



department for
culture, media
and sport

Treasure Annual Report 2004



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of life for all

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department for
**culture, media
and sport**

TREASURE ACT 1996

Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 12 of the Treasure Act 1996

Treasure Annual Report 2004

1 January – 31 December 2004

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of life for all



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All images are (c) Trustees of the British Museum except for the following: Colchester Museums Service (22, 37); Dorset County Council (367); Epping Forest District Museum (465); Isle of Wight Council (16, 88.6, 141, 232, 301, 397, 421.1); Kent County Council (24); Lincolnshire County Council (332); Museum of London (480); Museum of Ulster (483, 484); National Museum of Wales (485 – 502); NAU Archaeology (135, 180, 240); Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (18, 28, 44, 50, 51, 67, 69, 86, 98, 99, 110, 156, 181, 204, 205, 217, 221, 224, 255, 260, 296, 303, 327, 355); West Berkshire Heritage Service (261); Oxford Archaeology (64); Oxford Archaeology North (90); Preconstruct Archaeology (65); Somerset County Museums Service (85.1, 329); Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (30, 31, 446); Warwickshire Museum (170); Winchester Museums Service (187, 199, 266, 349).

Foreword



This is the seventh 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 506 new cases reported during 2004. Of these cases, 231 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by Museums across the country, while 206 have been disclaimed, 67 were deemed not to be Treasure and two cases are still to be determined.

The number of finds being reported as Treasure continues to increase rapidly: in 2001 there were 214 cases, while in 2004 the total stood at 506. 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. Since this point, there has been, on average, a 153 per cent increase in reported Treasure finds. In some areas, the increase has been as great as 1,186 per cent.

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. 93 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 staffs of the British Museum, of Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales and of the Ulster Museum. 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 his dedication and am delighted to note that his services to art and law were recognised in the 2006 New Year's Honours List.

Professor Palmer, Dr Jack Ogden, Mr Trevor Austin, Mr Thomas Curtis, Dr Arthur MacGregor, and Ms May Sinclair, have continued to give freely and generously of their time and expertise.

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, Ms Elizabeth Mitchell of Sotheby's, Ms Joanna van der Lande, Mr Peter Clayton of Seaby's, Mr Richard Falkiner, Mr Peter Spencer, Mr Timothy Kent and Ms Charlotte Sayers. 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.

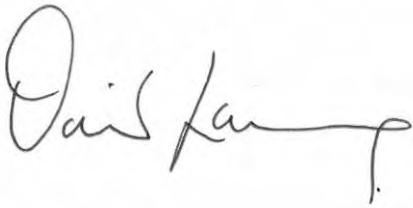
Since the period covered in this Report, there have been a number of initiatives to address the increased number of reported treasure finds.

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 interested parties have waived their rights to a reward in the case of 28 finds, a very substantial increase on the nine cases reported in the 2003 Annual Report.

The Coroners' Service, which has always played a central role in the Treasure system, is about to undergo a period of general reform which is likely to have an effect on their handling of Treasure cases. In June 2006, the Department of Constitutional Affairs published a draft Coroners' Bill which proposes the establishment of a single coroner to deal with all Treasure cases from England and Wales and proposes a number of other amendments to the Treasure Act. I am grateful to all the coroners for their work, and continue to appreciate the part played by Victor Round, H M Coroner for Worcestershire, and Secretary of the Coroners' Society of England and Wales.

In April 2006, my Department issued a consultation paper on transferring a number of administrative responsibilities for Treasure for which it is currently responsible to the British Museum (both the consultation and the Department's response to it are available online via http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Consultations). We will ensure that there are adequate safeguards to avoid any conflict of interest between the British Museum's role of administering the system when at the same time it continues to acquire finds of Treasure. It is our belief that these proposals will improve both the delivery and the efficiency of the process and I hope to be able to take them forward later this year.

In addition, we are currently in the process of expanding the Treasure Valuation Committee by two additional members.

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

David Lammy

Minister for Culture

October 2006

Introduction

Proposed changes to the Treasure Act

Following a review of the coroners' system in 2002, in June 2006 the Department for Constitutional Affairs published a draft Coroners' Bill which contains proposals to make changes to the coroners' system, including the handling of Treasure cases (available online at www.dca.gov.uk/legist/coroners_draft.pdf). The major change will be the introduction of a single coroner who will deal with all cases of Treasure from England and Wales (section 34).

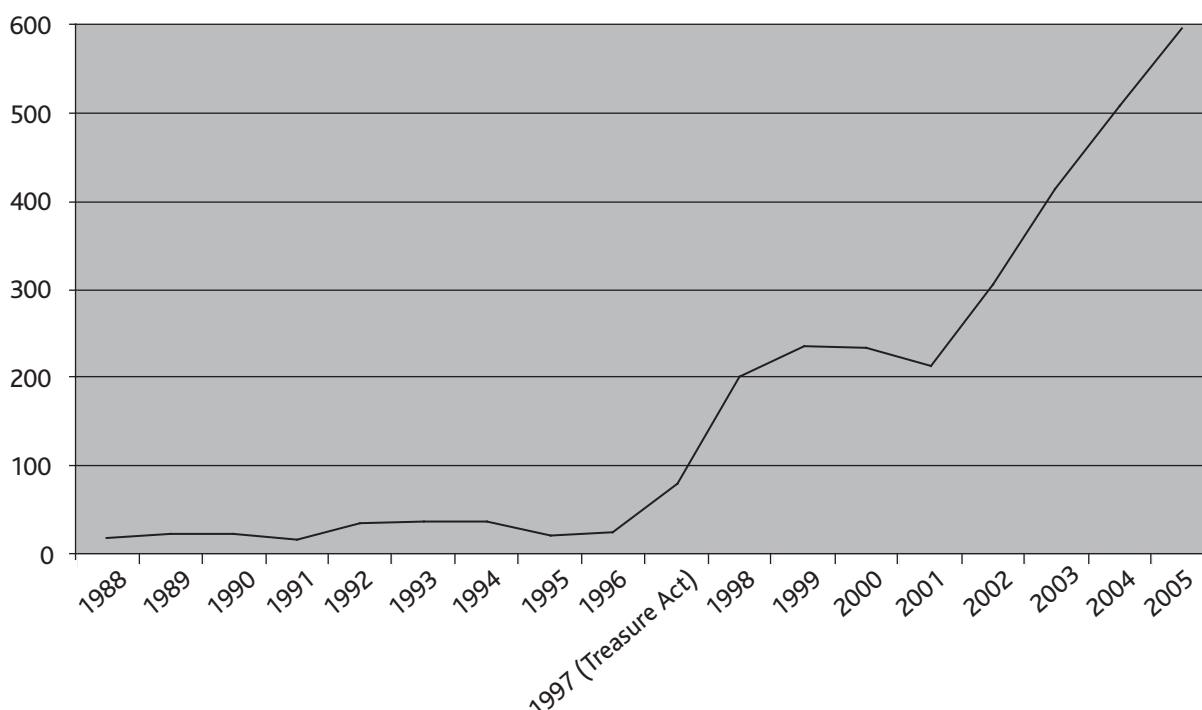
At the same time the draft bill contains a number of other amendments to the Treasure Act, some of which were proposed in the Review of the Treasure Act in 2002. These may be summarised as follows:

1. The widening of the duty to report to include anyone who comes into possession of an object which they have reason to believe is an unreported Treasure find;
2. The introduction of a duty to deliver a reported Treasure find to a person or location designated by the Secretary of State;
3. The exemption of the coroner from liability when dealing with Treasure finds when he has acted in accordance with the Code of Practice;
4. The removal of the need to hold an inquest if a find has been disclaimed; and
5. An amendment to the time limit within which a prosecution can be brought with regard to offences under the Treasure Act.

Increase in Treasure cases

This Annual Report, which includes details of 506 cases, compared with 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.

Treasure cases, 1988-2005



Acquisition of Treasure by museums

Two hundred and thirty-one new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums, while 206 have been disclaimed, 67 were deemed not to be Treasure and two cases are still to be determined. Index B lists those museums that have acquired finds.

Between 2000 and 2004 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:

Year	Acquired	%	Disclaimed	%
2001	93	48	100	52
2002	104	49	108	51
2003	200	53	178	47
2004	231	53	206	47

As in previous years museums have received help to enable them to acquire Treasure from the Art Fund (7 cases: nos. 6, 35, 109, 114, 210, 421, 465), the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund (17 cases: nos. 6, 32, 104, 112, 114, 124, 136, 175, 196, 209, 222, 227, 298, 339, 433, 450, 465) and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Fund (12 cases: nos. 32, 104, 112, 114, 175, 209, 222, 227, 298, 339, 450, 465).

Nevertheless raising the money to acquire finds remains a problem for some museums and it continues to be a matter of concern that in no fewer than 34 cases in this Report museums expressed initial interest in acquiring the find but then withdrew, in 27 instances after these finds had been valued by the Treasure Valuation Committee (TVC). (The British Museum was able to acquire six other finds where a regional museum had initially expressed interest but was unable in the event to raise the funding and is currently pursuing a seventh case.) These cases represent a disappointment for finders and landowners and a waste of resources on the part of coroners, the DCMS and the Treasure Valuation Committee and it is regrettable that the number is actually slightly higher than in the previous year.

Donations

In the last report I noted that there was a rising trend in donations and it is pleasing to note that the number of finds donated has continued to increase. In this Report there are eighteen cases where both the finder and landowner waived their claim to a reward and generously donated the find to a museum and a further ten cases where one of the interested parties waived their right to a share of the reward. In the 2003 Report nine cases were donated to museums, so this represents a very significant increase. In addition to this, in the case of 20 of the 25 finds made by archaeologists the landowners have also waived their rights to a reward so that the finds can be donated to museums and two more cases are at present undecided.

We hope that the Department's new initiative of encouraging donations by giving certificates to finders and landowners who waive their rights to rewards will increase these numbers further. At the same time the Department also wrote to those museums that acquire archaeological finds urging them to encourage donations by giving credit to finders and landowners when they exhibit objects for which they have waived their claim to a reward.

Abatement of rewards

One case is included in this Report where a reward was abated, a post-medieval thimble from Lydham, Shropshire. The finder had made his own repairs to a tear in the thimble's rim using a non-museum grade material and silver paint. The Treasure Valuation Committee, with reference to paragraph 79 (viii) of *The Treasure Act Code of Practice*, recommended that the finder's share be abated by 10%.

The Report also includes a record of two Iron Age gold coins of a new type, said to come from Climping, West Sussex, which were recovered from the trade and where no reward was payable. A hoard of Iron Age gold coins was found during a metal detecting rally at Climping in 2000. Eighteen coins were reported from that rally at the time, eight of which were from this hitherto unknown type, but there were reports that more coins were found which had not been reported (see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 228). The two coins listed below under catalogue no. 414, were being offered for sale in the trade as coming from Climping. Through the British Museum the coins were reported to the coroner who decided on the balance of probability that they came from the hoard and declared them to be Treasure. Since the finder was unknown, no finder's reward could be paid, and the owners of the land where the metal detecting rally had taken place in 2000 did not wish to pursue a claim to a reward, so the two coins were passed on to the British Museum.

Unreported finds of potential Treasure

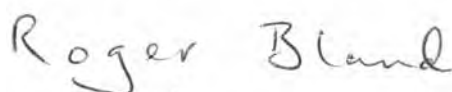
In the two previous reports concerns were raised about an increase in the number of unreported finds of potential Treasure appearing in trade, particularly on the Internet and this continues to be a problem. The Portable Antiquities and the Treasure Department of the British Museum have now concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with eBay whereby eBay will remove finds from their website if there are grounds for believing them to be potential Treasure. The Metropolitan Police will notify eBay of such cases on advice received from the British Museum.

English Heritage, in partnership with other national heritage agencies and museums in the United Kingdom and the Crown Dependencies has commissioned a study of nighthawks and nighthawking to obtain for the first time accurate statistics on the extent of the problem; Oxford Archaeology were successful in the tendering exercise and work started on the project in autumn 2006.

The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, with funding from the DCMS, is working on a Cultural Property Advice website which will give advice on these issues.

Archaeological finds

This Report contains 25 finds made by professional archaeologists or by amateurs while under archaeological supervision, rather less than the last report's figure of 31. As noted in the last report, more needs to be done in raising awareness of the Act among archaeologists, as only certain archaeological units regularly report Treasure finds.



Roger Bland

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Note on Treasure Analyses

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

Treasure analyses at the National Museum of Wales, Department of Archaeology & Numismatics, 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 532 nm and a near infrared diode laser at 785 nm), and by standard gemmological techniques where appropriate.

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

Objects	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Bronze Age	24	7	3	1	35
Iron Age	4	1	-	-	5
Roman	19	18	1	1	39
Early medieval	45	25	2	-	72
Medieval	41	56	1	-	98
Post-medieval	57	59	5	-	121
18th-20th centuries	-	-	43	-	43
Undiagnostic	2	11	11	-	24
Total	192	177	66	2	437

Coins	Acquired	Disclaimed	Not treasure	To be determined	Total
Iron Age	8	1	-	-	9
Roman	16	17	-	-	33
Early medieval	2	1	-	-	3
Medieval	4	7	1	-	12
Post-medieval	9	3	-	-	12
Total	39	29	1	-	69

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

		%
Metal detecting	469	92.7
Chance find	12	2.4
Archaeological find	25	4.9
Total	506	

Table 3. Summary of all treasure cases, 1997-2005, by county

Note: the figures for 2005 are provisional.

Unknown									1	1
Bath and North East Somerset		1								1
Bedfordshire	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	6	26
Berkshire	1	7			2	1		3	4	18
Bristol				1						1
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes	1	2	5	2	2	1	10	8	14	45
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	3	2	2	5	4	3	6	2	12	39
Cheshire	1	3	1	3	3	5	6	3	4	29
Cornwall			1	1	1	1		3	4	11
Cumbria				1		4		1	2	8
Derbyshire	1	3		1	1		3	5	8	22
Devon		5	4	5	1	2	8	6	15	46
Dorset	3	5	9	3	6	8	15	9	10	68
Durham		1				1	2		1	5
Essex	2	8	8	8	8	9	19	25	45	132
Gloucestershire	2	2	6	3	2	2	2	10	12	41
Gloucestershire, South	1	2					1	1	3	8
Hampshire	1	5	10	10	11	10	18	27	30	122
Herefordshire	1							2	2	5
Hertfordshire	1	5	5	5	4	3	3	12	5	43
Isle of Wight		3		1		3	9	15	21	52
Kent	2	12	18	18	12	11	36	40	50	199
Lancashire	1		1		1		3	6	3	15
Leicestershire and Rutland	1	4	2	2	5		6	4	6	30
Lincolnshire	2	8	9	13	13	16	29	18	27	135
Lincolnshire, North	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	4	23
London, Greater	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	5	21
Manchester, Greater								2	2	4
Norfolk	13	40	49	43	43	46	58	78	86	456
Northamptonshire	1	1	3	6		1	8	3	8	31
Northumberland			1			2	1	1	6	11
Nottinghamshire	3	2	4	4	3	3	6	6	13	44
Oxfordshire	2	2	1	3	4	5	4	7	10	38
Shropshire			5	2	1	3	3	7	9	30
Somerset		3	4	3	4	6	4	12	16	52

Somerset, North	1					1	1		3	6
Staffordshire	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	11	13	38
Suffolk	8	18	15	32	23	30	47	37	27	237
Surrey		3	7	1	3	3	7	3	5	32
Sussex, East	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	21	58
Sussex, West	1	2	1	3		2	7	14	7	37
Teesside, Redcar & Cleveland						1			1	2
Tyne and Wear							1			1
Warwickshire	2	4	8	10	9	8	8	6	8	63
West Midlands		2	2							4
Wiltshire and Swindon	6	9	10	4	7	9	8	11	19	83
Worcestershire		2	3		1		4	1	2	13
York, City of		2		3	1	3	2	4	3	18
Yorkshire, East	2	3	7	6	10	7	16	16	5	72
Yorkshire, North	6	9	8	12	5	6	18	24	18	106
Yorkshire, South			4	1	5	1	1	3	3	18
Yorkshire, West		1	1			1	2		1	6
England	76	191	223	221	202	226	401	485	580	2605

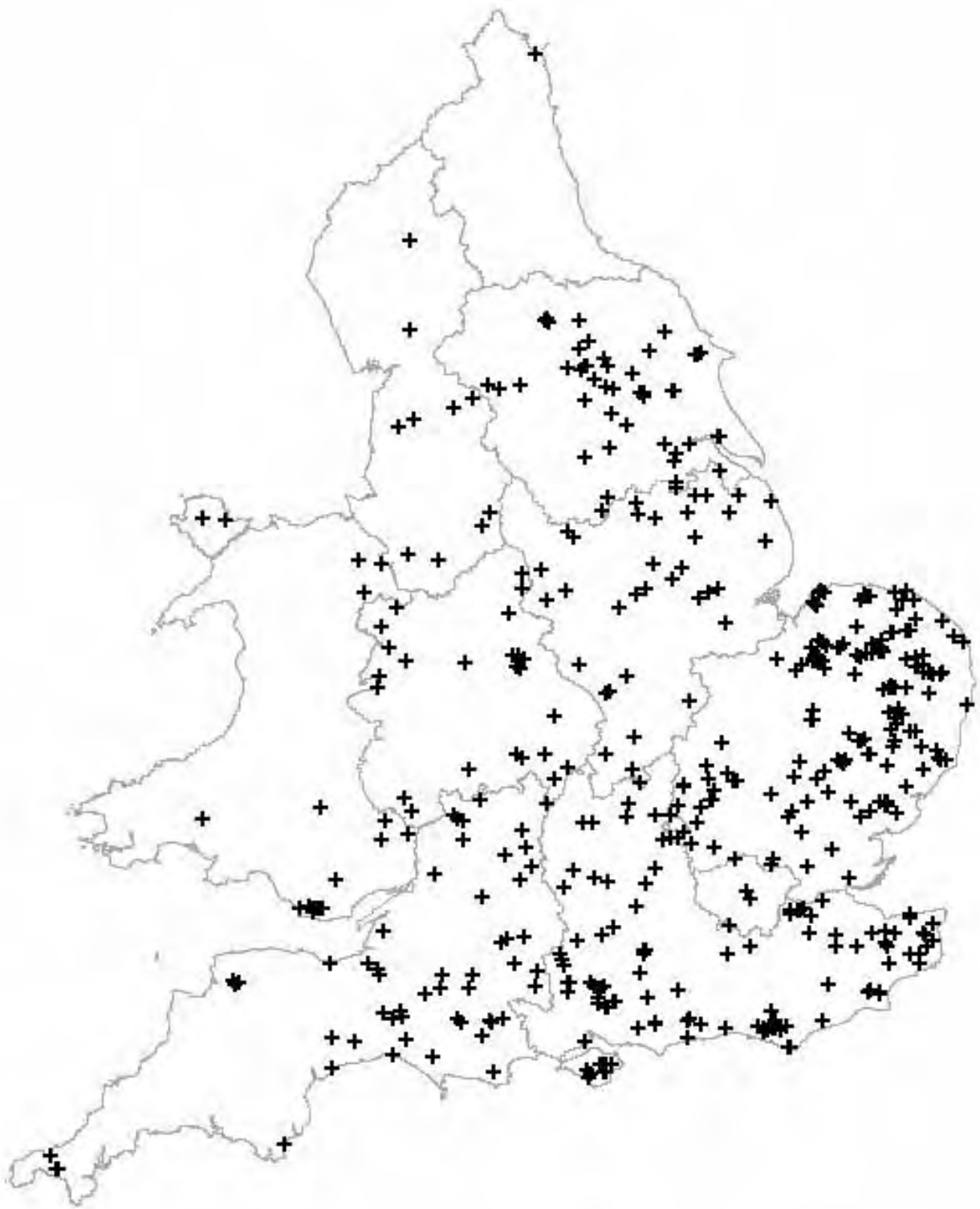
Bridgend									1	1
Carmarthenshire				2			3	1		6
Denbighshire			1					1		2
Ceredigion		1					1			2
Flintshire				1			1	1		3
Gwynedd			1							1
Isle of Anglesey	2	2	2	1	3	3	6	3	2	24
Monmouthshire		4	1	2		1	6	3	1	18
Neath, Port Talbot			1							1
Newport			1			1	1			3
Pembrokeshire		1	2	2	1	1	2			9
Powys		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	7
Rhondda Cynon Taf							1	1		2
Swansea			2	1		3	1			7
The Vale of Glamorgan	1			2	3	2	4	7	8	27
Wrexham						1		1	1	3
Wales	3	9	12	12	8	13	26	19	14	116

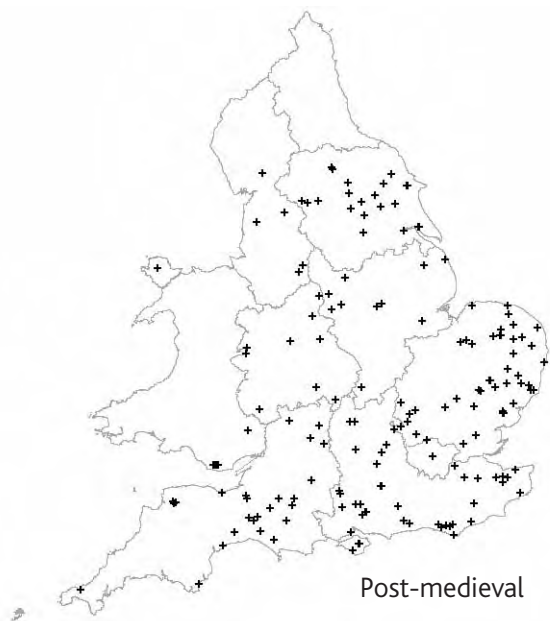
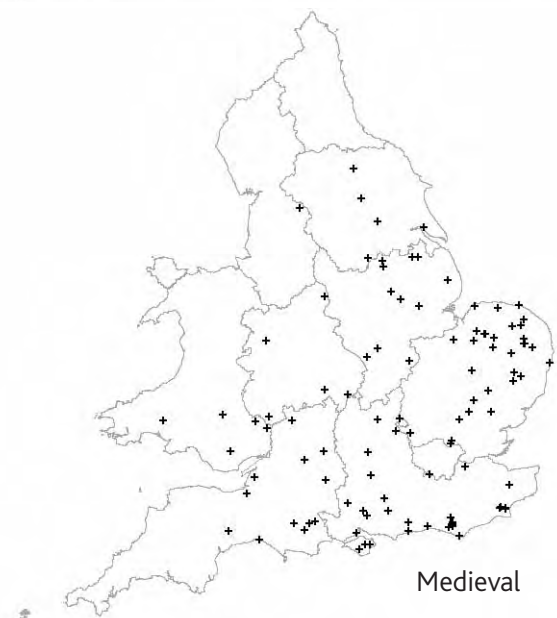
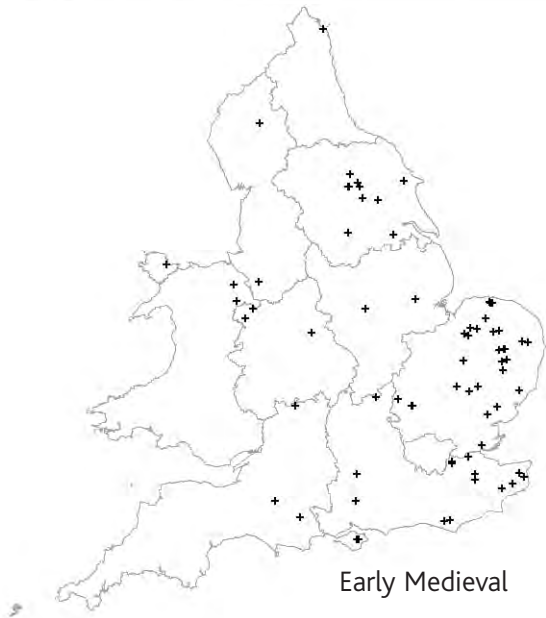
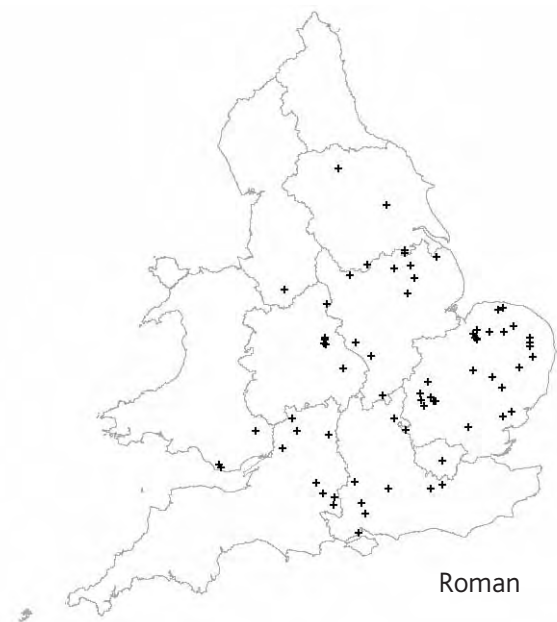
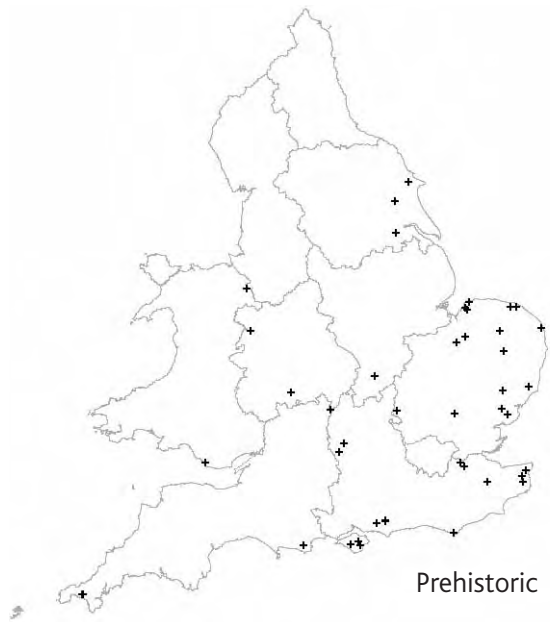
Northern Ireland	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
County Antrim					1					1
County Armagh		1			1			1		3
County Down			1		1	1				3
County Londonderry					1				1	2
County Tyrone								1		1
Northern Ireland		1	1		4	1		2	1	10
Total	79	201	236	233	214	240	427	506	595	2731

Table 4. Increase in reported cases of Treasure 1997-2003 and 2003-05

	Treasure cases 1997-2002	Average per year 1997-2002	Treasure cases 2003-5	Average per year 2003-5	Average increase (%)
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	35	5.80	34	11.30	94.30
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	28	4.70	28	9.30	100.00
Buckinghamshire	13	2.20	32	10.70	392.30
Cambridgeshire	19	3.20	20	6.70	110.50
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	16	2.70	17	5.70	112.50
Cornwall	4	0.70	7	2.30	250.00
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	25	4.20	41	13.70	228.00
Devon	17	2.80	29	09.70	241.20
Essex	43	7.20	89	29.70	314.00
Gloucestershire & Avon	24	4.00	33	11.00	175.00
Hampshire	47	7.80	75	25.00	219.10
Herefordshire & Shropshire	12	2.00	23	7.70	283.30
Isle of Wight	7	1.20	45	15.00	1,185.70
Kent	73	12.20	126	42.00	245.20
Lancashire & Cumbria	8	1.30	15	5.00	275.00
Leicestershire & Rutland	14	2.30	16	5.30	128.60
Lincolnshire	61	10.20	74	24.70	142.60
London	9	1.50	12	4.00	166.70
Norfolk	234	39.00	222	74.00	89.70
Northamptonshire	12	2.00	19	6.30	216.70
North East	6	1.00	16	5.30	433.30
North Lincolnshire	8	1.30	15	5.00	275.00
Somerset & Dorset	54	9.00	66	22.00	144.40
Staffordshire & West Midlands	16	2.70	26	8.70	225.00
Suffolk	126	21.00	111	37.00	76.20
Surrey	17	2.80	150	5.00	76.50
Sussex (East & West)	15	2.50	79	26.30	953.30
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	47	7.80	29	9.70	23.40
Wiltshire	45	7.50	38	12.70	68.90
Yorkshire (North & East)	92	15.30	106	35.30	130.40
Yorkshire (South & West)	14	2.30	10	3.30	42.90
Wales	57	9.50	59	19.70	107.00
Other	0	0.00	1	0.30	-
Northern Ireland	7	1.20	3	1.00	-
Total	1,205	200.80	1,531	510.30	153.60

Distribution map of all English and Welsh Treasure finds in 2004





Maps showing Treasure finds by period

Catalogue

ENGLAND



1. Artefacts

A. Bronze Age	20
B. Iron Age	47
C. Roman	49
D. Early Medieval	62
E. Medieval	94
F. Post-medieval	118
G. 18th-20th centuries	150
H. Undiagnostic	160

A. Bronze Age

(i) Gold artefacts

1. Cobham, Kent: Copper Age gold disc (2004 T431) (Fig. 1)

Date: About 2500 – 2000 BC

Finder: Mr R Richards

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Sheet gold disc with double perforation placed slightly off-centre. Five roughly executed concentric grooves surround a central zone containing lightly punched dots which look fairly irregular; but for one more regular circle of dots surrounding the perforations. There are traces of another circle of dots closer to the edge. The grooves are perceptible as raised lines on the 'reverse', but the dots are barely discernible although this is the more polished side and the perforations have been made from this face. An apparent greater thickness of metal in the middle of the piece, taken with the mismatched decorative schema, may indicate that the disc is the product of two episodes of work, perhaps the melding of two separate items. The piece is somewhat crumpled and crimped at the edges. There is little recent damage apart from a very small tear near the outer edge, and two more (even smaller) close to a crumpled area at one edge.

Discussion: The object belongs to a class of ornament which is among the first metal objects found in the UK and Ireland and may be dated by association with Beaker pottery as above.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 27-25.5 mm; weight: 1.31g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 88 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

G VARNDELL

2. Northfleet, Kent: Bronze Age gold bracelet fragment (2004 T326) (Fig. 2)

Date: About 1500 – 1400 BC

Finder: Mr J Williams

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A small fragment of gold, rather crudely worked, although some of the dents are likely to be damaged. One end is a narrow, twisty rod of round section, possibly an original terminal. This flares into a 'tab', the end of which is not certainly intact. It is therefore possible it continued as a longer ribbon. This tab is flat between gently convex sides which are thickened as beadings of triangular section.

Discussion: The uncertainty as to whether this piece is broken makes it difficult to be sure of its identification. However, its features do match those of a type of bracelet which occurs in just two Welsh hoards, from Capel Isaf, Dyfed, and Maesmelan Farm, Powys. The type, known as Capel Isaf, comprises a flat band strengthened by triangular-section beadings along either edge. At either terminal the band tapers quickly to a hooked tang, one of which is rod-like, the other a flatter strip; these two interlock to close the bracelet. The Northfleet fragment appears to have had a narrower band than the Welsh parallels, but its metal composition is similar with low copper content and between about nine and 16 per cent silver.

Making this identification does not necessarily offer definitive dating since the type is not associated with datable objects. The Capel Isaf hoard contains, in addition to two of this type, two more broad-band bracelets which are plainer in design, and a small fragment of twisted strip which is likely to be the terminal of another ornament (Savory 1977; Savory 1980, no. 302, 195 fig. 46, pl. VIII). The Maesmelan Farm hoard has a simple rectangular section penannular bracelet in association with one of Capel Isaf type (Green *et al.* 1983). The prevailing opinion is that these are of Bronze Age date and, if so, they are likely to date to before the middle of the Bronze Age (c. 1500/1400 BC), after which the copper content of the gold rises significantly. A mature Early Bronze Age or earliest Middle Bronze Age date is feasible and would tie in with a similar date for the Heyope ribbon torcs with similar terminals from a hoard in Powys.

Dimensions and metal content: Surviving length: 24.3 mm; max. width: 12.2 mm; diameter of rod: 2.2-3.2 mm; weight: 3.5g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 88 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

3. Lambourn, Berkshire: Two Middle Bronze Age armlets and three bracelets (2004 T348) (Fig. 3)

Date: 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr S Raynsford

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Subsequent geophysical survey and excavation of the findspot, funded by English Heritage and carried out by Oxford Archaeology, showed that the objects had been buried in a shallow feature, probably a pit.

Description: The two twisted arm/neck ornaments are coiled (either because they could more easily be buried, or because they were worn on the arms). They both have four-flange twisted bodies, and plain terminals which expand gently towards the ends. The terminals are doubled back; one is more slender than the other. These will be referred to as 'armlets', to distinguish them from the bracelets.

The bracelets are plain with unexpanded terminals and made from solid gold bar of roughly circular section. Two are relatively slender, the other is thicker. This last has terminals which almost meet; the other two have wider gaps.

Discussion: Associations of the two types of object represented in this hoard are well known. Both belong to well documented classes of ornament belonging to the Middle Bronze Age. This is reinforced by analyses, which accord well with other objects of this class and date.

Dimensions and metal contents:

1. The thicker armlet: Length of terminals from end to recurve: 58 and 59 mm; diameter of terminal ends: 8 mm (both); thickness of body at crests of flanges: 6.5 mm; weight 255.79g; gold content approximately 82 per cent.

2. The slender armlet: Length of terminals as above: 42 mm (both); diameter of terminal ends: 5 mm and 5.5 mm; thickness of body as above: 5 mm; weight 116.6g; gold content approximately 79 per cent.

3. The thickest bracelet: external diameter: 63-74.5 mm; thickness of bar: 6.5-7 mm; weight 101.3g; gold content approximately 82 per cent.

4. The slender bracelet (with the larger gap between terminals): external diameter: 64-78 mm; weight 67.0g; gold content approximately 82 per cent. thickness of bar: 5mm; width of gap: 11 mm.

5. The slender bracelet: External diameter: 61-78 mm; thickness of bar: 5 mm; width of gap: 8 mm; weight 58.6g; gold content approximately 82 per cent.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: West Berkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARDELL

4. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age composite ring (2004 T286) (Fig. 4)

Date: About 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr A Rowe

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A very crumpled composite ring, comprising three elements which appear to be thin c-sectioned gold strips soldered together.

Discussion: This is a well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions and metal content: Width of band: 9 mm; weight: 3.57g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 82 per cent.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

G VARDELL

5. Roxby-cum-Risby, North Lincolnshire: Possible Bronze Age gold rod fragment (2004 T490) (Fig. 5)

Date: Possibly 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr J Lockwood

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A contorted fragment of rod of triangular section; the faces are concave and the flanges formed at their junctions are therefore acute. A moderate double twist at a point where the rod is bent appears to be a deliberate feature, but elsewhere very slight twists are likely to be due to distortion. There are no cut-marks, nor any crushing at the breaks.

Discussion: In its fragmentary state it is difficult definitively to identify the Roxby-cum-Risby object. Twisting is a regular feature of Middle Bronze Age gold bar ornaments in Britain and Ireland, and in general this may offer the best context. Although most commonly of square section, such ornaments can occasionally have a triangular section (Eogan 1994, 53-7). Also unusual is the intermittent nature of the twisting, but very occasional parallels can be found. It is possible that intermittent twisting may in some cases indicate that an ornament had not been finished. The hoard from Cappeen, Co Cork, is particularly relevant to the Roxby-cum-Risby fragment in containing these two unusual features, albeit on separate objects: a fully twisted neckring of triangular section and an intermittently twisted bracelet, or rod, of square-section (Eogan 1994, 63 fig. 27A). This can be accepted as a probable fragment from a Bronze Age ornament, although not necessarily from a finished piece.

Dimensions and metal content: Max. dimension (in contorted state): 55 mm; approximate extended length: 200 mm; thickness: 2.5 – 3.1 mm; weight: 14.4g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 87 per cent.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

6. North East Norfolk: Middle Bronze Age gold wire with seven composite and two simple rings (2004 T81) (Fig. 6)

Date: About 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr S Harris

Date of discovery: January 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst beating for pheasants in a field.

Description: The find comprises a loop of thick gold wire of roughly circular cross-section, the ends overlapping. Onto this are threaded nine rings, seven of which are of the type known as *composite*; two are simple rings. One of the latter (i) is a loop of gold wire with overlapping ends; the wire tapers from one end to the other. The other (ii) is a penannular ring of round-sectioned wire, the terminals close together. Of the composites: (iii) is a triple ring of three lightly C-sectioned strips probably soldered together. The terminals of one meet; the other two display a narrow gap. (iv) is a double ring consisting of two C-sectioned strips. The ring is penannular, i.e. the terminals do not meet. (v) is a double ring similar to the above. (vi) is a double ring similar to the above. (vii) is a slender double ring otherwise similar to the above. (viii) is a double ring of marked C-section otherwise similar to the above. (ix) is a triple ring similar to (iii) except that the gap is the same in all cases. The main loop has one thicker terminal which has a finished look. The wire tapers slightly towards the other end, which appears to have been broken off a longer length of wire in antiquity. It is possible that this is a re-used fragment of a bracelet. There is wear on the ridged insides of the composite rings, probably where these have rubbed against the main loop. There are two modern scrapes on the main loop.

Discussion: Composite rings have been found singly and associated with other gold personal ornaments. They may also be found linked together. In Britain they may be dated by association to the Middle Bronze Age. In common with some other Bronze Age ornament types they are found also in Ireland and France though they appear to be rarer in Ireland. At Stretham, Cambridgeshire six composite rings were found threaded onto a penannular bracelet; a twisted neck ornament and a bronze rapier were found in association.

Dimensions and metal contents: Main loop: diameter of wire from 3.5 mm at the thicker end to 2.5 mm at thinner end. Max. diameter of loop: 34.5 mm.

Rings: max. diameters from 10.1-10.5mm; weight of whole: 48.9g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated gold contents ranging from 76 to 86 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, with funding from The Art Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and a private donation in memory of Professor David Quinn. Accession no. 2005.517.

G VARNDELL

7. East Dean area, East Sussex: Possible Bronze Age gold bracelet fragment (2004 T59) (Fig. 7)

Date: About 1500 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr B Jordan

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: Short length of rod originally of circular section of about 5 mm diameter. Both ends have been hammered, cut and finally torn. The hammer facets taper back and almost meet in the middle. The thinned blunter ends have steep 'cut' facets and are partly rough-fractured. The undamaged parts of the sides have slight longitudinal facets and fine striations from the original finishing.

Discussion: Such a small and undiagnostic fragment cannot be identified definitively. However, all the features, including the mode of fragmentation and the metal composition are consistent with this being part of a Bronze Age bar bracelet. As such, it would belong to the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 18.2 mm; max. width: 6.0 mm; weight: 4.57g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 88 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

8. Takeley, Essex: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2004 T502) (Fig. 8)

Date: About 1020 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr B Reynolds

Date of discovery: December 2004

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

Description: Penannular gold ring of subcircular section, with decorative banding in yellow and paler gold. The silver-rich stripes particularly have an etched appearance.

Discussion: Penannular gold rings of this type are assigned to the late Bronze Age.

Dimensions and analysis: Diameter: 18 mm; breadth: 6.2 mm; gap between terminals: 3.5 mm; weight: 14.35g. Analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 76 per cent, and confirmed that the ring does not have a base metal core.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

P R SEALEY AND C A MCDONALD

9. Havant, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2004 T295) (Fig. 9)

Date: About 1150 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr K McCarthy

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Small penannular ring comprising a plain round to oval-sectioned hoop with flat terminals. The interior of the hoop and the flat terminal surfaces are less smooth and bright than the other surfaces.

Discussion: The object is a well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions and analysis: Max. diameter: 14.5 mm; thickness of hoop: 4.0 mm; internal diameter: 7.0 mm; weight: 5.6g. Analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 82 per cent, and confirmed that the ring does not have a base metal core.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

10. East Wight, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age penannular bracelet terminal (2004 T447) (Fig. 10)

Date: 1000 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr D Cole

Date of discovery: About 1992

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

Description: Terminal of a gold C-section penannular bracelet.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm; width: 22 mm; thickness: 0.5 mm approx; weight: 3.53g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 67 per cent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

11. Gisburn, Lancashire: Two possible Bronze Age gold bracelets (2004 T317)

Date: Uncertain, possibly Late Bronze Age

Finder: Mr S Cocker

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description:

1. A complete penannular bracelet with a band of thin, C-section, thickest at the centre, and thinner, rounded and highly polished along the edges, with squared off terminals. Diameter: 78 x 67 mm; band width at terminals: 15.5 mm; weight: 47.3g.

2. A complete and highly polished penannular bracelet with band of near D-section, tapering towards either end then expands into oval, buffer-like terminals with flat ends. Diameter: 68.5 x 54 mm; weight: 53.1g.

Discussion: These two bracelets broadly conform to types known in the Late Bronze Age of Britain and north-west Europe, one (D-section) being more common than the other. Certain typological details and the composition of bracelet no. 1, however, cannot be matched among Bronze Age metalwork. Without cutting a section for full metallographic analysis, it is not possible to be more specific about its internal composition, but even the surface composition is highly unusual.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S P NEEDHAM

12. East Norfolk: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2004 T321) (Fig. 12)

Date: About 1150 – 750 BC

Finder: NAU Archaeology (formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: A small penannular gold ring with decorative narrow banding in yellow and paler gold. The external surfaces are very worn.

Discussion: This is a well known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions and metal content: Max. diameter: 15 mm; internal diameter: 7 mm; breadth: 4 mm; weight: 3.24g. Scientific examination conducted at the British Museum confirmed a gold covering over a base-metal core.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; purchased with a donation in memory of Professor David Quinn. Accession no. 2006.147.

G VARNDELL

13. Lavant, West Sussex: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2004 T79) (Fig. 13)

Date: About 1150 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr P Mordle

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A penannular ring of roughly oval cross-section, the inner surface being flattened. The terminals are flat. The ring has alternate stripes of yellow and paler gold; this decorative banding has been considerably worn on each face and on the angles of the flattened inner surface. Examination of the surfaces of the terminals indicates that the piece probably comprises a gold wrapping over a core of different material; in such cases this is frequently copper alloy. The presence of a base metal core was subsequently confirmed in the laboratory.

Discussion: A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. A similar ring was found in January 2002 not far away; see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 3.

Dimensions: Max. external diameter: 18 mm; max. thickness of hoop: 6 mm; weight: 9.61g.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

G VARNDELL

14. Burton Fleming area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Late Bronze Age penannular ring fragment (2004 T390) (Fig. 14)

Date: About 1150 – 750 BC

Finder: Mr G Parkin

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Somewhat under half of a penannular ring, including one flat terminal. The hoop is thick and oval in cross-section. The ring comprises a gold covering over a base metal core; the covering has decorative stripes of yellow and paler gold. In common with other such ornaments the striped effect is very worn on the outer surfaces of the ring and clearer inside; however at some point in its history not determined, the interior appears to have been polished. The fracture is jagged.

Discussion: The object is a well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Dimensions: Thickness of hoop: 7 mm; breadth of hoop: 8 mm; weight: 5.11g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 72 per cent in the yellow stripes.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

G VARNDELL

(ii) Multiple deposits

15. Newchurch, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T423) (Fig. 15)

Date: About 1400 – 1250 BC

Finder: Mr S Little

Date of discovery: November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst searching with a metal-detector; no more than one foot deep. All three implements were found within plough-soil in an area defined by a two metre radius. No further archaeological material was noted.

Description: Three bronze implements, heavily corroded with severe surface pocking and attrition of some edges. Limited areas of mid-green patina survive.

1. Palstave: Corrosion-reduced flange crests and considerable loss at cutting edge. Gently flaring blade; no indication of a loop. Stop in form of shallow ledge between higher flanges which then converge to meet on blade top in shield-shaped rib. Blade below has medial ridge. Two short fine longitudinal ribs occur on the septum base next to the stop. Extant length: 152 mm; extant width of cutting edge: 38.5 mm; thickness of septum base: 9.3 mm; weight: 325g.

2. Looped palstave: Corrosion-reduced flange crests. The shallow stumps of a loop remain on one side. Butt-end of haft and cutting edge lost. Gently flaring blade. Decorative motif below stop is a medially split sunken shield. Four short but prominent ribs occur at the base of each septum next to the stop ridge. Extant length: 115.5 mm; extant width cutting edge: 39 mm; thickness of septum base: 8.0 mm; weight: 260g.

3. Socketed hammer: Corrosion attrition around mouth. Single mouth-moulding apparent; any finer ones precluded by poor condition. The sides taper gently from the mouth towards a rectangular, gently convex working end which shows traces of burring at edges. Socket tapers steadily but asymmetrically to small base. Intact patina shows dimpled surface and suggests no decoration was present. Length: 83.5 mm; mouth width: 31.5 mm; mouth breadth: 25.2 mm; socket depth: 52.5 mm; weight: 183g.

Discussion: The two palstaves, although of different types, are typical of Taunton metalworking in the region (c. 1400 – 1250 BC). No. 1 is of the regionally

distinctive Werrar type (Rowlands 1976, pp. 33-4), which is virtually confined to the Isle of Wight and adjacent coastlines. Socketed hammers first appear at this horizon and the Newchurch object conforms well to early examples. Given the close proximity of the three objects, there is good reason to believe that they were deposited together or at the same time.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Services had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; British Museum acquired.

F BASFORD AND S P NEEDHAM

16. Northwood area, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T67) (Fig. 16)

Date: About 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr A Fisher

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled field-walking and metal-detector survey. The two palstaves were found approximately 1.5 m apart, at the interface between the plough soil and underlying clay.

Description:

1. Looped palstave cast in a bi-valve mould. Decoration on both sides of the blade beneath the curving stop-ridge is in the form of a shield combined with a central rib to form a 'trident' pattern. A casting seam is visible on the looped edge only.
2. Unlooped palstave cast in a bi-valve mould. The implement was cast when the valves were not correctly aligned with each other as each half is slightly 'off-set' forming a distinct step along the full length of both sides. Decoration on both sides of the blade beneath the straight stop-ridge is in the form of a central longitudinal rib.

Dimensions: **1:** Length: 151 mm, width: 38 mm, thickness: 28 mm; weight 322g. **2:** Length: 169mm, width: 37 mm, thickness: 27mm; weight 362g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Isle of Wight Museum Service).

F BASFORD

17. Cirencester area, Gloucestershire: Bronze Age gold and base-metal scatter (2004 T416) (Figs. 17.1-6)

Date: About 1300 – 1100 BC

Finder: Mr S Taylor

Date of discovery: September and December 2004; February 2005

Circumstances of discovery: Most finds were made within a zone 25 x 10 metres in extent with just a few further away, up to 40 m. The full circumstances are dealt with in Gloucestershire County Council's preliminary report (Barrett and Vallender 2005); in summary:

- A)** Thirty-five objects found before archaeological involvement (nos. 1-35), between 1 and 50 cm deep, the positions of twenty-one findspots marked with pegs and later surveyed in by GCC archaeologists.
- B)** Fifteen objects recovered during archaeological excavation of a 10 x 3 m trench (nos. 39, 41-42, 44-47, 50-55, 57-58).
- C)** One gold fragment (no. 52) was later found to belong to one of the initial discoveries (no. 31).
- D)** Following the excavation, a further two objects were recovered (nos. 37, 43); no positions were marked, but they were reported to come from the area of the main scatter.
- E)** The archaeologically monitored gridded metal-detector survey, covering a zone 70 x 30 m roughly centred on the excavated trench, recovered three finds relevant to the Bronze Age deposit (nos. 40, 48-49). Find no. 40, furthest away from the main concentration, proves to join no. 16.
- F)** Three more objects were recovered by detecting, from an area about 40 m to the south of the main concentration, adjacent to a ploughed out field boundary on a NE-SW axis (nos. 36, 38, 56). Finally, object no. 59 was later submitted, the location unreported.

Description:

[Objects are gold unless otherwise stated]

- 1.** Bronze awl or punch (fig. 17.1). Complete stout double-ended tool, both ends tapering to rather bullet-like tips. The shank section is round close to the ends, but mainly square with body angles locally faceted. Length: 40.1 mm; width: 4.9 x 4.5 mm; weight: 5.0g.

- 2.** Bronze awl or tracer (fig. 17.1). Complete; slender rod mainly of square section, but becoming more round at pointed end. Maximum width lies closer to presumed butt end, which was likely wedge-shaped before patina loss locally. Length: 45.4 mm; width: 3.1 x 2.9 mm; weight: 1.6g.
- 3.** Torc trumpet terminal fragment (fig. 17.3). Gradually expanding torc terminal of round section, the flattish end having a slightly dished centre. Other end bifacially cut then torn; associated bend is probably part of the original tight turn to the hoop. Length: 50.0 mm; diameter: 7.4 x 7.7 mm; weight: 14.5g.
- 4.** Bar-twisted ornament fragment – torc or bracelet (fig. 17.1). Medium-thick bar of trilobate section, evenly twisted except close to one break where plain round section and bend suggest beginning of recurved terminal. Both ends torn. Length: 40 mm; unfurled length: 110 mm approx; diameter: 3.8 mm; weight: 11.2g.
- 5.** Flange-twisted torc fragment (fig. 17.1). Piece of hoop of cruciform ('four-flanged') section. Roughly coiled (secondary), the tighter bends distorting otherwise neat twisting. Flange crests neatly flattened up to 0.7 mm wide. Both ends bifacially chopped. Coil diameter: 31 mm; unfurled length: 120 mm approx; bar diameter: 6 mm; weight: 17.7g.
- 6.** Flange-twisted torc fragment (fig. 17.1). Piece of hoop of cruciform ('four-flanged') section. Flange crests flattened up to 0.7 mm wide. Fairly evenly twisted except where compressed at the two bifacially chopped ends. Length: 29.1 mm; bar diameter: 7.2 mm; weight: 6.1g.
- 7.** Twisted-rod fragment with trumpet terminal (fig. 17.1). Irregular, secondary coil of fairly thin rod of trilobate section, twisted tightly and neatly. Becomes plain round-sectioned for last 32 mm, expanding very gradually to near flat end – i.e. a trumpet terminal. Stress fractures suggest terminal originally recurved relative to hoop. Broken end torn. Coil diameter: 34.5 mm; unfurled length: 250 mm approx; terminal diameter: 2.3 mm; hoop diameter: 1.7 mm; weight: 7.8g.
- 8.** Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.1). Irregular, secondary coil of fairly thin rod of trilobate section, twisted tightly and neatly. Fine cracks along furrows. Both ends torn. Coil diameter: 20.0 mm; unfurled length: 115 mm approx; rod diameter 2.0 mm; weight: 4.2g.
- 9.** Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.1). Irregular, loose coil (secondary) of thin rod of trilobate section, twisted tightly and neatly. Hairline cracks intermittently along furrows. Both ends twisted-and-torn. Max. dimension: 29.7 mm; unfurled length: 65 mm approx; rod diameter: 2.5 mm; weight: 3.7g.
- 10.** Two twisted-rod fragments (fig. 17.1). Two roughly coiled and intertwined thin rod fragments of quadrilobate section with tight, neat twisting. All four breaks are torn. Coil diameter: 28.5 mm; unfurled lengths: 95 and 120 mm approx; rod diameters: 1.8 and 1.9 mm; weight: 7.0g.
- 11.** Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.2). Roughly coiled as if to form a penannular ring, but both ends unifacially cut. Medium thick rod of quadrilobate section with very neat, tight twisting. Coil diameter: 22.5 mm; unfurled length: 55 mm approx; rod diameter 2.7 mm; weight: 4.2g.
- 12.** Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.2). Bent rod fragment of quadrilobate section; twisting not as tight as associated fragments. One end bifacially cut, the other unifacially. Length: 30.2 mm; unfurled length: 33 mm approx; rod diameter: 2.2 mm; weight: 1.4g.
- 13.** Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.2). Loose (secondary) coil of thin rod of trilobate section, tightly twisted. Both ends twisted-and-torn. Coil diameter: 27.5 mm; unfurled length: 110 mm approx; rod diameter: 1.8 mm; weight: 3.5g.
- 14.** Doubled-strand coiled rod finger-ring (fig. 17.2). Complete and neatly coiled ring with one-and-a-half circuits of doubled, plain rod of round section. The doubled-strand was formed by squashing flat a single unbroken ring, the tight bends at either end then serving as the terminals of the coil. Well finished, just tiny facets in places. Ring diameter: 25.0 mm; uncoiled length: 115 mm approx; rod diameter: 2.0 mm; weight: 11.5g.
- 15.** Doubled-strand rod fragment (fig. 17.2). Rod of round section tightly doubled back to form terminal very similar to those on ring no. 14. Facets present around terminal. One rod end torn, the other unifacially cut. Length: 20.5 mm; unfurled length: 22 mm; rod diameter: 2.0 mm; weight: 2.1g.
- 16.** Coiled rod ring fragment (fig. 17.2). Joins object no. 40 to make complete ring. Medium-thick rod of round section having a simple but neat terminal with side facets leading up to a flat sub-pentagonal end; other end torn. Fairly neatly coiled into slightly oval shape. Small lap-flaws in surface. Diameter: 25.5 mm; unfurled length: 105 mm approx; rod diameter: 2.9 mm; weight: 10.6g.

17. Rod ring fragment (fig. 17.2). Single extant coil of medium-thick rod of round section. The curve is fairly even and likely close to original. Both ends unifacially cut, then torn. Diameter: 22.7 mm; unfurled length: 55 mm approx; rod diameter: 2.9 mm; weight: 5.9g.

18. Coiled wire ring (fig. 17.2). Complete ring of round-section wire neatly coiled three-and-a-half times; each coil slightly offset to the next. Minimal tapering of rod with associated faceting close to either simple terminal. Diameter: 23.3 mm; unfurled length: 235 mm approx; rod diameter: 1.5 mm; weight: 7.1g.

19. Twisted-rod fragment with trumpet terminal (fig. 17.2). Wire fragment roughly bent double, one half being of round section and expanding very gradually to flat-ended terminal. Becomes trilobate in section, loosely twisted and contorted towards other end, which is torn. Tiny longitudinal groove in side of terminal derives from manufacture, not fully polished out. Max. dimension: 17.0 mm; unfurled length: 30 mm; rod diameter: 1.0 mm; terminal diameter: 1.9 mm; weight: 0.9g.

20. Three wire pieces (fig. 17.2). Roughly coiled and loosely intertwined, three wires of approximately round section with a little faceting. Fairly even in thickness, but each tapers slightly to one end. Two possible torn ends, others original. Slight longitudinal grooves could be from drawing process. Coil diameter: 18.9 mm; unfurled lengths: 32, 42, 65 mm approx; wire diameters: 0.7 – 1.0 mm; weight: 2.0g.

21. Double penannular ring (fig. 17.3). Complete ring comprising two rods side by side, presumably soldered together. Rods round in section with partial flattening on inner faces. Well finished, but tiny transverse nicks close to one terminal may be flaws of manufacture. Terminal ends are marginally convex from finishing. Diameter: 14.3 x 13.4 mm; total breadth: 6.0 mm; rod thickness: 2.9 mm; weight: 7.1g.

22. Double penannular ring (fig. 17.3). Complete ring comprising two rods side by side, presumably soldered together. Rods round in section except mostly flattened on inner faces. Terminal ends slightly convex and two of four bear residual clefts. Diameter: 14.5 x 13.5 mm; total breadth: 6.0 mm; rod thickness: 3.1 mm; weight: 7.4g.

23. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.3). Complete ring of near-round section with slight faceting all round associated with relatively coarse grinding striations. Latter also present on flattish terminal ends, while small folds and lipping have not been erased. Piece is probably essentially finished, but lacks the finer polish

acquired during use. Diameter: 13.0 x 13.9 mm; breadth: 3.1 mm; thickness: 2.9 mm; weight: 3.2g.

24. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.3). Complete ring of round section rod tapering a little towards terminals. Latter roughly flattened at their ends with some faceting around a central cleft and external lipping. Rod also covered in diffuse facets and light striations. Diameter: 14.5 x 13.5 mm; breadth: 3.0 mm; thickness: 2.9 mm; weight: 3.4g.

25. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.3). Complete ring of thick rod of slightly oval section tapering a little towards the terminals. Ends of latter roughly flattened with facets extant; slight lipping at the edges has in part been folded back and burnished into the sides. Diffuse hammermarks run back from terminals on generally smoothed outer face. Diameter: 13.5 x 12.0 mm; breadth: 3.4 – 4.0 mm; thickness: 3.0 – 3.7 mm; weight: 5.0g.

26. Penannular ring fragment (fig. 17.3). Very thick rod of near-round section and tightly curved without sign of distortion; almost certainly therefore from a ring of about 22 mm external diameter. Both ends chopped – one unifacially, the other bifacially. Another deep cut notch just inside latter. Length: 5.2 mm; breadth: 6.4 mm; thickness: 6.6 mm; weight: 6.7g.

27. Rod fragment (fig. 17.3). Thick rod fragment of round section. Original surface with diffuse longitudinal facets. One end cut and torn, the other dented and torn. Length: 25.1 mm; rod diameter: 5.0 mm; weight: 7.3g.

28. Rod fragment (fig. 17.3). Thick rod fragment of round section. Two unusual patches of blackened surface with silvery outline (analysis shows them to be silver splashes). Both ends with unifacial chop and opposing shallow facet, the remaining tongue torn. Length: 24.8 mm; rod diameter: 4.6 mm; weight: 6.6g.

29. Rod fragment (fig. 17.3). Thick rod fragment of round section with slight S curve in profile – presumably not original. Most of intact surface with very diffuse dimpling. One end dented and torn, the other, bifacially chopped and torn. Length: 31.8 mm; rod diameter: 5.2 mm; weight: 9.8g.

30. Rod fragment (fig. 17.3). Tiny segment of round or oval section rod. Both ends unifacially chopped then torn. Length: 3.3 mm; breadth: 4.8 mm; thickness: 4.3 mm; weight: 0.5g.

31. Bar fragment – unfinished bar ornament? Joins no. 52 to make complete bar (fig. 17.3). Thickish fragment of near rectangular section, tapering slightly to one

end, which is a probable terminal. Narrow facet along one body angle and part of another. Faces covered with hammer-rippling, while two longitudinal grooves are residual from working. Terminal has asymmetric convex end, roughly faceted and with residual cleft not worked out. Break with unifacial chop. Length: 34.2 mm; width: 4.4 mm; breadth: 3.5 mm; weight: 6.9g.

32. Flattened flange-twisted torc fragment (fig. 17.3). Well flattened fragment unifacially cut through at both ends. Four laps of metal run systematically from the sides diagonally in towards the middle and betray original helically coiled four-flanged section. Both surfaces rippled with hammer facets. Length: 14.7 mm; width: 10.7 mm; thickness: 2.1 mm; weight: 2.6g.

33. Ribbon/flat fragment (fig. 17.3). Small trapezoidal piece of ribbon. Longer sides unbroken and slightly bowed, converging towards one end. Shorter edges bifacially cut then torn. Length: 11.5 mm; width: 5.8 mm; thickness: 1.3 mm; weight: 0.8g.

34. Ribbon/flat fragment (fig. 17.3). Contorted flattish piece, the two longer sides mutilated by hammer damage, but not cut or torn. Both ends unifacially cut. Length: 12.0 mm; width: 8.9 mm; thickness: 1.5 mm; weight: 1.8g.

35. Modified rod/bar fragment (fig. 17.3). Small fragment of bar, triangular in plan and sub-triangular in section, probably having been distorted. Unifacial chops at both ends converge and almost meet at one side. Length: 8.0 mm; width: 6.7 mm; thickness: 5.4 mm; weight: 1.3g.

36. Bronze spearhead fragment (fig. 17.4). Tip of a spearhead with lozenge section midrib, the socket end not being present. Cutting edges chipped in places; intact parts thin, but with rather rounded bevelling. Length: 34.8 mm; width: 17.2 mm; thickness: 7.5 mm; weight: 6.8g.

37. Bronze punch (fig. 17.4). Complete tool with shaft largely of crisp square section, one end tapering in profile to bluntish wedge-like end, probably to be sunk into handle. From midway, body angles gradually flattened by tapered facets, eventually converting working end into round section; this tapers to rather blunt point. Light furrow along one face residual from forging of the shaft. Length: 75.0 mm; width butt: 6.4 mm; diameter working end: 2.0 mm; breadth: 4.3 mm; weight: 7.4g.

38. Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.4). Loose, irregular coil of trilobate section rod, neatly and tightly twisted.

Flange crests smoothed from polish or wear. Torn at both ends. Coil diameter: 26.0 mm; unfurled length: 88 mm approx; rod diameter: 1.8 mm; weight: 2.7g.

39. Twisted-rod fragment (fig. 17.4). Slightly bent piece of rod of quadrilobate section. Well smoothed crests and grooves. Either end is torn with a punchmark alongside. Length: 17.8 mm; rod diameter: 2.2 mm; weight: 0.9g.

40. Coiled rod ring fragment (fig. 17.4). Joins object no. 16 to make complete ring. Medium-thick rod of round to oval section having a simple but neat flat-ended terminal with a tapered facet running back on one side; other end torn and bent relative to no. 16. Almost full circuit of a coil of slightly oval shape. Diameter: 24.2 x 22.5 mm; unfurled length: 60 mm approx; rod diameter: 3.0 mm; weight: 6.0g.

41. Plain rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Irregular coil (one-and-a-half turns) of round section rod with slight longitudinal faceting. One end torn, the other with unifacial cut. Coil diameter: 24.5 mm; unfurled length: 75 mm approx; rod diameter: 1.9 mm; weight: 3.1g.

42. Wire penannular ring fragment (fig. 17.4). Tightly and evenly curved stretch of round section wire, probably near original curvature (estimated diameter 12 mm approx). Slight longitudinal faceting. One end a flat-ended terminal with tiny cleft in middle; other end dented then torn. Length: 9.7 mm; rod diameter: 1.6 mm; weight: 0.4g.

43. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.4). Complete. Round section rod, well polished with diffuse longitudinal faceting. Terminals a little out of alignment – one bent inwards. Terminal ends both ground flat around a sizable central depression. Diameter: 14.7 x 13.9 mm; breadth: 3.5 mm; thickness 3.5 mm; weight: 4.8g.

44. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.4). Complete, unfinished. Round section rod with obvious longitudinal faceting and striations, apparently not having received final surface finish. Terminal ends neatly flattened, one though still retaining slight depression. Diameter: 14.3 x 13.7 mm; breadth: 3.2 mm; thickness: 3.2 mm; weight: 3.5g.

45. Single penannular ring (fig. 17.4). Complete, unfinished? Round to oval section rod, tapering towards the terminals. Some strong longitudinal facets, others largely polished out. Terminal ends not neatly finished, slightly convex with residual cleft and traces of outer-edge lipping. Diameter: 12.9 x 11.9 mm; breadth: 2.1 – 2.6 mm; thickness: 1.6 – 2.5 mm; weight: 2.1g.

46. Rod fragment with terminal (fig. 17.5). Round section rod with flat-ended terminal expanded around half its circuit to give slightly oval shape. Most smoothed, but with remnant hammer facets and fine grinding marks. Two unusual pits in surface about 3 mm long and associated with patches of blackening (analysis shows to be splashed with silver). Broken end bifacially chopped then torn. Length: 28.4 mm; terminal diameter: 5.3 x 6.0 mm; rod diameter: 4.8 mm; weight: 7.9g.

47. Rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Medium-thick round section rod tightly turned through 180° – curvature neat, but minute pitting here suggests stress from bending. Smoothed with traces of facets. Both ends bifacially pinched with one steep chop, one shallow facet and centre torn. Length: 12.0 mm; unfurled length: 25 mm; width: 11.7 mm; rod diameter: 3.6 mm; weight: 4.0g.

48. Rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Slightly bent round section rod. Traces of facets and fine fissuring in otherwise well polished surface. Both ends bifacially pinched with one rounded dent and opposing shallow facet, the middle parts then torn. Length: 36.2 mm; rod diameter: 5.3 mm; weight: 11.0g.

49. Rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Round section rod, well smoothed though leaving traces of longitudinal facets. Both ends bifacially hammered into acute-profile, ragged edges, also resulting in lateral expansion. Length: 24.3 mm; rod diameter: 3.8 mm; weight: 3.3g.

50. Rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Highly smoothed round section rod. One end with steep cut and tear, other with steep cut and opposing shallow facet. Length: 23.1 mm; rod diameter: 3.8 mm; weight: 3.7g.

51. Rod fragment (fig. 17.5). Well smoothed round section rod. One end cut right through with single steep cut, the other similar but with final tongue torn. Length: 6.5 mm; rod diameter: 3.8 mm; weight: 0.9g.

52. Bar fragment – unfinished bar ornament? Joins no. 31 to make complete bar (fig. 17.5). Thickish rod of sub-rectangular section with narrow faceting of the body angles. Fairly neat shaping, but still covered with hammer ripples. One end crudely shaped by hammering to create convex 'terminal', but two large clefts not worked out. Other end bifacially chopped. Length: 33.6 mm; width: 4.5 mm; breadth: 3.6 mm; weight: 7.2g.

53. Bar fragment (fig. 17.5). Thin bar of sub-rectangular section – flat faces and bowed sides with longitudinal faceting. One end bifacially chopped, other uniaxially then torn; both have a transverse

'marking' groove immediately inside cuts. Length: 15.5 mm; width: 4.8 mm; breadth: 2.3 mm; weight: 2.4g.

54. Bar fragment (fig. 17.5). Sub-rectangular bar with narrow facets along body angles. Hammer rippling of faces. Both ends chopped through almost completely with uniaxial cut, remaining tongue torn; possible 'marking' groove alongside one. Length: 8.7 mm; width: 4.4 mm; breadth 3.2 mm; weight: 1.5g.

55. Ribbon fragment (fig. 17.5). Narrow strip of crisp rectangular section. Surfaces well smoothed. Both ends torn with slight bending. Length: 10.2 mm; width: 3.2 mm; thickness: 1.3 mm; weight: 0.6g.

56. Modified bar/ribbon fragment (fig. 17.4). Both ends thinned by oblique bifacial hammer facets which meet at the middle, hence possibly modifying section even here; bowed section of sides possibly original though. Thin tongues at ends torn. Length: 11.1 mm; width at centre: 3.7 mm; breadth centre: 2.7 mm; weight: 1.1g.

57. Ribbon fragment (fig. 17.5). Strip of near constant thickness with slightly wavy sides, perhaps caused by hammering of one face. Other face flat and smooth. Both ends cut uniaxially and steeply, one a straight cut, the other convex in plan. Length: 7.2 mm; width: 6.6 mm; thickness: 1.0 – 1.3 mm; weight: 1.9g.

