

TREASURE
ANNUAL
REPORT
2005/6



TREASURE ANNUAL REPORT 2005/6

THE
BRITISH
MUSEUM





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Cover: Iron Age electrum torc (no. 82), c. 200–50 BC. Found in Newark, Nottinghamshire, by Mr M Richardson while metal-detecting in February 2005.

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FOREWORD

This is the eighth Annual Report to Parliament on the operation of the Treasure Act 1996. Like its predecessors, it lists all the finds that were reported as potential Treasure to the British Museum, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, and the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland. This Report contains details of 592 and 665 new cases reported during two years: 2005 and 2006. Of these cases, 282 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums across the country, while 557 have been disclaimed, 206 were deemed not to be Treasure and 212 cases are still to be determined.

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

The number of finds being reported as Treasure continues to increase rapidly: in 1998, the first full year of the Treasure Act, there were 201 cases and by 2002 that number stood at 240 cases, while in 2007 the total stood at 749. This is largely due to the expansion of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2003, when 21 new Finds Liaison Officers were appointed across the country. Finds Liaison Officers play a crucial role in the effective operation of the Treasure Act, encouraging finders to report their finds and guiding them through the Treasure process: 97 per cent of finds of Treasure are reported to the Finds Liaison Officer in the first instance.

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

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

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

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

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

In January 2006, my Department launched a new initiative to encourage finders and landowners to consider donating finds to museums, by giving certificates to all those who have waived their rights to a reward. It is very encouraging that in this Report interested parties have waived their rights to a reward in 25 cases in 2005 and a further 44 in 2006.

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

Margaret Hodge
Minister for Culture,
Creative Industries and Tourism 2008

CORONERS BILL

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

INCREASE IN TREASURE CASES

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

ACQUISITION OF TREASURE BY MUSEUMS

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

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

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

DONATIONS

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

UNREPORTED FINDS OF POTENTIAL TREASURE

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

It was also noted in the previous Treasure Annual Report that English Heritage, in partnership with

other national heritage agencies and museums in the United Kingdom and the Crown Dependencies, had commissioned Oxford Archaeology to carry out a survey of illegal metal detecting. The data-gathering phase of this project is now complete and a report will be published later in 2008.

Roger Bland

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

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

OBJECTS	ACQUIRED	DONATED	DISCLAIMED	NOT TREASURE	TO BE DETERMINED	TOTAL
Bronze Age	25	6	7	-	4	42
Iron Age	5		2	1	-	8
Roman	6	3	27	5	4	45
Early Medieval	36	3	22	1	7	69
Medieval	25	2	79	3	11	120
Post-Medieval	34	4	94	2	4	138
18th–20th centuries	-	-	-	53	-	53
Undiagnostic	-	-	8	14	-	22
Total	131	18	239	79	30	497
Coins						
Iron Age	7	-	2	1	1	11
Roman	13	4	23	5	7	52
Early Medieval	3	-	-	-	1	4
Medieval	6	2	6	-	3	17
Post-Medieval	0	1	6	1	3	11
Total	29	7	37	7	15	95
Grand Total	160	25	276	86	45	592

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

OBJECTS	ACQUIRED	DONATED	DISCLAIMED	NOT TREASURE	TO BE DETERMINED	TOTAL
Bronze Age	0	6	8	2	17	33
Iron Age	2	-	-	2	1	5
Roman	5	6	32	8	10	61
Early Medieval	8	3	10	5	29	55
Medieval	14	13	79	2	44	152
Post-Medieval	11	7	107	3	37	165
18th–20th centuries	-	-	-	61	-	61
Undiagnostic	-	1	6	28	-	35
Total	40	36	242	111	138	567
Coins						
Iron Age	2	-	7	1	4	14
Roman	7	8	20	3	14	52
Early Medieval	1	-	-	-	2	3
Medieval	2	-	6	4	7	19
Post-Medieval	1	-	5	1	2	9
Undiagnostic	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	13	8	39	9	29	98
Grand Total	53	44	281	120	167	665

TABLE 3. METHOD OF DISCOVERY FOR FINDS LISTED IN THIS REPORT

Metal-detecting	1171	93.16%
Chance find	30	2.39%
Archaeological find	53	4.21%
Reported by buyer	3	0.24%
Total	1257	

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF TREASURE CASES 1997–2007 BY COUNTY

	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Bath & North East Somerset				1								3	4
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	7	8	15	50
Berkshire	1		7			2	1		3	4	2	2	22
Bristol					1								1
Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	2	1	10	8	14	13	9	67
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough		3	2	2	5	4	3	6	2	12	22	35	96
Cheshire		1	3	1	3	3	5	6	3	5	1	6	37
Cornwall				1	1	1	1		3	4	3	7	21
Cumbria					1		4		1	2	3	8	19
Derbyshire		1	3		1	1		3	5	9	3	8	34
Devon			5	4	5	1	2	8	6	15	10	6	62
Dorset		3	5	9	3	6	8	15	9	10	16	17	101
Durham			1				1	2		1	1	4	10
Essex	2		8	8	8	8	9	19	25	44	44	36	211
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	2	2	2	10	12	15	12	68
Gloucestershire, South		1	2					1	1	3	5	2	15
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	11	10	18	27	30	33	30	185
Herefordshire		1							2	2	5	4	14
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	4	3	3	12	4	14	16	72
Isle of Wight			3		1		3	9	15	21	19	30	101
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	12	11	36	40	49	39	42	279
Lancashire		1		1		1		3	6	3	3	4	22
Leicestershire & Rutland		1	4	2	2	5		6	4	6	14	15	59
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	13	16	29	18	27	26	34	195
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	4	3	9	35
Lincolnshire, North East												1	1
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	5	6	14	41
Manchester, Greater									2	1	1		4
Merseyside												3	3
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	43	46	58	78	84	76	77	607
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6		1	8	3	8	12	12	55
Northumberland				1			2	1	1	6	2	2	15
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	3	3	6	6	13	4	14	62

	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	7	10	14	12	64
Shropshire				5	2	1	3	3	7	9	9	12	51
Somerset			3	4	3	4	6	4	12	16	13	12	77
Somerset, North		1					1	1		3	1	1	8
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	2	2	2	11	13	2	15	55
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	23	30	47	37	27	48	39	324
Surrey			3	7	1	3	3	7	3	5	13	3	48
Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	1	1	6	23	21	13	13	82
Sussex, West	1		2	1	3		2	6	16	7	16	11	65
Teesside							1			1	2	3	7
Tyne and Wear								1					1
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	9	8	8	6	8	21	9	93
West Midlands			2	2								2	6
Wiltshire & Swindon	1	5	9	10	4	7	9	8	11	18	18	25	125
Worcestershire			2	3		1		4	1	2	4	1	18
York, City of			2		3	1	3	2	4	2	6	6	29
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	10	7	16	16	6	18	19	110
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	5	6	18	24	18	31	53	190
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5	1	1	3	4	6	3	28
Yorkshire, West			1	1			1	2		1	1		7
Uncertain										1	3	9	13
England	22	54	191	223	221	202	226	401	485	577	642	725	3969
Bridgend										1			1
Carmarthenshire					2			3	1		2		8
Denbighshire				1					1		1		3
Ceredigion			1					1					2
Flintshire					1			1	1			1	4
Gwynedd				1								1	2
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	3	3	6	3	2	1	2	27
Monmouthshire			4	1	2		1	6	3	1	6		24
Neath, Port Talbot				1									1
Newport				1			1	1			2	2	7
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	1	1	2				2	11
Powys			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	4	13
Rhondda Cynon Taf								1	1				2
Swansea				2	1		3	1				2	9
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3	2	4	7	8	8	9	44
Wrexham							1		1	1	1	1	5
Wales	3	9	12	12	12	8	13	19	19	14	23	24	156
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	22	57	201	236	233	214	240	420	506	592	665	749	4135

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NOTE ON TREASURE ANALYSES

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

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

The surfaces of the objects are often corroded, even when not visibly so. The analysis is mainly of the surface and, whilst adequate in the majority of cases to establish for the purposes of the Treasure Act whether an object contains more than 10 per cent of precious metal, the percentages quoted are approximate and may not be an accurate analysis of the whole object.

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

DISTRIBUTION MAPS OF TREASURE CASES



Bronze Age



Roman



Medieval



Iron Age



Early Medieval



Post-Medieval

(I) GOLD OBJECTS**1. Winchester area, Hampshire:
Early Bronze Age gold strip (2005 T21)****Date:** c. 2500–2000 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr A Cornish while metal-detecting in 2000.**Description:** A long, cigar-shaped strip of sheet gold with squared off terminals. At either end is a set of three small, roughly circular perforations set in a triangle. Initially this would have been a very plain gold strip, swelling towards the middle, suitable for a diadem or neck choker with the ends drawn close together and secured using the perforations. In either case it could have been fixed to another material such as leather. The strip has many transverse creases consistent with it having been rolled up and crushed flat, and then unrolled. The main additional damage is a repeating pattern of rounded hammer dents of varied sizes and shapes, the pattern indicating that they were inflicted through the layers, after the object had been coiled and flattened.**Discussion:** Very few parallels of such plain ornaments can be found. Perhaps closest is a gold strip of similar shape, but with more rounded ends and shorter, from Co. Cavan, Ireland (Taylor 1980, pl. 28 g, h & i). It is decorated with lightly incised lines and dots, a familiar feature of the earliest gold-work of western Europe. There are, however, occasional plain examples in continental Europe; in two Breton finds they are in datable contexts (Eluère 1982, 57 pl. 68, 58 pl. 71). Further afield, a very similar strip to that from Winchester is illustrated and described as a diadem by Perea (1991, 50); it comes from a collective tomb at Cueva de los Murciélagos, Granada, in the south of Spain. Length: 478mm; max. width: 25.3mm; weight: 21.46g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91%.**Disposition:** British Museum hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

**2. Gilmorton, Leicestershire: Two Copper Age
gold basket ornaments (2006 T154)****Date:** c. 2500–2000 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr J Caluori while metal-detecting in March 2006.**Description:**

1. An oval plaque, gently curved in profile, from which a short tang projects from the longer axis. The tang is almost doubled back resulting in some stress fractures and ends in a break. A single row of 63 punched dots, punched from the concave face, is inset from the outer edge of the plaque, except on the side with the tang. Length: 39.7mm; width: 34.0mm; weight: 6.2g.

2. A plaque of similar shape and size to the first, but creased and the two ends are roughly turned inwards. The tang is also turned through a second tight bend so that its end is tucked into the crease. 68 dots are punched into the concave face inset from the edge. Length as curled: 25mm; width: 34.1mm; weight: 6.3g.

Discussion: Three main variants of 'basket ornaments' or 'ear-rings' occur; these particular examples are of the style previously known only from Iberia and a 19th-century find from Ireland. This particular style is therefore not native to Britain and no such examples have been previously found, all previous finds of basket ornaments from Britain having been of a different, insular variant. Surface analysis indicated gold contents for the two items of approximately 93–96%.**Disposition:** Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

**3. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: Early Bronze Age gold
basket ornament (2005 T113)****Date:** c. 2400–2100 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr T Orme while metal-detecting in March 2005.**Description:** A slightly asymmetrical oval plaque of thin sheet gold with the residual stump of what would originally have been a narrow tang projecting radially outwards. The plaque would have been curled into a tube and the tang then wrapped around it. The tang evidently broke off or was neatly removed in antiquity, and to solve the problem two tiny, neat perforations (0.5–0.7mm diameter) were made in the edge of the plaque immediately behind the stump of the tang. Linear decoration has been executed extremely lightly with a stylus. There is a band of three parallel grooves outlining the edge while two further bands cross the middle of the plaque on the shorter axis, containing five and four grooves respectively.

A cross-grid of three strong creases is the result of the plaque having been folded up neatly into a smaller 'parcel' of gold. Length: 40mm; depth: 21.3mm; weight: 1.45g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 88%.

Discussion: Ornaments of the 'basket' type are among the earliest gold-work in Britain, dating to the phase of copper usage prior to the adoption of bronze. Some are known in pairs and occur in early Beaker graves (for example that of the celebrated Amesbury Archer), but the folding of this example may suggest another context of deposition and recalls the as-found condition of the Stogursey basket ornament (Treasure Annual Report 1998–9, no 1).**Disposition:** Isle of Wight Museum Service.

S P NEEDHAM

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

A TYACKE & G VARNDELL

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

G VARNDELL

**6. Harlow, Essex: Middle Bronze Age gold bead
(2005 T150)****Date:** c. 1500–1000 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr J McClelland while metal-detecting in October 2004.**Description:** A small roughly annular bead of sheet gold. The inner edges are slightly inturned and the outer edge flattened; the bead has a shallow biconical profile. Examination in the laboratory under high magnification suggests that the bead was fashioned using an overlapping join rather than cast.**Discussion:** For a very similar bead (though cast, and somewhat smaller) from Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, see Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 1, with a stratified context dating it to the Middle Bronze Age. External diameter 9.3–10mm; weight: 0.54g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84%, closely comparable to the Bourton example.**Disposition:** Harlow Museum.

G VARNDELL

7. Takeley, Essex: Middle Bronze Age gold ring (2005 T495)

Date: Probably c. 1300–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr B Reynolds while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A 3-coil gold ring which appears to be made from a rolled-up length of gold sheet; the wire thus made has a flattened oval section. The ends are slightly tapered and terminate level with each other. A very small part of the tip of one end is broken off revealing a void. Max. dimensions: 28 x 10.5mm; weight: 4.46g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–79%.

Discussion: Coiled gold rings (but of solid, round-sectioned wire) have been found in two Bronze Age hoards, one from Fitzleroi Farm, West Sussex (British Museum accession nos. 1996 9-2 1-42) and the recent find from Poulton, Gloucestershire (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 17). Well-dated types place the date of deposition as above, i.e. during or slightly after the Penard phase. It is likely that these are finger-rings. Loose spiral rings of the same date are known, such as from Axholme, Lincolnshire, threaded onto a twisted neck ornament along with two 'composite' gold rings (Taylor 1980, 57 and Pl 39). The Axholme example appears to have a similar cross-section to the Takeley piece but is solid. While there are no exact analogues to date, similar pieces are known from Ireland and northern France.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

G VARNDELL

8. Sittingbourne area, Kent: Middle Bronze Age gold composite ring (2006 T566)

Date: c. 1300–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Haynes while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A composite ring, penannular, comprising three slender solid gold rods of roughly circular cross-section; these have been cut at the ends (probably with a chisel) and fused together. Diameter: 14 x 14.5mm; weight: 5.07g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content for the yellow stripes of 66–68%. A well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in character, dating to c. 1300–1100 BC.

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

G VARNDELL

9. Hinckley area, Leicestershire: Middle Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T451)

Date: c. 1300–1150 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Ward while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A small gold ring comprising a length of round-sectioned gold rod; the plain, flat terminals meet (but not perfectly). Diameter 14 x 12.5mm; diameter of rod: 3mm; weight 4.39g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 79–81%.

Discussion: While this object belongs broadly to the class of Bronze Age penannular rings, it has more in common with the Middle Bronze Age type (which includes composite rings) than with the later Bronze Age series. Simple rings of plain round-sectioned rod have been found in association with Middle Bronze Age composite rings in north-east Norfolk and Cirencester area (Treasure Annual Report 2004, nos. 6 & 17).

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire.

G VARNDELL

10. Farndon, Nottinghamshire: Middle Bronze Age gold composite ring (2005 T195)

Date: c. 1300–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr A Dempsey while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A bipartite composite ring, penannular, comprising two solid gold rods possibly soldered together. The piece belongs to a well-known Middle Bronze Age type, decorative in nature. Max. external diameter: 15mm; weight: 9.31g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.

Disposition: British Museum.

G VARNDELL

11. River Perry area, Shropshire: Middle or Late Bronze Age gold bracelet (2006 T34)

Date: c. 1300 BC onwards

Discovery: Found by Mr R McArthur while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: Penannular, hollow gold bracelet, originally of circular or near-circular cross-section, now distorted. The body expands very slightly at the one extant terminal; the other is missing. The terminal has a cap which was made separately. The piece was made from thick gold sheet rolled into a tube; the long edges might originally have been neatly butted but have now parted in places, and overlap in others where crushed. Length if straightened: 162mm; diameter as distorted: 70 x 44.5mm; weight 35.72g (uncleaned).

Discussion: The overall shape suggests a date within the Bronze Age, but known Bronze Age examples of this form are not hollow. Some later Bronze Age cup-ended bracelets are hollow but the joins are not visible. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84–86%, and was generally consistent with an ancient date.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service.

G VARNDELL

12. Mendip Hills area, Somerset: Middle Bronze Age gold hoard (2005 T523)

Date: 1200–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr N Howick while metal-detecting in November 2005. When discovered, the 19 pieces were 'in a tight ball', subsequently separated. Investigation by Somerset County Council archaeologists confirmed a topsoil context for the find. **Description:** All twisting and distortion seems to have occurred at the time of coiling, probably shortly before deposition.

1. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal, roughly and loosely coiled and irregularly twisted. The torc was originally untwisted and penannular in shape. Length: 560mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 3.9mm; weight: 53.9g. Note: no. 6 is part of this torc giving a total length (circumference) of 700mm (i.e. a diameter of c. 223mm) and weight of 66.65g.

2. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal of round cross-section. It is roughly loosely coiled and irregularly twisted. The torc was originally untwisted and penannular in shape. A 22mm length at the broken end of the torc has been bent to the point of creating a near fracture. This is probably part of no. 4, although neither has a clean break at the fractured end as both have apparently been cut. Length: 505mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 2.7mm; weight: 30.51g. If nos. 2 & 4 are from the same torc it originally had a length of at least 665mm (i.e. a diameter of c. 212mm) and weight of 38.82g.

3. Bar torc of triangular cross-section, with simple

hooked terminals of round cross-section, roughly coiled. There may originally have been some irregular twisting to the torc. Length: 540mm (i.e. diameter c. 172mm); triangular cross-section, sides: 2.7mm; weight: 39.77g.

4. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section with simple hooked terminal of round cross-section. Note: see no. 2. Length: 160mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 2.6mm; weight: 8.31g.

5. Bar torc of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminals of round cross-section, tightly coiled and then flattened, but originally untwisted. Length: 720mm (i.e. a diameter of c. 230mm); triangular cross-section, sides: 2.2mm; weight: 26.14g.

6. Bar torc (part) of triangular cross-section, with simple hooked terminal. Note: see no. 1. Length: 140mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 3.9mm; weight: 12.73g.

7. Penannular bar bracelet of triangular cross-section with plain terminals. The slight twisting is probably secondary. Length: 180mm; triangular cross-section, sides: 4.0mm; weight: 23.46g.

8. Ribbon torc with simple hooked terminals, loosely twisted, coiled prior to deposition. Length: 340mm; weight: 32.27g.

9. Penannular bar bracelet of rectangular cross-section with simple, slightly tapering and rounded terminals. Length: 180mm; weight: 31.34g.

10–12. 3 doubled and hooked ribbon bracelets, originally untwisted. At the point the ribbon is doubled, the width tapers and a loop is formed to receive the hooks. The hooks themselves are simple and taper to points. Lengths: 360mm, 400mm & 360mm; weights: 6.87g, 7.0g & 7.35g respectively.

13–17. 5 doubled and hooked bar bracelets of round cross-section, loosely coiled. A loop is formed at the point each bracelet is doubled to receive the hooks, which are simple and tapering. Lengths: 350–450mm; weights: 20.9g, 19.62g, 30.12g, 21.74g & 27.89g respectively.

18 & 19. 2 small D-shaped penannular bars, purpose uncertain. Lengths: 15mm & 22mm; weights: 0.35g & 0.4g respectively.

Discussion: In summary, the hoard probably constitutes 17 objects, total weight: 400.72g. While there are a number of unusual types within the hoard, notably the doubled and hooked bracelets, the find can be securely dated to the Middle Bronze Age. All pieces were subjected to distortion to a greater or lesser extent prior to the hoard's deposition, but most do not show significant signs of wear or damage prior to this. The presence of these gold personal ornaments in Somerset reflects their broader concentration throughout south-west England and distribution throughout north-west Europe. The coastal locations of the gold depositions potentially indicate their relationship to maritime interactions during the period.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

S MINNITT

13. Mudford, Somerset: Middle Bronze Age gold strip (2005 T415)

Date: c. 1500–1300 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: Fragment of gold strip tapering to narrow, rounded end which is pierced, pushing excess gold through to the back. The long edges are flattened, and the broken edge appears to be torn. The piece is slightly crumpled and distorted. The piece may be compared with complete examples of ornaments found at Binstead, Sussex (Treasure Annual Report 1998–9, no. 3) although the Binstead examples have neater perforations (it may be that the present fragment represents unfinished work then scrapped). The complete rings were found interlinked and had hook-and-hole fastenings, and are datable via analogues in France. It seems likely that they were ear ornaments. Length: 21mm; thickness: 0.5mm at edge; weight: 0.86g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87–90%.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Somerset County Museums Service.

G VARNDELL

14. Ilam, Staffordshire: Middle Bronze Age gold ribbon ornament (2005 T80)

Date: c. 1400–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Lee while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description: Two joining fragments form a parallel-sided strip, or ribbon. One end is a neat flat-ended terminal with rounded corners, the other is a ragged break. The back is flat, while the front carries 21 very finely incised grooves aligned longitudinally, stopping a little short of the terminal. In addition to the main tears, the strip is a little contorted with a partial tear from one side and two tiny drill holes have been noted by the analyst.

Discussion: This object is very similar to two recent treasure finds from Fontmell Magna, Dorset and Flixton, Yorkshire (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, nos. 1 & 2). There is also a grooved strip from The Hamel, Oxford, excavated from a layer which yielded Beaker pottery of the Early Bronze Age, but this style is more likely to be Middle Bronze Age on the strength of two important associations, from Saintjohns, Co. Kildare, and Derrinboy, Co. Offaly (Eogan 1983).

Combined length: 75mm (51.3 & 25.3mm); width: 14–14.7mm; thickness: 0.3–0.7mm; weight: 6.78g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87%.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

S P NEEDHAM

15. Arundel area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age gold biconical pendant (2005 T421)

Date: c. 1300–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Grant while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A biconical pendant made using narrow, c-sectioned gold strip wound spirally. The piece tapers to each end, having its maximum diameter across the mid-section. An eyelet for suspension was raised from the central and parts of two flanking coils, seemingly pulled up and clipped across, then shaped and united with an overlapping join to form the suspension loop. This operation resulted in the flattening of a few coils either side of the loop. One end is broken off (missing) and there is slight compression at this end. The only analogues known are the well-associated piece from the Burton Hoard (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 485) and no. 16 in this volume, see below. Max. surviving length: 24mm; weight: 1.75g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 72–74%.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

G VARNDELL

16. Chichester area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age gold biconical bead pendant (2006 T263)

Date: c. 1300–1100 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Baker while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A biconical hollow pendant made from a coiled, narrow, lightly c-sectioned gold strip. An eyelet for suspension is placed centrally at the thickest part; this comprises a four-strip loop made integrally with the pendant. One of the tapered ends is missing. Max. surviving length 30mm; max. thickness: 8mm; weight (incl. soil): 3.32g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 73–75%.

Discussion: Two analogues are currently known, both recent. The first is from a Middle Bronze Age hoard from Burton, Wrexham (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 485); the other is from the Arundel area, Sussex (this volume, no. 15), a single find. The objects from Burton were buried as an associated hoard group which contains items known to be of Middle Bronze Age date; this secure association thus provides a cultural and chronological context for the two single finds.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

17. Ely area, Cambridgeshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T373)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr G Freeland-Smith while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A penannular gold ring with thick hoop tapering slightly to flat terminals. The ring has decorative narrow banding in yellow and paler gold but this is extremely worn, especially on the external surfaces. The interior of the hoop is flattened. Visual inspection suggests a gold covering over a base metal core. External diameter: 17.5–19.5mm; weight: 11.86g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 60–63% and 33–34% respectively.

