<table>
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<td>C. Roman</td>
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<td>D. Early Medieval</td>
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<td>E. Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Post-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. 18th–20th centuries and Undiagnostic</td>
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<td>2. Coins</td>
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<td>Northern Ireland</td>
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<td>Illustrations</td>
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Cover: Iron Age electrum torc (no. 82), c. 200–50 BC. Found in Newark, Nottinghamshire, by Mr M Richardson while metal-detecting in February 2005.
This is the eighth 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 592 and 665 new cases reported during two years: 2005 and 2006. Of these cases, 282 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums across the country, while 557 have been disclaimed, 206 were deemed not to be Treasure and 212 cases are still to be determined.

From 2007 there will be a single annual report on Treasure and Portable Antiquities. We feel that it makes sense to bring these two reports together and the combined report will provide a single complete reference for all the most important finds reported in 2007, whether they qualify as Treasure or not. Because the final disposition of some Treasure cases may not be known for a year, next year’s report will contain detailed summaries of the more important cases from 2007 together with a table listing all the Treasure cases from 2006 with a note of their disposition and valuation.

The number of finds being reported as Treasure continues to increase rapidly: in 1998, the first full year of the Treasure Act, there were 201 cases and by 2002 that number stood at 240 cases, while in 2007 the total stood at 749. This is largely due to the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2003, when 21 new Finds Liaison Officers 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: 97 per cent of finds of Treasure are reported to the Finds Liaison Officer in the first instance.

I would like to congratulate those finders who promptly report their finds in accordance with the Code of Practice on Responsible Metal Detecting. I am glad to record the results of their actions in this Report and to praise them for their enthusiasm for and commitment to the responsible practice of their hobby. 94 per cent of the finds in this Report were found by metal-detector users and I would like to acknowledge the role that the National Council for Metal Detecting has played, not only in disseminating advice and information to its members, but also in communicating the views and experiences of those members back to my Department.

I would also like to praise the contribution made by the staff of the British Museum and the staff of the National Museum Wales. The Treasure process requires input from their curators, conservators, scientists and a central treasure registry, all of whom continue to achieve high standards of service despite an increased workload.

I am most grateful to the Treasure Valuation Committee for its provision of independent advice on the valuation of Treasure finds. I commend particularly the Chairman, Professor Norman Palmer CBE, for continuing to guide the work of the Committee with such an expert hand: in addition, Dr Jack Ogden, Mr Trevor Austin and Ms May Sinclair have continued to give freely and generously of their time and expertise. Mr Thomas Curtis and Dr Arthur MacGregor retired from the Committee during this period, after having given valuable service, and we now welcome the following new members to the Committee which has expanded from six to eight members: Messrs Peter Clayton and John Cherry, Professor Ian Carnacice and Dr Tim Pestell.

The work of the Committee receives vital support from 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, Mr James Morton of Morton and Eden, Ms Emily Barber of Bonhams, Ms Chantelle Waddingham of Bonhams, Mr Mark Bowis of Christie’s, Ms Judith Nugee of Christie’s, Mr Peter Clayton of Seaby’s, Ms Joanna van der Lande, Mr Richard Falkiner of Charles Ede Ltd, Mr Tom Eden of Morton and Eden, Mr Michael Sharp of Dix Noonan Webb, Mr James Ede of Charles Ede Ltd, Mr Tom Eden of Morton and Eden, Ms Emily Barber of Bonhams, Ms Chantelle Waddingham of Bonhams, Mr Mark Bowis of Christie’s, Ms Judith Nugee of Christie’s, Mr Peter Clayton of Seaby’s, Ms Joanna van der Lande, Mr Richard Falkiner and Mr Peter Spencer. I would like to express my appreciation of their knowledge and advice.

Funding bodies play an essential role in supporting the acquisition of Treasure finds by museums, particularly the Art Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme (www.headleytreasures.org.uk), which operates in conjunction with the Purchase Grant Fund.

In January 2006, my Department launched a new initiative to encourage finders and landowners to consider donating finds to museums, by giving certificates to all those who have waived their rights to a reward. It is very encouraging that in this Report 212 cases are still to be determined.

Following a consultation by my Department we transferred the administrative responsibilities for Treasure to the British Museum in March 2007. The British Museum has recruited two full-time and one part-time post in order to deal with these additional responsibilities and both organisations believe that the delivery and efficiency of the process has improved as a result.

Margaret Hodge
Minister for Culture,
Creative Industries and Tourism 2008

Creative Industries and Tourism 2008
CORONERS BILL
In the Treasure Annual Report 2004 it was noted that the Government had published a draft Coroners and Death Certification Bill which would include a number of amendments to the Treasure Act, including, most significantly, a single coroner who would deal with all cases of Treasure from England & Wales. The Government has now included this Bill in its Draft Legislative Programme 2008/09, published in May 2008.

INCREASE IN TREASURE CASES
This year’s Annual Report, which includes details of 592 cases from 2005 and 665 from 2006, compared with 506 in the 2004 Report and 427 in the 2003 Report, reflects the continuing increase in Treasure cases which is the consequence of the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2003.

ACQUISITION OF TREASURE BY MUSEUMS
282 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums, while 557 have been disclaimed, 206 were deemed not to be Treasure and 212 cases are still to be determined. Index B lists those museums that have acquired finds.

Over the past four years museums have acquired more cases of Treasure as the overall numbers of finds reported as Treasure has increased. However, the proportion of finds acquired by museums in comparison with those disclaimed has remained remarkably constant.

As in previous years museums have received help to enable them to acquire Treasure from the Art Fund (12 cases: nos. 12, 30, 67, 82, 199, 251, 252, 425, 528, 537, 1132, 1187), the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund (28 cases: nos. 12, 30, 32, 34, 199, 224, 257, 266, 267, 269, 271, 275, 318, 340, 402, 417, 508, 511, 537, 561, 1041, 1061, 1062, 1072, 1111, 1127, 1187, 1189) and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Fund (26 cases: nos. 7, 12, 30, 67, 82, 120, 199, 224, 257, 266, 267, 271, 272, 318, 340, 402, 417, 425, 508, 511, 561, 722, 1062, 1111, 1126, 1187).

DONATIONS
In 2006 the DCMS launched a new initiative to encourage finders and landowners to consider waiving their rights to rewards to enable museums to acquire Treasure finds, giving certificates signed by the Minister to those who did so. In 2004 there were 28 cases where one or both parties waived their rewards; in 2005 the number was 25 and in 2006, 44.

UNREPORTED FINDS OF POTENTIAL TREASURE
Since October 2006 MLA and the BM has had an agreement with eBay to monitor the site for unreported Treasure. During the first year 183 cases were questioned and the number of potential Treasure on eBay finds has declined markedly over the course of the year. One member of staff has become a Special Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police Service’s Art & Antiques Unit.

It was also noted in the previous Treasure Annual Report that English Heritage, in partnership with other national heritage agencies and museums in the United Kingdom and the Crown Dependencies, had commissioned Oxford Archaeology to carry out a survey of illegal metal detecting. The data-gathering phase of this project is now complete and a report will be published later in 2008.

Roger Bland, OBE
Head of the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF 2005 FINDS BY PERIOD AND TYPE OF OBJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTS</th>
<th>ACQUIRED</th>
<th>DONATED</th>
<th>DISCLAIMED</th>
<th>NOT TREASURE</th>
<th>TO BE DETERMINED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Roman</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th–20th centuries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undiagnostic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>95</td>
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| GRAND TOTAL | 160      | 25      | 276        | 86           | 45               | 592   |

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS OF 2006 FINDS BY PERIOD AND TYPE OF OBJECT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OBJECTS</th>
<th>ACQUIRED</th>
<th>DONATED</th>
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<th>NOT TREASURE</th>
<th>TO BE DETERMINED</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>Early Medieval</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th–20th centuries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undiagnostic</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>567</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL COINS | 40 | 36 | 242 | 111 | 138 | 567 |

| Iron Age    | 2        | -       | 7          | 1            | 4                | 14    |
| Roman       | 7        | 8       | 20         | 3            | 14               | 52    |
| Early Medieval | 1 | -       | -          | 2            | 3                | 3     |
| Medieval    | 2        | -       | 6          | 4            | 7                | 19    |
| Post-Medieval | 1 | -       | 5          | 1            | 2                | 9     |
| Undiagnostic | - | 1       | -          | -            | -                | 1     |
| Total       | 13       | 8       | 39         | 9            | 29               | 98    |

| GRAND TOTAL | 53 | 44 | 281 | 120 | 167 | 665 |
### TABLE 3. METHOD OF DISCOVERY FOR FINDS LISTED IN THIS REPORT

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<td>Chance find</td>
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<td>Archaelogical find</td>
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### TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF TREASURE CASES 1997–2007 BY COUNTY

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Total: 22 54 191 223 221 202 226 401 485 577 642 725 3969
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NOTE ON TREASURE ANALYSES

Treasure analyses at the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, British Museum, are carried out by Susan La Niece and Antony Simpson, using non-destructive x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF).

Treasure analyses at the Department of Archaeology & Numismatics, National Museum of Wales, are carried out by Mary Davis, using a scanning electron microscope with energy dispersive x-ray analysis (SEM EDX), with a low vacuum chamber where necessary.

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 are undertaken by Janet Ambers, using a Raman microscope (Dilor LabRam equipped with a Nd:YAG green laser at 532nm and a near infrared diode laser at 785nm), and by standard gemmological techniques where appropriate.
DISTRIBUTION MAPS OF TREASURE CASES

Bronze Age

Roman

Medieval

Iron Age

Early Medieval

Post-Medieval

Early Medieval

Post-Medieval
1. Winchester area, Hampshire: Early Bronze Age gold strip (2005 T21)
   - **Date:** c. 2500–2000 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr A Cornish while metal-detecting in 2000.
   - **Description:** A long, cigar-shaped strip of sheet gold with squared off terminals. At either end is a set of three small, roughly circular perforations set in a triangle. Initially this would have been a plain gold strip, swelling towards the middle, suitable for a diadem or neck choker with the ends drawn close together and secured using the perforations. In either case it could have been fixed to another material such as leather. The strip has many transverse creases consistent with it having been rolled up and crushed flat, and then unraveled. The main additional damage is a repeating pattern of rounded hammer dents of varied sizes and shapes, the pattern indicating that they were inflicted through the layers, after the object had been coiled and flattened.
   - **Discussion:** Very few parallels of such plain ornaments can be found. Perhaps closest is a gold strip of similar shape, but with more rounded ends and shorter from Co. Cavan, Ireland (Taylor 1980, pl. 28 g, h, & i). It is decorated with lightly incised lines and dots, a familiar feature of the earliest gold-work of western Europe. There are, however, occasional plain examples in continental Europe; in two Breton finds they are in datable contexts (Eluère 1982, 57 pl. 68, 58 pl. 71). Further afield, a very similar strip to that from Winchester is illustrated and described as a diadem by Perea (1991, 50); it comes from a collective tomb at Cueva de los Murciélagos, Granada, in the south of Spain. **Length:** 478mm; **max. width:** 25.3mm; **weight:** 1.45g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 88%. **Disposition:** British Museum hopes to acquire.
   - **SP NEEDHAM**

2. Gilmorton, Leicestershire: Two Copper Age gold basket ornaments (2006 T154)
   - **Date:** c. 2500–2000 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr T Orme while metal-detecting in March 2006.
   - **Description:** A slightly asymmetrical oval plaque of thin sheet gold with the residual stump of what would originally have been a narrow tang projecting radially outwards. The plaque would have been curled into a tube and the tang then wrapped around it. The tang evidently broke off or was neatly removed in antiquity, and to solve the problem two tiny, neat perforations (0.5–0.7mm diameter) were made in the edge of the plaque immediately behind the stump of the tang. Linear decoration has been executed extremely lightly with a stylus. There is a band of three parallel grooves outlining the edge while two further bands cross the middle of the plaque on the shorter axis, containing five and four grooves respectively. A cross-grid of three strong creases is the result of the plaque having been folded up neatly into a smaller ‘parcel’ of gold. **Length:** 40mm; **max. width:** 21.3mm; **weight:** 1.54g. **Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 88%**.
   - **Discussion:** Ornaments of the ‘basket’ type are among the earliest gold-work in Britain, dating to the phase of copper usage prior to the adoption of bronze. Some are known in pairs and occur in early Beaker graves (for example that of the celebrated Amesbury Archer), but the folding of this example may suggest another context of deposition and recalls the as-found condition of the Stogursey basket ornament (Treasure Annual Report 1998–9, no 1). **Disposition:** Isle of Wight Museum Service. **SP NEEDHAM**

3. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: Early Bronze Age gold basket ornament (2005 T113)
   - **Date:** c. 2400–2100 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr T Orme while metal-detecting in March 2005.
   - **Description:** A slightly asymmetrical oval plaque of thin sheet gold with the residual stump of what would originally have been a narrow tang projecting radially outwards. The plaque would have been curled into a tube and the tang then wrapped around it. The tang evidently broke off or was neatly removed in antiquity, and to solve the problem two tiny, neat perforations (0.5–0.7mm diameter) were made in the edge of the plaque immediately behind the stump of the tang. Linear decoration has been executed extremely lightly with a stylus. There is a band of three parallel grooves outlining the edge while two further bands cross the middle of the plaque on the shorter axis, containing five and four grooves respectively. A cross-grid of three strong creases is the result of the plaque having been folded up neatly into a smaller ‘parcel’ of gold. **Length:** 40mm; **max. width:** 21.3mm; **weight:** 1.54g. **Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 88%**.
   - **Discussion:** Ornaments of the ‘basket’ type are among the earliest gold-work in Britain, dating to the phase of copper usage prior to the adoption of bronze. Some are known in pairs and occur in early Beaker graves (for example that of the celebrated Amesbury Archer), but the folding of this example may suggest another context of deposition and recalls the as-found condition of the Stogursey basket ornament (Treasure Annual Report 1998–9, no 1). **Disposition:** Isle of Wight Museum Service. **SP NEEDHAM**

4. Paul, Cornwall: Middle Bronze Age gold torc fragment (2006 T550)
   - **Date:** c. 1300–1150 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr O Edwards while metal-detecting in October 2006.
   - **Description:** A fragment of three-flanged twisted torc with a plain expanded terminal. The fragment has been broken off and folded, probably as scrap. The terminal appears to be unfinished. **Max. dimensions:** 20 x 15mm; **diameter of terminal end:** 4mm; **weight:** 4.71g. **Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 81–84%**.
   - **Discussion:** Four- and three-flange twisted gold arm or neck ornaments are well known in the Bronze Age, though the four-flanged variety is the more common. **Disposition:** Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire. **A.TYACKE & G VARNDELL**

5. Coggeshall, Essex: Middle Bronze Age gold composite ring (2005 T235)
   - **Date:** c. 1300–1100 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in April 2005.
   - **Description:** A bipartite composite ring, complete but pulled out (possibly post-deposition), the piece comprises two lightly c-sectioned gold strips joined longitudinally. A well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in nature. **Length:** 30.5mm; **weight:** 1.62g. **Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 73–75%**.
   - **Disposition:** Braintree District Museum. **G VARNDELL**

6. Harlow, Essex: Middle Bronze Age gold bead (2005 T1150)
   - **Date:** c. 1500–1000 BC
   - **Discovery:** Found by Mr J McClelland while metal-detecting in October 2004.
   - **Description:** A small roughly annular bead of sheet gold. The inner edges are slightly inturned and the outer edge flattened; the bead has a shallow biconical profile. Examination in the laboratory under high magnification suggests that the bead was fashioned using an overlapping join rather than cast.
   - **Discussion:** For a very similar bead (though cast, and somewhat smaller) from Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, see Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 1, with a stratified context dating it to the Middle Bronze Age. **External diameter:** 9.3–10mm; **weight:** 0.54g. **Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84%**, closely comparable to the Bourton example. **Disposition:** Harlow Museum. **G VARNDELL**
8. Sittingbourne area, Kent: Middle Bronze Age gold composite ring (2005 T195)
Date: c. 1300–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr R McArthur while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A bipartite composite ring, penannular, comprising two solid gold rods possibly soldered together. The piece belongs to a well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in character, dating to c. 1300–1100 BC.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

9. Hinckley area, Leicestershire: Middle Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T451)
Date: c. 1300–1150 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr N Howick while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A composite ring, penannular, comprising three slender solid gold rods of roughly circular cross-section, these have been cut at the ends (probably with a chisel) and fused together. Diameter: 14 x 14.5mm; weight: 5.07g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of the yellow strips of 66–68%. A well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in character, with plain terminals with each other. A very small part of the tip of one end is broken off revealing a void. Max. dimensions: 28 x 10.5mm; weight: 4.46g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–79%.
Discussion: Coiled gold rings (but of solid, round-sectioned wire) have been found in two Bronze Age hoards, one from Fritstoe Farm, West Sussex (British Museum accession nos. 1996 9 2 1-42) and the recent find from Poulton, Gloucestershire (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 17). Well-dated places the date of deposition as above, i.e. during or slightly after the Penard phase. It is likely that these are finger-rings. Loose spiral rings of the same date are known, such as from Asholme, Lincolnshire, threaded onto a twisted neck ornament along with two ‘composite’ gold rings (Taylor 1980, pl. 39). The Asholme example appears to have a similar cross-section to the Takeley piece but is solid. While there are no exact analogues to date, similar pieces are known from Ireland and northern France.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.
G VARNDELL

10. Farndon, Nottinghamshire: Middle Bronze Age gold composite ring (2005 T195)
Date: c. 1300–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr R McArthur while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A bipartite composite ring, penannular, comprising two solid gold rods possibly soldered together. The piece belongs to a well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in nature, with plain terminals. Diameter: 15mm; weight: 9.31g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.
Discussion: British Museum.
G VARNDELL

11. River Perry area, Shropshire: Middle or Late Bronze Age gold bracelet (2007 T04)
Date: c. 1300 BC onwards
Discovery: Found by Mr R Reynolds while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: An example of a well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in nature. Max. external diameter: 15mm; weight: 9.31g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82–84%.
Discussion: While this object belongs broadly to the class of Middle Bronze Age penannular rings, it has more in common with the Middle Bronze Age type (which includes composite rings) than with the later Bronze Age series. Simple rings of plain round-sectioned rod have been found in association with Middle Bronze Age composite rings in north-east Norfolk and Cirencester area (Treasure Annual Report 2004, nos. 6 & 17).
Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire.
G VARNDELL

12. Mendip Hills area, Somerset: Middle Bronze Age gold hoard (2005 T523)
Date: 1200–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr N Howick while metal-detecting in November 2005. When discovered, the 19 pieces were ‘in a tight ball’, subsequently separated. Investigation by Somerset County Council archaeologists confirmed a topcal context for the find.
Description: All twisting and distortion seems to have occurred at the time of coiling, probably shortly before deposition.
1. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal, roughly and loosely coiled and irregularly twisted. The torc was originally untwisted and penannular in shape. Length: 560mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 3.9mm; weight: 53.9g. Note: no. 6 is part of this torc giving a total length (circumference) of 700mm (i.e. a diameter of c. 223mm) and weight of 66.65g.
2. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal of round cross-section. It is roughly loosely coiled and irregularly twisted. The torc was originally untwisted and penannular in shape. A 22mm length at the broken end of the torc has been parted in places, and overlap in others where crushed. Length if straightened: 162mm; diameter as distorted 70mm (i.e. a diameter of c. 230mm); triangular cross-section, sides: 2.2mm; weight: 26.14g.
3. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal. Note: see no. 1. Length: 140mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 3.9mm; weight: 12.73g.
4. Penannular bar bracelet of triangular cross-section with plain terminals. The slight twisting is probably secondary. Length: 180mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 4.0mm; weight: 23.46g.
5. Ribbon torc with simple hooked terminals, loosely twisted, coiled prior to deposition. Length: 340mm; weight: 32.27g.
6. Penannular bar bracelet of rectangular cross-section with simple, slightly tapering and rounded terminals. Length: 180mm; weight: 31.34g.
7. 12. 3 doubled and hooked ribbon bracelets, originally untwisted. At the point the ribbon is doubled, the width tapers and a loop is formed to receive the hooks. The hooks themselves are simple and taper to points. Lengths: 360mm, 400mm & 360mm; weights: 6.87g, 7.0g & 7.35g respectively.
13. 17. 5 doubled and hooked bar bracelets of round cross-section, loosely coiled. A loop is formed at the point each bracelet is doubled to receive the hooks, which are simple and tapering. Lengths: 350–450mm; weights: 20.0g, 19.62g, 30.12g, 21.74g & 27.89g respectively.
18. 19. 2 small D-shaped penannular bars, purpose uncertain. Lengths: 15mm & 22mm; weights: 0.35g & 0.4g respectively.
Discussion: In summary, the hoard probably constitutes 17 objects, total weight: 400.72g. While there are a number of unusual types within the hoard, notably the doubled and hooked bracelets, the find can be securely dated to the Middle Bronze Age. All pieces were subjected to distortion to a greater or lesser extent prior to the hoard’s deposition, but most do not show significant signs of wear or damage prior to this. The presence of these gold personal ornaments in Somerset reflects their broader concentration throughout south-west England and distribution throughout north-west Europe. The coastal locations of the gold depositions purportedly indicate their relationship to maritime interactions during the period.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.
S. MINNITT
13. Mudfor, Somerset: Middle Bronze Age gold strip (2005 T415)
Date: c. 1500–1300 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: Fragment of gold strip tapering to narrow, rounded end which is pierced, pushing excess gold through to the back. The long edges are flattened, and the broken edges appear to be torn. The piece is slightly crumpled and distorted. The piece may be compared with complete examples of ornaments found at Binstead, Sussex (Treasure Annual Report 1998–9, no. 3) although the Binstead examples have neater perforations (it may be that the present fragment represents unfinished work then scrapped). The complete rings were found interlinked and had hook-and-hole fastenings, and are datable via analogues in France. It seems likely that they were ear ornaments.
Length: 21mm; thickness: 0.5mm at edge; weight: 0.86g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87–90%.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Somerset County Museums Service.
G VARNDELL

14. Ilam, Staffordshire: Middle Bronze Age gold ribbon ornament (2005 T80)
Date: c. 1400–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr J Lee while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: Two joining fragments form a parallel-sided strip, or ribbon. One end is a neat flat-ended terminal with rounded corners, the other is a ragged break. The back of the strip is flat, while the front carries 21 very finely incised grooves aligned longitudinaly, stopping a little short of the terminal. In addition to the main tears, the strip is a little contorted with a partial tear from one side and two tiny drill holes have been noted by the analyst.
Discussion: This object is very similar to two recent treasure finds from Fontmell Magna, Dorset and Flinton, Yorkshire (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, nos. 1 & 2). There is also a grooved strip from The Hamel, Oxford, excavated from a layer which yielded Beaker pottery of the Early Bronze Age, but this style is more likely to be Middle Bronze Age on the strength of two important associations, from Saintjohns, Co. Kildare, and Derriby, Co. Offaly (Eogan 1983).
Combined length: 75mm (5.13 & 23.53mm); width: 14–14.7mm; thickness: 0.3–0.7mm; weight: 6.78g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87%.
Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.
S P NEEDHAM

15. Arundel area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age gold biconical pendant (2005 T421)
Date: c. 1300–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr R Grant while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A biconical pendant made using narrow, c-sectioned gold strip wound spirally. The piece tapers to each end, having its maximum diameter across the mid-section. An eyelet for suspension was raised from the central and parts of two flanking coils, seemingly pulled up and clipped across, then shaped and united with an overlapping join to form the suspension loop. This operation resulted in the flattening of a few coils either side of the loop. One end is broken off (missing) and there is slight compression at this end. The only analogues known are the well-associated piece from the Burton Hoard (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 485) and no. 16 in this volume, see below. Max. surviving length: 24mm; weight: 1.75g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 72–74%.
Disposition: Chichester District Museum.
G VARNDELL

16. Chichester area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age gold biconical bead pendant (2005 T263)
Date: c. 1300–1100 BC
Discovery: Found by Mrs J Baker while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: A biconical hollow pendant made from a coil of narrow, lightly c-sectioned gold strip. An eyelet for suspension is placed centrally at the thickest part; this comprises a four-strip loop made integrally with the pendant. One of the tapered ends is missing. Max. surviving length: 30mm; max. thickness: 8mm; weight (incl. soil): 3.32g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 73–75%.
Discussion: Two analogues are currently known, both recent. The first is from a Middle Bronze Age hoard from Burton, Wrexham (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 485); the other is from the Arundel area, Sussex (this volume, no. 15), a single find. The objects from Burton were buried as an associated hoard group which contains items known to be of Middle Bronze Age date; this secure association thus provides a cultural and chronological context for the two single finds.
Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.
G VARNDELL

17. Ely area, Cambridgeshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T373)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr G Freeland-Smith while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A penannular gold ring with thick hoop tapering slightly to flat terminals. The ring has decorative narrow bands in yellow and paler gold but this is extremely worn, especially on the external surfaces. The interior of the hoop is flattened. Visual inspection suggests a gold covering over a base metal core. External diameter: 17.5–19.5mm; weight: 11.86g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 60–63% and 33–34% respectively.
Disposition: Ely Museum.
G VARNDELL

18. Englefield, West Berkshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T422)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr T Hollamby & Mrs C Hollamby while metal-detecting, in October 2005.
Description: A penannular gold ring having narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold, this decorative effect is very worn especially around each face. The paler (more silver-rich) stripes have a blackish tarnish. External diameter: 29–27mm; thickness: 11.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content for the yellow stripes of 75–77% and, following cleaning, confirmed the core as base metal. A well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.
Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finders.
G VARNDELL

19. Kelvedon, Essex: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T111)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr T Mallison while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A gold penannular ring with body of circular cross-section tapering gently to flat terminals. The ring bears decorative narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold but this is heavily worn, especially at the circumference and outer surfaces. External diameter 16 × 14.5mm; weight 5.28g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 81–84% and confirmed a base-metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in nature.
Disposition: Braintree District Museum.
G VARNDELL

20. Crawley, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T141)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr N Saunders while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Small penannular gold ring of sub-circular section with decorative narrow banding in yellow and paler gold; corrosion of the silver-rich stripes has caused blackening in places. The external surfaces are patina worn. The gap is bridged by green corrosion products, probably deriving from a base-metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. External diameter: 14–15mm; weight: 4.13g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 57% and 40% respectively.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.
G VARNDELL

21. Fawley, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T485)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr R Cooper while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: A plain, penannular gold ring of roughly circular cross-section. One terminal is damaged revealing that the piece comprises a gold covering over a base-metal core. The covering is also split in one place. External diameter: 15mm; weight 3.72g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–79%. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in nature.
Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
G VARNDELL

22. Bowlands Castle, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T358)
Date: c. 1150–750 BC
Date of discovery: Found by Mr R Triggs while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A penannular gold ring with a hoop of circular cross-section; original decorative banding in broad stripes of yellow and paler gold are very worn and best perceptible near the inner surface. Roughness of the gold at one terminal could be due to damage. The surface is heavily worn; scores and scrapes are likely to have occurred post-deposition. Visual inspection suggests that the piece comprises a gold covering over a base metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. Diameter 18–18.5mm; weight: 9.51g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 75–79% of the yellow stripes.
Disposition: Portsmouth City Museum.
G VARNDELL
23. Winchester Area, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T635)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs C Wise while metal-detecting in August 2004.

Description: A small, plain penannular ring. Damage at the terminals and on the hoop shows this to comprise a gold covering over a base-metal core. External diameter: 15 x 14.5mm; weight: 4.59g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of 74–77%. A well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

24. Buntingford, Hertfordshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T739)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr C Nobbs while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A gold penannular ring with body of plump oval cross-section. The ring bears decorative narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold but this is now very worn, especially at the external circumference, and (notably) inside, opposite the gap. The ring can be seen to comprise a gold covering over a base-metal core (the gold is peeling back at the ends), which is generally a copper alloy. External diameter: 18 x 20mm; weight: 11.74g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 80–84% in the yellow stripes. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in nature.

Disposition: Hertford Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

25. Newchurch, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T201)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr G Leng while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: A penannular ring comprising a plain gold foil covering over a base-metal core. The piece is weathered and the foil is split in one place. There is a wrinkle in the foil covering almost opposite the gap. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. Max. external diameter: 16.5mm; weight: 4.55g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew, British Museum.

F BASFORD & G VARNDELL

26. West Wight, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age gold lock ring (2006 T735)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr M Penn in a rock pool in December 2005.

Description: A penannular gold ring, crumpled and distorted, comprising two face-plates joined by a flat strip of gold to form a triangular cross-section. The joints were soldered but have largely sprung apart, although the soldered join remains intact at each end. Each face-plate is composed of thirteen gold wires soldered together concentrically. Max. external diameter: 19mm; weight: 1.21g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 79–82%.

Discussion: The piece belongs to a well-known series of Bronze Age ornaments, their manufacture demonstrating the technological skill of goldsmiths at this time; the technique of soldering individual wires together to form the face-plates appears to be an Irish variant. Eogan (1994) noted a total of 62 examples from Britain, Ireland and France, a number since augmented by a handful of examples from England (including the recent hoard find from the Berwick-upon-Tweed area, this volume no. 64).

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

G VARNDELL

27. Brabourne, Kent: Late Bronze Age gold ingot (2005 T259)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr K Phillips while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: A small, cast ‘finger-ingot’, roughly plano-convex in section. Cut-marks are visible (possibly done with a chisel in antiquity). However, comparable pieces were found in the hoard from Mooghaun, Co. Clare (Eogan 1994, Pl. XV), where other items are datable to the Late Bronze Age. The composition of the example from Brabourne is entirely compatible with such a time; the technique of soldering individual wires together to form the face-plates appears to be an Irish variant. Eogan (1994) noted a total of 62 examples from Britain, Ireland and France, a number since augmented by a handful of examples from England (including the recent hoard find from the Berwick-upon-Tweed area, this volume no. 64).

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

G VARNDELL

28. Kent area: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T282)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting and seized by police following non-reporting in July 2005.

Description: Small, solid penannular ring with irregularly faceted section. Each flattened face has one row of pointed dots and there is another on the outer face. Between, there are rows of finely executed oblique strokes in opposing directions; in places the latter are very worn. This type of decoration is uncommon in the Late Bronze Age penannular ring series. The motifs are, however, familiar on other Bronze Age gold. Max. external diameter: 11mm; weight: 1.19g.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

29. Maidstone Area, Kent: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T465)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr B Petit while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A penannular gold ring comprising a gold covering over a base metal core, usually copper alloy. The piece has fairly fine stripes, probably of yellow and paler gold, but this decorative effect is extremely worn and heavily stained red-brown. The central area and gap are plugged with corrosion products which also form an excrescence on one side of the gap. External diameter: 20 x 18mm; weight: 13.86g. Surface analysis indicates a gold content of approximately 64–67% in the yellow stripes. The object belongs to a well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

30. Bawdeswell area, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age gold bracelet hoard (2005 T347)

Date: c. 960–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr D Perkins while metal-detecting in September 2005, four in close proximity apparently clumped together, and all others singly at the same depth and within 18 inches.

Description: Seven gold penannular bracelets, all slightly distorted. Max. external diameters: 57–67.5mm. Surface analysis indicated gold contents of 83–86% for bracelet nos. 1, 4, 5 & 7, 81% for no. 2, 92–94% for no. 3 and 77–79% for no. 6.

1–5. Five gold penannular bracelets, slightly distorted, with c-shaped cross-sections and flat, outwardly projecting terminals. Max. breadth: 10.5mm; thickness at edges: 0.5mm; weights: 18.53–41.62g.

6. Penannular bracelet with a thicker body which is internally concave, and solid, outwardly expanding terminals. Max. breadth: 9mm; thickness at edges: 1mm; weight: 28.96g.

7. Penannular bracelet with a plain, flat body with solid, expanded terminals. Max. breadth: 8mm; thickness at edges: 1mm; weight: 26.23g.

Discussion: All three types are well known in the British Late Bronze Age. They find their best analogues in, respectively, Eogan’s Variety 3/Needham C, Eogan Variety 4/Needham C, Eogan Variety 1/Needham B (Eogan 1994, Hook & Needham 1989). Other gold bracelet hoards in which one or more of the types are represented include the two Bexley (Kent) hoards and those from Tisbury, Wiltshire, Morvah, Cornwall and Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk (all illustrated in Eogan 1994).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

G VARNDELL

31. Radway, Warwickshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T352)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr G Board & Mr L MacFarlane while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A small gold penannular ring with traces of decorative banding in close-set narrow stripes, which would originally have shown as bands of yellow and paler gold. The alternate stripes of softer metal are somewhat eroded and the banding effect is now difficult to see with the naked eye. The piece is worn, especially around the circumference. The ring belongs to a well-dated group of ornaments of the Late Bronze Age. External diameter: 13–12mm; weight: 4.24g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 79–82% and confirmed a solid gold core. This ring has complex three-tone striping analogous to a ring in the British Museum collection which formed part of a scientific study (Meeks forthcoming).

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Warwickshire Museum.

G VARNDELL
32. Donhead St Mary's, Wiltshire: Late Bronze Age gold bracelet fragment (2005 T1)
Date: c. 1000–800 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr P Lawler while metal-detecting in November 2004.
Description: A roughly annular band with a small overlap, it can be assumed that the original form was a penannular bracelet with two matching thickened terminals and a broad gently c-shaped band section, which survives in the reworked form. One end is a slightly thickened terminal of thin crescentic shape, the other is a thin, wavy edge, most likely the product of the reworking of a broken end. Remodelling after this loss involved pulling the two ends together to overlap and tying them together with a thread (not surviving) passed through crude perforations. Contraction of the diameter caused the band to bend into a fairly even pentagon with obtuse angles. Weight: 2.1g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 90%.
Discussion: The original ornament is very likely to have been a penannular bracelet of c-section with slightly thickened, beaded terminals. The section comprises an extraordinary find of late Bronze Age hoards, although usually with much stronger outer-turned terminals. A group of bracelets in the Matignon hoard, Côtes d’Armor, Brittany, are more similar to the Donhead example (Eluère 1982, fig.169).
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
S P NEEDHAM

33. Padstow, Cornwall: Possible Bronze Age gold fragment (2005 T110)
Date: Possibly Late Bronze Age
Discovery: Found by Mr J Clemes while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: A roughly trapezoidal fragment of gold; the broader end is flattened and cut (or flattened and broken off) and there is a rough break at the opposite, narrower end. The long edges have slight flanges, more marked on one face; the ‘flange’ at the narrow edge is probably a result of breaking. Length: 12.6mm; width: 8mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 1.53g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84–87%.
Discussion: The object is a little contorted, there is no evidence that it was once curled round into a ring. It would seem to have been a finished and, indeed, well-used suspended ornament, perhaps a pendant or decorative tab dangling from an item of clothing. It does not belong to an established type of the British Bronze Age, but both form and metal composition would be in keeping with such a date.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.
S P NEEDHAM

34. Wembury, Devon: Probable Bronze Age gold ingot (2005 T123)
Date: Probably Late Bronze Age
Discovery: Found by Mr M Holland while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Cast gold ingot of roughly D-shaped section.
Discussion: One datable associated find of ingot casts of this type is from Mooghaun, Co. Clare, where other items in the hoard are known to date to the Late Bronze Age (Eogan 1994, PI XV). The simplicity of the form and the lack of archaeological context for most finds of finger-ingots make firm dating difficult. However, the composition is compatible with a Bronze Age date. Length: 50mm; weight: 26.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.
Disposition: Plymouth City Museum.
G VARNDELL

35. Charmminster, Dorset: Probable Bronze Age gold pendant (2006 T380)
Date: Probably Bronze Age
Discovery: Found by Mr R Tydeman while metal-detecting in September 2004.
Description: A cigar-shaped strip of gold with sub-square terminals. The two long sides are asymmetric, one being more bowed than the other, but this may be due to a stronger buckle affecting the latter. The long edges have marginal lipping from edge finishing. The perforation is circular at its entrance and tapers to a less regular shape on the rear face where it presses lips of metal through; it would appear to have been pierced with a partly rotary action.
The reverse face presents a matt surface with a subtle texture probably resulting from the anvil (stone?) it was worked on. In contrast, the obverse is burnished and bears many longitudinal striations, some relatively coarse, probably the products of ancient finishing and use-wear. Length: 73.7mm; max. edge thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 4.03g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 85–87%.
Discussion: Although the object is a little contorted, there is no evidence that it was once curled round into a ring. It would seem to have been a finished and, indeed, well-used suspended ornament, perhaps a pendant or decorative tab dangling from an item of clothing. It does not belong to an established type of the British Bronze Age, but both form and metal composition would be in keeping with such a date.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.
G VARNDELL

36. Sixpenny Handley, Dorset: Possible Bronze Age gold strip fragment (2006 T514)
Date: Possibly Bronze Age
Discovery: Picked up from the surface by Mrs M Hamilton in October 2006.
Description: A small fragment of gold strip tapering to a tongue-shaped terminal, where it has been pierced, slightly off-centre. The piercing has been carried out from the slightly less dull side. The piece is very weathered, and there is some cracking across the width where it seems to have been folded. Length: 38.5mm; thickness: 0.5mm approx; weight: 1.63g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84–87%.
Discussion: The fragment is part of a larger piece, which while not crescentic probably had some curvature. Presumably the perforation, which could have been repeated at the other end, was either for suspension or for attachment to clothing. It is not an established British Bronze Age type but the form and metal composition are in keeping with such a date. It may be compared with the possible Bronze Age pendant from Charmminster, Dorset (this volume, no.35).
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.
G VARNDELL

37. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: Possible Bronze Age gold ribbon fragment (2006 T250)
Date: Possibly Bronze Age
Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: The fragment comprises one end of a ribbon of gold, the sides converging in a convex curve towards a perforated terminal. The long edges are thickened outside a light, inset crease. The terminal’s end has been torn off leaving just half of the perforation extant. The ribbon has a number of buckles and a partial fracture crossing transversely at one point. Length: 32.2mm; max. width: 9.6mm; thickness: 1.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 85–87% and confirmed a potentially ancient metal composition.
Discussion: The incomplete nature of this object and the lack of diagnostic features makes it difficult to identify its original form. A range of ribbons, or strip ornaments in gold are known from the British Bronze Age, including for torcs, bracelets and small fittings. It is possible that this fragment belongs to this repertoire and may be of future research interest if better parallels come to light.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.
S P NEEDHAM

38. Havant, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring with base-metal core (2006 T176)
PAS ID: HAMP-6C7C91
Found by Mr A Bailey while gardening in 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

39. Aldingbourne, West Sussex: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring with base-metal core (2006 T620)
PAS ID: SUS-597710
Found by Mr A Kirk while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

(II) MULTIPLE DEPOSITS

40. Ottery St Mary, Devon: Middle Bronze Age scatter (2006 T36)
Date: c. 1400–1275 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr G Smith while metal-detecting in November/December 2005, in an area 15m x 10m approx.
Description: 1. Looped palstave, fragment. Complete blade with part of loop. Defined edge bevels and a broad central rib on both faces. The loop is incomplete, areas of differential weathering are missing close to the junction with the blade and the end of the butt is damaged. Length: 90.6mm; W. blade edge: 58.7mm; weight: 263.9g. 2. Looped palstave, fragment. Butt end, joins with no.1, above. Trace of looped handle. Casting flashes removed. Incomplete at butt end and corrosion-reduced flange crests. Length: 63.6mm; width: 24.9mm; weight: 94.3g. Flange sides are short and would originally have been petal-shaped with a flat edge level with the butt. 3. Casting jet, copper alloy. Casting seams on two sides. There is an oblong ‘scar’ left from the runner. Length: 4.1mm; width: 27.5mm; weight: 83.4g.
Discussion: The joined palstave is of a standard type for the Middle Bronze Age and specifically the Taunton phase, which is widely distributed from sites in south-west Britain. No. 3 is of particular interest since casting jets of this period are unusual finds. This hoard constitutes an important addition to our knowledge of the Middle Bronze Age period in the south-west of Britain.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
S WORRELL
42. Poulton, Gloucestershire: Middle Bronze Age metalwork (2005 T79)
Date: c. 1500–1250 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr J James while metal-detecting in September 2004.
Description: 1. Palstave, broad-bladed. Complete, deliberate hammer-rippling on the cutting edge bevels, and on the sides and one end of the blade. Below a thick stop on either face is a deep pendulous shield motif defined by a V-shaped rib enclosing a depression and, on one face, a fine central rib. Casting flashes are reduced, but the butt retains a fractured surface from removal of the sprue. Length: 163mm; width of blade: 7.45mm; weight: 463.0g. 2. Palstave butt fragment. Small piece broken off the butt end of a palstave. Length 26mm; weight: 14.0g. 3. Rapier/dirk fragment, reworked into a cutting tool. This object evidently started life as a rapier or dirk, the hilt-plate then reworked into a spatulate-shaped cutting edge. Hammer ripples here are probably the result of the secondary working. A rounded medial ridge runs from the hilt-plate towards the blade where it becomes a flattened, but narrow midrib; this appears to be the original section of the weapon blade. The lowest 30mm of the blade before the break has been reworked by flattening the formerly sharpened edges. This has created incipient flanges and a section suitable for mounting in a wooden handle. Length: 104.5mm; width of hilt-plate: 39.2mm; weight: 44.1g. 4. Rapier/dirk blade fragment. The fragment extends to an intact tip. It has a thick lenticular section with rounded medial ridge and tightly hollowed flanks before a hollowed step bevel close to the cutting edges (2–3mm). Length: 175mm; weight: 110.6g. 5. Blade fragment. The fragment extends to the tip and is tightly bent in profile close to the broken end. The blade section is a thin lozenge creating a neat but slight medial ridge. Length: 65.3mm (extended c. 80mm); weight: 9.6g. 6. Swollen-neck pin with amber setting. Two joining fragments, a bend at the junction of the two pieces, another further down and the tip missing. The amber setting, let into the flanged head of the bronze pin, has probably sheared across such that its top is lacking, exposing five neat perforations. These are likely to have been aids for keying the amber in its mount and not originally visible. The encircling flange is tight around the amber. Below its tulip-like head the pin has a constriction before a lenticular swelling and then contraction again to the main shank. A second, much slighter swelling of elliptical section on the shank supports a delicate side loop. Much of the pin bears incised decoration: a row of vertical strokes around the head with a band of three or four horizontals beneath; a panel of neat interlocked diamonds on the main swelling, each hatched in different directions to create a basketry pattern. This panel is constrained top and bottom by a band of cross-hatching within which are two horizontal rectangles. The next zone, stretching down to the loop, involves sets of opposing diagonals, again delimited by a horizontal groove set. There is another at the base of the loop and at least one diagonal stroke beneath to be the original section of the weapon blade. The complete palstave is of a type normally associated with the preceding, Acton stage, but it is possible there would have been some overlap in respective chronologies. The chronology of this group of objects is probably limited to the earlier stages of the Middle Bronze Age, but may not be confined to a narrow horizon.
Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester. S P NEEDHAM
43. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T274A)
Date: c. 1400–1250 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr S Cooke during construction work in July 2005.
Description: 1. Palstave. In two halves, the break being fresh. Complete except for the loop. The flanges meet the stop in a sub-rectangular shape. In profile, the flanges are of half-leaf form. The blade is broad with a cruciform shape. Length: 160mm; weight: 414.7g. 2. Palstave. Essentially complete, but some extremities severely reduced by corrosion. Flanges of full leaf shape. The blade is broad, crinoline shape. Length: 142.5mm; weight: 369.9g. 3. Palstave. Essentially complete, but some extremities severely reduced. One little-damaged flange suggests a full-leaf shape. The blade is broad, and triangular or crinoline in profile. Length: 152.5mm; weight: 424.7g.
Discussion: All three are broad-bladed palstaves typical of the earlier parts of the Middle Bronze Age, specifically of the Taunton phase. The looped palstave (no. 1) is of the ‘side-flanged’ type frequent in many parts of southern Britain. No. 2 and probably also No. 3 are of the distinctive Werrau type, which has a tight regionally-distributed distribution largely confined to the Isle of Wight and neighbouring south-central England.
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service. S P NEEDHAM
44. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire: Middle Bronze Age spearhead fragments (2006 T551)
Date: c. 1200 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr P Schmidt & Mr J Lockwood while metal-detecting in July 2006.
Description: Three fragments of copper alloy representing parts of two, or possibly three, spearheads. The remains consist of sections of the blades, consisting of tapering tubes either side of which are flukes, separated from the tubes by well-defined grooves. The cross-sections suggest that these fragments come from basal looped spearheads, a form used during the Middle Bronze Age.
Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.
K LEAHY
45. Bampton, Oxfordshire: Two Middle Bronze Age base-metal spearheads (2006 T470)
Date: 1500–1150 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr B Hewittson & Mr P Mander while metal-detecting in July 2006, 50m apart and from the same ploughed field.
Description: 1. Spearhead. Lozenge side loops with leaf shaped blade and bevelled edges. The surface and blade edge is lightly corrosion damaged and slightly abraded inside the socket there is a wooden shaft fragment. Length: 171.0mm; max. blade width: 33.0mm; weight: 104.5g. 2. Spearhead. Lozenge side loops with leaf shaped blade and bevelled edges. The blade edge is corrosion damaged and chipped. The casting flashes are visible on the haft: Length: 117.5mm; max. blade width: 14mm; weight: 36.8g.
Discussion: The presence of a wooden shaft fragment allows the possibility of radiocarbon dating that might achieve greater chronological resolution to the Middle Bronze Age date. Various forms of side-looped spears are encountered throughout southern England during this period (e.g. Rowlands 1976; Ehrenberg 1977) while the bronze spear can be considered as the predominant weapon.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
S WORRELL
46. Arundel area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T272)
Date: c. 1500–1400 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr T Jones while metal-detecting in May 2006 within 2m of each other.
Description: 1. Unlooped palstave; almost complete. The blade starts parallel then expands progressively towards the convex cutting edge. Single rounded ridge on one face extending from the base of the septum. Light horizontal striations close to blade edge. Corrosion-reduced flange crests, butt and considerable loss at cutting edge. Length of blade: 92.1mm; width of blade: 57.4mm; weight: 42.3g. 2. Fragment, palstave. Lower blade end. Moulded midrib visible on one face only. The other face is heavily corroded and any decoration is now invisible. Striae cracked. Length: 46.7mm; weight: 7.1g. 3. Fragment, palstave. Butt and parts of septum and upper blade. Very heavily corroded. Length: 51.9mm; weight: 99g.
Discussion: These finds represent a minimum of two unlooped midribbed palstaves; a standard type for the Middle Bronze Age and specifically the Acton Park phase, dated as above when these objects were in circulation.
Disposition: Littlehampton Museum hopes to acquire.
S WORRELL
47. Maulden, Bedfordshire: Middle or Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T260)
Date: 1800–900 BC
Discovery: Found by Mrs E Homer while metal-detecting in April & May 2006.
Description: 1. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of the blade and hilt. The blade expands progressively towards the hilt. Broad central single rib on either face. Joins to no. 2 below. Length: 59.0mm; blade width: 16.0mm; weight: 18.0g. 2. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of the blade. Broad central single rib on one face. The blade edge is corrosion damaged and scratched. Length: 48.5mm; width: 12.0–10.5mm; weight: 11.6g. 3. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of a narrow tapering blade. The blade edge is corrosion damaged, scratched and chipped down the blade edge. Length: 91.0mm; max. width: 15.0mm; weight: 29.1g. Discussion: The two rapier/dirk fragments can be dated as above when these objects were in circulation. The lack of diagnostic features means that further chronological resolution through typology is not possible.
Disposition: Bedford Museum hopes to acquire.
B ROBERTS
1. Spearhead, small fragment of midrib and part of wing. Bevelled edge, blunt, showing no marks of wear at all. Possibly from flame-shaped blade; length: 35mm.
2. Spearhead, small fragment of midrib and part of wing. Bevelled edge; length: 50mm.
3. Spearhead, two fragments. Large part of lower end of socket with wooden haft inside; length: 30mm.
4. Spearhead, large part of lower end of socket with part of wooden haft inside. Thick-walled with large eye-shaped dent near lower end of break; length: 35–50mm.
5. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with possible remains of wooden haft inside. Probably solid blade. Circular socket and defined midrib, edges of blade chipped, length: 7mm. 
6. Spearhead, large part of socket with wooden look inside. Blade remains on either side of the socket look worn and nicked. Midrib not well defined; length: 45mm.
7. Spearhead, large fragment of upper part of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Remains of wooden haft inside. Solid wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of heavy wear (cuts, nicks, tears). Lower part of the socket showing deep, almost flattening dent; length: 82mm.
8. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Remains of wooden haft inside. Solid wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of heavy wear (cuts, nicks, tears). Lower part of the socket showing deep, almost flattening dent; length: 82mm.
10. Spearhead, upper half of blade with remains of wooden haft inside. Long, narrow blade with clearly bevelled edges. Edges badly nicked; length: 137mm.
11. Spearhead, upper half of blade with remains of wooden haft inside. Small tip fragment missing. Long narrow, flame/leaf-shaped blade with possibly remains of wooden haft inside. Blade remains on either side of the socket look worn and nicked. Midrib not well defined. Object is slightly bent; length: 88mm.
12. Spearhead, upper half of blade with remains of wooden haft inside. Long, narrow blade with clearly bevelled edges. Edges badly nicked; length: 137mm.
13. Spearhead, lower end of socket with possible remains of haft inside. Very long, tapering socket with lower end of the leaf-shaped blade still visible. Two small circular rivet holes approximately halfway between blade and socket end; length: 78–86mm.
14. Spearhead, large fragment of central part with remains of haft inside. Edge of blade bevelled and showing clear sign of wear; length: 92mm.
15. Spearhead, complete except for tip, with remains of haft inside. Short socket with two rivet holes approx 6mm from opening on opposite sides of socket. Blade leaf-shaped and edges bevelled and showing wear; length: 115mm.
16. Sword, large blade fragment, slightly bent with bevelled edge that shows signs of wear and damage; flat/tapered edge; length: 183mm.
17. Spearhead, large fragment with part of blade and socket remaining; wood inside hilt only fragmentary due to lateral breakage. Blade leaf-shaped, hollow and edge bevelled with only a small number of nicks. Socket and blade thin-walled; length: 100–109mm.
18. Spearhead, large fragment of flame-shaped blade with wings and upper part of socket, tip missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of wear and still quite sharp; length: 135mm.
19. Spearhead, small blade/midrib fragment of central part, fragments of hilt remaining. Blade hollow; length: 30mm.
20. Spearhead, two blade fragments joined by organic material; length: 30mm.
21. Two copper-alloy fragments, very thin, one with thin rim. Possibly part of the hollow socket/blade of spearhead; length: 33mm.
22. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib of flame-shaped spearhead. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge showing wear; length: 36mm.
23. Spearhead, flame-shaped, fragment of wing and lower part of midrib/socket. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge; length: 43mm.
24. Spearhead, large fragment of flame-shaped blade part of the wooden hilt remaining. Hollow wings all the way through, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing much wear; length: 110mm.
25. Spearhead, long fragment of wing and one half of midrib, including tip. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with two thinner decorative ribs running alongside it. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 82mm.
26. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 52mm.
27. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with solid wings, circular socket and tip missing. Well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and not showing much wear; length: 52mm.
28. Spearhead, small fragment of uppermost part of blade, tip missing. Solid tip but hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled. Socket slightly off-centre; length: 44mm.
29. Spearhead, small fragment of one side of socket missection. Remains of wooden haft inside; length: 29mm.
30. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with socket, tip and much of the wings missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, and extremely worn; length: 75mm.

BRONZE AGE
Spearhead, small fragment of leaf-shaped blade with wings, solid midrib; lengths: 14 & 22mm. Spearhead, thick-walled fragment of blade from near the tip; length: 26mm.

102. Spearhead, fragment of tip, very narrow, midrib ill-defined; length: 34mm.

103/104. Spearhead blade fragment, hollow blade; lengths: 35 & 2.1mm.

105. Spearhead blade fragment from near tip; length: 12mm.

106. Six sword fragments, the first three joining: a tang and upper part of hilt; length: 35mm; a central part of hilt, length: 24mm. A lower part of hilt and part of blade, very worn, length: 77mm; two blade fragments, length: 111 & 70mm; tip fragment, length: 49mm.

107/108. Sword, two blade fragments, probably from towards the tips; lengths: 35 & 4.2mm.

109/110. Sword, two small hilt fragments, both broken at rivet holes; lengths: 26 & 2.1mm.

111. Possible sword tip fragment, very worn, edges missing; length: 60mm.

112. Rapiers, possible blade fragment; length: 20mm.

113. Ferrule, almost complete with part of the organic hilt still inside. Object thin-walled, surface cracked. No. 114 adhering to lower part of ferrule with organic material between; length: 194mm.

114. Domed object, slightly damaged, very thin-walled. Possibly a button, similar to nos. 115/116; diameter: 26mm.

115/116. Two buttons, complete except for outer edges. Dime-shaped tops with semicircular loop on reverse; surviving diameters: 28 & 19mm.

117. One half of copper-alloy ring; diameter (outer): 33mm.

118. Small socket and wood fragments and centre fragment, possibly two tools: a tanged, collared awl (bent) and a smaller socketed tool. Awl length: 38mm; socketed tool: three small fragments of copper-alloy socket of smaller tool; approx. 7 x 7mm each.

119/120. Five fragments of wooden haft of a spearhead; max. dimension: 27mm. 121. Part of a socketed tool; possibly with metal attached to it; length: 23mm.

122. Undetermined object, almost square sheet, possibly a harness mount with two possible rivet holes; length: 25mm.

123. Undetermined object of copper-alloy sheet; length: 32mm.

124. Further organic material: approx. 6–7 fairly large pieces of wood, the largest 15 x 35 x 20mm. Unlike to be part of hilt or similar, but possibly wood from inside of hollow spearhead or part of container. Description of cache B.

82/83. Spearhead, two small socket or midrib fragments, a big fragment of wood adhering to inner surface. One length: 16 & 22mm. Spearhead, socket fragment, about one half remains; length: 20mm.

84. Spearhead, small thin-walled socket fragment, most of the organic hilt remaining; length: 32mm.

85. Spearhead, large central blade/midrib fragment, part of hilt remaining. Object thin-walled, blade hollow and leaf-shaped with bevelled edge, few marks of wear left. Only upper half of one rivet hole remains; length: 65mm.

86. Spearhead, very small socket fragment, thin-walled; length: 3.1mm.

87. Spearhead, large central blade fragment, part of haft remaining. Blade hollow and extremely thin-walled; midrib ill-defined. Edge bevelled showing marks of wear; length: 3.5mm.

88. Spearhead, large central blade fragment with part of haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped. Edge bevelled and damaged; length: 58mm.

90. Spearhead, large flame-shaped blade fragment, tip missing. Hollow wings all the way through, circular socket and ill-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing wear; length: 97mm.

91. Spearhead, large central blade fragment with part of the wooden haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped, showing signs of impact damage. Small ribs running alongside it; length: 48mm.

92. Spearhead, large socket fragment. Socket thick-walled and tapering with two rivet holes near socket; length: 45–52mm.

93. Spearhead, fragment of socket/midrib. Very thin-walled; length: 4.1mm.

94. Spearhead, fragment of laterally broken socket of spearhead, part of the wood remaining. Thin-walled; length: 1.1cm.

95. Spearhead, upper part of flame-shaped blade excluding tip. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with two thinner decorative ribs. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 82mm.

96. Spearhead, small blade fragment. Hollow with flat-oval socket and bevelled edge; length: 43mm.

97. Spearhead, small fragment of laterally broken midrib/blade. Blade ribbed vertically, edge bevelled; length: 22mm.

98. Spearhead, fragment from near tip, tip itself missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 35mm.

99. Spearhead, large leaf-shaped blade and socket fragment, tip missing. Wings comparatively narrow while circular socket has large diameter. Well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing much wear; length: 64mm.

100. Spearhead, small blade fragment including part of one wing and upper part of socket. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled; length: 29mm.

101. Spearhead, oval socket and well-defined midrib. Blade ribbed, showing some wear; length: 80mm.

104. Spearhead, large central blade fragment, hollow blade; lengths: 35 & 2.1mm.

105. Spearhead blade fragment from near tip; length: 12mm.

106. Six sword fragments, the first three joining: a tang and upper part of hilt; length: 35mm; a central part of hilt, length: 24mm. A lower part of hilt and part of blade, very worn, length: 77mm; two blade fragments, length: 111 & 70mm; tip fragment, length: 49mm.

107/108. Sword, two blade fragments, probably from towards the tips; lengths: 35 & 4.2mm.

109/110. Sword, two small hilt fragments, both broken at rivet holes; lengths: 26 & 2.1mm.

111. Possible sword tip fragment, very worn, edges missing; length: 60mm.

112. Rapiers, possible blade fragment; length: 20mm.

113. Ferrule, almost complete with part of the organic hilt still inside. Object thin-walled, surface cracked. No. 114 adhering to lower part of ferrule with organic material between; length: 194mm.

114. Domed object, slightly damaged, very thin-walled. Possibly a button, similar to nos. 115/116; diameter: 26mm.

115/116. Two buttons, complete except for outer edges. Dime-shaped tops with semicircular loop on reverse; surviving diameters: 28 & 19mm.

117. One half of copper-alloy ring; diameter (outer): 33mm.

118. Small socket and wood fragments and centre fragment, possibly two tools: a tanged, collared awl (bent) and a smaller socketed tool. Awl length: 38mm; socketed tool: three small fragments of copper-alloy socket of smaller tool; approx. 7 x 7mm each.

119/120. Five fragments of wooden haft of a spearhead; max. dimension: 27mm. 121. Part of a socketed tool; possibly with metal attached to it; length: 23mm.

122. Undetermined object, almost square sheet, possibly a harness mount with two possible rivet holes; length: 25mm.

123. Undetermined object of copper-alloy sheet; length: 32mm.

124. Further organic material: approx. 6–7 fairly large pieces of wood, the largest 15 x 35 x 20mm. Unlike to be part of hilt or similar, but possibly wood from inside of hollow spearhead or part of container. Description of cache B.

30 31
126. Spearhead, large fragment, probably leaf-shaped with solid wings; length: 48mm.
127/128. Spearhead, upper half of blade with wings; lengths: 64 & 60mm.
129/130. Spearhead socket fragments, wood inside; lengths: 23 & 40mm.
131–134. Decorative rib alongside midrib; lengths: 70–34mm.
135–138. Decorative rib alongside midrib; lengths: 23 & 40mm.
139. Decorative rib alongside midrib; length: 34mm.

Further organic material: 3–4 large pieces of wood, the largest: 160 x 20 x 30mm. Unlike to be part of a hilt or similar, but possibly wood from inside of hollow spearhead or part of container.

Description of addendum material:
135. Spearhead, fragment from near tip, tip itself missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with thinner, decorative ribs running alongside it. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 31mm.
136. Spearhead, fragment of upper part of wing, broken at socket. Solid wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length 57mm.
137. Spearhead, small blade fragment, broken at socket. Decorative rib alongside midrib. Bevelled edge that retains much of its sharpness; length: 20mm.
138. Spearhead, very small tip fragment, extremely worn; length: 13mm.
140. Spearhead, long, narrow fragment from near tip, tip missing. Defined midrib, solid wings, sharp edges; length: 39mm.
141. Spearhead, small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/ blade intersection; length: 25mm.
142. Small fragment, possibly of hollow-cast spearhead; length: 23mm.
143. Spearhead, small fragment of socket with tiny, copper-alloy sheet flakes adhering to the inside; length: 42mm.
144. Spearhead, small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/ blade intersection; length: 21mm.
145. Spearhead, very small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/blade intersection; length: 25mm.
146/147. Spearhead, two tip fragments. Solid wings, well defined midrib; lengths: 68 & 22mm.
148. Spearhead, tip fragment. Hollow wings, well-defined midrib. One decorative rib on either side of the midrib; length: 32mm.
149. Long, narrow copper-alloy fragment, unidentified; length: 42mm.
150. Sword, lower part of hilt and large part of blade. Original edges only partly present. No defined midrib. Shape of shoulders and hilt uncertain. Fragment very worn; length 17.6mm.
151/152. Sword, two small blade fragments; lengths: 18 & 26mm.
153–156. Ferrule fragments, upper and lower ends missing; lengths: 84–32mm.
157. Ring fragment, hollow-cast, possibly bent spearhead socket. Possible remains of half a rivet hole; length: 42mm.
158. Ring, solid with cracks in surface, approx. 10mm missing; diameter: 32–41mm.
159. Large body fragment of a small pointed tool, possibly an awl. One half has circular, the other square cross-section and both ends tapering to a point; length: 30mm.
160. Possible small fragment of a thick-walled ceramic vessel; length: 34mm.

Discussion: Late Bronze Age metalwork finds this large are not especially common in Lincolnshire. This group consists of spearhead and ferrule fragments, but also includes sword, awl and ring fragments. All the artefacts date from the Williborton/early Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age and are part of the ‘Blackmoor’ metalwork assemblage dated as above. The object types found in this hoard are consistent with the contents of other Late Bronze Age hoards found in the northern Midlands and the North East, although their fragmentary state is noteworthy. Many artefacts also show signs of heavy wear and breakage for inclusion as scrap metal. It is likely that they were collected with other surplus bronze to form a metal resource for recycling, a common phenomenon at this time.

Considering the immediate topographical data, the Tattershall hoard is likely to have been a wattle deposit made along the limits of a tidal inlet, in which case its votive significance cannot be overlooked. What is furthermore significant is that the hoard contains no axes. Distribution plots of contemporary metalwork in the Witham Valley curiously reflect the pattern of the hoard, sparse forms the majority of the stray finds whereas axes are rarely seen. However, this value it would appear that the items selected for hoarding were collected from local reserves rather than being imported from other regions. Although the items were said to have been found in three individual caches, the similarity of object types and breakage suggests that the artefacts were probably dispersed due to the actions of the plough.

Disposition: Lincoln Museum hopes to acquire.

D BRUNS & A DAUBNEY

50. Buckinghamshire area: Late Bronze Age base-metal objects (2005 T377)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting and subsequently sold abroad on eBay; reported by the buyer, Mr J Zuidervijk.

Description:
1. Incomplete end-winged axe. The butt and blade are incomplete, the wings and loop are intact. Length: 77.9mm.
2. Small socketed axe, almost complete. Plain. Single mouth moulding. Casting flash complete. Expanded blade, one blade tip is damaged. Short ribs extend on the internal surfaces of each face. The blade edge is missing due to corrosion and the surfaces of each face are pitted. Length: 79.6mm, blade width: 40.35mm.
3. Socketed axe, incomplete. Missing the mouth, part of each side and the loop. Expanded blade edge. At the break the socket is squashed. Length: 81.2mm, blade width: 45.3mm.
4. Incomplete small socketed axe. Lower blade fragment, missing the mouth, loop and part of the body. Expanded blade. Length: 52.6mm.
5. Incomplete socketed axe, South-eastern type. The haft end, the loop and approximately half the body are intact. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is very shallow. Length: 34.3mm.
6. Fragment, socketed axe. Haft end, part of one face, one side and the loop are intact. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is very shallow. Length: 55.2mm.
7. Fragment, socketed axe. Haft end. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is very shallow. Length: 33mm.
8. Fragment, socketed axe. Lower blade end, part of one face and both faces. Both faces show signs of damage before deposition. Length: 50.1mm.
9. Incomplete socketed axe. Lower blade end. The expanded blade is intact. Length: 29.5mm.
10. Incomplete, small socketed axe/chisel. Lower blade end, expanded blade. Length: 20.9mm.
11. Convex body fragment, possibly from a vessel. Not closely datable. Dimensions: 45.4 x 24.5mm.
15. Fragment, possible casting waste. Reasonably flat, one straight edge. Length: 21.4mm.

Discussion: Twelve of this group can confidently be dated to the Ewart Park phase, three objects (nos. 11, 14–15) are not fragments of recognizable artefact forms, although it is likely that they are contemporary with the other artefacts.

Although nos. 6–7 do not join, they are likely to be fragments from the same socketed axe. The axes show signs of heavy wear and use and some have been intentionally fragmented, which suggests that this material may have been interpreted as scrap. The hoarding of metalwork in the late Bronze Age was not an uncommon phenomenon in the south-east of Britain. Although such hoards do occur in central southern England, they are very much less common. A small number of hoards are known from Buckinghamshire, all of which consist of a relatively small number of artefacts; this hoard therefore represents a valuable addition to the Buckinghamshire corpus.

Disposition: Declared Treasure at inquest and generously donated by the buyer to Buckinghamshire County Museum.

S WORRELL

51. Royston area, Cambridgeshire: Late Bronze Age spearhead with associated fragments (2006 T10)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr M Kason while metal-detecting in December 2005. Nos. 2, 3 & 4 had been inserted into the socket of the spearhead (no. 1) before deposition.

Description:
1. Complete copper-alloy socketed spearhead. Flame-shaped blade, edges intact. Circular perforation on each side of socket, mid-way down shaft. Below the rivet holes there are three bands of three or four concentric incised lines. Above each of these bands, are a series of evenly-spaced motifs made up of either 3–4 short horizontal or vertical lines (horizontal above the upper band and vertical above the lower two bands). Length: 132.25mm; width of blade: 30.8mm; weight: 81.1g.
2. Socketed gouge, fragment. Collar with three moulded ridges, the lower two of which are decorated with stamped ‘C’ and inverted ‘C’ motifs. There is a groove on either side of the central ridge, decorated with three transverse incised lines. Length: 29.95mm; weight: 8.3g.
3. Socketed fragment, collar. One of a straight face with narrow beading at mouth. Length: 18.55mm; weight: 1.4g.
4. Fragment, probably socketed axehead. Straight-walled with part of one face and one side (corner).

Length: 28.7mm; weight: 7.3g.

Discussion: This small hoard is interesting as the artefacts, where identifiable, are unusual and two are heavily decorated. The objects were also carefully selected before insertion into the socketed spearhead, an apparently uncommon practice that has not previously been widely identified.

Late Bronze Age spearheads with flame-shaped blades often have a decoration, but the socketed copper-alloy fragment is unusual in that it is decorated both with
moulded ridges but also stamped motifs. It is possible that its elaborate decoration played a part in its selection for inclusion within the decorated spearhead. Pocket type shapes are not common finds but are, like the other objects, characteristic of the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age.

Disposition: Museums of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge withdrew; British Museum.

S WORRELL

5.2. Talaton, Devon: Late Bronze Age base-metal objects (2005 T488)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs M Hewitt, Mr R Rizzi & Mr Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005, over an area approx. 18 x 6.6m.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, blade fragment, small. Narrow, rectangular socket. Slightly expanded blade, small part of edge intact. Shallow chunk missing from blade edge. Remaining area of blade surface displays horizontal striations from re-sharpening. Total length: 35.3mm; blade width: 41.5mm; weight: 37.6g.

2. Socketed axe, fragment. Tip of furrow. Length: 22.9mm; weight: 7.5g.


Discussion: The non-ingot fragments are all fragmentary and show signs of having been deliberately broken or melted down for re-use, and their presence may be interpreted as scrap, mixed with ingots of raw material, suggesting a founder’s hoard. Within such a small group of artefacts, it is unusual that two socketed gouges are represented.

All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, especially in the south-east of Britain with scattered hoards document one of the key stages in the industrial production of metal tools (Burgess 1979, 275–6; Needham 1990, 1998). A consensus has emerged over the past 25 years that such Ewart Park phase hoards are caches of bronze that were buried over a relatively short period of time when iron working was introduced (c. 800 BC). The metal in these hoards was not recovered from the ground in antiquity because the demand for bronze was no longer felt when it was replaced by iron as the staple metal for weaponry and tools (Burgess 1979, 275–6; Needham 1990, 130–40; Needham et al. 1998, 93). Such hoards document one of the key stages in the industrial and technological development of Britain.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

P SEALEY & S WORRELL

5.3. Sedgefield, County Durham: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T388)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Lister & Mr P Townsend while metal-detecting in September 2005, object no (the spearhead) was 6ft from the otherwise compact group of finds. Scattered, apparently non-human bone fragments were also recovered, but not kept.

Description:

1. Spearhead blade fragment. The upper part of a probable leaf-shaped blade with convex edges. The blade is corroded. None of the socket survives. Length: 73mm; weight: 41.9g.

2. Bugle-shaped fitting. Complete, the two parts fused together by corrosion. Component A is a D-shaped loop of thick round section with a thinner rectangular socket appended to the flat side. The staple is slotted into component B, a spool-shaped piece with slots in opposing sides and a perforation at just one end. Extremely desiccated traces of organic material are visible but may be eroded by a strip threaded round the staple. Length: 39mm; weight: 28.4g.