58. Sheet fragment – ?conical cover (fig. 17.5). Tightly folded and crumpled fragment of sheet. Several stretches of neat convex edge are visible, probably all linking as single edge. Likely part of conical or spherical sheet cover for bead or button. Max. dimension: 12.1 mm; width: 3.8 mm; breadth: 2.7 mm; thickness of sheet: 0.1 mm; weight: 0.3g.

59. Bronze knife (fig. 17.6). Near rectangular tang with flattened sides and flat faces; no flanging except erratically on sloped shoulders. Rivet hole appears drilled. Below obtuse shoulders blade swells marginally before very gradual taper to tongue-shaped tip. Flattened midrib defined all round by bevel, the broad blade edges outside lightly hollowed and carrying diffuse hammer ripples and poorly aligned longitudinal striations. Much of cutting edge damaged by corrosion chipping. Length: 205 mm; width blade: 28.5 mm; thickness: 5.0 mm; weight: 118.9g.

Metal contents: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated gold contents for the 54 precious metal objects of between 76 and 85 per cent.

Discussion: Including intertwined fragments (nos. 10a-b and 20a-c), the Cirencester area find has yielded 57 objects of gold and five of bronze. Total

weight of the gold is 261.3g and of the bronze 139.7g. Because most of the material is fragmentary, there is the possibility that some might be from the same object. Two joins have been recognised and taking into account possibly belonging fragments, having similar features and dimensions, a minimum of 38 different gold objects and five bronze implements can be suggested. They break down as follows (see table on page 32).

The very fragmentary nature of many of the objects also imposes limitations on full identification. Similar gauges of rod or bar can be used for finger-rings and bracelets, or for bracelets and neck ornaments, and even terminal forms may not be unique to one ornament category. Identifications therefore rely on finding good parallels in more complete form.

Flange-twisted torcs with classic 'trumpet' terminals (group 2) are certainly represented in the Cirencester area find. It is not impossible that other fragments belonged to neck ornaments. Some of the medium-thick rods (group 5, especially 47, 49-51) could perhaps have been neck-rings strung with beads; fragments of such seem to have been present in the lost Beerhackett hoard, Dorset (Anon 1850, fig. D) and the sheet-gold cover from Cirencester (no. 58) may represent one of the biconical attachments illustrated there.

The thickest round rods present at Cirencester, averaging 5 mm thick and including that with a flat barely expanded terminal (27-30, 46, 48) are more likely to come from simple penannular bracelets such as are known in a number of hoards of the Middle Bronze Age. Unfortunately their short extant lengths and distortion associated with fragmentation does not allow any useful assessment of curvature.

The plain rod fragments of finer dimensions, down to wire proportions, seem consistently to belong to coiled finger-rings, but these break down into three types in detail (group 4). Simple coiled rings of rod or wire are known in bronze in a few Middle Bronze Age contexts, but are not readily paralleled in gold in secure contexts. Likewise, the doubled-strand form is unusual, but the Beerhackett hoard contained similar ornaments both in plain rod and twisted rod (Anon 1850, figs B and C). They are described as being armllets, but were generally too small in diameter; it is perhaps more likely that they were coiled to form finger-rings, as now seen clearly at Cirencester. A single find from Llanwrthwl, Brecknockshire (Savory 1980,

no. 304, 195 fig. 47; Taylor 1980, pl. 34c), is again made of doubled-strand thin rod, but as a finger-ring it only forms a single circuit with a gap (penannular). The Beerhackett hoard also thus presents a possible identity for some (but not all) of the twisted rod fragments in this hoard (group 3); their rod diameters are similar to the illustrated one from Beerhackett. The final object likely to be from a finger-ring is that chopped in two (31 and 52). Although in unfinished state, its full length is only about 68 mm, so it would form a penannular ring of around 25 mm diameter unless significantly stretched in the final stages of manufacture.

At least one of the thin twisted rods (group 3 no. 7) cannot have come from the doubled-strand type of ornament, nor from a finger-ring. Although of delicate proportions, its intact terminal follows the 'trumpet' pattern normally encountered on torcs. If this was from a torc, it was extremely fine; the alternative is perhaps a bracelet or armllet in matching style and secured by linking the two recurved terminals together in a similar (but uncertain) fashion. Twisted rods or wires can also evidently be used in multiples to form ornaments; this has come to light with the fine bracelet in the Burton hoard, Wrexham, in which six twisted wires have been fused together and clamped with folded strips at either end (This volume, no. 485).

The main gold type remaining for discussion is the familiar penannular ring of the later Bronze Age. Although the function of these is much debated, they are very distinct in form from finger-rings, not least in their small internal diameters. As many as ten examples are present in the Cirencester area assemblage, eight of them being complete. Other than in having a round or near-round section and simple flattened terminals, they are not uniform. Six are single plain rods of modest thickness sometimes tapering towards the ends (23, 24, 25, 43, 44, 45), two are similar but of double rod (21-22), one is a much thicker single rod fragment (26) and the last is from a delicate wire example (42).

There are a number of factors which could link the deposit to gold-working. Most obvious is the high proportion of the objects which have been chopped, cut or torn into fragments. Normally this would be interpreted as evidence of preparation for recycling. Certainly, it would be advantageous to break up the larger ornaments in order to fit the metal pieces in a crucible. However, fragmentation is not confined to

Awls/punches/tracers	1*/ 2*/ 37*	3	3
Tanged knife	59*	1	1
Spearhead	36	1	1
Terminal, plus four-flanged hoop frags	3, 5, 6, 32 (flattened)	4	1
Thinner four-flanged hoop frag.	4	1	1
Terminal, plus frags of trilobate-section hoop	7, 8, 13, 38	4	1
Terminal with trilobate-section hoop frag.	19	1	1
Trilobate-section hoop fragment	9	1	1
Quadrilobate-section hoop frags	10a, 10b/ 11/ 12, 39	5	3
Doubled-strand coiled	14*/ 15	2	2
Coiled rod	16=40*/ 17/ 41?	4	3
Coiled wire	18*	1	1
Rectangular-section bar	31=52* unfinished	2	1
Terminal and hoop fragments	46, 28, 30?	3	1
Round section hoop fragments	27, 29, 48/ 47, 49, 50, 51	7	2
Rectangular-section hoop fragments	53/ 54	2	2
Double-rod rings	21*/ 22*	2	2
Single-rod rings	23*/ 24*/ 25*/43*/ 44* unfinished/ 45* unfinished	6	6
Small fragment	26	1	1
Wire ring	42	1	1
Sheet fragment, ?button/bead cover	58	1	1
Modified bar fragments	35, 56	2	(2)
Ribbon/ flat fragments	33/ 34/ 55/ 57	4	4
Wire pieces	20a, 20b, 20c	3	1

Key:

= join

, division between fragments potentially belonging to one object;

/ division between separate objects (as reconstructed where necessary)

those and the fact that similar treatment was received by objects that could easily have gone into a crucible intact or crushed suggests that the process of fragmentation also had a symbolic role. Similarly, the crushing flat of a small flange-twisted torc fragment (no. 32) would again be totally unnecessary simply for the purpose of melting it down.

Notwithstanding this qualification regarding the purpose of fragmentation, there is other evidence relating to metalworking in the form of unfinished pieces: two single-rod penannular rings (44, 45) and a bar probably destined for a finger-ring (31/52). Other penannular rings, notably nos. 23 and 25, may be essentially finished, but have not acquired any obvious use-wear and may therefore be newly manufactured at the time of deposition.

The five bronze implements from the find could be of importance in this context. Three can be described variously as awls, punches or tracers, any of which could have performed some role in applying dot and line decoration to gold. However, a conundrum is presented by the fact that these forms of decoration are not a feature of gold of the phase represented. The unusually large tanged knife would, on the other hand, be a very suitable implement for cutting up many of the gold artefacts. The spearhead tip cannot obviously be functionally related, but spearheads do occasionally occur in ornament-dominated hoards of the Middle Bronze Age.

Most closely datable in the near Cirencester find is the flange-twisted torc, a type seemingly in use only during the Penard phase, c. 1300 – 1150 BC. Given the fragmentary nature of the torcs, the possibility must be born in mind that deposition was later, but associations for the other types all allow a Penard date. What is recorded from the Beerhackett hoard sits comfortably at this horizon, and coiled finger-rings in bronze are if anything typical of slightly earlier, Taunton phase metalwork (14th century BC). All but one of the bronzes could be of Penard date but are not specific to this phase. The exception is no. 1, which has a high lead content not found before the succeeding Wilburton phase. In fact, this object need not be Bronze Age at all; it is not a classic Bronze Age awl form and heavily leaded bronze compositions are also known in the Roman period. Fieldwork on the site yielded a number of Roman pottery finds.

The dating of the varied penannular rings (group 6) does require some further elucidation. The type is

conventionally dated to the Late Bronze Age, c. 1150 – 800/750 BC, but occurs in only a few associations of that date. Those examples have base-metal cores covered in gold sheet and can be punch-decorated. Gold-covered and other more intricate varieties (especially striped ones) probably are of full Late Bronze Age date, but it is possible that the simple plain solid rod versions with slightly tapering terminals seen at Cirencester began earlier. Single, double and triple penannular rings with flat to hollow backs are associated with Penard phase hoards at Stretham, Cambridgeshire, and Boyton, Suffolk (Eogan 1994, 56–7 figs. 21 and 22), while the rings associated with a twisted torc from Haxey, Lincolnshire, include two quadruple-rod penannulars and a coiled rod all with oval rod sections (Taylor 1980, pl. 39c). The Blinkbonny, Northumberland, group of interlocked rings includes three triple-rod penannulars and a single coil of rod – these are all round in section (*ibid*, pl. 34a).

A final association of particular relevance is the assemblage of 42 gold pieces from Fittleworth, West Sussex (*Treasure Annual Report* 1996–97, no. 1; British Museum accession 1996 9-2 1-42). Not only does this have two complete penannular rings of solid rod (one single, one double), it also shares with Cirencester a number of other features: flange-twisted hoop fragments, a plain-rod coiled finger-ring, and a high frequency of chopped up segments of rod and bar; many round section rods of differing thicknesses, octagonal section bars and flat/ribbon fragments; terminals are consistently flat-ended and unexpanded. The Fittleworth hoard also includes two complete (and therefore certain) plain penannular bracelets and a fragment of an ingot.

Conclusion: Although some very unusual elements are present in the Cirencester area find, there is no reason to doubt that originally it was either a single deposit or a series of related deposits made over a short period. It would appear that material of very similar character, and even two joining pieces, may have been spread over a fairly large area. Plough-dispersal is certainly plausible to account for this, particularly since all of the well-recorded pieces came from the modern plough soil. The date of deposition would have been within the Penard phase or shortly after, c. 1300 – 1100 BC.

Disposition: The Corinium Museum, Cirencester hopes to acquire.

18. Thornham, Norfolk: Middle Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T401) (Figs. 18.1, 18.2, 18.3)

Date: About 1275 – 1150 BC

Finder: Mr M Tillman

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Four Bronze Age bronze implements were found during a metal-detecting rally; the three submitted (the fourth made by a different finder) were located at depths between 2.5 – 10 cm on cultivated land. They were found in an approximate line (the direction of ploughing) at intervals of about 8 m.

Description: Condition of the palstaves (1 and 2) is good, the socketed axe, less so.

1. Looped palstave: Patina intact over part of butt and much of flange crests (fig. 18.1); cutting edge and blade tips totally corrosion chipped. Flanges triangular; stop projects beyond a little and has convex-profiled underside. Stout trident-rib motif – the outer ribs slightly bowed and point of convergence low on blade; stem below is diffuse. Strong edge bevel with slight blade tip hollows. Hammer-dimpling on faces and sides. Extant length: 154 mm; extant cutting edge width: 51.7 mm; width of butt: 24.5 mm; thickness of septum base: 12 mm; weight 485.5g.

2. Looped palstave: Butt corner intact, an adjacent notch may be due to poor casting (fig. 18.2). Two flanges intact, two corrosion damaged. Stretch of cutting edge retains patina, but is rounded rather than sharp. Flanges convex-triangular in shape; stop projects beyond a little and has convex-profiled underside. Stout trident-rib motif – the outer ribs slightly bowed. Strong edge bevel, hammering having caused blade tip hollows; however, tips have then been neatly squared off in finishing. Some hammer rippling, especially on edge bevel. Extant length: 149.5 mm; cutting edge width: 47.8 mm; width of butt 24.5 mm; thickness of septum base 11.5 mm; weight 418.8g.

3. Socketed axe: Half of one face and of one side missing, possibly eaten away by corrosion (fig. 18.3). Cutting edge and blade tips totally corrosion chipped. Deep, flat mouth-moulding. Corroded lump on one side of moulding, 4 mm across, likely to be stump of a loop. Both faces and sides have convex profile, but they still meet at well defined body angles. Intact side shows light linear features parallel to fine central

casting flash remnant. Inner edge of mouth top also carries thin casting flash. Diffuse edge bevel. Socket tapers steadily and asymmetrically to wedge-like end. Extant length: 111 mm; extant cutting edge width: 37.6 mm; socket depth: 79 mm; weight: 217.9g.

Discussion: The two palstaves are of the Transitional type typical of the Penard metalworking assemblage, c. 1275 – 1150 BC. The socketed axe is an early flat-collar form; it does not have the gracile proportions of the Taunton-Hademarschen axes and instead is entirely in keeping with Penard socketed axe styles. A good parallel may be found, for example, in the Wallington hoard, Northumberland (Burgess 1968, 13 fig. 9.14), now datable to the Penard phase (Needham 1990a).

The three reported bronzes can therefore be attributed to the same phase of the Bronze Age and could well have been deposited at the same time. Although well separated, their linear alignment admits the possibility that they were plough dispersed from close proximity to one another.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2006.477.

E DARCH AND S P NEEDHAM

19. Hockliffe, Bedfordshire: Bronze Age base-metal group (2004 T392)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr G Dyer

Date of discovery: Ingot fragments: pre-2003; axe fragment: 2004

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

Description: 18 fragments of copper alloy ingots, and one socketed axe fragment.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S P NEEDHAM

20. Breage, Cornwall (1): Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard and scatter (2004 T71) (Figs. 20.1, 20.2)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr S James

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The sword fragment (3), knife fragment (4), fragment of socketed implement (5) and torc fragment (6) were found within the socketed axe (1). The ingot fragments and metal-working debris (7-24) were surrounding the axe. The fragment of socketed axe (2) was found approximately 20 m to the south-west of the main group of objects.

Description: The original surface is missing on some objects, although the sword (3), knife (4) and torc/bracelet fragments survive in very good condition. The ingot fragments generally have a red/brown or pale green/white surface patina.

1. Incomplete socketed axe, South-Welsh type (fig. 20.1). Single flat collar around an oval mouth. Part of one vertical rib on one face and a less pronounced rib at the edge of the face. The lower blade end and blade edge are missing and there is no sign of a loop although the original surface is missing from much of the sides. The mouth is chipped at one side. The break at the lower blade is roughly straight. Most of the original surface is missing and the surfaces are very abraded and pitted. Length: 70.1mm; mouth width: 38 mm; mouth breadth: 34.93 mm; weight: 143.2g.

2. Socketed axe, fragment (fig. 20.1). Part of mouth, one face and side. Single flat collar at mouth. The surfaces are very heavily abraded and very little original surface survives. Length: 34.55mm; width: 19.43mm; weight: 14.3g.

3. Sword, Ewart Park type (fig. 20.1). Upper blade fragment. Both blade edges are intact. Well-defined edge bevel 4.9 mm from blade edge. Length: 17.55 mm; width: 34.65 mm; weight: 15.3g.

4. Hog-backed knife, fragment (fig. 20.1). Parts of two sides, with blade edge intact. Length: 10.8 mm; width: 20.05 mm; thickness: 3.78 mm; weight: 2.1g.

5. Socketed implement, fragment (fig. 20.1). Part of one face and one side. Length: 12.35 mm; weight: 3.2g.

6. Fragment, cast copper-alloy torc or bracelet with diagonal ridges (fig. 20.1). Casting seam on internal surface. Roughly circular in section. Length: 36.8 mm;

diameter: 6.9-7.5 mm; weight: 12.4g.

7. Ingot, fragment; weight: 171.1g.

8. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 264.3g.

9. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex. Red/brown; weight: 91.8g.

10. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 103.6g.

11. Ingot, fragment; weight: 86.7g.

12. Ingot, fragment; weight: 49.4g.

13. Ingot, fragment. Red/brown, possibly iron; fractured; weight: 42.6g.

14. Ingot, fragment. Flat, plate; weight: 18.2g.

15. Ingot, fragment. Flat. Pale green/white surfaces; weight: 22.2g.

16. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 42.5g.

17. Ingot, fragment. Red/orange; weight: 84.3g.

18. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 135g.

19. Metal-working debris, fragment. Seams of white metal, possibly lead; weight: 90.7g.

20. Metal-working debris, fragment; weight: 3.7g.

21. Metal-working debris. Red, with lead adhesion; weight: 8.6g.

22. Metal-working debris. Probable high lead content; weight: 8.9g.

23. Metal-working debris; weight: 15.7g.

24. Metal-working debris; weight: 17.3g.

Discussion: The group consists of 24 fragments from a minimum of two socketed axes of South-Welsh type, a sword, a hog-backed knife, a torc/neck ring or bracelet, twelve fragments of raw metal copper ingot and six fragments of metal working debris. That all but one of the non-ingot and metal-working debris fragments had been inserted into the socketed axe is an interesting feature of the group. A considerable number of the ingot and metal-working debris fragments have red/brown surfaces, which is a feature of copper corrosion. Other fragments appear to contain lead or a similar white metal, primarily on the surfaces, although one fragment of metal-working debris appears to have a possible seam of white metal. One of the ingot fragments (13) appears to have a very high iron content; a feature which is not entirely surprising given the very late Bronze Age date of this material. The non-ingot fragments are all fragmentary and show signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion as scrap metal. The presence of axe, sword, knife and ornament fragments, which may be interpreted as scrap, mixed with ingots of raw material, suggests that this is a founders' hoard. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age period and suggest a date of

deposition towards the end of the period, around 1000-800 BC.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

21. Breage, Cornwall (2): Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2004 T262) (Figs. 21.1, 21.2)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr S James

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector. The objects were found in the same location at a depth of approximately 30 cm from the surface, reportedly below some rocks with the sword fragment and one of the ingot fragments found on the same level and the socketed axe directly below.

Description: The metal objects generally bear textured corrosion products on variable dark to mid green patinas. Patches of the corrosion have lifted to reveal dusty light green surfaces.

1. Incomplete, small socketed axe (fig. 21.1). Upper body, mouth and blade end missing. Deep completely flat collar, at least 15.1mm deep. Narrow moulding, with three ribs, two of which are vertical and one slightly oblique, extending from it. Patches of bright green corrosion, pale green at break on upper body. Two areas on one side are cracked. Casting flashes neatly flattened, but visible on one side. Length: 57.2 mm; width: 27.2 mm; weight: 37.7g.

2. Sword, Carps Tongue type (fig. 21.1). Upper blade fragment. The blade tip, much of the blade wings and blade edges are missing. Heavy corrosion damage at the breaks on the blade. Diffuse hammer marks on mid-rib. Smooth green patina on both sides. Length: 137 mm; width: 29.9 mm; thickness: 8.4 mm; weight: 109.3g.

3. Sword, Ewart Park type (fig. 21.1). Blade fragment. The blade edges are missing through corrosion damage. Copper corrosion products on the heavily pitted surfaces. Length: 52 mm; width: 35.5 mm; thickness: 8.3 mm; weight: 55.3g.

4. Ingot. Edge fragment (fig. 21.2). Plano-convex; weight: 532.7g.

5. Ingot. Edge fragment (fig. 21.2). Plano-convex; weight: 257.7g.

6. Ingot. Edge fragment (fig. 21.2). Plano-convex; weight: 76g.

7. Ingot. Plate-like fragment (fig. 21.2); weight: 15.5g.

Discussion: This small hoard is composed of one incomplete socketed axe, one fragment of a Ewart Park sword, one fragment of a Carp's Tongue sword and four ingot/raw metal fragments. The axe does not fall into an established type and although ribbed, it is not a South-Welsh type. It is a well-finished and rather delicate example which was possibly manufactured in the south-west. The axe and swords are all fragmentary and show signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion as scrap metal. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age period and suggest a date of deposition towards the end of the period, around 1000-800 BC.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

22. East of Colchester, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard and scatter (2004 T116) (Figs. 22.1, 22.2)

Date: About 1020 – 800 BC

Finder: Ms L Cook (1) and Mr B Purpura (2-67)

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector; the hoard had been buried in an oval pit 60 cm long and 37 cm wide at the surface, with a maximum depth of 62 cm. The socketed axe fragment (1) was found 14 m away from the hoard.

Description: Nine bronze artefacts (fig. 22.1); the remaining items are complete or fragmentary copper ingots (fig. 21.1 & 2).

1. Socketed axe, blade fragment.

2. Complete South-eastern socketed axe (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 212).

3. Complete South-eastern socketed axe.

4. Complete South-eastern socketed axe.

5. Complete South-eastern socketed axe, variant Shoebury (*op. cit.* 213-14).

6. Complete South-eastern socketed axe, variant Bilton (*ibid.* 214).

7. End-winged axe.

8-9. Socketed axe blade fragments.

10-12. Complete copper bun-shaped ingot.

13-67. Copper ingot fragments.

Discussion: South-eastern socketed axes are typical of the Ewart stage of the Late Bronze Age, c. 1020 – 800 BC. The condition of the socketed axe fragment (1) is identical to that of the axe fragments in the hoard. In the circumstances it seems reasonable to link the axe fragment with the main hoard.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

P R SEALEY

23. Ebbsfleet, Kent: Two Late Bronze Age base-metal scatters (2004 T228) (Figs. 23.1, 23.2)

Date: About 800 – 700 BC

Finder: Wessex Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2004 – 2006

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological evaluation and excavation. Find A was concentrated within an area of 1 m², find B (25 m to the south) was concentrated within an area of 0.25 m² with additional outlying objects up to 4 m away.

Description:

A. (fig 23.1) Only one object, a socketed axe (1) was found in situ; three further objects (2-4) came from the associated spoil, and two objects (5-6) from the general area. A fragment of copper alloy from the subsoil, probably a waste piece bled from an ingot (7), may also be associated. Subsequent excavation produced seven further items derived from this hoard (nos. 8 – 14).

1. Socketed axe; length: 88 mm; width: 37 mm; depth: 32 mm; weight: 146g.
2. Socketed axe; length: 106 mm; width: 43 mm; depth: 40 mm; weight: 279g.
3. Socketed axe; length: 88 mm; width: 38 mm; depth: 33 mm; weight: 157g.
4. Lead object; length: 30 mm; width: 18 mm; depth: 19 mm; weight: 25g.
5. Copper alloy 'anvil'; length: 26 mm; width: 16 mm; depth: 12 mm; weight: 10g.
6. Perforated lead object; length: 19 mm; width: 17 mm; weight: 4g.
7. Possible ingot fragment; weight: 10g.
8. Ingot fragment; weight: 1165g.
9. Ingot fragment; weight: 675g.

10. Sword fragment; length: 57 mm; width: 36 mm; weight: 60g.

11. Ingot fragment; weight: 12g.

12. Ingot fragment; weight: 3g.

13. Ingot fragment; weight: 20g.

14. Possible axe fragment; length: 36 mm; width: 34 mm; weight: 34g.

B. (fig. 23.2) It is very likely that other elements of this hoard remain unexcavated; it derived from the interface of the subsoil and a shallow, 'midden deposit'.

1. Ingot fragment; weight: 313g.

2. Socketed chisel; length: 85 mm; width: 11 mm; depth: 9 mm; weight: 37g.

3. Socketed axe; length: 101 mm; width: 50 mm; depth: 31 mm; weight: 152g.

4. Socketed gouge; length: 93 mm; width: 22 mm; depth: 21 mm; weight: 67g.

5. Spearhead fragment; length: 40 mm; width: 39 mm; weight: 30g.

6. Spearhead fragment; length: 23 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 11g.

7. Ingot fragment; weight: 23g.

8. Socketed axe; length: 116 mm; width: 56 mm; depth: 41 mm; weight: 365g.

9. Ingot fragment; weight: 50g.

10. Socketed axe fragment; length: 56 mm; width: 28 mm; weight: 30g.

11. Socketed axe; length: 113 mm; width: 49 mm; weight: 374g.

12. Ingot fragment; weight: 320g.

13. Ingot fragment; weight: 147g.

14. Socketed axe fragment; length: 33 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 20g.

15. Ingot fragment; weight: 45g.

16. Ingot fragment; weight: 206g.

17. Ingot fragment; weight: 12g.

18. Ingot fragment; weight: 13g.

Discussion: The findspots of Late Bronze Age Hoards A and B provide some interesting information as to the nature of their original deposition. In both cases the hoards appear to overlie Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age features and deposits and thus may post-date the settlement in this area, although a date in the 8th century BC might fall at the beginning of the pottery sequence. Neither of the hoards appears to have been buried in pits, and the evidence is particularly clear in the case of Hoard B. Here, a concentration of objects was found together at the base of the subsoil, just above the interface with the natural, with further,

generally smaller elements scattered around with some overlying or in the surface of the 'midden deposit'. The inference might be that they were placed on the ground surface (possibly in a bag) and perhaps covered with a small mound of soil, and have subsequently suffered some minor disturbance as a result of ploughing. The precise findspot of Hoard A is less clear in this respect, but again there is no indication of the objects having been buried in a pit. The significance of the lens of dark soil in which at least one of the axes (and probably all three) was found is uncertain; it may have been 'ploughed off' the top of a feature or represent an in situ deposit. The context of the 2005 excavation finds (seven further objects) would appear to support the latter suggestion. It may be relevant to note that the Ebbsfleet III hoard (comprising five objects) found in 1992 (Lawson 1995) lay within a 1m² area in a uniform mixture of Thanet Beds sand at a depth of approximately 0.8 m. No stratigraphy could be distinguished and, in particular, no pit in which they were buried, and more extensive stripping around the hoard revealed no further objects suggesting only very limited dispersal through ploughing.

The discovery of these two Late Bronze Age hoards represents a significant addition to the three previous finds at Ebbsfleet, including the major group of at least 190 objects found in 1893 (Ebbsfleet I) at Ebbsfleet Farm just to the north-west of the Site. It also adds to the marked concentration of 'Carp's Tongue' hoards already recovered from the Isle of Thanet and the former Wantsum Channel (Lawson 1995, 277). What may be particularly significant about the two most recent finds, apart from their context, is the apparent absence of any evidence for metalworking on the site. Despite careful searching no fragments of crucibles, moulds or bronze droplets were found; the hoards may represent founders' hoards, but no actual evidence of metalworking has so far been forthcoming.

A date range late in the Late Bronze Age, probably around the 8th century BC, is indicated by the poor quality casting, and the presence of more massive axes; the two hoards are indistinguishable in terms of date. The range of objects is well paralleled within south-east England (and indeed from the other side of the Channel), although some objects (notably the small 'anvil', and the chisel) are less common. Many of the Thanet hoards contain ingots and provide evidence for an efficient industry producing quantities of

weapons and tools, but also recycling scrap metal, probably from both sides of the Channel.

Disposition: To be determined.

P ANDREWS AND A J LAWSON

24. Lenham, Kent: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T119) (Fig. 24.)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mrs G Davies (1-10, 12) and Mr G Gandon (11, 13)

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector, at a depth of no more than 30 cm within the plough soil, within an area of approximately 20 m². No. 8, 9 and 10 were found together and may represent the approximate point of deposition of the hoard.

Description:

1. Ingot, plano-convex edge fragment; weight: 191.86g.
2. Ingot, fragment; weight: 99.65g.
3. Ingot, fragment; weight: 40.66g.
4. Ingot, plano-convex edge fragment; weight: 147.61g.
5. Ingot, possible plano-convex edge fragment; weight: 36.24g.
6. Ingot, fragment; weight: 29.54g.
7. Ingot, plano-convex edge fragment; thickness: 24.93 mm.
8. Ingot, plano-convex edge fragment; weight: 105.46g.
9. Ingot, fragment; weight: 26.86g.
10. Ingot, probable plano-convex edge fragment; thickness: 18.9 mm.
11. Ingot, probable plano-convex edge fragment; thickness: 13.86 mm.
12. Casting waste. Fragment of copper alloy slag or dross; thickness: 13.71 mm; weight: 53.49g.
13. Casting waste. Probable fragment of copper alloy casting waste or jet; thickness: 9.57 mm; weight: 5.26g.

Discussion: This assemblage is composed of eleven copper ingots and two fragments of copper alloy casting waste. Ingots of raw copper are a well-known feature of Late Bronze Age metalworker's hoards in

south-eastern England, where they are usually found in association with manufactured artefacts such as axe heads, swords and spearheads. Although these artefacts were found as a scatter, it is likely that they were deposited together as a hoard and were later dispersed by the action of the plough.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A RICHARDSON

25. Ringlemere, Kent: Late Bronze Age gold and base-metal scatter (2004 T85 and 2004 T146) (Figs. 25.1, 25.2, 25.3)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr C Bradshaw

Date of discovery: February–April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The objects were scattered over an area approximately 20 m across and lying 175 m to the south-south-east of the previous find of a gold cup.

Description:

1. Gold wire/rod (fig. 25.1). A piece of thick wire, or rod, of neat circular section except where chopped at either end. Here cutting or chiselling from opposite sides has given the ends a wedge-like profile. Length: 37.2 mm; diameter: 2.7 mm; weight: 3.27g.
2. Socketed axe fragment (site id. 358) (fig. 25.2). Mouth intact, but blade and one face lacking. Class A socketed axe decorated with wing-rib design. The bases of the wings continue onto the sides as a slight horizontal moulding. Length: 69 mm; weight: 81.4g
3. Plate-like fragment (fig. 25.2). All edges broken; possibly part of an artefact. Max. dimension: 46.5 mm; weight: 23.2g.
4. Tang fragment (fig. 25.2). Blunt ended rod of sub-trapezoid section; other end thins and expands towards a bifurcation, but the two ends are immediately broken. Length: 36.5 mm; weight: 9.4g.
5. Ingot fragment (349); weight: 434.5g.
6. Ingot edge fragment (351); weight: 286.9g.
7. Ingot near-edge fragment (352); weight: 623.2g.
8. Ingot edge fragment (353); weight: 325.1g.
9. Ingot edge fragment (355); weight: 611.1g.
10. Ingot edge fragment (356); weight: 566.2g.
11. Ingot near-edge fragment (357); weight: 343.8g.
12. Lump, craggy form; weight: 4.3g.

13. Lump, craggy form; weight: 5.3g.

14. Lump, small flattish disc; weight: 6.5g.

15. Lump, flattish, rough; weight: 2.5g.

Discussion: The socketed axe is the only securely datable object among the group, belonging to the Ewart stage of the Late Bronze Age, c. 1000 – 800 BC. However, all but one of the remaining copper-alloy objects would be entirely consistent with such a date; the ingot fragments are typical of the form frequently encountered in Late Bronze Age hoards, while the smaller lumps, which are prills or waste, can also be matched in some contemporary contexts. The gold rod is undiagnostic. Its composition is consistent with a Bronze Age date, but not necessarily exactly contemporary with the base metalwork. Its composition does not, however, match that of the Early Bronze Age gold cup found 150 m away. Of the base-metal objects, all but item no. 4 are most likely, but not certainly, to be a dispersed hoard of Late Bronze Age date. The gold wire is likely to be ancient and, indeed, Bronze Age. The final copper alloy object (4) has not been recognised but is most likely to belong to a later period.

Disposition: British Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

26. Tilmanstone, Kent: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T422) (Fig. 26)

Date: 1000 – 800 BC

Finders: Mr V Burrows and Mr J Walker (no. 1)

Date of discovery: October 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors; all of the artefacts were dispersed over a small area within the same field.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-East class A. Small axe, incomplete; two joining fragments with a recent break. Double mouth moulding. Casting flashes intact. Blade edge corrosion chipped and missing in places. Expanded blade, blade tip hollows developed. Ridge down the centre of the internal face. Length: 75.3 mm; width of blade: 40.5 mm; width of mouth: 35 mm; weight: 116.6g.
2. Blade, fragment. Rectangular in plan. No blade edges survive and the surfaces are heavily pitted.

Length: 34.25 mm; width: 18.5 mm; Thickness: 4.7-5.6 mm; weight: 15.7g.

3. Bracelet, fragment. Undecorated. The section is circular at one end, becoming D-shaped at the other end. Length: 39 mm; depth: 5.4 mm; width: 5.6-6.3 mm; weight: 7.2g.

4. Rod, fragment. Roughly circular in section at one end and narrower and slightly flattened at the other end. Surfaces lightly pitted. Length: 59.15 mm; width: 5-6.4 mm; weight: 11.3g.

5. Rod, fragment. Oblong in section; length: 11.5 mm; weight: 11.5g.

6. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 545g.

7. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 217.9g.

8. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 182g.

9. Ingot, fragment. Probably plano-convex, flat lower surface, uneven upper surface; weight: 104.5g.

10. Ingot, fragment. Plano-convex; weight: 12.7g.

11. Ingot, fragment, small; weight: 7.2g.

12. Ingot, fragment, edge; weight: 72.2g.

13. Ingot, fragment, edge. Plano-convex, about 50 per cent present; weight: 1134.9g.

14. Ingot, fragment. Roughly triangular in plan, with a slightly rounded apex and the lower edge missing. All surfaces are relatively even and have an unusual dark red/purple patina. At the break, the internal structure is dense with no voids as are frequently apparent in ingots. Surface analysis confirmed the ingot was copper, with no precious metal content. Length: 68.3 mm; width: 14.65-50.2 mm; weight: 247.7g.

15. Ingot, fragment; weight: 26.9g.

16. Probable ingot, fragment. Rounded; weight: 19.6g.

17. Ingot, fragment; weight: 32.1g.

18. Melted lump; weight: 12.1g.

19. Melted lump; weight: 18.9g.

20. Melted lump, fragment. Flat, thin; weight: 7.4g.

21. Metal working waste, seven fragments of amorphous metal. Total weight: 29g.

Discussion: This group of 28 late Bronze Age bronze artefacts have presumably been dispersed through the action of the plough. All but three items (nos. 1-3) are raw metal, either ingot fragments or waste, which is not especially diagnostic. Quantities of raw metal are a well known feature of this particular period in south-eastern England, with more scattered examples elsewhere. No. 14 is a slightly unusual ingot fragment, both in form and general appearance. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of this object revealed a composition of pure copper. Only the socketed axe (no. 1) can be closely dated to the

late Bronze Age. It shows signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion with the other objects as scrap metal. Bracelet fragments such as no.3 are known from other recently discovered late Bronze Age hoards in Kent, as in the hoard from Crundale, although their presence in hoards is not a particularly common phenomenon (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 15).

Disposition: Dover Museum.

S WORRELL

27. Northrepps, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2004 T400) (Figs. 27.1, 27.2)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finders: Mr T Starhuski (1); Dr N Stark (2)

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. Single looped socketed axe (fig 27.1). Moulding at sub-rectangular mouth, rectangular sectioned body widening to curved cutting edge, at least 46 mm wide. Internal: 29 x 29 mm.

2. Single looped socketed axe (fig 27.2). Moulding at sub-rectangular mouth, rectangular sectioned body widening to curved cutting edge at least 44 mm wide. Traces of four very worn ribs on one face. External: 42 x 42 mm.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2005.351-2.

E DARCH

28. North Tuddenham, Norfolk (addenda): Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2004 T441) (Figs. 28.1, 28.2, 28.3)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Dr A Carter

Date of discovery: October 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Additional to the main hoard discovered in 2001.

Description:

1. Copper alloy spear head (fig 28.1). Leaf-shaped blade with bevelled edges. Rounded socket continuing smoothly as rounded central rib to the tip. Brown patina with patches of thick, orange ?iron deposit along the join between the mid rib and blade and inside the socket. Side holes on socket 6mm diameter. Slight damage on the edge of the blade. Part of the socket is squashed. External diameter of socket: 26 mm; length of blade: 90 mm; total length: 117 mm.
2. Sword, fragment (fig 28.2 & 3). Broken at both ends and bent. Bevelled edges. Brown patina with patches of green and very small patches of orange ?iron deposit. The blade edges are damaged and about half the original surface is roughened / missing. Length: 73 mm (unbent); width: 29- 35 mm; max. thickness: 9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH

29. Northampton area, Northamptonshire: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T242) (Figs. 29.1 -7)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr G Jane

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector, the majority scattered within an area measuring approximately 10 x 8 m, and one axe was found beyond the main scatter. The findspot lies within the north-eastern confines of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and close to the site of a later henge.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (Needham 1990b, 28-31) (fig. 29.1). Complete. Double mouth moulding. Sub-square mouth with rounded corners. Vestige of one casting jet stump. Casting flashes visible along much of the sides, although they have been removed at the blade end. Slightly expanded blade and fine horizontal striations on both faces close to blade edge. The blade edge is mostly intact, but there are vertical and diagonal scratches in places. Light pitting at the centre of one face during casting. Bronze colour on the lower blade. Length: 126.3 mm; width mouth: 38.2 mm; breadth mouth: 39.9 mm;

width blade: 45.8 mm; breadth loop: 7.5-10.6 mm; weight: 347.1g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (fig. 29.1). Incomplete. Double mouth moulding, with lower moulding in low profile. Sub-square mouth with rounded corners, with uneven mouth top and large socket (32.8 x 32.5 mm). Casting flashes prominent, with two seams on one side caused by movement in the mould during casting and slightly off-centre seams on the other. Very expanded blade with developed blade tip hollows. Blade edge largely intact but with short nicks on the edge and a large chip removed from the edge. Diffuse hammer rippling on the lower blade end on one face. Length: 104.2 mm; width mouth: 42.7 mm; breadth mouth: 39.3 mm; width blade: 54 mm; breadth loop: 7.2-10 mm; weight: 282.3g.
3. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (fig. 29.2). Complete. Double mouth moulding with lower moulding in low profile. Almost circular mouth. Casting flashes and vestiges of two casting jet stumps. Expanded blade, developed blade tip hollows. Horizontal and vertical striations and scratches on both faces. Blade edge intact, apart from two chips from the edge on one face. Length: 91.7 mm; width mouth: 39.5 mm; breadth mouth: 38 mm; width loop: 7-8.7 mm; weight: 200.3g.
4. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (fig. 29.1). Complete, small axe. Double mouth moulding with ill-defined lower moulding which is only visible above the loop on one side and on one face. Prominent casting flashes. Very expanded blade with well developed blade tip hollows. The blade edge is largely intact, is burred slightly in places and is chipped on one face. Hammer dents on the body and hammering and inward crushing at the centre of both faces at the mouth. Length: 78.6 mm; width blade: 43.9 mm width loop: 6.75-7.9 mm; weight: 170g.
5. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (fig. 29.2). Incomplete. Well-defined double mouth moulding. Casting seams visible, but regular and neat and removed from most of the loop. The break above the centre of the axe is straight. Single internal rib on either face. Hammer marks on mouth top. Length: 51.4 mm; width mouth: 40.3 mm; breadth mouth: 37.4 mm; width loop: 7.8 mm; weight: 117.4g.
6. Socketed axe, South-eastern (fig. 29.2). Incomplete. Well-defined double mouth moulding, two weak wing mouldings on either face, with a horizontal moulding extending from the lower edge of wing moulding to the side. The casting seams are removed below the

side moulding. Vestiges of two casting jet stumps hammered flat. Straight break at lower blade end. Length: 85.65 mm; width mouth: 37.3 mm; breadth mouth: 38.9 mm; width loop: 7.1 mm; weight: 184.2g.

7. Socketed axe, South-eastern (fig. 29.2). Incomplete. Double mouth moulding, ill-defined lower moulding. Hour-glass moulding below the lower mouth moulding, with weak mouldings on one face. Upper and lower lines of the hour-glass moulding extend to both sides. Internal ribs on both faces. Straight break on lower blade end. Length: 77.9 mm; width mouth: 38.5 mm; breadth mouth: 37 mm; width loop: 7.1-9.35 mm; weight: 163.4g.

8. Socketed axe, South-eastern (fig. 29.2). Incomplete. Mouth, lower blade end and blade missing. Double mouth moulding, although only a section of the lower moulding is present on one side. The base of the socket has a 'floor' with a lenticular perforation, with a socket below. Hammer indentations on faces. Casting seams removed below the loop. Length: 63.25 mm; width loop: 9.45 mm; weight: 93.7g.

9. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A2 (fig. 29.1). Complete. Double mouth moulding with neat bulbous upper moulding and circular pellet in the centre of either face just below the lower moulding. Prominent casting seams, removed from the lower half. Blade edge mostly intact, but some slight chipping. Slightly expanded and thinned blade on one face. Fine horizontal striations close to edge. Hammer dents and scratches on either face. Internal crack at mouth on one face due to inward crushing. Length: 96.8 mm; width mouth: 36.9 mm; breadth mouth (distorted): 27.75 mm; width loop: 5.25-7.25 mm; weight: 185.9g.

10. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth and one side only. Well-defined and neat triple mouth moulding, with bulbous upper moulding. Scar from loop extending from lower moulding. Well-finished. Marked golden colour on exterior. Length: 31.15 mm; weight: 18g.

11. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth, loop, one side and one face only. Double mouth moulding. Crack at mouth on face and hammer dents on body. Length: 30 mm; width loop: 4.85-8.6 mm; weight: 27.7g.

12. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth, one side and one face. Double mouth moulding. Vestige of one casting jet stump, hammered flat and slightly burred. Length: 43.5 mm; weight: 22.7g.

13. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth, one face and side only. Double mouth moulding, upper moulding flat and deep. Mouth top hammered flat. Hammer dents on face at break. Length: 32.35 mm; weight: 22.9g.

14. Socketed axe, South-eastern (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth and one side only. Double mouth moulding; well-defined bulbous upper moulding. Cracked and bent at upper mouth moulding. Length: 23.75 mm; weight: 17.6g.

15. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth, one face and one side only. Double mouth moulding, poorly defined lower moulding. Hammer dents on flattened body and cracked at mouth. Length: 27.3 mm; weight: 14.8g.

16. Socketed axe, South-eastern (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Part of mouth, one face and side only. Double mouth moulding. Irregular surface on moulding and thin-walled body. Possible vestige of one casting jet stump. Length: 20.9 mm; weight: 8.3g.

17-17a. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Parts of either face and side, but the face is missing from the base of the socket. Very expanded blade, well-defined blade tip hollows. Fine striations concentric with the cutting edge. The base of the socket is filled with lead and there is a fragment of copper alloy plate (no. 17b) placed within the socket and flush to the internal surface of one face and secured by the lead. Hammer indentations on the face. Blade edge intact and blunt, tips flattened. Length: 60.5 mm; width blade: 51 mm; weight: 91g.

18. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Blade end. Very expanded blade, well-defined blade tip hollows. The blade end is mostly intact, but is considerably burred and flattened. Inward crushing of the socket at the break. Length: 41.4 mm; width blade: 55.5 mm; weight: 86.6g.

19. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Blade end. Finish excellent leaving no trace of casting flashes. Light longitudinal scratches on both faces and light hammer indentations on one face close to the break. Occasional oblique nicks on blade edge. Below the base of the socket, the lower blade is solid and 30.5 mm in length. Length: 50.35 mm; width at break: 26 mm; breadth at break: 15.35 mm; width blade: 37.6 mm; weight: 78.6g.

20. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Blade end. Blade expanded and thinned slightly. Blade edge intact and blunt. Casting flashes removed. The thickness of the walls of each side varies at the break (1.5-4.4 mm)

and there is a large chip removed from one side at the break. Below the base of the socket, the lower blade is solid and 30 mm in length. Possible trace of lead at the base of the socket. Length: 54 mm; width blade: 42.5 mm; width at break: 25.45 mm; breadth at break: 17.95 mm; weight: 89g.

21. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment. Blade end. Blade edge missing. External surfaces pitted and oblique incised lines. Thin lenticular socket end. Below the base of the socket, the lower blade is solid and is 35 mm in length. Length: 42.8 mm; width at break: 26.6 mm; breadth at break: 15.35 mm; weight: 85.2g.

22. Socketed axe (fig. 29.3). Fragment, small axe. Blade end. Base of socket extends to blade edge. Horizontal striations close to blade edge on one face. Blade edge blunt and rounded. Inward crushing of body. Marked golden colour on exterior. Length: 29.25 mm; width blade: 34.45 mm; width at break: 27.6 mm; breadth blade: 11 mm; weight: 27.3g.

23. Socketed knife (fig. 29.4). Fragment. The socket has two circular perforations down the centre. Fluted blade, lenticular in section, edges intact. There are five closely-set transverse grooves on the socket on one side. At the mouth, the socket has been crushed and is cracked. Length: 56.85 mm; width mouth: 27.1 mm; breadth mouth: 10.4 mm; width socket/blade junction: 24.75 mm; width blade: 23 mm; thickness blade: 5.8 mm; length socket: 42.7 mm; weight: 42.3g.

24. Socketed knife (fig. 29.4). Incomplete. The socket is short measuring 31.5 mm. The socket has two circular perforations down the centre. Lenticular-sectioned blade, tapering strongly. Blade edges intact. Casting flashes prominent on the socket. Length: 57.3 mm; width mouth: 22.85 mm; breadth mouth: 14 mm; width socket/blade junction: 20.15 mm; width blade: 12.2 mm; thickness blade: 3.2 mm; weight: 23.5g.

25. Tanged knife (fig. 29.4). Blade end fragment. Fluted, with three facets on each face and lenticular in section. Rounded end, with fine horizontal striations at end. Flattened concave side flanges. Length: 25.6 mm; width: 18.3-18.9 mm; thickness: 3.9 mm; weight: 9.4g.

26. Socketed gouge (fig. 29.4). Complete. Deep collar, 24 mm long. Socket crushed and cracked at mouth and chip removed from opposing side. Hammer marks and indentations on both flattened sides. Length: 77.21 mm; length furrow: 52 mm; width furrow: 14.85 mm; weight: 6.8g.

27. Socketed gouge, Fragment, upper furrow (fig. 29.4). Straight cuts. Hammer marks and nicks on the face opposite the furrow. Length: 22.6 mm; diameter:

15.2-16.2 mm; weight: 14.3g.

28. Socketed hammer, incomplete (fig. 29.4). Casting seams are evident, but do not extend to the head. Bevelled working face; the longest diagonal plane is approx. 21.5 mm long and the shorter diagonal plane is 7.4mm long. Marked dull gold colour on exterior. Length: 48.5 mm; width: 22.6-27.2 mm; breadth: 19-24.5 mm; head width: 27 mm; head breadth: 25 mm; hammer end: 27.4 x 24.9 mm; weight: 156.7g.

29. Socketed mortising chisel (fig. 29.4). Incomplete. Five evenly-spaced well-defined mouth mouldings. Elegant curving mouldings on the shank. At the break the shank is 8.3 x 9.55 mm. Diameter of mouth: 18.5 mm; length: 76 mm; weight: 53g.

30. Sword, fragment (fig. 29.4). Ewart Park type. Finial, with trace of one circular perforation. The surfaces are uneven and as-cast and unfinished at the terminal end. Dull gold colour. Length: 34 mm; width: 17-39.9 mm; thickness: 6.5 mm; weight: 32.8g.

31. Sword, fragment (fig. 29.4). Carp's Tongue type. The blade edges are mostly intact, although small notches are removed from each side. Defined edge bevels are approx. 4-5mm from the blade edge. Fine striations on the blade wings. Length: 40 mm; width: 35-37 mm; thickness: 8 mm; weight: 45.2g.

32. Sword, fragment (fig. 29.4). Carp's Tongue type. Blade edges intact. Poorly defined edge bevels. Hammer marks on the mid-rib on both sides. Length: 31 mm; width: 35.8 mm; thickness: 9 mm; weight: 34.7g.

33. Sword, fragment (fig. 29.4). Carp's Tongue type. Blade edges intact. Poorly defined edge bevels. Dull gold colour. Length: 36.8 mm; width: 34.5 mm; thickness: 8.6 mm; weight: 37.5g.

34. Spearhead, incomplete (fig. 29.5). Flame-shaped, blade edges intact. Ill-defined edge bevels. Fine longitudinal striations on blade wings. The mid-rib has a longitudinal groove along each side on both faces and which do not extend to the tip. Length: 103.3 mm; width break: 34.85 mm; breadth socket at break: 15.4 mm; max. thickness blade wings: 4.9 mm; weight: 95.4g.

35. Spearhead, incomplete (fig. 29.5). Flame-shaped. The blade edges are intact with well-defined edge bevels 4.45 mm from the blade edge. The spearhead is bent and the mid-rib is cracked at the bend. Length: 83.2 mm; width break: 24.8 mm; width socket at break: 14.6 mm; external max. thickness blade wings: 3 mm; weight: 61.2g.

36. Spearhead, fragment (fig. 29.5). Only part of the socket is intact. Dense decoration consists of six groups of close-set grooves from the socket mouth. After the fourth group there is are three concentric bands of short horizontal strokes above the perforation followed by similar decoration above the perforation. This is followed by two groups of four close-set grooves with three concentric bands of short horizontal strokes above. At the break the socket is crushed. Length: 60 mm; diameter mouth: 25.25 mm; weight: 44.7g.

37. Spearhead, fragment (fig. 29.5). Part of one blade wing, trace of mid-rib. Blade edge intact, defined edge bevel 3 mm from edge. Gold colour. Length: 14.14 mm; width: 8.9 mm; thickness blade wing: 4.7 mm; weight: 1.5g.

38. Spearhead, fragment (fig. 29.5). Barbed spearhead. Only part of the socket is intact. Part of one perforation with vestige of barb to wing. Flattened and with hammer depressions close to the terminal end. Length: 62.85 mm; max. width: 27 mm; weight: 16.5g.

39. Bucket base-plate (fig. 29.5). Tabbed spaced rectangular variant. The plate is trapezoidal in plan with a tab with a rounded end. The plate has a panel defined by an outer groove on the three surviving sides. It is decorated with six broad, transverse grooves followed by five longitudinal grooves and then by parts of two transverse grooves at the break. The tab is 18 mm long and 24.6 mm wide. There is a trace of a rivet hole at the centre of the broken edge of the tab, for attachment of the plate to the vessel. The tab is moulded to the profile of the lower body of the bucket. A copper-alloy rivet with a circular head, 10.3 mm in diameter on the internal surface and with a burred roughly circular head on the external surface with a diameter of 6 mm. Sheet copper-alloy between the rivet and base-plate, presumably from the base of the bucket. 81.2 mm x 35.7 mm; thickness: 2.5-3.8 mm; weight: 74.7g.

40. Fragment, sheet copper-alloy (fig. 29.5). Undulating surface, cracked and folded. 16.1 x 15.6 mm; thickness: 0.22 mm; weight: 0.6g.

41. Fragment, sheet copper-alloy (fig. 29.5). Undulating surface, cracked and folded. 19.15 x 14.1 mm; thickness: 0.28-0.4 mm; weight: 0.4g.

42. Fragment, sheet copper-alloy (fig. 29.5). Trace of perforation. 16.58 x 13.4 mm; thickness: 0.66 mm; weight: 0.7g.

43. Fragment, indeterminate form (fig. 29.5). Slightly curved, possibly from a socketed axe. 21.15 x 8.95 mm; thickness: 3.15 mm; weight: 2.7g.

44. Casting jet, fragment (fig. 29.6). Vestiges of two feeders. Length: 25.37 mm; weight: 60.2g.

45. Casting jet (fig. 29.6). Twin feeder. Length: 26.53 mm; width: 34.06 mm; weight: 56.4g.

46. Ingot, complete (fig. 29.6). Plano-convex. Diameter: 122.7-131.6 mm; thickness: 32.5 mm; weight: 1858.6g.

47. Ingot, edge fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex; weight: 465.5g.

48. Ingot, edge fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex; weight: 416g.

49. Ingot, edge fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex; weight: 222.5g.

50. Ingot, fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex; weight: 400g.

51. Ingot, fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex. Weight: 105g.

52. Ingot, fragment (fig. 29.7). Probably plano-convex, but of even thickness. Weight: 199g.

53. Ingot, fragment (fig. 29.7). Probably plano-convex, but of even thickness. Weight: 100g.

54. Ingot, fragment (fig. 29.7). Plano-convex. Weight: 155g.

55. Ingot, fragment. (very thin) (fig. 29.7). Weight: 46.5g.

Discussion: This group of 56 artefacts represents a diverse and extensive range of artefact types. All the artefacts date from the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (1000 – 800 BC). The artefacts were found scattered over a small area and were probably dispersed due to the actions of the plough. The majority of the artefacts are types which commonly occur in late Bronze Age hoards in south-eastern Britain. There are seven complete, 10 incomplete and seven fragments of socketed axes representing a minimum of at least 16 axes; the majority of which are of south-eastern type (1-22). In addition, there are two socketed knives (23-24), one tanged knife (25), two socketed gouges (26-27), one fragment of a Ewart Park sword (no. 30), three fragments of Carp's Tongue swords (31-33), four spearhead fragments (34-37), two casting jets (44-45), one complete ingot (46) and nine fragments of ingot (47-55).

There are also a number of artefacts which are more unusual in British hoards of this period. These include the socketed hammer (28), mortising chisel (29), tanged spearhead (38), bucket base-plate (39) and vessel fragments (40-42). The bucket base-plate is similar to the base-plate recently found at Barley, Herts (*Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no. 16). A complete bucket base with four base-plates and a portion of the bronze vessel was found at Little Houghton, Northamptonshire (Needham 1996). The socketed axe filled with lead (17) and the axe whose socket extension is also likely to have been filled with lead (8 and 21) are unusual examples. Similar treatment has been noted on a fragment of a small socketed axe in the hoard from Ellesborough, Bucks (Farley 1979, 145 no. 4 fig. 7) and two examples were noted in the recently discovered hoard from Crundale, Kent (*Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no. 15). No. 17 is also interesting in that a fragment of copper alloy was also placed in the socket, presumably at the same time as the lead. The small socketed axes represented by the lower blade fragments (19-22) are generally well finished, thin-walled examples which in some instances have blunt blade edges which show little sign of wear.

Although a considerable quantity of the artefacts are not fragmented, many artefacts show signs of heavy wear and breakage for inclusion as scrap metal and it is likely that they were collected with other surplus bronze to form a metal resource for recycling. The presence of tools, weapons, metal-working debris and ingots of raw material suggest that this is a founder's hoard. Late Bronze Age metalwork finds are not especially common in Northamptonshire and this group constitutes an important addition to our knowledge of the late Bronze Age period in central Britain.

Disposition: Northampton Museum hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

30. Nettlestead, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2004 T470) (Figs. 30.1, 30.2)

Date: About 1000 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: 2004

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

Description:

1. A two-edged blade fragment, probably from a sword, severely bent in an arch to about 70 degrees from vertical (fig. 30.1). Both of the cutting edges are lost due to corrosion but despite the corrosion it can be seen that the blade is slightly waisted longitudinally. It has a bi-convex lenticular cross-section with very slight concave channels. Fine longitudinal sharpening/cleaning striations can also be seen close to the former blade edges. Both of the end breaks are recent, there are no obvious hammer breakage marks and although the bending of the blade is considerable there are no obvious stress marks. The fragment is patinated a deep dark brown, apart from areas of pale green surface corrosion (mainly on the edges). Length: 45 mm; max. width: 27 mm; max. thickness: 7 mm; weight: 53.59g.

2. A large copper (?) fragment from a circular plano-convex ingot (fig. 30.2). It has an irregular rounded surface with numerous gaseous casting voids. There are considerable areas of medium brown iron like residue on some surfaces, possibly iron pan or metallic residue from smelting. Elsewhere this fragment has a medium to dark brown patina with small areas of pale green surface corrosion. Estimated original diameter: 250 mm; Length: 90 mm; width: 50 mm; thickness: 33 mm; weight: 285.91g.

3. A medium copper (?) fragment from a circular plano-convex ingot, very similar to the fragment described above (fig. 30.2). Estimated diameter: 200 mm; length: 67 mm; width: 40 mm; thickness: 24 mm; weight: 164.07g.

4. A small copper (?) fragment, probably from a circular plano-convex ingot, as above (fig. 30.2). Length: 35 mm; width: 23 mm; thickness: 15 mm; weight: 41.06g.

5. A copper (?) fragment, probably from a circular plano-convex ingot, as above (fig. 30.2). Length: 39 mm; width: 20 mm; thickness: 12 mm; weight: 31.81g.

Discussion: These five fragmentary objects are possibly part of a late Bronze Age Ewart Park phase hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C PENDLETON AND F MINTER

31. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2004 T202) (Figs. 31.1, 31.2)

Date: About 1200 – 800 BC

Finder: Mrs H Sander (1) and Lady V Kemball (2)

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector; about 50 m apart.

Description:

1. The copper-alloy blade and a small fragment of the 'tang' of a late Bronze Age leather-working knife (fig. 31.1) (previously these objects were considered to be chisels). The blade is triangular in shape, with slightly convex sides. There are some sharpening striations visible on the better preserved area of the blade edge. The 'tang' has an oval cross-section and is mostly missing due to an old break, now worn. Surviving length: 36 mm; width: 5.2 mm at the tang, 28 mm at the blade end.

2. An incomplete late Bronze Age socketed knife (fig. 31.2). Only a fragment of the blade and the short waisted socketed hilt of this knife now survive, the rest of the blade is missing due to an old break, now worn.

The socket is oval in cross-section and has two parallel circular rivet holes through both faces. There is also a small crack and perforation through one of the squared sides of the socketed hilt, this is due to damage. The knife is patinated a dark brown/green. Surviving length: 42 mm; width: 23.4 mm; thickness: 13.5 mm.

Discussion:

1. This knife dates from LBA2 (about 1200-1000 BC) or LBA3 (about 1000 – 800 BC). It is possible that the incomplete tang was originally collared and similar to, for example, one from Mildenhall (O'Connor 1980, list 131, 30 and Pendleton 1999, fig 67.295). O'Connor listed 37 British examples and 3 from north-east France in 1980.

2. Double-edged socketed knives usually date to LBA 3 (Ewart Park phase c. 1000 – 800 BC) in Britain, Ireland and North West France. Several other examples are known from hoards in Suffolk, for example the Thorndon and Foxhall hoards each contained double-edged socketed knives.

These items could be part of a dispersed Late Bronze Age founder's hoard: however fragments of these objects might alternatively be expected among occupation debris. The distance between their findspots and the lack of other similar material in the area also add to the probability that these finds did not originate from the same context.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

C PENDLETON, F MINTER AND S P NEEDHAM

B. Iron Age

Isle of Wight: Iron Age coins and associated ingots and pottery (2004 T131)

See no. 421 below

32. Attleborough area, Norfolk: Iron Age horse harness (2004 T301) (Figs. 32.1, 32.2, 32.3)

Date: About AD 1 – 70

Finder: Mr B Anderson

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description:

1. Large, complete platform decorated terret (rein ring) (fig. 32.1). The terret is well preserved and is decorated with three circular disc-like platforms, one on each side and one at the top. Each platform is decorated with a simple, geometric flower design in blue and yellow glass 'enamel' and there is more glass enamel decoration around the main body of the terret.
2. Lipped terret (rein ring) with three decorative projections or mouldings around the ring, one on each side and one on top (fig. 32.2).
3. Horse-harness mount fragment of a type similar to those found in the Polden Hills hoard and from the Santon hoard, Snettisham and Holme Hale. This example has lobed decoration, which is outlined with a faint incised line. The lobed decoration is also picked out with cells filled with red enamel (fig. 32.3).

Discussion: Hoards and single finds of the metal parts from the horse harness from Later Iron Age chariots/horse drawn vehicles are well known from Norfolk and other parts of Britain. They may comprise rein rings or terrets, horse bits, strap unions, linch pins and decorative plaques. Similar hoards from Norfolk have been found at Saham Toney and form parts of larger hoards from Santon Downham and Westhall (north Suffolk). Most of these hoards of chariot harness date to the 1st century AD and many certainly were deposited after the Roman Conquest in AD 43 and some may date to after the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61. The multicoloured 'enamel' on one of the terrets in this hoard might suggest a post

conquest date for this piece, but it is not yet proven that multicoloured 'enamel' was only used after AD 43. The metal analysis on all three objects shows they were made of bronze and not of brass. Brass is characteristically used for Roman period objects and was not used in the Iron Age. No other clearly Roman objects were found with these objects. The evidence suggests this hoard may have been deposited some time between AD 1 and AD 75.

Metal Content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum identified the alloys of all three objects as leaded bronze. Traces of less than 1 per cent zinc were detected, indicating that all three objects are made from bronze and not from brass.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Norwich Museums. Accession no. 2006.349.

J D HILL AND N HUTCHESON

33. Heacham, Norfolk: Iron Age ingot fragment and bun-shaped ingot (2004 T248) (Figs. 33.1, 33.2)

Date: Possibly Iron Age

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: Two objects found while metal detecting in the area near Snettisham and Sedgeford, an area well known for discoveries of Iron Age gold and silver torcs, coins, other objects and metalworking debris.

1. Fragment cut from a sub-triangular ingot or bar (fig. 33.1).
2. Irregular plano-convex 'bun-shaped' ingot (fig. 33.2).

Discussion: Object 1 is similar to several fragments from bar ingots from hoards at Ken Hill, Snettisham that are of an Iron Age date. There is no direct parallel for the bun-shaped copper alloy ingot, but an Iron Age or Roman date is likely.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) 16 x 10 mm; weight: 11.42g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent. (2) Diameter: 24 mm; height: 11 mm; weight 27.03g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a metal content of leaded bronze.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

34. Saham Toney, Norfolk: Iron Age silver-gilt brooch (2004 T167) (Fig. 34.1, 34.2)

Date: About 20 BC – AD 70

Finder: Mr P Rilings

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A Late Iron Age silver-gilt brooch, slightly bent and missing its spring and pin. The strip shaped back of the bow is divided into three zones running length wise down the back. Both outer zones are gilded, leaving the silver from which the brooch is made exposed in the centre zone. The wings of the brooch over the missing spring are divided into two zones. The inner most zones close to the back are both gilded.

Discussion: The brooch appears to be a hybrid with features closely related to both 'Colchester one piece' brooches and 'Langton Down' brooches. The flat backed bow divided lengthwise into decorative zones is characteristic of many 'Langton Down' brooches, as is the division of the protecting 'wings' over the spring into different decorative zones. This feature is known from some 'Colchester one piece brooches', although such brooches usually have a narrower back to the bow. The hook projecting from the front of the head of the brooch, out in front of the where the spring would be attached is a characteristic feature of 'Colchester one piece brooches'. These features would suggest that this brooch was made some time from c. 20/10 BC up to c. AD 40-70. While silver La Tène III brooches of the 1st century BC are known from southern Britain, silver 'Colchester one piece' and 'Langton Down' brooches of the early/middle 1st century AD appear to be very unusual, although silver and gold versions of 'Birdlip' type brooches are known from this date.

Dimensions: Length: 37 mm; width at head: 13 mm; catch plate length: 17 mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

J D HILL

35. Sedgeford area, Norfolk: Iron Age terminal from the Sedgeford torc (2004 T157) (Figs. 34.1, 35.2)

Date: 2nd or early 1st century BC

Finder: Dr S Hammond, for the Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological metal detecting survey.

Description: When the 'Sedgeford Torc' was originally found in 1965, one of the two terminals was missing. This discovery is almost certainly the missing terminal, as it is identical in size and design to the earlier discovery. Equally, the sheared ends of the wires of the ropes matched perfectly the broken ends of those on the torc discovered previously.

Like the 'Great Torc' from Ken Hill, Snettisham, the 'Sedgeford Torc' is made from twisted gold wire 'ropes' that were fixed to hollow ring shaped terminals decorated with raised La Tène (so-called 'Early Celtic Art') design. This torc is made from an alloy of gold and silver. The body of the torc is made from 8 'ropes' each made three threads of twisted wires, themselves twisted together in the opposite direction. The terminal is made from a lost wax casting which a raised decoration of trumpet swirls and pellets. The front of the collar is decorated with 11 pellets each with three impressions against a background of 'basket weave' work. Basket weave is also used to highlight several of the voids created by the raised trumpet swirls on the main body of the terminals.

The break in the coiled ropes so close to the collar of the hollow terminal allows how the terminal was fixed to the coiled ropes to be clearly seen inside the collar. It would appear that the terminals were cast on to the end of the coiled ropes, which have partially melted. A particular feature of this terminal is a bar of metal passing through the collar of the terminal and the end of the coil wire ropes. The bar was clearly inserted after the terminal had been cast on the body of the torc. The function of this very difficult operation is

difficult to ascertain, but there are similar bars inserted through the other terminal of this torc. These include one through the collar.

Discussion: There is no direct dating evidence for this object. Other twisted rope torcs from Norfolk are suggested to date from the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC.

Disposition: British Museum, with funding from The Art Fund.

J D HILL

36. Cardeston, Shropshire: Two possible Iron Age gold droplets (2004 T408) (Fig. 36)

Date: Ancient, possibly Iron Age

Finder: Mr P Morris

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: Two small, irregular sub-rounded droplets.

Discussion: The two droplets were submitted to the British Museum because they looked similar to other droplets of gold found in the area of Snettisham and Sedgeford in Norfolk which might be connected with gold working in the Iron Age.

Surface analysis suggests the proportions of gold, silver and other metals in these droplets is similar to the metal content of Iron Age gold objects, but without other dateable material, the metal contents of the droplets on their own is not sufficient evidence to firmly give these droplets an Iron Age date.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) 14 x 7 mm; weight: 4.43g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 67 per cent. (2) 9 x 5 mm; weight: 1.97g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 68 per cent.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

J D HILL

C. Roman

(i) Finger-rings

37. Good Easter, Essex: Roman silver finger-ring (2004 T464) (Figs. 37.1, 37.2)

Date: Second half of 1st century or early 2nd century AD

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Incomplete silver, Roman finger-ring, an example of Henig type II (Henig 1978, p. 35). The hoop has a D-shaped section and expands from its narrowest point to a broad bezel. The hoop is also split at its narrowest point and to one side as it begins to expand, but has not come apart. The splits are fairly 'fresh' suggesting that damage was recent, probably due to the plough. The patina of the ring is a dark grey, with the inner surfaces of the bezel clearly showing as silver. The intaglio that was once set in the ring is entirely missing.