Disposition: Ely Museum.

G VARNDELL

18. Englefield, West Berkshire: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2005 T422)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr T Hollamby & Mrs C Hollamby while metal-detecting, in October 2005.

Description: A penannular gold ring having narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold, this decorative effect is very worn especially around each face. The paler (more silver-rich) stripes have a blackish tarnish. External diameter: 29–27mm; weight 11.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content for the yellow stripes of 75–77% and, following cleaning, confirmed the core as base metal. A well-known Bronze Age type, decorative in character.

Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finders.

G VARNDELL

19. Kelvedon, Essex: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T111)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr T Mallison while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Gold penannular ring with body of circular cross-section tapering gently to flat terminals. The ring bears decorative narrow stripes of yellow and paler gold but this is heavily worn, especially at the circumference and outer surfaces. External diameter 16 x 14.5mm; weight 5.28g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 81–84% and confirmed a base-metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in nature.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

G VARNDELL

20. Crawley, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T141)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr N Saunders while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: Small penannular gold ring of sub-circular section with decorative narrow banding in yellow and paler gold; corrosion of the silver-rich stripes has caused blackening in places. The external surfaces are patchily worn. The gap is bridged by green corrosion products, probably deriving from a base-metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. External diameter: 14–15mm; weight: 4.13g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 57% and 40% respectively.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G VARNDELL

21. Fawley, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T485)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Cooper while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A plain, penannular gold ring of roughly circular cross-section. One terminal is damaged revealing that the piece comprises a gold covering over a base-metal core. The covering is also split in one place. External diameter: 15mm; weight 3.72g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–79%. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in nature.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

22. Rowlands Castle, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T358)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

Date of discovery: Found by Mr R Triggs while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A penannular gold ring with a hoop of circular cross-section; original decorative banding in broad stripes of yellow and paler gold are very worn and best perceptible near the inner surface. Roughness of the gold at one terminal could be due to damage. The surface is heavily worn; scores and scrapes are likely to have occurred post-deposition. Visual inspection suggests that the piece comprises a gold covering over a base metal core. A well-known Late Bronze Age type, decorative in character. Diameter 18–18.5mm; weight: 9.51g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 75–79% of the yellow stripes.

Disposition: Portsmouth City Museum.

G VARNDELL

23. Winchester Area, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age penannular ring (2006 T635)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

24. Buntingford, Hertfordshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2006 T379)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

Disposition: Hertford Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

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

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

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

F BASFORD & G VARNDELL

26. West Wight, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age gold lock ring (2006 T95)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

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

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

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

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

G VARNDELL

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

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

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

Description: A small, cast 'finger-ingot', roughly plano-convex in section. Cut-marks are visible (possibly done with a chisel in antiquity). However, comparable pieces were found in the hoard from Mooghaun, Co. Clare (Eogan 1994, Pl. XV), where other items are datable to the Late Bronze Age. The composition of the example from Brabourne is entirely compatible with such a date. Length: 39mm; weight: 12.19g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 83%.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum, the landowner's share generously donated.

G VARNDELL

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

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

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

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

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

Date: c. 960–750 BC

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion: All three types are well known in the British Late Bronze Age. They find their best analogues in, respectively, Eogan's Variety 3/Needham C*; Eogan Variety 4/Needham C; Eogan Variety 1/Needham B1 (Eogan 1994; Hook & Needham 1989). Other gold bracelet hoards in which one or more of the types are represented include the two Bexley (Kent) hoards and those from Tisbury, Wiltshire; Morvah, Cornwall and Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk (all illustrated in Eogan 1994).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

G VARNDELL

31. Radway, Warwickshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring (2005 T552)

Date: c. 1150–750 BC

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

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

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

G VARNDELL

32. Donhead St Mary's, Wiltshire: Late Bronze Age gold bracelet fragment (2005 T1)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Lawler while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description: A roughly annular band with a small overlap, it can be assumed that the original form was a penannular bracelet with two matching thickened terminals and a broad gently c-shaped band section, which survives in the reworked form. One end is a slightly thickened terminal of thin crescentic shape, the other is a thin, wavy edge, most likely the product of the reworking of a broken end. Remodelling after this loss involved pulling the two ends together to overlap and tying them together with a thread (not surviving) passed through crude perforations. Contraction of the diameter caused the band to bend into a fairly even pentagon with obtuse angles. Weight: 21.1g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 90%.

Discussion: The original ornament is very likely to have been a penannular bracelet of c-section with slightly thickened, beaded terminals. C-section bracelets occur in a few Late Bronze Age hoards, although usually with much stronger out-turned terminals. A group of bracelets in the Matignon hoard, Côtes d'Armor, Brittany, are more similar to the Donhead example (Eluère 1982, 181 fig.169).

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

S P NEEDHAM

33. Padstow, Cornwall: Possible Bronze Age gold fragment (2005 T110)

Date: Possibly Bronze Age

Discovery: Found by Mr J Clemes while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A roughly trapezoidal fragment of gold; the broader end is flattened and cut (or flattened and broken off) and there is a rough break at the opposite, narrower end. The long edges have slight flanges, more marked on one face; the 'flange' at the narrow edge is probably a result of breaking. Length: 12.6mm; width: 8mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 1.53g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 85–88%. Although the composition is compatible with a Bronze Age date, the fragment is undiagnostic.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum.

G VARNDELL

34. Wembury, Devon: Probable Bronze Age gold ingot (2005 T123)

Date: Probably Late Bronze Age

Discovery: Found by Mr M Holland while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: Cast gold ingot of roughly D-shaped section.

Discussion: One datable associated find of ingot casts of this type is from Mooghaun, Co. Clare, where other items in the hoard are known to date to the Late Bronze Age (Eogan 1994, Pl. XV). The simplicity of the form and the lack of archaeological context for most finds of finger-ingots make firm dating difficult. However, the composition is compatible with a Bronze Age date. Length: 50mm; weight: 26.22g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum.

G VARNDELL

35. Charminster, Dorset: Probable Bronze Age gold pendant (2006 T380)

Date: Probably Bronze Age

Discovery: Found by Mr R Tydeman while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description: A cigar-shaped strip of gold with sub-square terminals. The two long sides are asymmetric, one being more bowed than the other, but this may be due to a stronger buckle affecting the latter. The long edges have marginal lipping from edge finishing. The perforation is circular at its entrance and tapers to a less regular shape on the rear face where it pushes lips of metal through; it would appear to have been pierced with a partly rotary action.

The reverse face presents a matt surface with a subtle texture probably resulting from the anvil (stone?) it was worked on. In contrast, the obverse is burnished and bears many longitudinal striations, some relatively coarse, probably the products of ancient finishing and use-wear. Length: 73.7mm; max. edge thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 4.0g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84–86%.

Discussion: Although the object is a little contorted, there is no evidence that it was once curled round into a ring. It would seem to have been a finished and, indeed, well-used suspended ornament, perhaps a pendant or decorative tab dangling from an item of clothing. It does not belong to an established type of the British Bronze Age, but both form and metal composition would be in keeping with such a date.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

36. Sixpenny Handley, Dorset: Possible Bronze Age gold strip fragment (2006 T514)

Date: Possibly Bronze Age

Discovery: Picked up from the surface by Mrs M Hamilton in October 2006.

Description: A small fragment of gold strip tapering to a tongue-shaped terminal, where it has been pierced, slightly off-centre. The piercing has been carried out from the slightly less dull side. The piece is very weathered, and there is some cracking across the width where it seems to have been folded. Length: 38.5mm; thickness: 0.5mm approx; weight: 1.63g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 84–87%.

Discussion: The fragment is part of a larger piece, which while not crescentic probably had some curvature. Presumably the perforation, which could have been repeated at the other end, was either for suspension or for attachment to clothing. It is not an established British Bronze Age type but the form and metal composition are in keeping with such a date. It may be compared with the possible Bronze Age pendant from Charminster, Dorset (this volume, no. 35).

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

G VARNDELL

37. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: Possible Bronze Age gold ribbon fragment (2006 T250)

Date: Possibly Bronze Age

Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: The fragment comprises one end of a ribbon of gold the sides converging in a convex curve towards a perforated terminal. The long edges are thickened outside a light, inset crease. The terminal's end has been torn off leaving just half of the perforation extant. The ribbon has a number of buckles and a partial fracture crossing transversely at one point. Length: 32.2mm; max. width: 9.6mm; weight: 1.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 85–87% and confirmed a potentially ancient metal composition.

Discussion: The incomplete nature of this object and the lack of diagnostic features makes it difficult to identify its original form. A range of ribbon, or strip ornaments in gold are known from the British Bronze Age, including for torcs, bracelets and small fittings. It is possible that this fragment belongs to this repertoire and may be of future research interest if better parallels come to light.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

S P NEEDHAM

38. Havant, Hampshire: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring with base-metal core (2006 T176) PAS ID: HAMP-6C7C91

Found by Mr A Lailey while gardening in 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

39. Aldingbourne, West Sussex: Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring with base-metal core (2006 T620) PAS ID: SUSS-597710

Found by Ms A Kirk while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

40. Lichfield, Staffordshire: Possible Bronze Age gold rod fragment (2005 T517) PAS ID: PAS-83D4C4

Found by Mr D Rubenis while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

(II) MULTIPLE DEPOSITS

41. Ottery St. Mary, Devon: Middle Bronze Age scatter (2006 T36)

Date: c. 1400–1275 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr G Smith while metal-detecting in November/December 2005, in an area 15m x 10m approx.

Description:

1. Looped palstave, fragment. Complete blade with part of loop. Defined edge bevels and a broad central rib on both faces. The loop is incomplete, areas of the flange are missing close to the junction with the blade and the end of the butt is damaged. Length: 90.6mm; W. blade edge: 58.7mm; weight: 263.9g.

2. Looped palstave, fragment. Butt end, joins with no.1, above. Trace of looped handle. Casting flashes removed. Incomplete at butt end and corrosion-reduced flange crests. Length: 63.65mm; width: 24.95mm; weight: 94.3g.

Flange sides are short and would originally have been petal-shaped with a flat edge level with the butt.

3. Casting jet, copper alloy. Casting seams on two sides. There is an oblong 'scar' left from the runner. Length: 41mm; width: 27.5mm; weight: 83.4g.

Discussion: The joined palstave is of a standard type for the Middle Bronze Age and specifically the Taunton phase, which is widely distributed from sites in south-west Britain. No. 3 is of particular interest since casting jets of this period are unusual finds. This hoard constitutes an important addition to our knowledge of the Middle Bronze Age period in the south-west of Britain.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

42. Poulton, Gloucestershire: Middle Bronze Age metalwork (2005 T79)

Date: c. 1500–1250 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr I James while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description:

1. Palstave, broad-bladed. Complete, deliberate hammer-rippling on the cutting edge bevels, and on the sides and faces of the blade. Below a thick stop on either face is a deep pendulous shield motif defined by a near V-shaped rib enclosing a depression and, on one face, also a fine central rib. Casting flashes are reduced, but the butt retains a fractured surface from removal of the sprue. Length: 163mm; width of blade: 74.5mm; weight: 463.0g.
2. Palstave butt fragment. Small piece broken off the butt end of a palstave. Length: 26mm; weight: 14.0g.
3. Rapier/dirk fragment, reworked into a cutting tool. This object evidently started life as a rapier or dirk, the hilt-plate then reworked into a spatulate-shaped cutting edge. Hammer ripples here are probably the result of the secondary working. A rounded medial ridge runs from the hilt-plate towards the blade where it becomes a flattened, but narrow midrib; this appears to be the original section of the weapon blade. The lowest 30mm of the blade before the break has been reworked by flattening the formerly sharpened edges. This has created incipient flanges and a section suitable for mounting in a wooden handle. Length: 104.5mm; width of hilt-plate: 39.2mm; weight: 44.1g.
4. Rapier/dirk blade fragment. The fragment extends to an intact tip. It has a thick lenticular section with rounded medial ridge and lightly hollowed flanks before a hollowed step bevel close to the cutting edges (2–3mm). Length: 175mm; weight: 110.6g.
5. Blade fragment. The fragment extends to the tip and is tightly bent in profile close to the broken end. The blade section is a thin lozenge creating a neat but slight medial ridge. Length: 65.3mm (extended c. 80mm); weight: 9.2g.
6. Swollen-neck pin with amber setting. Two joining fragments, a bend at the junction of the two pieces, another further down and the tip missing. The amber setting, let into the flanged head of the bronze pin, has probably sheared across such that its top is lacking, exposing five neat perforations. These are likely to have been aids for keying the amber in its mount and not originally visible. The encircling flange is tight around the amber. Below its tulip-like head the pin has a constriction before a lentoid swelling and then contraction again to the main shank. A second, much slighter swelling of elliptical section on the shank supports a delicate side loop. Much of the pin bears incised decoration: a row of vertical strokes around the head with a band of three or four horizontals beneath; a panel of neat interlocked diamonds on the main swelling, each hatched in

different directions to create a basketry pattern. This panel is constrained top and bottom by a band of cross-hatching within multiple horizontals. The next zone, stretching down to the loop, involves sets of opposing diagonals, again delimited by a horizontal groove set. There is another at the base of the loop and at least one diagonal stroke beneath before substantial surface loss removes all trace of decoration. Length: 63 & (extended) 99mm; diameter of head: 8.2–8.9mm; diameter of neck: 4.5mm; weight: 21.6g.

7. Plate-like fragment. One edge is original, two other edges appear to be fractures. Max. dimension: 28mm; weight: 9.4g.

8. Plate-like fragment. An almost flat piece, slightly thicker towards the middle. Most edges are rounded to flattened rather than fractured. Max. dimension: 35.5mm; weight: 20.3g.

Discussion: The most closely identifiable objects among this group (nos. 1–4 & 6) are all of Middle Bronze Age types. Closer phasing within this period is made difficult by the reworking of no. 3, the lack of the hilt of no. 4 and the tiny surviving portion of no. 2. The pin is of a distinctive type often called Picardy type because of close parallels on the near Continent. However, a number are known from southern Britain and they may well have been in local production. They are datable to the Taunton stage, c. 1400–1250 BC, and this is also the most likely dating of the damaged rapiers. The complete palstave is of a type normally associated with the previous, Acton stage, but it is possible there would have been some overlap in respective currencies. The chronology of this group of objects is probably limited to the earlier stages of the Middle Bronze Age, but may not be confined to a narrow horizon.

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

S P NEEDHAM

43. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight: Middle Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T274)

Date: c. 1400–1250 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr S Cooke during construction work in July 2005.

Description:

1. Palstave. In two halves, the break being fresh. Complete except for the loop. The flanges meet the stop in a sub-rectangular shape. In profile, the flanges are of half-leaf form. The blade is broad with a crinoline shape. Length: 160mm; weight: 414.7g.
2. Palstave. Essentially complete, but some extremities severely reduced by corrosion. Flanges of full leaf shape. The blade is of broad, crinoline shape. Length: 142.5mm; weight: 369.9g.
3. Palstave. Essentially complete, but some extremities severely reduced by corrosion. One little-damaged flange suggests a full-leaf shape. The blade is broad, and triangular or crinoline in shape. Length: 152.5mm; weight: 424.7g.

Discussion: All three are broad-bladed palstaves typical of the earlier parts of the Middle Bronze Age, specifically of the Taunton phase. The looped palstave (no. 1) is of the 'side-flanged' type frequent in many parts of southern Britain. No. 2 and probably also no. 3 are of the distinctive Werrar type, which has a tight regional distribution largely confined to the Isle of Wight and neighbouring south-central England.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

S P NEEDHAM

44. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire: Middle Bronze Age spearhead fragments (2006 T551)

Date: c. 1200 BC

Date: Found by Mr P Schmidt & Mr J Lockwood while metal-detecting in July 2006.

Description: Three fragments of copper alloy representing parts of two, or possibly three, spearheads. The remains consist of sections of the blades, consisting of tapering tubes either side of which are flukes, separated from the tubes by well-defined grooves. The cross-sections suggest that these fragments come from basal looped spearheads, a form used during the Middle Bronze Age.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.

K LEAHY

45. Bampton, Oxfordshire: Two Middle Bronze Age base-metal spearheads (2006 T470)

Date: 1500–1150 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr B Hewitson & Mr P Mander while metal-detecting in July 2006, 50m apart but from the same ploughed field.

Description:

1. Spearhead. Lozenge side loops with leaf shaped blade and bevelled edges. The surface and blade edge is lightly corrosion damaged and slightly abraded. Inside the socket there is a wooden shaft fragment. Length: 171.0mm; max. blade width: 33.0mm; weight: 104.5g.
2. Spearhead. Lozenge side loops with leaf shaped blade and bevelled edges. The blade edge is corrosion damaged and chipped. The casting flashes are visible on the haft. Length: 117.5mm; max. blade width: 14mm; weight: 36.8g.

Discussion: The presence of a wooden shaft fragment allows the possibility of radiocarbon dating that might achieve greater chronological resolution to the Middle Bronze Age date. Various forms of side-looped spears are encountered throughout southern England during this period (e.g. Rowlands 1976; Ehrenberg 1977) when the bronze spear can be considered as the predominant weapon.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

46. Arundel area, West Sussex: Middle Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T272)

Date: c. 1500–1400 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr T Jones while metal-detecting in May 2006 within 2m of each other.

Description:

1. Unlooped palstave; almost complete. The blade starts parallel then expands progressively towards the convex cutting edge. Single medial rib on either face extending from the base of the septum. Light horizontal striations close to blade edge. Corrosion-reduced flange crests, butt and considerable loss at cutting edge. Length of blade: 92.1mm; width of blade: 57.4mm; weight: 423g.
2. Fragment, palstave. Lower blade end. Moulded midrib visible on one face only. The other face is heavily corroded and any decoration is now invisible. Strain cracked. Length: 46.7mm; weight: 71g.
3. Fragment, palstave. Butt and parts of septum and upper blade. Very heavily corroded. Length: 51.9mm; weight: 99g.

Discussion: These finds represent a minimum of two unlooped midribbed palstaves; a standard type for the Middle Bronze Age and specifically the Acton Park phase, dated as above.

Disposition: Littlehampton Museum hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

47. Maulden, Bedfordshire: Middle or Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T260)

Date: 1800–900 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs E Homer while metal-detecting in April & May 2006.

Description:

1. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of the blade and hilt. The blade expands progressively towards the hilt. Broad central single rib on either face. Joins to no. 2 below. Length: 59.0mm; blade width: 16.0mm; weight: 18.0g.
2. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of the blade. Broad central single rib on either face. The blade edge is corrosion damaged and scratched. Length: 48.5mm; width: 12.0–10.5mm; weight: 11.6g.
3. Rapier/dirk fragment. Part of a narrow tapering blade. The blade edge is corrosion damaged, scratched and chipped down the blade edge. Length: 91.0mm; max. width: 15.0mm; weight: 29.1g.

Discussion: The two rapier/dirk fragments can be dated as above when these objects were in circulation. The lack of diagnostic features means that further chronological resolution through typology is not possible.

Disposition: Bedford Museum hopes to acquire.

B ROBERTS

48. Braintree area, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2006 T406)

Date: c. 1020 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Conlon while metal-detecting in March 2005, within 1m of each other.

Description:

1. Fragment of Late Bronze Age 'Saint-Nazaire' type sword blade, sub-square in plan and lenticular in section. It has a rounded raised midrib, with grooves giving definition to either side. There are a further three grooves to either side of the midrib, to both faces of the blade. Both of the blade edges are damaged. It is impossible to tell whether the sword was deliberately cut, perhaps for inclusion in a scrap hoard. Length: 29.6mm; width: 30.4mm; weight: 20.51g.

2. Complete copper alloy Bronze Age awl, square in section, tapering to a blunt point at either end. Three of the four faces of the awl show very obvious marks, somewhat like planishing. These may be decorative or possibly due to the manufacturing technique of the object. Length: 71.6mm; width: 5.0mm; weight: 10.16g.

Discussion: A small number of British swords have distinctive features that compare with the Saint-Nazaire swords of France, and it is suggested that the Saint-Nazaire sword is the forerunner of the Carp's Tongue type (Colquhoun & Burgess 1988, p. 53). Further to this, the origin of these swords was probably found in imported Saint-Nazaire French weapons which enjoyed a brief popularity in Britain during the late Penard phase, c. 1275–1140 BC. In Britain the Saint-Nazaire type swords are found in association with late Wilburton hoards, c. 1140–1020 BC, which often contain metalwork more appropriate to the succeeding Ewart Park phase, c. 1020–800 BC (Colquhoun & Burgess 1988, p. 54). This would date the fragment recorded here as above.

Awls, or bradawls or tracers as they are sometimes called, cannot be placed in a secure chronology, as they are found in Early Bronze Age graves as well as middle and late Bronze Age hoards (Longley & Needham 1980, p. 19).

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

C McDONALD

49. Tattershall Area, Lincolnshire: Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T308)

Date: c. 1100–900 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr B Hillier & Mr S Hillier while metal-detecting between February & November 2006, in two caches in close proximity, and a later addendum.

Description of cache A:

1. Spearhead, small fragment of midrib and part of wing. Bevelled edge, blunt, showing no marks of wear at all. Possibly from flame-shaped blade; length: 35mm.

2. Spearhead, small fragment of midrib and part of wing. Bevelled edge; length: 50mm.

3. Spearhead, two fragments. Large part of lower end of socket with wooden haft inside; length: 30mm.

4. Spearhead, large part of lower end of socket with part of wooden haft inside. Thick-walled with large eye-shaped dent near lower end of break; length: 35–50mm.

5. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with possible remains of wooden haft inside. Probably solid blade. Circular socket and defined midrib, edges of blade chipped; length: 71mm.

6. Spearhead, large part of socket with wooden haft inside. Blade remains on either side of the socket look worn and nicked. Midrib not well defined; length: 45mm.

7. Spearhead, large fragment of upper part of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Remains of wooden haft inside. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib, edges bevelled and showing marks of wear; length: 66mm.

8. Spearhead, large fragment of upper part of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Remains of wooden haft inside. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of heavy wear (cuts, nicks, tears). Lower part of the socket showing deep, almost flattening dent; length: 82mm.

9. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Remains of wooden haft inside. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, not showing much wear. Object is slightly bent; length: 88mm.

10. Spearhead, upper half of blade with wooden haft inside. Long, narrow blade with clearly bevelled edges. Edges badly nicked; length: 137mm.

11. Spearhead, upper half of blade with remains of wooden haft inside. Small tip fragment missing. Long narrow, flame/leaf-shaped blade with possibly hollow(?) wings. The edges are bevelled and, where undamaged, comparatively sharp; length: 113mm.

12. Spearhead, socket and lower half of leaf-shaped blade with wooden haft inside. Socket thick-walled. Blade has bevelled edges which display damage.

Two small circular rivet holes approximately halfway between blade and socket end; length: 78–86mm.

13. Spearhead, lower end of socket with possible remains of haft inside. Very long, tapering socket with lower end of the leaf-shaped blade still visible. Two circular rivet holes approximately halfway between the lower end of the blade and the end of the socket; length: 92mm.

14. Spearhead, large fragment of central part with remains of haft inside. Edge of blade bevelled and showing clear signs of wear; length: 95mm.

15. Spearhead, complete except for tip, with remains of haft inside. Short socket with two rivet holes approx. 6mm from opening on opposite sides of socket. Blade leaf-shaped and edges bevelled and showing wear; length: 115mm.

16. Sword, large blade fragment, slightly bent with bevelled edge that shows signs of wear and damage; flat/oval in cross-section; length: 183mm.

17. Spearhead, large fragment with part of blade and socket remaining; wood inside hilt only fragmentary due to lateral breakage. Blade leaf-shaped, hollow and edge bevelled with only a small number of nicks. Socket and blade thin-walled; length: 100–109mm.

