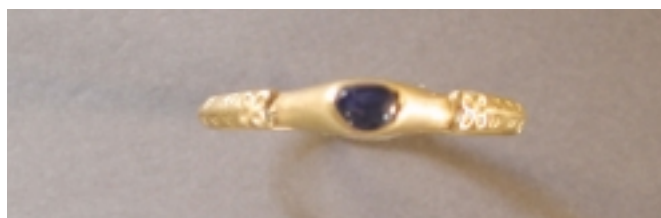
**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** A medieval, stirrup-shaped finger-ring set with a sapphire. The hoop is slender and triangular in section creating two distinct registers which are decorated with simple double punches which are divided by five, evenly spaced, four-petalled flowers.

**Metal content:** Scientific analysis at the British Museum has established the metal to be gold.

**Disposition:** Chippenham Museum wishes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(figs. 92.1, 92.2) Kingston St Michael

## 93 Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey, Wales: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T288; NMGW 2002.04) (fig. 93)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr G Warren

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** A decorative gold ring with a small circular bezel, set with a small uncut (cabochon) emerald. There is a small transverse ridge on each side of the bezel, and the junction with the hoop, and the underside of the bezel is chamfered. The hoop, which is misshapen, has a flattened oval cross-section, and expands slightly towards the bezel (width 1–2 mm).

**Discussion:** The finger-ring has a slender form typical of a 12th- or 13th-century date (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 107, from South Kyme, Lincolnshire). Over the last ten years, members of the Department of Archaeology and Numismatics, NMGW, have been able to record a remarkable



(fig. 93) Llanfaes © National Museums & Galleries of Wales

collection of metalwork from Llanfaes, which was once the commercial centre and port of the native Welsh principality of Gwynedd. By 1305 it had ceased to exist, the inhabitants having been removed by Edward I to Newborough on the other side of Anglesey. The discovery of this gold finger ring supports the growing evidence for the prosperity of Llanfaes and its inhabitants during the 13th century. As with these other finds, it probably represents accidental loss.

**Dimensions:** Weight: 1.218g; original internal hoop diameter: about 18–19 mm; diameter of bezel: 6 mm.

**Disposition:** Oriel Ynys Mon, Llangefni.

M REDKNAP

#### 94 Cannington, Somerset: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T142) (figs. 94.1, 94.2)

**Date:** Late 13th or early 14th century

**Finders:** Messrs. T Barrow and S Barrell

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** A medieval gold finger-ring consisting of a slender hoop which gradually widens, extending into a twin bezel set with a turquoise and a garnet. At the point where the bezel construction begins, the shoulders of the ring are decorated with two lozenges on each side containing crosses. Stones were believed to have magical, protective qualities in the Middle Ages. The turquoise, for instance, was believed to protect its wearer from riding accidents, drowning and poisoning.



(figs. 94.1, 94.2) Cannington

Similar rings exist in the British Museum collection (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Ring in the British Museum*, London 1912, nos. 1816, 1817 and 1818).

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 2.5g. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 90 per cent and that the green-blue stone is turquoise. The red stone was identified by Raman spectrometry as garnet.

**Disposition:** Somerset County Museum with funding from Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.

J P ROBINSON

#### 95 Rocklands, Norfolk: Medieval finger-ring fragment (2002 T182) (fig. 95)

**Date:** 13th or 14th century

**Finder:** Mr S Horn

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Fragment of a medieval finger-ring with central band of lozenges flanked by triangular facets.





(fig. 95) Rocklands © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Facets and lozenges have foliate decoration. There appear to be traces of red substance (?enamel) in the incised lines of the lozengiform and triangular shapes.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS



(fig. 96) Kelsall

## 96 Kelsall, Cheshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T 146) (fig. 96)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr G Sandland

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring consisting of a basic stirrup shape, embellished on the hoop with

five panels bearing four-petalled flowers. The hoop terminates in two dragons' heads which support the bezel. The bezel is decorated with three pellets – one at its apex and one on each nose of the dragons. A narrow row of centrally placed beading runs between the pellets. The triangular section of the bezel is engraved with letters between crosses. The letters are not entirely legible, but appear to be on one side I H and on the other a reversed C. The letters 'I H C' form the sacred monogram denoting the name 'Jesus'.

**Disposition:** Grosvenor Museum, Chester with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J P ROBINSON

## 97 Manley, Cheshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T140) (figs. 97.1, 97.2, 97.3)

**Date:** Late 14th century

**Finder:** Mr J Wood

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** An elaborate, medieval gold finger-ring set with a diamond. The hoop is flat and keyed for enamel, traces of which (coloured white) survive on the upper-side. At each shoulder there is an open-work lozenge, with four projecting pellets, which contain the letters V (left) and A (right). From these spring the open-work supports of the bezel, containing a star at each side and crowned hearts with pierced trefoils above and below. Some damage has occurred to the trefoils below. Pellets decorate each corner of the pyramidal bezel while six further pellets (in pairs of three) frame an inscription at the back of the hoop. The letters of the inscription are arranged in three distinct registers. The most enigmatic component occurs on the back register and consists of the letter E set into a square, followed by three five-pointed stars set into circles; another letter E set into a square; three further stars as before and a third E as before. The significance of this arrangement is unclear. The remainder of the



(figs. 97.1, 97.2, 97.3) Manley

inscription is in French and reads, on the top register, SANS FIN while on the bottom register appears the word LOIAUTE. Taken together the legend reads 'Loiaute sans fin' ('Loyalty without end').

**Discussion:** Such rings were often high-status love tokens. The letters V and A may represent the names of two lovers. A similarly constructed ring in the British Museum has an arrangement of letters which spells AMOURS (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum*, London 1912, no. 989).

**Disposition:** Cheshire Museum Service wishes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 98) Lackford

### 98 Lackford, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T262) (fig. 98)

**Date:** Late 14th or 15th century

**Finder:** Mr T Lees

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval gold finger-ring, with a circular hoop of triangular section. The two outer surfaces are engraved with a devotional inscription which reads: \*AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA DOMI \* IESUS NAZARENUS REX IUDEOUM (Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord [is with thee], Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).

**Discussion:** For a similar ring of earlier date, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 95.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: 24 mm; weight: 3.44g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 84 per cent.

**Disposition:** Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B NENK

### 99 Orton, Cumbria: Medieval finger-ring fragment (2001 T126) (figs. 99.1, 99.2, 99.3)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finders:** Messrs D Daly and A Gee

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.



(figs. 99.1, 99.2, 99.3) Orton

**Description:** One half of a medieval 'gimmel' ring with the figure of female standing saint represented on its bezel. The hoop is cabled with punch marks and decorated with flowers (three on the left shoulder and four on the right). Substantial amounts of green enamel survive in the leaves and stems of the flowers. Underneath the bezel is engraved the word *cuer* and beneath the shoulders of the ring are two grooves which indicate where the two halves originally intersected.

**Discussion:** Gimmel rings become popular from the 15th century. The name is derived from the Latin term *gemellus* (a twin) and describes the fact that the rings

divide into two parts (and sometimes more). The female saint represented on the bezel of this ring is likely to be the Virgin Mary. The other half would have completed an Annunciation scene with a depiction of the Archangel Gabriel. The British Museum has one half of a gimmel ring with a representation of Gabriel and the inscription *en bon* (O M Dalton *Catalogue of the Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London 1912, no. 746). The full inscription ought to read *en bon cuer* (in good heart).

**Dimensions and metal content:** Examination at the British Museum has established the precious metal content to be in excess of 10 per cent of its weight.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 100) Audley End

## 100 Audley End, Essex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T80) (fig. 100)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finder:** Mr T Carter

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** A gold medieval finger-ring, the hoop decorated with a series of letter S's juxtaposed with knots, a continuous band running between them. The background is heavily grooved, while the border is left plain. The diminutive size of the ring suggests that it was designed either for a child or a young woman.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: 16 mm; gold content in excess of ten per cent of its weight.

**Disposition:** Saffron Walden Museum.

J P ROBINSON





(fig. 101) Covenham St Mary

### 101 Covenham St Mary, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T28) (fig. 101)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finder:** Mr M Hammond

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** A silver-gilt finger-ring, the hoop is formed of two joined hands originally surmounted by a crown which has largely broken off. The engraved decoration might relate to the wounds of Christ.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(figs. 102.1, 102.2) Preston

### 102 Preston, East Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T267) (figs. 102.1, 102.2)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finder:** Mr D Everingham

**Date of discovery:** June 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver-gilt 'fide' ring, showing clasped hands beneath a crown. The band is decorated with geometrical motifs.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

### 103 Clifton, West Yorkshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T284) (fig. 103)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finder:** Mrs L Day

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval finger-ring consisting of a simple band with raised borders. It is inscribed with the names of the three magi: \*YASPAR • MELCHIOR • BALTASAR.

**Discussion:** The names of the magi were believed to have curative powers in the Middle Ages. They were considered especially effective in cases of epilepsy.

**Disposition:** Kirklees Cultural Services.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 103) Clifton





(figs. 104.1, 104.2, 104.3) Lynsted

(figs. 105.1, 105.2) Nettlestead

#### 104 Lynsted, Kent: Medieval finger-ring (2002 T172) (figs. 104.1, 104.2, 104.3)

**Date:** 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr D Villanueva

**Date of discovery:** June 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval finger-ring, iconographic in type, representing on its double-faceted bezel the images of St Catherine (left) and a bearded male saint (right), possibly St John the Baptist. Five beaded lozenges decorate the hoop with two beaded half-lozenges on each shoulder of the ring. The three centrally placed lozenges on the reverse of the hoop contain floral motifs; the remaining two contain what appears to be a heart. On the shoulders, half-lozenges contain floral motifs.

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

#### 105 Nettlestead, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T227) (figs. 105.1, 105.2)

**Date:** 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr J Armes

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** A silver-gilt finger-ring in the form of a strap. The ring has possibly been re-fashioned for another purpose which is unclear, or it may simply have unfurled to create the appearance of a hook. It belongs to a category of mass-produced, inscribed, adjustable finger-rings, frequently made as miniature belts with buckles, which were popular from the fourteenth century. The ring is inscribed with the words: IN • GOD • IS • AL (In God is all)

**Dimensions:** Length: 60 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

fig. 106.1



fig. 106.2

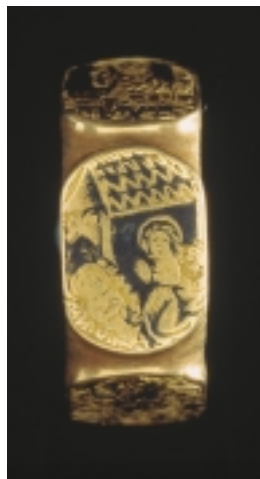


fig. 106.3



fig. 106.4



fig. 106.5



(figs. 106.1, 106.2, 106.3, 106.4, 106.5) Sleaford

### 106 Sleaford, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T160) (figs. 106.1, 106.2, 106.3, 106.4)

**Date:** Late 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr A P Croker

**Date of discovery:** June 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval gold finger-ring of the type known as iconographic due to the representations of saints or religious scenes that characterise them. The hoop of this ring is engraved with five different scenes, each contained within an oval bezel and set against a black enamel ground. The scenes are the *Annunciation*, the *Nativity*, the *Resurrection*, the *Assumption of the Virgin* and the *Ascension of the Lord*.

**Note:** The degree of preservation of the enamel is unusual (enamel does not survive well in the ground) as is the extended narrative. Rings of this type tend to display individual saints rather than narrative scenes, apart from the *Annunciation*, which occurs quite frequently.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: 22 mm; height: 8 mm.

**Disposition:** City and County Museum, Lincoln had expressed an interest but were unable to raise the

money; acquired by the British Museum with support from the British Museum Friends.

J P ROBINSON

### 107 Bedingfield, Suffolk: Late-medieval gilded finger-ring (2002 T178) (fig. 107)

**Date:** Late 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr G Jay

**Date of discovery:** February 2001

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

**Description:** Late-medieval gilded finger-ring, probably made of silver, quite worn. The hoop is



(fig. 107) Bedingfield

roughly triangular in section, with a slightly convex inner surface and faceted outer surface. The bezel has been fractured neatly across its centre; it consists of a roughly oval, but now broken, flattened platform decorated with a faint engraved decoration representing a heart sprouting flowers. The gilding survives best in the interior, bezel and shoulders. Beneath, the patina is a brownish black with a patch of dark grey where the surface is missing.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Width: 4 mm; thickness: 1.5 mm; diameter: 22 mm; weight: 3.31g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE



(fig. 108) Mablethorpe

#### 108 Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T 209) (fig. 108)

**Date:** 15th or 16th century

**Finder:** Mr J Kennedy

**Date of discovery:** Summer 2001

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

**Description:** A silver gilt finger-ring with a cabled hoop and a double faceted bezel. The design resembles that of iconographic rings of the same period but instead of a representation of saints on the bezel, it is engraved with simple incised lines and grooves which extend on to the shoulders.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

#### South Warwickshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring of the first quarter of the 16th century (2002 T194)

Found in association with a hoard of coins: see no. 228 below.

#### (iv) Seal-matrices

#### 109 Salle, Norfolk: Medieval seal-matrix (2002 T258) (fig. 109)

**Date:** 13th century

**Finder:** Mr R Saunders

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver seal-matrix, hexagonally faceted conical handle, broken, terminal missing, four small punched dots near the top edge of the reverse. The seal shows a single-masted ship with rigging and furled sails, the cross at the beginning of the inscription is engraved so that it appears to be flying from the top of the ship mast. Inscription: +:RVMMILOV:

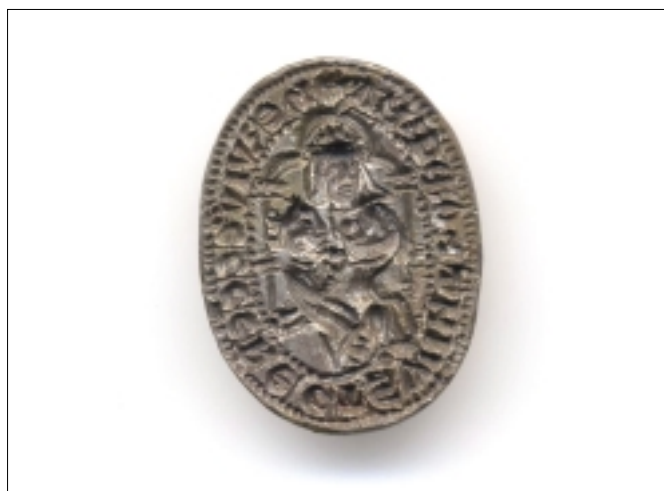
**Dimensions:** Diameter of seal: 18 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY



(fig. 109) Salle © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service



(fig. 110) Swainsthorpe © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 110 Swainsthorpe, Norfolk: Medieval cast seal-matrix (2002 T250) (fig. 110)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr G Linton

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector during an archaeological project on a scheduled site.

**Description:** Silver seal-matrix, flat, with a single shaped bar attached to rear by solder, arched to form a loop at one end. It shows the Virgin and Child, both crowned, below a trefoil canopy. The inscription reads: hERVIV' ECCE RECT SWINThORq' MA (Hervey rector of the church of Swainsthorpe Magna). Found close to the site of the church of St Mary, which was last in use in the 16th century.