Dimensions: External diameter: 24.7 mm; weight: 7.50g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C A MCDONALD

38. Cublington, Buckinghamshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2004 T74) (Figs. 38.1, 38.2)

Date: Late 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr M East

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring, slightly flattened plain oval hoop, widening at the top for an oval setting; the original stone is missing.

Discussion: The type is similar to a number of examples in the Snettisham jeweller's hoard (Johns 1997).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

R HOBBS

39. Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T208) (Figs. 39.1, 39.2)

Date: Late 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D Watson

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a Roman silver finger-ring, flattened plain oval hoop, widening at top for an oval setting, now missing. The whole of the bottom part of the hoop has broken away.

Discussion: Similar to examples in the Snettisham jeweller's hoard (Johns 1997, nos. 203, 236).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 19.2 mm; External diameter: 24.8 mm; weight: 7.87g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

40. West Firsby, Lincolnshire: Roman gold finger-ring (2004 T487) (Figs. 40.1, 40.2)

Date: Possibly 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Ms L Allen

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A gold finger-ring, constructed of five pieces of alternating plain and beaded wire hammered together to form a simple rounded hoop. The ring is bent, squashed and heavily worn, and there are gaps where parts of the wire fail to meet.

Dimensions and metal content: External diameter: 18.0 mm; weight: 2.2g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 72 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

41. Godstone, Surrey: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T368) (Figs. 41.1, 40.2)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr D Hunt

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A silver finger-ring, lacking the bottom of the hoop. A flattened oval profile with oval setting (stone now missing), and moulded decoration on the shoulders.

Dimensions: External diameter: 20.5 mm; weight: 5.4g.

Disposition: Guildford Museum.

R HOBBS

42. Bedale, North Yorkshire: Roman gold finger-ring with garnet setting (2004 T482) (Figs. 42.1, 42.2)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr M Ainsley

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A gold finger-ring set with a conical garnet. The hoop is hollow cast, oval in profile, and expands smoothly to the flattened bezel. There is a small tear on the top of one of the shoulders and a slight circular dent. The hoop is extremely narrow, so must have been made either for a child or a very petite woman.

Dimensions: External diameter: 14.0 x 11.5 mm; internal: 8.5 x 6.1 mm; weight: 2.58g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 96 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

R HOBBS

43. Hunsdon, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring with intaglio (2004 T174) (Figs. 43.1, 43.2)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr A Palmer

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Picked up from the surface of plough soil.

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring with engraved carnelian intaglio. The heavy, plain, tapered, D-shaped hoop has flattened shoulders and a swollen bezel, which is set with a raised oval carnelian engraved with the image of a cockerel facing left, towards an ear of corn.

Discussion: The ring is Henig Type II (Henig 1978), and the carnelian intaglio with its cockerel motif may be compared to examples from Snettisham (Johns 1997, nos. 203, 263).

Dimensions: External width: 26 mm; internal: 17.6 x 14.2 mm; weight: 14.28g.

Disposition: Ware Museum.

R JACKSON

44. Yelverton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T287) (Fig. 44)

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr A Green

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a silver finger-ring, comprising a snake-headed terminal from a snake-ring, very similar to examples from the Snettisham jeweller's hoard (Johns 1997).

Discussion: The ring is of type Bii; see Johns (1997) 36, fig 9.

Dimensions: 8 x 16 mm; weight: 1.36g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

45. Quenington, Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger-ring (2004 T75) (Figs. 45.1, 45.2)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr J Whitehouse

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring, plain oval hoop, broken and dented at the bottom. The flattened slightly swollen bezel widens to accommodate an oval pinky-red carnelian intaglio. The motif appears to be a very stylised pair of clasped hands (*dextrarum iunctio*). The wrists and palms are represented by a simple thick line with blocks at each end, and the fingers and thumbs by lightly incised lines.

Discussion: The ring is Guiraud type 2e (Guiraud 1989).

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 17.9 mm; external diameter: 21.0 mm; weight: 3.77g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 93 per cent and confirmed the gemstone as carnelian.

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

R HOBBS

46. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T41) (Fig. 46)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr J De Montfalcon

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A fragment of Roman silver finger-ring, a wide plain hoop set with an undecorated circular orangey-pink carnelian. Most of the hoop is missing.

Dimensions: Width of bezel: 14.1 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

47. Eastbourne area, East Sussex: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T160) (Fig. 47)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr G Washington

Date of discovery: October 2001

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

Description: A fragmentary Roman silver finger-ring. Rather less than half the ring survives, broken across the bezel and the hoop. It is Henig Type II/III (Henig 1978). The broad oval bezel, with deep empty setting, has a simple incised and dot-punched border, and the lightly-channelled margins of the tapered hoop are similarly ornamented with a line of punched dots. The object has been polished, effectively removing any traces of wear that might have existed.

Dimensions: Bezel width: 14.4 mm; weight: 3.51g.

Disposition: Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

48. Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire: Roman gold finger-ring (2004 T65) (Figs. 48.1, 48.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr W Sargeant

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A Roman gold finger-ring, keeled type, with box setting. The hoop has been crushed, but generally the ring is in good condition and not greatly worn. The undecorated hoop is square in section; the shoulders are triangular and decorated with four plain incised grooves. The bezel has a rectangular box setting, undecorated, set with a plain green glass setting.

Discussion: The ring is Guiraud type 3f (Guiraud 1989).

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 18 mm; external diameter: 22 mm; weight: 4.18g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 91 per cent, and confirmed the setting as glass.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum.

R HOBBS

49. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring (2004 T35) (Figs. 49.1, 49.2)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr B Hobbs

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A Roman silver finger-ring, keeled type. The hoop is square in section; the triangular shoulders have faint traces of incised decoration and the thin rectangular bezel is seemingly undecorated. The silver appears to be very brittle with copper leached to the surface, and the fabric is in poor condition.

Discussion: The ring is Guiraud type 2h (Guiraud 1989).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 17 mm; external diameter: 23.1 mm; weight: 3.77g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

50. Great Dunham, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T1) (Fig. 50)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr M de Bootman

Date of discovery: Autumn 2003

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

Description: Romano-British finger-ring of silver sheet, half of the hoop missing. The flat sub-rectangular bezel, now distorted, has converging engraved lines which follow the shape of the

shoulders. The roughly circular scar on the bezel suggests that a separate collet was once soldered thereto. Two punched dots are visible on one shoulder.

Dimensions: Bezel: 11 x 13 mm; weight: 1.63g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

51. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2004 T374) (Fig. 51)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr D Maranhas

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A gold finger-ring, now distorted. The band is flat, comprising six slightly irregular lozenges, each 6 mm wide at each maximum. It is impossible to tell whether the ring was originally spherical or hexagonal. On the outside at each constriction is a slight pyramid shaped rise; the internal surface is rough or unfinished.

Discussion: For similar examples, although all octagonal and none made of gold, see Waugh and Goodburn (1972), p. 119, no.27; Crummy (1983), fig. 52, no.1788 and Goodburn *et al.* (1984), fig.10, no. 62.

Dimensions: 27 x 12mm (distorted); weight: 4.20g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH

52. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2004 T442) (Figs. 52.1, 52.2)

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A Roman gold finger-ring, slightly distorted, with a very thin sub-rectangular sectioned hoop that bifurcates about half way round, into bands,

separated by a lozengiform gap. The gap is filled by an openwork lattice of filigree consisting of six lozenges flanked by triangles. At fourteen points, where the wires cross and where they join the bands on each side, there are small circular pellets. They are either worn or missing from three points, one is irregular in shape and at one point there are two pellets together. An engraved fish and a possible dolphin decorate the two bands at their widest point on either side of the openwork.

Discussion: Filigree work is frequently found on late Roman jewellery. Openwork is also a normal feature; see, for example, a ring from Cawston, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 22). No close parallel for the combination of the two techniques on a finger-ring has been noted.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 17-18.5 mm; weight: 1.81g.

Disposition: British Museum; registration no. P&E 2005,1020.1.

E DARCH AND A ROGERSON

53. East of Colchester, Essex: Roman gold filigree finger-ring (2004 T356) (Fig. 53)

Date: Late 4th century AD

Finder: Mr C Henderson

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A complete, but damaged and distorted, Roman gold filigree finger-ring. The hoop and shoulders are formed from a pair of twisted wires on a narrow backing strip. The shoulders are in-filled with wire spirals, each with a small globule at the centre, and there are clusters of three or four globules in the spaces between the spirals. There are six spirals on one shoulder (in two vertical rows of three) and five on the other (in two vertical rows, one of three and the other of two, presumably missing the third spiral). A twisted wire collar surrounds the circular bezel, which contains a round, low-domed, translucent green glass gem, now cracked and spalled, in a rubbed-over setting.

Discussion: For the ring type see, for example, Johns and Potter (1983).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20 x 4 mm (distorted); weight: 4.35g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

L POOLEY AND R JACKSON

54. Great Walsingham, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T148)

Date: 1st – 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr D Fox

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A silver finger-ring fragment, badly cracked across the approximate centre. The flat, undecorated sub-rectangular bezel is defined by a transverse groove at both ends. There is one ancient and one recent break across the shoulders.

Dimensions: Bezel: 20 x 10 mm; weight: 1.33g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

(ii) Jewellery

55. Lichfield, Staffordshire: Possible Roman gold bracelet fragment (2004 T491) (Fig. 55)

Date: Possibly 1st century AD

Finder: Mr S Wood

Date of discovery: December 2004

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

Description: Gold strip bracelet fragment with square-end terminal, bent, distorted, and broken at the other end. One side is plain and undecorated, although faint impressions of the outer side decoration remain. The decorated side has a raised outer border, and a plain raised central line which

divides the bracelet into two decorative zones. Each of these contains two rows of cable decoration in tight, neat rows, which was made using an 'S' shaped punch (this is only clear under magnification). At the end which is most damaged, there is heavy wear, including nicks and striations which probably occurred after burial; the intact end is not heavily worn.

Discussion: This fragment might be the first example in gold of what have been termed 'wide cuff bracelets' (Cool 1983). Examples in copper alloy have been found at a number of Romano-British sites, principally in the south of Britain, including Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig. 32, nos. 30-31), and Colchester (Hawkes and Hull 1947, plate C, no. 29). A fuller discussion of these bracelets and their significance has recently been published (Crummy 2005). However, the width of the bracelet is far narrower than any of the base metal examples so far known, which are usually between 12 and 20 mm in width. This object is also unusual in that it does not have any transverse decoration at the terminal end, which seems to be a common characteristic of this bracelet type. Finally, as most examples are made of base metal, it is far from clear if this item should be placed into this artefact class. Thus for the time being it is best to reserve judgement on the precise dating of this piece.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 106 mm; width: 7 mm; weight: 6.64g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 80 per cent.

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery.

R HOBBS

56. Hadham, Hertfordshire: Roman silver-gilt plate brooch (2004 T175) (Fig. 56)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Ms C Baigent

Date of discovery: August 2001

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

Description: A Roman silver-gilt lugged lozengiform plate brooch of unusual composite construction. The decorative front plate has repoussé ornament comprising a petalled motif within a beaded border.

Traces of gilding remain, especially near the centre. It was secured to the plain back-plate by small dome-headed rivets at the centre and in the four projecting lugs (those at top and bottom now lacking). The catch-plate and hinged pin assembly, now broken at both ends, is held by the central rivet and, probably, by the missing rivets at top and bottom of the lozenge.

Dimensions: Width: 26.5 mm; surviving height: 27.5 mm; weight: 4.76g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

57. Bungay area, Suffolk: Roman silver-gilt brooch (2004 T177) (Fig. 57)

Date: Late-1st or early 2nd century AD

Finder: Mrs F Crickmore

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A fragment of a silver-gilt sprung bow brooch, of Polden Hill type, comprising the wings, top of the bow and part of the covered spring. The side-wings, of semi-circular cross-section, have three milled ribs with intervening cavetto mouldings. At the back only the very stub of the rearward hook survives, together with eight turns of the spring and a fragment of the chord. On the D-sectioned bow two lines of a fine, lightly-recessed, wavy line motif, which starts at each side of the head, converge to form a single decorative mid-rib. All of the mouldings show signs of wear. Gilding remains in the cavetto mouldings and on the mid-rib.

Dimensions: Width: 25 mm; height: 17 mm; weight: 4.1g.

Disposition: British Museum; registration no. P&E 2005,0405.1.

R JACKSON

58. North Ormsby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver trumpet brooch fragment (2004 T252) (Figs. 58.1, 58.2)

Date: Early-2nd century AD

Finder: Mr M Steer

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: Fragment of Roman silver trumpet brooch, of Collingwood's group R (ii) (Hattatt 1982, no. 80). The top of the head consists of a thick oval hoop decorated with incised lines, set on top of a thick decorative rectangular plate, with further decoration of lateral ribs. The whole scheme is unusually finely detailed. The bow has a fully developed acanthus flower extending all the way around the bow with a total of 8 'leaves', set between two lateral ribs. The rest of the brooch is missing, with a break below the acanthus flower on the bow. The pin is also missing. The brooch has been heavily cleaned since excavation.

Discussion: There are also strong parallels with the brooches in the Backworth hoard (Johns 1996 pp. 211-3).

Dimensions: Max. width: 17.1 mm; surviving length: 36.5 mm; weight: 12.62g. Surface analysis carried out at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

R HOBBS

Shenstone, Staffordshire: Roman silver coins and a Roman copper-alloy brooch (2004 T104)

See no. 431 below

Church Minshull, Cheshire: Fifty-eight Roman silver denarii and trumpet brooch fragments (2004 T311)

See no. 433 below

59. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Roman gold ear-ring (2004 T458) (Fig. 59)

Date: Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr C Wilding

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A Roman gold ear-ring of rectangular form, distorted and lacking its hook. It comprises two plates joined at the margins. The front face is embossed with a decorative swag border with tiny circular indentations. There is likely to have been a central setting in this face but this is no longer clear due to the central torn hole through both plates marking the former point of attachment of the hook.

Discussion: The ear-ring is most likely to be of Allason-Jones Type 11 (Allason-Jones 1989, p. 8). A similar example from near Sudbury can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 65.

Dimensions: 12.2mm x 12.4mm; thickness: 0.6 mm; weight: 0.50g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

60. Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire: Two Roman ear-rings (2004 T189) (Figs. 60.1, 60.2)

Date: (A) 2nd or 3rd century AD; (B) probably 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr P Birkett

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Two Roman gold ear-rings, one (A) a hook ear-ring, the other (B) a hoop ear-ring.

A) Gold ear-ring of disc, bar and pendant type, its hook slightly distorted, the disc dented and damaged at one side, and one of the two pendants lacking (fig. 60.1). The embossed disc and double-ridged trapezoidal crossbar

are fastened to an integral plain back-plate. The disc conceals the lower part of the hook, which is fastened to its back-plate. Similarly, the fastening of the two pendant hooks at the lower part of the back-plate is concealed behind the crossbar. The surviving pendant, undoubtedly originally one of a matching pair, is tear-shaped with a simple embossed front-plate on a plain backing sheet, to the top of which is secured a small circular loop. The plain wire hook terminates in an offset 'droplet', presumably a functional feature designed for comfort and security. For parallels see, for example Davidson and Oliver (1984), 97 – 100, esp. nos. 92 – 93; also, Ruseva-Slokoska (1991), 127 – 128, especially no. 60, from Saparevo.

B) Gold hoop ear-ring, intact, but slightly distorted in places (fig. 60.2). The hoop, a slender twisted wire, has a simple, lightly-hooked end, which is held in the eye of a small, plain wire loop, in a 'hook-and-eye' arrangement. The ear-ring is elaborately ornamented with filigree wire and granulation. Central to the design is a line of three slender cones formed from tightly-coiled wire, with a tiny granule at their apex. Flanking the cones is a pair of embossed circular discs, edged with a continuous border of granules, and with a central granule within a symmetrical triangular arrangement of three further granules. The point of attachment of the hoop to one of the discs is elaborated with an inverted cone of coiled wire festooned at the broad end with a cluster of granules, rather in the manner of a cornucopia. The backing plate for the discs and cones is strengthened by gold wire strips and rods and single granules at the centre of each disc.

Dimensions and metal content: (A) Max. height: 47.8 mm; weight: 2.88g. (B) Max. height: 26.1 mm; weight: 2.13g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content for the pendant of (A) of approximately 84 per cent and for (B) of approximately 82 per cent.

Disposition: Hull and East Riding Museum.

R JACKSON

61. West Firsby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver brooch fragment (2004 T488) (Fig. 61)

Date: Late-3rd or early 4th century AD

Finder: Mr C Bayston

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A silver crossbow brooch, broken and somewhat distorted, with only the bow and part of the head intact. The bow is ovular in profile, trapezoidal in section, and is decorated with a single lengthwise groove. On the head is a conical shaped knob with flat disc below. Part of one of the arms is intact, but the end knob is broken away, whilst the other arm, the foot and pin are all missing.

Discussion: The brooch is of Keller Type 2 (Keller 1971).

Dimensions: Surviving length: 35.5 mm; height: 15.8 mm; weight: 11.7g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

62. Upper Stondon, Bedfordshire: Roman silver bracelet (2004 T102) (Fig. 62)

Date: 1st – 4th centuries AD.

Finder: Mr A Arnold

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A distorted Roman silver open-ended bracelet. The cross-section of the hoop varies between circular and oval. The terminals are lightly trumpet-shaped, solid and plain, with a quite rudimentarily finished flat end.

Discussion: Roman examples of this type of bracelet, some with incised decoration, are known in gold, silver and copper alloy.

Dimensions and metal content: External: 68 x 61 mm; weight: 12.73g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 93 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

(iii) Grave assemblages

63. Colchester, Essex: Roman grave assemblage (2004 T399)

Date: 4th Century AD

Finder: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description:

1. Silver ring. Diameter: 11.5 mm; weight: 0.42g.
2. Silver lunula pendant. Length: 27 mm; width: 22.5 mm; weight: 3.36g.
3. Jet figurine of a standing bear. Length: 35 mm; height: 19 mm.
4. Possible ivory finger-ring fragments. Diameter: 25 mm.
5. Two complete melon beads of turquoise frit, one with small silver ring fragment in close association. Diameters: 13 mm and 14.5 mm.
6. Silver finger-ring with a red stone intaglio of a stag (N Crummy). Diameter: 19.5 mm; intaglio length: 8 mm.
7. Cobalt blue annular glass bead with white marvered zigzag trail, with small copper-alloy ring and iron fragments in close association. Diameter: 15-17 mm.
8. Five copper-alloy coins, two 2nd century, three late 3rd century; all worn.
9. Rhenish ware beaker. The letters BIBE (Latin for 'drink'), with large circles in between, are painted around the middle of the beaker with a border above and below, all in a white slip. Height: 99 mm.
10. Nene Valley ware beaker. It is decorated with large circles surrounded by swirling lines painted across the middle of the beaker with a border above and below. All decoration is in a white slip. Height: 104 mm.
11. BB2 pottery jar with small fragment of rim missing. Height: 120 mm.
12. Grey ware indented beaker with approximately half of the rim missing. Height: 160 mm.

Discussion: Found in an infant cremation on the Garrison Urban Village site (2004.96, Area C2, F166). Both inhumations and cremations were found in the same area, with most of the burials dating to the late Roman period. Colchester Archaeological Trust publication in preparation.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Colchester Museums).

L POOLEY AND N CRUMMY

64. Lankhills, Winchester, Hampshire: Two Roman grave assemblages (2004 T113) (Figs. 64.1-4)

Date: 2nd half of the 4th century AD

Finder: Oxford Archaeology

Date of discovery: January and March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation prior to redevelopment of a well-known late Roman cemetery, the recent work uncovering a further 344 graves.

Description:

A) Group 1355: the extended inhumation of a sub-adult, sex undetermined, orientated west-east. A coffin (1076) was indicated by a stain and 13 iron nails.

1. Silver buckle pin (SF3031), quite crudely made (fig. 64.1). The pin is roughly cruciform in plan view, with a simple ring for the hinge bar, then a wider section with three transverse ridges, contiguous with an even wider cross arm. The latter and the junction with the pin immediately below is decorated with simple punched dots. The pin is half-round in section and appears to show some signs of wear. No exact parallels for the form of the pin have been identified at present, though a pin with a crossbar is illustrated by Swift (2000, p. 194, fig. 237), but the typological scheme is not based on the characteristics of the pin (Swift 2000, p. 187). The pin was located beside the teeth on the right side of the skull; this position, and the absence of the rest of the buckle, have led to the suggestion that the pin might have been re-used as a pendant and, more speculatively, that its roughly cruciform shape was significant in this reuse. Max. dimensions: 28 x 17.5 x 5 mm.

2. Six very small and poorly-preserved iron fragments of fine wire, possibly from a pin but no head is evident. These were located beside the buckle pin by the right side of the neck. Lengths ranging: 6 – 14 mm.

3. A composite, double-sided bone comb, fragmentary and in very poor condition, located close to the left foot.

B) Group 1846: the extended inhumation of an adult, sex undetermined, orientated west-east. A coffin (1849) was indicated by a stain and 13 iron nails.

1. A complete silver buckle with an oval plate fastened with three rivets and a D-shaped loop (SF4261), very similar to no. 27 from the 1960s excavations (Clarke 1979; pp. 270-272, fig. 34) but slightly smaller (fig. 64.2). The buckle was located between the femurs. Dimensions of the buckle plate: 27 x 20 mm.

2. An almost complete amphora-shaped silver strap end (SF4244), with a simple knob at the base of the amphora, and handles, of pelta form, which are similar to those on no. 489 from the 1960s excavations (Clarke 1979, p. 280, fig. 36), but more carefully done (fig. 64.2). The handles are particularly fine and the definition of the 'upper' part of the 'amphora' more precise than in the examples illustrated by Simpson (1976, p. 199, fig. 4). The upper outer half of one of the handles is missing and the strap end was located between the legs just below the knees, suggesting that the belt was not worn but was laid between the legs at the time of burial. Length: 46.5 mm, max. width: 19.5 mm.

3. A substantial gilded copper alloy crossbow brooch, complete except for the rear terminal knob (fig. 64.3). It was located on the right shoulder with the foot pointing upwards in the approved manner, suggesting that it was worn at the time of burial. Fragments of mineralised textile adhere to the back of the crossarm. Surviving length: 76 mm; max. width: 67 mm.

4. A pair of similar, but not identical, copper alloy rivet spurs (fig. 64.4). Both are quite small, with three circular rivet plates with rivets (some missing) for attachment to the boot, rather than the more normal two. Fragments of preserved leather were also associated, and both objects were positioned beside the right leg, one at the ankle and one at the knee. This suggests that the riding boots, with spurs attached, were placed end to end beside the deceased inside the coffin. Max. lengths: 75 and 63 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Winchester Museums Service).

P BOOTH

65. Lant Street, Southwark, London: Two Roman gold ear-rings (2004 T440) (Fig. 65)

Date: 4th Century AD

Finder: AOC Archaeology

Date of discovery: Winter 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: 1. Gold slip-knot ear-ring; complete; from the fill of grave cut 5. 2. Gold slip-knot ear-ring; complete; from the fill of grave cut 14. The ear-rings are of Allason-Jones type 3 (Allason-Jones 1989).

Burials five and 14, positioned side by side, both contained a single gold ear-ring. It is likely they were both originally deposited in Burial 14, where the ear-ring was recovered in its original position on the skull; the ear-ring from Burial five was found near the knee of the body.

Discussion: Burial 14 contained the body of a young female adult. Besides the ear-rings, associated finds include a pair of hobnail shoes; one set of hobnails survives in a virtually complete state, with the x-ray showing the sole of a shoe approximating a modern size four or five. Near the pelvis of the body was placed a complete pottery vessel in black burnished ware, and with an incised Chi-Rho sign on the base. A similar vessel was found at the Rouen Cathedral Cour de Macon site in France and comes from a horizon dated to c. AD 390-410. The Chi-Ro symbol was associated with early Christian practices.

Dimensions: (1) Diameter: 15 mm. (2) Diameter: 14 mm.

Disposition: To be disclaimed, to remain with the main site archive (Museum of London).

M GAIMSTER

66. Boscombe Down, Wiltshire: Roman grave assemblage (2004 T355)

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Wessex Archaeology

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation of a Late Romano-British enclosed cemetery (site code: 56240).

Description: A grave (5119) containing the coffined remains of a 25-30 year old woman. Placed at her feet, within the coffin, was a well-preserved ornate jewellery box, constructed of yew with copper-alloy and iron fittings. This box held many items including copper-alloy bracelets, bone bracelets with copper-alloy sleeving, a bone comb, a brooch and the remains of at least one necklace consisting of two copper alloy clasps and in excess of 180 beads, made variously of amber, glass, and coral.

Three silver finger-rings were threaded onto one of the copper-alloy bracelets. Elsewhere within the grave, a fine silver pin, possibly a hairpin, was found in two pieces near the head and another bone/ivory bracelet was worn on the lower left arm. Three copper-alloy coins were also recovered, two of which could be dated to Constans (AD 341-348).

Discussion: The silver pin and many of the other finds are paralleled in late 4th century AD graves at Lankhills and Poundbury. The brooch seems to be of a trumpet-headed type, generally dated to the Flavian-Trajanic period, and it may therefore have been an heirloom at the time of deposition.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Salisbury Museum).

A MANNING AND R SEAGER SMITH

(iv) Spoons

67. Shouldham, Norfolk: Roman silver spoon fragment (2004 T188) (Fig. 67)

Date: Late 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr M Coggles

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: An incomplete silver spoon, the proximal end of the handle and part of the edge of the slightly distorted bowl are missing. The handle is round in section, widening in diameter slightly to the junction just above the base of a round bowl, decorated on the inside with an engraved line which closely follows the circumference.

Discussion: The spoon is of Colchester 1983, Type 1 (Crummy 1983, p. 69).

Dimensions: Diameter of bowl: 28 mm; depth: 6 mm; surviving length: 61 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

68. Baldock, Hertfordshire: Roman silver spoon (2004 T269) (Fig. 68)

Date: 3rd or 4th century AD

Finder: Mr R Barnard

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A Roman silver spoon with bent handle and broken and damaged bowl. The short, plain, tapered rod handle was seemingly broken and re-pointed in antiquity. There is a simple offset at the junction with the oval bowl, the distal end of which is broken short of the point of its maximum width. An inscription is very lightly incised along the central axis of the inner face of the bowl and truncated at its fractured edge. Starting at the end adjacent to the handle offset are the Latin letters MODE(or I)SIAN(or NA) – perhaps the cognomen Modestianus or Modestinus. The underside of the bowl is lightly corroded in areas and gouged, probably as a result of recent agricultural damage.

Dimensions: Length: 103.5 mm; length of handle: 70 mm; weight: 8.9g.

Disposition: British Museum.

R JACKSON

69. Howe, Norfolk: Roman silver spoon fragment (2004 T28) (Fig. 69)

Date: 1st – 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr C Pears

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Romano-British silver spoon fragment, with a flattened, possibly rounded bowl, but no surviving original edge. The stem tapers, springing from base of the bowl, and is broken and bent, with the terminal missing.

Dimensions: Min. length: 77 mm; weight: 4.41g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND R HOBBS

(v) Other objects

70. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Roman Copper alloy mount (2004 T410) (Fig. 70)

Date: Probably 1st – 4th Centuries AD

Finder: Mr A Arnold

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A cast pelta-shaped mount, seemingly of copper alloy, with traces of white metal.

Dimensions and metal content: Width: 34.3 mm; max. thickness: 6.2 mm; weight: 19g.

Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed the object as bronze and the white metal coating as tin, with some lead.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

71. Torksey area, Lincolnshire: Possible Roman gold inscribed plaque (2004 T66) (Fig. 71)

Date: Probably 1st – 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mrs S Austin

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A folded, crushed and crumpled fragment of very thin gold sheet or foil. It is difficult to identify definite original edges, but it appears to be a comparatively narrow incomplete strip. On the largest surviving visible, relatively un-crumpled, roughly rectangular part of the sheet there appear to be three or four lines of lettering, about 1 mm in height, and possibly in Latin.

'Unrolling' of the fragment revealed that it comprised part of a rectangular sheet, of uncertain original dimensions, preserving one long original edge and one short edge. The presence of lettering was confirmed, and subsequent examination by Dr Roger Tomlin (Wolfson College, Oxford) demonstrated that the fragment preserves the beginning (or ending) five or so characters of about twelve lines of a currently indecipherable, probably Latin, text.

Discussion: The object may have been an inscribed amulet.

Dimensions and metal content: As found: 18 x 20 mm approx; unrolled: 59.3 x 23.3 mm; weight: 1.31 g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 92 per cent.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

72. Paulerspury, Northamptonshire: Roman silver mount (2004 T82) (Fig. 72)

Date: Probably 1st – 4th Centuries AD

Finder: Mr R Kings

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A small peltate silver mount. The simply moulded outer face is worn. The unworn inner face preserves two rivets, one retaining a tiny circular silver washer. The very short rivets indicate that the mount was secured to something very thin, perhaps to a thin-walled vessel.

Dimensions and metal content: 15.3 x 11.5 mm; washer diameter: 0.55 mm approx; weight: 1.6g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): Five Roman coins and a silver fragment (2004 T396)

See no. 455 below

D. Early Medieval

(i) Armrings and bracelets

73. Newchurch, Isle of Wight: Early Anglo-Saxon silver armlet (2004 T55) (Figs. 73.1, 73.2)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr P Beeney

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: The armlet is broken in two and distorted, but is otherwise complete. It consists of a strip which tapers from the centre to its two rounded ends and would originally have been coiled in a spiral. On the front the edges are decorated with punched chevrons pointing outwards, except in the central area where there is a double row of chevrons placed base to base either side of the mid-line.

Discussion: This type of punch-decorated, spiral armlet is known from excavated early Anglo-Saxon female burials, mainly in East Anglia and the Midlands, such as a silver pair from Kenninghall, Norfolk, in the British Museum's collection, also with punched borders, although of pellet-in-triangle motifs (registration nos. 83,7-2,20-21). Armlets of this type can be dated by associated finds to the above date (Sherlock and Welch 1992).

Dimensions: Overall length, if straightened: 330 mm; max. width: 12.5 mm; thickness: 1.0mm; weight: 24.49g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 70 per cent.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

B AGER AND F BASFORD

74. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: Late Anglo-Saxon gold and niello fragment (2004 T136) (Fig. 74)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr P Hammond

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: The fragment is in the form of a rectangular bar, broken at one end and hammered flat at the other. It is decorated with alternating yellow and pale gold overlays with double rows of irregular lozenges of black niello on the top and sides. The top and sides have been hammered, which has burred the edges underneath. It is uncertain what the fragment may be from, but it is possibly from a bracelet.

Discussion: Jewellery and other fine metalwork in gold decorated with niello are typical of the late Anglo-Saxon period, particularly of the above date.

Dimensions: Length: 16 mm; width: 9 mm; thickness: 5 mm; weight: 4.28g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 60 per cent at the surface and 38 per cent in the body.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum.

B AGER

75. Huxley, Cheshire: Hoard of Viking silver bracelets (2004 T453) (Fig. 75)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr S Reynoldson

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: The hoard consists of 22 pieces of silver, comprising 20 flattened bracelets, one silver ingot and one decorated, twisted silver bar from a spiral bracelet. There are also numerous fragments of decayed lead sheet found around the silver pieces, most probably from a lead wrapping or container in which the hoard would have been buried.

The flattened bracelets are of penannular form and made of broad, thick silver strips, mostly tapering to squared-off ends, but one or two are more or less parallel-sided. They have all been folded roughly in half and flattened, but are complete except for four which have a little missing from one end. Four of the bracelets are plain and the other sixteen are decorated with punch-work, all in varying patterns. But there is a degree of similarity, as thirteen have saltire or star patterns in the mostly expanded, central areas and five of these also have saltires at the ends. The bands on either side of the centres mostly show close, transverse rows of punch-work, except for one where the rows are arranged in chevrons and another where the punches are in lozenge-shaped groups.

The bracelets with flat, punch-decorated bands belong to a well-known Hiberno-Scandinavian type found distributed in areas around both sides of the Irish Sea and produced in Ireland during the second half of the 9th and first half of the 10th centuries. There are many cut-up fragments of such bracelets in the famous Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around AD 905 (Graham-Campbell 1980, p. 64, no. 234, pl. 234).

The twisted bar (no. 21), which would originally have formed a penannular or slightly coiled bracelet, is square in section, tapering a little to squared-off ends, and is now twisted into a rough figure-of-eight loop. It is decorated on two adjacent sides with closely punched, arrow-head shapes, alternately placed to create a median zigzag pattern. The Cuerdale Hoard includes a few punch-decorated hacksilver fragments which may have been cut from bracelets of similar type and a general comparison may be drawn with a square-section silver bracelet with tapered ends from Hejdeby, on the Swedish island of Gotland (Stenberger 1958, pl. 45). Fully spiral bracelets of square section, mainly plain, but also decorated with punch-work, are more typical of Scandinavian Viking silver hoards, including many from Gotland; they are frequently partly uncoiled and flattened (*ibid.* pls. 22, 1-2; 32, 2-4; 136, 10, etc.). The example from Huxley may therefore represent an Insular version of Scandinavian derivation.

The ingot (no. 22) is a short bar of rounded, trapezoidal section, with round ends, near one of which an irregular lump is fused to one face. There are two nicked testing marks on the surface. The basic

form is typical of Viking examples found both singly and in hoards in Scandinavia and on the Continent, as well as in the British Isles.

Discussion: It is possible that there is a historical connection between the Huxley and Cuerdale hoards, for example that they are either contemporary booty, or separate parts of a war chest belonging to the Vikings driven from Dublin by the Irish to settle in the Wirral, Lancashire and Cumbria at the beginning of the 10th century. The hoards would probably have been buried for safe-keeping in this troubled period and it is likely the Huxley hoard was intended for use as bullion, either in trade or commercial transactions, or as payment for military service, the value of the silver being measured by its weight.

Dimensions and metal content: Lengths: (1) 116 mm (2) 113 mm; (3) 112 mm; (4) 98 mm; (5) 99 mm; (6) 103 mm; (7) 112 mm; (8) 99 mm; (9) 91 mm; (10) 90 mm; (11) 103 mm; (12) 107 mm; (13) 100 mm; (14) 87 mm; (15) 113 mm; (16) 97 mm; (17) 84 mm; (18) 94 mm; (19) 87 mm; (20) 95 mm; (21) twisted bar, folded length: 110 mm; (22) ingot length: 49 mm.

Surface analysis of a representative selection of the items (nos. 1, 6, 17, 21, 22) conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 96-98 per cent. Total weight of the silver items: 1.41 kg.

Disposition: National Museums Liverpool hopes to acquire.

B AGER

76. York area: Viking gold armring (2004 T203) (Fig. 76)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr Ingle

Date of discovery: Uncertain, before 1997

Circumstances of discovery: During construction work; reported after his father's death by the finders' son, Mr D Ingle.

Description: The ring has been cut through and partly straightened into a curved L-shape, but is otherwise complete. It is made of two thick, round rods with beaded wires between them, twisted into a cable and tapering to the ends. The original ends (now together

at one end of the cable because of the cut) are joined to a plain, polyhedral knob and are closely bound with plain wires on either side of it. The beaded wires of the cable show girth grooves round many of the 'beads', which were caused in manufacture. There is a deep cut in one side of the ring towards one end and a few small dents at other points along its length.

Discussion: The armring can be compared in its cable combining thick, plain rods and thin, beaded wires with an example of the Viking period from Wipholm, Germany, while the knob joining the ends bound with wires is similar to other Viking gold armrings from Dublin, Hornelund, Denmark, and Goodrington, Devon (Graham-Campbell 1980, pp. 61-2, pls. 220-23).

Dimensions: Length: 260 mm; Diameter: 15 mm at centre and 6 mm at ends; weight: 324.6g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

B AGER

77. Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire: Viking silver bracelet fragment (2004 T270) (Fig. 77)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr A Foster

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: The find consists of a slightly buckled, tapering strip broken at both ends. It is decorated for most of its length with transverse rows of punched dog-tooth ornament and, at the wider end, with two rows of apex-to-apex triangles with a single raised pellet in each triangle. The back is plain except for a lightly incised geometric motif at the wider end.

Discussion: The strip is part of a bracelet of typical Viking form, which may have been broken up as hacksilver for use as bullion in commercial transactions, and fragments of very similar type and decoration occur in the well-known Cuerdale Hoard from Lancashire in the British Museum, deposited around AD 903 (Graham-Campbell 1980, p. 87, pl. 301).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 44 mm; max. width: 10 mm; weight: 5.19g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B AGER

78. North Yorkshire area: Viking silver bracelet fragment (2004 T272) (Fig. 78)

Date: 10th or 11th century

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: The find constitutes about one third of a broken bracelet of penannular type and consists of a plain, curved rod tapering from the break to a blunt end.

Discussion: This type of bracelet is a Viking form which can be broadly dated by comparison, for example, with those found in the hoard from Skail, Orkney, deposited around AD 950 (Graham-Campbell 1980, p. 64, pl. 235). They are particularly common in Scottish silver hoards of the period.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 49 mm; max. cross-section: 7 mm; weight: 11.76g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 72 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

B AGER

(ii) Brooches

79. East Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt square-headed brooch fragment (2004 T186a) (Fig. 79)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr G Marsh

Date of discovery: 1987

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

Description: The head and bow of the brooch, inlaid with garnets, remain. The front of the head-plate is all-over gilded and poorly decorated with atypical incised ornament within a border made from cast impressions of a small square stamp. This is separated from the decorated field by a single incised groove. The head plate carries four raised cells, two are petal-shaped and are typically placed in the upper corners. The other two are circular and are placed in the middle of the head-plate towards its junction with the bow; all contain a single plate garnet. The four cells are linked to each other by pairs of incised lines and incised lines drop from the circular cells to the lower edge of the head-plate. The inner of these lines link up with the inner edges of two bands filled with cast billeting between incised lines that meander along the bow past a fifth raised cell, now empty. A degenerate crouched zoomorph with billeting defining its head lies between the petal-shaped cells. All the incised lines carry the chatter marks of the engraving tool. The back is plain and carries two pierced lugs for the attachment of a pin (missing).

Discussion: The square-headed brooch is one of the more common brooch types of the early Anglo-Saxon period with a distribution that is largely concentrated in south-east England, particularly Kent. This example, however, falls well outside the norm in the all over gilding of the head-plate and its decoration, which is both degenerate and atypical. The fashion for square-headed brooches runs throughout the 6th century.

Dimensions: Length: 40 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

80. Holt area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc brooch (2004 T293a) (Fig. 80)

Date: Mid-late 6th century

Finders: Mr C Hudson and Mrs S Hudson

Date of discovery: January 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The brooch is decorated with four panels of back biting snakes executed in triple band interlace

separated by triangular cells filled with plate garnets over hatched foil. At the centre is a circular calcitic setting within a plain collar, itself encircled by a second beaded collar. The outer border is typically decorated with niello filled impressions of a small triangular punch placed apex to apex to form a reserved zigzag in silver. On the back is a double pin lug containing the remains of an iron pin.

Discussion: The brooch is typical of Avent class 7.1 and can be compared to examples from Faversham, Kent (Avent, 1975, pp. 37-8, pl. 41) and to an unprovenanced example in the Ashmolean Museum which is decorated with three panels of triple strand interlace and three tear drop plate garnets (MacGregor and Bolick 1993).

Dimensions: Diameter of brooch: 36 mm approx.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Norwich Museums. Accession no. 2006.184.

A C EVANS

81. Bunwell, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver possible decorated brooch fragment (2004 T282)

Date: 6th or early 7th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Small fragment of silver without any original edges, decorated with chip-carved Style I animal ornament on one face. One straight moulding is probably part of the frame of a panel; probably part of a brooch.

Dimensions: 10.5 x 8.5 x 2.5 mm; weight: 1.12g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

82. Heckington, Lincolnshire: Two conjoining Anglo-Saxon silver openwork disc brooch fragments (2004 T162) (Figs. 82.1, 82.2)

Date: Late 9th century

Finder: Mr D Panton

Date of discovery: (A) September 2003 and (B) November 2004

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

Description: The disc brooch, when complete, would have had a diameter of around 46 mm. Within a circular shape in a beaded border, the pattern cut out is that of an equalled-arm cross with double cusped expanded arms. The cut-out 'armpits' would have been embellished by an additional pattern, of which only a volute on the left-hand side of fragment (A) survives.

Fragment (A) (fig. 82.1) corresponds to the expanded arm of the cross, and is decorated with vegetation motifs at the attenuated spandrels, and with an animal with a flat, squarish snout and open mouth biting at interlaced limbs and tendrils, in typical Trewiddle style, on the main narrow panel on the arm. The style is named after a hoard concealed in Trewiddle, Cornwall, late in the 9th century, which comprised several pieces so decorated. It is mainly characterised by 'nicks' in the contour of the motifs, be they plants or animals, suggestive of volume. As the nicks would have been filled with black niello, they would have added contrast and vivacity to the design. In the centre of the splaying of the arm of fragment (A) is the sheared-off remain of a silver rivet for an ornamental boss. On the under side of fragment (B) (fig. 82.2), also decorated with a similar Trewiddle style beast, one can see part of the attachment plate, secured by means of a central boss attached through a rivet and an 'empty' rivet corresponding to that of fragment (A). By analogy with other surviving brooches of the period, in addition to the central one, one can postulate the existence of four bosses at each arm, suggesting the Five Wounds of Christ. Three of the bosses, aligned, would have been functional, and secured the pin attachment plate for the brooch; the other two would have been decorative.

Discussion: The appearance of the brooch would have been not too dissimilar to that of the brooch found at Beeston Tor Cave, Staffordshire, which is illustrated in Webster and Backhouse (1991), pp. 269-70, no. 245a. Another interesting comparison comes with the brooch from Elmsett (West 1998, fig. 24.6).

Dimensions: (A): length: 18 mm; width: 21 mm; weight: 1.5g. (B): length: 28 mm; width: 6 mm; weight: 2.8g.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

83. Arlington, East Sussex: Late Saxon silver-gilt bird-shaped brooch fragment (2004 T379) (Fig. 83)

Date: Late 10th century

Finder: Mr A Briscoe

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: The brooch would have been in the shape of a bird carrying a cross on its back: only the cross, the head and part of the bird's body and wing remain. The cross is of Greek shape, decorated with a further cross gauged on its surface. The head of the bird is large, with an almond-shaped eye and hollowed round for a pupil, probably originally decorated with glass. The curved beak, nicely detailed, is that of a predator. The body is plain, but the wing shows horizontal 'feathers' and some indistinct patterning on the differentiated round joint.

Discussion: Brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds (Pedersen 2001, pp. 19-66), and examples have been found in Germany, France and England (*ibid.* figs. 19-22, and see Gannon 2003, pp. 114-5). Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small fledglings. Whilst some of them can be understood to follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the addition of Christian symbols makes their apotropaic and devotional character plain. The beak of our bird could identify it either as a dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit, or as an eagle, symbolic of the Resurrection.

Dimensions: 23 x 24 mm; weight: 5.44g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne.

A GANNON

(iii) Finger-rings

84. Thurnham, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver finger-ring (2004 T299) (Fig. 84)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr J Darvill

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The hoop is made of silver wire with a rounded section and the bezel made by twisting the ends of the hoop into a flattened spiral and wrapping the ends around the shoulders.

Discussion: This ring belongs to a group of silver slip-knot rings which were in use in the early Anglo-Saxon period. It may be compared to similar rings, also made in silver, particularly examples from Chatham Lines, Kent and St Albans, Hertfordshire (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat. nos. 27.18 and 27.19).

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm; width of bezel: 10 mm.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum.

A C EVANS

85. Wincanton area, Somerset: Late Anglo-Saxon gold finger-ring (2004 T290) (Fig. 85)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr B Benjafield

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: The loop, which is badly bent, is a thin round-sectioned band, flattened and widening towards the bezel. On the shoulder there is a decoration of minute dots, emphasizing the triangular shape obtained, subdivided into three small triangular fields. The bezel of the ring is round, slightly bent at the lower edge, 1 cm in diameter. The bezel has a double frame: around a plain frame there is a scalloped border, which originally would have been set off by niello. A comparison for this treatment can be seen on the ring of Alhstan, 9th century bishop of Sherborne, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Within the plain frame is a standing and backward-looking image of the *Agnus Dei*. The Lamb is nimbed, and there are three notches on the halo that, when filled with niello, would have brought to the fore the cross inscribed in it. The body of the animal displays notches and marks that are consistent with the so-called Trewhiddle style, and notice in particular the treatment of the tail, a continuation of the 'frame' of the back of the animal. To the left of the animal there is a motif, probably representing the palm of Victory.

Discussion: A well-known and much more impressive ring with the *Agnus Dei* is that of Queen Æthelwith, who married Burgred of Mercia around 853 (see Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 244), but a simpler one, which compares well with the present one, was found at 'Southend' and shown at the British Museum a few years ago. In both instances the Lamb is haloed and faces forward.

Weight: 1.8g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum Service.

A GANNON

86. Beachamwell, Norfolk: Viking gold finger-ring (2004 T267) (Figs. 86.1, 86.2)

Date: 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: The ring consists of an ovoid strip tapering to narrow ends which would originally have

been wound round each other, but are now broken off. It has been crushed and distorted into an S-shape, possibly by agricultural activity, and one edge has been bent over slightly. The two edges and a median line across the front are decorated with closely punched, apex-to-apex triangles, which merge at the shoulders, while the spaces in between are haphazardly punched with triple-pelleted triangles which often overlap.

Discussion: Both the form of the ring and the decoration are typical of Viking jewellery of the 9th–10th centuries AD found in Scandinavian graves and silver hoards, e.g. from Tarup, Denmark and Gotland, Sweden (Skovmand, 1942, fig. 19; Thunmark-Nylén, 1998, pl. 143, 23–28). A punch-decorated gold ring of broadly similar form was found at Thetford in 1905 (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, p. 68, fig. 110, 12).

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 1.78g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 64 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

87. Tibenham, Norfolk: Viking-period silver ring (2004 T5) (Fig. 87)

Date: Mid-10th to around the mid-11th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A finger-ring or ear-ring, the ring is penannular in shape, with an almost circular section tapering from 6 mm to less than 1 mm in diameter.

Discussion: This piece is very similar in size and form to a gold piece found near the Fishergate site in York and identified as an ear-ring (Rogers 1993, no. 1373 and 1495, fig. 670(b), no. 5789), and a copper-alloy example from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, p. 69, fig. 110 no. 21). This example appears too inflexible to have functioned as an ear-ring.

There is a larger silver example from Ireland, without a findspot (diameter about 3–4 cm), in the Pitt Rivers

Museum, accession no. 1884.78.53 (see www.prm.ox.ac.uk). There are also two lightly faceted silver (finger-) rings with pointed ends in the Klein-Roscharden Hoard from Lower Saxony, deposited after 1005/10, and with a diameter very similar to Tibenham. The silver ones are said to be widely distributed in Europe (and so not strictly speaking just Viking) and dating from the mid-10th to around the mid-11th century (Waurick 1992, pp. 110–111). There are examples in gold, also from Germany, of broadly late 10th – early 12th-century date, for example from Alt Lübeck (*ibid.* p. 442).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 17.5–20 mm; external diameter: 24–26 mm; weight: 7.53g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER AND A ROGERSON

(iv) Grave assemblages

88. West Wight, Isle of Wight: Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2004 T187) (Figs. 88.1 – 19)

Date: Late 5th or 6th Century

Finder: Mr S Thompson

Date of discovery: May – November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector, the position of each find recorded by the finds liaison officer using Global Positioning Systems.

Description: The finds derive from possibly eight or nine ploughed-out, shallow graves at one site and were all found fairly close together. Except for find no. 69, however, which comprises the artefacts from a single male grave, there was no visible sign of the grave cuts which appear, along with the exact contextual associations of most of the objects, to have been destroyed by agricultural activity.

Precious metal finds: Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated the approximate precious metal contents given in the entries for these items.

- A.** Gilded silver square-headed brooch (disc-on-bow type) in three pieces, missing a decorative disc; overall length: 90 mm approx; 95 per cent silver (fig. 88.1). The head-plate has a shattered square garnet set in one corner and traces of a nielloed zigzag border, while in the centre is a disc of white paste flanked by empty triangular settings and animal motifs. In the centre of the foot-plate is a lozenge-shaped garnet, and in the separate tongue-shaped terminal is a small garnet disc. The brooch forms a matching pair with item B and therefore most probably derives from the same female grave. It dates from the mid-6th century and may be compared with other examples of the type from Buckland, Dover, and Howletts, Kent (Evison, 1987, pl. 6a; Åberg 1926, fig. 145; Leigh 1980).
- B.** Gilded square-headed brooch (disc-on-bow type) in five pieces; overall length: 92 mm approx; width: 38 mm (of head-plate); 96 per cent silver (fig. 88.2). The design is the same as on brooch A above, indicating it is most probably from the same grave.
- C.** Silver sword-pommel (fig. 88.3) of 'cocked-hat' form from a ring-sword, with traces of gilding. A separate grooved silver hook and ring derive from the hilt of the same sword and the end of the hook fits into a central depression at one end of the pommel. The pommel has flat, tongue-shaped ridges; a diagonal cross is incised on top; length: 45 mm; 92 per cent silver; height of hook: 25 mm; 96 per cent silver; diameter of ring: 16 mm; 95 per cent silver. The pommel and ring are typical of Menghin's 6th-century, mainly Kentish, Bifrons-Gilton group (Menghin 1983, pp. 312-315, Karte 2).
- D.** Silver fragment from the foot-plate of a smaller version of the mid-6th century Kentish square-headed brooch (Leigh's Series II), decorated with an animal or bird head above a roundel and raised central lozenge; length: 21 mm; 99 per cent silver (fig. 88.4). A central lozenge appears also on brooches from Bifrons, Stodmarsh, and Richborough, Kent (Åberg 1926, figs. 138-140).
- E.** Silver fragment of the head-plate of a 6th-century miniature square-headed brooch; length: 14 mm; 99 per cent silver (fig. 88.5).
- F.** Silver-overlaid, copper-alloy basal end of a buckle tongue; length: 13 mm; 96 per cent silver. Uncommon 6th-century Anglo-Saxon type, usually associated with decorative rectangular buckle-plates like ix below.
- G.** Silver lozenge-shaped fitting or pendant with bevelled edges and a collared, ovoid terminal at one end; the other end is broken off making it difficult to identify precisely; length: 31 mm; 97 per cent silver. Probably early post-medieval.
- H.** Silver fragment from the corner of a square-headed brooch of Kentish 6th-century type, with a nielloed border and traces of gilding; length: 18 mm; 99 per cent silver.
- J.** Silver-gilt fragment, possibly from the bow of a square-headed brooch; length: 11 mm; 87 per cent silver.
- K.** Gold belt mount (fig. 88.6); square, but distorted by damage, with remains of a frame of oblong cloisonné garnets enclosing a green glass cross-shaped inlay with rounded arms; width: 19 mm; 73 per cent gold. The mount is probably from the sword grave (see vii below). It is a late-5th/early-6th century 'import' from the Continent, where quatrefoil settings and rectangular garnets occur on a range of inlaid gold jewellery, belt and sword fittings, such as a sword scabbard mouthpiece from the grave of a Frankish warrior at Planig, Germany, or a buckle of Visigothic origin from Bulles (Oise), grave 747, France (Wieczorek *et al.* 1996, fig. 317; and Vallet *et al.* 1986, fig. 135).
- L.** Silver sword pommel of Menghin's late-5th/6th-century 'Brighthampton – Ciplly' type, in the form of an elongated pyramid with a round lug at each corner; length: 42 mm; width: 17 mm; height: 13 mm; 85 per cent silver (Menghin 1983, pp. 309-311, Karte 2). The pommel was found in the topsoil above a shallow grave (see vii below), which contained a gold belt mount (K, above) and a sword, and it is most likely from the hilt of the latter.
- M.** Silver fragment from the head-plate of a small square-headed brooch, part of the bow with a decorated panel on either side of a worn line of interlocking triangles that were originally nielloed; length: 16 mm; 97 per cent silver. The short, vertical billets above the end of the bow are similar to the borders of the brooches from Finglesham D3 and Bifrons, grave 41, Kent, indicating a date of around AD 480-520 (Haseloff, 1981, pls. 2 and 18-19).
- N.** Silver fragment of a buckle-loop (fig. 88.7); length: 17 mm; 99 per cent silver. 6th-century Anglo-Saxon type.

Probable associated non-precious metal finds:

(i) Two gilded, copper-alloy, joining fragments of a saucer brooch decorated with Style I animal motifs; lengths: 45 mm and 31 mm (fig. 88.8).

(iia) A copper-alloy hooked mount from a hanging bowl with a triple-grooved chevron at the join between the plain, almond-shaped plate and the hook, which terminates in a bird or animal head (fig. 88.9); length: 63 mm; width: 28 mm. **(iib)** another hooked mount from the same bowl, but less complete (fig. 88.10 & 11); length: 55 mm. **(iic)** a fragment of bronze sheet, probably from the body of the bowl (fig. 88.12); length: 33 mm. These bowls are thought to have been made in Celtic areas of Britain mainly in the 6th/early 7th century and one with similar mounts was found at Chessell Down in the 19th-century excavation (Brenan 1991, pp. 200-201, pls. 16a-b).

(iii) A flat, copper-alloy fragment of a belt-fitting or jewellery, inlaid with curved silver wires in the immediately post-Roman, 5th-century, Quoit Brooch Style (Suzuki 2000) (fig. 88.13); length: 18 mm.

(iv) A fragment of a copper-alloy miniature square-headed brooch decorated with a row of five pellets; length: 24 mm surviving. It belongs to a type found dating to the early to mid 6th century and may be compared with gilded silver examples from the Chessell Down cemetery (Arnold 1982, fig. 25, 12-13; pl. 7b; Åberg 1926, figs. 131-4).

(v) A gilded copper-alloy button brooch of Avent and Evison's late 5th/early 6th-century, southern English type Bi, with a face-mask enclosed by two circular ridges, similar to one from the Chessell Down cemetery (Avent and Evison 1982, pp. 106-7, pl. 15: 10.4); diameter: 18 mm.

(vi) A gilded copper-alloy section from the mouth-band of a sword scabbard of Menghin's mainly Anglo-Saxon Kempston-Mitcham type dating from c. 500 to the 6th century, decorated with horizontal ridges (Menghin 1983, pp. 336-7, Karte 12); Surviving length: 49 mm; surviving width: 15 mm. It probably derives from the sword in the grave no. 69 (see vii below).

(vii) The contents, all in a very poor condition, from a single male grave (no. 69) comprising: a heavily corroded iron sword missing the hilt, with pattern-welding in four strips and a scabbard mouthpiece plate visible in x-radiographs, length: 820 mm approx; a very corroded iron shield boss, diameter: 190 mm approx; height: 90 mm; a copper-alloy buckle-loop, possibly from the sword belt, width: 27 mm; the copper-alloy remains of a hanging bowl with parts of

two of the bird-shaped escutcheons surviving, similar to iia-b; a fragmentary iron vessel; and the remains of a clear, fluted glass vessel.

(viii) A copper-alloy object consisting of a circular plate with remains of a silver foil appliqué joining a lozenge-shaped plate (fig. 88.14); length: 70 mm; diameter of disc: 40 mm.

(ix) Rectangular, copper-alloy, buckle-plate with traces of gilding and a rectangular garnet (fig. 88.15); length: 35 mm; width: 29 mm (possibly belongs with F, or one of the buckles below). The panel is decorated with two animals in Salin's Style I. This is a Kentish type of buckle dating to the earlier 6th century. Complete buckles with similar plates have been found at Lyminge, Kent, and Mucking, Essex (Marzinzik 2003, pls. 84, 8 and 85, 3).

Also (figs. 88.14, 16, 17, 18): one copper-alloy buckle-loop with a tongue with a shield-shaped basal plate; thirteen D-shaped copper-alloy buckle-loops; six D-shaped high-tin bronze buckle-loops; five copper-alloy buckle-tongues; and four high-tin bronze buckle-tongues. These are all of typical early Anglo-Saxon types (Marzinzik 2003). One fragmentary copper-alloy bracelet of circular section (in three pieces); one curved, copper-alloy fragment of rod with a 'spur' at one end; one gilded copper-alloy fragment with a circular garnet setting, probably from the sword grave, find no. 69 (see vii above), width: 15 mm. One copper-alloy strap-end(?) of tapering strip, length: 41 mm; one copper-alloy lozenge-shaped fragment, length: 25 mm; one copper-alloy fragment of flat sheet (from a brooch?), tinned on one side, length: 37 mm; one copper-alloy fragment, probably a foot from a medieval tripod jug, length: 36 mm; two copper-alloy rings of round section, diameters: 29 mm and 25 mm; two copper-alloy fragments, possibly from brooches. Part of a copper-alloy disc mount, width: 28 mm surviving; one flat, curved fragment of gilded copper alloy of uncertain date; and one large, faceted rock-crystal bead, diameter: 37 mm (max).

Discussion: All of the precious metal items are Anglo-Saxon and date to the 6th century AD, except for two items noted above: the inlaid square mount (K), which is of the late 5th/early 6th century and probably imported from Merovingian France; and the silver lozenge-shaped fitting probably of post-medieval date (G).

Most of the non-precious metal items and the crystal bead are also Anglo-Saxon and of the same date, except for the 5th century fragment (iii); the Celtic hanging bowl (see vii) and the other two hanging bowl mounts and fragment (iia-c), probably all 6th century; and the medieval jug foot, which is possibly 14th century in date.

Note: a further fourteen objects from the same site found late in 2005 have since been reported as potential Treasure (2006 T62).

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; British Museum, registration no. P&E 2006,3-5,1 – 64.

BAGER

89. Southend, Essex: Anglo-Saxon grave assemblage of the 'Prittlewell Prince' (2004 T52)

Date: 1st half of the 7th century AD

Finder: Museum of London Archaeological Service

Date of discovery: October 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: A rich Anglo-Saxon princely burial from a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery site. The burial consisted of a wood-lined chamber, 4 m square and 1.4 m deep, with a mound raised over it. Although no bones survived, the personal possessions and fragments of tooth enamel showed that the body had been placed with the feet to the east, in a coffin with iron fittings, the grave goods carefully placed or hung on the walls of the chamber.

Precious metal finds: A gold belt buckle with a hollow triangular buckle plate which could have functioned as a reliquary; 2 gold foil Latin crosses found in the head area and possibly originally placed over the eyes; traces of gold braid, possibly from the edging of a tunic; 2 gold coins from the chest and waist area; and a silver inscribed Byzantine spoon in a box with other personal possessions.

Associated finds: Over a hundred other items were recovered including personal equipment and possessions, such as four copper-alloy vessels still hanging on hooks on the chamber walls, weapons and regalia, and a lyre and gaming pieces.

Discussion: The burial is clearly of a high ranking male, and is interpreted as the final resting place of a Saxon king. The crosses, possible use of a copper alloy flagon and 'Coptic' bowl in the ritual washing of hands and feet, the spoon which could have been a baptismal gift, for use during communion, and the relative simplicity of the personal dress fittings suggest the man was a Christian at death; historical sources provide clues to his identity, one possibility being Sabert, a Christian King of the East Saxons who died in AD 616. (Museum of London Archaeological Service 2004).

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive (Southend Museum).

I BLAIR

90. Cumwhitton, Cumbria: Viking grave assemblage (2004 T255) (Figs. 90.1, 90.2)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr P Adams and Oxford Archaeology North

Date of discovery: July 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation, following initial detector finds.

Description:

1. A finger-ring consisting of a strip forming a plain, lozenge-shaped bezel with tapered shoulders and the ends twisted round each other (find no. 798) (fig. 90.1). This form of ring is typical of the Viking period and imitates contemporary silver bracelets, one of which was found in a hoard deposited around AD 850-950 found at Hørdum, Denmark (Skovmand 1942, fig. 2c). A comparable punch-decorated ring from Fyrkat, Denmark, is illustrated by Graham-Campbell (1980, no. 219, pl. 219) and there is also a punch-decorated gold ring from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984, fig. 110, 12).

2. A ring consisting of a plain wire with its ends twisted round each other (find no. 803) (fig. 90.1). Simple knotted wire rings of this type are frequently found strung onto Viking bracelets dating to the late 9th and 10th centuries, e.g. from Gotland, Sweden (Stenberger 1958, pls. 176, 4; 181, 5; 186, 11-12). Ten such rings were suspended on a bracelet from Vålse, Denmark and a ring of narrow strip rather than wire is on another from the great hoard of Viking silver found at Cuerdale, Lancashire, which was deposited around AD 905 (Hawkins 1847, fig. 54).

3. A small ring of the same form as no. 2. (find no. 804) (fig. 90.1). Such rings were often used to link items of jewellery, e.g. to hang strings of beads, etc, between a pair of brooches. A similar, though smaller, silver wire ring was found in grave 4 at the Viking cemetery of Fyrkat, Denmark, where it is suggested it may have served to suspend a pendant (Roesdahl 1977, fig. 139b).

The finds associated in the same grave at Cumwhitton as the rings comprise 7 glass beads, an iron sword, a knife, 2 iron objects, a stone object (possibly a whetstone) and 3 flints (fig. 90.2).

Dimensions and metal content: (1) max. diameter: 25 mm; max. height of bezel: 11 mm. (2) max. diameter: 32 mm. (3) max. diameter, 13 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent.

Disposition: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle hopes to acquire.

B AGER

(v) Hooked-tags

91. Whinburgh, Norfolk: Middle-Late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2004 T68)

Date: 8th to 11th century

Finder: Mr S Dunthorne

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A hooked-tag with a round plate and two attachment holes. On the front of the plate an engraved line forms an incomplete circle 1 mm from the edge, there being a 2 mm wide gap below the springing of the hook.

Dimensions: Length: 12 mm; width: 10 mm; weight: 0.30g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

92. Sutton on the Forest, North Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2004 T50) (Fig. 92)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr R Sykes

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A silver hooked-tag of broken kite shape, with a single piercing for attachment to a garment. Its kite-shaped form is broken by two foliate devices below which the edges run straight to the narrow hook. All the features of the tag are outlined with a heavy groove, which is filled with niello.

Discussion: Hooked-tags were adopted as a form of dress fastening in the 7th century and continue in use into the late medieval period. Like strap ends they were used for fastening a variety of dress articles, including garters. The Sutton on the Forest tag is unusual in its shape, ornament and single piercing. Regional variations are however common and hooked-tags that are generically similar to this example have been found for example at Meols, Wirral (Pestell and Ulmschneider 2003, pp. 66 -7, fig. 6.1) and Ipswich, Suffolk (West 1998, fig. 97.1, 2, 4). Hooked-tags with a single hole for attachment have been found at for example Coddham, Suffolk, where they are dated as above (West 1998, p. 23 and figs. 22, 26, 28 and 31).

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

93. West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2004 T263) (Fig. 93)

Date: Late 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr B Eeles

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: The plate of the tag is an elongated triangle, with two perforations at the wider end for attachment, whose areas are circumscribed by an incised line. A continuous incised line also runs around the perimeter of the field: at the side of the tag the spaces have been filled with a simple decoration of incised lines, forming a ladder-like pattern, whilst the area at the top is left plain. From the narrow end of the tag, reinforced by an animal mask, departs the long tapering hook.

Discussion: Hooked-tags are a class of later 8th and 9th century all-purpose fastening used to secure clothing and purses.

Dimensions: Length: 34 mm; width: 12.35 mm; weight 1.64g.

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

C MONTAGUE AND A GANNON

94. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2004 T245) (Fig. 94)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr J Hinchcliffe

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: The sub-triangular plate has three pierced attachment lugs at the broad end (producing a scalloped-effect) and it tapers to a form a hook,

rounded in cross section, and broken off at the end. As customary in the decoration of such pieces, the main field is subdivided, here in three portions by a pair of plain bands, departing from the central piercing on a dotted stem. However, the main decoration on the field is not interrupted by these, and it consists of an elegant vegetation motif. From what might be interpreted as a vase at the narrowest end of the field depart a central bud, turgid and pointed, and two long leaves, which intercept the bands and curl and form volutes in the two side fields. The surface of the leaves and of the bud, as well as the thin borders flanking the triangular body of the tag, are covered in minute pecked incisions. The background of the design is incised and scored, presumably to provide a secure base for a niello filling, but nothing of it survives.

Dimensions: Length: 30 mm; max. width: 13.5 mm; weight: 1.4g.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

A GANNON

95. Brabourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2004 T327) (Fig. 95)

Date: 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr A Bewick

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The hooked-tag consists of a round head decorated with a circle within which is a Greek cross with splayed arms, each further embellished by two lines. All these incisions are inlaid with niello. Two attachment holes are placed within the top arms of the cross.

Discussion: Hooked-tags are a class of later 8th and 9th and 10th century all-purpose fastening used to secure clothing and purses.

Dimensions: Length: 23 mm; weight: 1.00g.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

96. Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Viking silver hooked-tag (2004 T351) (Fig. 96)

Date: Late 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mrs P Walters

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The hooked-tag consists of a squat ovoid head decorated with an incised pattern, which originally would have been inlaid with niello. Two attachment holes are placed close together at the top of the head. At the lower end of the piece, which narrows sharply in width to curve into the hook, the hook itself is strengthened by means of a thickening of the metal, resembling the zoomorphic profile usually seen on strap-ends of the time.

Discussion: The incised decoration belongs to the Ringerike style, reminiscent of the abstract shell-spiral ornament seen on the Sutton, Isle of Ely Brooch (BM 1951, 11-1,1).

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm; max. width: 7 mm; weight: 0.6g.

Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(vi) Ingots

97. Mid-Norfolk: Late Anglo-Saxon/Viking period silver ingot (2004 T151)

Date: 9th or 10th Century

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: The ingot is rectangular in section, with hammer marks on all four long faces. One angle between the two long sides is chamfered, and the flat, oval centres of both ends are themselves hammer marks.

Discussion: The weight is slightly over one tenth of the 25g / 26g unit of measurement suggested for the Viking period weights (Blackburn and Rogerson, 1993) and slightly under 1 ounce.