3. Ring. Complete, oval, unequal in thickness from one side to the other. Diameter: 31.5 x 29.3mm; weight: 2.2g.

4. Ring. Complete, circular, unequal in both thickness and breadth from one side to the other, of oval to lenticular section. It is fractured across the hoop at a point where there is a radial rectangular perforation. Diameter: 24.5mm; weight: 3.9g.

5. Amber bead. Yellow-orange, semi-translucent, slightly damaged and with patches of bronze corrosion products attached. Bun-shaped with faces ground flat or slightly convex and a bowed outer edge. Central near-cylindrical perforation. The outer edge thins on two opposite sides, possibly the result of wear from threads. Diameter: 17.3–17.5mm; diameter of perforation: 4.2mm; weight: 1.2g.

6. Amber bead. Light orange, semi-translucent, complete with no damage. Spots of bronze corrosion adhere. Distinctly wedge-shaped in profile, the thinnest side also the narrowest in plan. The offset perforation is slightly oval. Diameter: 10.6–10.9mm; diameter of perforation: 4.4–4.5mm; weight: 0.2g.

7. Amber bead. Light orange, semi-translucent, complete with minor cracks and splits partially polished out. Spots of bronze corrosion adhere. Near disc form, but of variable breadth and unequal thickness. Near cylindrical perforation, flatlath faces and bowed exterior. Diameter: 35.9mm; diameter of perforation 3.8mm; weight: 0.1g.

Discussion: Of the objects found as a compact group, the bugle-shaped fitting is the most diagnostic; the type – which can be divided into at least four sub-types – is well known in hoards of the Ewart phase of the Late Bronze Age (Needham 1990, 61). Simple rings and amber beads are also familiar at this date. Insufficient of the spearhead survives to attribute it to a specific type, but the form of the fragment is entirely consistent with those of the Late Bronze Age in northern England.

Disposition: Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

S P NEEDHAM

5.4. Bradford, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2006 T132)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Cannon, Mr J Durrell & Mr A Norfolk while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: (note weights include soil)

1. Socketed axe, fragment. Lover blade end. Expanded cutting edge. Edge missing due to corrosion damage. Narrow, rectangular socket. Fine horizontal scratches close to blade edge. Length: 47.2mm; width of blade: 42.45mm; weight: 55g.

2. Socketed axe, fragment. Lover blade end. Expanded cutting edge. Edge missing due to corrosion damage. Narrow, rectangular socket. Horizontal scratches close to blade edge. Length: 41.1mm; width of blade: 44.2mm; weight: 89g.

3. Socketed axe, fragment. South-eastern Class A1. Double mouth moulding. One side and small parts of both faces. Length: 36.7mm; weight: 30g.

4. Socketed axe, fragment. Small axe, narrow with rectangular blade end, small part of edge intact. Expanded cutting edge, slight blade tip hollows. At the break, one face has been pushed inwards. Occasional scratches on the lower blade. Length: 34.4mm; width of blade: 37.75mm; weight: 4.1g.

5. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class B, Type Welby.Incomplete. One face is intact apart from the mouth, the other has only part of the lower blade. Three parallel ribs. Expanded cutting edge, defined blade tip hollows. There is a large chip removed from one blade tip and the blade edge is completely missing. Casting flashes intact, but slightly b technician. Length: 82.2mm; width of blade: 44.6mm; weight: 156g.


7. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Blade edges are missing and damaged. No trace of the edge bevels survives, but there are faint longitudinal scratches on one side. Both surfaces have small hammer marks down the centre. Length: 48.4mm; weight: 34g.

8. Knife, fragment. Tip and upper body. Length: 49.6mm; weight: 7.6g.

9. Spear, fragment. Blade tip, central part. Both wings are missing. Length: 3mm; weight: 7g.

10. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end. Cutting edge slightly damaged, edge missing through corrosion damage and one tip chipped off. Rectangular socket, thin-walled. Length: 57.4mm; width of blade: 38.3mm; weight: 119g.

11. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end. Rectangular socket, walls of variable thickness. Expanded cutting edge. Casting flashes prominent. At the horizontal break, one of the faces has a chunk missing and there is a hammer mark where the wall has been pushed inwards. Length: 45.2mm; width of blade: 45.4mm; weight: 93g.

12. Socketed axe, fragment. Small axe, blade end. Rectangular socket, thin-walled. Cutting edge expanded, edge missing through corrosion damage. At the horizontal break, both faces have been pushed inwards. Length: 37.2mm; width of blade: 37.3mm; weight: 55g. This find is further to 44 ingot fragments found in the same place by Mr Martin in February and March 2000 (pre-Treasure Act designation order) weighing 4.882kg.

Description: Sherd of prehistoric pottery from the base of a flat-bottomed vessel; weight: 19g.

1. Complete socketed axe, South-eastern type, Bilton or Worthing variant. The mouth is rectangular with a prominent collar. Pronounced horizontal moulding, gently curved sides and an expanded blade edge. Length: 104mm; weight: 185g.

2. 19 bun-shaped copper-alloy ingot fragments, with either both the upper and lower surfaces present, or one surface and curved edge. Two amorphous
Discussion: This small hoard of artefacts dates to the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age. The hoarding of metal by the Late Bronze Age presents an unusual phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain, with more scattered examples elsewhere. Nos. 3 and 5 have four rivet holes which match, and the position of the gold alloy used make both is also very similar. It is therefore very probable that the plated object and disc were attached to one another in antiquity. No close parallels can be found for this object. It is unlikely to be a shield boss, and does not resemble other known Bronze Age shield bosses. It is also unlikely that the back of a shield boss would have been covered with gold, as the gold would not have been visible when it was attached to a shield. There is some resemblance between this object and the top piece of crowns of Iron Age or Roman date.

Discussion: Chelmsford Museum; Chelmsford Museum also hopes to acquire the addendum (2006 T162).

C MCDONALD & J JOY

S8 Tending Area, Essex: Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2006 T131)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

Description: Found by Mr N Fletton while metal-detecting in March 2006, and Mr R Watcham in May 2006 (no. 5).

Description:
1. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Complete. Slightly flared mouth, single moulding. Slightly expanded blade edge, no blade tip hollows. Blade edge missing. Careful removal of casting sprues. Length 89.8mm; blade: 41.3mm; weight: 160g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern, Class A1 (Bilston variant). Complete. Upper moulding rounded and well defined. The lower moulding is very poorly defined. Square socket with rounded corners, the top of which is hammered flat. Casting sprues largely intact, but removed from the lower blade. Expanded blade edge, poorly defined blade tip hollows. Length 61.2mm; blade: 41.3mm; weight: 160g.

3. Socketed axe, South-eastern, Class A1 (Bilton variant). Complete. Well-defined double moulding. Horizontal break at lower blade. Length 74.5mm; weight: 189g.

4. Socketed axe, fragment. Very slightly expanded blade, no blade tip hollows. Very narrow blade. Edge missing. The fragment has been crushed by blows to both faces close to the break. Casting sprues very carefully removed. Length 54.3mm; blade of blade: 39.6mm; weight 136g.

5. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end. Slightly expanded blade, poorly defined blade tip hollows. Fine horizontal striations close to blade edge. Surface pitted with and traces of hammer rippling. The fragment has been crushed by blows to both faces close to the break. Length 47.2mm; blade: 37.9mm; weight: 76g.

6. Winged-axe, fragment. The butt and blade are incomplete. The fragment is part of the axe from behind the blade, extending back to where the curved wings spring. Casting sprues carefully removed. Hammer rippling on blade. Length 67mm; weight: 113g.

7. Socketed gouge, complete. Considerable surface corrosion and damage. Length 90.3mm; furrow length: 59.8mm; weight 58g.

8. Socketed gouge. Flat collar at mouth. There is a large removal from one side running from the collar towards the blade end. Casting sprues largely intact. Length 90.5mm; furrow length: 67.9mm; weight: 52g.

9. Tanged knife. Incomplete. Surviving in three joining fragments. The double-edged blade is lenticular in section and there is a sub-circular hole for a rivet on the tang. Length 137.1mm; blade width: 18.9–28mm; weight 42g.

10. Axe, incomplete. Sub-rectangular in section at the centre; round sectioned ends; one is pointed, and the other (shorter) end is blunt. Length 34.9mm; weight: 4g. 11–22. 12 copper ingot fragments, including 5 plano-convex edge fragments. Total weight: 1790g. Thickness: 24.4mm Diameter: 13cm; Weight: 219g.

23. Copper ingot. Complete, small plano-convex, with flat triangular extension. Thickness: 15.3mm; weight: 77g.

Discussion: The artefacts retrieved represent a hoard of Late Bronze Age scrap metalworking consisting of complete and incomplete bronze tools as well as copper ingot fragments. The South-eastern type socketed axes in the hoard anchor the find securely in the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age; see Bradfield, Essex (above no. 54) for discussion of Ewart Park phase founder’s hoards. However, bronze awls are seldom encountered in scrap hoards because their small size could lead to them being overlooked when spent metal was collected for reuse. Although many gold-alloy artefacts such as pins, awls are more common as finds on settlement sites (where they presumably represent accidental losses). Tending area is further unusual in that it contains a large component of copper ingot material, as many Ewart Park scrap hoards with copper ingots as the major component are quite rare. The copper ingot material present in this find takes the form of fragments of ingots that had been broken off the parent ingot as it cooled after smelting of the copper.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

S WORRELL & P SEALEY

BRONZE AGE
phenomenon, this is only the second example of a Late Bronze Age Axe Hoard from Herefordshire.

Discovery: Hereford Museum hopes to acquire.

S REAVILL

60. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2002 T290)

Date: 1999–2000 BC

Description: Found by R Gates & Mr J Lazell while metal-detecting in January 2005, a few metres apart. A large hoard of metalwork, all found within a 200m radius. Several complete or near-complete bronze objects, and a large number of fragments. Some objects are characteristic of the West Saxons, such as the daggers, while others are more typical of the East Anglia area, such as the bronze axes.

Description: The hoard contained a large number of objects, including:

- Three complete bronze axes, of the South-Eastern Class A type, with double mouth moulding.
- One incomplete bronze axe, of the South-Eastern Class A type.
- One double mouth sword, of the Ewart Park type.
- Several fragmentary bronze objects, including daggers, knives, and other tools.

Discussion: The hoard is significant for its size and the variety of objects it contains. The presence of both West and East Anglia types suggests a complex trade network during the Late Bronze Age.

61. Ramsgate, Kent: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T261)

Date: 1999–2000 BC

Description: Found while metal-detecting without permission on an archaeological site in July 2005, the addenda later seized by police.

Description: 1. Socketed axe, South-Eastern Class A. Almost complete, blade edge intact. Length: 59.4mm. 2. Socketed axe, South-Eastern Class B. Almost complete, blade edge intact. Length: 61.4mm.

Discussion: The hoard contained a large number of objects, including:

- Several complete bronze axes, of the South-Eastern Class A type, with double mouth moulding.
- One incomplete bronze axe, of the South-Eastern Class A type.
- One double mouth sword, of the Ewart Park type.
- Several fragmentary bronze objects, including daggers, knives, and other tools.

Discussion: The hoard is significant for its size and the variety of objects it contains. The presence of both West and East Anglia types suggests a complex trade network during the Late Bronze Age.
54. Spearhead; incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, half of which is missing. Blade edges mostly intact, but some corrosion chipping. Length: 94.25mm.

55. Spearhead, incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, socket incomplete. Blade edge intact on one side but corrosion chipped on the other side. Length: 114.7mm.

56. Spearhead, incomplete. Flame-shaped blade, tip missing and socket incomplete. Two circular rivets on the sides of the socket. Length: 86.5mm.

57. Spearhead, incomplete. Much of blade and part of the socket missing. Socket and midrib squashed. Blade edge intact on one side but corrosion chipped on the other side. Length: 75mm.

58 - 78. Ingot fragments. Mainly plano-convex, including 8 edge fragments. Thicknesses: 11 – 34.3mm.

79. 45 body sherds, Bronze Age pottery. Mid to dark fabric with small to large chalk inclusions.

Addendum:
1. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete small axe. Double mound moulding, almost circular head. Vestige of two casting jet stumps. Length: 89.5mm; blade width: 33.45mm.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple mould moulding. Slightly expanded blade. Length: 106.8mm; blade width: 39.85mm.

3. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple mould moulding. Expanded blade, poorly defined wing tip hollows. Length: 93.3mm; blade width: 41.8mm.

4. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete small axe. Double mouth moulding, sub-square mouth. Slightly expanded blade, edge damaged. L: 74.3mm. B. loop: 10mm W. blade: 33.9mm.

5. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment, most of upper blade and part of one face and side. Double mould moulding. Dull gold patina. Length: 46.6mm.

6. Socketed axe. Fragment, lower blade end. Dull gold patina. Length: 38.2mm; blade width: 37.1mm.

7. Spearhead, complete. Leaf-shaped blade, blade edges mostly intact. Rivet holes on either side of socket. Below the rivet holes are two panels of concentric grooves ending on both faces. Length: 70.4mm.

8. Socketed axe. Fragment, mouth, loop, part of one face and side. Double mould moulding, broad loop. L: 39.5mm. B. loop: 12.1mm.

9. Six body sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Dark grey core, small chalk inclusions, burnished surfaces.

Discussion: The majority of the artefacts are Ewart Park types which commonly occur in late Bronze Age hoards in south-eastern Britain. There are 6 complete, 21 incomplete and 14 fragments of socketed axes representing a minimum of at least 32 axes. The majority of them are of south-eastern type and show signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion in the hoard as scrap metal. The large numbers of broken tools, ingots of raw material and metalworking equipment may be interpreted as scrap and suggest this is a founder’s hoard.

Disposition: Quex Park Museum, Birchington, to remain with the main site archive. S WORRELL

62. Reepham area, Norfolk; Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2005 T362)

Date: 1000-800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr K Beales while metal-detecting in August (nos 1-8) and October 2005, within a 14 x 4m area.

Description:
1. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Incomplete. The socket is square. The blade edge, one corner of the lower blade and the lower part of one face are missing. Minor recent damage to the mouth. Casting spues intact, but carefully trimmed. Length: 97mm approx; blade width: 35mm; weight: 210g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Mouth distorted and cracked by impact on one face. Both faces slightly concave as a result of squashing. Internal ribs on both faces. The loop is narrow at the top and has a flattened upper surface. Shallow bevel on the lower blade. Expanded blade edge which is corrosion chipped. Length: 93mm; width of blade: 47mm; weight: 206g.

3. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Mouth distorted and cracked by impact on one face with ovoid impact scar below. The loop has a flattened upper surface. Blade is slightly expanded. Internal ribs on both faces. Length: 96mm; width: 204g.

4. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A. Mouth fragment, with slight trace of lower moulding and recent fractures. Length: 84.8mm; width: 39.35mm; weight: 51g.

5. Socketed axe. Mouth fragment, with upper moulding only. Flat top. Length: 21.5mm; weight: 7g.

6. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Expanded blade, blade-tip hollows and internal ridges on both faces and extending from the point of the lower moulding. Blade edge missing. Considerable vertical and oblique striations and scratches. Length: 103.6mm; width: 37.1mm; max. thickness: 35.3mm.

7. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. The lower mouth moulding and upper surface of the loop are flat. The mouth is distorted and slightly cracked by impact on both faces. All of one side of the mouth has been pushed downwards and partly into the socket. The blade is very slightly expanded, but is almost flat. The blade edge is entirely missing. There is a shallow bevel about 17mm from the current blade edge. The casting spues are carefully removed up to, but not above, the loop. Internal ridges on both faces. Length: 117mm; blade width: 43mm; weight: 247g.

8. Socketed axe, South-eastern class B4. Double mouth moulding, trumpet-mouthed and with three short vertical ribs below the lower mouth moulding on both faces. The mouth is badly distorted and cracked by impact on one face. Expanded blade edge. Casting spues are intact, but on one side the spue is noticeably irregular towards the base as a result of the slight mis-junction of the mould at the blade edge on one side. There is a shallow bevel about 22mm from the current blade edge. Length: 90mm; weight: 177g.

9. Socketed axehead, incomplete small axe. Missing most of the loop, upper body and blade edge. The blade edge is very expanded and the blade tip hollows are well developed. Casting spues carefully removed. Only part of the lower attachment of the loop is surviving. Discussion: Although the axes are not fragmented, they do show signs of heavy wear and use and it is likely that they were collected to form a metal resource for recycling. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age 1 and 2. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain, with more scattered examples elsewhere.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder. A ROGERSON, S JASHLEY & S WORRELL

63. Reepham area, Norfolk; Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2005 T363)

Date: 1000-800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Minns while metal-detecting in August 2005, within an area 7 x 18m. Artefact no. 6 was found later in January 2006, 2m from no. 2.

Description:
1. Socketed axe, South-eastern class D. Lower part only, mouth, loop and upper body missing. The body is slightly squashed on one face and the blade is very slightly expanded along the angles between the sides and the broad faces, resulting in an octagonal section. Length: 54mm; blade width: 39.35mm; weight: 5g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Double mouth moulding, sub-square mouth. Slightly wasted sub-rectangular body and slightly expanded cutting edge. Considerable damage at one side below the loop with cracked edges. The dent on one face. Internal ribs on both faces. Prominent casting flash, but removed from lower blade and the lower part of one face are missing. Blade edges mostly intact, but carefully trimmed. Length: 97mm approx; from the top of the find, suggesting that a vessel or vessel fragments may have lain on top of the metalwork.

Description: Gold: (terminology is from Eogan (1969))

1. Lock-ring, triangular-sectioned, made using three components of thin sheet-gold (tube and two face-plates). The ends of the tube turn outwards to form sides to the slot, and its top and bottom edges are bent outwards to grip the face-plates. The ends of the face-plates are probably bent over to slightly overlap the side-plates and hold them in position. The face-plates are plain apart from very slight concentric corrugations. A core is visible. Height of tube (i.e. max. thickness of object): 11.2mm; max. external diameter: 35.6mm; weight: 6.25g.

2. Lock-ring, closely similar to the above. One side-plate has torn away but remains attached to the tube with which it is integral; there is a visible core. Height of tube: 11mm; max. external diameter: 35.5mm; weight: 6.87g.

3. Lock-ring, similar to the above, except that the edges of the side-plates are bent out to grip plain face-plates; there appears to be a binding strip at the outer edges of the face-plates; this takes the form of a round-sectioned wire closely fixed (soldered?) to the ring; width is likely from the weight that there is no core. Height of tube (crushed): 9mm; external diameter: 31.5mm; weight: 3.16g.

4. Lock-ring fragment, about half, crushed and torn. Enough detail survives to tell that the tube ends turn out to grip the face-plate, and the face-plates are bent over.


Discussion: Although faceted axes are widespread in the British Late Bronze Age, they are not particularly numerous and therefore the presence of two or three examples in this small group is significant. The axes are incomplete on one side of the mouth and wear and use and it is likely that they were collected to form a metal resource for recycling. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age 1.
to overlap the remaining side-plate. The face-plates are decorated with fine, close-set concentric ridges. Part of a core is visible. External diameter: 31.5mm; weight: 1.22g.

5. Lock-ring fragment, about half, crushed and torn. The junction of the top and bottom edges of the tube and face-plates is too damaged to be able to discern the method of securing it, but the surviving side-plate does appear to be integral with the tube. The face-plates are decorated in the same way as no. 4. There is a visible core. External diameter: 30.03mm; weight: 1.35g.

6. Lock-ring fragment, about half, crushed and with tube and side-plate absent; however enough detail remains to suggest that the ends of the face-plates had overlapped the side plates; the face-plates overlap slightly to make a quarter circle. The face-plates are decorated in the same way as nos. 4 and 5 and there is a visible core. External diameter: 30.12mm; weight: 1.18g.

**Bronze**:

7. Penannular bracelet, in four joining fragments. Hoop of slightly oval section, expanding suddenly and asymmetrically outwards at the terminals. Their ends are very gently convex. Reconstructed diameter: 76.5 x 74.5mm; max. diameter of terminals: 9.2mm; weight: 35.0g.

8. Penannular bracelet, in three fragments; two join but there is a missing portion before the second terminal. Hoop of oval section, expanding suddenly and asymmetrically outwards at the terminals. Reconstructed diameter of terminals: 5.2 x 6.0, 5.2 x 5.7mm; weight: 10.2g.

9. Bracelet or large ring fragments, two fragments with a possible weathered join. Hoop of oval section, the terminals lacking. Reconstructed diameter: 7.1mm; weight: 17.3g.

10. Coiled rod bracelet – two pairs having probable abraded joins between, but no joint survives at the ends. Reconstructed external diameter: 70mm; thickness of the terminals 0.6mm; weight: 9.9g.

11. Large annular ring, complete. Hoop of slightly oval section. Dimensions vary a little round the circuit, potentially due to differential wear. Diameter: 8.9–9.2mm; weight: 13.8g.

12. Large annular ring, complete, but broken in two. Hoop of slightly oval section. Dimensions vary a little round the circuit, potentially due to differential wear. Diameter: 8.9–9.6mm; weight: 11.8g.

13. Large annular ring, two fragments possibly with abraded join. The remaining ends are weathered and around one-eighth of the circuit is missing. Diameter: 8.6mm; weight: 5.4g.

14. Large annular ring fragment, just under half extant. Hoop of slightly oval section. Maximum dimension: 48.5mm; weight: 7.6g.

15. Large annular ring fragment, approximately one-third extant. Hoop of sub-rectangular section, with four flattened facets and inner tube. Maximum dimension: 50mm; weight: 3.8g.

16. Large annular ring fragment, approximately one-sixth extant, with hints of faceted section similar to no. 14. Maximum dimension: 34mm; weight: 1.5g.

17. Pin fragment, nail-headed? The tip is lacking and the head severely reduced by corrosion leaving a strong projection on just one side, but presumed originally to have been a symmetrical disc head. The Shank is sub-square in section. Length: 81mm; maximum width: 7.0mm; weight: 4.1g.

18. Pin shank fragment, from mid-shank. Round section, highly polished surface. Length: 27.7mm; weight: 0.9g.

19. Bangle-shaped fitting, Ring-and-loop part of two-part fitting, complete but with some cracking. Sub-D-shaped ring hollow-cast with thick cast wall round to oval section. A staple-like loop with a rough sub-rectangular section is appended to the flatter side. Underneath it is a long cast perforation in the ring wall, allowing the original clay core to be seen. A second, oval perforation pierces the inner wall of the ring diametrically opposite. Length: 55.5mm; width: 61.0mm; weight: 7.3g.

20. Curved plate-like fragment, possible bangle-shaped fitting. Crescent-shaped piece with ragged fractures all round. Also curved in section, thus from hollow-backed or tubular object. Curvatures very similar to those on no. 20. Maximum dimension: 32mm; weight: 2.5g.

21. Socketed axe, a variant of the South-eastern type. Hollow haft remains in the socket. Blade slightly expanded, very shallow blade tip hollows. Well-defined casting flashes, removal attempts on the lower blade. Length: 95.6mm; width of blade: 42.7mm; weight: 206.6g.

22. Socketed axe, features in common with both Type Meldreth and Type Portree; relatively slender, sub-square in section. Square socket, flat top and unusual inverted step as second moulding. Very expanded blade edge as cast. Prominent and untrimmed casting flashes. Length: 85.5mm; width of blade: 50.4mm; weight: 127.0g.

23. Socketed axe, Type Portree, Variant Kalamouth. Rounded mouth with flat top. Short internal ribs in the bottom of the socket. Expanded blade, with projecting tips as cast. Length: 70.7mm; width of blade: 48.1mm; weight: 9.2g.

24. Socketed axe, Type Gilespie, Variant Culloden. Trumpet mouth moulding. Untrimmed casting flashes. There is a hollow, possibly from a gas bubble mid-way down the blade. The body of the fragment was crushed by corrosion products to axe no. 26 is almost certainly part of this shape. Length: 63.5mm; weight: 16.2g.

25. Ingot, pear-shaped. A symmetric pear shape in plan, one end rounded, the other more pointed, plano-convex in section. Length: 56.7mm; maximum thickness: 19mm; weight: 758.1g.

26. Pottery shards. Twenty shards (excluding several small chips) are all of a similar fabric, coloration and thickness, and seems likely to be early Bronze. Most have weathered or worn edges and only two were found. One other has an eroded rounded edge which may represent a rim. Weight: 32.6g.

27. Pin-shaft, a second, oval perforation ornamented with fine, seemingly mid grey throughout, and highly eroded. The fabric is suggestive of clay mould or crucible. Weight: 17.4g.

Note: Surface analysis indicated gold content for the six lock-rings of approximately 79–83% and that the cores of the gold objects, where present, were of beeswax. The half-fragment in axe no. 22 of hazel wood (identification C Cartwright).

**Discussion**:

Despite the rarity of hoards in the crucible and the unusual dominance of ornaments, the components of the Berwick hoard are all familiar from the Ewart phase of the Late Bronze Age countrywide, reinforced by a new radiocarbon measurement on the haft remnant in Berwick axe 22. The result is 2771±26 BP, calibrating to 1000–840 BC (2-Sigma; OxA-15102), and suggests that the Berwick hoard was deposited before the close of the phase. This assumes a relatively late date for the deposition of the numerous Ewart stage hoards were deposited very late on, as bronze became redundant. Ingot no. 36 is of special interest because it is of alloyed bronze rather than copper. This may help explain why the ingot is of an unfamiliar shape, deriving from a different stage of the production/recycling cycle. The pear shape is likely to be a by-product of the crucible, and suggests that the mould in which the ingot was cast was a (near) complete pear-shaped crucible known from a Bronze Age context at the Breiddin, Powys. The six socketed axes represent an interesting variety of forms and types and differences in detail. Two razors are bifid Class II examples (Piggott & Burgess 1981, 217). It is perhaps worthy of note that axe 22 is closest in form to the South-eastern type which becomes very rare north of Yorkshire (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 217). It is perhaps worth noting that the unusual dominance of ornaments, the components of the Berwick hoard are all familiar from the Ewart phase of the Late Bronze Age countrywide, reinforced by a new radiocarbon measurement on the haft remnant in Berwick axe 22. The result is 2771±26 BP, calibrating to 1000–840 BC (2-Sigma; OxA-15102), and suggests that the Berwick hoard was deposited before the close of the phase. This assumes a relatively late date for the deposition of the numerous Ewart stage hoards were deposited very late on, as bronze became redundant. Ingot no. 36 is of special interest because it is of alloyed bronze rather than copper. This may help explain why the ingot is of an unfamiliar shape, deriving from a different stage of the production/recycling cycle. The pear shape is likely to be a by-product of the crucible, and suggests that the mould in which the ingot was cast was a (near) complete pear-shaped crucible known from a Bronze Age context at the Breiddin, Powys. The six socketed axes represent an interesting variety of forms, types and differences in detail. Two razors are bifid Class II examples (Piggott & Burgess 1981, 217).
The lock-ring form is peculiar to Britain, Ireland and France (although the French examples are rendered in solid or sheet bronze, some covered with gold foil). Hoards dominated by ornaments and fittings are not a feature of the north. The large hoard from St Andrews, Moray, for example, contains several types in common, namely ‘lock-rings’, annular rings, penannular bracelets, pins and a bugle-shaped object, as well as similar styles of socketed axe, chafe, knife and razor (Cowie, O‘Connor and Proudfoot 1991).

Note: for publication of this hoard, see Needham et al (1997).

**Discussion:**

1. S P NEEDHAM, S WORRELL & G VARNDELL

65. Copdock, Suffolk: Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2006 T11)

- **Date:** 1000–800 BC
- **Discovery:** Found by Mr R Kittl while metal-detecting in January 2006. Subsequent excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service revealed a small oval pit, and several remaining objects. At the pit interface a very thin layer of dark brown material was present, interpreted as the remains of a container or protective layer of organic material.
- **Description:** (note: weights included adhered soil; sequence follows excavation report)
  - 1.62. (nos. 4 & 5 in excavation report) Ingot fragments. Weights: 48.7g & 49.8g.
  - 3. Cauldon staple, fragment. L-shaped in profile with slightly concave edge for attachment to vessel. Short, horizontal strip, before an almost 90° change of angle. A narrow strip of metal reinforces and forms a step on the underside. The underside is as-cast with irregular surfaces and edges due to untrimmed flashes and recasting flash. Length: 66.4mm; weight: 76.7g.
  - 4. Socketed axehead, small and incomplete. Mouth and upper body missing above loop. Pushed inwards at break. Expanded blade, edge intact and developed blade tip hollows. Length: 68.4mm; width of blade: 45.65mm.
  - 5. Socketed axehead, fragment. Blade end. Expanded blade, edge mostly intact, well-defined blade tip hollows. Length: 54.8mm; width of blade: 33.68mm.
  - 6–38. Ingot fragments, including 16 plano-convex edge fragments, largest piece: 1059.6g; total weight: 8.787kg.
  - 39–41. Metalling working debris, fragments. Total weight: 3.6g.
  - 42–45. Ingot fragments, including 1 plano-convex edge fragment. Total weight: 271.2g.
  - 46. Leaf-shaped ingot, complete. Tip missing and considerable damage to blade edges. Rectangular-sectioned hilt with two close-set circular perforations. Longitudinal striations between blade edge and bevel. Width of blade: 20.35mm; weight: 92.4g.

66. Conard, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2006 T17)

- **Date:** 1000–800 BC
- **Discovery:** Found by Mr M Matthews while metal-detecting in February 2006; only 3 axes (18–20) were the sockets (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 15); see also Royston area, Cambridgeshire (this volume, no. 51).
- **Description:** (note: sequence follows excavation report, weights include soil)
  - 1. (no. 2 in excavation report) Socketed axe, blade end. Blade end missing. Length: 61.9mm; width of blade: 27.5mm; weight: 112g.
  - 2. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1, mouth and upper body intact, containing socketed gouge (no. 1a). Double mouth moulding. Length: 117.9mm; weight: (incl. no. 1a): 166g.
  - 14a. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Incomplete, mouth, and upper body intact, containing socketed gouge (no. 14b). Double mouth moulding. Length: 55mm; weight: (incl. no. 14b): 166g.
  - 14b. Socketed axe, jammed into socket of no. 20a. Double mouth moulding. The top is quite flat and there are the remains of the material and the high proportion of raw metal ingot fragments identifies this as a founder’s hoard.

**Discussion:**

1. S WORRELL

47. Socketed axehead, South-eastern Class A1. Complete. Expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Fragments of two casting jet stumps. Length: 89.6mm; width of blade: 48.75mm.

48. Socketed axehead, South-eastern Class A1. Complete. Expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Blow-off fragment, mouth end. Length: 102.4mm; width of blade: 55.7mm.

49. Socketed axehead, South-eastern Class A1. Complete. Expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Horizontal striations close to blade edge. Length: 98.2mm; width of blade: 50.6mm.

50–56. Ingot fragments, including 5 plano-convex edge fragments. Total weight: 1506g.

**Discussion:** The complete socketed axes are South-eastern Class A1 axes (Needham 1990, 28) and the two axe fragments show signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion as scrap metal. The fragment of cauldron/bucket is a rare find. Cauldrons and buckets are often difficult to date and mostly occur in hoards (Pendleton 1999, 53). Excluding the cauldron/bucket fragments, the components of the Copdock hoard are all familiar from the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age. The incomplete and deliberately fragmented nature of much of the material and the high proportion of raw metal ingot fragments identifies this is a founder’s hoard.

**British Museum.**

S WORRELL

50. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Complete. Expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Length: 98.1mm; weight: 64g.

51. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Complete, mouth and upper body intact, containing socketed gouge (no. 1b). Double mouth moulding. Length: 59mm; width of blade: 17.5mm; weight: 42g.

52. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Complete, mouth and upper body intact, containing socketed gouge (no. 12a). Double mouth moulding. Length: 20mm.

53. Socketed axe, Type Welby. Almost complete but for one mouth fragment. Triple mouth moulding, loop attached to lower moulding. Triple rib-decoration on body with two further ribs forming junction of faces and sides. Very expanded cutting edge, well-developed blade tip hollows. Large hammer marks on one side benefit the loops. Use and sharpening striations in various directions. Length: 95mm; blade width: 50mm; weight: 247g.

54a. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Incomplete. Mouth fragment, double mouth moulding. Prominent cutting flash. Length: 23mm; weight: 13g.

54b. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Incomplete. Blade end and part of mouth on one face. Part of lower mouth moulding on one face. Expanded cutting edge. Blade edge mostlymissing. Length: 50mm; width of blade: 45mm; weight: 160g.

55. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end. Heavily expanded cutting edge, well-developed blade tip hollows. Blade edge completely missing. Surfaces pushed in at the break. Loss of blade edge to corrosion. Length: 54mm; width of blade: 43mm; weight: 77g.

56. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end. Expanded cutting edge, developed blade tip hollows. Blade edge lost to severe corrosion. Horizontal striations from re-sharpening close to blade edge. Length: 34mm; width of blade: 47mm; weight: 69g.

57. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple moulding mouth. The top is quite flat and there are the vestiges of two casting jet stumps. Slightly expanded blade, one blade tip missing but blade edge otherwise intact. Striations, at right angles, limited to area of damaged edge. Length: 88mm; width of blade: 41mm; weight: 227g.

58. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class D1. Complete. Trumpet moulding with flat top. Expanded cutting edge. Blade edge missing through corrosion. Internal ribs. Object wedged into socket — see no. 20b. Some of the facets (and mould lines) are raised rbs. Possibly ‘linear faceted’ axe making it potentially very late.

Casting flashes removed from lower blade end. There are a variety of straight and curving edges, striations formed by bright scratches into the patina. Length: 9.4mm; width of blade: 50mm; weight (including no. 20b): 202g.

59. Copper or copper-alloy lump, probably ingot fragment, jammed into socket of no. 20a. Length: 20mm.

60. Sword, blade fragment. Probably from near tip of blade. Slight rounded midrib. Blade edge lost to corrosion. Length: 51mm; weight: 27g.

61. Ingot fragment, plano-convex. Weight: 69g.

62. Small secondary flake with limited edge retouch/ use wear. Probably Bronze Age.

**Discussion:** Of particular interest is socketed axe no. 14a, whose lower blade was intentionally removed and then a socketed gouge (no. 14b) was inserted into the socket, before inclusion within the hoard. A similar element of careful selection before deposition was recently noted in the hoard from Cundale, Kent, in which three objects were clamped to retain objects in the sockets (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 15); see also Royston area, Cambridgeshire (this volume, no. 51). The components of the Conard hoard are all familiar from the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age.

**British Museum.**

S WORRELL, C PENDLETON & J PLouviez
BRONZE AGE

10. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, blade edge very damaged (ancient), casting flash on both sides. Length: 96mm; blade width: 47mm; weight: 232g.

11. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, blade edge damaged (ancient), casting flash on both sides. Length: 100mm; blade width: 56mm; weight: 262g.

12. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade with some damage (ancient), casting flash on both sides. Socket contains another object of uncertain type which is fused or jammed in place, casting flash on each side. Length: 95mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 333g.

13. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, loop, and parallel ribs on each side, spayed blade-tips, damage to moulings at one tip (ancient), blade edge sharp, the socket contains another object of uncertain type which is fused or jammed in place, casting flash on each side. Length: 99mm; blade width: 55mm; weight: 318g.

14. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, loop, three parallel ribs on each side, spayed blade-tips, some edge damage (ancient) which is blunted, casting flaw (a hole) in side of axe under the loop, casting flash on each side. Length: 96mm; blade width: 50mm; weight: 254g.

15. Complete socketed axe with single moulding, loop, five parallel ribs terminating in spelts, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with very minor damage (ancient), casting flash on each side. Length: 100mm; blade width: 59mm; weight: 329g.

16. Complete socketed axe with single moulding, mouth with groove running below it, loop, no decoration on axe faces, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge, casting flaw (in a form of a hole) in side of axe opposite to loop, casting flash on each side, socket contains another copper alloy object which has not been removed, a folded, tanged, sheet metal object, possibly a razor. Length: 104mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 307g.

17. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with one nick (ancient), casting flash on both sides. Length: 99mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 277g.

18. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with damage (ancient) possibly caused in use, casting flash on both sides. Length: 96mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 215g.

19. Complete socketed axe with double moulding, no decoration, spayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with damage (ancient) possibly caused in use, casting flash on both sides. Length: 96mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 204g.

20. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and rib below, loop, faintly faceted octagonal, casting flash on both sides. Length: 98mm; blade width: 48mm; weight: 159g.

21. Complete socketed axe with sub-square mouth, double moulding, loop, two semicircular ribs on each face, sides of blade out slightly to blade tips, blade is nearly straight and the edge is sharp, casting flash on each side. Length: 84mm; Blade width: 43mm; weight: 194g.

22. Complete socketed axe with sub-square mouth, single moulding, loop, no decoration, sides flare out to blade tips, sharp blade edge with minor damage, casting flash on both sides. Length: 86mm; blade width: 41mm; weight: 168g.

23. Complete socketed axe with sub-square mouth, double moulding mouth, loop, two semicircular ribs on each face, sides of blade out slightly to blade tips, blade is nearly straight and the edge is sharp, casting flash on each side, socket contains a fragment of a copper alloy object, type unknown. Length: 92mm; Blade width: 37mm; weight: 227g.

24. Complete winged axe, narrow butt with notch, wings folded over on each side, loop, narrow body leading to unevenly spayed blade-tips, crescent blade. Length: 106mm; blade width: 35mm; weight: 221g.

25. Incomplete axe (blade and part of body only remains), no sign of socket, sides flare out to blade tips, blade edge sharp, no casting flash on sides. Length: 55mm; blade width: 40mm; weight: 100g.

26. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of blade blading), retaining body distorted and slightly flattened, signs of rib decoration on remaining face of axe, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge sharp but slightly corroded in places, casting flash on sides. Length: 81mm; blade width: 45mm; weight: 130g.

27. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), remaining body distorted and slightly flattened, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge leading to unevenly spayed blade-tips, blade width: 44mm; blade width: 49mm; weight: 129g.

28. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge damaged, casting flash on sides, socket contains two copper alloy objects, one possibly part of a gouge. Length: 49mm; blade width: 46mm; weight: 112g.

29. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), one face of body shows dent next to break, body faces out to blade tips, sharp blade edge only slightly curved, no casting flash. Length: 48mm; blade width: 44mm; weight: 117g.

30. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), parts of flange missing, facets on edge angles on face of body, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge sharp, casting flash on sides. Length: 72mm; blade width: 54mm; weight: 113g.

31. Incomplete short flanged axe (butt, blade and parts of flanging missing), loop on side, high semicircular edge on blade, butt slightly corroded, no casting flash before break. Length: 94mm; flange height: 18mm; weight: 257g.

32. Incomplete short flanged axe (butt, most of body, blade and flanges missing), edge on blade, spayed blade-tips, looping on both sides. Length: 103mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 202g.

33. Complete socketed axe (mouth and part of blade blading), no decoration, body faces out to blade tips, no casting flash. Length: 91mm; blade width: 49mm; weight: 190g.

34. Complete socketed axe (mouth and part of body blading), no decoration, body faces out to blade tips, blade edge corroded, casting flash on one side. Length: 92mm; blade width: 43mm; weight: 194g.

35. Incomplete socketed axe (part of mouth and body blading), double moulding mouth, loop, no decoration, spayed blade tips, crescent blade shows some damage, casting flash on sides. Length: 100mm; blade width: 55mm; weight: 221g.

36. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of body blading), plains flare out to blade tips, blade edge damaged, casting flash on sides. Length: 70mm; blade width: 41mm; weight: 94g.

37. Incomplete axe (blade and part of body only remains), no sign of socket, sides flare out to blade tips, blade edge sharp, no casting flash on sides. Length: 55mm; blade width: 40mm; weight: 100g.

38. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of blade blading), remaining body distorted and slightly flattened, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge sharp but slightly corroded in places, casting flash on sides. Length: 81mm; blade width: 45mm; weight: 130g.

39. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), remaining body distorted and slightly flattened, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge leading to unevenly spayed blade-tips, blade width: 44mm; blade width: 49mm; weight: 129g.

40. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge damaged, casting flash on sides, socket contains two copper alloy objects, one possibly part of a gouge. Length: 49mm; blade width: 46mm; weight: 112g.

41. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), one face of body shows dent next to break, body faces out to blade tips, sharp blade edge only slightly curved, no casting flash. Length: 48mm; blade width: 44mm; weight: 117g.

42. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), facets on edge angles on face of body, spayed blade-tips, crescent blade edge sharp, casting flash on sides. Length: 72mm; blade width: 54mm; weight: 113g.

43. Incomplete axe (mouth and part of body missing), sides flare out to blade tips, blade edge sharp with some damage, casting flash on sides. Blade width: 49mm; weight: 70g.
Fragment of socketed axe, mouth and most of body missing; sides flare out to blade-tips, blade edge sharp, faint casting flash on one side. Length: 45mm; weight: 112g.

Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), slight crinoline shape where sides and blade merge, blade nearly straight, edge sharp, no casting flash. Blade width: 47mm; weight: 105g.

Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), sides flare out to blade-tips, crescentic blade edge sharp, no casting flash. Blade width: 44mm; weight: 73g.

Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), sides flare out to blade-tips, crescentic blade edge sharp, casting flash on sides. Blade width: 54mm; weight: 53g.

Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), sides flare out towards blade tips, on of which is missing together with part of the blade edge. The body is slightly bent, casting flash on sides. Length: 51mm; weight: 100g.

Fragment of socketed axe (blade, mouth and most of body missing), sides of body diverge slightly, no casting flash; weight: 79g.

Fragment of socketed axe (blade, mouth and most of body missing), body is intact, casting flash on sides; weight: 57g.

Fragment of socketed axe body consisting of part of one face and side, casting flash on side; weight: 47g.

Fragment of socketed axe body; squared, casting flash on sides; weight: 65g.

Fragment of socketed axe blade, edge sharp, casting flash on sides; weight: 30g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding and loop; weight: 27g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding and loop, with semicircular rib decoration on remaining face; weight: 26g.

Fragment of socketed axe, single mouth moulding and loop; weight: 17g.

Fragment of socketed axe, single mouth moulding and loop; weight: 33g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding and loop, part of a very faint curved rib on remaining part of face; weight: 33g.

Fragment of socketed axe, mouth with single wide, shallow moulding, casting flash on remaining side; weight: 24g.

Fragment of socketed axe, mouth moulding; weight: 10g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding with loop and part of face, crushed; weight: 27g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding with casting flash; weight: 12g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding; weight: 21g.

Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding; weight: 12g.

Possible fragment of socketed axe body consisting of part of a side and two faces, no casting flash; weight: 17g.

Possible fragment of socketed axe body consisting of part of a side and a face, no casting flash; weight: 12g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, fine groove where leaf-shaped blade wings and midrib meet, bevelled blade edges, sharp point; wood present in socket. Length: 159mm; weight: 129g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, short flange between peg-hole and blade edges which have a concave curve towards tip. Length: 179mm; weight: 134g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, leaf-shaped blade wings, possible casting flaw on midrib. Length: 143mm; weight: 130g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, blade edges which have a concave curve towards tip, blade-tip sharp. Length: 129mm; weight: 80g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead with spayed socket mouth, leaf-shaped blade wings, blade-tip sharp. Length: 159mm; weight: 89g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, with leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 139mm; weight: 83g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, groove decoration round socket consisting of three grooves at mouth, two grooves at the peg-holes, and two grooves in between, spearhead is slightly bent along plane of blade wings. Length: 114mm; weight: 50g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 119mm; weight: 71g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, six parallel but irregularly spaced grooves round socket mouth, leaf-shaped blade wings, socket contains a copper-alloy object of uncertain type. Length: 125mm; weight: 124g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 125mm; weight: 104g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, leaf-shaped blade wings with edge bevel, four short grooves or scratches on one midrib in a area which is also dented. Length: 118mm; weight: 80g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, blade edges have a concave curve towards tip. Length: 118mm; weight: 75g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead with leaf-shaped blade wings, signs of cracking along side of one midrib where it joins the blade, possibly ancient. Length: 98mm; weight: 56g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead, with very slight flare at socket mouth, leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 114mm; weight: 59g.

Sworded and pegged spearhead with leaf-shaped blade edges which have a concave curve towards tip, sharp point. Length: 117mm; weight: 86g.

Socketed and pegged spearhead with leaf-shaped blade wings, one of which is partly missing. Length: 120mm; weight: 90g.

Socketed and pegged spearhead, very slight flare to socket mouth, with leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 105mm; weight: 60g.

Socketed and pegged spearhead, blade edges have a concave curve towards tip. Length: 95mm; weight: 47g.

Socketed and pegged spearhead, leaf-shaped blade wings. Length: 89mm; weight: 38g.

Incomplete socketed and pegged spearhead, tip missing, leaf-shaped blade wings, casting flaw on one midrib. Length: 109mm; weight: 79g.

Incomplete socketed and pegged spearhead, tip missing, leaf-shaped blade wings, bevelled blade edges. Length: 100mm; weight: 120g.

Incomplete socketed and pegged spearhead, tip missing, leaf-shaped blade wings, casting flaw near socket mouth, which is slightly flared. Length: 92mm; weight: 67g.

Incomplete socketed and pegged spearhead, tip missing, leaf-shaped blade wings with bevelled edges. Length: 105mm; weight: 80g.

Incomplete socketed spearhead, socket missing, blade edges have a concave curve towards tip, one of which has a broad shallow notch. Length: 105mm; weight: 73g.

Incomplete socketed spearhead, socket missing, midrib crushed. Length: 109mm; weight: 60g.

Incomplete socketed spearhead, tip and part of socket missing, object is twisted and deformed, possibly through fire damage. Length: 100mm; weight: 79g.

Fragment of socketed spearhead, tip and socket missing, midrib Crushed. Length: 61mm; weight: 42g.

Fragment of socketed spearhead with most of body, tip and socket missing, blade edges very damaged, groove at join of midrib and blade. Length: 28mm; weight: 67g.

Fragment of socketed spearhead with most of body, tip and socket missing, blade edges damaged, midrib contains a copper-alloy object of uncertain type. This fragment possibly joins to Spearhead no. 95. Length: 38mm; weight: 30g.

Sworded gouge; length: 76mm; weight: 64g.

Sworded gouge; length: 93mm; weight: 75g.

Sworded gouge; length: 73mm; weight: 57g.

Incomplete sworded gouge, blade of part body missing. Length: 47mm; weight: 20g.

Incomplete socketed chisel? Most of body and blade missing, socketed has double mouth moulding with possible peg hole below. Length: 59mm; weight: 32g.

Incomplete socketed knife with most of blade missing, socket oval in section, with three peg holes on each side, one in centre near socket mouth, with a pair below near join with blade. Length: 65mm; weight: 34g.

Fragment of sword hilt consisting of terminal and part of grip, one hole remains. Joins to sword no. 104. Length: 42mm; weight: 16g.

Part of a sword consisting of part of blade and grip. Peg hole in grip, and one on each shoulder. Joins to no. 103. Length: 108mm; weight: 118g.

Part of a sword consisting of part of blade, shoulders with one hole in each and part of grip with two incomplete holes and four grooves along the grip. Possibly joins with no. 106. Length: 134mm; weight: 170g.

Fragment of sword blade, possibly joins to no. 105. Length: 45mm; weight: 48g.

Part of a sword blade, tapering to one end, rounded midrib, blade with three shoulders, joins to no. 108. Length: 198mm; weight: 227g.

Part of a sword blade including tip, rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge, joins to no. 107. Length: 162mm; weight: 117g.

Part of a sword consisting of part of blade, shoulders with one hole in each and part of grip with two grooves. Length: 101mm; weight: 125g.

Part of a sword blade with rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge. Length: 78mm; weight: 87g.

Part of a sword blade with rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge. Length: 57mm; weight: 61g.

Part of a sword blade with rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge which are notchted. Length: 59mm; weight: 86g.

Curved section of sword blade with rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge. Length: 62mm; weight: 76g.

Curved section of sword blade with rounded midrib. Length: 68mm; weight: 72g.

Part of a sword blade with central midrib with narrow grooves either side. Length: 40mm; weight: 51g.

Part of a tapering sword blade with central midrib with narrowly spaced grooves either side. Length: 27mm; weight: 25g.

Fragment of sword hilt grip, with part of one peg hole and two grooves. Length: 19mm; weight: 12g.

Curved chisel with three holes on each side, part of base and one side missing, width: 48mm; weight: 2g.

Sword chisel with square socket protruding from the semicircular body which has a large groove round the circumference. Width: 37mm; weight: 25g.

Copper alloy ring with circular section; diameter: 33mm; weight: 19g.

Copper-alloy plate fragment, possibly from a socketed axe; weight: 11g.

Sub-circular copper-alloy plate with two broken ‘tabs’ on opposite sides, one with remains of perforation; weight: 42g.

Thin copper-alloy plate fragment; weight: 5g.

Half hemispherical copper-alloy object with three perforations, central one has small wire suspension loop, on the underside are two short protrusions; diameter: 33mm.
125–131. Casting jets; weights: 11–46g.
132–133. Casting waste; weights: 7.5 & 6g.
133–134. Ingot fragments; total weight (excluding nos 134–136) 1390g.

Discussion: During the early first millennium BC, the deposition of substantial quantities of bronze objects, ingots and fragments on this site is surprising, given the occurrence of tall buildings in the vicinity. The hoard is the first occurrence of an iron tanged coin in a Late Bronze/Iron Age transitional hoard context.

Disposition: To be determined (archive: Norfolk Museums Service).

D BRUNS & K HINDS

68. Keswick, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T409).

Date: c. 850–700 BC.


Description:

1. Corroded iron tool, probably an ax, rectangular in section. Length: 44.9mm; weight: 3.34g.

2. Socketed axe of faceted type (Type Meldreth, Schmidt and Burgess 1980). An oval socket with single mouth moulding above a short collar and two heavy ribs, one behind each face. All casting flashes have been smoothed except on the collar. The cutting edge is splayed and shows signs of wear. Length: 103.3mm; blade width: 53.5mm; weight: 167.1g.

3. Socketed axe fragment of South-Eastern-type with ribbed decoration. Each face is decorated with four evenly spaced ribs. There is a hafting rib on the inside surface behind the blade. None of the casting flashes have been smoothed. Length: 57.1mm; weight: 114.44g.

4. Six extremely thin and crumpled fragments of gold sheet, one decorated with a line of 12 circular punch marks and one further with similar but faint punch marks. Such thin pieces can only have been used as decoration, perhaps on clothing. They are similar to those gold objects commonly known as basket earrings, which are up to 4.5mm in thickness. Lengths 6–20mm; total weight: 0.24g. Also with this find are some very tiny fragments of copper-alloy sheet and a strand of thin wire. Length: 38mm.

5. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

6. Socketed axe (SF 36), Sompting Type. Complete. A little mistcast double mouth moulding with bulbs upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Casting seams very thin and slightly flattened at blade end. Blade a little expanded, sides straight. Both faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.

7. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Cutting edge probably not sharpened after casting. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.

8. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

9. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

10. Socketed axe (SF 36), Sompting Type. Complete. A little mistcast double mouth moulding with bulbs upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Casting seams very thin and slightly flattened at blade end. Blade a little expanded, sides straight. Both faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.

11. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Very heavy implement. Length: 132mm; blade width: 53mm.

12. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

13. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

14. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132.5mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

15. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.

16. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

17. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

18. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

19. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

20. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Socket contains small copper-alloy fragments (possibly mint residue?). Length: 132mm; blade width: 53mm.

21. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 130mm; blade width: 53mm.

22. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Blade shows signs of initial stages of reworking; i.e. hammer marks, but no pattern of wear. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.


24. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

25. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 53mm.

26. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

27. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete. Double mouth moulding with bulbs upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Small casting flaw (hole near loop). Casting seams very thin and flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Both faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Length 135mm; blade width: 53mm.

28. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete. Double mouth moulding with bulbs upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Casting seams very thin and flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Both faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Length: 135mm; blade width: 53mm.

29. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 53.5mm.

30. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

31. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Possibly fine horizontal striations on both faces console.
they have rarely occurred in hoards in the north and west of Britain. This is the first Sompting Type axe hoard from Cornwall.

The bulk of the hoard comprises of 30 axes which are strikingly similar in dimension and decoration, and provisionally it seems likely that at least 29, if not all 30 socketed axes, shared the same mould or were made from the same initial 'template', or model. While this extensive repetition of siblings is extremely unusual in Late Bronze Age hoards, it is a feature of some belonging to the transition and Early Iron Age, however, 'mould groups' have also been suggested for one large hoard of South Welsh/Stogursey axes (St Mellons' Glamorgan). (Stanton 1984, 191–6). The pre-eminent parallel for the hoard from Mylor is the hoard from Figheldean Down (Wiltshire) which consists of 21 socketed axes, all of which have a length of c. 125–140mm and are generally decorated with a similar rib-and-pellet decoration (Coombs 1979, 253–68). Another striking similarity between these two hoards is the fact many of the axes seem to come 'straight from the mould', i.e. were deposited in as-cast condition. Initial analysis of the Mylor axes suggests there are no obvious signs of hammering, annealing or re-sharpening after the casting process was completed.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum.

D BRUNS & S P NEEDHAM

70. Hopton, Shropshire: Early Bronze Age objects (2005 T449) PAS ID: HESH-298206 & HESH-297346

Found by Mr R Petford while metal-detecting in October 2005: two flat axes 100m apart across a field boundary. Not Treasure, returned to finder.

S P NEEDHAM

71. Castleside area, Durham: Middle Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T299) PAS ID: NCL-FE25E4 & NCL-FDAF03

Found by Mr S Barras while metal-detecting in May 2006: two looped palstaves. Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

R COLLINS

72. Mid Essex: Late Bronze Age sword blade fragment & a later brass socketed artefact (2006 T606) PAS ID: PAS-B40704

Found by Heritage Writtle in the plough soil during controlled archaeological excavation in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to the main site archive.

P SEALEY

73. Great Ellingham, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age hoard addenda (2005 T450) PAS ID: HMS-2385E6

Found by Mr M Dover while metal-detecting in September 2005: two sword blade fragments and two socketed axes, addenda to a scattered hoard discovered in 1995. Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

74. Ludham, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard addendum (2006 T307) PAS ID: PAS-B41C43

Found by Mr S Merralls while metal-detecting in April or May 2006; one incomplete socketed axe, located 20m from another incomplete socketed axe found in 1985. Not Treasure, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON & S P NEEDHAM

75. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2006 T401) PAS ID: SF-297D16

Found by Mr C Holland while metal-detecting in August 2006, over a 30 x 40m area; one incomplete winged axe, five complete and two incomplete socketed axes; eight socketed axe fragments; one socketed axe or chisel fragment; two socketed implement body fragments; one fragment; two ingot fragments; three possible metalworking debris fragments. Disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

76. Orford area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2005 T507) PAS ID: SF-B06BF7

Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in October 2005: a spearhead & two joining blade fragments. Disclaimed, returned to finder.

C PENDLETON & F MINTER

77. Saxmundham area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T324) PAS ID: SF-13BABB

Found by Mr D Bethell & Mr I Strowger while metal-detecting in May 2006: one sword fragment, one sword or sickle fragment, three spearhead fragments, one spearhead or arrow fragment, fourteen socketed axe fragments, three curved fragments, two flat band fragments, 32 possible ingot fragments, one metalworking debris fragment. Disclaimed, returned to the finders.

C PENDLETON & B ROBERTS

78. Wantisden, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age hoard addenda (2006 T589) PAS ID: SF-DC8632

Found by Mr K Wilcox while metal-detecting in September 2006: three fragments of plate-scarp 'ingots', addenda to an original hoard of plate-scarp [WNN 013] found in 2000 by the same finder. Disclaimed, returned to finder.

C PENDLETON & F MINTER
J) TORCS AND TORC ELEMENTS

80. Bawsey area, Norfolk: Iron Age electrum torc wires (2006 T160)
Date: c. 300 BC–AD 1
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in February 2006, within 20m of previous discoveries of similar wire fragments and a torc terminal in 1989 and 1996.
Description: Four fragments of twisted electrum wires from a twisted wire torc, each wire made from two twisted wires twisted around each other in a clockwise fashion. The fragments appear to have been broken rather than have been cut. Lengths: 18–36mm; total weight: 4.46g. Surface analysis indicates gold and silver contents of 26–38% & 54–66% respectively.
Disposition: British Museum.

81. King’s Lynn area, Norfolk: Iron Age electrum torc terminal (2006 T113)
Date: c. 200–1 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr T Norman while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: An electrum buffer terminal from an Iron Age torc (neck-ring). The decorated terminal has broken off the twisted wire rope body. This is an example of a ‘buffer’ type of torc terminal; on the back can be seen the stubs of the broken wires that made up the twisted rope of the body. These wires were original cast on to the terminal. It is difficult to establish how many wires there originally were. The black silver oxides on the broken ends of some of the wires and lack of crisp breaks suggest this is an ancient break. Running around the side of the terminal is a band of cable decoration between two parallel lines. The cabling decoration was made after casting, but the parallel lines were made in the mould. The front flat surface of the terminal is decorated with an engraved curvilinear La Tène design, areas of which are infilled with a ‘basket weave’ pattern made up of lines of finely punched dots. This design appears to have been engraved freehand. It is centred on a triskele with three thin pelta or curved sided triangles as arms. The two longer of these arms lead to and wrap partly around an empty circle. The other side of these circles makes one side of a large curved sided triangle, infilled with basket work; the other sides being the side of the next arm of the triskele. The third shorter arm of the triskele touches a large irregular curved sided triangle, infilled with basket work but with an empty circle in the middle. An engraved scroll leads from the shorter arm and ends in a small empty circle. Diameter: 22mm; thickness: 3mm; weight: 13.78g.
Discussion: This is an example of a well-known Iron Age object type; part of a multi-strand torc. Similar buffer terminals with engraved or raised cast decoration have been found at Bawsey and Snettisham (Hoards F and H) in north-west Norfolk. The closest parallel for the decoration is from Snettisham Hoard F (British Museum reg. no. P1991 5-1 19). This style of torc terminal is not as common as the ring-shaped terminals, as seen on the Sedgeford or Snettisham Great Torc, but at Snettisham are found in the same hoard as other torcs of this type.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

82. Newark, Nottinghamshire: Iron Age electrum torc (2005 T52)
Date: c. 200–50 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr M Richardson while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: An Iron Age multi-twisted strand torc with decorated hollow ring-shaped terminals. Like the ‘Great Torc’ from Ken Hill, Snettisham, and the Sedgeford Torc, this torc is made from 8 twisted gold wire ‘ropes’, each made from (possibly) four wires, that were fixed to hollow ring-shaped terminals decorated with raised La Tène (so-called ‘Early Celtic Art’) design. The wires in each of the 8 ropes are twisted in the same clockwise direction, forming a cylinder, expanding towards where they are fixed to the terminals. The two ring-shaped terminals are identical in shape and design. The terminals consist of a hollow lost wax ‘doughnut-shape’ casting with a raised decoration of La Tène style motifs. Viewed from the front and held in the hands, one terminal lies slightly behind and higher than the other. The areas where the wire ‘ropes’ were cast onto the terminals are marked by two collars: one plain, and one plain at the rear but around the front side is an ornamented zone. The front and sides of each terminal ring are ornamented with zones of raised curving ovals, trumpets and peltas, with a single circle containing two raised pellets against a filled ‘basket weave’ background at the heart of each zone. A similar device is used to highlight the inside of the main tripartite ‘void’ at the centre of the design when looking at the terminals head on.
Internal diameter: 130mm; weight: 699.24g. Surface analysis of the terminals and wire indicated a metal content of approx. 67% gold and 32% silver. The black deposits on small areas of the torc are composed of silver oxides, appearing to occur over worn raised parts of the decoration on the terminals, and over a large ancient cut on the inside of one of the terminals and over small parts of the coiled strands at the rear of the torc: the location on other torcs where there is sometimes evidence for stress fractures caused by opening and closing the torc when it was put on and taken off.
Discussion: This is an example of a well-known Iron Age object type; a multi-strand ring terminal torc with raised ‘Snettisham style’ decoration. Similar types of torcs have been previously found in northwest Norfolk. This torc is very similar in shape, size and style of decoration to these examples, especially the Sedgeford torc.
Disposition: Newark Heritage Services.

J D HILL

83. Gayton area, Norfolk: Iron Age gold torc wire fragment (2005 T544) PAS ID: NMS-35C242
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in August 2002; claimed, returned to finder.

J D HILL

II) OTHER OBJECTS

84. Chisleeldon, Wiltshire: Iron Age base-metal vessels (2005 T178)
Date: c. 800–1 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr P Hyams while metal-detecting in November 2004, who also sent a fragment for analysis by Dr Peter Northover at the University of Oxford. Excavation and block lifting of the vessels was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology with the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the British Museum.
Description: At least 12 different vessels or cauldrons were found, the final number being uncertain until all the vessels are removed from their soil blocks and the fragmentary vessels put back together. The majority are made of thin sheets of bronze and appear to have hemispherical bases. Several of the bodies of vessels may be made of both bronze and iron components. Where visible, these cauldrons have mouths approximately 60–80cm wide. Many of the vessels have iron ring handles, and some an iron rod to support the rim. One of the vessels may have originally been made of wood and bound with metal. Although most of the vessels retain something of their overall shape, all have been crushed to differing degrees and all are cracked and fragmented. The vessels were found in a large pit, apparently carefully arranged, most in an upright position. In addition, other associated artefacts and animal bones were recovered from the pit, including two cow skulls, other bones and some fragments of pottery.
Discussion: This unusual group of cauldrons is almost certainly of Iron Age date, indicated by the associated Iron Age pottery, and lack of associated Roman pottery, which would have been expected in the backfill of the pit due to a Roman settlement in the area, if the find had been later. The analysis of the vessel copper-alloy fragment also revealed trace metals that pinpoint a prehistoric date, and the iron components of the vessels rules out the Bronze Age. Finally, certain of the...
particular features seen on the vessels during their excavation, such as large dorned rivets, are also found on other Iron Age cauldrons.

Note: The objects are currently either contained within the large blocks of soil held together with plaster bandages they were lifted in, or are fragments, sometimes with supporting material attached.

Excavation of the blocks and fragments can continue under laboratory conditions once the destination of the find is confirmed.

Disposition: British Museum.

J D HILL

85. Oswestry, Shropshire: Pair of Iron Age copper-alloy spoons (2005 T228)

Date: c. 300 BC–AD 100

Discovery: Found by Mr T Brown while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description: The two spoons are similar in size and shape and each made from a single sheet of metal, with a very shallow bowl of concavo-convex profile, pointed at one end and rounded at the other, where there is a flat straight plain handle. One spoon has an engraved design of a cross with a small circle highlighting where the two lines of the cross meet at the deepest part of the spoon; the other spoon is plain. The plain spoon has an irregular shaped tear on one side and other damage. The other spoon has a tear in the side near the handle and other damage. The plain spoon bowl has an area of polished patina, probably caused by the decorated spoon being deposited resting on top of it.

Discussion: These spoons belong to a well-known, if rare, type of Iron Age object, until this discovery only 23 others were recorded. Their function is unknown, but clearly belong as a pair with one spoon bowl divided by a cross and the other plain but with a single perforated hole near one side approximately halfway down the spoon. For this pair, the perforated hole is missing on the plain spoon due to damage, likely to have occurred directly at the location of the perforated hole. On at least one example there is clear evidence for wear on the handle consistent with the spoons being held between the thumb and forefinger. It has been suggested that small liquid (not water) was allowed to dip or pour through the hole in one spoon, perhaps on to the bowl of the other.

Apart from one find in France, these spoons have only been discovered in Britain and Ireland. Three pairs come from burials (Pogny in France, Deal in Kent and Burrnouth in Berwickshire; see Parfitt 1995 pp. 103–7 & Craw 1924). Others have been found singly or as pairs, some with elaborate designs on the handles. The nearest examples of other spoons to this find are Perbryn (Cardiganshire), Llanammon-dyffryn-Cloyd (Denbighshire), Crosby Ravensworth (Westmorlandshire) and Weston (near Bath, Avon) (Way 1869).

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

J D HILL

86. Westbere, Kent: Pair of Iron Age copper-alloy brooches (2005 T219)

Date: 20–10 BC–AD 40–60

Discovery: Found by Mr D Cooke while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: Two almost identical fibula (‘safety pin’) type brooches were found within 3 metres of each other. The brooches are poorly preserved, with worn and corroded surfaces. Both brooches have lost their pins and the finely perforated catch plates to hold the pins when closed. There are faint lines still visible down the length of the backs of both brooches. Lengths: 79 & 77mm.

Discussion: The brooches belong to a well-known and closely datable type of brooch called a Colchester one piece that was in fashion during the period up to the Roman conquest. Pairs of brooches are relatively common finds from human cremation burials of this time in Kent and other parts of south-east England. It is possible these brooches came from a disturbed cremation burial.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

J D HILL

87. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight: Late Iron Age sword harness fitting (button-ring) and a plain belt-ring (2006 T936)

Date: c. 1–60 AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Rowe while metal-detecting in May 2006, about 1m apart.

Description: 1. A buttoned-ring. Cast circular copper alloy hoop with an integral stud fixed to one side by a neck which projects at an angle to the hoop. The side of the hoop bearing the stud has a wide circumferential groove and moulded decoration behind the neck, in the form of grooves and a flattened area with lipped mouldings, each moulding having a ring-and-dot motif. The neck has concave sides; the front of the stud is slightly recessed. At the centre of this recess there is an annulet in low relief. External diameter: 42.0mm; weight: 49.51g. Surface analysis indicated a type of bronze commonly used in the Iron Age.

2. Belt-ring. Cast circular copper alloy hoop. The external face has a slightly off-centre and indistinct circumferential rib. On one side of the rib it is convex in profile and the other side has a concave profile. External diameter: 37.0mm; weight: 42.45g. Surface analysis indicated a brass composition.

Discussion: The simple belt-ring is a relatively common find of Iron Age type and was presumably used as some form of belt fastener. The buttoned-ring is less common. It is also of Iron Age type and not Roman.

Two similar rings were both deposited in association with Iron Age type swords at Coleford, Gloucestershire and Owslebury, Hampshire (Stead 2006, figs 118 & 116).

Both of these swords were also found with belt-rings. It is therefore probable that the buttoned-ring and the belt-ring represent the metal remains of a belt used in the suspension of a sword.

Objects were commonly made of brass in the Roman period, but while brass Iron Age objects are uncommon they are not unknown. The fact that the belt-ring is brass may suggest that these two objects date to the very end of the Iron Age or the first few years of the Roman period.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service hopes to acquire.

F BASFORD & J JOY


PAS ID: PAS-850356.

Found by Mr K Kelway while metal-detecting in January & September 2006, across two fields separated by a stream; five terret rings, one copper-alloy bar, one fitting or belt loop and one Langton brooch. Not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

J JOY

89. Gussage All Saints, Dorset: Possible Iron Age gold ingot (2005 T179) PAS ID: PAS-853546

Found by Mr C Bullock & Mr M Bullock while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to the finders.

J D HILL

90. Tongham, Surrey: Possible Iron Age gold ingot (2006 T116) PAS ID: PAS-854B52

Found by Mr E Lindsay while metal-detecting in 1995, close to an excavated Iron Age settlement. Not Treasure, returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS & J D HILL

D WILLIAMS & J D HILL

Not Treasure, returned to finder.
91. Warburton, Cheshire: Roman silver bracelet (2005 T566)

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Description: Found by Mr J Balme while metal-detecting in October 2005. The bracelet may also have originally had a zoomorphic-head terminal or perhaps a terminal representing the tail of the creature.

Discussion: It is not entirely clear what animal is represented, in plan, it appears to be a serpent, but in profile resembles a sea creature, in particular a dolphin. A comparison of design can be made between this example and one found in a hoard at Llandovery, although the latter is in gold (Brailsford 1964, fig. 6, p. 13).

Disposition: Manchester Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

92. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver penannular bracelet fragment (2006 T54)

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr D Phillips while metal-detecting in January 2006. The bracelet has been pulled out of its original form, now comprising a plain narrow strip, plano-convex in section. The zoomorphic-head terminal has become detached post deposition. The other end of the bracelet is missing but this may also have originally had a zoomorphic-head terminal or perhaps a terminal representing the tail of the creature.