**Dimensions and metal content:** 25 mm × 18 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed.

K HINDS

### 111 Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire: Medieval silver seal-matrix (2002 T247) (fig. 111)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr V P Strange

**Date of discovery:** 1992



(fig. 111) Hampton Poyle

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

**Description:** A silver seal-matrix of diminutive proportions. Its sealing surface is circular and is engraved with three spheres within a three-pronged division, surrounded by a beaded border but without a legend. The device is not easy to interpret. The reverse is a cone-shaped hexagon terminating in a trefoil handle. This tiny, enigmatic object was undoubtedly used as a personal seal, rather in the fashion of a signet ring.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

### (v) Spoons

### 112 Orton/Tebay area, Cumbria: Medieval silver spoon fragments (2002 T143) (fig. 112)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr R Waite

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** The find consists of eleven fragments of a medieval silver spoon. Four of the fragments constitute the slender stem of the spoon which terminates in a diamond-shaped knop. The remaining seven fragments form part of the bowl. The largest surviving fragment of the bowl is from the point at which it should meet the stem. This is engraved with





(fig. 112) Orton/Tebay area (reproduced 80 per cent life-size)

the motif of the 'Hand of God', poised in benediction. A religious motif, however, does not preclude ownership of the spoon by a lay person. The reverse of this fragment is crudely inscribed with the letters I O which is likely to be an ownership inscription. As such it may relate to a period of ownership of a later date than the spoon's manufacture.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

### 113 Buxhall, Suffolk: Late Medieval spoon fragment (2002 T197) (fig. 113)

**Date:** 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mrs J Wilding

**Date of discovery:** October 2001

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

**Description:** Stem from the handle of a silver spoon, now bent. One end is broken before any knop, and the other is broken just after the junction with the bowl. The stem is hexagonal in cross-section and it flares towards the bowl end. The small stub of bowl that survives retains no curvature. On the reverse the stem continues as a small raised equilateral triangle; there is no rat-tail.



(fig. 113) Buxhall

**Discussion:** The dating of the spoon depends on the cross-section and the absence of rat-tail: it cannot be later than mid-17th century, but may be as early as the early 16th century.

**Dimensions:** Length: 83 mm; width: 5 mm; thickness: 4 mm; weight: 12.2g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE

#### (vi) Toilet implements and dress accessories

##### 114 Middlethorpe, City of York: Medieval silver ear-scoop/toothpick (2002 T268) (fig. 114)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr K Draper

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval silver ear-scoop, bent, with a twisted shank. The top terminates in a pointed toothpick.

**Discussion:** See G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories*, London 1991, nos. 1758–60.

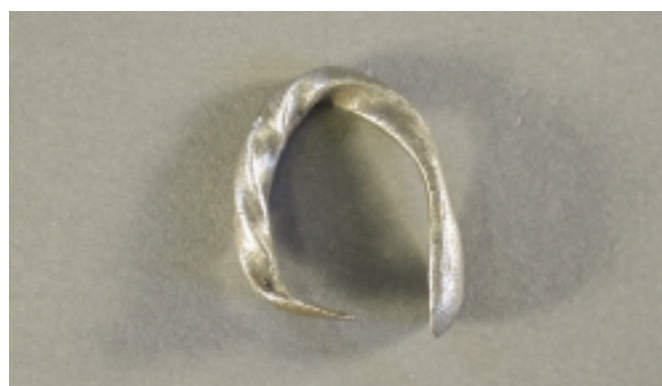
**Dimensions:** Maximum length: 29 mm; weight: 1.8g.

**Disposition:** Yorkshire Museum.

B NENK



(fig. 114) Middlethorpe



(fig. 115) Durnford

##### 115 Durnford, Wiltshire: Medieval silver ear-scoop (2002 T255) (fig. 115)

**Date:** 14th century

**Finder:** Mr D Martin

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** A medieval silver ear-scoop, bent, with a twisted shank. The top, which would probably have terminated in a pointed toothpick, has broken off. Cf. G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories*, London 1991, nos. 1758–1760.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 1.65g; analysis at Wiltshire County Council Conservation Centre has shown that the material is silver.

**Disposition:** Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, wishes to acquire.

B NENK

##### 116 Lichfield, Staffordshire: Medieval silver strap-end and undiagnostic gold ingot (2002 T161) (fig. 116)

**Date:** 15th century (strap-end); ingot of indeterminate age

**Finder:** Mr J Brady

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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



(fig. 116) Lichfield

**Description:** The strap-end appears to have terminated in a hook and may have served as a type of chatelaine, not uncommon for key suspension, for example at the end of a belt. The terminal is incomplete and broken. The most closely comparable, base metal example is published in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories*, London 1991, p. 149, no. 705. Although the published piece is a more elaborate type, the shape and construction are the same. The date, arrived at by ceramic phasing, is 1400–50.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length of strap-end: 55 mm; length of ingot: 25 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

**Discussion:** Possible parallel in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories*, London 1991, cat. 1113, pp. 205–6 (lead-tin object dated to about 1400–50), which may help to date this item.

**Disposition:** Somerset County Museum.

D THORNTON

### 117 Dillington, Somerset: Medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (?) fragment (2002 T207) (fig. 117)

**Date:** Mid-15th century

**Finder:** Mr R Freemantle

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt cast ornament comprising central boss, four openwork leafy branches joined at outer edges. Missing something, possibly a hook or bar (?) on the reverse.



(fig. 117) Dillington





(fig. 118) Kings Somborne

### 118 Kings Somborne, Hampshire: Late-medieval silver-gilt pendant (2002 T180) (fig. 118)

**Date:** Late 15th or early 16th century

**Finder:** Mr R Cranham

**Date of discovery:** September 2001

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt dress or clothing accessory with suspension loop made out of a single wire twisted and soldered. The pendant takes the form of a double-sided hanging flower-head. It appears to have been moulded, with the same form on both sides, to make a small sculptural object. Gilding remains on all surfaces.

**Discussion:** Perhaps one of a set of identical fittings to be sewn onto sleeves or other elements of clothing, this unusual pendant appears to represent a new type of dress ornament to be reported through the Treasure Act.

**Dimensions:** Length: 21 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 119) Hevingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 119 Hevingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver buckle (2002 T275) (fig. 119)

**Date:** ?16th century

**Finder:** Mr A Matthewson

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver buckle, rectangular frame with concave sides and narrowed central bar; one side of the frame is missing. Cast decoration of raised rectangles within beaded border, cut wire pin, plain rectangular buckle plate folded widthways with pin-slot (one loop broken, no space for strap within fold); attachment-end with clipped corners and rivet that projects on the reverse with a large circular rove to form button for attachment into slot in leather belt.

**Dimensions:** Frame: 36 mm × 26 mm; buckle plate: 30 mm × 9 mm; weight: 9.34g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY



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**(vii) Other objects**

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**120 Rowington, Warwickshire: Medieval silver terminal (2002 T88)****Date:** 12th century**Finder:** Mr A Rose**Date of discovery:** January 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Medieval silver cross terminal.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

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**121 Thorndon, Suffolk: Medieval silver chape (2002 T291) (fig. 121)****Date:** 13th century**Finder:** Mr D Pangborn**Date of discovery:** October 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Silver scabbard chape, oval cross-section, made of a tube of silver sheet. The open end of the chape is decorated.**Dimensions:** Length: 34 mm.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 121) Thorndon



(fig. 122) Peasenhall

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**122 Peasenhall, Suffolk: Medieval silver lid (2002 T196) (fig. 122)****Date:** 14th century**Finder:** Mr C Talbot**Date of discovery:** August 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Lid of a container used to hold wax medallions, usually depicting of the Lamb of God, produced from the wax of a Paschal candle, blessed by the Pope, which were believed to have particular efficacy against thunderbolts. This example is very high quality – most usually they are made of lead – and it may even have been enamelled. The lid depicts a male, bearded saint placed within a quatrefoil, holding a book. The saint is undoubtedly John the Baptist whose symbol was the Lamb of God. The symbol may have been held in the part of the quatrefoil which has been lost due to damage. The legend reads: +AGNE DEI MISERERE..... to signify 'Lamb of God have pity ....' and is incomplete due to the incompleteness of the object. Each word is separated by a rosette.**Dimensions:** Reconstructed diameter: about 36 mm.**Disposition:** British Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 123) Alcester

### 123 Alcester, Warwickshire: Medieval fragment of pressed silver foil (2002 T290) (fig. 123)

**Date:** 14th or 15th century

**Finder:** Mr Laight

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** A fragment of pressed silver foil depicting a bishop's mitred head, and traces of a decorative border which may represent a linked chain. Probably a pilgrim sign or devotional badge; the saint and shrine are unidentified. Probably of circular medallion form, with remains of a stitching-hole for attaching to clothing. Pilgrim signs of precious metal are rare.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Maximum width: 23 mm; weight: 0.7g. Analysis at the Dept of Scientific Research, British Museum, has shown that it is made of silver.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

B NENK

### 124 Tacolneston, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt pendant crucifix (2002 T200) (fig. 124)

**Date:** 15th century

**Finder:** Ms J Fairhead

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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



(fig. 124) Tacolneston © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

**Description:** Medieval, silver-gilt pendant crucifix, with the figure of Christ on the cross flanked by the figures of the Virgin Mary (left) and St John the Evangelist (right). The cross is T-shaped and would have been topped by a suspension loop which has been broken off.

**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum.

J P ROBINSON

### 125 Horsey, Somerset: Medieval silver whistle (2002 T206) (fig. 125)

**Date:** 15th or 16th centuries

**Finder:** Mr Tarrant

**Date of discovery:** June/July 2002

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

**Description:** Silver whistle of tapering form cut from sheet with two applied transverse fillets at the widest end and across the body. At the narrower damaged



(fig. 125) Horsey

end, remains of a hollow cast sphere (?). S-shaped handle of twisted silver wire soldered at two points.

**Discussion:** A similar whistle is part of the collections of the National Maritime Museum (PT0457). The Museum of London has six and has recorded further examples from the Thames foreshore, made of tin or pewter rather than silver however. They probably date, like this one, from the 15th to the 16th centuries and may have been souvenirs in the manner of pilgrim badges, rather than serving to give orders at sea like a bosun's whistle. Silver whistles were, however, used for signalling at sea and as badges of office during this period.

**Dimensions and metal content:** The whistle contains a minimum of 10 per cent silver.

**Disposition:** Somerset County Museum.

B TOMLINSON AND D THORNTON

## 126 Northrepps, Norfolk: Late Medieval silver strap fitting (2002 T183) (fig. 126)

**Date:** 15th to 17th centuries

**Finder:** Mr B Thompson

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver strap/harness fitting with circular concave head and (broken) integral attachment shank.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 13 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS



(fig. 126) Northrepps © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

## (e) Post-medieval

### (i) Bodkins

## 127 Hesselst, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2002 T218)

**Date:** 16th or 17th century

**Finder:** Mr C Talbot

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Silver bodkin of silver, bent, with head broken off just below the eye. A few incised longitudinal lines below the eye.

**Dimensions:** Length: 95 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

## 128 Michelmersh, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2002 T238) (fig. 128)

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr R Cooper

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver bodkin with broken eyelet at broad end and longitudinal opening, slightly squashed out of shape. Engraved floral and foliate ornament on both sides around a zigzag pattern. On one side, incised initials at the tip of the engraved field towards the sharp end, 'E C'; on the other side at same point, 'F K'.

**Dimensions:** Length: 113.5 mm; weight: 6.19g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 128) Michelmersh (reproduced at life-size)



(fig. 129) Abbots Barton (reproduced at life-size)

**Discussion:** Parallels include three reported in the *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, nos. 231–233.

**Dimensions:** Length: 87 mm; width: 3.5 mm; weight: 5.75g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

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**129 Abbots Barton, near Winchester, Hampshire:  
Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (2002  
T293) (fig. 129)**

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr J de Montfalcon

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:** Part of a silver bodkin cast in one piece of rectangular section, broken just below the eyelet. Just below the break, on both sides, there is an engraved band of beaded ornament; beneath that, on both sides, ten rows of shaded chevrons, the rest is plain. The bodkin is bent.

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**(ii) Buckles**

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**130 Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval  
fragment of a silver buckle (2002 T185)  
(fig. 130)**

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Barnes

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver buckle with part of the frame and most of the swivelling pin missing.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS





(fig. 130) Little Witchingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 131 Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver buckle fragments (2002 T186) (fig. 131)

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr B Jordan

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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



(fig. 131) Little Witchingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

**Description:** Post-medieval silver buckle in two pieces with spike and spindle attachment missing.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### (iii) Dress-hooks

#### 132 Bostock, Cheshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2002 T303) (fig. 132)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr D Whitfield

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook. Cast backplate with trefoil projections at the corners and smaller knobs projecting along the edges at regular intervals. The central section has a soldered hollow-shaped cushion, slightly domed. This has five circular filigree roundels with projecting knobs at their centres. The central roundel's knob has been knocked back into the centre of the hollow cushion. The knobs are decorated with rope-twist wire at their bases and tips. The hook, soldered onto the reverse, has been broken and the rectangular bar attachment is missing; solder marks show its original position. The round hole in the backplate may have been intended to



(fig. 132) Bostock

relieve the pressure when the cushion was soldered onto the front, although the hole is rather larger than necessary. Alternatively, the backplate may originally have been intended for another purpose and then re-used to make this dress-hook. The front of the hook is mercury-gilded.

**Disposition:** Cheshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

### 133 Gatcombe, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2002 T287) (fig. 133)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr T Stevens

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

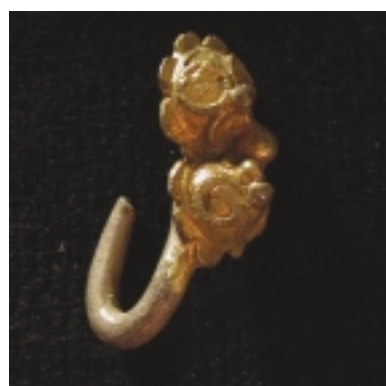
**Description:** Heavily silver-gilt dress-hook, originally of trefoil form, applied with decorative bosses set on a backplate. One of the bosses is missing. Hook on reverse.

**Discussion:** Similar to the dress-hook from Wickham Skeith, reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 220.

**Dimensions:** Weight: 1.95g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD AND D THORNTON



(fig. 133) Gatcombe © Isle of Wight Council



(figs. 134.1, 134.2) Great Walsingham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 134 Great Walsingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval dress-hook (2002 T280) (figs. 134.1, 134.2)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr D Fox

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt Tudor dress-hook, elaborately cast composite flower with riveted (with staple-like, split rivet) central boss holding four trefoils. The lozengeform outer frame has knops on the four outer angles with single smaller knop between. The circular-sectioned (broken) hook and flat horizontal bar are soldered onto the reverse.

**Dimensions:** 20 mm × 25 mm; weight: 4.10g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND K HINDS

### 135 Wymondham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2002 T39) (figs. 135.1, 135.2)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr M Turner

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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



(figs. 135.1, 135.2) Wymondham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

**Description:** English silver dress-hook in the form of a cast composite flower with riveted central boss, holding the flower to the backplate. The flower has two rows of five petals, the innermost row with beaded outer edge; the outermost petals with single projecting knobs, interspersed with projecting petals. The circular sectioned hook and flat horizontal bar are soldered onto the backplate.

**Discussion:** This apparently ungilded hook appears to represent a new type: nothing comparable has so far been reported under the Treasure Act. See D Thornton and David Mitchell, 'Three Tudor silver dress-hooks', *Antiquaries Journal* 83 (2003), pp. 486–491, no.16.

**Dimensions:** 20 mm. × 27 mm, weight: 6.46g.

**Disposition:** British Museum (2003,2–3,1).

D THORNTON

### 136 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2002 T15) (figs. 136.1, 136.2)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr J Davis

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** A single silver-gilt dress-hook, originally

one of a pair, cast as one in the form of a raised rectangular box or book, the edges decorated at intervals with large globular knobs. The centre of the box or book is cast with simulated granulation enclosing a trefoil loop and heart motif in the centre. The junction of the box and hook is cast with a baluster knob. The book or loop (?) is broken off at the point at which it begins to curve. The gilding is well-preserved. On the reverse, single complete bar.

**Discussion:** The find is closely related to the Parham dress-hook, 2001 T 347. 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.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Length: 26 mm; width: 17 mm; weight 3.1g; silver content: 96 per cent.