Dimensions: Length: 14 mm; width and thickness: 5 x 5 mm at one end, 6 x 3 mm at the other; weight: 2.61g.

Disposition: Swaffham Museum.

A ROGERSON

98. Seething, Norfolk: Two Viking silver ingot fragments (2004 T414) (Fig. 98)

Date: 9th or 10th Century

Finder: Mr S Dunthorne

Date of discovery: Before October 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description:

1. An irregular ingot approximately D-shaped in section, with both ends chopped obliquely, one end imperfectly and subsequently snapped, two hammer marks on the flat face, many pecked marks on the convex face, and a small cut-mark on the edge. This is not far short of one-third of the Viking-period unit of 25g-26g.

2. Ovoid section with two flattish faces, which has solidified molten, one end imperfectly chopped and snapped before heating.

Dimensions: (1) Section: 8.5 mm x 6 mm; length: 20 mm; weight 7.98g. (2) Section: 9 x 6 mm approx; length: 17 mm; weight: 6.59g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

99. Scole, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold ingot fragment (2004 T433) (Fig. 99)

Date: 9th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr M Noble

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a gold ingot, one end rounded and thick, the other broken away jaggedly and transversely. The two broad surfaces are flat and smooth except adjacent to the break where a rounded hammer mark of the full width is visible on both. The edge, convex and less smooth, contains cracks and fissures, some of which may be the result of post-depositional damage.

Discussion: The weight suggests $\frac{1}{4}$ eyrir (1 eyrir = c.25 – 26g). A late Saxon copper alloy ingot was found in this field during 2003.

Dimensions: Length: 18 mm; width: 15 mm; weight: 6.43g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2005.771.

A ROGERSON

100. Horton Kirby, Kent: Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian period silver ingot (2004 T224) (Fig. 100)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr G Burr

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: The ingot is of elongated ovoid shape with a flattened oval section. The upper surface is more or less smooth, with a series of striations at one end and a deeper scratch. The underside is rough and pitted from casting in an open mould, which would have been simply made in sand or earth.

Discussion: The form of the ingot is typical of the Viking/Anglo-Scandinavian period in England. Its weight falls within the lower range of its type. Similar examples occur in the well-known Viking silver hoards from Cuerdale, Lancs, deposited around 905, and Chester, deposited around 970 (Webster 1953, pp. 22–32). Such ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions, as well as a source of metal for jewellery making.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 26 mm; max. width: 11 mm; thickness: 5 mm; weight 9.74g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 96 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

101. Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire: Viking silver ingot fragment (2004 T471) (Fig. 101)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr D Daly and Mr A Gee

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: The fragment has been cut, possibly with a chisel, from one end of a cigar-shaped ingot of rounded trapezoidal section. It would have been cast in a simple, open-topped mould cut in stone or drawn in the earth, and there is a slight lip along one edge where the metal has overflowed the mould. There are three parallel, transverse incisions in the top next to the cut and what appear to be three worn nicks, or testing marks, in the top edges; there are also scratch marks underneath.

Discussion: The general form, as well as the cut marks, indicate that the ingot fragment is comparable with numerous examples of the Viking period, such as the famous hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around AD 905. Such ingots would have been used mainly as bullion for payments and trading and also cut up for recasting as jewellery.

Dimensions: Length: 25 mm; width: 16.3 mm; weight: 23.11g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 99 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

102. Stillington, North Yorkshire: Viking silver ingot fragment (2004 T484) (Fig. 102)

Date: Late 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr D Chapman

Date of discovery: Before October 2004

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

Description: The fragment has been cut, possibly with a chisel, from one end of a blunt-ended, bar-shaped ingot of rounded trapezoidal section. It would have been cast in a simple, open-topped mould cut in soft stone, or possibly drawn in the earth. There appear to be a few worn nicks, or testing marks, made probably with the point of a knife in one of the top edges; there are also scratch marks on the surfaces.

Discussion: The general form, as well as the nicking, indicates that the ingot fragment is comparable with numerous examples of the Viking period, such as the famous hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around AD 905. Such ingots would have been used mainly as bullion for payments and trading and also cut up for recasting as jewellery.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 20 mm; width: 11 mm; weight: 17.14g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 91 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

(vii) Mounts and Fittings

103. Ash, Kent: Anglo-Saxon parcel-gilt silver belt mount (2004 T130) (Fig. 103)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr I Redfern

Date of discovery: Before April 2004

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

Description: The mount is rectangular, hollow-backed and stepped down at each end to broken flanges for attachment rivets. It would originally have formed part of a set of early Anglo-Saxon mounts and a buckle for a belt, e.g. a buckle from Bifrons, Kent (Åberg 1926, fig. 213). The front panel is divided into four main fields by slightly raised strapwork consisting of an arc across each corner linked by two interlaced, V-shaped loops. The two larger fields contain very stylised animal motifs in Salin's Style I, while the two smaller ones at the ends have rows of ribbing; there is a small triangular pyramid in each corner. The decorated fields, sides and flanges are gilded and there are corroded traces of borders of nielloed interlocking triangles on the strapwork. A small patch of the patina has been scratched away underneath to reveal the metal. The mount can be dated to the 6th century AD by its form and style of decoration.

Dimensions and metal content: Surviving length: 29 mm; width: 19 mm; thickness: 4 mm; weight: 7.64g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 53 per cent; it was mercury-gilded.

Disposition: Dover Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B AGER

104. Lidlington, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon gilt-bronze pyramidal scabbard fitting (2004 T409) (Fig. 104)

Date: Early 7th century

Finder: Mr A Latham

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The mount is in the form of a truncated pyramid and is made of copper alloy which is heavily gilded both on the display surface and on the underside. The gilding is particularly worn on each corner. Each of the four faces is set with a panel of gold cellwork which is inlaid in a matching pattern with three stepped garnets. The apex of the mount contains a single cell which is filled with waffle

patterned foil – the garnet which would have been seated over this foil is missing. The mount is hollow and a bar, beneath which a strap would have been threaded, runs across the opening.

Discussion: Pyramidal fittings were functional and were attached to the suspension straps of a sword or seax scabbard where they tightened the scabbard suspension loop. Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mounts are concentrated in southern and eastern England, and are generally made of silver or copper alloy and almost invariably the top of the mount is inlaid with a small square-cut garnet.

Within the Anglo-Saxon corpus is a small group made in gold or gold sheet over copper alloy and inlaid with either cloisonné garnet or, rarely, glass (compare with a copper-alloy mount from Sutton Hoo mound 17 inlaid with poor blueish/green glass). The Lidlington example is an addition to this high-status group. The cell-work is simple and bold, using three well-cut, double stepped garnets to fill each panel in a design that is found in simpler form on plated disc brooches, for example from Faversham, Kent (Avent 1975, cat. nos.155,160).

Dimensions: Width: 14 mm.

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

A C EVANS

105. Ardleigh, Essex: Anglo-Saxon sword pommel cap (2004 T37) (Figs. 105.1, 105.2)

Date: Late 7th century AD

Finder: Mr B Kaczor

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Incomplete gold, Anglo-Saxon sword pommel cap. This object is essentially a thin gold sheath that fitted over the sword pommel, which was probably made of wood. It is a sub semicircular in plan and rectangular in section and of 'cocked hat' form. The front and rear panels of the pommel cap are identically decorated, being divided into fields by

applied strips of beaded wire, forming figure of eight knot work motifs, and a cross motif formed from two ovals of beaded wire. The shoulders of the pommel cap are also decorated with applied beaded wire in a knot work motif. The very edges of the shoulders and the straight bottom edges of the pommel cap are edged with applied beaded wire. The blunted tip of the pommel cap is plain.

The pommel cap has received damage, the gold so thin as to appear 'torn'. The gold retains a buttery yellow patina.

Dimensions: Length: 23.6 mm; width: 42.8 mm; thickness: 0.98 mm; weight: 10.42g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, The Art Fund and the Friends of Colchester Museums.

C A MCDONALD

106. Eye area, Suffolk: Early Medieval continental enamelled gold mount (2004 T141) (Fig. 106)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr J Hunt and Mr A Slinn

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: On a gold base is soldered a round box which holds in its field the enamelled decoration. The seam is covered by a filigree wire. The design is achieved by means of large cloissonné cells made up of continuous ribbons of thin gold sheet, which hold the enamel. The visible upper surface of the cloissonné walls, economically, draws the design itself. This shows a male frontal bust (head and neck), with large almond eyes and nose formed by one continuous strip curled on itself, a small mouth and possibly a moustache above. The hair is wavy. At the side of the bust two motifs, probably intended to represent vegetation, are made with a strip curled at the top. The enamel is not well preserved, and large areas of the base to which it was applied are visible, but on the neck, part of the face and in the 'buds' the original whitish colour is still to be seen. The hair appears bluish, and the field greenish-black. The right eye is

totally empty. At the back of the object there are strips, suggesting the object was soldered as a mount.

Discussion: A number of enamelled brooches and mounts survive, both from the continent and England. The most famous are the Castellani brooch, in the British Museum (Haseloff 1990, p. 44, fig.18), and related pieces, such as the ear-rings from Senise, and a brooch now in Baltimore (Haseloff 1990, figs. 16 and 17). These jewels date from the 7th-century, and were used as a comparison by Vierk (1978, pp. 530-1) for putting in context two pendants embroidered on the *chemise* of Bathilde. It is interesting to notice on these vegetation motifs ending in round buds (Vierk 1978, fig. 5) like the ones here. Whilst the Castellani brooch school production, and its evolution, as seen in the work for the 9th-century gold altar of St Ambrose in Milan, is characterised by very large, languid almond-shaped eyes that extend to touch the edge of the face, with discrete fields for the pupils, more provincial schools simplify the eyes into loops (compare with the fibulae from Enger and Seeland in Haseloff (1990) figs. 94 and 95, dated to the 8th century). This piece, however, whilst attempting to retain a refined, elongated eye shape, achieves rather a cross-eye effect.

Whereas the Alfred Jewel, in the Ashmolean Museum (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 260), of the late 9th century, can be firmly attributed to a developing Anglo-Saxon tradition of enamelwork, yet remains unique in its representation of a figure, one would hesitate to attribute this mount to an Anglo-Saxon workshop. Interestingly, both show a pensive, elongated face, and both seem to have problems resolving the space between nose and chin; also, they are both flanked by vegetation motifs. The shape of the nose on this piece is distinctive.

The best parallels to this mount are certainly to be found on the continent, amongst a number of more or less refined brooches showing 'saints' (see Haseloff 1990, figs. 68-82). It is therefore likely to be an imported prestige object, datable to the end of the 8th century, to be used as a mount on jewellery or, more probably, on some liturgical object.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 15 mm; thickness: 3 mm; weight: 2.5g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 89 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; British Museum.

107. Cliffe, Kent: Late Anglo-Saxon silver and gilt fitting (2004 T223) (Figs. 107.1, 107.2)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr C Beever

Date of discovery: July 2002

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

Description: A hollow, ovoid-shaped fitting made of silver with incised decorations highlighted in gold leaf and niello. On the inside there is a 20 mm long chamfered pin, now bent, which runs between the narrow sides and is held in place by two rivets, set in a broad rim. It probably functioned as a cap covering the end of a wooden implement or handle.

The decoration is directional. On the top of the object, seen from the broader base of the ovoid, there is a stylised vase on a square base from which sprout three main elongated leaves. Within these, as well as on the body of the vase, there is a further incision line following the contour. Additional leaves and five round buds, some with added minute punched spots, complete the tree-of-life design. Four bunches of leaves also decorate the sides of the object, but on these only little remains of the original gold highlights and niello filling.

Discussion: The elegant and restrained simplicity of the design appears rather sparse, but the contrast between silver, black niello and gold would have made it far more dramatic. The foliate decoration recalls that of the hooked-tag illustrated in Webster and Backhouse (1991), no. 199, and other artefacts inspired by a renewed interest in classical motifs, combined with native aesthetics, as seen in the so-called Trewiddle Style.

Dimensions: 30 x 20 mm; depth: 9 mm; weight: 11.4g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

108. North Yorkshire area: Late Anglo-Saxon gold fragment (2004 T292) (Fig. 108)

Date: Late 9th or early 10th century

Finder: Mr G Bambrook

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: The shape of the fragment suggests that the original object was cut as a cruciform pattern from a circular plate in order to give a splayed out cross with empty rounded armpits (for a similar shape, see the Beeston Tor Cave brooch, deposited c. 875 in Webster and Backhouse (1991), no. 245a). The cross-shape was decorated with gold rather coarse filigree, which also provides a frame around the cross shape, and granules. The filigree decoration is of two volutes, asymmetrical, and the granules are used as space fillers. The object is slightly bent at one corner and the filigree border lost.

Discussion: This kind of decoration is typical of the late 9th and early 10th centuries (see for instance the roundels in the Lilla Howe hoard, Webster and Backhouse (1991), no. 249a). The cross might have been used as a mount.

Dimensions: Height: 7 mm; width: 15 mm; weight 1.1g;

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

(viii) Pendants

109. Holt area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2004 T297) (Fig. 109)

Date: Late 5th or early 6th century

Finder: Mr D O'Neill

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A gold bracteate disc pendant of type 'B' with repoussé decoration of a sword-wielding male figure facing right and engaged in combat with a beak-headed quadruped, with his left hand raised against (grasping, or being bitten by?) its jaws. His raised right hand clasps a sword behind his head and his hair is indicated by vertical ribbing, giving the impression of a helmet. There are four runes above his left hand, the central two of which are damaged making reading problematic. There is a further beak-headed quadruped behind and below the warrior's sword arm and behind his right leg. The repoussé decoration is set within a border of outward-pointing, double chevron stamps with an annulet at the point of each, within an outer border of square stamps each with a counter-relief saltire. There is a damaged and partly detached, separate, twisted gold wire round the outer edge of the disc, partly flattened and broken at the upper part, where the suspension loop is missing.

Discussion: The central decoration is an almost identical mirror image of that found on a bracteate (without runes) of unknown findspot, but bought in Hamburg and one of seven identically die-matched examples (presumably from a single hoard) catalogued in Hauck *et al.* (1985), pls. 87-8.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 44 mm; weight: 6.93g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 83 per cent.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, with funding from the Friends of Norwich Museums and the Art Fund. Accession no. 2005.756.

S J ASHLEY AND B AGER

110. Runhall, Norfolk: Late Roman or Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2004 T394) (Figs. 110.1, 110.2)

Date: Late 5th to early 7th century

Finder: Mr R Jenkins

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold solidus of the emperor Honorius (393–423) with suspension loop of the same material soldered to the edge of the coin at the 12 o'clock position on the obverse. The loop is of flat cross-section with slightly raised borders. It is still attached to the obverse but has become unfastened from the reverse and is now twisted and somewhat flattened.

Discussion: The loop appears to be Anglo-Saxon rather than Roman in style and the re-use of late Roman gold coins is typical of Anglo-Saxon jewellery up to and including the early 7th-century.

Obv: DNHONORI VSPFAVG, Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right.

Rev: VICTORI AAVGG[Z], Emperor standing right holding labarum and victory, captive at feet. S/M//COMOB.

Mint of 'Sirmium', AD 395–7, *RIC X*, p. 239, 2.

Weight: 4.59g. **Die axis:** 180°.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2006.146.

A MARSDEN AND G WILLIAMS

111. Bridlington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate pendant (2004 T436) (Figs. 111.1, 111.2)

Date: Late 5th to mid 6th century AD

Finder: Mr P Peers

Date of discovery: November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: The bracteate consists of a disc of gold sheet which has been folded in two places and a little along one side. The suspension loop has been torn off taking a small segment of the edge with it. The main decoration is in repoussé, showing a man's head facing right above a stylised horse, all surrounded by a ring of pellets and a double groove. A bird's head projects at the front of the man's hair and a scroll at the back. The border is decorated with a row of punched, triangular motifs and the edge is rolled back on itself and tooled, giving the impression of beaded wire.

Discussion: The bracteate is a type of pendant (type 'C'), which was widespread in northern Germanic Europe in the above period. Close parallels to the design are illustrated by other examples from Skåne and Grumpan, Sweden, and Dokkum (?), Netherlands (Hauck *et al.* 1985, pls. 110: 327a, 78: 64a and 50: 46a). There are two related, fragmentary English parallels, but in bronze, from an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery context at Morning Thorpe, Norfolk (*ibid.*, pls. 93–4: 306).

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 36 mm; weight: 4.99g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content approximately of 85 per cent.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

B AGER

112. Denton, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2004 T154) (Fig. 112)

Date: Early to mid 6th century

Finder: Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: The bracteate consists of a gold sheet disc with a worn rim of milled wire soldered to the edge and repoussé zoomorphic decoration. A suspension loop of ribbed strip is folded round the rim and passes through a rough slot at the top of the disc. The decoration consists of four radiating loops with median grooves and a figure-of-three motif on the right. The two lower loops end in feet with single claws and the loop at the top is in the form of a reversed 'C', apparently representing the head, neck and legs of a disintegrated animal design.

Discussion: Gold bracteates originate in Scandinavia in the 5th and 6th centuries, where the main types of this period have been designated A – D according to their designs. Some thirty or more bracteates have also been found in England, both in Anglo-Saxon graves and as single finds (e.g. Åberg 1926, figs. 181–4). The main distribution is in the early cemeteries of eastern Kent, where all finds are of the early to mid-6th-century type D, to which the one from Denton

belongs. A number of them, like Denton, were probably local imitations of the Scandinavian ones rather than imports, since their basic design is more devolved.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter excluding loop: 21.5 mm; weight: 2.58g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 89 per cent.

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

B AGER

113. Old Buckenham, Norfolk: Early Medieval coin pendant (2004 T129) (Fig. 113)

Date: Late 6th or 7th century

Finder: Mr A Roberts

Date of discovery: 2004

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

Description: The object is a gold-plated imitation of a Merovingian solidus from the mint of Marseilles, probably from the very late sixth or seventh century, which has been pierced for suspension, and subsequently broken.

The obverse shows a crude diademed bust, facing to the right. There are traces of lettering in the field in front of the bust but only the edges of the letters are visible, as the letters were mostly beyond the break line. The design is very similar to a coin in the Fitzwilliam Museum, attributed to Sigebert III (639–56), also pierced for suspension (Grierson and Blackburn 1986, no. 406). The reverse has a typical cross on globe design with the letters M and trace of A in field (goes across break-line) for Massilia, and possibly an 'A' in the inscription underneath cross, although this is too worn to be properly legible.

Discussion: The original nature of the object is uncertain. Coins in this period were often re-used as pendants, but imitation coins were sometimes created specifically for use in jewellery. Since this is an imitation rather than an official issue, it is not certain

whether it should be considered as an imitation coin which was subsequently used as jewellery, or an item which was always intended to be jewellery.

Weight: 1.8g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, accession no. 2006. 586; with generous funding from Mr M de Bootman, and the landowner who waived his share of the reward.

G WILLIAMS

114. West Shropshire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant (2004 T452) (Fig. 114)

Date: First half of 7th century

Finder: Mr G Jones and Mrs G Jones

Date of discovery: November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The pendant is composed of a well-polished cabochon garnet/glass, surrounded by a border of small rectangular cloisonné garnets set over waffle patterned gold foil. Each is cut with a single notch and set to form an interlocking frieze. The cellwork is soldered to a thin oval back-plate which is dished beneath the central cabochon. Impressions of the cloisonné cellwork are clearly visible around this. The cloisonné frieze is enclosed in a deep collar which is heavily worn in places. It is made up of an outer and inner strand of finely beaded wire enclosing a strand of twisted beaded wire of the same weight and a single strand of heavier-weight wire, also beaded. The tubular suspension loop is worn and made from strands of Z- and S-twisted wire soldered to gold sheet. Its junction with the frame of the pendant is hidden by a single strand of beaded wire of the same weight as the outer and inner strands on the frame.

Discussion: This pendant belongs to a well known group of necklace components, all made in similar style, which came into fashion in the 7th century. It may originally have been strung with other pendants on a high-status necklace, similar to the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire. This was strung with eight cabochon garnet pendants of varying shapes and sizes alternating with gold bullae and separated by gold wire spacer beads (Webster and Backhouse 1991, p. 28).

This pendant is best compared to one found at Milton, Kent, which has a large oval cabochon garnet surrounded by a border of cloisonné garnets and blue glass, with millefiori inlays at the cardinal points (Arrhenius 1985, fig. 196). The loop is made from twisted filigree wire and also has a strand of beaded filigree wire hiding the join between it and the body of the pendant.

Dimensions: Height: 34 mm; width: 25 mm; weight: 11.65g.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service, with funding from The Art Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Ludlow Museum.

A C EVANS

115. Hammerwich, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold necklace pendant (2004 T324) (Fig. 115)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr J Wall

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Gold necklace pendant inlaid with a garnet. The pendant is composed of a thin squared back-plate with rounded corners whose contours are closely followed by a frame of heavy beaded wire. This surrounds a square collet made from a strip of gold whose ends overlap beneath/below the suspension loop. The cell holds a square-cut plate garnet whose surface is slightly damaged. The garnet appears to be set over decayed silver foil. The ribbed suspension loop is poorly cut to a point to the back where it is soldered to the back plate. The front of the loop is displaced from its original point of fixing, the back is plain.

Discussion: The Hammerwich pendant belongs to a rapidly expanding group of necklace elements, all made in similar style, which came into fashion in the 7th century. It may originally have been strung with other pendants on a high-status necklace, similar to the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire (see previous entry, discussion section).

The shape of the pendant and the cut of the stone are however unusual: generally such pendants contain cabochon or faceted stones in a variety of shapes in which irregular ovals predominate. However, a recent find of a rectangular pendant containing a plate garnet comes from Stainton, Middlesborough (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 42), while the Desborough necklace (above) has a single square pendant, but with a faceted stone. A further find from Sharnford, Leicestershire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003 no. 93) contains a part of a cabochon garnet bar in a dog-tooth setting, suggesting that goldsmiths in the 7th century mounted a variety of garnet cuts and shapes for necklace pendants without recutting or polishing.

Dimensions: Height: 13.5 mm; width: 12 mm.

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery.

A C EVANS

116. Eye area, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon gold disc pendant (2004 T193) (Fig. 116)

Date: 7th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: The pendant is crumpled, with a bad tear to the right of the loop and an empty central setting. A loose glass cabochon was found associated with it. The face is edged with a single strand of beaded filigree wire and is divided into two registers similarly beaded. Each register is divided into four by a broad cruciform motif springing from the central setting, with simple arcaded terminals, again formed from beaded filigree wire. The four fields of the outer register are filled by pairs of tightly coiled S-scrolls in beaded wire. These are balanced by pairs of figure-of-eight motifs in the inner register, unusually made from a double strand of plain wire. The empty central cell for a prominent setting is surrounded by a beaded wire collar – the loose setting found associated with the pendant is too small to entirely fill the cell, suggesting that it was perhaps originally set in a calcitic collar. The loop, placed above the uppermost arm of the cruciform divider, is made from a narrow strip of ribbed gold sheet. This is neatly cut to a curve

on the back of the pendant and would have been soldered to it. It shows some signs of wear.

Discussion: The pendant belongs to a type that is widespread in the second half of the 7th century and it would originally have formed part of a high-status necklace (compare with the early 7th century necklace from Sarre, Kent, mounted with gold solidi: Webster and Backhouse 1991, cat. no. 31).

Many pendants are decorated with cruciform elements, S- and figure-of-eight scrolls: the Bosshall assemblage (Webster and Backhouse 1991, cat. no. 33b) offers good parallels for the decoration of the Eye pendant.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 30 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 55 per cent, and confirmed the setting as glass.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; British Museum.

A C EVANS

117. Thirkleby, North Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold 'bead' or pendant loop fragment (2004 T496) (Figs. 117.1, 117.2)

Date: First half of 7th century

Finder: Mrs C Clarke

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The fragment shows no sign of wear and no sign of solder and may be one end of a biconical bead or pendant. It is made of sheet gold and decorated with seven horizontal panels separated by two strands of wire, S- and Z-twisted to form a tight herringbone pattern. Each panel is filled with beaded filigree wire scrolls panels soldered to the gold sheet so that they just touch each other. The surviving end is edged with a collar of plain wire.

Discussion: The bead is unusual in its surface decoration although it belongs to a well-known group of necklace spacer beads, made in similar style, which came into fashion in the early-7th century. Generally, such beads are made of twisted gold wire soldered to a gold sheet base, such as the bead from Rowington,

Warwickshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 74) and are used as spacers between garnet pendants or gold 'bullae' (compare with the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire; Webster and Backhouse 1991, cat. no. 13). More rarely, they are decorated with filigree wire motifs like this example.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 10 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 83 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

118. North Yorkshire area: Anglo-Saxon gold cross pendant (2004 T291) (Fig. 118)

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

Finder: Mr G Bambrook

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: The cross is cut from a sheet of gold. One of the arms is perforated quite near the edge, most probably to allow its use as a pendant. It is of Greek form, with expanding arms of equal length, and the armpits are rounded. It is totally plain and undecorated on both sides, and slightly convex on the 'good side' (the back shows some displaced metal near the cut hole). Its general look suggests an Anglo-Saxon milieu.

Discussion: The nearest parallel to the shape is found on the coinage of the first half of the 8th century, the so-called *sceattas*. On several series of this coinage (see for instance Metcalf (1993-4), vol. 3, Series H and 'Celtic Cross' type) a comparable cross is reproduced, with characteristically rounded armpits in which nestle rosettes of pellets, although the cross shape is sometimes decorated.

The cross is difficult to date exactly. Its total plainness, not in itself unusual in an Anglo-Saxon context, might point to a plain Christian symbol (the piece does show signs of wear, so probably not just made to accompany a burial, but to be worn). There are similar plain crosses found on the Continent (see Bierbrauer

2003, p. 434, fig. 27.3: 4). On the other hand, it is conceivable that the cross as we see it is actually an unfinished piece, and that it would have formed the base for additional decoration in filigree. It is interesting to consider fragment no. 108, (this volume) found in its vicinity as a comparison, which would suggest the date range above.

Dimensions: 18 x 18 mm; weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

(ix) Pins

119. Low Santon, North Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc-headed pin (2004 T171) (Fig. 119)

Date: Late-7th or 8th century

Finder: Mr R Barron

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: The expanded disc head, which has one ragged edge, supports a setting composed of a gilded/gold collet containing a red glass cabochon within a broad collar. This is made up of an inner strand of beaded wire surrounding the central cell which is flanked by three strands of S- and Z-twisted wire. The pin shank is stout, marginally hipped and slightly bent. The back is plain with a central piercing presumably to attach the setting with a rivet seated beneath the glass cabochon.

Discussion: Anglo-Saxon pins were used generally as dress fasteners and are made in many different designs. The form of this particular pin is rare. The applied setting is more typical of the plated and composite disc brooches of the late 6th and 7th centuries (such as Avent 1975, cat. nos. 156 and 174 from Teynham and Priory Hill, Dover, Kent), although the wide filigree collar is unusual as is the glass cabochon. Superficially, the pin can be compared most closely to a silver disc-headed pin found in grave 155 in the Buckland cemetery, Dover (Evison 1987, fig. 60, 155/1, discussion p. 83), but the glass setting, the wide filigree wire collar and the hipped shank may suggest a date late in the 7th or the 8th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 55.5 mm; width of head: 12 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 81 per cent, and confirmed the setting as glass.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum.

A C EVANS

120. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment (2004 T412) (Fig. 120)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr M Goodall

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: The pin shaft is broken off, probably where it was originally bent. The shaft is connected to the head by a simple ring collar. The head of the pin is a plain faceted cube head.

Discussion: A parallel for this type of head is illustrated in Leahy (2000), fig. 6.4, no. 4.

Dimensions: Length: 13 mm; length of shaft: 7 mm; width of head: 5 mm; weight: 1.7 g.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

121. Darenth, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold pin- head (2004 T320) (Fig. 121)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr C Franklin

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The pin head would have been globular, but it is now flattened; the shaft is missing, and there is some damage at its shearing point. The globular head is decorated with filigree: a median band of larger pellets would have divided the field in two; each half was then decorated with four spirals of fine filigree, coiled round a central pellet (not all of them

surviving). The design at the top of the head was further embellished by four lobes (containing two pellets each) converging in a cruciform pattern. This is now visible on one side of the flattened pin head.

Discussion: Pins are common finds in Anglo-Saxon England, as their use, for fastening clothes or pinning hair and veils, was widespread.

Dimensions: Diameter: 12 mm approx; weight: 1.6g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

122. Heckingham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment (2004 T443)

Date: 8th century

Finder: Mr K Woodhouse

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a Middle Saxon silver pin, with a faceted rectangular prism head. The facets (5 x 6 mm) are decorated with an inner frame inlaid with niello; the base slopes towards a collar, connected to shank which is now broken.

Dimensions: Min. length: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND A GANNON

123. Offley, Hertfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver pin head (2004 T103) (Fig. 123)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr H Cross

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: The head is polyhedral in shape, with seven slightly concave sides, and a larger flatter end, probably squashed.

Discussion: Pins are commonly found in Anglo-Saxon contexts; originally the pin head would have been

soldered onto a shaft, to fasten clothes or veils. (Leahy 2000).

Dimensions: Diameter: 7 mm; weight: 2.00g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

124. Whissonsett, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin head (2004 T180) (Figs. 124.1, 124.2)

Date: 8th or 9th century

Finder: Mr G Linton

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Large silver gilt ball-headed pin, decorated with four S-shaped double spirals set between four prominent bosses, with a further boss on the top of the pin. Each boss or setting has around it spiral filigree wire between further strands of spiral wire with spiral running in the other direction. Three of the four bosses around the side retain a flat cut disc of red glass in their setting. The boss on the top of the pin retains a damaged clear rock crystal cabochon. The short collar of the pin springs from within a small boss comprising spiral filigree wire between further strands of spiral wire with the spiral running in the other direction, and has a slightly larger spiral of wire at the junction with the pin shaft. The collar appears to be fitted over the shaft of the pin, which bent and broken below a slight transverse double collar.

Discussion: Spiral wire decoration and the use of bosses set with glass appear to indicate an 8th or possibly 9th century date for this example.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 20 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent. The clear stone was confirmed as rock crystal, the red stones as glass.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Friends of Norwich Museums. Accession no. 2005.722.

S J ASHLEY

125. Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon pin fragment (2004 T421) (Fig. 125)

Date: 8th to mid-9th century

Finder: Mr P Carter

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The head is a solid cube with its corners faceted/cut off. The upper face of the head is decorated with a central ring and dot motif and has five circular indentations around its edges. The surviving fragment of shaft is circular in cross-section, with no collar.

Discussion: Pins with faceted heads, such as this example are believed to be 8th or 9th century in date. It is similar to a silver pin from Baylham, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 105).

Dimensions: 5.5 x 5.5 mm; weight: 1.49g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

126. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment (2004 T98) (Fig. 126)

Date: 9th or early-10th century

Finder: Mrs L White

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: The pin fragment is made up of a polyhedral shaped head and the upper part of the shaft. The lower portion of the shaft is missing and the part adjacent to the break point is bent at 90 degrees from the rest of the shaft. The polyhedral shaped head to the pin has 13 faces, the main facet on each side and on top being diamond shaped. Within each diamond facet there is a simple geometric design in niello (black silver sulphide). This design motif is of a 'St Andrew's'- type cross within a border. Below the head a small collar sits on top of the shaft.

Discussion: The geometric design is, in a way, a miniature of the Trewiddle pin (an old find from a well-known and securely dated late Anglo-Saxon period deposit). Such an item was probably used to adorn the dress or hair of a relatively wealthy late-Saxon individual.

Dimensions: Length: 26 mm; width across head: 5.5 mm; width of shaft: 2 mm.

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

J NEWMAN

127. Pirton, Hertfordshire: Early Medieval lead globule (2004 T411) (Fig. 127)

Date: Probably Early Medieval

Finder: Mr A Phillips

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Irregular shape, two 'facets' clearly marked with a ring. Probably a polyhedral head of an Anglo-Saxon pin, or a Viking weight.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 8 mm approx; weight: 3.54g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a main component of lead; no precious metal could be detected.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(x) Strap-ends

128. Firle, East Sussex: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2004 T384) (Fig. 128)

Date: Late 8th or early-9th century

Finder: Mr A Briscoe

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The strap end is small but quite substantial and well-balanced. The central panel is sub-triangular in shape, thickening in height but

tapering in width towards the zoomorphic head, which is separated from it by a plain collar band. The field of the central panel is decorated by a V-shaped groove departing from the centre of the collar band and ending just below the rivets in two tiny wedge shapes, probably intended to be zoomorphic. In these 'heads' and in the top end of the grooves is inlaid a silver strip that would have contrasted with the rest of the plate. At the split end two rivets are still in position. Between the grooves and the edge of the field and curling around and above the rivets are two snake-like creatures confronting each other with raptors' beaks and lentoid eyes.

The zoomorphic end of the object is beautifully formed and gives the impression of portraying the head of a puppy seal rather than one of the more usual canine creatures that are usually found. Apart from the roundness of the features, there are neither the ears nor the grooves that are customary detailed in these heads. The round eyes would have been set with stone or paste, and possibly the remains of an inset is still in the right socket.

Discussion: Strap-ends are fairly common finds, as they were widely used. Stylistically, and on account of its small size, it fits within the above date.

Dimensions and metal content: 27 x 7 mm; weight: 3.7g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; British Museum.

A GANNON

129. Langley, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end fragment (2004 T229) (Fig. 129)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr T Reader

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: The lower, zoomorphic end of the strap-end. The back is plain. As customary, the strap-end terminates in an animal head seen from above. The

head is elongated, with deeply engraved lines defining the shape of the muzzle. Traces of niello are visible in the grooves. The nostril areas are separated by two incised lines and the eye areas are large and lentoid-shaped. The eyes themselves are two black niello dots. Two incised lines fill the forehead field. The ears are triangular but set in circles: their original field also shows traces of niello; between them a raised elongated lobe pointing upwards, also defined by niello. The remaining fragment of the central field was divided in field by deeply incised lines, also filled with niello. Only part of the decoration that would have filled these fields is now visible: the remaining details are too small to interpret, but their sinuous line and nicked details are typical of the so-called Trehiddle style. The design appears to have been symmetrical in both field, and it would have stood out on a black background niello. It may have been zoomorphic.

Discussion: For similar strap-ends with Trehiddle-style decoration, see Webster and Backhouse (1991), nos. 191-94. Strap-ends are fairly common finds, as they were widely used.

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 3.6g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

130. Northbourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end fragment (2004 T84) (Fig. 130)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr I Redfern

Date of discovery: About March 2003

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

Description: A fragment of a silver zoomorphic Anglo-Saxon strap-end with gold wire inlay. The fragment formed the original lower end of the strap-end; on the back of the piece there is one of the original rivets that would have fixed it perhaps to a leather belt.

As usual, the strap-end terminates in an animal head seen from above. The head on this is quite realistic, and has large bulbous lentoid eyes and protruding nostrils; its pointed ears are set in a circle. As the

general proportions of the head are rather squat, the general impression is of a rather tame creature. In a recess on the forehead, a length of gold wire forms a triangular shape (pointed and elongated at the lower end) into which a shorter length of gold wire forms a miniature snake, curled up and with its beaked head downwards. The eye is suggested with a depression and consequent slight spreading of the metal in a lentoid shape. The strap-end is further embellished by a roundel between the ears, and there is some hatching.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm; width: 18 mm; weight: 0.30g.

Disposition: Dover Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

A GANNON

131. Fincham, Norfolk: Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end fragment (2004 T350)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr C Sproule

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The fragment has twin rivet-holes through split double-notched attachment-end, and is decorated with contorted Trehwiddle-style animal on an inlaid niello field, the head with an open mouth. The forelegs and traces of interlace cross the break; incised lines form beaded border on both sides, the lower part is missing.

Discussion: The strap-end is Thomas's Class A, Type 1. (Thomas 2004). It can be compared to the strap-end from Kent in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 52.

Dimensions: 10 x 15 mm; weight: 1.32g

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

132. Ellesmere, Shropshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end fragment (2004 T492) (Fig. 132)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr D Bell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: The strap-end is broken at the split end, hence no rivet holes are now present. What survives is the terminal part, which, as customary, terminates with an animal head, which, although now worn, carried detailed eyes and muzzle. The animal ears are oval and flatly incised, and almost part of the main decoration of the main field. The decoration of the main field consists of a Trehwiddle-style backward-looking animal with interlace.

Discussion: This type of decoration, which would have stood out on the black niello background that originally filled the incised lines, is characteristic of the above date. For similar strap-ends with Trehwiddle-style decoration, see Webster and Backhouse (1991), nos. 191-94.

Dimensions: Length: 26 mm; max width: 9 mm; weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service.

A GANNON

133. Kingsclere, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2004 T127) (Fig. 133)

Date: 9th or 10th century

Finder: Mr D Grubb

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: The strap-end is of Thomas' Type A (Thomas 2004) and, typically for the type, has a zoomorphic design on the front face depicting a beast with the snout at the terminal. The strap end has a rectangular section; the sides are convex and both ends are straight. The strap was housed within a short,

V-shaped slit and secured by two dome-headed rivets, which are still in place. The decoration on the face is incised with a cross at the snout. The eyes are crudely incised onto two irregular raised ovals. The panel comprises of a raised and incised repeating heart-shaped motif, around a recessed panel containing niello, which survives in a small area near the attachment edge. The rear is plain and possibly has a patch of mineralised leather strap on the surface.

Dimensions: Length: 42.5 mm; max. width: 13.5 mm; weight: 14.6g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

M LODWICK

(xi) Other objects

134. Childswickham, Worcestershire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt roundel (2004 T163) (Fig. 134)

Date: Probably 6th century

Finder: Mr D Crawford for Worcestershire County Historic Environment and Archaeology Service

Date of discovery: August 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector in conjunction with controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Silver-gilt roundel decorated with five 'chip-carved' spirals and a single triquetra knot. Four of the spirals are linked as pairs sharing a common stem above a triquetra knot, the fifth balances the design. The roundel is light with a piercing at the centre, probably for the seating of a stud. Three other, smaller, drilled holes, which are secondary, pierce the disc towards the border, while a fourth, and probably tertiary, piercing is placed in the interior. The back is plain.

Discussion: The roundel, which is decorated in a style that is unusual on Anglo-Saxon metalwork, may originally have been an inlay on a high-quality box. The use of spiral ornament, particularly running or linked spirals, is relatively common in 5th century Anglo-Saxon contexts, particularly on saucer brooches (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, p. 42ff.). The spiral is also widely used on the continent on 5th and 6th century chip-carved buckles and brooches again as an integral

part of an S- or a C-scroll (eg. a silver-gilt buckle from Ejsbøl, Jutland, Webster and Brown (1997, pl. 13). Spiral ornament, usually in conjunction with trumpet-headed terminals, is also commonly found on Irish and Northumbrian manuscripts and metalwork, particularly on the decorative escutcheons of hanging-bowls which occur widely in Anglo-Saxon contexts from the late-6th century continuing throughout the 7th century (Brennan 1991). Spiral ornament in the form of elaborate C-scrolls occurs in conjunction with interlace motifs on the later 7th century satchel mount from Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire (Speake 1989, esp. fig. 59), which Speake has suggested may reflect mutual influences between Anglo-Saxon England and Celtic Ireland. However, the chip-carved style of this roundel together with the form of the spiral ornament and the knot motif suggests Anglo-Saxon rather than Celtic manufacture.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22 mm; weight: 1.86g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 81 per cent, and the application of mercury gilding.

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum hopes to acquire.

A C EVANS

135. Letheringsett with Glandford, Norfolk: Two Anglo-Saxon buckles and associated objects (2004 T246)

Date: Late 6th or 7th century

Finder: NAU Archaeology (formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation following initial detector finds.

Description: Two buckles, both with silver loop and silver plate and pin. The first buckle is complete apart from a small edge of the plate that is missing (fig, 135.1). Oval loop and rectangular, off-set plate with three rivets arranged along the rear plate edge. The plate is decorated with three groups of grooves – running along the edges and middle. The second buckle very similar, but damaged (fig, 135.2). Large parts of the plate and underplate are missing, but one rivet hole is still visible, indicating that here, too,

several rivets were arranged along the rear edge of the plate. As opposed to the other buckle, this one does not have a raised square on the tongue base.

Discussion: Both pieces are very typical of a group of small late-6th to 7th century buckles with rectangular plate with rivets, usually three in number, along the rear edge (Marzinzik 2003, Type II.24a). These buckles are widespread and two nearby examples, with incised decoration, were found at Thornham, Norfolk (Marzinzik 2003, pl. 137). Silver is not a common material among this type, but does occur, for instance, at Polhill, Kent, grave 28 (*ibid.*). The associated angle-backed knife and the spear head, that appears to be of Swanton Type C2 or C3 (Swanton 1974), are in keeping with the suggested dating.

Associated finds: Remains of a copper alloy and iron bucket (fragments of the hoops and handles); a near complete Frankish pottery jar with rouletted decoration; remains of an iron knife; unidentified fragments of iron; an iron nail; a lead nail; copper-alloy fragments, probably vessel repair and rivets; an iron spear head, the tip and part of the socket missing; a fragment of a copper alloy ferrule and wood.

For further publication see Penn and Whitmore (forthcoming).

Disposition: Disclaimed; the site archive transferred to Glandford Shell Museum, Glandford.

S MARZINZIK

136. Doncaster area, South Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt buckle fragments (2004 T313) (Fig. 136)

Date: Early-7th century

Finder: Mr P Fletcher

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description:

1. The toe and part of the frame of a silver-gilt triangular buckle or counter-plate. The rounded toe still contains the large dome-headed rivet that originally held the front- and back-plates together on a leather belt. The rivet is seated on a thin washer of sheet gold to which is soldered a beaded twisted wire

collar. The remains of the frame, channelled to hold either twisted wire or an inserted panel of stamped impressions, survive.

2. Tongue shield and part of tongue, inlaid with cloisonné garnet cellwork. Notched trapezoidal tongue shield of silver inlaid with a gold tray filled with cloisonné garnet cell-work. On the back, the tang that originally attached the tongue to the buckle, survives. The garnet cell work is complete, but largely covered with residual mud. It is not therefore possible to identify the type of foil behind the garnet.

Discussion: The buckle toe (1) belongs to a series of triangular buckles that came into use in the last quarter of the sixth century, following continental fashion. They have a wide currency throughout the first half of the 7th century and are made in a variety of materials, the finer in silver, silver-gilt or gold. These are frequently inlaid with panels of decorated gold foil (Speake 1980, plates 6-8). The damaged condition of this fragment makes it impossible to estimate its original level of finish.

The tongue shield (2) is inlaid with a design in cloisonné cellwork that is commonly found on a variety of objects in the early-7th century. The ornament is based on the use of a single stepped cell flanked by two curved interlocking garnets that together form a dominant motif commonly seen on, for example, the plated disc brooch series (Avent 1975, especially pl. 55, class 3 plated disc brooches from Faversham, Kent). The tongue plate can be compared to one on a silver-gilt buckle from Gilton Ash, Kent (Speake 1980, pl. 9g). This, however, has a rectangular plate decorated with cloisonné garnets and gold filigree panels.

The two fragments may not belong to a single buckle – generally speaking, the tongue plates of the triangular buckle series are shaped in the form of a fiddle or mushroom, whereas buckles with shouldered trapezoidal tongue-plates are rectangular in form (Speake 1980, pls. 6-9).

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Dimensions: (1) Length: 24 mm; (2) width: 25 mm.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

137. North Yorkshire area: Closely associated group of Viking-period and Late Saxon objects and coins (2004 T13) (Figs. 137.1 – 15)

Date: Last quarter of the 9th century

Finder: Mr M Ainsley and Mr G Bambrook

Date of discovery: December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Surface metal analyses conducted at the British Museum indicated the precious metal contents noted for each object below.

1. Gold. Gilded and gold circular stud with blue glass cabochon setting, fixed with two rivets to a fragment of a copper-alloy backing plate sheet (fig. 137.1); diameter: 10 mm; gold content of the lower edge of the setting approximately 51 per cent. The stud is late Anglo-Saxon, 8th-9th century in date, and may be from a piece of jewellery, a bronze vessel or, perhaps, a book-cover.

2. Silver. The silver component of the hoard comprises one silver ingot, four ingot droplets (only two of which contain more than 10 per cent silver), and six pieces of hack silver (fig. 137.2).

i) The ingot has been cast in a simple open mould and then hammered fairly smooth on top and bottom.

ii) The four larger pieces of hack silver comprise: a roughly cast and hammered fragment; a curved fragment of a square-sectioned bar; one end cut from an ingot; and a section of strip.

iii) There are also two very small fragments of silver; widths approx. 5 mm. The two silver droplets are roughly plano-convex. The other two droplets are of leaded bronze and lead-tin alloy respectively. An associated copper-alloy ingot is described below (4i). The total weight of the silver items above is 30.48g. The initial form of the silver ingot before working is typical of the Viking/Anglo-Scandinavian period in England. Similar examples occur in the well-known Viking silver hoards from Cuerdale, Lancs. (deposited around 905), and Chester (deposited around 970), as well as in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions, as well as a source of metal for jewellery making. The hack-silver pieces can also be compared with those from many Viking-period hoards.

3. Coins. Of the 10 coins (figs 137.8 – 17), nine coins are of late-9th century date. Seven were in the name of Burgred, king of Mercia (852-74), and two in the name of Alfred, king of Wessex (871-99). All nine are of the so-called 'lunette' type, issued jointly as part of a monetary and political alliance between the two kings between 871 and 874. The presence of examples of what are either variants of the rare sub-class e (North 427), or an entirely new sub-class, suggests a *terminus post quem* for the coin assemblage of 874, very close to the end of the circulation period of this coinage type. However, since the coins were found outside the area of controlled coinage circulation south of the Humber, it is not possible to make any assumptions concerning the precise dating of the hoard beyond the *tpq* of 874, although in the absence of any of the coins of Viking Northumbria, it is probably reasonable to assume a deposition date in the final quarter of the 9th century.

The tenth coin is a fragment of an Islamic silver dirham of the Umayyad dynasty, of the reformed coinage (AH79-132/ AD 690-749). Fragmentary Islamic coins are typical within Viking hoards of the late-9th and early-tenth centuries from Britain, as well as from productive sites linked with Viking activity. These coins are often in fragmentary condition and should be regarded as hack-silver rather than as coins per se.

Three of the Anglo-Saxon coins have been pierced centrally, although it is uncertain whether this was for use as mounts on weights, or as pendants or dress ornaments, or as mounts on some other kind of ornament. One of these is also badly chipped. Another coin is only fragmentary. This again suggests secondary usage of the coins as silver bullion rather than use in a controlled monetary system, and it is likely that the whole coin assemblage should be considered simply as bullion, especially when taken with the presence of weights and hack silver.

1 x silver penny of Alfred of Wessex (871-99), Lunette type, sub-type a, moneyer probably Heremod (figs 137.8).

1 x silver penny of Alfred of Wessex (871-99), Lunette type, sub-type b (North 626), moneyer Cuthwulf (figs 137.9).

4 x silver pennies of Burgred of Mercia (852-74), Lunette type, sub-type a (North 423), moneyers Cenred, Cynehelm, Dudwine, Eadulf (figs 137.10-13).

3 x silver pennies of Burgred of Mercia (852-74), Lunette type, sub-type e (North 427) variant, moneyers Beagstan, Bereah, Tata. All pierced centrally (figs 137.14 – 16).

1 x silver dirham of the Ummayyad dynasty (AH 41-132/ AD 661-750), of the reformed coinage (AH79-132/ AD 690-749), mint uncertain, date of issue uncertain (___2). Only a small fragment of the coin survives (fig. 137.17).

4. Copper-alloy objects

i) A hammered, bronze ingot is closely associated with the silver items above (fig. 137.2).

ii) A gilded copper-alloy mount; decorated with chip-carved rosettes, etc, and of late Saxon derivation, 8th or early 9th century in date (fig. 137.3).

iii) Copper-alloy ringed pin with a ring hinged through a closed loop at the top (fig. 137.4). The pin is an example of the plain ringed type of dress fastener, adopted from the Irish by the Scandinavians in the British Isles and typical of the 9th – 10th centuries especially.

iv) Copper-alloy part of a folding balance (fig. 137.5), consisting of the central section of the beam with pointer, the hanging arm hinged to the base of the pointer by a rivet, and a knotted wire ring passing through the looped top of the arm; height excluding ring: 43 mm; remaining width of beam: 27 mm. One end of the beam section is pierced by a rivet hole for hingeing a missing long arm and the other end is broken to a similar length, the resulting T-shape suggesting that perhaps the balance had been reused as a Thor's hammer pendant. Complete examples of folding balances are well known from Scandinavian Viking-period contexts (Graham-Campbell 1980, p. 88, no. 306).

v) Four polyhedral weights (fig. 137.5). The form is typical of the Viking period and other English finds are recorded, e.g. from Torksey, Lincs (Blackburn 2002 pp. 95-98).

5. Lead. Four circular weights (fig. 137.5), typical of the Viking/Anglo-Scandinavian period in the British Isles and Scandinavia (compare plain and decorated weights in Graham-Campbell 1980 pp. 88-9, nos. 306-8).

6. Ironwork: A (diagnostic pieces)

i) Three pieces from the hilt of a sword (fig. 137.6); the pommel is of trilobate form with no evidence of inlays; the guard has a slot for the tang. The pommel and guard are typical of Petersen's late Anglo-Saxon L-type, of the mid-late 9th century.

ii) Four pieces of a second sword (fig. 137.6); the pommel is of trilobate form. The blade (in three pieces) is very corroded, but shows evidence of the pattern-welding technique. The pommel is a very simple version of Petersen's late Anglo-Saxon L-type, of the same date as the sword-hilt above. The sword was found with a whetstone (see below).

iii) Tongue-shaped strap-end of Thomas's class E, type 3 (fig. 137.7). This form is found in Anglo-Scandinavian areas and is of the late 9th and 10th centuries (Thomas 2004, fig. 4, 28).

iv) Clench rivet with square rove (fig. 137.7). This type of rivet was used by Viking-period carpenters to fasten overlapping planks for a variety of purposes.

7. Ironwork: B (remainder). The remaining ironwork consists largely of nails and fragmentary fittings, which were found round or close to the precious metal items above. The precise association is uncertain, however. Much is probably more or less contemporary with the hoard, but there are a few objects which are modern and so clearly intrusive.

8. Stone. Whetstone found with sword above (fig. 137.6); length: 110 mm; width: 18 mm.

Discussion: Although the context of the hoard is uncertain, pending further archaeological investigation of what can be identified as a large 'productive site', a couple of suggestions may be made on the basis of the finds. First, the hoard could have been deposited as a discrete group of precious and non-precious metal items, representing perhaps a merchant's stock in trade. Alternatively, the swords, whetstone and items of male costume jewellery (the ringed pin, strap-end and buckle, and perhaps the balance re-used as a Thor's hammer pendant), together with the clench rivet putatively from a coffin, make it conceivable that the hoard may have been associated with a man's burial, either contemporary with it, or added later. However, acidic soil conditions may have destroyed any obvious trace of bones.

The hoard can be dated to the last quarter of the 9th century AD on the basis of the dates of the minting of the coins. The typological dating of the main associated objects is consistent with this, the objects were found in a confined area, and the combination of material is certainly plausible as a single assemblage, with the exception of a few more modern items. A full description and discussion of the hoard will be published together with other finds from the site, and with the results of the investigation of the site by the York Archaeological Trust.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; British Museum hopes to acquire.

B AGER AND G WILLIAMS

138. Birch, Essex: Copper-alloy fragment with silver sheet decoration (2004 T474) (Fig. 138)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr M Rogers

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: Fragment of a once circular, copper-alloy openwork object with a flanged edge to its reverse. The object is now sub-triangular in plan. It is decorated on the front with silver sheet representing a dog-like animal, possibly in the Jellinge style. There is beaded silver sheet around the edge of what was once an openwork perforation. The copper-alloy portion of the object is abraded with little of the original surface remaining. It now has a bright, mid green patina.

Dimensions: Length: 21.3 mm; thickness: 3.8 mm; weight: 5.16g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C A MCDONALD

139. Narborough, Norfolk: Viking silver ring (2004 T501) (Fig. 139)

Date: 9th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr J Coggles

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: The ring is thicker on one side than the other and has a rounded, faceted section. It is decorated round the girth with a row of punched dots, except on the thinner side where they are missing for about a quarter of the circumference, apparently because of heavy wear at this point. The upper and lower faces of the ring have been repeatedly nicked with the point of a knife in antiquity to test the metal, which has roughened the surface.

Discussion: The ring is too small to be worn on the finger and its purpose is uncertain, although the wear suggests it could have been a suspension or connecting link for straps of some kind. In the Viking period, when silver was used as bullion in trade and commercial transactions, the surfaces of silver objects, particularly ingots, coins and sometimes cut-up pieces of jewellery, were occasionally nicked with a knife to test that they were not plated. This feature of the ring therefore strongly suggests that it was used as part of a bullion payment in the Viking period. Further, a plain silver ring of very similar size, also showing comparable signs of heavy wear, was found in the 11th-century hoard of Viking gold and silver jewellery from Malms myr, Gotland, Sweden (Stenberger 1947, pl. 262: 7). In view of the scarcity of parallels, however, it is possible that the Narborough ring dates from an earlier period and was simply reused as bullion once its silver content had been established, which would account for the multiple testing.

Dimensions: External diameter: 17.5 – 18.5 mm; internal diameter: 9 – 10 mm; weight: 6.04g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 82 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B AGER

E. Medieval

(i) Brooches

140. Tretire, Herefordshire: Medieval silver brooch (2004 T95) (Fig. 140)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Bray

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval, oval brooch with a slightly domed profile. It is made of sheet metal and is plain apart from three grooves incised either side of the pin.

Dimensions: 23 x 27 mm.

Disposition: Hereford Museum and Art Gallery.

J P ROBINSON

141. Brading, Isle of Wight: Medieval gilded coin brooch (2004 T54) (Figs. 141.1, 141.2)

Date: About 1280

Finder: Mr T Winch

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: Incomplete silver penny of Edward I, Class 3 (1280-1), London.

The coin has been modified to form a brooch. The top part of the coin is broken and missing. The legend is perforated with three roughly circular holes, about 1 mm in diameter. A fourth and similar incomplete hole is at the edge of the coin.

Discussion: The holes are for rivets that would have held a hinged pin and catch-plate. The reverse side of the brooch was the front as this side is gilded.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter 20 mm; weight: 0.91g. Coins of this date and type contain 92.5 per cent of silver.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

142. Southfleet, Kent: Medieval silver circular brooch (2004 T86) (Fig. 142)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr G Burr

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval, circular brooch, plain except for the raised collar on the pin, which is ornamented with punched decoration. The pin has been flattened at its end in order to rest on the frame of the brooch.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

143. Covehithe, Suffolk: Medieval silver circular brooch (2004 T137) (Fig. 143)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr R Allen

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A medieval brooch of circular shape. It is decorated with a recurrent motif of double zigzags. The pin is missing and some damage has occurred at about the point where the pin should meet the frame of the brooch.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

144. Debenham area, Suffolk: Medieval silver circular brooch (2004 T140) (Fig. 144)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Ratford

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A medieval brooch of circular shape with a domed profile, made of silver sheet metal.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

145. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (2004 T176) (Fig. 145)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Brown

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch, the ring formed of four animal or dragon heads. The loop for the pin attachment is gripped by two of the animals; the pin-rest is gripped by the other two. The brooch is set with two garnets at the upper and lower points of the ring, between each pair of animals. The pin survives. The gilding is slightly worn.

Discussion: The brooch is similar to another previously found in Suffolk (Stowmarket area), but slightly larger (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 82).

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 20 mm; Length of pin: 20 mm; weight: 2.22g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent, and confirmed the red stones as garnets.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

146. East Dean Area, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2004 T57) (Fig. 146)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr K Rericha

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval brooch of square shape, decorated along each length with centrally placed bosses and a boss at each corner. The pin is accommodated in one corner and the pin attachment is fashioned to conform to the decorative scheme.

Dimensions: 12 x 12 mm.

Disposition: Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne.

J P ROBINSON

147. Firle, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt miniature brooch (2004 T275) (Fig. 147)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr T Head

Date of discovery: Spring 2003

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

Description: A medieval miniature brooch, decorated with a juxtaposed arrangement of four crescents and four circles.

Dimensions: Diameter: 13 mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

148. Firle, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (2004 T234) (Fig. 148)

Date: Probably 13th century

Finder: Mr T Head

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch, the ring decorated with a raised filigree design of foliage. The back of the ring is formed from a separate section, into which the decorated section has been set. The pin survives, although the end is broken, and is attached to the brooch through a hole pierced through the ring.

Dimensions: Diameter: 28 mm.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

149. Firle, East Sussex: Medieval silver circular brooch (2004 T382) (Fig. 149)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr P Lee

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A medieval circular brooch, the hoop of which is flattened, though distorted, and plain. The pin, likewise, lacks any decoration and extends slightly beyond the frame of the brooch.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

150. Climping, West Sussex: Medieval silver brooch pin (2004 T158) (Fig. 150)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr M Williams

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: A medieval pin from a brooch of roughly square section, and tapering to a point. The attachment that would have fixed it to the frame of the brooch (probably a loop) is broken. A single groove creates two ridges forming a collar on the wide end of the pin close to the break.

Dimensions: Length: 37.4 mm.

Disposition: Littlehampton Museum.

J P ROBINSON

151. Carisbrooke area, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T34) (Fig. 151)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr R Oatley

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A small complete oval-shaped, silver annular brooch, the frame to one side of the pin is of twisted cable pattern. Within each twist is a line of closely related granulations. There is a constriction for the tapering pin which is round in cross-section. At the juncture of the pin shaft and loop is a small transverse collar decorated with similar granulations to those within the twisted cable decoration.

Discussion: Comparable finds with twisted cable decoration have been published in previous *Treasure Annual Reports*, and a brooch of similar appearance but made of copper has been found at Billingsgate, London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, p. 249, no.1310).

Dimensions: Length: 23 mm; weight: 2.58g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD

152. Brookland, Kent: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T260) (Fig. 152)

Date: Probably 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr P Welch

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch, now broken and distorted. The brooch is formed of wire of square section, twisted to form a cable design, and with a row of granulations along each side. The brooch has broken at the restriction which would have held the pin.

Discussion: For a similar find, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 134.

Dimensions: Max. length: 37mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

153. Gilmorton, Leicestershire: Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch (2004 T434) (Fig. 153)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr K Hughes

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: An annular brooch of gilded silver, with moulded decoration comprising four small oval settings with (originally) a cabochon style, oval pink stone, probably a garnet, in each bezel. Now two adjacent stones are missing. Each setting is linked by an oval 'bead' flanked by two small collars. The oval 'beads' are decorated with finely incised, square cross-hatching. The outside edges of the settings may also be decorated with faint incisions but they are all worn and there is no discernible pattern. Two opposing 'beads' are cast to hold the brooch pin. One has a triangular depression in the upper surface for the tip of the pin to rest, and the other contains the hinge pin. Most of the gilding has rubbed off, especially from the smooth surfaces on the outside edges of the settings and the underside of the brooch.

Dimensions: External diameter: 18 mm; internal diameter: 11 mm; weight: 2.8g.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

W SCOTT

154. Skendleby, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver brooch (2004 T170) (Fig. 154)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr E Mackrill

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A medieval brooch, originally circular but much distorted. It is made of twisted wire decorated with pellets within each twist.

Dimensions: Diameter: 16 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

155. Sporle with Palgrave, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T150) (Fig. 155)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A very delicate, composite silver annular brooch with central bar. Two pins looped through a round perforation in the centre of the bar face in opposite directions. The bar expands in curves to meet the hoop to produce pointed oval openings on either side. Separate raised ribs are attached, presumably by solder, to the front edges of the bar. They, the recessed areas in between them and the inner edge of the hoop are decorated with filigree pellets. The hoop has a butt-joint, clearly visible at one end of the bar. A separate ring is attached to the rear of the hoop. Both flattened D-sectioned pins have a transverse rib near the loop and are moulded on the underside near the tip. The tip of one pin is missing.

Discussion: The way in which the object was used is intriguing and far from clear. Perhaps it was attached to two slender straps or ribbons.

Dimensions: Minimum diameter: 16 mm; thickness: 1 mm; weight: 1.37g.

Disposition: Swaffham Museum.

A ROGERSON

**156. Watton area, Norfolk:
Medieval silver annular brooch
(2004 T200) (Fig. 156)**

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr M Chapman

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A silver annular brooch; a round-sectioned wire hoop with four evenly spaced, flat, square gilt plates soldered onto the front. Each is decorated in counter relief with a cast octofoil. The ends of the hoop are carefully butt-jointed beneath one of the plates, and the round sectioned pin is encircled by an integral collar adjacent to the loop. It is parallel sided, before tapering abruptly to a point, beneath which is a rounded notch to fit over the hoop.

Discussion: A pewter brooch with quatrefoil plates was found in a context of about 1270 – 1350 in London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 163, no. 1327). A silver brooch with similar plates but a much larger and partly twisted hoop is reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998 – 1999, no. 150.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm; pin length: 22 mm; weight: 2.21g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

**157. Langford, Nottinghamshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch
(2004 T142) (Fig. 157)**

Date: Probably 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mrs M Isaacs

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt annular brooch, of quadrilobe form, with right-angled points in the outer angles. On one side, the Lombardic inscription:

I HESUS . NAZARENV[S.] REX IUDEORUM

(Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews) runs around the

four lobes, emphasising the quadrilobe form of the brooch. A six-petalled flower is engraved in each point.

On the reverse, the figure of a bird is engraved in each lobe; the angles, which are engraved with foliate decoration, are engraved to appear superimposed on the lobes, emphasising the square form of the brooch. A constriction on one of the lobes holds the pin, which has a narrow collar. Traces of red enamel survive in the engraved areas. The gilding is worn, and survives mainly on the outer edge of the brooch. There are cracks in the surface of the frame.

Dimensions: Max. width: 24 mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

B NENK

**158. Cholsey, Oxfordshire: Medieval
silver circular brooch (2004 T342)
(Fig. 158)**

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr K Marshall

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A circular brooch the frame of which is a simple hoop decorated with numerous granulations and cabling. Two pins project from a central, openwork construction which tapers towards the middle. A copper coloured tarnish on part of the brooch's surface may indicate that it was originally gilded.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

**159. Houghton, West Sussex: Medieval
silver-gilt annular brooch fragment
(2004 T48) (Fig. 159)**

Date: Probably 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr F Kurzeja

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: The brooch is in the form of either a square, now misshapen, or a polygon (possibly a pentagon). Only one complete side survives, and parts of two adjoining sides. The frame bears an inscription on each side. One side reads:

[IESU NAZAR]ENUS/REX IUD/EO[RUM], and the other [CASP]AR/MELC[HI]OR/BALTA[ZAR]. Single discs at each of the two surviving corners are engraved on both sides with what may be animals or grotesques, and possibly the figure of an angel, but wear makes identification difficult. A fragmentary quadrilobe survives in one of the inner corners. The surface is worn and only traces of gilding survive.

Discussion: The names of the Magi were considered to have magical or prophylactic properties and were believed to protect the wearer from various forms of sickness, including epilepsy and fever, and from misfortune. Such words of power were thought to have a cumulative effect, and were often combined with other magical inscriptions, in this case, the titulus of the Cross.

Dimensions: Width: 39 mm.

Disposition: Arundel Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

160. Slapton, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver brooch (2004 T354) (Fig. 160)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr S Burgess

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A medieval brooch in the form a quatrefoil; the frame measures 3 mm in width at the back and narrows to 1 mm in width at the front, creating an exaggerated impression of depth. The pin is missing.

Dimensions: 22 x 22 mm; height: 3 mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum, with funding from the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

161. Birdbrook, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2004 T31) (Fig. 161)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr B Lenehan

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A medieval brooch, the front stamped with an inscription, in a sunken field between two bands, which is largely abraded and illegible. The reverse is decorated with crudely fashioned lozenges.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

J P ROBINSON

162. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T445) (Fig. 162)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr J Williams

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Medieval silver sheet annular brooch. The oval hoop is convex at the front and concave at the rear and has a constriction for pin. Either side of the constriction are two decorative transverse grooves. The tapering silver sheet pin has six decorative transverse grooves near the loop. The hoop is not very robust and has probably been stamped from a single sheet. It has a ragged outer edge on the rear side and an old fracture across the width of the hoop where the pin rests.

Dimensions: External diameter: 31 x 28 mm; weight: 3.13g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

163. East Walton, Norfolk: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T152)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch, circular, but now distorted to an oval. The hoop, probably stamped out of a larger sheet, is bevelled or angled and pierced by circular hole for the pin. Both edges are sharp, the outer slightly thickened, the inner ribbed on the front and hollowed on the reverse. The pin is of sub-triangular section and appears to have made from drawn wire, the tip cut to a point.

Dimensions: Original diameter: 24 mm approx; width of hoop: 6 mm; weight: 2.20g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

164. Damlands, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2004 T97) (Fig. 164)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr P Williams

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval brooch of lozenge shape. Each angle terminates in a concave, circular, gilded knob. A semi-spherical gilded blob is placed along two lengths of the lozenge and two apertures are placed in the same position on the other half of the brooch. The latter may be for the suspension of chains, now lost. The pin is also missing.

Weight and metal content: Weight: 3.37g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

165. Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T194) (Fig. 165)

Date: Probably 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr P Elborn

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch. The plain silver frame, which is slightly misshapen, is of convex cross-section, with ridged edges. The frame is pierced with a semi-circular hole to take the pin. The pin is plain and of semi-circular cross-section.

Dimensions: Width: 26 – 28 mm; pin length: 22 mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum, with funding from the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B NENK

166. Godmersham, Kent: Medieval silver annular brooch (2004 T69) (Fig. 166)

Date: Probably 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr D Butcher

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst searching with a metal detector.