Discussion: Snake jewellery, with its important symbolism, was popular over a long period, in Roman Britain as in other provinces of the Roman Empire. The slender, relatively realistic form of this snake bracelet is comparable to an example from Stonea, Cambridgeshire (Jackson & Potter 1996, fig. 106, no. 7). Precise dating of snake jewellery is usually difficult, however, this example probably dates as above.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Bedford Museum.

R JACKSON

93. Ludford, Lincolnshire: Roman silver bracelet (2005 T506)

Date: Late 4th century AD

Description: A complete silver adjustable bracelet made from an undecorated wire, tapering towards the terminals, which overlap and twist around the hoop to fasten the bracelet. External diameter: 49mm; width: 3mm.

Discussion: Commonly found made out of copper alloy; this form of expanding bracelet is a well-known type dating as above (Barber & Bovill 2000, p. 199, B46.1–3; Clarke 1979, p. 304, Type C1a). Precious metal examples are far less common, although a gold example is known from York (British Museum Guide, 1951, fig. 7, no. 10), and a silver example from London (Wheeler 1930, Pl. XL, 2).

Disposition: British Museum.

A DAUBNEY


Found by Mr D Phillips & Mr B Plason while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finders.

R HOBBS

95. Exeter, Devon: Roman copper-alloy bracelet fragments with tin-enriched surface (2006 T647) PAS ID: PAS-886EC2

Found by Exeter Field Archaeology Unit during controlled excavation in June 2006; not Treasure, returned to main site archive.

R JACKSON

96. Fylde area, Lancashire: Possible Roman gold sheet fragment, probably a snake’s head bracelet terminal (2006 T269) PAS ID: LANCUM-2CC561

Found by Mr M Wellstencroft while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder and generously donated to Lancashire Museums.

R HOBBS

97. East Winch, Norfolk: 10 Roman gold & silver coins and two copper-alloy bracelets (2005 T233)

See coin section no. 1077


Found by Mr P Hyams while metal-detecting in December 2004; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Swindon Museum.

K HINDS

99. Littlethorpe, North Yorkshire: Late Roman silver penannular brooch (2006 T253)

Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Discussion: Found by Mr A Grange while metal-detecting in April 2006. The brooch, which has lost its pin, is formed by a penannular ring of circular section. The two ends are folded back on top of the ring, then shaped into simple animal head terminals with concave sides and chevron incisions forming the snout. The top and sides of the hoop are decorated towards the terminals with zones of transverse ribbing. Diameter: 20mm; weight: 2.24g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 95%.

Discussion: The zoomorphic terminals and ribbed hoop identify the brooch as an example of Fowler’s penannular type E, well-dated examples of which belong to the 4th century AD and possibly a little earlier (Fowler 1960, fig. 1 and 13, Fowler 1963, fig. 1). The main distribution area is in the Highland or Military zone of Britain. Occasional examples from later contexts may be residual.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER


Found by Mr U van der Brock while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

101. Cossington, Leicestershire: Roman silver bracelet (II) PAS ID: LEIC-3CH4D1

Found by Mr W Gemmell while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS & W SCOTT

102. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy greyhound brooch (2005 T375) PAS ID: SWYOR-BFE1CS

Found by Mr M Rossi while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder and purchased by The Collection, Lincoln, see PAS 05/06 report p48 for full entry.

R JACKSON


Found by Mr J Godley while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS
104. East Walton, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow or P-shaped brooch fragment (2005 T60)

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

105. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow fragment (2005 T579)

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr J Fleming while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

106. Flixton, Suffolk: Roman silver plain P-shaped or crossbow brooch foot fragment (2006 T295)

Date: 1997, 100–105

Description: Found by Mrs F Crickmore while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON


Date: c. 1st–2nd century AD

Description: Bought on eBay and submitted as potential Treasure.

A filigree gold ring. The hoop consists of a drawn strand of wire which has been twisted along its length, with a simple hook-and-loop catch formed by the wire terminals. The top of the ring is decorated with a thinner wire of formed into an applied quadraple spiral, the end of which has been twisted around one of the shoulders. External diameter: 19.0mm; internal diameter: 16.0mm; weight: 1.9g.

Discussion: There are no exact parallels for this jewellery item. It has similarities with ear-rings and finger-rings with spiral decoration, a common Roman motif. Given the position of the decoration at the top of the hoop, it looks more likely to be finger-ring, as otherwise the spiral motif would not be readily visible if hung from the ear.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

R HOBBS

110. Sudbury area, Suffolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T357)

Date: Probably 1st–2nd century AD

Description: Found by Mr M Matthews while metal-detecting in October 2006.

A gold probable finger-ring now distorted, consisting of a slender twisted ribbon of gold with tiny flat-backed snake heads in relief at the terminals. The rendering of the snake heads is reduced to a pattern of swellings, curves and lines.

Discussion: This finger-ring is probably of Johns type Bii (Johns 1997). External dimensions: 20.9 x 24.5mm; terminal width: 6.7mm; weight: 5.7g.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

M LOODWICK & R JACKSON


Date: 2nd century AD

Description: Found by Museum of London Archaeology Service during controlled excavation of a Roman building sequence in February 2006.

A Roman penannular silver snake’s head finger-ring, with heavy surface corrosion. The heads appear three-dimensional, detailed and naturalistic. The hoop has a thick, circular section. External diameter: 24mm; internal diameter: 15.5mm; weight: 8g. The ring conforms to Johns Type Bi (Johns 1997).

Disposition: To be determined.

N POWELL

112. Goring Heath, Oxfordshire: Roman silver penannular finger-ring (2006 T526)

Date: Probably 2nd century AD

Description: Found by Mr C Price while metal-detecting in February 2006.

A Roman silver penannular finger-ring with snake-head terminals and oval hoop. The sides of the oval-sectioned hoop expand towards the flat-backed terminals. The snake heads are worn and highly stylised and the only surviving details are the tiny pits for the eyes and a slight nasal ridge before a central groove at the rear of the head. The ring is an example of Johns type Bii (Johns 1997). External dimensions: 20.9 x 19mm; terminal width: 6.7mm; weight: 5.7g.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

M LOODWICK & R JACKSON


Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr P Barker while metal-detecting in March 2006.

A Roman silver finger-ring, with rounded hoop and flattened bezet. The bottom of the hoop is decorated with two parallel lines of punched dots, which continue up the expanded triangular shoulders which are decorated with additional incised lines and triangular mouldings. The rectangular bezet is undecorated. External diameter: 21.1mm; internal diameter: 19.1mm; weight: 2.4g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R HOBBS


Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr G Peak while metal-detecting in May 2005.

A small Roman silver finger-ring with flat bezel. The incomplete plain hoop, recently broken at the back, its narrowest point, has one small joining fragment. A stylised palm branch is incised into the ovoid bezel. Internal width: 14.9mm; external width: 17.9mm; weight: 2.6g.

Disposition: Lancashire Museums had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

115. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2006 T301)

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr D Painter while metal-detecting in March 2006.

A small silver finger-ring, quite heavily worn. The broad bulbous bezel has scalloped margins and incorporates the shoulders, which reduce sharply to a narrow hoop. External diameter: 18.5mm; internal diameter: 15.9mm; weight: 4.4g.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

116. Pentney, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2006 T305)

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

Description: Found by Mr M Coggles while metal-detecting in April 2006.

A fragmentary silver finger-ring set with a glass intaglio. Almost all the slender hoop is lacking, leaving just the bezel and small moulded shoulders. The form is related to Henig Types Xb and Xbii (Henig 1978). The oval bezel is set with an oval glass intaglio (imitating nicola) with a blue upper layer and black lower layer. The lightly cambered surface of the intaglio is flamed, worn and slightly degraded. It has a rather poorly preserved impressed design depicting the celebrated scene of a reclining Leda seduced by Jupiter in the form of a swan. A similar scene, though with the addition of a couch, is known in red jasper intaglios, a fragmentary example, from Springhead, Kent (Henig 1978, no. 478). Max. length: 16.5mm; intaglio: 12 x 9mm; weight: 3.15g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

R JACKSON & A MARSDEN
A Bolton & S Worrell

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

Based on the shape and style of the bust depicted, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 15). This for a similar gold finger-ring with a cameo Discussion:

12. 6 x 17.8mm; weight: 6.09g.

are plain, while the hoop has punched and incised – a – and a bunch of grapes. The shoulders are plain, while the hoop has punched and incised decoration. Max. width: 23.8mm; internal dimensions: 12.6 x 17.8mm; weight: 6.09g.

Description: For a similar gold finger-ring with a cameo depicting a draped female bust see Kettlebaston, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 15). This example was dated to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries, based on the shape and style of the bust depicted, and a broadly similar date is given here. Description: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R Bolton & S Worrell

178. Evesham area, Worcestershire: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T5)

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Discussion: Found by Mr D Crawford while metal-detecting in 1995.

Description: A finger-ring of a hollow-construction, Henig Type III (Henig 1978). The hoop is oval and has a sub D-shaped section, the apex of which is slightly angular; the bezel has an oval setting. The intaglio is produced in layered light blue and dark blue glass, and closer examination of the upper surface reveals frequent mortoled spots of mid blue. It has a flat upper surface, and the edges are bevelled. The design depicts a figure advancing right, identified by Dr M Henig as a satyr holding his curvated staff – a pedum – and a bunch of grapes. The shoulders are plain, while the hoop has punched and incised decoration. Max. width: 23.8mm; internal dimensions: 12.6 x 17.8mm; weight: 6.09g.

Description: For a similar gold finger-ring with a cameo depicting a draped female bust see Kettlebaston, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 15). This example was dated to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries, based on the shape and style of the bust depicted, and a broadly similar date is given here. Description: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

A Bolton & S Worrell


Date: 3rd century AD

Description: Roman gold finger-ring of keeled type, the plain D-section hoop widening into triangular shoulders, decorated with three flutes. On the lower inside of the band there is a small fold in the metal, but the ring is in good condition and unworn. The ring is mounted with a prominent oval bezel consisting of a dark red carnelian intaglio encased within a box setting. The intaglio portrays a profile, standing winged female figure, probably Victory, facing left; it is rendered in a crude style but some detail can be made out in the depiction of the head and feathering on the wing, although the head and arms are particularly unclear. The stone itself is somewhat flawed. Internal diameter: 19mm; external diameter: 26mm; weight: 10.0g. The finger-ring is Henig Type VIII (Henig 1978).

Description: Canterbury Museum.

R Hobbs & B Crerar

121. Scopwick, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2005 T196)

Date: 3rd century AD

Description: A silver intaglio finger-ring with triangular shoulders, each decorated with angled incised lines. The ring has an applied circular disc on the bezel, inscribed ‘TOT’ with distinctive lettering. The ring is of the ‘keeled’ type with a distinctive carinated profile. Internal diameter: 14.0 x 14.2mm; external diameter: 18.2 x 19.0mm; weight: 4.1g.

Discussion: The ring’s is Henig’s Type VIII (Henig 1978). The style of the inscription is virtually identical to that of a similar ring found in Lincolnshire (Johns 1996, 59, fig. 3.19).

Description: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to The Collection, Lincoln.

R Hobbs

122. Haltwhistle, Northumberland: Roman gold finger-ring (2005 T278)

Date: 3rd century AD

Description: Roman gold finger-ring, keeled type, with flat undecorated bezel. Each carinated shoulder is decorated with four shallow flaring incised lines, the outermost culminating in loose scrolls. The ring is rather crudely worked. Internal diameter: 14.5mm; external diameter: 19.2mm; weight: 4.5g.

Description: Tuttle House Museum, Carlisle.

R Hobbs


Date: Early 3rd century AD (coin struck AD 202–5)

Description: Found by Mr R Miller while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A silver octagonal mount from a finger-ring. The mount has a diminuasia of Pautilla (wife of Caracalla) set within it. The opposite (reverse) face shows Concordia standing left with patera and sceptre (Mattingly & Sydneyham 1936, no 363b), but the edge of the bezel is rough here suggesting this was the side that would have been attached to the hoop. The mount is octagonal in shape on the outside but the inner surface has a circular section. It is widest around the obverse of the coin, which is set below this edge. The hoop here is smooth. There appears to be some kind of residue on the underside. Max. diameter of mount: 21.7mm; height: 5.1mm; weight: 5.49g.

Discussion: Coins set within octagonal mounts for attachment to a ring seem to have been popular in the 3rd century AD. A good parallel for this item is a ring from Poringland, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 1997–8, no. 8), set with a gold aureus of Postumus (AD 260–60).

Description: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes hopes to acquire.

K Hinds

124. Scawby, North Lincolnshire: Roman gold finger-ring (2005 T393)

Date: 3rd–4th century AD

Description: Found by Mr Slaney while working on the land in July 2005.

Description: A Roman gold finger-ring with solid stepped rectangular bezel. The hoop, distorted and incomplete, comprises an oval-sectioned, ribbed rod, smooth on the outer face. At the shoulders it is fused to the base of the bezel and enclosed by three pellets. The bezel has a short two-line inscription incised on its lightly chamfered surface. Wear, also apparent on the hoop and shoulders, has partially erased the inscription, which appears to read – IV / II, perhaps [IV]I[A]S (i.e. ‘Long life to you . . .’) followed by an abbreviated personal name. Bezel: 7.1 x 6.9mm; weight: 5.6g.

Discussion: The ring form is paralleled by an example from Baden im Aargau (Henkel 1913, no. 113, Tafl VI, 113).

Disposition: British Museum.

R Jackson


Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Description: Found by Mr M Bullamond while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A small Roman hexagonal gold finger-ring set with a red jasper intaglio. The hoop, now slightly squashed, has broad angular shoulders. The oval intaglio is set flush with the surface of the rectangular bezel. The intaglio is finely engraved with a combination: a bearded Silenus head conjoined back-to-back to an inverted, clean-shaven, youthful head, probably a satyr. The sinuous motif that separates/unites the heads is probably an elephant’s trunk with stylised palm branch, but it may also be ‘read’ as facial hair and a long hair lock for the Silenus. Spalling of the surface of the intaglio in the region beneath the chin of the Silenus and above the head of the satyr makes it hard to determine whether a third conjoined head once existed there. External dimensions: 19.4 x 13.1mm; intaglio 10 x 7.5mm; weight: 7.2g.

Discussion: The ring is of Henig’s Type IX and is closely paralleled by an example from Jevvy Wall, Leicester (Henig 1978, no. 385), while the intaglio may be compared to the examples of combinations, the majority in red jasper, in Henig (1978), nos. 373–385.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire.

R Jackson
Date: 4th century AD
Discovery: Found by York Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation of a Medieval cemetery in December 2005; other single Roman finds were recovered indicating wealthy burials, although no intact Roman burials were found.
Description: A gold finger-ring set with an orange opaque red stone, possibly carnelian, complete but bent and distorted. The edge of the setting around the stone is irregular and in one area exposes the smooth polished edge of the stone. The ring is constructed with two strands of wire on each side, soldered together, with granulated decoration. The wire varies in circumference and has scratches and tool marks on the surface, including some hammer marks, suggesting it is not drawn wire; traces of a possible spiral seam were noted and recorded in the lower wire. Three small gold spheres are attached on either side of the bezel, two strands of wire inwards to form a heart shape, with three gold spheres between the points where the wires were soldered. The two strands of wire extend from each side and form a butt joint at the back, the join obscured on the outer face by five further decorative spheres.
Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire as part of the main site archive.
R. ROGERS

127. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2006 T809) PAS ID: PAS-B17591
Found by Mr D Phillips while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. HOBBES

128. Englefield, West Berkshire: Roman silver finger-ring with box-bezel (2005 T470) PAS ID: PAS-BEAC05
Found by Mr D Allen while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

129. Cublington area, Buckinghamshire: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T245) PAS ID: BUc-8CBD22
Found by Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. HOBBES

130. Devon area: Roman silver finger-ring with incised palm branch (2006 T570) PAS ID: PAS-8B8665
Bought by Mr T Ramsay over the internet in November 2006; not Treasure.
R. HOBBES

Found by Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C. MCDONALD

132. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with pyramidal bezel (2006 T384) PAS ID: GLO-DA5934
Found by Mr P Twinn while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
K. ADAMS

133. Crawley Area, Hampshire: Roman gold finger-ring with seven lozenges forming the hoop (2006 T150) PAS ID: HAM-P8DE54
Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. HOBBES

134. Drxford area, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2005 T213) PAS ID: SUSS-DEBS15
Found by Mr W Weights while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. HOBBES

135. Penton Grafton, Hampshire: Possible Roman gold strip with moulded decoration, probably from a finger-ring (2006 T59) PAS ID: HAM-P6B6A8
Found by Dr J Fraser while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. HOBBES

Found by Mr A Wight while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

137. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2006 T125) PAS ID: PAS-A94696
Found by Ms A Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

138. Ramsgate area, Kent: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting and decayed enamel or glass gem (2006 T234) PAS ID: KENT-81F6E1
Found by Mr J Daly while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

139. Thrussington, Leicestershire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circular bezel (2005 T465) PAS ID: PAS-A96006
Found by Mr L Boyes & Mr S Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to the finders.
W. SCOTT

Found by Mr R Redford while metal-detecting in March 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A. DAUBNEY

141. Harmston, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy finger-ring fragment with glass gem (2005 T521) PAS ID: DENO-3CCEF4
Found by Mr R Smith while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

Found by Mr C Radall while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R. JACkSON

Found by Mr D Whiteman while metal-detecting in 1991; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D. WILLIAMS

144. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with possible oval bezel (2006 T142) PAS ID: PAS-NMS-3AS8B4
Found by Mr A Womack while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S. ASHLEY

145. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2006 T642) PAS ID: PAS-A6A250
Found by Mr R Sagar while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S. J. ASHLEY

146. Brancaster, Norfolk: Distorted Roman silver finger-ring with sub-rectangular bezel (2006 T359) PAS ID: NMS-4A4132
Found by Dr S Hammond while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A. ROGERSON

147. Brancaster, Norfolk: Roman plain silver finger-ring (2006 T360) PAS ID: NMS-4A3103
Found by Dr S Hammond while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A. ROGERSON

Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A. ROGERSON

149. Colkirk, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2005 T499) PAS ID: NMS-25BD00
Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S. ASHLEY

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A. ROGERSON
151. East Winch, Norfolk: Roman silver square finger-ring bezel (2005 T119) PAS ID: NMS-D0AES7
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005, declared, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

152. Feltwell, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with square bezel (2006 T145)
PAS ID: NMS-3A8E05
Found by Mr D Woolleston while metal-detecting in December 2005; declared, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

153. Hindringham, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with flattened bezel (2005 T578)
PAS ID: NMS-3657A4
Found by Mr S Gray while metal-detecting in October/November 2005; declared, returned to finder.
S ASHLEY

PAS ID: NMS-B785B5
Found by Mr M Coggles while metal-detecting in November 2006; declared, returned to finder.
S ASHLEY

155. Mid-Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circular bezel (2005 T67)
PAS ID: NMS-CF7725
Found by Ms S Slaven while metal-detecting on December 2004; declared, returned to finder and generously donated to Swaffham Museum.
A ROGERSON

156. Newton Flotman, Norfolk: Incomplete Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2006 T364)
PAS ID: NMS-43BD03
Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in January or February 2006; declared, returned to finder.
S ASHLEY

PAS ID: NMS-4B4562
Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in January or February 2006; declared, returned to finder.
S ASHLEY

158. Norwich area, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting, Henig type IX (2006 T518) PAS ID: S50D87
Found by Mr T Read while metal-detecting in October 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F MINTER

159. Thetford area, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with round or oval setting (2005 T406) PAS ID: NMS-21A737
Found by Mr D Richardson while metal-detecting in July 2005; declared, returned to finder.
E DARCH

160. Unknown parish, Norfolk: Roman incomplete silver finger-ring with rectangular pecked bezel, of ‘brancaster type’ (2005 T328) PAS ID: PAS-ACA706
Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.
E DARCH

161. Dodington, Somerset: Possible Roman silver snout finger-ring (2005 T107) PAS ID: NARC-C9A8F1
Found by Mr J Scott while metal-detecting before 2004; declared, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

Found by Mr J Scott while metal-detecting before 2004; declared, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

163. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T438) PAS ID: NARC-C9A1112
Found by Mr N Howe while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

164. Vinodlanda, Northumberland: Roman gold finger-ring with intaglio (2006 T251) PAS ID: PASC7115
Found by the Vinodlanda Trust during archaeological excavation in May 2006, in a rubbish deposit at the back of a large oven set in the rampart mound of stone fort 2. Disclaimed, to remain with the main Vinodlanda site archive.
P BIRLEY

Found by Mr T Bowes while digging a gate post in about 1976; not Treasure, returned to finder.
M HENIG

166. Thorney, Nottinghamshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2005 T346) PAS ID: DENO-01BED4
Found by Mr R Scobourn while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

167. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circlet (2005 T176) PAS ID: SF-536334
Found by Mr M Frost while metal-detecting in February 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Lady V Kimbell while metal-detecting in April 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr W Powell while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

170. Dunford, Wiltshire: Roman silver (hexagonal?) finger-ring fragment (2005 T176) PAS ID: WILT-B3FD4
Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in April 2005; declared, returned to finder.
K HINDS

171. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Roman gold ear-ring (2005 T116)
Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD
Discovery: Found by Mr D Bailey while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A Roman gold ear-ring of rectangular form, seemingly complete, though distortion obscures most of the front face. The edges are lightly scalloped and the simple openwork decoration comprises a design based on small crescentic piercings. It is not possible to determine the form of the centre of the plate. The long tapered hook, also distorted, is fastened to the centre of a cruciform brace which is soldered to the back of the main plate. Dimensions: 14.2 x 9.4mm; weight: 2.12g.
Discussion: The ear-ring is Allason-Jones Type 11 (Allason-Jones 1989, p. 8), see also Sudbury area, Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 65.
Disposition: British Museum.
F MINTER & R JACKSON

172. Gillingham, Kent: Roman grave assemblage with 2 gold necklaces (2005 T444)
Date: Early–mid 3rd century AD
Discovery: Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in October 2005.
Description:
1. Fragment of a bracelet or necklace (KKGF 03 (205). sf 233). The surviving section is composed of a series of gold filigree double-loop links, the bars of which were threadeded with polyhedral faceted beads of the green stone, identified by surface analysis as variscite. Seven beads survive. The terminals consist of a hook and eye attachment, each of which were soldered onto the last link chain by means of a triangular plate. Both terminals survive attached to each other; one part of the chain is missing, and it is unclear exactly how long the chain was originally, although it has been suggested that this item of jewellery was a necklace turned into a bracelet for a child, other examples of which are known. Surviving length: c. 132mm; weight: 3.37g.
2. An incomplete necklace (KKGF 03 (205). sf 234) constructed in the same manner as no. 1, although the terminal, of which only the hook part survives, has a rectangular sheet metal cover plate wrapped around it. The chain is irregularly interspersed with a series of cut stones: there are 10 reddish-brown polyhedral faceted garnets, two disc-shaped garnets, and three cylindrical emeralds of different sizes, the stones identified by surface analysis. It is possible that some of the beads were added to substitute missing originals, with the ten faceted garnets perhaps representing the original stones and the other, cruder stones later replacements. There are a number of links which do not have a stone, and from this it would be possible that the necklace had been in use for some time. Surviving length: c. 266mm; weight: 4.32g.
3. Lead coffin of a teenaged girl, within which nos. 1 & 2 were discovered; no further goods were found with the skeleton.

Discussion: These items of jewellery can be paralleled with an example in a child’s grave from Bonn (Sas & Thoen 2002, no. 99e), and a more elaborate necklace, nevertheless employing the same construction technique, from Pouilly-sur-Saône (ibid., no. 111). The triangular terminals on item 1 are parallelled in examples from Archel, Bulgaria and a find in a third century tomb from Lyon; these have been described as stylised pailette endings (Ruxer & Kubczak 1972, 212–3, fig 30); their terminal Type E. These parallels suggest the above date. It seems likely that the items originated on the continent, probably travelling with their owner/s to Britain, variscite, a relatively unusual mineral in British archaeological contexts, is a mineral known to be found in Germany, for example in the vicinity of Lichtenberg bei Ronnenburg (Middleton et al. forthcoming).

Note: I am grateful to Kathy Sas of the Provincial Archeological Museum, Vélezze Buizerdlaan, Belgium for her helpful comments and suggestions.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire with the main site archive.

R HOBBS


PAS ID: PAS-A2D621

Found by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service during controlled excavation in June 2006, disclaimed, to remain with the main site archive (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).

F MINTER

174. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Probable Roman silver cat’s head mount, possibly from a necklace or a pinhead (2006 T614)

PAS ID: SF-6BA334

Found by Mr T Southgate while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

175. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver spoon fragment (2006 T919)

Date: 2nd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr D Phillips while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A fragment of Roman silver spoon with a plain rounded bowl. Part of the bowl has broken away, leaving a jagged edge, and the handle is missing. The bowl was originally connected to the handle by a semicircular offset. Diameter of bowl: 22.5mm; surviving length: 31.0mm.

Discussion: Small silver spoons with rounded bowls, often termed ‘egg spoons’, are well known across the Roman world (e.g. Pompeii and Herculaneum, see Ambrosio et al. 2003, 129, 277, 343). In Britain, examples include one from the Backworth hoard, Northumberland (BM reg. no. 1850.06.01.14). The Turvey spoon however is unusual, because the type does not usually have an offset between the bowl and the handle, the two sections simply running together. Comma-shaped offsets, a variation of the semicircular offset on the Turvey spoon fragment, are a common feature of late Roman spoons with pear-shaped bowls, of which there are numerous examples (see for example Cahn & Kaufmann-Heinmann 1984, p. 84, table 48).

Disposition: British Museum.

R HOBBS

176. West Essex: Probable Roman silver spoon fragment (2006 T227)

Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr J Mills while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A probable Roman spoon handle fragment, lacking its moulded final and spoon bowl. What survives is a stem in the form of an elongated baluster with reel-and-disc moulding and the broken stub of the rectangular-sectioned offset that joined it to the now missing, probably oval, bowl. For the likely original form see Brown (2001), p. 59, pl. 10e. Length: 49.4mm; width: 4.4g.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum, the finder’s share generously donated.

R JACKSON

177. Langford, Essex: Roman silver spoon fragment (2006 T608)

Date: 4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr D Marvin while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A fragment of a Roman spoon in the form of a duck’s head. The beak is rounded and flattened underneath. A step represents the head, whilst the neck has bevelled edges. Two points (solder?) set back from the head on the neck may represent the bird’s eyes, although one is clearer than the other, which is hardly visible. Length: 29.5mm; weight: 5.6g.

Discussion: This fragment has become detached, either accidentally or deliberately, from the curved handle of a short-handed spoon or cignus, a well known late Roman spoon type attested in a number of late Roman hoards, for example Hoone, Suffolk, and Thetford, Norfolk. The spoon compares well with an example in the Thetford deposit (Johns & Potter 1983, cat. no. 62).

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R HOBBS

178. Woodnesborough, Kent: Roman silver spoon fragment, possibly hacksilver (2005 T165)

Date: 4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr I Redfern while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A silver spoon fragment, the surviving part consists of the spoon’s offset with an oval perforation, a short section of the handle on top and a small part of the bowl. The offset originally belonged to a long-handled cocklesea, a standard late Roman spoon type with pear-shaped bowl. It is possible this fragment should be considered as a piece of hacksilver, i.e. part of a deliberately cut item of silver tableware. Length: 19.5mm; width: 14.5mm; weight: 4.8g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

179. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: Roman silver spoon fragment (2005 T581)

PAS ID: PAS-AD5F57

Found by Mr S Fordham while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

180. Sible Hedingham, Essex: Roman silver ‘cocklear’ spoon fragment (2005 T530)

PAS ID: ESS-ED4CB2

Found by Mr K Wood while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD


PAS ID: NMGW-91FC3C

Found by Mr W Belmont while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

182. Walesby, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy spoon bowl and stem fragment (2006 T734)

PAS ID: PAS-ADEAFZ

Found by Mrs A Bygrave while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

183. Wacton, Norfolk: Two Roman incomplete offset lyre-shaped spoons (2006 T643)

PAS ID: PAS-ADEAFZ

Found by Mr L Laing while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

184. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Roman silver spoon bowl fragment (2006 T536)

PAS ID: SF-F81A90

Found by Mr C Bayliss while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

185. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: 4 Roman silver denarii, copper-alloy lamp & arm purse (2005 T268)

Date: Probably end of 2nd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Harper while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: The coins: Four Roman silver denarii: one each from Domitian (AD 81–96), Trajan (AD 98–117), Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), and Commodus (AD 180–92). Although it is possible that these coins could have been drawn as savings randomly from the Antonine period (late 2nd century AD) coinage pool in Britain, the selection could also have been a deliberate deposition ritual if, for example, associated with a burial.

The arm-purse: An annular copper-alloy arm-purse, hollow and leech-shaped, with the normal six-faceted, cambered exterior surface, with a central channelled rib and a panel of rather rudimentarily incised rectilinear decoration at the junction with both ends of the purse. One side is broken away. Only two small, unattached fragments of the hinged lid survive. Where the original surface is visible, a degree of wear is apparent. Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD. External dimensions: 109.8 x 106.9mm; internal dimensions: 101 x 74mm; weight: 149g.
Roman copper-alloy arm-purses appear to have been principally, if not exclusively, a male, military accoutrement, with examples found both in auxiliary and legionary contexts in Britain and on the Continent. British examples include those from Birdoswald (2), Corbridge, South Shields, Thorngraffton (near Housesteads), Colchester, Wrotheter, Silehurst and Farndale. Two types have been distinguished (Birley 1963, 5–17) dependent on whether the hoop is flexible (with a sliding fastening of the type seen on other bracelets of the time) or rigid. The present arm-purse belongs to the latter category, most examples of which have plain hoops, though several are decorated at the junction with the purse, and a few have a continuous zone of ornament round the hoop.

The lamp: an ornate copper-alloy lamp in the form of a finely modelled female head – probably a maenad (one of the followers of the Bacchic revel) – with elaborately coiffured hair. The knobbled voluted nozzle, which projects beneath her chin, has a circular wick-hole. The ornate moulded ring-handle is surmounted by a circular filling-hole and a large handle ornament in the form of a vine-leaf. The lamp was cast with the interior of the base open: the sheet bronze base-plate, probably soldered in position, is now lacking, as is the upper part of the handle’s leaf ornament. Date: 1st or 2nd century AD. Length: 115mm; height: 63mm; width of handle: 50.8mm; weight: 270.7g. Roman plastic-modelled copper-alloy lamps were produced over a long period of time and took many, often novel, forms. The closest parallel in the British Museum to the present lamp is an unprovenanced example in the Payne Knight Bequest (GR1824, 4–5). An incomplete silver votive leaf plaque (2006 T362) with repoussé ribbed decoration. The straight base or broad end is an original feature. One side is damaged and the tip and one basal corner are missing. Two joining fragments of another silver leaf were found on this site in 2001 (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 29), and copper-alloy examples were found in the 1957 excavations (Gurney p.70, nos. 50–53). Min. dimensions: 22.5 x 21mm approx; weight: 0.55g. Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON


Description: An incomplete silver votive leaf plaque with repoussé-ribbed decoration. The straight base or broad end is an original feature. One side is damaged and the tip and one basal corner are missing. Two joining fragments of another silver leaf were found on this site in 2001 (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 29), and copper-alloy examples were found in the 1957 excavations (Gurney p.70, nos. 50–53). Min. dimensions: 22.5 x 21mm approx; weight: 0.55g. Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

188. North West Norfolk: Roman silver appliqué fragment with lion motif (2006 T361)

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Description: An incomplete silver sheet decorative appliqué with naturalistically modelled lion walking right in high relief repoussé. Most of the top edge, straight and original, slopes upwards to the right, suggesting the complete object may have been trapezoidal or triangular. On the reverse some grey material may be solder. It is uncertain to what type of object this fragment was applied.

Dimensions: 13 x 12mm; thickness: 0.3mm; weight: 0.25g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

189. Kington Langley, Wiltshire: Probable Roman gold rod fragment (2005 T325)

Date: Probably 1st–4th century AD

Description: The rod is of circular section, the surfaces hammered to form oval panels at the same position on opposite faces, with two pairs of panels represented on the strip. Hammering facets are discernible on the panels on one face only. One end of the strip has been cut, resulting in a faceted pointed end, while the other end appears to have broken. Length: 46mm; weight: 4.8g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 95%, and a composition consistent with the Roman period.

Discussion: The rod has few diagnostic features but was found in the general area of a number of Roman period finds including a Minerva spatula handle (NGMCPA 2005.100) and Roman bucket handle (NGMCPA 2005.119.1).

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes hopes to acquire.

M. LODWICK

190. Sible Hedingham, Essex: 19 Roman silver coins and a toilet implement fragment (2005 T371)

See coin section no. 1136

191. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Probable Roman silver toilet implement shank (2005 T34)

PAS ID: PAS-AD7E6

Found by Mrs A Smith while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

192. Hindringham, Norfolk: Roman silver hairpin fragment (2005 T574) PAS ID: NMS-35F856

Found by Mr S Gray while metal-detecting in October/November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY


Found by Mr J Gibbons while metal-detecting in July 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY & R JACKSON

194. Vindolanda, Northumberland: Roman silver platter fragments (2006 T45) PAS ID: PAS-AE0668

Found by the Vindolanda Trust during controlled excavation in 2004; disclaimed, to remain with main Vindolanda site archive.

P BIRLEY


See coin section no. 1141

196. Newholm area, North Yorkshire: Possible Roman gold sheet fragment with punched decoration (2006 T102) PAS ID: PAS-AE1D35

Found by Mr S Tyerman while metal-detecting in 1990; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

186. North Essex: Roman silver mount (2005 T496)

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr K Moore while metal detecting in November 2005.

Description: A small Roman decorative mount in the form of a silver bust depicting the god Mars. The god is cuirassed, with a crested helmet, curly hair and full beard. The crest is broken and the nose damaged. Fastening of the mount was almost certainly by means of solder on the angled back. Height: 20.2mm; weight: 5.5g.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum, the landowner’s share generously donated.

R JACKSON, R ABDY & S HOLMES
EARLY MEDIEVAL

(I) BROOCHES

Date: Mid to late 5th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Gavin in association with Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during a controlled metal-detecting survey of a development site with substantial Roman and Medieval phases, in February 2006 (see also this volume no. 172). The brooch was recovered from a rectangular pit, either from its backfill, or placed in a smaller feature cut into it.
Description: The brooch is cast in silver with moulded relief decoration. It has a semicircular head-plate with three projecting knobs, while the curved bow is straight-sided with a flat cross-section. A central panel running down the length of the bow is inlaid with niello in a repeating motif of circles and lines known as a ‘paragraphenmuster’ (or ‘paragraph’) design and with seven rectangular zones of decoration on either side. The lozenge-form foot-plate carries a central panel of relief decoration in the form of a rosette, and further relief panels. Two opposed openwork birds project either side of the upper foot-plate, with a series of five semicircular segments below, creating a scalloped effect. At the terminal of the foot-plate is a circular projection. On the reverse the pin and spring mechanism, which is of iron, is complete (although the pin is now broken), although the catch-plate is missing. The front of the brooch is gilded. Length: 84.7mm; width: 41.45mm; weight: 31.97g.
Discussion: The closest parallel to the Gillingham brooch is a very similar example that has been in Canterbury Museum since the late 1800s (Bakka 1958, 9, fig. 2; Richardson 2005, II, 16, fig. 2). This brooch is something of a one-off, certainly within England; notably, the lower foot-plate is flanked by crouching animals in an arrangement directly derived from late Roman chip-carved metalwork. Crucially, there are traces of textile preserved by contact with the iron corrosion of the mechanism, which strongly implies that this brooch is from a burial, since it must have been attached to a garment when buried. This brooch has long been regarded as a Scandinavian import decorated in the Nydam Style, an art style which represented a transition between late Roman motifs and the Scandinavian style known as Style I. However, the rosette design on the foot-plate only appears on Anglo-Saxon and some Continental, brooches, but never in this context on Scandinavian pieces, and the ‘paragraph’ decoration on both Gillingham and Canterbury examples is virtually unparalleled in Scandinavia. In itself, the ‘paragraph’ design is another late Roman design; it appears to have been initially used on weapon accessories such as mounts and buckles. Given that both brooches discussed here were found in east Kent, and that in the later 5th and 6th centuries a distinctively Kentish workshop produced, under strong Scandinavian and Frankish influence, a series of square-headed brooches, the possibility that the Gillingham and Canterbury relief brooches are early east Kentish products must be considered.
Disposition: To be determined.
A RICHARDSON

Date: 5th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Darvill while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: The fragment joins another fragment of the same brooch (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 71), acquired by Maidstone Museum, this section broken from the sloping side of one of the two triangular plates, a terminal head and the forequarters of a second animal survive from the inner zoomorphic border, beneath which are four parallel ridges. Length: 24mm; weight: 3.5g. Surface metal analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 36%, comparing closely with the figure of 39% for the first fragment. For discussion of the brooch, see the 2003 entry.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Maidstone Museum.
B AGER

199. Lichfield area, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold disc brooch or mount (2005 T94)
Date: 5th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Southwell and Mr Storr while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: The object consists of a filigree bordered base-plate of circular gold sheet with a three-dimensional figure of a crouching, four-legged animal (a feline?) mounted along the diameter and buttressed by a pair of supporting zoomorphic heads on either side that rise and curve inwards from the base. The head of the central animal figure is bent down to touch the base-plate and has incised, lentoid eyes, snout, mouth and projecting ears that have been almost flattened by wear; a double groove runs the length of its spine, with six curving triangular groups of incised lines on either side indicating fur. Seen from the sides the two supporting heads have open fanged jaws and seem to be biting the flanks of the central animal. Seen from above, however, they have almost the appearance of long-nosed human heads with hair in vertical rows. Although the transformation of human into animal forms is a well-attested characteristic of Early Medieval Germanic art it is doubtful, however, whether it applies in the present case (Leigh 1984).
Near the edge on the back are soldered a pierced, narrow, trapezoidal lug, probably for hinging a pin (now missing), and, opposite and in line with it, the stub of a second lug which could originally have formed the pin-catch, but which appears to have been cut down. This makes it difficult to be entirely certain that the object is a brooch and not a mount. Weight: 7.87g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 76%.
Discussion: Disc brooches formed part of female costume in the early Anglo-Saxon period, but the figures on the Lichfield find are unique for the type. A possible analogy to the design is to be found on a small group of late 5th-century Scandinavian/Baltic region buckles with zoomorphic tongues sometimes flanked by animal or human heads, although it should be noted that these face outwards from the centre, e.g. from Sjörup, Såke, Sweden, Froosa, Estonia, and Snartemo, Norway (Salin 1904, figs. 385 and 388; Roth 1979, fig. 196a; Hougen 1967, fig. 29). A further putative parallel can be found in two Nydam Style buckles from Esbjerg South, Denmark, in which pairs of long-nosed zoomorphic heads on the loops curve in towards animal-headed tongues (Ørsnes 1988, pl. 57, 1 & 3, Dr M Asboe, in litt.). The long-nosed heads also have Scandinavian parallels in the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries, and the triple filigree wires of the border can be paralleled on northern Germanic gold jewellery and sword fittings. Three-dimensional animal figures are not common in Germanic metalwork at this time and were probably inspired by Roman models. Such comparisons indicate that this item dates from the early Anglo-Saxon period, most probably as above, and is likely to be an imported piece from southern Scandinavia, or perhaps from northern Germany.
Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.
B AGER
Early Medieval

Date: Late 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Banks while metal-detecting in April 2004.
Description: The fragment forms a substantial fragment of the rim and main decorative border of a keystone garter disc brooch of Avent’s class 2 (Avent 1975). The fragment shows traces of milling and encloses a raised, flat-topped silver arc decorated with a zigzag formed by small, punched, interlocking triangles. At each end of the arc is an empty setting for an inlay. The arc is separated by a sharp ridge from a broad inner zone, decorated with an empty keystone-shaped setting flanked by an animal head in Saini’s zoomorphic Style II to the right and an animal limb and triple-barred body to the left. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 93%. Weight: 4.06g.
Discussion: This type of female brooch is dated from the late 6th century to around AD 630 by Avent (1975). A parallel is provided by a similar brooch from Guston, Kent, although the shapes of the settings in the raised arcs differ (Avent 1975, no. 129).
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
B AGER

201. Brightstone, Isle of Wight: Early Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragments (2005 T327)
Date: 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S O’Brien while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: Three fragments of a damaged, Kentish, silver-gilt, keystone garter disc brooch. The largest fragment is a substantial part, with two complete keystone settings with garnets on waffle-patterned metal foil; the third setting is partly broken and empty. A central, round setting is now empty, while the back of this part retains part of the pin holder. The fields between the keystone garnets, abutting the central roundel, are decorated with disjointed Style I ornament. The second fragment has the broken pin catch on the back and one part of the broken garnet setting on the front. A keystone garnet with wafered gold foil still stuck to its back is the third fragment. The front of the brooch was originally gilt. Max diameter: 21mm; total weight: 3.96g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 88%, and confirmed the red stones as garnet.
Discussion: The ornament characterises this brooch as part of Avent’s Class 2 (Avent 1975). Due to its fragmentary state it is difficult to ascertain the sub-group, but it is probably 2.3 rather than 2.4.
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.
S MARZINZIK

Date: Early to mid 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Ross while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: An almost complete, lozenge-shaped foot-plate of an early Anglo-Saxon square-headed brooch with the catch-plate on the pin on the back. The decoration is rather abraded and indistinct in places, but consists of a low lozenge-shaped rib framing a quatrefoil formed by two back-to-back S-scrolls. At the top of the centre is a facemask with two round eyes, to the right of which is an indifferent Style I zoomorphic design, but the section to the left is broken away. At the opposite, rounded terminal are two semicircular traces of small, nielloed triangles surviving on the frame. Length: 29mm; weight: 5.9g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 90%, with traces of mercury gilding.
Discussion: The brooch belongs to the group of Leigh’s Series I and II, mainly of Kentish origin and datable as above (Leigh 1980). The scroll motif may be a simplified version of the floriated cross in a lozenge-shaped frame on the brooch from Finglesham, grave D3, Kent, although a similar design also occurs on brooches of an East Midlands type (Leeds 1949, pl. 1; Hines 1997, pls. 47-50).
Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B AGER

203. Eastry, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver brooch fragment (2005 T160)
Date: 6th century
Discovery: Found by Wessess Archaeology in association with Time Team during controlled excavations in May 2005.
Description: A fragment consisting of the rectangular head-plate and part of the bow of an Early Medieval miniature bow brooch, of which the original form is uncertain in view of the absence of the foot-plate. The head-plate has a roughly beaded edge round a collet enclosing a rectangular garnet mounted on a grid-patterned foil, on the back is a broken lug for hinging a pin. Length: 13mm; width: 8mm; weight: 1.35g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.
Discussion: The miniature form and shape of the head-plate may be compared with a pair of small brooches dating to the 6th century, with rectangular heads and triangular feet from plentifully. Essex, grave 102, British Museum, registration nos. 1970.4.6-22-23). The type has more distant parallels with a plain brooch of similar form from Issendorf, Germany, inhumation grave no. 3953, and another with a more elongated foot which has lost its decorative mounts, said uncertainly to be from Herpes, Charente, France (Hässler 2002, p. 241, fig. 4, 2, British Museum reg. no. 1905,5-20,192). But in the absence of the foot it is also possible that the Eastry brooch represents an unusual version of Anglo-Saxon miniature square-headed brooch, a type that was often inlaid with rectangular garnets (Åberg, 1926, figs. 136 & 142-4). For a fragmentary silver example, thought without garnet, see Bramore, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 33).
Disposition: Dover Museum hopes to acquire with the main site archive.

204. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (addenda): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt brooch fragments and associated finds (2005 T14)
Date: Mid 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J McLaughlin while metal-detecting in December 2004; addenda to the original find of October 2003, see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 72.
Description:
1. Three silver-gilt brooch fragments of the brooch from the original find (2003, no. 72.1): a basal lobe of the foot-plate; a joining fragment from the shoulder of the foot-plate leading to the median lobe; and a fragment from the right shoulder.
2. A silver spiral wrist-clasp, one spiral with a loose end rising towards the eye fastener, which is now missing.
3. Two silver-gilt fragments of the object, possibly a cruciform brooch, in the original find (2003, no. 72.2), possibly a cruciform brooch.
4. A gilt copper alloy fragment, possibly an arm terminal, from a cruciform brooch.
5. The gilded copper alloy head and bow of a small square-headed brooch.
6. A catch-plate, possibly silver-gilt, from either a large square-headed or cruciform brooch.
7. A small iron object with an ogival blade, possibly a spearhead or a knife.
8. Two silver-gilt fragments of a square-headed brooch: part of a head-plate and part of bow with pin catch.
9. A copper-alloy annular brooch with ribbed decoration.
10. Fragments of a copper-alloy annular brooch, the larger fragment flat and with ring-and-dot decoration.
11. A fragment of a copper-alloy disc with an uneven surface, apparently distorted, possibly through heat. This object might be a Roman coin.
12. A shoe-shaped silver belt stud, inlaid with a ring-and-dot decorated copper-alloy repousse sheet. This item matches the stud from the original find (2003, no. 72.3).
13. Four amber beads of irregular shapes and sizes, one damaged.
14. Four sections of a copper-alloy chain, with one separate link (damaged).
15. An iron fragment, flat and elongated, possibly from a knife. The object is heavily corroded with some cracking and flaking occurring; both ends have broken off.
16. An iron knife with a curved back, the tip and the end of the tang broken off, with some further fragments.
17. A silver wire-spiral, bent open, damaged in two places, probably forming one half of another wrist-clasp.
Discussion: For further discussion and comparanda, especially for the study (no. 12) see the original Treasure Annual Report 2003. The presence of the likely spearhead (no. 7) as well as the amber beads and several knives and knife fragments now suggest that all these associated finds are more likely to have originated from disturbed graves than to be part of a metal smith’s scrap or stock in trade.
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.
S MARZINZIK & A C EVANS

205. Newchurch, Kent: Late Anglo-Saxon silver bird-shaped brooch fragment (2005 T309)
Date: 8th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs J Partridge while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: The find is in the shape of an upright bird in profile, with large head and straight beak. The eye is in the shape of a large flattened pentagon. The beak is open, and the bill, possibly a metal or wood and a beak formed from a metal or bone scabbard. The bar may be shown as a curved or a straight bar with a recess, either indicating the pupil, or originally meant to contain some glass or stone inset. The tail is missing. On its back, the bird caries what might be a small cross, with the right arm broken off, and a piece missing, but with a fragment still attached to the bird’s neck. It seems likely that the brooch could have been used as a pendant, with a cord or chain passing in the eyelet formed between the bird’s neck and the cross/fledging; this might account for the break and the damage to this area. Max. height: 2.8mm; weight: 4.31g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.
Discussion: Brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds (Pedersen 2001), and examples have been found in Germany, France and England. Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small flettings. It may be argued that it was a fletting with upright wing, and not a cross, that this bird carries on its back, on account of the usual proportion of the cross with rather elongated arms, and of the angle of the severely one right. Whilst some of these brooches can be understood to follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the addition of Christian symbols makes its devotional character evident. The beak of the Newchurch bird could identify it either as a dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit, or as an eagle, symbolic of the resurrection.

EARLY MEDIEVAL
Discussion: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A CANNON

Date: Mid 11th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs S Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: An Anglo-Saxon coin-brooch or badge, modified from a silver penny of Edward the Confessor. The reverse has been gilt, and brooch fittings attached by rivets. One end of the brooch fitting remains in fragmentary form, but only the rivets survive at the other end. The brooch itself is broken into four fragments, with a small silver and one further fragment missing. The coin is a silver penny of the Pointed Helmet type (c. 1053–56), issued by the moneyr ‘Eastern’ of Winchester. This name may represent either Ælfstan or Æðelstan, both of whom are recorded as moneys at Winchester in this period. The coin appears to come from the same dies as a coin in the British Museum (1867, G12, 582), although the condition of both objects makes it difficult to state this as a certainty.
Discussion: This brooch is typical of a type of coin-brooch particularly fashionable from the middle of the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042–66) to some time in the reign of William I (1066–87). It adds to a rapidly increasing corpus of coin-brooches from the reign of Edward the Confessor and William I, with 21 examples already published (Williams 2002 & 2006). While it is impossible to say exactly, it appears such conversions took place while each coin type was still current, which would mean no more than two or three years between the issue of the coin and the manufacture of the brooch.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G WILLIAMS

207. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Early Medieval silver-gilt coin-brooch (2006 T574)
Date: Mid 11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Lay while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042–66). The coin is no longer visible, and the brooch head-plate has been broken off. It is decorated with two rows of stamped ornament, running obliquely across the field in the form of a double band that is broken by a single strand placed at right-angles across it. There is also a short, separate fragment of the hoop. Width of bezel: 19mm; weight: 2.7g. Surface analysis of the surface indicated a silver content of approximately 78%.
Discussion: The ‘hoop’ seems too widely splayed to be that of a finger-ring and the object may thus be a fitting of some kind. For a very similar copper-alloy object see Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (this volume, no. 261).
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

213. Bersted area, West Sussex: Mid Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet composite brooch setting (2006 T61) PAS ID: S55-S8E97
Found by Mr P Linstead while gardening in 1982; not Treasure, returned to finder.

LANDREWS-WILSON

(II) FINGER-RINGS AND RINGS

214. East Walton, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt finger-ring or fitting (2005 T59)
Date: First half of the 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: The ring is made with a narrow band supporting a square, lightly curved bezel, decorated with Style I ornament within a simple border. The ornament is cryptic and composed of a ‘helmeted’ hip and two highly stylised legs associated with an unintelligible body, running obliquely across the field. The ring is of Type A and is therefore a polished bezel ring. This type of ring has previously been recorded from Scandinavian graves and silver hoards, such as from Torup, Denmark, and Gotland, Sweden (Skovmand 1942, fig. 19; Graham-Campbell 1980, pl. 237). For a punch-decorated gold ring of broadly similar form but originally with knotted ends see Beachamwell, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 46). Length 20mm; weight: 2.6g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 70–73% & 24–26% respectively.
Discussion: This ring is one of a slightly convex gold band tapers towards each end, one of which has been broken off. It is decorated with two rows of interlocking punched triangles containing single pellets and forming two nozzles zigzag either side of a median ridge. The other end is square in fold-back corners and both ends have been crushed inwards, apparently in antiquity.
Discussion: Both the form of the ring and the decoration are typical of Viking rings found in Scandinavian graves and silver hoards, such as from Torup, Denmark, and Gotland, Sweden (Skovmand 1942, fig. 19; Graham-Campbell 1980, pl. 237). For a punch-decorated gold ring of broadly similar form but originally with knotted ends see Beachamwell, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 46). Length 20mm; weight: 2.6g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 70–73% & 24–26% respectively.
Discussion: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

B AGER

Date: 9th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Laverack while metal-detecting in November 2006.
Description: The ring consists of a slightly convex gold band tapering towards each end, one of which has been broken off. It is decorated with two rows of interlocking punched triangles containing single pellets and forming two nozzles zigzag either side of a median ridge. The other end is square in fold-back corners and both ends have been crushed inwards, apparently in antiquity.
Discussion: Both the form of the ring and the decoration are typical of Viking rings found in Scandinavian graves and silver hoards, such as from Torup, Denmark, and Gotland, Sweden (Skovmand 1942, fig. 19; Graham-Campbell 1980, pl. 237). For a punch-decorated gold ring of broadly similar form but originally with knotted ends see Beachamwell, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 46). Length 20mm; weight: 2.6g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 70–73% & 24–26% respectively.
Discussion: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

B AGER

Found by Mr R Griffin while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F MINTER & G WILLIAMS

Found by Mr B Windsor while metal-detecting about 1990; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

Found by Mr P Bean while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER

211. Colkirk, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt square-headed brooch head-plate (2005 T335) PAS ID: NMS-35FDF1
Found by Mr N Abram while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

212. Hindringham, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon long brooch head-plate and bow fragment (2005 T401) PAS ID: NMS-20CTA3
Found by Mr S Gray while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

Date: Late 9th–early 10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Atehouse while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: An incomplete bezel from a gold finger-ring. The fragment is square and decorated on the surface with a rough lozenge and a central line of crudely punched circles, with others individually placed in the resulting cells. There are clean cut marks at either side of the bezel where the hoop would have attached, suggesting purposeful cutting down rather than breakage. The reverse has five or six deep cuts probably also caused during its cutting.
Dimensions: 10 x 11 x 1mm.
Discussion: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum hopes to acquire.

A DAUBNEY

216. Seething, Norfolk: Viking silver finger-ring (2005 T403)
Date: Late 9th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Dunthorne while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A complete but distorted silver sheet finger-ring, the hoop tapering to pointed ends which are wound around each other, and expanding to a flat lozenge form bezel. This is decorated with stamped impressions of two designs, a reversed S distributed along the edges and a circle with raised diametrical punch in pairs and short alignments of four. Internal diameter: 14mm; approx. weight: 1.63g.
Discussion: Stamped finger-rings, in gold and silver and copper alloy are characteristic of the late 9th and 10th centuries (see for example Treasure Annual Report 2001, nos. 34 & 45 & Graham-Campbell (1980) 61, no.219).
Discussion: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON
78

1. Silver miniature square-headed brooch with the end of the ridge around the central panel. The very short, low bow has a median ridge extending onto the foot-plate and appearing to join a transverse ridge forming a cross, but the decoration is mostly obscured by sandy concretion. Examples of this type are known from Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, and eastern Kent, and can be dated to the first half of the 6th century (Åberg 1926, figs. 131 and 135; Parfit & Brugmann 1997, fig. 14a). Length: 33mm; weight approx. 7g.

2. Silver fragment of the foot-plate of a miniature square-headed brooch, with traces of gilding and a tear-shaped garnet set in the left-hand lobe, the opposite setting empty. A flat-topped cruciform ridge joins the two settings and there are Style I animal motifs on the shoulders of the foot. The type is mainly Kentish and dates from the first two thirds of the 6th century (Åberg 1926, fig. 129; Parfit & Brugmann 1997, fig. 14b). Length: 24mm; weight: 5.60g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 90% and confirmed the presence of mercury gilding.

3. Silver fragment of the foot-plate and stub of the bow of a miniature square-headed brooch, with traces of gilding. The midrib on the end of the bow forks into what originally would have been a raised, lozenge-shaped frame on the foot-plate enclosing two smaller lozenge-shaped ridges, but the lower half of the foot is missing. There are Style I animal motifs on the shoulders of the foot. The type is mainly Kentish and dates from the first two thirds of the 6th century (Åberg 1926, fig. 129; Parfit & Brugmann 1997, fig. 14b). Length: 23mm; weight 4.60g. Surface analysis revealed a silver content of approximately 94% and confirmed the presence of mercury gilding.

4. D-shaped buckle loop with a club-shaped tongue hooked onto the hinge-bar. The buckle belongs to Marzinik’s Anglo-Saxon Type I.4 (Marzinik 2003) and dates from around the early to mid 6th century AD. Length: 40mm.

5. Half of a pick-spur of flat, rectangular section with one hooked end and an integral, cylindrical stub of the pick surviving; probably tinned on one surface. Although hook-ended spurs occur in the later Roman and Merovingian periods, none of them seem to have the same flat form and it is therefore, not possible to date the find closer than to around the 3rd–6th centuries (Shortt 1959, fig. 3.6).

6. Fragment of very thin sheet metal, slightly thicker along one edge, and so possibly from the rim of a hanging bowl, perhaps part of the one found in grave 69, see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 88; thickness: 53mm.

7. Fragment of a plain metal plate, roughly triangular with the stub of a hook projecting from the base. The very slightly curved surface and the hook suggest it is probably a hanging bowl escutcheon (see no. 6 above and no. vii, Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 88, although it does not match the other escutcheons from the grave). Length: 36mm.

8. Fragment of the head-plate of a cruciform brooch with section of the bow, length: 32mm surviving. Two edges of the ridge forming a cross are visible and a double lug pin on the back. The original form of the complete brooch is uncertain, but the fragment may be compared with brooches of the late 5th and 6th centuries from Fossebridge, Cambridgeshire (Reichstein 1975, pls. 102, 1–2, and 115, 9 & 13).

9. Fragment of a head-plate of a cruciform brooch with stub of bow and top knob surviving; of similar type to no. 1 (see for dating), but has only a single lug for the pin. Length: 28mm.

10. Fragment of brooch or mount, in the form of the front end of a stag brooch, with part of the head with bases of the antlers surviving. It is decorated with punched dots and is of the same type as Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 88 (a), suggesting they were worn as a matching pair. The type is rarely found in England, but 6th/7th-century examples are known from Lombardic Italy (Werner 1950, pl. 51, F10–F17). Length: 27mm.


54.29mm; blade (minimum): 41.86mm. That is missing its tip. Overall length: 96.45mm; tang: 20.77mm, internal diameter is 18.11mm. Maximum thickness is 7.28mm, whilst the width of the band is 2.62mm. Weight: 2.1g.

5. Flint fragments and lumps. A group of burnt flint fragments, total weight 66g.

222. Dartford, Kent: Three Anglo-Saxon grave assemblies (2006 T376a, b and c).

31.77mm; thickness: 15.02mm; weight: 22.6g.

3. Crystal bead on upper chest. A large faceted rock crystal bead. The bead is pentagonal with a central hole of 7.32mm diameter, and the edges of the bead show signs of damage, possibly from wear. Overall diameter: 20.77mm, internal diameter is 18.11mm. Maximum thickness is 7.28mm, whilst the width of the band is 2.62mm. Weight: 2.1g.

5. Flint fragments and lumps. A group of burnt flint fragments, total weight 66g.

222. Dartford, Kent: Three Anglo-Saxon grave assemblies (2006 T376a, b and c).

1. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch. Cast copper-alloy body with upturned rim and integral hinge and catch-plates. The front of the brooch is heavily gilded, with only minimal signs of wear to the gilding around the top edge of the rim. The front has an integral conical knob surrounded by a zone decorated with moulded relief basketwork in eight segments. On the reverse, the iron pin is intact and still set into the catch-plate. Around the spring and hinge-plate, a mass of organic material, including textile and possibly also skin and/or leather, is present. Diameter: 31.22mm; thickness: 14.99mm; weight: 13.5g.

2. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch. Cast copper-alloy saucer brooch, very similar to SF16, except the basketwork decoration is divided into only seven segments. There is also slightly more wear to the gilding on the front of the brooch. This brooch also has preserved organic remains, including textile and possibly skin and/or leather; on the reverse. Diameter: 31.38mm; thickness: 14.46mm; weight: 10.9g.

3. Complex of silver rings and beads found scattered across the torso. A group comprising 10 silver slipknot rings, some fragmentary, and some with amber or glass beads attached. Associated with these, probably as part of the same necklace, were 7 separate amber beads and 3 separate glass beads; these were probably originally each suspended on one of the now broken silver slipknot rings.


A slightly curv. Probable adult female (based on grave goods).

1. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch at right shoulder. The main body of the brooch is formed from a cast copper alloy disc with upturned rim and integral catch-plate and perforated lug (the hinge-plate) on the reverse. The front of the brooch is heavily gilded, the gilding showing few signs of wear. There is an applied central cylindrical copper alloy stud with silvered disc-head projecting from the centre of the front of the brooch. Around this stud is a zone of moulded decoration comprising 7 concentric relief bands of varying width. Most of these relief bands are plain, but the third and sixth are narrow and beaded. Partial remains of the corroded iron pin survive attached to the hinge-plate on the reverse, along with traces of preserved textile. Diameter: 34.33mm; thickness: 15.02mm; weight: 16.6g.

2. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch at left shoulder. Similar form and decoration to SFS. There are partial remains of the iron pin on the reverse, around which are some organic remains, including textile but possibly also iron and/or leather; Diameter: 35.76mm; thickness: 15.94mm; weight: 12.5g.

3. Crystal bead on upper chest. A large faceted rock crystal bead. The bead is pentagonal with a central hole of 7.32mm diameter, and the edges of the bead show signs of damage, possibly from wear. Overall diameter: 20.77mm, internal diameter is 18.11mm. Maximum thickness is 7.28mm, whilst the width of the band is 2.62mm. Weight: 2.1g.

5. Flint fragments and lumps. A group of burnt flint fragments, total weight 66g.

222. Dartford, Kent: Three Anglo-Saxon grave assemblies (2006 T376a, b and c).

1. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch. Cast copper-alloy body with upturned rim and integral hinge and catch-plates. The front of the brooch is heavily gilded, with only minimal signs of wear to the gilding around the top edge of the rim. The front has an integral conical knob surrounded by a zone decorated with moulded relief basketwork in eight segments. On the reverse, the iron pin is intact and still set into the catch-plate. Around the spring and hinge-plate, a mass of organic material, including textile and possibly also skin and/or leather, is present. Diameter: 31.22mm; thickness: 14.99mm; weight: 13.5g.

2. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch. Cast copper-alloy saucer brooch, very similar to SF16, except the basketwork decoration is divided into only seven segments. There is also slightly more wear to the gilding on the front of the brooch. This brooch also has preserved organic remains, including textile and possibly skin and/or leather; on the reverse. Diameter: 31.38mm; thickness: 14.46mm; weight: 10.9g.

3. Complex of silver rings and beads found scattered across the torso. A group comprising 10 silver slipknot rings, some fragmentary, and some with amber or glass beads attached. Associated with these, probably as part of the same necklace, were 7 separate amber beads and 3 separate glass beads; these were probably originally each suspended on one of the now broken silver slipknot rings.

2. Gilded silver-square-headed brooch on lower half of body. A small square-headed brooch of Kentish-Continental type. The brooch is cast in silver, with gilding on the front. The gilding has worn on most areas of the front of the brooch, and the edges of the brooch also show some signs of wear. The brooch has a rectangular head-plate with a central panel of moulded decoration comprising 8 short vertical lines within a raised border. Around the outer edge of the head-plate is a zone of incised or stamp-decorated comprising a series of 15–16 half circles; similar decoration occurs along the lower edges of the foot-plate. The foot-plate is lozenge-shaped, possibly to suit inside-terminals below rampant/crouching beasts and two scrolls on the foot-plate terminals. An integral hinge and catch-plate are present on the reverse, the former retaining part of the iron pin. There are fiant, irregular, incised lines visible around the edges of the head-plate and foot-plate backs. Length: 52.83mm; width: 21.16mm; thickness: 7.76mm; weight: 0.2g.

3. Silver (?) disc brooch on lower half of body, near SF. A disc brooch, possibly of silver, of composite construction (not to be confused with a Kentish composite disc brooch, a quite distinct brooch type). The brooch comprises a circular, concave body, which is incomplete, with breaks around the majority of its rim. The central front of the brooch has a short cylindrical boss attached, topped by a pointed circular plate. The central front of the brooch has a short cylindrical boss attached, topped by a pointed circular plate. Rock crystal ball in a suspended sling, suggest a costume of the east Anglian type. The brooch is cast in silver, with gilding on the front. The gilding has worn on most areas of the front of the brooch, and the edges of the brooch also show some signs of wear. The brooch has a rectangular head-plate with a central panel of moulded decoration comprising 8 short vertical lines within a raised border. Around the outer edge of the head-plate is a zone of incised or stamp-decorated comprising a series of 15–16 half circles; similar decoration occurs along the lower edges of the foot-plate. The foot-plate is lozenge-shaped, possibly to suit inside-terminals below rampant/crouching beasts and two scrolls on the foot-plate terminals. An integral hinge and catch-plate are present on the reverse, the former retaining part of the iron pin. There are fiant, irregular, incised lines visible around the edges of the head-plate and foot-plate backs. Length: 52.83mm; width: 21.16mm; thickness: 7.76mm; weight: 0.2g.

4. Angular brooch case. Sheet copper-alloy thorn with incomplete copper-alloy suspension loop at closed end. Copper-alloy thorns, length: 60.34mm; diameter: 6.54mm; weight: 4.2g.

5. Iron latchlifters on lower half of body. A complex of iron stems and suspension rings, probably from an assemblage of latchlifters/keys. These objects are fragmentary and heavily corroded, but fragments of two stems and the associated series of rings and miscellaneous fragments suggest at least two latchlifters worn in close proximity. Minimum weight: 10.7g.

6. Copper-alloy thorn case. Sheet copper-alloy thorn with incomplete copper-alloy suspension loop at closed end. Copper-alloy thorns, length: 60.34mm; diameter: 6.54mm; weight: 4.2g.

7. Iron latchlifters on lower half of body. A complex of iron stems and suspension rings, probably from an assemblage of latchlifters/keys. These objects are fragmentary and heavily corroded, but fragments of two stems and the associated series of rings and miscellaneous fragments suggest at least two latchlifters worn in close proximity. Minimum weight: 10.7g.

8. Raptor claw, pierced. Claw from a bird of prey, pierced, with part of a copper-alloy suspension loop attached. Length: 21.26mm; width: 5.8mm; thickness: 10.63mm; weight: 0.3g.

9. Miscellaneous fragments. Three lumps of preserved organic remains, fused to iron fragments, including textile and possibly wood. Weight: 3.2g.

Discussion: Saucer brooches were manufactured in both applied and cast forms and originate in northern Germany during the first half of the 5th century. AD. Earlier types generally fall within a size range of 28–48mm diameter, with later examples ranging between 48–82mm (Walton Rogers 2007, 113–114). The chronology of saucer brooch use has not yet been closely subdivided, but the diameter of the pair in 2006 T76, at 34–36mm, would suggest manufacture at some point during the mid 5th to mid 6th centuries. The saucer brooches of 2006 T767b are of similar date. Groups of silver wire rings similar to those found in this grave have been recovered from burials at Ringlemere in east Kent (see this volume no. 223), where all the excavated graves appear to date to the 5th or very early 6th century; a similar date for grave 2006 T736b therefore seems probable. The two brooches in 2006 T736c, probably fastened with a front-opening jacket or overdress, and the associated beads would probably also have been associated with this garment. The combination of a pair of brooches worn on a front-fastening garment, along with the wearing of a crystal ball in a suspended sling, suggest a costume of the east Kentish elite of the 6th century, a view strengthened by the Kentish square-headed brooch in this burial. The latter brooch is an example of Kentish-Continental type, combining geometric ornament with zoomorphic elements. Specifically, it falls within a group designated Åberg type 132 by Brugmann (Parmitz & Brugmann 1997, 38–39, fig. 14). One copper-alloy example, from Mill Hill grave 105C, has a garnet setting on the foot-plate. Mill Hill grave 105 was dated by Brugmann to her east Kentish phase III. c. AD 530–540 (bid. 97), but this brooch type can also occur in her phase II. c. AD 500–530/40. The bead assemblage from this burial includes three examples of so-called ‘Traffic Light’ beads (polychrome opaque glass beads of red, yellow and green colour combination). Brugmann, in her study of early Anglo-Saxon glass beads, placed these in her bead group A1, dating to c. AD 450–530 (Brugmann 2004, 34, 44–52, 70). Traffic Light beads occur most commonly in East Anglia, and the examples in this burial may well be imports from that region, implying an individual with access to both East Anglian and east Kentish material culture. The disc brooch also found in this burial is of a very unusual type, and no clear parallel had been identified at the time of writing. Perhaps this brooch represents an experimental product of the east Kentish workshop responsible for the production of both Kentish square-headed and disc brooches. The combination of a square-headed brooch (which must have been manufactured after c. AD 500), the lack of Kentish disc brooches, and the presence of Traffic Light beads therefore suggests a date for this burial between c. AD 500 and 530.

Disposition: To be determined.

A RICHARDSON


Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery based around the Ringlemere Bronze Age barrow, in October and November 2005. Much of the material was block lifted, with excavation and assessment continuing. Full report to come in Treasure Annual Report 2007. British Museum hopes to acquire with the main site archive.

S MARZINZIK

224. Bridge, Kent: Four Anglo-Saxon graves with coins and associated objects (2005 T115a–d)

Date: AD 680–690

Discovery: Found by Kent Archaeological Field School in March 2005, during controlled archaeological excavation of an Anglo-Saxon grave group, possibly a family group, in the fill of the ditch of a hexagonal feature of probable Roman date.

Description: Four of the eleven graves, in each case a female burial, contained coins in which the grouping of the coins suggested that they had been contained in a bag, placed at the woman’s feet along with grave goods, all heavily corroded.

Grave 1. 21 silver pennies, several fused: Series A (8), Series B I (12), possible Series B II (1). Associated finds: A copper-alloy belt buckle and possible brooch; a blue glass bead (broken); an iron knife and 3 handles, key, socketed spearhead, and a pottery vessel.