**Disposition:** Harrogate Museum.

D THORNTON



(figs. 136.1, 136.2) Knaresborough

### 137 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2002 T106) (figs. 137.1, 137.2)

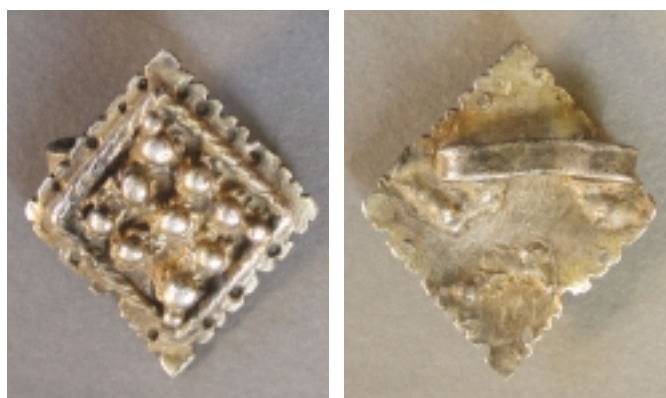
**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr W Kitching

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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





(figs. 137.1, 137.2) Knaresborough

**Description:** The dress-hook comprises a lozenge-shaped plate cast in relief with outer pierced and shaped border. Within this is a lozenge-shaped cell with raised rope edge containing three rows of four cast bosses. In the ground within the cell, cast filigree ornament. The entire front surface appears to have been gilded. On the reverse is a single transverse attachment bar which has been broken and soldered back into a slightly different position: evidence of an old repair. Damage to the backplate at one of the points of the lozenge on the reverse may indicate that there was also a hook which has since broken off.

**Note:** For the type see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 221, p. 88.

**Disposition:** Harrogate Museum.

D THORNTON

### 138 Parham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt tag dress fitting (2002 T125) (figs. 138.1, 138.2)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr P Berry

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt tag, probably English, comprising triangular back plate cut from sheet with rounded corners and scalloped edges. Separate hook soldered on reverse; bar attachment, probably also soldered on, now missing at lower and widest edge.



(figs. 138.1, 138.2) Parham

On the front are three gilt bosses of hemispherical section set within rope twist borders, arranged in a triangular form. Set between the bosses and edge of the fitting are three smaller studs, also with rope twist borders. The large bosses are probably soldered as there are no rivets visible on the backplate.

**Discussion:** Although it is incomplete, this fitting represents an interesting new type. Constructed out of relatively heavy elements soldered onto a backplate, its only near comparison is the dress fitting from Nettlestead, Suffolk (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no.219, acquired by the British Museum), which comprised a single boss similar to the three here, set instead as a rosette on a spoked wheel. See D Thornton and David Mitchell, 'Three Tudor silver dress-hooks', *Antiquaries Journal* 83 (2003), pp. 486–491, no.17.



**Dimensions:** Total length: 27 mm; weight: 3.8g.

**Disposition:** British Museum (2002,2-2,1).

D THORNTON

**139 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: Post-medieval silver hooked-tag (2002 T114) (figs. 139.1, 139.2)**

**Date:** Late 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr J Adams

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Silver hooked-tag cut from sheet, with rectangular loop and incised decoration of two flowers and a stylised animal head at the base near the hook. The hook, which is made of silver wire, has been soldered on at the back and has been bent back upon itself.

**Discussion:** Similar dress tags in copper alloy rather than silver are to be found in the British Museum, eg: MME OA 7162, 1856, 6-27, 96, although these are openwork and are likely to be earlier in date than this example. Others have been excavated in Amsterdam and, in this country, in Norwich: see S Margeson, *Norwich Households*, Norwich 1993, p. 17. The fact that this example is silver makes it interesting and unusual.

**Disposition:** Dorset County Museum.

D THORNTON



(figs. 139.1, 139.2) Tarrant Rushton



(fig. 140) East Meon

**140 East Meon, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (?) (2002 T98) (fig. 140)**

**Date:** 16th or 17th century

**Finder:** Mr S Boniface

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Silver dress-hook (?) in the form of a hollow-cast cylinder with incised cross-hatched decoration on the body within two transverse bands. The cylinder has an integral flat-sectioned hook at one end, bent out of shape, and at the other end a soldered suspension loop. One side of the cylinder is crushed and the metal has torn.

**Discussion:** This object takes an unusual form for a dress-hook. Were the hook longer, one might suggest that it were a toothpick, but it is doubtful that the hook itself would be strong enough for this type of use. Unparalleled among dress-hooks so far recorded under the Treasure Act.

**Dimensions:** Length: 24 mm; width: 5.5 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 141) Postwick © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

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**141 Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver fragment of hooked fastener (2002 T4) (fig. 141)**

**Date:** ?16th or 17th century

**Finder:** Mr D Parker

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** Silver fragment of hooked fastener, originally trefoil-shaped with two lobes (or foils) outlined in filigree wire and broken fragment of third and /or projection of hook surviving. The two foils are pierced by three and two (of originally three) perforations, also outlined with filigree wire.

**Dimensions:** 18 mm × 11 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

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**(iv) Dress-pins**

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**142 Sheet, Hampshire: Post-medieval fragment of a silver-gilt dress-pin (2002 T239)**

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr J Forster

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Hollow-cast half sphere comprising half of a dress pin. The head is decorated with six circles of applied filigree ornament each around a central boss. The gilding is well-preserved; one edge is bent. For the type of pin head, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 222.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 15 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 143) Lenham

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**143 Lenham, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2002 T190) (fig. 143)**

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr G Gandon

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt hollow cast pinhead with bent silver pin attached. The head is spherical with transverse line dividing it into two hemispheres, each with three filigree circles with a further three circles within each. Small applied knobs at centre of most of the large circles, broken off in some.

**Discussion:** Very similar to dress-pin reported in *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 191, in which the pin is similarly (apparently deliberately) bent.

**Dimensions:** Length: approximately 35 mm from head to bent back tip of pin.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

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#### 144 Northfleet, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2002 T210) (fig. 144)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr E Richards

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt dress pin similar to one reported through the Treasure Act (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 189), but with a line dividing the ornament into two hemispherical sections.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 144) Northfleet

#### 145 Eastoft, North Lincolnshire: Post-medieval dress-pin head (2002 T174)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr B Moorhead

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt (?) dress-pin head, shaft missing. The head is probably hollow-cast and applied with filigree (cf. *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 191–194).

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

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#### 146 Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Post-medieval dress-pin (2002 T292)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr M Wixey

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Tudor pin, circular shaft, spherical upper shaft that tapers to form a cone-shaped lower half. Highly decorated.

**Dimensions and metal content:** 19 mm. The metal was identified as brass through non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum, hence the find does not qualify as treasure.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

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#### 147 Hacheston, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress pin (2002 T240) (fig. 147)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr W Lacey

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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



(fig. 147) Hacheston

**Description:** Silver-gilt dress pin with hollow-cast decorative head. The head has filigree ornament in four circles around central bosses on each hemisphere, similar to the pin in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 189.

**Dimensions:** Knop: 8.5mm.

**Note:** The find was valued by the Treasure Valuation Committee on 21 March 2003, but no museum was able to acquire it.

**Disposition:** Ipswich Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring, but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

#### 148 Mendlesham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver ?pin terminal (2002 T198)

**Date:** Early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr M Seager

**Date of discovery:** September 2000

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

**Description:** Thin piece of silver sheet folded around a broken piece of metal and with a rivet hole to fix the two together. The thin sheet is decorated with an engraved symmetrical design of a plant. The attachment end is cut in zigzag. The closed end is bevelled. The reverse is plain and has a seam at the centre.

**Note:** The artefact has been described as a head-dress pin of early 17th-century type (see S Margeson, *Norwich Households: the Medieval and Post-medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations*, Norwich 1993, p. 9), but its identification remains uncertain.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

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#### (v) Mount

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#### 149 New Romney, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt mount (2002 T79) (figs. 149.1, 149.2)

**Date:** 16th or 17th century

**Finder:** Mr N Allen

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Medieval silver-gilt mount.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON





(figs. 149.1, 149.2) New Romney

#### (vi) Finger-rings

#### 150 Grateley, Hampshire: Post-medieval finger-ring (2002 T179) (fig. 150)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Ms U Douglas

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** A 'fede' ring with a narrow hoop terminating in two clasped hands and a band of incised vertical lines on either side. Traces of gilding remain on the hands.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 150) Grateley



(fig. 151) Lower Halstow

#### 151 Lower Halstow, Kent: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T153) (fig. 151)

**Date:** 16th century

**Finder:** Mr L Woolterton

**Date of discovery:** 1970s

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

**Description:** Post-medieval gold ring, probably French or German, rather than English. Deep rectangular clasp in the shape of bird's talons; stone missing. The outside of the ring is decorated with a cable pattern. The bottom section of the ring is broken.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Height: 22 mm; width: 18 mm; diameter: 7 mm; specific gravity: 17.21 (close to 22 ct gold).

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

#### 152 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: Post-medieval silver posy-ring (2002 T51) (fig. 152)

**Date:** 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr B Simmons

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** This is a silver posy-ring, the bezel in the form of a small quatrefoil in relief. The hoop is ridged



(fig. 152) Tarrant Rushton

at each edge, a common feature of 16th-century rings. The inscription, in French, reads POUR OEY PENCES, followed by a flower. The middle word seems to be a misspelling, either of 'moy' or more likely 'joye'. One would expect to see 'DE MOY PENCEZ', that is, 'think of me'. But the word 'pour' (for) is hard to interpret in this context. If the word 'joye' was intended, then the inscription might translate 'think on this for joy'.

**Disposition:** This find was generously donated by the finder and landowner to Dorset County Museum.

J A RUDOE

### 153 Coggeshall, Essex: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T130) (fig. 153)

**Date:** 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Wood

**Date of discovery:** November 2001

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

**Description:** Gold posy-ring decorated on the exterior with a geometric pattern of cruciform motifs and semi-circles. Some of the semi-circles still contain their original enamel colours: red and white, but the original enamel that would once have filled the cruciform motifs, leaving a central gold dot, is lost. The form of the ring, comprising a double band of identical decoration, is unusual, though there are parallels for the decoration itself. The inscription is in capital letters, in Latin: SEMPER UNA ('always one', or 'united for ever').

**Disposition:** Braintree District Museum.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 153) Coggeshall

### 154 Snargate, Kent: Post-medieval posy-ring (2002 T176) (figs. 154.1, 154.2)

**Date:** Late 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Collard

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

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

**Description:** A silver-gilt posy-ring formed of a broad thin silver band engraved with a double line at top and bottom, and the inscription: FEAIR GOD. The gilding is much worn and the ring is split.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE



(figs. 154.1, 154.2) Snargate

### 155 Pulham, Dorset: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T11)

**Date:** 17th century (?)

**Finder:** Mr A Maidment

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** A gold posy-ring of D-shaped section, inscribed inside *None can prevent ye lords intent*. The interior is stamped with a maker's mark, IA, which may possibly be that of a local maker, Joseph Arden of Sherborne, active in the mid-17th century.

**Discussion:** : The maker's mark may possibly be that of a local maker, Joseph Arden of Sherborne, active in the mid-17th century. For Arden, see T A Kent, *West Country Silver Spoons and their Makers 1550–1750*, London, 1992, p. 65 (I am grateful to Timothy Kent for examining the ring and suggesting the identification of the mark). The lettering is consistent with a 17th-century date, but such lettering continued well into the 18th century. A much later mark with the letters IA in a rectangular shield was entered in 1763 by a London smallworker, John Aspinall (see A Grimwade, *London Goldsmiths 1697–1837*, London, 1990, no. 1101). For a ring with the same inscription in the British Museum, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Rings*, London, 1912, no. 1275.

**Disposition:** Sherborne Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring this find, but subsequently withdrew.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 156) Wattlesborough

case *maides must say no*. The ring is a very narrow flat band. The exterior bears a pattern of circles containing tiny rosettes alternating with two half circles. There are remains of green, white and blue enamel. The decoration and the style of the lettering suggest a date in the early to mid-17th century.

**Disposition:** British Museum.

J A RUDOE

### 157 Firle, East Sussex: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T233) (fig. 157)

**Date:** First half of the 17th century

**Finder:** Mr A Head

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** This gold finger-ring is a characteristic type of the first half of the 17th century. It has a square bezel with a pattern of blue enamelled lappets all round, and set with a square colourless stone,



(fig. 157) Firle

### 156 Wattlesborough, Shropshire: Post-medieval posy-ring (2002 T129) (fig. 156)

**Date:** Early to mid-17th century

**Finder:** Mr S Stringer

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** Gold posy-ring inscribed inside in lower

possibly glass since the edges are worn and it has a pitted appearance. The bifurcated shoulders bear traces of enamel and a tiny floret between the two stems of the hoop. There is further carved ornament on the sides of the hoop, probably also once enamelled.

**Metal content:** Minimum 10 per cent gold.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

### 158 Burnham Market, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T12)

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Houston

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** Gold ring, D sectioned, bent. Inscription around inside reads: *knitt [n'] one by god alone*. Stamped B, goldsmith's mark.

**Dimensions:** Internal diameter: 17 mm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### 159 North Elmham, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T274)

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr B George

**Date of discovery:** November 2002

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

**Description:** Gold finger ring, broad plain band with inscription round the inside: *Rather dye then fayth denye*.

**Dimensions:** Internal diameter: 19 mm; width: 7 mm; weight: 9.04g.

**Discussion:** The inscription, with variant spellings, is recorded by Joan Evans (*English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 90) in a manuscript of 1596 and in *Loves Garland*, a compilation of posies published in 1624.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 160) Wingfield

### 160 Wingfield, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2002 T48) (fig. 160)

**Date:** 17th century

**Finder:** Mr M Weale

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** The posy-ring has a heavy plain gold band of D-shaped section, inscribed inside in Italian: *Questo ci, fa una*. This may be translated 'This ring makes us one'. The style of the lettering suggests a date in the 17th century.

**Dimensions:** Width: 7 mm; thickness: 2.5 mm; diameter: 23.5 mm; weight: 13.69g.

**Note:** The ring went to the Treasure Valuation Committee on 16 September 2002, but no museum could acquire it.

**Disposition:** Ipswich Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring this find, but subsequently withdrew because it was unable to raise the money; subsequently returned to finder.

J A RUDOE



**161 Bilbrough, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T137)****Date:** 17th century**Finder:** Mr B Harper**Date of discovery:** June 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Gold finger-ring with inscription: + LEX • REGVM • LVX ('Law is the right of kings'). Within the ring are the initials GW.**Dimensions:** Diameter: 18 mm.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S HOLMES



(figs. 162.1, 162.2) Saxmundham area

**162 Saxmundham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2002 T254) (figs. 162.1, 162.2)****Date:** 17th century**Finder:** Mr P Berry**Date of discovery:** October 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** This gold ring is formed of a thin hoop with small box bezel containing a rock-crystal. The bezel is decorated with black enamel scallops on all four sides and there are traces of black enamel for the foliate motifs on the shoulders. The hoop has been bent out of shape.**Discussion:** This is a characteristic type and there are several comparable examples in the British Museum.**Dimensions:** Band: diameter: 15 mm; thickness: 2 mm.**Disposition:** Lanman Museum, Framlingham.

J A RUDOE

**163 Roundway, near Devizes, Wiltshire: Post-medieval posy-ring (2002 T85)****Date:** 17th century**Finder:** Mr M O'Donovan**Date of discovery:** April 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Posy-ring, squashed virtually flat, making it difficult to tell whether it was more D-shaped than it appears now, but the use of the long 'S' in the inscription suggests a 17th-century date. Part of the inscription is illegible because of the damage to the ring, but the full wording would have been: *God for ever bless us together*.**Discussion:** A similar inscription is recorded by Joan Evans in *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931. On this ring the words 'for ever' are missing.**Note:** The inscription is preceded by what must be a maker's mark, but again it is not legible.**Disposition:** Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J A RUDOE



(figs. 164.1, 164.2) Bawburgh © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

#### 164 Bawburgh, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold ring (2002 T259) (figs. 164.1, 164.2)

**Date:** Mid to late 17th century

**Finder:** Mr D Alger

**Date of discovery:** September/October 2002

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

**Description:** Ornamental ring with a thin hoop with engraved foliate ornament on the shoulders, once filled with enamel, and a square box bezel with lappet pattern all round containing remains of pale blue enamel. The stone is missing and the hoop has been squashed out of shape.