Description: A medieval silver annular brooch, the hoop is of faceted section, but otherwise plain, with a raised and thickened ridge on either side of the constriction for the pin, which survives.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm; Length of pin: 22 mm.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

B NENK

(ii) Chapes

167. Great Bardfield, Essex: Medieval silver dagger chape (2004 T256)**Date:** 15th century**Finder:** Mr J Lumsden**Date of discovery:** May 2004**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Incomplete silver dagger chape, sub-rectangular in plan, hollow and has a domed end, now damaged. It is formed from a thin sheet of silver that is curled around upon it self and when complete, would have joined with a seam. The chape has subsequently split at the point of the seam. The sheet metal is extremely thin and has been damaged along its top edge, where it has a diagonal break, where some of the chape has been torn off.**Dimensions:** Length: 27 mm; width: 12 mm; weight: 0.99g.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C A MCDONALD

168. Poulton, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt chape (2004 T276) (Fig. 168)**Date:** 15th century**Finder:** Mr I James**Date of discovery:** October 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval chape, it is very badly damaged but is decorated on one side with five semi-spherical bosses.**Dimensions:** Length: 33 mm; width: 24 mm.**Disposition:** Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

J P ROBINSON

(iii) Finger-rings

169. Houghton, West Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T121) (Fig. 169.1, 169.2)**Date:** 12th century**Finder:** Mr M Rae**Date of discovery:** February 2004**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval finger-ring set with a garnet in a rectangular bezel. The bezel is decorated with small, circular punches around the stone and at the junction with the hoop. The shoulders bear three crosses on one side, with the remains of a fourth still visible, and one cross on the other, where the gold is more abraded and the shallowness of the engraving has resulted in the loss of detail. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed the stone as a garnet.**Disposition:** Arundel Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

170. Tysoe, Warwickshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T494) (Fig. 170)**Date:** 12th century**Finder:** Mr D Garland**Date of discovery:** Autumn 2002**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A medieval silver finger-ring with a thin D-shaped hoop. The wide bezel is divided into three sub-rectangular fields, each with niello decoration, which are separated by engraved areas. Some areas of the niello are now missing.**Dimensions:** Diameter: 21 mm.**Disposition:** Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

171. Newark area, Nottinghamshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T472) (Figs. 171.1, 171.2)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mrs P Severn

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring with a thin hoop and a small, square-shaped bezel set with a roughly square blue stone (probably a sapphire).

Dimensions: Diameter: 22 mm; length including bezel: 25 mm.

Disposition: Newark and Sherwood Museum Service had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

172. Conover, Shropshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T495) (Figs. 172.1, 172.2)

Date: Late 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr J Martin

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold medieval finger-ring consisting of a simple undecorated wire hoop and a small sub-rectangular bezel. The hoop, which is misshapen and elongated into an irregular oval, has a D-shaped cross section. The bezel is designed to contain a stone which is now lost. It is decorated with a single incised transverse band that covers three of the four sides. The edges of the bezel have been damaged (torn) where the stone would have been set.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 18 – 19 mm; weight: 1.90g.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

P REAVILL

173. Eye area, Suffolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T133) (Figs. 173.1, 173.2)

Date: 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr M Weale

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring set with a green stone (probably glass). The ring is of very slender proportions with a small, rectangular, sub-pyramidal bezel. At the point where the bezel meets the shoulders of the ring, there is a small band of ridged decoration.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

174. Climping, West Sussex: Medieval silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T232) (Fig. 174)

Date: 12th or early 13th century

Finder: Mr M Osborne

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A fragment of a medieval silver finger-ring, the surviving part of the bezel consists of a rectangular field decorated with a nielloed cross-pattern. Part of the thin, tapering hoop survives, and is decorated at the shoulder with the head of a dragon or animal, with traces of niello in the eyes. One edge of the hoop between the bezel and the dragon is engraved with ridges. The ring has a crack at the side of the bezel.

Discussion: The ring is comparable to one from the Lark Hill hoard, found near Worcester in 1854, and now in the British Museum. The hoard is dated to 1173-4 (Zarnecki *et al.* 1984, cat. 320e).

Dimensions: Max. length: 17.5 mm; max. width: 4.5 mm.

Disposition: Littlehampton Museum.

B NENK

175. Wendover, Buckinghamshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T377) (Figs. 175.1, 175.2)

Date: Probably 13th century

Finder: Mr O Norman

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, with a circular bezel set with a purple stone. The wire hoop is undecorated and of circular section.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 19 mm; weight: 1.26g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 78 per cent, and confirmed the stone as garnet.

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

B NENK

176. Owslebury, Hampshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T89) (Figs. 176.1, 176.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr O Emmans

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring, very much distorted. It is inscribed with the letters:

+ A U E M A R I A G R A T I A P L E N

for 'Ave Maria Gracia Plena' ('Hail Mary full of grace'), the phrase used in salutation to the Virgin Mary by the archangel Gabriel at the time of the Annunciation.

Dimensions: 30 x 16 mm

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

177. Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T209) (Fig. 177)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr D Watson

Date of discovery: June 1990

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst excavating a trout farm pond.

Description: A medieval ring of stirrup shape missing a fragment from its hoop and much distorted. The bezel has a setting for a stone which is missing.

Dimensions: Max. width: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

178. Brookland, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T259) (Fig. 178)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Ms S Maloney and Mr P Welch

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring of stirrup shape. Its shoulders are decorated with a four-petalled flower and a cross. It has a pointed bezel which was not designed to carry a stone. The ring is broken and badly defaced.

Dimensions: Length: 32 mm; width: 18 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

179. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2004 T2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Fragment of silver-gilt finger-ring with twin conical empty bezels between low, brambled shoulder bosses. The flattened D-section hoop is broken way beyond the bosses, the better surviving end being distorted, so that the original diameter cannot be estimated.

Weight: 0.97g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

180. Norwich, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T182) (Fig. 180)

Date: 13th century

Finder: NAU Archaeology (formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Medieval silver finger-ring, broken and slightly distorted. D-sectioned band expanded for bezel holding a purple glass pellet or amethyst.

Discussion: Very similar to a copper-alloy example in Jobbins (1990, p. 24, fig. 176, no. 2082).

Dimensions: External diameter: 21 mm approx; weight: 1.35g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Norwich Castle Museum).

E DARCH

181. Thornham, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T376) (Fig. 181)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mrs M Cross

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Gold medieval stirrup finger-ring, set with a sapphire in a circular bezel. The hoop of the ring is broken and splayed apart.

Weight: 2.97g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

N HEREPATH

182. Weston-super-Mare area, Somerset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T63) (Figs. 182.1, 182.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mrs L Stanley

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: A medieval ring formed of a simple band, broken and is distorted. It is inscribed with letters which are indecipherable, and may have magical significance. They read as follows:

++ NN * ANV * IN

Dimensions: Max. width: 22 mm; height: 6 mm. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent.

Disposition: North Somerset Museum.

J P ROBINSON

183. Ilam, Staffordshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T323) (Figs. 183.1, 183.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr K Blackburn

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring formed of a thin, flat band which widens towards the bezel into the shape of two dragons' heads with bulbous eyes and large, pointed ears. There follows, between the dragons' heads and the bezel, an area of double banded decoration arranged asymmetrically, one plain and one cabled. The bezel is roughly square, inlaid with niello and decorated with a cross.

Disposition: Potteries Museum and Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

184. Debenham area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T250) (Figs. 184.1, 184.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr J Hunt

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring of stirrup shape, the bezel is decorated with a rectangular setting from which the stone is lost.

Dimensions: Diameter: 21 – 23 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

185. Chippenham area, Wiltshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T214) (Figs. 185.1, 185.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr C Chandler

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring formed of a flat band, inscribed with the words:

Ave Maria Gracia Plena ('Hail Mary full of Grace') taken from the archangel Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm; height: 3 mm.

Disposition: Chippenham Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

186. Tadley, Hampshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T15) (Figs. 186.1, 186.2)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr T McKenna

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring with a slender hoop, highly decorated with many facets creating lozenge shaped fields into which crosses have been engraved. Between each faceted lozenge are two vertical bands. The hoop is joined at the bezel by two degenerate dragon's heads which bear a blue stone.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a high silver-gold alloy, and confirmed the stone as a sapphire.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

187. Worldham, Hampshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T304) (Fig. 187)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr S Blencoe

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring with a slender hoop rising to a pointed bezel with a turquoise setting. The hoop is badly bent.

Discussion: The ring is similar to examples in Egan and Pritchard (1991, nos. 1608 and 1609) and examples of this type have been dated as above.

Dimensions: Length: 28.5 mm; width: 16.5 mm; weight: 3.2g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PULS

188. Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring fragment (2004 T24)

Date: 13th to 15th century

Finder: Ms J Harrell

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Fragment (less than a quarter) of silver finger-ring, broken across bezel comprising at least three cast, linked, parcel gilt ovals with engraved linear and pecked decoration.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 20 mm approx; width of band: 6 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

189. Tarrant Launceston, Dorset: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2004 T357) (Fig. 189)

Date: Probably 14th century

Finder: Mr M Hann

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring bezel attached to a fragment of the hoop. The bezel is formed of a quatrilobe with cross-hatched decoration, with small projecting knobs, one of which has broken off. The centre is set with a quatrefoil, also with cross-hatched decoration, surmounted by a small lozenge in high relief and decorated with an engraved X-shaped cross. The gilding is now worn.

Dimensions: Max. width: 14mm; width of hoop: 5mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

190. Exbury and Lepe, Hampshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T307) (Fig. 190)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr R Cooper

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Silver stirrup-shaped finger-ring with a slender hoop rising to a pointed bezel terminating in a small, semi-spherical boss.

Discussion: The ring is similar to examples in Egan and Pritchard (1991, p. 326, nos. 1608 and 1609).

Dimensions: Length: 26 mm; width: 20 mm; weight: 2.8g

Disposition: New Forest Museum hopes to acquire.

J PULS AND J P ROBINSON

191. North Owersby, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T489) (Figs. 191.1, 191.2)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Hydes

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring with a slender hoop and a bezel in the form of four folded back petals and set with a turquoise. Each of the petals is engraved with a curvilinear design and the shoulders of the ring are incised with two sets of diagonal lines. The engraved decoration is very much worn.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18 mm; length including bezel: 23 mm.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum had hoped to acquire but later withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

192. Rushall, Wiltshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T336) (Fig. 192)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr M Hiscock

Date of discovery: Before September 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring in the form of a flat band decorated with two dragons' heads which support a square shaped bezel. The bezel is engraved with an elaborate star motif. On each shoulder is a square projection engraved with a cross. The ring is much worn and slightly distorted and the vast majority of its gilding is lost.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J P ROBINSON

193. St Mary in the Marsh, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T328) (Fig. 193)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr B Nutbrown

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A fragment of a medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. The bezel was probably originally oval or rectangular in shape, and is decorated with an engraved cross-hatch design. The hoop is triangular in section, and each outer surface is engraved with incised lines at the shoulder, and traces of fragmentary letters, suggesting that the ring originally bore an inscription around the hoop.

Dimensions: Max. length: 18 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

194. Chilton Trinity, Somerset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T437) (Fig. 194)

Date: Late-14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr T Philips

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, the hoop engraved with a black-letter inscription, the meaning of which is unclear. The inscription begins with a cross, and is divided by two flowers and two five-pointed stars, evenly spaced and alternating. Some of the letters terminate in foliate sprigs.

Dimensions: Max. diameter: 22 mm; width: 5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

195. Dundry, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T391) (Fig. 195)

Date: 14th to 16th centuries

Finder: Mr W Weights

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, now worn. The bezel represents two clasped hands, and incised lines on the shoulders probably represent cuffs. The ring was originally gilt, but the gilding now survives only in the incised lines of the decoration. The D-shaped hoop is cracked.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

196. Tickhill, Doncaster: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T16) (Fig. 196)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr P Leech

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring in the form of a simple band, the exterior of which is engraved with the phrase: * **I heit ye trim**. Each word is separated by a flower.

Discussion: The meaning of the phrase is not entirely clear. It can be literally interpreted as 'I call thee trim'. 'Trim' has the connotation of 'well made' or 'elegant' in the medieval period.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

J P ROBINSON

197. Great Tey, Essex: Medieval silver iconographic finger-ring (2004 T106) (Fig. 197)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Brooks

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: The finger-ring is now slightly distorted; the bezel is decorated with the crudely engraved image of a figure with a tau-shaped cross on the right shoulder. The figure was probably intended to represent St Anthony the Abbot. The hoop is faceted, and the shoulders of the ring and the first facet on either side are engraved with foliate decoration.

Discussion: The tau cross was one of the symbols of St Anthony, who was thought to protect against the disease known as divine fire, or St Anthony's fire, the medieval name for ergot poisoning. Ergot is a fungus which develops on grain, notably rye, causing nerve paralysis, cramps and the muscular contractions often known as St Vitus's dance. The ring would probably have been considered to offer protection against this disease (Ward *et al.* 1981, cat. 177, 192).

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22 – 27 mm; weight: 4.9 g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent, and suggested that it may originally have been gilded.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

C A MCDONALD

198. Broadlands, Hampshire: Medieval silver iconographic finger-ring (2004 T505) (Figs. 198.1, 198.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr V Deeprise

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver iconographic finger-ring, the bezel divided into two facets each bearing the crudely engraved figure of a saint. The left side bears a female figure, possibly the Virgin, the right side a bearded male figure. The shoulders of the hoop are engraved with flowers and foliage. The back of the hoop is engraved with diagonal lines, perhaps to give the impression of a twisted hoop. The ring is distorted and cracked at several points.

Dimensions: Max. diameter: 28mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

199. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2004 T87) (Fig. 199)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A fragment of a medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, the surviving part of the hoop formed of two clasped hands. A ridged shoulder survives to one side, possibly representing a cuff.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

200. Old Romney, Kent: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring (2004 T14) (Figs. 200.1, 200.2)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mrs C Allen

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, of iconographic type. The surface is worn, and little gilding now survives. The ridged bezel is engraved with a figure on each of the two facets, probably representing the Annunciation: the Angel of the

Annunciation (left), and the Virgin (right). The shoulders are engraved with sprigs of foliage, and the back of the hoop is decorated with a row of beading, now worn.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

201. Sapcote, Leicestershire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T96) (Fig. 201)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr C Hemus

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, the bezel formed of two clasped hands. The shoulders of the ring represent cuffs. The hoop is of D-shaped section.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

202. Claxby, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T64) (Fig. 202)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Holland

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring in the form of a flat band; the exterior and interior surfaces are both engraved with an inscription in French which reads as follows:

Exterior: **ne vieil autre** ('not wanting another')

Interior: **+ cest don damy** ('it is a gift from a friend').

Each word of the inscription is separated by flowers. The ring is slightly distorted into an oval shape and part of the engraving of the interior appears to have been rubbed away.

Dimensions: Max. diameter: 17 mm; height: 4 mm.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

203. Heckington Area, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T366) (Fig. 203)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr R Hilliard

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring formed of a flat band engraved with two scrolls among flowers. The scrolls are engraved with the words:

Bone Dpar (bon départ).

Discussion: This ring probably served as a farewell gift between two lovers, the sentiment in modern terms being 'bon voyage'. It would originally have been enamelled.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

204. Hevingham, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T444) (Figs. 204.1. 204.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A Matthewson

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A gold finger-ring with a D-sectioned band widening to a bezel set with a lozengiform dark blue stone (possibly an amethyst, or more probably a sapphire, a band with an internal bulge beneath the setting), between two incised triangular panels, both containing a possible thistle with an obliquely cross-hatched head set between rather spiky leaves on a central stem, on a cross-hatched field.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 17 mm; width of band: 3 mm; weight: 1.68g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

205. Runton, Norfolk: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T118) (Fig. 205)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Oliver

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver finger-ring, with a flat sectioned band, cut and crudely bent and unfolded, with an engraved black letter inscription:

BALTASAR + CASPER + MELCHIOR

The band is cut between the R and the B, the ends do not join and there may be a missing cross; the crosses are patonce.

Discussion: The style of lettering falls within the above date (Kingsford 1929).

Dimensions: Minimum diameter: 21 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

206. Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk: Five Medieval coins and two finger-rings (2004 T319) (Fig. 206)

Date: 1450 – 1460

Finder: Mr N Donmall

Date of discovery: August and December 2004

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

Description:

Coins: Henry VI (first reign, 1422-60)

1-2. Gold noble (2 fragments), Pine cone Mascle issue (1430-4), London (North 1457), 3.54g

2. Fragment of a gold noble, Pine cone Mascle issue (1430-1434) London

3. Gold half-noble, Annulet issue (1422-7), London (North 1417), 3.38g.

4. Silver groat, Pine cone Mascle issue (1430-4), Calais (North 1461), 2.79g.

5. Silver groat, Leaf Pellet issue (1445-54), London (North 1503)

Rings:

1. Gold signet ring, circular bezel deeply and finely engraved with a heraldic antelope on a grassy knoll with a vertical frond to dexter, above which are six openwork cusped arches within upper half of cable border. There is a very worn, engraved floral panel on both shoulders and oblique bands of beading around remainder of hoop. The panels of floral decoration are similar to those on a signet ring illustrated in Taylor and Scarisbrick (1978, no.336).

2. Gold finger-ring, segmented D-sectioned hoop with eight transverse ribs with engraved oblique lines, between an apparently random arrangement of eight slender jar-shaped mouldings, some with bases opposed and some not.

Dimensions: (1) Internal diameter: 16 mm; bezel diameter: 11 mm. (2) Internal diameter: 17 mm.

Discussion: The coins all belong to the reign of Henry VI, together having a face value when deposited of 10 shillings, plus two silver groats, with a combined value of eightpence: thus a total worth of 10s.8d. This was probably something like £200-300 in modern terms. The coins are high-value denominations and they form a distinct group.

Although late medieval finds combining coins and jewellery are not common, they do seem to occur on occasion in the 15th century: an example is a hoard from Huntington in Cheshire found in the 1980s: 42 coins (one gold and the rest silver, with a face value of just under 10 shillings, the latest datable to the 1430s) and one silver ring, a group comparable in scale and worth to the current find.

Based on the latest coin present, the deposit date would seem to be in or relatively soon after the 1450s, i.e. at the time when the Wars of the Roses were beginning in England. The range of coins present is consistent with this, since there was relatively little gold struck after the 1420s and the issues of silver at the same time was also at a temporary peak, so coins from early in the reign (such as nos. 1-4) continued to dominate hoards from the mid-century.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY, A MARSDEN AND B J COOK

207. Lewes area, East Sussex: Four Medieval gold posy rings (2004 T385a and b, 2004 T429, 2004 T430) (Figs. 207.1, 207.2, 207.3)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr W Piggott (1 and 2), Mr C Chapman (3) and Mr N Smyth (4)

Date of discovery: September and November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A find of four medieval finger-rings, all are fashioned in the closely similar form of a flattened band, three with a slightly concave profile (2, 3 and 4). Each is engraved with flowers and leaves and carries an amatory inscription:

1. (Fig. 207.1) This ring is slightly distorted, with two inscriptions:

exterior: **mon cuer entier** ('my whole heart')

interior: **mon est desr** ('is my desire')

The latter inscription is puzzling because of the confusing word order. 'Est mon desr' would be more logical, assuming 'desr' to be an abbreviation of 'desir'.

2. (Fig. 207.1) This ring carries one inscription on its external face, which reads:

mon cuer entier ('my whole heart')

The repetition of the legend, combined with their respective sizes, may suggest that the two rings were originally a pair designed for a man and a woman.

3. (Fig. 207.2) This ring has the following inscription:

nul IB bien

Again, this is puzzling. 'Nul ce bien' is a commonplace inscription meaning 'none so good/ none this good'. The phrase seems to have been personalized either with a monogram or with the initials of two lovers – 'I B'. It is probably intended to mean something along the lines of 'none so good as IB or I and B together'.

4. (Fig. 207.3) This ring is badly distorted, with an inscription that reads:

+ amer et servir ('to love and to serve').

Dimensions: (1) Diameter: 18 mm; height: 4 mm. (2) Diameter: 22 mm; height: 6 mm. (3) Diameter: 17 mm; height: 4 mm. (4) Distorted length: 24 mm; height: 5 mm.

Discussion: The four rings were found in close proximity; two together (1 and 2) and two in the same spot at a later time (3 and 4). Given their similarities, they are likely to be associated finds. The absence of any coins in the vicinity of the finds would seem to rule out the concealment of a hoard and the rings probably represent a multiple, casual loss.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

208. Purton, Wiltshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T143) (Fig. 208)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr M Gillett

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, now misshapen. The hoop is rounded on the outer side, and is engraved with a geometric and foliate design, which is now worn. The interior is engraved with the legend: **TOUT MA VIE** (All my life).

Discussion: The ring was probably a marriage ring.

Dimensions: Diameter: 16 – 22 mm; width: 5 mm.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

B NENK

209. Charlton Marshall, Dorset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T7) (Figs. 209.1, 209.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr J Hinchcliffe

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring, the hoop decorated with deeply grooved, twisted bands, within which are engraved the stems of flowers at each shoulder. The bezel is a flamboyant octagonal shape which is engraved with a merchant's mark.

Dimensions: Diameter: 25 mm.

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

J P ROBINSON

210. Abridge, Essex: Medieval gold iconographic finger-ring (2004 T244) (Figs. 210.1, 210.2)

Date: Late 15th early 16th century

Finder: Mr J Brien

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Complete devotional iconographic finger-ring with five integrally cast bezels. These are circular in shape and each is separated by an oval bead, which has a scale decoration. Each of the bezels is engraved with symbols representing the Passion of Christ: 1) Three dice, symbolising the division of Christ's robe, 2) Cross and hammer and nails, 3) Pincers and flail, 4) Pillar and spear, 5) The Sacred Heart. There is a strong probability that the bezels were originally enamelled.

Discussion: Whilst the ring falls into a recognised category of devotional rings and is probably a decade ring for use in prayer (the number of bezels and beads add up to ten), an exact comparison could not be found. The closest parallel is an example in silver-gilt, dated to the 15th century in Mills (1999); NM124, p. 50.

Dimensions: External diameter: 22 mm; weight: 7.2g.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum, with funding from The Art Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

T O'CONNOR

211. East Kent: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T186c) (Fig. 211)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr G Marsh

Date of discovery: April 1988

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A late medieval silver-gilt ring, the hoop of which is decorated with engraved lozenges and half-lozenges creating a criss-cross effect. The spaces are decorated with sub foliate motifs. Gilding remains only in the deepest recesses of the design.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

212. Beddingham, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T204) (Fig. 212)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr J Cole

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Searching with a metal detector.

Description: A fragment of a medieval finger-ring with incised decoration possibly intended to represent sunburst. The decoration is arranged in two bands.

Dimensions: Length: 11 mm; width: 9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

213. Firle, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragments (2004 T233) (Fig. 213)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr T Head

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Four fragments of a medieval ring. The hoop of the ring is divided into five horizontal bands, the central one of which is beaded. The bezel is formed into a heart sprouting two flowers. Both flowers have four petals and are arranged one to the left and one to the right.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

214. Lewes area, East Sussex: Medieval iconographic finger-ring (2004 T386) (Fig. 214)

Date: 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr S Cook

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt finger-ring, with ridged bezel and shoulders, engraved with incised lines and sprigs. The hoop is of triangular section. The gilding is worn.

Discussion: This type of ring is usually known as iconographic, and commonly features religious imagery, but is also found, as in this case, with simple geometric or floral decoration (see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, nos. 111-112).

Dimensions: Max. internal diameter: 20mm.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to landowner.

B NENK

215. Little Horsted, East Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T370) (Figs. 215,1. 215.2)

Date: 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr A Hawkins

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A medieval ring, the shoulders of which are decorated with flowers and foliage. The rectangular bezel has an indentation on each of its four sides suggestive of petals. Its stone, however, is now missing.

Dimensions: Diameter: 18 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(iv) Mounts

216. Churcham, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt bar-mount (2004 T45) (Fig. 216)

Date: 12th to early 15th centuries

Finder: Mr D Jones

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt bar-mount from a belt or strap; the mount has central and end lobes and is missing one end lobe, which has broken around the perforation. The bar has a D-shaped section and the bar and end lobes are plain. The larger central lobe is decorated with incised diagonal lines around irregularly placed punched circular pellets.

Discussion: The mount can be paralleled with a number of excavated examples from London (Egan 1991, pp. 213-4, nos. 1157-58) and elsewhere. This form of bar-mount was relatively long-lived and dates from the late 12th century through to the early 15th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, p. 13).

Dimensions: Surviving length: 21 mm; weight; 1.2g.

Disposition: Dean Heritage Centre hopes to acquire.

M LODWICK

217. Emneth, Norfolk: Medieval silver mount (2004 T279) (Fig. 217)

Date: Late 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Silver mount in the shape of a disc with nicely engraved black letter inscription: **lhC**, within border and on field of engraved oblique lines, remains of broken rim and possible traces of solder on reverse.

Discussion: lhC is a variant of IHS, the first three letters of the name Jesus in Greek. See *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 114 for a similar example.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

218. Chideock, Dorset: Medieval silver belt mount (2004 T451) (Fig. 218)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr H Weller

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval belt mount formed from a flat plate of roughly semi-circular shape. The outer frame of the mount is corrugated and a circular aperture has been cut into the centre. Three shallow, concave collets decorate the base, two of them concealing the attachment of rivets which survive on the reverse holding a fragment of textile in place.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(v) Pendants

219. Little Witchingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver cross pendant (2004 T373) (Figs. 219.1, 219.2)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr B Jordan

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A silver cross shaped pendant, the central square has an engraved border on both sides surrounding **Ihc** (short for Jesus Hominum Salvator with the 'S' represented by a 'C') on one side and **XR** (which might stand for Christus Rex (Christ the King) on the reverse. There are traces of niello in the letters. The two side and bottom arms are barrel shaped in section and increase in size to where they join the central square. The top projection extends 3 mm before the remains of a broken suspension loop.

Dimensions: 23 x 23 mm approx.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2006.143.

E DARCH, S J ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON

220. Old Romney, Kent: Medieval silver cross pendant (2004 T361) (Fig. 220)

Date: Probably 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A silver cross pendant, now slightly distorted, with a broken suspension loop. The solid arms are oval in section. The central disc is inscribed on one side with a single letter, either N, M or R, and the other with an engraved cross-hatched or lozenge pattern.

Dimensions: Max. height: 50 mm; width: 49 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

221. Mundham, Norfolk: Medieval silver cross pendant (2004 T497) (Fig. 221)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr N Donmall

Date of discovery: Before December 2004

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

Description: Medieval silver patée cross with traces of gilding. One arm of the cross is broken about half way (although this arm is thinner than the others and may have been longer), the opposite arm is broken or damaged at the end, possibly where a missing suspension loop was attached. An engraved line on both sides creates a border around the cross, within which are closely spaced irregular diagonal engraved lines. On one side in the centre of the cross is an engraved angular quatrefoil with slight indentations in each section and a tiny central square.

Dimensions: 16.5 x 15 mm approx; thickness: 1 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH

222. Holt area, Norfolk: Medieval silver ring and pendant fragment (2004 T293b) (Fig. 222)

Date: Probably 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr C Hudson and Mrs S Hudson

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Silver-gilt suspension ring and possible pendant, the gilding now worn. The ring is of rectangular section and is decorated with a double row of punching. The pendant is broken, making the original shape uncertain. The top of the pendant forms an integral loop attaching it to the ring. The function is uncertain, but it may have formed part of a larger pendant or chain.

Dimensions: Diameter of ring: 22 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND B NENK

223. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt hexagonal pendant (2004 T101) (Fig. 223)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mrs L White

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt, hexagonal pendant, each alternate facet is decorated with a tear in relief and a concave boss. The shape tapers outwards and terminates at its closed end in a small knob. The open end has one surviving hole for attachment to fabric; the other is lost through damage.

Discussion: The pendant may have formed the terminal of a lady's girdle. It relates to two objects in the British Museum collection, one (1984,11-1,1) also

decorated with tears, found near King's Lynn, and the other (2005,6-1,1) of similar construction, found near Bury St Edmunds (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 215) but decorated with fleurs-de-lys.

Dimensions: Length: 21 mm.

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

J P ROBINSON

(vi) Spoons

224. Felmingham, Norfolk: Medieval silver spoon (2004 T25) (Fig. 224)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr C Thorpe

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Incomplete silver spoon; part of the oval bowl remains, with a short triangular rat tail, a hexagonally faceted stem, a fully-round collar and an elongated acorn knob with incised hatching.

Discussion: For a similar spoon see Emery (1976), p. 88, fig.47, left hand example.

Dimensions: Minimum length: 121 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

225. Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex: Medieval silver spoon (2004 T289) (Fig. 225)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr J Lynas

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: An incomplete medieval spoon, the stem of which is bent and terminates in a diamond point. The bowl is broken but bears two marks. On the front is a maker's mark and on the back the single letter 'R' which may represent the maker or may be an owner's mark.

Dimensions: Length: 120 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(vii) Other objects

226. East Ewell, Surrey: Medieval silver terminal (2004 T380) (Fig. 226)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr J Boyd

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A medieval terminal in the form of a short, tapering, circular shaft with a polyhedral head. Each facet of the head is engraved with a simple design enhanced with a niello inlay. The shaft is pierced at its base where an internal pin is held in place. This clearly acted as a form of attachment either for a leather strap or a length of textile, suggesting that the terminal is a type of strap-end. The pin might also have secured the terminal to a thin rod possibly serving as a pointer.

Discussion: A similar find from Rendham, Suffolk, without any discernible means of attachment, was published in the *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no.120.

Disposition: Bourne Hall Museum, Epsom.

J P ROBINSON

227. Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire: Medieval silver seal-matrix (2004 T78) (Fig. 227)

Date: 13th or early-14th century

Finder: Mr G Flint

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A medieval circular silver seal-matrix. The design is armorial, and the legend, engraved in Lombardic script, reads:

* S' SECRETI . CONSTANCIE. ('The secret [or

personal] seal of Constance'). On the back a handle with a hexagonal collar terminates in a suspension loop. Scratches on the reverse in the form of a cross may have been made to indicate the top of the design during use.

Discussion: The legend indicates that the seal was used as a private, as opposed to an official, seal. Two silver seals in the collections of the British Museum with similar inscriptions are set with antique intaglios; bronze seals have other inscriptions enjoining secrecy, such as PRIVE SV ('privé suis', 'I am private'). See Tonnochy (1952), cat. 696-703.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20.5 mm; height: 15 mm.

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

B NENK

228. Hedon, East Riding of Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt key (2004 T449) (Fig. 228)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr D Everingham

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval, miniature key. The terminal is shaped into an open trefoil. It is likely to have been used for a casket or a book cover.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm.

Disposition: Hedon Museum.

J P ROBINSON

229. Takeley, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim-badge fragment (2004 T455) (Fig. 229)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr B Humphreys

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Incomplete silver-gilt pilgrim badge. This object has a flat reverse and moulded, domed front. James Robinson comments that it depicts St George on horseback advancing right. The saint's arm appears to be raised; he probably originally wielded a sword or lance. The horse stands on the recumbent figure of the dragon. The stitching loop is missing from the reverse. This would have been used to attach the item to a hat or other garment. The gilt is mostly worn off to front and back.

Discussion: A similar style badge, though portraying a standing saint, can be seen in *The Treasure Annual Report 2000*, number 154.

Dimensions: 14 x 12 mm; thickness: 3 mm; weight: 1.08g.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

C A McDONALD AND C MONTAGUE

230. Covehithe, Suffolk: Two Medieval silver badge or dress-hook fragments (2004 T135) (Fig. 230)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr R Allen

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Two fragments of a small silver badge or dress-hook, one in the form of a shell, the other a hook or tab. It may be a medieval pilgrim souvenir, although it is difficult to be certain due to the fragmentary nature. The surface of the silver is extensively corroded.

Discussion: The majority of medieval pilgrim badges were mass-produced in lead-alloy, but silver was increasingly used during the 15th century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length of shell: 10 mm; length of hook: 7 mm; weight: 0.51g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

231. Houghton, West Sussex: Medieval silver spur-fragment (2004 T205) (Fig. 231)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A fragment from the side of a spur with the attachment for the spur leather surviving. It is silver furnished with two copper-alloy fittings, one with a pendant drop attachment also of silver (Clark 1995, cat. 341).

Disposition: Arundel Museum.

J P ROBINSON

F. Post-medieval

(i) Badges

232. Arreton, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval silver-gilt cap badge (2004 T359) (Fig. 232)

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

Finder: Mr J Trout

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The front of the plate is in the form of a stylised flower with four main petals at the corners and four smaller petals between. Each of the larger petals is enhanced with moulded 'ribs' and each is slightly different. The centre of the flower is formed by a raised truncated pyramid. The rear side of the plate has a soldered pin. The end of the pin is bent back towards the plate and tapers to a sharp point. The surface of the rear face is striated with many linear 'scratch marks' which perhaps reflect the surface of the mould in which the piece was cast.

Discussion: The attachment indicates a cap-badge rather than a dress-hook. The hook would be passed through the brim and into the crown of the cap to create the profile and decorative effect as depicted in the portrait by Hans Holbein the Younger of Simon George – c. 1540 (Gaimster *et al.* 2002).

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm; width: 14 mm; weight 3.62g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Services had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; British Museum.

F BASFORD AND D THORNTON

233. Castle Eaton, Wiltshire: Post-medieval silver badge or mount (2004 T338) (Fig. 233)

Date: 15th or 16th century

Finder: Mr M Lympny

Date of discovery: September 2001

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

Description: The badge or mount is in the form of a dogs head (or possibly a lion) on thin sheet silver with a square-sectioned shank on the reverse for attachment.

The badge is a head portrait only, turned slightly to one (the left) side. A long ear creates the right hand edge, reaching from top to bottom. The face is naturalistic, with pointed, oval eyes and a long nose. The cheek is prominent below the right eye where on its reverse the shank is attached.

Dimensions: Head: 11 x 11 mm; length including shank: 13 mm.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery.

K HINDS

(ii) Buttons

234. Chelmondiston, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T420) (Fig. 234)

Date: Probably 16th century

Finder: Mr I Palmer

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A complete composite sheet silver button, the head is spherical in shape and the silver loop small and circular in shape. There are the worn letters MB on the side of the head and two opposing circular perforations in its lower half.

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm; width: 17 mm; weight: 2.79g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

235. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T220) (Fig. 235)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr C McDonough

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Complete cast, silver button, circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with a single heart bisected by two crossing arrows with distinct feathered flights. Above the heart are flames. To the reverse of the button is a complete circular loop.

Discussion: A similar button, though with a slightly different design, can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153.

Dimensions: Diameter: 13 mm; weight: 0.68g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

C A MCDONALD

237. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T473) (Fig. 237)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr W Ladd

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Complete, cast button, circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with a single heart bisected by two crossing arrows with distinct feathered flights. Above the heart are flames. To the reverse of the button is a complete circular loop.

Discussion: A similar button, though with a slightly different design, can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153.

Dimensions: Diameter: 12.5 mm; weight: 0.55g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C A MCDONALD

236. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T371) (Fig. 236)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr W Otto

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Complete cast, silver button, circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with two conjoined hearts with a crown above.

Discussion: An exact example can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153.

Dimensions: Diameter: 14 mm; weight: 0.69g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

C A MCDONALD

238. North Essex: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T258) (Fig. 238)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Spall

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A complete cast, silver button, circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with a single heart bisected by two crossing arrows with distinct feathered flights. Above the heart are flames. To the reverse of the button is a complete circular loop.

Discussion: For an identical button, see no. 237 above.

Dimensions: Diameter: 14.7 mm; weight: 0.73g

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

C A MCDONALD

239. Sible Hedingham, Essex: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T362) (Fig. 239)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P James

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Complete cast, silver button, circular in plan with a down-turned edge that is split in two places. It is decorated with two hearts beneath a single crown. To the reverse is a loop, now separated at one end from the back of the button.

Discussion: An almost exact button, though with a different design of crown, can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153.

Dimensions: Diameter: 13 mm; weight: 0.47g.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

C A MCDONALD

240. Cringleford, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (2004 T120) (Fig. 240)

Date: 17th century

Finder: NAU Archaeology (formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Field walking as part of an archaeological investigation.

Description: An early post-medieval silver button made in three parts, comprising a hollow dome with a central nipple, a back plate and a D-sectioned wire loop on the reverse.

Discussion: A similar example can be seen in Baart *et al.* (1977, p. 189, no. 283).

Dimensions: Diameter: 11 mm; weight: 1.57g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Norwich Castle Museum).

E DARCH AND S J ASHLEY

241. Bedale area, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver button cover (2004 T383) (Fig. 241)

Date: 1660 – 1685

Finder: Mr H Ward

Date of discovery: July 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Not stated.

Description: A silver hollow button cover, comprising a now fragmentary thin sheet stamped with portrait bust apparently of Charles II, crowned, within a border. The button cover is of a double walled construction, with the remains of maker's mark on the reverse, possibly TS in a shaped shield above a star.

Discussion: Given the possible identity of the bust, the button cover can tentatively be dated as above.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

242. Cundall, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval copper-alloy button (2004 T212) (Fig. 242)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Pattison

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A cast button cover comprising a disc with two raised hearts beneath a single crown.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed the non-precious metal content.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

243. Cundall, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval copper-alloy button (2004 T213) (Fig. 243)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Batey

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A cast button cover comprising a disc with two raised hearts beneath a single crown.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed the non-precious metal content.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(iii) Bodkins

244. Lidlington, Bedfordshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2004 T206) (Fig. 244)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr T Arthurs

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Complete silver bodkin, bevelled edges tapering to tip at one end, at the other an ear scoop, then a pierced opening, then a transverse band of silver, then a rectangular opening along the length of the pin. No incised decoration.

Dimensions: Length: 136 mm.

Disposition: Luton Museum.

D THORNTON

245. Clavering, Essex: Post-medieval bodkin (2004 T46) (Fig. 245)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr J Sell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Bodkin, with a flattened section with a rectangular eye. On both sides there is a serrated leaf motif below the eye, with on one side the inscribed letters **M. C.** and on the other a single inscribed **F.** It is broken through the eye and the terminal is missing. The pin has a more sinuous form than is commonly seen. It is a relatively plain example of its type, and the surface is very scratched indicating considerable wear.

Discussion: Bodkins of this type were popular in the Low Countries and are recorded in household inventories as well as appearing in female portraits (Baart *et al.* 1977, pp. 217-9). Examples have been found in Norfolk and Suffolk, including a similar example from Aslacton (Norfolk) inscribed A.W. (Margeson 1993, p. 9, pl.III).

Dimensions: Length: 83.3 mm; weight: 3.93g.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

P J WISE

246. Chilcomb, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2004 T268) (Figs. 246.1, 246.2)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr V Deeprose

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A silver bodkin, ear scoop on one end, to the point where the bodkin is bent back on itself. Complete, tapering at one end, engraved along its length on both sides, with flower-heads on either side of the rectangular opening. Beyond this, a threading hole, then the ear scoop which is also bent back on itself. There are no other marks.

Dimensions: Length: 50 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.
Subsequently acquired by Hampshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

247. Hougham, Kent: Two Post-medieval silver bodkins (2004 T322) (Fig. 247)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr G Collard

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Two silver bodkins:

1. A complete example with an ear scoop at one end, and two openings; beneath the lower opening on one side is a maker's mark, perhaps **DN** crowned? Engraving along the shaft takes the form of twisted cable ornament between the two openings. On the opposite side to the maker's mark, the owner's initials are engraved: **M.S.**
2. Highly polished, complete silver bodkin with an ear scoop at one end, and an engraved foliate ornament and flower heads around the openings. A possible but illegible maker's mark is positioned midway down the shaft on one side.

Dimensions: Length: (1) 116.4 mm; (2) 140.0 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

248. Mattishall, Norfolk: Two Post-medieval silver bodkin fragments (2004 T165)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Athow

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Terminal fragments of a bodkin, with a bent, rounded scoop above a perforated tear shape. The shank has an engraved foil in a rectangle on one side, and a stem with three leaves in a rectangle on

the other. The two fragments are rectangular in section with chamfered edges.

Discussion: For comparison, see Margeson (1993), pp. 8-9, pls. I and II and fig. 4, no. 21.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

249. Shipdham, Norfolk: Post-medieval bodkin fragment (2004 T6)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr J Stimpson

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Fragment of silver bodkin with a cross shaped terminal and a bent, rounded scoop at the upper arm. Oblique notches form very short horizontal arms and a perforated rounded lower arm. The shank is rectangular, with five vertical and two horizontal engraved lines on both faces. The break runs across a longitudinal rectangular perforation.

Discussion: A similar example can be seen in Margeson (1993), pp. 8 – 9, plates I and II and fig.4, no.21.

Dimensions: Length: 28 mm; weight: 1.99g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

250. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2004 T381) (Figs. 250.1, 250.2)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P Kemp

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A complete, plain, bent silver bodkin. There is no engraved ornament other than the owner's initials, **E*S**, between two openings on one side.

Dimensions: Length: 83 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

251. Hessett area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (2004 T192) (Fig. 251)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr C Talbot

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Silver bodkin, bent and sheared off just below the longitudinal opening, tapering towards its point. There are traces of engraved ornament at the thicker end, below where the opening would have been.

Discussion: The lack of engraved ornament or other marks makes it difficult to date this example, but is a type often recorded under the Treasure Act, for example from Shipdham, Norfolk, *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 156.

Dimensions: Length: 83 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

252. East Dean Area, East Sussex: Post-medieval bodkin fragment (2004 T60) (Fig. 252)

Date: 17th century.

Finder: Mr S Horn

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: Fragment of post-medieval silver bodkin, with a tapering shaft, bent twice along its length and broken off just under the eye. Along the shaft from the eye end is incised decoration of zigzag with foliate infills. A maker's mark on one side is indistinct, but perhaps **G** over **W**. On the other side in the same position are the owner's initials, **E.G.**

Discussion: Similar decoration and mark to a pin with silver ear scoop in the British Museum, 1853, 6-27,78. A portrait of a well-to-do Dutch woman by Cornelis van Voort of 1624 shows a woman wearing such a pin in her head-dress. Similar examples have been excavated in Amsterdam and are listed in contemporary Dutch

inventories; perhaps pins of this type were brought over by Dutch immigrants. See Margeson (1993), p. 9.

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm; weight: 7g.

Disposition: Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne.

D THORNTON

(iv) Buckles

253. Tawstock, Devon: Post-medieval silver buckle (2004 T427) (Fig. 253)

Date: Mid-17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr S Bracher

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Oval silver buckle, the tab bent over at the end. The reverse stamped with a maker's mark PA in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: This buckle is very close in form to a silver buckle found in Hampshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 229) which bore the mark of a local Winchester maker recorded by Kent (1992) enabling it to be dated as above. The PA mark on this buckle is not recorded by Kent and has not been identified, but there is no reason not to give it a similar date range.

Disposition: Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon.

J A RUDOE

254. East Dean Area, East Sussex: Post-medieval tinned copper-alloy buckle fragment (2004 T58) (Fig. 254)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Clark

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A broken fragment of tinned copper-alloy buckle. The fragment is roughly crescent-shaped; it has two breaks evident at the two tips. The visible surface of the artefact is decorated with a large diamond shape, which encloses four smaller diamond shapes;

the two broken parts of the crescent shape are decorated with a ridge and groove design.

Dimensions: Length: 36 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(v) Dress fittings

255. Little Barningham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress mount (2004 T181) (Fig. 255)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Hollingdale

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

Description: An early post-medieval silver mount with cast elaborate openwork of a lozenge within a rectangular frame and trefoil mouldings on the corners of the frame. Twin lobes project beyond the frame from each angle of the lozenge.

Discussion: This mount may be broadly and stylistically related to more elaborate dress and cap-hooks discussed in Gaimster *et al.* (2002), for example the trefoil projections on no. 11 and the general finish and feel of the objects.

Dimensions: 15 x 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

256. Long Stratton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt mount (2004 T375)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Kedge

Date of discovery: August or September 2004

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

Description: A fragment of silver-gilt mount, possibly from a dress fitting. It is formed of part of a square sheet decorated with relief octofoil, concave foils with raised edges and a slight central boss. There are oblique lines from casting or filing on the reverse.

Discussion: This fragment may originally have been part of, or is at least broadly and stylistically related to, an elaborate dress or cap-hook or similar dress fitting, such as those discussed in Gaimster *et al.* (2002), and has a similar feel and finish to these objects.

Dimensions: 10 x minimum 7 mm; weight: 0.27g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

257. Norton-on-Derwent, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver dress fitting (2004 T191) (Fig. 257)

Date: Probably 16th century

Finder: Mr G Bowes

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress fitting comprising a flower-head in the form of a Tudor rose, cast and gilt, with a recurving pin soldered onto the back. Possibly a hat pin, worn through use.

Dimensions: Flower-head diameter: 13 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

258. Scarrington, Nottinghamshire: Post- medieval dress mount (2004 T264) (Fig. 258)

Date: 17th century or later

Finders: Mr P Isaacs and Mrs M Isaacs

Date of discovery: June 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A silver dress mount, cast in the form of a bird, possibly a pelican, plucking at a heart held in its claws. The bird bends its neck down to form an attachment loop in addition to the stud on the reverse.

Discussion: Probably 17th Century, but possibly later, given the dating of associated ceramics found nearby.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

259. Hedon, East Riding of Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt eyelet (2004 T450) (Fig. 259)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr D Everingham

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt eyelet, the wire attachment loop soldered onto the backplate. The trefoil-shaped plate has wire filigree and granular ornament.

Discussion: The attachment loop is formed as two small loops for sewing the fitting to textiles, and a larger loop for a hook. For a more elaborate example, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 151.

Dimensions: Length: 17 mm.

Disposition: Hedon Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

260. Heckingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval dress fitting fragment (2004 T415) (Fig. 260)

Date: Possibly 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr K Woodhouse

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a post-medieval dress hook or fitting, in the form of a bent and broken flat backed bar with elaborate cast decoration, comprising the upper part of the torso of a herm, with the head missing, but breasts, stomach, draped loin-cloth and a short length of broken plain D-sectioned bar remaining below. There are worn traces of short, evenly spaced transverse lines on the reverse.

Dimensions: 9 x min. 25 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(vi) Dress-hooks

261. Woodstock, Oxfordshire: Post- medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T257) (Fig. 261)

Date: 15th to 16th century

Finder: Mr G Knight

Date of discovery: Between 2001 and 2004

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

Description: A silver dress-hook, cast in the form of a scallop shell. At the base of the shell is a recurving hook for attachment; opposite this, a small attachment loop on the edge of the shell, and two further loops at the base of the hook. The reverse is plain.

Discussion: The hook is in one plane, and can be compared with similar dress hooks cast in copper-alloy. Silver versions appear to be relatively rare survivals. This hook may be a precursor of the more familiar type of hook reported through the Treasure Act, which is in two planes and has both hook and bar attachment. The scallop shell may be a family crest or personal device, and part of a set with the same design.

Dimensions: Length: 29 mm.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

262. Phillack, Cornwall: Medieval silver- gilt dress-hook (2004 T339) (Fig. 262)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Heath

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Cast silver-gilt dress-hook with tear-shaped backplate, pinked edge. At the top of the tear a recurving hook is soldered onto the backplate. A rectangular bar attachment is soldered on beneath that. On the front, a raised hollow-cast cushion with

four circles divided by knops, the circles formed in filigree. Within the four circles are smaller circles arranged around a knop in the form of a flower-head.

Discussion: The ornamentation can be compared with other fittings reported through the Treasure Act, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no.148.

Dimensions: Length: 32 mm; width: 21 mm.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

263. Landkey, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T425) (Fig. 263)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Bracher

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook with oval back-plate. The back-plate is decorated with a scalloped edge. The oval face is decorated with three filigree circlets each with a quatrefoil motif and central raised knop. Between are circles of filigree with three knops with a fourth large central one. There are traces of probable gilding in several areas on the surface.

The attachment loop and hook are complete and soldered to the reverse, the angular loop being at right-angles to the back-plate.

Discussion: For similar examples see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998 – 1999, no. 210, and *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no.148.

Disposition: Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon.

N POWELL

264. Hucclecote, Gloucestershire: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T215) (Fig. 264)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr N Denner

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A trefoliate dress-hook comprising three hemispherical domes decorated with filigree circles and central pellets. The central domed boss is attached to a shank which is split in two and folded against the exterior of the back-plate. The rod passes through a pentagonal foliate sheet incised with fine lines. The position where the hook and the attachment loop were soldered to the reverse is evident on the back-plate.

Discussion: The dress-hook can be closely paralleled with an example recently found in Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 148), which is a little larger, retains the hook and loop and has a sexfoil sheet.

Dimensions: Height: 20 mm; width: 20.8 mm; weight: 4.2g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M LODWICK

265. Northleach, Gloucestershire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T277) (Fig. 265)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Rush

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a wreath, pierced at the centre, the back plate with five projecting petals, applied with five knops with central studs. A recurving hook is soldered on the reverse, the remains of the original bar attachment below.

Discussion: Similar in design (though with a hollow centre) to one from Brampton, Lincolnshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no.179).

Dimensions: Length: 18 mm.

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

D THORNTON

266. Crondall, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T298) (Fig. 266)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr H Elliott

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A silver dress-hook with recurving hook. The trefoil plate is solid, the upper surface has a plain raised border, and there are three slightly domed circular bosses, one within each lobe of the trefoil. There is a small, raised pellet in the centre of the plate, with three further small, raised pellets on the outside edge, one in each angle between the lobes. The reverse of the plate is flat. Two circular attachment scars in each of the upper two lobes indicate where the rectangular loop, now missing, was attached.

Dimensions: Length: 16.6 mm; width: 11.5 mm; weight: 1.84g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PULS

267. Exbury and Lepe, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T308) (Fig. 267)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Cooper

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a book, comprising a rectangular backplate with seven projecting knobs along the sides, and a fleur-de-lis at the point where the recurving hook is soldered onto the backplate. The front is gilded, and has, within a rectangular frame, an impressed heart and three indentations above. The bar attachment on the reverse is now missing; solder marks show its original position.

Discussion: The ornament is a simpler form of that found on the Knaresborough dress hook, (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 136). For the book form, used commonly for dress hooks, see Gaimster *et al.* (2002).

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm.

Disposition: New Forest Museum hopes to acquire.

J PULS AND D THORNTON

268. Titchborne, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T199) (Fig. 268)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr K Halls

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A triangular dress-hook, with a cusped backplate applied with a broken recurving hook, the attachment bar missing. On the front, there are three hemispheres with filigree roundels and central knobs; at the centre a pin with a shank attaches it to the backplate, with a small pierced circle of silver in the form of a flower-head, which fits in the middle of the dress fitting. The shank is damaged and the flower-head element is loose; it would originally have been attached to the shank by a domed-headed pin.

Dimensions: Length: 29 mm approx.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

D THORNTON

269. Hastoe, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T315) (Fig. 269)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr B Fitzjohn

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, damaged, in the form of symmetrical paired foliate scrolls around a central leaf motif. The recurving hook is broken; the rectangular bar attachment is soldered onto the reverse. The dress-hook is gilded on the front.

Discussion: Small but delicate and of an unusual, possibly early type.

Dimensions: Length: 17.8 mm; width: 9.6 mm; weight: 1.30g.

Disposition: Tring and District Local History and Museum Society.

D THORNTON

270. East Keal, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T479) (Fig. 270)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr S Zaremba

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: The dress-hook comprises a lozenge-shaped plate cast in relief. At the centre of the plate is a flower with four petals and surrounding this, just inside the edge of the plate, is a border of raised pellets. The front of the dress-hook is gilded. On the reverse is a (complete) single transverse attachment bar (at the top) and below this is a separate hook which has been soldered on.

Discussion: A comparable find can be seen in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-9, no. 221.

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm; width: 15 mm; weight: 3.52g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSHALL

271. Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T108) (Fig. 271)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr B Coppinger

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt composite dress-hook or 'hook-fastener', with a lozenge-shaped back plate with projecting fleur-de-lis at each apex. There are three

further projections between each of the apices, the middle one possibly being another fleur-de-lis. The plate supports a hollow cast cushion, the outline of which mirrors that of the back plate. The cushion is decorated with five rounded knobs encircled with filigree. Smaller knobs at the apices sit at the centre of four circlets. The hook and bar attachment are missing but scars on the back of the back plate indicate their presence. The back plate is pierced centrally. The gilding is restricted to the front of the object.

Discussion: This type of dress-hook was used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. See previous *Treasure Annual Reports*; see also Gaimster *et al.* (2002).

Dimensions: Length: 22.5 mm; width: 21.2 mm; weight: 21.2g.

Disposition: Stockport Heritage Services.

N HEREPATH

272. Downham Market, Norfolk: Post-medieval dress-hook (2004 T73) (Fig. 272)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr M Parker

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, with a cast flower-shaped backplate with upper and inner rows of petals; a hook soldered onto back at top and an attachment bar below.

Discussion: This object is related to a dress hook from Wymondham, Norfolk, (BM MME 2002, 2-2,1) for which see Thornton and Mitchell (2003), p. 488, fig. 2. The difference between the hooks lies in the fact that this example is cast with applied hook and bar, whereas the British Museum example is assembled from pieces of sheet with a central pin, in the more common way.

Dimensions: 15 x 27 mm; weight: 3.94g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

273. Mattishall, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T281)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Carter

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A post-medieval silver dress-hook, with a trefoil back plate. The edges are notched and leaf-like, with a dome-headed split rivet with an angled circular rove between three separate attached bosses, each decorated with three scrolls of twisted wire with six pellets between (two pellets missing from one boss) and plain wire around the base. The circular-sectioned hook is attached with solder, and there are scars from a separate horizontal bar on the reverse, now missing.

Discussion: Compare this example with Gaimster *et al.* (2002), fig. 5, no. 4.

Dimensions: 16 x 20 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

274. Woodstock, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T283) (Fig. 274)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr G Knight

Date of discovery: 2001 – 2004

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

Description: A triangular dress-hook, silver-gilt, with three lobes decorated with applied filigree spirals around central knobs and a pinked backplate. At the intersection of the three lobes, a white silver-petalled flower is held by a round headed pin onto the backplate with a butterfly clip on the reverse. On the reverse, a recurving pin and attachment bar are soldered on.

Discussion: A typical triangular Tudor dress fitting, with characteristic filigree ornament like that on spherical headed dress pins of the same period.

Dimensions: Length: 21 mm.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

275. Bruton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T439) (Fig. 275)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mrs A Weller

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook, with a circular backplate scalloped around the edge. The attachment bar and hook are soldered to the reverse of the back plate. The back plate supports a raised cushion with applied filigree wire and granulated ornament in trefoil forms. There are some losses to granulation; the gilding is worn at the backplate and hook.

Dimensions: Length: 22 mm

Disposition: Somerset County Museum.

B MCLEOD

276. Blaxhall area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T417) (Fig. 276)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Calver

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A complete silver dress-hook of unusual form. It has a rectangular open work plate with two parallel rectangular perforations. Projecting from the centre of one edge is a rectangular projection, which hides the hook when the tag is viewed from the front. The front face is decorated with a border groove, and the rectangular projection is decorated with two four

petalled flowers. On the reverse the hook is complete and bent backwards abruptly, tapering to a sharp point.

Discussion: No parallel could be found for this hooked tag but it is likely to date as above.

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 2.17g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

277. Chillesford, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T418) (Fig. 277)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Calver

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A complete silver-gilt dress-hook in the form of a raised rectangular box or book. The edges are decorated at intervals with globular knobs, in between these down the longitudinal edges of the plate are smaller flatter rectangular knobs. The centre of the front face of the plate has a raised rectangular part, which is decorated with filigree, consisting of three small circles within two larger circles. There are small silver knobs within and in between these larger circles, some of which are missing. The hook is complete, curves backwards abruptly and tapers to a point. The rectangular loop on the back face also survives.

Discussion: For a similar dress-hook from Knaresborough, Yorkshire, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 136.

Dimensions: Length: 26 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 3.75g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

278. Hitcham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T459) (Fig. 278)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr V Scott

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A complete silver-gilt dress-hook. The plate is cast in the form of a four-petalled flower surmounted by four conical bosses. Each boss has a small central projecting knob. There is a circular hole through the centre of the plate. A transverse silver bar is attached via solder to the reverse of the plate, for sewing onto cloth. Projecting from the opposing end of the back face of the plate is a complete silver hook, bending backwards abruptly and tapering to a sharp point.

Discussion: This hook is of Gaimster *et al.* (2000), Group 1 (p.167, no. 10). It is similar in style to the plate of one found at Brampton, Lincolnshire, although this example consisted of a five-petalled flower with six conical bosses (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 179).

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm; width: 18 mm; weight: 3.55g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

279. Sudbourne, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T285) (Fig. 279)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D Locke

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A trifoliate silver-gilt dress-hook with three projecting circular bosses on the front face; only the plate survives, the hook is missing.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 148 for a similar example.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

280. Wickham Market area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T274) (Fig. 280)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms K Logan

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: A silver dress-hook designed in one plane and cast in the form of a fleur-de-lis with recurving hook and band element at base of the flower. The fleur-de-lis is pierced in three places for sewing to cloth.

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

281. Rodmell, East Sussex: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2004 T237) (Fig. 281)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Lyon

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, with a triangular backplate and cusped outline. Three hemispherical bosses are soldered onto the front with applied filigree circles, at the point where the three bosses touch, another gilded boss with petal elements around it, which is attached to the backplate by a butterfly clip visible on the back. On the reverse, there is an attachment bar at broad end of the triangle; the original recurving hook is now missing, but its position is clearly visible.

Discussion: The triangular form is common for dress fittings. A very similar fitting has been reported through the Treasure Act from Gooderstone, Norfolk; see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no.148.

Dimensions: Width: 12 mm approx.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

D THORNTON

282. Cawood, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T477) (Fig. 282)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Swallow

Date of discovery: 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, with a book-shaped backplate with three projecting knobs along each side, one of which has broken off, and a central plate with four indentations. A recurving hook is soldered onto the backplate; the original bar attachment on backplate now missing.

Discussion: A common 16th century form of dress hook, for which see Gaimster *et al.* (2002), and *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 136.

Dimensions: Length: 22 mm; weight: 3.6g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

283. Eberston, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T483) (Fig. 283)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr G Kelly

Date of discovery: Before October 2004

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

Description: A post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook of trefoil form applied with three hemispherical bosses. The bosses are decorated with filigree decoration and knobs. A hole at the centre of the trefoil-shaped backplate indicates that there was originally a separate flower-head element on the front, attached to the backplate with a butterfly clip; see Thornton and Mitchell (2003), p. 490 for a similar hook with a maker's mark from Petersfield, Hampshire. The front is gilded; the original hook and bar plate are now missing.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 133 for a similar fragment from the Isle of Wight, and *ibid.* no. 138 for trefoil shaped hook with three plain gilded bosses.

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm approx.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

284. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2004 T211) (Fig. 284)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Alderson

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A dress fitting assembled from elements of silver sheet, with a cylindrical backplate with pinked edges, cut out at the base, and with the remains of a recurving hook soldered at the top. The front is made in four sections, the three lower panels decorated with filigree spirals and knops, divided by cable ornament. There are traces of gilding.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm approx.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

D THORNTON

(vii) Dress-pins

285. Lambourn, Berkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T476) (Fig. 285)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mrs J Lawson

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt dress-pin, the bent shaft perhaps straightened a little, with a pointed tip. The spherical hollow-cast head has a transverse line

dividing it into two hemispherical sections with applied filigree decoration and knops.

Discussion: A common type of dress-pin; see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 143 for comparison.

Dimensions: Length: 63 mm; weight: 3.33g.

Disposition: West Berkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

286. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T372) (Fig. 286)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Hyman

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with a spherical head divided in half by a transverse band; each hemisphere is decorated with applied filigree in the shape of circlets and knops. There is a recurving pin.

Discussion: This is a typical 16th century pin; see *Treasure Annual Report 1998-99*, no. 229 for comparison.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum, with funding from the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

287. Wilmington, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin head (2004 T94) (Fig. 287)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mrs W Weller

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A dress-pin with a heavy spherical head, with applied filigree ornament on two hemispheres

joined by a plain band. On each hemisphere, four circlets each contain four-petalled flowers and knops around the circles; there is also a knop at the top of the pin. The drawn shaft is broken off near the head.

Discussion: For a similar dress-pin, see, for example, the *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no. 228.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm approx.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

D THORNTON

288. Abbots Ann, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T330) (Fig. 288)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Russell

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin; the long shaft originally bent and since straightened. The hemispherical head has a central lateral line dividing it into two equal sections, each section with applied filigree ornament in spirals.

Discussion: See for comparison the dress-pin in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 191.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

289. Exton, Hampshire: Post-medieval dress pin fragment (2004 T198) (Fig. 289)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Gaines

Date of discovery: February 2004

Description: Copper-alloy spherical headed pin, with evidence of gilding surviving.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum confirmed the non-precious metal content.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

290. Donington, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver dress-pin (2004 T364) (Fig. 290)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Tyler

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A dress-pin with a silver shaft, a spherical hollow-cast head with two hemispheres, each with circlets in filigree and small projecting knops; the head and top of the shaft are gilt. The pin has been deliberately bent for use.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 189, for a comparative example.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

291. West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T480) (Fig. 291)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr J Carrington

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A fragmentary silver-gilt dress-pin, the spherical head hollow cast with a transverse line dividing the head into two hemispheres, each with applied filigree circlets and knops. The shaft is broken near the head.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 144 for another example of this common type.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

292. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T99) (Fig. 292)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mrs L White

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A spherically-headed silver dress pin, the head divided into two hemispheres, each decorated with three circlets in filigree containing smaller circlets. The circlets are separated by silver knobs; there is a further knob at the top of the pin. The shaft is broken near the head.

Discussion: A simple example of a common type recorded under the Treasure Act.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

293. Northchapel, West Sussex: Post-medieval dress-pin fragment (2004 T38) (Fig. 293)

Date: 16th Century

Finder: Mr D Rylett and Mr A Smith

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A silver pin with a spherical silver-gilt head, hollow, divided into two hemispheres by a plain band, each hemisphere decorated with three filigree wire circles around central knobs, interspersed with granules. There is another knob at the head of the pin. The pin is of drawn silver wire, broken along its length where it would originally have been bent in use.

Discussion: See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no. 228 for a similar pin.

Dimensions: Length: 32 mm.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

D THORNTON

294. Uncertain, West Sussex area: Post-medieval pin-head (2004 T159) (Fig. 294)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Unknown

Date of discovery: Uncertain, before 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Bought at a car-boot sale by Mr M Williams.

Description: The knob from a silver pin, hollow-cast and spherical, with applied filigree and granulated ornament. The pin has broken off where the knob would have joined the pin.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

295. Brailes, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2004 T448) (Fig. 295)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Gardner

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt hollow pin-head with an incomplete silver pin protruding from the head. The pin head has been cast, hollow, from silver. It is spherical with two horizontal bands dividing the head into two hemispheres. Each hemisphere is decorated with filigree ornament, which forms three circles. Within each circle there is a further three circles, forming a trefoil. At the centre of each trefoil is a knob. More of these knobs decorate the fields surrounding the exterior of the larger circles. The upper portion of the pin has gilt on the surface.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

A BOLTON

(viii) Finger-rings

296. Elsing, Norfolk: Post-medieval signet ring (2004 T10) (Figs. 296.1, 296.2)

Date: Late-15th Century

Finder: Mr C Wells

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A silver signet ring, very worn, with traces of pairs of incised curving grooves on both sides of the shoulders and a transverse rib on both sides of the flattened D-sectioned band. Transverse lines are visible at the joins where a separate section has been inserted to widen the band. The bezel is circular, with a black-letter 'R' between tiny tear-shaped pendant leaves.

Discussion: A close parallel to the form of the 'R' can be found on a memorial brass at Aldborough, Norfolk, dating to 1485 (Greenwood and Norris, 1976, p. 27, N.3a, A).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 22 mm; bezel diameter: 14 mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

297. West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring (2004 T218) (Fig. 297)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Ms B Richardson

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: This gold ring has suffered considerable damage and is split at the front. Nevertheless it is recognisable as a standard type of the period with a square cusped bezel and carved shoulders. The setting for a central stone is empty.

Discussion: Several comparable rings of this type are held by the British Museum.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J A RUDOE

298. Duffield, Derbyshire: Post-medieval gold signet ring (2004 T72) (Figs. 298.1, 298.2)

Date: Late-16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr P Tillotson

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A gold ring, the hoop expanding at the shoulders with an oval bezel set vertically. The bezel is engraved with the initials **WW**, an interlaced knot above and below, surrounded by a beaded border.

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of the period. The use of the interlaced double knot suggests that the initials are those of a married couple. Several similar examples are held by the British Museum.

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

J A RUDOE

299. Billericay, Essex: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2004 T353) (Fig. 299)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr P Townhill

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A small ring, formed of a series of flattened hemispheres; inscribed inside: **LET+VERTU+GUID+THE**, followed by an engraved flower spray. Traces of enamelling remain in the inscription.

Discussion: This inscription is recorded by Evans (1931) in the 1596 Harleian Manuscript and she gives several variants in wording and spelling (pp. 68-9). There are three examples in the British Museum, Dalton (1912) nos. 1239-1241. None of these variants has the same spelling of 'GUID' as on this ring. The style of the lettering is consistent with a number of

dated 16th-17th century inscriptions on rings in the British Museum.

Dimensions and metal content: External diameter: 17.6 mm; weight: 5.33g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of 86-90 per cent.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

C A MCDONALD AND J A RUDOE

300. Whippingham area, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval gold inscribed posy- ring (2004 T111) (Fig. 300)

Date: Late-16th or early-17th century

Finder: Mr N Cantelo

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: The ring is formed of a broad flat band, the exterior with ridges in relief at top and bottom and in between the inscription enamelled in black: + IN x GOD x IS x MI x TRUST, with a floral flourish at the end. The enamel is complete.

Discussion: For closely similar rings of this form, of 16th and early-17th date, see Oman (1874), pl. 95C, D and E, worn by serjeants-at-law, or Oman (1874), pl. 58B and I, given as lovers' gifts. Evans (1931), p.58 records that the inscription occurs in the Harleian Manuscript, a commonplace book of about 1596, so it was certainly in use by that date. A number of rings of this form are held by the British Museum.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

301. East Wight, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2004 T128) (Fig. 301)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr D Cole

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Gold posy-ring decorated on the exterior with a plain border at each edge, inside of which is a repeated design of alternate curvilinear S-shaped motifs containing 'billet and dot' design and a schematic 'flower and dot' design. The continuity of the design is interrupted at the join of the hoop. The interior of the hoop is inscribed in serified capitals: A FRENDS GIFT. The letter 'A' is preceded by an initial mark in the form of a small saltire.