18. Spearhead, large fragment of flame-shaped blade with wings and upper part of socket, tip missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of wear and still quite sharp; length: 135mm.

19. Spearhead, small blade/midrib fragment of central part, fragments of hilt remaining. Blade hollow; length: 30mm.

20. Spearhead, two blade fragments joined by organic material; length: 30mm.

21. Two copper-alloy fragments, very thin, one with thin rib. Possibly part of the hollow socket/blade of spearhead; length: 33mm.

22. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib of flame-shaped spearhead. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge showing wear; length: 36mm.

23. Spearhead, flame-shaped, fragment of wing and lower part of midrib/socket. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge; length: 43mm.

24. Spearhead, large fragment of flame-shaped blade, part of the wooden hilt remaining. Hollow wings all the way through, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing much wear; length: 110mm.

25. Spearhead, long fragment of wing and one half of midrib, including tip. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with two thinner decorative ribs running alongside it. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 82mm.

26. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 65mm.

27. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with solid wings, circular socket, tip missing. Well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and not showing much wear; length: 52mm.

28. Spearhead, small fragment of uppermost part of blade, tip missing. Solid tip but hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled. Socket slightly off-centre; length: 44mm.

29. Spearhead, small fragment of one side of socket midsection. Remains of wooden haft inside; length: 28mm.

30. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with socket, tip and much of the wings missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, and extremely worn; length: 75mm.

31. Spearhead, large blade fragment, tip missing. Wings comparatively narrow while circular socket has large diameter. Well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing much wear, metal very thin; length: 98mm.

32. Spearhead, small blade/midrib fragment of leaf-shaped spearhead. Edge bevelled, wings hollow; length: 27mm.

33. Spearhead, leaf-shaped blade fragment, tip missing. Fragments of wooden haft remaining. Well-defined midrib. Metal very thin; length: 62mm.

34. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip recently broken. Probably hollow wings and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, not showing much wear; length: 60mm.

35. Spearhead, tip and blade fragment. Socket of oval cross-section and slightly squashed; midrib well-defined. Edge bevelled and showing much wear; length: 51mm.

36. Spearhead, small fragment of tip, probably of hollow blade; length: 20mm.

37. Spearhead, small fragment of uppermost part of blade, tip missing. Solid tip but hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled; length: 43mm.

38. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with thin ribs running alongside it on either side. Edges bevelled, also showing wear; length: 52mm.

39. Spearhead, small fragment of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, not showing much wear; length: 40mm.

40. Spearhead, small fragment of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, not showing much wear; length: 20mm.

41. Spearhead, small fragment of uppermost part of blade, tip missing. Solid tip but hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled; length: 29mm.

42. Spearhead, upper half of blade with remains of wooden haft inside, tip missing. Long narrow, flame/leaf-shaped blade with clearly defined midrib. The edges are bevelled and, where undamaged, comparatively sharp; length: 73mm.

43. Spearhead, large fragment of one side of leaf-shaped blade. Solid wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled, showing wear; length: 69mm.

44. Spearhead, small fragment of socket/midrib, curved; length: 25mm.

45. Spearhead, upper half of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing wear. Object is slightly bent and cracked in the centre, probably the start of another break which was not

completed; length: 41mm.

46. Spearhead, small fragment of leaf-shaped blade with wings and socket, tip missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, not showing traces of wear; length: 37mm.

47. Spearhead, fragment of tip, probably of flame-shaped blade. Narrow sides. Defined midrib and bevelled edges; length: 53mm.

48. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with thin decorative rib running alongside it. Edge missing; length: 36mm.

49. Spearhead; small socket fragment, curved; length: 25mm.

50. Spearhead, very small tip fragment, solid top, socket in lower part; length: 10mm.

51. Spearhead, flame-shaped fragment of wings and part of midrib of flame-shaped spearhead. Hollow wings in lower and solid in upper part, circular socket and well-defined midrib with decorative ribs running alongside it. Edge showing wear and damage. Length: 46mm.

52. Spearhead, fragment of blade, tip missing. Solid wings, circular, well defined midrib and bevelled edge; length: 44mm.

53. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib. Hollow wing in lower and solid in upper part, circular socket and well-defined midrib with decorative rib running alongside it. Edge missing. The socket seems off-centre and the object may have been miscast; length: 38mm.

54/55. Spearhead, two flame-shaped fragments of wing and part of midrib. Hollow wings, circular sockets and well-defined midribs. Bevelled edges showing wear; lengths: 35 & 32mm.

56. Spearhead, lower end of socket with remains of haft inside. Slightly tapering socket; length: 32–38mm.

57. Spearhead, lower end of socket with remains of haft inside. Short, tapering, thin-walled socket with large diameter at bottom. Small part of lower end of blade visible. Two circular rivet holes just below lower end of the blade; length: 21–37mm.

58. Spearhead, large flame-shaped blade fragment, upper part slightly bent, tip missing. Hollow wings all the way through, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing almost no wear. Metal very thin; length: 74mm.

59. Spearhead, large part of socket with remains of haft inside; long, only very slightly tapering, thick-walled socket; length: 50–57mm.

60. Spearhead, large blade fragment from central part of blade with part of the wooden haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped. Edge bevelled and showing signs of impact damage. Small rib running alongside midrib on either side; length: 65mm.

61. Spearhead, lower end of socket with remains of haft inside. Short, tapering, somewhat thin-walled socket. Two circular rivet holes below the lower end of

the blade; length: 45–48mm.

62. Spearhead, lower end of the socket with remains of haft inside; long, tapering, comparatively thick-walled socket. Two circular rivet holes placed opposite each other, just below the break. Wooden rivet intact; length: 39–44mm.

63. Spearhead, lower end of the socket with remains of haft inside. Long, almost cylindrical socket with two rivet holes partially remaining; length: 53–60mm.

64. Spearhead, large blade fragment midsection. Hollow wings all the way through, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled and showing wear. Socket slightly off-centre and metal very thin. Length: 49mm.

65. Spearhead, large central blade/socket fragment, part of haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped with bevelled edge; length: 60mm.

66. Spearhead, small fragment of upper part of blade, solid midrib; length: 25mm.

67. Spearhead, central blade fragment with part of wooden haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped; length: 53mm.

68/69. Spearhead, two blade fragments discovered on top of each other, leaf-shaped with bevelled edges and probably hollow; lengths: 51 & 45mm.

70. Spearhead, small hollow blade fragment from near the tip, part of hilt possibly remaining; length: 30mm.

71. Spearhead, small fragment of wing and part of midrib with organic material attached; length: 18mm.

72. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib with organic material attached; length: 34mm.

73. Spearhead, small fragment of flame-shaped blade with part of wing and upper part of socket. Hollow wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled and showing marks of wear; length: 33mm.

74. Spearhead, small fragment of socket; length: 23mm.

75. Spearhead, fragment of wing and part of midrib of flame-shaped spearhead, now in two parts. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge; length: 25mm.

76. Spearhead, fragment of midrib or socket, organic material still adhering; length: 22mm

77. Spearhead, small central blade/midrib fragment, fragments of wooden shaft remaining. Object thin-walled, blade hollow; length: 29mm.

78. Spearhead, small socket fragment, broken; length: 27mm.

79. Spearhead, long fragment of laterally broken midrib/blade. Blade ribbed vertically, edge bevelled; length: 50mm.

80. Spearhead, fragment of flame-shaped wing and part of midrib, fragments of wood adhering to inside. Hollow wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Bevelled edge not showing much wear. Length: 19mm.

81. Spearhead, small midrib fragment; length: 32mm.

82/83. Spearhead, two small socket or midrib fragments, a big fragment of wood adhering to inner surface of one; lengths: 14 & 22mm.

84. Spearhead, socket fragment, about one half remains; length: 20mm.

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

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

87. Spearhead, very small socket fragment, thin-walled; length: 31mm.

88. Spearhead, large central blade fragment, part of haft remaining. Blade hollow and extremely thin-walled; midrib ill-defined. Edge bevelled showing marks of wear; length: 55mm.

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

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

91. Spearhead, large central blade fragment with part of the wooden haft remaining. Blade hollow and leaf-shaped. Edge bevelled and showing signs of impact damage. Small ribs running alongside midrib; length: 84mm.

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

93. Spearhead, fragment of socket/midrib. Very thin-walled; length: 41mm.

94. Spearhead, fragment of laterally broken socket of spearhead, part of the wood remaining. Thin-walled; length: 41mm.

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

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

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

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

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

100. Spearhead, small blade fragment including part of one wing and upper part of socket. Hollow wings,

circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edge bevelled; length: 29mm.

101. Spearhead, thick-walled fragment of blade from near the tip; length: 26mm.

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

103/104. Spearhead blade fragment, hollow blade; lengths: 35 & 21mm.

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

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

107/108. Sword, two blade fragments, probably from towards the tips; lengths: 35 & 42mm.

109/110. Sword, two small hilt fragments, both broken at rivet holes; lengths: 26 & 21mm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

119/120. Five fragments of wooden haft of a spearhead; max. dimension: 27mm.

121. Part of wooden shaft, possibly with metal attached to it; length: 23mm.

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

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

Further organic material: approx. 6–7 fairly large pieces of wood, the largest 115 x 35 x 20mm. Unlikely to be part of hilt or similar, but possibly wood from inside of hollow spearhead or part of container.

Description of cache B:

124. Spearhead, large fragment of blade and socket. Leaf-shaped spearhead with solid wings. Large socket diameter; length: 112mm.

125. Spearhead, small tip fragment; length: 24mm.

126. Spearhead, large fragment, probably leaf-shaped with solid wings; length: 48mm.

127/128. Spearheads, upper half of blade with wings; lengths: 64 & 60mm.

129/130. Spearhead socket fragments, wood inside; lengths: 23 & 40mm.

131–134. Probable ferrules, tubular fragments, one end closed on one, wood inside each socket; lengths: 70–34mm.

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

Description of addendum material:

135. Spearhead, fragment from near tip, tip itself missing. Solid wings, circular socket and well-defined midrib with thinner, decorative ribs running alongside it. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 31mm.

136. Spearhead, fragment of upper part of wing, broken at socket. Solid wing, circular socket and well-defined midrib. Edges bevelled, showing some wear; length: 57mm.

137. Spearhead, small blade fragment, broken at socket. Decorative rib alongside midrib. Bevelled edge that retains much of its sharpness; length: 20mm.

138. Spearhead, very small tip fragment, extremely worn; length: 13mm.

139. Spearhead, fragment of upper part of wing, broken at socket. Solid wing, circular socket, edges bevelled; length: 48mm.

140. Spearhead, long, narrow fragment from near tip, tip missing. Defined midrib, solid wings, sharp edges; length: 39mm.

141. Spearhead, small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/blade intersection; length: 25mm.

142. Small fragment, possibly of hollow-cast spearhead; length: 23mm.

143. Spearhead, small fragment of socket with tiny, copper-alloy sheet flakes adhering to the inside; length: 27mm.

144. Spearhead, small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/blade intersection; length: 21mm.

145. Spearhead, very small fragment of hollow-cast midrib/blade intersection; length: 25mm.

146/147. Spearhead, two tip fragments. Solid wings, well defined midribs; lengths: 68 & 22mm.

148. Spearhead, tip fragment. Hollow wings, well-defined midrib. One decorative rib on either side of the midrib; length: 32mm.

149. Long, narrow copper-alloy fragment, unidentified; length: 42mm.

150. Sword, lower part of hilt and large part of blade. Original edges only partly present. No defined midrib. Shape of shoulders and hilt uncertain. Fragment very worn; length: 17.6mm.

151/152. Sword, two small blade fragments; lengths: 18 & 26mm.

153–156. Ferrule fragments, upper and lower ends missing; lengths: 84–32mm.

157. Ring fragment, hollow-cast, possibly bent spearhead socket. Possible remains of half a rivet hole; length: 42mm.

158. Ring, solid with cracks in surface, approx. 10mm missing; diameter: 32–41mm.

159. Large body fragment of a small pointed tool, possibly an awl. One half has circular, the other square cross-section and both ends tapering to a point; length: 30mm.

160. Possible small fragment of a thick-walled ceramic vessel; length: 34mm.

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

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

Disposition: Lincoln Museum hopes to acquire.

D BRUNS & A DAUBNEY

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

1. Incomplete end-winged axe. The butt and blade are incomplete, the wings and loop are intact.

Length: 77.9mm.

2. Small socketed axe, almost complete. Plain. Single mouth moulding. Casting flashes intact. Expanded blade, one blade tip is damaged. Short ribs extend on the internal surfaces of each face. The blade edge is missing due to corrosion and the surfaces of each face are pitted. Length: 79.6mm, blade width: 40.35mm.

3. Socketed axe, incomplete. Missing the mouth, part of each side and face and the loop. Expanded blade edge. At the break the socket is squashed. Length: 81.2mm, blade width: 45.3mm.

4. Incomplete small socketed axe. Lower blade end fragment, missing the mouth, loop and part of the body. Expanded blade. Length: 52.6mm.

5. Incomplete socketed axe, South-eastern type. The haft end, the loop and approximately half of the body are intact. Double mouth moulding. Each face has been squashed towards the centre at the mouth and one side is cracked. Hammer marks on one face.

Length: 55.2mm.

6. Fragment, socketed axe. Haft end, part of one face, one side and the loop are intact. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is very shallow. Length: 34.3mm

7. Fragment, socketed axe. Haft end. Double mouth moulding, although the lower moulding is very shallow. Length: 33mm.

8. Fragment, socketed axe. Lower blade end, part of one side and both faces. Both faces show signs of damage before deposition. Length: 50.1mm.

9. Incomplete socketed axe. Lower blade end. The expanded blade is intact. Length: 29.5mm.

10. Incomplete, small socketed axe/chisel. Lower blade end, expanded blade. Length: 20.9mm.

11. Convex body fragment, possibly from a vessel. Not closely datable. Dimensions: 45.4 x 24.5mm.

12. Ingot fragment, possibly plano-convex. Dimensions: 36.35 x 28.55mm.

13. Possible ingot fragment, plano-convex. Dimensions: 31.5 x 26.1mm.

14. Fragment, possible casting waste. Relatively flat, one rounded outer edge intact. Dimensions: 28.3 x 26.9mm.

15. Fragment, possible casting waste. Reasonably flat, one straight edge. Length: 21.4mm.

Discussion: Twelve of this group can confidently be dated to the Ewart Park phase, three objects (nos. 11, 14–15) are not fragments of recognisable artefact

forms, although it is likely that they are contemporary with the other artefacts.

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

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

S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

1. Complete copper-alloy socketed spearhead. Flame-shaped blade, edges intact. Circular perforation on each side of socket, mid-way down shaft. Below the rivet holes there are three bands of three or four concentric incised lines. Above each of these bands, are a series of evenly-spaced motifs made up of either 3–4 short horizontal or vertical lines (horizontal above the upper band and vertical above the lower two bands). Length: 132.25mm; width of blade: 30.8mm; weight: 81.1g.

2. Socketed gouge, fragment. Collar with three moulded ridges, the lower two of which are decorated with stamped 'C' and inverted 'C' motifs. There is a groove either side of the central ridge, decorated with three transverse incised lines. Length: 29.95mm; weight: 8.3g.

3. Pocket type chape, fragment. Part of one straight face with narrow beading at mouth. Length: 18.55mm; weight: 1.4g.

4. Fragment, probably socketed axehead. Straight-walled with part of one face and one side (corner). Length: 28.7mm; weight: 7.1g.

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

Late Bronze Age spearheads with flame-shaped blades often have decoration, but the socketed gouge fragment is unusual in that it is decorated both with

moulded ridges but also stamped motifs. It is possible that its elaborate decoration played a part in its selection for inclusion within the decorated spearhead. Pocket type chapes are not common finds but are, like the other objects, characteristic of the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age.

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

S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Hewitt, Mr A Rizzutti & Mr Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005, over an area approx. 18 x 6.6m.

Description:

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

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

3. Socketed gouge, fragment. Broken close to furrow, edges missing. Length: 20.65mm; weight: 8.2g.

4–12. Ingot fragments, mostly plano-convex, including four edge fragments and two with cast grooves on one surface. Total weight: 1.265kg.

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

All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain with scattered examples elsewhere.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finders and landowner to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Lister & Mr P Townsend while metal-detecting in September 2005, object no. 1 (the spearhead) was 6ft from the otherwise compact group of finds. Scattered, apparently non-human bone fragments were also recovered, but not kept.

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

6. Amber bead. Light orange, semi-translucent, complete with no damage. Spots of bronze corrosion adhere. Distinctly wedge-shaped in profile, the thinnest side also being the narrowest in plan. The offset perforation is slightly oval. Diameter: 10.6–10.9mm; diameter of perforation: 4.4–5.3mm; weight: 0.2g.

7. Amber bead. Light orange, semi-translucent, complete with minor cracks and spalls partially polished out. Spots of bronze corrosion adhere. Near disc form, but of variable breadth and unequal thickness. Near cylindrical perforation, flattish faces and bowed exterior. Diameter: 9.5mm; diameter of perforation 3.8mm; weight: 0.1g.

Discussion: Of the objects found as a compact group, the bugle-shaped fitting is the most diagnostic; the type – which can be divided into at least four sub-types – is well known in hoards of the Ewart phase of the Late Bronze Age (Needham 1990, 61). Simple

rings and amber beads are also familiar at this date. Insufficient of the spearhead survives to attribute it to a specific type, but the form of the fragment is entirely consistent with those of the Late Bronze Age in northern England.

Disposition: Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

S P NEEDHAM

54. Bradfield, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal scatter (2006 T132)

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description: (note: weights include soil)

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

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

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

4. Socketed axe, fragment, Small axe, narrow with rectangular socket. Blade end, small part of edge intact. Expanded cutting edge, slight blade tip hollows. At the break, one face has been pushed inwards. Occasional scratches on the lower blade. Length: 34.4mm; width of blade: 37.75mm; weight: 41g.

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

6. Socketed axe, mouth and upper body fragment. South-eastern type A1. Double mouth moulding. Small parts of one face and one side. Prominent casting flashes. Length: 37.7mm; weight: 16g.

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

8. Knife, fragment. Tip and upper body. Length: 49.6mm; weight: 15g.

9. Spear, fragment. Blade tip, central part. Both wings are missing. Length: 31mm; weight: 7g.

10. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end. Cutting edge slightly expanded, edge missing through corrosion damage and one tip chipped off. Rectangular socket,

thin-walled. Length: 57.4mm; width of blade: 38.3mm; weight: 119g.

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

12. Socketed axe, fragment. Small axe, blade end. Rectangular socket, thin-walled. Cutting edge expanded, edge missing through corrosion damage. At the horizontal break, both faces have been pushed inwards. Length: 37.2mm; width of blade: 37.3mm; weight: 55g. **Discussion:** All the finds are consistent with a founder's hoard of the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze age. None of them are complete and many show signs of deliberate breakage for inclusion as scrap metal. The number of axe blade fragments is striking and is a reminder that some process of selection lay behind what at first sight might appear to be a random collection of scrap. Weaponry is also not uncommon in these hoards and is represented here by the sword and spear fragments.

A consensus has emerged over the past 25 years that such Ewart Park phase hoards are caches of bronze that were buried over a relatively short period of time when iron working was introduced c. 800 BC. The metal in these hoards was not recovered from the ground in antiquity because the demand for bronze fell when it was replaced by iron as the staple metal for weaponry and tools (Burgess 1979, 275–6; Needham 1990, 130–40; Needham et al. 1998, 93). Therefore, such hoards document one of the key stages in the industrial and technological development of Britain.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

P SEALEY & S WORRELL

55. Langford, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T372)

Date: c. 1020–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in July & September 2006 within a 6m area. This find is further to 44 ingot fragments found in the same place by Mr Martin in February and March 2000 (pre-Treasure Act designation order) weighing 4.882kg.

Description:

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

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

3. 19 bun-shaped copper-alloy ingot fragments, with either both the upper and lower surfaces present, or one surface and curved edge. Two amorphous

fragments. Weights between: 228 & 15g; total weight: 1.874g.

4. Ingot fragment with surviving smooth parallel surfaces but no original edges. The typology does not correspond with that of a standard Bronze Age ingot, nor is it a Bronze Age artefact. Despite its anomalous shape, it was found with the rest of the material and should therefore be considered prehistoric; weight 241g.

Discussion: The socketed axe is of South-eastern type which anchors the hoard securely in the Ewart Park phase of the late Bronze Age. The copper ingot fragments are also typical of the period as is the pottery sherd. Many similar hoards of this period have been retrieved; these centuries coincide with the appearance of the earliest iron in Britain (Collard et al. 2007) though the relationship to the increased bronze deposition is not necessarily a straightforward replacement as has been argued (Burgess 1979, 275–6). The evidence for iron is relatively sparse for the early 1st millennium BC indicating a very slow adoption process. Needham (2007) has recently argued that there was a collapse in the value systems surrounding the acquisition and deposition of bronze which might provide an explanation.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service hopes to acquire.

P SEALEY & B ROBERTS

56. Maldon area, Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2005 T145)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting by Mr J Thurgood in March (1 & 3) & April (2 & 4) 2005, no more than 3m apart.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1, incomplete. Double mouth moulding. The axe is wedge-shaped in profile, sub-rectangular in plan with a sub-square mouth. There are vestiges of two casting jets. Casting seams are clearly visible on both sides, and partially on the loop where the original surface survives. Length: 98.6mm; width of blade edge: 44mm; weight: 255g.
2. Socketed axe, unrecognised type, incomplete. Mouth and loop missing, much of both faces and sides intact. The socket is rectangular. The original surface is missing from the other face so it is not possible to see if this decoration was present. No trace of casting seams. Length: 80.5mm; width of blade edge: 42mm; weight: 131.3g.
3. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Enough of the curved edge survives to indicate that the complete ingot would have had a diameter of 90mm approx. Length: 72.6mm; weight: 315g.
4. Ingot, edge fragment. Plano-convex. Uneven surface and large voids on the lower surface. Dimensions: 72.5mm x 57.5mm; weight: 314.8g.

Discussion: This small group of artefacts, dating from the Ewart Park phase, constitute types which commonly occur in Late Bronze Age hoards in south-eastern Britain. No. 2 shows signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion in the hoard as scrap metal. The presence of an incomplete axe which may be interpreted as scrap, mixed with ingots of raw material, suggests that this is a founder's hoard.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

P SEALEY, C McDONALD & S WORRELL

57. Mid Essex: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T299 & 2006 T562)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found while metal detecting in August 2005, nos. 1–3 in very close proximity and no. 4 approx. 15cm away. No. 5 (2006 T562) was found in November 2006, close to the findspot of no. 4.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Complete. Double mouth moulding, sub-square mouth with rounded corners. Internal ribs on both faces. The casting seams are barely visible on both sides and on the loop. The axe has been left with the socket full of earth. Colchester museums have taken an x-ray which indicates that some organic material, possibly leather, survives within. Length: 80.3mm; blade width: 44.6mm; weight: 174.3g.
2. Copper-alloy ring; complete. The ring is of uneven thickness, broadening significantly for approximately one third of the circumference. Casting sprue at the centre on the outside of the wider edge. External diameter: 20.2mm; weight: 7.46g.
3. Sheet gold circular disc; flat in section. The disc has an integral down turned flange, and four circular perforations. Perforations with an instrument from one side only and no efforts were made to remove the burrs created as a result of this process. Both the front and reverse of the disc are plain. The reverse has tiny flecks of copper-alloy on its surface. Diameter: 31.2mm; weight: 1.20g.
4. Socketed knife, Thorndon type. Incomplete. Damaged with a rough diagonal break on both sides of the socket. One circular perforation remains intact on one face of the socket, the opposite perforation has been bisected by the break. The integral blade extends from the top of the socket and is lentoid in section. Length: 98.8mm; blade width: 16.3mm; weight: 29.5g.
5. A convex disc with a cylinder-shaped protuberance in the centre. The protuberance has a constriction in the uppermost third, ending in a rounded knob. Four equidistant, circular rivet holes have been cut into the circular disc. It looks to have a copper-alloy core, plated with a gold-alloy. External diameter: 31mm; height 25mm; weight: 35.8g. Surface analysis of the plating indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 52–55% and 39–42% respectively.