**Discussion:** There are very close parallels for both shape and decoration among the mourning rings of the 1660s and 1670s in the British Museum.

**Dimensions:** Weight: 1.85g.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND J A RUDDOE



(figs. 165.1, 165.2) Faddiley

#### 165 Faddiley, Cheshire: Post-medieval gold memorial ring (2002 T145) (figs. 165.1, 165.2)

**Date:** Late 17th century

**Finder:** Mr N Townley

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** A gold ring of characteristic late 17th-century type, set with a faceted rock-crystal beneath which are the initials of the deceased on gold. Traces of enamel survive in the floral decoration on the shoulders and in the 'petals' on the underside of the bezel. Gold initials were sometimes placed on plaited hair, but it is difficult to be sure in this instance because the material beneath the rock-crystal has begun to deteriorate.

**Discussion:** Similar rings with inscriptions dating to the 1670s are in the collections of the British Museum.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 3.6g. Non-destructive analysis of the surface of the ring

conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 85 per cent. The gem was identified as rock crystal by Raman spectrometry.

**Disposition:** Cheshire Museums Service with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

J A RUDOE



(fig. 166) Binbrook

#### 166 Binbrook, Lincolnshire: 18th-century gold finger-ring (2002 T27) (fig. 166)

**Date:** 18th century

**Finder:** Mr R Kirk

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

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

**Description:** Gold openwork filigree finger-ring with false plaitwork bezel of composite filigree strip.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Weight: 2.7g; gold content: approximately 80 per cent.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S YOUNGS

#### 167 Weaverham, Cheshire: 19th-century silver finger-ring (2002 T144)

**Date:** 19th century

**Finder:** Mr W. Elson

**Date of discovery:** May 2002

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

**Description:** Silver finger-ring, wide flat band,

apparently deliberately flattened and folded. On examination at the British Museum it was found to be post-1700, and thus it does not constitute treasure.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

#### 168 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: 19th-century silver finger-ring (2002 T112)

**Date:** 19th century

**Finder:** Mr J Adams

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Silver finger-ring of 19th-century type with thin band and tripartite division.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

#### 168A. West Charleton, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2002 T118) (fig. 168A)

**Date:** 19th century

**Finder:** Mr G Fisher

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** Silver-gilt finger-ring in the form of a thin band engraved with a geometric design on the exterior and applied with a gilt pansy, in the centre of which is a heart. The pansy signifies 'thoughts'.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

K HINDS



(fig. 168A) West Charleton

### 169 Rudston, East Yorkshire: Undiagnostic gold ring (2002 T302)

**Date:** Uncertain

**Finder:** Mr M Moor

**Date of discovery:** December 2002

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

**Description:** A gold ring, with a plain band of circular section, distorted but intact. It was not possible to date the ring with any accuracy; it was therefore considered not to qualify as treasure.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B AGER AND J P ROBINSON

### 169A. Shipdham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic gold ring (2002 T64) (fig. 169A)

**Date:** Uncertain

**Finders:** Messrs M Towndrow and B Dodgson

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Not recorded.

**Description:** A plain gold ring with pinched midrib running around its circumference.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER



(fig. 169A) Shipdham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### (vii) Seal-matrix

### 170 Rowington, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (2002 T159) (figs. 170.1, 170.2)

**Date:** Late 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Bragg

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

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

**Description:** Faceted seal-matrix, with loop at top of stem for suspension. The face is engraved with a coat of arms. This is very close to late 17th century examples in the British Museum.

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum.

J A RUDOE



(figs. 170.1, 170.2) Rowington



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**(viii) Thimble**

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**171 Oxted, Surrey: Post-medieval silver thimble (2002 T127) (fig. 171)****Date:** 17th century**Finder:** Mr C Vatcher**Date of discovery:** May 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Silver thimble with waffle-shaped indentations but with pattern of linked rectangles left plain; plain inscribed band at the rim and plain disc at central point of dome. The inscription in lower case italic reads *In. tust.be.just*, the second word presumably intended as 'trust' but mis-spelt. Given the mis-spelt inscription, this thimble might be Dutch in origin. Inside the rim is a maker's mark comprising the initials *T.C* in a shaped shield. The thimble is in excellent condition with only one abrasion on the rim which does not affect the inscription. Given the regularity and depth of the indentations, the thimble may have been made on a lathe rather than punched by hand.

**Discussion:** Silver thimbles were used increasingly by the European nobility and gentry during the 17th century but surviving examples are rare given that thimbles were much used and, when worn, were likely to have been melted down for their bullion value. In England, silver thimbles are documented as having been donated by women on the Parliamentary side to be melted down during the Civil War. Even later 17th century English silver thimbles are rare, with few pieces in the national collections. This example has a good parallel of lesser quality in the British Museum (registration number 1921, 2–17,9). This has an identical pattern but is lighter, thinner and bears no inscription other than the initials (of an owner?) *SH*. This thimble is also unmarked and, having been heavily used, has been repaired on the inside of the rim with a silver band. The Museum of London holds a thimble of similar design with inscription, illustrated



(fig. 171) Oxted

in E Holmes, *Thimbles*, London 1976, p. 15, fig. 6c. Another similarly-decorated silver thimble in a private collection, bearing an inscription in English, is published in E Holmes, *A History of Thimbles*, New York 1985, p. 38. All three examples are dated to the 17th century. An apparently similar thimble is depicted in a painting of a woman sewing, attributed to Johannes van der Aack (1635–1680) in the National Gallery in London (*op. cit.*, fig. 8, p. 17).

**Disposition:** Guildford Museum.

D THORNTON

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**(ix) Other objects**

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**172 Middleton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (2002 T232) (fig. 172)****Date:** ?16th century**Finder:** Mr K Brock**Date of discovery:** September 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.

**Description:** Early post-medieval domed silver button, slightly crushed and bent, flat-backed with hollow D-section loop.



(fig. 172) Middleton © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 12 mm; weight: 1.62g

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

### 173 Burton in Kendal, Cumbria: Post-medieval silver vervel (2002 T205) (fig. 173)

**Date:** 16th or 17th century

**Finder:** Mr P Rodgerson

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Cast silver vervel, comprising split flag ring decorated with incised tooth pattern border. Pair of diagonal bands with incised pattern. Star with central dot between each of the bands.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 18 mm; width: 8 mm; thickness: 1.7 mm; weight: 5.34g.

**Disposition:** Kendal Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring this find but were unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

D THORNTON



(fig. 173) Burton in Kendal



(figs. 174.1, 174.2) Bletchington

### 174 Bletchington, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval gold appliqué (2002 T131) (figs. 174.1, 174.2)

**Date:** Late 16th or early 17th century

**Finder:** Mr G Talmer

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** Thin gold appliqué in the form of a circle with radiating series of seven fleur-de-lis; at the centre a star and separate gold disc with projections held in place with thin gold wire through holes in the backplate. The outer ring has seven gold wire attachments over empty settings, perhaps originally for pearls. Much glass inlay missing on the front; traces of white remain. Five loops on outer edge for sewing or wiring object to something else, either another gold plaque or to clothing.

**Discussion:** The delicate filigree setting can be compared to the backplate of a cameo acquired by the British Museum (1984, 3-4,1), which is dated to about 1580-90.

This has similar glass paste set in the design. This plate is however crudely wired onto another plaque of gold, cast, with enamelled scrolls framing the central cameo of a woman. The Bletchingdon plaque may therefore originally have been set into a gold frame. The fleur-de-lis design can be compared with the enamelled gold frame of another British Museum gem (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of the Engraved Gems of the Post-classical Periods in the British Museum*, London 1915, cat. 807), which comprises two thin sheets of gold crudely joined back to back. This is probably an independent object such as a dress accessory, but the crudeness of the finish on the back may imply that it was once part of a more substantial gold jewel of some sort. Alternatively, if the back was not intended to be seen since the jewel was sewn onto the dress, this would explain the lack of finish.

**Dimensions:** Diameter: 19 mm.

**Disposition:** Oxfordshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

### 175 **Sisland, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver ferrule (2002 T188)**

**Date:** Undiagnostic

**Finder:** Mr B Clark

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** Post-medieval silver circular ferrule, now badly squashed, with stamped ring-and-dot decoration and rocker arm.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

### 176 **Queen Camel, Somerset: Silver ?finial (2002 T208)**

A silver decorated ?finial with circular sectioned shaft, incomplete at both ends was found by Ms A Laverty while searching with a metal-detector in September 2002. Traces of iron at one end suggest that there was a central rod. On examination at the British Museum

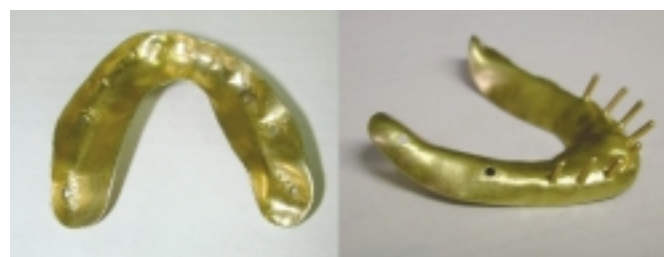
it was found to be of 19th-century date and thus not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

### 177 **Rainham/ Hartley border, Kent: Fragment of ?dagger chape (2002 T242)**

The fragment of a ?dagger chape was found by Mr J Kellar while searching with a metal-detector in October 2002. On examination at the British Museum it was found to be of 19th-century date and thus not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(fig. 178) River Tweed (approximately 25 per cent life-size)

### 178 **River Tweed, Northumberland: Gold dentures (2002 T263) (fig. 178)**

A pair of gold dentures was found by Mr R Scott while searching with a metal-detector. Pictures of the find were circulated amongst an international list of dental historians, and opinion as to their dating varied between the 1800s and the 1950s. The find therefore does not qualify as Treasure; returned to finder.

L ALLASON-JONES

### 179 **Bedale, North Yorkshire: Brooch (2002 T264)**

A brooch, probably from North Africa or the Middle East, was found by Mr G Bambrook while searching with a metal detector in January 2001. Examination at the British Museum puts the date of the find to the 19th century, thus it does not qualify as Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDDOE



(fig. 180) Leighton Buzzard area

#### 180 Leighton Buzzard area, Bedfordshire: Gold ?spiral ring or binding (2002 T283) (fig. 180)

**Date:** Undiagnostic

**Finder:** Mr A Brandham

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Gold spiral ring or binding, made of a single length of gold wire of uniform diameter with marginally tapering ends, wrapped three times to form a tight spiral band. There is no wear on the interior of the coiled wire, which, together with the diameter, suggests that the object is a binding rather than a finger-ring. There is no evidence that the wire was made using a drawplate, which suggests that it could be ancient, although, as an object, it has few cultural affinities with the Roman, Anglo-Saxon or Viking period. Alternatively, it may be ethnographical.

**Dimensions and metal content:** Diameter: 25 mm approximately.

**Note:** The ring was found flattened and has been reshaped – stress marks can be seen in two places on the inside face of the wire spiral.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

#### 181 Kingsbury, Warwickshire: 12 Gold globules (2002 T87)

12 molten globules of gold, amorphous and devoid of any context were found by Mr J Stanfield while searching with a metal-detector between October and December 2000. The find is undiagnostic and the Natural History Museum confirmed that these are not natural nuggets. Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S NEEDHAM

#### 182 Llandrinio, Powys, Wales: Lead/tin alloy ingot (NMGW 2002.07)

**Date:** Modern.

**Description:** An incomplete small rectangular metal ingot of silvery appearance. In form it displayed none of the salient features (size, shape, and casting technique) that would be consistent with an early medieval (or earlier) date. The very flat surfaces suggested that it had been cast in a metal mould. The object was analysed by Mary Davis of the National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff, to ascertain its elemental composition. This established that the ingot is a lead/tin alloy. Uneven distribution of lead makes it difficult to give accurate figures for the proportions, but they are in the range of 15–25 per cent lead and 75–85 per cent tin.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP





# Department for Culture, Media and Sport

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## Treasure Annual Report 2002

1 January–31 December 2002



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## Foreword



This is the fifth Annual Report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996. Like its predecessors, it lists all the finds that were reported as potential treasure to the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland. This Report contains details of 240 new cases reported during 2002. Of these cases, 104 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums across the country.

The number of finds being reported as Treasure is increasing rapidly and it is expected that the numbers will increase to around 500 by the end of 2004. This is largely due to the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2003, when 21 new Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) were appointed across the country. Finds Liaison Officers play a crucial role in the effective operation of the Treasure Act, encouraging finders to report their finds and guiding them through the Treasure process.

As in previous years, I would like to acknowledge the role of finders and their prompt reporting of finds. Metal-detector users find the great majority of Treasure and without their active co-operation the Act would be ineffective.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge that there is an increasing tendency for Treasure finds to be donated to Museums. This Report highlights nine cases where finders and landowners have agreed to donate finds to the appropriate museum.

I would like to pay tribute to the contribution that the staff of the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Ulster Museum have made to the Treasure process.

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

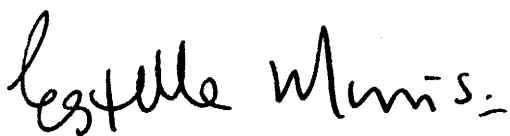
I am particularly grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee and its panel of expert advisers for its work. Last year the Committee, which provides Ministers with independent advice on the valuation of Treasure finds that museums wish to acquire, dealt with 138 cases and many of those it considered more than once.

I am indebted to the Chairman of the Treasure Valuation Committee, Professor Norman Palmer, and to its members, Mr Thomas Curtis, Mr Dennis Jordan, Dr Arthur MacGregor, Dr Jack Ogden and Ms May Sinclair for the very careful consideration they have given to these and all the other cases that have come before them. Dennis Jordan, President of the National Council for Metal Detecting, retired from the Committee after six years' service and I would like particularly to thank him for his contribution which has helped to bring about a sea-change in relations between my Department and the metal-detecting community. I am pleased to welcome in his place Trevor Austin, General Secretary of the National Council for Metal Detecting, who has also spent much time advising finders on Treasure cases.

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

Funding bodies play an essential role in supporting the acquisition of Treasure finds by museums, particularly the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Art Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund. In last year's Report I noted with concern that in twelve cases museums had expressed an interest in acquiring Treasure finds but had then been unable to pursue them because of difficulty in raising the money. However, I am delighted that in January of this year the Trustees of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts announced that the Headley Trust would establish a new fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme ([www.headleytreasures.org.uk](http://www.headleytreasures.org.uk)), to operate in conjunction with the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund. The purpose of this is to enable regional museums to acquire Treasure and I understand that eight grants have been made in the first six months. This fund has been established on a trial basis for one year. I commend the Trustees of the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts for their initiative and I hope that they are able to continue with this fund.

Lastly, I would like to thank the 49 contributors for their entries in this Report as well as the editors, especially Anna Gannon. I think it important that these Annual Reports on Treasure, besides fulfilling the statutory obligation to report to Parliament each year on the operation of the Act, should also serve as a useful first publication of these finds.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Estelle Morris' with a stylized flourish at the end.