Discussion: The shape of the ring, its decoration and the use of Roman capitals probably indicates the above date. The inscription is recorded by Evans (1931), p. 16 with several different spellings and there are two examples in the British Museum.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 15 mm; width of hoop: 4.5 mm; weight: 2.06g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

302. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2004 T318) (Fig. 302)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr R Gates

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A misshapen gold posy-ring, the outer surface of the hoop has raised geometric decoration in-filled with the remains of green and white enamel. The inside of the hoop is engraved in serified capitals with the inscription:

x THINKE x WEL x OF x ME x

Each letter is separated by an engraved cross saltire.

Discussion: The geometric decoration and capital letter inscription compares well with late 16th and early 17th century rings in the British Museum. Evans (1931) records a related inscription (e.g. Think on me, from a will of 1618) but not this precise wording.

Dimensions: External diameter (prior to being misshapen): 17 mm; weight: 3.28g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD AND J A RUDOE

303. Oxborough, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2004 T230) (Fig. 303)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr K Underdown

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A gold posy-ring; a shallow D-sectioned band with a groove running around each edge: **I LOVE TO FYNDE** in raised but worn letters is engraved on outside, starting and finishing with a cross. There is a pellet between the 'I' and 'LOVE', a quatrefoil with a central dot between 'LOVE' and 'TO' and again between 'TO' and 'FYNDE'. Traces of black enamel remain around the letters. An internal inscription starts with a six pointed star: **A CONSTANT MINDE** with a tiny 'x' between each word and the inscription is finished with a tiny 'x'. Some of the letters are filled or partially filled with black enamel.

Discussion: Evans (1931), p. 16 records a similar inscription in a 1596 manuscript which reads: A constant mynd I hope to fynde. This suggests that the Oxborough inscription should be read the other way round, i.e.: *A constant minde I love to finde*.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm; weight: 1.67g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH AND J A RUDOE

304. Bletchington, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring (2004 T404) (Fig. 304.1, 304.1)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr R Cooper

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold and enamel ring with a thin hoop and a rectangular pyramidal bezel set with a colourless table-cut stone held by claws at each corner, the shoulders and back of bezel with foliate designs. Some enamel remains: blue on the bezel,

black on the shoulders, black and white on the back of the bezel.

Discussion: Several comparable rings are held by the British Museum.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J A RUDOE

305. Brookshill area, Shropshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (2004 T493)

Date: Probably 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr D Llewellyn

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: The ring is a hoop of round-section silver wire. It is decorated on one side with four groups of punched annulets, each consisting of triangles of three annulets on either side of a transverse pair. On the other side of the hoop are traces of inlaid pairs of black niello lines running across it, continuing onto the other side in at least one place.

Discussion: It is not possible to date the ring precisely because of a lack of close parallels, but trace elements in the silver and the composition of the niello suggest that the ring is more than 300 years old. The style of the punched decoration is more likely to be post-medieval than earlier.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23 mm; weight: 1.52g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

306. Queen Camel, Somerset: Post-medieval posy ring (2004 T20) (Fig. 306)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Ms A Laverty

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Simple band with plain exterior, inscribed inside in capitals: **I LIKE MY CHOYEC**. The band is split. There are remains of gilding especially inside.

Discussion: This is a common inscription, recorded into the 18th century with several variant spellings by Evans (1931), including 'choyce' and 'choyes'.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

307. Albrighton, Shropshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy ring (2004 T240) (Fig. 307)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr C Rasdall

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A large heavy ring with D-section hoop, the exterior plain, the interior inscribed:

*** NEVER * TO * CHANGE***

Discussion: The inscription is recorded with various spellings by Evans (1931), pp. 81-2; two of them are in the collection of posy rings given to the British Museum by Joan Evans in 1961 (1961, 12-2, 51 'NEVER TO CHANG' and 52 'never to change'). The short capital letter inscriptions are generally ascribed to the date range given above.

Disposition: Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

J A RUDOE

308. Tannington, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2004 T378) (Fig. 308)

Date: 16th to 18th century

Finder: Mr P Earland-Bennett

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold finger-ring, the hoop formed of 12 hemispheres. The interior of the hoop is plain. The surface shows signs of wear and damage.

Discussion: For a ring of similar form, the interior inscribed in lower case *Feare God only*, see Dalton (1912), no. 1150. For a ring of the same form with capital letter inscription, see the 16th to 17th century ring reported in Billericay, Essex (this volume, no. 299 above). This type of ring appears to have enjoyed a long life span and in the absence of either inscription or hallmark, it is not always possible to date such rings with any accuracy.

Dimensions and metal content: External diameter: 23 mm; width of hoop: 4.7 mm; weight: 5.8g. Surface analysis carried out at the British Museum indicated a gold content of 64-67 per cent.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

309. Houghton, West Sussex: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy ring (2004 T18)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr F Kurzeja

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: A broad band with a plain exterior, inscribed inside in capitals: **KEPE FAITH TILL DEATH**. Traces of gilding remain on the interior.

Discussion: This is a commonly found inscription and recorded with several variant spellings by Evans (1931).

Weight and metal content: Weight: 3.55g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Arundel Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

310. Great Crakehall, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2004 T210) (Fig. 310)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr B Pattison

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring decorated on the exterior with a lozenge pattern, each lozenge containing a single cross.

Discussion: The ring is comparable to a gold posy ring from the Joan Evans gift in the collections of the British Museum (1961, 1202, 459), although no silver parallel is known. Gold rings of this type are normally enamelled. The shape of the ring and the geometric pattern suggest the above date.

Dimensions and metal content: Max. diameter: 19 mm; weight: 1.37g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 97 per cent. The surface is mercury gilt.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK AND J A RUDOE

311. Chilham, Kent: Post-medieval gold memorial ring (2004 T428) (Fig. 311)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr D Villanueva

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold ring, badly scratched, dented and bent out of shape, the exterior plain apart from an engraved skull, the interior inscribed in lower case: *Prepare to follow WR* (some letters unclear). There is also an illegible mark, possibly a maker's mark, in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: This is a standard type of memorial ring of the 17th century. The inscription is usually *Prepared be to follow me* as on two memorial rings for Charles I

in the BM (Dalton 1912, nos. 1362 and 1362), on Dalton (1912), no. 1283: *Prepared be to follow me RO*, and in shortened form on a ring of the same date, Dalton (1912) no. 1468: *Bee prepared MB July 79*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

312. Wixford, Warwickshire: Post-medieval posy ring (2004 T70) (Fig. 312)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr R Laight

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Gold ring decorated on the exterior with a pattern of stylised scrolls and foliate ornament incorporating a vase motif, reserved in gold on a black enamel ground. The interior inscribed: **Quo me fata vocant** ('I will go where fate calls me'). Both exterior and inscription contain the original enamel in very good condition.

Discussion: For a ring with closely similar decoration with almost identical scrolls, and inscription dated 1621, see Chadour (1994), vol. I, no. 733.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

J A RUDOE

313. Hawkhurst, Kent: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring (2004 T249) (Figs. 313.1, 313.2)

Date: Probably mid to late-17th century

Finder: Mr R Payne

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: This tiny gold ring has traces of pale blue enamel on the shoulders, in the leaf motif at each side and on the square box bezel which is set with a colourless stone, possibly a diamond.

Discussion: There are a number of similar examples in the collections of the British Museum, dated by Dalton (1912) to the 17th century.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

314. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval gold mourning ring (2004 T36) (Fig. 314)

Date: Dated 1667

Finder: Mr G Cox

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A thin gold band, the exterior engraved with a skull flanked by pointed triangular panels with traces of white enamel in a lozenge pattern. The inscription inside contains much of its original black enamel: *prepared be to follow me IK ob 4 1st 67* (IK died 4 January 1667). The inscription is followed by a maker's mark, BW in a rectangular shield. The skull may once have been enamelled black (see Dalton 1912, nos. 1471-1472).

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of mourning ring. There are some thirteen similar examples in the British Museum dating from the 1660s to the 1730s (Dalton 1912). The skull may once have been enamelled black (see Dalton 1912, nos. 1471-1472). Dalton (1912) cat. 1474 has similar triangular panels flanking the skull.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

J A RUDOE

315. Firle, East Sussex: Post-medieval gold memorial ring (2004 T387) (Fig. 315)

Date: Dated 1696

Finder: Mr T Head

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Gold memorial ring, the narrow hoop of D-shaped section now distorted. The worn exterior bears traces of engraved decoration: a schematic skull and a pattern of diagonal engraved bands around the hoop. The interior is inscribed in lower case: **My beloved is christ MB Jan 96**, probably a contraction for 'My beloved is [with] Christ', the initials indicating the deceased and the skull a constant reminder of death.

Discussion: The inscription does not feature in Evans, (1931) and the British Museum did not previously hold a ring with this particular inscription in its collection.

Dimensions: External diameter: 19 mm; width of hoop: 2.5 mm; weight: 1.6g.

Disposition: British Museum; registration no. P&E 2006,4-2,1.

L VODEN-DECKER AND J A RUDOE

316. Dunkirk, Kent: Post-medieval gold mourning ring (2004 T32) (Figs. 316.1, 316.2)

Date: Dated 1700

Finder: Mr J Daly

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Plain gold band, the exterior engraved with a skull. The inside inscribed: **AK ob 12 Jan: 700 at 78** (AK died 12 Jan 1700 aged 78). The Latin word 'aetat' for 'aged' has the standard abbreviation. The inscription has traces of black enamel and is followed by a maker's mark, **WN** crowned.

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of mourning ring. There are some 13 similar examples in the British Museum dating from the 1660s to the 1730s (Dalton 1912, nos. 1462-1474). The skull may once have been enamelled black (see Dalton 1912, nos. 1471-1472).

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

J A RUDOE

317. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval gold mourning ring (2004 T363) (Fig. 317)

Date: Late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Ms M Campeau

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A gold mourning ring, the hoop of D-shaped section. The exterior is engraved with a stylised skull flanked by triangular panels and cross-hatching within borders extending around the hoop. Both the skull and cross-hatching retain a substantial amount of black enamel. The interior is engraved with Roman capitals: **M M**, which retain small traces of black enamel. This inscription is likely to be an abbreviation of 'memento mori', rather than an individual's initials.

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of mourning ring. A comparable example in the British Museum with cross-hatching restricted to triangular panels flanking the skull is dated 1691 (Dalton 1912, no. 1474), and further rings bearing representations of skulls (Dalton 1912, nos. 1462-1482) date from the 1660s to the 1730s; in two of these the skull retains black enamel (Dalton 1912, nos. 1471-1472).

Dimensions: External diameter: 20 mm; weight: 3.34g.

Disposition: Colchester Museums had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

C A MCDONALD AND L VODEN-DECKER

318. Hailsham area, East Sussex: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy ring (2004 T77) (Fig. 318)

Date: 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr K Cornwall

Date of discovery: 1998

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

Description: This ring has a plain exterior, the hoop of D-shaped section. The gilding is worn from the exterior but remains inside. The inside is inscribed:

f'eare the lord, with a maker's mark in a shield-shaped surround, which may possibly be read either as W above H (or M) or as H (or M) crowned. If the mark is read as W over M, it may possibly be identifiable with the mark used by William Maddox of London, recorded by Jackson (1989, p. 115) on sweetmeat dishes between 1630 and 1635.

Discussion: The style of the lettering suggests a date in the 17th century, as does the tentative identification of the mark. If, however, this is not the correct reading of the mark, then a date in the early 18th century cannot be ruled out. The inscription is not recorded by Evans (1931) except as part of a two-line verse. She gives two versions, one of which is now in the British Museum (1961,12-2,6) and has initials with the date 1730. The British Museum has two further examples of the two-line verse ('Fear the Lord and rest content, so shall we live and not repent') which may be of 17th or 18th century date (1961,12-2,305 and Dalton 1912, no. 1245).

Disposition: Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne.

J A RUDOE

(ix) Pendants

319. Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver armorial pendant (2004 T316) (Figs. 319.1, 319.2)

Date: Between 1550 and 1603

Finder: Mrs V Latham

Date of discovery: 1986

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

Description: Post-medieval cast silver pendant with large attachment ring and shield-shaped escutcheon engraved on one side with the Royal arms as used by Elizabeth I and on the other with the Tudor rose. There are signs of wear on one side of the ring from use.

Discussion: This pendant is of an unusual form for either a harness ornament or a hawking ring. It has been suggested that it may be a vervel or small loop

used in hawking to connect the leather jesses on a hawk's legs; items which often bear the engraved name of the owner in the 17th Century and which are sometimes soldered with a shield with the owner's arms. However, the national collection of hawking vervels in the British Museum does not contain an example of this form and this identification cannot be confirmed. See Gaimster and Margeson (1989). The form of the royal arms would suggest the above date for this pendant.

Dimensions: 25.2 mm x 14.2 mm; weight: 2.87g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

320. Boxted area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver heraldic pendant (2004 T251) (Figs. 320.1, 320.2)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mrs L White

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: Shield-shaped silver pendant, engraved on one side with the crest of Waldegrave of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Northampton, a ducal coronet with a double plume of feathers (Fairbairn 1986, p.488, plate 64 cr, 5). On the other side, engraved in Roman capitals: **SR.W./WAL/DEGR/AVE**. At the top of the shield, a large suspension loop. The lettering suggests the above date for this heraldic pendant, perhaps for horse harness.

Discussion: It is possible that this pendant could have been associated with a Sir William Waldegrave, d. 1613, who fathered 12 children and has a large tomb in Bures church, Suffolk, or his descendants.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

F MINTER AND D THORNTON

321. Westonzoyland, Somerset: Post-medieval silver pendant (2004 T247) (Fig. 321)

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr R Roberts

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A heart-shaped locket in two parts (one part is slightly smaller and fits inside the other). The smaller part is decorated with a design in relief of a male crowned bust, facing left, with long hair and a beard. It is flanked by the engraved initials **CR**. The larger part is similarly decorated with a female bust, facing left, with long, styled hair. It is flanked by the initials **KR**. This side also has a suspension loop at the top.

Discussion: The images represent Charles II and his wife Katherine, suggesting a date of the late 17th century up to 1685.

Dimensions: 20.4 x 16.3 x 2.4 mm; weight: 1.00g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 99 per cent.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

(x) Seal matrices

322. South Herefordshire: Post-medieval silver seal matrix (2004 T407) (Figs. 322.1, 322.2)

Date: 16th century

Date of discovery: March 2001

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

Description: A silver circular seal matrix, the hexagonal conical handle terminating in a pierced trefoil suspension loop. The die engraved with a heraldic device consisting of a central shield with hatched background, the upper section containing a label, the middle section three fleur-de-lis. Above the shield are four oak leaves, on either side a dragon. The

handle punched with the maker's mark of three dots arranged as a triangle.

Discussion: The arms cannot be identified with a specific family.

Dimensions: Height: 25.1 mm; diameter: 17.9 mm.

Disposition: Hereford Museum and Art Gallery, with funding from the V&A Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Herefordshire Museums.

B MCLEOD

323. Newark, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval silver double seal-die (2004 T155) (Figs. 323.1, 323.2, 323.3)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr N Daynes

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Small silver seal-die, the two faces each with short faceted stems joined by an oval loop. The larger face is engraved with a coat of arms, the smaller with a crest consisting of a male head surmounted by three feathers and the motto:

IE VOILE DROIT AVOIR ('I will have justice').

Discussion: The arms have been kindly identified by Clive Cheesman, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant at the College of Arms as those of the Warburtons of Arley, Cheshire; the seal may have been made for Peter Warburton of Arley (died 1626) or a close relative of his.

Disposition: Newark and Sherwood Museum Service had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

324. Bicknacre, Essex: Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (2004 T302) (Fig. 324)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr K Wood

Date of discovery: 2003 – 2004

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

Description: Incomplete post-medieval silver seal-matrix, the die is oval and shows the negative design of a galleon with three masts and front and rear castles. This is surrounded by a beaded border. There is no lettered inscription. The shaft is six sided and would have terminated in a loop, which is now missing. The break edges are worn smooth and similarly patinated to the rest of the object suggesting this damage occurred in antiquity. Directly below the position of the loop is a moulded hexagonal collar, which mirrors the six sides of the shaft, and below this is a grooved line.

Dimensions: Length of die: 17.5 mm; length of overall matrix: 12.2 mm; width: 15.4 mm; weight: 4.30g.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum Service.

C A MCDONALD

325. Wigginton, York: Post-medieval silver seal-die (2004 T478) (Figs. 325.1, 325.2)

Date: Possibly 17th century

Finder: Mr A Riley

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Possibly silver seal-die with short faceted stem, engraved with an eagle.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

326. Burton Fleming area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (2004 T389) (Figs. 326.1, 326.2)

Date: Early 18th century

Finder: Mr M Pearson

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A small personal silver seal-matrix, the terminal now broken off from the floriated stem. The

oval matrix is engraved with a heart pierced by two crossed arrows with an open eye above within a plain border. Three indents below the heart may represent drops of blood.

Dimensions: Height of matrix: 11 mm; width of matrix: 9 mm; weight: 1.8g.

Discussion: Fragmentary and therefore difficult to date; however, the stem and remains of the terminal suggest the above date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

(xi) Spoons

327. Weybourne, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver spoon-knop (2004 T333) (Fig. 327)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr G Abel

Date of discovery: 2000

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

Description: A post-medieval seal knop of a silver spoon, with the scar from a hexagonal stem under a fluted ball beneath a flat hexagonal head. This is inscribed in pecked dots, and a date and initials, probably of the owner: **1607 AA**

Discussion: Spoons with seal top knops were made between c. 1550 and 1650-1675 (Homer 1975, vi and 38.9).

Dimensions: 13 x 10 mm; surviving length: 9 mm; weight: 4.13g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

328. Covehithe, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver spoon-knop (2004 T139) (Figs. 328.1, 328.2)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr R Allen

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A silver-gilt post-medieval spoon finial in the form of a cast figure of a saint wearing heavy draperies, nimbed, holding two attributes, possibly a Fuller's Bat in the right hand and a book in the left, for St James the Less. The top of the halo bears the dove of the Holy Spirit (fig. 328.2). The figure stands on a column with a moulded capital. The figure comprises the finial of an English Apostle Spoon of 16th-17th century type, the shaft broken off.

Discussion: For the tentative identification of the saint, see How (1953), p. 20. This figure appears in 4 of the 6 documentary sets of English Apostle Spoons made between c. 1487 and 1626, and on the set of 13 formerly in the Astor family, now in the British Museum (MLA 1981, 7-1,1-13). The dove first appears on a spoon dated 1570, and is used in examples dating to 1617; the rough casting suggests the above date for this spoon.

Dimensions: Length approx: 40 mm.

Disposition: Lowestoft Museum.

D THORNTON

329. Williton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver slip-top spoon (2004 T185) (Fig. 329)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P Howitt

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: The spoon is broken into two pieces part way along the stem. The stem is hexagonal in section and flares out slightly at the distal end where it terminates in an angled slip-top. The stub remaining at the proximal end is joined to the back of the bowl with a v-shaped terminus. Both sections of the stem are bent around the break point. The bowl is bent and distorted. It was originally an oval shape. There are several stamps on the spoon. On the front of the bowl, below where the stem joins is a stamp of a crowned **X**. On the back, also below the stem, are the initials **AB** (with a dot between) picked out in stamped dots. These may be the initials of the owners

of the spoon. At the back of the stem above the bowl are three stamps with IL inside a shield, indicating a date for the spoon of 1635. The latter are the maker's mark of John Lavers of Exeter who was admitted to freedom of the city in 1625 and died in 1672 (Kent 1992, p. 106).

Dimensions: Length: 168 mm; width: 50 mm; stem thickness: 4.25 mm; weight: 42.97g

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

P HOWITT AND C HAYWARD TREVARTHEN

(xii) Thimbles

330. Lydlinch, Dorset: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T398) (Fig. 330)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Maidment

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A silver thimble, torn around the circumference of the dome. The body is decorated with lozenges centred with squares of waffle-type indentations; the triangles between the lozenges are also decorated with indentations, with a plain border between engraved lines.

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. The regularity of the indentations on this thimble, and the lathe centring mark on the dome, indicate that it made on a lathe rather than punched by hand. For parallels see British Museum, MLA 1921, 2-17,9 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 171 for a thimble with an inscription.

Dimensions: Length: 22 mm.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

331. Hitchin, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T314) (Fig. 331)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr H Cross

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A crushed and damaged silver thimble, of tailor's type, i.e. open-ended, with punched decoration on the field with interlace design left plain. An inscription along lower edge in Latin in Roman capitals reads: [...]**IBI+FIDES+VBI+AMO**[R].

Dimensions: Height: 20.6 mm; thickness: 0.4 mm; weight: 5.31g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

332. Saltfleetby Area, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T161) (Fig. 332)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mrs D Moncaster

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A silver thimble, English, of the type illustrated in Holmes (1985), p. 38.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

333. Lydham, Shropshire: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T271) (Fig. 333)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr D Llewellyn

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Post-medieval silver thimble with regular indentations in the form of small circles on the body, plain band at the opening with engraved initials on the outside, **E.B.**, for the original owner. The thimble is torn at the opening and has been mended recently. A second mark is stamped on the plain band, possibly **CS**, perhaps a maker's mark.

Discussion: A comparable thimble is illustrated in Holmes (1976), p. 15, fig.6d. 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: House-On-Crutches Museum, Bishops Castle hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

334. Bawdrip, Somerset: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T22) (Fig. 334)

Date: 17th Century

Finder: Mr G Tarrant

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: Silver thimble, the main body decorated with a geometric loop ornament and irregular indentations, some of which have pierced the metal. The body is squashed and split lengthwise, where the sheet would have been joined to form a ring. There is no top. A similar piece was recorded in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 208.

Dimensions: Height: 22 mm; width: 19-23 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S ACKERMANN

335. Ilminster area, Somerset: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T438) (Fig. 335)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr M Cowan

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A silver thimble with a domed top and a central hole. Waffle-shaped indentations surround the body, with strapwork and trefoil ornament. The thimble is bent, scratched, broken and missing a section.

Dimensions: Length: 27 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

336. Wingfield, Wiltshire: Post-medieval silver thimble (2004 T144) (Fig. 336.)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mrs L Stanley

Date of discovery: September or October 2003

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

Description: A silver thimble lacking a crown ('Tailor's thimble'), split down one side and with a tear mark. Two fine engraved lines at the top and bottom enclose an area regularly punched with a pattern of alternating circles and chevrons. On the border at the wide end is the inscription, engraved in Roman capitals: **SLEPE.AND.SLEPE.**

Discussion: See an example illustrated in Holmes (1985), p. 38, which is inscribed 'Soe not sleeping' also in capitals, and has similar decoration but with a rounded end. A similar thimble lacking an end has been reported; see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no.235.

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(xiii) Other Objects

337. Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver mount for a hinged book clasp (2004 T149)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: The object is an elaborately cut sub-rectangular sheet with notches forming an 'onion dome' shaped attachment-end. The other end has two projecting strips curled to form loops containing separate bar for securing clasp. The plate is decorated with cross-hatched lines in lozenge pattern at loops and longitudinal lines of varying lengths in centre. The body is pierced by two silver rivets, one with square silver rove on the reverse.

Discussion: For comparison see Margeson (1993), pl. 13.

Dimensions: 12 x 24 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

338. Thornton, East Riding of Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver toothpick (2004 T190) (Fig. 338)

Date: 16th century or later

Finder: Mr M Hildreth

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The toothpick is broken along the shaft. The pick in the shape of a bird's talon, emerging from the fleshy part of a bird's claw, etched with lines to imitate skin at the point where the talon joins the claw. The shaft is of engraved foliate form with transverse banding.

Discussion: The sickle shape of the pick itself suggests a post-medieval date: an example in gold, from the tomb of the Count Palatine Philip Ludwig (died 1614)

is now in the Victoria & Albert Museum, for which see Egan and Pritchard (1991), pp.378-80.

The collections of the Museum of London record six forms of medieval types. The toothpick pendant became a fashionable accessory in northern Europe by 1562, when engraved designs were published by the goldsmith, Erasmus Hornick: a late-16th Century enamelled gold toothpick with a baroque pearl 'body' is in The Waddesdon Bequest in the British Museum, see Tait (1986), pp. 167-170, no.31.

Dimensions: Length: 44 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

339. Longford area, Derbyshire: Post-medieval silver toothpick/earscoop (2004 T238) (Fig. 339)

Date: 16th to 17th century

Finder: Mr M Jones

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A silver toothpick/earscoop with sickle-shaped pick, bent out of shape, with flattened sides. The pick emerges from the body of a stylised dragon, shaped so as to serve as a handle. Midway along the upper side of the dragon's body is a suspension loop. The dragon's body is marked with scales. From the dragon's open mouth, as if it were the dragon's tongue, emerges a strip of silver with an earscoop at the end. There is a maker's mark **R** at the point where the sickle joins the dragon, on one side.

Discussion: The collections of the Museum of London record six forms of medieval types; see previous entry for comparisons held by the Victoria & Albert Museum and the British Museum. The Longford area item would appear to be cheaper version in silver of a toilet article which could be worn as piece of jewellery.

Dimensions: Length: 46 mm.

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

D THORNTON

340. Darenth, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt biconical bead (2004 T93) (Fig. 340)

Date: 16th or 17th Century

Finder: Mr D Cooke

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A post-medieval biconical bead with a ribbed profile, pierced longitudinally.

Dimensions: Height: 8 mm; Internal diameter: 6 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

341. Stonham Aspal, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt annular brooch frame (2004 T419) (Fig. 341)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr I Palmer

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A complete silver gilt annular post-medieval probable brooch frame, circular in shape. The lower edge of the frame is set at about 45 degrees from the inner edge of the frame. There is a small circular pinhole and the pin is now missing. The front face is decorated with filigree circles and small rounded knops.

Dimensions: External diameter: 14 mm; internal diameter: 8 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

342. Bridlington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver roundel (2004 T460) (Fig. 342)

Date: Possibly 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr B Pattison

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Silver plaque engraved with a merchant's mark with a flower motif at each side.

Discussion: The original function of this plaque is unclear. The engraved motif resembles those found on the bezels of signet rings of this period, and also on personal seal-dies. But the construction of both seal-dies and signet rings is different: the motif is usually engraved directly onto the bezel of a ring formed of a single piece of metal, or onto the face of a seal-die rather than onto a separate roundel.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

J A RUDDOE

343. Fincham, Norfolk: Post-medieval ornament with inset garnet (2004 T11) (Figs. 343.1, 343.2)

Date: Early 17th Century

Finder: Mr C Sproule

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A gold enamelled and jewelled object of yet to be determined use, possibly a pendant, dress-ornament or belt-fitting. It has an open-work cartouche, with a central white enamelled square setting containing a cut garnet, on a cruciform with short arms within elaborate blue and white enamelled foliate frame. There is a triple-ribbed suspension loop, with a small pierced trefoil at the foot. The back of the setting stands slightly proud within incised cruciform marking-out lines. A '6' or '9' is incised on the back of the setting.

Dimensions and metal content: 17 x 24 mm; weight: 3.27g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 92 per cent, and confirmed the stone as a garnet.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2005.733.

S J ASHLEY AND S ACKERMANN

344. Tapton, Derbyshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt plaque (2004 T226) (Fig. 344)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P Lawless

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Small silver gilt plaque, cast with a projecting male head in high relief with outsize asses (?) ears, and a hat with cable brim; heavily gilded on the front.

Discussion: This object is very difficult to date; it could be later, but on balance of probabilities dates as above.

Dimensions: 10 x 10 mm approx.

Disposition: Chesterfield Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

345. Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver vervel (2004 T123) (Figs. 345.1, 345.2)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr V Peterson

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A small silver ring (hawking vervel) with a shield soldered on to it, with the crest of Hansard, London: 'a cubit arm, erect, vested or, cuffed ar, in hand ppr, a mullet', Fairbairn (1986), p. 227. Engraved on the ring, in capitals is: **SR.WIL.HANSARD**.

Discussion: Probably a hawking vervel attached to the hawk's jessel. Others have been reported under the Treasure Act, such as the vervel with the Stuart arms acquired by the British Museum in 2000 (MME 2000, 7-1,1) which dates from 1625-1685. The vervel can be dated, by the form of the lettering to the 17th century; published examples from Norfolk and others in the British Museum help to date this piece, see Margeson and Gaimster (1989), pp. 326-27.

Dimensions: Diameter of hoop: 10.57 mm; weight: 1.28g.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

346. Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver huntsman's whistle fragment (2004 T253) (Fig. 346)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr M West

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Fragment of silver huntsman's whistle made from silver sheet, broken and flattened at one end. The slit of the whistle is intact, and the loop below for attachment. On the top, on the mouthpiece, the maker's mark (?) perhaps **DL** in a shaped shield, apparently with a trefoil; the owner's initials, underneath the mouthpiece, are now indistinct.

Discussion: This item can be compared with a similar more complete whistle from West Sussex, marked twice as here, in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no. 242.

Dimensions: Length: 30.8 mm; weight: 2.66g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

Bankside, City of London: Post-medieval gold half touch-piece of James II (2004 T358)

See no. 480 below

347. Tawstock, Devon: Post-medieval silver fork (2004 T426) (Fig. 347)

Date: About 1698 – 1700

Finder: Mr S Bracher

Date of discovery: July 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Picked up from the surface of cultivated land.

Description: A silver dognose table fork with **FW** monogram; provincial, possibly a variation of an early mark of Edmond Richards, Exeter (ER in a shaped punch, struck three times). If so, the absence of Exeter assay marks which began in 1701, combined with the pattern would suggest the above date.

Discussion: There is a three-tine fork with dognose end and crest of the Russell family, marked three times on the stem with a maker's mark, provincial, about 1690, in Brown (2001), no.56b. The position of the initials for the owner shows which way up the fork was placed on the table, ie: opposite to 21st century practice. There is also a travelling cutlery set, London c. 1690 with dognose spoon and owner's initials in Goldsmiths' Company (1999), p.28, B174.

Disposition: Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon.

J MADIN AND D THORNTON

G. 18th-20th centuries

(i) Finger-rings

348. Caddington, Bedfordshire: 17th-18th century gold posy ring (2004 T207) (Fig. 348)

Date: 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr T Arthurs

Date of discovery: June 1993

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

Description: This is a large heavy gold ring, with plain exterior, inscribed inside: **God gives increase to love and peace**, with maker's mark **H** in a shield.

Discussion: The lettering has all the characteristics of 17th century script (i.e. long tails on the 'g' and 'p' and the long 's's'); however, such lettering is known to continue well into the 1730s. The mark is not unlike the York date letter for 1662-3, but in the absence of any items with York marks in the collections of the British Museum with which to compare the mark on the ring, its identification cannot be confirmed.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

349. Michelmersh, Hampshire: 17th-18th century gold posy ring (2004 T227) (Fig. 349)

Date: 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr G Gregory

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Plain gold band, scratched and worn, with the inscription: **true love is the bond of peace**.

Discussion: The inscription is recorded by Evans (1931) in a late 16th century manuscript and the lettering is consistent with a 17th century date, but that 17th century lettering styles continued well into

the 18th century is evident from the dated sequence of mourning rings in the British Museum; this ring has no other distinguishing features to confirm a 17th century date.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

350. East Kent: 17th-18th century silver-gilt posy ring (2004 T186b) (Fig. 350)

Date: 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr G Marsh

Date of discovery: 1987

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Silver-gilt posy ring formed of a broad silver band, the gilding much worn on the exterior which is plain. Inscribed inside: **my hart you have**.

Discussion: The style of the lettering is consistent with a date in the 17th century, but such lettering continued well into the first half of the 18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

351. Harbledown, Kent: 17th-18th century gold posy ring (2004 T306) (Fig. 351)

Date: Late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr D Button

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Gold ring, plain exterior, thin hoop considerably bent out of shape. Inside, an inscription in lower-case script: **Not the value but my loue**, together with a maker's mark **IC** with pellet below in a shield.

Discussion: For three different versions of the inscription see Evans (1931, p. 86), including Dalton (1912) cat. 1278. The lettering has a number of 17th century features, but examples in the British Museum

demonstrate that these features continue well into the 1730s. The maker's mark does not appear in Grimwade (1990) and although several **IC** marks are recorded by Jackson (1989) from the late 17th to early 18th century, none is identical with the mark on this ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

352. Hoath, Kent: 17th-18th century gold posy ring (2004 T166) (Fig. 352)

Date: 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr A Bell

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Gold ring formed of a thin flat band, with plain exterior, the interior inscribed: **I will be kind if love I finde**, followed by a stamped maker's mark **DC** (?) and the initials **BSS**. The central 'S' is placed slightly above, suggesting that these may be the initials of a married couple, the upper 'S' for the surname.

Discussion: The maker's mark is not identifiable in the easily accessible published sources. The lettering is consistent with a 17th century date, but such lettering continued well into the 18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to landowner.

J A RUDOE

353. Offham, Kent: 17th – 18th century gold posy ring (2004 T369) (Fig. 353)

Date: Late 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr T Hare

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Gold posy ring with plain exterior, inscribed inside: **Let this present my good intent**, in lower-case script, together with maker's mark **RC** (?) in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: Evans (1931, p. 68) records two versions of this inscription; one with the same spelling is in the British Museum (Dalton 1912 cat. 1235), the second is dated to 1758. The text is a pun on the word 'present' (give/gift) and 'represent', the abbreviation indicated by a nick above the letter 'p'. The lettering has many 17th century features such as the long 's' in the middle of a word but the lettering style is one which continues well into the 18th century. The maker's mark may possibly be identified as Grimwade (1990) no. 2308, entered by Robert Elliot, smallworker, in 1720. If the identification of the mark is correct, the ring is more likely to date from the first quarter of the 18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

354. Sheldwich, Kent: 17th-18th century gold mourning ring (2004 T153) (Figs. 354.1, 354.2, 354.3)

Date: Late 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mrs G Davies

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Gold ring, the bezel set with a colourless stone (possibly rock-crystal, or glass) beneath which is an enamelled white skull; the exterior of the hoop engraved with a skeleton and the words: **MEMENTO MORI** ('remember death'), in a block of three lines, the word MEMENTO on the left and MORI on the right. The inside is engraved with the initials F above W and S, and stamped with an indecipherable maker's mark. The form of the initials, with a single letter above two others, was normally used for a married couple, the single initial representing the surname, the others their first names.

Discussion: This is not necessarily a mourning ring for a specific person, but rather a ring worn as a constant reminder of the inevitability of death, and as such may have been a betrothal or wedding gift. This is a characteristic type fashionable from the end of the 17th century until well into the 1730s.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

355. Martham, Norfolk: 17th-18th century gold posy ring (2004 T329) (Fig. 355)

Date: Late 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr G Argent

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Gold ring with a thin flat hoop inscribed: **When + this + you+ see + remember + mee.**

Discussion: This is a popular inscription recorded by Evans (1931) in various versions from the late 16th century onwards. The lettering is consistent with a date in the late 17th or 18th century.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 14 – 15 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

356. Hinton St George, Somerset: 17th-18th century gold ornamental ring (2004 T21) (Figs. 356.1, 356.2)

Date: Late 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr B Riley

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Small ring, a thin hoop expanding slightly towards a narrow bezel, which has settings for five stones: a central red stone flanked by two smaller stones, one red, one colourless. One of the smaller red stones is missing. The sides of the settings contain traces of enamel indicating that they were once enamelled in white, green and a third colour, possibly red or black. The shoulders are engraved with a herringbone pattern and contain traces of white enamel.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 83 per cent, and identified the stones as diamonds and rubies.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

357. South Petherton, Somerset: 17th-18th century silver finger-ring (2004 T62) (Fig. 357)

Date: Late 17th or 18th century

Finder: Mr B Riley

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: This small ring has a flat section hoop expanding to the front, which is punched with the letters **AH** flanked by a stylised flower on each side.

Discussion: There is nothing closely comparable in the collections of the British Museum, and in the absence of published parallels it is not possible to be any more specific about the date of this piece.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

359. Bradford Peverell, Dorset: 18th century gold finger-ring (2004 T196) (Fig. 359)

Date: Probably first half of 18th century

Finder: Mrs J Neath

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: This gold ring has a thin hoop engraved on the exterior with a foliate scroll. The background would have been originally enamelled, but no traces of enamel remain.

Discussion: Foliate motifs such as this occur from the late 17th century, but continue well into the 18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

358. Otterton, Devon: 18th century gold spiral finger-ring (2004 T61) (Fig. 358)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr P Maeer

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Thin, plain gold band, rolled to overlap into a double spiral, one end pointed.

Discussion: The British Museum post-medieval collections hold nothing comparable, but there is a group of similar rings found in Denmark in the National Museum in Copenhagen which have been dated to around 1700 – 1800. They seem very close; one end is usually pointed as on this example (Lindahl 2003, nos. 361-366).

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

360. Dunderidge, Hampshire: 18th century gold finger-ring (2004 T235)

Date: Probably 18th century

Finder: Mr W Weights

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A very thin gold ring, bent out of shape; the inscription is so worn that it is indecipherable. No evidence was found to date this item pre-1704.

Dimensions: Diameter (distorted): 21.5 mm; weight: 0.97g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

361. Fraisthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire: 18th century gold posy ring (2004 T33) (Fig. 361)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr D Lafever

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: The surface of this ring has a relief pattern all round, and has been keyed to take enamel (traces of pale blue remain). The inscription inside reads: **Loue is the thinge I wish to winne** and contains remains of black enamel. It is stamped with a letter R in a shaped shield.

Discussion: There are no rings with comparable relief pattern in the collections of the BM, nor has it been possible to find any close published parallels. The style of the lettering is consistent with a 17th century date, but the British Museum's sequence of dated mourning rings confirms that 17th-century style lettering continues into the first half of the 18th century. The decorative form seems more likely to be 18th century in date. The mark does not appear to correspond precisely to any of the date letter sequences recorded in the standard work by Jackson (1989), or to the makers' marks in the standard works. Many ring makers' marks remain unpublished, however, and it is not always possible to identify them.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

362. Sandhutton area, North Yorkshire: 18th century gold posy ring (2004 T388) (Fig. 362)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr W Clynes

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A narrow gold ring with a D-sectioned hoop, the exterior plain. The interior is lightly inscribed

in lower case lettering: **No Riches like Conten** (*sic*). Following the inscription is a stamped maker's mark: **H P** in a rectangular shield, and the lion passant standard mark.

Discussion: The inscription is recorded in two different versions by Evans (1931), p.84. A maker's mark with the letters HP in a rectangular shield was entered in 1772 by Jonathan Perkins I, a London smallworker (see Grimwade 1976), no. 1839. For a ring with the same inscription in the British Museum, see Dalton (1912), cat. 1272. If the identification of the maker's mark is correct this ring does not fall within the definition of treasure.

Dimensions: External diameter: 21.5 mm; width: 2.5 mm; weight: 2.6 g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

363. Alciston, East Sussex: 18th-19th century finger-ring (2004 T112) (Figs. 363.1, 363.2)

Date: 18th or early 19th century

Finder: Mr A Briscoe

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: A gold finger-ring with raised bezel and red stone. Two hands are clasping the bezel.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK

364. Knapton, York: 18th-19th century gold finger-ring (2004 T49) (Figs. 364.1, 364.2)

Date: Late 18th or early 19th century

Finder: Mr D Oakley

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A thin gold band with octagonal faceting on the exterior surface.

Discussion: There is nothing comparable in the British Museum collections, but this object is most likely to fall within the date range given above.

Dimensions: Weight: 2.78g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

365. Reading, Berkshire: 19th century gold finger-ring (2004 T341) (Figs. 365.1, 365.2)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Ms K Burns

Date of discovery: July 2004

Circumstances of discovery: During construction work.

Description: A gold finger-ring, with a faceted red stone set in a plain round setting, unlikely to be earlier than the 19th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

366. Brassington, Derbyshire: 19th century silver finger-ring (2004 T405) (Fig. 366)

Date: Probably early 19th century

Finder: Mr T Lamburn

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Formed of a broad silver hoop, partly gilded; three horizontal bands with punched decoration applied in clumps. In the absence of anything comparable in the collections of the British Museum it is difficult to date this ring with any accuracy but it is unlikely to be earlier than the 19th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

367. Beaminster, Dorset: 19th century silver finger-ring (2004 T51) (Fig. 367)

Date: 19th century

369. Finder: Mr H Weller

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A characteristic Victorian snake ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

368. Covehithe, Suffolk: 19th century silver posy-ring (2004 T138) (Fig. 368)

Date: Second half of 19th century

Finder: Mr R Allen

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A thin flat silver-gilt band, broken, inscribed on the exterior: **FORGET ME NOT.**

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

369. Selby, North Yorkshire: 19th century finger-ring (2004 T485) (Figs. 369.1, 369.2)

Date: Possibly part 14th and part 19th century

Finder: Mr K Waudby

Date of discovery: 1970-1974

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

Description: A stirrup-shaped gold finger-ring set with a clear stone or glass, in a cusped bezel. The setting may be medieval in date, but the claws are damaged and the stone is probably a later replacement, possibly 19th century.

Dimensions: Max. diameter: 22 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK AND J A RUDOE

**370. Woodstock, Oxfordshire:
19th-20th century gold finger-ring
(2004 T284)**

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr G Knight

Date of discovery: 2001-2004

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

Description: A thin gold hoop, plain on both exterior and interior, except for the remains of very worn and illegible hallmarks inside indicating the date range given above.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**371. St. Albans, Hertfordshire:
20th century silver finger-ring
(2004 T413) (Figs. 371.1, 371.2)**

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mr Seaborn

Date of discovery: 1983

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

Description: Silver ring, the bezel set with a turquoise-coloured stone in a lozenge-shaped collet setting.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**372. Clitheroe, Lancashire: 20th century
silver finger-ring (2004 T254)
(Fig. 372)**

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mr A Philips

Date of discovery: June 2004

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

Description: Silver finger-ring of curved sections, each set with a garnet.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(ii) Other objects

**373. Thurnham, Kent: 17th-18th century
silver thimble (2004 T305) (Fig. 373)**

Date: Late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr N Betts

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: A silver thimble, the body with waffle decoration above two plain bands and an undecorated rim. There is significant corrosion adhering to the damaged surface.

Discussion: There is no evidence to date this item pre-1704.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

**374. Hessett area, Suffolk: 18th century
silver sewing ring (2004 T222)
(Fig. 374)**

Date: Probably 18th century

Finder: Mr C Talbot

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: This is in the form of the lower part of a thimble, with a motif of two birds flanking a heart. The wire rim has partly come away from the body.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

375. Patching area, West Sussex: 18th century silver fob-seal matrix (2004 T231) (Figs. 375.1, 375.2)

Date: Probably first half of 18th century

Finder: Mr T Jones

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Silver seal matrix with short stem and simple loop handle, the face engraved with a flower. The reverse is incised with the letters **RK**.

Disposition: Not Treasure; later to Littlehampton Museum.

J A RUDOE

376. Meonstoke area, Hampshire: 18th-19th century gold binding (2004 T461) (Fig. 376)

Date: 18th or 19th century

Finder: Mr G Pellatt

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: A sub-rectangular gold binding, not a finger-ring, comprising a flat strip, with a butt join on one of the long sides. The object is decorated externally with a five-ribbed linear reeding.

Dimensions: Length: 23 mm; weight: 3.3g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

377. Hevingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress fastener (2004 T8) (Figs. 377.1, 377.2)

Date: Probably post-1704

Finder: Mr S Bedder

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress fastener with a finely cast oval cartouche, with relief decoration of an elongated renaissance style female head with unusual headdress. This has an elaborate border with fleur-de-lis at the top and bottom, and a trefoil on both sides. The reverse displays file marks, a slightly sunken circular centre, and a broken double-strand wire hook attached by solder. A loop or hook is missing, where it projected from the side of the plate.

Discussion: This item is not similar to other examples of 16th or 17th century, and so with no comparable material it is not securely dateable pre-1704.

Dimensions: 19 x 18 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND S ACKERMANN

378. Lichfield, Staffordshire: 18th-19th century gold link (2004 T239) (Fig. 378)

Date: Late 18th or early 19th century

Finder: Mr S Knibbs

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: A gold link bearing traces of blue, green and white enamel forming a pattern of white dots in the centre flanked by a blue band and a wreath in green.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

379. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: 18th-19th century silver setting fragment (2004 T172) (Fig. 379)

Date: 18th or 19th century

Finder: Mr B Read

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: Small, decorative silver fragment set with glass or purple stone.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

380. Lewes area, East Sussex: 18th-20th century thimble (2004 T47) (Fig. 380)

Date: Post-1704

Finder: Mr P Sloats

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A broken and distorted silver thimble with a thickened rim, decorated with a band of small pellets, and a zone of 'fleur de lis'-like floral motifs above, with dancing cherubs set either side of two heraldic shields. The top of the thimble is missing. The indentations are arranged in concentric bands. This pattern is made up of rows of raised rings in concentric bands, forming circular indentations.

Dimensions: Length: 24 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON AND S ACKERMANN

381. Brookland, Kent: 19th century silver chain links (2004 T261) (Fig. 381)

Date: Late 19th century

Finder: Mr P Welch

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Two typical late 19th century chain links with stamped elements forming a hollow box; two openwork oblongs at the top and bottom, the sides made up of a strip stamped with stars.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

382. Thornham, Norfolk: 19th century silver button (2004 T23) (Fig. 382)

Date: Second half of 19th century

Finder: Mr A Hankins

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: A circular silver button, hollow, decorated with a crowned facing bust. An attachment loop on the reverse is broken. Two small holes on the reverse were probably to allow the escape of gasses during the manufacturing process.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm; weight: 0.83g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S ACKERMANN

383. Easterton, Wiltshire: 19th century gold ornament (2004 T173) (Fig.)383

Date: About 1830

Finder: Mr N Merritt

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: The frame of a gold ornament of around 1830, possibly a brooch but there are no traces of any fitting so it may be the lower part of an earring. It has lost its central element.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

384. Grafton, North Yorkshire: 19th century pin fragment (2004 T80) (Fig. 384)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr G Lister

Date of discovery: August 2002

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

Description: Pin fragment, with a faceted head and broken shank.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

N HEREPATH

385. Selby area, North Yorkshire: 19th century gold dress-stud (2004 T486) (Fig. 385)

Date: About 1870 -1880

Finder: Ms L Allen

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: A gold dress-stud, hollow stamped with applied wirework and beading, the central element missing; two fittings at the back.

Discussion: This is a standard type of the second half of the 19th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

386. Slapton, Devon: 19th-20th century silver snake arm ring (2004 T424) (Fig. 386)

Date: Late 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr T Hockin

Date of discovery: 2001-2004

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

Description: A thin silver snake-band, unlikely to be earlier than the late-19th or 20th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

387. Ilam, Staffordshire: 19th-20th century silver bird-headed pin (2004 T241) (Fig. 387)

Date: 19th century or later

Finder: Mr J Lee

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: A pin with a hollow-stamped bird finial, in two pieces (the bird is separate); there is nothing comparable in the British Museum collections, but this object is certainly not earlier than the 19th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

388. Wixford, Warwickshire: 19th-20th century silver pendant fragment (2004 T278) (Fig. 388)

Date: Late 19th or early 20th century

Finder: Mr R Laight

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a pendant with female figure, the second figure missing.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

389. Drifffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire: 19th-20th century jewellery fragment (2004 T481) (Fig. 389)

Date: 19th or early 20th century

Finder: Mr D Scott

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Fragment of jewellery, perhaps from a mount or pendant, incorporating motifs of a cross with flowers.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

H. Undiagnostic

(i) Unassigned objects, thought to be over 300 years old.

390. Bishopstone, Kent: Undiagnostic gold ring (2004 T179) (Fig. 390)

Date: Uncertain; possibly Roman

Finder: Mr C Wren

Date of discovery: May 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Picked up from the surface.

Description: A plain gold ring of slightly distorted circular shape made from circular-sectioned wire, about 1.5 mm in diameter. The ring is quite rudimentarily formed and its scarfed join is still visible. Probably intended as a finger-ring, it is also possible that it was part of a simple ear-ring or necklace.

Discussion: The simple form is undiagnostic, but a Roman date is conceivable.

Dimensions and metal content: External diameter: 20 mm approx; internal diameter: 16 mm approx; weight: 2.48g. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 85 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

391. Shepherdswell with Coldred, Kent: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2004 T360) (Fig. 391)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Clarke

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A plain gold finger-ring with a sub-lozenge section.

Dimensions: Diameter: 22 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

392. Heckington area, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2004 T365) (Fig. 392)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Hilliard

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Plain gold finger-ring, roughly circular but somewhat irregular. The hoop has a number of irregular nicks and scratches.

Dimensions: External diameter: 21 mm; weight: 3.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

393. Shipdham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2004 T9) (Fig. 393)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr W Dodgson

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring formed from a sheet strip with ends overlapped. Undecorated, apart from a median crease which runs around the circumference. The piece is heavily scratched on both the inner and outer surfaces.

Dimensions: Interior diameter: 20 mm, width: 5 mm; thickness: 0.25 mm approx. Weight: 2.65g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A E WEST

394. West Chinnock, Somerset: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2004 T19) (Figs. 394.1, 394.2)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr Bellringer

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring with thin rectangular section hoop, somewhat distorted but complete. The hoop is soldered somewhat crudely to a rectangular bezel. The bezel is a box setting and is constructed from a flat rectangular plate with filigree wire around the edge; and an additional gold plate inside with raised edges, bent over to enclose a gem (now missing).

Discussion: The crude manner in which the hoop has been attached may indicate that it was a later addition, which scientific analysis to some extent supported as the gold content of the hoop and box setting differ. Although the ring has some parallels with late Roman types, it is not possible to be certain of the dating.

Dimensions: External diameter (distorted): 19.2 mm; weight: 1.39g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R HOBBS

395. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Undiagnostic gold rolled strip (2004 T406) (Fig. 395)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: June 2001

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

Description: A crushed and distorted roll (apparently rolled six times) of very thin sheet-gold strip, narrow, and seemingly parallel-sided, the free (outer) end slightly damaged. No markings are visible.

Dimensions and metal content: Roll: 18.5 x 14.4 x 7.6 mm; Strip: width: 15.8 mm approx; length: 130 mm approx; weight: 4.04g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

**396. Andover area, Hampshire:
Undiagnostic gold disc ingot
(2004 T462) (Fig. 396)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Angus

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A small gold sub-circular disc, of irregular shape and appearance, probably a small ingot.

Discussion: There is no firm indicator of date and the ingot is effectively undatable. A similar, though rather larger, disc ingot of silver was included in the 2nd century AD Roman jeweller's hoard from Snettisham (Johns 1997), 117, no. 339.

Dimensions: Diameter: 8.8 mm; thickness 2.5 mm; weight: 2.4 g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

**397. Carisbrooke area, Isle of Wight:
Undiagnostic gold ingot
(2004 T4) (Fig. 397)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D Holmes

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Gold ingot with eight longitudinal facets of uneven widths and is sub-round in cross-section. At either end there is an old coarse break. One of the ends has three small smooth areas which appear to have been created when a piece was chopped or cut off.

Dimensions: Length: 16 mm; diameter: 8 mm approx; weight: 8.03g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

**398. North East area, Lincolnshire:
Undiagnostic silver ingot
(2004 T367) (Fig. 398)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Taylor

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: A long, thin, tapered object with no diagnostic features and so undatable out of context.

Dimensions: Length: 50 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

**399. Alkborough, North Lincolnshire:
Undiagnostic gold fragment
(2004 T475) (Fig. 399)**

Date: Uncertain, possibly Bronze Age

Finder: Mr J Godley

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: A fragment of square-sectioned rod which is fairly evenly twisted, but with tighter twisting towards the torn ends. The flange-crests are rather rounded and in places flattened due to damage.

Discussion: This piece is not absolutely diagnostic. Twisted gold ornaments are frequent in the Middle Bronze Age, but not exclusive to that period. The surface analysis does not help in assigning a date.

Dimensions: Extant length: 31.8 mm; max. diameter: 3.1 mm; weight: 2.9g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S P NEEDHAM

400. Osbournby, Lincolnshire: 14 undiagnostic droplets and fragments of gold and silver (2004 T145) (Fig. 400)

Date: Probably Roman or later

Finder: Mr T Camm

Date of discovery: 1994-1995

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

Description: Nine molten droplets, two fragments that have been cut from ingots and three fragments of twisted wire. The objects in the collection are made from both gold (of different colours), silver and in one case lead with tin. One molten droplet clearly contains a partially melted piece of gold wire fused within it. Initially it was considered that these objects might have come from the manufacture of Iron Age gold and silver objects. Analysis of the metal content of the droplets and other pieces, however, suggests these objects are probably Roman or later in date, and may not necessarily all date from the same historical period. This is because of the presence of different trace elements and metals in many of the pieces that are unknown from metal alloys of an Iron Age date. The finds come from an area which has produced much Iron Age and Roman material, including evidence for metalworking.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J D HILL

401. Ingham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic gold fragment (2004 T325)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: NAU Archaeology (formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

Date of discovery: March 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation; recovered from top soil.

Description: A small curved fragment of gold or gold alloy, possibly from a vessel.

Dimensions: Length: 20 mm; thickness: 1.5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service).

E DARCH

402. North West Norfolk: Molten copper- alloy droplet (2004 T280)

Date: Uncertain; possibly Iron Age

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: A molten droplet of heavy yellow metal. Because it was found in the vicinity of other finds of molten gold/electrum which might be connected with the production of Iron Age gold torcs or other objects, it was sent to the British Museum for scientific analysis, which demonstrated that the droplet was made of copper alloy.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J D HILL

403. Sedgeford, Norfolk: 2 undiagnostic silver sheet fragments (2004 T454)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. The findspot lies on arable land within an Early Saxon inhumation cemetery. Finds from a wide range of other periods were also present.

Description: Two conjoining fragments of an unidentified silver sheet object, both ends and one edge broken, and the cross section is S-shaped, as a result of distortion. On the wider part, two bands of decoration consist of an engraved line parallel with the edge with a row of (five surviving) punched annulets, the two joined by engraved triangles each with a median line, and another, parallel row of (three surviving) annulets.

Dimensions: Length: 36 mm; max. thickness: 1 mm; weights: 1.52g and 0.55g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

404. Sudbury area, Suffolk: Undiagnostic gold decorative fragment (2004 T273) (Fig. 404)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr P Oakes

Date of discovery: 1995 – 1997

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

Description: The find consists of an irregular fragment of gold backing sheet decorated with filigree wire. At the broad end is a five-pointed star with one arm displaced; in the centre are two concentric rings and at the other end a similar, distorted motif. Filigree wires run along the long sides and the edges are damaged. Fused to the back are irregular lengths of filigree and a triangular cluster of granulation. The fragment cannot be identified with certainty.

Dimensions: Length: 22 mm; weight: 1.0g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

(ii) Undated objects

405. Hillesden, Buckinghamshire: Possible silver-gilt dress-fitting (2004 T183) (Fig. 405)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr H Barbour

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: This is a puzzling piece which has some similarity with 16th century dress fittings, but does not correspond precisely with examples so far

recorded in that it is very thin and lightweight. It has a heart-shaped stamp on the back which may possibly be a maker's mark, but is not one that we have been able to identify. It also has some affinity with traditional ornaments from Continental Europe.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

406. Southfleet, Kent: Undiagnostic gold sheet fragment and silver droplet (2004 T225)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Burr

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A piece of gold sheet and a droplet of molten silver found in different locations. Neither is diagnostic and so it is impossible to state their age with any certainty.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J D HILL

407. Broughton, Lancashire: Undiagnostic silver mount fragment or fitting (2004 T29) (Fig. 407)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr V McAteer

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A fitting or mount, undecorated, and unlikely to be a finger-ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

408. Bury St. Edmunds area, Suffolk: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2004 T134) (Fig. 408)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr A Sturgeon

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: The ring has a flat, ovoid bezel drawn out at the shoulders into two narrow, wiry strips tapering to points, which were originally wound together to form the hoop, but are now separated. The decoration of the bezel appears to have been cast (rather than punched as would be usual on Viking-period rings) and consists of a central row of five conjoined ovals with a U-shape flanked by rough figure-of-eights above and below. The bezel is distorted and has a fissure inside one of the shoulders.

Discussion: The ring is of uncertain date and derivation and the alloy, although showing more than 10% precious metal, is also unusual for post-medieval European jewellery.

Dimensions and metal content: Max. diameter of bezel: 20 mm; weight: 4.78g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 50 per cent and silver of approximately 47 per cent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B AGER

409. Firle, East Sussex: Undiagnostic silver ring or mount (2004 T236) (Fig. 409)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Head

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: A broad flat silver band, broken and distorted in shape, the exterior engraved with cross-hatched triangles within an engraved line above and below.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

410. Rodmell, East Sussex: Undiagnostic silver spoon (2004 T17) (Fig. 410)

Date: Uncertain; 14th -19th centuries

Finder: Mrs M Smith

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A complete silver spoon with a concave bowl and long and thin stem; there is no makers mark or decoration on the spoon. The knob terminal of the stem has broken off.

Discussion: There are no distinguishing features which allow this spoon to be dated securely.

Dimensions: Length: 167 mm.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S ACKERMANN

411. Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire: Undiagnostic gold finger- ring (2004 T435) (Fig. 411.1, 411.2)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Llewellyn

Date of discovery: October 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: A gold finger-ring, the hoop is rectangular in section and extends into a flat, oval bezel, the shoulders decorated with marginal notches and incised lines. Due to a lack of recognised features, this object cannot be securely dated pre-1704.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder

P WALTON AND B NENK

412. Spofforth, North Yorkshire: Two undiagnostic gold bracelet fragments (2004 T169)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Simpson

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: Two fragments of a gold bracelet, rectangular in section, without further diagnostic features.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

413. Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic gold sheet fragment (2004 T76)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr Evans

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A small fragment of gold sheet, clearly part of a larger object, but unfortunately close examination has proved unable to establish from what object the fragment came, or its date. Analysis of the metal content of the fragment was also unable to provide further help in dating the piece.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 1.32g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 91 per cent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

Coins



2.Coins

A. Iron Age	168
B. Roman	171
C. Early Medieval	184
D. Medieval	185
E. Post-medieval	189

A. Iron Age

414. Climping, West Sussex: Two Iron Age 'Climping type' gold coins (2004 T114)

Date: About 50 BC

Date of discovery: Uncertain

Circumstances of discovery: Surfaced in coin trade.

Description: Both of the coins in question are late Iron Age coins of the so-called 'Climping type' datable to about 50 BC.

Note: The only previously reported coins of this type formed part of the Climping hoard that was discovered during a rally in 2000 and subsequently declared treasure (see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 228). Amongst the 18 coins reported at the time, eight were of the new 'Climping type'. Prior to the discovery of the hoard, this type was unknown and none have been subsequently reported from any other provenance. At the coroner's inquest it was decided that these two coins are, on the balance of probability, part of the original hoard (See p. 7).

Disposition: British Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

415. Lavant, West Sussex (addenda): 4 Iron Age gold and silver coins (2004 T39)

Date: 50 BC – AD 50

Finders: Mr K Mordle and Mr P Mordle

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 2 Iron Age gold staters and 2 Iron Age silver units:

Gold staters

British Q type, 1

British Lx type, 1

Silver units

Verica (*BMC 1485*), 1

Verica (*BMC 1356*), 1

Note: It is most likely that these coins represent a series of votive offerings at a religious site. Although the coins had clearly been scattered by recent agricultural activity, a fifth coin, a gold quarter-stater of Verica (*BMC 1223*), was found not to be associated with the main group due to its distance from the other coins.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

I LEINS

416. South West Norfolk (addenda): 39 Iron Age silver coins (2004 T3)

Date: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C Sproule

Date of discovery: 2003 – 2004

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

Description: The finds consist of 39 ancient British silver coins dating to the late first century BC and early first century AD. They are all coins of the Icenic tribe, belonging to the same range of types as the coins found on the same site over recent years (see *Treasure Annual Reports 1998-99*, no. 276; 2000, no. 235; 2001, no. 180).

Silver units

Early face-horse type, 7

Face-horse type, 6

Earl boar-horse, 1

Boar-horse, 4

Early pattern-horse, 2

ANTED, 3

ECEN/EDN, 14

ECE, 2

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; with a private donation via the Friends of Norwich Museums. Accession no. 2005.776.

J H C WILLIAMS

417. South West Norfolk (2nd addenda): 10 Iron Age silver coins (2004 T503)

Date: About AD 50

Finder: Mr C Sproule

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: The group of 10 coins are of the same date and types as the previous treasure finds from the site, i.e. silver coins attributable to the ancient British tribe of the Iceni (see previous entry).

Silver units

- Boar-horse type (*BMC* 3440), 1
- Boar-horse type (VA 659 = *BMC* 3473), 1
- Early face-horse type (*BMC* 3555), 1
- Face-horse type (VA 790/792 = *BMC* 3556), 1
- Early pattern-horse (VA 679 = *BMC* 3763), 2
- ANTED (VA 711var = *BMC* 3800), 1
- ANTED (*BMC* 3856), 2

Silver half unit

- Boar-horse type (*BMC* 3513), 1

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

J H C WILLIAMS

418. Corfe Castle, Dorset: 142 Iron Age base-metal *staters* (2004 T347)

Date: About AD 1 – 50

Finders: Mr S Blencoe, Mr P Small and Mr P McTaggart

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 142 ancient British base-metal *staters*, all of the same type (VA 1290 = *BMC* 2790). Many of the British coins have small test cuts on their surfaces. This is often thought to be evidence that the coins were ritually deposited as a form of sacrifice rather than buried for safe-keeping.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

419. South Oxfordshire: 9 Iron Age *staters* and 1 Roman silver *denarius* (2004 T467)

Date: About AD 50

Finder: Mr A Irvine

Date of discovery: August and September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: 9 Iron-age gold *staters* of Cunobelin and 1 Roman Republican silver *denarius*.

Gold staters

- Linear type, 1
- Wild A type, 2
- Wild B type, 3
- Plastic A type, 3

Silver denarius

- Mark Antony (c. 31 BC), 1

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

420. Drifffield Area, East Riding of Yorkshire (addenda): Six Iron Age gold *staters* (2004 T468)

Date: 1st century AD

Finder: Mr D Scott

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: The six coins are of the same date and types as the previous finds from this site. They are all gold *staters* of the ancient British tribe of the Corieltavi (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 354).

Gold staters

- South Ferriby type, 4
- Kite type, 1
- Domino type, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

421. South Wight, Isle of Wight: Iron Age coins and associated ingots and pottery (2004 T131) (Figs. 421.1, 421.2, 421.3)

Date: Late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr M Brewer, Mrs L Carboni, Mr D Clark, Mrs J Clark, Mr P Jones, Mr R Oatley, Mr A Snell, Mr P Stone, Mr S Thompson and Mr D Walker

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 157 Iron Age coins, 3 large ingots and 5 sherds of pottery.

The coins: The find included 18 gold *staters*, 138 silver *staters*, and 1 thin silver coin. One gold and one silver *stater* illustrated (fig. 421.1 & 2). Seven copper-alloy coins of the Roman period were also recovered. The Iron Age coins were made probably in the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD by the ancient British tribe of the Durotriges who lived in the Dorset area before the Roman invasion of AD 43. The Roman coins date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and are all heavily corroded and mostly unidentifiable. Roman coins are often found on the same sites as ancient British coins, as people continued to make ritual offerings of coins in the same places. It seems likely, therefore, that they belong to the same find.

The pottery: Five sherds of handmade Iron Age pottery from the same vessel were recovered, with considerable green staining, showing that the pot originally contained coins. This type of pottery was made between about 300 BC and AD 50.

Metal Ingots: The 3 large metal ingots found in the same immediate area as the coins are a unique feature of this hoard, all of a similar irregular shallow bowl shape. The largest ingot is made of copper alloy; weight: 25 kg approx; diameter: 32–35 cm (fig. 421.3). The smaller ingots are made of a predominantly silver alloy. (1) Weight: 11 kg approx; diameter: 21–23 cm; depth: 6 cm. (2) Weight: 5.5 kg approx; diameter: 17–18 cm; depth: 4 cm.

Discussion: The coins are all of the same type and were found within a restricted radius; the pottery sherds also suggest that some, and possibly all, of the

coins were buried inside a pot. Moreover, most of the Iron Age coins were deliberately cut on the surface. As this is a relatively uncommon occurrence on Iron Age coins it strengthens the case that these coins were buried together and probably as part of a religious ritual (see Corfe Castle no. 418 above). Ingots have not previously been found in association with coins and together represent a considerable deposit of metal.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: British Museum, with funding from The Art Fund.

J H C WILLIAMS AND J D HILL

422. Clacton area, Essex: Four Iron Age gold *staters* and 4 Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T109) (Figs. 422.1, 422.2, 422.3)

Date: Mid 1st century AD

Finders: Mr B Axelson, Mr M Krieg, Mr C Meitner, Mr B Sperty and Mr G Thurm

Date of discovery: October 2003, February and April 2004

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

Description: Four Iron Age gold *staters* and Four Roman *denarii*.

Iron Age gold staters

Uninscribed British F type (VA 1458-1 = *BMC* 142), 1
Cunobelin, linear type (VA 1925-1 = *BMC* 1783),
1 (fig. 422.1)

Cunobelin, Plastic A type (VA 2010-3 = *BMC* 1819),
1 (fig. 422.2)

Cunobelin, Classic type (VA 2027-1), 1 (fig. 422.3)

Roman Republican denarii

C Vibius Varus, 42 BC, (*RRC* 494-38), 1
Uncertain (Roma/Biga chariot type), 1

Roman Imperial denarii

Tiberius, AD 14–37 (*RIC* 30), 1

Uncertain (Head right/Standing figure right), 1

Note: It seems very likely that the three gold coins of Cunobelin were found in close proximity to one another, and that they constitute all or part of a hoard buried in antiquity. The Roman coins were found some way away and scattered apart from one another.

However, their dates suggest that they may well represent elements of an original hoard dispersed since antiquity. The other ancient British coin, the 'Clacton type stater', is an unusual find. Its rough proximity to the other coins may suggest the presence of an ancient sanctuary site of a kind where precious metal coins were deposited in antiquity. Such sites can produce large quantities of gold and silver coins, both British and Roman, and their presence is often indicated by coin finds of this sort.

Disposition: Colchester Museums, with funding from the Friends of Colchester Museums.