Grave 5. 14 silver pennies: Series A (8), Series B I (6); a gold scutiform disc-pendant, a type typically associated with female burials, possibly with an amuletic function as a ‘symbolic shield’ (Meaney 1981, 159–62; Geake 1997, 38–9). Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 95%. Associated finds: An iron knife, 2 wooden-handled iron knives and a further wooden handle, iron nails from a box, a piece of iron with textile attached, a blue glass bead (broken) and a complete glass palm cup.


Discussion: The assemblage represents a significant addition to the corpus of known examples of Series B pennies. A detailed study of the Series will be published as part of the publication of the excavations.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum acquired, alongside the main site archive.

G WILLIAMS

Date: 7th century


Description: Grave group 343: A silver finger-ring in three fragments. The bezel is round and bordered by a group of three pellets on either side; the remaining two fragments are from the plain, round-sectioned hoop of strikingly large diameter. It may be possible that a very small piece of the hoop is missing where it joins the bezel. Bezels dimensions: 12 x 22mm; weight: 6.83g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97.6%. The ring is heavily corroded, although it is likely that the large, flat and round bezel was decorated, for instance carrying a monogram or engraved device. Rings of similar type are reasonably common on the continent, where the groups of three pellets are indicative of a 7th-century date.

Associated finds: A fragment of glass; parts of a hanging bowl including escutcheons, basal discs and rings; a complete glass palm cup. A tin-alloy finger ring with square sides. This ring is highly corroded and may have come from a pagan Saxon cemetery tentatively dated to the 7th century. Also found were two glass beads which will be identified and a beehive-shaped lead ingot. The excavator also notes that they are likely to have been used to construct a roof or floor. A yellow glass bottle sherd with a blue stripe was found within the burials. A small fragment of silver wire, broken into two pieces. The shorter fragment is lost and the longer fragment is approximately 99mm long by 400mm wide and at least 500mm tall. Scrolled terminal brackets held the top and bottom halves of each side panel together. These seem to have been fixed down each side at regular intervals and appear to have been attached to the outside of both the headboard and the footboard. A headboard was attached to the bed by being connected to each side panel by an iron headboard stay and may have been reattached at an angle.

Grave no. 43: Located to the immediate north of grave 42, with a gold pendant, a gold bead and two further beads.

A unusual triangular gold-alloy pendant, with a suspension loop to the top. It holds a stone made from a cut-down iron Age bead comprising a dark translucent blue glass with white opaque spirals trailed onto pyrographic patterns. Guidelines (1979, p. 53–57) identifies this type of bead as Oldbury type, class 6, with a distribution based on Kent. Length of each side: 4mm.

2. A gold-alloy bead formed from fine circular-sectioned gold alloy wire. An organic former appears to have been used to achieve the desired shape. Length: 20mm; diameter: 7mm; weight: 1.73g. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicates a gold content of approximately 62%.

3. Two beads, as yet unanalysed but one definitely gold alloy, similar in form and section to the gold bead above, although of different sizes.

Discussion: Unfortunately no human remains have yet been recovered from any grave on the site due to the high acidity of the soil. The normal circulation area of the Iron Age coins recovered from grave 21 covers the modern counties of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and parts of Yorkshire just north of the Humber. The finding of both the coins and the grave goods together suggest the site may have been occupied for a considerable time in the late 6th and early 7th centuries (Geake 1997, 49).


Date: Probably 7th century


Description: Grave no. 10: East-west orientation, a gold pendant and 3 beads located in the area of the head and chest, an iron girdle hanger at the centre of the grave against the southern wall.

1. A gold pendant with a filigree design in two concentric circles. The central setting is empty. It may originally have contained a gem or organic setting such as bone or shell. The item has a single suspension loop. It is similar to a number of other pendants, for instance from Harford Farm, Norfolk. The current pendant belongs to a large group of related pendants, all of 7th-century date (see, for example, Geake 1997). Diameter: 27mm; weight: 2.63g. Surface analysis indicated contents of approximately 66–68% gold and 28–30% silver.

2. Three monochrome glass beads, two smaller, annular, translucent and one larger, opaque and barrel-shaped. One of the former still has a wire fragment through its opening, suggesting that it was originally worn on a small ring. Beads on slipknot rings, although also found in earlier contexts, are most typical of the 7th century.

3. A number of corroded iron rings may come from a chalcedony or an iron key.

4. A small, hexagonal garnet with a suspension loop.

Grave no. 21: East-west orientation, a string of 8 beads with a pierced coin at each end positioned at the approximate centre of the grave cut.

1. Two coins belonging to the North East style coinage associated with a late Iron Age people traditionally known as the ‘Cotilletes’, likely to have been produced within a decade either side of the Roman invasion of AD 43. Both coins have been pierced for suspension, with the position of the hole indicating that they are likely to have displayed the wreath pattern on the front rather than the horse on the back.

2. Eight beads: 1 pale green barrel; 1 green biconical; 1 turquoise miniature ‘melon’; 1 white barrel; 1 dark blue bar; 1 translucent blue biconical; 1 dark blue biconical; 1 orange-red biconical.

3. Silver wire rod broken into two parts. The shorter part is thickened and ends in a small loop. Weight: 0.8g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 99%.

Grave no. 42: West-east orientation, with three gold pendants and gold-alloy wire bead, a jet pin fragment, a gold-alloy button and a fragment of glass. The silver content of the jet pin is approximately 55–65% gold and 35–45% silver.

1. A large gold pendant, shield-shaped and mounted with a larger central red gemstone, probably garnet, carved into shape reminiscent of a scallop shell with 11 separate lobes. The pendant and on the inside of the suspension loop fitting. Dimensions: 40 x 30mm approx. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated an unusual low gold content (37%), suggested as a reflection of the debasement of the later Merovingian coinage which was used for the source of much of the gold jewellery in the 7th century (Jones: personal communication).

2. A gold-alloy bead formed from a fine circular-sectioned gold alloy wire with nilled decoration on the exterior, probably wound on an organic former to achieve the desired shape. Dimensions: 8 x 3mm approx. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated a gold content of approximately 77%.

3. A gold-alloy pendant, oval in shape with a suspension loop to the top. A central oval gemstone is a dark red colour under strong light, but has some imperfections or cracks. There is wear to the stone's surface.

Dimensions: 18 x 13mm. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated a gold content of approximately 70%.

4. A gold-alloy pendant, round in shape with a suspension loop to the top. The central stone is dark red glass containing small bubbles when observed under magnification. Blistering on the surface can also be seen. Diameter: 13mm approx. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated a gold content of approximately 62%. The gold items from grave 42 may have been all from the same necklace, with each pendant separated by gold wire spacer beads, similar to the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire, dated to the second half of the 7th century (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 28–29).

5. An associated find: A fragment of the spherical top of a jet or shale pin with a disk neck, diameter: 10–12mm approx. Similar to Roman examples dateable to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD and so, with its position at the back of the grave, possibly an heirloom item worn in the hair. Also, some 30 finds are iron objects associated with an Anglo-Saxon bed, or are parts of grave-goods placed on or around the bed, and mineralised wood and possibly textile attached in many places, suggesting further the shape and design of the bed. The bed appears to have been a rectangular box constructed from wooden planks with an overall dimension of approximately 1800mm long by 800mm wide and at least 500mm tall. Scrolled terminal brackets held the top and bottom halves of each side panel together. These seem to have been fixed down each side at regular intervals and appear to have been attached to the outside of both the headboard and the footboard. A headboard was attached to the bed by being connected to each side panel by an iron headboard stay and may have been reattached at an angle.
228. Hythe, Kent: Anglo-Scandinavian silver ingot (2006 T204)
Date: 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Thorn while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: The ingot is short and cigar-shaped with a smooth upper surface and a pitted lower one, which has been hammered smooth along the centre; the sides have also been flattened. There is a incised cross cut by a diagonal line on the underside and transverse and diagonal grooves on the smooth face. There is also a series of nicked testing marks on the side at one end. Length: 31mm; weight: 12.95g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 89%.
Discussion: A large number of silver ingots of the Viking period have been found mainly in hoards in England, Ireland and the Netherlands, as well as in Scandinavia. Silver ingots from the region of the Danelaw were probably used as bullion in payments or trade transactions. But in southern England, where there was an established Anglo-Saxon coinage, it seems more likely that they were used for casting into items such as jewellery (Blackburn 2001).
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.
B AGER

229. Old Buckenham, Norfolk: Viking silver ingot (2005 T455)
Date: Late 9th-early 10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Mayhew while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: The ingot is of broad slug-like shape, the convex face partly flattened by transverse hammering with a rounded rectangular-sectioned tool giving it a corrugated appearance. The long sides and narrower end are vertically ribbed by similar hammering. Length: 49mm; weight: 62.4g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 99%.
Discussion: Although the ingot lacks strong diagnostic features its form and hammering suggest a probable Viking-age dating. See above for further general discussion.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.
B AGER

230. Dereham area, Norfolk: Late Anglo-Saxon/Viking silver ingot (2006 T577)
Date: 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Donnell while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A cast silver ingot of Viking/Late Anglo-Saxon style exhibiting peck-marks, casting run off and one end chopped. Length: 37mm; depth: 7mm; weight: 20.26g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.
T PESTELL

231. South Norfolk: Possible Anglo-Saxon silver ingot (2005 T400)
Date: 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Day while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: A discoidal silver hammered ingot with short radial and oblique grooves at the edge of the other, probably cut to test the quality of the metal. The form, however, is quite unlike bar ingots that were the norm in the late 9th century. Diameter: 16mm; weight: 6.18g / 95.4 grains, perhaps for a ¼ of an eyrir, the Viking Age unit of weight of 25g/26g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.
A ROGERSON

Date: Late 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Rolfe while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: An ingot of short, of sub-rectangular section, the top and bottom faces hammered flat and there are also hammer marks on the sides. It would have been cast in a simple open mould either roughly cut in stone, or perhaps drawn in the earth with a stick. Length: 20mm; weight: 8.13g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 89-91%.
Discussion: Viking period gold ingots are more unusual than silver; see above for further general discussion.
Disposition: Bassetlaw Museum.
B AGER

Date: Late 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Benning while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: The ingot is in the form of a short, ovoid bar with a smooth upper surface and an abraded, pitted lower one. Length: 22mm; weight: 9.41g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%. See above for further general discussion.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
B AGER

Date: Late 9th-11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Chester while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: The ingot is in the form of a short, round-ended bar, of roughly trapezoidal section and convex on top. Length: 26mm; weight: 8.35g. Surface analysis indicated contents of approximately 44-48% gold and 37-39% silver. Viking period gold ingots are more unusual than silver; see above for further general discussion.
Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.
B AGER

235. Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: Possible Viking silver casting spill (2005 T447)
PAS ID: PAS-AE5532
Found by Mr S Ashton while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B AGER

236. Driffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Probable Viking period hammered/cigar-shaped gold ingot (2006 T495) PAS ID: ESS-0068F1
Found by Mr S Sansom while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B AGER

237. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Viking silver ingot (2005 T83) PAS ID: SWYOR-C400D2
Found by Mr C Kilner while metal-detecting in December 2004; Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned.
B AGER

(V) HOOKED-TAGS

Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs M Bamber while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A complete silver Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag, with a flat, circular plate from which extends an integral hook. The circular plate is decorated with a flower-like motif of eight segments, the recesses seem to be filled with black niello, now dull and abraded. The plate has two circular perforations for attachment, neatly positioned through the decoration. Length: 19.0mm; plate diameter: 10.8mm; weight: 0.67g.
Discussion: For a similar hooked-tag and a comparison with other similar formal stylised vegetable patterns see Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 36. Hooks could be used for leggins, veils and purse fastenings and are not uncommon finds.
Disposition: Braintree District Museum.
C MCDONALD & A C EVANS
Date: Probably 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Crawford while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag, cracked on the right-hand top corner. The triangular plate is decorated with a beaded border and terminates in a stylised animal-head leading into the hook. On the central field, two opposed animals resembling beaked, winged snakes are reserved against a nielloed background and their bodies as well as the edge of the field and the animal head are drilled with tiny dots, presumably originally niello-inlaid. Length: 29mm; weight: 3.61g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.
Discussion: Hooked-tags are all-purpose fasteners, used to secure small bags or purses and also clothing, those with a triangular head plate seem to become popular only from the 9th century.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

S MARZINZIK

Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Cranham while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A small Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag of round, delicate shape, comprising a hook and round plate with two attachment holes. The front, rather worn, has what appears to be a beast with vegetation motifs emerging from its open jaws. Originally the decoration would have stood out against a black niello background.
Dimensions: Length: 20mm; weight: 1.0g.
Discussion: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: The fragment joins the right hand panel of a much larger piece of the same object found by Mr Brown in 1985 or 1986 and acquired by Norwich Castle Museum (Acc. no. 1986.245.2), continuing the decorative scheme of four panels around a central boss mounted with a gold collar. Dimensions: 11 x 8mm; weight: 0.32g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

Date: 9th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in October 2004.
Description: The oval plate of the hooked-tag is pierced by two rivet holes at the upper edge, whilst the hook is of rectangular section. The plate is decorated with a double band forming a triquetra knot, the rivet holes carefully positioned respecting the decoration. The knot is set in a sub-circular frame, further embellished by short lines. These decorations are very finely pecked, giving at first glance the impression of niello infilling. The back is plain. Length: 20mm; plate 14 x 12mm; weight: 0.7g.
Discussion: Hooked-tags are a class of later object widely. Their shapes vary greatly, although the those with a triangular head plate seem to become popular only from the 9th century.

A GANNON

Date: 10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Darvill while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: The hooked-tag has a shield-shaped head, with small, elongated holes pierced for attachment; it is decorated with incised interface with a delicate waffle pattern in the background space. The interface forms a design with very acute angles. Length: 20mm; weight: 0.8g.
Discussion: Hooked-tags are common finds, used widely. Their shapes vary greatly, although the attachment holes are usually round and larger.

A GANNON

244. Northborough, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver lobed hooked-tag (2005 T350) PAS ID: KENT-0144D4
Found by Mr P Bean while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A GANNON

Found by Mr D Workman while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

Found by Mr C Poppielow while metal-detecting in December 2005, disclaimed, returned to finder.

A GANNON

Found by Mr T Lavareck while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A GANNON

(VI) MOUNTS AND FITTINGS

Date: 5th–6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Gates while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: The fitting consists of a free running ring interlocking with an almost closed-up ring head of a ‘rivet’ for attachment to one of the guards of a sword hilt. Both have similar tooled decoration consisting of lines of triangle-shaped motifs, and with traces of gilding. At each end of the closed-up ring is a stub, the remains of a rivet shaft or spike. There are traces of gilding within the tooled girth of both rings.

A GANNON

249. Harrold, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver pyramidal scabbard fitting (2006 T241)
Date: Late 6th–early 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Hewitson while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A silver pyramidal scabbard fitting, hollow with a bar for attachment across the reverse. Each of the four sides bears the same decoration comprising triangular and lozenge-shaped fields; each subdivided roughly in half by an irregular zigzag line.

K SUTTON

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S O’Brien while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A belt mount made from a short length of beaded gold wire wound six times to form a cone whose apex is filled with an individual gold bead. The mount is hollow and bridged by a narrow gold strip under which a strap could be threaded. Height: 6mm; diameter: 11.5mm.

K SUTTON

Discussion: The mount is unique but it can be suggested that it falls within the broad tradition of pyramidal mounts that were attached to both scabbard straps and belts, and could be made with a considerable individuality of design. Although no direct parallel can be offered for the Calbourne mount, the beaded wire from which it is made is stylistically and technically typical of the above date. Its can be compared with the series of low profiled pyramidal mounts of the early 7th century (e.g. Flixton, Lincolnshire; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 57A), thought to have been mounted on a sword belt rather than a scabbard strap and more decorative than functional.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

A C EVANS
251. Swaffham area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold pyramid mount (2006 T14)
Date: Late 6th–early 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Sproule while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A gold pyramid mount from a sword scabbard, with a square base and flattened corners caused by triangular settings at the base of each corner. The settings are edged with beaded wire on two sides and two settings still contain garnets. There is a square setting for a missing stone at the apex. The mount is hollow with two semicircular holes in the base divided by a bar. It is constructed from two pieces of metal, one for the base and another for the sides. Base 9.5 x 10mm; height: 13mm; weight: 5.08g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.
E DARCH

252. Mid Essex: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet mount (2006 T440)
Date: 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Minshull while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A round gold mount, set with a probable garnet and filigree-decorated, with a separately crafted back plate. The central cabochon stone is set inside a plain border, framed by a beaded wire collar from which four beaded wire arms run to the mount’s frame. These arms divide the mount into four sectors, each of which is filled with gold-wire annulets. The mount is edged by a triple-stranded frame consisting of two beaded wires separated by a finer, plain one. Diameter: 22mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 2.5g.
Discussion: The function of the mount is not evident, but it is most likely the centre of a woman’s necklace pendant. A tiny triangular application on the back under magnification appears to be the very tip of the attachment of a loop, as is commonly seen on pendants as well as bracteates. Pendants set with garnets and wire decoration were popular in the 7th century. The present piece seems to imitate more complex arrangements with figure-of-eight filigree by using concentric annulets. Numerous examples for such filigree are known, for instance most recently Harford Farm, Norfolk; gr. 18 (Penn 2000). Pendants from Milton near Sittingbourne, Kent, show a similar division into four sectors (Webster & Backhouse 1991, fig. 36a, b).
Presuming that the appliqué represents an attachment for four sectors (Webster & Backhouse 1991, fig. 36a, b). Near Sittingbourne, Kent, show a similar division into filigree are known, for instance most recently Harford Farm, Norfolk; gr. 18 (Penn 2000). Pendants from Milton near Sittingbourne, Kent, show a similar division into four sectors (Webster & Backhouse 1991, fig. 36a, b).

Date: 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Holmes while metal-detecting in August and September 2003.
Description: A silver-gilt, pyramidal strap-mount, hollow with a square cell lined with gold foil at the apex, the original inlay of the cell now missing. The open base has a soldered bar through which a strap could be threaded. Each face has four recessed fields with gilding and niello. Base dimensions: 13 x 13.5mm; weight: 2.3g.
Discussion: For a similar silver-gilt strap mount, with slightly differently shaped recessed fields on each face, see Kilham, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 59).
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.
S MARZINZIK

Date: 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Crisp while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A pyramid mount, truncated at the top in order to contain a square setting, now missing. Inset into the apex is a piece of thin gold sheeting, which would have added depth to the stone (probably garnet) set on top of it. On the underside the object is hollow and a narrow band crosses from one side to the other, at the middle of the object. Each face of the pyramid is decorated with incised lines and recessed triangular areas, which preserve traces of gilding. Each pair of opposing faces has a slightly different design to the other pair. One has three triangles, one above and inverted, with incised lines set with niello. The other has four smaller triangles, one inverted above a row of three, within incised lines set with niello. On this face the remaining area is decorated with incised diagonal lines also set with niello. Height: 8mm; base: 15 x 15mm; weight: 3.5g.
Discussion: This type of sword fitting is not uncommon; see for example a very similar example from Kilham, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 59).
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.
S MARZINZIK

Date: 7th–11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Hebben while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: The mount is formed of a trapezoidal strip with six rivet holes along its perimeter, two of which contain traces of iron rivets. The face of the mount is decorated with a tight, net-like, non-zoomorphic interface, which is rather worn. The object is damaged and rolled over at the wider end, where it is decorated with three conjointed ovals, the outer ones pierced by two of the rivet holes. The broad-stranded interface is comparable with patterns appearing, for example, on insular pre-Conquest sculpture and the mount is perhaps from a book or box. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of at least 59%. Weight: 4.98g.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.
A DAUBNEY & B AGER

256. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt fitting (2006 T262)
Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Mitchell while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: The find is part of a fitting of uncertain function. The shape of the piece is oblong, at one end narrowing to a neck before fanning out to a perforated triquetra, whilst the opposite wider end, with a small rectangular slot cut off, is folded over itself and secured by two small domed rivets.
Discussion: The piece may perhaps have functioned as the plate for a small buckle, allowing for a tongue and a loop to be hinged to it through the opening so created. The extant plate is decorated with a pattern contained in a frame which shows a shallow chip-carved two-strand interlace ending in a triquetra framing the perforation at the narrow end. Extent length: 58mm; thickness: 2mm approx.
Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.
A GANNON

257. Great Dunham, Norfolk: Carolingian silver-gilt mount (2005 T252)
Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in August and September 2006.
Description: A silver-gilt belt or harness mount, rectangular with elaborate cast counter-relief decoration. This comprises a central boss with four lobes radiating satelite-wise on a foliate field within a very worn raised possibly zoomorphic border. The stump of a flat-sectioned projection for attachment runs parallel to both short edges, both set within corroded raised ridges of smaller Dimensions: 29 x 19mm; weight: 10.70g.
Discussion: This mount bears some comparison with Frankish silver gilt mounts decorated with foliate patterns found in Birka, Sweden; see Graham-Campbell & Kidd (1980) Plate 15b.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.
S J ASHLEY

258. Easgwick area, North Yorkshire: Carolingian silver-gilt mount or brooch (2005 T384)
Date: 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Williams while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description: A thick, rectangular plate with moulded edges, nibbed on the short sides and with triple, shallow arcs separated by points on the long sides. The front is decorated with incised lines and fields, each decorated with a cast acanthus leaf, by a median rib and four raised, transverse chevrons with short bars across the apices. The rib is composed of a raised leaf motif at each end flanking a pair of Maltese crosses on pedestals separated by a double-tooled collar. The crosses, chevrons and bars are all ungledded and inlaid with black niello in central crosses and grooves. The piece is possibly a belt mount that was adapted in antiquity for use as a brooch: on the back at each end is a semicircular patch of corrosion products, probably left by the fixing of attachment lugs or pin fittings that are now missing. Length: 35mm; weight: 30mm; weight: 17.63g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 87%.
Discussion: The decoration of the Easgwick find is typically Carolingian in style and the rectangular form may be compared with mounts, brooches and buckle-plates produced on the Continent in the 9th century. A few examples of Carolingian metalwork have been found in England and Ireland, including a square, silver-gilt mount from Wareham, Dorset (Webster & Backhouse 1991 p. 210 no. 256). Finds from northern England may reflect Viking activity, especially after the sharing out of land in Yorkshire to the Great Army in 876. The piece dates from a period when metalwork...
designs widely reflected a deliberate revival of Christian ideas and imagery under the influence of court schools. The barbed chevrons may be compared with a form of capital ‘A’ found in 10th-century manuscripts and may therefore represent Christ as the beginning of all things (Revelation 1:17). The A (Greek alpha) occurs alone or other Carolingian metalwork, though is most usually combined in religious art with omega (the last letter of the Greek alphabet) symbolising Christ as both the first and the last. It is conceivable that the fourfold repetition of A stands for the four gospels (or Evangelists?) The crosses may represent the cross on the hill of Golgotha and the six leaves in the recesses perhaps the six days of the Creation. Acanthus leaves were a common feature of Carolingian art and the whole design could have been regarded as protecting the wearer from harm.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

B AGER

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Date: Late 10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Nutbrown while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Cast, inverted pear-shaped, sub-oval mount. The open-work decoration shows a symmetrical composition with confronted zoomorphic creatures flanking a stylised man. This is a very old motif (the Master of the beasts), ultimately of eastern origin, but already seen, for instance on the mounts on the Sutton Hoo purse. At the base there is a small head, difficult to determine whether human or animal. Length: 24.5mm; max. thickness: 4mm. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 92%.

Discussion: Some comparisons can be made between this piece and those in Backhouse et al (1984), nos. 86 and 108.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

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Date: February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B AGER

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265. Selby area, North Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt and garnet disc mount, probably from a shield boss (2006 T137) PAS ID: YORYM-393BD7

Found by Mr C Breeze while metal-detecting in December 2005; Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

S MARZINZIK

[VII] PENDANTS AND BEADS

266. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2005 T14)

Date: Late 5th–mid 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Piercy while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: The bracteate is made of a disc of gold sheet with a thick, beaded sworded round the rim, though coming away from it in places and with the ends now come slightly apart. The top and bottom edges are bent over, but the suspension loop of ribbed sheet survives, crushed flat and abraded, on the back. The disc is decorated with a repoussé design of a stylised horse with open jaws, pricked ear and round eye. Its foreleg is extended and the shoulder is defined by a beaded band running across the neck and chest. A looped, serpentine creature above the horse appears to be biting its back, all inside a pelleted then plain border. The beaded wire rim is very worn and smooth in places on both back and front. Diameter: 30mm approx; weight: 4.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.

Discussion: Gold bracteate pendants are Scandinavian in origin and the horse is a typical motif on examples of type C, but is always combined there with a human foot/leg in the centre of the image. This most common form of D-bracteate animal with a beak is known from several graves in Kent, including Finglesham (grs. D3 and 203), Bifrons (gr. 29), Sarre (gr. 90) (Asboe, Düwel & Hauck 1985–1983; Bakka 1981, c. Behr 2000; Chadwick, Hawkes & Pollard 1981). It is also the most common animal on Scandinavian and northern German D-bracteates, especially from Jutland and northern Germany. The human foot/leg in the centre of the image is also common. Many of the bracteates that show a leg here also have a figure-of-eight shape in front of the beak, usually described as a human ear. The little bird in this position on the present bracteate is unique, as is the shape of the bird. No Kentish or Anglo-Saxon D-bracteates has a bird (but some C- and A-bracteates in England do have birds occasionally), but some with birds have been found in Jutland and northern Germany. In addition, other details like the minute ‘compass hole’ in the middle of the pendant, the shape of the wire surrounding the gold disc and the shape of the loop have parallels in Kent and in Scandinavia, making any statement about the place of origin of this find difficult.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

S MARZINZIK & C BEHR

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268. Selling, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2005 T310)

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Rogers while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: The object consists of a Byzantine gold solidus of Maurice Tiberius (AD 582–602), which has been modified into a pendant by the addition of a gold suspension loop. The pendant is quite badly buckled. Weight: 3.63g.

Obersee: Diademmed facing bust, DN MAVR/TB PP AV Reverse: Standing angel, holding crook and orb, VICTORIA AVCC

Discussion: Anglo-Saxon pendants made from re-used imported gold coins are typical of this period in Kent, most from graves, but not exclusively so (Abdy & Williams 2006; Williams 2006).
Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of distinguished. The twisted wire cable is visible, if coinage, although no clear or certain forms can be but has an odd, lumpy appearance. It seems possible grooves now squashed. The back is essentially plain flattened wire is set inside the edge of the backing the frame itself. A single strand of twisted, somewhat pear-shaped gold frame for an early found by Mr M Swannell while metal-detecting in October 2005. Date: 7th century

Description: A gold solidus of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths (AD 493–526), minted of Rome. Mounted with suspension loop for use as a pendant. Weight 4.51g.

Discussion: Although the coin itself dates from the late 5th to early 6th centuries, the re-use of earlier coins as pendants is typical of late 6th- and early 7th-century Anglo-Saxon burials (Williams 2006), and this is also consistent with the worn condition of the coin. Coin pendants of this period were often combined with other forms of pendants and beads to form larger necklaces, and a number of these are recorded from grave finds (e.g. Webster & Backhouse 1991, pp. 48–50, no. 31). Since the two objects were found together, and are of the same date, they likely are to have formed part of the same larger piece of jewellery.

Disposition: Northampton Museum.

S MARZINZIK

271. Shipsted, Leicestershire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant (2006 T568) Date: 7th century

Description: An oval gold pendant with a grooved attachment loop and set with a cabochon garnet. The plain back-plate is framed by two beaded wire cables into which a plain, upright border is set. This holds a large garnet which is chipped in one place and shows some pitting on the front. The upright frame is cracked and damaged in places and the back-plate is bent away from the stone in the upper part, near the loop. Height: 27mm; thickness: 7mm; weight: 6.94g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–80% and confirmed the stone as garnet.

Discussion: Garnet pendants were a feature of the so-called ‘Conversion Period’ costume (Gake 1997, 39f). Often, several of them featured on a necklace, as for instance at Desborough, Northamptonshire (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 28). The large garnet stone has a recent parallel from West Shropshire (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 114).

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire.

S MARZINZIK


Discussion: A gold Latin cross made with the long arm uppermost. The cross is hollow and its structure complex. It is made up with one cruciform sheet, which extends into the suspension loop, acting as a base-plate. A single strip of gold, set on edge, is neatly soldered to this forming a cruciform cell. This is then covered by second sheet of gold whose edges are partially enfolded by the top of the cell wall. The sheet forming the base-plate is pierced at the centre by an equal-armed cruciform opening which is partially filled by a thin gold sheet, itself pierced with a smaller equal armed cross. In the interior of the cross, immediately beneath the opening is smaller what appears to be a circular element resembling a stud, but no trace of this can be seen on the front plate. The arms are irregular, with the upper and left ends being cut square, while the right and lower ends are rounded. The swaged suspension loop curls over to rest against its upper edge and is threaded by a length of gold wire made into a slip knot ring and shows little sign of wear.

Discussion: Cross pendants, which are rare and more commonly made with equal arms, are considered to be a direct reference to Christianity. Although the Newball cross can be compared to the unequal-armed cross on the necklace found in a grave in Desborough, Northamptonshire, in 1876 (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 28). This is made of two tubes of heavy gold sheet and set with a cell small cabochon garnet. It can also be compared to a stray find from Holderness, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, 37–8, no. 63); this garnet cell-work example, like the Newball cross, is noticeably irregular in shape. However, the Newball cross is unlike other early Anglo-Saxon examples and, although this is not entirely clear from its manufacture, it may have been with the base-plate facing outwards so that the cruciform piercing was visible. It is structurally unusual and its cruciform piercing is unparalleled and although it seems unlikely that it is a reliquary cross in the strictest sense, it is possible that the ‘stud’, which is barely visible in the interior, may originally have had some function that is now irretrievable.

Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder and subsequently purchased by North Lincolnshire Museum.

A C EVANS

273. Stradsett, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2006 T520) Date: Late 7th century

Description: A pale gold treasum or trissium of the ‘Constantine’ type (Sutherland 26; North 17), minted either in the kingdom of East Anglia or the kingdom of the East Saxons in the third quarter of the 7th century AD. The coin has been pierced twice for suspension, either as a pendant worn around the neck, or possibly so that it could be sewn onto a garment. In either case, the pertinent factor is that it has been converted into an item of jewellery. The coin is cracked across one of the pierced holes, so that a fragment of the coin is missing. Since this reveals part of the interior of the coin, it makes it clear that coin is solid, rather than one of the plated imitations which are also known to have circulated in this period (see for example this volume, coin section, no. 1155).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

274. Stafford, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold pendant (2005 T249) Date: Second half of 7th century

Description: Found by Mr G Bailey while gardening in May 2005.

Discussion: The round pendant has a border formed by two strands of plated wire sets alongside each other, giving the impression of a filigree plate. Four additional plates form the circular suspension loop and touch a fifth plate, which is framing a central setting. This is now empty but would originally have held a paste, shell or semi-precious gem. A grooved strip is attached to the top of the pendant, forming a suspension loop. Diameter (excluding loop): 37mm; weight: 5.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91%.

Discussion: This pendant is characteristic of an Anglo-Saxon type popular with women during the so-called ‘Conversion Period’, more common in the south of the Anglo-Saxon settlement area where grave contexts are known, the pendants occurred usually singly and were worn on necklaces.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to landowner.

S MARZINZIK

275. Ogbourne St Andrew, Wiltshire: Anglo-Saxon gold bead (2005 187) Date: Possibly 7th–early 8th century

Description: Found by Mr C Lloyd while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: An Anglo-Saxon, biconical bead made from wire mesh, attached to two gold loops, which frame the aperture through which the thread of a necklace may have been fed. It is difficult to discern the exact construction of the object prior to cleaning as the wire is stuck to soil which appears to be filling the bead. However microscopic investigation showed that the bead may be composed of two layers: an inner, sheet gold layer and the outer wire mesh applied over it. Max. length: 16mm; weight: 5.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91%.

Discussion: Comparably finds are absent, however beads with tightly wound wire would rather than loosely spaced are known from women’s necklaces of the so-called ‘Conversion period’. The most famous example is the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire, dated to the second half of the 7th century (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p.28).

Here, biconical gold wire beads are used to space cabochon pendants. The question remains open whether the Ogbourne bead is constructed with a double shell, or whether perhaps originally the outer biconical gold wire mesh covered a bead made from organic material which has now decomposed.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

S MARZINZIK
Date: Late 9th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Blackburn while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: An unprovenanced gold pin, which is soldered a single strip of gold sheet set on shoulders. It is made with a sheet gold back plate to which is attached a thin gold tray, on which were mounted a row of garnets set in gold foil. Silver loop with two separate points of adhesive. The hand has four larger and two smaller piercings, and is inlaid with well-cut garnets over pointillé foil and niello inlay. The setting is in a sub-rectangular tongue plate, which is inlaid with translucent green enamel. The undecorated underside has four larger and two smaller piercings, and is plain, showing that it was secured in place at the base of the tongue with some form of adhesive. Width: 14mm.
Discussion: The roundel consists of a round gold tray inlaid with cloisonné enamel, decorated with the right hand of God, the dextera Dei, descending in a gesture of blessing or divine acknowledgment. The Hand is in opaque white enamel, separated by an opaque yellow cuff from the opaque blue cloud from which it emerges. On either side of the Hand descend two branched elements dividing into three sprigs, each terminating in an opaque yellow disc. The background is of translucent green enamel. The undecorated underside has four larger and two smaller piercings, and numerous scratches. Diameter: 11.5mm; weight: 1.00g.
Discussion: This tiny setting clearly derives from a larger object of some kind. The original iconographic context would have been above a separate image, probably of the crucified Christ, the dextera Dei acknowledging Christ on the Cross as the Son of God. Though the same gesture is also sometimes associated with other divinely inspired activities, such as the writing of the Gospels, or the birth of Christ, such images are relatively rare compared with its association with the Crucifixion. The other points of similarity with the Thurnham setting, particularly in the use of lidded cells to fill the spaces between the garnets.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum.
A C EVANS

278. Manton, North Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver discs-headed pin fragment (2005 T345)
Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr Beel while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A discs-shaped pinhead, the pin shaft broken off but traces of its attachment are visible in remnants of soldering. Gilded and incised decoration consists of an equally-armed cross with expanding terminals in a punched border and interlaced knots. The terminals in a punched border and interlaced knots. One at the end of the right-hand side arm of the cross is chip-carved and zoomorphic, showing fantastic birds/bipeds in a style typical of the time. Still visible on the fragment are the remains of two circular piercings, one at the end of the right-hand side arm of the cross and one in the centre. This suggests that the fragment may have been part of a linked pin set, with the lateral hole(s) meant for attaching linking elements. Diameter: 2.8mm; weight: 2.00g.
Discussion: The best-known parallel is the spectacular Witham triple pin set (Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 184), but a more modest example, also with torn piercings is recorded in Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 55. Because the shaft is rather sharply bent, it is also possible that the piece is a dress-hook, with the holes described above provided for rivets to match the one on the shaft in a cruciform disposition. Description: Bromley Museum Service hopes to acquire.
A GANNON

Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Chivington while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: Just under half of a silver dress fastener, gilt on the upper face. The shaft, bent and broken at the tip, depends from a round plate, and is strengthened by a rivet, which stands proud of the plate. The round plate, circumscribed by a plain frame, is divided in four fields by a cross, decorated with a simple ladder pattern. The decoration on the two remaining fields is rare and is known from only a very few objects of exceptional quality of early 7th century date. The style of the interlace can be compared to a remarkable but unprovenanced gold pyramidal scabbard mount which is decorated on each face with a single ribbon bodied zoomorph executed in cloisonné enamel (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 57). The pyramidal mount shares other points of similarity with the Thurnham setting, particularly in the use of lidded cells to fill the spaces between the garnets.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum.
A C EVANS

Date: 7th–9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Whitaker while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: A silver pin, with a flattened globular head on a double collar beneath the head. The shaft is now bent sharply. Length: 70mm; diameter of head: 8mm; weight: 4.4g.
Discussion: Similar pins can be matched in Leahey (2000); see also Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 47. Pins are common Anglo-Saxon finds, remaining in use over a long period of time.
Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.
A GANNON

281. Hilborough, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment with biconical head (2006 T249)
PAS ID: TFB83330125
Found by Mr K Matthews while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

282. West Rudham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver or silver-plated pin fragment with lozenge-form head and incised cross (2006 T46)
PAS ID: NMS-36EDD2
Found by Mr B Mears while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

283. Lyminge, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword pommel fragment (2006 T77)
Date: 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Castle while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: The fragment is from one end of the side face of a sword pommel. It is decorated with a trapezoidal panel containing a claw-like Style I motif inside borders of nielloed black triangles. There are also parts of a basal row of pellets and a second panel of ornament. In the corner at the end is the head of a small, dome-headed rivet. Length, 19mm; weight: 1.7g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.
Discussion: The fragmentary nature of the pommel makes certain identification difficult, but it is probably an example of Menghin’s Bifrons-Gilton type, rather than of his closely related Beckum-Vallatanum type (Menghin 1983, pp. 67 & 312–7, Maps 2–3). The Bifrons-Gilton type occurs also sporadically in northern France, south-west Germany and Scandinavia, and dates as above.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum.
B AGER

284. West Wratting, Cambridgeshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel (2006 T51)
PAS ID: PAS-A642F3
Found by Mr L Eales while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B AGER

(XV) SETTINGS

285. Thurnham, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold and cloisonné garnet setting (2005 T74)
Date: Late 6th–early 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Davill while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A gold and cloisonné garnet setting from the tongue plate of a high status buckle. The setting is sub-rectangular with curved cutaways defining the shoulders. It is strengthened with a sheet gold back plate to which is soldered a single strip of gold sheet set on edge to form a frame for the cloisonné cell work. This is inlaid with well-cut garnets over pointille foil and fills the panel with a design of two skillfully entwined wolves. The spaces between the inlaid garnets are filled with cells lidded with gold sheet. The back of the panel is plain, showing that it was secured in place at the base of the tongue with some form of adhesive. Width: 4.7cm.
Discussion: The panel was originally part of a high status buckle and would have been placed at the base of the buckle tongue over the hinge through which the loop was attached. Its shape implies that it belongs to a rectangular rather than a triangular buckle. It can be compared for example to a silver-gilt buckle with garnet cloisonné inlay found at Gilton Ash, Kent (Speake 1980, pl. 9g). The use of cloisonné interlace is rare and is known from only a very few objects of exceptional quality of early 7th century date. The style of the interlace can be compared to a remarkable but unprovenanced gold pyramidal scabbard mount which is decorated on each face with a single ribbon bodied zoomorph executed in cloisonné enamel (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 57). The pyramidal mount shares other points of similarity with the Thurnham setting, particularly in the use of lidded cells to fill the spaces between the garnets.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum.
A C EVANS

286. Hampshire / Thames area: Anglo-Saxon or Ottonian gold and enamel roundel (2006 T242)
Date: Late 10th–11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Holford while metal-detecting between 1980 and the early 1990s, reported by his son, Mr M Holford.
Description: The roundel consists of a round gold tray inlaid with cloisonné enamel, decorated with the right hand of God, the dextera Dei, descending in a gesture of blessing or divine acknowledgment. The Hand is in opaque white enamel, separated by an opaque yellow cuff from the opaque blue cloud from which it emerges. On either side of the Hand descend two branched elements dividing into three sprigs, each terminating in an opaque yellow disc. The background is of translucent green enamel. The undecorated underside has four larger and two smaller piercings, and numerous scratches. Diameter: 11.5mm; weight: 1.00g.
Discussion: This tiny setting clearly derives from a larger object of some kind. The original iconographic context would have been above a separate image, probably of the crucified Christ, the dextera Dei acknowledging Christ on the Cross as the Son of God. Though the same gesture is also sometimes associated with other divinely inspired activities, such as the writing of the Gospels, or the birth of Christ, such images are relatively rare compared with its association with the Crucifixion. Although some similar roundels, mostly with geometric or stylised plant decoration,
occur in bezels and on brooches, the association of this motif with a larger composition rather suggests that it was probably set into an elaborate religious object such as an altar cross, book cover, or reliquary. Gold cloisonné enameled with particular shades of opaque and translucent colours are known from at least the 9th century onwards in Western Europe. It is impossible at present to say whether this piece was made on the Continent or in England. However, there are a number of iconographic parallels associating the Hand of God with Christ from late Saxon manuscripts and stone and ivory sculpture, which indicate that this iconography was certainly in late 10th- and 11th-century England (e.g. the Sherborne Pontifical, Paris (Bibl. Nat. lat. 643, f.4v) and the Anerley Gospels (Pierpont Morgan Lib. 869, f1v); and the stone crucifixions at Wormington and Romsey.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure, returned to finder and purchased by the British Museum.

**L WEBSTER**

287. Rockbourne, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon sheet gold panel or inlay (2005 T217)

**PAS ID:** HAMP-S73DA3

Found by Mr A Pike while metal-detecting in March 2005, disclaimed, returned to finder.

**A C EVANS**

**XI STRAP-ENDS**

288. Maidstone area, Kent:

**Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2005 T398)**

**Date:** Late 9th century

**Discovery:** Found by Mr B Petit while metal-detecting in October 2005.

**Description:** The strap-end has lost its tip, which would have been a zoomorphic terminal. Within a finely notched outer border with the appearance of loosely twisted filigree, the central field has a single backward-looking animal. The silver design, enlivened by patches, typical of the Tewhilde style, and matching creatures found in other metalwork and manuscripts of the time, would have stood out on a background of black shiny niello, now entirely lost. The split end has now opened, and only one of the rivets is still in place. Length: 15mm; weight: 2.5g.

**Discussion:** For similar strap-ends with zoomorphic terminals, see Webster & Backhouse (1991), nos. 191–94. Gold cloisonné enameled with particular shades of opaque and translucent colours are known from at least the 9th century onwards in Western Europe. It is impossible at present to say whether this piece was made on the Continent or in England. However, there are a number of iconographic parallels associating the Hand of God with Christ from late Saxon manuscripts and stone and ivory sculpture, which indicate that this iconography was certainly in late 10th- and 11th-century England (e.g. the Sherborne Pontifical, Paris (Bibl. Nat. lat. 643, f.4v) and the Anerley Gospels (Pierpont Morgan Lib. 869, f1v); and the stone crucifixions at Wormington and Romsey.

**Disposition:** Not Treasure, returned to finder and purchased by the British Museum.

**L WEBSTER**

289. Wooston, Staffordshire:

**Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2005 T183)**

**Date:** 9th century

**Discovery:** Found by Mr L Wragstaff while metal-detecting in December 2004.

**Description:** The strap-end is in very good condition, preserving much of the original niello inlaid decoration as well as the original three rivets that would have secured it to a strap at the split end. It terminates, as customary, in an animal head seen from above. The eye sockets, now empty, would have originally been filled with glass, and the other facial detail would have been filled with niello, as would the beaded borders that frame the main body of the strap-end. On this, on a nielloed rectangular background with indented sides is a backward-looking animal, a typical Tewhilde-style dog. Length: 39mm; weight: 4g.

**Discussion:** Strap-ends are fairly common finds, as they were widely used. On account of its shape and decoration, this rather refined strap-end can be dated as above.

**Disposition:** Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

**A GANNON**

290. Warnford, Hampshire:

**Anglo-Saxon silver finial or strap-end (2005 T374)**

**Date:** 10th century

**Discovery:** Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

**Description:** Formed from a sub-rectangular plate with two fixing holes, decorated with three animals biting each other in turn. The tail of another creature is visible at the broken end of the piece. Length: 33mm; weight: 5.2g.

**Discussion:** The finial/strap-end is in the so-called Winchester style, with similar lively animals represented in 10th-century manuscript borders and metalwork; see for instance the openwork strap-end illustrated in Backhouse et al. (1984), no. 83.

**Disposition:** Winchester Museums Service.

**A GANNON**
300. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Early Medieval gold and garnet setting (2005 T510)

Date: Probably 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Noble while working in the garden in October 2005.
Description: An early Medieval, probably Anglo-Saxon, gold and garnet setting, originally round but now heavily damaged, with most cells empty. A now distorted quatrefoil, surrounded by radiating stepped cells, preserves remains of a white inlay, probably shell. A triple frame surrounds this arrangement: the plain cell border is set inside a beaded wire ring and the outer edge of the object is framed by a twisted bead wire. The back-plate is undamaged, with two holes in the centre and broken shanks are visible which would have attached the setting to the object it originally came from. Diameter of back-plate: 18mm approx; weight: 5.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of 79–82%.
Discussion: The purpose of this stud is not entirely clear, although it was undoubtedly originally part of a larger object. Due to its shape, the likely presence of shell and the overall layout of the cells, it could be the central boss from an Anglo-Saxon plated disc or composite brooch, similar to those on brooches such as from Sarre or Kingston (Avent 1975, ii, plates 67, 68).
Disposition: Mildenhall Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

S MARZINZIK

301. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon gold cloisonné setting (2005 T558)

PAS ID: PAS-A79288
Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A GANNON

302. Farthingstone, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet possible brooch stud (2006 T841) PAS ID: NARC-05D4C1
Found by Mr D Derby while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A GANNON

(xii) TERMINALS

303. West Ilsley, West Berkshire: Anglo-Saxon Silver Terminal (2005 T167)

Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr T McKenna while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: The terminal is zoomorphic, hollow-cast with a pyramidal socket of rectangular section on the narrow sides, and two tapering zoomorphic additions to accommodate ridges on the original rod to which the piece forms a terminal. A single rivet with a rounded head is still in situ. As usual on Anglo-Saxon pieces, the tapering end represents a 'dragon'. A good comparison for the furrowed muzzle and large lentoid eyes terminating in spirals, all with gilded detail, is the animal terminal on the front of the helmet from coppergate, York (Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 47). On the side, the mount then swells slightly to form the jaws, which are rather beak-shaped and taper sharply; the downcast mouth is indicated by a ridge filled with gilding. Below the 'chin' indicated by a gilded incised spiral, is what is probably a rolled tongue, rather than a beaky terminal to the animal's muzzle, as on the fittings found on St Ninian's Isle and in the thames (Webster & Backhouse 1991, nos. 178 (a) and 179), where the tongues are also curled and touch the throat. However, the impression given at first sight is of a classic Style II bird, with pointed jaw and curved beak. The side surfaces and base in two fields are further embellished with rows of minute dots. Speckling is a feature commonly observed on Anglo-Saxon objects. The terminal is certainly very interesting and a fine piece of workmanship. Length: 24mm; width: 12 x 9mm; weight: 9g.
Disposition: West Berkshire Museum.

A GANNON

304. Aughton, South Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold terminal (2005 T82)

Date: Late 9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr T Pearson while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description: The find is a hollow-cast zoomorphic finial, most probably to be fixed as a terminal to an astel, or pointer. The head tapers to become a neck, which would have acted as a rimmed socket for a slender rod, secured to the terminal with a rivet through the two holes provided on the neck. Length: 31mm; width: 13mm; weight: 4.12g. The terminal is in the shape of the head of an animal, with applied coroma-shaped ears made of continuous bands of gold ribbon soldered on. The same technique is used for the eyes, which are round annules, originally set with blue cabochon stones, of which only one now remains. Two twisted wires curl round the eyes and are extended to the base of the muzzle, giving the characteristic elongated eye-shape typical of the period. A further decorative element is the twisted wire which appears to be curling round the neck (it is actually interrupted below the piece), and probably would have represented a snake (the damage at one of the ends of the wire suggests that it may have been modified to represent the head of a snake).
Discussion: Although geographically removed, the object can be placed alongside a small group of artefacts understood to be astels, or perhaps the terminals of staffs of office, all from King Alfred's wessex, of which the best known is the Alfred jewel (see Webster 2003). There is also, however, a hierarchy of material value within the group, the Aughton terminal being at the lower end of the scale, as it does not deploy any of the exotic materials, such as rock crystal, enamel, large cabochons, etc. seen on the other pieces.
Disposition: Rotherham Museum and the British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(xi) OTHER OBJECTS

305. Aldborough Area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver fragment (2006 T504)

Date: Probably 8th–9th century
Discovery: Found by Ms M Doyou while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: An unidentified silver object with a three-dimensional head on a rectangular neck, extending from sub-hexagonal boss. This has a face on either side, each with a helmet or hat. The object is gilded. Max dimensions: 25 x 20mm; thickness: 8mm; weight: 1.131g.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH


Date: Mid 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr E Crick while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: An early Saxon wrist-clasp hook-plate of Hines form C3 (Hines 1997). The hook itself is missing, the scar at the break, flush with the front edge, is rather smooth, and may have been deliberately filed flat. In the near edge two T-shaped spigots served to attach the clasp to the garment, on the front are two symmetrically arranged Style I animals between scroll motifs. In the centre a large mask motif faces to the rear. About half a large roundel in front of the head survives, the rest having been lost. This circle would have been the central motif of the complete clasp, i.e. when the two halves were combined.
Discussion: This hook-plate forms the first example of a peculiar sub-variant of form C3, which is otherwise very homogeneous, with notable use of silver rather than copper alloy. Length: 55.5mm; width (across spigots): 220.5mm; weight: 14.17g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

A ROGERSON & J HINES
101

Early medieval gold fragment (2006 T43)

Date: Late 8th–second half of the 10th century
Description: Found by Mr R Shaw while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A possible attachment hoop from a larger object, roughly D-shaped in cross section and tapering in height towards one end. At the other end, the fragment appears to have been chopped. The shorter end shows some damage and it seems that part of the underside has been cut away here. The upper, curved, side is divided into two panels by a band running along the middle axis. The fragment is engraved on both sides with runes of the Anglo-Saxon runic alphabet, or futhork. Only three letters survive on each face: these may be transcribed respectively as:
(a) ...GD E (b) TA A.
The runic inscriptions are set in relief on a recessed background, which may originally have contained niello. Max. length: 9mm; max. height: 5mm; weight: 3.1g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of 78–80% and 16–18% respectively.
Discussion: The circular loop contains two parallel grooves and, unusually, is set with its opening aligned to the main axis of the object, making any use as a suspension loop awkward and speaking against such an interpretation. It seems possible that this fragment rather formed the lower end of an object and something like a mount. It is a Viking filigree earring (Graham-Campbell 1890, cat. no. 334 and p. 270 no. 334) or trefol brooches (Elbrächter 1999, cat. no. 298 and Tafel 27) from Scandinavia; sometimes show such or similar ornamentation. There are, however, no traces of wear to support such a suggestion. As the loop is separatedly formed and resembles attachment loops of 7th-century brooches and bracteates, it may have been reused. The object is difficult to date and its use is unclear. Filigree and granulation such as this seem to be typical of the later phases of the early middle ages. For such or similar arrangements. There are, however, no traces of wear to support such a suggestion. As the loop is separatedly formed and resembles attachment loops of 7th-century brooches and bracteates, it may have been reused. The object is difficult to date and its use is unclear. Filigree and granulation such as this seem to be typical of the later phases of the early middle ages. For such or similar arrangements.
17. Two short lengths of cable hoop from a neck-ring composed of five thin, plaited rods; lengths: 37 & 35mm; also seven fragments of rods, two of which are of double strands; weight: 23.6g.

18. 25 packets of twisted rod fragments from plaited or twisted rings; lengths: 5–34mm; total weight: 29.5g.

19. Eight arm-ring fragments; lengths: 6–49mm; total weight: 26.4g.

20. Fragment of an arm- or finger-ring of double-stranded, twisted rod; length: 21mm; weight: 2.3g.

21–32. Unassociated copper-alloy and iron Post-Medieval or modern objects.

33. Lead strip pierced by iron rivet, possibly a fragment of a container, association unclear. Length: 57mm; width: 18mm.

Note: Surface analysis conducted on nos. 1, 11 & 19.3 indicated a silver content of 95–98%. Total weight of coins and objects: 385.9g, of which the coins represent 15.5% of the total.

Discussion:

Islamic coins can normally be dated to a particular year, but their fragmentary condition means that this is not the case in this instance. None of these has a fully legible date, but all are Sasanian, and one has a legible al-Shash mint signature, while another is legibly in the name of Ahmad bin Ismail (AH 295–301/AD 907–13). There are clear parallels with the Islamic component of a number of hoards from the Danelaw, including Goldsborough and Bossall/Flaxton (North Yorkshire), Warton (Lancashire) and Thurcaston (Leicestershire) (Williams forthcoming 2008). All of these were of the deposited in the 920s. There is a general pattern in dateable mixed hoards from the Danelaw that there is an interval of around 10–15 years between the issue of the latest Islamic coin and the deposition of the hoard, and this would place the hoard in the mid-920s. This is consistent with the rest of the coinage although, in the absence of any identifiable coins of Athelstan, it would be rash to say that this hoard was quite as late as Bossall/Flaxton, deposited c. 927, but a date of c. 925 does seem reasonable. Further confirmation of a deposition date late in the reign of Edward comes from the fact that none of the coins show evidence of testing by pecking. Pecking of coins was common in the earlier part of Edward’s reign, but seems to have been falling out of use in the 920s. In contrast, the use of test marks on non-numismatic material, as noted above, is common in Viking hoards. The ingots are of typical Viking form, with parallels in several hoards from Croydon, c. 875, through to Bossall/Flaxton, c. 927. The dating of these, as well as the jewellery and hack-silver, some of which shows particular affinities with objects from the Cuerdale and later hoards, is therefore entirely compatible with the coins. It should be noted that this is also compatible with the dating of the earlier hoard from the same area, which has previously been dated to the 920s or 930s on stylistic grounds (Graham-Campbell 2001).

There are two possible interpretations of the hoards. One is that these are two (or more) contemporary but distinct silver hoards of differing character, one a hoard of intact jewellery (with parallels in Ireland) and the current find a mixed bullion/coin hoard (with parallels in both Britain and Ireland). The alternative is that the two finds represent a single mixed hoard, and this combination has parallels in northern England in Cuerdale, Goldsborough and Bossall/Flaxton. Since the new find is the result of detailed archaeological excavation, and contains only small fragments, it is possible that the find does represent a single hoard, with these smaller pieces having been missed on previous occasions. However, fragments of more recent metal debris were discovered with the brooches in 1989, suggesting that the sort of material represented in the new hoard would have been discovered if it had been there. It therefore seems more likely than not that this is a new hoard from the same site as the 1989 hoard.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.
317. Stanthorne, Cheshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2005 T119)
Date: c. 1280–1300
Discovery: Found by Mr G Pickern while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description: The ring of the brooch is decorated at four equidistant points with punched and grooved ornament. Two are arranged as a pair of smaller tapering bands and two as three tapering bands. There is a flattened area with a pin rest. The ring is broken adjacent to the constriction that supports the loop of the pin. The circular collar of the pin is decorated with a circumscribing groove and ridges. Diameter 30.5mm; weight: 6.80g.
Discussion: For similar examples see Wolverton, Warwickshire (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 118), and Thompson (1956), no. 103, pl. X.
Disposition: Cheshire Heritage & Museums Service.

N HEREPATH

318. Breadstall, Derbyshire:
Medieval gold brooch (2006 T119)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Tillston while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A miniature gold brooch, consisting of a single loop terminating in two joined hands. The pin is plain with a beaded collar. The reverse of the brooch is inscribed with the letters: I O V R. XV I L V I O N N I. The meaning of this inscription is unclear. The clasped hands may once have held a pearl which has subsequently been lost.
Disposition: Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

J P ROBINSON

319. Cliffe, Kent:
Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2006 T209)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Crampton while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: A silver-gilt brooch executed in high relief, the frame formed of two lions holding in their front paws a mask, their hind paws resting on a grotesque from the mouth of which issues possibly a cluster of fruit. The pin of the brooch is affixed by a loop attached to the abdomen of the left lion, its point resting in a groove cut into the abdomen of the right lion. Length: 21mm; width: 19mm.
Discussion: This is one in a series of brooches representing pairs of figures or animals clutching a symbol or emblem the significance of which is unknown. Another example in the British Museum (P&E 2005, 0603.1) donated by Mr Roger Stevens is larger but less finely executed and made of gilt copper-alloy.
Disposition: British Museum (2007, 8008.1).

J P ROBINSON

320. Thrussington, Leicestershire:
Medieval silver brooch (2005 T466)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: Complete Medieval brooch, circular with a domed profile. The hoop is decorated with ring and dot motifs, alternating with small triangles. Diameter: 34mm.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

J P ROBINSON

321. Heckington, Lincolnshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T609)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Panton while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: The brooch is small, with a wide, flat frame with a restriction for the silver pin. The upper surface of the frame is decorated with a band of incised paired chevrons containing dots within its interior cells.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln hopes to acquire.

A D AU BNEY

322. North Crawley, Milton Keynes:
Medieval gold circular brooch (2006 T529)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr I Whay while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A miniature gold brooch with a slightly convex section, its flat side inscribed with the words: +AME. AMEIA. The meaning of this is unclear but is probably intended to be amatory. Diameter: 11mm.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

316. Wiltshire Area:
Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T161)
Date: 12th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Fudge while metal-detecting in 2005 and put for sale on eBay, where it was recognised to be potential Treasure and reported by the finder.
Description: A Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch complete with pin. Much of the gilding has flaked off. The frame is plain and circular in section and has a constriction for the cuff of the pin. The pin is very slightly bent and has a high collar with moulded decoration near the curl. Diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.35g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

K HINDS

M E D I E VA L
Date: 13th century  
Discovery: Found by Mr J Tree while metal-detecting in April 2005.  
Description: A silver-gilt annular brooch with a flat underside and moulded decoration to the opposite (upper) side. The pin is intact; the brooch is adorned with 8 moulded knobs, now rather worn, and possibly originally cross-hatched, although there is too much wear to be certain. One knob appears to have cut decoration, similar to the arm of a Lombardic cross. The pin is D-shaped in section and curls around the frame between knobs 8 and 1, resting between 4 and 5, deliberately bent at the point. Diameter: 14mm; weight: 0.91g.  
Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

J P ROBINSON

329. Saintbury, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2006 T343)  
Date: Late 13th–early 14th century  
Discovery: Found by Mr M Fugh while metal-detecting in June 2006.  
Description: A Medieval brooch, consisting of four flat lozenges, soldered at equidistant intervals to a hoop which is intermittently flat and twisted at opposite points between pairs of the lozenges. Each lozenge is stamped with a motif resembling four leaves within a double border. The brooch is broken into three parts, and the pin is missing. Reconstructed diameter: 35mm.  
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

J P ROBINSON

332. Oswestry, Shropshire: Medieval silver brooch (2006 T429)  
Date: 13th–14th century  
Discovery: Found by Mr K Constantine while metal-detecting in September 2006.  
Description: A Medieval brooch, of miniature size, made from a flattened hoop of metal. The frame is decorated with incised zigzags, which occasionally overlap. The pin is secured by a loop and is roughly sword-shaped. Diameter: 15mm.  
Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

333. Diss area, Suffolk: Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T603)  
Date: 13th–14th century  
Discovery: Found by Mr J French while metal-detecting in November 2006.  
Description: A complete silver brooch with pin constriction and pin intact. The frame is circular with a circular cross-section; it has three evenly spaced globular knobs projecting from it, each decorated with circular punch marks. Where the loop of the pin joins the shaft there is another globular knob, again decorated with circular punch marks. External diameter: 22mm.  
Discussion: For a similar brooch see Great Finborough, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 88) with the more common four globular knobs on the frame, rather than three as seen here.