ESTELLE MORRIS

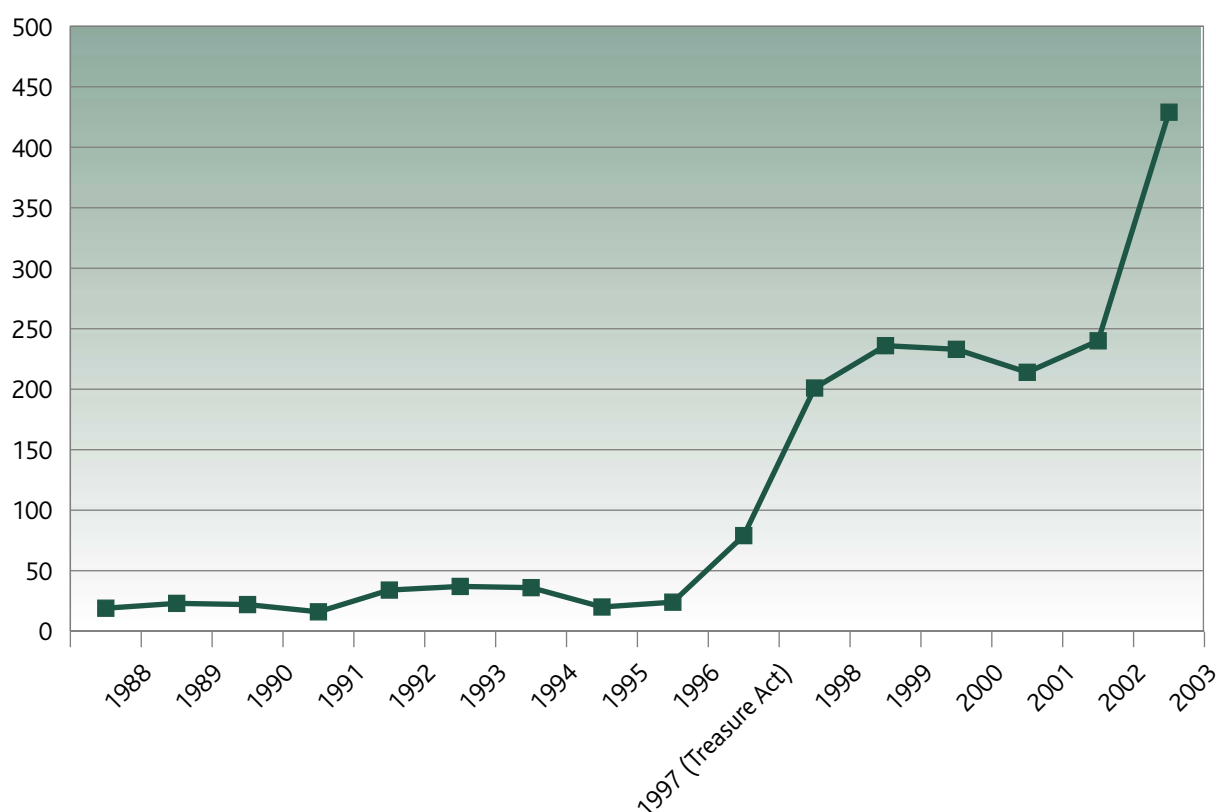
Minister of State for the Arts

September 2004

## Introduction

### Increase in Treasure cases

This Report contains details of 26 more cases than the Report for 2001, but since 2002 the numbers have risen much faster: 429 cases were reported in 2003 and over 250 have been reported during the first six months of 2004, so that this year's total is likely to be around 500.



**Chart 1. Treasure cases, 1988-2003**

This very steep increase in Treasure cases over the last two years is largely the result of the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme last year. Twenty-one new Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) were appointed during 2003 and this has been followed by an average fivefold increase in the reporting of Treasure. Table 4 and chart 2 below set out the impact of the reporting of Treasure finds in areas where FLO posts were established in 2003, while table 5 and chart 3 show the pattern of reporting in those areas where FLO posts were already established before 2003 (pages 12-13). These show that while there has been a general increase in the reporting of Treasure, there have been particularly dramatic increases in those areas where FLO posts have recently been established: for example, in Lancashire there has been a fifteen-fold increase since the FLO was appointed in December 2003, in Sussex a thirteenfold increase since the establishment of the FLO post last August and in the Isle of Wight a tenfold increase since September when a FLO was appointed for the island.

These figures show what a crucial role the Finds Liaison Officers play in the effective operation of the Treasure Act. The British Museum is now actively encouraging Finds Liaison Officers to take a greater role in writing reports for coroners on Treasure. Finds Liaison Officers also play an important role in encouraging finders to report finds and in guiding them through the process.

Thanks to the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Portable Antiquities Scheme has funding until April 2006. There are 63 national and local partners in this project which is led by the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council. It is important not to lose the momentum that the Portable Antiquities Scheme has built up.

## **Unreported finds of potential treasure**

At the same time as the upsurge in the reporting of Treasure, there has been concern about an increase in the number of unreported finds of potential Treasure appearing in trade, particularly on the Internet. The Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Treasure section of the British Museum have been monitoring the sale of such objects on the eBay website and elsewhere since the beginning of 2004. They are in discussion with eBay on this issue and hope to be able to establish an agreement whereby eBay will remove finds from their website if there are grounds for believing them to be potential Treasure. There is of course no intention to single out any one outlet for antiquities for special treatment and the Portable Antiquities Scheme and British Museum plan to be more proactive in monitoring all those who trade in antiquities from the UK on the Internet. The police have recently been actively investigating a number of cases of unreported Treasure. It is important to ensure that both finders and dealers are aware that failure to report Treasure without a reasonable excuse is an offence under the Treasure Act and that dealing in unreported finds may also now constitute an offence under the Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003.

## **Abatement of rewards**

During the past year the Treasure Valuation Committee has advised on finds where there have been grounds for abating the reward to the finder and/or the landowner, most frequently because the finder has cleaned the object inappropriately. It is important to stress to all those who find Treasure that they should follow the guidance in the Treasure Act Code of Practice (paragraph 47) and leave objects in the condition in which they are when removed from the ground, as far as possible. Inappropriate cleaning can easily destroy vital evidence about the context of the find, besides reducing its commercial value. The Committee will abate the reward to the finder in such cases, following the provision of paragraph 79 (viii), which states that finders may expect to receive an abated reward or no reward at all 'where significant damage has been done deliberately or recklessly either to the actual object, or to a surrounding monument...' There are of course other circumstances that might lead to the abatement of a reward, such as failure to get permission from the landowner or failure to disclose all the circumstances of the discovery of the find.



## Acquisition of treasure by museums

During the current year more finds have been disclaimed (108), than have been, or are being, acquired by museums (104). In addition a further 19 cases in this Report were found not to be treasure (19). As in previous years, the great bulk of finds (95 per cent) have been discovered by metal-detector users, 1 per cent by chance finders and 3 per cent during the course of archaeological investigations.

# List of Contributors

<b>Editors</b>	Anna Gannon, Lisa Voden-Decker and Roger Bland, British Museum
Richard Abdy	British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals
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Declan Hurl	Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland
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Leslie Webster	British Museum, Department of Prehistory and Europe
Gareth Williams	British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals
Jonathan Williams	British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals
Philip Wise	Colchester Museums
Sally Worrell	Finds Adviser, University College London
Susan Youngs	Formerly British Museum, Department of Prehistory and Europe

### **Note on Treasure Analyses**

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

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

## Tables

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

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Prehistoric	5	1	1	1	8
Roman	8	10		2	20
Early medieval	24	13	2	2	41
Medieval	24	36		1	61
Post-medieval	15	29	14		58
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>188</b>

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Prehistoric	4	2			6
Roman	12	8	1	2	23
Early medieval	3	1		1	5
Medieval	9	3			12
Post-medieval		5	1		6
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>240</b>

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

		%
Metal detecting	227	94.6
Chance find	3	1.25
Archaeological find	8	3.3
Not recorded	2	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	



**Table 3. Summary of all Treasure cases, 1997-2003, by county**

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

ENGLAND	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Bath and North East Somerset				1					1
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	13
Berkshire	1		7			2	1		11
Bristol					1				1
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	2	1	10	23
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough		3	2	2	5	4	3	6	25
Cheshire		1	3	1	3	3	5	6	22
Cornwall				1	1	1	1		4
Cumbria					1		4		5
Derbyshire		1	3		1	1		3	9
Devon			5	4	5	1	2	9	26
Dorset		3	5	9	3	6	8	15	49
Durham			1				1	2	4
Essex	2		8	8	8	8	9	19	62
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	2	2	4	21
Gloucestershire, South		1	2						3
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	11	10	18	65
Herefordshire		1							1
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	4	3	3	26
Isle of Wight			3		1		3	9	16
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	12	11	35	108
Lancashire		1		1		1		3	6
Leicestershire and Rutland		1	4	2	2	5		6	20
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	13	16	29	90
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	1	1	5	13
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	1	1	5	14
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	43	46	58	292
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6		1	8	20
Northumberland				1			2	1	4
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	3	3	6	25
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	21
Shropshire				5	2	1	3	3	14
Somerset			3	4	3	4	6	4	24
Somerset, North		1					1	1	3
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	2	2	2	14
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	23	30	47	173
Surrey			3	7	1	3	3	8	25
Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	1	1	8	14

Sussex, West	1		2	1	3		2	5	14
Teesside							1		1
Tyne and Wear								1	1
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	9	8	8	49
West Midlands			2	2					4
Wiltshire and Swindon	1	5	9	10	4	7	9	8	53
Worcestershire			2	3		1		4	10
York, City of			2		3	1	3	2	11
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	10	7	12	47
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	5	6	22	68
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5	1	2	13
Yorkshire, West			1	1			1	2	5
<b>Total England</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1543</b>

WALES	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Carmarthenshire					2			3	5
Denbighshire				1					1
Ceredigion			1						1
Flintshire					1			1	2
Gwynedd				1					1
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	3	3	5	18
Monmouthshire			4	1	2		1	3	11
Neath, Port Talbot				1					1
Newport				1			1	3	5
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	1	1	2	9
Powys			1	1	1	1	1		5
Rhondda Cynon Taf								1	1
Swansea				2	1		3	1	7
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3	2	4	12
Torfaen								1	1
Wrexham							1		1
<b>Total Wales</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>81</b>

NORTHERN IRELAND	1997(1)	1997(2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
County Antrim						1			1
County Armagh			1			1		1	3
County Down				1		1	1		3
County Londonderry						1			1
<b>Total Northern Ireland</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1632</b>
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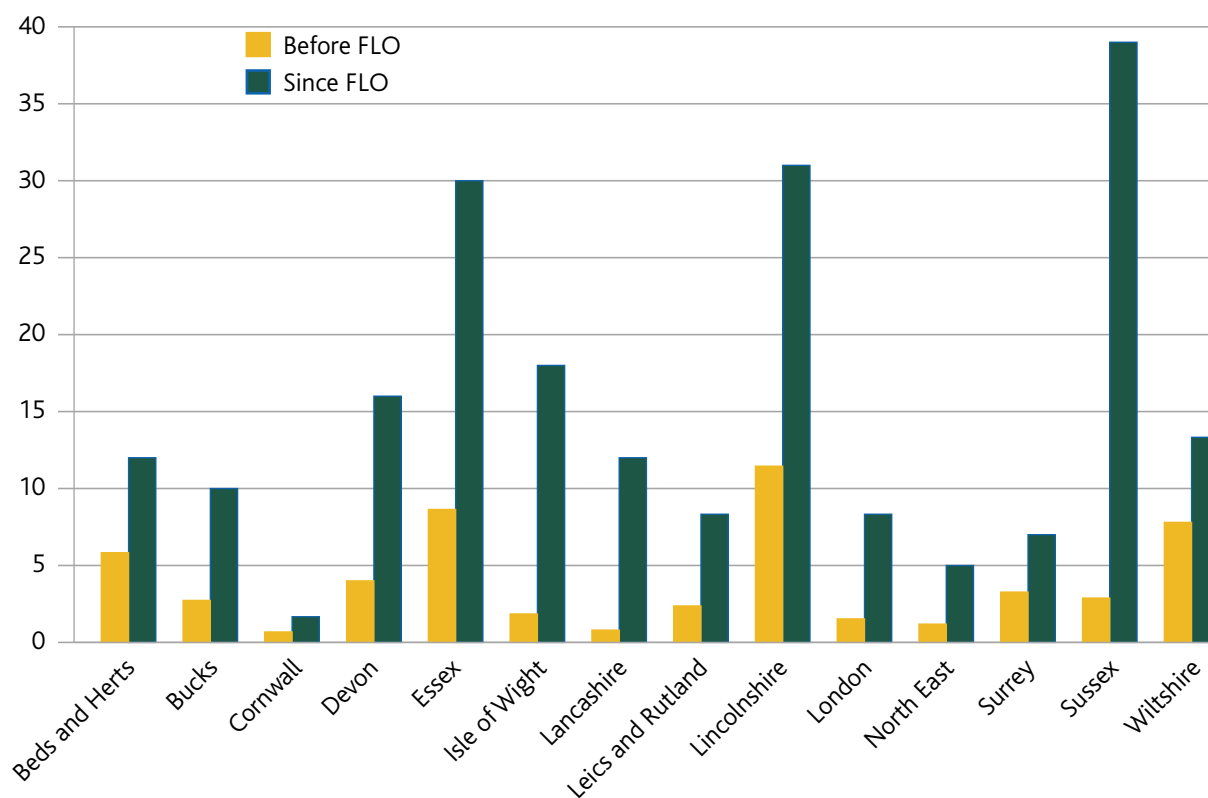
**Table 4. Reporting of Treasure in areas where Finds Liaison Officer posts were established in 2003**

Area	Finds per year before FLO	Finds per year since FLO	Increase
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5.83	12.00	2.06
Buckinghamshire	2.73	10.00	3.66
Cornwall	0.68	1.67	2.46
Devon	4.00	16.00	4.00
Essex	8.64	30.00	3.47
Isle of Wight	1.85	18.00	9.73
Lancashire	0.80	12.00	15.00
Leicestershire and Rutland	2.37	8.33	3.51
Lincolnshire	11.45	31.00	2.71
London	1.53	8.33	5.44
North East	1.19	5.00	4.20
Surrey	3.27	7.00	2.14
Sussex	2.88	39.00	13.54
Wiltshire	7.80	13.33	1.71
Average reporting rate	3.93	15.12	5.26

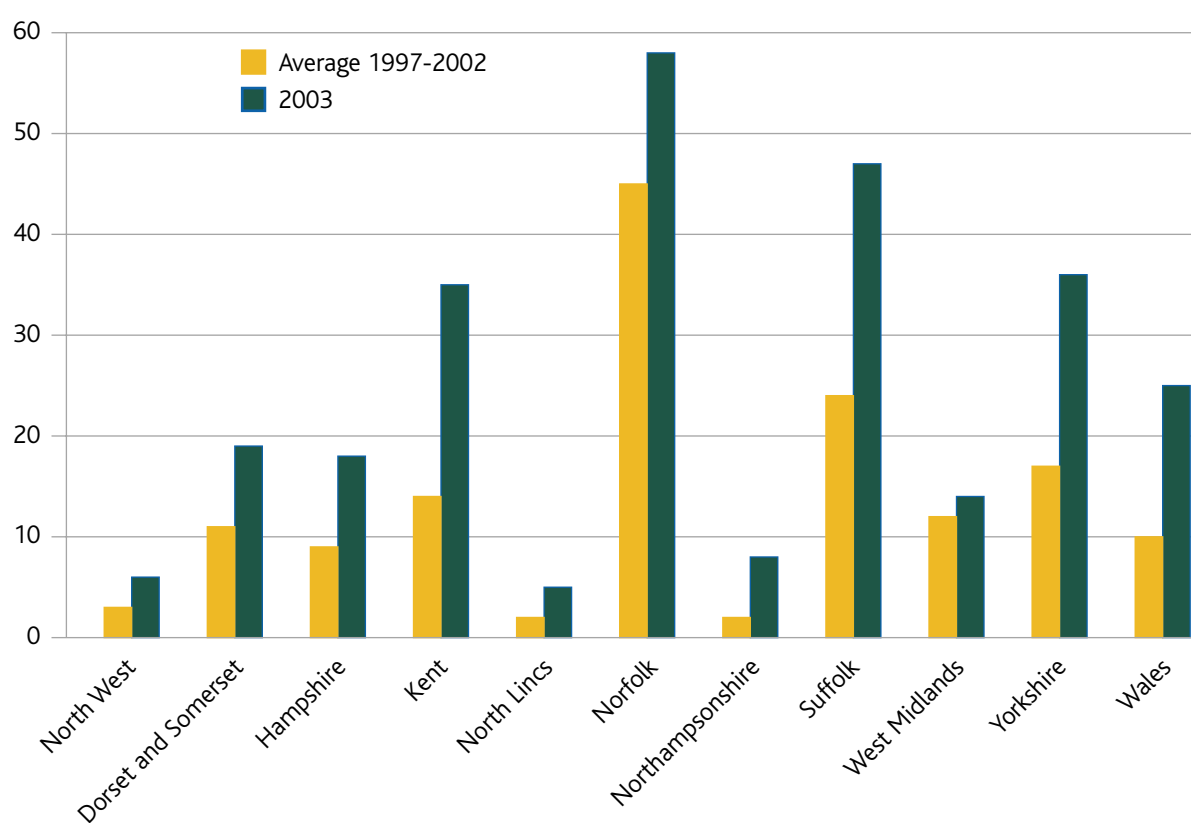
**Table 5. Reporting of Treasure in areas where Finds Liaison Officer posts already existed in 2003**