J H C WILLIAMS, C A MCDONALD, P DE JERSEY AND P J WISE

B. Roman

423. Crondall, Hampshire: 10 Roman *denarii* (2004 T352)

Date: AD 37

Finder: Mr P Allison, Mr G Carrington, Mr K Hurse, Ms S Kirk, Mr P Lovegrove, Mr C Morris, Mr I Parrott, Mr C Reynolds and Mr S Worthington

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 10 silver *denarii*:

Republic

M Sergius Silus (116 or 115 BC), 1

T Didius (113 or 112 BC), 1

Mn Aquillius (71 BC), 1

P Hypsaeus and M Aemilius Scaurus (58 BC), 1

L Marcus Philippus (56 BC), 1

P Accoleius Lariscolus (43 BC), 1

Q Caepius Brutus and L Sestius (43-42 BC), 1

Empire

Augustus (31 BC – AD 14), 2

Tiberius (AD 14-37), 1

Note: The earliest coin in the hoard dates to either 116 or 115 BC, while the latest was struck during the reign of Tiberius and therefore not later than AD 37. Although the hoard contains no coin dating to later than AD 37, it may have been deposited after the Roman conquest of Britain began in AD 43.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

I LEINS

424. Tamworth area, Staffordshire (addendum): One Roman silver *denarius* (2004 T294)

Date: About AD 70

Finder: Mr D Smith

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: 1 silver *denarius*:

Republic

P Sulpicius Galba (69 BC), 1

Note: For original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001 no.184.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

425. Chesterfield, Derbyshire: 11 Roman copper-alloy coins (2004 T156)

Date: Early AD 70s

Finder: Mr G Cheetham

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Two copper-alloy Roman *sestertii* and nine lower denominations (including contemporary copies of regular coinage).

Sestertii (both mint of Rome)

Nero, (AD 54-68), 2

As (mint of Rome)

Galba, (AD 68-69), 1

As or *dupondius* (uncertain mint)

Uncertain emperor (possibly Claudius), 1

Irregular asses or *dupondii*

Claudian copies (AD c.50-60), 7

Note: This group represents an unusual type of hoard. Hoards of early copper-alloy denominations are generally rare, but to find a hoard where so-called 'Claudian copies' are included alongside official coinage is particularly unusual. The deposition of the hoard can be dated to some time after AD 68 from the presence of a coin of Galba. It provides evidence for the continuing circulation of Claudian copies into the late 60s and most probably beyond.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

426. Standish, Gloucestershire: Six Roman silver *denarii* from two hoards (2004 T312)

Date: AD 71 (hoard 1); AD 211 (hoard 2)

Finder: Mr P Bevan

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector, during filming of an episode of Channel 4's Time Team.

Description:

Earlier denarius hoard

Republic: Cn Blasio Cn F (112 or 111 BC), 1

Augustus (31 BC – AD 14), 1

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 1

Later denarius hoard

Commodus (AD 180-92), 1

Septimius Severus (AD 193-211), 1

Plautilla (198 – 217), 1

Note: The same field also yielded three later *denarii* that were felt to belong to a later hoard. Additional coins, typical of site losses of 3rd to 4th century date, were also discovered at the same site.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Stroud Museum).

G DE LA BEDOYERE

427. Wall, Staffordshire: Two Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T266)

Date: About AD 122

Finder: Mr V Mushing

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description:

Two silver *denarii*

Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY AND D SYMONS

428. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: 25 Roman base metal coins (2004 T92)

Date: About AD 125

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: December 2003 to January 2004

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

Description: 1 copper-alloy *sestertius* and 24 *asses* / *dupondii*

Sestertius:

Trajan, (AD 98-117), 1

Asses / dupondii

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 2

Possibly Vespasian, 2

Titus (AD 69-81), 1

Vespasian/Titus, (AD 69-81), 3

Domitian/Nerva, (AD 81-98), 1

Trajan, (AD 98-117), 2

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 1

Uncertain emperor or empress (probably no later than Hadrian), 12

Note: A group of 25 coins, widely scattered by ploughing. The latest identifiable coin, in crisp condition at the time of loss but now heavily corroded, was an *as* or *dupondius* of Hadrian with a younger-looking portrait from the early years of the reign. Thus the date of deposition may be fixed as some time after c. AD125. Hoards of copper-alloy coins of this period are somewhat uncommon in Britain; unfortunately the present group is in bad condition and the terminal date is in some doubt although all the unidentifiable coins would appear by the round shape to be no later than the reign of Hadrian.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum; accession no. 2005.773.

A MARSDEN

429. Exbury and Lepe, Hampshire: 2 Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T309)

Date: About AD 138

Finder: Mr R Cooper

Date of discovery: July and August 2004

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

Description: 2 silver *denarii*, both are badly corroded and possibly burnt.

Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Reign of Hadrian (AD 117-38)

Aelius Caesar, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

430. St. Neots, Cambridgeshire: 23 Roman copper-alloy coins (2004 T83)

Date: About AD 161

Finder: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

Date of discovery: October 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: 17 *sestertii* and 6 lower denominations:

Domitian (AD 81-96), 1

Trajan (AD 98-117), 3

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 3

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 1

Faustina I, 1

Uncertain emperor, 14

Disposition: Disclaimed; donated to St Neots Museum.

431. Shenstone, Staffordshire: 23 Roman Silver *denarii* and a Roman copper-alloy brooch (2004 T104) (Fig. 431)

Date: About AD 161

Finder: Mr A Gumbley

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: Twenty three silver *denarii*:

Mark Antony, (32-31 BC), 1

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 4

Titus Caesar, 1

Trajan (AD 98-117), 6

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 6

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 2

Diva Faustina I, 1

Marcus Caesar, 1

Faustina II, 1

Note: This is a small Antonine *denarius* hoard. The group range in issue date from one extremely worn coin of the triumvir Mark Antony issued for his legions just prior to the battle of Actium in 31 BC to those minted for the emperor Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61) and his family.

Copper-alloy fibula. Two-piece copper-alloy bow brooch of Polden Hill type. Most of the catchplate and pin are missing, but the bow and spring are largely intact. The bow is decorated with a central rib moulding, with a pattern of dotted rings running down both sides. The foot consists of a circular section flattened knob with a central pellet, and disc above. The brooch is dated to the late 1st century AD.

Dimensions: Length: 50 mm; weight: 16.42g.

Note: Although this brooch might be associated with the coin hoard, it could equally be a casual loss.

Disposition: British Museum.

R ABDY AND R HOBBS

432. Kenilworth, Warwickshire (addenda): 10 Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T243)

Date: AD 207

Finders: Mr M Armstrong and Mr R Townley

Date of discovery: November 2003 – January 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Ten silver *denarii*:

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 1

Nerva (AD 96-8), 1

Trajan (AD 98-117), 4

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), 1

Lucius Verus, 1

Note: The ten coins were found on the same site as 43 *denarii* discovered in 1993, and a further 12 *denarii* discovered in 1997 (see *Treasure Annual Report 1997-98*, no. 125). The addenda do not change the *terminus post quem*.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

I LEINS AND A BOLTON

433. Church Minshull, Cheshire: 58 Roman silver *denarii* and trumpet brooch fragments (2004 T311) (Figs. 433.1, 433.2, 433.3)

Date: About AD 176

Finder: Mr J Gibbons

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: Fifty-eight silver *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32-31 BC), 2

Nero (AD 54-68), 2

Otho (AD 69), 2

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 5

Titus, 1

Domitian (AD 81-96), 2

Trajan (AD 98-117), 17

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 15

Sabina, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 6

Diva Faustina I, 2

Faustina II (under Marcus Aurelius (or Antoninus Pius), 1

Illegible, 1

The brooch fragments: Four fragments from two silver and gilded Trumpet-type brooches with La Tène 'Celtic' ornamentation were recovered.

1. Three Fragments from a large and bulky Trumpet brooch comprising of the trumpet head and the centre of the bow (co-joining fragments) and the terminal from the end of the foot (figs. 433.1, 2 & 3). The spring, pin, part of the bow and the catch plate are missing. The original brooch was elaborately decorated with large areas of the raised ornamentation highlighted with gilding. The head has a design of raised trumpet shaped pelta, a common La Tène motif. The arch of the bow has a large elaborate boss in the form of opposed 'column terminals', a motif repeated on the terminal of the foot. The main part of the bow has a 'T' shaped cross section.

2. One fragment from a smaller Trumpet brooch (fig. 433.1). Just the trumpet head is present decorated with curving raised peltas and tendrils. The 'voids' of the design are picked out with gilding.

Discussion: A typical Antonine *denarius* hoard, the latest coin is of Faustina II usually attributed to the years 161-176, between the accession of her husband Marcus Aurelius as senior emperor and her death. However, as it is the single representative in the hoard of the issues of Marcus it suggests abandonment either very early in that reign, or given that it is possible this coin was produced as early as AD 157, in the final years of Antoninus Pius. In any case, since the coin is datable to AD 157-176, the latter year is given above as the closing date of this hoard. The coins were all in poor condition (corroded and fragmentary).

Trumpet brooches are a common Roman brooch type usually made in copper alloy and often elaborately decorated with enamel. The earliest brooches of this type start to be made in the AD 70s and the type is probably common throughout the 2nd Century AD, if not later. A small number of Trumpet brooches have decoration that is clearly inspired by La Tène or Early Celtic Iron Age styles of decoration. These La Tène inspired decorated objects are often relatively large

and a related to other rare brooches with similar La Tène Iron Age inspired ornamentation. The larger of the brooches in this hoard is very similar in size and decoration to the complete gilded Trumpet brooch found at Carmarthen.

The dating of these clearly Roman objects decorated with La Tène Iron Age-inspired designs is very unclear. Unfortunately, few of these objects come from closely dated archaeological contexts. While it has been reasonably assumed that this style of decoration might be used on objects made soon after the Roman Conquest, this is by no means a secure assumption.

The importance of this find is that these fragments of decorated brooches come from a closely dated context and provide one fixed point in the dating of La Tène Iron Age inspired ornamentation in Roman Britain.

The fragments suggest that these two brooches have been deliberately cut up and broken.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Nantwich Museum, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund.

R ABDY, J H C WILLIAMS AND J D HILL

434. Cadeby, Leicestershire: 29 Roman silver *denarii* and 2 copper-alloy coins (2004 T331)

Date: About AD 180

Finder: Mr J Liddel

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: twenty nine silver *denarii* and two bronze coins:

Denarii

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 3

Reign of Titus (AD 79-81)

Domitian Caesar, 1

Domitian (AD 81-96), 4

Trajan (AD 98-117), 7

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 5

Sabina, 1

Aelius Caesar, under Hadrian, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 1
 Deified Faustina I, 2
 Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), 1
 Faustina II, 3

Copper-alloy

Trajan (98-117), 1
 Uncertain, 1

Note: The earliest coin dates from the first year of the reign of Vespasian (AD 69-70), while the latest are the three issues of Faustina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius. The hoard was probably deposited late in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

I LEINS AND W SCOTT

435. Leigh, Surrey: 62 Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T300)

Date: About AD 180

Finder: Mr M Adams

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Archaeological excavation recovered a further portion of the plough-dispersed coins, and identified the approximate deposition spot.

Description:

Denarii

Mark Antony (32-31 BC), 4
 Vespasian (AD 69-79), 4
 Titus (AD 79-81), 1
 Domitian (AD 81-96), 2
 Nerva (AD 96-8), 2
 Trajan (AD 98-117), 10
 Hadrian (AD 117-38), 8
 Sabina, 1
 Aelius Caesar, 1
 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 5
 Diva Faustina I, 6
 Marcus Caesar, 1
 Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), 2
 Lucius Verus, 1
 Faustina II, 2
 Divus Pius, 2
 Diva Faustina II, 1

Reign of Commodus (AD 180-92)
 Divus Marcus, 1
 Uncertain Antonine period empress, 2
 Uncertain emperor, 4
 Uncertain minor fragments, 2

Note: A typical composition for an Antonine period *denarius* hoard. It ends with a consecration issue of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, most likely to have been made immediately after news of his death (at Vienna, 17 March AD 180) reached Rome.

Disposition: Guildford Museum.

R ABDY

436. Postwick, Norfolk (addenda): Six Roman silver *denarii* (2004 T42)

Date: About AD 192

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Six silver *denarii*:

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 2
 Diva Faustina I, 2
 Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), -
 Lucius Verus (AD 161-9), 1
 Lucilla, 1

Note: These coins are additional to a hoard originally discovered in 1986, bringing the total to 298 coins for all the discoveries up to 2004 but not altering the *terminus post quem*. Further discoveries of four coins were made in 2005 (2005 T44, 2005 T451, details forthcoming).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

**437. Winchester District, Hampshire:
Probable scattered hoard of up to
22 Roman copper-alloy coins
(2004 T90)**

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mrs J Lickman

Date of discovery: October 2003 – January 2004

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

Description: A group of 42 worn and corroded base metal coins was reported as potential treasure. Twenty-two of the coins are likely to have belonged to single hoard of early Roman date scattered by agricultural activity on the site. Others, dating from the late-Roman and post-medieval periods, were clearly not associated with the earlier hoard. Few of the probable hoard coins were precisely identifiable but they included *sestertii*, *dupondii* and asses of the Julio-Claudian, Flavian and Antonine periods.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

I LEINS

**438. Ellastone, Staffordshire:
16 Roman silver *denarii* and *sestertii*
(2004 T265)**

Date: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr L Wastaff

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: 2 silver *denarii* and 16 bronze coins:
Denarii

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 1

Uncertain Hadrian (AD 117-38) or Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 1

Copper-alloy (sestertii unless noted)

Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Uncertain emperor, 13 (three are *dp / as*)

Note: The extreme corrosion greatly inhibited identification of most of the coins.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

**439. Dereham area, Norfolk: 1,008
Roman silver *denarii* and *radiates*
and associated pottery (2004 T463)**

Date: About AD 240

Finders: Mr P Buckley and Mrs S Buckley

Date of discovery: November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1,008 silver *denarii* and *radiates*:

Mark Antony (32-31 BC), 11

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69-79), 7

Domitian (AD 81-96), 1

Trajan (AD 98-117), 2

Hadrian (AD 117-38), 4

Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 16

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), 13

Commodus (AD 180-92), 13

Didius Julianus (AD 193), 1

Septimius Severus, (AD 193-211), 143

Julia Domna (under Severus or Caracalla), 46

Caracalla (Caesar or Augustus), 103

Geta (Caesar or Augustus), 23

Macrinus (AD 217-8), 4

Elagabalus (AD 218-22), 158

Julia Maesa, 45

Julia Soemias, 11

Aquilia Severa, 2

Julia Paula, 12

Severus Alexander (AD 222-35), 305

Julia Mamaea, 42

Orbiana, 2

Maximinus (AD 235-8), 24

Gordian III (AD 238-44), 9

Unidentifiable, 10

Note: The majority of the coins are concreted and hard to identify in detail. The latest coin present is a silver radiate of Gordian III, datable to AD 240.

The base of a Romano-British grey-ware pot lay *in situ* underneath the mass of coins comprising the hoard; the vessel of which this was a part would originally have held the hoard.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A MARSDEN

440. Letwell, South Yorkshire: Twenty-nine Roman copper-alloy *sestertii* and three base-silver *radiates* (2004 T337)

Date: About AD 269

Finder: Mr D Foulds, and Mr S Maloney

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Twenty-nine copper-alloy *sestertii* and three base silver *radiates*:

Sestertii:

- Trajan (AD 98-117), 1
- Hadrian (AD 117-38), 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), 5
 - Faustina I, 4
 - Marcus Caesar, 1
 - Faustina II, 1
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-80), 3
 - Lucius Verus, 1
 - Faustina II, 2
 - Diva Faustina II, 1
- Commodus (AD 180-92), 5
 - Crispina, 1
- Uncertain Antonine Emperor, 2
- Septimius Severus (193-211), 1

Radiates:

- Reign of Decius (AD 249-51)
 - Herennius Etruscus, 1
 - Postumus (AD 260-9), 2

Note: A typical 3rd century *sestertius* hoard. The lack of supply of 3rd century issues of *sestertii* to Britain necessitated the circulation of these worn second century pieces – some a century or more old – into the AD 260s. Only the chance presence of the three *radiates* gives a later deposition date than would otherwise be supposed.

Disposition: Rotherham Museum had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finders.

R ABDY

441. West Lavington, Wiltshire: 73 Roman *radiates* and associated pottery (2004 T457)

Date: AD 277

Finder: Mr N Merritt

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Seventy-three base silver *radiates*:

Central Empire

- Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260-8), 6
- Claudius II (AD 268-70), 4
- Divus Claudius II, 1
- Quintillus (AD 270), 1
- Aurelian (AD 270-5), 1
- Tacitus (AD 275-6), 7
- Probus (AD 276-82), 10

Gallic Empire

- Postumus (AD 260-9), 1
- Victorinus (AD 269-71), 15
- Tetricus I and II (AD 271-4), 23
- Irregular, 4

Pottery: Seventeen small to tiny sized sherds from a single wheel made coarse ware jar represent part of the base and lower wall of the original complete vessel.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

442. Idmiston, Wiltshire: 72 Roman base-silver *radiates* (2004 T456)

Date: About AD 274

Finder: Mr A Dixon

Date of discovery: August 2004 (?)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector. Ninety-five per cent of the coins were within an area about 30 cm across.

Description: Seventy-two base silver *radiates*:

Central Empire

- Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260-8), 11
- Claudius II (AD 268-70), 9

Divus Claudius II, 2
 Quintillus (AD 270), 1
 Aurelian (AD 270-5), 1

Gallic Empire

Victorinus (AD 269-71), 12
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271-4), 26
 Irregular, 10 (only one of a Central Empire issue).

Note: The coins were generally in rather poor condition having apparently been disturbed by the plough and much abraded, but were shown to be a scattered hoard with a deposition date of most probably AD 274. Coins of the Central Empire ranged from the third issue of Gallienus to a single coin of Aurelian with Gallic Empire coins of Victorinus and the Tetrici only.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D ALGAR

443. Kirton-in-Lindsey (2), North Lincolnshire (addenda): Eighty-five Roman copper-alloy coins (2004 T499) (Fig. 443)

Date: About AD 276

Finder: Mr G Mills

Date of discovery: December 2004

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

Description: Eighty-five base silver *radiates*:

Central empire:

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253-60), 1
 Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260-8), 3
 Claudius II (AD 268-70), 6
 Divus Claudius, 2

Gallic empire

Postumus (AD 260-9), 1
 Marius (AD 269), 1
 Victorinus (AD 269-71), 14
 Tetricus I and II (AD 271-4), 43
 Uncertain Gallic, 10
 Irregular, 4

Note: This discovery forms an addenda to a hoard that now stands at 195 coins (latest coin Tacitus).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

444. East Winch, Norfolk: Thirty-one Roman base-metal *radiate* imitations (2004 T432)

Date: AD 270s or 280s

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: The components of the hoard had been scattered and there was no evidence of a container.

1) Cut fragment (approx. 25%) of a *denarius* of ?Lucius Verus. Obverse: traces of head right, [...]S. Reverse: ARM[...] in ex, further details illegible. Weight: 0.44g.

2) Thirty-one radiate imitations.

3) Copper alloy 'blob'; irregular, rounded shape with chisel mark. Weight: 1.19g.

4) Nineteen concreted lumps, probably containing *radiate* imitations. Various shapes and sizes, total weight: 26.49g.

Discussion: The hoard consists of a wide spectrum of material, all of its components being either ingredients in the manufacture of *radiate* imitations or the imitations themselves. Two of the copies (of minim size) are die-linked, further implying that this group represents a forger's hoard. The small size of most of the imitations implies that this hoard is to be dated late in the 'barbarous radiate' epidemic, probably to the date range above. The East Winch material has similarities with other manufacturer's hoards from Norfolk, such as that found at West Acre in 1985. The die-link is particularly interesting; West Acre also contained internal die-links. The size of the component coins is also similar, both groups being generally of small, practically minim size. The cut fragment of a *denarius* is also notable; recent research into the metallurgy of these imitations has shown that radiate copies do have a significant (albeit very small) silver content and it seems likely that this fragment was intended for the melting pot.

Note: Further coins belonging to this hoard were subsequently recovered during November 2004 (2005 T205).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A MARSDEN

445. Gilmorton, Leicestershire: 1254 Roman coins and associated pottery (2004 T105) (Figs. 445.1, 445.2)

Date: About AD 296

Finders: Mr S Fortnum and Mr D Heighton

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 1254 base silver *radiates*:

Central empire:

- Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253-60), 4
- Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260-8), 167
- Claudius II (AD 268-70), 124
- Divus Claudius, 14
- Quintillus (AD 270), 15
- Aurelian (AD 270-5), 7
- Tacitus (AD 275-6), 4
- Probus (AD 276-82), 12
- Carinus (AD 282-4), 2
- Numerian (AD 283-5), 1
- Maximian (AD 285-305), 1

Gallic empire

- Postumus (AD 260-9), 17
- Marius (AD 269), 5
- Victorinus (AD 269-71), 212
- Divus Victorinus, 2
- Tetricus I and II (AD 270-4), 530
- Uncertain Gallic, 23

British empire

- Carausius (AD 287-93), 17
- Allectus (AD 293-6), 2
- Irregular, 73
- Uncertain, 22

Associated pottery: Twenty six sherds from a single wheel made jar made from a hard grey-ware fabric were recovered with the hoard, the base and lower wall has areas of green staining on the inside where the corroding coins have touched the pot's sides and floor. Grey wares are a very common type of coarse pottery throughout the Roman period.

Discussion: The Gilmorton assemblage is similar in composition to the giant Blackmoor hoard from Hampshire. Blackmoor originally consisted of 29,802 coins to AD 296 and provides the largest recorded

hoard group of Carausian coinage known (545 coins). Nevertheless, the actual proportion of Carausius and Allectus coins in Blackmoor forms a very small proportion of the total, and like Gilmorton, Blackmoor is mainly made up of Central and Gallic Empire coins.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: British Museum acquired two coins (cat. no. 171, an uncertain issue mule of Victorinus with Postumus reverse, and no. 229, Carausius, RIC 954var. Now BM C&M 2006 3-12 1and 2) (figs 445.1 & 2). The remainder of the hoard was returned to the finders.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

446. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Thirteen Roman base silver *nummi* (2004 T395) (Figs. 446.1 – 6)

Date: AD 313

Finder: Mr M Frost

Date of discovery: March 2003 to September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector and subsequent archaeological excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Description: Thirteen base silver *nummi* (selection illustrated, figs. 446.1-6):

- Pre-AD 305, 1 (mint of Trier)
- AD 307-10, 11 (mint of London, 1; Trier, 2; Lyon, 6; Rome, 1; Siscia, 1)
- AD 310-3, 1 (mint of Trier)

Note: The coins date to between AD c. 295 and 313, the time of a collegiate system of imperial rule known as the Tetrarchy (Diarchy after 313), but were dominated by two personalities: Diocletian (AD 284-305) and Constantine the Great (AD 306-37). They thus belong to a short-lived coinage system which was subsequently reformed in AD 317, driving earlier coins out of circulation.

Disposition: Moyse's Hall Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

R ABDY

447. Kelling, Norfolk: Twenty-one Roman base metal *radiates* and *nummi* (2004 T334)

Date: About AD 313

Finder: Mr G Abel

Date of discovery: 2000

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

Description: One copper-alloy *radiate* and 20 copper-alloy *nummi* found scattered over a fairly wide area.

Radiate

Carausius, 'C' Mint (AD 286-293), 1

Nummi

AD 295-305, 2 (Trier, 1; Lyon, 1)

AD 305-307, 1 (Lyon)

AD 307, 3 (London, 2; Lyon, 1)

AD 307-310, 1 (London)

AD 310, 6 (London, 6)

AD 310-3, 6 (London, 3; Trier, 3)

AD 313-4, 1 (Lyon)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

448. Taynton, Gloucestershire (addenda): Twenty-two Roman *nummi* (2004 T168)

Date: AD 310s or 320s

Finders: Mr D Hutton, Mr D Sherratt

Date of discovery: 2000 – 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Twenty-two base silver *nummi*:

Constantine I, types of AD 307-10, 2

Constantine I, types of AD 310-7, 20

Note: Condition made full identification difficult. The total for the hoard stands at 170 *nummi*, all minted between AD 307-17.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

K ADAMS

449. Wellingore, Lincolnshire: Twenty+ fused Roman silver *minims* (2004 T164)

Date: AD 350s

Finder: Mr R Teather

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: The hoard takes the form of a fused clump with at least twenty coins visible and an unknown amount contained within. Total weight: 22.06g. They all appear to be reduced irregular ('barbarous') copies (sometimes called '*minims*'). One coin appears to show a crude copy of a fallen horseman design, dating the coins to the mid fourth century AD.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

450. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: 11,460 Roman coins and associated pottery (2004 T147) (Fig. 450)

Date: Mid 4th century AD

Finder: Mr K Allen

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst digging a pond.

Description: Eleven base silver *radiates* and 11,449 base silver *nummi*:

radiates:

Gallienus (sole reign: AD 260-8), 2

Claudius II (AD 268-70), 1

Tetrici (AD 271-4), 6

Carausius (AD 287-93), 1

Barbarous radiate, 1

nummi:

Early-Constantinian I (AD 313-7), 13 (incl. 2 *nummus* fractions)

Early-Constantinian II (AD 318-30), 59

Gloria Exercitus (2 standards) etc (AD 330-5), 11,232

Gloria Exercitus (1 standard) etc (AD 335-40), 87
 2 Victories (AD 341-8), 2
 Irregular (barbarous *nummi*), 49
 Uncertain (completely illegible), 7

Associated pottery: The coins were found inside a now fragmented large wheel made jar made from a very hard grey ware. Grey wares were common coarse wares made throughout the Roman period. The shape is common for 3rd/4th century grey ware jars.

Discussion: The final coin of the group was produced in AD 348, during the joint reign of Constantius II (AD 337-61) and his younger brother Constans (AD 337-50). Both had been brought up as Christians by their father Constantine the Great (AD 306-37) the first emperor to adopt the faith. Constans was the last legitimate emperor to visit Britain.

Most (98 per cent) of the coins present were minted during AD 330s, and were a denomination commonly known as the *nummus*. They are mainly of a reverse design of two soldiers with legionary standards between them (with the legend *Gloria Exercitus*, to the glory of the army) or of two commemorative types of the same period celebrating the twin capitals of the late Roman Empire: Rome and Constantinople. (A tiny handful of older coins of the later third century are also present: they represent the chance survival of an older coin type – the *radiate* – in the circulation). The coins were produced at a number of mints around the empire (with an expected bias towards those within, or closest to, Britain).

With the exception of a few more elderly survivors (the *radiates*) these coins belong to one coinage system and form a discrete compositional group of coins that would have been current in Britain towards the middle of the fourth century AD. The biggest known British hoards of this period also show similar compositions. Such Constantinian period hoards are not uncommon in the low thousands in Britain but Thornbury is of comparable scale to the giant 22,500+ coins from Nether Compton, (Dorset), and 17,548 coins from Bishopswood (Herefordshire). Nether Compton was never fully catalogued, but a sample showed that – like Thornbury – over 90% of the coins were the *Gloria Exercitus* and related issues of the 330s (although no Two Victories reverse types were spotted). Bishopswood is closer to Thornbury in that its latest coins were of the AD 341-8 group (and like Thornbury also contained a tiny quantity of late third century *radiates*).

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Bristol Magpies.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

451. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire: Forty-six Roman *nummi* (2004 T117)

Date: Mid 4th century AD

Finder: Witham Valley Archaeology Research Committee

Date of discovery: March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological metal detecting survey.

Description: 46 base silver Constantinian *nummi*, by reverse type:

- Victory on prow (AD 330-335), 1
- Imitation victory on prow (AD 330-348), 1
- Wolf and twins (AD 330-335), 1
- Imitation wolf and twins (AD 330-348), 1
- Gloria Exercitus (2 soldiers, 1 standard) (AD 335-341), 17
- Pax Publica (AD 337-341), 2
- Victoriae DD Augg Q NN (2 Victories) (AD 343-348), 18
- 2 soldiers or two victories type (AD 330-349), 4
- Uncertain Constantinian (AD 318-348), 1

Note: The earliest fully identifiable coins are two commemorative issues struck between AD 330 and 335 (during the reign of Constantine the Great, AD 307-37). The majority of the coins fall into one of two types produced during the periods AD 335-41 or AD 343-8.

Disposition: Declared Treasure; to remain with the site archive (The Collection, Lincoln).

I LEINS AND A DAUBNEY

452. Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire: Four Roman silver *siliquae* (2004 T56)

Date: AD 375

Finders: Mr and Mrs L Duffield, Mr E Lindsay

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Four unclipped silver *siliquae*:
AD 364-7, Valentinian I and Valens, (1, Rome)
AD 367-75, Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian
(3, all Trier)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY

453. Cople, Bedfordshire: Two Roman gold *solidi* and five silver *siliquae* (2004 T132)

Date: AD 402

Finder: Mr M Peach

Date of discovery: March 2004

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

Description: Two gold *solidi* and five silver *siliquae*:
Gold solidi

Honorius (AD 395-423), 1

Siliquae

Theodosius (AD 379-95), 1

Arcadius (AD 383-408), 3

Honorius (AD 393-423), 1

Note: The earliest coin, one of the silver *siliquae*, was struck during the reign of the emperor Theodosius and can be dated to no earlier than AD 388. The latest coins are struck in the names of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, produced up to AD 402.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

I LEINS

454. Wormegay, Norfolk (addenda): Two Roman silver *siliquae* (2004 T27)

Date: About AD 402

Finder: Mr S Brown

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Two silver *siliquae* (heavily clipped):
AD 360-3, Julian, 2, uncertain mint

Note: The total now stands at 10 *siliquae* (see *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 264 and *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 208).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

455. Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): Four Roman silver *siliquae* and a silver fragment (2004 T396) (Fig. 455)

Date: About AD 408

Finder: Mr A Smith

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Four silver clipped *siliquae*:
AD 375-78/9, Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II, 2
(both Trier)
AD 395-402, Honorius and Arcadius, 2 (both Milan)

The silver fragment: Silver-gilt cylindrical ?bead with spiral rib decoration on the exterior (fig. 455). The bead is hollow with remains of organic material still inside. The bead does not share any similarities with material in the Hoxne treasure, so cannot definitely be associated with it at present. Length: 9.5 mm; diameter: 4 mm.

Note: This is a further addition to the great Hoxne hoard; for the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 210.

Disposition: British Museum.

R ABDY AND R HOBBS

C. Early Medieval

Runhall, Norfolk: Late Roman or Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2004 T394)

See no. 110 above

Old Buckenham, Norfolk: Early Medieval coin pendant (2004 T129)

See no. 113 above

456. Itchen Valley, Hampshire: Three Anglo-Saxon silver *sceattas* (2004 T88) (Fig. 456)

Date: First half of the 8th century AD

Finders: Mr R Cooper and Mr A Phillips

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Three Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (*sceattas*) of the mid to late Secondary phase of the coinage:

1. Series H, Type 39 var. 1b (0.97g)
2. Series O, Type 40 (0.88g)
3. New variety, see Gannon (2003); probable imitation of Series K (1.25g).

Hampshire findspots are recorded for coins of Series H (believed to have been minted in Southampton, see Metcalf (1994), p. 321, and for Series O, Type 40 (see Metcalf 1994, p. 480). There is also a Hampshire provenance for a recent metal-detector find of the new variety.

Note: Coins of this period were produced in a variety of designs, and circulated simultaneously. The three coins also have a similar surface appearance, consistent with their having been deposited together, although this factor is not conclusive. However, the absence of any other finds of this period also points to a hoard rather than a group of single finds.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

A GANNON

457. Bamburgh, Northumberland (addenda): 131 Anglo-Saxon base-metal *stycas* and associated objects (2004 T178)

Date: Early AD 850s

Finders: Mr B Henderson and Mr M Jones

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The hoard consists of base-metal coins of the 9th century kingdom of Northumbria, of the type commonly known as *stycas*. The condition of the coins varies, some being well-preserved, others so corroded as to be completely illegible. Examination of the coins reveals that they were struck by a number of different rulers, which is typical of 9th-century Northumbrian coin hoards. The hoard terminates with two coins in the name of Osberht (c.848-867 or c.862-867), together with coins of Archbishop Wigmund of York (837- c.854 or c.848- c.858), as well as a number of irregular issues with blundered legends, which are thought to be characteristic of the period c.850-55. Also found with this hoard were several copper alloy fragments and part of a bronze Anglo-Saxon folding balance.

Discussion: This is entirely consistent as a second parcel from the hoard found in 1999, which also ended weakly with a small number of coins of Osberht, and it is likely that both finds represent a single hoard deposited early in the reign of Osberht. It is theoretically possible that two hoards were deposited in the same field at around the same time, but this is unlikely, especially since the 1999 hoard had been dispersed and was found in two groups. There is little doubt that the balance was deposited with the coins, and should therefore be considered Treasure by association. For details of the 1999 hoard, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no. 323, with full publication in Pirie (2004).

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS AND R KELLEHER

458. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Three Late Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2004 T115)

Date: AD 860s

Finders: Mr S Foster and Mr B Hobbs

Date of discovery: February 2004 and December 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The three coins are of Edmund, king of East Anglia (AD 855-870) who was martyred by the Vikings in AD 870. All are variants of North 458, moneyer Ethelwulf and are from similar but different dies:

1 and 2. Obverse: EADMUND REX AN, cross pattée with crescent in each angle.

Reverse: Cross pattée with wedge in each angle.

The coin (wt: 1.34g) found by Mr Foster, which is from the same dies as a coin in Copenhagen (*SCBI* 4, 100) reads EDELPVLE+MON (V inverted) while Mr Hobbs' (wt: 1.14g) coin reads EDELAVLF+MON (V also inverted).

3. Obverse: EADMUND REX AN Cross pattée with crescent in each angle

Reverse: EDELAVLF+MON (V inverted). Cross pattée with wedge in each angle.

Note: The coins, which were in contemporary use, probably came from the same deposit which is likely to have been hidden or lost at the time of the Danish invasion of East Anglia in the 860s.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J NEWMAN, M ALLEN AND F MINTER

North Yorkshire area: Closely associated group of Viking-period and Late Saxon objects and coins (2004 T13)

See no. 137 above

D. Medieval

459. Carleton Rode, Norfolk: Four medieval silver pennies (2004 T446) (Fig. 459)

Date: Late 1110s

Finder: Mr A Womack

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: All four coins belong to the Full face/cross fleury issue of Henry I, dated to c. 1117. There was no sign of any receptacle and so the hoard may constitute a purse loss. The fact that all coins belong to this issue would seem to place the loss or deposition of these coins to around the period of issue.

1. Henry I, Full face/cross fleury issue (North 866), c. 1117. SPERLIG:ON:LVN.; moneyer Sperling of London (in two fragments), 1.28g.

2. Henry I, Full face/cross fleury issue (North 866), c. 1117 [...].ASILIG:ON:E[...], moneyer Leysingr of York, 1.30g.

3. Henry I, Full face/cross fleury issue (North 866), c. 1117. +GODP[IN]VSOHCL, moneyer Godwine of Chichester, 1.30g.

4. Henry I, Full face/cross fleury issue (North 866), c. 1117. [...]hON?V[...], uncertain moneyer and mint, 1.17g (chipped). Initial letter of mint signature probably retrograde L, rather than V.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

A MARSDEN AND G WILLIAMS

460. High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire: Eleven medieval silver pennies (2004 T53)

Date: About 1185

Finders: Mr G Blackwell and Mr B Chatterton

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Short Cross coinage: 11 pennies:
 Exeter : Iordan (1b1, fragment)
 London : Alain V (1b1); Pieres, 2 (1b2) ; Pieres M (1b1)
 Oxford: Iefrei (1b1, fragment)
 Winchester: Gocelm, 2 (1b1: one in 2 pieces and the other a fragment); Ricard (1b1); Rodbert (1b1)
 York, Turkil (1b1)

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

B J COOK

461. Barnoldswick, Lancashire: Twenty-one medieval silver pennies and halfpennies (2004 T184)

Date: About 1210

Finders: Mr S Cocker and Mr M Orrell-Manser

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 17 pennies and 2 cut halfpennies of the English Short Cross coinage and 2 pennies of the contemporary Scottish Short Cross and Stars coinage.
 English Short Cross coinage:

Bury St Edmunds: Fulke (5b2)
 Canterbury: Coldwine, 2 (5b3, 5c); Iohan, 2 (5a1, 5b3)
 Lincoln: Andreu (5c)
 London: Abel (5c); Beneit, 3 (5b2:1; 5c: 2); Henri, (5a1); Ilger (5c); Rauf, 2 (5c); Walter, 2, incl. cut half (5c)
 Winchester: Adam (5b2); Iohan (5c)
 York: ? -cut half (5b2)
 Scottish Short Cross and Stars Coinage, Phase B (c. 1205-c. 1230):
 Hue Walter, 2 (one with retrograde legends)

Disposition: Lancashire County Museum Service had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finders.

B J COOK

462. Borrowby, North Yorkshire: Forty-three medieval silver pennies and halfpennies (2004 T40)

Date: Mid to late 1230s

Finder: Mr M Willis

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description: Short Cross coinage: 32 whole or fragmentary pennies, 6 cut halfpennies and 5 small fragments. (Whole or fragmentary cut halfpennies are indicated by '1/2'; (f) indicated fragmentary pieces.)

Bury St Edmunds: Simund (7b3)
 Canterbury: Henri (7b3); Ioan (7b4); Iohan (1/2: 5c); Roger, 3 (7a1, 7a2, 7b3); Salemun (1/2: 7b1); Simon (7a3); Tomas (7b2); Wille(l)m (f: 7b3; f: 7b4); Willelm Ta (7b3)
 Ipswich: Alisandre (5b1)
 Lincoln: Andreu (5b1); Edmund or Girard (1/2: 1b)
 London: Adam (7b3); Abel 2 (1/2: 5c; 6b?); Elis (7a3); Giffrei (7a3); Ilger (7a or b); Ledulf, 2 (7b(?), 7b3); Raul, 2 (1b; f: 7b1 or 2); Renner (5b3); Ricard (7b2); Terri, 2 (7b1); Walter, 2 (6b2); Willelm T (1/2: 5b2); uncertain, 2 (f: 5-6; 7b4 – off-centre striking)
 Winchester: Adam (1c)
 Uncertain: Walter, London or Canterbury (6b2); penny (2 fragments); cut half; 5 fragments

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

463. Mid-Norfolk (addenda): Two Medieval silver halfpennies (2004 T26)

Date: About 1260 – 1270

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: January to March 2004

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

Description: Two cut long cross halfpennies, additional to scattered coin hoard recorded in various batches between 1995 and 2003

Class 3, 1 (Ion of Wilton)
 Class 5, 1 (Nicole of Canterbury)

Disposition: Swaffham Museum.

A MARS DEN

Brading, Isle of Wight: Medieval gilded coin brooch (2004 T54)

See no. 141 above

464. Rogate area, West Sussex (addenda): Nine medieval silver coins (2004 T403)

Date: Late 1350s

Finder: Mr N Ffooks

Date of discovery: February 2004 onwards

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

Description: Nine silver coins: a larger find of coins was made on the site in 2002

Edward I/Edward II:

- 3 pennies: class 4e, London; class 10cf_{2b}, Canterbury; class 15a, Durham

Edward III, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period (1351-60):

- 2 groats, Series C, London
- 1 halfgroat, fragment, London, Series uncertain
- 1 penny (fragment), Series D, Durham
- 1 penny, fragment, details uncertain

Edward I, Irish coinage:

- Penny, class 1b, Dublin

For the original hoard, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 222.

Note: Conservation for identification carried out by Dept. of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

B J COOK

465. Abridge Area, Essex (addenda): Three medieval gold nobles (2004 T110) (Figs. 465.1, 465.2)

Date: About 1377

Finder: Mr M Gotts

Date of discovery: February 2004

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

Description: (additions to 2002 find)

3 gold nobles of Edward III:

Pre-Treaty period, Series Gd/f, London

Treaty period, London

Post-Treaty period, Calais

For the original hoard, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 223.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum, with funding from The Art Fund, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B J COOK

466. Pilton, Northamptonshire: Two medieval silver pennies (2004 T221)

Date: 1415 – 1460 and 1520s

Finder: Mr S Robinson

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Two silver pennies:

Pennies of Henry V, York and Edward IV, second reign, Durham

Note: Since it was likely that, in view of their condition, these coins were lost separately decades apart – possibly even a century apart – it was proposed that they could not be regarded as a single deposit.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B J COOK

467. Bradenham, Norfolk: Three medieval silver coins (2004 T393)

Date: Late 1420s or early 1430s

Finder: Mr R Jenkins

Date of discovery: October 2004

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

Description: Three coins in very close proximity to one another. All are close in date, spanning the years 1422-30. The groat is in very good condition and so the deposition or loss date above is likely.

Henry VI:

Halfgroat, Annulet issue (1422-7), London (North 1428): saltire stops, cross V/none. Wt: 1.76g.

Groat, Rosette Mascle issue (1427-30), Calais (North 1446), rosette and mascle stops, cross II/V. Wt: 3.74g.

Halfgroat, Rosette Mascle issue, Calais (North 1448); rosette and mascle obverse stops, rosette, saltire and mascle reverse stops; cross V/V. Wt: 1.63g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

468. Ilam, Staffordshire: Seventy-seven medieval silver coins (2004 T332)

Date: About 1430

Finders: Mr K Blackburn and Mr J Lee

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Seventy-seven silver coins, Edward I to Henry VI.

Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward II (1307-27)
Pennies: Bristol (3c), 1; Canterbury (4a-c, 1; 10cf, 1), 2; London (3?, 1; 11a, 1; 14, 1), 3;

Edward I, Irish coinage

Penny: Waterford

Sterling imitations

Valéran of Ligny (1304-53)

Edward III

Third ('Florin') Coinage (1344-51):

Pennies: London (2), 1; York, 1

Fourth Coinage (1351-77)

Groat: London (pre-Treaty, E), 1

Halfgroats: London (pre-Treaty, C, 3; D, 1;

Ga, 1; Gf, 1), 6

Pennies: London (post-Treaty, 1; uncertain, 1), 2; York (pre-Treaty, E, 1; post-Treaty, 1; uncertain, 1), 3

Richard II (1377-99)

Penny, York (local dies), 1

Uncertain pennies, mid to late 14th century, 6

Henry V (1413-22)

Halfgroat: London (Cb), 1

Pennies: York (C, 3; D, 1; G, 4; uncertain, 2), 10

Henry VI (1422-61)

Annulet issue (1422-7)

Groats: Calais, 19

Pennies: London, 1; Calais, 4

Rosette Mascle issue (1427-30)

Groats: Calais, 7

Halfgroat: Calais, 1

Penny: Calais, 1

Disposition: Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery had hoped to acquire, but subsequently withdrew; returned to finders.

B J COOK

Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk: Five medieval coins and two finger-rings (2004 T319)

See no. 206 above.

469. Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset: 213 medieval silver coins and associated pottery (2004 T197) (Fig. 469)

Date: 1510 – 1520

Finders: Mr P Bryden, Mr S Cundick, Mr R Gill, Mr L Hoskins and Mr G Sherwood

Date of discovery: May 2004

Circumstances of discovery: During construction work.

Description: Silver groats and halfgroats of Edward IV, Henry VII and Henry VIII, in a Raeren stoneware drinking mug.

Edward III, Fourth Coinage

Halfgroat: London (pre-Treaty period, C), 1

Edward IV

First reign, light coinage (1464-70)

Groats: London (rose, 2; sun, 3; crown/sun, 2; long cross fitchy/sun, 1), 8; York (lis/lis), 2

Second reign (1471-83)

Groats: London (small annulet, 1; pierced cross, 2), 3

Henry VII

Facing Bust

Groats: London (class I: halved lis and rose, 1; class 3a: cinquefoil, 1; class 3c: pansy/none, 1; pansy, 3; leopard's head, 1; anchor, 8; greyhound's head, 4; class 4a: crosslet, 4; class 4b: crosslet, 9; details uncertain, 1), 33

Profile Bust

Groat: London (crosslet, 27; crosslet/pheon, 1; crosslet/crosslet and pheon, 2; pheon, 69), 99

Halfgroat: Canterbury (martlet), 3; London (lis, 3; pheon, 1), 4; York (martlet, with keys under shield, 17; martlet/rose, 1; rose, 9), 27

Henry VIII

First Coinage (1509-26)

Groats: London (pheon, 3; castle, 22; portcullis, 6), 31

Halfgroats: Canterbury (martlet), 1; York (radiant star), 1

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire 13 representative coins (fig. 469); main hoard returned to the landowner.

B J COOK AND B NENK

470. York area, North Yorkshire: Two medieval silver coins (2004 T466)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr P Gibson

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Penny of King Edward III's Fourth Coinage (1351-77), York mint and a fragment of a silver soldino of Michele Steno, Doge of Venice (1400-1413).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

E. Post-medieval

471. Crondall, Hampshire: Four post-medieval shillings (2004 T310)

Date: 1550s

Finders: Mr J Honour, Mr B Jenner, Mr J De Montfalcon and Mr R Savage

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Four shillings of Edward VI, from the debasement issues (i.e. from 1547 up to and including 1551).

Second Issue (struck at 6 oz fine, or 50% silver)

Initial mark arrow, 1549, Tower I

Third Issue (struck at 3 oz. fine, or 25% silver)

Initial mark rose, 1551, Tower I

Initial mark lion, date illegible (1550 or 1551), Tower II

Initial mark and date illegible (1550 or 1551)

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

B J COOK

472. Skipton, North Yorkshire: Nine post-medieval silver coins (2004 T469)

Date: Early 1560s

Finder: Mr P Myers

Date of discovery: August 2004

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

Description: Nine silver coins of Elizabeth I.

Sixpences (pheon, 1561 and 1562), 2

Groats (cross crosslet; martlet, 4), 5

Threepences (pheon, 1561 and 1562), 2

Disposition: Craven Museum, Skipton hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

473. Paull, East Riding of Yorkshire: Five post-medieval silver groats (2004 T335)

Date: Late 1550s?

Finder: Mr D Everingham

Date of discovery: September 2004

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

Description: Five groats of Mary Tudor (1553-8)
 Mary alone, 3
 Philip and Mary, 2

Disposition: Hedon Museum Society.

C BARCLAY

474. Newton with Scales, Lancashire: Nineteen post-medieval silver coins (2004 T30)

Date: Mid to late 1580s

Finder: Mr J Davis

Date of discovery: January and June 2004

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

Description: Nineteen silver coins of Mary I and Elizabeth I

Mary I alone (1553-4)

Groats, 7

Mary and Philip (1554-8)

Groat, 1

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Sixpence (A, 1584), 1

Groats (cross crosslet, 2; martlet, 1), 3

Threepences (pheon, 1562; portcullis, 1566; coronet, 1568; castle, 1571; ermine, 1572; cross, 1578; sword, 1582), 7

Disposition: Lancashire County Museum Service had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

B J COOK

475. Cirencester area, Gloucestershire: Six Elizabethan silver coins (2004 T500)

Date: 1590s

Finder: Mr I James

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Six silver coins of Elizabeth I.
 Sixpence (portcullis, 1566; lion, 1567; eglantine, 1574; sword, 1582; tun, 1594 (4 over 3) 5
 Threepence (long cross, 1581), 1

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

B J COOK

476. Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester: Ten post-medieval silver coins (2004 T107)

Date: Late 1630s?

Finder: Mr B Coppinger

Date of discovery: February and April 2004

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

Description:

Mary alone (1553-4)

Groats, 2

Elizabeth I

Shilling (tun), 1

Sixpence (pheon, 1565), 1

James I

Shillings (grapes; mullet (rev. mullet over bell), 2

Sixpence, 1603, 1

Charles I

Shilling (tun)

Sixpences (rose; crown), 2

Disposition: Stockport Heritage Services.

K F SUGDEN

477. Prestbury, Cheshire: 1,366 post-medieval gold and silver coins and associated pottery (2004 T349)

Date: Early 1640s

Finder: Mr J Scott

Date of discovery: June 2004

Circumstances of discovery: During construction work.

Description: 1 gold and 1,365 silver coins, Edward VI-Charles I, latest issue 1641-3, concealed in a pot.

Edward VI

Shillings (Y, 1; tun, 2), 3

Sixpences (Y, 1; tun, 1), 2

Mary and Philip

Shillings (undated, 2, 1555, 4), 6

Sixpences (1554, 2; 1557, 1), 3

Groats, 4

Elizabeth I

Shillings (lis, 4; martlet, 40; cross crosslet, 38; bell, 8; A, 15; escallop, 7; crescent, 9; hand, 14; tun, 35; woolpack, 27; key, 5; 0, 1; 1, 8; 2, 6; uncertain, 2), 219

Sixpences (pheon: 1561, 30; 1562, 10; 1563, 4; 1564, 12; 1565, 5; uncertain date, 13; rose: 1565, 8; portcullis: 1566, 17; lion: 1566, 6; 1567, 4; coronet: 1567, 19; 1568, 18; 1569, 21; 1570, 7; uncertain date, 2; castle: 1570, 5; 1571, 14; ermine: 1572, 31; 1573, 13; acorn: 1573, 9; 1574, 1; uncertain date, 2; eglantine: 1573, 2; 1574, 23; 1575, 26; 1576, 4; 1577, 1; uncertain date, 3; plain cross: 1578, 27; 1579, 8; uncertain date, 2; long cross: 1580, 22; 1581, 10; uncertain date, 1; sword: 1582, 14; bell: 1582, 9; 1583, 11; uncertain date, 1; A: 1583, 3; 1584, 7; uncertain date, 1; escallop: 1585, 3; 1586, 1; crescent: 1587, 2; 1589, 3; hand: 1590, 7; 1591, 12; 1592, 1; tun: 1592, 12; 1593, 15; 1594, 2; uncertain date, 1; woolpack: 1594, 3; 1595, 5; key: 1595, 3; 1596, 6; 1598, 1; anchor: 1599, 2; 0: 1600, 1; 1: 1601, 6; 2: 1602, 8; uncertain mark and date, 8), 528

Groats (lis, 1; cross crosslet, 5; martlet, 1; uncertain, 1), 8

Threepences (coronet: 1568, 1; castle: 1571, 1; ermine: 1572, 1; eglantine, 1575, 1; plain cross, 1579, 1; uncertain, 1), 6

James I

First coinage

Shilling (thistle, 1st bust 5; 2nd bust, 14), 19

Sixpences (thistle, 1st bust: 1603, 3; thistle: 2nd bust, 1603, 5; 1604, 2; lis: 2nd bust, 1604, 9), 19

Second coinage

Shilling (lis, 29; rose, 3rd bust, 11; 4th bust, 23; escallop, 13; grapes, 7; coronet, 4th bust, 5; uncertain 4th bust, 1; coronet, 5th bust, 2; key, 1; bell, 2; mullet, 3; tun, 2), 99

Sixpences (lis: 3rd bust, 1604, 9; 1605, 2; rose: 3rd bust, 1605, 2; rose: 4th bust, 1605, 6; 1606, 4; escallop: 1606, 6; 1607, 2; grapes: 1607, 1; coronet: 1607, 2; 1608, 3; key: 1609, 1; tun: 1615, 1; 1616, 1), 40

Third coinage

Laurel: 4th bust, trefoil, 1

Halfcrown: lis, 1

Shillings (rose, 1; thistle, 1; lis, 5; trefoil, 6), 13

Sixpences (thistle: 1622, 1; 1623, 1; trefoil: 1624, 2; uncertain mark, 1624, 1), 5

Uncertain coinage

Shillings, 5

Charles I

Halfcrowns (lis, 2; plume, 2; rose, 1; harp, 4; portcullis, 5; bell, 2; crown, 9; tun, 11; anchor, 3; triangle, 5), 44

Shillings (lis, 4; cross, 5; plume, 3; rose, 2; harp, 11; portcullis, 7; bell, 10; crown, 27; Group D uncertain, 2; tun, 39; anchor, 24; triangle, 25; mule (Briot/Tower), 1; star, 13; triangle-in-circle, 3; Group F uncertain, 1), 176

Sixpences (lis: 1625, 2; cross: 1626, 1; plumes, 2; rose, 1; harp, 3; portcullis, 1; bell, 3; crown, 12; tun, 22; Group D uncertain, 1; anchor, 7; triangle, 3; Group E uncertain, 1; triangle, 6; star, 5), 70

Aberystwyth mint: sixpence (book), 1

Forgeries of coins of Charles I

Shillings (plume, 1; tun, 1; anchor, 1; triangle, 2), 5
Sixpence (tun), 1

Scottish coins

James I

Thirty shillings, 2nd issue, 1

Thistle merk (1601, 3; 1602, 15; 1604, 1; uncertain date, 2), 21

Twelve shillings, 1st issue, 1

Charles I

Twelve shillings (4th issue, 1; 5th issue, 1), 2

Irish coins

James I

Shillings (bell, 12; martlet, 5; rose, 7; escallop, 2), 26

Disposition: Cheshire Museums Service had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder and sold, Dix Noonan Webb, 12th December 2005 (container donated to Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit).

K F SUGDEN

478. Hincaster, Cumbria: Six post-medieval silver coins (2004 T288)

Date: 1640s

Finder: Mr G Brown

Date of discovery: July 2004

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

Description: 6 silver shillings of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Shilling (cross crosslet), 1

James I (1603-25), First Coinage (1603-4)

Shilling (lis), 1

Charles I (1625-49)

Shillings (castle, bell, tun, star), 4

Disposition: Kendal Museum.

B J COOK

479. Gargrave, North Yorkshire: Six post-medieval silver coins (2004 T296)

Date: 1640s

Finder: Mr P Roberts

Date of discovery: April 2004

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

Description: Six shillings of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I.

Elizabeth I

Shillings (martlet, key), 2

James I, Second coinage

Shilling (rose), 1

Charles I

Shillings (portcullis, crown, triangle-in-circle), 3

Disposition: Craven Museum, Skipton.

B J COOK

480. Bankside, City of London: Post-medieval gold half touch-piece of James II (2004 T358) (Figs. 480.1, 480.2)

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr P Olivant

Date of discovery: May 2004

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

Description: A touch-piece of James II (ruled 1685-88), which has been cut into two pieces.

The obverse legend is **IACO. II. D.G. M.B. FR. E[T. HI. REX]** ('James II, by the Grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland'). The ship that appears on the obverse is only faintly visible due to wear. The reverse legend is **[SOLI. DEO.] GLORIA** ('To God alone the Glory'). The top right half of St Michael and the Dragon is visible.

As is commonly the case with such touch-pieces, the item has been pierced for wear as a talisman. The touch-piece may have been cut deliberately; cutting coins and medals into two pieces, so that the two halves can be retained as keepsakes by two individuals, has been a relatively common practice over the centuries.

Weight and metal content: Weight: 0.99g. Surface analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 90 per cent.

Disposition: Declared Treasure; no museum interest and so to be returned to the finder.

P ATTWOOD

481. Stowe area, Staffordshire: Seven post-medieval silver shillings and three sixpences (2004 T498)

Date: Mid-late 1640s

Finder: Mr M Woodcock

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Two sixpences of Elizabeth I and 7 shillings and 1 sixpence of Charles I.

Elizabeth I

Sixpences (milled issue, star, 1; plain cross, 1578, 1), 2

Charles I

Shillings (portcullis; tun; illegible, but Group D; star;
triangle-in-circle; (R), 2), 7

Sixpence (tun) 1

Note: Three musket balls were recovered close to some of the coins, but were not thought to be part of the original deposit.

Disposition: The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery.

B J COOK

482. Sidley, East Sussex: Two post-medieval silver coins (2004 T397)

Date: 1700s

Finders: Mr C Chapman and Mr S Cook

Date of discovery: October 2002

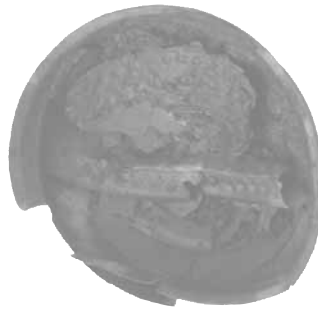
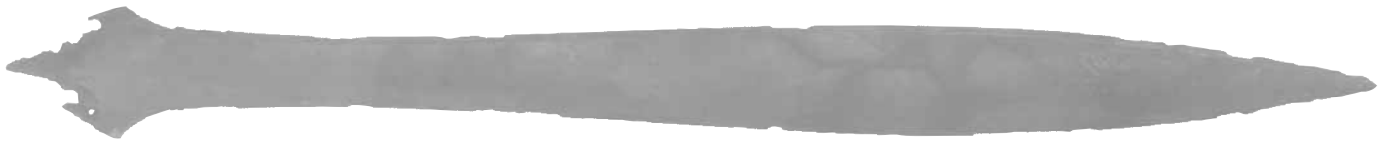
Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Shilling of William III, Chester mint, and sixpence, London mint, both 1697.

Disposition: Bexhill Museum.

B J COOK

NORTHERN IRELAND



1. Artefacts

483. Tamlaght, County Armagh, Northern Ireland: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (Fig. 483)

Date: 1150 – 1000 BC

Finder: Mr S McGirr

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: Whilst searching with a metal-detector. The objects had been carefully placed in the wet peat close to the original edge of the shallow bog. The complete vessel lay a few centimetres from the terminal of the sword, and in the line of its axis. The fragmentary vessel was wholly within the complete vessel.

Description:

1. A bronze flange-hilted sword, now in several pieces; the butt of the flange-hilted sword has slightly convex shoulders and markedly concave ricassos. It does not fit easily into Eogan's sword classification, having attributes of his classes 2 and 3 (Eogan 1965). Three or four very similar swords, all of which have come from the environs of Lough Neagh, show similar features, suggesting a local workshop. Furthermore, class 2 and 3 swords, and the rare early imported swords (Hemigkofen), also cluster in this northern area. The local Late Bronze Age phase for the Tamlaght sword would be Eogan's 'Roscommon' phase, from which there are only three other Irish hoards. This phase is contemporary with, and in many respects materially equivalent to, the English Wilburton phase, which on present evidence should date to between about 1150 and 1000 BC.

2. A small bronze bowl, virtually complete, with a slight everted rim, almost vertical neck and rounded, squat body. It is of the type called, in its Central European homeland, Fuchsstadt – though lacking the distinctive handle of most examples. Fuchsstadt bowls are found in graves and hoards over a wide area of Central Europe, but the variant to which the Tamlaght bowl belongs has two concentrations – around the upper Rhine and around the lower Elbe. These bowls are a distinctive component of Hallstatt A2, and into B1.

3. Many fragments of a decorated bronze cup, decorated with rows of bosses, points and ribs – the decoration being clarified by a laser scan (by Kestrel3D) of impressions left in the peat in the bowl upon which the vessel had pressed when more complete. The vessel is a cup of Jenisovice (= Kirkendrup) type, found over a range slightly overlapping with that of the Fuchsstadt bowls, but concentrated in the lands of the middle Danube. These cups date to Hallstatt B1, which is the date of the few Continental finds containing both types. Until now neither type has, as far as I am aware, been found in the British Isles. Nor are direct imports (as opposed to influences) from Central Europe in periods A2/B1 particularly in evidence in Ireland. We should note, however, the roughly contemporary buckets of Danubian origin which are also concentrated in the north-east and one of which might have served as the container for the alcohol(?) for whose consumption the cup served as a drinking vessel.

Discussion: The sword was not complete when buried, as the organic handle and rivets were missing and it seems likely that the handle, at least, of the cup was already detached as no rivets were found. Nevertheless the careful axial placing of the objects suggests a ritual deposit.

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

R WARNER

484. Drummond, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland: Late Medieval silver pendant (Fig. 484)

Date: 15th or 16th century

Finder: Mr S McGirr

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: The pendant is a silver lozenge-shaped container; the back plate was not recovered. It is decorated with the image of a creature, possibly heraldic.

Dimensions: Height: 22 mm; depth: 4.8 mm; weight: 2g.

Disposition: Ulster Museum.

C BOURKE

WALES



1. Artefacts	
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A. Bronze Age

485. Burton, Wrexham: Middle Bronze Age hoard of gold adornments and bronze tools with a pot (04.2) (Figs. 485.1, 485.2, 485.3)

Date: 1300 – 1150 BC

Finders: Mr P Skelly, Mr W May and Mr J Perry

Date of discovery: 18th and 25th January 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors. Thirteen of the fourteen items were found slightly scattered over an area of 1.5–2.0 m square, in a low-lying field under pasture. The twisted wire bracelet was located some 24 m away from this focal scatter. The artefacts were located in recently-ploughed soil at depths of 5–20 cm beneath the ground surface.

Description:

1. Flange-twisted gold bar torc: complete and slender, with round-sectioned hooked terminals. Tightly coiled seven and a half times, probably to fit into the pot. Slightly gouged, probably through recent plough disturbance. (fig. 485.1).
2. Twisted gold wire bracelet: small and complete, comprising six twisted wires. Angular flat ended rectangular terminals, enclosing and securing wire ends. At intervals, there are joins between wires (possible soldered). Tightly coiled in flat coil form, probably to fit into pot. (Fig. 485.2)
3. Composite gold necklace pendant: round bead attached to a biconical shaped body. The body is made of circular sectioned wire, spiralled around in many coils and probably soldered together to form a hollow pendant. Wire from pendant drawn up and welded to bead. Wearing facets on the bead and the pendant top surface suggest it was once the centrepiece of a strung bead necklace. (Fig. 485.3)
4. Penannular gold ring: C-sectioned sheet, with rounded convex exterior surface and concave interior. Simple terminals (Fig. 485.1).
5. Corrugated gold penannular ring: sheet, with triple ribs defined by two grooves. Simple terminals, pressed together and overlapping (Fig. 485.1) .

6. Composite gold penannular ring: formed of three round-sectioned wires, fused together. Simple clipped or cut terminals (Fig. 485.1) .

7. Round gold bead: small, hollow, thin sheet bead (Fig. 485.1).

8. Biconical gold bead: thin, hollow, sheet bead with oval shaped apertures, slightly dented (Fig. 485.1).

9. Biconical gold bead: thin, hollow, sheet bead with oval shaped apertures, dented and with tear diagonally down mid-body wall (Fig. 485.1).

10. Biconical gold bead: thin, hollow, sheet bead with oval shaped apertures, slightly dented (Fig. 485.1).

11. Transitional bronze palstave: complete, narrow-bladed looped palstave with sides diverging slightly to an unexpanded blade edge. Median ridge on both faces, descending below the stop. Extensive surface pock-marking and erosion of original surfaces (Fig. 485.1).

12. Transitional bronze palstave: complete, similar in form to (11). Badly eroded flanges and extensive surface pock-marking and erosion of original surfaces (Fig. 485.1).

13. Trunion tool (chisel) of bronze: straight-sided chisel, with pointed butt end, diverging to an unexpanded crescentic blade edge. Lateral trunnions or lugs, one highly eroded. Pitted and eroded (Fig. 485.1).

14. Half base sherd from a hand-made pottery vessel of later prehistoric technology. Lack of body form, rim and decoration precludes precise dating on stylistic grounds. Old upper wall breaks, fresh break across centre of base (Fig. 485.1).

Discussion: Soon after the reporting of this hoard, the find-spot was visited by two of the authors (ML and AG) and Nick Herepath, Finds Liaison Officer based at Liverpool Museum (to whom the finders had originally taken the hoard for safe-keeping). With the assistance of the finders, the precise location of the hoard was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. A test pit (1.5 by 1.5m) was hand-excavated directly over the discovery focus, revealing a number of inter-cutting detector pits. The ploughsoil was found to be around 0.30m deep, directly overlying subsoil. No further artefacts and no archaeological features were located. Recent ploughing had probably disturbed and scattered the hoard, the bracelet being dragged up-field some metres before being dropped by the plough.

The Burton Hoard may be dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1300-1150 BC) by the range of chronologically diagnostic artefact forms present. This is an exceptional and extremely varied group of gold adornments and bronze tools representing one of the most important gold-bronze associations of the Penard phase of the Middle Bronze Age in Britain. At this time, a distinctive tradition involving the skilled twisting of gold torcs, worn as neck ornaments or armllets, emerged and flourished across Atlantic Europe. This was complemented by new found soldering and spiralling decorative techniques, witnessed here on the twisted wire bracelet and the composite necklace pendant. These are extremely rare forms, the bracelet only finding parallel with a ring and neck ornament in the Saint-Marc-le-Blanc Hoard (Ille-et-Vilaine, France). The pendant is only paralleled by a very recent 2005 discovery from West Sussex, currently going through the treasure process (2005 T421).

These artefacts may have been the possessions of a single person of some standing, either within a wealthy farming community and/or perhaps tied into the network of copper, tin and gold exchanges between western Britain and Ireland of the time. The coiling of the torc and bracelet, before placing it into the pot indicates care taken in burial, which could have been a votive act or a burial by proxy, the body of the owner being disposed of separately. No settlements or burial monuments are known in the vicinity of this low-lying and periodically flooding burial place, near the River Alyn. It appears that riverside locations were commonly selected, in north east Wales and Cheshire, as appropriate places for the burial of gold artefacts and hoards. Rivers seem to have exerted deep symbolic significance to these prehistoric farming and metal-working communities. This region may now also be regarded as one of the 'hot-spots' for gold use and burial in Britain at this time, along with East Anglia, Kent and central southern England.

Dimensions: (1) Max. length as coiled: 114.9 mm; max. height as coiled: 39.0 mm approx; diameter bar: 4.1 mm, weight: 92.9g.

(2) Max. length as rolled: 37.8 mm; width of bracelet: 6.3-6.4 mm, thickness of wire: 0.8 mm; thickness of terminals: 1.4 mm; weight: 11.1g.

(3) Body length: 26.0 mm; max. body diameter: 8.6 mm; height of body and bead: 14.3 mm; diameter of bead: 5.1 mm; weight: 4.3g.

(4) Diameter: 12.2-12.7 mm; width: 3.8 mm; thickness: 0.3-0.5 mm; weight: 1.1g.

(5) Diameter: 14.2-15.3 mm; width: 7.9-8.1 mm; thickness: 0.3 mm; weight: 3.3g.

(6) Diameter: 13.7-13.9 mm; width: 6.0 mm; thickness: 1.9 mm; weight: 5.5g.

(7) Max. diameter: 7.1 mm; width: 5.9 mm; thickness: <0.1 mm; weight: 0.4g.

(8) Max. diameter: 11.4-11.5 mm; width: 8.2 mm; thickness: <0.1 mm; weight: 0.7g.