Discussion: This small hoard of artefacts dates to the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain, with more scattered examples elsewhere. Nos. 3 and 5 have four rivet holes which match, and the composition of the gold-alloy used to make both is also very similar. It is therefore very probable that the plated object and disc were attached to one another in antiquity. No close parallels can be found for this object. It is unlikely to be a shield boss, and does not resemble other known Bronze Age shield bosses. It is also unlikely that the back of a shield boss would have been covered with gold, as the gold would not have been visible when it was attached to a shield. There is some resemblance between this object and the top piece of crowns of Iron Age or Roman date.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum; Chelmsford Museum also hopes to acquire the addendum (2006 T562).

C McDONALD & J JOY

58. Tendring Area, Essex: Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2006 T131)

Date: c. 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern. Complete. Slightly flared mouth, single mouth moulding. Slightly expanded blade edge, no blade tip hollows. Blade edge missing. Careful removal of casting sprues. Length 89.8mm; width of blade: 41.3mm; weight: 160g.
2. Socketed axe, South-eastern, Class A1 (Shoebury variant). Complete. Upper moulding rounded and well defined. The lower moulding is very poorly defined. Square socket with rounded corners, the top of which is hammered flat. Casting sprues largely intact, but removed from the lower blade. Expanded blade edge, poorly defined blade tip hollows. Length 81.2mm; blade width: 41.8mm; weight: 169g.
3. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1 (Bilton variant). Complete. Well-defined double mouth moulding. Horizontal break at lower blade. Length 74.5mm; weight: 188g.
4. Socketed axe, fragment. Very slightly expanded blade, no blade tip hollows. Very narrow blade. Blade edge missing. The fragment has been crushed by blows to both faces close to the break. Casting sprues very carefully removed. Length 54.3mm; width of blade: 39.6mm; weight 136g.
5. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end. Slightly expanded blade, poorly defined blade tip hollows. Fine horizontal striations close to blade edge. Surface pitted and with traces of hammer rippling. The fragment has been crushed by blows to both faces close to the break. Length 47.2mm; blade width: 37.9mm; weight 76g.

6. Winged-axe, fragment. The butt and blade are incomplete. The fragment is part of the axe from behind the blade, extending back to where the curved wings spring. Casting sprues carefully removed. Hammer rippling on blade. Length 67mm; weight 113g.
7. Socketed gouge, complete. Considerable surface corrosion damage and pocking. Length 90.3mm; furrow length: 59.8mm; weight 58g.
8. Socketed gouge. Flat collar at mouth. There is a large removal from one side running from the collar towards the blade end. Casting sprues largely intact. Length 90.5mm; furrow length: 67.9mm; weight 52g.
9. Tanged knife. Incomplete, surviving in three joining fragments. The double-edged blade is lentoid in section and there is a sub-circular hole for a rivet on the tang. Length 137.1mm; blade width: 18.9–28mm; weight 42g.
10. Awl, incomplete. Sub-rectangular in section at the centre; round sectioned ends; one is pointed, and the other (shorter) end is blunt. Length 34.9mm; weight: 4g.
- 11–22. 12 copper ingot fragments, including 5 plano-convex edge fragments. Total weight: 1790g. Thickness: 24.4mm Diameter 13cm; Weight 219g.
23. Copper ingot. Complete, small plano-convex, with flat triangular extension. Thickness: 15.3mm; weight 77g.

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

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

S WORRELL & P SEALEY

59. Pencoyd, Herefordshire: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T412)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr A Coe & Mr R White while metal-detecting in August 2005. Subsequent excavation revealed traces of a shallow pit from which the axes had been dispersed, and the blade fragment (no. 5).

Description:

1. Socketed axe. South Wales type, complete. Prominent mouth moulding with four trimmed casting jets present. Three ribs on each face. The casting flashes on the sides of the axe have not been trimmed. Length: 105.9mm; blade width: 55.2mm; weight: 324g.
 2. Socketed axe. South Wales variant type, complete. Prominent bulbous mouth moulding with two trimmed casting jets present. Two ribs on each face. Hammered casting flashes. Slight edge bevel close to the blade edge. Length: 99.2mm; blade width: 47.2mm; weight: 258.51g.
 3. Socketed axe, Breiddin (ribbed) type, complete. Mouth sub-rectangular in cross-section with two trimmed casting jets visible, trimmed edges. Three ribs on each face. Casting flashes hammered and clear striations on the blade's edge suggesting preparation for use. Length: 113.5mm; blade width: 53.8mm; weight: 390g.
 4. Socketed axe. Meldreth, variant Aylsham, complete. Mouth sub-circular in cross-section with two trimmed and filed casting jets. Six faces to the upper body, the facets relatively low and slight. Both faces (in line with the upper part of the loop), display a series of four decorative transverse grooves, and a further decorative area of wing ornaments, each formed from two semicircular mouldings. Trimmed casting flashes, clear striations on the lower blade suggest preparation for use. Length: 105.6mm; blade width: 47.1mm; weight: 141.95g.
 5. Sword blade fragment, probably of Ewart Park type. Sub-rectangular in plan and lentoid in cross-section. Broken at both ends, with edges damaged and incomplete. Thicker at the top and thinner toward the base, where the edge bevels taper, suggesting a lower part of the blade, toward the tip. Length: 31.8mm; weight: 26.94g.
- Discussion:** The Breiddin and South Wales Types are dated to the Ewart Park phase, and are present in almost all the hoards from the Marches area. The inclusion in the hoard of the Meldreth Type; variant Aylsham, is highly unusual however, having a common distribution in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and to a lesser degree in south-east England (Schmidt & Burgess, 1981: 211). However, a number of Meldreth Type axes have been found in hoards associated with South Wales Types and Ewart Park swords, and although this style of axe is not often seen in the west, other faceted axes do occur. Although the hoarding of metalwork at this time was not an uncommon

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

Disposition: Hereford Museum hopes to acquire.

P REAVILL

60. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T290)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Gates & Mr J Lazell while metal-detecting in January 2005, a few metres apart.

Description:

1. Incomplete socketed axehead. South-eastern Class A. Double mouth moulding. Mouth and upper body missing on one face and face and side pushed in. Slightly expanded blade. Blade edge damaged and edge missing. Internal rib on surviving face. Length: 99mm; width of blade: 42.4mm.
 2. Fragment, sword. Ewart Park type probably. Upper sword fragment. Blade edges and large parts missing on both blade wings. Length: 26mm; width: 32.3mm.
 3. Fragment, ingot or casting waste. All surfaces rounded and uneven. Dimensions: 43.2 x 31.2mm.
- Discussion:** The socketed axe shows signs of having been deliberately broken for inclusion in the hoard as scrap metal. The sword fragment is of Ewart Park type and although the ingot or casting waste fragment (no. 3) is not particularly diagnostic, is a well-known feature of groups of metalwork in this particular period in south-eastern England, and in combination with the artefacts suggests a founder's hoard.
- Disposition:** Isle of Wight Museum Service hopes to acquire.

S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 72mm.
2. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, blade edge intact. Length: 92.1mm.
3. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, but large chip removed from mouth and upper body on one face and side. Length: 108.95mm.
4. Socketed axe, small, complete. Double mouth moulding. Length: 80.6mm.
5. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete, considerable damage at mouth and upper body. Length: 108.9mm.
6. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class B. Incomplete, missing loop, mouth and upper body on part of one face and side. At least three ribs on surviving face. Length: 101.25mm.

7. Socketed axe, small, complete. Very expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Length: 73.3mm.

8. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Almost complete, apart from the blade tip on one side is missing. Length: 85.4mm.
9. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete, part of the mouth and one blade tip is missing. Both faces squashed. Length: 100.9mm.
10. Socketed axe, probably South-eastern Class B. Incomplete, considerable damage to mouth and upper body. Very expanded corrosion chipped blade edge. Length: 94.4mm.
11. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 76.75mm.
12. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Incomplete; lower blade missing. Length: 53mm.
13. Socketed axe, narrow. Incomplete, haft end missing. Expanded blade. Length: 66.6mm.
14. Socketed axe. Incomplete, haft end missing. Considerable damage to burred blade edge. Length: 77.5mm.
15. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment; the loop and part of one face and side present. Length: 66.4mm.
16. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Fragment; loop, part of the mouth, one face and both sides present. Length: 43.2mm.
17. Socketed axe, fragment. Part of mouth and one side. Length: 37.3mm.
18. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A. Part of mouth one side and the loop are present. Length: 37.1mm.
19. Socketed axe. Blade end, cutting edge missing. Face crushed. Length: 46.6mm.
20. Socketed axe, fragment. Lower blade, edge intact. Both faces crushed at the break. Length: 39.9mm.
21. Socketed axe, fragment. Lower blade. Expanded blade, edge mostly intact. Pushed in at the break on one face. Length: 61.65mm.
22. Socketed axe, incomplete. Body and blade end. Blade tip missing on one side. Length: 78.6mm.
23. Socketed axe, fragment. Part of one face and side. Length: 17mm.
24. Socketed axe, fragment, possibly South-eastern Class D. Part of mouth, one side and face. Length: 24.3mm.
25. Uncertain form. Straight side, edge folded over. Length: 37.45mm.
26. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 40.8mm.
27. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, expanded blade, edge intact. Squashed in on one face at break. Length: 61.8mm.
28. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 46.7mm.
29. Socketed implement of uncertain form, fragment. Mouth fragment. Length: 20.15mm.
30. Socketed implement of uncertain form, body fragment. Length: 13.6mm.

31. Socketed implement of uncertain form, body fragment. Dimensions: 26.8 x 17.9mm.

32. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge missing. Length: 48mm.
33. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Length: 45.55mm.
34. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Walls of uneven thickness at break. Length: 41.5mm.
35. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, part of loop surviving. Expanded blade, edge chipped, slight blade tip hollows. Length: 68.9mm.
36. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end, edge mostly intact. Narrow socket. Length: 30.7mm.
37. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Surfaces pushed in at the break. Length: 48.15mm.
38. Socketed axe, incomplete. Blade end, edge intact. Walls of uneven thickness at break. Length: 37.5mm.
39. Side-winged axe, incomplete. Loop intact. Side wings complete, haft and blade broken. Length: 61.4mm.
40. Socketed knife, incomplete, lower blade missing. One blade edge intact, the other has corrosion chips. The handle has two circular rivet holes in each side of the face. Length: 85mm; blade width: 26.95mm.
41. Socketed knife, incomplete. Tip of the blade missing. Blade edges intact. The handle has two circular rivet holes in each side of the face. Blade narrowed through re-sharpening. Length: 107.25mm; blade width: 15.5–29.8mm.
42. Socketed gouge, complete. Circular socket, single mouth moulding. The furrow tip is 17.3mm wide and the furrow is 52.4mm long. Length: 93mm.
43. Bugle-shaped fitting. Kidney-shaped, with central aperture and rectangular loop. Hollow, with internal seam and angular outer side. Length: 35.6mm.
44. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 45.5mm.
45. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 28.15mm.
46. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges mostly intact, but some slight corrosion chipping. Length: 109.5mm.
47. Sword, Carp's Tongue type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 41.1mm.
48. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade end fragment, tip missing. Length: 54.6mm.
49. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Length: 60.75mm.
50. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment, edges intact. Length: 81.8mm.
51. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Length: 71.8mm.
52. Sword, Ewart Park type. Hilt, shoulder and blade fragment. One circular rivet and trace of second on the hilt. Length: 106.8mm.
53. Sword, Ewart Park type. Hilt, shoulder and blade fragment. One circular rivet on the hilt and two circular rivets on the shoulder. Length: 96.6mm.

54. Spearhead; incomplete. Leaf-shaped blade, half of which is missing. Blade edges mostly intact, but some corrosion chipping. Length: 94.25mm.

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

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

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

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

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

Addendum:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete small axe. Double mouth moulding, almost circular head. Vestige of two casting jet stumps. Length: 89.9mm; blade width: 33.45mm.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Complete. Triple mouth moulding. Slightly expanded blade. Length: 108.8mm; blade width: 39.85mm.

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

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

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

6. Socketed axe. Fragment, lower blade end. Dull gold patina. Length: 44.9mm; blade width: 37.1mm.

7. Spearhead, complete. Leaf-shaped blade, blade edges mostly intact. Rivet holes on either side of socket. Below the rivet holes are two panels of concentric grooves enclosing finer lines. Length: 119.7mm.

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

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

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

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

S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

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

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

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

4. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A. Mouth fragment, with slight trace of lower moulding and recent fractures. Length: 15mm; weight: 5g.

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

6. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Expanded blade and with developed blade tip hollows. Internal ridges on both faces and extending from the point of the lower moulding. Blade edge missing. Considerable vertical and oblique striations and scratches. Length: 103mm; width of blade: 49mm; weight: 270g.

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

8. Socketed axe, South-eastern class B4. Double mouth moulding, trumpet-mouthed and with three short vertical ribs below the lower mouth moulding on both faces. The mouth is badly distorted and cracked by impact on one face. Expanded blade edge.

Casting sprues are intact, but on one side the sprue is noticeably irregular towards the base as a result of the slight mis-junction of the mould at the blade edge on one side. There is a shallow bevel about 22mm from the current blade edge. Length: 90mm; weight: 177g.

9. Socketed axehead, incomplete small axe. Missing most of the loop, upper body and blade edge. The blade edge is very expanded and the blade tip hollows are well developed. Casting sprues carefully removed. Only part of the lower attachment of the loop is surviving.

Discussion: Although the axes are not fragmented, they do show signs of heavy wear and use and it is likely that they were collected to form a metal resource for recycling. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age. The hoarding of metalwork at this period was not an uncommon phenomenon, particularly in the south-east of Britain, with more scattered examples elsewhere.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON, S J ASHLEY & S WORRELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

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

Description:

1. Socketed axe, South-eastern class D. Lower part only, mouth, loop and upper body missing. The body is slightly squashed on one face and is strongly faceted along the angles between the sides and the broad faces, resulting in an octagonal section. Length: 54mm; blade width: 39.35mm; weight: 51g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern class A1. Double mouth moulding, sub-square mouth. Slightly waisted sub-rectangular body and slightly expanded cutting edge. Considerable damage at one side below the loop with cracks below the dent on one face. Internal ribs on both faces. Prominent casting flash, but removed from lower blade. Length: 86mm; blade width: 38.7mm; weight: 122g.

3. Socketed axe, South-eastern class D. Fragment of lower axe and consisting of only part of its width. Areas on both sides of the cutting edge are missing. Length: 37mm; weight: 34g.

4. Probable casting jet. Ovoid section, without runners. Both ends are slightly expanded. Length: 24mm; weight: 10.06g.

5. Socketed axe, lower blade fragment. The body is very slender and shallow and the socket is rectangular. Expanded cutting edge, developed blade tip hollows. Gentle hammer rippling on one face. Ancient breaks, partly covered with ferrous deposit. Blade width: 52mm; weight: 39g.

6. Copper-alloy ring. Circular-sectioned. Diameter: 59mm; weight: 50.45g.

Discussion: Although faceted axes are widespread in the British Late Bronze Age, they are not particularly numerous and therefore the presence of two or three examples in this small group is significant. The axes are incomplete or fragmented and show signs of heavy wear and use and it is likely that they were collected to form a metal resource for recycling. All of these artefacts fall within the Ewart Park stage of the Late Bronze Age.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON, S J ASHLEY & S WORRELL

64. Berwick-upon-Tweed area, Northumberland: Late Bronze Age gold and base metal hoard (2005 T120)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Minns while metal-detecting in April 2005. Subsequent excavations by Northumberland County Council Conservation Team located the original feature containing the hoard, not greater than 0.84 x 0.38m, which survived as a shallow crescent to one side. The pottery sherds were mainly from the top of the find, suggesting that a vessel or vessel fragments may have lain on top of the metalwork.

Description:

Gold: (terminology is from Eogan (1969))

1. Lock-ring, triangular-sectioned, made using three components of thin sheet-gold (tube and two face-plates). The ends of the tube turn outwards to form sides to the slot, and its top and bottom edges are bent outwards to grip the face-plates. The ends of the face-plates are probably bent over to slightly overlap the side-plates and hold them in position. The face-plates are plain apart from very slight concentric corrugations. A core is visible. Height of tube (i.e. max. thickness of object): 11.2mm; max. external diameter: 35.8mm; weight: 7.04g.

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

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

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

to overlap the remaining side-plate. The face-plates are decorated with fine, close-set concentric ridges. Part of a core is visible. External diameter: 31.5mm; weight: 1.22g.

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

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

Bronze:

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

8. Penannular bracelet, in three fragments; two join but there is a missing portion before the second terminal. Hoop of oval section, expanding suddenly and asymmetrically outwards at the terminals. Reconstructed diameter c. 64mm; diameter of terminals: 5.2 x 6.0, 5.2 x 5.7mm; weight: 10.2g.

9. Bracelet or large ring fragments, two fragments with a possible weathered join. Hoop of slightly oval section, the terminals lacking. Reconstructed diameter: 71mm; weight: 17.3g.

10. Coiled rod bracelet, four fragments – two pairs having probable abraded joins between, but no join survives at the middle break. Thin rod of 'D' section, a narrow flattened face opposite a well rounded one. The terminals taper steadily to acute wedge-like ends. If no significant loss at non-joining break, the terminals overlap by about a quarter circuit. Reconstructed external diameter: 70mm; thickness of the terminals 0.6mm; weight: 9.9g.

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

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

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

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

15. Large annular ring fragment, approximately one-third extant. Hoop of sub-pentagonal section, with four flattish facets around the sides and inner face, but a broad and convex outer face. Maximum dimension: 50mm; weight: 3.8g.

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

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

18. Pin shank, in two fragments, probably joining. Head lacking. Round section shank tapering steadily towards now-lost tip. Diagonal grinding marks all round. Length: 69.3mm; weight: 3.3g.

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

20. Bugle-shaped fitting. Ring-and-loop part of two-part fitting; complete but with some cracking. Sub-D-shaped ring hollow-cast with thick round to oval section. A staple-like loop with a rough sub-triangular section is appended to the flatter side. Underneath it is a long cast perforation in the ring wall, allowing the original clay core to be seen. A second, oval perforation pierces the inner wall of the ring diametrically opposite. Length: 55.5mm; width: 61.0mm; weight: 73.4g.

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

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

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

24. Socketed axe, Type Portree, Variant Kalemouth. Rounded mouth with flat top. Short internal ribs in the bottom of the socket. Expanded blade, with projecting tips as cast. Length: 70.7mm; width of blade: 48.1mm; concreted weight of 24, 25, 28 & 29 together: 470.7g.

25. Socketed axe, Type Gilespie, Variant Culloden. Trumpet mouth moulding. Untrimmed casting flashes. There is a hollow, possibly from a gas bubble mid-way down this side, and during casting, the two parts of the mould were misaligned creating a ledge on one side. Concreted to no. 24 by corrosion products, nos. 28 &

29 wedged in socket. Length: 81.5mm; width of blade: 59.9mm.

26. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Incomplete. Three widely spaced ribs. Biconical moulding below collar. A large area is missing from the mouth and upper blade from one side and face. At this point on the side, the metal is extremely thin and there is a casting fault in the form of an oval perforation, only part of which survives. There is also an elongated narrow oval perforation on one face. Fine horizontal striations at the blade edge. Off-centre casting flashes and the ghost of casting flashes from a model that were not removed before moulding. Considerable copper-alloy corrosion products within the socket and on the faces, incorporating a body fragment which is almost certainly part of the chape (no. 35). Length: 85.2mm; width of blade: 56.4mm; weight: 204.1g.

27. Socketed axe, possibly Type Everthorpe. Incomplete, lacking upper body and most of the loop. Expanded blade, developed blade tip hollows on both sides. The loop stump is low. Crisp, rectangular-sectioned body. Length: 75.5mm; width of blade: 52.9mm; weight: 107.1g.

28. Socketed gouge. Circular socket, deep flat collar, underlined by a neat groove. Wedged inside axe no. 25. Diameter of socket: 17mm.

29. Socketed gouge. Gouge facet not visible, but almost certainly a gouge. Casting flashes not removed at the mouth. Wedged inside axe no. 25. Diameter of socket: 17.2mm.

30. Socketed gouge. Circular socket. The casting sprues are removed unevenly. Length: 72.4mm; Diameter of socket: 19.5mm; weight: 55.9g.

31. Knife (or rapier) blade fragment. Flat midrib with slightly hollowed edge bevels. Length: 95.3mm; weight: 19.5g.

32. Bifid razor blade portion. Broad, heel-shaped blade and stump of the tang. There is both a notch and a central circular perforation in the blade. Both faces have two ribs, skirting to either side of the perforation. Edge bevel visible on one blade wing on one face only. Fine striations along the blade on both sides of each face. Length: 59.9mm; weight: 17.1g.

33. Razor blade fragment. Fragment from the blade midrib. Two parallel central ribs on each face. The perforation may be present but is uncertain due to fractured edges. The shape of the blade is unknown due to extensive edge loss. Length: 46.5mm; weight: 4.8g.

34. Spearhead blade fragment. Leaf-shaped blade, tapering midrib and eye-shaped socket section. Hollow edge bevels 5.5mm from blade edge. Length: 87.2mm; weight: 40.2g.

35. Tongue chape fragment. Three joining lower body fragments including the 'button' terminal. The body is of rhombic section, but with narrow flattened sides throughout its length. The applied oval button-stud is intact. The body fragment attached by corrosion products to axe no. 26 is almost certainly part of this chape. Length: 63.5mm; weight: 16.2g.

36. Ingot, pear-shaped. An asymmetric pear shape in plan, one end rounded, the other more pointed, plano-convex in section. Length: 157mm; maximum thickness: 19mm; weight: 758.1g.

37. Pottery sherds. Twenty sherds (excluding several small chips) are all of a similar fabric, coloration and thickness and seem likely to belong to a single vessel. Most have weathered or worn edges and only two joins were found. One other has an eroded rounded edge which may represent a simple rim. Weight: 325.6g.

38. ?Refractory sherd: One sherd is of a different, finer fabric, seemingly mid grey throughout, and highly eroded. The fabric is suggestive of clay mould or crucible. Weight: 17.4g.

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

Discussion: Despite the rarity of hoards in the region and the unusual dominance of ornaments, the components of the Berwick hoard are all familiar from the Ewart phase of the Late Bronze Age countrywide, reinforced by a new radiocarbon measurement on the haft remnant in Berwick axe 22. The result is 2771 ± 26 BP, calibrating to 1000–840 BC (2-sigma; OxA- 15102), and suggests that the Berwick hoard was deposited before the close of the phase. This assumes some importance in relation to the assumption that most of the numerous Ewart stage hoards were deposited very late on, as bronze became redundant.

Ingot no. 36 is of special interest because it is of alloyed bronze rather than copper. This may help explain why the ingot is of an unfamiliar shape, deriving from a different stage of the production/recycling sequence. The pear shape is likely to be a by-product of the crucible in which the metal was last melted down. A (near) complete pear-shaped crucible is known from a Bronze Age context at The Breiddin, Powys.

The six socketed axes represent an interesting variety of types all different from one another. No. 23 is particularly interesting in that it does not belong to an as yet defined type; it combines features of both Type Meldreth and Type Portree, but also has an unusual inverted step moulding or upwards facing ledge, parallels for which are very few. Axes 24–27 are types that occur widely in the North of England and Scotland, but axe 22 is closest in form to the South-eastern type which becomes very rare north of Yorkshire (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 217). It is perhaps worthy of note that where secondary mouth mouldings exist on these axes, they are consistently poorly defined.