F MINTER

334. Reigate, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt brooch frame (2006 T492)  
Date: Late 13th–early 14th century  
Discovery: Found by Mr M Savage while metal-detecting in September 2006.  
Description: A small Medieval gold circular brooch with a constriction to hold the pin. The frame, now distorted, is flat at the front and slightly convex at the rear. The pin is oval in cross-section and has a small collar near the loop. On the front of the pin, close to the tip, is a small transverse groove and on the underside, the pin-tip is undercut. An inscription with a cross potent between each letter on the front of the frame reads: + A + G + L + A. The letters represent a Latinised version of a Hebrew phrase, Atha Gebri Lielan Adona, meaning ‘Thou are mighty forever O Lord’. During the Middle Ages these words were considered to be a powerful charm against fever. Diameter: 20mm; weight: 1.87g.  
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F BASFORD
Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Matthews while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A brooch formed of a twisted wire, which is decorated by a row of pellets within each twist. The frame is narrowed for a short section to form a pin constriction. The pin constriction is oval in section and is broken in the centre. The break is not recent and is possibly due to wear. The pin is missing, and only traces of gilding remain. Diameter: 20.2mm; weight: 2.19g.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Warwickshire Museum.
A BOLTON

Date: 13th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Green while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A brooch comprised of seven ‘lobes’, much of the gilding now missing. The pin, which is flat on the underside but slightly faceted on the other, makes a complete loop around the centre of one ‘lobe’ of the frame. A slight horizontal ridge is visible just beneath the loop but does not extend beyond the maximum width of the pin, here 2.7mm. For a similar but more elaborate seven-lobed example with false-collets, see Egan (1991) no. 1348. Diameter: 13.4mm; weight: 0.73g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
K HINDS

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Padgett while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A much-distorted circular and abraded brooch, lacking its pin. The frame of the brooch has two high collets set with purple stones (probably garnets) beneath the loop but does not extend beyond the maximum width of the pin here, 2.7mm. For a similar but more elaborate seven-lobed example with false-collets, see Egan (1991) no. 1348. Diameter: 13.4mm; weight: 0.73g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
K HINDS

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: An open framed brooch in the form of a quatrefoil, with a D-section frame and pin constriction. The pin is missing. On the flat front is an engraved inscription set within contour lines, the letters separated by closely spaced transversely engraved lines: I E S V S N A Z A N V S R signify ‘Jesus Nazarens i.e. Jesus of Nazareth. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 0.57g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, the landowner’s share
A ROGERSON

Date: 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Powell while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A silver brooch, the frame formed from a circular-sectioned hoop, its pin with a flattened edge and a wide rectangular collar.
Discussion: Undecorated brooches like this were produced in large numbers in the Medieval period and occur frequently in base metal such as copper alloy. They were manufactured in a wide range of sizes. Given their utilitarian aspect, it is likely that they were used as a practical fastening for clothes rather than purely for adornment. Several brooches of different sizes would have been used together to hold a garment in place.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to the Craven Museum, Skipton.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Bowker while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A very fine brooch, hollow cast and hemispherical in section. Part of the frame is made up of a pair of very finely cast three-dimensional clasped hands, with raised bands immediately below the knuckles suggesting the ends of sleeves, the left one, facing the back of the brooch, is less pronounced probably due to wear. The inscription, in raised gothic or ‘black letter’ script beginning with a cross patee and ending with a cross in a square, reads: Pensez de moy (Think of me). This is broken by a scroll at the top opposite the clasped hands; there is a further scroll on the section between the pin and the left hand. The flat back of the brooch is decorated with five-petalled flowers on a finely hatched background. The pin has a D-shaped loop to fit with the hemispherical shape of the brooch, incised to match the decoration front and back. The pin is slightly bent at its base and would have rested in a small notch on the frame. Diameter: 22.4mm; weight: 5.64g.
Discussion: Medieval brooches and rings with sentimental inscriptions were often exchanged between aristocratic lovers as tokens of affection.
Disposition: Warrington Museum.
N HERPATH & J P ROBINSON

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Rose while metal-detecting in October 2004.
Description: A Medieval brooch of trefoil shape. Each part of the trefoil was originally enamelled. The enamel survives in two of the foils and is coloured blue and white. The third area has lost its enamel, which may have been of a different colour less well preserved in the ground. The bottom foil is decorated with five gold crescents and an asymmetrical placed star to the left of centre. The reverse is decorated with flowers and engraved with an inscription, all of which originally has been enamelled. The inscription reads: NUL SY BIEN (none so good).
The pin is flat and is attached to the frame of the brooch and articulated by another internal pin. The head of the pin stands slightly proud of the front surface of the brooch.
Disposition: British Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A complete brooch, flat in section, the pin decorated with two transverse grooves. The brooch has a constriction for the curl of the pin and also a very tiny one at the opposite side. This is probably the result of wear. The frame is similarly decorated with two transverse grooves, either side of the constriction only. Diameter: 23mm; weight: 1.72g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
K HINDS

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs A Andrews while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: A fragment of a Medieval silver-gilt heart-shaped brooch, of D-shaped section, decorated with ridges to give the impression of a cabled frame. The back of the brooch is decorated with a calligraphic black-letter inscription: ...re cuer et vie (…heart and life). Part of the construction for the pin survives. Max. length: 28mm.
Disposition: Harrogate Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr D Robinson while metal-detecting in October 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
A GANNON

Found by Ms S Moloney while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr D Tombs while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
M MEILLOR

Found by Mr P Bean while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON
Found by Mr J Lyon while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr Mark while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr P Lyons while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr P Berry while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Ms C Mills while metal-detecting in August 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr N Blatherwick while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

355. Saxton with Scarcthingwell, North Yorkshire: 13th-century silver circular brooch inscribed ‘X IESU’ (X Jesus) (2006 T221) PAS ID: SWYOR-C5D8C6
Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 1997; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Ms J Dale while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr G Stone while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr R Edles while metal-detecting in March 2002; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr F Cooper while metal-detecting in April 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Braintree District Museum.
C MCDONALD

Found by Ms C Mills while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C MCDONALD

Found by Mr D Dent while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F BASFORD

Found by Mr C Keating while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr C Dannatt while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr D Rellie while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
K LEAHY

Found by Mrs D Moncaster while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr T Marshall & Mr A Gordon while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr D Robinson while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr M Dover while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr M Carile while metal-detecting in December 2004 or January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr S Carpenter while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Found by Mr L Denton & Mr P Fayholm while metal-detecting in November 2006; generously donated by the finders and landowner to Bruton Museum.
M MILLOR & N PAYNE

Found by Mr P Lovell while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr P Kemp while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
M MILLOR

Found by Mr A Charman while metal-detecting in October 2005; Eye Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 1997; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON
Found by Mr S Nisbett while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr R Mecham while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
K SUTTON

Found by Mr M Fastlethwaite while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr M Batt while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr M Wilson during construction work in 1986 and sold to Mr C Clarke in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to owner.
J P ROBINSON

382. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: 14th-century silver circular brooch with clasped hands (2005 T264) PAS ID: SF-F667E1
Found by Mr M L Severson while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 1996; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D WILLiAMS

Found by Mr A Gill while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr J Bonk while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
K HINDS

Found by Mr G Abel while metal-detecting in 2000; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

(ii) BUCKLES

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Loughlin while metal-detecting in September 2005
Description: A complete, cast silver Medieval buckle. The buckle frame is oval in plan, with a decorative lip formed from an integral furl of silver that extends from the inner edge of the front of the frame and curves over the top of the frame with a ‘ruffled’ appearance. It is recessed with a grooved pin rest. At either end of the pin bar are decorative globular knobs with a punched ring-and-dot design. The silver pin survives intact and is simply curled around the pin bar. It has a transverse ridge decorated with the same ring-and-dot motif as the globular knobs. Length: 12.3mm; width: 13.1mm; weight: 1.65g
Discussion: While buckles of this type usually date to the 14th century, the terminals and pin of this brooch are suggestive of 13th century.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.
K SUTTON

388. Thaxted, Essex: Medieval silver buckle fragment (2006 T586)
Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Clark while metal-detecting in August 2006
Description: A late Medieval fragment of a buckle with integrated plate. The buckle itself is largely lost. The plate is decorated with a single flower, which was probably originally enamelled. At one end it is drilled with a hole for attachment to a leather strap. Length: 3.3mm
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Bastin while metal-detecting in June 2006
Description: A silver ornate double-looped buckle, with concave sides and ornate moulded decoration. The pin rest is decorated with an expanded triangular section with radiating grooves creating a fan-shape; this pattern is mirrored on the opposite edge. The concave sides are also decoratively moulded to appear as curved ridges with a projection and pellet decoration. The pin is missing and the overall shape of the buckle is slightly distorted.
Discussion: The buckle is similar in form to one found in London and dated as above (Egan & Pritchard 1991, p. 88, no. 384). Length: 21.2mm; thickness: 1.9mm; weight: 1.31g
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Oxfordshire Museums Service.
K SUTTON

Found by Mr D Tremain while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

391. Spilsby, Lincolnshire: 14th-century silver miniature buckle frame (2005 T51) PAS ID: PAS-34A6C3
Found by Mr R Turnbull while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr A Phillips while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

393. Stanton By Stow, Lincolnshire: 15th-century silver-gilt buckle plate with engraved crown (2006 T156) PAS ID: DENO-A6DAF1
Found by Mr G Tomlinson while metal-detecting in 2002; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

(iii) CONTAINERS

394. Manby, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver-gilt container (2005 T129)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Edwards while metal-detecting in January 2005
Description: A Medieval container, probably a needle case, in the form of a hollow tube with an internal tube designed to be extended in a telescopic fashion. The outer tube is decorated with three gilded, ribbed bands, each with fleur-de-lis terminals. The terminals have been bent away from their original positions. Two of them, diametrically opposed at each end, may have had a mechanical function connected with opening and extending the telescopic component.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.
J P ROBINSON

395. Tarrant Valley, Dorset: Medieval silver-gilt container (2005 T505)
Date: Late 15th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Pegg & Mr W Pegg while metal-detecting in August 2005
Description: A late Medieval miniature container or terminal formed of a hexagon fashioned into the shape of a tree trunk with lopped branches. Two circular apertures are positioned beneath a double-banded collar at its neck, one of which appears to be plugged with iron, possibly the vestige of a pin. The function of this object is unclear. Comparison with dress-fittings suggests the date above.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum withdrew; returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON
(IV) EAR-SCOOPS

396. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver gilt ear-scoop and spatula (2006 T623)
Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Leng while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: A silver-gilt ear-scoop and spatula, bent, with a twisted Shank, sub-rectangular in section.
The scoop is elongated, the spatula leaf-shaped with several oblique lines inscribed marks which appear to be accidental damage. The majority of the gilding has worn off. Length (if straightened): 68.0mm; weight: 3.14g.
Discussion: For similar tool implements see Egan & Pritchard (1997), nos. 1756–1760.
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.
F BASFORD

Date: Probably 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Coles while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: An ear-scoop with S-twisted shank, made from silver sheet and hammered into a scoop at one end, and with a flattened tip at the other. Perhaps intended for cleaning the nails. This object is very similar to example from London; see Egan & Pritchard (1991), no. 1759. Length: 63mm.
Discussion: The majority of the gilding has worn off. Length (if straightened): 68.0mm; weight: 3.14g.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.
J P ROBINSON

PAS ID: ESS-E842F2
Found by Mr R Garcia while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

PAS ID: DENO-879FC1
Found by Mr W French while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

(V) FINGER-RINGS

400. Highnam, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T511)
Date: 12th century
Discovery: Found by Ms K Hurcombe while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a flat band with a tapering profile. The band is decorated with three panels engraved with crosses, separated grooves. The ring is slightly distorted but measures about 20mm in diameter. The recesses in the design may have once been filled with niello, though none seems to survive.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum.
D THORNTON

401. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T380)
Date: 12th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Jones while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring, consisting of a simple flat band and a hexagonal bezel, which is set with a purple stone, probably a garnet. The bezel is supported by a grooved ridge to either side.
Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

402. Dunterton, Devon: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T260)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Alee while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring set with a large irregularly shaped sapphire in a tall bezel, a single rib on either side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop. The hoop is of circular section. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87% and confirmed the nature of the gemstone. Diameter: 24mm; weight: 5.6g.
Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.
B NENK

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Lamb while metal-detecting in May 2006.
Description: A finger-ring of stirrup shape, the hoop slightly distorted and abraded along its edges. The ring is set with a roughly rectangular sapphire, held in place by two claws. Length: 25mm; width: 20mm. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 73–76% and 16–18% respectively, and confirmed the gemstone.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.
J P ROBINSON

404. Belton, North Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T394)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Ms J Wordworth while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A Medieval gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring, set with a sapphire. Dimensions: 21 x 28mm; weight: 6.48g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 81–85% and confirmed the gemstone.
Discussion: Similar rings have been found at West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, no. 110), and at Norton, North Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 98).
Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

405. Marsham, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T203)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Matthewson while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a simple hoop and set with a triangular, shield-shaped stone. The stone is deep blue, heavily scratched, and may be a sapphire or glass. Diameter: 20mm.
Disposition: Bexhill Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 13th century
Discovery: A chance surface find by Mr S Ward in February 2005.
Description: Silver-gilt finger-ring of a type commonly known as a stirrup ring. The hoop of the ring, which is now slightly distorted, is decorated with engraved lozenges and part-lozenges, each infilled with annular punches. Grooves between the lozenges are filled with an inset of niello (silver sulphide), some of which is now missing, which would have appeared as a darker grey band. The ring has a prominent rounded setting of either garnet or amethyst. External diameter: 20.5mm; weight: 2.24g.
Discussion: Rings of this general form were common in the 13th century, especially in non-precious metals. Examples with such complicated decoration are much more unusual.
Disposition: Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
D WILLIAMS

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Pigott while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a simple hoop and set with a triangular, shield-shaped stone. The stone is deep blue, heavily scratched, and may be a sapphire or glass. Diameter: 20mm.
Disposition: Bexhill Museum.
J P ROBINSON

408. Lewes area, East Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T215)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Chapman while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the hoop distorted, with a bezel of trapezoidal shape set with a sapphire. The slender hoop is of D-shaped section, with zigzag and punched decoration at the shoulders. Weight: 1.47g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82% and confirmed the gemstone.
Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK
409. Chichester area, West Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T63)
Date: Probably 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Fletcher while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A very worn Medieval gold finger-ring with an irregularly shaped biconical bezel, set with a sapphire. The hoop is slightly bent. Diameter: 23mm; weight: 2.4g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 73–75% & 11–13% respectively, and confirmed the gemstone.
Disposition: Chichester District Museum hopes to acquire.
B NENK

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Dean while fishing in 2002.
Description: A much-distorted finger-ring, the hoop a simple band of gold, set with what would have been a square bezel. The stone, which the bezel would have contained, is lost. Length: 26mm; max. width: 17mm.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Leach while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: A Medieval silver finger-ring. The hoop is of rectangular section, and is engraved with the inscription, in Lombardic lettering: + IESVS NA[ZARENUS] (Jesus of Nazareth). Diameter: 23mm; width of hoop: 5mm; weight: 1.7g.
Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to landowner.
B NENK

Date: 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Davies while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. The band is of rectangular section, and is inscribed in Lombardic characters: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA (Hail Mary full of grace), against a cross-hatched ground. The gilding is worn and survives mainly in the recessed areas and on the inside surface of the ring. Max. diameter: 22mm; width: 5mm.
Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
B NENK

Date: 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Stuteley while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring of stirrup-shape, with a small circular bezel. Clasped hands at the back of the hoop are represented by engraved lines. Around the hoop in Lombardic characters is the inscription: AVE MARIA (‘Hail Mary’). The gilding is worn. Diameter: 23mm; max. height: 24mm.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum, the landowner’s share generously donated.
B NENK

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Thomas while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A finger-ring of stirrup shape, much distorted. The ring is not set with a stone, but instead terminates in a silver knop. Width: 26mm; length: 20mm.
Disposition: Canterbury Museum.
J P ROBINSON

415. Congresbury, North Somerset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T185)
Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Sloan while metal-detecting in August 2004.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring, much distorted, the form basically stirrup-shaped. It has been modified to accommodate the heads of two beasts (dragons or snakes) which support the bezel, the eyes of the beasts are hollow and were probably intended to hold stones or glass beads. The bezel has an oval setting which has also lost its stone. The scales of the beasts’ bodies are rendered by a band of punched decoration which extends along the centre of the hoop. Length: 22mm; width: 17mm.
Disposition: North Somerset Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 13th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Bellinger while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A Medieval silver finger-ring, set with a small green ‘stone’. The ring is slightly stirrup-shaped in form, and has become bent. The shoulders are decorated with an engraved design of flower petals. Max. width: 25mm; weight: 1.46g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 98% and confirmed the setting as glass.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.
B NENK

Date: Probably 13th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Lucas while metal-detecting in October.
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring with a circular bezel containing a miniature representation of an open book. Lines of text on the open pages of the book are represented by horizontal engraved lines. The shoulders of the ring are engraved with what may be intended as animal heads. Diameter: 21mm.
Discussion: The miniature book may have been intended to represent the Bible, an unusual image on jewellery at this period. References to the Bible usually took the form of inscriptions or of representations of human figures.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum.
B NENK

418. Ipplepen, Devon: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T161)
Date: Probably 13th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Hewings while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring, the gilding now worn. The bezel is in the form of a lobed flower. On either side of the bezel the band is decorated with parallel incised lines within a zigzag design. The band has separated at the join, beneath the bezel. Max. diameter: 24mm.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, hopes to acquire.
B NENK

Date: Late 14th century
Discovery: Found by Bristol & Regional Archaeological Services during controlled excavation of the Old Council House site in December 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a simple gold wire with millet decoration, which terminates in a sphere on each shoulder. The double bezel consists of two circular collars and is supported by an openwork spandrel, into which is inserted a miniature trefoil. The stones are missing, but the method of attachment survives in the form of two rivets which may originally have held pearls. See Dalton 1912, nos. 1819–1821 for similar examples. Length: 23mm; width: 20mm.
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Bristol City Museum).
J P ROBINSON

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Green while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A much-distorted finger-ring, the original shape of which would have been close to that of a stirrup. The bezel is decorated with a single sphere on each shoulder. The double bezel consists of two circular collars and is supported by an openwork spandrel, into which is inserted a miniature trefoil. The stones are missing, but the method of attachment survives in the form of two rivets which may originally have held pearls. See Dalton 1912, nos. 1819–1821 for similar examples. Length: 23mm; width: 20mm.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
J P ROBINSON
421. Cerne Abbas, Dorset: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T360)
Date: Probably 15th century
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the hoop engraved with a black letter inscription, alternating with sprigs of foliage and a lozenge design, against a hatched ground. The inscription is difficult to decipher, but may read: cest et en bone [?] foy (it is in good faith). The hoop is of D-shaped section, the internal band slightly damaged. Diameter: 21mm. The ring may have been a marriage ring or love token.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.
B NENK

422. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring fragment (2006 T555)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Twinn while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: The three-faced bezel has crudely engraved images on each of the faces, representing in the centre an image of the Trinity, with Christ suspended from a Y-shaped Cross, on the right, St John the Baptist; and on the left, two female Saints, possibly the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene.
Discussion: The three latter Saints frequently appear in Crucifixion scenes, which might account for their presence here. The shoulders also have three faces, each with an engraved flower running down its length. The hoop is missing below the shoulders on both sides.
Disposition: Bristol City Museum.
K ADAMS & J P ROBINSON

423. Kirkham area, Lancashire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T199)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Wilsencroft while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring of hollow construction. The hoop is decorated at three points with the motif of an open book. Six spherical pellets decorate the top and bottom of the hoop at the points where the leaves of the book are placed. Between each book a beaded panel of text is inserted which reads: cest mon deicr [c est mon desir] it is my desire. Each open book is insulated with two letters: PG YR EC. (pour E C/ for EC ). The initials E are undoubtly those of a lover: Diameter: 23mm; height: 10mm.
Discussion: The ring's construction relates to another found among a hoard deposited at Chalics on the Greek island of Euboea. Discovered in 1840, the hoard is split between the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which has the ring. The Chalics ring takes the form of a knight's belt. The Kirkham find is equally chivalric in character.
Disposition: Lancashire Museums had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Monks while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, of hollow, D-shaped construction (with a small hole in the surface). The ring is engraved with a black letter inscription, which may read: JE LE DI (I say/speak it), each pair of letters separated by engraved foliage. Diameter: 19mm; width: 2mm.
Discussion: The ring may have been intended as a marriage ring, the inscription perhaps meaning that the ring itself is an expression of love.
Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.
B NENK

425. Stowe, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T91)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Thompson while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring consisting of a flat band with an applied, beaded border. Within the border is a double lined inscription of amatory sentiment which reads: » AMOUR VAUJT TOU T FORS CEUR DE VILLIAN AMOUR. EN VOIE COUILLAS EYOIE. The inscription translates as: Love is worth much more than a base heart / Love sends solace and joy.
Disposition: Pottoner Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.
J P ROBINSON

426. Durnford, Wiltshire: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring (2005 T175)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: An incomplete iconographic finger-ring, triangular in section with each edge and the central midrib accentuated. On each is inscribed a crude and undifferentiable figure. Usually these take the form of saints, but in this case the second appears to have a skull-like head – possibly a depiction of life and death. Dimensions: 21 x 7.5 x 4mm; weight: 3.7g. Either side of the bezel the shoulders are decorated with a roughly oval recess nearest the bezel, from which grooves extends downwads to depict a flower on a stem with leaves. Gilding survives only in the grooves and recesses.
Discussion: For parallels, see Alton, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001 no.104).
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
K HINDS

Date: Probably 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Farmer while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the D-shaped hoop engraved with the letters: i e a d o r e (Je adore). Each group of letters is juxtaposed and betwee them are engraved X-shaped crosses, each cross holding two hearts within the horizontal axis. The background is cross-hatched. The amatory inscription suggests this may have been a marriage ring. Diameter: 21mm.
Discussion: Worcestershire County Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

428. Tavistock, Devon: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring fragments (2005 T208)
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Shadick while metal-detecting in 1998.
Description: Four fragments of a Medieval finger-ring. The bezel consists of two grooved, vertical compartments which accommodate the engraved images of saints. In the left compartment is an image of St John the Baptist, holding his attribute of the Lamb of God and in the right is a female saint, possibly St Katharine. The hoop is almost entirely lost but a substantial part of the shoulders of the ring survives. On the left shoulder is a depiction of the Virgin and Child and on the right shoulder is a female saints, possibly St Barbara.
Disposition: Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon.
J P ROBINSON

429. Pulham, Dorset: Medieval silver signet ring (2005 T570)
Date: 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Madiment while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A large Medieval silver signet ring, the bezel engraved with a five-loved flower containing the letter ‘T’. Diameter: 28mm; height: 29mm.
Discussion: Signet rings were used for sealing letters and documents; those bearing capital letters would have signified the initial letter of the name of the owner.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum wishes to acquire.
B NENK

Date: 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Crane while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring and missing a small portion, possibly removed for size adjustment. The interior is inscribed with the words… god be trewe [to?] (God be true). A heart is engraved between the words ‘gode’ and ‘be’ with sprigs of foliage which act as spacers between each word. Gilding survives fairly completely on the internal surface but exists only in spots on the outside of the hoop. Diameter: 24.5mm.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Description: A finger-ring of iconographic type, the bezel is hexagonal and contains a depiction of God the Father holding the figure of Christ on the Cross. This was the conventional way to portray the Trinity in the late Medieval period, though the dove representing the Holy Spirit seems to be absent. The hoop of the ring is twisted. The twists closest to the bezel are engraved with seven five-petalled flowers and possibly a lupin. The five-petalled flower is a recognised reference to the five wounds of Christ and the number seven may be an allusion to the seven sorrows of the Virgin Mary. Diameter: 18.9mm; weight: 2.96g.
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.
J P ROBINSON
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Ms T Jenner while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: A finger-ring set with a clear stone, probably rock-crystal. The back of the hoop is cabled and the shoulders left plain apart from a central groove which widens into a spandrel occupied by a simple foliate motif. The bezel is raised and moulded into a pie-crust form to simulate the petals of a flower.
Diameter: 21mm; length: 26mm; height: 10mm.
Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.
J P ROBINSON

433. Ilam, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T519)
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Wagstaff while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring, iconographic in type, with a representation of the Virgin and Child on its octagonal bezel. The shoulders are decorated with sprigs of foliage and the hoop is slightly chamfered and decorated with a triangular area of cross-hatching at its widest points.
Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Chapman while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: A Medieval finger-ring, with a double-faceted bezel and a cabled hoop. The ring is badly abraded and almost certainly carried the image of one or two saints, though no depiction is clearly distinguishable. The shoulders are decorated with heart-shaped flowers resembling tulips, either side of a cabled band.
Disposition: Bexhill Museum hopes to acquire.
B NENK

Date: Early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A late Medieval finger-ring, with a D-shaped section. The hoop is decorated with a single zigzag groove, juxtaposed with small decorative punches. Diameter: 21mm.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
J P ROBINSON

436. Winterslow, Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2006 T64)
Date: Early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Brown while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A late Medieval finger-ring formed of a plain, flat band terminating in two clasped hands. A series of engraved ridges represent cuffs from which the hands emerge.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, the finder’s share generously donated.
J P ROBINSON

Disposition: Found by Mr A Gardner while metal-detecting in August 2006; generously donated by finder & landowner to Warwickshire Museum.
A BOLTON

Discovery: Found by Mr L Birthewistle while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Disposition: Found by Mr J Scrase while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Disposition: Found by Mr T Chandler while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

441. Yafford area, Isle of Wight: 12th–13th-century silver fede ring with clasped hands (2005 T559)
Disposition: Found by Mr J Parker while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F BASFORD

Disposition: Found by Mr T Sealie while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C MCDONALD

Disposition: Found by Mr J Daniel while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Disposition: Found by Mr R Perry while metal-detecting in October 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Guildford Museum.
J P ROBINSON

Disposition: Found by Mr A Kerril while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
M MELLOR

Disposition: Found by Mr D Taylor while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Disposition: Found by Ms L Grace while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R AHERTON

Disposition: Found by Mr M Fullbrook while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Disposition: Found by Mr H War while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

Disposition: Found by Mrs D Moncaster while digging a pond in the garden in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Disposition: Found by Mr R Dixon while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R AHERTON

452. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 13th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with oval setting, stone missing (2006 T532H)
Disposition: Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.
E DARCH

Disposition: Found by Mr A Gates while metal-detecting in August 2005; Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

Disposition: Found by Mr G Joyce while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
P WALTON
Found by Mr L Eeles while metal-detecting in 2003; declared, returned to landowner.

P WALTON

Found by Mr K Canham while metal-detecting in February 2006; declared, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in 2003; declared, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr E Bilbow while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

Found by Mr A Mossop while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

K HINDS

462. Cranwich, Norfolk: 14th-century silver finger-ring with glass setting (2005 T56) PAS ID: NMS-CCDE07
Found by Mr I Minton while metal-detecting in February 2005; declared, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

Found by Mr A Lambert while gardening in January 2006; declared, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

Found by Mr B Glenister (deceased) during construction work in the 1950s and reported by Mrs J Cadd; not Treasure, returned to owner.

K SUTTON

Found by Mr K Palmer while metal-detecting in October 2005; declared, returned to finder.

B NENK

Found by Mr A Tracey & Ms F Tracey while metal-detecting in September 2005; declared, returned to finder.

K SUTTON

467. Harleston, Suffolk: 14th–16th-century silver finger-ring fragment with square bezel with flower motif (2005 T466) PAS ID: SF-8956A0
Found by Mr P Creasey while metal-detecting in October 2005; declared, returned to finder.

F MINTER

Found by Exeter Archaeological Field Unit during controlled excavation in November 2005; declared, to remain with the main site archive (Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter).

D WOOTTON & J JALLAN

Found by Mr J Mills while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

Found by Mr G Cole while metal-detecting in March 2006; declared, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

Found by Mr D Tremaine while metal-detecting in April 2005; declared, returned to finder.

B NENK

Found by Mr I Redfern while metal-detecting in March 2005; declared, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr S Sears while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr A Carter while metal-detecting in January 2005; declared, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr A Hudson while metal-detecting in April 2005; declared, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

Found by Mr T English while metal-detecting in November 2006; declared, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

477. Ormesby St Margaret with Scroby, Norfolk: 15th-century gold finger-ring inscribed ‘PUR NOUS’ (for us) (2006 T633) PAS ID: NMS-4D3663
Found by Mr D Kingston while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

E DARCH

Found by Mr D Derby while metal-detecting in March 2005; declared, returned to finder.

B NENK

Found by Mr J Tailford while metal-detecting in January 2005; declared, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr A Allen while metal-detecting in November 2006; declared, returned to finder.

F MINTER

Found by Mr J Armes while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

F MINTER

Found by Mr T Ely while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON
Found by Mr S Rogers while metal-detecting in August 2005. Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr C Chandler while metal-detecting in November 2004; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr S Lewis while metal-detecting in April 2005; declared, returned to finder.
B NENK

PAs ID: PAS-2B0F98
Found by Mr A Fisher while metal-detecting in August 2005; Scarborough Museum and Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
B NENK

487. South Stanley, North Yorkshire: 15th-century silver-gilt fede ring (2005 T84)
PAs ID: SWYoR-B1E5DS
Found by Mr P Spencer while metal-detecting in January 2005, declared, returned to finder.
B NENK

PAs ID: DENO-3D2890
Found by Mrs A Wright while metal-detecting in May 2005; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

PAs ID: PAS-6C4E07
Found by Mrs M Goodacre while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Found by Mr S Elton while metal-detecting in May 2005; declared, returned to finder.
C McDONALD

PAs ID: PAS-6C4E07
Found by Mr R Gates while metal-detecting in November 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F BASFORD & J P ROBINSON

PAs ID: NLM-304BD3
Found by Mr M Wright while metal-detecting in 2002; declared, returned to finder.
K LEAHY

PAs ID: LIN-D2426
Found by Mr L Flayven while metal-detecting in October 2006; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mrs M Bates while metal-detecting in June 2006; declared, to be returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mrs S Goodacre while metal-detecting in 2000; declared, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

496. Ivington, Norfolk: 15th–16th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘mon cuer aves’ (my heart you have) (2006 T469) PAs ID: NMS-4BF7EF
Found by Mr R Barney while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, returned to finder.
E DARCH

Found by Mr J Golden while metal-detecting in February 2006; declared, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

PAs ID: SODMOR-D9E932
Found by Mr J Gaylard while metal-detecting in November or December 2004; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr J Slade while metal-detecting in January 2005; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Ms V MaRae while metal-detecting in February 2005; declared, returned to finder.
K HINDS

Found by Mr Archer while gardening in 2002 or 2003; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

PAs ID: PAs-341274
Found by Mr C Reader while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

503. Shallcross, Lincolnshire: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with quatrefoil bezel and empty setting (2006 T228) PAs ID: IOW-821107
Found by Mr T Orme while metal-detecting in May 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F BASFORD

Found by Mr K Phillips while metal-detecting in June 2006; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

505. Snape area, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with clasped hands (2005 T411) PAs ID: PAS-342B88
Found by Mr B Driske while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, to be returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

506. Wigginton, York: 16th-century gold signet ring with a wolf’s head and initials E F (2006 T400) PAs ID: PAS-345404
Found by Mr G Scaru while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, returned to finder.
M MELLOR

(VI) MOUNTS AND FITTINGS

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Gaines while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: A mount with a quatrefoil in its centre depicting a bird with outstretched wings, lowering its head. The length of the neck and the shape of the beak suggest that it may be a swan. The surface is much pitted and abraded but may once have been enamelled. Diameter: 14.5mm.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Winchester Museums Service.
J P ROBINSON

508. Oakley, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver-gilt terminal or mount (2006 T456)
Date: Late 14th or 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Manning while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: A Medieval terminal or mount in the shape of a male bearded figure issuing from two sprigs of foliage. The beard is forked. The back of the mount is entirely flat and without gilding, and may have been designed to lie flush with the surface of a box or book cover. Length: 27mm; width: 27mm.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
J P ROBINSON
511. High Roding, Essex: Medieval silver mount (2005 T562)
Date: Probably 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Darboe & Mr M Darboe while metal-detecting in the summer 2005.
Description: A silver mount, consisting of a bent and distorted triangular sheet, from the lower right corner of the larger object. It is decorated with a finely engraved lion of St Mark sejant to sinister on his branch. On the reverse is a centrally placed rod, the function of which is unclear. Height: 14mm; width: 15mm.
Discussion: The dress-fitting resembles pilgrim badges from the late medieval period and is similar in technique to a number of Tudor belt-mounts and dress-fittings.
-Disposition: Horsham Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

512. Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire: Medieval silver-gilt dress fitting (2006 T270)
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Kurzej while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A belt fitting of openwork design, rectangular in shape and ornamented on each of its long sides with wafer-like crests. The two shorter sides are occupied by an elaborate stylised fleur-de-lis. On the reverse a stud remains which would have attached the mount to a leather strap.
-Disposition: Horsham Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

513. Cowfold, West Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt belt fitting (2005 T426)
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Laight while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A 'h'-shaped fitting (2006 T120) pAs ID: pAs-347646
Discussion: Perhaps a part of a pax (see discussion in Campbell 2003, p. 415, no. 305). Alternatively the object may be a mount from the cover of a bible, or gospels, as it depicts the symbols of St Mark, one of the Evangelists.
-Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.
S J ASHLEY

514. Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire: Medieval or earlier iron stud with gold plating and another fragment of plating, possibly from a chest or hutch (2005 T453) PAS ID: WAW-7979C2
Found by Mr R Laight while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
M MELLOR & J CHERRY

PAS ID: NLM-6FAA3
Found by Ms J Hall while metal-detecting in September 2004; claimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

516. Outwell, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver trefoil belt mount (2005 T498)
PAS ID: NMS-25A137
Found by Mr M Carlisle while metal-detecting in October 2005; claimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Ms L Winter while metal-detecting in August 2004; claimed, returned to finder.
B NENK

518. Winchester District, Hampshire: 14th-century silver possible box or book cover fitting (2005 T469) PAS ID: HAMP-SBFDF05
Found by Mr V Deeprose while metal-detecting in August 2005; claimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

519. Stoke Ferry, Norfolk: 14th-century silver selsoline domed belt mount (2006 T201)
PAS ID: NMS-4949A6
Found by Ms J Fordice while metal-detecting in 2005; claimed, returned to finder.
J ROGERSON

520. Stow Bedon, Norfolk: 14th-century silver bar mount, probably from a casket (2005 T222)
PAS ID: NMS-E18DC7
Found by Mr P Barker while metal-detecting in August 2004; claimed, returned to finder.
E DARCH

Found by Mr R Edwards while metal-detecting in October 2006; claimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

522. Eye, Suffolk: 14th-century silver domed mount, probably from a belt or strap (2005 T229)
PAS ID: SF-6A0297
Found by Mr P Kemp while metal-detecting in May 2005; claimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

523. Harthill, South Yorkshire: 14th-century silver 'h'-shaped fitting (2006 T120) PAS ID: PAS-347646
Found by Mr D Stanley while metal-detecting in October 2005; claimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

PAS ID: SUSS-5BAEC2
Found by Mr G Dyer while metal-detecting in August 2006; claimed, to be returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in November 2006; claimed, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr M Cuddeford while metal-detecting in August 2006; originally reported as Roman and declared Treasure as such; later reassessed and returned to the finder.
J P ROBINSON

527. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 15th-century incomplete openwork silver object depicting a figure with a staff; possibly a badge or mount (2006 T532A) PAS ID: PAS-2A5BD3
Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.
E DARCH

(VII) PENDANTS

528. Orford area, Suffolk: Medieval silver pendant cross (2006 T113)
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Medieval pendant cross, the central roundel inscribed with the letter A on one side and a symbol, probably representing 'omega', on the other. The cross terminals are bulbous, and the loop is made to accommodate a chain or cord. The letters are likely to have been filled with niello. For a similar example from Farndon, Nottinghamshire see Treasure Annual 2003, no. 206.
-Disposition: Orford Museum, Suffolk.
J P ROBINSON
529. West Crewkerne, Somerset: Medieval silver pendant cross (2006 T159)

Date: 13th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Charles while metal-detecting in 2005.
Description: A small cast silver pendant in the shape of a cross, with one side arm missing. The plain circular suspension loop has a collar below it, and there is a small round knob at the end of each of the surviving arms, which are cylindrical. In the centre of the cross there is a flat square section, engraved on one side with a saltire cross, and on the other with a small three by three grid of parallel lines. This pendant is similar to one from Farndon, Nottinghamshire (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 206), although this example is larger and with a circular central section. Dimensions: 21.3 x 12.2mm; weight: 1.47g.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

N PAYNE

530. Aynho, Northamptonshire: 13th-century silver pendant cross (2006 T159)

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Charles while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

Description: A small cast silver pendant in the shape of a cross, with one side arm missing. The plain circular suspension loop has a collar below it, and there is a small round knob at the end of each of the surviving arms, which are cylindrical. In the centre of the cross there is a flat square section, engraved on one side with a saltire cross, and on the other with a small three by three grid of parallel lines. This pendant is similar to one from Farndon, Nottinghamshire (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 206), although this example is larger and with a circular central section. Dimensions: 21.3 x 12.2mm; weight: 1.47g.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

N PAYNE


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Wyatt while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: A small oval seal matrix with an inset central intaglio of orangey-red carnelian. The intaglio is a reused Roman gem and depicts what seems likely to be a satyr walking right. The intaglio has parallels with one incorporated into another Medieval seal matrix, from North Walsham, and both intaglio date to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig & Heslop 1986, p. 306). The seal matrix is flat with a stepped profile and at the upper end of the back is a round pierced lug. The legend, clockwise when imprinted, reads: SIGIL. SECRETI (secret seal). A crescent and a six-point star mark the point at which the legend starts. Length: 17.1mm; weight: 2.87g.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

N PAYNE


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in April 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Gray while metal-detecting in October/November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

534. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T319)

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Jones while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: An oval seal-matrix with a reverse impression of a classical scene. This seal-matrix is from North Walsham, and both intaglio date to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig & Heslop 1986, p. 306). The seal matrix is flat with a stepped profile and at the upper end of the back is a round pierced lug. The legend, clockwise when imprinted, reads: SIGIL. SECRETI (secret seal). A crescent and a six-point star mark the point at which the legend starts. Length: 17.1mm; weight: 2.87g.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

N PAYNE

(VIII) SEAL MATRICES

535. Marston, Dorset: Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T319)

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Wyatt while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: A small oval seal matrix with an inset central intaglio of orangey-red carnelian. The intaglio is a reused Roman gem and depicts what seems likely to be a satyr walking right. The intaglio has parallels with one incorporated into another Medieval seal matrix, from North Walsham, and both intaglio date to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig & Heslop 1986, p. 306). The seal matrix is flat with a stepped profile and at the upper end of the back is a round pierced lug. The legend, clockwise when imprinted, reads: SIGIL. SECRETI (secret seal). A crescent and a six-point star mark the point at which the legend starts. Length: 17.1mm; weight: 2.87g.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

536. Swarley, Kent: Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T77)

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Mann while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A Medieval seal matrix set with a large antique gem. The label reads: + POINTE UTIEREISTAS INSIGNI SILVY SECR. (Place your letter under a secret seal). The red Jasper gem is engraved with a high quality portrait of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius (reigned AD 138–161). Antique gems were highly collectable from the twelfth to the early fourteenth century when they were often set into silver mounts to serve as counters. Seals. This is the only known surviving gem portrait of Antoninus Pius.
Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBISON & T OPPER

537. Arreton area, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver seal matrix (2006 T375)

Date: 13th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Jones while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: An oval seal-matrix with an integral suspension loop on the reverse. From an impression of the seal, the inscription starts at 12 o’clock where there is a cross potent and reads from right to left: SIGILL WALTERI DE LONGED/VNE (Seal of Walter of Longdon). The letter Ns have reversed bars. Enclosed by the inscription is a 1st-century AD Roman, red jasper, oval intaglio depicting Victory facing right and standing on a globe. She is draped, winged and holding a wreath in the right hand and a palm-branch in the left hand. In front of her there are a crescent moon and three stars representing eternity. The seal is in good condition, although one side on the reverse is damaged and slightly distorted. Length: 28.5mm; width: 23.4mm; weight: 9.71g.
Discussion: The type of Victory on a globe seems to derive from the statue on the Curia Iulia in Rome dating from shortly after the Battle of Actium (Holscher 1967) and appears on coins of this time (Holscher 1967, Taf 1, 1 & 3). Victories on globes and stars are part of the décor of the Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath (Henig 1999, esp. figs. 2 & 3) where they allude to the imperial cult probably in this case connected with the Flavian dynasty and Domitian. Although a well-educated man in the Middle Ages would no doubt have known about the Classical Victory, it must have been very tempting to re-interpret the figure as an angel, perhaps Gabriel, and the stars as the Heavens glorying in the birth of the Saviour, Christ. This should be seen not as ignorance of the Roman past but as subtle reinterpretation of a fine piece of early Roman art.
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD & M HENIG


Date: 13th–mid 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Edwards & Mrs S Edwards while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: A silver seal matrix with a centrally set, oval, gemstone, consisting of the inscribed front-plate, a collar positioned on the reverse face to create the hollow setting, and a smaller back-plate with integral suspension loop. The Latin inscription on the front face reads: + SERVITE • DOMINO • IN TIMORE (Serve the Lord in Fear). The gemstone is milky blue in colour, identified as chalcedony, on anony with a white upper layer on a dark ground. The subject is a kneeling satyr, holding two pipes (auloi), dating to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig, personal communication). The gemstone has sunk slightly and twisted within its setting. Length: 25.2mm; thickness: 8.4mm; weight: 5.57g.
Discussion: A number of gem-set seal matrices are known from both Britain and the Continent, and these suggest a veritable trade in such high status objects, with many, if not the vast majority, being brought in from Italy and further afield (Henig 2000). The inscription is taken from Psalm 2, verse 11, and would seem to relate to the satyr, who is depicted on bended knee, a supplicant pose. Such a re-interpretation of a classical scene has been identified in other re-used gemstone seals (Henig, 2000).
Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

P REAVILL


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Jones while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr T Stansfield while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBISON


Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 2002; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBISON
(IX) SPOONS

542. East Dean and Friston, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt spoon handle (2005 T361)
Date: 15th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Ellis while metal-detecting between 1999 and 2005.
Description: The stem from a Medieval spoon, roughly pentagonal in section and terminating in an acorn knop. A very small part of the bowl survives.
Disposition: Towner Museum & Art Gallery, Eastbourne.

Found by Mr J Wild while metal-detecting in March 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

544. Dunelm site, North Yorkshire:
14th–15th century silver-gilt spoon handle (2005 T289) PAS ID: NCL-900C06
Found by Mr S Llewellyn while metal-detecting in July 2005; claimed, returned to finder.

Found by Ms S Schiberg while metal-detecting in October 2005; claimed, returned to finder.

Found by Mr R Cooper while metal-detecting in October 2005; claimed, returned to finder.

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Hipwell while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A silver strap-end, with a tongue-shaped terminal. The attachment end is elaborated into a stylised vegetal form, with two tear-shaped cut-outs on either side of a slender stem. The rivet, which would have originally held the leather in place, survives. Length: 23.12mm, width: 11.72mm.
Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

548. Aldingbourne, West Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt strap-end and terminal (2005 T291)
Date: Late 14th–early 15th century (1); 15th century (2)
Discovery: Found by Mr D Mountford while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: 1. A strap-end constructed in several parts, the main section terminating in an elaborated trefoil, along the outside of which runs a series of decorative elements. The outline of the trefoil is emphasised by a band of cabled wire from which springs a plain band into which is inserted a tiny curled wire, forming two shoulders. The frame of the strap-end is heavily chamfered, and contains within it another plain and cabled band of decoration. In the centre of the strap-end, fixed by a single rivet, is the letter ‘R’. The frame of the trefoil was further decorated by spheres mounted by two cabled bands, but only one of these survives. The background surface to the letter ‘R’ is cross-hatched and decorated with four symmetrically arranged rosettes which surround the letter. The reverse is plain and two of the trefoils are badly damaged, revealing the under structure.
2. Found in close proximity to the strap-end was a silver-gilt mount in the form of a foliate terminal, which is not associated.
Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

(X) STRAP-ENDS AND CLASPS

549. West Clandon, Surrey: Medieval silver folding strap clasp (2006 T191)
Date: 14th–early 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Mintern while metal-detecting in 2003.
Description: The oval frame and folding component of a silver folding strap clasp. Only a small fragment of the folded sheet plate survives.
Disposition: Guildford Museum hopes to acquire.

550. Hatfield Woodhouse area, South Yorkshire: Medieval silver strap-fitting (2006 T419)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Broadhurst while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A strap-fitting fashioned into the shape of a scallop shell, which terminates in a loop. It was probably attached to a narrow leather strap and perhaps formed part of a clasp. Length: 14mm; width: 6mm.
Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

551. Pulham, Dorset: Medieval silver strap-end or chape (2006 T349)
Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs M Palfreeman while metal-detecting in June 2006.
Description: A late Medieval silver strap-end or belt chape, U-shaped, cast with a scalloped lower edge, a raised ridge, a central hole and three smaller holes above, and then perpendicular-style edging across the upper edge. On the back there are two studs for attachments, with marks made by a metal file when cleaning up the cast. Length: 20mm approx.
Discussion: For comparison see an engraved gold example with St George and the Dragon in the British Museum (P&B 1991.6-7.1), which suggests the above dating.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

552. Mileham area, Norfolk: 13th-century silver-gilt trapezoidal strap-end with foliate decoration (2006 T503) PAS ID: SWYOR-C7B404
Found by Mr M Martin while metal-detecting in August 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

553. Offley, Hertfordshire: 14th-century silver hexagonal, knopped strap-end (2006 T275) PAS ID: BH-00CE4E
Found by Mr M Bowles while metal-detecting in May 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

(A) TERMINALS & CHAPES

555. Hamfallow, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver terminal (2006 T325)
Date: 12th century
Discovery: Found by Mr T Ball while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: The terminal’s finial is formed from a near-cube with the edges cut away to create five equal-armed crosses inlaid with a thin sheet of gold. The shaft of the terminal tapers to a flared socket which has two small holes for the attachment of a thin rod or a strap. The precise nature of the terminal is difficult to determine. It may have formed the end of a pointer or a manuscript marker. Related finds include North Ormsby, Lincolnshire, and Rendham, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, nos. 119 & 120) and Woodbridge area, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 219).
Length: 17mm; diameter of socket: 4mm.
Disposition: Stratford Museum.

Found by Mr L Severson while metal-detecting in May 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

Found by Ms S Johnston while metal-detecting in July 2006; claimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

MELLOR

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MEDIEVAL
561. Urchfont, Wiltshire: Medieval gold chain or collar section (2005 T442)
Date: Late 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Read while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A component part from a Medieval chain or collar, which consists of two conjoned letters ‘S’. One letter is left plain, while the central part of its partner is decorated with punch marks. Four attachment loops are arranged at each corner of the unit, and one link remains for the attachment to the rest of the chain. The remainder of the chain is likely to have consisted of successive units of such pairs.
Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.
J P ROBINSON

562. Long Stratton, Norfolk: Two Medieval silver-gilt badges (2005 T568)
Date: Early 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Kedge while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: Two silver-gilt openwork badges of St George slaying the dragon, probably contemporary and possibly part of an elaborate set. 1. The saint is holding a scimitar and an elaborate shield displaying his cross, the pointed base inserted into the dragon’s mouth. Both feet stand on the horizontal body of the dragon, and a short, possibly broken, spike projects up from the top of his helmet and may once have formed a hook or loop for attachment. However, there is also an irregular, possibly double, scar in the centre of the reverse, perhaps from an attachment loop. Dimensions: 11 x 2.23mm; weight: 3.27g. St George’s shield is sub-rectangular with concave sides and double-concave upper edge and base. This form of shield first appears during the second half of the 14th century, and becomes more popular in the 15th century. The rather appropriately Eastern form of sword is also a late type.
2. The right arm of the saint is missing. A separate applied lance has one end bent up onto St George’s head, the other is bent down onto the wing of the dragon, whose body curls under the horse’s hooves, with its tail under the horse’s rear legs. There is a suspension loop at the apex springing from the halo. Dimensions: 13 x 19mm; weight: 1.66g.
For comparison see Briston, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 116).
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.
S J ASHLEY

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Nelson while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A hawking vervel in the form of a flat annular ring, engraved with foliate decoration on one side and black letter inscription, possibly nre and one letter opposite it. On the other side, single black letters, separated by small crosses or stars, read possibly + 3 l p r.
Disposition: The black letter inscription and foliate decoration suggest the above date and can be compared with contemporary finger-rings, for example Southend-on-Sea, Essex (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 182). The form can be compared with a later, 17th-century example from King’s Somborne, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 283). Vervels were used to connect leather jessies, attached to the hawk’s legs, to the bird’s block when grounded.
Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.
D THORNTON

564. South Molton, Devon: Medieval silver huntsman’s whistle (2005 T22)
Date: 15th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Bennett while metal-detecting in October 2002.
Description: A silver whistle cut from sheet and shaped into a tapering form. It has two applied transverse files at the widest end (the mouthpiece) and at the opposite end, which is damaged. At this point, there may have been a hollow cast sphere, with a ‘pea’ inside. An elaborate swag or garland of cast silver is soldered at three points and the whistle is surmounted by a punched Lombardic ‘A’. Weight: 3.73g.
Description: A similar whistle is part of the collections of the Somerset County Museums. Several are in the collections of the Museum of London. Silver whistles were used by huntsman, also for signalling at sea and as badges of office. Those of base metal, such as tin or pewter, may have been used as souvenirs, like pilgrim badges.
Disposition: South Molton & District Museum, the landowner’s share generously donated.
N POWELL

565. East Walton, Norfolk: Medieval silver bullion or apothecaries’ weight (2005 T270)
Date: Probably Medieval
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: A cast silver object, possibly either bullion or an apothecaries’ weight. It is square with a bulging cheeks, prominent nose, slightly protruding eyes, a rounded protrusion on both sides and a small pellet in the centre of the crown probably indicating hair. The side edges are straight, the top concave and the base a little irregular. Dimensions: 11 x 11mm; thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 16 grains / 1.04g (16 grains = two-thirds of a pennyweight / one thirtieth of 1oz Troy / four-fifths of a scruple).
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
K ADAMS

Date: Early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Radford while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A circular hat badge, gilt front and back, with the remains of a pin on the back. The badge comprises a pinked backplate with thick cable decoration at the edge and a band of pinked decoration enclosing a built-up cast element at the centre with the Virgin and Child sitting on a crescent moon. There are sun rays behind the figures. Diameter: 19.9mm; weight: 6.54g.

Discussion: The form and iconography indicate that this is a hat badge, as fashionably worn by men on the upturned flap of a hat around 1500–25. See for example a Crucifixion scene from Raydon, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 240), which indicates the original shape of the hook, i.e. with two sharp U-bends and sharp tip.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

D THORNTON

573. Tortworth, South Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt pin or badge (2005 T184)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Whalley while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A complete dress-pin of the kind regularly reported through the Treasure Act, but unusually complete.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON


PAS ID: DENO-4BF243

Found by Mr J Radford while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ATHERTON


Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mike East while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A twisted silver dress-pin, complete, with ear-scoop at one end on a pierced loop, below that a rectangular opening; shaft of flattened quadrangular section tapering to a point. On one side, etched foliate ornament of zigzag design and flower heads culminating in owner’s initials AH. On the other side, similar ornament culminating in stamped maker’s mark, now illegible but possibly GW. Length: 126mm.

Discussion: Typical dress-pin of the kind regularly reported through the Treasure Act, but unusually complete.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

576. Ivinghoe Aston area, Buckinghamshire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T168)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Ms C Raynsford while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A dress-pin with an ear-scoop at one end and tapering to a point at the other, worn and bent along its length. Incised geometric and zigzag patterns are in-filled with floral decoration, and the pin bears the etched initials BS, probably for the original owner.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

577. Newent, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T140)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wildern while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: A complete dress-pin of the bodkin type, of flattened quadrangular section tapering to a point; rectangular opening at the other end, which is also pierced for suspension from a belt-end. No ornament, but stamped with a maker’s mark GW. Length: 100.5mm.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum withdrew; to be determined.

D THORNTON

578. Redbourn, Hertfordshire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T274)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Beagle while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: Dress-pin, broken beneath rectangular opening, pointed tip, tapering shaft of quadrangular section. Engraved ornament of chevrons. Possible mark (?) at tip of lowest chevron.

Disposition: Redbourn Museum, the finder’s share generously donated.

D THORNTON


Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs A Wright while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: At one end an ear-scoop, attached to a triangular section with central hole for suspension, attached to a rectangular section decorated on either side with a leaf motif above a flower head. This is attached to two separate lengths of metal, which are attached to the main bodkin. This is of rectangular section with a blunt end, engraved with foliate and geometrical motifs, and picked with the initials AP and the date 164?

Discussion: Headdress pins were used in the Low Countries and were possibly brought to England by immigrants. See Margeson (1993) for other examples.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

B McLEOD


Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Spaughton while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin, broken off at tip. Shaft with baluster sections, rectangular opening and small round opening for attachment, trefoil finial. Simple, etched lines as decoration.

Discussion: The form resembles that of a silver ear-scoop and matching toothpick in the British Museum, P&L, 1895, 8–10, 13–4. On these, however, the baluster elements are separated by gilt beads.

Disposition: Milton Keynes Museum.

D THORNTON

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Berry while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Silver bodkin made of silver wire with flattened end terminating in a knob with longitudinal opening before it. Transverse bands of etched ornament below the opening and at lower end. Length: 71mm. The short length and thickness suggests that this is indeed a bodkin and not a dress-pin.

Disposition: North Somerset Museum.

D THORNTON

S82. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: Post-Medieval silver incomplete dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T491)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: Silver dress-pin, broken-off ear-scoop at one end, tear-shaped pierced terminal, original rectangular opening now indicated by only one of two edges remaining, bent back on itself. Tapering quadrangular shaft with point at one end. Etched decorated of lozenges, zigzag and foliate ornament. Length 93.2mm, weight 6.67g.

Disposition: Salisbury & Wiltshire Museum.

D THORNTON

S83. Bassingbourn cum Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T12) PAs ID: PAS-5E6466

Found by Mr P Jenkins while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

S84. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T12) PAs ID: PAS-5E6466

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON


Found by Mr R Jenkins while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

S86. Roxwell, Essex: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T237) PAs ID: E55-CE6771

Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

S87. Saffron Walden, Essex: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T77) PAs ID: PAS-5F6D83

Found by Mr T Carter while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

S88. King’s Somborne, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T218) PAs ID: HAMP-57C29B

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in December 2004; acquired by Hampshire Museums Service.

B McLEOD

S89. Dogmersfield, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T340) PAs ID: HAMP-6CF0A6

Found by Mr J Druett while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

S90. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T167) PAs ID: HAMP-6C04A8

Found by Mr P Barker on pasture land in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

S91. Brightstone, Isle of Wight: 17th-century incomplete silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2005 T326) PAs ID: IOW-301517

Found by Mr T Tombs while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

S92. Twyvecross area, Leicestershire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T278) PAs ID: DENO-57A398

Found by Mr J Bryant while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HERTHON


Found by Mr D Robinson while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY


Found by Mr S Brooker & Mr A Johansen while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F SIMPSON

S95. Ashill, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T595) PAs ID: NMS-4D1501

Found by Mr S Ottaway while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

S96. Postwick with Witton, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T281) PAs ID: NMS-5E60A5

Found by Mr D Soanes while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

S97. Stradsett, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T293) PAs ID: NMS-6E3357

Found by Mr J Coggles while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

S98. Shotley, Suffolk: 17th-century incomplete silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2005 T277) PAs ID: PAS-5F0783

Found by Mr D Foster while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

S99. Ticehurst, East Sussex: 17th-century silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T627) PAs ID: S5U5-EB8592

Found by Mr R Hodgkinson while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

S100. Brailes, Warwickshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T342) PAs ID: PAS-60CA15

Found by Mr A Gardner while metal-detecting in July 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Warwickshire Museum.

D THORNTON


Found by Mr D Diamond while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

S102. New Earswick, North Yorkshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T252) PAs ID: PAS-60E231

Found by Mr D Myers while metal-detecting in 1998; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(III) BUCKLES AND BELT FITTINGS

S103. Corse, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver buckle (2006 T17)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Taylor while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A silver buckle with a single loop frame of oval form, central bar and folded sheet plate, the pin missing. The plate has one rivet with a decorative boss for attachment. The buckle is unmarked. Length: 3.1mm. For a similar buckle with a maker’s mark see Witham area, Essex (this volume, no. 614).

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON
604. Witham area, Essex: Post-Medieval silver buckle (2005 T528)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Martin while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A silver buckle with a single loop frame of oval form, a central bar and folded sheet plate, the pin missing. The plate has one rivet with a decorative boss for attachment. Underneath, the buckle is stamped twice prominently with a worn maker's mark in a shield, apparently IM. Length: 40mm approx.
Discussion: The form of the buckle suggests the above date (see Benets 2003, p. 599, P12-0103) as does the form of the maker's mark. The latter has not been identified, but resembles that in Jackson (1989), p. 103 in which a similar mark is dated 1609–10.
Disposition: Braintree District Museum.
D THORNTON

Date: Late 17th–early 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Janes while metal-detecting in 2000.
Description: Silver cast shoe-buckle with a central bar, the tongue now missing, and an openwork design with three compartments resembling a flower head with a leaf on either side on the outer border a central space through which to thread the textile or leather shoe strap. There are signs that the back has been filed after casting.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.
D THORNTON

PAS ID: NARC-883270
Found by Mr S Merrifield while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

PAS ID: KENT-E00423
Found by Mr P Tham while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

608. Erpingham, Norfolk: 16th-century silver openwork belt mount or fitting (2005 T580)
PAS ID: NMS-368CA2
Found by Mr T Stark while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

609. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Possibly 16th-century silver oval belt fitting (2005 T577)
PAS ID: NMS-364D5A
Found by Mr S Hartman while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

610. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt double looped buckle frame (2006 T532E)
PAS ID: PAS-610241
Retained at Hanwich by H M Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.
E DARCH

PAS ID: PAS-624913
Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in January or February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

(IV) BUTTONS AND CUFFLINKS

612. Kensworth, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval silver button (2005 T252)
Date: 17th century
Description: Found by Mr G Thompson while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A cast solid silver button, circular in plan, the face with punched ground and stamped with two hearts beneath a crown. Damaged at face.
Disposition: Luton Museum.
B McLEOD

613. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-Medieval silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T168)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Regstad while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Complete 17th-century cast silver button. The button is circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with two conjoined hearts with a crown above. Diameter: 15.16mm; weight: 0.70g.
Discussion: An exact example can be seen in the Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 153, p. 81.
Disposition: Colchester Museums.
C MCDONALD

Date: Late 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Wissinger while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: A button, comprising a circular disc made of stamped sheet with a down-turned edge and attachment loop and shank on the back. The button is stamped on the front with joined hands above paired hearts, surmounted by a single crown. Diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.12g.
Discussion: This type of button is commonly associated with the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.
D THORNTON

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Wetherell while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: Post-Medieval silver cufflinks, circular with a down-turned edge, each stamped with device of a flaming heart bisected by two arrows. A loop soldered onto the reverse of each is threaded through with a fine silver link. Diameter: 10.4mm; weight: 1.09g.
Discussion: A common design for 17th-century buttons, which are slightly larger; it is noticeable that many more cufflinks are now being reported through the Act.
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.
D THORNTON

616. St Cuthbert Out, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver button (2005 T171)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Banks while metal-detecting in 2004.
Description: A cast solid silver button, circular in plan, the face with punched ground and stamped with a flaming heart pierced by two arrows, and a fastening loop on the reverse. Bent and damaged, with losses at left and bottom. Diameter: 13mm.
Disposition: Somerset Museum.
B McLEOD

617. East Tanfield, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver filigree button or stud (2006 T435)
PAS ID: YOREM-F61808
Found by Mr G Robinson while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

618. Holywell area, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with two hearts and crown motif (2006 T475)
PAS ID: PAS-625C72
Found by Mr P Corbett while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
P WALTON

619. Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrows motif (2006 T266)
PAS ID: PAS-6268F4
Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

620. South Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrows motif (2006 T580)
PAS ID: PAS-6262F3
Found by Mr L Eales while metal-detecting in 2004; to be determined.
D THORNTON

621. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver biconvex button (2006 T134)
PAS ID: PAS-62D6B3
Found by Mr L Eeles while metal-detecting in 2004; to be determined.
D THORNTON

622. Wisbech area, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with profiles of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza (2006 T267)
PAS ID: PAS-62E715
Found by Mr K Hillier while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

623. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrow motif (2005 T458)
PAS ID: ESS-200222
Found by Mr J Perkovich while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C MCDONALD

624. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century incomplete silver button with hearts and crown motif (2006 T162)
PAS ID: ESS-1E9497
Found by Mr R Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C MCDONALD
625. Kelvedon, Essex: 17th-century silver button or cufflink with hearts and crown motif (2006 T76) PAS ID: E35-126C17

Found by Mr C Mills while metal-detecting in February 2006; donated, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

626. Hawley area, Hampshire: 17th-century tin button with hearts and crown motif (2006 T86) PAS ID: HAMP-6B82E2

Found by Mr P Page while metal-detecting in August 2005; notTreasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

627. Lamberhurst, Kent: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T102) PAS ID: KENT-626B57

Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in December 2004; donated, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

628. Torquay, Lincolnshire: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T77) PAS ID: NLM-6462A2

Found by Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting in January 2004; donated, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

629. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with engraved flower (2005 T533) PAS ID: NMS-3539E1

Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in October 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr S Maloney while metal-detecting in June 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr D Alger while metal-detecting in December 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr H Hine while metal-detecting in May 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr M Carline while metal-detecting in October or November 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

634. Horningtoft, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with engraved flower (2005 T478) PAS ID: NMS-248171

Found by Ms C Velthaus while metal-detecting in October 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr N Holmes while metal-detecting in November 2005; donated, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

636. Unknown parish, Norfolk: Four 17th–early-18th-century silver buttons or cufflink fragments with crown and hearts, flower head or flaming hearts and arrows motifs (2006 T532) G & J PAS ID: PAS-62F3F6

Retained at Harwich by H M Revenue & Customs from the British Museum (P&E, 2002,4-3,1 and 2003-3,1-2).

Suffolk in the British Museum (P&E, 2002,4-3,1 and 2003-3,1-2).

Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A lozenge-shaped dress hook with projecting knobs at angles and midway along the sides. There is a separate floral cast element at centre, attached to the backplate with a domed-headed pin and butterfly clip, only part of which remains on the reverse. The original recurving hook and attachment bar are now missing, but their positions are indicated by solder marks. A maker’s mark on reverse is now illegible, but resembles a spray of leaves possibly within an aigrette. Length: 23mm. The swirling style of the foliate element suggests the above date.

Disposition: Treasure.

W WEBLEY & D THORNTON

637. Corbridge, Northumberland: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T563) PAS ID: PAS-636C54

Found by Mr M Whittle while metal-detecting in November 2005; donated, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

638. Dunham-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T76) PAS ID: PAS-637C77

Found by Mr P Spinke & Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting in September 2004; donated, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

639. Misterton, Somerset: 17th-century silver biconvex button (or possibly cufflink fragment) with stamped flower head (2006 T403) PAS ID: SOMDOOR-BC2A6B

Found by Mr M Charles while metal-detecting in 2005; donated, returned to finder.

B McLEOD


Found by Mr V Deveron while metal-detecting in May or June 2003; donated, returned to finder.

B McLEOD


Found by Mr G Collett while metal-detecting in August 2005; donated, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(v) DRESS-HOOKS


Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A lozenge-shaped dress hook with projecting knobs at angles and midway along the sides. There is a separate floral cast element at centre, attached to the backplate with a domed-headed pin and butterfly clip, only part of which remains on the reverse. The original recurving hook and attachment bar are now missing, but their positions are indicated by solder marks. A maker’s mark on reverse is now illegible, but resembles a spray of leaves possibly within a parade shield. Length: 23mm. The swirling style of the foliate element suggests the above date.

Disposition: Treasure.

W WEBLEY & D THORNTON


Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Rogers while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: Cast on three sides with three bosses surrounded by filigree wire and granulation ornament. The central panel surmounted by a foliate pediment. The back plate is scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture which was probably intended for sewing permanently in the dress. The dress hook is designed to imitate a miniature lamp or sconce. Gilding worn around edges, back plate and hook. Length: 31mm.


Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum.

B McLEOD


Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Shippey while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A small silver dress-hook comprising a central book-shaped section with seven projecting knobs, and a foliate frond at the top covering the base of the recurving hook soldered onto the backplate, next to the soldered rectangular bar attachment. Engraved on the front at the centre is a single letter, possibly a capital A with a line above, or possibly a K. Length: 18mm approx. The orientation of this letter raises the question as to which way round the item was worn as a hook, probably to be read sideways-on as an A. It was probably originally one of a pair, judging by parallel finds, for example a pair from Parham, Suffolk (Gaimster et al 2002) and two further pairs from Suffolk in the British Museum (P&E, 2002,4-3,1 and 2003-3,1-2).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B McLEOD
646. Derby, Derbyshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2005 T103)
Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr H Wright while metal-detecting in October 1999.
Description: A dress-hook cast on one plane with a Tudor rose supporting a trapezoidal fastening bar. A recurving hook of circular section soldered to the reverse. The gilding is worn and the hook bent. Length: 22.46mm.
Disposition: Derby Museum & Art Gallery.

B McLEOD

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Lang while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: A dress-hook cast in one plane, a pierced openwork design with the remains of a hook at one end springing from foliate tendrils. At the other end there is an arcaded element with a foliate scroll terminal. On the back, a transverse bar is soldered beneath the arcade opening. The front is gilded.
Length: 24mm.
Discussion: This is a common type of copper-alloy fitting, less often found in silver.
Disposition: Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

N POWELL

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs A Parnell while metal-detecting in July 2006.
Description: A cast silver-gilt dress-hook with a tear-shaped backplate and scalloped edge. Both hook and bar are now missing. The front is a raised hollow cushion, decorated with filigree circles and knops. Length: 16.5mm; thickness: 5mm.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
Disposition: hopes to acquire.

D WOOTTON

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Walker while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: A complete silver-gilt rectangular dress-hook, cast on three sides and decorated with nine bosses, three on each side. At the point the hook joins the body of the dress-hook is a worm triangular foliate pediment. The backplate is flat and scalloped on the vertical sides. It has a rectangular aperture that probably allowed it to be sewn onto clothing, as a dress fastener. Weight: 3.07g.
Discussion: Gaimster et al. (2002) suggest this type of dress-hook may have been made to resemble a miniature lamp or scone.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D THORNTON

650. Llborough, Devon: Post-Medieval silver incomplete gilt dress-hook (2005 T23)
Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Fisher while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: Part of a silver-gilt dress-hook. It is cast in the form of a five-petalled flower on a five-pointed star or pentagon. Each petal is surmounted by a conical boss. A sixth, slightly smaller boss would have sat in the middle of the flower, but this is now lost. The attachment loop and hook are missing from the reverse, their fixing points marked by the remains of solder. Traces of gilding remain on the surface.
Weight: 2.66g.
Discussion: See Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 179 and Gaimster et al. (2002), cat. 10, for similar examples.
Disposition: Plymouth City Museum.

N POWELL

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Harper & Mrs V Harper while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: Two dress-hooks, gilt both front and back, of identical form, dimensions and facture. Each takes the form of an openedwork circular ornament, radiating three thistle-heads and foliage; seven circular pierced holes at the centre form a flower head. On the backplate, behind one of the thistle-heads, soldering indicates the former presence of a recurving hook, now lost; similar solder marks lower down suggest the location of a rectangular bar attachment of the kind found on other dress-hooks. This is not a type previously recorded through the Treasure Act, however.
Diater: 19mm approx.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D THORNTON

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: Trefoil-shaped dress-attachment, made from sheet in one plane with three round ‘leaves’ with applied gilt filigree ornament around central white enamel?; two small integral loops for attachment and one larger loop soldered onto the back. Presumably one element from a two-part dress-hook, thehook element now missing. Length: 1.3cm.
Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.

D THORNTON

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Keets while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: A trefoil-shaped dress-hook with three hemispherical bosses, each with applied filigree ornament in the form of three circles with granulated knops, the inner circle of each with no knop. In the centre, there is an aperture which would have held a central rossette, attached by a rivet (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 163). On the reverse is soldered an incurved hook; the fastening bar now missing. Diameter: 18mm.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

B McLEOD

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Trout while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, the cast backplate with small projecting knops along the edges. The central section has two soldered stepped concentric cushions, and an engraved thistle motif flanked on either side by a palmate leaf motif. On the reverse is a recurving circular section hook, the tip missing. The soldered transverse bar attachment is also missing. Length: 24mm; weight: 7.2g.
Disposition: Isle of Wight Museums Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr Shepherd while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, the hook and attachment bar soldered to the reverse. The bar inscribed possibly: T 757. The circular plate with punched decoration, with alternate spokes and bosses around the edge and a central spoke.
Discussion: The spokes may have held pearls. The punch-marked decoration adds to the elaborate decorative effect created by the alternate gilt bosses and pearls. The numbering on the attachment bar might indicate a sequential difference in size of the individual elements of a suite of dress fastenings including this element, see Gaimster et al. (2002).
Length: 22.2mm; width: 14.8mm; weight: 3.18g.
Disposition: British Museum.

B McLEOD
Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Holmes while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: A complete dress-hook cast in the form of a circular dress-hook, the plate is openwork and cast in one piece, with ornamentation. The transverse bar is missing. Dimensions: 14.2mm x 14.4mm x 4.6mm; weight: 2.57g.
Discussion: Similar to a 16th-century cap-hook from Nettlestead, Suffolk (Gaimster et al. 2002, fig. 148, from Gooderstone, Norfolk.)

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Holmes while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: A complete dress-hook cast in the form of a 10-spoked Catherine-wheel inset with a five-petalled flower head radiating around a hemispherical boss. The petals of the flower are covered with closely spaced radiating lines and the ends of each petal have been shaped to appear ragged. The Catherine wheel and central boss have traces of gilding. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 4.0g.
Discussion: Similar to a 16th-century cap-hook from Nettlestead, Suffolk (Gaimster et al. 2002, fig. 15).
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Thornton while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Trefoil-shaped dress hook with pinched backplate. Three lobes with applied filigree roundels and knobs. Central pin with butterfly clip attachment to base plate, now missing its original domed head holding a flower-like element at the centre. Gilt. On the back, recurving hook and rectangular bar attachment. Dimensions: A typical 16th-century form for a complete example see Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 148, from Gooderstone, Norfolk.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Bayliss while metal-detecting in July 2006.
Description: A complete dress-hook, the plate is openwork and cast in one piece, it is rectangular in shape with horizontal and vertical bars appearing to represent a portcullis. The upper edge has a rounded projection at either end and the lower edge has indented triangular arches along it. The other two opposing sides of the plate have small transverse notches, which may represent a stone or brick wall. The transverse bar and hook are soldered to the flat back face of the plate.
Discussion: Although no published parallel could be found for this dress-hook with its unusual plate, it probably fits into Gaimster’s Group I (Gaimster et al. 2002). Length: 42.5mm; weight: 6.68g.
Disposition: British Museum.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Wyatt while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast on one plane, the triangular backplate with scalloped edges. The domed boss with applied filigree and granulated ornament, some losses. The reverse soldered with transverse bar, the curved fastening hook missing. Length: 14mm.
Disposition: Somerset Museum.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Stanton while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A three-part cast silver-gilt dress fastener, teardrop-shaped and the front is domed with a circular filigree pattern and small petal edging. This hooked tag falls into the category of Tudor dress-hooks which have a raised transverse bar for sewing onto cloth and a recurving hook on the reverse (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 158). Length: 30.3mm; weight: 4.25g.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Boyd while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A 16th-century silver-gilt dress fitting, with the hook remaining intact and in situ. The fitting has a triangular backplate, with cusped outline (now heavily worn). Three hemispherical bosses have been soldered onto the front and have been decorated with applied filigree circles and pellets. Around the base of each boss is a ring of ropework wire. A pellet can be seen on the outer edge between each boss (three in total). There is no central ornamentation. The reverse is flat and undecorated but there are three marks indicating where the bosses have been attached to the front. On top of the lower mark, a large hook has been soldered into position and it extends down from the main body of the fitting, before tapering and bending back on itself terminating with a point. The triangular form is common for dress fittings. Dimensions: 21.8mm x 14.4mm x 4.6mm; weight: 2.57g.
Discussion: Two very similar fittings have been reported through the Treasure Act both from East Sussex (although these fittings are common nationwide) Treasure Annual Report 2003, p. 122, no. 241 (2003 T316) and Treasure Annual Report 2004, p. 131 no. 281 (2004 T237).
Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Gil while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: A dress-hook consisting of a triangular backplate with pinched edge, applied with three bosses decorated with filigree spirals and knobs. The recurving hook is soldered to the top of the backplate, and attachment marks for the original bar attachment are visible. Width: 18mm.
Disposition: Horsham Museum.