(9) Max. diameter: 10.2-10.7 mm; width: 8.5 mm; thickness: <0.1 mm; weight: 0.6g.

(10) Max. diameter: 10.2-10.5 mm; width: 7.9 mm; thickness: <0.1 mm; weight: 0.6g.

(11) Surviving length: 150.2 mm; surviving blade width: 44.7 mm; butt width: 23.8mm; surviving thickness at stop: 30.3 mm; weight: 304.9g.

(12) Surviving length: 152.9 mm; surviving blade width: 47.1 mm; butt width: 23.8 mm; surviving thickness at stop: 27.4 mm; weight: 289.5g.

(13) Surviving length: 134.3 mm; surviving blade width: 28.0 mm; surviving width at trunnions: 28.8 mm; max. thickness: 8.9 mm; weight: 101.6g.

(14) Base diameter: 100 mm; height: 32.3 mm; wall thickness: 8.5-9.5 mm; weight: 126.4g.

Metal content: Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated the following approximate gold contents: (1) 80 per cent; (2) 89 per cent; (3) 87 per cent; (4) 97 per cent; (5) 96 per cent; (6) 95 per cent; (7) 95 per cent; (8) 97 per cent; (9) 99 per cent; (10) 98 per cent.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales; purchased with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, The Art Fund and The Goldsmiths' Company.

A GWILT, M LODWICK AND M DAVIS

486. Wick, the Vale of Glamorgan: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (04.7) (Fig. 486)

Date: 950 – 800 BC

Finder: Mr A Jones

Date of discovery: 26th March 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector. Found in a gently sloping field under pasture near Wick, close to the coast, with views across the Bristol Channel to south-western England. The artefacts were located at a depth of 30-40 cm beneath the ground surface.

Description:

1. Socketed axe of South Wales type: complete bronze axe with three longitudinal ribs on each face.
2. Socketed axe of South Wales type: incomplete bronze axe with three longitudinal ribs on the surviving face. Miscast axe, also dented through deliberate impact.
3. Socketed axe of South Wales Variant type: complete blocky bronze axe with three longitudinal ribs on each face and a pronounced crescentic blade edge.
4. Socketed axe of South Wales Variant type: complete slender and flaring bronze axe with three longitudinal ribs on each face. Blunt and unprepared blade edge indicates the axe was never used.
5. Socketed axe of Croxton type: complete bronze axe of slender form, with a deep collar band and three longitudinal ribs on each face. Misaligned casting.

Discussion: The authors visited the hoard find-spot with the finder on 25th June 2004. The precise location of the hoard was accurately surveyed and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. A test pit (1 by 1m) was hand excavated directly over the find-spot. The metal detector pit was observed to cut through ploughsoil, a thin underlying soil layer and 12cm down into the natural clay subsoil. No archaeological features or further artefacts were discovered. It is likely that the detector pit had completely removed all evidence of a small pit, within which the hoard had originally been buried.

This small bronze hoard belongs to the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (950-800 BC). The South Wales type axes and their variant forms are typical dominant components of hoards in south-east Wales. Over thirty hoards, containing around 130 examples from this region, make this the core area for their burial in hoards. This ribbed axe form is one of the most vigorous regional socketed axe traditions in Britain; individual examples are commonly found in hoards and as single finds across south western and southern England. The ribbed axe of Croxton form is a type more commonly found along the Marches and named after an example found in Cheshire. However, single parallels are also found in the Pendoylan and St Arvans hoards from south-east Wales.

Dimensions: (1) Length: 103.8 mm; blade width: 47.6 mm; weight: 342.1g.

(2) Length: 110.4 mm; blade width: 55.0 mm; weight: 209.2g.

(3) Length: 105.9 mm; blade width: 61.3 mm; weight: 501.9g.

(4) Length: 116.6 mm; blade width: 54.7 mm; weight: 410.9g.

(5) Length: 101.6 mm; blade width: 43.0 mm; weight: 317.8g.

Disposition: Declared treasure. Subsequently disclaimed and returned to the finder.

M LODWICK AND A GWILT

B. Roman

487. Llanmaes, the Vale of Glamorgan: gold strip (04.15)

Date: Uncertain, probably Roman

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: 27th July 2004

Circumstances of discovery: During a controlled archaeological excavation of a later prehistoric midden and settlement, led by Adam Gwilt and Mark Lodwick and funded by the National Museum of Wales. The object was found within a dark midden or rubbish mound containing both Late Bronze/Early Iron Age metalwork and pottery and Roman pottery. Recent radiocarbon dating evidence shows the midden was created between 800–400 BC, the Roman material being inserted subsequently.

Description: A flat strip fragment, once part of a larger artefact, now unidentifiable. The strip has been clipped, while linear striations and grooves provide evidence of working.

Discussion: A highly refined gold composition is consistent with a Roman date by comparison with published parallels of Roman jewellery. Given its association with Roman material culture, albeit inserted into an earlier feature, a Roman date is plausible.

Dimensions and metal content: Max. length: 11.5 mm; width: 8.5 mm; thickness: 1.3 mm; weight: 1.3g. Composition: gold: 98 per cent.

Note: Other material from this site was reported upon, in *Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no. 404.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales, as part of a much larger excavation archive.

A GWILT, E M CHAPMAN and M DAVIS

488. Llandow A, the Vale of Glamorgan: Roman silver finger-ring (04.08) (Fig. 488)

Date: 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr S McGrory

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Finger-ring with a solid bezel and a sharp keel or carination to the hoop. Either side of the bezel is a triangular field. Both these contain the remains of what was probably originally a simple, stylized, leaf design to their outer edges, delineated by longitudinal incised lines near to each edge. The hoop is D-shaped in cross-section. Much of the original surface has been lost, probably removing finer incised decoration.

Discussion: Late Roman finger-ring, probably of third century AD date (see Johns (1996), p.48–9; and Marshall (1907), p.156, no.976).

Dimensions and metal content: Hoop: 26 x 23 mm; diameter of bezel: 10 mm approx; weight: 10.8g. The highly mineralised nature of the surface made it difficult to get a good reading with an analytical scanning electron microscope, but it appears to be reasonably pure silver with a trace of copper.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M CHAPMAN

489. Llanover, Monmouthshire: Roman silver finger-ring (04.19) (Fig. 489)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr M Francis

Date of discovery: November 2004

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

Description: Fragment of a finger-ring expanding from the narrow back of the hoop to a broad bezel that would originally have been set with an oval intaglio, now missing. The hoop is of pointed D-shaped section,

which gives a rather angular feel to the shoulder of the ring. Only about a quarter of the ring survives being broken off across the bezel and just below the shoulder.

Discussion: Henig type III. (Henig 1978).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 19 mm [broken]; max. width: 14 mm; weight: 4.5g. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated the following compositions: approximately 88-93 per cent silver, 3-6 per cent copper and 3-6 per cent zinc.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum.

E M CHAPMAN

C. Early Medieval

490. Nercwys, Flintshire: gold ring (04.21) (Figs. 490.1, 490.2)

Date: Probably 9th or 10th century AD

Finder: Mr D Robinson

Date of discovery: October 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A finger-ring of band form, the external surface of which is decorated completely with wide, shallow transverse facets, created by deliberate hammering. Two areas of irregular and varying thickness are possible areas of join.

Discussion: Attributing such simply formed finger-rings on stylistic grounds to a precise period can be difficult; this ring could be Late Bronze Age or early medieval in date. However, the form and composition of the ring would be unusual for a Late Bronze Age context.

Faceting similar in form to that on the Nercwys ring is well known from the early medieval period, occurring for example on Viking-Age ingots such as a late 9th- or early 10th-century gold example from Norwich (*Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no.66). The transverse hammering technique also occurs widely in Scandinavia, on objects found in Swedish and Danish hoards deposited from the mid-10th century; the technique may also be found on Viking silver arm-rings, such as one from the hoard of five from Red Wharf Bay, Isle of Anglesey, attributed to the early 10th century.

The band form of the ring is unusual, most gold rings having the form of miniature arm-rings, or being made of rods twisted and plaited together. However, annular bands are known (for example the silver ring from Five Mile Lane, Vale of Glamorgan: *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no.52A).

Surface analysis of the Norwich ingot mentioned above gave approximately 85 per cent gold. XRF analyses of gold from Ekerö (Helgö), Sweden, included two pieces of 91 per cent and 94 per cent fine; objects from Helgö datable to the Viking period contained between 60 per cent and 93 per cent gold, copper usually being of the order of 1-2 per cent (Oddy and Meyer 1986).

On balance of probability, the Nercwys finger-ring is thought to have been made during the early medieval period, possibly during the 9th or 10th century AD.

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 17 mm; max. band width: 6 mm; max. band thickness: 1 mm; weight: 5.63g. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated the following compositions: gold: 94-96 per cent, silver: 2-4 per cent, copper: 1-2 per cent.

Disposition: Flintshire County Museums Service hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

491. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Excavation finds (04.9) (Fig. 491)

Date: Probably 10th century

Finders: Members of archaeological excavation team

Date of discovery: May – June 2004

Description:

1. Hacksilver: fragment of ingot (SF 3506), cut both ends; weight: 3.0g.
2. Small fragment of sheet hacksilver (SF 3507) – possibly from an arm ring; weight: 0.7g.
3. Silver knobbed fragment (SF 3508), possibly part of a pommel; weight: 0.9g. Found 4 m from a fragment of silver ingot (*Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no.406).

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive (National Museum of Wales).

M REDKNAP

492. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Silver ingot fragment (04.10) (Fig. 492)

Date: Probably 10th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work.

Description: Fragment of hacksilver (SF 3564): a length of silver ingot, chopped at both ends, with two possible purity nicks along one top edge.

Dimensions: Length 11mm; weight 3.47g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive (National Museum of Wales).

M REDKNAP

493. Trevor, Llangollen, Denbighshire: Base gold ingot fragment (04.20) (Figs. 493.1 – 4)

Date: Probably early medieval, 6th – 10th centuries AD; perhaps Late Bronze Age (1150-800 BC)

Finder: Mr R Hulse

Date of discovery: April 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While planting potatoes.

Description: An ingot fragment of rectangular shape and cross-section, pale yellow in colour, with superficial tarnishing on the surfaces. Hammer facets on the top, base and side surfaces indicate a semi-manufactured piece. A small remaining area of curved surface at the tapered and unbroken end, suggests that this was worked from a finger-shaped ingot with rounded ends and edges. Surface cracks and a rough break surface suggest a certain brittleness of the metal.

Discussion: Two dates, Late Bronze Age or early medieval, are considered on the balance of evidence to be likely.

Finger-shaped gold ingots, semi-worked or unworked, have been found with secure Late Bronze Age associations in Wales, Ireland and in northern France. The composition of the Trevor ingot is unusual for a Late Bronze Age context, where a typical signature is 4-10 per cent copper, 70-80 per cent gold and 11-20 per cent silver (Green and Northover 1996). The particularly high level of copper in this ingot is therefore atypical; however, levels of copper between 14-40 per cent have been observed in the ingot bars within the Lanrivoaré (Finistère) hoard (Eluère 1982, p. 202), so a high copper content need not rule out a Late Bronze Age date.

Ingot similar in form to that from Trevor are well known from the early medieval period. Silver ingots from Segontium near Caernarfon and Llanbedrgoch have the common finger shape, while parallels from Ireland include a gold ingot from Askeaton, Co. Limerick, and a silver example from Feltrim Hill, Co.

Dublin (M. Cahill *in litt.*). Hammer faceting on all four sides to create a rectangular cross-section is also found on small early-medieval copper-alloy bar ingots from Llanbedrgoch. Silver ingots, some semi-worked and rectangular, form the largest single component of the early 10th century Cuerdale hoard. Surface analysis of a late 9th- or 10th-century gold finger-shaped ingot from West Dereham, Norfolk, established an approximate gold content of 79 per cent (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no.36) and that for an ingot from Norwich approximately 85 per cent (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no.66). XRF analyses of gold from Sweden, including gold ingots from hoards, have demonstrated a wide range of gold alloys for jewellery, from the 3rd/4th century AD when most items contained more than 85 per cent gold, to alloys as low as 34 per cent gold by the 6th century. For example, the ingot material from Ekerö (Helgö) contained three pieces of 69, 70 and 71 per cent fine, and two of 91 and 94 per cent fine (Oddy and Meyer 1986). Objects from Helgö datable to the Viking period contained between 60 and 93 per cent gold, though copper was rarely over 5-7 per cent (*ibid*).

The Trevor ingot has been shown to contain 66-80 per cent precious metal. While the high copper content is unusual, the ingot is considered on balance of probability to belong either to the Late Bronze Age (1150 – 800 BC) or (more probably) the early medieval period (6th – early 10th century AD). Its discovery in topsoil in a garden on a modern housing estate raises the possibility that the ingot may have been brought in with new topsoil from an unknown location.

Dimensions and metal content: Surviving length: 31.5 mm; width at break: 8.2 mm, thickness at break: 6.0 mm; width at end: 6.4 mm; thickness at end: 5.3 mm; weight: 14.74g. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated the following compositions: gold: 52-60 per cent, silver: 7-21 per cent, copper: 20-36 per cent.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP and A GWILT

D. Medieval

(i) Brooches

494. Upper Boat, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff: Medieval silver brooch (04.11) (Fig. 494)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr D Jones

Date of discovery: June 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Silver annular brooch of rectangular cross-section, with decoration on the front face comprising a repeating line of punched pellets with raised borders; the back is plain. The silver pin is of flattened D cross-section, its head bent round a restriction in the hoop; there are three pellets running transversely across junction of shaft and head.

Discussion: Similar decoration occurs on brooches with cable-twist frames (such as Roundway, Wilts, North Tuddenham, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 134 and 135); Carleton Rode and Stanfield, both Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, nos. 73, 76) and St Nicholas, Vale of Glamorgan (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 85).

Dimensions: External diameter: 20 mm; hoop thickness: 1 mm; pin length: 20.5 mm; weight: 2.03g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

495. Glyn Tarell, Powys: Medieval silver brooch (04.18) (Fig. 495)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr S Sutton

Date of discovery: November 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A silver frame from an annular brooch. The frame is of circular cross-section and one face is decorated with inlaid niello patterns. The pin is missing.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this general type with frames decorated with niello are known to have been found in Wales. A brooch with similar decoration was found during restoration work at Kidwelly Castle and two similar brooches from Laugharne Burrows, Carmarthenshire, also have transverse grooves inlaid with niello (Redknap 1994).

The find spot lies some 900m east of the motte at Modrydd (Old Manor Farm, Cilwylbert).

Dimensions and metal content: External frame diameter: 26 mm (slightly misshapen); inner diameter: 23 mm. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated compositions: silver: 95-96 per cent; copper: 3-4 per cent; sulphur <1 per cent.

Disposition: Brecknock Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Finger-rings

496. Tawelan Brook, Carmarthenshire: medieval gold ring (04.1) (Fig. 496)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr D H Bryant

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A decorative gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring. It has a small bezel for an opaque light blue cabochon stone (?light blue sapphire) or glass, measuring 2x3 mm, and a gold hoop of flattened oval cross-section.

Discussion: The form of the decorative, stirrup-shaped ring was very popular during the 13th century. The Tawelan example is fine and slender, in comparison with others; a much larger example from Wales, weighing 9.84g, was found near Cwmbrian in 1989 (Cherry and Redknap 1992).

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 18.5 mm (very slightly misshapen); hoop width: 1.5 mm; bezel width: 2 mm. Weight: 2.17g.

Disposition: Carmarthen County Museum.

M REDKNAP

(iii) Other objects

497. Nailer's Lane, Monmouth, Monmouthshire: Gold foil fragment (04.16) (Fig. 497)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: During excavation of a medieval pit, on land occupied by Galliard Homes Ltd.

Description: The gold foil has been cut to a sub-rectangular shape with rounded corners, and is highly polished on one slightly concave face. Surface analysis showed that the foil was composed of debased gold, with a relatively high proportion of copper and some silver.

Discussion: The deposit within the pit also contained animal bone, slag, medieval pottery (not yet analysed but thought by the excavators to be of 13th or 14th century date) and artefacts made of copper alloy. The shape and dimensions of the foil indicate that this once formed a reflective backing plate to a setting within the bezel of a finger-ring or the collet of an object such as an annular brooch. The form of bezel required to hold such a foil would be consistent with those found on 13th or early 14th-century rings such as those from Brenzett, Kent (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 91) and Shrewsbury (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998-99, no. 112), both 13th century, or with collets on gold ring brooches such as the Oxwich brooch (dated c. 1320-40: Lewis 1985). A slight depression in the centre of the underside of the foil points to the use of a rivet to attach the collet/bezel to a hoop, a feature of French finger-rings and brooches in the Colmar hoard (deposited 1348/9) and also found on the Oxwich collets and a ring from Gwaenysgor, Rhyl (Redknap 1994).

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with site archive (Monmouthshire Museums Service).

M REDKNAP

E. Post-medieval

(i) Finger-rings

498. Llanover, Monmouthshire: post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (04.12) (Fig. 498)

Date: About 1500–50

Finder: Mr M Francis

Date of discovery: May 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Fragment of a silver gilt decorative ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section, and has been distorted. The outer surface has diagonal bands separating beaded panels, between a single moulded edge to the hoop.

Discussion: A similar example with zig-zag rather than diagonal banding was onboard the *Mary Rose* when lost in 1545 (81A2533: Redknap 2005, fig. 3.9). A silver ring with the same design, though with rubies set in the diagonal bands, was found at York Minster in 1829 (also attributed to the 16th century: Dalton (1912), no.1884).

Dimensions and metal content: Internal diameter: 20 mm approx; band width: 6 mm; weight 1.7g. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicated the following compositions: silver 88–94 per cent; copper 4–7 per cent; zinc: 3–6 per cent.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

499. Treguff, Llancarfan, the Vale of Glamorgan: post-medieval silver-gilt fede ring fragment (04.4) (Fig. 499)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr T Taylor

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Fragment of a silver gilt *fede* ring. The hoop appears to have been of flattened D-shaped cross-section. The outer surface is cast with clasped hands around a heart; the flat inner face is engraved in Roman capitals with the letters **TI**[M, N or R?]; the rest of the inscription is missing.

Discussion: Hearts on *fede* or love rings associated with clasped hands tend to be late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The inscription may have been along the lines of 'Ti[me lesseneth not my love]' (Oman 1930, no. 675) or something similar. On the basis of form and style of lettering, the Treguff fragment is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date.

Dimensions: Band width: 3 mm approx; length of fragment: 8 mm; weight: 0.34g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

500. Old Beaupre, the Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval gold posy ring (04.13) (Fig. 500)

Date: Late 16th – early 17th century

Finder: Mr C Chandler

Date of discovery: August 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A decorative gold posy ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of ovals chased for translucent green enamel between narrow beaded collars covered in opaque white enamel; most of this enamel is now missing. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed; *Where this I give I wish to live*, in italic script, followed by a Roman capital letter **B** maker's mark on a shield-shaped punch. The ring has been reduced in circumference and consequently the first letter of the inscription is incomplete.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration and form of the ring indicate that it is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date; the use of a single letter maker's mark (an unrecorded mark) is compatible with this date. Old Beaupre Castle was the home of the Bassets, one of the important gentry families of Glamorgan.

Dimensions: Inner hoop diameter: 16 x 18 mm; max. band width: 2.5 mm; weight: 1.21g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

501. Llantrithyd, the Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval gold posy ring (04.3) (Fig. 501)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Dr P Halford

Date of discovery: February 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: A decorative gold posy ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of cable pattern cells, originally inlaid with alternating white and blue enamel. Each cell has three raised gold spots. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text:

+LET+LIKING+LAST+, in capitals.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration, and form of the ring indicate that it is of late 16th- or early 17th- century date. The form is similar to a ring from Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 126).

The Tudor house known as Llantrithyd Place, in the vicinity of the find spot, was the home of the Bassets, the Mansels and then the Aubreys, all leading gentry families of Glamorgan. Llantrithyd Place shared with Beaupre the reputation as one of the principal seats in the Vale. The gold ring belongs to this period of occupancy either by Elizabeth and Anthony Mansel (sheriff 1591), who created the fishponds to the east of the find spot, or to that of the Aubreys. It became their main seat through the marriage of Mary Mansel to Thomas Aubrey in 1586.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 12 x 19 mm (misshapen); band width: 3 mm; weight: 1.43g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Dress-hook

502. Llandow B, the Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (04.14) (Fig. 502)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr W Meredith

Date of discovery: September 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Silver gilt dress-hook with trefoil back-plate cut from a sheet, to which separate hook and bar loop have been soldered. Attached to the front of the plate by solder are three hollow hemispherical bosses, each decorated with three 'rope twist' filigree wire circlets, with small granulated pellets in the interspaces. There is a circular hole through the centre of the back-plate in the space between the three bosses, for a rivet (now missing) which would once have held a central rosette or flower.

Discussion: This decorative dress-hook is paralleled by examples from previous *Treasure Annual Reports*, and is related to examples with cusped trefoil back-plates from Caldecote, Warwickshire and Staxton, North Yorkshire (Gaimster *et al.* 2002, fig. 4 and 5).

Documentary evidence indicates these items were popular in the 16th century, the latest reference in an inventory being 1598 (Gaimster *et al.* 2002, p. 184). A gilt copper-alloy example of similar trilobe form with an overall length of 28 mm has been recorded from Llantrithyd, Vale of Glamorgan.

Dimensions: Overall length: 26 mm; width of back-plate 16 mm; weight: 4.14g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

F. 18th – 20th centuries

503. Llanerchynedd, Isle of Anglesey: Silver ring (04.17)

Date: Uncertain (19th or 20th- century?)

Finder: Mr D Wyn Owen

Date of discovery: January 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: Finger-ring made of square-sectioned silver wire. The hoop consists of two strands of wire, which have been twisted round each other to form a knot-like bezel.

Discussion: The ring bears similarities to some Roman finger-rings (e.g. Kenkel 1913, nos. 713-16) but is of simple construction and could easily have been produced at any period. It appears to be constructed of drawn wire, unknown in the Roman period (Johns 1996, p. 192).

Dimensions and metal content: Max. diameter of hoop: 20 mm (now distorted); bezel: 6 x 5 mm; weight: 0.8g. Surface analysis conducted by the National Museum of Wales indicates that the ring is silver, with less than 2 per cent copper, and has traces of gilding.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

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Valuations

1	Cobham	£1,200	68	Baldock	£400
2	Northfleet	£70	73	Newchurch	£350
3	Lambourn	£100,000	74	Woodbridge area	£280
4	Newchurch area	£400	75	Huxley	£28,000
5	Roxby-cum-Risby	£450	76	York area	£22,000
6	North East Norfolk	£8,000	77	Barmby Moor	£120
7	East Dean area	£50	78	North Yorkshire area	£25
8	Takeley	£600	80	Holt area	£2,500
12	East Norfolk	£350	82	Heckington	£450
13	Lavant	£700	83	Arlington	£1,400
14	Burton Fleming area	£25	84	Thurnham	£100
15	Newchurch	£125	85	Wincanton area	£2,800
17	Cirencester area	£1,700	88	West Wight	£3,800
18	Thornham	£550	93	West Wrating	£290
20	Breage	£230	94	Tarrant Hinton	£400
21	Breage	£200	95	Brabourne	£300
22	East of Colchester	£2,200	103	Ash	£600
25	Ringlemere	£300	104	Lidlington	£1,250
29	Northampton area	To be decided	105	Ardleigh	£6,500
32	Attleborough area	£5,500	106	Eye area	£4,500
34	Saham Toney	£75	108	North Yorkshire area	£145
35	Sedgeford area	£65,000	109	Holt area	£6,000
36	Cardeston	£75	110	Runhall	£175
38	Cublington	£180	111	Bridlington area	£2,500
41	Godstone	£35	112	Denton	£1,300
42	Bedale	£400	113	Old Buckenham	£50
43	Hunsdon	£300	114	West Shropshire	£23,000
45	Quenington	£150	115	Hammerwich	£1,100
47	Eastbourne area	£50	116	Eye area	£1,650
48	Hibaldstow	£1,000	118	North Yorkshire area	£1,600
52	Barton Bendish	£950	119	Low Santon	£1,000
53	East of Colchester	£1,000	120	Deerhurst	£75
55	Lichfield	£200	124	Whissonsett	£100
57	Bungay area	£35	126	Bury St Edmunds area	£130
58	North Ormsby	£120	128	Firle	£250
60	Barmby Moor	£1,200	130	Northbourne	£380

132	Ellesmere	£100	214	Lewes area	£350
133	Kingsclere	£700	216	Churcham	£150
134	Childswickham	£475	223	Bury S Edmunds area	£100
136	Doncaster area	£1,400	226	Ewell	£180
137	North Yorkshire area	£5,000	227	Gringley on the Hill	£1,600
139	Narborough	£190	228	Hedon	£200
140	Tretire	£200	229	Takeley	£300
145	Mildenhall area	£1,600	232	Arreton	£250
146	East Dean area	£250	233	Castle Eaton	£250
148	Firle	£500	235	East of Colchester	£50
150	Climping	£25	236	East of Colchester	£50
151	Carisbrooke area	£300	239	Sible Hedingham	£100
153	Gilmorton	£200	244	Lidlington	£300
157	Langford	£600	245	Clavering	£100
158	Cholsey	To be decided	252	East Dean area	£100
159	Houghton	£220	253	Tawstock	£45
160	Slapton	£200	259	Hedon	£80
161	Birdbrook	£450	261	Woodstock	To be decided
164	Damlands	£650	262	Phillack	£350
165	Grendon Underwood	£220	263	Landkey	£150
166	Godmersham	£200	265	Northleach	£180
168	Poulton	£120	267	Exbury and Lepe	To be decided
169	Houghton	£750	268	Titchborne	£180
172	Condover	£400	271	Hazel Grove	£250
174	Climping	£35	274	Woodstock	To be decided
175	Wendover	£850	275	Bruton	£475
182	Weston super Mare area	£80	281	Rodmell	£150
183	Ilam	£450	283	Ebberston	£175
185	Chippenham area	£1,200	284	Pocklington area	£175
186	Tadley	£2,400	285	Lambourn	£230
190	Exbury and Lepe	To be decided	286	Hambleton	£130
191	North Owersby	£950	287	Wilmington	£350
192	Rushall	£300	288	Abbotts Ann	£190
196	Tickhill	£1,200	291	West Hagbourne	To be decided
197	Great Tey	£200	293	Northchapel	£100
202	Claxby	£2,000	297	West Wycombe	£400
207	Lewes area	£10,000	298	Duffield	£2,500
208	Purton	£300	299	Billericay	£600
209	Charlton Marshall	£700	304	Bletchington	To be decided
210	Abridge	£2,500	307	Albrighton	£650

308	Tannington	£1,000	445	Gilmorton	£55
309	Houghton	£180	446	Bury St Edmunds area	£220
312	Wixford	£1,000	450	Thornbury	£40,000
314	East of Colchester	£380	451	Fiskerton	£40
315	Firle	£135	453	Cople	£550
316	Dunkirk	£500	456	Itchen Valley	£870
318	Hailsham	£280	457	Bamburgh	£3,650
320	Boxted	£600	459	Carleton Rode	£850
321	Westonzoyland	£600	461	Barnoldswick	£2,100
322	South Herefordshire	£2,500	464	Rogate area	£70
323	Newark	£6,000	465	Abridge area	£3,500
324	Bicknacre	£125	468	Ilam	£2,100
328	Covehithe	£140	469	Okeford Fitzpane	£11 500
330	Lydlinch	£220	471	Cron dall	£245
333	Lydham	£80	472	Skipton	£1,200
339	Longford area	£800	473	Paull	£250
342	Bridlington area	£90	474	Newton with Scales	£350
343	Fincham	£2,000	475	Cirencester area	£300
344	Tapton	£80	476	Hazel Grove	£290
345	Biscathorpe	£800	478	Hincaster	£250
347	Tawstock	£280	479	Gargrave	£170
393	Shipdham	£100	481	Stowe area	£450
414	Climping	£1,800	482	Sidley	£40
415	Lavant	£730	484	Drummond	£300
416	South West Norfolk	£900	483	Tamlacht	£2,000
417	South West Norfolk	£450	485	Burton	£85,000
418	Corfe Castle	£2,800	488	Llandow	£130
419	South Oxfordshire	To be decided	489	Llanover	£20
421	South Wight	£23,000	490	Nercwys	£1,500
422	Clacton area	£2,150	493	Trevor, Llangollen	£175
428	Barton Bendish	£35	494	Upper Boat, Pontypridd	To be decided
431	Shenstone	£400	495	Glyn Tarell	£250
432	Kenilworth	£120	496	Tawelan Brook	£1,100
433	Church Minshull	£570	498	Llanover	To be decided
434	Cadeby	£560	499	Treguff, Llancarfan	£30
435	Leigh	£230	500	Old Beaupre	£750
439	Dereham area	£12,460	501	Llantrithyd	£430
440	Letwell	£200	502	Llandow	£150
441	West Lavington	£310			
444	East Winch	£35			

Additional Information for 2003 Treasure items with 'to be decided' outcomes at the time of publication:

157	Sledmere	£110
197	Malmesbury	£580
202	South Colchester	£4,750
220	Milton Keynes	£600
276	West Ogwell	£650
283	King's Sombourne; Hampshire Museums Service withdrew; returned to finder.	
346	Thurnham	£4,800
356	Ardleigh	£480
2003 Amendments:		
424	Swansea	£500

Update

Braithwaite, South Yorkshire: Early Bronze Age gold crescent (P&EE 88)

This find was discussed in the Treasure Annual Report 2001, in which it was stated that the Treasure Valuation Committee had recommended to the Secretary of State that the finders' reward be reduced by ten per cent on the grounds of 'significant damage done recklessly to the object' (see Treasure Act Code of Practice, para. 79 (viii)).

Since that time, the Treasure Valuation Committee has revisited the matter and reconsidered its recommendation that the reward be abated.

The Secretary of State, having been asked whether she agreed with this, and, having considered the evidence in the case, decided that an unabated reward should be awarded, on the grounds that there was no evidence of dishonesty, improper act of self-interest or recklessness on the part of the finders.

(from 2001 report)

Note: When found the object was folded up into a small parcel, about one inch (2.5 cm) across. The finder unravelled it to reveal a sheet-gold ornament, but the folding has left numerous transverse creases, some sharp. The Treasure Valuation Committee recommended to the Secretary of State that the finder's reward be reduced by 10 per cent on the grounds of 'significant damage done recklessly to the object' (see Treasure Act Code of Practice, para. 79 (viii)), which included the unfolding and cleaning of it.

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The following cases were declared Treasure and, in many cases valued, before the museum which had expressed an interest withdrew:

9 (Hampshire Museums Service); 47 (Towner Art Gallery and Museum, Eastbourne); 77 and 164 (Yorkshire Museum); 93 (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, Cambridge); 96 and 139 (British Museum); 103 and 130 (Dover Museum); 145, 320 and 446 (Moyses' Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds); 148, 214 and 281 (Barbican House Museum, Lewes); 159, 169 and 309 (Arundel Museum); 171 and 323 (Newark and Sherwood Museum Service); 185 (Chippenham Museum); 191 (North Lincolnshire Museum); 202 and 345 (The Collection, Lincoln); 259 (Hedon Museum); 308 (Lanman Museum, Framlingham); 317 (Colchester Museums); 440 (Clifton Park Museum); 400 (The Collection, Lincoln); 460 (Buckinghamshire County Museum); 461 and 474 (Lancashire County Museum Service); 468 (Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery); 477 (Cheshire Museums Service); 486 (National Museum Wales).

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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.

ENGLAND

1. Artefacts

A. Bronze Age



(Fig. 1) Cobham, Kent



(Fig. 2) Northfleet, Kent



(Fig. 3) Lambourn, Berkshire (Half life-size)



(Fig. 4) Newchurch area, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 5) Roxby-cum-Risby, North Lincolnshire (Actual size)



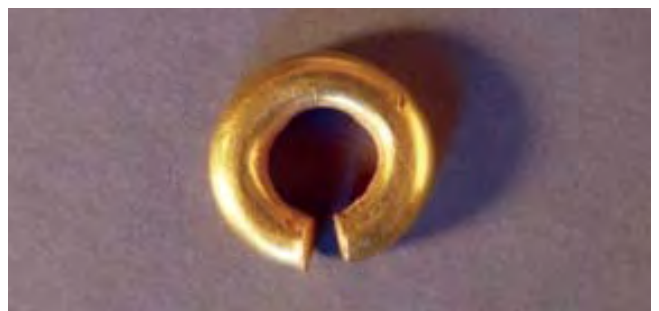
(Fig. 6) North East Norfolk



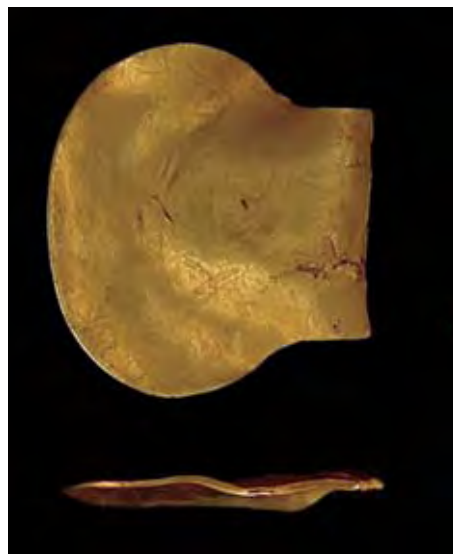
(Fig. 7) East Dean area, East Sussex



(Fig. 8) Takeley, Essex



(Fig. 9) Havant, Hampshire



(Fig. 10) East Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 12) East Norfolk



(Fig. 13) Lavant, West Sussex



(Fig. 14) Burton Fleming area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 15) Newchurch, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



(Fig. 16) Northwood area, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



(Fig. 17.1) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



(Fig. 17.2) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



(Fig. 17.3) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



(Fig. 17.4) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



(Fig. 17.5) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



(Fig. 17.6) Cirencester area, Gloucestershire (Half life-size)



(Figs. 18.1, 18.2, 18.3) Thornham, Norfolk (Half life-size)



(Fig. 21.1) Breage, Cornwall (Half life-size)



(Fig. 20.1) Breage, Cornwall (Half life-size)



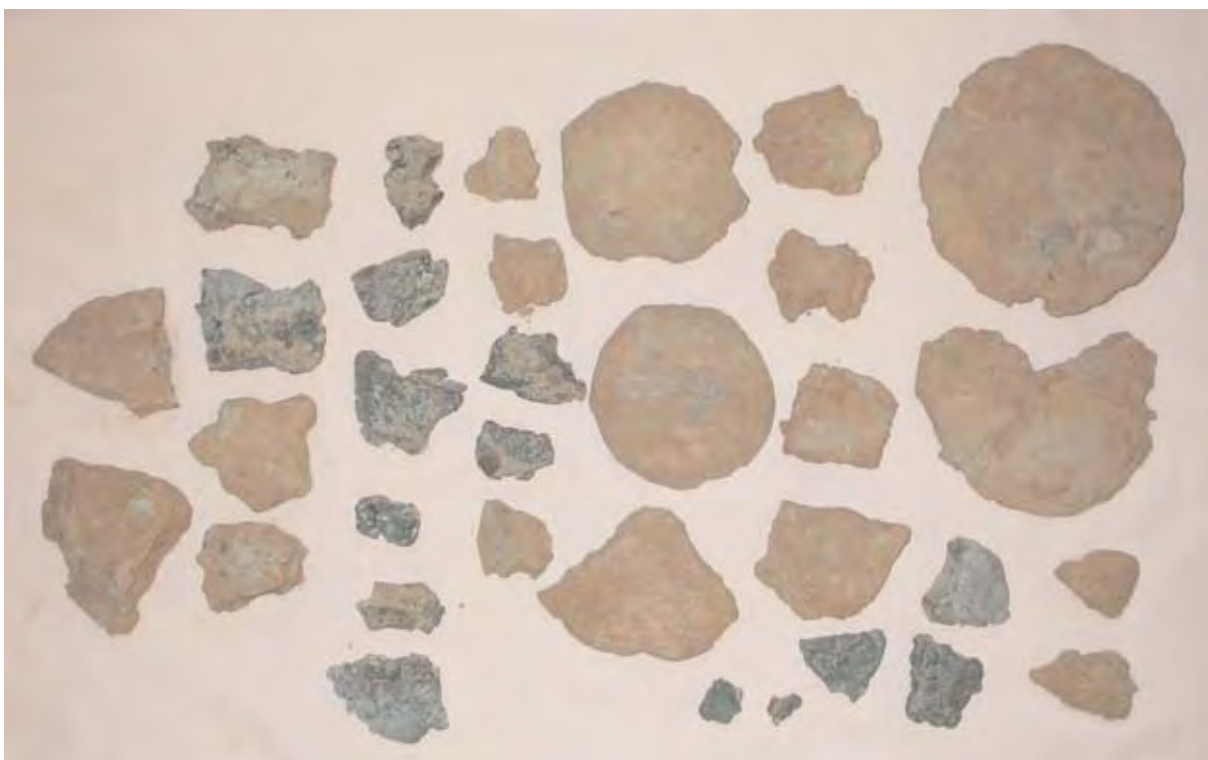
(Fig. 21.2) Breage, Cornwall (Half life-size)



(Fig. 20.2) Breage, Cornwall (Half life-size)



(Fig. 22.1) East of Colchester, Essex (Half life-size)



(Fig. 22.2) East of Colchester (Approx 20% life-size)



(Fig. 23.1) Ebbsfleet, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 23.2) Ebbsfleet, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 24.1) Lenham, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 25.1) Ringlemere, Kent (Actual size)



(Fig. 25.2) Ringlemere, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 25.3) Ringlemere, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 26) Tilmanstone, Kent (Half life-size)



(Fig. 27.1 & 27.2) Northrepps, Norfolk (Half life-size)



(Figs. 28.1 & 28.2 & 28.3) North Tuddenham, Norfolk (Half life-size)



(Fig. 29.1) Northampton area (Half life-size)



(Fig. 29.2) Northampton area (Half life-size)



(Fig. 29.3) Northampton area (Half life-size)



(Fig. 29.4) Northampton area (Half life-size)



(Fig. 29.5) Northampton area (Half life-size)



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(Fig. 29.7) Northampton area (Half life-size)



(Fig. 30.1) Nettlestead, Suffolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 30.2) Nettlestead, Suffolk (Half life-size)



(Fig. 31.1) Woodbridge area, Suffolk
(Actual size)



(Fig. 31.2) Woodbridge area, Suffolk
(Actual size)

Iron Age



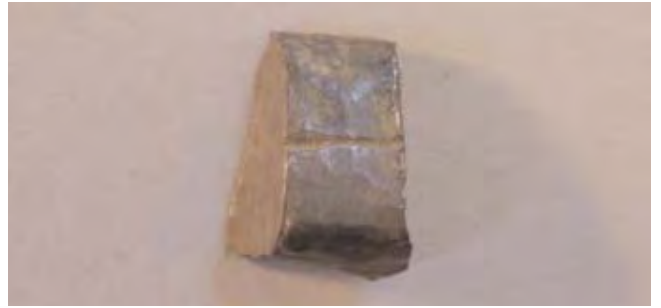
(Fig. 32.1) Attleborough area, Norfolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 32.2) Attleborough area, Norfolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 32.3) Attleborough area, Norfolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 33.1) Heacham, Norfolk



(Fig. 33.2) Heacham, Norfolk



(Figs. 34.1 & 34.2) Saham Toney, Norfolk



(Fig. 35.1) Sedgeford area, Norfolk



(Fig. 36) Cardeston, Shropshire

Roman



(Fig. 37.1) Good Easter, Essex



(Fig. 37.2) Good Easter, Essex



(Fig. 38.1) Cublington, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 38.2) Cublington, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 39.1) Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 39.2) Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire



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(Fig. 40.2) West Firsby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 41.1) Godstone, Surrey



(Fig. 41.2) Godstone, Surrey



(Fig. 43.2) Hunsdon, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 42.1) Bedale, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 44) Yelverton, Norfolk



(Fig. 42.2) Bedale, North Yorkshire



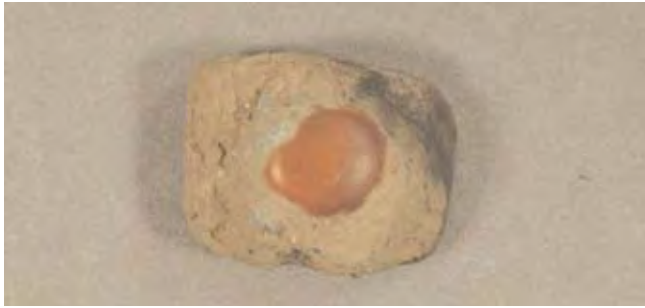
(Fig. 45.1) Quenington, Gloucestershire



(Fig. 43.1) Hunsdon, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 45.2) Quenington, Gloucestershire



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(Fig. 47) Eastbourne area, East Sussex



(Fig. 48.1) Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire



(Fig. 48.2) Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire



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(Fig. 49.2) Mildenhall area, Suffolk



(Fig. 50) Great Dunham, Norfolk



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(Fig. 52.2) Barton Bendish, Norfolk



(Fig. 53) East of Colchester



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(Fig. 57.1) Bungay area, Suffolk



(Fig. 55) Lichfield, Staffordshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 58.1) North Ormsby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 60.1) Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 58.2) North Ormsby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 60.2) Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 59) Stowmarket area, Suffolk



(Fig. 61) West Firsby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 64.2) Lankhills, Hampshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 62) Upper Stondon, Bedfordshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 64.3) Lankhills, Hampshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 64.1) Lankhills, Hampshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 64.4) Lankhills, Hampshire (Actual size)



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(Fig. 87) Tibenham, Norfolk



(Fig. 88.1) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.2) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.3) West Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 88.4) West Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 88.5) West Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 88.6) West Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 88.7) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.8) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.9 & 88.10 & 88.11) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual sizes)



(Fig. 88.12) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.13) West Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 88.14) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.15) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.16) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.17) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 88.18) West Wight, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



(Fig. 90.1) Cumwhitton, Cumbria (Actual size)



(Fig. 94) Tarrant Hinton, Dorset



(Fig. 90.2) Cumwhitton, Cumbria



(Fig. 95) Brabourne, Kent



(Fig. 92) Sutton on the Forest, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 93) West Wratting, Cambridgeshire



(Fig. 96) Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 98) Seething, Norfolk



(Fig. 99) Scole, Norfolk



(Fig. 100) Horton Kirby, Kent



(Fig. 101) Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 102) Stillington, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 103) Ash, Kent



(Fig. 104) Lidlington, Bedfordshire



(Fig. 105.1) Ardleigh, Essex



(Fig. 107.1) Cliffe, Kent



(Fig. 105.2) Ardleigh, Essex



(Fig. 107.2) Cliffe, Kent



(Fig. 106) Eye area, Suffolk



(Fig. 108) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 109) Holt area, Norfolk



(Fig. 110.1) Runhall, Norfolk (Twice life-size)



(Fig. 110.2) Runhall, Norfolk (Twice life-size)



(Fig. 111.1) Bridlington area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 112) Denton, Kent



(Fig. 111.2) Bridlington area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 113) Old Buckenham, Norfolk (Twice life-size)



(Fig. 114) West Shropshire



(Fig. 117.1 & 117.2) Thirkleby, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 118) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 115) Hammerwich, Staffordshire



(Fig. 116) Eye area, Suffolk



(Fig. 119) Low Santon, North Lincolnshire



(Fig. 120) Deerhurst, Gloucestershire



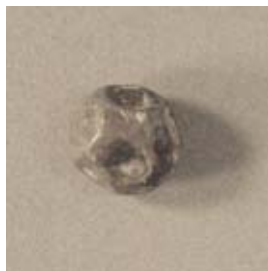
(Fig. 125) Stoke by Clare, Suffolk



(Fig. 121) Darenth, Kent



(Fig. 126) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(Fig. 123) Offley, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 127) Pirton, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 124) Whissonsett, Norfolk



(Fig. 128) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 132) Ellesmere, Shropshire



(Fig. 133) Kingsclere, Hampshire



(Fig. 129) Langley, Kent



(Fig. 134) Childswickham, Worcestershire



(Fig. 130) Northbourne, Kent



(Fig. 136) Doncaster area, South Yorkshire



(Fig. 137.1) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.2) North Yorkshire area (Actual size)



(Fig. 137.3) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.4) North Yorkshire area (Actual size)



(Fig. 137.5) North Yorkshire area (Actual size)



(Fig. 137.6) North Yorkshire area (Quarter size)



(Fig. 137.7) North Yorkshire area (Actual size)



(Fig. 138) Birch, Essex



(Fig. 139) Narborough, Norfolk



(Fig. 137.8) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.9) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.10) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.11) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.12) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.13) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.14) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.15) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 137.16) North Yorkshire area



(Fig. 136.17) North Yorkshire area

Medieval



(Fig. 140) Tretire, Herefordshire



(Fig. 143) Covehithe, Suffolk



(Fig. 141.1 & 141.2) Brading, Isle of Wight (Twice life-size)



(Fig. 144) Debenham area, Suffolk



(Fig. 142) Southfleet, Kent



(Fig. 145) Mildenhall area, Suffolk



(Fig. 146) East Dean area, East Sussex



(Fig. 150) Climping, West Sussex



(Fig. 147) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 151) Carisbrooke area, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 148) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 152) Brookland, Kent



(Fig. 149) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 153) Gilmorton, Leicestershire



(Fig. 154) Skendleby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 157) Langford, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 155) Sporle with Palgrave, Norfolk



(Fig. 158) Cholsey, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 156) Watton area, Norfolk



(Fig. 159) Houghton, West Sussex



(Fig. 160) Slapton, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 164) Damlands, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 161) Birdbrook, Essex



(Fig. 165) Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 162) Shorwell, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 166) Godmersham, Kent



(Fig. 168) Poulton, Gloucestershire



(Fig. 170) Tysoe, Warwickshire



(Fig. 169.1) Houghton, West Sussex



(Fig. 171.1) Newark area, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 169.2) Houghton, West Sussex



(Fig. 171.2) Newark area, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 172.1) Condober, Shropshire



(Fig. 174) Climping, West Sussex



(Fig. 172.2) Condober, Shropshire



(Fig. 175.1) Wendover, Buckinghamshire



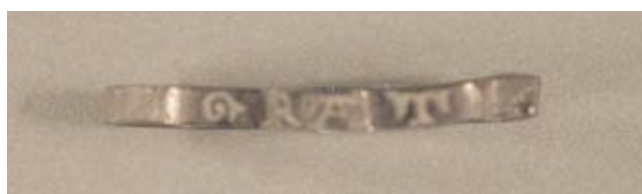
(Fig. 173.1) Eye area, Suffolk



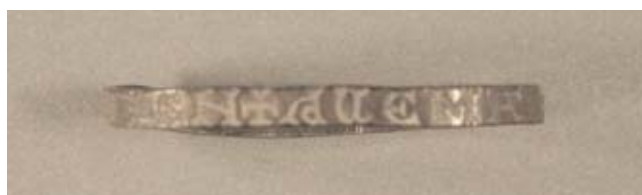
(Fig. 175.2) Wendover, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 173.2) Eye area, Suffolk



(Fig. 176.1) Owslebury, Hampshire



(Fig. 176.2) Owslebury, Hampshire



(Fig. 177) Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 181) Thornham, Norfolk



(Fig. 178) Brookland, Ken



(Fig. 182.1) Weston super Mare area, Somerset



(Fig. 182.2) Weston super Mare area, Somerset



(Fig. 180) Norwich, Norfolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 183.1) Ilam, Staffordshire



(Fig. 183.2) Ilam, Staffordshire



(Fig. 184.1) Debenham area, Suffolk



(Fig. 186.2) Tadley, Hampshire



(Fig. 184.2) Debenham area, Suffolk



(Fig. 187) Worldham, Hampshire



(Fig. 185.1) Chippenham area, Wiltshire



(Fig. 189) Tarrant Launceston, Dorset



(Fig. 185.2) Chippenham area, Wiltshire



(Fig. 186.1) Tadley, Hampshire



(Fig. 190) Exbury and Lepe, Hampshire



(Fig. 191) North Owersby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 192.1) Rushall, Wiltshire



(Fig. 193) St Mary in the Marsh, Kent



(Fig. 194) Chilton Trinity, Somerset



(Fig. 195) Dundridge, Hampshire



(Fig. 196) Tickhill, Doncaster



(Fig. 197) Great Tey, Essex



(Fig. 198.1 & 198.2) Broadlands, Hampshire



(Fig. 199) King's Somborne, Hampshire



(Fig. 200.1 & 200.2) Old Romney, Kent



(Fig. 201) Sapcote, Leicestershire



(Fig. 202) Claxby, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 203) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 204.1 & 204.2) Hevingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 205) Runton, Norfolk



(Fig. 206) Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk



(Fig. 207.1) Lewes area, East Sussex



(Fig. 207.2) Lewes area, East Sussex



(Fig. 207.3) Lewes area, East Sussex



(Fig. 208) Purton, Wiltshire



(Fig. 209.1) Charlton Marshall, Dorset



(Fig. 209.2) Charlton Marshall, Dorset



(Fig. 210.1) Abridge, Essex



(Fig. 211) East Kent



(Fig. 210.2) Abridge, Essex



(Fig. 212) Beddingham, East Sussex



(Fig. 213) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 214) Lewes area, East Sussex



(Fig. 215.1) Little Horsted, East Sussex



(Fig. 215.2) Little Horsted, East Sussex



(Fig. 216) Churcham, Gloucestershire



(Fig. 217) Emneth, Norfolk



(Fig. 218) Chideock, Dorset



(Fig. 219.1) Little Witchingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 219.2) Little Witchingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 220) Old Romney, Kent (Actual size)



(Fig. 223) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(Fig. 221) Mundham, Norfolk



(Fig. 222) Holt area, Norfolk



(Fig. 224) Felmingham, Norfolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 225) Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex (Actual size)



(Fig. 228) Hedon, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 229) Takeley, Essex (Three times life-size)



(Fig. 226) East Ewell, Surrey



(Fig. 230) Covehithe, Suffolk



(Fig. 227) Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 231) Houghton, West Sussex (Actual size)

Post-medieval



(Fig. 232) Arreton, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 233) Castle Eaton, Wiltshire



(Fig. 234) Chelmondiston, Suffolk



(Fig. 235) East of Colchester



(Fig. 236) East of Colchester



(Fig. 237) East of Colchester



(Fig. 238) North Essex



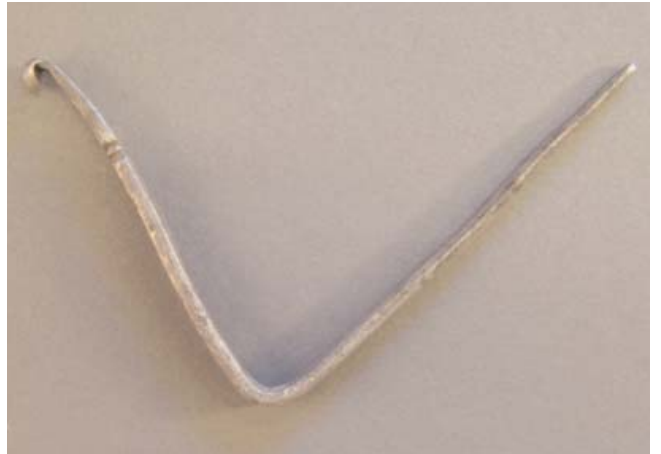
(Fig. 239) Sible Hedingham, Essex



(Fig. 240) Cringleford, Norfolk



(Fig. 241) Bedale area, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 246.1) Chilcomb, Hampshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 242) Cundall, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 246.2) Chilcomb, Hampshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 243) Cundall, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 244) Lidlington, Bedfordshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 245) Clavering, Essex (Actual size)



(Fig. 247) Hougham, Kent (Actual size)



(Fig. 250.1) Eye area, Suffolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 253) Tawstock, Devon



(Fig. 250.2) Eye area, Suffolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 254) East Dean area, East Sussex



(Fig. 251) Hessett, Suffolk (Actual size)



(Fig. 255) Little Barningham, Norfolk



(Fig. 252) East Dean area, East Sussex (Actual size)



(Fig. 257) Norton-on-Derwent, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 258) Scarrington, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 259) Hedon, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 260) Heckingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 261) Woodstock, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 262) Phillack, Cornwall



(Fig. 263) Landkey, Devon



(Fig. 264) Hucclecote, Gloucestershire



(Fig. 268) Titchborne, Hampshire



(Fig. 265) Northleach, Gloucestershire



(Fig. 269) Hastoe, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 266) Crondall, Hampshire



(Fig. 267) Exbury and Lepe, Hampshire



(Fig. 270) East Keal, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 271) Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester



(Fig. 275) Bruton, Somerset



(Fig. 272) Downham Market, Norfolk



(Fig. 276) Blaxhall area, Suffolk



(Fig. 274) Woodstock, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 277) Chillesford, Suffolk



(Fig. 278) Hitcham area, Suffolk



(Fig. 279) Sudbourne, Suffolk



(Fig. 280) Wickham Market area, Suffolk



(Fig. 281) Rodmell, East Sussex



(Fig. 282) Cawood, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 283) Eberston, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 284) Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 285) Lambourn, Berkshire



(Fig. 286) Hambleden, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 287) Wilmington, Devon



(Fig. 288) Abbots Ann, Hampshire



(Fig. 289) Exton, Hampshire



(Fig. 294) West Sussex area



(Fig. 290) Donington, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 295) Brailes, Warwickshire



(Fig. 291) West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 296.1) Elsing, Norfolk



(Fig. 292) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(Fig. 296.2) Elsing, Norfolk



(Fig. 293) Northchapel, West Sussex



(Fig. 297) West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 298.1) Duffield, Derbyshire



(Fig. 298.2) Duffield, Derbyshire



(Fig. 299) Billericay, Essex



(Fig. 300) Whippingham area, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 301) East Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 302) Shorwell, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 303) Oxborough, Norfolk



(Fig. 304.1) Bletchington, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 304.2) Bletchington, Oxfordshire



(Fig. 306) Queen Camel, Somerset



(Fig. 307) Albrighton, Shropshire



(Fig. 308) Tannington, Suffolk



(Fig. 310) Great Crakehall, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 311) Chilham, Kent



(Fig. 312) Wixford, Warwickshire



(Fig. 313.1) Hawkhurst, Kent



(Fig. 317) East of Colchester



(Fig. 313.2) Hawkhurst, Kent



(Fig. 318) Hailsham area, East Sussex



(Fig. 314) East of Colchester



(Fig. 319.1) Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 315) Firl, East Sussex



(Fig. 319.2) Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 316.1) Dunkirk, Kent



(Fig. 316.2) Dunkirk, Kent



(Fig. 320.1) Boxted area, Suffolk



(Fig. 322.1) South Herefordshire



(Fig. 320.2) Boxted area, Suffolk



(Fig. 322.2) South Herefordshire



(Fig. 321) Westonzoyland, Somerset



(Fig. 323.1) Newark, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 324) Bicknacre, Essex



(Fig. 323.2) Newark, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 325.1 & 325.2) Wigginton, City of York



(Fig. 323.3) Newark, Nottinghamshire



(Fig. 326.1 & 326.2) Burton Fleming area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 327) Weybourne, Norfolk



(Fig. 328.1) Covehithe, Suffolk



(Fig. 328.2) Covehithe, Suffolk



(Fig. 329) Williton, Somerset (Actual size)



(Fig. 330) Lydlinch, Dorset



(Fig. 331) Hitchin, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 332) Saltfleetby area, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 335) Ilminster area, Somerset



(Fig. 333) Lydham, Shropshire



(Fig. 336) Wingfield, Wiltshire



(Fig. 334) Bawdrip, Somerset



(Fig. 338) Thornton, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 339) Longford area, Derbyshire



(Fig. 340) Darenth, Kent



(Fig. 342) Bridlington area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 341) Stonham Aspal, Suffolk



(Fig. 343.1 & 343.2) Fincham, Norfolk



(Fig. 344) Tapton, Derbyshire



(Fig. 345.1) Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 345.2) Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 346) Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire



(Fig. 347) Tawstock, Devon (Actual size)

18th-20th Centuries



(Fig. 348) Caddington, Bedfordshire



(Fig. 349) Michelmersh, Hampshire



(Fig. 350) East Kent



(Fig. 351) Harbledown, Kent



(Fig. 352) Hoath, Kent



(Fig. 353) Offham, Kent



(Fig. 354.1) Sheldwich, Kent



(Fig. 354.2) Sheldwich, Kent



(Fig. 354.3) Sheldwich, Kent



(Fig. 355) Martham, Norfolk



(Fig. 359) Bradford Peverell, Dorset



(Fig. 356.1) Hinton St George, Somerset



(Fig. 361) Fraisthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 356.2) Hinton St George, Somerset



(Fig. 362) Sandhutton area, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 357) South Petherton, Somerset



(Fig. 363.1) Alciston, East Sussex



(Fig. 358) Otterton, Devon



(Fig. 363.2) Alciston, East Sussex



(Fig. 364.2) Knapton, City of York



(Fig. 367) Beaminster, Dorset



(Fig. 365.1) Reading, Berkshire



(Fig. 368.1) Covehithe, Suffolk



(Fig. 365.2) Reading, Berkshire



(Fig. 369.1) Selby, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 366) Brassington, Derbyshire



(Fig. 369.2) Selby, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 371.1) St Albans, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 374) Hesselton area, Suffolk



(Fig. 371.2) St Albans, Hertfordshire



(Fig. 375.1) Patching area, West Sussex



(Fig. 372) Clitheroe, Lancashire



(Fig. 375.2) Patching area, West Sussex



(Fig. 373) Thurnham, Kent



(Fig. 376) Meonstoke area, Hampshire



(Fig. 377.1) Hevingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 377.2) Hevingham, Norfolk



(Fig. 378) Lichfield, Staffordshire



(Fig. 379) Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire



(Fig. 380) Lewes area, East Sussex



(Fig. 381) Brookland, Kent



(Fig. 382) Thornham, Norfolk



(Fig. 383) Easterton, Wiltshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 384) Grafton, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 385) Selby area, North Yorkshire



(Fig. 389) Drifffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 386) Slapton, Devon (Actual size)



(Fig. 387) Ilam, Staffordshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 388) Wixford, Warwickshire

Undiagnostic



(Fig. 390) Bishopstone, Kent



(Fig. 391) Sherpherdswell with Coldred, Kent



(Fig. 392) Heckington area, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 393) Shipdham, Norfolk



(Fig. 394.1) West Chinnock, Somerset



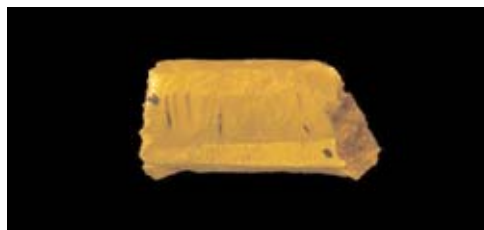
(Fig. 394.2) West Chinnock, Somerset



(Fig. 395) King's Somborne, Hampshire



(Fig. 396) Andover area, Hampshire



(Fig. 397) Carisbrooke area, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 398) North East area, Lincolnshire



(Fig. 405) Hillesden, Buckinghamshire



(Fig. 399) Alkborough, North Lincolnshire



(Fig. 407) Broughton, Lancashire



(Fig. 400) Osbournby, Lincolnshire (Actual size)



(Fig. 404) Sudbury area, Suffolk



(Fig. 408) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



(Fig. 411.1) Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 409) Firle, East Sussex



(Fig. 411.2) Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire



(Fig. 410) Rodmell, East Sussex (Actual size)

Coins



(Fig. 421.1 & 421.2) South Wight, Isle of Wight



(Fig. 421.3) South Wight, Isle of Wight (Approx. quarter life-size)



(Fig. 422.1, 422.2 & 422.3) Clacton area, Essex



(Fig. 433.1) Church Minshull, Cheshire



(Fig. 433.2) Church Minshull, Cheshire



(Fig. 433.3) Church Minshull, Cheshire



(Fig. 445.1) Gilmorton, Leicestershire



(Fig. 445.2) Gilmorton, Leicestershire



(Fig. 446.1) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Diocletian (Lyon *RIC* 276)



(Fig. 446.4) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Maximinus II (Bastien 476)



(Fig. 446.2) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Maximian (Trier *RIC* 768)



(Fig. 446.5) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Maxentius II (Rome *RIC* 210)



(Fig. 446.3) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Constantius I (Trier *RIC* 357a)



(Fig. 446.6) Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:
Constantine I (Lyon *RIC* 255)



(Fig. 450) Thornbury, South Gloucestershire (Not to scale)



(Fig. 455) Hoxne, Suffolk



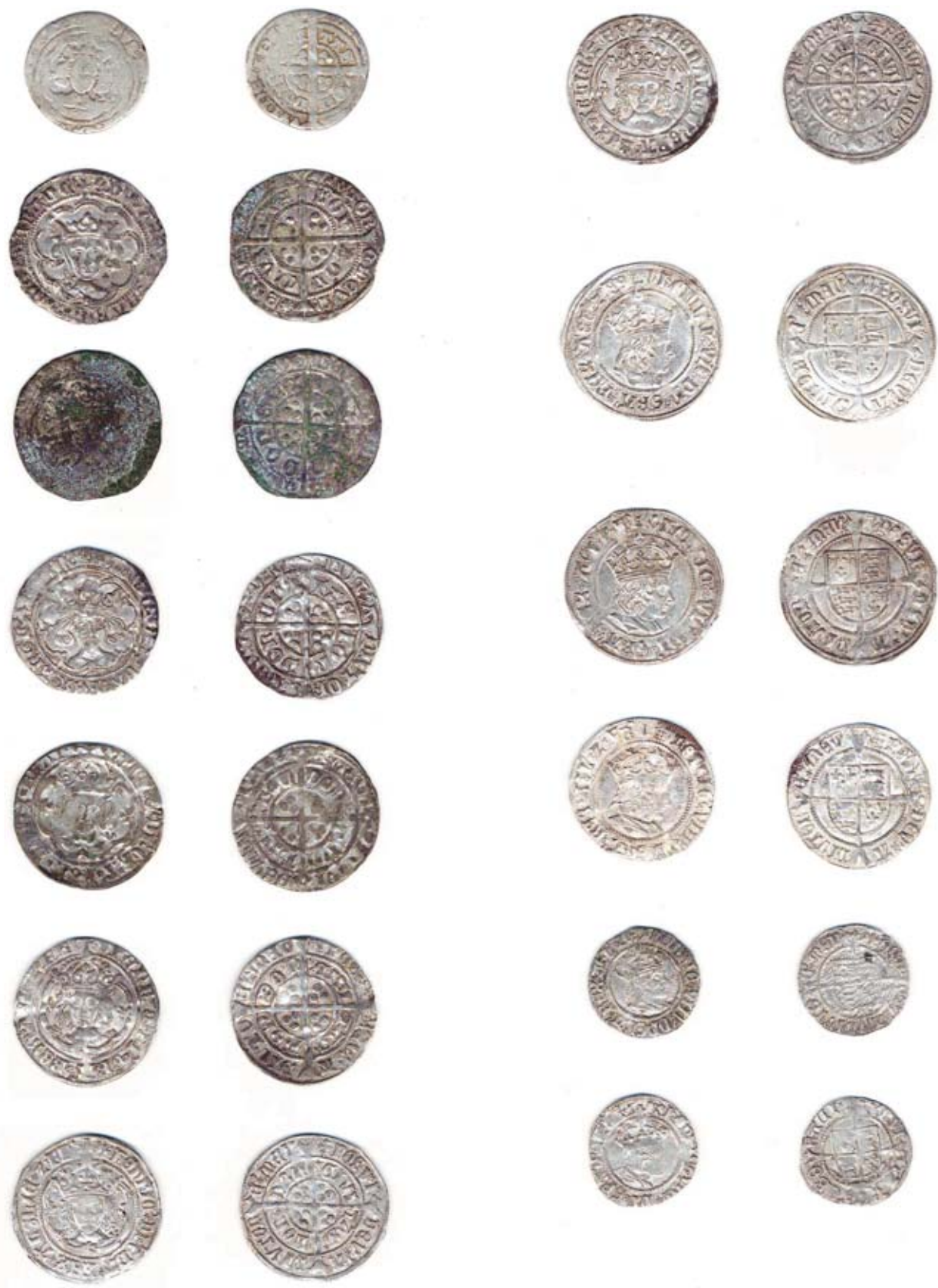
(Fig. 456) Itchen Valley, Hampshire (Enlarged)



(Fig. 459) Carleton Rode, Norfolk



(Fig. 465.1 & 2) Ambridge area, Essex



(Fig. 469.1) Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset



(Fig. 469.2) Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset (Approx half life-size)



(Fig. 480) Bankside, Greater London (Twice life-size)

NORTHERN IRELAND

1. Artefacts



(Fig. 484) Tamlacht, Co. Armagh



(Fig. 483) Drummond, Co. Tyrone (Not to scale)

WALES

1. Artefacts

A. Bronze Age



(Fig. 485.1) Burton, Wrexham (Not to scale)



(Fig. 485.2) Burton, Wrexham



(Fig. 485.3) Burton, Wrexham



(Fig. 486) Wick, Vale of Glamorgan

B. Roman



(Fig. 488) Llandow, Vale of Glamorgan



(Fig. 489) Llanover, Monmouthshire

C. Early Medieval



(Fig. 490.1) Nercwys, Flintshire



(Fig. 490.2) Nercwys, Flintshire



(Fig. 491) Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey



(Fig. 492) Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey



(Fig. 493.1) Trevor, Llangollen, Denbighshire



(Fig. 493.2) Trevor, Llangollen, Denbighshire



(Fig. 493.3) Trevor, Llangollen, Denbighshire



(Fig. 493.4) Trevor, Llangollen, Denbighshire

D. Medieval



(Fig. 494) Upper Boat, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff



(Fig. 495) Glyn Tarell, Powys



(Fig. 496) Tawelan Brook, Carmarthenshire



(Fig. 497.1) Nailor's Lane, Monmouth

E. Post-medieval



(Fig. 498) Llanover, Monmouthshire



(Fig. 499) Treguff, Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan



(Fig. 500) Old Beaupre, Vale of Glamorgan



(Fig. 501) Llantrithyd, Vale of Glamorgan



(Fig. 502) Llandow, Vale of Glamorgan