Both razors are bifid Class II examples (Piggott 1946, 138–40). The tang and perforation on no. 32 are positioned similarly to those of Type Dowris (Jockenhövel 1980, Taf. 11 nos. 190–96), although the four central ribs on the Berwick example appear to mark a new variant.

The lock-ring form is peculiar to Britain, Ireland and France (although the French examples are rendered in solid or sheet bronze, some covered with gold foil). Hoards dominated by ornaments and fittings are not particularly common in the British Late Bronze Age and tend to be a feature of the north. The large hoard from St Andrews, Fife, for example, contains several types in common, namely 'lock-rings', annular rings, penannular bracelets, pins and a bugle-shaped object, as well as similar styles of socketed axe, chape, knife and razor (Cowie, O'Connor and Proudfoot 1991).

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

Disposition: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

S P NEEDHAM, S WORRELL & G VARDELL

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

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Kittl while metal-detecting in January 2006. Subsequent excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service revealing a small oval pit, and several remaining objects. At the pit interface a very thin layer of dark brown material was present, interpreted as the remains of a container or protective layer of organic material.

Description: (note: weights included adhered soil; sequence follows excavation report).

1 & 2. (nos. 4 & 5 in excavation report) Ingot fragments. Weights: 48.7 & 49.8g.

3. Cauldron staple, fragment. L-shaped in profile with slightly concave edge for attachment to vessel. Short, horizontal strip, before an almost 90° change of angle. A narrow strip of metal reinforces and forms a step on the underside. The underside is as-cast with irregular surfaces and edges due to untrimmed flashes and miscasting. Width: 66.4mm; weight: 76.7g.

4. Socketed axehead, small and incomplete. Mouth and upper body missing above loop. Pushed inwards at break. Expanded blade, edge intact and developed blade tip hollows. Length: 68.4mm; width of blade: 45.45mm.

5. Socketed axehead, fragment. Blade end. Expanded blade, edge mostly intact, well-defined blade tip hollows. Length: 38.8mm; width of blade: 54.8mm.

6–38. Ingot fragments, including 16 plano-convex edge fragments, largest piece: 1059.6g; total weight: 8.787kg.

39–41. Metalworking debris, fragments. Total weight: 3.6g.

42–45. Ingot fragments, including 1 plano-convex edge fragment. Total weight: 271.2g.

46. Leaf-shaped dagger, incomplete. Tip missing and considerable damage to blade edges. Rectangular-sectioned hilt with two close-set circular perforations. Longitudinal striations between blade edge and bevel. Width of blade: 30.25mm; weight: 92.4g

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

48. Socketed axehead, South-eastern Class A1. Complete. Expanded blade edge, developed blade tip hollows. Slight miscasting at mouth. Length: 102.4mm; width of blade: 55.7mm.

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

50–56. Ingot fragments, including 5 plano-convex edge fragments. Total weight: 1585g.

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

Disposition: British Museum.

S WORRELL

66. Cornard, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2006 T67)

Date: 1000–800 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr M Matthews while metal-detecting in February 2006; only 3 axes (18–20) were removed from the base of the plough soil. Subsequent excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service retrieved all remaining objects from the plough soil and revealed an irregular feature, perhaps a tree bole, into which the hoard seems to have been placed.

Description: (note: sequence follows excavation report, weights include soil).

1. (no. 2 in excavation report) Socketed axe, blade end. Blade edge very worn and rounded, but only slightly expanded. Slightly crushed at the break. Length: 61mm; width of blade: 37mm; weight: 112g.

2. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1, small, incomplete. Double mouth moulding. Expanded cutting edge, one tip missing. Narrow band of horizontal scratches and striation marks close to the blade edge. Narrow loop. Length: 75mm; width of blade: 37.5mm; weight: 140g.

3a. Socketed axe, fragment. South-eastern Class A1. Mouth fragment, double mouth moulding. Prominent casting flash. Length: 23mm; weight: 15g.

3b. Sword, fragment. End of sword hilt with two rivet holes. Expanded terminal and slightly raised side-

flanges. Bent at break. Length: 67.5mm; weight: 40g.

4. Sword, fragment. Ewart Park type. Rounded midrib. Longitudinal abrasive sharpening grooves. Edge bevel present on one side on one surface only. Bent at one break. Severe notches on edges and all blade edges missing. Length: 43mm; weight: 28g.

5–10. 6 ingot fragments, including 3 plano-convex edge fragments. Total weight: 616g.

11. Sword, Ewart Park type. Blade fragment. Upper blade end, tip missing. Rounded midrib. No surviving sharp edges. Bent at breaks giving an S-shaped side view. Some rounded 'hammer' breakage marks. Some longitudinal sharpening marks close to blade edge. Similar to no. 4. Length: 133mm; weight: 110g.

12. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Double mouth moulding. Almost complete except for a largish fragment missing from the mouth. Slightly expanded blade. Partially crushed body on one face. Large loop. Blade has a small notch, possibly use damage. The general expansion from mouth mouldings suggests a possible late date. Use and sharpening scratches in a number of directions. Length: 104mm; width of blade: 45mm; weight: 256g.

13. Socketed axe, Type Welby. Almost complete but for one mouth fragment. Triple mouth moulding, loop attached to lower moulding. Triple rib decoration on body with two further ribs forming junction of faces and sides. Very expanded cutting edge, well-developed blade tip hollows. Large hammer marks on one side beneath the loop. Use and sharpening striations in various directions. Length: 95mm; blade width: 50.3mm; weight: 247g.

14a. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Incomplete, mouth and upper body intact, containing socketed gouge (no. 14b). Double mouth moulding. Length: 55mm; weight: (incl. no. 14b): 166g.

14b. Socketed gouge, wedged into socket of no. 14a. Visible end of socket is incomplete. The furrow protrudes from the broken end of the socketed axe, edge of the furrow tip is chipped. Length: 73.5mm; width of blade tip: 15mm.

15. Small socketed axe, blade end. Slightly expanded cutting edge. Edge missing and lower blade severely corroded. Length: 44mm; width of blade: 41.7mm; weight: 71g.

16. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class A1. Incomplete. Blade end and part of mouth on one face. Part of lower mouth moulding on one face. Expanded cutting edge. Blade edge mostly missing. Length: 90mm; width of blade: 45mm; weight: 160g.

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

18. Socketed axe, fragment. Blade end. Expanded cutting edge, developed blade tip hollows. Blade edge

lost to severe corrosion. Horizontal scratches from re-sharpening close to blade edge. Length: 34mm; width of blade: 47mm; weight: 69g.

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

20a. Socketed axe, South-eastern Class D1. Complete. Trumpet moulding with flat top. Expanded cutting edge. Blade edge missing through corrosion. Internal ribs. Object wedged into socket – see no. 20b. Some of the facet (and mould lines) are raised ribs. Possibly 'linear faceted' axe making it potentially very late. Casting flashes removed from lower blade end. There are a variety of straight and curving edges, striations formed by bright scratches into the patina. Length: 9.4mm, width of blade: 50mm; weight (including no. 20b): 202g.

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

21. Sword, blade fragment. Probably from near tip of blade, slight rounded midrib. Bent. Blade edges lost to corrosion. Length: 51mm; weight: 27g.

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

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

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

Disposition: British Museum.

S WORRELL, C PENDLETON & J PLOUVIEZ

67. Eaton, Norfolk: Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T234)

Date: 950–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr S Francis & Mr S Targett while working with a mini-digger in the garden in March 2005.

Description:

1. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, loop, and three parallel vertical ribs on each face, splayed blade-tips, possible casting flaw (a hole) just below mouth moulding, two notches in blade (ancient), blade edge sharp, casting flash on sides of axe. Length: 93mm; blade width: 55mm; weight: 271g.
2. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, loop, and four splayed ribs on each face, splayed blade-tips, damage to blade at one tip (ancient), blade edge sharp, the socket contains another object of uncertain type which is fused or jammed in place, casting flash on each side. Length: 95mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 353g.
3. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, loop, and five parallel ribs each terminating in a pellet, splayed blade-tips, blade edge sharp, casting flash on each side. Length: 110mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 318g.
4. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, loop, three parallel ribs on each side, splayed blade-tips, some edge damage to blade (ancient) which is blunt, casting flaw (a hole) in side of axe under the loop, casting flash on each side. Length: 96mm; blade width: 50mm; weight: 254g.
5. Complete socketed axe with single mouth moulding, loop, five parallel ribs terminating in pellets, splayed blade tips, sharp blade edge with very minor damage (ancient), casting flash on each side. Length: 100mm; blade width: 59mm; weight: 322g.
6. Complete socketed axe with single mouth moulding with groove running below it, loop, no decoration on axe faces, splayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge, casting flaw (in form of a hole) in side of axe opposite to loop, casting flash on each side, socket contains another copper alloy object which has not been removed, a folded, tanged, sheet metal object, possibly a razor. Length: 104mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 307g.
7. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, no decoration, splayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with one nick (ancient), casting flash on both sides. Length: 99mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 277g.
8. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, no decoration, slightly splayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge, casting flash on both sides. Length: 106mm; blade width: 49mm; weight: 282g.
9. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, no decoration, splayed blade-tips, sharp blade edge with edge damage (ancient) possibly caused in use, casting flash on both sides. Length: 96mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 215g.

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

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

12. Complete socketed axe with double mouth moulding, no decoration, splayed blade-tips, blade sharp with some damage (ancient), casting flash on both sides, socket contains a folded, tanged, sheet metal object, possibly a razor. Length: 95mm; blade width: 48mm; weight: 232g.

13. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration which flares out gently to blade-tips, sharp blade with minor damage (ancient), casting flash on each side. Length: 108mm; blade width: 52mm; weight: 204g.

14. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration which flares out gently to blade-tips, sharp blade, casting flash on each side. Length: 91mm; blade width: 45mm; weight: 158g.

15. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and rib below, loop, faintly faceted octagonal body with no decoration, splayed blade-tips, sharp blade, faint casting flash on each side. Length: 97mm; blade width: 47mm; weight: 152g.

16. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration which flares out gently to blade-tips, sharp blade with two large notches (ancient), casting flash on each side. Length: 99mm; blade width: 50mm; weight: 189g.

17. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration which flares out gently to splayed blade-tips, sharp blade with minor damage (ancient), casting flash on each side. Length: 110mm; blade width: 52mm; weight: 211g.

18. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with faint ribs marking the change in angle, which flares out gently to splayed blade-tips, sharp blade, crack in one face of axe above blade edge, casting flash on each side. Length: 101mm; blade width: 55mm; weight: 201g.

19. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and raised band below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration which flares out gently to blade-tips, sharp blade, casting flash on each side, axe has been squashed slightly on the faces of the axe. Length: 105mm; blade width: 51mm; weight: 204g.

20. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and rib below, loop, faintly faceted octagonal body with no decoration, splayed blade-tips, sharp blade with edge damage, faint casting flash on each side at the socket only. Length: 108mm; blade width: 53mm; weight: 202g.

21. Complete socketed axe with flared sub-circular mouth with single moulded collar and rib below, loop, faceted octagonal body with no decoration, splayed blade-tips, battered blade edge, faint casting flash on each side. Length: 98mm; blade width: 48mm; weight: 159g.

22. Complete socketed axe with sub-square mouth with double moulding, loop, no decoration, sides of body converge slightly before splaying out to blade-tips, sharp crescentic blade, very damaged, casting flash on each side. Length: 103mm; blade width: 43mm; weight: 194g.

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

24. Complete socketed axe with sub-square mouth, double mouth moulding, loop, two semicircular ribs on each face, sides of body flare out slightly to blade tips, blade is nearly straight and the edge is sharp, casting flash on each side. Length: 84mm; blade width: 31mm; weight: 133g.

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

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

27. Incomplete socketed axe (blade and half body missing), sub-rectangular mouth with double mouth moulding, loop, no decoration, casting flash on both sides. Length: 55mm; weight: 106g.

28. Incomplete socketed axe (blade missing), sub-rectangular mouth with double mouth moulding, loop, five very faint ribs on each face, casting flash on both sides, socket contains fragment of socketed axe mouth moulding with loop. Length: 80mm; weight: 269g.

29. Incomplete socketed axe (blade missing), sub-circular mouth with double moulded collar, loop, faintly faceted octagonal body flaring out towards blade, casting flash on both sides. Length: 74mm; weight: 120g.

30. Incomplete socketed axe (blade and part of body missing), sub-rectangular mouth with double mouth moulding, loop, no decoration, casting flash on sides. Length: 61mm; weight: 133g.

31. Incomplete short flanged axe (butt, blade and parts of flange missing), loop on side, high semicircular flanges, stop 'bump', sides of body diverge slightly before break. Length: 94mm; flange height: 18mm; weight: 257g.

32. Incomplete short flanged axe (butt, most of body, blade and flanges missing), no loop, stop 'bump', casting flash on sides. Length: 63mm; weight: 190g.

33. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of blade missing), no decoration, body flares out to blade tips, no casting flash. Length: 71mm; weight: 159g.

34. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of body missing), no decoration, body flares out to blade tips, blade edge corroded, casting flash on one side. Length: 68mm; blade width: 23mm; weight: 100g.

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

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

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

38. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of body missing), remaining body distorted and slightly flattened, signs of rib decoration on remaining face of axe, splayed blade-tips, crescentic blade edge sharp but slightly corroded in places, casting flash on sides. Length: 81mm; blade width: 44mm; weight: 130g.

39. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of body missing), remaining body distorted and slightly flattened, splayed blade-tips, crescentic blade edge sharp, casting flash on sides. Length: 64mm; blade width: 49mm; weight: 129g.

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

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

42. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and part of body missing), faceted octagonal body, faint ribs at angle changes on face of body, splayed blade-tips, crescentic blade is sharp, casting flash on sides. Length: 72mm; blade width: 54mm; weight: 113g.

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

44. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), sides flare out to blade-tips, blade edge sharp, faint casting flash on one side. Blade width: 45mm; weight: 112g.

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

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

47. Incomplete socketed axe (mouth and most of body missing), sides flare out to blade-tips, crescentic blade edge sharp, no casting flash. Blade width: 41mm; weight: 47g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. Fragment of socketed axe, double mouth moulding and loop, with semicircular rib decoration on remaining face; weight: 27g.

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

58. Fragment of socketed axe, single mouth moulding and loop; weight: 26g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. Socketed and pegged spearhead, fine groove where leaf-shaped blade wings and midrib meet, bevelled blade edges, sharp point; wood present in socket. Length: 159mm; weight: 122g.

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

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

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

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

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

74. Socketed and pegged spearhead, groove decoration round socket consisting of three grooves at mouth, two grooves at the peg-holes, and two grooves in between, spearhead is slightly bent along plane of blade wings. Length: 114mm; weight: 58g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. Incomplete socketed and pegged spearhead, tip missing, leaf-shaped blade wings, casting flaw on one midrib. Length: 109mm; weight: 78g.

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

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

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

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

92. Incomplete socketed spearhead, socket missing, midrib crushed, slightly concave blade edges towards tip, bevelled edges. Length: 109mm; weight: 69g.

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

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

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

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

97. Socketed gouge; length: 76mm; weight: 64g.

98. Socketed gouge; length: 93mm; weight: 75g.

99. Socketed gouge; length: 73mm; weight: 57g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

107. Part of a sword blade, tapering to one end, rounded midrib, bevel along blade edge, joins to no. 108. Length: 198mm; weight: 227g.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

118. Sword chape with three holes on either side, part of base and one side missing; width: 48mm; weight: 21g.

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

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

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

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

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

124. Half hemispherical copper-alloy object with three perforations, central one has small wire suspension loop, on the underside are two short protrusions; diameter: 33mm.

125–131. Casting jets; weights: 11–46g.
132–133. Casting waste; weights: 7.5 & 8g.
133–149. Ingot fragments; total weight (excluding nos. 134–136): 1398g.

Discussion: During the early first millennium BC, the deposition of substantial quantities of bronze objects, ingots and fragments in the landscape is evidenced throughout eastern England and beyond. While it has been argued that these represent storage for bronze-smiths, few of these were recovered making votive offerings a more likely explanation.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A WEST

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

Date: c. 850–700 BC

Discovery: Found in the plough soil by NAU Archaeology during controlled excavation in July 2005.

Description:

1. Corroded iron tool, probably an awl, rectangular in section. Length: 44.9mm; weight: 3.34g.
2. Socketed axe of faceted type (Type Meldreth, Schmidt and Burgess 1980), an oval socket with single mouth moulding above a short collar and two hafting ribs, one behind each face. All casting flashes have been smoothed except on the collar. The cutting edge is splayed and shows signs of wear. Length: 103.3mm; width of blade: 53.4mm; weight: 167.19g.
3. Socketed axe fragment of South-eastern Type with ribbed decoration. Each face is decorated with four evenly spaced ribs. There is a hafting rib on the inside surface behind each face. None of the casting flashes have been smoothed. Length: 57.1mm; weight: 114.44g.
4. Six extremely thin and crumpled fragments of gold sheet, one decorated with a line of 12 circular punch marks, and one further with similar but faint punch marks. Such thin pieces can only have been used as decoration, perhaps on clothing. They are similar to those gold objects commonly known as basket earrings, which may be hair ornaments. Lengths: 6–20mm; total weight: 0.24g. Also with this find are some very tiny and thin fragments of copper-alloy sheet and a strand of organic material.

Discussion: It is suspected that these plough-soil items are part of a dispersed hoard, with a possible association to a sword fragment of a Late Bronze Age type from the same field, probably Ewart Park (Rohl and Needham 1998, figs. 37 & 38). Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transitional hoards containing Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr metalwork are not rare in East Anglia and there is an abundance of hoards in Norfolk. However, gold and iron artefacts are, though not unusual, very rare additions to such transitional hoards and only one parallel is known, Felthwell Fen, Norfolk (Inventaria Arch. GB35). The only other English transitional hoard containing gold objects comes from St Erth, Cornwall (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 6).

It seems that iron artefacts were even less frequently added to transitional and Early Iron Age hoards and in fact, no small iron tools are known to have been hoarded with their bronze counterparts (i.e. all early iron socketed axes were single finds). It becomes apparent therefore that if this fragmentary iron tool was indeed part of the hoard, it would be the first occurrence of an iron tanged tool in a Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transitional hoard context.

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

D BRUNS & K HINDS

69. Mylor, Cornwall: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard (2005 T323)

Date: 750–650 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Burgess & Mr H Manson while metal-detecting in August 2005; 33 of the axes deposited in a ceramic container; nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 were found up to 15 yards away.

Description:

1. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete. Double mouth moulding with bulbous upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Casting seams very thin and visibly flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Possibly fine horizontal striations on both faces close to cutting edge. Blade thinly cast with flaky surface. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52.5mm.
2. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Clear, fine horizontal striations on both faces close to cutting edge. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.
3. Two joining mouth fragments of socketed axe, Sompting Type. They complete socketed axe no. 8. Lengths: 33 & 35mm.
4. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 52.5mm.
5. Socketed axe (SF 34), Sompting Type. Complete. Double mouth moulding with bulbous upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Casting seams very thin and visibly flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Blade very thinly cast. Length: 129mm; blade width: 55mm.
6. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.
7. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.
8. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Incomplete. Double mouth moulding with bulbous upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Casting seams very thin and visibly flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Two joining fragments of mouth broken off (no. 3). Length: 131mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

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

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

11. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Cutting edge probably not sharpened after casting. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52.5mm.

12. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53.5mm.

13. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. There is one deep dent on one of the faces, which may have been inflicted by a hammer (?). Length: 131mm; blade width: 54mm.

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

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

16. Socketed axe, Sompting/South Welsh Hybrid (?). Complete. Single mouth moulding, rectangular/hexagonal mouth. Both faces decorated with five moulded ribs terminating in pellets. Thick-walled, heavy implement. Similar to Late Bronze Age socketed axes of South Welsh/Stogursey type, but made with two-runner casting technique (not four like S/W Type). Length: 116mm; blade width: 60mm.

17. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 131.5mm; blade width: 53mm.

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

19. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Blade slightly damaged. Length: 131mm; blade width: 51mm.

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

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

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

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

24. Socketed axe, Possible Sompting/South Welsh Hybrid, complete. Single mouth moulding. Rectangular/hexagonal mouth. Casting seams very large and pronounced, still present. Blade only a little expanded, sides meet at casting seams at an angle (thus hexagonal cross-section). Loop very large. Both faces

decorated with three moulded ribs terminating in pellets. Thick-walled, heavy implement. Similar to axes of South Welsh/Stogursey type (see no. 16). Length: 138mm; blade width: 60.5mm.

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

26. Socketed axe, Possible Sompting/South Welsh Hybrid, complete. Single mouth moulding. Rectangular/hexagonal mouth. Casting seams very pronounced and still present. Blade only a little expanded, sides meet at casting seams at a sharp angle (thus hexagonal cross-section). Both faces decorated with five moulded ribs terminating in pellets. Thick-walled, heavy implement. Similar to axes of South Welsh/Stogursey type (see no. 16). Length: 11.5mm; blade width: 60mm.

27. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete. Double mouth moulding with bulbous upper and thinner lower mouth moulding. Square mouth with rounded corners. Small casting flaw (hole, near loop) Casting seams very thin and flattened at blade end. Blade only a little expanded, sides straight. Faces decorated with three plain moulded ribs. Light pitting at the centre of one facing during casting. Blade thinly cast. Length: 131mm; blade width: 52mm.

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

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

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

31. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Possibly fine horizontal striations on both faces close to cutting edge. Light pitting on surface during casting. Length: 131mm; blade width: 53mm.

32. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Possibly fine horizontal striations on both faces close to cutting edge. Length: 132mm; blade width: 53mm.

33. Socketed axe, Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 52mm.

34. Socketed axe (SF 35), Sompting Type. Complete, description as no. 1. Length: 132mm; blade width: 53mm.

35. Casting Jet. Complete, relationship to the hoard uncertain. Length: 38mm.

36. Coarse-ware shouldered Plain-ware jar with a weakly tripartite profile, dark grey clay tempered with large rock pieces. Broken in situ and with much of the upper part missing. Restored height: at least 18cm. **Discussion:** This group dates from the Llyn Fawr phase of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age transition. The axe types represented in this hoard are so far only known from south-east and southern England and up to now

they have rarely occurred in hoards in the north and west of Britain. This is the first Sompting Type axe hoard from Cornwall.

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

D BRUNS & S P NEEDHAM

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

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

S P NEEDHAM

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

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

R COLLINS

72. Mid Essex: Late Bronze Age sword blade fragment & a later brass socketed artefact (2006 T606) PAS ID: PAS-840704

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

P SEALEY

73. Great Ellingham, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age hoard addenda (2005 T450) PAS ID: NMS-23E5E6

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

A ROGERSON

74. Ludham, Norfolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal hoard addendum (2006 T307) PAS ID: PAS-841C43

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

A ROGERSON & S P NEEDHAM

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

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

F MINTER

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

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

C PENDLETON & F MINTER

77. Saxmundham area, Suffolk: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T324) PAS ID: SF-13BAB8

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

C PENDLETON & B ROBERTS

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

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

C PENDLETON & F MINTER

79. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Late Bronze Age base-metal group (2006 T348) PAS ID: YORYM-AF4C52

Found by Mr A Laverack while metal-detecting in July 2006; two Ewart Park sword blade fragments. Disclaimed, returned to finder.