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Scott while metal-detecting in summer 2006.
Description: 16th-century cast silver-gilt hooked tag. It has a triangular backplate. On the narrow end at the back, the re-curving hook is soldered. The attachment bar is missing, but the remnants of solder show that it would have been along the wide edge. The triangular backplate has lobes at each corner (one of which is missing) and three along each side. The lobes on the corner and along the centre of the sides are largest and decorated with a rib. On the backplate is a ridge following the edge of the plate. Within the centre of this triangle is a smaller (9mm x 9mm) triangle attached to the backplate with a visible rivet, also of silver. The triangle may have originally been aligned so that its points were halfway along each of the backplate’s sides; however, it is now slightly tilted. The triangle is decorated with lobes at the corners and a single lobe at each side. The corner lobes are not circular, but split into three. On the face of each is a small raised circle. A sub-circular ridge surrounds the central rivet. Dimensions: 20mm x 40mm; weight: 2.16g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

PAS ID: SOMDOR-63D846
Found by Mr D Grefnill while metal-detecting September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

PAS ID: ESS-013DF6
Found by Mr J Slade while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

DISCUSSION

C McDONALD
Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
C McDONALD

Found by Mr M Harvey while metal-detecting in April 2006; Hampshire Museums Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
R WLEBEY

Found by Mr D Sylves while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R WLEBEY

Found by Mr G Leng while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F BASFORD

Found by Mr B Healey while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr D Cole while metal-detecting in May 2005; Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
F BASFORD

Found by Mr D Hannan while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr R Wills while metal-detecting in November 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLEOD

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Found by Mr M Dover while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr C Thorpe & Mr M Watts while metal-detecting in March or April; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr A Carter while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr J Cogges while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Ms C Velthaus while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

682. Southery, Norfolk: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T162) PAS ID: NIMS-D125E1
Found by Mr C Miles while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

683. Dunham-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 16th-century silver-gilt openwork dress-hook fragment (2005 T85) PAS ID: NLM-AG9B84
Found by Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting 2005 or earlier; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLEOD

Found by Mr D Bell while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
P REAVILL

Found by Mr D Workman while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr A Carver while metal-detecting in September 2005; Orford Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
K HINDS

Found by Mr J Gazeys while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr S Gardner while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr J Chapman while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr D Burgess while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr S Moody while metal-detecting pre-1997; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D BRUNS
Date: Late 15th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Williams while metal-detecting in February or March 2005.
Description: A silver dress accessory, either an ornamental dress fastening or a mount. Constructed in three sections with integral hooks, soldered together at the back of the central ornament. The central, top element comprises a shaped Tudor rose, while the middle element forms a vertical bar with an incised hook at one end. A zoomorphic head curves to reach the rose motif at the other end. The back element has a horizontal bar with an incised hook at either end, one hook now broken off and lost. The head, the rose and the engraved lines bear traces of gilding. Height: 40mm. Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service.
B McLeod

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in April 2005.
Description: A dress-hook in the form of three recurving hooks with tapering points, made from two lengths of thick wire, soldered onto the back of a circular boss. The boss has a pointed outline in the form of a flower head, resembling a button daisy, apparently cast. The front and back, including hooks themselves, are gilded, and the backplate filed. Length: 36mm; width: 41mm approx. Discussion: This is a new type of Tudor dress-hook to be recorded under the Treasure Act. Karen Parker of Historic Resources Centre, Winchester Museums Service, comments that it may correspond to a hook now broken off and lost. At this time of the year, the rose and the engraved lines bear traces of gilding. Height: 40mm. Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.
B McLeod

697. South Colchester, Essex: Post-Medieval incomplete silver dress accessory (2005 T254)
Date: Probably 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Norton while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: An incomplete dress accessory, drop-shaped in plan with a thin rectangular bar at the curved end. It is formed from two separate plates, joined with a separate band in effect making the object hollow with an aperture or split. The backplate is solid, the front plate highly decorative, with a raised bevelled crescent enclosing an openwork foliate design. At each tip of the crescent is a silver rivet, which passes between the plates and is visible on the reverse. The rectangular bar was once joined to another, now missing, portion of the object, possibly hinged as evidenced by two rectangular scars on the back edge of the bar. Between the two plates is a patch of woven textile, now brown and discoloured. Length: 34.2mm; thickness: 5.6mm; weight: 11.8g. Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.
B McLeod

698. Findon, West Sussex: Post-Medieval silver dress fitting (2005 T429)
Date: Found by Mr F Kurzawa while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A double-sided cast item in the form of a hanging flower head, possibly a fleur-de-lis, with engraved detail. It is pierced on one side to denote a looped-back petal and with a large integral attachment loop at the top. Length: 17mm approx. Discussion: The fact that it is double-sided with a relatively large loop suggests that this object was designed to be sewn to something, perhaps to clothing. For a similar item from King’s Somborne, Hampshire, see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 118, though this was slightly larger and gilt. Perhaps this item was from a set of identically cast fittings to be worn on sleeves or other clothing.
Disposition: Worthing Museum & Art Gallery.
D Thornton

Date: Probably 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Duffield while metal-detecting in 2003.
Description: An openwork silver fitting, with a rectangular loop bound on one side by three ribs. From these extends the main body, a stylised tree. At its centre are four holes, the main stem of the tree dividing in two and a branch on each side into quarters around these. Dimensions: 22.7mm x 19.7mm; weight: 2.33g. Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.
K Hinds

700. Seething, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt eyefilet (2005 T402)
Date: Late 16th or 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Dunthorne while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt eyefilet consisting of a cast heart-shaped front plate with cable moulded edging and annulet decoration, attached, probably by solder, to a wire loop. The wire is turned to form two small apertures through which the object would have been attached to the garment and a large catch or eye to receive the hook. For a similar example see Ipswich area, in Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 151. Length: 12mm; weight: 0.74g. Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
A Rogerson

701. Theutford area, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt eyefilet (2006 T316)
Date: 16th–17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Hewett while metal-detecting in May 2006.
Description: A complete dress fitting with a cast plate and applied wire loop. The plate consists of a circular ring, which is decorated with six evenly spaced flowers with smaller tendrils of foliage between these. In the centre of the ring is a solid heart shape, the front face of which is slightly rounded. The reverse of the plate has been filed flat. The applied silver loop on the back face has two small loops for receiving the fitting to cloth and a larger loop, which would have acted as a catch for a hook. Length: 20.8mm; weight: 1.99g. Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
F Minter

702. Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire:
16th-century silver disc-shaped eyefilet (2005 T584)
PAS ID: BH-0174EO
Found by Mr H Cross while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D Thornton

703. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: 16th-century silver dress fitting fragment with curling fronds (2006 T143)
PAS ID: NMS-3A7676
Found by Mr A Womack while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J Ashley

704. Dereham area, Norfolk: 16th-century silver sub-square eyefilet (2005 T448)
PAS ID: NMS-238518
Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J Ashley

705. Horningtoft, Norfolk: 16th-century silver lozenge-shaped openwork dress fitting (2006 T144)
PAS ID: NMS-3A8074
Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D Thornton

PAS ID: NMS-4A5AC7
Found by Mr D Guggis while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLeod

707. Montacute, Somerset: 16th-century silver lozenge-shaped dress accessory or clasp (2005 T101)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-EA0908
Found by Mr M Gaylard while metal-detecting in November or December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLeod

PAS ID: SUSS-DBAB03
Found by Mr L Smyth while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D Thornton

PAS ID: PAB-8B1092
Found by Mr K Umpleby while metal-detecting in 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D Thornton

PAS ID: PAS-6C6FO2
Found by Mr S Fordham while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D Thornton

PAS ID: SF-361C13
Found by Mr C Fik while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F Minter
712. Littlethorpe, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th century hemispherical dress fitting, possibly a button (2006 T254) PAS ID: PAS-6C7002. Found by Mr A Grange while metal-detecting in March 2006, declared, returned to finder. D THORNTON

713. South Thoresby, Lincolnshire: 17th-century silver or tin-plated copper-alloy shield-shaped dress fastener (2006 T234) PAS ID: PAS-6C8BB0. Found by Mr D Revell while metal-detecting in December 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder. K LEAHY


(VII) FINGER-RINGS

715. Chester, Cheshire: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T164). Date: 16th century. Discovery: Found as part of the Chester Amphitheatre Project during controlled excavation in August 2005. Description: A slender-at-law’s ring, comprising a gold band with an inscribed motto on the outside between pronged borders; the inscription is divided by one white and one red enamelled flower and reads: REGIS. PREP + LEG + EX *. The second ‘P’ of ‘PREP’ and the ‘G’ of ‘LEG’ are both written as to signify an abbreviation. Discussion: Two rings in the British Museum collections have similar mottos and are decorated in the same manner; these are dated to the first half of the 16th century (Baker 1864, 474, plate VI 4 and 5; Dalton 1912 cat. nos. 1678, 1679). The mottoes appear to be different for each call of serjeants, however detailed records of the rings given at each and every call were not kept and this particular example does not appear in the list of published mottos. Further work is also required to expand the abbreviations. A serjeant-at-law was a high-ranking barrister from whose ranks judges were chosen. In general only a small number of serjeants were appointed at any one time. Their appointment was accompanied by ceremony and celebration including a great feast and the giving of gold rings by the Lord Chief Justice to colleagues, friends, important officials and, at times, the king. Disposition: Disclaimed, to remain with the main site archive (Grosvener Museum). J EDWARDS

716. Lavenham, Suffolk: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T639). Date: Late 16th century. Discovery: Found by Mr D Kendall while metal-detecting in November 2006. Description: A finger-ring with flattened ‘D’ sectioned band, now distorted, expanding smoothly at shoulders to a flat circular bezel engraved with a coat of arms and beaded border. A probable maker’s mark: ‘A’ is stamped within a shield on the reverse. Diameter of bezel: 14.5mm; internal diameter: 28mm approx; weight: 6.87g. Discussion: The coat of arms is that of the arms of the Eden family of Sudbury and Ballingdon Hall and the St Cle(e)re family of St Cleere Hall in St Osyth, Essex. The quartering results from the marriage of Sir Thomas Eden of The Friars, Sudbury and Ballingdon Hall, who was knighted in 1604, and commissioned a large mural, dated 1615, in the north chapel of All Saints church, Sudbury, which shows the pedigree of the family and includes the quartered arms shown on the ring. He died in 1616. The arms could also have been used by Sir Thomas’s son, Sir Clere Eden who died in 1624, and John Eden of Ballingdon Hall, an important Parliamentary captive at the Royalists at Chelmford in 1648. He died in 1683, outliving his son Thomas, at which the male line became extinct. Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service. E MARTIN & E DARCH

717. Buxted, Essex: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T480). Date: 16th–early 17th century. Date: Found by Mr P Conlon while metal-detecting in September 2006. Description: A slightly distorted but complete gold ring in the form of a band with a groove around its circumference giving the impression of double bands joined by a central plain band of gold. Each of the two bands is decorated with a mirrored design of curlicues and diagonal bands. Traces of white enamel are visible on the exterior surface. On the inner face of the band is a Latin inscription in capital letters: MEDICIORA FIRMA, followed by a possibly blundered letter. The inscription translates as ‘The moderate is reliable’. Diameter: 23.1mm x 16.7mm; weight: 3.60g. Discussion: The inscription relates to ideas of Aristotle’s doctrine of the mean, which advises choosing a middle path between extremes. This motto was adopted by many families and was especially used by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam (1561–1626) and possibly his father Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. There is no evidence pointing to ownership of this ring by the Bacon family. For a similar ring with a different design and inscription, see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 153. Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service. C MCDONALD & N AWAIS-DEAN

718. Bishop’s Waltham, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver posy ring (2006 T133). Date: 16th–17th century. Discovery: Found by Mr P Sornorn while metal-detecting in January 2005. Description: The ring is broken and now appears flat, the hoop with cross-hatched engraving on the exterior, the interior inscribed: MY HART IS YOURS, with small horizontal v-shaped nicks between each word. Discussion: The exterior decoration may once have contained enamelled forming a chequerboard pattern. The inscription was in use by the late 16th century (according to Evans (1931)) it is recorded in the Harleian manuscript of 1596. Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Winchester Museums Service. J A RUDOE


720. Thakeham, West Sussex: Post-Medieval incomplete gold finger-ring (2006 T497). Date: 16th–early 17th century. Discovery: Found by Mr A Gill while metal-detecting in October 2006. Description: An incomplete gold finger-ring, the bezel hexagonal in shape. The front of the bezel has been decorated with an engraved design comprising an inscribed double ring with the legend + NOSCE TE IPSUM, the Latin for ‘Know thyself’, inside which is an image of Death, in the form of a skull. The skull is inflilled with white enamel, the inscription and background in black, and high relief floral scrolls down the shoulders are partially infilled with blue enamel. The shoulders of the ring are formed from high relief floral scrolls. Engraved floral designs extend down from the shoulders, to where the hoop has broken. Bezel dimensions: 12.8mm x 16.2mm; weight: 7.75g. Disposition: Horsham Museum. LANDREWS-WILSON


722. Edworth, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval gold posy ring (2005 T489). Date: Second half of the 17th century. Discovery: Found by Mr G Duff while metal-detecting in October 2005. Description: A gold hoop decorated on the exterior with geometric ornament comprising quatrefoils in ovals, and containing white enamel, the interior inscribed in lower case: A mite for a million, with unidentified mark, possibly I. Discussion: This inscription is with ‘mite’ spelt ‘myte’ is recorded by Joan Evans in the 1596 Harleian manuscript, and with this spelling on a ring given by Isaac Walton to the Bishop of Winchester in 1648. In the absence of an identified maker’s mark or date letter, such rings are always difficult to date with any accuracy, but in this instance the decoration suggests a date in the 17th rather than the 18th century. Disposition: Bedford Museum. J A RUDOE

723. Pavenham, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval gold posy ring (2005 T490). Date: Second half of 17th century. Discovery: Found by Mr M Swannell while metal-detecting in October 2005. Description: A thin hoop finely decorated on the exterior with a floral scroll containing significant remains of green, white, blue and yellow enamel. The interior inscribed in lower case Be not coy but cortious, in black enamel. Discussion: In the absence of an identified maker’s mark or date letter, such rings are always difficult to date with any accuracy, and there are few parallels for the decoration on the exterior, but in this instance the sentiment of the inscription suggests a date in the 17th century. Disposition: Bedford Museum. J A RUDOE
    Date: Dated 1685
    Discovery: Found by Mrs J Beresford while metal-detecting in August 2005.
    Description: Inscribed inside the hoop: JR Dyed June 28th 85. The exterior is decorated with a skull, a commonly found motif on mourning rings of this period. Diameter: 27mm, weight: 3.02g.
    Disposition: Cheshire Heritage & Museums Service.
    J A RUDOE

    Date: Probably early 17th century
    Discovery: Found by Mr C Cook while metal-detecting in October 2006.
    Description: A thin gold ring the bezel in the form of clasped hands enamelled white, the shoulders decorated with enamel swirlwork in blue, red and white enamel, and ending in ‘cuffs’. Inscribed inside in capitals: “THINKE x OF x ME”, with the original black white enamel, and ending in ‘cuffs’. The word “OF” is a five-petal floral enamelled in blue.
    Discussion: For a ring with a similar capital letter inscription in the British Museum (THINK ON ME), see Dalton (1912), no. 1360. For a gimmel ring with clasped hands and similar shoulders dated 1605, see exhibition catalogue Princeely Magnificience, London V&A 1980, no. 67.
    Disposition: Chelmsford Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

726. South Essex: Post-Medieval gold mourning ring (2006 T447)
    Date: Dated 1674
    Discovery: Found by Mr P Minshull while metal-detecting in August 2006.
    Description: A small ring, with a plain exterior engraved with a skull; the interior is inscribed in lower case script: E: Kinman obijt 28 Maj 74. a y. en, with maker’s mark GW in a rectangular shield.
    Discussion: This is a characteristic type of the period, though the spelling of ‘objit’ and ‘Maj’ is unusual, and the interpretation of the letters that appear after the date is unclear. The maker’s mark does not appear in Grimwade (1990).
    Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.
    J A RUDOE

    Date: Probably early 17th century
    Discovery: Found by Mr D Williams while metal-detecting in November 2006.
    Description: Formed of three bands, the middle hoop is diagonally ribbed, while the outer hoops are plain. The bands interwove at the back, or possibly at the bezel, forming a decorative knot.
    Discussion: Puzzle rings are derived from gimmel rings (the name of these coming from the Latin ‘geminus’ meaning ‘twin’). Gimmel rings were associated with betrothal, since the two hoops could be separated and given to a husband and wife. The idea of a puzzle ring is believed to have come from the East. The hoops cannot be detached from one another. See Dalton (1912) no. 645 for a similar example.
    Disposition: Guildford Museum withdrew; returned to finder.
    N WAIS-DEAN

    Date: Probably late 17th century
    Discovery: Found by Dr M Crowe while metal-detecting in September 2005.
    Description: A thin gold d-section hoop, the exterior engraved with a skull flanked by cross-hatching with traces of black enamel. The interior inscribed in lower case: Prepare to follow with a monogram, possibly IR or JR.
    Discussion: This is a characteristic type of 17th-century memorial rings. Rings commemorating the execution of Charles commonly bear the inscription ‘Prepare be follow me’ with a CR monogram. The monogram on this ring is not easy to interpret, but one possible reading is IR or JR, the curved elements at the top being read as either the bar of the J or as a vestigial crown, in which case the letters may stand for Jacobus Rex, or King James II. This is however, a very tentative interpretation.
    Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.
    E DARCH

    PAS ID: HAMP-0AFA41
    Found by Mr M Stockwell while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: KENT-2DBD02
    Found by Mr M Chivington while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: LON-7C9D04
    Found by Mr S Brooker & Mr A Johansen while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    F SIMPSON

    PAS ID: NMS-3A3473
    Found by Dr T Pestell while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    S J ASHLEY

733. East of Norwich, Norfolk: 16th-century gold serpent at-law finger-ring inscribed LEX VITA REGVM and so probably datable to April 1567 (2006 T41)
    PAS ID: NMS-36DAE7
    Found while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    E DARCH

    PAS ID: NMS-4BAD10
    Found by Mr F Nielsen while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    E DARCH

    PAS ID: BSRN-58B7C6
    Found by Mr L Bedford while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

736. Powderham, Devon: 16th–17th-century gold ornamental ring with square-cut green stone setting (2006 T189)
    PAS ID: DEV-870445
    Found by Mr J Wright while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to landowner for display at Powderham Castle.
    J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: SOMPDR-6FF421
    Found by Mr K Timbereake while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: SOMDOR-C1B8C2
    Found by Mr S Rowe while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE

739. Good Easter, Essex: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘NOT*THIS*but*me to Chose’ (2006 T319)
    PAS ID: ESS-EC2997
    Found while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    M CUDDEFORD

    PAS ID: ESS-AD1C00
    Found by Mr K Smith while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    C MCDONALD & J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: ESS-01B824
    Found by Mr N Norman while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    C MCDONALD

    PAS ID: SOMPDR-BCDA26
    Found by Mr S Newman while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    C MCDONALD & J A RUDOE

    PAS ID: SOMPDR-BCDA26
    Found by Mrs A Chandler while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
    J A RUDOE
744. Orco, Herefordshire: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed ‘x LOVE ME ONLY’ (2006 T245) PAS ID: PAS-D59591

Found by Mr S Sloan while metal-detecting in March 2006; Hereford Museum & Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr A Fairbanks while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD & J A RUDOE


Found by Mr G Cole while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr D Alger while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr L Dimmer while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr A Webb while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON


Found by Mr W French while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr R Foste while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr S Cushion while metal-detecting in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY


Found by Mr J Armes while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

755. Southwater, West Sussex: 16th–17th-century gold signet ring inscribed ‘IT’ (2005 T727) PAS ID: SUSS-C82F75

Found by Mr S Sexton while metal-detecting in January 2005; Horsham Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER


Found by Mr M Lee while metal-detecting in January 2005; generously donated by the finder & landowner to the Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

L VODEN-DECKER


Found by Mr P Akrill while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A BOLTON


Found by Mr B Court while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr C Askew while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

760. Drax, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century mourning ring with skull motif and inscribed ‘blessed are ye dead y’dy in y’ Lord’ (2006 T104) PAS ID: PAS-D8BA451

Found by Mr S Haley while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr E May while metal-detecting in October 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D BRUNS & J A RUDOE


Found by Mr M Foslethwaite while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

763. Farnham, Suffolk: 17th-century gold ornamental finger-ring fragment set with a square-cut colourless stone (2006 T558) PAS ID: PAS-D8BA7D3

Found by Mr M Lee while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY


Found by Mr P Lee while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER


Found by Mr G Bowen while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH


Found by Mr J Wells while metal detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

767. Edington, Somerset: 17th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘s thyncke on me’ (2005 T173) PAS ID: SOMDOR-D4E3C1

Found by Mr M Vowles while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

768. Catterick area, North Yorkshire: 17th-century gold memorial ring with rock-crystal gem (2005 T50) PAS ID: NCL-FFE147

Found by Mr I Craggs while metal-detecting in November 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

P WALTON


Found by Mr A Spalan while metal detecting in January 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD


Found by Mr C Chandler while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

771. Woodnesborough, Kent: 17th–early 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘in this little all’ (2006 T335) PAS ID: KENT-DOES78

Found by Mr A Sales while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE
772. Postwick area, Norfolk: 17th–early-18th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘TF’ [?] Revolus its your fault’ (2006 T188) PAS ID: NMS-3AC194
Found by Mr D Parker while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY & J A RUDOE

Found by Mr Emery while metal-detecting in 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.
NAWAIS-DEAN

Found by Mr K Grainger while metal-detecting in May 2006; Guildford Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, subsequently the finder and landowner generously donated.
J A RUDOE

775. Corcombe, Dorset: 18th-century gold mourning ring inscribed ‘T/NOR/FOC/...’ reverse the inscription in Roman capitals: T/NOR/FOC/... with crude lion, possibly rampant on the front, and on the other side (although that, too, is cross-shaped).
Found by Mr S Rourke while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr T Carter while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

(VIII) PENDANTS AND BEADS

777. South-west Essex: Post-Medieval gold pendant (2006 T582)
Date: Late 16th–very early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Sparks while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A lozenge-shaped pendant with four triangular cut diamonds at the corners, each with three small projecting knobs at the edge, and four projecting table-cut diamonds in between them, each also with three projecting knobs. At the centre there is a table-cut red stone in a gold collet. The suspension loop at the top is attached to a finial; there is a smaller suspension loop at the base. On the back, the projecting knobs are enamelled white with a small gold pattern left in reserve, with most of the body green (some enamel is missing). At the centre, there is a star motif between two scrolls of gold, possibly part of an original pin fitting now missing. The keying for the enamel is visible in some areas.
Discussion: The style and facture suggest the above date for this jewel. Pendants are one of the commonest types of 16th-century jewels to survive and were worn in various ways, attached to clothing or hanging from chains or ribbons. Diamonds of different cuts could be combined as here. Scarinbrick (1994), p. 127 notes that when Anne of Denmark had a pendant garnished with Lozenge, table and triangle small diamonds having five triangle diamonds pendant all in Collet’s. Similar pendants were worn at the base of the stomacher or on belts by noblewomen or by the Queen; Elizabeth I is shown wearing a similar pendant to this one in the Armada portrait in the Tyrwhitt Drake collection, which has pendant pearl attached and hangs from a ribbon bow.
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service hopes to acquire.
D THORNTON

Date: Probably late 16th–early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Martin while metal-detecting in 2002 or 2003.
Description: Silver shield-shaped pendant, perhaps for hanging from horse harness, with an integral suspension loop cast in one plane. The piece is engraved with crude lion, possibly rampant on the front, and on reverse the inscription in Roman capitals T/NOR/FOC/... K, presumably the name of an owner. Length: 20.8mm; weight: 1.28g.
Disposition: Braintree District Museum.
D THORNTON

779. Wendover, Buckinghamshire: Post-Medieval silver possible locket (2006 T169)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Richardson while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A heart-shaped element made from silver sheet with folded-over edge; engraved on the front with initials C R flanking a crown, the rest of the design damaged and illegible; pierced through and squashed edge on one side. Length: 13mm approx.
Discussion: There is no obvious sign of an attachment, making it difficult to determine the function of this object. The linking of the heart, crown and initials recalls the stamped designs on late-17th-century silver buttons.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
D THORNTON

780. High Roding, Essex: Post-Medieval silver coin pendant (2005 T564)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Dabreo & Mr M Dabreo while metal-detecting in summer 2005.
Description: A silver half-tostão of João IV (King of Portugal 1640–56), weight: 2.80g. Portuguese silver coinage is not frequently found in England; unlike its gold issues. This specimen has been pierced as though to convert it into a pendant or other piece of jewellery. The coin itself is not particularly well-preserved and is not of any great visual attractiveness, but the piercing seems to be aligned in relation to the side carrying the cross, rather than the arrangement of shields on the other side (although that, too, is cross-shaped).
Discussion: A number of reasons might explain why this coin was converted into jewellery. It might simply have caught the eye as something unusual in an English context. It might have served as a religious amulet, with the cross being the important element. Or it might be a patriotic memento of someone with a Portuguese connection, since João IV was the first king after Portugal’s revolt from Spain and restoration of its independence.
Disposition: Saffron-Walden Museum.
B COOK

Date: Second half of 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Devenyi while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: The object consists of a pressed heart-shaped sheet of gilded silver which bears a left-facing crowned female bust with long dressed hair contained within an incised border. The bust is flanked by a vertical engraved inscription: CATHARINA REGINA. The object is part of a commemorative locket produced to celebrate the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.
Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.
W SCOTT

782. Ryther area, North Yorkshire: Post-Medieval silver reliquary pendant (2006 T399)
Date: Early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Vickers while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A hollow reliquary pendant, circular, with a milled band at the edge joining two discs, and with an integral suspension loop at the top. On the front there is a cast image of Christ against the arms of the cross; on the back, incised image possibly of a young man, with long hair and ruff in stylised armour. Length: 23.6mm; width: 5.8mm; weight: 3.45g.
Discussion: The form of the pendant suggests it may be a reliquary, while the armour and ruff suggest an early 17th-century date, perhaps documenting Recusant culture in northern Yorkshire at this period.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mrs F Crickmore while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B COOK

Found by Mr S Tyerman while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr S Clarkson while metal-detecting in March or April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY
(IX) PINS AND DRESS-PINS

158. Little Brickhill, Milton Keynes: Post-Medieval dress-pin head (2006 T197)
Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K. Shippey while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A fragmentary spherical head of a dress-pin, heavily gilded, the base of the pin shaft broken off. The head is formed in two hemispheres soldered together. Each hemisphere is decorated with a row of bosses with filigree borders and knobs in between.
Length: 20mm approx.
Discussion: Dress-pins with spherical heads decorated in filigree are frequently reported through the Treasure Act, though the design of this one is unusual and appears to be the first of its type to be reported.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
D THORNTON

Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Lamb while metal-detecting in November 2006.
Description: The hollow cast pinhead is divided into two hemispheres with a line of filigree; each hemisphere has applied filigree circlets punctuated with spherical knobs. One of the smaller filigree circlets and near-spherical head comprising two hemispheres, each with applied filigree rounds containing bosses, gilded, with knob on top. Length 40mm approx. A small example of a typical Tudor dress-pin.
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.
D THORNTON

(IX) SEAL MATRICES

PAS ID: SF-14AD02 & SF-1AT712
Found by Mr R Allen while metal-detecting in July 2005, disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

802. Laughton, East Sussex: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head (2005 T313)
PAS ID: SUSS-2567D1
Found by Mr L Smyth while metal-detecting in July 2005, disclaimed, returned to finder.
L ANDREWS-WILSON

Date: Probably 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Curry while metal-detecting in August 2004.
Description: A silver personal seal matrix, with short faceted stem terminating in a trefoil handle. The face is engraved with the letter R and H with a lovers’ knot below and three flowers above, with dotted border. The engraving and dotted border is close to signet rings of this period.
Disposition: Berkeley Castle, one finder and the landowner’s shares generously donated.
J A RUDOE
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Spadaccini while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: A small silver personal seal-die, the face pierced for attachment to fob chain, comprising a double-sided seal-swivelling within a frame. One side depicts arms with two plain bands and a central band with three fleur-de-lis; on the other side are the initials PS with three flower stems between the letters. The form of the seal and the lettering suggest the above date.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

D THORNTON

Date: Early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs P Jones while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A silver fob seal, the handle pierced for attachment to fob chain, comprising a double-sided seal-swivelling within a frame. One side depicts arms with two plain bands and a central band with three fleur-de-lis; on the other side are the initials PS with three flower stems between the letters. The form of the seal and the lettering suggest the above date.
Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

D THORNTON

Date: Probably late 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Barlow while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: A small silver personal seal matrix, the handle missing, the face engraved with a coat of arms and crest with bird and helmet, surrounded by foliate ornament. For a seal-die of similar form and date, see Barlow (1928), no. 438.
Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum Service.

J A RUDOE

Date: Second half of 17th-early 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Hurcombe while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: This small silver personal seal-die is engraved with a pelican in its piety. The handle is in the form of a quatrefoil with additional loop at the top. The pelican in its piety was a popular motif in the 17th century, but the handle is an atypical form which makes it difficult to date.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

J A RUDOE

Pas ID: PAS-B83D07
Found by Mrs J Crickmore while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

Pas ID: ESS-ED2586
Found by Mr P Mullinger while metal-detecting in September 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

Pas ID: ESS-ED2586
Found by Mrs J Bradley while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

811. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century silver mount or seal matrix with heart and crown (2005 T491) PAS ID: PAS-B86826
Found by Mr S Stone while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to Finder.

C MCDONALD

812. West Haddon, Northamptonshire: 17th-century oval silver seal matrix with standing archer (2006 T545)
Pas ID: NARC-776551
Found by Mrs S Johnston while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

813. Barsham, Suffolk: 17th-century silver seal matrix inscribed ‘CC’ with phoenix rising from the flames (2005 T508) PAS ID: PAS-B87B00
Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr J Scopes while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

815. Wymondham, Norfolk: 17th–early 18th-century silver seal matrix with griffin rampant (2005 T538) PAS ID: NMS-4BES86
Found by Dr A Marsden while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(XI) SPOONS

816. Billingshurst area, West Sussex: Post-Medieval silver spoon fragment (2006 T123)
Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Patterson while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A fragment of thin and worn spoon, the thin hexagonally-faceted stem bent back upon itself, with a diamond point knop and torn fig-shaped bowl. If the piece was marked on the bowl in the usual place, no trace of it can now be discerned. Weight: 12.67g.
Discussion: Diamond points are almost unknown in the 16th century: and, this detail, plus the section of the stem and form of the bowl, suggests the above date, possibly pre-1478 when the stem on spoons of this type shortened and the bowl became pear-shaped. See How & How (1953). A plate for post-1478 types and a diamond point spoon of 1498.
Disposition: Horsham Museum.

D THORNTON

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Crawford while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt spoon finial in the form of a lion sejant affronté, chased and heavily gilded, hollowed out between the lion’s front and back legs. The lion sits on a hexagonal capital, slightly corded, with mouldings; broken off at stem of spoon. Length: approx. 2.7cm.

D THORNTON

818. Littlehempston, Devon: Post-Medieval silver spoon (2006 T420)
Date: Late 1630s
Discovery: Found by Mr S Hunt while metal-detecting in July 2006.
Description: A silver spoon with a slip-top hexagonal stem bearing the makers mark TP in shaped shield (dating to 1639–40) with lion rampant; and the date letter ‘V’ (=1637–8). It is possible that the maker’s mark is referring to Thomas Palmer, a known London goldsmith, first mentioned in 1630 (Jackson 1949).
The fig-shaped bowl bears the hallmark of a crowned leopard’s head (London), and on the reverse the barely legible initials BW I, made up of punched dots. One side of the bowl appears to be worn from right-handed use (see Egan 2005, p. 110 for further examples of this phenomenon). Stem length: 100mm; bowl width: 6cm.

Discussion: The convention of placing the surname (the B) above the initials of the husband and wife was often used throughout the post Medieval period. Preliminary research has shown that a William Boggan was born on 4 October 1583 in Gatcombe House, Little Hampton, Totnes, married Joane Irishe on 30 April 1612 at Chudleigh, Devon, and died in Totnes on 31 August 1676. Given the findspot and the hallmarks, it is a possibility that this spoon belonged to William and Joane Boggan.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, hopes to acquire.

D WOOTTON

Found by Mr T Long while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B MCLEOD
820. Lancing area, West Sussex: 16th-century silver spoon stem with acorn knop (2005 T556) PAS ID: SSUS-42BDA3
  Found by Mr S Ellis while metal-detecting before 1996; not Treasure, returned to finder.
  D THORNTON

  Found by Mr M Welsh while metal-detecting in April 2005; Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.
  N POWELL

  Found by Mr S Maloney while metal-detecting in October 2002; Barnstaple & North Devon Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.
  B McLEOD

823. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt seal knop spoon terminal, inscribed FF (2006 T532C) PAS ID: PAS-B8B205
  Retained by Customs at Harwich from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.
  E DARCH

  Found by Mr M Turner while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  S JASHLEY

825. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: 17th-century silver thimble or sewing ring (2006 T393)
  Date: 16th–17th century
  Discovery: Found by Mr P Child while metal-detecting in February 2006.
  Description: Silver thimble made from thin sheet, punched decoration on most of the upper surface except for plain band with maker’s mark, now illegible.
  Length: 1.2cm.
  Discussion: This may be a sewing ring, or a thimble which is now missing its domed section.
 Disposition: Petersfield Museum.
  D THORNTON

  Found by Mr S Clarkson while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  B McLEOD

827. Mid-Norfolk: 17th-century complete silver slip-top spoon with marker’s mark ‘AH’ (2005 T97) PAS ID: NMS-CF9985
  Found by Ms M Slaven while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, generously donated to Swaffham Museum by the finder.
  A ROGERSON

  Found by the Edgefield Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005; Disclaimed, returned to finder; Warwickshire Museum hope to acquire with the main site archive.

  Found by Mr D Button while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  B McLEOD

(XII) THIMBLES

830. Stroud area, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver thimble or sewing ring (2006 T137)
  Date: 16th–17th century
  Discovery: Found by Mr P Child while metal-detecting in February 2006.
  Description: Silver thimble made from thin sheet, punched decoration on most of the upper surface except for plain band with maker’s mark, now illegible.
  Length: 1.2cm.
  Discussion: This may be a sewing ring, or a thimble which is now missing its domed section.
 Disposition: Petersfield Museum.
  D THORNTON

  Date: 17th century
  Discovery: Found by Mr S Sloane while metal-detecting in February 2006.
  Description: A thimble with waffle-shaped indentations, the edge left plain, squashed out of shape. On the back, opposite the join of the silver sheet used to form the thimble, are engraved two mottoes supporting a plain heart with maker’s or owner’s mark, possibly RW above.
  Diameter: 18mm.
  Discussion: Silver thimbles were used increasingly by the European nobility and gentry during the 17th century but surviving examples are rare given that thimbles were much used and, when worn, were likely to have been melted down for their bullion value. In England, silver thimbles are documented as having been donated by women on the Parliamentary side to be melted down during the Civil War. Even later 17th-century English silver thimbles are rare, with few pieces in the national collections in the British Museum and the Museum of London.
  Disposition: Hereford Museum and Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned to finder.
  D THORNTON

832. Wells area, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver thimble (2006 T317)
  Date: Late 17th century
  Discovery: Found by Mr M Wells while metal-detecting in June 2006.
  Description: A silver thimble with waffle-shaped indentations but with a pattern of linked cables left plain, and a plain band at part of the rim and plain disc at the central point of dome. The thimble is in excellent condition; given the regularity and depth of the indentations, the thimble may have been made on a lathe rather than punched by hand. Unmarked. Length: 29mm approx.
  Discussion: See above for general discussion; this piece has a good parallel of lesser quality, with linked rectangles instead of cables, in the British Museum, registration number 1921.2-17.8. An apparently similar thimble is also depicted in a painting of a woman sewing, attributed to Johannes van der Aack (1635–80) in the National Gallery in London (Holmes 1985, fig. 8).
  Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service had hoped but withdrew; returned to finder.
  D THORNTON

  Date: 17th century
  Discovery: Found by Mr A Kilrill while metal-detecting in March 2006.
  Description: An elongated thimble made from sheet soldered along the edges. The body and most of the dome is punched with regular waffle-shaped indentations suggesting working on a lathe; there is a lathe centring mark at the top of the dome. A stepped design in broad bands is left in reserve on the body. The thimble has a plain rim, engraved with the inscription in Roman capitals: LOOSE NOTIME.
  A maker’s mark of an L is clear on the inside.
  Length: 25mm.
  Discussion: See above for general discussion; the misspelt inscription here may imply that the thimble was made in Holland for the English market or that it was made by an immigrant worker. It has apparently been recorded that 145,000 thimbles were imported from Holland into England in one year, 1694. For this information, and for a similar 17th-century thimble, see Holmes (1985), pp. 37–8. Cheaper versions of this type of thimble were also made in copper alloy.
  Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.
  D THORNTON

  Found by Mr R Oatley while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  F BASFORD

  Found by Mr B Purpura while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  C MCDONALD

  Found by Mr T Pettman while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
  A RICHARDSON


(XIII) TOILET IMPLEMENTS

PAS ID: PAS-8ECB44
Found by Mr D Dunkes while metal-detecting in May 2006; declared, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

PAS ID: SUSS-960EF4
Found by Mr A Stanley while metal-detecting in April 2006; declared, returned to finder.

Date: 16th or 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Farrow while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Fragment of a cast toothpick, broken off at each end. The handle comprises a short section of silver wire with a beaded terminal, from this springs a foliate element with a suspension loop below. In the middle of the foliate element is the worn remains of a talon, the end of which is engraved with owner's initials 'MS'. The fragment shows signs of considerable use and wear. Length: 30mm approx.
Discussion: The toothpick pendant became a fashionable accessory in northern Europe by 1562, when engraved designs were published by the goldsmith Erasmus Hornic. A late-16th-century enamelled gold toothpick with a baroque pearl 'body' is in the Waddesdon Bequest in the British Museum (Tait 1986, no. 31). This would appear to be a cheaper version in silver of a tooth article which could be worn as piece of jewellery, presumably suspended from a belt. See also Treasure Annual Report 2004, nos. 338 & 339.
Disposition: Rye Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

Date: Probably 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Benning while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A silver implement made from thick cylinder of silver with a flattened and pointed tip. Bent back, probably for use as a nail pick, and a transverse moulding at other end. The shaft is divided into sections, now broken off. Length: 45mm.
Discussion: Perhaps the broken end was originally designed as a bifurcated toothpick, as seen on an ear-scoop/toothpick found at the Thames exchange, City of London (MOL Tex. 88 acc. no. 3753, see Egan & Pritchard (1991), pg. 376-9).
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

842. Diss, Norfolk: 16th-century silver sickle-shaped toothpick with bird's claw moulding, inscribed 'PM' (2006 T367)
PAS ID: NMS-4B49C1
Found by Mr R Green while metal-detecting in March 2006; declared, returned to finder.

E DARCH

PAS ID: SUSS-D88362
Found by Mr P Hallford while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

844. Hythe, Kent: 17th-century silver ear scoop and toothpick (2006 T208)
PAS ID: KENT-B3D336
Found by Mr P Thoron while metal-detecting in April 2006; declared, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

845. Long Whatton, Leicestershire: 17th-century silver grooming accessory, probably an ear scoop and nail cleaner (2005 T345)
PAS ID: DENO-010AD1
Found by Mr N Strange while metal-detecting in July 2005; declared, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

(XIV) HAWKING VERVELS AND BELLS

Date: Late 16th–mid 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Jackson while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A vervel consisting of a D-section ring with a shield-shaped plate soldered to the flat outer face. The flat outer surface of the hoop is engraved: Tho Gryn. Of. The shield is engraved three times with the letter T, two side by side above a slightly larger example. Shield dimensions: 8.5mm x 7mm; weight: 1.02g.
Discussion: This motif is the arms of the Grime family of Trimingham, Antingham and Suffield, Norfolk: Azure three cross taux Or (Rye 1913, p. 27), although no tincture survives. The owner of the object was almost certainly Thomas Gryme, lord of the manor of Antingham, whose will was proved in 1591. His second son was also called Thomas (Hoare 1918, p. 391), however it is unlikely that he would have borne the arms undiffered.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Farmer during ground clearance in June 2005.
Description: A silver circular band, inscribed on both faces with the owner's name and address. The inscription refers to 'Sr Thomas Luci | of Charlecote'. Contemporary records attest to three successive Sir Thomas Lucys, between 1551 and 1640. Diameter: 10mm.
Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

S WEAR

848. Lydd, Kent: Post-Medieval hawking vervel (2005 T302)
Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Thornton while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: A silver circular band, inscribed around the outer face with the owner's name: Richa. Hardres Esq A Richard Harroes has been located, a knight and Baronet of Hardres Court, Upper Harres near Canterbury, who was born in April 1606 and died in October 1669. Diameter: 10mm.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD & A RICHARDSON

Date: Probably 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Charman while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: An annular silver ring, flattened and with engraved lines at both edges enclosing an engraved lozenge ornament and lettering in Roman capitals. The surface is so abraded that the inscription cannot be interpreted with any certainty, thought it appears to read DF.TARGEN(?). Length: 11mm; weight: 1.34g.
Discussion: Vervels are small silver loops used in hawking to connect the leather jesses or thongs to the leash which ties the bird to its block. They are inscribed with the name, crest and arms of the owner, and sometimes with their place of origin. Here, the annular form and the style of the lettering suggest the above date; vervels of this form are illustrated in contemporary treatises on falconry. A similar vervel in the British Museum is inscribed of Rushbrooke in Suffolk (MOLA 1856.8-27.109), see Gaimster & Margeson (1989).
Disposition: Battle Museum.

D THORNTON
Found by Mr R Cnck while metal-detecting in August 2006; declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr D Hinck while metal-detecting in September 2005; declared, returned to finder.
B McLEOD

Found by Mr R Guazzato while metal-detecting in September 2006; declared, returned to finder.
C McDONALD

Found by Mr M Turner while metal-detecting in April 2005; declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr A Hoole while metal-detecting in October 2005; declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr S Ashford while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, to be returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr J Mackrell while metal-detecting in August 2005; declared, returned to finder.
R JACKSON

(XVI) WHISTLES

857. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: Post-Medieval silver huntsman’s whistle (2005 T96) Date: 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Stuart while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A silver huntsman’s whistle, cut from silver sheet and soldered. It increases in diameter from the mouth-piece to the open end. Two wire collars divide the whistle into three sections, the upper section has an obliquely angled mouth-piece and a D-shaped sound-hole. The centre section is decorated with a waffle pattern, and chevron-shaped reserves with alternating motifs of roses and pomegranates. The lower section is stumped with a worm maker’s mark, a letter B with pellet below, within a shield. The circular end is fitted with an applied rim of filigree wire and with a cusped edge. On the underside of the whistle is a small silver wire loop that secures a free running silver wire ring to facilitate attachment. Length: 65.5mm; weight: 9.1g approx.
Discussion: A similar undecorated silver whistle has been recorded from the Chichester area of West Sussex (Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 93). Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service. F BASFORD

858. Stalbridge, Dorset: Post-Medieval incomplete silver hunting whistle (2006 T177)
Date: Late 16th–early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Martin while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A tubular silver whistle made from silver sheet, with stamped decoration comprising a male head within a scrolling cartouche within flowers and foliage decoration. Both ends are sheared off. The decoration is enclosed by two transverse bands of rope fillet, the upper one with a suspension loop attached. An illegible maker’s mark in a shaped shield can be seen on the plain broken lower edge. Length: 39mm approx.
The form of the medallion indicates the above date.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum. D THORNTON

859. West Charlton area, Devon: Post-Medieval silver huntsman’s whistle (2005 T54)
Date: 16th–17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Long while metal-detecting around May 2003.
Description: A silver whistle of tapering form cut from sheet metal. It is decorated with two bands of twisted wire applied towards the middle and end. Tudor roses within strapwork decoration are interpersed around the body. Underneath is a fixed loop and attachment ring. For a comparable example, see Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 242. Length: 62mm.
Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery. N POWELL

Found by Mr W Robinson while metal-detecting in March 2006; declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

(XVII) OTHER OBJECTS

Date: Possibly early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: A tube made of pierced silver sheet, soldered at one end, with a pierced longitudinal design. Length: 11mm approx.
Discussion: This object is possibly a bead, dress ornament or an aglet or cap fastening. Aglets, the ornament or an aglet or cap fastening. Aglets, the sheaths at the end of, for example, shoelaces (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 174 for this term) are shown in detail in Holbein’s preparatory drawing for a portrait of William Parr, first Marquess of Northampton, c. 1541–2 (Hackenbroch 1996, fig. 334) There they feature as paired loops with tubes such as this one held by silver wire. This identification must however remain unresolved until further evidence comes to light.
Disposition: Declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Date: Early–mid 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Maidment while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A heavy, silver fluted needle-case with one projecting cast handle in the form of a foliate scroll, broken-off projections all around the surface of the case seem to indicate that there were a number of similar handles all round it, presumably to hold on to a lid, threaded through with leather thongs. The inside looks as if the case would originally have had a liner, perhaps made of copper sheet or lead. The object is heavily worn from use. Weight: 21.10g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 94%.
Discussion: Earlier needle-cases dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries in a variety of media are illustrated in Egan & Pritchard (1991), nos. 1780–1784. Needle-cases became more substantial in the course of the 15th century and this one would seem, from its massive, architectural form and decoration, to date as above. However, there do not seem to be obvious parallels with which to compare it, either in museum collections or so far through the Treasure Act.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum. D THORNTON

863. Tending Area, Essex: 16th-century silver stud with the royal arms of England, probably from a thin strap (2006 T624) PAS ID: E55-016574
Found by Mr W Herbst while metal-detecting in October 2006; declared, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in November 2001; declared, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

865. East Walton, Norfolk: Probable 16th-century silver sheet fragment in the form of an ogival arch (2005 T548) PAS ID: NMS-4D0BB4
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; declared, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Found by Mr D Dent while metal-detecting in April 2006; declared, returned to finder.
F BASFORD
867. Harling, Norfolk: Probable 17th-century silver quatrefoil chain link (2006 T232)
PAS ID: NMS-4966D4
Found by Mr J Harvey while metal-detecting in February or March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

PAS ID: SF-7839ED
Found by Mrs J Wilding while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

PAS ID: SUSS-0A1821
Found by Mr P Kennard while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLEOD

Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
B McLEOD

871. Stoke St Gregory, Somerset: Probable 17th-century silver lace chape (2006 T471)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-63EDF3
Found by Mr T Berry while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

PAS ID: WILT-184A34
Found by Mr N Merritt while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A SOGOS
(I) **CUFFLINKS**

Date: Probably late 18th century
Date of discovery: Found by Mr A Smith while metal-detecting in 1998.
Description: A pair of octagonal silver plaques engraved with a rosette or Tudor rose on the front; on the back attachment loop soldered on and a silver link joining the two together. There is what may be a maker’s mark, now indistinct, on the link.
Discussion: The octagonal shape is identifiably later 18th century, and the fact that these are cufflinks suggests the above date. However, we do not yet know enough about cufflinks to be able to date them with any further accuracy.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

PAS ID: SUR-D72118
Reported by the landowners, Mr and Mrs Sherwood, in 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

875. Warningcamp, West Sussex: 18th-century octagonal silver cufflink with flower motif (2006 T461)
PAS ID: Suss-91A2C8
Found by Mr T Jones while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.
D THORNTON

PAS ID: KENT-1A9004
Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

(II) **FINGER-RINGS**

877. Milborne Port, Somerset: 17th- or 18th-century gold memorial ring (2005 T269)
Date: Late 17th–early 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: This ring, with its monogram in gold wire beneath a faceted glass or rock-crystal stone, foliate ornament of the shoulder in black enamel and decoration in black and white enamel on the underside of the bezel, is a characteristic type of the above date.
Examples in the British Museum bear dated inscriptions from around 1650 to 1730. In the absence of such an inscription or an identifiable maker’s mark, there is no evidence to date this ring pre-1705. The stone is cracked.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

878. Totnes, Devon: 18th-century gold posy ring (2005 T482)
Date: Mid-late 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr H Tope while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: This delightful love ring is formed of a thin hoop, decorated on the exterior with motif repeated twice of a dove and gloved hand holding a pansy (French pensée or thoughts), with traces of enamel: white for the hand, green for the foliage and yellow. The inscription inside in lower case, with much of the original black enamel, reads: your true friend without end.
Discussion: Evans (1931) records various versions of this sentiment, though not in this form, from the late 16th century onwards. However, the combination of ornate text with the sentimental motifs on the exterior in coloured enamels suggests the above date.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Date: Late 18th–early 19th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Doughty while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A flat band of small circumference forms an actual garter with buckle and strap. On the exterior is the motto of the Order of the Garter: HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENDE, the last two letters obscured by the buckle, with traces of black enamel in the background. The buckle is decorated with floral chasing.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

880. Ilam, Staffordshire: 18th- or 19th-century gold puzzle ring (2005 T518)
Date: Probably 18th–19th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Wagstaff while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: A gold ring is formed of three interlinking hoops, the centre one flat on both sides, the two outer hoops flat on one side only; the hoops interlink at the front forming a decorative bezel.
Discussion: Although examples are known, puzzle rings are not common before 1700; in this case there is no evidence to date this ring pre-1705.
Note: For further discussion of puzzle rings, see this volume no. 737.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

PAS ID: PAS-B8846
Found by Mr R Miskiewicz while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
C MCDONALD & J A RUDOE

882. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed ‘God did decree our unite’ (2005 T33)
PAS ID: BH-6ED076
Found by Mr R Quince while metal-detecting in February 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

883. Stokenham, Devon: 17th–18th-century gold memorial ring with wire monogram beneath a glass or crystal gem (2005 T207)
PAS ID: DEV-SB2191
Found by Mr G Fisher while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

PAS ID: HAMP-C47167
Found by Mr J Druett while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to Finder.
J A RUDOE

885. Wellington, Herefordshire: 17th–18th-century gold memorial ring inscribed ‘In remembrance of MK’ (2005 T567)
PAS ID: PAS-B5ED75
Found by Mr J Bray while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to Finder.
J A RUDOE

886. Godshill, Isle of Wight: 17th–18th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed ‘In truth bee just’ (2006 T268)
PAS ID: IOW-700993
Found by Mr C Parker while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to Finder.
F BASFORD
Found by Mr J Cavanaugh while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
F BASFORD & J A RUDOE

888. Woodnesborough, Kent: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Luie in loue and feare the lord' & with the initials C above W M (2006 T476) PAS ID: KENT-1AC0E1
Found by Mr A Bell while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

889. Barkston, Lincolnshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring with enamelled floral decoration inscribed 'virtue makes love eternal' (2006 T118) PAS ID: PAS-B622E7
Found by Mr D Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY & J A RUDOE

Found by Ms A Stedman while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr F Doyle while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

892. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: 17th–18th-century silver mourning ring with skull-and-crossbones bezel (2006 T601) PAS ID: NMS-4D2EE1
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Found by Mr C Lovell while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

894. Chetwynd Aston & Woodcote, Shropshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'AVIDVCE CHOICE ADMITS NO CHANGIE' (2005 T651) PAS ID: WILT-3896DZ
Found by Mr R Boulton-Leer & Mr A Thompson while metal-detecting in March 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Bought on the internet by Mr R Nimmo in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to purchaser.
J A RUDOE

896. Laughton, East Sussex: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Be not idle' (2005 T314) PAS ID: SUS-S709C2
Found by Mr S Cook while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

897. Berwick Bassett, Wiltshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'True love is my desire' (2005 T15) PAS ID: PAS-8BE434
Found by Mr K Peate while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

898. Bovey Tracey, Devon: 17th–19th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'I like my choises' (2005 T481) PAS ID: PAS-B88A44
Found by Ms A Parnell while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr M Allen while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B NENK

Found by Mr J Scott while metal-detecting before 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

902. Kirby, Leicestershire: 18th-century gold signet ring with heraldic carnelian seal stone (2006 T578) PAS ID: PAS-B92C72
Found by Mr M Storer while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr L Proud while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

904. Kenninghall, Norfolk: 18th-century incomplete gold posy ring inscribed 'My [lo]ve is true to only you' (2005 T343) PAS ID: NMS-1FA627
Found by Mr E Crick while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

905. Drayton St Leonard, Oxfordshire: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'God above increase our love' (2006 T45) PAS ID: PAS-B94AC2
Found by Mr E Sargent while metal-detecting in June 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

906. Launton, Oxfordshire: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Fear God and love me' (2006 T254) PAS ID: BERK-8ECBPS
Found by Mr M Dinmore while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr C Lovell while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

908. Milborne Port, Somerset: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'content hath noe want' and with maker's mark dated to 1711 or 1717 (2006 T615) PAS ID: SOM-831C40
Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
N AWAIS-DEAN

909. West Clandon, Surrey: 18th-century mourning or ornamental gold ring (2005 T119) PAS ID: SUR-81A727
Purchased by Mr A Murray; not Treasure, returned to owner.
J A RUDOE

910. Unknown parish & county: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Let Vertue be a guide to ...ee [thou]’ (2005 T69) PAS ID: PAS-C40C222
Found by Mrs L Stanley while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
H GEAKE

911. Churchill, South Gloucestershire: 18th–20th-century silver or copper-alloy finger-ring or binding ring with stamped decoration (2006 T382) PAS ID: GLO-EOF516
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr P Beasley while metal-detecting in December 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr J Ainsworth while metal-detecting in July 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D P ROBINSON

Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R JACKSON
915. Alcester, Warwickshire: 18th–20th-century gold ring or fitting with geometric punched motif (2006 T185) PAS ID: PAS-D67977
Found by Mr R Laught while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

916. Lacey Green, Buckinghamshire: Possible 19th–century ornamental finger-ring (2005 T40) PAS ID: PAS-DCB2E5
Found by Mr E Dicker while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

917. Irthington, Cumbria: 19th-century silver finger-ring with square-sectioned wire and knotted bezel (2005 T114) PAS ID: PAS-DCBF37
Found by Mr E Blackburn while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr J Sell while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

Found by Mr N Davis while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr D Hannan while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mrs J Castle while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

922. Lydd, Kent: 19th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with square bezel and clear glass or crystal claw setting (2006 T424) PAS ID: PAS-DCCD706
Found by Archaeology South-East during controlled excavation in 2004; not Treasure, returned to main site archive.
T CLIFFORD

923. Woodnesborough, Kent: Probable 19th-century silver ornamental ring (2005 T329) PAS ID: KENT-EEFAE1
Found by Mr S Channing while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

924. Whittingham, Norfolk: 19th-century gold finger-ring with heart-shaped setting (2006 T190) PAS ID: NMS-3AEE434
Found by Mr Bradshaw while playing when young in the 1960s; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr D Barton while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr T Read while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

927. Tandrige, Surrey: 19th-century silver finger-ring with bezel in the form of a heart, crossed arrows and crown (2006 T417) PAS ID: SUR-D8BAAE2
Found by Mr K Peters while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by the Edgell Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder. Warwickshire Museum hope to acquire with the main site archive.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr N Robins while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

Found by Mr P Pyngar while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

931. Dartford, Kent: 19th–20th-century gold or gilt-metal signet ring with foliate motifs (2006 T593) PAS ID: KENT-C06773
Found by Mr J Ward while metal-detecting in November 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr J Sloan while metal-detecting in March 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

933. Wall, Staffordshire: 19th–20th-century gold finger-ring with round-sectioned wire and knotted bezel (2005 T90) PAS ID: PAS-DD75F1
Found by Mr V Broadbent while metal-detecting in November 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr N Smith while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B ACER

Found by Mr B Robinson while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr D Rynne while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Ms T White while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

938. Conington, Cambridgeshire: Post-Medieval or modern gold ornamental finger-ring (2005 T273) PAS ID: PAS-DD0B01
Chance surface find by Mr K Bond in July 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

939. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset: Post-Medieval or modern scalloped silver ornamental ring (2006 T261) PAS ID: PAS-DDE885
Found by Mr A Mitchell while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

940. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: Post-Medieval or modern silver finger-ring with stamped decoration (2005 T532) PAS ID: NARC-C99D15
Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr D Young while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr A Holbrook while metal-detecting in June 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
K SUTTON
943. Seavington St Michael, Somerset: Post-Medieval or modern silver stepped pyramid-shaped fragment, possibly a finger-ring bezel (2006 T479) PAs ID: SOM-D449F4

Found by Mr P Burton while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

944. Laughton, Lincolnshire: Modern non-European silver ornamental or amuletic finger-ring with eye-shaped setting (2006 T534) PAs ID: PAs-DE0A70

Found by Mr R Rodgerson while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

945. Worksop area, Nottinghamshire: 17th–18th-century gold filigree tube-shaped dress fitting, possibly non-European (2006 T121) PAs ID: DENo-A6C4C6

Found by Mr S Dowe while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

946. Easterton, Wiltshire: 18th–20th-century gold filigree tube-shaped dress fitting or chain link (2006 T300) PAs ID: KENT-D84187

Found by Mr K Jones while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

947. Bradfield, West Berkshire: 18th–20th-century white metal alloy strap end (2006 T283) PAs ID: BERK-D5CC26

Found by Mr J Osborn while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

948. Wetherby, West Yorkshire: 19th–20th-century silver brooch frame (2005 T246) PAs ID: PAs-E17E16

Found by Mr P Watts while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

949. Hampstead Marshall area, West Berkshire: 17th–18th-century silver foliate seal matrix with lion passant (2005 T159) PAs ID: PAs-E19801

Found by Mr H Barbour while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

950. Torksey, Lincolnshire: Probable 19th-century silver-gilt circular sleeve or dress stud with claw setting (2005 T209) PAs ID: YORKM-F59B64

Found by Mr C Pybus while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

951. Stanford, Kent: 19th–20th-century gold spiral fitting or chain link (2006 T300) PAs ID: KENT-D84187

Found by Mr K Jones while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

952. Witham area, Essex: Post-Medieval or Modern plain gold hoop (2006 T607) PAs ID: ESS-015996

Found by Mr R Martin while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

953. Preston, Kent: 18th-century silver-gilt medallion pendant (2006 T587) PAs ID: KENT-D849F4

Found by Ms C Craigen while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON


Found by Mr P Watts while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

955. Caistor, Lincolnshire: 18th–19th-century silver curved decorative fragment possibly from a brooch (2005 T547) PAs ID: PAs-D5F4B2

Found by Mr P Robbins while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

956. Kent area: 19th-century gold spherical bead pendant (2005 T283) PAs ID: PAs-D5F2C67

Found by Mr K Watson while metal-detecting in July 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

957. Studley Raver, North Yorkshire: 19th-century silver brooch strip in the form of knotted ribbon (2005 T429) PAs ID: PAs-E03021

Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr T O’Toole while constructing a patio in August 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F SIMPSON


Found by Mr M Phelps while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

960. Thorpe Audlin, South Yorkshire: Probable 20th-century silver brooch (2005 T246) PAs ID: PAs-E17E16

Found by Mr C Slater while metal-detecting in June 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

961. Hampstead Marshall area, West Berkshire: 17th–18th-century silver foliate seal matrix with lion passant (2005 T159) PAs ID: PAs-E19801

Found by Mr H Barbour while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

962. Streatham, Essex: 18th-century silver seal matrix with a Hamilton family crest and arms variant (2006 T438) PAs ID: PAs-E1AB46

Found by Mr D Roberts while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

963. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: 18th-century silver trefoil seal matrix with starburst (2005 T514) PAs ID: GLO-DA6775

Found by Mr P Twinn while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

964. Fordwich, Kent: 18th-century silver swivel seal matrix with crowned hearts and arrows (2006 T291) PAs ID: KENT-FC7B8F6

Found by Mr K Clark while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE


Found by Mr A Gardner while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

966. Helpenby, North Yorkshire: 17th–18th-century silver thimble with initials ‘MA’ and maker’s mark 18th (2006 T346) PAs ID: PAs-E1E453

Found by Mr C Martins while metal-detecting in 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

967. Dover, Kent: 18th-century or later unmarked silver thimble (2006 T151) PAs ID: KENT-3ADD62

Found by Mr J Punyer while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

968. Brailies, Warwickshire: Probably 18th-century silver thimble, very distorted (2005 T553) PAs ID: WAWF-F35322

Found by Mr P Akril while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

969. Snape area, North Yorkshire: 18th-century silver thimble with bird motif and owner’s initials (2006 T431) PAs ID: PAs-E1F563

Found by Mr G Bowes while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

970. Hawkhurst, Kent: 18th–19th-century silver thimble with initial ‘A’ (2005 T73) PAs ID: WAWF-7BD662

Found by Ms G Aske while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B MCELLOD
(VII) OTHER OBJECTS

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in October 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

972. Melsonby, North Yorkshire: 17th–18th-century J P ROBINSON
Found by Mr N Smith while metal-detecting in association with Oxford Archaeology North in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to main site archive.
D THORNTON

973. Eastling, Kent: 18th-century or later gold fragment with quartered arms of England and Ireland, signifying the Act of Union of 1707 (2006 T348) PAS ID: KENT-A74276
Found by Mr E Benniman while metal-detecting in November 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

974. Marshchapel, Lincolnshire: 18th-century silver rectangular buckle frame (2006 T23) PAS ID: PAS-06ED68
Found by Mr D Revell while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
K LEAHY

Found by Mr J Hawkesworth while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr B Nutbrown while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr S Rourke while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found while metal-detecting before July 2005 and reported anonymously through the BBC; not Treasure, retained by Kent Police pending claim.
R JACKSON

Found by Mr D Gray while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J D HILL

980. St Margaret’s at Cliffe, Kent: 20th-century gold twisted wire fragment (2006 T565) PAS ID: KENT-1B3932
Found by Mr J Milner, a chance find on a beach in November 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J JOY

981. Beachamwell, Norfolk: Post-Medieval or modern silver object with roundels (2005 T62) PAS ID: HMS5-C7FG76
Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

982. Piddington, Oxfordshire: Possible Post-Medieval or later silver S-shaped fragment with moulded leaf decoration (2005 T265) PAS ID: BUC-3CEF53
Found by Mr K Shippey while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B MCLeod

983. Warburton, Cheshire: Modern ingot of lead, tin and antimony, probably for making printer’s type (2005 T497) PAS ID: LVPL-8A0B37
Found by Mr J Balme while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

(VIII) UNDIAGNOSTIC OBJECTS

984. Totternhoe, Bedfordshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient smelted silver blob (2005 T19) PAS ID: BH-02E117
Found by Mr P Banks while metal-detecting in March 2004; declared, returned to finder.
J WATTERS

985. Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold band, possibly a mount or fitting (2006 T44) PAS ID: PAS-9E7513
Found by Mr M Holford while metal-detecting in 2003; declared, returned to finder.
B NENK

986. Hasto, Buckinghamshire: Undiagnostic cast silver object, possibly a terminal (2005 T396) PAS ID: PAS-9E8909
Found by Mr S Payne while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

988. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold hammered fragment (2005 T92) PAS ID: PAS-9E9670
Found by Mr S Fordham while metal-detecting in December 2005; declared, returned to finder.
S P NEEDHAM

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting from the same site where a Viking ingot (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 82, 2003 T293) was found. Neither item Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

991. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic plain silver stud (2006 T96) PAS ID: PAS-E0BB33
Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
D THORNTON

992. West Watlington, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic cut gold fragment (2005 T92) PAS ID: PAS-E0B576
Found by Mr S Wright while metal-detecting in October 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

Found by Mr J Balme while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

Found by Mr C Millett while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr R Evans while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
C VARNDELL

996. Colchester area, Essex: Undiagnostic gold strip with raised decoration, very damaged, possibly a fitting (2006 T130) PAS ID: PAS-E0CE14
Found by Mr D Locke while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr S Stan ray while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
C VARNDELL

Found by Mr S Scrase while metal-detecting in September 2005; found in the plough soil close to a Roman nummus of Constantius II as Caesar (AD 326).
Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY & R HOBBES
1003. Boxley, Kent: Undiagnostic copper-alloy bar ingot (2006 T147) PAS ID: KENT-3AF081
Found by Mr D Cooke while metal-detecting in April; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

1004. Maidstone area, Kent: Undiagnostic casting waste fragment (2005 T399) PAS ID: KENT-ASSA34
Found by Mr D Cooke while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
R HOBBS

1005. Old Romney, Kent: Undiagnostic plain gold band flattened on one side, possibly a fitting (2006 T205) PAS ID: KENT-7AA4C4
Found by Mr G Gallard while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

1006. Sutton, Kent: Undiagnostic cut gold rod fragment (2005 T154) PAS ID: KENT-326057
Found by Mr J Walker while metal-detecting in April 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

Found by Mr C Fulcher while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.
J JOY

1008. Cotes, Leicestershire: Undiagnostic gold casting spill or droplet (2006 T569) PAS ID: LEIC-F60173
Found by Mr S Spiby while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

Found by Mr J Burgoin while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

1010. Skeffington, Leicestershire: Undiagnostic plain gold ring (2006 T531) PAS ID: LEIC-6D0E55
Found by Mr A Tansley while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr M Dinmore while metal-detecting in February or March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
F MINTER

1012. Branstorn and Mere, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient plain gold band, possibly a fitting or ferrule (2006 T223) PAS ID: PAS-E00782
Found by Mr S Deaton while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUNSEY

Found by Mr P Capes while metal-detecting in October 2007; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

Found by Mr A Gibbens while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
G VARNDELL

1015. Deepham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold metalworking or ingot fragment (2005 T353) PAS ID: NMS-1E8F02
Found by Mr M Dover while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

1016. Skepton, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ribbed sheet loop, possibly from a belt or pendant, possibly Anglo-Saxon (2006 T309) PAS ID: NMS-495762
Found by Mr C Thorpe & Mr M Watts while metal-detecting in February or March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

1017. Southery, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient (Roman – Medieval) rectangular gold fragment with incised grooves and zigzags (2006 T135) PAS ID: SF-B08490
Found by Mr M Miles while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER

1018. Watton area, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient hammered gold strip fragment (2006 T284) PAS ID: NMS-499E87
Found by Mr J Harsburgh while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

1019. Wickmere, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient tubular gold fragment, possibly an ingot (2005 T576) PAS ID: NMS-3632A3
Found by Mr E Orzech while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Found by Mr M Turner while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr A Casta while metal-detecting in July 2004; not Treasure, returned to Finder.
S J ASHLEY

Found by Mr S Polley while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to Finder.
B MCLEOD

1023. Launton, Oxfordshire: Undiagnostic plain gold hoop, possibly a vessel or rod mount (2006 T255) PAS ID: BERK-BFO375
Found by Mr M Dixon while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J P ROBINSON

1024. Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire: Two undiagnostic white metal smelted fragments (2006 T247) PAS ID: BERK-1FB6CB
Found by Mr R Hathaway while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

Found by Mr J Coby while metal-detecting in September 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.
N PAYNE

1026. Bures St Mary, Suffolk: Undiagnostic (Roman – Medieval) incomplete silver pin with biconical head (2005 T297) PAS ID: SF-1AD337
Found by Mr M Matthews while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
F MINTER
Found by Mr I Charity & Mr J French while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
F MINTER

1028. Lewes area, East Sussex: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold droplet (2005 T557) PAS ID: SUSS-C66AD3
Found by Mr S Cook while metal-detecting in October or November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.
L ANDREWS-WILSON

1029. Steyning, West Sussex: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold strip (2005 T420) PAS ID: SUSS-4CD9E1
Found by Mr R Grant while metal-detecting in September 2005; Steyning Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
S P NEEDHAM

Found by Mr P Akrill while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.
S P NEEDHAM

Found by the Edgehill Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005. Not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE

Found by Mr J Stanfiled while metal-detecting in 2005; further to these five there were more lumps of a similar nature discovered at this findspot since 2000, found over a hundred square yard area, summing over forty pieces. These and future finds of this nature are deemed to be not Treasure. Returned to finder.
R JACKSON

Found by Mr M Pugh while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER

1034. North and Middle Littleton, Worcestershire: Undiagnostic electrum casting waste droplet (2006 T472) PAS ID: WAW-7BB0F6
Found by Mr B Sawczuk while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
R JACKSON

Found by Mr S Reynolds while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
B AGER & R HOBBS

1036. Saxton with Scarthingwell, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic possible gold ingot or melted fragment (2005 T504) PAS ID: SWYOR-81B2E2
Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in late 1997; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J D HILL

1037. Snape, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic plain gold circular fitting (2006 T413) PAS ID: PAS-E06407
Found by Mr D Cole while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.
J A RUDOE
A. Iron Age

1038. Fareham, Hampshire: 2 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T82)
Date: c. 80–60 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr B Radford while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Both coins are early uninscribed gold staters of the Chute-Cheriton transition type (VA 1210 = BMC 88).
Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

I LEINS

Date: c. 80–60 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: All four coins are British Iron Age gold staters of a type known as British B or Chute type (VA 1205 = BMC 35).
Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

I LEINS

Date: 80 and 50 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr J Cole while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Both coins are uninscribed ‘Gallo-Belic’ type gold staters, produced during the late Iron Age: Gold stater, Gallo-Belic C type (class III), VA 44–1 Gold stater, Gallo-Belic E type (class III), VA 54–1.
Discussion: The name ‘Gallo-Belic’ stems from the fact that although these coins are found in substantial numbers in south-east England, they are also found on the Continent, where they are thought to have been produced. These coins are an addendum to a single gold stater (Gallo-Belic E type (class III), VA 54–1, Weight: 6.17g) found in 2004 (PAS ID: SUSS-A40B13).
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1041. Winchester area IIA, Hampshire: 3 Iron Age gold staters (2005 T200A)
Date: c. 80–50 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004; reported by Mrs Halls.
Description: 3 Iron Age coins, gold staters: Gallo-Belic E, class ii–iii (VA 52–1), 1 British A, Westerham type (VA 202–1), 1 British QA (VA 212–1).
Discussion: Although the exact provenance of these coins is unknown, they are thought to have been detected at a single site in the Winchester area. All three coins are of types produced or used in the south-east of Britain during the first half of the 1st century BC. As such, they are likely to represent either a small hoard, or a series of deposits on the same site made by a number of different individuals for ritual or religious purposes. Religious sites are common locations for coin deposits from the pre-Roman Iron Age.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

1042. Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire: 73 Iron Age gold staters and associated pottery (2006 T640)
Date: c. 60–50 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr A Clarkson, Mr E Clarkson & Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Discussion: All of the coins are British Iron Age gold staters which were produced between about 60 and 50 BC. Both the findspot and composition suggest a link with the earlier Whaddon Chase hoard of 1849. Like many finds of this period, the Whaddon Chase hoard was poorly recorded, with modern estimates of its size varying from 450 to 2,000 coins. However, it is clear that the majority of the coins were, like those of the present find, of British L and Q type. It is most likely that the present finds represent part of the original hoard that remained undiscovered in 1849.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

Date: c. 50–20 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr M Hay while metal-detecting in 2001/2.
Description: 2 British Iron Age gold staters: British QB (BMC 461 = VA 216), 1 Climping type, 1.
Discussion: The current coins were found approximately 30 feet from the spot where the main concentration of coins was discovered in 2000. For the original hoard and addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 228 & Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 414. In terms of composition this find is entirely consistent with the original hoard which, as far as can be reconstructed, also comprised British Q and so-called Climping types. The latter group derive their name from the site at Climping, as they appear to be unique to it. None have been recorded from any other location. Furthermore, all known examples of Climping type coins are die-linked (that is to say were struck using the same dies), reinforcing the conclusion that they all come from the same hoard.
Disposition: Littlehampton Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

1044. Eastbourne area, East Sussex: 2 Iron Age silver units (2005 T125)
Date: c. 50–20 BC
Discovery: Found by Mr B Jordan while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: Both coins are silver units of a known type, found in south-central England in the territory of the ancient British people known as the Atrebates. The type (VA 355 = BMC 731) is thought to have been made by the British ruler Commius.
Disposition: Towner Art Gallery & Museum, Eastbourne hopes to acquire.

J WILLIAMS

1045. Urchfont, Wiltshire (addendum): An Iron Age silver unit (2006 T80)
Date: c. 50 BC–AD 10
Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: The coin belongs to the Irregular Western or Dobunnic series, of a recorded type (BMC 304) and is identical to the 15 coins that made up the original hoard, found in 1996. (Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–97).
Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

Date: c. 20 BC–AD 10
Discovery: Found by Mrs L Cook, Mr G Cox, Mr R Guinazzo, Mr D Harvorson, Mr R Metz, Mr B Purpura & Mr T Rushing while metal-detecting in March 2005 & October 2005.
Description: The nine coins are all ancient British gold staters. They are all inscribed with the name of Addedomaros, a king who seems to have ruled a territory in Essex and Hertfordshire. He is only known from the coins made in his name. The coins are of a known type (VA 1620 = BMC 2396).
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

J WILLIAMS
1047. Westerham, Kent (addenda): 34 Iron Age coins (2005 T18)

Date: c. 20 BC–AD 10

Description: Found by Mr N Moon while metal-detecting between June 2004 and January 2005. Description: 34 gold coins (staters and quarter staters). British P, trophy type quarter stater (VA 145 = BMC 435). British L1 stater (VA 144 = BMC 466), 2 British L2 quarter stater (VA 151 = BMC 469). British L3 stater (VA 1507 = BMC 347), 1 British LY3 quarter stater (VA 163 = BMC 247) 1 'DIRAS' type stater (VA 162 = BMC 2449), 1 'DIRAS' type quarter stater (CCI e.g. 961358), 2 Notes: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 351. This group also included several British L2 types.