Area	1997-2002 annual average	2003	Increase
North West	3	6	2.00
Dorset and Somerset	11	19	1.73
Hampshire	9	18	2.00
Kent	14	35	2.50
North Lincolnshire	2	5	2.50
Norfolk	45	58	1.29
Northamptonshire	2	8	4.00
Suffolk	24	47	1.96
West Midlands	12	14	1.17
Yorkshire	17	36	2.12
Wales	10	25	2.50
Average reporting rate	14	23	2.16

### Treasure reporting in areas where FLO was appointed in 2003



### Treasure reporting in areas where FLOs existed in January 2003





# Distribution map of Treasure finds in 2002



# Coin finds



## B. Coin finds

a) Iron Age	126
b) Roman	127
c) Early Medieval	137
d) Medieval	139
e) Post-medieval	143

## (a) Iron Age

### 183 Nettlestead, Suffolk (addendum): 1 Iron Age silver coin (2002 T226)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr J Armes

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Ancient British 'Bury' type silver coin of the same type as the five other silver coins previously found by the finder on the same site, declared treasure, and subsequently acquired by the British Museum (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 231).

**Disposition:** British Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 184 Driffield, East Yorkshire: 28 Iron Age gold staters (2002 T92)

**Deposited:** Late 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr D Scott

**Date of discovery:** March–October 2002

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

**Description:** 28 Corieltavian gold staters:

South Ferriby, 7 (5.27, 5.45, 5.49, 5.42, 5.28, 5.28, 5.52)

Kite, 13 (5.53, 5.47, 5.05, 5.59, 5.37, 5.42, 5.47, 5.43, 5.41, 5.47, 5.53, 5.47, 5.43)

Domino, 3 (4.86, 5.08, 5.11)

ESVPRASV, 1 (5.20)

VOLISIOS DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 3 (5.15, 5.28, 4.96)

VEP CORE, 1 (5.13)

**Note:** A further 20 coins were discovered on the site in 2003 (South Ferriby, 3; Kite, 7; Domino, 7; VEP CORE, 1; DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 2). These will be

reported on in the next Annual Report.

**Disposition:** Hull and East Riding Museum with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 185 Woodbridge, Suffolk (addendum): 1 Iron Age gold coin (2002 T63)

**Deposited:** Late 1st century BC

**Finder:** Mr R Damant

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** 1 Iron-Age gold quarter stater (*BMC* 436: 1.38g.)

**Note:** For previous finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 107.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 186 Beverley, East Yorkshire (addenda): 13 Iron Age gold staters (2002 T19) (fig. 186)

**Deposited:** Early 1st century AD

**Finder:** Messrs A Thompson and J Cooper

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 13 Corieltavian gold staters:

South Ferriby, 7 (5.33, 5.37, 5.38, 5.44, 5.50, 5.37, 5.34)

Kite, 3 (5.33, 5.32, 5.47)

Domino, 3 (5.30, 5.30, 5.20)

**Note:** For a summary of previous finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 177. A further 18 were discovered in 2003 and will be reported on in the next Annual Report. The total number of coins from this hoard (including the 2003 addenda) now comes to 98, as follows:

South Ferriby: 48

Kite, 18

Domino, 32



(fig. 186) Beverley

**Disposition:** The three 'Kite' staters were acquired by the British Museum (CM 2003.7–11).

J H C WILLIAMS

### 187 Wanborough, Surrey (addenda): 2 Iron Age silver coins (2002 T164)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Surrey Archaeological Society

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Archaeological excavation

**Description:** 2 silver units

Verica, 1 (VA 506), 1.17g

Eppillus, 1 (VA 415), 1.39g

**Note:** For a summary of recent excavated finds from the site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 275.

**Disposition:** Donated to the British Museum (CM 2003.4–17).

J H C WILLIAMS



(fig. 188) Cransford

## (b) Roman

### 188 Cransford, Suffolk: 4 Roman Republican silver denarii (2002 T175) (fig. 188)

**Deposited:** 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Mr I Palmer

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** 4 late 2nd and early 1st century BC silver denarii (131 to 85 BC)

**Note:** Although the hoard contains no coin dating to later than 85 BC, it is possible that the hoard was not deposited until much later. The coins demonstrate a degree of wear consistent with a long period of circulation. Republican denarii of this period are known to have circulated along with Imperial denarii



in Britain. Many such hoards date to the decades immediately succeeding Claudius's invasion of AD 43.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PLOUVIEZ AND I LEINS

### 189 Great Packington, Warwickshire: 6 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T156) (fig. 189)

**Deposited:** Mid 1st century AD

**Finder:** Mr M Longfield

**Date of discovery:** Between May (one coin) and August 2002

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

**Description:** Six silver *denarii*:

Republic, 2

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 1

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 3 (fig. 189)

The latest coin is of Tiberius (AD 14–37), but this does not indicate deposition before the Roman invasion of AD 43. Roman silver *denarii* were minted in small quantities between AD 37–64 (and were rapidly withdrawn after the debasement of silver coinage in AD 64), and characteristically have a low presence in early hoards of *denarii* from Roman Britain; deposition would have perhaps occurred under Claudius or Nero.

**Note:** Mr Longfield discovered ten *denarii* of the same date and type in the same findspot in November 1999 (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 281).

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum.

R ABDY



(fig. 189) Great Packington

### 190 Cold Kitchen Hill, Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: 123 Roman silver and bronze coins and five pot sherds (2002 T256)

**Deposited:** After AD 161

**Finders:** Mr B Read and Ms V MacRae

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 115 silver *denarii* and 8 brass *sestertii*:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1 *denarius*

Galba (AD 68–9), 1 *denarius*

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 9 *denarii*

Titus (Caesar), 2 *denarii*

Titus (AD 79–81), 3 *denarii*

Domitian (Caesar), 1 *denarius*

Domitian (AD 81–96), 10 *denarii*

Nerva (AD 96–8), 6 *denarii*

Trajan (AD 98–117), 36 *denarii*; 2 *sestertii*

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 21 *denarii*; 5 *sestertii*

Sabina, 1 *denarius*

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 13 *denarii*; 1 *sestertius*

Faustina I, 7 *denarii*

Aurelius (Caesar), 1 *denarius*

Faustina II (Empress), 2 *denarii*

Lucius Verus (AD 161–9), 1 *denarius*

**Note:** Cold Kitchen Hill is the site of a Romano-British temple. With the hoard were found five sherds from a pottery vessel. They are from a type of Roman pottery known by archaeologists as grey ware, an everyday utilitarian kitchenware made in Roman Britain and the most common pottery container for coin hoards of this period. This, therefore, seems to have been the remains of the container in which the coins were buried.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S MOORHEAD



(fig. 191) Longhorsley

### 191 Longhorsley, Northumberland: 70 Roman bronze coins (2002 T102) (fig. 191)

**Deposited:** After AD 175

**Finders:** Members of the Ashington and Bedlington Metal Detector Club

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 61 copper alloy *sestertii* and 9 copper alloy *dupondii* / *asses*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1 (*as*)

Domitian (AD 81–96), 2

Trajan (AD 98–117), 7

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 17

Sabina, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 14 (including 3 *dupondii/asses*)

Diva Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), –

Faustina II (d. AD 175), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Illegible, 26 (including 4 *dupondii/asses*)

**Note:** A metalworking sprue (roughly conical, 30.59 grams; 25 mm wide by 24 mm deep, and terminating in the stumps of three casting channels) and an Iron

Age silver stater – uninscribed South-Western ('Durotriges') – were also found (probably an intruder). To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders who generously donated the hoard to the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-upon Tyne.

R ABDY

### 192 Postwick, Norfolk (addenda): 10 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T60)

**Deposited:** About AD 192

**Finder:** Mr R Crawford

**Date of discovery:** January–October 2002

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

**Description:** 10 *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 2

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 4

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

**Note:** This hoard now consists of 292 coins. For the previous addenda, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 189. For a summary of its contents not including this find, see *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XI, p. 125.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 193 Rocester area, Staffordshire: 3 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T305) (fig. 193)

**Deposited:** 192 AD

**Finders:** Mr B Stevenson and Mr W Hollins

**Date of discovery:** 2001 and 2003

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** Three silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1 (fig. 193.1)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1 (fig. 193.2)



(fig. 193) Rocester

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1 (fig. 193.3)

**Disposition:** To be determined.

R ABDY

#### 194 Wigton, Cumbria: 1 Roman *aureus* and 17 silver *denarii* (2002 T169)

**Deposited:** About AD 210

**Finder:** Mr P Wearing

**Date of discovery:** August 2000

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

**Description:** *Aureus*:

Titus under Vespasian (AD 69–70)

17 *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2

Sabina, 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1

Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1

Uncertain, Antonine period, 3

Reign of Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2

Uncertain, 2

**Disposition:** To be determined.

J H C WILLIAMS

#### 195 South-East York, City of York (addenda):

##### 3 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T91)

**Deposited:** About AD 210

**Finder:** Mr S Bradley

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** 3 *denarii* from the reign of Septimius Severus (AD 193–211):

Severus, 1

Caracalla, 2

**Note:** For the 29 coins from the hoard already discovered, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 127 and *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XI, pp. 159–61. Addenda to be published by Craig Barclay in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY AND J H C WILLIAMS

#### 196 South-West Norfolk: 14 Roman silver *denarii* (2002 T70)

**Deposited:** About AD 220

**Finder:** Mr C Sproule

**Date of discovery:** 2002

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

**Description:** 14 *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 4

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2 (Sabina, 1)

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 3

Commodus (AD 180–193), 1 (Crispina)

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1

**Note:** From same site as a large find of Iron Age coins discovered over many years (for last addenda, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 180).

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

### 197 Rodborough, Gloucestershire: 25 Roman base silver radiates (2002 T214)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finders:** Messrs M Shiers and P Riker

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** Found during the clearing of a boundary hedge.

**Description:** A small and very typical debased radiate hoard.

Central Empire: Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8) (1): mint of Rome, 1

Gallic Empire: Victorinus (AD 269–71) (5): mint I, 4; mint II, 1

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4) (10): mint I, 7; mint II, 3

Uncertain Gallic (5): Victorinus or Tetricus II, 5  
Irregular coins (2): Tetricus I, 2

Uncertain, 2.

**Note:** The original find consisted of about seventy coins but, unrecognised, most had been discarded before this group in better condition were subsequently discovered.

**Disposition:** The finders generously donated the coins to the Museum in the Park, Stroud.

R ABDY

### 198 Longford Grange, Shropshire: 37 Roman base silver radiates and Romano-British bracelet fragment (2002 T24)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finders:** Messrs N Townley and T Wallace

**Date of discovery:** January and September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** The group is very typical in composition of the many Romano-British coin hoards buried between the fall of the Gallic Empire in AD 274 and the establishment of the British Empire of Carausius in AD 286. The coins are all of the denomination known

as *radiates*, originally a multiple of the silver *denarius*, but by this time had become debased to contain no more than about 1 per cent of silver.

Central Empire:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), mints of Rome and Milan: 3

Claudius II (AD 268–70), mint of Rome: 3

Claudius II, deified, mint of Rome: 1

Gallic Empire:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), Mint I and Mint II: 6

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), Mint I and Mint II: 12, uncertain mint: 15

Uncertain Victorinus/Tetricus I, uncertain mint: 5

Irregular, uncertain mint: 1

Uncertain Emperor, uncertain mint: 3

**Bracelet:** a fragment of a copper-alloy bracelet was found at the same time as the September 2002 addenda. It is 31 mm long and 4 mm thick; it is circular in section and decorated with a series of incised transverse grooves. It is a well known Romano-British type (cf. South Shields Type 7) and broadly contemporary with the coins.

**Note:** The first find in January 2002 was of 20 coins; in the same location the same finders discovered an addendum of 17 coins and fragment of a bracelet in September 2002. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Shropshire Museums Service.

R ABDY AND R HOBBS

### 199 Bleadon Hill, North Somerset: 30 Roman base silver radiates (2002 T272)

**Deposited:** About AD 274

**Finder:** Mr K Usher

**Date of discovery:** May / June 2002

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

**Description:** 30 base silver radiates:

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 4

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 4



Divus Claudius, 3  
 Postumus (AD 260–9), 1  
 Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1  
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 2  
 Uncertain Gallic, 3  
 Illegible, 7  
 Irregular, 5

**Note:** To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** North Somerset Museum.

R ABDY

## 200 **Stogursey (Stolford), Somerset (addenda): 50 Roman coins (2002 T56)**

**Deposited:** About AD 276

**Finder:** Mr T Phillips

**Date of discovery:** 2001

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

**Description:** 50 copper alloy coins: 49 radiates and one plated copper alloy ('base silver') coin of 4th-century type

Central Empire:

Gallienus (AD 260–8) (7), mint of Rome: 6;  
 uncertain: 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70) (9), mint of Rome: 6; mint  
 of Milan: 2; uncertain: 1

Divus Claudius (1), mint of Rome: 1

Quintillus (AD 270) (2), mint of Rome: 1; uncertain: 1

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9) (2), mint I: 2

Victorinus (AD 269–71) (7), mint I: 5; mint II: 2

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4) (17): mint I: 12; mint  
 II: 5

Irregular: 4

Uncertain 4th-century *nummus* (probably not part of  
 the hoard): 1

**Disposition:** The main body of the Stogursey Hoard  
 was disclaimed in 2000 and returned to the finders  
 (see *Annual Treasure Report* 1998–1999, no. 300).

J WILLIAMS AND R ABDY

## 201 **Braithwell, South Yorkshire: 1,331 Roman base silver radiates and fragments of jar (2002 T221)**

**Deposited:** About AD 280

**Finder:** Mr P Leech

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** The 1,331 coins are all ranging in issue  
 dates from AD 253–280, the group is very typical in  
 composition of the many Romano-British coin hoards  
 buried between the fall of the breakaway Gallic  
 Empire in AD 274 and the establishment of the British  
 Empire of Carausius in AD 286.

Central Empire:

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60), 2 (Rome)

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8), 101 (Rome,  
 Milan, Siscia, Viminacium)

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 85 (Rome, Milan, Siscia,  
 Viminacium, Eastern)

Divus Claudius, 10 (Rome, uncertain)

Quintillus (AD 270), 6 (Rome, Milan)

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 1 (Milan)

Probus (AD 276–82), 6 (Rome, Gaul).