S WORRELL

I) TORCS AND TORC ELEMENTS

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

J D HILL

**81. King's Lynn area, Norfolk:
Iron Age electrum torc terminal (2006 T13)****Date:** c. 200–1 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr T Norman while metal-detecting in December 2005.**Description:** An electrum buffer terminal from an Iron Age torc (neck-ring). The decorated terminal has broken off the twisted wire rope body. This is an example of a 'buffer' type of torc terminal; on the back can be seen the stubs of the broken wires that made up the twisted rope of the body. These wires were original cast on to the terminal. It is difficult to establish how many wires there originally were. The black silver oxides on the broken ends of some of the wires and lack of crisp breaks suggest this is an ancient break. Running around the side of the terminal is a band of cable decoration between two parallel lines. The cabling decoration was made after casting, but the parallel lines were made in the mould. The front flat surface of the terminal is decorated with an engraved curvilinear La Tène design, areas of which are infilled with a 'basket work' pattern made up of lines of finely punched dots. This design appears to have been engraved freehand. It is centred on a triskele with three thin pelta or curved sided triangles as arms. The two longer of these arms lead to and wrap partly around an empty circle. The other side of these circles makes one side of a large curved sided triangle, infilled with basket work; the other sides being the side of the next arm of the triskele. The third shorter arm of the triskele touches a large irregular curved sided triangle, infilled with basket work but with an empty circle in the middle.

An engraved scroll leads from the shorter arm and ends in a small empty circle. Diameter: 22mm; thickness: 7mm; weight: 13.78g.

Discussion: This is an example of a well-known Iron Age object type; part of a multi-strand torc. Similar buffer terminals with engraved or raised cast decoration have been found at Bawsey and Snettisham (Hoards F and H) in north-west Norfolk. The closest parallel for the decoration is from Snettisham Hoard F (British Museum reg. no. P1991 5-1 19). This style of torc terminal is not as common as the ring-shaped terminals, as seen on the Sedgeford or Snettisham Great Torc, but at Snettisham are found in the same hoard as other torcs of this type.**Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum.

J D HILL

**82. Newark, Nottinghamshire:
Iron Age electrum torc (2005 T52)****Date:** c. 200–50 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr M Richardson while metal-detecting in February 2005.**Description:** An Iron Age multi-twisted strand torc with decorated hollow ring-shaped terminals. Like the 'Great Torc' from Ken Hill, Snettisham, and the Sedgeford Torc, this torc is made from 8 twisted gold wire 'ropes', each made from (possibly) four wires, that were fixed to hollow ring-shaped terminals decorated with raised La Tène (so-called 'Early Celtic Art') design. The wires in each of the 8 ropes are twisted in the same clockwise direction, forming a cylinder, expanding towards where they are fixed to the terminals.

The two ring-shaped terminals are identical in shape and design. The terminals consist of a hollow lost wax 'doughnut-shape' casting with a raised decoration of La Tène style motifs. Viewed from the front and held in the hands, one terminal lies slightly behind and higher than the other.

The areas where the wire 'ropes' were cast onto the terminals are marked by two collars: one plain, and one plain at the rear but around the front side is an ornamented zone. The front and sides of each terminal ring are ornamented with zones of raised curving ovals, trumpets and peltas, with a single circle containing two raised pellets against a filled 'basket weave' background at the heart of each zone. A similar device is used to highlight the inside of the main tripartite 'void' at the centre of the design when looking at the terminals head on.

Internal diameter: 130mm; weight: 699.24g. Surface analysis of the terminals and wire indicated a metal contents of approx: 67% gold and 32% silver. The black deposits on small areas of the torc are composed of silver oxides, appearing to occur over worn raised parts of the decoration on the terminals, and over a large ancient cut on the inside of one of the terminals and over small parts of the coiled strands at the rear of the torc: the location on other torcs where there is sometimes evidence for stress fractures caused by opening and closing the torc when it was put on and taken off.

Discussion: This is an example of a well-known Iron Age object type; a multi-strand ring terminal torc with raised 'Snettisham style' decoration. Similar types of torcs have been previously found in northwest Norfolk. This torc is very similar in shape, size and style of decoration to these examples, especially the Sedgeford torc.**Disposition:** Newark Heritage Services.

J D HILL

**83. Gayton area, Norfolk: Iron Age gold torc wire
fragment (2005 T544) PAS ID: NMS-35C242**

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

J D HILL

II) OTHER OBJECTS

**84. Chiseldon, Wiltshire:
Iron Age base-metal vessels (2005 T178)****Date:** c. 800–1 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr P Hyams while metal-detecting in November 2004, who also sent a fragment for analysis by Dr Peter Northover at the University of Oxford. Excavation and block lifting of the vessels was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology with the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the British Museum.**Description:** At least 12 different vessels or cauldrons were found, the final number being uncertain until all the vessels are removed from their soil blocks and the fragmentary vessels put back together. The majority are made of thin sheets of bronze and appear to have hemispherical bases. Several of the bodies of vessels may be made of both bronze and iron components. Where visible, these cauldrons have mouths approximately 60–80cm wide.

Many of the vessels have iron ring handles, and some an iron rod to support the rim. One of the vessels may have originally been made of wood and bound with metal. Although most of the vessels retain something of their overall shape, all have been crushed to differing degrees and all are cracked and fragmented.

The vessels were found in a large pit, apparently carefully arranged, most in an upright position. In addition, other associated artefacts and animal bones were recovered from the pit, including two cow skulls, other bones and some fragments of pottery.

Discussion: This unusual group of cauldrons is almost certainly of Iron Age date, indicated by the associated Iron Age pottery, and lack of associated Roman pottery, which would have been expected in the backfill of the pit due to a Roman settlement in the area, if the find had been later. The analysis of the vessel copper-alloy fragment also revealed trace metals that pinpoint a prehistoric date, and the iron components of the vessels rules out the Bronze Age. Finally, certain of the

particular features seen on the vessels during their excavation, such as large domed rivets, are also found on other Iron Age cauldrons.

Note: The objects are currently either contained within the large blocks of soil held together with plaster bandages they were lifted in, or are fragments, sometimes with supporting material attached. Excavation of the blocks and fragments can continue under laboratory conditions once the destination of the find is confirmed.

Disposition: British Museum.

J D HILL

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

Date: c. 300 BC–AD 100

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

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

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

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

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

J D HILL

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

Date: 20–10 BC–AD 40–60

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

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

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

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

J D HILL

87. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight: Late Iron Age sword harness fitting (button-ring) and a plain belt-ring (2006 T396)

Date: c. 1–60 AD

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

Description:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service hopes to acquire.

F BASFORD & J JOY

88. Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire: Iron Age base-metal horse-harness fittings (2006 T187)

PAS ID: PAS-850356

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

J JOY

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

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

J D HILL

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

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

D WILLIAMS & J D HILL

(I) BRACELETS**91. Warburton, Cheshire: Roman silver bracelet (2005 T566)**

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr J Balme while metal-detecting in October 2005.

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

The head is plain and its features comprise a rounded snout, an open mouth and a pair of eyes on the top of its head. It has a flat base. Interestingly, it is pierced vertically behind the eyes by a 1mm diameter drilled hole. There is also visible evidence that other end of the bracelet had broken at the point where a hole had been drilled. These may represent fixing holes, which together with the straightening of the bracelet, suggests the object may have been reused by being attached to something. Length: 148mm; width of terminal: 7.9mm; weight: 10.38g.

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

N HEREPATH

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

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

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

Description: A Roman penannular silver bracelet fragment, comprising part of the slender oval-sectioned hoop, now distorted, and one terminal. The terminal is in the form of a stylised snake head with neatly incised jaws, round eyes and skull markings, and hatched sides representing the scaled body. Length: 30.8mm; width of snake-head: 4.4mm; weight: 2.3g.

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

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

R JACKSON

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

Date: Late 4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr N Campbell & Mr P Campbell while metal-detecting in March 2005.

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

Discussion: Commonly found made out of copper alloy, this form of expanding bracelet is a well-known type dating as above (Barber & Bowsher 2000, p199, B461.3–4; Clarke 1979, p304, Type C1a). Precious metal examples are far less common, although a gold example is known from York (British Museum Guide, 1951, fig. 7, no. 10), and a silver example from London (Wheeler 1930, Pl. XL, 2).

Disposition: British Museum.

A DAUBNEY

94. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver snake bracelet terminal (2006 T282) PAS ID: PAS-885E05

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

R HOBBS

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

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

R JACKSON

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

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

R HOBBS

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

See coin section no. 1077

98. Chiseldon, Wiltshire: Roman silver bracelet fragments (2005 T12) PAS ID: WILT-38EFC3

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

K HINDS

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

Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Grange while metal-detecting in April 2006.

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

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

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER

100. St. Osyth, Essex: Roman copper-alloy 'disc-and-trumpet' brooch (2005 T413) PAS ID: PAS-88F2B5

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

R JACKSON

101. Cossington, Leicestershire: Roman silver crossbow brooch (2006 T243) PAS ID: LEIC-9C94D1

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

R HOBBS & W SCOTT

102. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy greyhound brooch (2005 T375) PAS ID: SWYOR-BFE1C5

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

R JACKSON

103. Broughton, North Lincolnshire: Roman silver-gilt trumpet brooch fragment (2005 T88) PAS ID: SWYOR-AF7915

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

R HOBBS

104. East Walton, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow or P-shaped brooch fragment (2005 T60)
PAS ID: NMS-CED6E6

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

A ROGERSON

105. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow brooch fragment (2005 T579)
PAS ID: NMS-366083

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

A ROGERSON

106. Flixton, Suffolk: Roman silver plain P-shaped or crossbow brooch foot fragment (2006 T295)
PAS ID: PAS-8A1F75

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

A ROGERSON

(III) FINGER-RINGS

107. North Cornwall: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T463)

Date: 1st century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr J Clemes while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A tiny Roman gold finger-ring with a slender hoop and flat oval bezel incised with a stylized palm branch. External diameter: 16.2mm; internal diameter: 14.5mm; weight: 1.2g.

Discussion: The diminutive size of the ring suggests it was made for a child. The motif, common on Roman rings of gold, silver and bronze, symbolised victory and gave protection from malign forces. In death it was believed to help the wearer reach the afterlife. The type may be dated 1st to 3rd century AD, but the present ring most likely dates as above.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.

A TYACKE & R JACKSON

108. Cottered, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2006 T418)

Date: 1st–3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr P Banks while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A small Roman finger-ring. The width of the circular hoop, very slender at the back, expands evenly to the lightly convex bezel, on which is a simple, lightly-incised, stylised image of a palm branch. External diameter: 19mm; internal diameter: 17mm; weight: 2.3g.

Discussion: This motif, quite frequently found Empire-wide on Roman rings of gold, silver and bronze, was the commonly used symbol of victory, believed to offer protection from malign forces. In death it was supposed to help the wearer reach the afterlife. Comparative examples in the British Museum collections include one in gold from London (AF 165) and one in silver from Slay Hill Saltings, Kent (PY 1883, 1213.559).

Disposition: Hertford Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

109. Unknown: Roman gold finger- or ear-ring (2006 T1)

Date: c. 1st–2nd century AD

Discovery: Bought on eBay and submitted as potential Treasure.

Description: A filigree gold ring. The hoop consists of a drawn strand of wire which has been twisted along its length, with a simple hook-and-loop catch formed by the wire terminals. The top of the ring is decorated with a thinner piece of wire formed into an applied quadruple spiral, the end of which has been twisted around one of the shoulders. External diameter: 19.0mm; internal diameter: 16.0mm; weight: 1.91g.

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

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

R HOBBS

110. Sudbury area, Suffolk: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T537)

Date: Probably 1st–2nd century AD

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

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

Discussion: This finger-ring is probably of Johns type Bii (Johns 1997, 36, fig 9), being of penannular form with two confronted snakes head terminals. It is similar in style to over 30 examples from the Snettisham hoard. However, these are all in silver, indeed no published example in gold of type Bii could be found, although there are examples in copper alloy (Johns 1997, 100–105). Length: 37.55mm; width of terminals: 4.36mm; weight: 2.49g.

Disposition: British Museum.

F MINTER & R JACKSON

111. Southwark, London: Roman silver finger-ring (2006 T563)

Date: 2nd century AD

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

Description: A Roman penannular silver snake's head finger-ring, with heavy surface corrosion. The heads appear three-dimensional, detailed and naturalistic. The hoop has a thick, circular section. External diameter: 24mm; internal diameter: 15.5mm; weight: 9g. The ring conforms to Johns Type Bi (Johns 1997).

Disposition: To be determined.

N POWELL

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

Date: Probably 2nd century AD

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

Description: A Roman silver penannular finger-ring with snake-head terminals and oval hoop. The sides of the oval-sectioned hoop expand towards the flat-backed terminals. The snake heads are worn and highly stylised and the only surviving details are the tiny pits for the eyes and a slight nasal ridge before a central groove at the rear of the head. The ring is an example of Johns type Bii (Johns 1997). External dimensions: 20.9 x 24.5mm; terminal width: 6.7mm; weight: 5.7g.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

M LODWICK & R JACKSON

113. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring (2006 T166)

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

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

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

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R HOBBS

114. Gisburn, Lancashire: Roman silver finger-ring (2005 T230)

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

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

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

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

R JACKSON

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

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr D Sainter while metal-detecting in March 2006.

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

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

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

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

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

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

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

R JACKSON & A MARSDEN

**117. Newark area, Nottinghamshire:
Roman gold finger-ring setting (2005 T192)**

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr W French while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A gold cameo ovular ring setting, with a repoussé design of a standing figure of Vulcan. He holds a pair of tongs in his left hand by his side, and a hammer poised above an anvil in his right. Length: 9.0mm; width: 6.5mm; weight: 0.36g.

Discussion: The ring setting is paralleled by one still in its ring from Brant Braughton, Lincolnshire (Lincoln Museum, LM 1, 84; Johns 1991, 61–2, no. 18), and is also comparable to two Vulcan plaques from Barkway (Walters 1921, nos. 235–36; Crerar 2006, p.3).

Disposition: British Museum.

R HOBBS & M HENIG

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

Date: 2nd–3rd century AD

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

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

Discussion: For a similar gold finger-ring with a cameo depicting a draped female bust see Kettlebaston, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 15). This example was dated to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries, based on the shape and style of the bust depicted, and a broadly similar date is given here.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

A BOLTON & S WORRELL

**119. Highnam, Gloucestershire:
Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T136)**

Date: 3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr R Poole while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: Distorted and crushed Roman gold finger-ring of keeled type. Each carinated shoulder is decorated with a triangular motif consisting of three shallow incised lines. Two parallel incised lines decorate the outside of the hoop, whilst the flat rectangular bezel is undecorated. Weight: 5.1g.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

R HOBBS

**120. Denton with Wootton, Kent:
Roman gold finger-ring (2005 T276)**

Date: 3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr M Gilham while digging a pond in the garden in July 2005.

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

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

R HOBBS & B CRERAR

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

Date: 3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr M Miles while metal-detecting in October 2004.

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

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

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

R HOBBS

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

Date: 3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr D Rodgers while metal-detecting in July 2005.

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

Disposition: Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

R HOBBS

**123. Chirton, Wiltshire:
Roman silver finger-ring bezel (2006 T233)**

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

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

Description: A silver octagonal mount from a finger-ring. The mount has a denarius of Plautilla (wife of Caracalla) set within it. The opposite (reverse) face shows Concordia standing left with patera and sceptre (Mattingly & Sydenham 1936, no 363b), but the edge of the bezel is rough here suggesting this was the side that would have been attached to the hoop.

The mount is octagonal in shape on the outside but the inner surface has a circular section. It is widest around the obverse of the coin, which is set below this edge. The edge here is smooth. There appears to be some kind of residue on the underside. Max. diameter of mount: 21.7mm; height: 5.1mm; weight: 5.49g.

Discussion: Coins set within octagonal mounts for attachment to a ring seem to have been popular in the 3rd century AD. A good parallel for this item is a ring from Poringland, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 1997–8, no. 8), set with a gold aureus of Postumus (AD 260–69).

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes hopes to acquire.

K HINDS

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

Date: 3rd–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr Smalley while working on the land in July 2005.

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

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

Disposition: British Museum.

R JACKSON

125. South Warwickshire: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T487)**Date:** Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr M Bolland while metal-detecting in August 2006.

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

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

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

126. York: Roman gold finger-ring (2006 T351)

Date: 4th century AD

Discovery: Found by York Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation of a Medieval cemetery in December 2005; other single Roman finds were recovered indicating wealthy burials, although no intact Roman burials were found.

Description: A gold finger-ring set with an orange opaque red stone, possibly carnelian, complete but bent and distorted. The edge of the setting around the stone is irregular and in one area exposes the smooth polished edge of the stone.

The ring is constructed with two strands of wire on each side, soldered together, with granulated decoration. The wire varies in circumference and has scratches and tool marks on the surface, including some hammer marks, suggesting it is not drawn wire; traces of a possible spiral seam were noted and recorded in the lower wire. Three small gold spheres are attached on either side of the bezel, two strands of wire spiral inwards to form a heart shape, with three gold spheres between the points where the wires were soldered. The two strands of wire extend from each side and form a butt join at the back, the join obscured on the outer face by five further decorative spheres. Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire as part of the main site archive.

N ROGERS

127. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring with circular bezel (2006 T90) PAS ID: PAS-8A7581

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

R HOBBS

128. Englefield, West Berkshire: Roman silver finger-ring with box-bezel (2005 T470) PAS ID: PAS-8AEAC5

Found by Mr D Allen while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

129. Cublington area, Buckinghamshire: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T245) PAS ID: BUC-8CBD22

Found by Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

130. Devon area: Roman silver finger-ring with incised palm branch (2006 T570) PAS ID: PAS-8BB665

Bought by Mr T Ramsay over the internet in November 2006; not Treasure.

R HOBBS

131. Gestingthorpe, Essex: Roman silver finger-ring with sub-oval bezel (2006 T179) PAS ID: ESS-127805

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

C McDONALD

132. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with pyramidal bezel (2006 T384) PAS ID: GLO-DA5934

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

K ADAMS

133. Crawley Area, Hampshire: Roman gold finger-ring with seven lozenges forming the hoop (2006 T150) PAS ID: HAMP-6BDE45

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

R HOBBS

134. Droxford area, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with ovular setting (2005 T213) PAS ID: SUSS-DEB515

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

R HOBBS

135. Penton Grafton, Hampshire: Possible Roman gold strip with moulded decoration, probably from a finger-ring (2006 T59) PAS ID: HAMP-6B6AB6

Found by Dr J Fraser while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

136. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2005 T32) PAS ID: PAS-A91110

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

R JACKSON

137. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2006 T125) PAS ID: PAS-A94696

Found by Ms A Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

138. Ramsgate area, Kent: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting and decayed enamel or glass gem (2006 T234) PAS ID: KENT-B1FEE1

Found by Mr J Daly while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

R JACKSON

139. Thrussington, Leicestershire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circular bezel (2005 T465) PAS ID: PAS-A96F06

Found by Mr L Boyes & Mr S Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to the finders.

W SCOTT

140. Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring, Henig type VIII, with circular bezel (2006 T93) PAS ID: PAS-A99716

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

A DAUBNEY

141. Harmston, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy finger-ring fragment with glass gem (2005 T521) PAS ID: DENO-3CCF74

Found by Mr R Smith while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

142. North Rauceby, Lincolnshire: Roman silver finger-ring with carnelian setting (2005 T520) PAS ID: PAS-A9DAC2

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

R JACKSON

143. Addington, London: Possible Roman silver twisted wire finger-ring fragment (2006 T117) PAS ID: PAS-AA08E8

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

D WILLIAMS

144. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with possible oval bezel (2006 T142) PAS ID: NMS-3A5B84

Found by Mr A Womack while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

145. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval setting (2006 T642) PAS ID: PAS-AA6250

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

S J ASHLEY

146. Brancaster, Norfolk: Distorted Roman silver finger-ring with sub-rectangular bezel (2006 T359) PAS ID: NMS-4A4132

Found by Dr S Hammond while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

147. Brancaster, Norfolk: Roman plain silver finger-ring (2006 T360) PAS ID: NMS-4A31D3

Found by Dr S Hammond while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

148. Churchfield area, Norfolk: Roman silver snake-head finger-ring terminal, Johns type Bii (2006 T306) PAS ID: PAS-ABBBB5

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

A ROGERSON

149. Colkirk, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring shoulder fragment (2005 T499) PAS ID: NMS-25B0D0

Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

150. East Walton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circular bezel (2006 T287) PAS ID: NMS-49BAD5

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

151. East Winch, Norfolk: Roman silver square finger-ring bezel (2005 T119) PAS ID: NMS-D0AE57

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

A ROGERSON

152. Feltwell, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with square bezel (2006 T145) PAS ID: NMS-3A8E05

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

A ROGERSON

153. Hindringham, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with flattened bezel (2005 T578) PAS ID: NMS-3657A4

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

S ASHLEY

154. Marham, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring inscribed possibly 'MER' (2006 T644) PAS ID: NMS-87B5B5

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

S ASHLEY

155. Mid-Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with circular bezel (2005 T67) PAS ID: NMS-CF7725

Found by Ms M Slaven while metal-detecting on December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder and generously donated to Swaffham Museum.

A ROGERSON

156. Newton Flotman, Norfolk: Incomplete Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2006 T364) PAS ID: NMS-4B3DD3

Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in January or February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

157. Newton Flotman, Norfolk: Incomplete Roman silver finger-ring with missing bezel (2006 T365) PAS ID: NMS-4B4562

Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in January or February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

158. Norwich area, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting, Henig type IX (2006 T518) PAS ID: SF-605D87

Date: 3rd century AD

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

F MINTER

159. Thetford area, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with round or oval setting (2005 T404) PAS ID: NMS-21A737

Found by Mr D Richardson while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

160. Unknown parish, Norfolk: Roman incomplete silver finger-ring with rectangular pecked bezel, of 'Brancaster type' (2006 T532B) PAS ID: PAS-ACA706

Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

161. Dodford, Northamptonshire: Possible Roman silver snake finger-ring (2005 T107) PAS ID: NARC-C9A8F1

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

R HOBBS

162. Dodford, Northamptonshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment (2005 T108) PAS ID: NARC-C9A714

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

R HOBBS

163. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: Roman silver finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T438) PAS ID: NARC-C9A112

Found by Mr N Howe while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

164. Vindolanda, Northumberland: Roman gold finger-ring with intaglio (2006 T251) PAS ID: PAS-ACB715

Found by the Vindolanda Trust during archaeological excavation in May 2006, in a rubbish deposit at the back of a large oven set in the rampart mound of stone fort 2. Disclaimed, to remain with the main Vindolanda site archive.

P BIRLEY

165. Blyth, Nottinghamshire: Roman gold finger-ring with incised palm branch (2006 T588) PAS ID: SWYOR-C79F30

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

M HENIG

166. Thorney, Nottinghamshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with ovular setting (2005 T346) PAS ID: DENO-01BED4

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

R HOBBS

167. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring rectangular bezel & incised cross (2006 T69) PAS ID: SF-336334

Found by Mr M Frost while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

168. Lackford area, Suffolk: Roman silver snake finger-ring, Johns Type Bii (2006 T210) PAS ID: SF-8BEF14

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

F MINTER

169. Princethorpe, Warwickshire: Roman silver finger-ring fragment with oval bezel (2006 T186) PAS ID: PAS-ACDF54

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

R HOBBS

170. Durnford, Wiltshire: Roman silver (hexagonal?) finger-ring fragment (2005 T176) PAS ID: WILT-B23FD4

Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K HINDS

(IV) JEWELLERY

171. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Roman gold ear-ring (2005 T166)

Date: Probably 2nd–3rd century AD

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

Description: A Roman gold ear-ring of rectangular form, seemingly complete, though distortion obscures most of the front face. The edges are lightly scalloped and the simple openwork decoration comprises a design based on small crescentic piercings. It is not possible to determine the form of the centre of the plate. The long tapered hook, also distorted, is fastened to the centre of a cruciform brace which is soldered to the back of the main plate. Dimensions: 14.2 x 9.4mm; weight: 2.12g.