Disposition: British Museum acquired the 'Diras' quarter staters; others returned to finder.

1 LEINS

1048. Westerham, Kent (2nd addenda): 27 Iron Age coins (2005 T654)

Date: c. 20 BC–AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr N Moon while metal-detecting between June 2004 and January 2005.

Description: 27 gold coins (staters and quarter staters), see above for first addenda and original hoard reference. British P, trophy type quarter stater (VA 147 var. = BMC 444), 1 British L1 stater (VA 144 = BMC 466), 1 British L2 quarter stater (VA 151 var. = BMC 2469–70), 25

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

1 LEINS


Date: c. AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr J Cooper & Mr A Thompson while metal-detecting in September 2005 (6 coins) and October 2006 (3 coins).

Description: 9 uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern or Corieltavian series. 2006 T25: 'South Fernby' types (VA 811–7; 811–9), 2 'Kite' type (VA 825–9), 1 'Domino' types (VA 829–3), 3 2006 T619: 'South Fernby' type (VA 811), 1 'Domino' types (VA 829–3), 2

Discussion: In terms of composition, this group of coins is identical to the earlier groups (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 353 for last addenda). The total number of coins now stands at 107.

1 LEINS

1050. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: 2 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T494)

Date: c. AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr D Crowe while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Both are uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern series, a coinage associated with the Corieltavi. 'Domino' type (cf. VA 829–4), 1 Although the published example of this type of coin (VA 829–4) is described as a plated copy, the weight of the present example (5.38g) suggests that it is not plated. Other regular examples are recorded on the Celtic Coin Index (e.g. CCI 930223). 'Kite' type (VA 825–1 = BMC 3181), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

1 LEINS

1051. King’s Stanley, Gloucestershire: 2 Iron Age staters, one gold and one plated base-metal copy (2006 T98)

Date: c. AD 10–40

Discovery: Found by Mr R Williams while metal-detecting in October 2005; recovered from the same findspot in several batches between 2002 and 2004.

Description: All three coins are uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern or Corieltavian series, produced during the second half of the 1st century BC or very early 1st century AD. 'South Fernby' type (VA 811–3), 1 'Kite' types (VA 825–1: 825–9), 2

Discussion: The deposition of the hoard(s) is still dated to be of the late 1st century BC.

1 LEINS

1052. West Wight, Isle of Wight: 967 Iron Age base silver and copper alloy coins, with associated pottery (2005 T443)

Date: c. AD 10–40

Discovery: Found by the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: All 967 coins are base silver or copper–alloy staters belonging to the South Western or Durotrigan coin series. Most are of the common type VA 123 = BMC 2525, although there are also a number of the rare 'spread-tail' variety (VA 1238). Fifteen sherds of pottery (weighing 176.06g in total) from the lower portions of a middle to late Iron Age hand-made jar were discovered together with the coins.

Discussion: Many parallels can be found for such a hoard, including the recent case from the Isle of Wight (2004 T471; see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 421).

1 LEINS


Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr D Scott while metal-detecting in October 2005; recovered from the same findspot in several batches between 2002 and 2004.

Description: All three coins are uninscribed silver staters of the North Eastern or Corieltavian series, produced during the second half of the 1st century BC or very early 1st century AD.

1 LEINS

1054. South-west Norfolk (addenda no. 14): 17 Iron Age silver units (2005 T454)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr C Sproule while metal-detecting in September and October 2005.

Description: The coins are all of East Anglian types attributed to the Iceni tribes. They are summarised as follows: Boar–Horse type (VA 665 = BMC 3445), 1 Boar–Horse type (VA 657 = BMC 3458), 2 Boar–Horse type (VA 665 = BMC 3473), 2 Bury A type (VA 80 = BMC 3524), 1 Early Face–Horse type (VA 665 = BMC 3536), 2 Face–Horse type (VA 790/794 = BMC 3556), 3 Early Pattern–Horse type (VA 679 = BMC 3766), 1 ANTED type (VA 711/715 = BMC 3960), 1 ECEN type (VA 730 = BMC 4031), 2 ECE type (VA 760 = BMC 4061), 1 ECE (retro) type (VA 766 = BMC 4514), 1

Discussion: For the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, nos. 416 & 417.

1 LEINS

1055. North Suffolk: 5 Iron Age silver units (2006 T244) (SF-CB99AD, SF-C0D1E26, SF-CDAFF1, SF-CB8D63, SF-CDSED5)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr J Rolph while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Five Iron Age silver units belonging to the East Anglian or Icenian series.

1 LEINS


Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr A Carver while metal-detecting in August 2005 and the addendum in February 2006 (within a 100m² area).

Description: 4 Iron Age silver coins Pattern–Horse type (VA 679–1 = BMC 3763), 1 ECEN type (VA 732 = BMC 4204), 1 ECE type (VA 764 = BMC 4431), 1 Addendum: North Eastern (Corieltavian) Boar/Horse type (VA 875–5 = BMC 3209), 1

Discussion: The three coins of the initial find belong to the East Anglian or Icenian series. Although part of a different series (North Eastern or Corieltavian) the proximity of the later coin suggests that it is likely to have been part of the same hoard. Coins of the North East are known to have travelled into and circulated within East Anglia.

Orford Museum, Suffolk.

F MINTER & J PLOUVEZ & J LEINS

1057. Woodbridge area (addendum), Suffolk: Iron Age gold stater (2005 T285)

Date: c. AD 50

Discovery: Found by Mr B Warren while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A single gold British G, Clacton type gold quarter stater, considered to be from a plough-dispersed hoard.

Discussion: For the original hoard and addendum see Treasure Annual Reports 1997–8 no. 107 and 2002 no. 185.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

J WILLIAMS
b. Roman

Disclaimed, returned to finders.

Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18

1061. Winchester area, Hampshire (addenda): 24 Roman gold and silver coins (2006 T163)

Date: After AD 37

Description: After AD 37. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY


Date: AD 37–60

Description: Found by Mr M Jarvis & Mrs K Jarvis while metal-detecting in September 2005, across a 100 m² area.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY


Date: AD 75

Description: Found by Mr R Scothern while metal-detecting in May 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1068. Colchester, Essex: 43 Roman silver denarii (2005 T20)

Date: AD 122

Description: Found by Colchester Archaeological Unit during controlled excavation of the Garrison Urban Village in December 2004.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1065. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: 1 copper-alloy sestertius and 50 copper-alloy sestertius fractions (2006 T409)

Date: AD 98

Description: Found by the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club while metal-detecting in August 2006. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1064. Beal Point, Northumberland: 5 Roman silver denarii (2005 T389)

Date: AD 76

Description: Found by Mr R Carson & Mr A Mossop while metal-detecting in July 2005. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1066. Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire: 5 Roman silver denarii (2005 T410)

Date: AD 117

Description: Found by Mr R Rahunson while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1067. Dymock, Gloucestershire: 2 Roman silver denarii (2006 T554)

Date: c AD 118

Description: Found by Mr M Wilden while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1068. Colchester, Essex: 43 Roman silver denarii (2005 T20)

Date: AD 122

Description: Found by Colchester Archaeological Unit during controlled excavation of the Garrison Urban Village in December 2004.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1069. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: 1 copper-alloy sestertius and 50 copper-alloy sestertius fractions (2006 T409)

Date: AD 98

Description: Found by the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club while metal-detecting in August 2006. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1067. Dymock, Gloucestershire: 2 Roman silver denarii (2006 T554)

Date: c AD 118

Description: Found by Mr M Wilden while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.

RABDY

1066. Lubbesthorpe, Leicestershire: 5 Roman silver denarii (2005 T410)

Date: AD 117

Description: Found by Mr R Rahunson while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003. The coins therefore form entirely Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from 1st - 2nd century AD. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican (46 BC) and Claudian copies, especially of Trajan (AD 98–117), 18.
Date: AD 125
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description: 20 asses / dupondii: Claudius (AD 41–54), 1
Pertinax (AD 198–199), 4
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
Flavian dynasty (AD 69–96), 3
Titus or Domitian (AD 79–96), 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
Nerva (AD 96–98), 1
Uncertain emperor or empress, probably no later than Hadrian, 8
Note: For the original hoard and further discussion, see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 428.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

R ABDY

1070. Eckington, Derbyshire: 9 Roman coins (2005 T387)
Date: AD 138
Discovery: Found by Mr A Shimwell while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Small mixed denarius and sestertius hoard:
Silver denarius:
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
Nerva (AD 96–98), 1
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1
Brass sestertius:
Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
Deified Faustina I (under Pius, AD 141–161), 1
Disposition: British Museum.

R ABDY

1071. West Wycombe I, Buckinghamshire: 18 Roman silver denarii (2005 T121)
Date: AD 153
Discovery: Found by Mr P Barry, Mr A Blackman, Mr G Gray, Mr J Newton, Mr D Waaman & Mr P Willis while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: This Antonine sestertius hoard contains worn coins stretching back to Flavian times but is typically dominated by issues of Trajan and Hadrian. The absence of any other coins of the reign of Marcus Aurelius is interesting, making the author suspect the hoard was closed very early in that emperor’s reign, and the single early issue of Lucilla was perhaps being struck even before her marriage to Lucius Verus (in AD 164). However, Lucilla’s regnal dates of AD 164–169 are used to provide the above date of deposition.

R ABDY

Date: AD 161
Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004, reported by Mrs Halls.
Description: Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
Deified Faustina I (under Pius, AD 141–161), 1
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

R ABDY

Date: AD 161
Discovery: Found by Mr D Crowe while metal-detecting in March & September 2006.
Description: Galba (AD 68–69), 1
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2
Domitian (AD 81–96), 3
Trajan (AD 98–117), 3
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2
Diva Faustina I, 1
Reign of Marcus Aurelius: Divus Antoninus, 1
Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

S HOLMES & I LEINS

1074. Alrewas and Bradley, Staffordshire: 38 Roman copper-alloy sestertii and associated pottery (2006 T141)
Date: AD 169
Discovery: Found by Mr P Phillips while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: This Antonine sestertius hoard contains worn coins stretching back to Flavian times but is typically dominated by issues of Trajan and Hadrian. The absence of any other coins of the reign of Marcus Aurelius is interesting, making the author suspect the hoard was closed very early in that emperor’s reign, and the single early issue of Lucilla was perhaps being struck even before her marriage to Lucius Verus (in AD 164). However, Lucilla’s regnal dates of AD 164–169 are used to provide the above date of deposition.

R ABDY

Date: After AD 169
Discovery: Found by Mrs V Macare & Mr B Read while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
Trajan (AD 98–117), 7
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2
Marcus Caesar, 1
Diva Faustina I,
Disposition: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003, fig. 190.

R ABDY

1076. Bridgnorth area, Shropshire: 7 Roman silver denarii (2006 T1452)
Date: AD 173
Discovery: Found by Mr F Taylor while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Republic (46 BC), 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 3
Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1
TR P XVII
Note: A small Antonine denarius hoard but it is unusual for a post-Hadrianic hoard to contain a Republican denarius.
Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1077. East Winch, Norfolk: 10 Roman base-metal coins and two copper-alloy bracelets (2005 T233)
Date: AD 180
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: 9 base-silver sestertii and one copper alloy dupondius:
Illegible, possibly Flavian, 1 (dupondius)
Illegible, possibly Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
Illegible, possibly Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
Illegible, possibly Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1
Illegible, possibly Antioch, 1
Illegible, possibly Antonine empress, 1
Completely illegible, 4
Bracelets: 1. A simple copper-alloy bracelet with oval penannular hoop which tapers towards terminals which are simply decorated, with tapered bead-and-ring mouldings.
Dimensions: 60mm x 57.4mm; weight: 16.7g.
2. An elaborate and finely-crafted oval penannular copper-alloy bracelet with symmetrical serpentiniform terminals with incised features and chevron decoration to the snouts and back of the heads, so extending that only the central 25mm is undecorated.
Dimensions: 71.2mm x 60.1mm; weight: 33.3g. Both bracelets belong to long-lived types introduced into Britain in the 1st century AD.
Discussion: These coins, whose condition at deposition can be ascertained, were all heavily worn, suggesting a mid-3rd century date, which is acceptable for the bracelets. This suggests that both bracelets and coins were intended for melting down to produce radiate imitations, a theory more likely by the fact that one sestertius appears to have had pieces cut from it.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN & R JACKSON

1078. Doncaster, South Yorkshire: 310 Roman silver denarii (2005 T418)
Date: c. AD 180s
Discovery: Found by Mr T Brand & Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: From the legible portion of the heavily corroded hoard the composition appears typical of Roman denarius hoards found in Britain terminating with coins of the Antonine dynasty, reflecting the mix of older and newer coin in the population at that moment in time.
Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 1
Galba (AD 68–69), 1
Flavian (AD 69–81): Vespasian, 1
Vespasian or Titus, 3
Domitian Caesar, 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 7
Trajan (AD 98–117), 24
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 25  
Sabina, 2  
Antonine (AD 138–190):  
Probably Antoninus Pius (AD 130–161), 5  
Diva Faustina I, 8  
Faustina II (regni of Pius), 1  
Probably Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) or Lucius Vetus (AD 161–169), 6  
Faustina II (regni of Marcus), 1  
Uncertain Antonine empresses, 4  
Illegible, 220 (including one fragment)  
Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.  

R ABDY  

1079. Postwick (addenda), Norfolk:  
4 Roman silver denarii (2005 T44 & 2005 T451)  
Date: Hoard deposited c. AD 192  
Discovery: Found by Mr R Crawford while metal-detecting in January (1 coin) and September (3 coins) 2005.  
Description:  
2005 T44:  
Hadrian (AD 125–128), 1  
Marcus Aurelius (AD 169–170), 1  
Marcus Aurelius (AD 174), 1  
Discussion: Original hoard found in 1986, for the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 436.  
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.  

A MARS DEN  

1080. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight:  
36 copper–alloy coins (2006 T29)  
Date: AD 197  
Description: Copper alloy sestertii / dupondii / asses:  
Trajan (AD 98–117), 1  
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4  
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1  
Faustina the Elder (AD 141), 1  
Faustina the Younger (AD 146–175), 1  
Marcus Aurelius as Caesar (AD 139–161), 1  
Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 5  
Lucilla (AD 164–179), 2  
Marcus Aurelius or Commodus (AD 161–92), 1  
Defied Marcus Aurelius (AD 180), 1  
Pertinax (AD 193), 1  
Illegible, 17  
Note: Addenda of 19 coins (2007 T280) contained two early Severan coins to AD 197. Full photographic record made by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.  
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.  

M LYNE  

1081. Todcaster, North Yorkshire: 4 Roman silver denarii, copper-alloy lamp and arm purse (2005 T268)  
See objects section no. 185  

See objects section no. 123  

1083. Pontefract and Castleford, West Yorkshire: 2 Roman silver denarii (2006 T147)  
Date: AD 211  
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in September 2005.  
Description: Both coins are struck by Caracalla as emperor junior, AD 198–211, therefore shortly before he became emperor in his own right (AD 211).  
Disposition: Wakefield Museum hopes to acquire, the finder’s share generously donated.  
1 LEINS  

1084. Seaford, East Sussex:  
21 Roman silver and copper-alloy coins (2006 T621)  
Date: AD 215  
Discovery: Found by Mr D Lange while metal-detecting in September 2006.  
Description: 18 silver denarii and 3 base-metal coins:  
Silver denarii:  
Vitellius (AD 69), 1  
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1  
Titus (AD 79–81), 1  
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1  
Faustina II, 1  
Commodus (AD 180–192), 3  
Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 4  
Claudius Albinus Caesar, 1  
Julia Domna, 2  
Geta Caesar, 1  
Caracalla (AD 211–217), 2  
Julia Domna, 2  
Julia Mamaea (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 3  
Julia Maesa (AD 211–217, mint of Rome), 1  
Julia Soaemias (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 1  
Severus Alexander (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 2  
Julia Domna (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 3  
Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 439.  
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.  

A MARS DEN  

1085. Prestwood A, Buckinghamshire (addenda):  
2 Roman silver denarii (2005 T144)  
Date: AD 220  
Discovery: Found by Mr C Hemus & Mr D Hilday while metal-detecting in March 2005.  
Description: 2 silver denarii:  
Trajan (AD 98–117), 1  
Caracalla Caesar (AD 193–197), 1  
For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 293, the new total for the hoard now stands at 112 denarii and 1 radiate. The coins of Prestwood A range in issue date from 31 BC to AD 220 (during the reign of the emperor Elagabalus, AD 218–222).  
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.  
R ABDY  

1086. Padstow, Cornwall:  
9 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2006 T3)  
Date: AD 222  
Discovery: Found by Mr C McLoughlin while metal-detecting from March to September 2005.  
Description: 9 silver/base-silver denarii and one dupondius/as:  
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1  
Antonine (Faustina II), 1 (dp/as)  
Reign of Septimius Severus: Wars of the Succession, AD 193–197  
Severus, 2  
Caracalla Caesar, 2  
Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla, AD 198–208  
Geta Caesar, 1  
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 2  
Note: 9 denarii were previously discovered on this site in 1997–8, but were not at the time recognised as a hoard:  
Titus (AD 79–81), 1  
Faustina II, 1  
Reign of Septimius Severus: Wars of the Succession, AD 193–197  
Severus, 1  
Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla, AD 198–208  
Julia Domna, 3  
Caracalla, 2  
Discussion: All the coins are the standard Roman silver denomination of the time, the denarius, with the exception of one bronze denomination, probably an as, sixteen of which were the equivalent to one denarius.  
Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.  

1087. Dereham area, Norfolk (addenda):  
43 Roman silver denarii (2006 T149)  
Date: Hoard deposited AD 240  
Discovery: Found by Mr P Buckley & Mrs S Buckley while metal-detecting in January 2007.  
Description: 43 silver denarii ranging in date from Mark Antony (32–31 BC) to Severus Alexander (AD 228–231). These were found in the same limited area as the large hoard of over 1,000 coins discovered by the same finders from 2004. This ended in c. AD 240, and these coins are perfectly typical of the contents of that hoard, sharing the same features of patination.  
Mark Antony (32–31 BC, uncertain eastern mint), 1  
Vespasian (AD 69–79, mint of Rome), 1  
Diva Faustina I (c. AD 141, mint of Rome), 1  
Marcus Aurelius (AD 143–161, mint of Rome), 1  
Commodus (AD 180–192, mint of Rome), 1  
Septimius Severus (AD 193–211, all mint of Rome), 10  
Julia Domna (AD 196–211, mint of Rome), 1  
Caracalla (AD 196–211, mint of Rome), 4  
Geta (AD 198–211, mint of Rome), 2  
Julia Domna (AD 211–217, mint of Rome), 1  
Elagabalus (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 3  
Julia Maesa (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 4  
Julia Soaemias (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 1  
Julia Paula (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 2  
Severus Alexander (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 8  
Julia Mamaea (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 3  
Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 439.  
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.  

A DAUB NEY  

1088. Cawbit, Lincolnshire (addenda):  
32 Roman copper-alloy sestertii (2005 T49)  
Date: AD 244  
Discovery: Found by Mr D Hudson while metal-detecting in December 2004.  
Description: Antoninus Pius/Marcus Aurelius/Commodus (AD 138–192), 1  
Faustina Junior (AD 145–176), 2  
Uncertain emperor, 29  
Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 365.  
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.  

A DAUB NEY
1089. Shellington, Oxfordshire: 3 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T338)
Date: AD 244
Discovery: Found by Mr A Holbrook while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: 3 base-silver radiates, all Gordian III (AD 238–244).
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

Date: AD 247
Discovery: Found by Mr A Murray while metal-detecting in November 2004.
Description: Gordian III (AD 238–244), 5 Philip I (AD 244–249), 1
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

S HOLMES

Date: AD 251
Discovery: Found by Mr P Minton, Mr C Roberts & Mr R Young while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: Denarii: Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 2 Julia Maesa, 1 Severus Alexander (AD 222–223), 2 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1 Radiates: Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 4 Philip II Caesar (AD 244–247), 1 Decius (AD 249–251), 2
Discussion: Addendum coin (2006 T535) is no. 13 in catalogue by E Besly.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

E BESLY

Date: AD 251
Discovery: Found by Mr P Minton while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: Philip II Caesar (AD 247–249), 1
Discussion: Original hoard is 2005 T170.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

E BESLY

Date: AD 260
Discovery: Found by Mr S Burgess, Mr R Hart & Mr C Thompson while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 6 Philip I & II (AD 244–249), 2 Decius (AD 249–251), 1 Trebonianus Gallus & Volusian (AD 251–253), 3 Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 3
Note: Bredon A found at same time (2 silver siliquae to AD 367), same treasure number.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

1094. Hinckley area, Leicestershire: 149 Roman silver and base-silver denarii and radiates with associated grey ware pottery (2006 T202)
Date: AD 265
Discovery: Found by Mr K Bunn while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: Denarii: Septimius Severus (AD 193–211) Wars of the Succession: Septimius Severus, 2 Julia Domna, 1 Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla: Septimius Severus, – Caracalla, 1 Julia Domna, 2 Geta Caesar, 1 Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1 Macrinus (AD 217–218), 1 Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 11 Julia Soemias, 4 Julia Maesa, 5 Julia Paula, 1 Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 14 Julia Mamaea, 1 Maximinus I (AD 235–238), 5 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1 Radiates: Gordian III (AD 238–244), 14 Philip I (AD 244–249), 13 Otacilia, 4 Trebonianus Gallus (AD 249–251), 2 Valusian, 1 Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260): Valerian, 10 Gallienus, 14 Diva Marina, 1 Saloina, 5
Valerian II, 5 Divus Valerian II, 4 Gallic Empire: Postumus, 19 Uncertain, 3 Uncertain fragments, 33
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A D AUBNEY

1095. Breckland, Norfolk: 46 base-silver denarii and radiates (2005 T118)
Date: AD 267
Discovery: Found by NNU Archaeology in January 1996 during controlled archaeological excavation.
Description: The hoard consists of nine denarii, of which two are plated, one silver quinarius (of Diadumenian) and 36 radiates, of which two are plated: Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2 Geta, 2 Caracalla, 1 Macrinus (AD 217–218), – Diadumenian, 1 Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1 Julia Maesa, 1 Severus Alexander (AD 222–238), 2 Philip I (AD 244–249), 1 Decius (AD 249–251), 1 Herennius Etruscus, 1 Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), – Volusian, 1 Aemilian (AD 253), 1 Salo(nina), 4 Valerian II, 14 Valerian II (AD 253–260), 1 Gallienus, 5 Salo(nina), 4 Valerian II, 2 Salo(nina), 1
Gallic Empire: Postumus (AD 260–269), 17 (last coins 4th series)
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Norfolk Museums Service).

A POPESCU

Date: AD 268
Discovery: Found by Mr T Symonds while metal-detecting in February 2006, with further coins recovered during subsequent archaeological excavation.
Description: Caracalla (AD 211–217), 3 Julia Domna, 5 Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 12 Julia Maesa, 1 Balbinus (AD 238), 1 Pupienus (AD 238), 3 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 702 Tranquillina, 1 Philip I (AD 244–249), 347 Philip II Caesar, 53 Philip Augustus, 16 Otacilia Severa, 69 Decius (AD 249–251), 112 Herennius Etruscus, 13 Hostilian Caesar, 4 Herennia Etruscilla, 27 Divus Titus, 2 Divus Trajan, 2 Divus Severus Alexander, 2 Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), 44 Valusian, 28 Hostilian Augustus, 1 Aemilian (AD 253), 1 Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260): Valerian I, 38 Gallienus, 55 Salo(nina), 28 Valerian II, 14 Divus Valerian II, 1 Salo(ninus), 3 Gallic Empire: Postumus (AD 260–268), 244 Uncertain fragments, 31
Pottery: A substantial part of a large grey ware jar, the interior surfaces of the sherds of pottery considerably stained through contact with the 37 sherds were representing the base and lower wall.
Disposition: To be determined.

An Addenda of 1,030+ was found during subsequent archaeological investigation by the Sussex Archaeological Society (March 2007).

R ABDY & J D HILL
Date: AD 269
Discovery: Found by Mrs Lusted while gardenng, and subsequently with a metal-detector between 1995 and 2006.
Description: 16 base-silver radiates of Postumus (AD 260–269) and one uncertain radiate.
Note: Thirteen coins were found during gardening although one was given away many years ago. Subsequent investigation with the aid of a metal-detector by the Hertfordshire FLO, J Watton, in July 2006 revealed four further coins, all within about a 2m x 2m area.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder (who is also the landowner) to Dacorum Museum.
R ABDY & D THOROLD

Date: AD 271
Discovery: Found by Mr S Deaton while metal-detecting in April–June 2005.
Description: Ten copper-alloy radiates. Only five coins are illegible apart from each bust having a radiate (253–268) and Victorinus (AD 269–271). The other five coins are illegible apart from each bust having a radiate crown.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

Date: Hoard deposited AD 271
Discovery: Found by Mr C Roper & Mr R Talman while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Decius (AD 249–251), 1 Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 1 Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268), 1 Claudius II (AD 268–270), 2 Gallic Empire: Postumus (AD 260–269), 2 Marcus (AD 269), 1 Victorinus (AD 269–271), 3 Discussion: Possibly part of a previous hoard of about 2,000 radiates found in 1803, of which 6 coins remain in Ipswich museum; for further addenda found in 1997 (11 coins) and 2000 (9 coins), see PAS IDs: SF1210–SF1217 and SF1258.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.
R ABDY

1100. Childerley Gate, Cambridgeshire: 4,487 Roman base-metal radiates (2005 T253)
Date: AD 274
Discovery: Found by Albion Archaeology in July 2005, during controlled archaeological excavation of a Romano-British rural settlement. The hoard had been buried within the farm enclosure in a pit that was dug probably for this purpose.
Description: 4,487 ‘barbarous radiates’, 900 of which were cleaned and identified (90% falling into the category of ‘minims’): Gallienus (AD 260–268), 5 Salonina, 1 Claudius II (AD 268–270), 31 Divus Claudius II (AD 268–270), 32 Postumus (AD 260–269), 3 Victorinus (AD 269–271), 112 Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 126 Tetricus II, 129 Victorinus or Tetricus I (AD 269–274), 9 Tetricus I or Tetricus II (AD 271–274), 26 Unidentified radiate bust, 395 Illegible, 31 Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store).
A POPECU & E PALUNOV

Date: AD 274
Discovery: Found by Mr P Hirst while metal-detecting in 2005.
Description: These coins are all of the denomination known as radiates, the standard denomination of the later part of the 3rd century AD. Originally a silver multiple of the denarius, radiates had by this time become debased to the point of being essentially bronze. This hoard contains 18 radiate copies of extremely poor quality in terms of size, shape and literacy, as well as of preservation; when found, a number of the coins were fused together. The physical relationship between these suggests that, originally, the coins may have been kept in a ‘column’, presumably within a linen-wrapping. Gallienus (AD 259–268), 1 Barbarous radiates, 18
Disposition: Kensington Roman Museum, Maryport, hopes to acquire.
R ABDY & D SHOTTER

1102. Poulton, Gloucestershire: 154 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T486)
Date: AD 274
Discovery: Found by Mr P Ballinger while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: 154 base-silver radiates:

- Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 9
- Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268), 14 Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7 Divus Claudius II, 1 Quintillus (AD 270), 2 Gallic Empire:
- Postumus (AD 260–269), 36
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 54
- Tetricus I & II (AD 271–274), 28
- Uncertain Gallic, 1
- Irregular, 2

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester had hoped to acquire but withdrew. The British Museum acquired a single coin (Gallienus RIC 3 Ivor, officina X); main hoard returned to finder.
R ABDY

Date: AD 274
Discovery: Found by Mr M Pond while metal-detecting in March and April 2006.
Description: The group covers the decline of the radiate denomination through most of the 3rd century. By which time it had dropped from a half-silver (but still silvery-looking) coin of around 5g to an item of less than 5% silver weighing nearer 2g. The final coins date to a time when Roman Britain was part of a group of rebellious provinces under the rule of a rival ‘emperor’ (to the one in Italy) sometimes called the ‘Gallic Empire’. Denarii:
- Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1
- Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 5 Radiates:
- Gordian III (AD 238–244), 5
- Philip I (AD 244–249), 2
- Otacilla, 1
- Decius (AD 249–251), –
- Herennius Etruscus, 1
- Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), 1
- Volusianus, –
- Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260):
- Valerian, 1
- Gallienus, 8
- Salonina, 1
- Valerian II, 1
- Saloninus, 2
- Tetricus II, 1
- Uncertain Gallic, 2

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
R ABDY

Date: Hoard deposited AD 274
Discovery: The original hoard of 207 denarii and 228 radiates was found by Mr W Scott and Mr I Wild while metal-detecting in November 2004; addenda of 13 coins found by Mr D Wild and Mr I Wild while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Carnacilla (AD 211–217), 1 Gordian III (AD 238–244), 2 Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260):
- Valerian, 3 Gallienus, 2
- Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268):
- Gallienus, 4 Claudius II (AD 268–270), 2 Gallic Empire:
- Postumus (AD 260–269), 13 Victorinus (AD 269–271), 9 Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 1 Uncertain emperor, 17 Irregular, 2

Discussion: This radiate hoard is slightly earlier than the most typical British debased radiate hoards. The addenda has extended the terminus post quem with a solitary identifiable radiate of Tetricus, but there are a good number of the earlier, more silvery coins of Postumus and the pre-AD 260 Central Empire.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.
R ABDY
Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 2
Victorinus (AD 269–271), 22
Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 51
Uncertain Gallic, 18
Irregular (ancient forgeries), 6
Illegible, 7 (including 1 fragment)

Discussion:
Final coin of Probus dated by Bastien, Le Monnayage de l’atelier de Lyon, to 4th issue at the mint of Lyon, AD 277 (no. 194).

Disposition:
Declared, returned to finder.

R ABDY

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Addenda (a):

1. Cut or broken denarius fragment of Elagabalus (RIC 131), AD 218–222, 1.27g.
2. Cut or broken late Severan denarius fragment, c. AD 218–235, 0.58g.
3. Cut or broken denarius fragment of T. Antoninus Pius, AD 138–161, 1.04g.
4. Gallic empire radiate imitation, 7 types, derivative, 0.60g.
5. Gallic empire radiate imitation, standing figure reverse, 0.60g.
6–8. Radiate imitations, illegible reverses, 0.57g, 0.48g, 0.47g.
9–26. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted, some to a great degree), total 11.87g.

This first addenda includes three fragments of silver denarii which would have furnished the silver content present in radiate imitations. Those radiates that are legible do appear to have stylistic affinities with the group found earlier.

Addenda (b):

1. Victorinus, broken fragment of Pax Aug type (V/*), branch, 0.59g.
2. Gallic empire radiate imitation, stick figure derivative, 0.94g.
3. Gallic empire radiate imitation, Invictus derivative, 0.53g.
4–6. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted), total 1.34g.

For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 444.

Note: Catalogue by A. Marsden.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

R ABDY

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Date: AD 282

Discovery: Found by Mr P Leech while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description:

For the original hoard of 1,331 base-silver radiates and pottery container, see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 201.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

A MARSHALL & S MOORHEAD

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1012. Alton, Wiltshire: At least 3,844 base-silver radiates and associated pottery (2005 T348)

Date: AD 282

Discovery: Found by Mr C May while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:
A Roman base-metal denarius (2006 T389)

For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 444.

Note: Catalogue by A. Marsden.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

R ABDY, R BLAND, S MOORHEAD, F SANCHEZ-LOPEZ & J D HILL

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1112. North West Suffolk: 627 Roman base-silver radiates and associated pottery (2005 T343)

Date: AD 296

Discovery: Found by Mr P Leech while metal-detecting in October 2005, with subsequent excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Description:
Probus (AD 276–282), 1
Maximian (AD 285–305), 1
Carus (AD 282–283), 266
Carusius for Diocletian, 5
Carusius for Maximian, 5
Allectus (AD 293–296), 349
Pottery vessel: A semi-complete small, slender narrow-mouthed jar, now reconstructed from about 60 fragments. Both fabric and form suggest local manufacture, probably in the Wadsfield area.

Disposition: British Museum (registration nos. 2007.4056.1 to 627).

R ABDY

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1105. Acton Trussell and Bednall, Staffordshire:

73 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T542)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Mr R Gogerty while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:
Central Empire:

Gallienus (AD 260–268), 4
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7
Quintillus (AD 270), 2
Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 2
Victorinus (AD 269–271), 13
Tetricus I & II (AD 271–274), 18
Uncertain Gallic, 9
Irregular, 2
Uncertain emperor, 16

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

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1010. King’s Somborne, Hampshire: Fused lump of 25+ base-silver barbarous radiates (2005 T357)

Date: c. AD 270s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: The coins are in a fused lump. Of the visible coins, diameters range from 14mm down to 7mm. All are illegible but the largest coin on the surface of the lump shows the radiate head of a Gallic emperor (Victorinus or Tetricus I). Given the small module of most of the coins, it is likely that most, if not all, the coins are irregular ‘Barbarous’ radiates.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

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1009. East Winch, Norfolk (addenda): 32 Roman denarii and radiates (2005 T205)

Date: Late AD 270s or 280s

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting between November 2004 & May 2005.

Description:
Addenda (a):

1. Cut or broken denarius fragment of Elagabalus (RIC 131), AD 218–222, 1.27g.
2. Cut or broken late Severan denarius fragment, c. AD 218–235, 0.58g.
3. Cut or broken denarius fragment of T. Antoninus Pius, AD 138–161, 1.04g.
4. Gallic empire radiate imitation, 7 types, derivative, 0.60g.
5. Gallic empire radiate imitation, standing figure reverse, 0.60g.
6–8. Radiate imitations, illegible reverses, 0.57g, 0.48g, 0.47g.
9–26. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted, some to a great degree), total 11.87g.

This first addenda includes three fragments of silver denarii which would have furnished the silver content present in radiate imitations. Those radiates that are legible do appear to have stylistic affinities with the group found earlier.

Addenda (b):

1. Victorinus, broken fragment of Pax Aug type (V/*), branch, 0.59g.
2. Gallic empire radiate imitation, stick figure derivative, 0.94g.
3. Gallic empire radiate imitation, Invictus derivative, 0.53g.
4–6. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted), total 1.34g.

For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 444.

Note: Catalogue by A. Marsden.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

R ABDY

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1011. Alton, Wiltshire: At least 3,844 base-silver radiates, a bone counter and associated pottery (2005 T348)

Date: AD 282

Discovery: Found by Mr C May while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:
Addenda:

Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1
Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260)
Valerian, 10
Gallienus, 5
Salonina, 14
Saloninus, 2
Divus Valerian II, 2
Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268)
Gallienus, 489
Salonia, 29
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 388
Divus Claudius II, 58
Quintillus (AD 270), 3
Aurelian (AD 270–274), 43
Seronia, 9
Tacitus (AD 275–276), 104
Florian (AD 276), 4
Probus (AD 276–282), 107

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 49
Laelian (AD 269), 2
Marius (AD 269), 4
Victorinus (AD 269–271), 512
Divus Victorinus, 2
Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 944
Tetricus II (AD 272–274), 435

Irregular, 614

Uncertain fragments, 20 (accrued with iron deposits)

Pottery and gaming counter: The hoard was contained in the lower part of a grey ware jar, a very common utilitarian form made locally through Roman Britain. A thin flat cyming counter made from bone. Diameter 22 mm, similar counters are known from Roman sites in this country.

Discussion:
The group of coins is broadly similar in composition to the many Romano-British coin hoards (at least 200 so far recorded) buried in the aftermath of the breakaway ‘Gallic Empire’. The Gallic Empire, whose capital was at the city of Trier but which had held dominion over Britain, was established in AD 260 and reconquered by the legitimate (‘Central’) emperor Aurelian in AD 274.

Disposition: Wiltschire Heritage Museum has acquired.

R ABGY, R BLAND, S MOORHEAD, F SANCHEZ-LOPEZ & J D HILL

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1113. Rendham, Suffolk:
22 Roman base-metal nummi (2006 T213)
Date: AD 299
Discovery: Found by Mr I Palmer while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: Didierian (AD 284–305), 2
Constantius I Caesar, 1
Uncertain emperor, 19
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1114. Corton, Suffolk: Concreted group of Roman copper-alloy nummi (2005 T473)
Date: Late 3rd or 4th century AD
Discovery: Found by Mr T Mann while metal-detecting in August 2004 and July 2005.
Description: A concreted group of small coins, with a further three which probably also belong to the same hoard. Heavy concretions render it impossible to determine how many minima are present but the number is probably somewhere in the region of forty or fifty. Total weight of the concretion: 88.06g.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Lowestoft Museum.
A MARSDEN

1115. Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire:
19 base-silver nummi (2006 T611)
Date: AD 313
Discovery: Found by Mr C Lacy while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: Base-silver nummi:
Uncertain emperor, 1
9)
AD 318–321), 4
Beat(a) Tranquillitas etc (AD 321–324), 8
Sarmatia, Vox XIX etc (AD 323–324), 7
Providentiae (AD 324–329), 2
Irregular, 1
Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.
R ABDY

1116. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk (addendum):
A Roman base-silver nummus (2006 T68)
Date: Hoard deposited AD 313
Discovery: Found by Mr M Frost while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Base-silver nummus:
Maximian (2nd reign, AD 306–308), 1
Discussion: For original hoard of 13 nummi see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 446.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
J PLOUVIEZ & F MINTER

1119. Hale area, Lincolnshire:
881 Roman base-metal nummi (2006 T410)
Date: c AD 337
Description: Found by Mr S Gandy while metal-detecting in the autumn of 2006.
Description: All the coins are of a low denomination commonly known as the nummus, produced at a number of mints around the empire. With the exception of a few more elderly survivors (the pre-318 issues) these coins belong to one coinage system and form a discrete compositional group of coins that would have been current in Britain in the AD 330s. Early Constantinian I (AD 307–317), 4
Early Constantinian II (AD 318–329), 84
Gloria Exercitus etc (AD 330–335), 740
Gloria Exercitus etc (AD 335–337), 1
Uncertain (partially illegible), 11
Uncertain (completely illegible), 41
Note: No pottery was discovered in situ; however, the finder described seeing what looked like leather at the bottom of the pile of coins, which disintegrated on contact.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

1120. Bourne Airfield, Cambridgeshire:
15 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T537)
Date: AD 348
Discovery: Found by Albion Archaeology in November 2005, during controlled excavation of a Romano-British rural settlement. The coins were recovered from the fill of a boundary ditch that enclosed the settlement.
Description: 15 Constantinian nummi:
Gloria Exercitus, 2 standards (AD 330–335), 5
Constantinopolis (AD 330–340), 3
Pax Publica (AD 337–341), 1
Two Victories (AD 346–348), 1
Irregular ‘Gloria Exercitus, 2 standards’, 1
Irregular ‘Constantinopolis’, 1
Irregular ‘Urbs Roma’, 3
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store).
P GUEST & N WELLS

Date: AD 348
Discovery: Found by Tees Archaeology during controlled excavation in June 2003.
Description: 21 Constantinian nummi:
Early nummi (AD 318–324), 9
Early nummi (AD 324–326), 3
Gloria Exercitus (2), 8
Gloria Exercitus (1), – Two Victories, 1
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Hartlepool Museum).
R COLLINS & R ABDY

1122. Leicester, Leicestershire:
445 Roman base-silver coins (2006 T311)
Date: AD 348
Discovery: Found by University of Leicester Archaeological Services during controlled excavation of a Roman townhouse in Vine St, many tightly packed into a possible wooden chest.
Summary:
Nummi of AD 318–324:
Beata Tranquillitas, 117
Two Victories, 3
Nummi of AD 324–329:
Camp Gateway, 115
Wreath, 73
Sarmatia Devicta, 30
Salus Republicae, 5
Securitas Republicae, 10
Speciosepe, 2
Nummi of AD 330–335:
Gloria Exercitus 2 Standards, 36
Constantinopolis, 24
Urbs Roma, 24
Nummns of AD 335–340:
Gloria Exercitus 1 Standard, 1
Nummns of AD 347–348:
Two Victories, 1
Unidentifiable, 4
Discussion: For further information see www.abc.uk/ ulas/projects/vine_st.html
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (University of Leicester Archaeological Service).
W SCOTT

1123. West Wycombe II, Buckinghamshire:
31 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T43)
Date: AD 354
Discovery: Found by Mr P Barry, Mr A Blackman & Mr C Gray while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description: Constantius II & Constans (AD 348–350)
‘Galley’, 9
‘Hut’, 3
Fallen Horseman, 2
Magnentius (AD 350–353), 15
Felicitas, 10
Gloria, 1
Two Victories, 2
Illegible nummi, 4
Discussion: The first group of coins was produced during the joint reign of Constantius II (AD 337–361) and his younger brother Constans (AD 337–350). Constans was the last legitimate emperor to visit Britain. The second part are issues of the half-British usurper Magnentius who eliminated Constans and briefly made himself emperor of the west until brought down by the surviving brother. Shortly after Magnentius’s downfall Constantius reformed the coinage, removing the usurper’s coins from circulation. It is possible that these coins had become useless by 353–354 or, worse still, represented an unwanted association with a discredited régime.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
R ABDY

1124. Milton Keynes: 1,471 Roman base-silver coins and associated pottery (2006 T631)
Date: AD 355
Discovery: Found by Mr D Phillips & Mr B Plason while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: A Magnentian nummus hoard.
Note: Conservation of the Department of Conservation, British Museum.
Disposition: To be determined.
H FLYNN
Date: AD 355
Discovery: Found by Mr D Myers while metal-detecting in 2005.
Summary: Mid-Constantinian (AD 330–335): Urban Roma, 1
Magnentian (AD 350–353): Magnentius, 1
Post-Magnentian (AD 353–355): Constantius II, 2
Discussion: For the original hoard see CBH IX, pp 398, Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 206; and Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 379.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Yorkshire Museum.
S HOLMES

1126. Bedford area, Bedfordshire: 84 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T143)
Date: AD 356
Discovery: Found by Mr A Bossendorfer while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: This group consists of 84 coins made after detecting in March 2005.
Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 196.

1127. Winchester area I, Hampshire: 7 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T199)
Date: AD 367
Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004; reported by Mrs Halls.
Description: An exact parallel for this find can be found in the much larger hoard from West Bagborough (Somerset), which contained coins of a similar type and date (Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 196).
Constantius II (AD 337–361), 2
Julian, as Augustus (AD 360–363), 1
Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 2
Valens (AD 364–378), 1
Irregular copy (Julian), 1
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.
I LEINS

Date: AD 367
Discovery: Found by Mr S Burgess, Mr H Hart & Mr C Thompson while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: Julian (AD 360–363 AD), 1
Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 1
Note: Bredon A found at the same time (16 base silver radiates to AD 260), same treasure number.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.
R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

Date: AD 378
Discovery: Found by Mr J Care & Mr P Warren while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Late Constantian, 1
Valentinianic, 14
Erigible nummi, 39
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.
R ABDY

1130. Guildford, Surrey: 3 Roman silver coins (2006 T1381)
Date: AD 388
Discovery: Found by Mr R Mintern while metal-detecting in 2000–2006.
Description: Miliarenses:
Constantius II (AD 337–361), 1
Magnus Maximus (AD 383–388), 1
(RIC Trier 82)
Siliqua: Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1
Disposition: British Museum acquired one miliarensis of Constantius II (RIC VIII, Constantine 131, new officina (H)), remainder to be returned.
R ABDY

1131. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire: 9 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T186)
Date: c. AD 380s
Discovery: Found by Mr W Jacobs while metal-detecting in November 2004.
Description: Julian (AD 360–363), 5
Valentinian I & Valens (AD 364–367), 2
Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1
Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1
Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–383), 1
Disposition: Stroud Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1132. Lincoln area, Lincolnshire: 3 Roman gold solidi (2005 T7292)
Date: AD 390s
Discovery: Found by Mr J Care while metal-detecting in July 2005.
Description: The coins from a close-knot chronological grouping of mint of Trier issues.
Gratian (AD 367–383), 1
Theodosius I (AD 379–395), 1
Valentinian II (AD 375–392), 1
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.
R ABDY

1133. Bowerchalke (addenda), Wiltshire: 4 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T124)
Date: About AD 395
Discovery: Found by Mr J Adams while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1
Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388–395), 2
Irregular, 1
Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 207.

1134. Cople area, Bedfordshire (addenda): 10 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T39)
Date: AD 402
Discovery: Found by Mr M Peach while metal-detecting between September and December 2004.
Description: Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 2
Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–388), 1
Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388–395), 1
Honorus & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 5
Irregular, 1
Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 453.
Disposition: Bedford Museum.
R ABDY

1135. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire: 3 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T524)
Date: AD 402
Discovery: Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1
(mint of Trier?)
Honorus & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 2
(coin of Milan)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1136. Sible Hedingham, Essex: 19 Roman silver coins and a toilet implement fragment (2005 T371)
Date: AD 402
Discovery: Found by Mr J Adkin & Mr P James while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: Denarius:
Octavian (29–27 BC), 1
Silique:
Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–75), 3
Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–8/9), 2
Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–88), 1
Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388–95), 1
Honorus & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 8
fragments, 3
Toilet implement fragment: Originally part of a later Roman double-ended type of implement with a comma-shaped ‘toothpick’ at one end, and an ‘ear-scoop’ at the other. Only part of the flat disc characteristic of such implements and the comma-shaped point survive. The obverse is decorated with a ‘Chi-Rho’ symbol, made by a series of punched chevrons closely set to form lines. The reverse has...
similar impressed dots to form lines, but it is unclear what the original design was; some of the incised lines follow the edge of the curve, whilst others appear to form an equal-armed cross. It is possible that the fragment was deliberately cut (transforming it into a piece of Hacksilber), but the edges are too worn to be certain of this. Date mid - late 4th century. Length: 17.5 mm; width: 9.0 mm; weight: 0.84g

Discussion: Toilet implements with comma-shaped terminals are a well known late Roman type (for example, see three examples from the Hoxne hoard, The British Museum P&K 1992.04-08,151-53). The closest parallel is a complete implement from the Canterbury hoard (Johns & Potter 1985, 326, no. 17), which also has a Chi-Rho symbol composed of punched dots. There is also a complete implement in the Kaiseraugst treasury with a Chi-Rho, although this example is a spokework (Cahn & Kaufmann-Heinmann 1984, 122, no. 39). However, both these examples are about twice the size of the projected size of this fragment; it is closest in dimensions to an unprovenanced piece in a private collection (ibid., 125, fig. 68, no. 7).

The denarius fragment is a more unusual find in this context. It dates to the early part of the reign of Octavian (later Augustus), 31 BC – AD 14 and could have been in regular circulation up until the early part of the 2nd century AD. However, occasional evidence from other finds of late Roman coins shows that such denarii sometimes survived into later periods - presumably kept for their silver content as the denomination would probably no longer have been familiar so long after the discontinuation of denarius production in the 3rd century AD.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

R ABDY & R HOBBS


Date: AD 402

Discussion: Found by Mr F E May & Mr M Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005. This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY


Date: Deposited various periods

Discussion: Found by Mr F E May & Mr M Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005. This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
1145. Newport area, Isle of Wight: 66 Late Roman copper-alloy coins (2005 T220)
Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr D Ley while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: Roman Provincial (early 3rd century AD), 5 Debased radiates (third quarter of the 3rd century AD), 23 Constantinian nummi (4th century AD), 23 Valentinianic nummi (4th century AD), 8 Uncertain ancient bronze coins, 5 Discussion: A miscellaneous collection of late Roman bronzes.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1146. Barming, Kent: 33 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2006 T199)
Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr C Hare while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: Hadrian, denarius, (AD 117–138), 1 Severan, base-plated denarius (AD 193–222), 1 Gallienus, radiate, (AD 260–268), 1 Barbarous radiate (AD 270s–280s), 1 Nummus (AD 317–330), 1 Nummi (AD 330–348), 6 Nummi (AD 348–364), 5 Nummi (AD 364–378), 5 Nummi (AD 388–402), 3 Uncertain 4th century AD, 2 Uncertain, c. AD 260–40th century, 7 Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
S MOORHEAD

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr C Bonner while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Radiates (AD 260s–270s), 4 Barbarous radiates, 1 Early Constantinian nummi (AD 318–324), 2 Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 330s), 2 Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 346–347), 3 Barbarous nummi (AD 330s–350s), 10 Valentinianic nummi (AD 364–378), 7 Theodosian nummi (AD 388–402), 2 Illegible radiates or nummi, 5 Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY & J D HILL

1148. South Oxfordshire: 44 Roman silver sestertii and base-metal nummi (2005 T416)
Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr R Smith while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: 44 Roman coins, a mixture from various periods, probably a collection of site losses: Antonine or later sestertius, 1 Antonine dupondi / asses, 4 Radiates, 8 (including one barbarous) Constantinian nummi AD 330s, 7 (including one barbarous) Constantinian nummi AD 340s, 3 Barbarous nummus AD 350s, 1 Valentinianic nummi AD 364–383, 7 Illegible Constantinian or Valentinianic, 6 Theodosian, post-AD 388, nummi, 6 Illegible radiate or nummus, 1 Discussion: 18 sherds of Roman coarse ware pottery were recovered with the coins. These come from at least two different grey-ware vessels. It is not clear from the sherds which of these vessels contained the coins, if at all, as there is no clear trace of green patina that often comes from contact with coins. It is possible these sherds do not come from pottery vessels directly associated with the hoard, but are evidence for other Roman activity at the same location.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY & J D HILL

1149. Stanford, Oxfordshire: 10 Roman coins and copper-alloy brooch (2005 T244)
Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Holford while metal-detecting in May 2005.
Description: Radiate: Constantianum, (AD 268–270), 1 Constantianum nummi: (AD 313), 1 (AD 321–323), 1 (AD 323–324), 1 (AD 330–335), 1 (AD 347–348), 1 Magnentianum nummus: (AD 350–353), 1 Post-Magnentian: (AD 353–361), 2 Valentinianic nummi: (AD 364–378), 1 Irregular nummi, 2 Discussion: Although this assemblage might contain a small Constantian hoard with several intrusive coins, it is most probably not a hoard.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Murray while metal-detecting in November 2004.
Description: Early 1st century AD (Divus Augustus), 1 Severan Roman Provincial, 3 3rd century AD Roman Provincial, 2 Radiates: Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1 Diocletian (AD 284–305), 1 Nummi: Constantianum (AD 330s), 2 Constantianum (AD 346–348), 4 Constantianum (AD 348–350), 1 Constantianum (AD 354–361), 13 Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 7 Valentinianic (AD 378–383), 1 Theodosian (AD 383–402), 1 Theodosian (AD 408–423), 1 Leo I (AD 457–474), 1 Byzantine, 6th century AD, 1 Illegible (4th–5th century AD), 2 Extra material in bag marked ‘Found in vicinity. Not necessarily from hoard’. Radiates: AD 260s, 4 Nummi: Constantianum (AD 330s), 2 Constantianum (AD 346–348), 6 Constantianum (AD 354–361), 6 Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 8 Theodosian (AD 383–402), 14 5th century, post-AD 404 cross types (including 1 x cross in wreath of AD 425–435), 3 Illegible radiates or nummi, 17 Discussion: Forms a random mixture of various periods of Roman coinage probably recently metal-detected from the eastern Balkans, to judge by those specimens whose mints are immediately identifiable. All are worn and corroded and the overwhelming majority are the smallest and least prepossessing types; they probably represent the residue after the more saleable specimens had been selected out.
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1151. Gillingham Kent: Roman base-metal coins and lump of fused coins (2006 T605)
Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in 2005/2006; to be determined.
See also object section no. 172, also from this site.

1152. Wilvelscombe, Somerset: 200+ Roman copper-alloy radiates, pottervessel and covering slate (2006 T353)
Found by Context One Archaeological Services during controlled excavation in July 2006; to be determined.

1153. Chichester, West Sussex: Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T302)
Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

1154. Chichester, West Sussex: Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T303)
Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

C. EARLY MEDIEVAL

1155. Norwich, Norfolk: 5 Anglo-Saxon silver and gold coins (2005 T445)
Date: Late 7th century
Discovery: Found by NAU Archaeology in October 2005, during controlled excavation of a former painting works.
Description: One gold-plated base-metal imitation of a Merovingian gold tremissis, and four Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (sceattas), Primary Series (1 Series A, 3 Series B). The Primary series dates to the final decades of the seventh century, and although gold coins were no longer being issued during this period, they did occasionally continue to circulate. It is therefore likely, though not certain, that the plated imitation should be associated with the other four coins as a single hoard, although if so the hoard must later have been disturbed and dispersed, as the finds come from different excavated contexts. This assemblage represents a hoard disturbed and dispersed, possibly in the 13th century.
Disposition: To be determined.
C WILLIAMS & A MARSDEN
1156. Askew, North Yorkshire (addendum):
An Anglo-Saxon silver penny (2006 T426)
Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Court while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: A silver penny in the name of Cynewulf, king of Northumbria (757–796). For the original hoard, found between 1991 and 1997, see Treasure Annual Report 1995–1996, no. 16, Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998, no. 140; Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, no. 326; D Chick, 2001. This earlier hoard contained 106 pennies of the light coinage of Offa, one light penny in the joint names of Offa and Eadbald, bishop of London, one penny in the name of Offa’s contemporary Egbert, king of Kent (c. 756–c. 780), and one of a group of coins from the early 10th century found at the nearby site of the Baumberg, Archbishop of Canterbury (765–792). The new coin was struck by the Canterbury moneyer Eoba, as well as two of the coins from the earlier find, and the group as a whole reflects the southern part of Offa’s kingdom.
Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1157. Lewes, East Sussex:
17 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2006 T547)
Date: Early 10th century
Discovery: Found by Archaeology South-East during controlled excavation of a feature interpreted as a cesspit, in October 2006.
Description: The coins date to the reign of Edward the Elder, King of Wessex, AD 899–924. Edward the Elder, AD 899–924 (13)
1. Portrait I BMC iv, [CRÆLF]+++/ERMO, Cynewulf (North 651)
2. Portrait I BMC iv, [MIEOIO]+++/[MIOIN], East Anglian (North 653)
3. Two-line BMC ii, WÆF[/H]/+++/[ERDMO], ?Wulfheard (North 649)
4. Two-line BMC ii, WÆF[/H]/+++/[ERDMO], ?Wulfheard (North 649)
5. Two-line BMC ii, HEARD/+++/[MARM], Heardmear (North 649)
6. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
7. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
8. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
9. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
10. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
11. Two-line BMC ii, AÆELS/+++/[TANMO], Aethelstan (North 649)
12. Two-line BMC ii, WÆF[/H]/+++/[ERDMO], ?Wulfheard (North 649)
13. Two-line, Illegible, Unknown (North 649)
14. Two-line Class I, HÆRF[ER]+/++/[EßMÖI(N), Hereferth (North 256)
15. Unknown, [BB]AR[+]/+++/[ARDMO], Unknown (North/649/651)
17. Unknown, BEAHS/+++/[TANMO], Beahstan (North 649/651)
Discussion: This is the first recorded hoard of this reign recorded from Sussex, and hoards of Edward the Elder are generally quite rare, especially from areas which were under Anglo-Saxon rather than Viking control. This is therefore a find of considerable local significance, but also of wider importance. Together with other recent hoards of the period from Brantham, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 390), Penrith area, Cumbria (2005 T47), and Harrogate area, North Yorkshire (2007 T2), this hoard will contribute to a significant expansion in our understanding of the coinage of Edward the Elder.
Disposition: To be determined.

T CLIFFORD & G WILLIAMS

1158. Perivale area, Cumbria:
Viking silver jewellery and coin hoard (2005 T471)
See object section no. 310
1159. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire:
Anglo-Saxon gilded silver coin brooch (2006 T198)
See object section no. 206
1160. Bridge, Kent:
Four Anglo-Saxon graves with coins and associated objects (2005 T115a-d)
See object section no. 224
1161. Selling, Kent:
Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2005 T310)
See object section no. 268
1162. Aylsham area, Norfolk:
Anglo-Saxon gold bead and coin pendant (2005 T474)
See object section no. 269
1163. Stradsett, Norfolk:
Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2006 T520)
See object section no. 273
1164. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland:
Two Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2005 T540 & 2006 T473)
See object section no. 226
1165. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Early Medieval coin brooch (2006 T574)
See object section no. 207
1166. East Meon, Hampshire:
Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T18)
Date: 9th or 12th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs A Kirk while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: The collection contains the remains of seven or eight early Medieval pennies, fused together. Some of these are only fragmentary, others more or less intact. Apart from one projecting fragment, the coins are stacked. Unfortunately these outer coins are heavily worn and corroded, so that the coin type can not be clearly ascertained. What little is visible is consistent with mid-Saxon coinage of the 9th century, or with Norman coinage of the early 12th century. However, the coins are too damaged to be more precisely dated.
Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1167. St Albans, Hertfordshire:
Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T342)
Date: 1090s
Discovery: Found by Mr A Martin while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description: The fused lump contains two coins which are more or less intact, together with fragments of at least two more coins, one recently broken away. One visible reverse is certainly of the ‘Cross in Quatrefoil’ type of Stephen (1087–1100), normally dated to c. 1089–1092, but the inscription is too badly buckled and corroded for further identification. The partially visible obverse of another coin appears to be of the preceding ‘profiles’ type, suggesting that the coins were deposited shortly after the type had changed. Total weight: 3.70g.
Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1168. York area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
8 Medieval silver coins (2005 T534)
Date: c. 1136–1145
Discovery: Found by Mr N Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: Three of the intact pennies and both of the cut halves have also been bent, as is typical of hoards of this period. All of the coins are of the first type of Stephen (1135–1153), the so-called ‘Watford’ type (c. 1136–c. 1145).
4. Rev.: Completely illegible, very worn and corroded. 1.18g. Completely bent over.
6. Rev.: Completely illegible, very worn, 0.73g. Cut half, bent through 90°.
7. Rev.: CV.S.O. 0.68. Uncertain moneyer (possibly Henricus, but unrecorded) and mint. Cut half, partly bent.
Discussion: The coins in this hoard are quite worn, suggesting that the hoard was deposited after the outbreak of civil war between Stephen and his cousin Matilda, rather than at the very beginning of the reign. However, the small size of the hoard suggests that it was a purse or other casual loss, rather than a savings hoard deliberately concealed for safety.
Disposition: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1169. Leiston area, Suffolk:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T334)
Date: 1160s
Discovery: Found by Mr G Barker while metal-detecting in June 2006.
Description: Six coins of the Cross-and-Crosslets (Tealiy) type of Henry II, issued between 1158 and 1180. Typically, the coins are poorly struck, and quite worn, so that much of the inscription is illegible.
1. Class C, moneyer William, mint uncertain (probably Newark). 1.26g
2. Uncertain class, mint and moneyer. Almost completely illegible. 1.39g
3. Class C, mint and moneyer illegible. 1.28g
4. Class C, moneyer AM (possibly William), mint illegible. 1.27g
5. Class C, moneyer PILL... (probably William), mint illegible. 1.41g
6. Uncertain moneyer TV... (probably Turstan, known at both Ipswich and Thetford), mint uncertain. 1.38g
Discussion: All of those coins which can be positively classified are of class C, now dated to c. 1163–c. 1167 (Crafter 1998, p. 61). The small size of this hoard suggests that it probably represents a purse or other casual loss rather than a savings hoard, and there is no obvious political context for the concealment of the hoard, in contrast with a number of slightly later hoards associated with civil conflict in the 1170s.
Disposition: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS
1170. Thurlaston, Leicestershire:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T484)
Date: c. 1185
Discovery: Found by Mr M Underwood while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: 6 pennies of the Short Cross coinage, issued c. 1180–1185, under Henry II.
Lincoln: Leefwine (1b2)
London: Osber (1b2), Piers (1b2), Raul, 2 (1b2)
Worcester: Godwine (1b1)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1171. Verrnams Dean, Hampshire:
Silver coin brooch or badge of Henry II (2006 T350)
See object section no. 315

1172. Udimore, East Sussex: 2 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T225)
Date: c. 1210
Discovery: Found by Mr J Forrow while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: 2 pennies of the Short Cross coinage: Canterbury, c. 1204–1205.
Norwich: Iaoah (5b1); iohan M (5c)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1173. Upton, Northamptonshire:
2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T217)
Date: 1207–1210 & 1299–1301
Discovery: Found by Mr T Brins while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: 1 cut halfpenny of the Short Cross coinage and 1 penny of Edward I:
Short Cross: London; Abel (Sc)
Edward I, class 1b, London
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1174. Uncertain location, Essex:
172 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T553)
Date: Late 1250s – early 1260s
Discovery: Found by relative of Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan during construction work in the 1920s; reported by Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan.
Description: 172 silver coins, 170 of the English Long Cross type, one from the Irish coinage and one continental sterlign imitating the Long Cross type.
Henry III
Long Cross Coinage
Bríst: iacob (liib, 2)
Bury St Edmunds: ioh (liibc)
Canterbury: Gilbert (liibc; Va2; Va3; S; Vb2; 3; Vc;)

1175. Unknown area: 13 Medieval silver coins (2006 T350)
Date: 1260s?
Discovery: Purchased by M A Howitt from the apparent finder at a coin fair in September 2006; three already sold on before reporting the remainder to the process.
Description: 13 pennies of the Long Cross coinage: Canterbury, Ion, 3 (Sc; 3), Nicole, 2 (Sa, 3b; 3b), Robert, 4 (Sc; 5d; 5g, 2)
London: Henri, 2 (Sc; 5g; 2), Nicole, 2 (3c; 5b2; 5c)
Willem (5c)
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

R ATHERTON

1176. Huggate, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T598)
Date: c. 1279
Description: The fused parcel of coins comprises ‘sterling’ type pennies, struck after 1279, and must have been exposed to considerable heat (the melting point of pure silver is 961.93 degrees Celsius). Surface detail is clearly visible on only three coins, one of which was struck in London. The parcel weighs 52.8g, suggesting it contains approximately 37 silver pennies.
Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

C BARCLAY

Date: 1280s
Discovery: Found by Mr I Palmer while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: 8 pennies of Edward I:
Class 1d, London; class 2b, London; class 4a, Canterbury; class 4b, London (3); class 4c, London; class 4e, London
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1178. East Walton, Norfolk:
2 Medieval silver halfpennies (2006 T546)
Date: Early 13th century?
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006.
Description: 2 cut halfpennies of the Short Cross coinage:
York: uncertain moneyer (Henry Il–John)
Uncertain mint: uncertain moneyer (class 5–6)
Discussion: The two East Walton coins have clearly been deliberately attached to one another in the past.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARDSEN

Date: 12th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs M Slaven while metal-detecting in December 2004 and November 2005.
Description: 2005 T43:
John, penny, Class Saz (normal ‘S’), Goldwine of Canterbury, c. 1204–1205
John, penny, Class S 5b1, Iger of London, c. 1205–1207
John, penny, Class 6a1, Walter of London, c. 1210–1213

Discussion: Three coins in close proximity to one another. These are addenda to similar finds that have been made over the last few years, all comprising part of a dispersed hoard of short cross pennies probably deposited in the second decade of the thirteenth century. For the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 463.
Disposition: Donated to Swanfell Museum.

A MARDSEN

1180. Rugeley, Staffordshire: 2 silver pennies of Alexander III of Scotland, issued 1280–1286 (2005 T64)
Date: Late 13th or early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Strange while metal-detecting in September 2004.
Description: 2 silver pennies of Alexander III, king of Scotland, Second Coinage (1280–c. 1286)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1181. Plumley, Kent: 4 silver pennies of Edward I (2005 T304)
Date: c. 1300–1305
Discovery: Found by Mr N Hendy-Robinson while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: All four are silver pennies of King Edward I: Class 3e, Newcastle; Class 4b, London; class 9b1, London (2)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1182. Warkworth, Northumberland: 6 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T390)
Date: 1320s
Discovery: Found by Mr W Cynes while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: 6 pennies of Edward I and Edward II:
Class 3c, Bristol; class 10ab, London; class 10cf, London; class 10cf, Canterbury; class 11a, London; class 14, Bury St Edmunds
Discussion: Two other coins were found in the vicinity – a Short Cross penny, class 4a (Wilhelm, London) and a cut farthing of the Long Cross coinage, class 3b (London)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

Date: 1320s
Discovery: Found by Mr S Newland, Mr R Payne & Mr K Peters while metal-detecting in 2002 (1 coin), June 2005, and 2006 (1 coin, 2006 T222).
Description: Edward I–II: Pennies (8): Canterbury, 4b, 10cf, 11b, London, 4b, 10cf, 13; Newcastle, 9b; Bury St Edmunds, 10cf, 11b.
Disposition: East Surrey Museum, Caterham, acquired the main hoard and hopes to acquire the 2006 addendum.

B J COOK


Date: Late 1350s
Discovery: Found by Mr T Rainer & Mr R Ward while metal-detecting in February and October 2005.
Description: 1 gold noble, 3 silver groats, 4 silver halfgroats, 4 silver pennies, and 1 silver halfpenny. The spread of denominations is commonplace in mid-14th century English hoards.
Uncertain: Penny, 14th century, York.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

J BAKER & B J COOK

1185. Willingale, Essex: Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T153)

Date: Post-1353
Discovery: Found by Mr J Hatt while metal-detecting in 1994.
Description: In excess of twenty silver Medieval long cross pennies, subsequently melted after deposition (cause unknown) and now forming an irregular mass of silver. Identification rests with the uppermost coin, revealing the long cross reverse with a quatrefoil from the York mint, dated as above. Total weight: 33.16g.
Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum.

C McDONALD

1186. Myddle, Shropshire: 5 Post-Medieval gold doblas (2005 T419)

Date: Late 1360s–1370s
Discovery: Found by Mr J Ganner & Mr J Sharrock while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: 5 gold doblas of Peter I, king of Castile, (‘Pedro the Cruel’ 1350–1369), from the Seville mint. Gold coins of the 14th century are not frequent finds. We do know from documentary sources that foreign gold coins were regularly encountered in early and mid 14th century England, although these were generally Florentine florins and French écus.
There is a good explanation for the presence of coins of Pedro I in England, since the sons of King Edward III were heavily involved in Castilian politics. In 1367 Edward’s eldest son, the Black Prince, led an army which restored Pedro I to power in Castile. Pedro was murdered two years later, but in 1371 Edward’s fourth son, John of Gaunt, married Pedro’s daughter Constance, and subsequently sought to claim Castile in her name. The coins found at Myddle could well have been the possession of a follower of the Black Prince who returned from the successful 1367 campaign.
Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK


Date: c. 1377
Discovery: Found by Mr M Connolley & Mr M Cotts while metal-detecting in June 2006.
Discussion: For the original hoard (6 coins) and previous addenda (3 coins) see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 223 & Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 465. The hoard to date had a face value when deposited of £3 13s.4d.
Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1188. Clifford, Kent: 14th-century silver buckle and silver farthing of Edward I or II (2005 T511)

See object section no. 390


Date: Mid-1420s
Discovery: Found by Mr J Blair & Mr R Blair while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: Edward I–II: Penny, 10cf, London.
Edward III, 4th Coinage (1351–1377)
Uncertain, mid or late 14th century: Pennies: York (2); uncertain (1).
Henry V (1413–1422)
Groat: Cl, London (1); pennies: York, C (1), D (1) and G (4).
Henry VI (1422–1460)
Annulet issue: groats, London (1), Calais (9); halfgroats, Calais (3), penny, London (1); halfpennies, Calais (2).
The coins are a range of the silver coinage of the country at this time, from the fourpenny groat to the halfpenny, lacking only the farthing.
Disposition: Lancashire Museums hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1190. York area, Yorkshire: 2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T356)

Date: Late 1420s–30s?
Discovery: Found by Mr M Kneeshaw while metal-detecting in May 2006.
Description: Two silver halfpennies of King Henry VI, Annulet issue, Calais.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1191. Skipton, North Yorkshire: 7 Medieval silver coins (2006 T354)

Date: c. 1430
Discovery: Found by Mr C Brins while metal-detecting in June 2006.
Description: Henry IV (1399–1413)
Light Coinage: Groat, London, type II (1).
Henry V (1413–1422)
York, penny, class C (1).
Henry VI (1422–1460)
Groats: Annulet, London (1), Calais (2); Rosette, Calais, Calais (2).
Discussion: The coins had a total face value at the time of their use of 2 shillings and one penny, a sum that would correspond to something like £30 or £40 in modern terms. The groat was the highest-value silver coin then in use; higher values were available in gold, but these denominations would generally be reserved for stores of wealth and large-scale business, whereas groats and lesser silver coins would have been used in moderate economic activity.
Most of the coins have been clipped and are thus relatively lightweight and do not represent good money. The oldest coin present is much the best-preserved there. This might suggest that the coins do not represent any sort of saved or selected material, but represent the worse-preserved coins available that would, for preference, have been used in daily business.
Disposition: Craven Museum, Skipton hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1192. Brackley area, Northamptonshire: 324 Medieval silver groats (2005 T437)

Date: 1465
Discovery: Found by Mr J Turvey while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: 324 silver groats, 322 English Edward III–Edward IV, first reign and 2 Scottish Edward III, Fourth Coinage
Pre-Treaty period (1351–1360): Series B & London (1); Series C, London (4); Series D, London (4); E/D mule, York (1); Series E, London (9), York (1); Series G, London (2), Gb, London (3); Gd, London (1); Gf, London (3), G uncertain, London (1); Post-Treaty Period, London (1)
Henry V
A/C, London (1); Ca, London (2); Cb, London (14)
Annulet: London (12), Calais (10), York (1)
Rosette: Calais (45)
Rosette: Calais/Pinecone Massle (13), London (1), Calais (4)
Pinecone Massle (11); Calais (30)
Pinecone Massle/Leaf Massle: Calais (2)
Leaf Massle: Calais (2)
Pinecone Massle/Leaf Trefol London (1)
Leaf Trefol: A, London (1); B, London (1)
Trefol Pellet: London (1)
Unmarked: London (2)
Cross Pellet: B, London (3)
Lis Pellet: London (1)

Edward IV, First Reign
Heavy Coinage: I, London (2); VIII, London (1); II, London (2); III, London (7); IV, London (1)
Light Coinage: V, London (2); Vb, London (1); Vc, London (7); Vd, London (9)

Scotland
Robert III: Heavy Coinage, Edinburgh (1), James II: First Coinage, Edinburgh (fragment)

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire a selection of the hoard.