Total: 211

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9), 14 (Mint I, Milan)

Laelian (AD 269), 1 (Mint II)

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 282 (Mint I, Mint II,  
 uncertain)

Divus Victorinus, 1 (uncertain)

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 725 (Mint I, Mint II,  
 uncertain)

Total: 1,023

Irregular, 54

Uncertain, 43

Grand Total: 1,331

**Note:** Thirteen medium to large sherds from a single  
 reduced grey ware jar were recovered with the hoard.  
 These sherds came from the same vessel that appears  
 to have been only recently broken. The sherds include

more than half of the rim of the vessel and part of the upper vessel wall. This is unusual, as in most coin hoard cases only parts from the base and lower vessel wall are recovered. No base sherds were recovered with this hoard. Weighing 632 grams (mean sherd weight 48.6g), these sherds come from a jar with a rim diameter of about 8cms and a maximum girth of about 16–18 cms. The inside of the pot is stained green with a bronze patina due to contact with the coins. This shows that the coins were originally contained inside the jar. Grey ware vessels were a common coarse ware made throughout Roman Britain.

**Disposition:** Four coins acquired by the British Museum and one by Doncaster Museum; the remainder returned to the finder.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

## 202 Cymyran, Isle of Anglesey, Wales: 10 Roman base silver and bronze coins (2002 T123)

**Deposited:** 4th century AD

**Finder:** Mr A Tommis

**Date of discovery:** 1998 (6 coins), 1999 (2 coins) and 2001 (2 coins)

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

**Description:** 10 coins of the later Roman Empire:

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), radiate: 1

Constantine I (AD 306–37), *nummi*: 2

Helena, wife of Constantine, *nummi*: 2

Crispus, son of Constantine, *nummus*: 1

Constantine II, son of Constantine, *nummi*: 2

Magnentius (AD 351–3), *maiorina*: 1

Gratian (AD 367–83), bronze: 1

**Note:** Coins found within a radius of 10 feet on the beach at Cymyran.

**Disposition:** Oriol Ynys Mon, Llangefni.

E M BESLY

## 203 North Petherton, Somerset: 24 Roman base silver coins (2002 T74)

**Deposited:** After AD 324

**Finder:** Mr A J Hoare

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** 24 base silver *nummi* of AD 319–24, from the following mints:

London, 12

Trier, 8

Ticinum, 1

Mint illegible, 3

**Note:** To be published by S Minnitt in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Somerset County Museum.

R ABDY

## 204 Leatherhead area, Surrey: 51 Roman base silver coins (2002 T246)

**Deposited:** After AD 348

**Finder:** Mr M Hay

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** 51 base silver *nummi*:

AD 317–24, 13 (London 1; Trier 6; Lyon 1; uncertain mint 5)

AD 324–30, 1 (London)

AD 330–35, 19 (all uncertain mint)

AD 335–40, 1 (Trier)

AD 340–48, 2 (1 Lyon; 1 uncertain)

Uncertain reverses and mint, 15

**Note:** This scattered Constantinian hoard is difficult to assess because of the background ‘noise’ of site finds: six early imperial *aes*, ten debased radiates, one pre-, and two post-Constantinian *nummi*. Interestingly a much worn Ibero-Punic bronze of Gades (Cadiz) was also recovered, which nevertheless had a patina similar to the hoard coins. While this may have been a much

earlier deposit, the size of the coin is very close to the smaller module *nummi* and it is not impossible that it was a late antique rediscovery pressed into service. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY



(fig. 205) Freckenham

### 205 Freckenham, Suffolk: 1 Roman gold and 8 Roman silver coins (2002 T192) (fig. 205)

**Deposited:** After AD 378

**Finder:** Mr D Smith

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** 1 gold *solidus* and 8 silver *siliquae* to AD 378.

*Solidus:*

AD 375–78/9, Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II, 1 (mint of Trier) (fig. 205)

*Siliquae:*

AD 360–3, Julian Augustus, 3 (1 Lyon; 2 Arles)

AD 364–7, Valentinian I and Valens, 2 (both Arles)

AD 367–78, Valentinian I (to 375), Valens and

Gratian; Valentinian II (from 375), 3 (all Trier)

**Note:** All the coins from this group are of similar date – Roman silver / gold coins from the late fourth century AD. (The grouping is very close and all were minted between AD 360–78.) There are several other hoards of this type known in East Anglia, the most famous being the Hoxne treasure which was deposited rather later (after AD 408) but contained many coins of

this period in addition to later types. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

**Disposition:** Mildenhall Museum wishes to acquire.

R ABDY

### 206 Haxby, City of York: 5 Roman base silver coins (2002 T269)

**Deposited:** About AD 356

**Finder:** Mr D Myers

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** 2 *nummi* and 3 *maiorinae*:

Constantine I; *nummus*; mint of Ticinum

House of Constantine I; *nummus* (Trier)

Constantius II; reduced *maiorina* (Lyons)

Constantius II; reduced *maiorina* (Arles)

Imitation of Constantius II; reduced *maiorina*

**Note:** In 1993 two coin hoards were discovered at the same location and several stray coins from the later of these (Haxby B – concealed about AD 353–56) have subsequently been recovered from the site. It is highly probable that these coins are also strays from the Haxby B hoard. A further 4 coins were discovered on the site. Initial find published in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X*, pp. 398–405. Addenda to be published by Craig Barclay in *Treasure Annual Report 2003* and *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C BARCLAY

### 207 Bowerchalke, Wiltshire (addenda): 1 Roman gold and 8 Roman silver coins and Roman gold finger-ring (2002 T75)

**Deposited:** About AD 395

**Finders:** Mr J Adams and Mr A Mitchell

**Dates of discovery:** February, April and November 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:**

**Coins:** Roman silver coins and a Roman gold ring (addenda III), and 1 Roman gold and 3 silver coins (addenda IV, marked #):

AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian, 2 *miliarenses* (incl. 1 #) and 1 *siliqua* (all mint of Trier)

AD 378/9–88, Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor, 2 *siliquae* (1 × mint of Rome and 1 × Trier)

AD 388–95, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius, 1 *solidus* (#) and 1 *miliarensis* (both mint of Lyon), and 2 *siliquae* (both # and mint of Trier).

**Ring:** Romano-British gold finger ring, of the 4th century AD. Plain hoop which expands at the shoulders to a double scalloped V-shape, emphasised by incised lines forming an elongated V. The shoulders support an attached oval bezel with a double beaded border. The centre of the bezel is decorated with two clasped right hands (*dextrarum iunctio*). The ring is somewhat misshapen but in good condition and does not show signs of much wear. Rings of this type are common throughout the Roman Empire, and signify either marriage or friendship. There are strong stylistic parallels between this ring and an example in silver and gold from the Grovely Wood, Wiltshire hoard of 1906 (see J P C Kent and K S Painter, *Wealth of the Roman World AD 300–700*, London 1997, no. 140; G F Hill, 'Roman silver coins from from Grovely Wood, Wilts', *Numismatic Chronicle* 1906, pp. 329–47).

**Dimensions of ring:** External height (from bezel to bottom of hoop): 19.1 mm (but distorted); internal height: 17.2 mm; bezel length: 17.2 mm; bezel width: 13.5 mm; weight: 6.16g.

**Note:** All the coins from this group are of the same date and kind, Roman silver and gold coins from the late 4th century AD from the same findspot where in 1998 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 26) and 2001 the finders had uncovered 44 Roman silver coins and two Roman gold rings. Earlier, in 1992, the

finders had recovered from the same area a single, damaged, gold ring with settings for three stones, only two, ?garnets now remain (Salisbury Museum accession no. 29/1993). There are several other hoards of this date and type known especially from Wiltshire and East Anglia. The inclusion of gold rings within the hoard is also a phenomenon known from other Roman precious metal hoards dating to the last decades of Roman government in Britain in the late 4th/early 5th century AD. It seems probable that all the objects belong to the same find. The total now stands at 62 coins and four gold rings. To be published by David Algar, Catherine Johns and Richard Hobbs in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XII.

**Disposition:** Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum with funding from the Art Fund and the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

R ABDY, D ALGAR AND R HOBBS

## 208 Wormegay, Norfolk: 3 Roman silver coins (addenda) (2002 T103)

**Deposited:** About AD 402

**Finder:** Mr S Brown

**Date of discovery:** April 2002

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

**Description:** 3 silver *siliquae* (all heavily clipped):

AD 364–7, Valentinian I and Valens, 1 (mint of Rome)

AD 367–75, Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian, 2 (mint of Trier)

**Note:** Total now stands at 8 *siliquae* (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 264). Original find of 5 *siliquae* (with coins to AD 402) made in December 2000 (same finder). To be published by A Popescu and R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* XIII.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to the finder.

A POPESCU AND R ABDY



## 209 Sedgefield, County Durham: 6 Roman silver *siliquae* (2002 T295)

**Deposited:** About AD 402

**Finder:** Mr A Luton

**Date of discovery:** Before 2002

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

**Description:** 6 *siliquae*, many of them clipped:

Julian II, mint of Arles (2)

Gratian, mint of Trier (1)

Arcadius/ Honorius, mint of Trier and uncertain (2)

Uncertain ruler and mint (1)

**Note:** The coins, which had been recovered from within a very small area during the course of a number of years of metal detecting, were shown during the filming of an episode of the Channel 4 television programme *Time Team* in April 2002 to members of the archaeological team. They were found at inquest not to be treasure and returned to the finder.

In addition to the parcel of *siliquae*, Mr Luton showed 40 *denarii* (Republican and Imperial) and 37 large imperial base coins, said to have been found scattered over a very wide area in an adjacent field. Unusually, no radiates or base-metal coins of fourth-century date were reported. To be published by Craig Barclay in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XIII*.

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

C BARCLAY

## 210 Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): 16 Roman silver *siliquae* (2002 T225)

**Deposited:** About AD 408

**Finder:** Mr A Smith

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** 16 Roman silver *siliquae*

AD 348–364: Julian (unknown mint): 1

AD 364–78: Valentinian (Lyons): 1

AD 383–388: Magnus Maximus (Trier): 1

AD 388–395: Valentinian II (1) Theodosius I (2), uncertain (1) (Trier): 4

AD 395–402: Honorius and Arcadius (Milan): 6

Uncertain: 3

**Note:** This is a further addition to the great Hoxne hoard (for the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 269), whose coin catalogue will be published by P Guest (British Museum Press, forthcoming).

**Disposition:** Donated to the British Museum.

I LEINS

## 211 Good Easter, Essex (addenda 3): 3 Roman gold *solidi* (2002 T231) (fig. 211)

**Deposited:** About AD 408

**Finder:** Name withheld at finder's request.

**Date of discovery:** September 2001 and October 2002

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

**Description:** 3 gold *solidi* of Honorius and Arcadius (395–406):

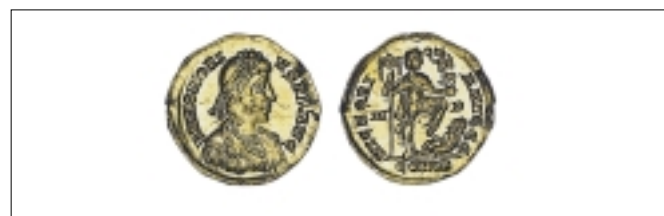
Milan: 2 (Honorius: fig. 211)

Ravenna: 1

**Note:** Two gold *solidi* were discovered at the site of the Good Easter hoard (R Bland and J Orna-Ornstein, *Coin Hoards of Roman Britain X*, p. 480) in September 2001, and a further solitary find in October 2002. This brings the total to 15 *solidi*, including one Constantine III (RIC X: 1505 – in addenda I) and one plated imitation. To be published by R Abdy in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain XII*.

**Disposition:** The coins were generously donated by the finder to Chelmsford Museum Service.

R ABDY



(fig. 211) Good Easter

## (c) Early Medieval



(fig. 212) Southend

### 212 Southend, Essex: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver sceattas (2002 T23) (fig. 212)

**Deposited:** Late 7th or early 8th century

**Finder:** Mr E Storozynski

**Date of discovery:** Between December 2000 and January 2001

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

**Description:** Three silver pennies struck during the late Primary/Intermediate phase of the early Anglo-Saxon coinage (695–710).

Series A, Type A3, possibly a contemporary imitation (fig. 212.1)

Series B, Type BII (fig. 212.2)

Series E, VICO porcupine, sub-variety 3 (Aston Rowant variety) (fig. 212.3)

**Disposition:** Southend Museum.

A GANNON

### 213 Cliffe, Kent: 8 Anglo-Saxon silver sceattas (2002 T 251) (fig. 213)

**Deposited:** Between late 7th and early 8th century

**Finders:** Messrs F Butt; K Brown; C Tate; C Turner and P Prenczek (Cliffe group of metal-detector users)

**Date of discovery:** Summer 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 8 early Anglo-Saxon coins, stretching from the primary, through the intermediate, to the secondary phases of the coinage.

Series B, BI (1) (fig. 213.1)

Series A, A2 (1) (fig. 213.2)

Series D, Type 8 (1) (fig. 213.3)

Series D, Type 2c (1) (fig. 213.4)

Series E (2) (fig. 213.5–6)

Type 30b/8 (mule) (1) (fig. 213.7)

Series K, copy of Type 32a (1) (fig. 213.8)

**Note:** Unlikely to be a dispersed hoard on account of the relatively wide date-span, the finds have not been declared treasure.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

A GANNON

### 214 Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies fused together (2002 T20) (fig. 214)

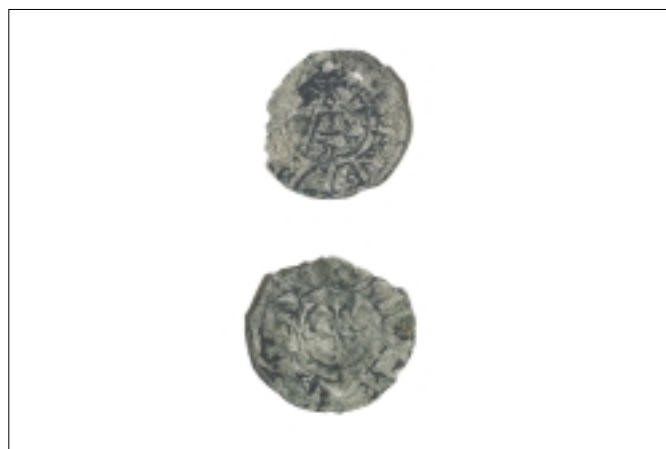
**Deposited:** Mid 9th century

**Finder:** Mr J House

**Date of discovery:** January 2002



(fig. 213) Cliffe



(fig. 214) Tarrant Rushton

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

**Description:** 3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies, chipped and fused together. As the coins are stacked, all that can be seen is the obverse of one and the reverse of another. The visible obverse allows identification as a penny of King Berhtwulf of Mercia (840–52), with a bust similar to North type Ba, but with a smaller central cross, and striated drapery at left. Inscription: B—VV—REX. As for the visible reverse, because of the conditions of the coins, exact identification is more problematic: a central cross in a circle is surrounded by an inscription, of which only a few letters can be clearly distinguished —AH—. The central cross appears to have wedges around it, probably similar to those on the reverse of other coins of Berhtwulf, *BMC* Type 135, by the moneyer Sigeheah, although this remains speculative. Nothing is visible of the middle coin.

**Note:** Because of their fragile state, the coins could not be separated during conservation.

**Disposition:** Dorset County Museum.

A GANNON



(fig. 215) Aylsham © Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

### 215 Aylsham, Norfolk: 9 (?) fused Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2002 T204) (fig. 215)

**Deposited:** Second quarter of 10th century

**Finder:** Mr A Kedge

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** In the mass, three coins are clearly visible, plus a fourth, of which a fragment can be discerned between the coins. There is an accretion with the fused remains of possibly five other pennies, although only small fragments of these survive, none of which is remotely legible. Two of the three more intact coins each have one side visible, allowing them to be identified as contemporary 10th-century imitations of Two-Line (HT 1) types of Edward the Elder (899–924). The legend on the visible reverse face of one coin is: DNAI—; just part of the obverse of this coin is visible, with the letters—VVEA. This coin was struck from the same obverse and reverse dies as one in the Morley St Peter Hoard (British Museum 1959–12–10–128). On the obverse of other visible coin, around a small cross, are the letters:—VVERFZIT +; the legend is clearly blundered and illiterate, but attempts to imitate one of Edward's. On the third coin only a cross of the obverse inscription is visible.