Discussion: The ear-ring is Allason-Jones Type 11 (Allason-Jones 1989, p. 8), see also Sudbury area, Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 65.

Disposition: British Museum.

F MINTER & R JACKSON

172. Gillingham, Kent: Roman grave assemblage with 2 gold necklaces (2005 T444)

Date: Early–mid 3rd century AD

Discovery: Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in October 2005.

Description:

1. Fragment of a bracelet or necklace (KKGf 03 (205). sf 233). The surviving section is composed of a series of gold filigree double-loop links, the bars of which were threaded with polyhedral faceted beads of the green stone, identified by surface analysis as variscite. Seven beads survive. The terminals consist of a hook and eye attachment, each of which were soldered onto the last link chain by means of a triangular plate. Both terminals survive attached to each other; one part of the chain is missing, and it is unclear exactly how long the chain was originally, although it has been suggested that this item of jewellery was a necklace turned into a bracelet for a child, other examples of which are known. Surviving length: c. 132mm; weight: 3.37g.

2. An incomplete necklace (KKGf 03 (205). sf 234) constructed in the same manner as no. 1, although the terminal, of which only the hook part survives, has a rectangular sheet metal cover plate wrapped around it. The chain is irregularly interspersed with a series of cut stones: there are 10 reddish-brown polyhedral faceted garnets, two disc-shaped garnets, and three cylindrical emeralds of different sizes, the stones identified by surface analysis. It is possible that some of the beads were added to substitute missing originals, with the ten faceted garnets perhaps representing the original stones and the other, cruder stones later replacements. There are a number of links which do not have a stone, and this would imply that the necklace had been in use for some time. Surviving length: c. 266mm; weight: 4.32g.

3. Lead coffin of a teenaged girl, within which nos. 1 & 2 were discovered; no further goods were found with the skeleton.

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

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

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

R HOBBS

173. Hitcham, Suffolk: Roman plain silver penannular ear-ring (2006 T575)
PAS ID: PAS-AD2D61

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

F MINTER

174. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Probable Roman silver cat's head mount, possibly from a necklace or a pinhead (2006 T614) PAS ID: SF-6BA334

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

R HOBBS

(V) SPOONS

175. Turvey, Bedfordshire: Roman silver spoon fragment (2006 T91)

Date: 2nd century AD

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

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

Discussion: Small silver spoons with rounded bowls, often termed 'egg-spoons', are well known across the Roman world (e.g. Pompeii and Herculaneum, see Ambrosio et al. 2003, 129, 277, 343). In Britain, examples include one from the Backworth hoard, Northumberland (BM reg. no. 1850,06-01,14). The Turvey spoon however is unusual, because the type does not usually have an offset between the bowl and the handle, the two sections simply running together. Comma-shaped offsets, a variation of the semicircular offset on the Turvey spoon fragment, are a common feature of late Roman spoons with pear-shaped bowls, of which there are numerous examples (see for example Cahn & Kauffmann-Heinimann 1984, p. 84, table 48).

Disposition: British Museum.

R HOBBS

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

Date: Probably 3rd–4th century AD

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

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

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

R JACKSON

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

Date: 4th century AD

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

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

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

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R HOBBS

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

Date: 4th century AD

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

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

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

179. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: Roman silver spoon fragment (2005 T581) PAS ID: PAS-AD5F57

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

R JACKSON

180. Sible Hedingham, Essex: Roman silver 'cochlear' spoon fragment (2005 T530) PAS ID: ESS-ED4C82

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

C McDONALD

181. Whitchurch, Hampshire: Roman silver 'fiddle-shaped' spoon fragment (2005 T133)
PAS ID: NMGW-91FCC3

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

R JACKSON

182. Walesby, Lincolnshire: Roman copper-alloy spoon bowl and stem fragment (2006 T374)
PAS ID: PAS-AD8F32

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

A DAUBNEY

183. Wacton, Norfolk: Two Roman incomplete offset lyre-shaped spoons (2006 T643)
PAS ID: PAS-ADAF72

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

S ASHLEY

184. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Roman silver spoon bowl fragment (2006 T536) PAS ID: SF-F81A90

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

F MINTER

(VI) OTHER OBJECTS

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

Date: Probably end of 2nd century AD

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

Description:

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

The arm-purse: An annular copper-alloy arm-purse, hollow and leech-shaped, with the normal six-faceted, cambered exterior surface, with a central channelled rib and a panel of rather rudimentarily incised rectilinear decoration at the junction with both ends of the purse. One side is broken away. Only two small, unattached fragments of the hinged lid survive. Where the original surface is visible, a degree of wear is apparent. **Date:** Probably 2nd–3rd century AD. **External dimensions:** 109.8 x 106.9mm; **internal dimensions:** 101 x 74mm; **weight:** 149g.

Roman copper-alloy arm-purses appear to have been principally, if not exclusively, a male, military accoutrement, with examples found both in auxiliary and legionary contexts in Britain and on the Continent. British examples include those from Birdoswald (2), Corbridge, South Shields, Thorngrifton (near Housesteads), Colchester, Wroxeter, Silchester and Farndale. Two types have been distinguished (Birley 1963, 5–17) dependent on whether the hoop is flexible (with a sliding fastening of the type seen on other bracelets of the time) or rigid. The present arm-purse belongs to the latter category, most examples of which have plain hoops, though several are decorated at the junction with the purse, and a few have a continuous zone of ornament round the hoop.

The lamp: An ornate copper-alloy lamp in the form of a finely modelled female head – probably a maenad (one of the followers of the Bacchic revel) – with elaborately coiffured hair. The knobbed voluted nozzle, which projects beneath her chin, has a circular wick-hole. The ornate moulded ring-handle is surmounted by a circular filling-hole and a large handle ornament in the form of a vine-leaf. The lamp was cast with the interior of the base open: the sheet bronze base-plate, probably soldered in position, is now lacking, as is the upper part of the handle's leaf ornament. Date: 1st or 2nd century AD. Length: 115mm; height: 63mm; width of handle: 50.8mm; weight: 270.7g.

Roman plastic-modelled copper-alloy lamps were produced over a long period of time and took many, often novel, forms. The closest parallel in the British Museum to the present lamp is an unprovenanced example in the Payne Knight Bequest (GR1824, 4-54, 27: Bailey 1996, Q3577), depicting a grotesque with close-cropped hair, warts and goat's wattles. An example from Fenchurch Street, London (PE1901, 6-6, 2: Bailey 1996, Q3572) is in the form of the figure of Silenus wreathed in ivy and seated on a wineskin. Like the present example it recalls the Bacchic revel, so popular as a motif in Roman art.

Discussion: Although impossible to prove, it is very likely that the lamp and the arm-purse with its coin contents were part of a grave group, probably accompanying a cremation. The apparently careful selection of coin types, the inclusion of such a personal object as a purse and the addition of a lamp, perhaps to provide light in the underworld, all hint at such an interpretation.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

R JACKSON, R ABDY & S HOLMES

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

Date: 1st–4th century AD

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

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

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

R JACKSON

187. Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk: Roman silver votive plaque (2006 T362)

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr D Woollestone during a professional metal-detecting survey in April 2006.

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

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

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

Date: 1st–4th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in summer 2006.

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

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

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

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

Date: Probably 1st–4th century AD

Date of discovery: Found by Mr M Rogers while metal-detecting in May 2005.

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

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

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes hopes to acquire.

M LODWICK

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

See coin section no. 1136

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

PAS ID: PAS-ADF7E8

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

R JACKSON

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

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

S ASHLEY

193. Colkirk, Norfolk: Roman copper-alloy prick spur (2005 T280) PAS ID: NMS-E5D314

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

S ASHLEY & R JACKSON

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

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

P BIRLEY

195. Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): four silver siliquae & a silver-gilt toilet implement fragment (2006 T516)

See coin section no. 1141

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

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

R HOBBS

(I) BROOCHES**197. Gillingham, Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt relief brooch (2006 T78)****Date:** Mid to late 5th century**Discovery:** Found by Mr R Gavin in association with Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during a controlled metal-detecting survey of a development site with substantial Roman and Medieval phases, in February 2006 (see also this volume no. 172). The brooch was recovered from a rectangular pit, either from its backfill, or placed in a smaller feature cut into it.**Description:** The brooch is cast in silver with moulded relief decoration. It has a semicircular head-plate with three projecting knobs, while the curved bow is straight-sided with a flat cross-section. A central panel running down the length of the bow is inlaid with niello in a repeating motif of circles and lines known as a 'paragraphenmuster' (or 'paragraph') design and with seven rectangular zones of decoration on either side. The lozengiform foot-plate carries a central panel of relief decoration in the form of a rosette, and further relief panels. Two opposed openwork birds project either side of the upper foot-plate, with a series of five semicircular segments below, creating a scalloped effect. At the terminal of the foot-plate is a circular projection. On the reverse the pin and spring mechanism, which is of iron, is complete (although the pin is now broken), although the catch-plate is missing. The front of the brooch is gilded. Length: 84.7mm; width: 41.45mm; weight: 31.97g.**Discussion:** The closest parallel to the Gillingham brooch is a very similar example that has been in Canterbury Museum since the late 1800s (Bakka 1958, 9, fig.2; Richardson 2005, II, 16, fig.2). This brooch is something of a one-off, certainly within England; notably, the lower foot-plate is flanked by crouching animals in an arrangement directly derived from late Roman chip-carved metalwork. Crucially, there are traces of textile preserved by contact with the iron corrosion of the mechanism, which strongly implies that this brooch is from a burial, since it must have been attached to a garment when buried. This brooch has long been regarded as a Scandinavian import decorated in the Nydam Style, an art style that represented a transition between late Roman motifs and the Scandinavian style known as Style I. However, the rosette design on the foot-plate only appears on Anglo-Saxon, and some Continental, brooches, but never in this context on Scandinavian pieces, and the 'paragraph' decoration on both Gillingham and Canterbury examples is virtually unparalleled in Scandinavia. In itself, the 'paragraph' design is another late Roman design; it appears to have been initially used on weapon accessories such as mounts and buckles. Given that both brooches discussed here were found in east Kent, and that in the later 5th and 6th centuries a distinctively Kentish workshop produced,

under strong Scandinavian and Frankish influence, a series of square-headed brooches, the possibility that the Gillingham and Canterbury relief brooches are early east Kentish products must be considered.

Disposition: To be determined.

A RICHARDSON

198. Hollingbourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver equal-arm brooch fragment (2006 T277)**Date:** 5th century**Discovery:** Found by Mr J Darvill while metal-detecting in August 2005.**Description:** The fragment joins another fragment of the same brooch (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 71), acquired by Maidstone Museum, this section broken from the sloping side of one of the two triangular plates, a terminal head and the forequarters of a second animal survive from the inner zoomorphic border, beneath which are four parallel ridges. Length: 24mm; weight: 3.5g. Surface metal analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 36%, comparing closely with the figure of 39% for the first fragment. For discussion of the brooch, see the 2003 entry.**Disposition:** Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Maidstone Museum.

B AGER

199. Lichfield area, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold disc brooch or mount (2005 T94)**Date:** 5th century**Discovery:** Found by Mr A Southwell and Mr Storr while metal-detecting in March 2005.**Description:** The object consists of a filigree bordered base-plate of circular gold sheet with a three-dimensional figure of a crouching, four-legged animal (a feline?) mounted along the diameter and buttressed by a pair of supporting zoomorphic heads on either side that rise and curve inwards from the base. The head of the central animal figure is bent down to touch the base-plate and has incised, lentoid eyes, snout, mouth and projecting ears that have been almost flattened by wear; a double groove runs the length of its spine, with six curving triangular groups of incised lines on either side indicating fur.

Seen from the sides the two supporting heads have open fanged jaws and seem to be biting the flanks of the central animal. Seen from above, however, they have almost the appearance of long-nosed human heads with hair in vertical rows. Although the transformation of human into animal forms is a well-attested characteristic of Early Medieval Germanic art it is doubtful, however, whether it applies in the present case (Leigh 1984).

Near the edge on the back are soldered a pierced, narrow, trapezoidal lug, probably for hinging a pin (now missing), and, opposite and in line with it, the stub of a

second lug which could originally have formed the pin-catch, but which appears to have been cut down. This makes it difficult to be entirely certain that the object is a brooch and not a mount. Weight: 7.87g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 76%.

Discussion: Disc brooches formed part of female costume in the early Anglo-Saxon period, but the figures on the Lichfield find are unique for the type. A possible analogy to the design is to be found on a small group of late 5th-century Scandinavian/Baltic region buckles with zoomorphic tongues sometimes flanked by animal or human heads, although it should be noted that these face outwards from the centre, e.g. from Sjörup, Skåne, Sweden, Proosa, Estonia, and Snartemo, Norway (Salin 1904, figs. 385 and 388; Roth 1979, fig. 196a; Hougen 1967, fig. 29). A further putative parallel can be found in two Nydam Style buckles from Ejsbøl South, Denmark, on which pairs of long-nosed zoomorphic heads on the loops curve in towards animal-headed tongues (Ørsnes 1988, pl. 57, 1 & 3; Dr M Axboe, in lit.). The long-nosed heads also have Scandinavian parallels in the 4th, late 5th and 6th centuries, and the triple filigree wires of the border can be paralleled on northern Germanic gold jewellery and sword fittings. Three-dimensional animal figures are not common in Germanic metalwork at this time and were probably inspired by Roman models. Such comparisons indicate that this item dates from the early Anglo-Saxon period, most probably as above, and is likely to be an imported piece from southern Scandinavia, or perhaps from northern Germany.**Disposition:** Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

B AGER

200. Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gilded silver disc brooch fragment (2005 T35)

Date: Late 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Banks while metal-detecting in April 2004.

Description: The fragment forms a substantial fragment of the rim and main decorative border of a keystone garnet disc brooch of Avent's class 7.1 (Avent, 1975). The raised rim has very worn traces of milling and encloses a raised, flat-topped silver arc decorated with a zigzag formed by small, punched, interlocking triangles. At each end of the arc is an empty setting for an inlay. The arc is separated by a sharp ridge from a broad inner zone, decorated with an empty keystone-shaped setting flanked by an animal head in Salin's zoomorphic Style II to the right and an animal limb and triple-barred body to the left. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 93%. Weight: 4.06g.

Discussion: This type of female brooch is dated from the late 6th century to around AD 630 by Avent (1975). A parallel is provided by a similar brooch from Guston, Kent, although the shapes of the settings in the raised arcs differ (Avent 1975, no. 129).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B AGER

201. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: Early Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragments (2005 T327)

Date: 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S O'Brien while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: Three fragments of a damaged, Kentish, silver-gilt, keystone garnet disc brooch. The largest fragment a substantial part, with two complete keystone settings with garnets on waffle-patterned metal foils; the third setting is partly broken and empty. A central, round setting is now empty, while the back of this part retains part of the pin holder. The fields between the keystone garnets, abutting the central roundel, are decorated with disjointed Style I ornament. The second fragment has the broken pin catch on the back and one part of the broken garnet setting on the front. A keystone garnet with wafered gold foil still stuck to its back is the third fragment. The front of the brooch was originally gilt. Max diameter: 21mm; total weight: 3.96g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 88%, and confirmed the red stones as garnet.

Discussion: The ornament characterises this brooch as part of Avent's Class 2 (Avent 1975). Due to its fragmentary state it is difficult to ascertain the sub-group, but it is probably 2.3 rather than 2.4.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

S MARZINZIK

202. Cliffe, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt brooch foot-plate (2005 T122)

Date: Early to mid 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Ross while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: An almost complete, lozenge-shaped foot-plate of an early Anglo-Saxon square-headed brooch with the catch-plate for the pin on the back. The decoration is rather abraded and indistinct in places, but consists of a low lozenge-shaped rib framing a quatrefoil formed by two back-to-back S-scrolls. At the top centre is a facemask with two round eyes, to the right of which is an indistinct Style I zoomorphic design, but the section to the left is broken away. At the opposite, rounded terminal are two semicircular eyes. Traces of small, nielloed triangles survive on the framing lozenge. Length: 29mm; weight: 5.9g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 90%, with traces of mercury gilding.

Discussion: The brooch belongs to the group of Leigh's Series I and II, mainly of Kentish origin and datable as above (Leigh 1980). The scroll motif may be a simplified version of the floriated cross in a lozenge-shaped frame on the brooch from Finglesham, grave D3, Kent, although a similar design also occurs on brooches of an East Midlands type (Leeds 1949, pl. 1; Hines 1997, pls. 47-50).

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

B AGER

203. Eastry, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver brooch fragment (2005 T160)

Date: 6th century

Discovery: Found by Wessex Archaeology in association with Time Team during controlled excavations in May 2005.

Description: A fragment consisting of the rectangular head-plate and part of the bow of an Early Medieval miniature bow brooch, of which the original form is uncertain in view of the absence of the foot-plate. The head-plate has a roughly beaded edge round a collet enclosing a rectangular garnet mounted on a grid-patterned foil; on the back is a broken lug for hinging a pin. Length: 13mm; width: 8mm; weight: 1.35g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%. **Discussion:** The miniature form and shape of the head-plate may be compared with a pair of small brooches dating to the 6th century, with rectangular heads and triangular feet from Mucking, Essex, grave 102 (British Museum, registration nos. 1970,4-6,22-23). The type has more distant parallels with a plain brooch of similar form from Issendorf, Germany, inhumation grave no. 3553, and another with a more elongated foot which has lost its decorative mounts, said uncertainly to be from Herpes, Charente, France (Hässler 2002, p. 241,

fig. 4, 2; British Museum reg. no. 1905,5-20,192). But in the absence of the foot it is also possible that the Eastry brooch represents an unusual version of Anglo-Saxon miniature square-headed brooch, a type that was often inlaid with rectangular garnets (Åberg, 1926, figs. 136 & 142-4). For a fragmentary silver example, though without garnet, see Breamore, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 33).

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

B AGER

204. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (addenda): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt brooch fragments and associated finds (2005 T4)

Date: Mid 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J McLaughlin while metal-detecting in December 2004; addenda to the original find of October 2003, see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 72.

Description:

1. Three silver-gilt brooch fragments of the brooch from the original find (2003, no. 72.1): a basal lobe of the foot-plate; a joining fragment from the shoulder of the foot-plate leading to the median lobe; and a fragment from the right shoulder.
2. A silver spiral wrist-clasp, one spiral with a loose end rising towards the eye fastener, which is now missing.
3. Two further silver-gilt fragments of the object, possibly a cruciform brooch, in the original find (2003, no. 72.4), possibly a cruciform brooch.
4. A gilt copper alloy fragment, possibly an arm terminal, from a cruciform brooch.
5. The gilded copper alloy head and bow of a small square-headed brooch.
6. A catch-plate, possibly silver-gilt, from either a large square-headed or cruciform brooch.
7. A small iron object with an ogival blade, possibly a spearhead or a knife.
8. Two silver-gilt fragments of a square-headed brooch: part of a head-plate and part of bow with pin catch.
9. A copper-alloy annular brooch with ribbed decoration.
10. Two fragments of a copper-alloy annular brooch, the larger fragment flat and with ring-and-dot decoration.
11. A fragment of a copper-alloy disc with an uneven surface, apparently distorted, possibly through heat. This object might be a Roman coin.
12. A shoe-shaped silver belt stud, inlaid with a ring-and-dot decorated copper-alloy repoussé sheet. This item matches the stud from the original find (2003, no. 72.3).
13. Four amber beads of irregular shapes and sizes, one damaged.
14. Four sections of a copper-alloy chain, with one separate link (damaged).

15. An iron fragment, flat and elongated, possibly from a knife. The object is heavily corroded with some cracking and flaking occurring, both ends have broken off.

16. An iron knife with a curved back, the tip and the end of the tang broken off, with some further fragments.

17. A silver wire-spiral, bent open, damaged in two places, probably forming one half of another wrist-clasp.

Discussion: For further discussion and comparanda, especially for the stud (no. 12) see the original Treasure Annual Report 2003. The presence of the likely spearhead (no. 7) as well as the amber beads and several knives and knife fragments now suggest that all these associated finds are more likely to have originated from disturbed graves than to be part of a metal smith's scrap or stock in trade.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

S MARZINZIK & A C EVANS

205. Newchurch, Kent: Late Anglo-Saxon silver bird-shaped brooch fragment (2005 T309)

Date: 8th-10th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs J Partridge while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: The find is in the shape of an upright bird in profile, with large head and straight beak. The eye is in the shape of a large flattened pellet, with a recess, either indicating the pupil, or originally meant to contain some glass or stone inset. The tail is missing. On its back, the bird carries what might be a small cross, with the right arm broken off, and a piece missing, but with a fragment still attached to the bird's neck. It seems likely that the brooch could have been used as a pendant, with a cord or chain passing in the eyelet formed between the bird's neck and the cross/fledgling: this might account for the break and the damage to this area. Max. height: 23mm; weight: 4.38g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.

Discussion: Brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds (Pedersen 2001), and examples have been found in Germany, France and England. Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small fledglings. It may be argued that it is a fledgling with upright wing, and not a cross, that this bird carries on its back, on account of the unusual proportion of the cross with rather elongated arms, and of the angle of the severed right one. Whilst some of these brooches can be understood to follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the addition of Christian symbols makes their devotional character evident. The beak of the Newchurch bird could identify it either as a dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit, or as an eagle, symbolic of the Resurrection.

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

A GANNON

206. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon gilded silver-gilt coin-brooch (2006 T198)

Date: Mid 11th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: An Anglo-Saxon coin-brooch or badge, modified from a silver penny of Edward the Confessor. The reverse has been gilt, and brooch fittings attached by rivets. One end of the brooch fitting remains in fragmentary form, but only the rivets survive at the other end. The brooch itself is broken into four fragments, with a small sliver and one further fragment missing. The coin is a silver penny of the Pointed Helmet type (c. 1053–56), issued by the moneyer 'Æstan' of Winchester. This name may represent either Ælfstan or Æðelstan, both of whom are recorded as moneyers at Winchester in this period. The coin appears to come from the same dies as a coin in the British Museum (1867, 6-12, 582), although the condition of both objects makes it difficult to state this as a certainty.

Discussion: This brooch is typical of a type of coin-brooch particularly fashionable from the middle of the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042–66) to some time in the reign of William I (1066–87). It adds to a rapidly increasing corpus of coin-brooches from the reign of Edward the Confessor and William I, with 21 examples already published (Williams 2002 & 2006). While it is impossible to say exactly, it appears such conversions took place while each coin type was still current, which would mean no more than two or three years between the issue of the coin and the manufacture of the brooch.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G WILLIAMS

207. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Early Medieval silver-gilt coin-brooch (2006 T574)

Date: Mid 11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Lay while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042–66), Expanding Cross type (heavy sub-type) (North 141, no 823), issued by the moneyer Morcere at Bury St Edmunds c. AD 1050–55, and subsequently modified to form coin-brooch or badge. The reverse has been gilt, indicating that this side was intended to be displayed. A variety of pin fittings are known from coin-brooches of this period, most commonly riveted to the coin, but occasionally soldered. In this case no sign of this attachment survives, indicating that it cannot have been attached by rivets. However, the coin has been

badly bent, and it is likely that if such bending occurred while the pin attachment was still in place then a soldered joint would break, quite possibly leaving no visible trace. It is also possible that the object was lost after it had been gilt but before the pin fitting had been attached, although this seems less likely.

Discussion: This is another example of the group of coin-brooches discussed in the previous entry. As with the previous entry, this find reinforces the tendency within the group towards the use of coins from mints local to the findspots, suggesting local production. It seems to be from a local mint at Bury St Edmunds, from the same dies as the six Expanding Cross heavy issue coins described in Eaglen (2006), p. 217, no. 2. This mint had opened in the previous type (Small Flan), with the same moneyer as this coin.

Disposition: British Museum.