B J COOK
1193. Swindon area, Wilts: 5 late medieval silver coins (2006 T369) Date: 1465–1466 Discovery: Found by Mr J Stone, Mr R Stone & Ms J White while metal-detecting in July 2006; subsequent archaeological investigation below the plough soil by JWA Archaeology Services confirmed there was no remaining archaeological feature. Description: 54 silver coins, Edward I–Edward IV: Edward I–II

1194. Pucklechurch, South Gloucestershire: 3 medieval silver coins, a purse bar and jetton: (2005 T484) Date: 1460s? Discovery: Found by Mr J Morris & Mr T Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005. Description: 3 silver coins, Edward III to Edward IV, plus a fragment of a purse bar and a jetton: Penny, Edward III, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period, Series C, London Penny of Henry V, class G, London Halfpenny of Edward IV, First reign, initial mark not visible, crosses by neck, London Jetton, Crown type, French, late 14th/early 15th century Discussion: Found in association with the coins was a copper-alloy object which seems to be the suspension hoop of a purse-bar of a type belonging to the 15th century, enhancing the possibility of the coins forming a single deposit. Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

1195. Keymer area, West Sussex: 2 medieval silver coins (2006 T146) Date: Late 1460s? Discovery: Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006. Description: Two groats of King Edward IV, first reign (1461–1470) Light Coinage (1464/5–1470) Groat, type Vc (im rose), London Groat, type VII (im lis), York

1196. Alby Area, Norfolk: Fragment of a gilded forgery of an angel of Edward IV (2006 T505) Date: 1470–1483 (or later) Discovery: Found by Mr J Renfree while metal-detecting in August 2006. Description: A fragment of a gilded forgery of an angel of Edward IV, comprising about one third of the original coin. The E by the mast on the reverse is visible and this allows identification. The coin is folded over in two places, giving it a sub-rectangular shape and obscuring the obverse. The gold plating is mostly complete except in one or two places where the coin design is raised and, of course, at the breaks. Discussion: This is not a gilded silver coin but rather a forgery of a gold coin, the gliding intended to deceive those receiving it into believing it was a genuine gold angel. Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

1197. Letcombe Regis, Oxfordshire: 5 medieval silver pennies (2006 T513) Date: Late 15th or early 16th century Discovery: Found by Mr L Slater while metal-detecting in August 2006. Description: 5 pennies of Edward IV: York, Archbishop George Neville (2), Durham, Bishop Lawrence Booth (1), Durham, Bishop William Dudley (2) The coins are in relatively poor condition, due to wear and clipping, and average out at just below 80% of the official weight standard of the penny introduced in 1464 (it also pulls them below the revised weight standard of the penny introduced in 1526). In theory, given their reduced weight, they could have been in use up to the introduction of the debased coinage in 1544. Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.


E. POST-MEDIEVAL


D. ALGAR, K HINDS, N GRIFFITHS & J P ROBINSON

1201. New Romney, Kent: 5 post-mediaval silver coins and clasp/purse bar (2006 T33) Date: c. 1547–1551 Discovery: Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation in December 2005. Description: The find consists of three groats (the fourpenny coin), a halfgroat and a penny, giving a total of five coins. Henry VIII: Third Coinage (1544–1547): groat (bust 3), Tower, lis/lis; 2 groats (bust 2), Southwark, no initial mark, 1 halfgroat, Canterbury, no initial mark, 1 Edward VI: Coinage in name of Henry VIII (1547–1551): penny, Tower, no initial mark. Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Canterbury Archaeological Trust).

B. J. COOK

1202. Catton Hall, Derbyshire: 5 post-Medieval silver coins of Mary I and Elizabeth I (2005 T583) Date: 1560s or later Discovery: Found by Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in June 2003. Description: One groat of Mary I and one shilling and three sixpences of Elizabeth I: Mary I (1553–1554) Groat (broken and incomplete) Elizabeth I Shilling, im martlet Sixpences, im phoen, 1565, im coronet, 1567 (2) Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A. BESLY

1203. Holderness area, East Riding of Yorkshire: 3 post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T382) Date: 1570s or later Discovery: Found by Mr D Tizzie & Mr D Veal while metal-detecting in August 2005. Description: One groat of Mary I and two sixpences of Elizabeth I: Mary I (1553–1554) Groat (pomegranate) Elizabeth I Sixpences: im phoen, 1564, im castle, 1571 Discussion: The groat was found a few feet away from the two sixpences. Two non-coin items were found in the vicinity: a lead musket ball and the rim of a pottery vessel. The pottery fragment seems to belong to an originally sizable vessel and there is no particular reason to link it to the coins. A single musket ball would also make an unlikely companion to a group of coins and both items belong to classes of material which occur on their own very commonly. Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B. J. COOK
1204. South Warwickshire: 2 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T448) Date: 1570s or later Discovery: Found by Mr M Bollard while metal-detecting in the summer 2006. Description: One groat of Mary I and one sqaure of Elizabeth I: 1. Silver groat of Mary I, sole reign (1553–1554), mint mark = pomegranate, weight = 1.98g. 2. Silver square of Elizabeth I, initial mark plain cross (1570–1580), dated 1578, weight = 2.82g. Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK


B J COOK


B J COOK

1207. Flixton, Suffolk: Silver coin pendant, a three-halves of Elizabeth I pierced and gilded (2006 T40) See section object no. 783


Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire J BAKER


R KELLEHER & B J COOK

1210. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire: 59 Post-Medieval gold unites (2005 T65) Date: 1619 or later Discovery: Found by Mr G Carpenter during construction work about 30 years ago, reported by the finder’s grandson, Mr S Carpenter, in 2005. Description: The 59 gold unites/units all date from the reign of James I (1603–1625), with 54 English issues and 5 Scottish issues. 1. James I gold unites 2. Second coinage (1604–1619) 3. Tower: mint 4. Lis: 2nd bust (1); Rose: 2nd bust (1); Rose: 4th bust (1); Scallop: 4th bust (4); Grapes: 4th bust (2); Coronet: 4th bust (1); Tower: 4th bust (6); Trefoil: 4th bust (8); Cinquefoil: 4th bust (1); Cinquefoil: 5th bust (5); Tun: 5th bust (12); Book: 5th bust (4); Crescent: 5th bust (1); Plain Cross: 5th bust (7) 4. Scotland Ninth coinage: Thistle: 5th bust (1); Tenth coinage: Thistle: 5th bust (4) Discussion: Jacobean hoards are rare finds, and one consisting solely of gold coins is of some significance. At the time of deposition the hoard amounted to a total value of £92.00 – a considerable sum of money. They were known as ‘jacobues’ and stocks of them were preserved separately from later gold coins, and there are records of batches of them being used, sometimes for special gifts in ceremonial contexts, during the English Civil War and under the Commonwealth. Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

1211. Loddiswell, Devon: 11 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T221) Date: c. 1641–1642 Discovery: Found by Mr C Davson & Mr A Parkinson while metal-detecting in May 2005. Description: 11 silver coins, Elizabeth I and Charles I: Elizabeth I: 1. Shillings: (cross croslet, 1); sixpences: (pheon, 1561: 2; coronet, 1568: 1; a crim, 1574; 1 plain cross, 1578) 2. Charles I: Shillings: (1); sixpences: (1; portcullis, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1) 3. Disposion: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery. B J COOK

1212. Tockwith, North Yorkshire: 37 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T386) Date: c. 1643 Discovery: Found by Mr A Billington, Mr N Lawrence & Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in August 2005. Description: Elizabeth I: 1. Shillings: (martlet, 2; A, 1; crescent, 1; tun, 1; illegible mark, 3); sixpences: (lion, 1567; coronet, 1569; castle, 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 1; eglandine, illegible date: 1; illegible mark, 1580: 2; woolpack, 1589: 1; key: 1586, anchor: 1599) James I: First Coinage: sixpence, thistle (1604, 2nd bust) Second Coinage: sixpence, rose (1605, 4th bust) Description: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

1213. Castle Cary, Somerset: 152 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T777) Date: c. 1644–1645 Discovery: Found by Mr S Joyle & Mr T O’Shea during construction work in February 2006. Description: 152 silver coins, Edward VI to Charles I, face value £6 1s 6d. Edward VI: 1. Third Period: shillings: (1, 1; 1); sixpences: (1, 1; uncertain: 1) Elizabeth I: 1. Shillings: (lis, 2; martlet, 2; A, 4; tun, 2; woolpack, 1; key: 1565; 1566: 1; lion: 1556: 1; 1567: 1; coronet: 1567: 2; 1568: 2; 1569: 3; 1570: 1; castle: 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 3; 1573: 1; uncertain: 1; eglandine, 1575: 2; plain cross, 1578: 1; long cross, 1580: 1; sword, 1582: 2; bell, A: 2; 1584: 1; crescent, 1587: 3; hand, 1590: 2; 1592: 1; 1594: 1; 1596: 1; woolpack, 1595: 1; uncertain (3) James I: First Coinage: shilling, 2nd bust (thistle; 1; lis, 2); sixpence (thistle: 1603: 1) Second Coinage: shillings: 3rd bust (lis: 2, rose: 1), 4th bust (rose, 3; uncertain mark; 1, escallop, 1; grapes; 1), sixpences, 4th bust (rose, 1; escallop, 1) Third Coinage: shilling, 6th bust (trefoil, 1) Charles I: 1. Tower mint: halfcrowns (1; tun, 1; triangle) 2. Two crowns, 1, triangle 

This find consisted of three groups of material: 1. Plate metal: 19 pieces of metal, weight range 3.2g to 0.16g. Surface analysis indicated that 18 were of tin alloy. Two pieces include shaped impressions, suggesting they are fragments of larger artefacts.


A BOLTON

1215. High Roding, Essex: Silver coin pendant of João IV, king of Portugal (1640–1656) (2005 T564) See section object no. 780

B J COOK

1216. Stockbridge, South Yorkshire: Post-Medieval silver forger’s hoard (2006 T298) Date: Probably 1660s Discovery: Found by Mr C Dale while metal-detecting between 2003 and 2005, and the addenda (8 further sheet fragments and the second coin) in October and November 2006. Description: This find consisted of three groups of material: 1. Plate metal: 19 pieces of metal, weight range 3.2g to 0.16g. Surface analysis indicated that 18 were of tin alloy. Two pieces include shaped impressions, suggesting they are fragments of larger artefacts.
2. Coin clippings: Seven clippings from official English silver coins, mostly either definitely or probably clipped edges of halfcrowns and shillings from the first, hammered, issue of Charles II (1660–1662).

3. Whole coins: two counterfeit shillings of King Charles I from the early 1640s.

Discussion: This group seems to be in some sense a forger’s hoard.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1217. Tebay area, Cumbria: 16 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T224)

Date: c. 1696

Discovery: Found by Mr B Steadman while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: Edward IV–William III, 16 silver coins, face value 19s. 6d.

Edward VI

Third period: shilling, tun (1)

Elizabeth I

Shillings (martlet, 1); sixpences (peme, 1652: 1; sword, 1582: 1)

Charles I

Halfcrown (R), 1; shillings (crown, 1; tun; 2; anchor, 1; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 1

Charles II

Halfcrown (1574, 1)

William III

Halfcrown (1696, 1), shilling (1696, 1)

Disposition: Penrith Museum hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER

1218. York area: 5 Post-Medieval silver thalers (2006 T115)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: A chance find by Mrs M Chesher in 1939–1941.

Description: Thaler of Johann Georg, elector of Saxony, and August of Naumberg (1611–1615), dated 1612, with 3 loops intact and signs of a fourth now missing. Weight: 28.78g. Ref: D 6099

Tyrol (1623–1632), dated 1632, 4 loops attached.

Weight: 39.65g. Ref: D 6009

Description: A fairly modern fabrication, although traces of wear suggest that it may have been used for some time before deposition.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

C WILLIAMS


Date: Late 17th century


Description: 20 silver coins of Elizabeth I to James II.

Elizabeth I:

Sixpence: im illegible, 157-

Halfgroat: im illegible

Three-halfpence: im eglantine, 1577

James I:

Second Coinage: Halfgroat, rose, pennies, 2 (rose?, coronet)

Third Coinage: halfgroat, lis

Charles I:

Halfgroat, 4 (harp into S-shape); triangle, star; illegible (pierced and clipped)

Pennies: 2 pellets, illegible

Commonwealth:

Halfgroat

Halfpenny

Charles II:

Hammered issue: halfgroat, 1; penny, 1

Milled issue: groat, 1676; twopence, 1675

James II:

Twopence, 1686

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to current owners and generously donated to Derby Museum & Art Gallery.

R AHERTON


Date: Early 18th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Calver, Mr L Fox & Mr S Murrell while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Three shillings and three sixpences of William III (1694–1702):

Shillings, 3; Tower, 1696; York, 1696; uncertain date

Sixpences, 3; Tower, 1696 and 1697; Exeter, 1696

Discussion: This group of coins probably represents a small purse loss amounting to 4s 6d. One sixpence is dated 1696 and the other two 1697, two shillings are dated 1696 and the reverse of the final shilling is too worn for the date to be seen. The legible coins are all from the time of the Great Recoinage (1696–1698), in which all the old hand-made coinage in circulation was recalled and reminted into machine-struck coin. Other mints outside London were opened temporarily to facilitate the reconoige, and issues of Exeter and York are present in this find. These reconoige large issues then dominated currency for some time, so it is not possible to be too precise when estimating the date of deposit of the find. It was probably within a decade of 1697, though it could be later still.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

1221. West Meon, Hampshire: Modern copy of an Anglo-Saxon coin pendant re-using a Roman silver denarius (2006 T625)

Date: Modern

Discovery: Found by Mr S O’Mahoney while metal-detecting in October 2004.

Description: The object appears to be a gold-plated silver denarius of the Roman Empress Faustina, which has been mounted for suspension with a silver staple and loop, with the staple attached to the loop with two rivets. Roman coins were quite commonly re-used and looped to facilitate the recoinage, and issues of Exeter and York were present in this. These reconoige large issues then dominated currency for some time, so it is not possible to be too precise when estimating the date of deposit of the find. It was probably within a decade of 1697, though it could be later still.

Discussion: Accounts for by normal mercury gilding.

Size is incorrect, as is the method of fastening, and it would be most unusual if not unique to mount a gold or gilded coin with a silver loop. Testing of the gilding has also revealed a higher level of mercury than can be accounted for by normal mercury gilding.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

G WILLIAMS
A. BRONZE AGE

**1222. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan: Middle Bronze Age gold bead and grave group (06.24)**

*Date:* c. 1500–1150 BC


*Discussion:* This simple gold bead, while not chronologically diagnostic, has a composition that is consistent with other Early and Middle Bronze Age gold-work in Britain. The pottery sherds (2–12) directly associated with the cremation are typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of southern England (and allied regional developments), which flourished between 1500 and 1150 BC. The decorated burnt bone bead fragment, also discovered in sieving residues, is a significant and unusual association. A sample of cremated human bone from the pit burial was sent to Queen’s University Belfast for radiocarbon dating, but failed to produce an absolute date. The cremation pit was cut by (i.e. was earlier than) a post-hole belonging to a roundhouse. A sample from one of the post-holes belonging to this building produced a radiocarbon date of 1383±1129 BC (at 95.4% probability). The positioning of the roundhouse entrance near and over the cremation pit suggests a not entirely fortuitous association – the burial may have been placed just a short time prior to its construction.

**Gold bead:** Length: 7.5mm; width: 4.6mm; height: 3.9mm; thickness of sheet: 0.7mm; weight: 1.0g. Surface analysis conducted at Cardiff University indicated a gold content of approximately 90%.

*Disposition:* It is anticipated that the bead and associated artefacts will be disclaimed and then donated to the National Museum of Wales as part of the overall excavation assemblage. The associated cremated human bone is not treasured and has been donated to the National Museum of Wales. A GWILT

**1223. Llanclafarn, Vale of Glamorgan: Late Bronze Age hoard (05.15)**

*Date:* c. 950–750 BC

*Discovery:* Found by Mr P Silva while metal-detecting (1–15, 17–19) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (16) in November 2005.

*Description:* 1. Cap’s Tongue Type sword hilt, with incomplete hilt tang, bent cross-section. Length: 70.3mm; weight: 90.0g. 2. Cap’s Tongue sword, narrowing lower blade fragment with rounded midrib and lateral grooves. Length: 74.9mm; weight: 86.5g. 3. Saint Nazaire Type sword – blade fragment with central midrib, emphasised to either side with four lateral grooves. Length: 95.2mm; weight: 86.2g. 4. Ewart Park Type sword – upper narrow blade fragment from leaf-shaped blade. Length: 120.1mm; weight: 112.0g. 5. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 7.3mm; weight: 80.6g. 6. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 77.1mm; weight: 98.5g. 7. End-grooved axe – complete, with slightly damaged blade edge. Length: 138.8mm; weight: 251.5g. 8. Meldreth Type, Variant Aylsham faceted axe – complete, with damaged blade edge. Length: 135.0mm; weight: 229.4g. 9. South Wales Type socketed axe – complete. Length: 94.3mm; blade width: 53.0mm; weight: 267.4g. 10. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with damage to blade edge and loop, slight impact damage on one lower face. Length: 82.2mm; blade width: 43.1mm; weight: 162.4g. 11. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with small part of upper wall/mouth absent. Length: 101.9mm; blade width: 49.2mm; weight: 260.4g. 12. South Wales Type socketed axe – 90% fragment, incomplete casting, damaged blade edge. Length: 111.2mm; blade width: 47.4mm; weight: 229.4g. 13. South Wales Type socketed axe – 95% fragment. Miscast, with damaged blade edges. Length: 63.1mm; blade width: 37.5mm; weight: 74.7g. 14. South Wales Type socketed axe fragment. Length: 65.5mm; weight: 112.4g. 15. South Wales Type socketed axe mouth fragment. Length: 60.6mm; weight: 109.4g. 16. Socketed axe – unidentifiable to type – small blade end fragment, found during archaeological investigation of findspot. Length: 29.0mm; blade width: 16.0mm; weight: 26.2g. 17. Two-runner casting jet, complete, possibly for sword or spearhead. Depth: 26.6mm; diameter: 38.3 x 40.4mm; weight: 104.7g. 18. Copper-alloy cake – complete. Length: 107.3mm; width: 76.9mm; thickness: 14.4mm; weight: 340.1g. 19. Copper-alloy cake fragment. Length: 62.8mm; width: 39.6mm; thickness: 13.6mm; weight: 107.8g. Discussion: This hoard was buried during the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age and dates to between 950 and 750 BC. The combination of chronologically diagnostic artefacts (i.e. sword and axe types) is paralleled by many identical associations within hoards of this period elsewhere in Wales and southern England. The Saint Nazaire Type sword fragment is slightly earlier in manufacture and belongs to the Wilburton and Blackmoor phases of the Late Bronze Age between 1150 and 920 BC. It was probably an old scrap item, circulating for a long period before eventual burial in direct association with the other artefacts in the hoard. Two sword blade fragments (nos. 5 & 6), with markedly ridged blades, may also be of a similar earlier date, though are not identifiable with certainty to type. Ribbed South Wales Type socketed axes, such as the seven examples in this hoard, are typical and dominant components within Late Bronze Age hoards in south-east Wales, where over 30 hoards now contain at least 140 examples. The Cap’s Tongue and Saint Nazaire sword fragments, together with the end-winged axe, indicate the exchange and circulation of metalwork from south-east England, and northern and western France into this part of Wales. Disposition: National Museum of Wales. A GWILT

B. IRON AGE

**1224. Boverton, Vale of Glamorgan: Iron Age collar and bracelets (05.10)**

*Date:* c. AD 50–75

*Discovery:* Found by Mr B Gibson and Mr A C Pearce while metal-detecting (1–2) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (3) in July and August 2005.

*Description:* 1. Cast bronze collar in two halves, one side broken near its mid-point after burial. The collar has a flat front segment, though turns through 90 degrees to form a vertical rear segment. The outer faces of these front and back segments were recessed and had four highly polished metal plates riveted onto them. The two collar halves were held together by a sturdy hinge in the middle of the back face. The front join of the collar is a
tongue and recess mechanism. Along the rear sections of the collar, the upper surfaces are flattened and each has square lines, these lines sit in a single line. Into these, coloured enamel and glass have been set, forming an alternate pattern of red glass and an enamel of another colour. The hinge half is thickened at the front, and the flattened, narrow and projecting border. Among which are four small circular recesses, into which different coloured enamels were set. External diameter: 140mm; width at front: 22.0mm; height at back: 19.0mm; thickness at terminal: 8.5mm; weight: 205.03g.

2. Half of a bronze bracelet in two fragments, the break being modern. Made of curved sheet, widening gradually at the flat-ended terminal, to give a wedge-like effect. The bracelet is also slightly curved in cross-section, the outer face convex. The edges of the bracelet are curved, whilst each top margin is slightly raised and defined. A line of dots (pointillé work) decorates each inner margin. Two scored straight but converging lines, some 12mm apart at the terminal edge, extend around the exterior bracelet surface, tapering inwards to form an apex. This triangle or chevron is filled with further pointillé decoration. External diameter: 52mm; thickness: 2mm; width at terminal: 20mm; surviving weight: 16.6g.

3. Complete bronze bracelet in two fragments, virtually identical to no. 2. Two scored straight lines may be observed converging away from one terminal, although the origins are now removed by surface corrosion. This would once have formed a triangle or chevron motif. In places, pointillé decoration may be seen to fill the interior. No such motif and decoration extends away from the other terminal. Large areas of original surface have been damaged through corrosion, though remaining surfaces have a blue-grey-green patination. Small fragments of human bone (radius and ulna) survived in situ within the hoop. These two bracelets form a pair or set. External diameter: 53.0 x 55.8mm; thickness: 2mm; minimum width: 16.0mm; maximum width at terminals: 20.0mm; weight (including human bone): 55.3g.

Discussion: The artefacts were found on ploughed arable land. The neck collar was found within plough soil at a depth of 15–20cm beneath the surface. The fragmentary bracelet was discovered some 50–70cm south-west of the neck collar. It was located at a depth of 25–30cm, within an undisturbed deposit beneath the plough soil. The second and complete bronze bracelet and small fragments of human bone were discovered during the subsequent archaeological investigation of the findspot, approximately 30cm south-west of the fragmentary bracelet. It was sitting in the upper surface of the natural subsoil at a depth of 25cm beneath the ground surface. Further bone fragments, of human ribs, were recovered beneath the base of the detector pit containing the fragmentary bracelet. The evidence retrieved is consistent with the collar and bracelet pair being grave goods accompanying a burial, possibly a crouched inhumation for a woman. No evidence for cremation was survived and it can be surmised that virtually all the skeleton had been disturbed and destroyed by subsequent agricultural activity.

The use of red enamel on this bracelet suggests an Iron Age technique, probably made before or at the time of the Roman invasion. The bracelet is also slightly curved in cross-section, then a bronze, rather than a brass metal, as indicated by an absence of zinc. On current evidence it was probably buried between AD 40 and 75, during the Roman campaigning period in Wales, though made slightly earlier.

A cast copper-alloy bell with a sub-rectangular cross-sectioned mouth, tapering towards a domed top; height: 62.0mm. It is thought that such bells were attached to horse trappings. Although probably a Roman military introduction to Britain, it is apparent that horse-bells also circulated amongst the native tribal societies during the campaigning period (in Wales, AD 47–78) and immediate post-Conquest period.

Discussion: This case provided an opportunity to test the question of ‘prehistoric’ base-metal associations, here an Iron Age toggle and a bell exhibiting Roman technology, yet probably used and buried by iron Age people, some time between AD 45 and AD 75, therefore in this part of western Britain ‘pre-Roman’. The corrosion acknowledged that the end of the Iron Age was not fixed at the same time in different parts of England and Wales, deeming AD 78 to be a reasonable benchmark for Wales. He found technology and manufacture to be determinative over use and burial and that the bell, on current evidence, was deemed to be Roman.

Disposition: The two objects were therefore not a prehistoric association and not treasure, and have been returned to their finder. They have since been donated to the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT & E M BESLY

WALES

C. IRON AGE/ROMAN

1225. Maescar, Powys:
Iron Age bronze toggle and Roman bell (05.6)

Date: AD 50–75

Discovery: Found by Mr T B Kershaw while metal-detecting in March 2005

Description:
1. A complete decorated cast bronze harness fitting, known as a toggle, length: 101.5mm. On the upper face of its widened mid-section is a decorative inset motif in the La Tène or Celtic art style inlaid with red enamel. The use of only red enamel on this toggle suggests an Iron Age technique, probably made before or at the time of the Roman invasion. The toggle appears to be of a bronze, rather than a brass metal, as indicated by an absence of zinc. On current evidence it was probably buried between AD 40 and 75, during the Roman campaigning period in Wales, though made slightly earlier.

D. EARLY MEDIEVAL

1226. Gresford, Wrexham:
Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel (06.17)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R G Courtillif while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: The silver pommel cap is of flattened ‘cocked hat’ form. The two main faces have different designs. One side (face A) has a raised central panel of three cloisonné garnets, surrounded by a sunken panel decorated with granules (diameters about 0.7mm), each surrounded by small silver filigree borders. Between the cloisonné cells, they have step-pattern edges. The other side (face B) has a small central panel decorated with three large silver granules (diameters 0.9–1.2mm) edged by silver filigree collars, and framed by concentric filigree wires, some terminating at one of three larger filigree collars (one at least having a central granule or inlay, the others now empty). The shoulders have similarly decorated, recessed panels, each containing six collared granules. At each end of the pommel are two rivet heads, each having deep filigree collars. There were no visible traces of the iron sword tang within the pommel, which was filled with soil.

Separation of pommel from the iron sword blade may therefore have occurred in antiquity.

Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the pommel is composed of approximately 97–98% silver, with approximately 2–3% copper. The garnet insets were composed of SiO2: 38–41%; Fe2O3: 27–29%; Al2O3: 20–23%; MgO: 5–7%; Ca: 1–2%; Mn: 0–2%. This is consistent with Almandine, the most common type of garnet.

Discussion: The combination of filigree and garnet identifies the pommel as Anglo-Saxon workmanship. The pommel cap appears to be related in form and layout of decorative panels to the gold example from Wellingore, Lincolnshire (Treasure Annual Report 2003 no. 117), which was considered to be a development of the flatter sword pommels of Menghin’s Group C (Typ Krefelder Gellep – Stora Sandviken) and the developed ‘cocked hat’ pommels of his group E (Typ Beckum/ Vallstenarum). The Wellingore example was attributed to the late 6th or early 7th century. The pommel is also similar in form and size to a gold-covered leaded bronze sword pommel from Aldbrough, East Yorkshire, attributed to Menghin’s Group E and dated to the first half of the 7th century (overall length: 45mm; Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 60). Like the Gresford pommel, that from Aldbrough also has cloisonné cell work on one face.

The use of garnet inlay and stepped cells relates the Gresford find to the sword pommels from the Sutton Hoo burial (first quarter of the 7th century), Stora
The upper jaw carries a row of regular, narrow mouldings indicating teeth with a prominent canine below the nostril. The lower jaw is broken off; from it run two incised lines which come together to make a large two-strap spiral, at junction of head and neck. The neck is defined by a raised collar running across the mount and beyond the outer surface is the end of a decorative panel framing two curving lines, possibly interlace. An insufficient length survives to establish whether it may have been engraved with an inscription. Incomplete rivet holes at the broken end show how this piece was attached. The inside is plain. The upper nose and brow show evidence of wear, with loss of gliding. Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the fitting is composed of mainly silver, with approximately 7–10% copper. The inlays for the eyes are made from a soda-lime-silica glass. Although one eye appears amber coloured and the other green, the compositions are broadly similar, and the likely colorant is iron.

Discussion: The U-shaped profile and rivet hole show that this is the terminal of a decorative mount. The stylisation of the animal, inlaid cabochon eyes and other patterning show that this is Anglo-Saxon work of the late eighth or ninth century. Animal heads are used as terminals on a variety of metal mounts in this period, from edgings to spurs. This most closely resembles, in its hollow, one-piece construction, a piece found in the Thames near Westminster (Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 179), another silver-gilt, U-shaped mount. The silver and silver-gilt chapes from the St Ninian’s Isle hoard, Dunrossness, Shetland, which also end in fanged heads, are tightly curved, composite pieces, each made from three components (Wilson 1973), unlike this find which is made from a single casting and exhibits little or no longitudinal curvature. As with the Goldcliff find, the St Ninian’s Isle chape has been carefully wrapped around a restriction on the frame from the front. The head of the pin, which is missing its lower shaft, has been carefully wrapped around a restriction on the front and meet at the top. External frame diameter: 14mm; pin length: 15mm; weight: 1.13g.

Disposition: Denbighshire Heritage Service.

1228. Lanbedr Duffryn Clywd, Denbighshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (06.11)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Ross while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stump brooch. The blade, of circular cross-section, has nielloed banding around both sides – on one side in four groups of three to five transverse grooves; on the other, continuous transverse banding is interrupted at three points by crossed bands. The pin has crudely chased zigzags on the front facets and a flat back. The short stump hooks are plain. External frame diameter: 24mm; overall pin length: 26mm; weight: 7.0g.

Disposition: Newport Museum hopes to acquire.

1229. Rhose, Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver annular brooch (05.14)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr E K Watson while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The frame is of quadrant cross-section, and plain, adorned with six knops or swellings, each decorated with punched circles creating the impression of clusters. There is a similarly decorated knop at the junction of the pinhead and shaft.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this general type are known from England and Wales. A close parallel to the knop form occurs on a silver-gilt brooch from Great Wigborough, Essex (diameter: 22mm, four knobs; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 70); similarly decorated knops occur on a more elaborate brooch from the Canobie hoard, Dumfriesshire, deposited c. 1292–6 (Thompson 1956, no. 70). External frame diameter: 24mm; overall pin length: 26mm; weight: 7.0g.

Disposition: Newport Museum hopes to acquire.

1230. Llanlloilo Pertholey, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (06.12)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Mapps while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stump brooch. The frame, of circular cross-section, has nielloed banding around both sides – on one side in four groups of three to five transverse grooves; on the other, continuous transverse banding is interrupted at three points by crossed bands. The pin has crudely chased zigzags on the front facets and a flat back. The short stump hooks are plain. External frame diameter: 13mm; weight: 1.02g.

Disposition: Abercynon Museum hopes to acquire.

1231. St Brides Wentlooge A, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (06.2)

Date: 13th or early 14th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The silver frame bears some traces of gliding on and around the knobs, and is of circular cross-section, adorned with six knobs or swellings, each decorated with punched circles creating the impression of clusters. There is a similarly decorated knop at the junction of the pinhead and shaft.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this general type are known from England and Wales. A close parallel to the knop form occurs on a silver-gilt brooch from Great Wigborough, Essex (diameter: 22mm, four knobs; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 70); similarly decorated knops occur on a more elaborate brooch from the Canobie hoard, Dumfriesshire, deposited c. 1292–6 (Thompson 1956, no. 70). External frame diameter: 24mm; overall pin length: 26mm; weight: 7.0g.

Disposition: Newport Museum hopes to acquire.
1233. St Brides Wentlooge, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (06.9)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver-gilt devotional iconographic finger-ring, with five integrally cast oval bezels, alternating with narrow plain oval beads. One bezel bears an image of Christ in a loincloth, from the waist up; a second symbols of the Passion of Christ (hammer, nails and crown of thorns); and the remaining three bear symbols of the wounds of Christ: the sacred heart, the hands and the feet. The background of each bezel is countersunk within an oval border, but there are no signs of enamel.

Discussion: Similar representations of the wounds/ passion symbols appear in printed sources such as Caxton (1488) or Wynkyn de Worde (c. 1521); a ring of similar though not identical form, from Abridge, Essex, has been attributed to the same period (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 210). Internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 5.38g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

1234. Llanccafan, Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (06.16)

Date: 13th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr J Sheeley while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt ring of the type known as a stirrup ring, set with a small cabochon stone, possible garnet. Dimensions: Internal diameter: 21 x 19mm, stirrup ring, set with a small cabochon stone, possible garnet. Dimensions: Internal diameter: 21 x 19mm, engraving with flowers — two on each shoulder, with one on the hoop below. Substantial traces of green enamel survive on the leaves and stems and red enamel may have been applied to the flowers.

Discussion: St Christopher was considered in the Medieval period to protect against sudden death. Comparison with other rings indicates a 15th-century date and the shoulder design and use of enamel is also found on a gold ring from Orton, Cumbria, attributed to the 15th century (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 99). Only three other iconographic rings found in Wales have been fully recorded, from Haverfordwest and Monkton, both Pembrokeshire, and Pencarnaw, Monmouthshire (Cherry and Redknap 1992, 122; Treasure Annual Report 2000, nos. 109 and 110). Bezel: 13 x 6mm; weight: 3.7g.


M REDKNAP

1235. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (05.1)

Date: 15th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr P Sotherwood while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. It has a concave bezel, engraved with an image of St Christopher holding a staff and bearimg the Christ-child on his shoulders, both facing left. The hoop is shaped as a twist or ‘cable’ with punch marks on the ridges, and is engraved with flowers — two on each shoulder, with one on the hoop below. Substantial traces of green enamel survive on the leaves and stems and red enamel may have been applied to the flowers.

Discussion: St Christopher was considered in the Medieval period to protect against sudden death. Comparison with other rings indicates a 15th-century date and the shoulder design and use of enamel is also found on a gold ring from Orton, Cumbria, attributed to the 15th century (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 99). Only three other iconographic rings found in Wales have been fully recorded, from Haverfordwest and Monkton, both Pembrokeshire, and Pencarnaw, Monmouthshire (Cherry and Redknap 1992, 122; Treasure Annual Report 2000, nos. 109 and 110). Bezel: 13 x 6mm; weight: 3.7g.


M REDKNAP

F. POST-MEDIEVAL

(i) FINGER-RINGS

1238. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (05.3)

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A misshapen decorative gold posy ring. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of quatrefoils chased for white enamel (in centres) and pale green enamel (petals), alternating with narrow collars with small collets containing dark blue glass pellets; most of the enamel is now missing. The inner face of the band is engraved in italic script with the legend A fridys gyfts. Internal hoop diameter, in present form, 10 x 20mm; max. band thickness: 3mm; weight: 1.39g.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration, and form of the ring, indicate a late 16th–to early 17th-century date. Enamelled rings have been found in Wales at Llantrithyd, Monknsah, and Old Beaupre, all in the Vale of Glamorgan.


M REDKNAP

1239. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan: 17th- or early 18th-century silver finger-ring (05.2)

Date: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming a simple pattern on each hemisphere (three conjoined circles with central granules) and granules and small annulets between larger circles. At the top of the head sits a single granule. A single plain band encircles the girth of the pinhead, disguising the seam join for the two hollow halves. Only the fractured stub of the pin survives. Head diameter: 10mm; overall length: 14mm; weight: 1.9g.


M REDKNAP

(ii) Pins

1240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire: Post-Medieval silver pin (05.11)

Date: 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr N D Jones while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming a simple pattern on each hemisphere (three conjoined circles with central granules) and granules and small annulets between larger circles. The face of the band is engraved in italic script with the legend A fridys gyfts. Internal hoop diameter, in present form, 10 x 20mm; max. band thickness: 3mm; weight: 1.39g.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration, and form of the ring, indicate a late 16th–to early 17th-century date. Enamelled rings have been found in Wales at Llantrithyd, Monknsah, and Old Beaupre, all in the Vale of Glamorgan.


M REDKNAP

(iii) SEAL MATRICES

1243. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: 17th-century silver seal matrix (05.9)

PAS ID: PAS-38E616

Found by Mr C Watkins while metal-detecting in November 2004. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

G. UNCERTAIN DATE

1244. Monmouth, Monmouthshire: Silver wire ring (06.13) PAS ID: PAS-38FEE1

Found by Glamorgan-Cwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in August 2004. Disclaimed; to remain with site archive (Monmouthshire Museums Service).

M REDKNAP

1245. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan: Gold strip (06.25) PAS ID: PAS-390F67

Found by Mr D Hughes metal-detecting in October 2006; to be disclaimed.

M LODWICK
1247. Trefeglwys, Powys: 1 Roman silver denarius (06.15)

Date: After AD 160

Discovery: Found by Mr S Chiles while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–138), RIC 176, 1

Discussion: Single finds of coins are not normally treasure, however, in this instance the NGR supplied by the finder placed this coin within 10 metres of that recorded for the discovery of a hoard of around 200 denarii of the period found in around 1835 (IARCW 820). The latest coin of the few recorded in detail was of Lucilla, struck during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180). It is highly probable that the new find forms a stray from the original hoard and it was therefore declared Treasure under Section 3 (4) (b–c) of the Treasure Act 1996.

Disposition: Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

E M BESLY

1248. Cardiff Castle A, Cardiff: 600+ Roman base-metal radiate imitations (06.07)

Date: AD 270s or 280s

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: Approximately 622 radiate imitations, diameters ranging from 5mm to 15mm.

Discussion: The coins were found in the truncated remains of a pit, associated with ferrous scrap. At the time of writing, the assemblage has yet to be conserved and many coins are in clusters. The site of present-day Cardiff Castle was the location of a series of forts during the Roman period, including one of late third-century ‘Saxon Shore’ type.


E M BESLY

1249. Cardiff Castle B, Cardiff: 11 Roman base-metal coins in a pot (06.08)

Date: Late third century AD?

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: 11 Roman coins, found in association within the remains of an amphora.

Discussion: At the time of writing the coins have not been conserved and they cannot be identified, except that they probably range from the first to the late third centuries AD.


E M BESLY

1250. Newcastle Higher, Bridgend: 42 Roman base-metal radiates (06.20)

Date: c. AD 285–90

Discovery: Found by Mr N G Owen and Mr D M Griffiths while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: 42 Roman radiates:
- Central Empire: Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), S Claudius II (AD 268–270), Divus Claudius II (c. AD 270), 1
- Gallic Empire: Postumus (AD 260–269), 2
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 1
- Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 9

Irregular radiate, 1

Uncertain radiates, 10

Discussion: The findspot lies very close to that reported for the discovery of a hoard of around 550 similar coins of the type in the 1870s (Aberkenfig, IARCW 281), dated by a single early lyon mint coin of Diocletian. The newly found coins almost certainly form strays from that hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed and returned to the finders.

E M BESLY

1251. Laughorne area, Carmarthenshire: 2,366 Roman coins (06.10)

Date: c. AD 290

Discovery: Found by Mr D John during agricultural drainage work in May 2006.

Description: Approximately 2,366 Roman coins of the third century AD (provisional total):
- Central Empire: Volusian (AD 251–253), 1
- Valerian, Gallienus and family (AD 253–260), 8
- Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), 327
- Claudius II (AD 268–270), 280
- Quintillus (AD 270), 19
- Divus Claudius (c. AD 270), 64
- Aurelian and Severina (AD 270–275), 12
- Tacitus (AD 275–276), 15
- Florian (AD 276), 1
- Probus (AD 276–282), 24
- Carinus (AD 282–283), 5
- Diocletian (AD 285–305), 1
- Gallic Empire: Postumus (AD 260–269), 27
- Laelian (AD 269), 2
- Marius (AD 269), 3
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 463
- Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 1,006
- British Empire: Carausius (AD 286–293), 65
- Irregular radiates, 27
- Uncertain, 18

Discussion: The latest marks of Carausius are B E // MLXXI and S C // CT. This is a typical ‘Welsh’ Carausian hoard, paralleled in the area by the Erw-hên (Carmarthenshire, 1965: 693 coins, IARCW 656 plus unpublished addenda) and Penard (Gower, 1966: 2,583 coins, IARCW 411) deposits, both c. AD 292, and a hoard of uncertain size found at Newton near Narberth (Pembroke, IARCW 751) in 1856–7, recently found strays from which include a coin of Carausius of c. AD 291.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1252. Drysylwyn, Carmarthenshire: 13 Roman coins (06.1)

Date: After AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr D Gittins while metal-detecting in August 2005 onwards.

Description: Late Roman copper-alloy coins:
- Constantine I (AD 306–337), 1
- Constantius II (AD 334–350), 3
- House of Constantine, issues of AD 330–340, 7
- Constans (AD 337–350), 1
- Gratian (AD 367–383), 1
- Illegible, 1

Discussion: At first sight a somewhat heterogeneous assemblage, this find is paralleled in Wales by similar groups with a wide date range from Cymyrn (Treasure Report 2001, no. 197) and Din Lligwy (National Museum of Wales, unpublished), both from the Isle of Anglesey.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service.

E M BESLY

(ii) EARLY MEDIEVAL

1253. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey (addendum): Carolingian silver denier (05.8)

Date: 9th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Gillespie while metal-detecting as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work in May 2005.

Description: Fragmentary silver denier of Charles the Bald (c. AD 848–877), Melle mint.

Discussion: A ninth coin from the scattered hoard previously reported (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 427, etc).

Disposition: National Museum of Wales, as part of site archive.

E M BESLY
1254. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan:
2 Medieval silver coins (06.4)
Date: c. 1250–60
Discovery: Found by Mr C Love while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: Henry III (1216–1272), Long Cross pennies, 2
London: Henri (3c) and Ricard (5b)
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

1255. Llanddona, Isle of Anglesey (addenda):
659 Medieval silver pennies (05.13 and 06.3)
Date: c. 1325–40
Discovery: Found by Mr G Williams and Mr C Andrews while metal-detecting on the beach in Autumn 2005 and during 2006.
Description: England, Edward I (1272–1307) and Edward II (1307–1327) pennies: Berwick, 11; Bristol, 12; Bury, 33; Canterbury, 172; Chester, 2; Durham, 86; Exeter, 1; Lincoln, 3; London, 292; Newcastle, 5; York, 14; uncertain, 6; Irregular, 3
Ireland, Edward I, Dublin pennies, 4; Waterford pennies, 2
Scotland, Alexander III (1249–1286), second coinage sterlings, 8
John of Louvain (1285–1309), Henstal crockard, 1
Valeran (II) of Ligny, Serain sterlings, 1
Gaucher de Châtillon (c. 1313–1322), Yves sterlings, 2
Brabant, John III (1327–1377), Brussels sterling ‘au château brabançon’, Chautard pl.IX, 9, 1
Discussion: For the previous portion, see Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, no. 344; the latest coins remain class 15c pennies from London, Durham and Bury. The 970 coins of the Llanddona hoard form the biggest find of Edwardian pennies recorded from Wales. The site is coastal and periodically covered by large amounts of sand; future addenda are possible if the site is again uncovered.
Disposition: To be determined.

E M BESLY

1256. Llay, Wrexham: 1 Medieval gold coin and 30 Medieval silver coins (05.16)
Date: About 1412–207
Discovery: Found by Mr P Williams and Mr J Williams while metal-detecting in December 2005 and January 2006.
Description: Edward I (1272–1307)
London: penny, 4(b?); 1 uncertain mint: penny, 10ab1–2, 1

Edward III (1327–77)
London: half noble, Treaty period, b, 1; groats, Pre-Treaty C, 9; D, 3; E, 2; f, 1; Ga, 2; Gh, 2; Treaty period, f, 2; Post-Treaty period, 1; half groats, Pre-Treaty C, 3; York groat, Pre-Treaty E, 1; half groat, Pre-Treaty D, 1
Durham: penny, Pre-Treaty C, 1
Discussion: The latest coin is dated 1369–77, but all are worn and have been clipped. The half-noble, five of the groats and all half groats and pennies lie at or below the 60-grain standard current from 1412.
Disposition: Wrexham County Borough Museum.

E M BESLY

1257. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
5 Medieval silver groats (06.19)
Date: c. 1450
Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in July and August 2006.
Description: 5 English silver groats:
Henry V (1413–1422), London, 1
Henry VI (1422–1461), Annulet issue, Calais, 1; Annulet/Rosette Mascle issues mule, Calais, 1; Leaf-pellet issue (1445–1454), London, 2
Discussion: From the fresh state of the latest coins, this group was probably lost or deposited fairly soon after their issue.
Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1258. Cynffig, Bridgend:
4 Medieval silver groats (05.17)
Date: c. 1470
Discovery: Found by Mr C Gulley and Mr S Thomas while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: Edward IV, First Reign (1461–1470)
Light coinage, 1464/5–1470, groats: London, 2; Bristol, 1; York, 1
Discussion: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

E M BESLY

(IV) POST-MEDIEVAL

1259. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan:
2 Post-Medieval groats (06.5)
Date: c. 1555–60
Discovery: Found by Mr A Jenkins while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: Mary (1553–1554), groat, 1
Philp and Mary (1554–1558), groat, 1
Discussion: Both coins are in unworn condition.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY
REFERENCES

A. BRONZE AGE


B. IRON AGE


C. ROMAN


E. MEDIEVAL


G. COINS


F. POST-MEDIEVAL, 18TH–20TH CENTURY AND UNDIAGNOSTIC


WEALS


Chauvard: Chauvard, J. 1871. Limitations des monnaies au type esterlin, Nancy.


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Additional Information for 2004 Treasure cases with 'to be decided' outcomes at time of publication:

29 Northampton area 2004 T242 £1,750
158 Chelsey 2004 T342 £240
267 Exbury and Lepe 2004 T308 £1,100
419 South Oxfordshire 2004 T467 £5,200
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Battle Museum
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Bedford Museum
47; 270; 722; 723; 1126; 1134

Berkeley Castle
803

Bexhill Museum
407; 434; 1096

British Museum
5; 10; 16; 25; 28; 51; 65; 66; 80; 84; 93; 110; 117; 124;
171; 175; 207; 215; 221; 223; 242; 256; 258; 259; 291;
260; 300; 306; 310; 319; 341; 423; 536; 655; 660; 1047;
1112; 1130; 1166; 1167; 1186; 1192; 1216

Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle
53

Braintree District Museum
5; 19; 48; 238; 308; 604; 778; 1136

Bristol City Museum
422; 573

Bromley Museum
279

Buckinghamshire County Museum
3; 52; 266; 322; 435; 508; 575; 576; 644; 779; 789; 1042;
1071; 1085; 1123

Canterbury Museum
27; 86; 120; 224; 267; 268; 414

Carmarthenshire Museums Service
1251

Chelemsford Museum
57; 252; 652; 726

Chepstow Museum
1240

Cheshire Heritage and Museum Service
317; 724

Chichester District Museum
15; 409; 548

Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service
54; 55; 56; 58; 177; 204; 431; 572; 613; 614; 615; 697;
716; 717; 777; 1046

Corinium Museum, Cirencester
42

Craven Museum, Skipton
1191

Derbyshire Heritage Service
1228

Derby Museum & Art Gallery
318; 646

Diss Museum
333

Doncaster Museum
550; 1078; 1110

Dorset County Museum
35; 36; 417; 421; 535; 858; 862

Dover Museum
203

East Riding Museums Service
217; 280; 309; 547; 728; 1073; 1168; 1176

East Surrey Museum
1183

Ely Museum
17

Epping Forest District Museum
1182; 1187

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
1169

Gloucester City Museum
119; 239; 400; 807

Grosvenor Museum, Chester
412

Guildford Museum
334; 352; 549; 727

Hampshire Museums Service
21; 113; 315; 432; 588; 642; 1038; 1039; 1103; 1115;
1140
The following cases were declared Treasure and, in many cases valued, before the museum which had expressed an interest withdrew:

- 408, 453, 483 & 802 (Barbican House Museum, Lewes);
- 249 (Bedford Museum);
- 18, 202, 205, 272 & 526 (British Museum);
- 406 (Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell);
- 71 (Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle);
- 75 (Bury St Edmunds);
- 725 (Chelmsford Museum);
- 1102 (Corinium Museum);
- 397 (Dacorum Museum);
- 1138 (Diss Museum);
- 577, 603, 788 & 817 (Gloucester City Museum);
- 669 & 566 (Hampshire Museums Service);
- 343 (Harrogate Museum);
- 744 & 831 (Hereford Museum & Art Gallery);
- 513 & 755 (Horsham Museum);
- 114 (Lancashire Museums);
- 8 (Maidstone Museum);
- 1119 (Stoud Museum);
- 427 (Worcestershire County Museum);
- 237, 265, 401, 411, 563 & 1156 (Yorkshire Museum).
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Note 3: Welsh cases not listed in this report: 05.4, 05.5, 05.7, 06.6.
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1. Artefacts
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   C. Roman  308
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   F. Post-Medieval  361
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2. Coins
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Note: All objects are illustrated at approximately twice life-size unless otherwise stated; all coins are illustrated at approximately actual size unless otherwise stated.
1. Winchester area, Hampshire (Half life-size)
2. Gilmorton, Leicestershire (Actual size)
3. Calbourne, Isle of Wight (Actual size)
4. Paul, Cornwall
5. Coggeshall, Essex
6. Harlow, Essex
7. Takeley, Essex
8. Sittingbourne area, Kent
9. Hinckley area, Leicestershire
10. Farndon, Nottinghamshire
11. River Penny area, Shropshire (Actual size)
12. Mendip Hills area, Somerset (Half life-size)
13. Mudford, Somerset
14. Ean, Staffordshire (Actual size)
15. Arundel area, West Sussex
16. Chichester area, West Sussex

17. Ely Area, Cambridgeshire

18. Englefield, West Berkshire

19. Kelvedon, Essex

20. Crawley, Hampshire

21. Fawley, Hampshire

22. Rowlands Castle, Hampshire (Actual size)

23. Winchester area, Hampshire

24. Buntingford, Hertfordshire

25. Newchurch, Isle of Wight

26. West Wight, Isle of Wight

27. Brabourne, Kent

28. Kent area, Kent

29. Maidstone area, Kent
30. Bawdeswell area, Norfolk (Half life-size)

31. Radway, Warwickshire

32. Donhead St Mary’s, Wiltshire (Actual size)

33. Padstow, Cornwall

34. Wembury, Devon

35. Charminster, Dorset (Actual size)

36. Sixpenny Handley, Dorset

37. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
41. Ottery St Mary, Devon (Half life-size)

42. Poulton, Gloucestershire (Half life-size)

43. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)

44.1. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire (Half life-size)
44.2. Rosby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire (Half life-size)

45. Brampton, Oxfordshire (Half life-size)

46. Arundel area, West Sussex (Half life-size)

47. Maulden, Bedfordshire (Actual size)

48. Braintree area, Essex (Actual size)
49.5. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)

49.6. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)

50. Buckinghamshire area, Buckinghamshire (Half life-size)

51. Royston area, Cambridgeshire (Actual size)
52. Talaton, Devon (Half life-size)

53.1. Sedgefield, Durham (Actual size)

53.2. Sedgefield, Durham (Actual size)

54.1. Bradfield, Essex (Half life-size)

54.2. Bradfield, Essex (Half life-size)
55. Langford, Essex (Half life-size)

56. Maldon area, Essex (Half life-size)

57.1. Mid Essex, Essex (Half life-size)

57.2. Mid Essex, Essex
58.1. Tendring area, Essex (Half life-size)

59. Pencoyd, Herefordshire (Half life-size)

60. Shorwell, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)
65.4. Copdock, Suffolk (Half life-size)

66.1. Cornard, Suffolk (Half life-size)

66.2. Cornard, Suffolk (Half life-size)

67. Eaton, Norfolk (Quarter life-size)
69. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)

80. Baesey area, Norfolk

81. Kings Lynn area, Norfolk (Actual size)

82. Newark, Nottinghamshire (Half life-size)
82.2. Newark, Nottinghamshire (Half life-size)

84. Chiseldon, Wiltshire

85. Oswestry, Shropshire (Actual size)

86. Westbere, Kent (Actual size)
185.1. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (Actual size)

185.2. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (Actual size)

186. North Essex, Essex

186. North Essex, Essex

187. Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk

187. Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk

188. North West Norfolk, Norfolk

188. North West Norfolk, Norfolk

189. Kington Langley, Wiltshire

189. Kington Langley, Wiltshire
199. Lichfield area, Staffordshire

200. Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire

201. Brighstone, Isle of Wight

202. Cliffe, Kent (Actual size)

203. Eastry, Kent

204.1. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)

204.2. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)
204.3. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)

205. Newchurch, Kent

206. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire (Actual size)

207. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk (Actual size)

208. Seething, Norfolk

214. East Walton, Norfolk

215. Torley, Lincolnshire

216. Seething, Norfolk

217. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire

218. Spofforth area, North Yorkshire
224.1. Bridge, Kent (Half life-size)

224.2. Bridge, Kent (Half life-size)

224.3. Bridge, Kent (Actual size)


225.7. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London


226.1. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland

226.2. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland (Actual size)
227. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire
228. Hythe, Kent
229. Old Buckenham, Norfolk
230. Dereham area, Norfolk
231. South Norfolk, Norfolk
232. South Leverton, Nottinghamshire
233. Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire
234. Polesworth, Warwickshire
235. Black Notley, Essex
236. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire
240. Hursley, Hampshire

241.1. Bawsey, Norfolk

241.2. Bawsey, Norfolk

242. Beccles area, Suffolk

243. Hollingbourne, Kent

244. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight (Actual size)

245. Harrold, Bedfordshire

246. Calbourne, Isle of Wight

247. Swaffham area, Norfolk

248. Mid Essex, Essex

249. Harrold, Bedfordshire

250. Calbourne, Isle of Wight

251. Swaffham area, Norfolk

252. Mid Essex, Essex

253. Niton and Whitwell, Isle of Wight

254. Witham Friary, Somerset

255. Branston area, Lincolnshire

256. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset
257. Great Dunham, Norfolk

258. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire

259. Brabourne, Kent

260. Old Romney, Kent

261. Selling, Kent (Actual size)

262. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire

263. Northbourne, Kent

264. Aylsham area, Norfolk
285. Thurnham, Kent

286. Hampshire or Thames area, Hampshire

287. Maidstone area, Kent

288. Udimore, East Sussex

289. Woolton, Staffordshire

290. Warnford, Hampshire

291. Woolton, Staffordshire

292. Woolton, Staffordshire

293. Woolton, Staffordshire

294. Woolton, Staffordshire

295. Woolton, Staffordshire

296. Woolton, Staffordshire

297. Woolton, Staffordshire

298. Woolton, Staffordshire

299. Rushton, Northamptonshire

300. Mildenham area, Suffolk

301. Woolton, Staffordshire

302. Woolton, Staffordshire

303.1. West Ilsley, West Berkshire

303.2. West Ilsley, West Berkshire
304. Aughton, South Yorkshire

305. Aldborough area, Norfolk

306. Quidenham, Norfolk (Actual size)

307. Corby area, Northamptonshire

308.1. Kelvedon, Essex

308.2. Kelvedon, Essex

309. Hotham, East Riding of Yorkshire

310.1. Penrith area, Cumbria

310.2. Penrith area, Cumbria
315. Vernhams Dean, Hampshire

316. Wiltshire area, Wiltshire

318. Breadsall, Derbyshire

317. Stanthorne, Cheshire

319. Cliffe, Kent

320. Thrussington, Leicestershire

321. Heckington, Lincolnshire

322. North Crawley, Milton Keynes

323. Alby area, Norfolk

324. Radley, Oxfordshire

325. West Clandon, Surrey
326. Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire

327. Lupton area, Cumbria

328. Cotswolds area, Gloucestershire

329. Saintbury, Gloucestershire

330. Walterstone, Herefordshire

331. Godshill, Isle of Wight

332. Oswestry, Shropshire

333. Diss Area, Suffolk

334. Reigate, Surrey

335. Dunchurch, Warwickshire (Actual size)
407. Bexhill area, East Sussex
411. Helmsley, North Yorkshire
419. Bristol, Gloucestershire
408. Lewes area, East Sussex
412. Lache area, Cheshire
420. Codford, Wiltshire
409. Chichester area, West Sussex
413. High Easter, Essex
416. West Chinnock, Somerset
417. Tolpuddle, Dorset
410. Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex
414. Wickhambreaux, Kent
418. Ipplepen, Devon
415. Congresbury, North Somerset
421. Cerne Abbas, Dorset
422. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire

423.1. Kirkham area, Lancashire

423.2. Kirkham area, Lancashire

424. Whitchurch, Shropshire

425. Stowe, Staffordshire

426. Dumfrod, Wiltshire

427. Redditch, Worcestershire

428. Tawstock, Devon

429. Pulham, Dorset

430. Clavering, Essex

431. North of Colchester, Essex

432. Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire

ILLUSTRATIONS
535. Manston, Dorset
536. Swanley, Kent
537. Arreton area, Isle of Wight
538. Bayston Hill, Shropshire
539. West Clandon, Surrey
540. Hatfield Woodhouse Area, South Yorkshire
541. Aldingbourne, West Sussex
542. East Dean and Friston, East Sussex (Actual size)
543. Market Weighton, East Riding of Yorkshire
544. Pulham, Dorset
576. Ivinghoe Aston area, Buckinghamshire

577. Newent, Gloucestershire (Actual size)

578. Redbourn, Hertfordshire (Actual size)

579. Heckington, Lincolnshire (Actual size)

580. Hanslope, Milton Keynes

581. Tickenham, North Somerset

582. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire (Actual size)

583. Corse, Gloucestershire
604. Witham area, Essex

605. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire

612. Kensworth, Bedfordshire

613. East of Colchester, Essex

614. North of Colchester, Essex

615. North of Colchester, Essex

616. St. Cuthbert Out, Somerset

642. Crondall, Hampshire

643. Shillington, Bedfordshire

644. Soulbury, Buckinghamshire

645. Gwithian, Cornwall
646. Derby, Derbyshire

647. Kingsbridge, Devon

648. Paignton, Devon

649. Pinhove, Devon

650. Ugborough, Devon

651. Compton Abbas, Dorset

652. Good Easter, Essex

653. Botley, Hampshire

654. Kingstone area, Herefordshire

655. Barkway, Hertfordshire

656. Ametot, Isle of Wight

657. Swainsthorpe, Norfolk
658. Thornham, Norfolk
(Actual size)

659. Fawler, Oxfordshire

660. Stowmarket area, Suffolk

661. North Curry, Somerset

662. Taunton area, Somerset

663. Willingdon and Jevington, East Sussex

664. Sullington area, West Sussex

665. Upton Lovell, Wiltshire

666. Wem area, Shropshire
696. Whaplode, Lincolnshire

697. South Colchester, Essex

698. Findon, West Sussex

699. Bishopstone, Wiltshire

700. Seething, Norfolk

701. Thetford area, Norfolk

715.1. Chester, Cheshire

715.2. Chester, Cheshire

716. Lavenham, Suffolk

717. Boxted, Essex

718. Bishop’s Waltham, Hampshire
719. Kirkham area, Lancashire

720. Thakeham, West Sussex

721. Collingbourne Kingston, Wiltshire

722. Edworth, Bedfordshire

723. Pavenham, Bedfordshire

724. Little Budworth, Cheshire

725. Chelmsford area, Essex

726. South Essex, Essex

727. Bletchingley, Surrey

728. Driffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire

729. South West Essex, Essex

730. Witham area, Essex

731. Witham area, Essex

732. South Essex, Essex
Wendover, Buckinghamshire

Ryther area, North Yorkshire

Little Brickhill, Milton Keynes

North Perrott, Somerset

Woodbridge area, Suffolk
803. Ham and Stone, Gloucestershire
804. Denmead, Hampshire
805.1. Bayston Hill, Shropshire
805.2. Bayston Hill, Shropshire
806. Honeybourne, Worcestershire
807. Highnam, Gloucestershire
808. Stroud area, Hampshire
816. Bilinghurst area, West Sussex (Actual size)
817. Highnam, Gloucestershire
818. Littlehempston, Devon (Actual size)
830. Kingstone, Herefordshire
1042. Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire – a selection of gold Iron Age staters, c. 60–50 BC

1043a. Climping, West Sussex
Gold ‘climping’ type stater, c. 50–20 BC

1043b. Climping, West Sussex
Gold British QB stater, c. 50–20 BC

1045a. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: Face Horse type, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3646)

1045b. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3963)

1045c. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3963)

1045d. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ECEN, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4034)

1045e. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4261)

1046a. East of Colchester, Essex
Gold stater of Addedomaros, 20 BC – AD 10

1046b. East of Colchester, Essex
Gold stater of Addedomaros, 20 BC – AD 10

1053a. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of C Vibius Pansa, 48 BC

1053b. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, 32–31 BC

1054a. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3646)

1054b. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3848)

1054c. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3848)

1054d. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4261)

1054e. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4261)

1055a. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: Face Horse type, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3646)

1055b. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3848)

1055c. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 3848)

1055d. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4261)

1055e. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ED, c. AD 30–60 (BMC 4261)

1059a. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of C Vibius Pansa, 48 BC

1059b. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, 32–31 BC

1060a. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37, Lyon mint

1060b. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37, Lyon mint

1060c. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37, Lyon mint

1060d. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37, Lyon mint

1060e. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37, Lyon mint
1062a. Albrighton, Shropshire
69 silver denarii of the Roman Republican and Imperial periods, 140 BC – AD 37

1062b. Albrighton, Shropshire
Reverses

1067a. Dymock, Gloucestershire
Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–38) (RIC41)

1067b. Dymock, Gloucestershire
Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–38) (RIC39a)
1076. Bridgnorth area, Shropshire
Seven silver denarii, ranging from 46 BC – AD 173

1079. Shellingford, Oxfordshire
3 silver radiates of Gordian III (AD 238–244)

1096. Burwash area, East Sussex
A selection of the 1,863 silver radiates and pottery sherds from the original find (c. AD 211–269)

1100. Childerley Gate, Cambridgeshire
A selection of the c. 4,487 barbarous radiates, c. AD 270s–280s
1108. Kings Somborne, Hampshire
A fused lump of 25+ barbarous radiates, c. AD 270s–280s

1110a. Braithwell, South Yorkshire
Copper alloy denarius of Gallienus, mint of Rome, AD 260–280 (Twice actual size)

1111a. Alton, Wiltshire
A bone counter found with the hoard

1111b. Alton, Wiltshire
3 silver radiates of Florian (AD 276)

1111c. Alton, Wiltshire
Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I, (AD 271–274)
CONCORDIA MILITVM (unpublished)

1111d. Alton, Wiltshire
Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I, (AD 271–274)
VICTORIA [?AVGG] (unpublished)

1130a. Guildford, Surrey
Silver miliarensis of Constantius II, AD 337–361, Constantinople (Twice actual size)

1130b. Guildford, Surrey
Silver miliarensis of Magnus Maximus, AD 383–388, Trier (Twice actual size)
1131h. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Julian (AD 360–363) (RIC Lyon 218)

1131i. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valentinian II (AD 375–392) (RIC Rome 10a)

1131j. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valens (AD 364–378) (RIC Rome 10c)

1131k. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Palestus (AD 364–378) (RIC Trier 27e/45b)

1131l. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Julian (AD 360–363) (RIC Arles 309)

1131m. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valens (AD 364–378) (RIC Trier 27e/45b)

1131n. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valentinian II (AD 375–392) (RIC Aquileia 27a)

1141a. Hoxne, Suffolk
4 silver siliquae dating from c. AD 360 – c. AD 402

1141b. Hoxne, Suffolk
Fragment of gilt toilet implement

1155a1. Norwich, Norfolk
Gold-plated base metal imitation of a Merovingian gold tremissis

1155a2. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series A) c. 680–710

1155b1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series A) c. 680–710

1155b2. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B) c. 680–710

1155c1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B) c. 680–710

1155c2. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B) c. 680–710
1156. Aiskew, North Yorkshire
Silver penny of Cynethryth (c. 757–96)

1158a. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (890–914)

1158a. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of the St. Edmund Memorial Coinage (c. 885–915)

1158c. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of the St. Peter Coinage (c. 921–7)

1158b. Penrith area, Cumbria
9 silver pennies of Edward the Elder (899–924) obverse

1158b. Penrith area, Cumbria
9 silver pennies of Edward the Elder (899–924) reverse

1158d. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (890–914)

1158d. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of the St. Edmund Memorial Coinage (c. 885–915) reverse
1169a. Leiston area, Suffolk, obverse
6 silver pennies of Henry II, issued between 1158 and 1180

1169b. Leiston area, Suffolk, reverse

1176a. Huggate, East Riding of Yorkshire
Fused parcel of around 37 pennies, struck after 1279
(twice actual size)

1177. Rendham, Suffolk (Actual size)
7 silver pennies of Edward I, struck at London in the 1280s

1178. East Walton, Norfolk
2 Medieval silver cut halfpennies, 13th century
(twice actual size)
1183a. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward I (1272–1307)
London (Class 10ct)

1183b. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward II (1307–1327)
London (Class 13)

1183c. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward I (1272–1307)
Canterbury (Class 4b)

1184. Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire
Over twenty fused silver pennies, struck after c. 1353

1181a. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry IV (1399–1413), London

1181b. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver penny of Henry V (1413–1422), York (Class C)

1181c. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry V (1413–1422), York (Class C)

1181d. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), London (Annulet)

1181e. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Annulet)

1181f. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Rosette Mascle)

1181g. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Rosette Mascle)

1195. Allly area, Norfolk
A gilded forgery of an Angel of Edward IV, made c. 1470–85 (or later)
1200a. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Henry VIII (1509–1547), Tower mint

1200b. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Edward VI (1547–1553) in the name of Henry VIII, Canterbury

1200c. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Edward VI (1547–1553), in the name of Henry VIII, York

1200d. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver half-groat of Edward VI (1547–1553), in the name of Henry VIII, Canterbury

1200e. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver shilling of Edward VI (1547–1553), Canterbury, dated 1549

1200f. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver finger ring

1201. New Romney, Kent
A selection of silver coins of Henry VIII (1509–1547) and a coin of Edward VI (1547–1553) struck in the name of Henry VIII

1214. Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire
Two shillings and a half-crown of Charles I (1625–1649)

1216a. Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire
A post-medieval forger’s hoard, including a counterfeit shilling of Charles I
1218a. York area, York
Silver thaler of Johann George, elector of Saxony (1611–15), dated 1612

1218b. York area, York
Silver thaler of Archduke Leopold of Austria (1623–1632), dated 1634

1218c. York area, York
Silver thaler of Augsburg with portrait of Ferdinand III, dated 1643

1218d. York area, York
Silver thaler of Augsburg struck in the name of emperor Leopold I, dated 1694

1220. Nacton, Suffolk
Three shillings and three sixpences of William III (1694–1702)
1222. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan

1223. Clancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan

1224. Boverton, Vale of Glamorgan (Half life-size)

1225. Maescar, Powys (Actual size)

1226. Gresford, Wrexham