**Note:** The coins were cleaned at the British Museum,

but they are so thoroughly fused that they could not be separated without damage.

**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum wishes to acquire.

A GANNON

### 216 Raithby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire: 3 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2002 T211)

**Deposited:** Second quarter of 11th century

**Finder:** Mr D Roberts

**Date of discovery:** From 1998 onwards.

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

**Description:** Three silver pennies of Cnut, king of England (1016–35), of the Short Cross type (about 1029–35), issued by the moneyer Ælfred of London. The coins were found dispersed over an area of around half an acre, and were found individually over a number of years, beginning around 1998. Because Mr Roberts had not originally realised that the coins, found separately, might be considered to be Treasure, he did not report them at the time, but as soon as it was drawn to his attention that they might be Treasure, he duly reported them. All three coins were struck from the same pair of dies, and this coincidence makes it certain beyond reasonable doubt that the three coins were originally part of the same deposition, although they were dispersed when found. Although dispersed finds can sometimes indicate a so-called ‘productive site’, in which a number of objects have been deposited separately, reflecting widespread activity on the site, this is not a plausible explanation for the deposit of three die-linked coins, which can be interpreted rather more plausibly as coming from a single hoard. Very small hoards are known from this period, possibly representing the contents of individual purses, but the dispersal of the coins across half an acre may indicate that a larger hoard has been dispersed, so other coins may yet emerge.

**Disposition:** To be determined.

G WILLIAMS

### Sudbury area, Essex: Gilded coin-brooch containing a penny of Edward the Confessor (2002 T277)

See no. 32 above.

## (d) Medieval

### 217 Abergavenny area, Monmouthshire, Wales: 199 Anglo-Saxon and Norman pennies (2002 T149; NMGW 2002.03) (fig. 217)

**Deposited:** 1080s

**Finders:** Messrs R Johns, J Jones and F Edwards

**Date of discovery:** April–May 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 199 silver pennies:

Edward the Confessor (1042–66), 130:

Expanding Cross, *BMC* v, Light coinage, 1

Helmet, *BMC* vii, 1

Sovereign, *BMC* ix, 30

Sovereign/Hammer Cross, *BMC* ix/xi, 2

Hammer Cross, *BMC* xi, 62

Facing Bust, *BMC* xiii, 34



(fig. 217) Abergavenny area © National Museums & Galleries of Wales



William I (1066–87), 69:

Bonnet, *BMC* II, 1

Two Sceptres / Two Stars, *BMC* IV/V, 4

Two Stars, *BMC* V, 58

Sword, *BMC* VI, 4

Profile Right, *BMC* VII, 2

**Note:** As found, many coins are encrusted with a hard iron pan and a full catalogue listing must await their conservation. It is clear, though, that the hoard has a distinctly 'regional' composition, with a strong showing of coins from Hereford, Bristol and other western mints. The hoard appears to follow the pattern of a number of deposits from the years around the Norman Conquest in containing significant numbers of several of the later issues of Edward, as well as more typical groups of coins from William I consisting mainly of one type. The absence of Edward's last type, coins of Harold and virtual lack of William's first three types may suggest that the deposit combines two sums of money gathered several years apart.

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

### 218 Melcombe Horsey, Dorset: 3 medieval silver pennies (2002 T41)

**Deposited:** Early 13th century

**Finder:** Mr T Grove

**Date of discovery:** February 2002

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

**Description:** Short Cross coinage: 1 penny, 1 cut halfpenny, and 1 cut farthing:

Penny, Winchester, Lukas (5c)

Halfpenny: Lincoln or Winchester?, Andreu (5bii)

Farthing: London, uncertain (5)

**Note:** Two other coins were found in the area: a contemporary imitation of a penny of Henry V, York mint; and a penny of Elizabeth I. Other pottery remains and metal objects were also recovered.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

### 219 Norton Subcourse, Norfolk: 4 medieval silver pennies (2002 T273)

**Deposited:** Early 13th century

**Finder:** Mr K Woodhouse

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Four Short Cross type pennies:

Renauld, York, class 5b

Rauf, London, class 5c

Abel, London, class 6b (1) and class 6c (1)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARS DEN

### 220 Upper Killay, Swansea, Wales: 3 medieval silver pennies (NMGW 2002.12)

**Deposited:** After 1310

**Finder:** Mr David Hughes

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** Three silver pennies:

*England*

Edward I–II, 9b2, 10cf3, 11a1, all London.

**Disposition:** Swansea Museum.

E M BESLY

### 221 Cambridge (Chesterton Lane), Cambridgeshire: 9 gold and 1806 silver medieval coins (2002 T203)

**Deposited:** About 1355

**Finders:** Messrs R Mortimer and R Regan for the Cambridge Archaeological Unit

**Date of discovery:** October 2000

**Circumstances of discovery:** During a controlled archaeological excavation.

**Description:** 9 gold coins of Edward III (1327–77) and 1806 silver sterlings, face value £10 3s. 10d.:

*England*

Edward I–III, pennies, 1612

Edward III, nobles, 7

Edward III, half nobles, 2

#### *Ireland*

Edward I, pennies, 24

#### *Scotland*

Alexander III, sterlings, 48

John Baliol, sterling, 1

#### *Aquitaine*

Edward III, sterlings, 4

#### *Continental*

Sterlings, 117

**Note:** See *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 277.

**Disposition:** Donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

M ALLEN

## 222 Rogate area, West Sussex: 14 medieval silver coins (2002 T296) (fig. 222)

**Deposited:** Late 1350s

**Finders:** Mr and Mrs Ffooks

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 14 silver coins, of three denominations:

Edward I/Edward II (1282 to 1310):

3 pennies: class 4, London (1); class 10cf, London and Canterbury (2)

Edward III: Fourth coinage, pre-Treaty period (1351–60):

9 groats and 2 half-groats, Series C to G, London.

**Disposition:** Chichester District Museum.

B J COOK

## 223 Abridge area, Essex: 6 medieval gold coins (2002 T199)

**Deposited:** Between 1365 and 1377

**Finders:** Messrs M Gotts, L Hodges and J Murphy

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 6 nobles of Edward III's Fourth Coinage, face value £2:

Pre-Treaty period: Series G, London (2)

Treaty period: London (3); Calais (1).

**Disposition:** Epping Forest Museum with funding from the Art Fund.

B J COOK



(fig. 222) Rogate area

## 224 Monknash, The Vale of Glamorgan, Wales: 5 medieval silver and billon coins (2002 T304; NMGW 2002.09)

**Deposited:** Last quarter of 14th century

**Finder:** Mr S McGrory

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** The Monknash find comprises five coins: one penny of Edward III of England and four coins of Enrique II of Leon and Castile; overall date range of issue: 1356–79.

England, Edward III (1327–77):

1 penny, Durham mint; class Gc (about 1356–61)

Leon and Castile, Enrique II (1367–79):

2 billon cruzados

1 cruzado, probably a contemporary counterfeit

1 billon real de 1/2 maravedi

**Note:** Finds of Spanish medieval coins in England and Wales are extremely uncommon.

**Disposition:** National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

## 225 Mansfield, Nottinghamshire: 7 gold and 35 silver medieval coins (2002 T22)

**Deposited:** About 1390–1412

**Finders:** Messrs J Kirk, D Perkins and K Smith

**Date of discovery:** January 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 7 gold and 35 silver coins of Edward III (1327–77) and Richard II (1377–99), face value £2 16s.11d:

Edward III, Fourth coinage:

Pre-Treaty period. Series B: groats, 2; Series C: groats, 2, half-groats, 2; Series D: groats, 3, half-groat, 1; Series E: groats, 7 (London, 5, York, 2); half-groat, 1; Series F: groat, 1; F/G mule: groat, 1; Series G: nobles, 3; groats, 8; pennies, 2 (York).  
Treaty period: groats, 2, penny, 1 (York)

Post-Treaty period: groat, 1

Richard II

Nobles, 4; groat, 1

**Note:** See references in *The Searcher* (March 2002), pp. 45–6 and *Treasure Hunting* (March, 2002), pp. 6–10.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

## 226 Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland: 5 medieval silver coins (2002 T163)

**Deposited:** About 1390–1400

**Finder:** Mr T Crawford

**Date of discovery:** March 2001

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

**Description:** 3 groats and 2 half groats, issued between about 1367 and about 1390:

David II, Edinburgh, groat: 1

Robert II, Edinburgh, groats: 2; half-groats: 2

**Note:** There are a number of records of Scottish coins issued in the second half of the 14th century found in the north of Ireland. It seems likely that they circulated extensively.

**Disposition:** Ulster Museum.

R HESLIP

## 227 Caerleon, Newport, Wales: 40 medieval silver coins (2002 T150; NMGW 2002.02)

**Deposited:** About 1415–20?

**Finder:** Mr S Flook

**Date of discovery:** March 2002

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

**Description:** 40 silver coins, Edward I – Richard II:

*England*

Edward I–II, pennies, 8

Edward III, pennies, 16; groats, 6

Richard II, pennies, 6; groat, 1

Edward III or Richard II, penny, 1

*Ireland*

Edward I, penny, 1

*Scotland*

Alexander III?, penny, 1

**Note:** All the coins are worn and the groats have been clipped to the reduced standard of 1412.

**Disposition:** Newport Museum and Art Gallery.

E M BESLY

## 228 South Warwickshire: 20 medieval coins (1 gold, 19 silver) and silver-gilt finger-ring in four pieces (2002 T194)

**Deposited:** About AD 1520

**Finder:** Mr P Akrill

**Date of discovery:** August 2002

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

**Description:** 1 gold coin and 19 silver coins and a silver-gilt finger ring in four pieces.

Gold coin:

1 Angel, Henry VII (1490–1504).

Silver coins (English):

1 Penny, probably 14th century, very worn, and details uncertain;

1 Penny, probably Henry V (1413–22), York;

1 Penny, probably Edward III, Fourth Coinage (1351–77), London;

1 Halfpenny (fragment), Edward III, Second Coinage (1335–43), London;

1 Groat, Edward IV, First reign, Light Coinage, London;

1 Groat, Richard III (1483–5), London;

1 Penny, Henry VII, York mint under Archbishop Thomas Rotherham about 1489–1500, no pillars on throne;

1 Penny, as last, but two pillars on throne;

1 Half groat, Henry VII, profile issue, Canterbury;

1 Groat, Henry VII, class IIIb, London;

1 Groat, Henry VII, class IIIc;

2 Groats, Henry VII, profile issue, im pheon;

1 Half-groat, Henry VII, profile issue, Canterbury;

3 Groats, Henry VIII, First Coinage.

Silver coins (Burgundian Netherlands):

1 Double patard, Philip the Fair, as duke of Brabant, 2nd issue (1485);

1 Double patard, Charles the Bold (1467–77), as duke of Brabant.

A silver-gilt finger-ring was found with the coins.

It was broken into four pieces but when complete it would have consisted of a flat hoop grooved and punched to create two horizontal bands. The bezel is formed of a crowned heart sprouting flowers at each side. Such rings were used as popular love tokens in the first quarter of the 16th century.

**Disposition:** Warwickshire Museum with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

B J COOK AND J P ROBINSON

## (e) Post-medieval

### 229 Lissington, Lincolnshire: 2 16th-century silver coins (2002 T244)

**Deposited:** About 1560s–80s

**Finder:** Mr K Kelway

**Date of discovery:** October 2002

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

**Description:** 2 shillings of Elizabeth I (cross crosslet and martlet)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

### 230 West Lavington, Wiltshire: 7 16th-century silver coins (2002 T162)

**Deposited:** Mid to late 16th century

**Finder:** Mr N Merritt

**Date of discovery:** July 2002

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

**Description:** Seven silver coins of Elizabeth I. The coins



are all of the lesser denominations of Elizabeth's reign:

Sixpence (initial mark coronet, 1570), 1;  
 Threepence (coronet, 1568; eglantine, 1575), 2;  
 Half-groat (2d.) (tun (1591/2-94); illegible mark) 2;  
 Penny (cross crosslet (1560-1); short cross  
 (1578-80)) 2.

**Note:** 2 copper farthings of Charles I and a halfpenny of William and Mary were found close by.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 231 Wyverstone, Suffolk: 4 16th-century silver coins (2002 T219)

**Deposited:** Late 16th century

**Finder:** Mr C Talbot

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** 4 sterling silver (i.e. 92.5 per cent fine) coins of Elizabeth I:

Sixpences, 3 (pheon, 1563; short cross, 1580; A, 1583); half-groat, 1 (woolpack)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 232 Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire (addenda): 5 17th-century silver coins (2002 T104)

**Deposited:** About 1605

**Finders:** Ms V MacRae and Mr B Read

**Date of discovery:** 2002

**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with metal-detectors.

**Description:** 5 silver coins, Elizabeth I-James I, face value 3s.

Elizabeth I:

Sixpence, 4 (pheon, 1565; short cross, 1678; short cross, 1580; hand, 1591)

James I:

Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (lis)

**Note:** These are additions to the hoard reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 286. See: B J Cook, 'New hoards from seventeenth century England II', *BNJ* 72 (2002), pp. 96-8.

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finders.

BJ COOK

### 233 Whatfield, Suffolk: 10 16th- and 17th-century coins (2002 T220)

**Deposited:** Mid-1660s

**Finder:** Mr D Clarke

**Date of discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** 10 silver coins: the earliest coin dates to 1565 and the latest to 1660-2.

Elizabeth I:

Shilling, 1 (woolpack); sixpences, 4 (pheon, 1565; long cross, 1591; sword, 1582; tun, 1593)

James I:

Second Coinage: sixpence, 1 (rose, 1606)

Charles I

Half-crowns: 1 ((r)); 2 (eye)

Charles II:

Hammered coinage: 1 halfcrown (1660-2)

**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

BJ COOK

### 234 Manorbier, Pembrokeshire, Wales: 10 coins, Roman to post-medieval (NMGW 2002.10)

**Deposited:** Roman - post-medieval

**Finder:** Mr R W Bevans

**Date of Discovery:** September 2002

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

**Description:** Ten coins: Roman, medieval and post-medieval.

**Disposition:** Not treasure; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

## Valuations

1	£20,000	97	To be determined
3	£700	98	£6,000
3A	£250	99	£2,000
5	£1,300	100	£480
8	£500	103	To be determined
13	£400	104	£3,750
15	£950	106	£6,500
16	£125	114	£120
17	£350	117	£280
21	£80	122	£180
25	£31,000	124	£500
27	£35,000	125	£150
31	£80	127	£400
32	£400	135	£475
36	£850	136	£400
37	£325	137	£300
40	£900	138	£475
41	£15,000	139	£80
43	£2,750	147	£350
44	£800	153	£750
46	£1,500	155	£750
47	£400	156	£480
48	£250	160	£1,250
50	£50	162	£550
51	£4,000	163	£70
52	£250	165	£1,000
52A	£250	170	£400
53	£80	171	£400
57A	£1,500	173	£250
59	£20,000	174	£180
63	£1,400	183	£70
65	£1,000	184	£10,200 (whole hoard)
67	£750	186	£900 (3 coins)
71	£500	189	£200
86	£550	198	£60 (coins and bracelet)
88	£800	199	£70
89	£900	201	£200
91	£1,500	203	£100
92	£2,500	205	£650
93	£1,000	207	£200 (coins); £2,600
94	£1,000		(ring)
96	£1,100	212	£180

214	£300
215	£100
217	£25,000
220	£35
222	£220
223	£6,800
224	£100
227	£350
228	£3,750 (coins and ring)

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