F MINTER & G WILLIAMS

208. Cliffe and Cliffe Woods, Kent: Early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy square-headed brooch bow (2006 T225) PAS ID: KENT-2D98C7

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

B AGER

209. Margate, Kent: Frankish silver-gilt radiate-headed brooch foot (2006 T206) PAS ID: KENT-E31C20

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

B AGER

210. Northbourne, Kent: Frankish silver-gilt square-headed brooch fragment (2005 T351) PAS ID: KENT-23C806

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

B AGER

211. Colkirk, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt square-headed brooch head-plate (2005 T535) PAS ID: NMS-353FD1

Found by Mr N Abram while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

212. Hindringham, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon long brooch head-plate and bow fragment (2005 T401) PAS ID: NMS-20C7A3

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

A ROGERSON

213. Bersted area, West Sussex: Mid Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet composite brooch fitting (2006 T61) PAS ID: SUSS-B6E917

Found by Mr P Linstead while gardening in 1982; not Treasure, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

(II) FINGER-RINGS AND RINGS

214. East Walton, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt finger-ring or fitting (2005 T59)

Date: First half of the 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: The ring is made with a narrow band supporting a square, lightly curved bezel, decorated with Style I ornament within a simple border. The ornament is cryptic and composed of a 'helmeted' hip and two highly stylised legs associated with an unintelligible body, running obliquely across the field in the form of a double band that is broken by a single strand placed at right-angles across it. There is also a short, separate fragment of the hoop. Width of bezel: 19mm; weight: 2.7g. Surface analysis of the surface indicated a silver content of approximately 78%.

Discussion: The 'hoop' seems too widely splayed to be that of a finger-ring and the object may thus be a fitting of some kind. For a very similar copper-alloy object see Meldreth, Cambridgeshire (this volume, no. 261).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A C EVANS & S MARZINZIK

215. Torksey, Lincolnshire: Viking gold finger-ring bezel (2006 T388)

Date: Late 9th–early 10th century

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

Description: An incomplete bezel from a gold finger-ring. The fragment is square and decorated on the surface with a rough lozenge and a central line of crudely punched circles, with others individually placed in the resulting cells. There are clean cut marks at either side of the bezel where the hoop would have attached, suggesting purposeful cutting down rather than breakage. The reverse has five or six deep cuts probably also caused during its cutting. Dimensions: 10 x 11 x 1mm.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum hopes to acquire.

A DAUBNEY

216. Seething, Norfolk: Viking silver finger-ring (2005 T403)

Date: Late 9th–10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Dunthorne while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A complete but distorted silver sheet finger-ring, the hoop tapering to pointed ends which are wound around each other, and expanding to a flat lozenge form bezel. This is decorated with stamped impressions of two designs, a reversed S distributed along the edges and a circle with raised diametric line punched in pairs and short alignments of four. Internal diameter: 14mm approx; weight: 1.63g.

Discussion: Stamped finger-rings, in gold, silver and copper alloy are characteristic of the late 9th and 10th centuries (see for example Treasure Annual Report 2001, nos. 34 & 45 or Graham-Campbell (1980) 61, no.219).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

217. Pocklington Area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Viking gold finger-ring (2006 T629)

Date: 9th–10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Laverack while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: The ring consists of a slightly convex gold band tapering towards each end, one of which has been broken off. It is decorated with two rows of interlocking punched triangles containing single pellets and forming two raised zigzags either side of a median ridge. The other end is square with folded-back corners and both ends have been crushed inwards, apparently in antiquity.

Discussion: Both the form of the ring and the decoration are typical of Viking rings found in Scandinavian graves and silver hoards, such as from Tarup, Denmark, and Gotland, Sweden (Skovmand 1942, fig. 19; Graham-Campbell 1980, pl. 237). For a punch-decorated gold ring of broadly similar form but originally with knotted ends see Beachamwell, Norfolk (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 86). Length: 20mm; weight: 2.61g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 70–73% & 24–26% respectively.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

B AGER

218. Spofforth, North Yorkshire: Viking silver ring (2006 T312)

Date: Possibly 10th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Simpson while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: The ring has a hoop of stout wire and a broader bezel decorated with plain and twisted lengthwise pairs of wires, the ends of the hoop overlapping beneath it. The shoulders are bound with plain wires, which secure the ends of the wires of the bezel. The latter appears to have been damaged in antiquity. Diameter: 25.4mm; weight: 6.67g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%. **Discussion:** The unusual form of the bezel makes it difficult to suggest an exact parallel for this ring. The hoop with overlapping and tapered ends, however, is typical of rings of the Viking period in gold, silver and bronze dating mainly from the 11th to 12th centuries, e.g. from Sweden and Denmark (Stenberger 1947, figs. 80–85; Lindahl 2003, p. 75, nos. 5–7). The alternating twisted and plain wires of the bezel can also be compared with silver disc brooches of the 10th century from Denmark and Norway (Graham-Campbell 1980, nos. 137–8). On this basis the ring from Spofforth can be dated as above.

Disposition: Harrogate Museum hopes to acquire.

B AGER

219. Ivychurch, Kent: Anglo-Saxon/Viking plain gold hammered ring (2005 T318) PAS ID: KENT-565E76

Found by Mr M Allen while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER

220. Ripon, North Yorkshire: Viking silver ring (2005 T385) PAS ID: PAS-AE4050

Found by Mr D Corbett while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER

(III) GRAVE ASSEMBLAGES

221. West Wight, Isle of Wight (addenda): Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery finds (2006 T62)

Date: Late 5th–6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Thompson while metal-detecting in September and October 2005.

Description: These 14 finds derive from the same ploughed-out Anglo-Saxon cemetery as the large group reported previously (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 88).

Precious metal finds:

1. Silver miniature square-headed brooch with the end of the foot missing. The head-plate has a rectangular

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

2. Silver fragment of the foot-plate of a miniature square-headed brooch, with traces of gilding and a tear-shaped garnet set in the left-hand lobe, the opposite setting empty. A flat-topped cruciform ridge joins the two settings and there are Style I animal motifs in the corners. For the general type and dating, see no. 1. Length: 27mm; weight 4.60g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 94% and confirmed the presence of mercury gilding.

3. Silver fragment of the foot-plate and stub of the bow of a miniature square-headed brooch, with traces of gilding. The midrib on the end of the bow forks into what originally would have been a raised, lozenge-shaped frame on the foot-plate enclosing two smaller lozenge-shaped ridges, but the lower half of the foot is missing. There are Style I animal motifs on the shoulders of the foot. The type is mainly Kentish and dates from the first two thirds of the 6th century (Åberg 1926, fig. 132; Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, fig. 14b). Length: 24mm; weight: 5.60g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 90% and confirmed the presence of mercury gilding.

Copper-alloy finds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Oval buckle loop; length: 32mm.

12. D-shaped buckle loop; length: 23mm.

Disposition: British Museum.

B AGER

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

Date: Late 5th–6th century

Discovery: Found by Archaeological Solutions (formerly Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust) during developer-funded archaeological excavation ahead of development in January 2004 (2006 T376a & b) and March–April 2004 (2006 T376c).

Description: Three discrete groups of grave goods from three separate burials forming part of an early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery consisting of 55 burials, itself part of a multi-period site dating from the Iron Age through to Medieval periods.

Grave 2008/2010 (2006 T376a):

Axis west-east. Probable adult female (based on grave goods).

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

of preserved textile. Diameter: 34.33mm; thickness: 15.02mm; weight: 16.6g.

2. Gilded copper-alloy saucer brooch at left shoulder. Similar form and decoration to SF5. There are partial remains of the iron pin on the reverse, around which are some organic remains, including textile but possibly also preserved skin or leather. Diameter: 35.76mm; thickness: 15.94mm; weight: 12.5g.

3. Crystal bead on upper chest. A large faceted rock crystal bead. The bead is pentagonal, with a central hole of 7.32mm diameter. All edges of the bead show signs of damage, possibly from wear. Overall diameter: 31.77mm; thickness: 15.02mm; weight: 22.6g.

4. Silver finger-ring on finger of left hand. The ring is formed from a thin band of silver wound in two complete coils. Maximum external diameter is 20.77mm, internal diameter is 18.11mm. Maximum thickness is 7.28mm, whilst the width of the band is 2.62mm. Weight: 2.1g.

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

Grave 2024/2025 (2006 T376b):

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

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

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

4. Flint. Fragments of burnt flint, overall weight: 153g. **Grave 4082/4084 (2006 T376c):** Axis west-east. Probable adult female (based on grave goods).

1. Iron knife. A corroded iron knife with traces of preserved wood on the tang and an incomplete blade that is missing its tip. Overall length: 96.45mm; tang: 54.29mm; blade (minimum): 41.86mm.

Width: 14.89mm; thickness: 6.52mm; weight (excluding fragments): 12.9g.

2. Gilded silver square-headed brooch on lower half of body. A small square-headed brooch of Kentish-Continental type. The brooch is cast in silver, with gilding on the front. The gilding has worn on most areas of high relief, and the edges of the brooch also show some signs of wear. The brooch has a rectangular head-plate with a central panel of moulded decoration comprising 8 short vertical lines within a raised border. Around the outer edge of the head-plate is a zone of incised or stamped decoration comprising a series of 15–16 half circles; similar decoration occurs along the lower edges of the foot-plate. The foot-plate is lozenge-shaped with half-circled side-terminals below rampant/crouching beasts and two scrolls on the foot-plate terminals. An integral hinge and catch-plate are present on the reverse, the former retaining part of the iron pin/spring. There are faint, irregular, incised lines visible around the edges of the head-plate and foot-plate backs. Length: 52.83mm; width: 21.16mm; thickness: 7.76mm; weight 9.3g.

3. Silver(?) disc brooch on lower half of body, near SF3. A disc brooch, possibly of silver, of composite construction (not to be confused with a Kentish composite disc brooch, a quite distinct brooch type). The brooch comprises a circular, concave body, which is incomplete, with breaks around the majority of its rim. The central front of the brooch has a short cylindrical boss attached, topped by a pointed circular plate. This in turn has a small central setting containing a translucent dark brown globular glass inlay (now loose, but still in place). The panel around this inlay is damaged, with a split across it. This panel is decorated with a series of nine identical sub-triangular bearded faces. A similar band of decoration occurs on the main brooch body, immediately around the central boss, comprising another 20 of these bearded faces (two of which are missing due to a break). In each gap between the chins of these faces is a moulded pellet, and a narrow band of beading surrounds this band of decoration. There is then a plain undecorated band encircled by a narrow band with moulded zigzag motif (perhaps in imitation of a niello-inlaid band) and finally a faint band of beading around the outer edge of the brooch. The reverse is plain, and has two copper alloy rectangular panels riveted to it by means of copper-alloy(?) rivets through the main brooch body. These form the catch-plate and hinge-plate. The latter is broken, with two fragments present but detached. The catch-plate retains part of the iron pin. There is an unidentified substance adhering to parts of the reverse of the brooch, and possibly also some traces of textile preserved amongst this substance. Diameter: 45.64mm; thickness: 9.08mm; weight: 19g.

4. Beads, glass, amber and crystal on lower half of body. A group of beads comprising 1 rock crystal bead, 12 amber beads and 10 glass beads.

5. Rock crystal ball in silver casing on lower half of body. Rock crystal ball, with heavily pitted/damaged surface. The ball is held in a silver casing, comprising two bands of silver set at 90° to each other, themselves attached to a cylindrical silver projection with an (incomplete) copper alloy suspension loop. One of the silver bands encircling the crystal ball is broken, although the broken half is present as 4 detached fragments. Overall height is 37.27mm. Overall diameter is 27.76mm, whilst the diameter of the crystal ball itself is 25.33mm. Weight, excluding fragments, is 24.9g.

6. Copper-alloy brush case. Sheet copper-alloy tube with incomplete copper-alloy suspension loop at closed end. Copper-alloy objects, possibly brushes, inside. Length: 60.34mm; diameter: 6.54mm; weight: 4.2g.

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

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

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

Discussion: Saucer brooches were manufactured in both applied and cast forms and originate in northern Germany during the first half of the 5th century AD. Earlier types generally fall within a size range of 28–48mm diameter, with later examples ranging between 48–82mm (Walton Rogers 2007, 113–114). The chronology of saucer brooch use has not yet been closely subdivided, but the diameter of the pair in 2006 T376a, at 34–36mm, would suggest manufacture at some point during the mid 5th to mid 6th centuries. The saucer brooches in 2006 T376b are of similar date. Groups of silver wire rings similar to those found in this grave have been recovered from burials at Ringlemere in east Kent (see this volume no. 223), where all the excavated graves appear to date to the 5th or very early 6th century; a similar date for grave 2006 T376b therefore seems probable. The two brooches in 2006 T376c probably fastened a front-opening jacket or overdress, and the associated beads would probably also have been associated with this garment. The combination of a pair of brooches worn on a front-fastening garment, along with the wearing of a crystal ball in a suspended sling, suggest a costume of the east Kentish elite of the 6th century, a view strengthened by the Kentish square-headed brooch in this burial. The latter brooch is an example of Kentish-Continental type, combining geometric ornament with zoomorphic

elements. Specifically, it falls within a group designated Åberg type 132 by Brugmann (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 38–39, fig. 14). One copper-alloy example, from Mill Hill grave 105C, has a garnet setting on the foot-plate. Mill Hill grave 105 was dated by Brugmann to her east Kentish phase III, c. AD 530/40–560/70 (ibid. 97), but this brooch type can also occur in her phase II, c. AD 500–530/40. The bead assemblage from this burial includes three examples of so-called 'Traffic Light' beads (polychrome opaque glass beads of red, yellow and green colour combination). Brugmann, in her study of early Anglo-Saxon glass beads, placed these in her bead group A1, dating to c. AD 450–530 (Brugmann 2004, 34, 44–52, 70). Traffic Light beads occur most commonly in East Anglia, and the examples in this burial may well be imports from that region, implying an individual with access to both East Anglian and east Kentish material culture. The disc brooch also found in this burial is of a very unusual type, and no clear parallel had been identified at the time of writing. Perhaps this brooch represents an experimental product of the east Kentish workshop responsible for the production of both Kentish square-headed and disc brooches. The combination of a square-headed brooch (which must have been manufactured after c. AD 500), the lack of Kentish disc brooches, and the presence of Traffic Light beads therefore suggests a date for this burial between c. AD 500 and 530.

Disposition: To be determined.

A RICHARDSON

223. Ringlemere, Kent: Six Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2005 T395; 2006 T390; 2005 T452; 2006 T30; 2006 T31; 2006 T32)

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

S MARZINZIK

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

Date: AD 680–690

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

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

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

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

Grave 6. 12 silver pennies: Series A (5), series B I (7). Associated finds: a copper-alloy pin, 2 yellow beads and various corroded metal objects and fragments.

Grave 9. 17 silver pennies: Series A (10), Series B I (7). Associated find: a small copper-alloy strap.

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

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

G WILLIAMS

**225. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London:
Two Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2006 T556)**

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Museum of London Archaeological Services during controlled excavation in May 2006.

Description:

Grave group 343: A silver finger-ring in three fragments. The bezel is round and bordered by a group of three pellets on either side; the remaining two fragments are from the plain, round-sectioned hoop of strikingly large diameter. It may be possible that a very small piece of the hoop is missing where it joins the bezel. Bezel dimensions: 12 x 22mm; weight: 6.83g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%. The ring is heavily corroded, although it is likely that the large, flat and round bezel was decorated, for instance carrying a monogram or engraved device. Rings of similar type are reasonably common on the continent, where the groups of three pellets are indicative of a 7th-century date.

Associated finds: A fragment of glass; parts of a hanging bowl including escutcheons, basal discs and rings; a complete glass palm cup.

Grave group 381:

1. A sub-triangular gold pendant with broad attachment loop, set with an opaque blue glass gem and in excellent condition. A twisted cable border is framing the edge of the pendant, while a plain frame set inside it holds the gem itself. Length: 23mm; thickness: 4mm; weight: 1.64g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 53–56% and 40–43% respectively, and confirmed the gem as glass. This type of pendant is typical of female necklaces of the 'Conversion Period'. It can be paralleled in finds such as the Desborough, Northamptonshire, necklace (Webster & Backhouse 1991, 28), which had numerous tear drop-shaped pendants, or the pendants of sub-triangular shape from Winchester, Lower Brook Street (Geake 1997, Fig. 4.5). In both cases, several pendants were found in the grave and they were set with garnets rather than glass. The frame of the St Martin's pendant compares closely, for instance, to the intaglio pendant from Harford Farm, Norfolk, gr. 33. Garnet pendants of this type date to the 7th century, although it does not seem possible to narrow the date range down further with certainty (Geake 1997, 39f; Penn 2000, 51).

2. Six fragments of silver wire, found together with the three glass beads. It is not unusual to find glass beads threaded onto silver wire slipknot rings and worn on women's necklaces of the 7th and even early 8th centuries (Geake 1997, 49).

Associated finds: Two amethyst beads; an iron knife; further unidentified iron object(s); one pottery sherd.

Discussion: These items were uncovered at the feet of a burial presumed from similar inhumations elsewhere to be female. The assemblage conforms to a

recognisable pattern for grave goods of the suggested period. Traces of a much degraded leather shoe were also found with the burial.

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

S MARZINZIK, G EGAN & N POWELL

**226. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland:
Two Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages
(2005 T540 & 2006 T473)**

Date: Probably 7th century

Discovery: Found by Stephen Sherlock Services Ltd during controlled excavation of a site of Iron Age buildings and a series of Anglo-Saxon grave cuts, in August 2005 and August 2006 (Grave 42).

Description:

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

1. A gold pendant with a filigree design in two concentric circles. The central setting is empty. It may originally have contained a garnet or organic setting such as bone or shell. The item has a single suspension loop. It is similar to a number of other pendants, for instance from Harford Farm, Norfolk. The current pendant belongs to a large group of related pendants, all of 7th-century date (see, for example, Geake 1997; Webster & Backhouse 1991). Diameter: 27mm; weight: 2.63g. Surface analysis indicated contents of approximately 66–68% gold and 28–30% silver.

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

3. A number of corroded iron fragments may come from a chatelaine or an iron key.

4. A very small, hexagonal garnet with a now separate gold backing-foil.

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

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

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

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

Grave no. 42: West-east orientation, with three gold pendants and gold-alloy wire bead, a jet pin fragment, and the complex iron remains of a bed.

1. A large gold pendant, shield-shaped and mounted with a larger central red gemstone, probably garnet, carved into shape reminiscent of a scallop shell with 11 separate lobes and a scalloped lower edge. This scallop shell design is unusual in Anglo-Saxon jewellery. The central stone is surrounded by two rings of settings of square cloisons, each originally holding a small red gem. There are signs of wear on the lower side of the pendant and on the inside of the suspension loop fitting. Dimensions: 40 x 30mm approx. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated an unusually low gold content (37%), suggested as a reflection of the debasement of the later Merovingian coinage which was used for the source of much of the gold in jewellery in the 7th century (Jones: personal communication).

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

3. A gold-alloy pendant, oval in shape with a suspension loop to the top. A central oval gemstone is a dark red colour under strong light, but has some imperfections or cracks. There is wear to the stone's surface. Dimensions: 18 x 13mm. Surface analysis conducted at the University of Durham indicated a gold content of approximately 70%.

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

Associated finds: A fragment of the spherical top of a jet or shale pin with a disk neck, diameter: 10–12mm approx. Similar to Roman examples dateable to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD and so, with its position at the head of the grave, possibly an heirloom item worn in the hair. Also, some 30 finds are iron objects associated with an Anglo-Saxon bed, or are parts of grave-goods placed on or around the bed, and mineralised wood and possibly textile attached in many places, suggesting further the shape and design of the bed. The bed

appears to have been a rectangular box constructed from wooden planks with an overall dimension of approximately 1800mm long by 800mm wide and at least 500mm tall. Scrolled terminal brackets held the top and bottom halves of each side panel together. These seem to have been fixed down each side at regular intervals of 30cm, and possibly along the outside of both the headboard and the footboard. A headboard was attached to the bed by being connected to each side panel by an iron headboard stay and may have been reclined at an angle.

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

1. An unusual triangular gold-alloy pendant, with a suspension loop to the top. It holds a stone made from a cut-down Iron Age bead comprising a dark translucent blue glass with white opaque spirals trailed onto low projections. Guido (1979, p. 53–57) identifies this type of bead as Oldbury type, class 6, with a distribution based on Kent. Length of each side: 16mm.

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

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

Discussion: Unfortunately no human remains have yet been recovered from any grave on the site due to the high acidity of the soil. The normal circulation area of the Iron Age coins recovered from grave 21 covers the modern counties of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and parts of Yorkshire just north of the Humber. The findspot of these coins would be the most northerly known. Although a little lightweight, the coins are in exceptionally fine condition and exhibit no real signs of any wear. If deposited more than 500 years after their production they must have been extremely carefully curated or else originated from a coin hoard rediscovered shortly before the time of the burial. The presence of these coins is unusual, as Iron Age coinage does otherwise not seem to occur in early Anglo-Saxon graves (see for instance, White 1988, 62ff).

The closest parallels to the bed in grave 42 are to the 7th-century bed burial at Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire, (Speake 1989), two examples at Barrington, Cambridgeshire (Welch, 1992 p. 89), and to Shrubland Hall, Suffolk (Watson 2005). It is consistent with high-status female bed burials in southern England in the later half of the 7th century (Lucy 2000, p. 96–97). Although grave 42 is one of a number of graves within a pagan Saxon cemetery tentatively dated to the 7th century AD, it generally stands apart from the others and is more closely associated with a prehistoric

feature, probably a ploughed out round barrow to its immediate east. It is possible that grave 42 is the primary interment within the cemetery, respecting an earlier prehistoric feature, with the other graves in rows.

Disposition: Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle hopes to acquire with the main site archive.

I LEINS, S MARZINZIK, S SHERLOCK & M SIMMONS

(IV) INGOTS

227. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire: Late Anglo-Saxon/Viking silver ingot (2006 T39)

Date: 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J De Montfalcon while metal-detecting in January 2003.

Description: A short cigar-shaped ingot with a smooth upper surface and a pitted lower one which appears to have been slightly flattened. Length: 35mm; weight: 12.95g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 89%.

Discussion: A large number of silver ingots of the Viking period have been found mainly in hoards in England, Ireland and the Netherlands, as well as in Scandinavia. Silver ingots from the region of the Danelaw were probably used as bullion in payments or trade transactions. But in southern England, where there was an established Anglo-Saxon coinage, it seems more likely that they were used for casting into items such as jewellery (Blackburn 2001).

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

B AGER

228. Hythe, Kent: Anglo-Scandinavian silver ingot (2006 T204)

Date: 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Thorn while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: The ingot is short and cigar-shaped with a smooth upper surface and a pitted lower one which has been hammered smooth along the centre; the sides have also been hammered flat. There is an incised cross cut by a diagonal line on the underside and transverse and diagonal grooves on the smooth face. There is also a series of nicked testing marks on the side at one end. Length: 31mm; weight: 17.48g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of at least 93%.

Discussion: The form and nicked marks of the ingot are typical of the 9th–11th centuries; see above for further general discussion.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum.

B AGER

229. Old Buckenham, Norfolk: Viking silver ingot (2005 T455)

Date: Late 9th–early 10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Mayhew while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: The ingot is of broad slug-like shape, the convex face partly flattened by transverse hammering with a rounded rectangular-sectioned tool giving it a corrugated appearance. The long sides and narrower end are vertically ribbed by similar hammering. Length: 49mm; weight: 62.4g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 99%.

Discussion: Although the ingot lacks strongly diagnostic features its form and hammering suggest a probable Viking-age dating. See above for further general discussion.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

B AGER

230. Dereham area, Norfolk: Late Anglo-Saxon/Viking silver ingot (2006 T57)

Date: 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Donmall while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A cast silver ingot of Viking/Late Anglo-Saxon style exhibiting peck-marks, casting run off and one end chopped. Length: 37mm; depth: 7mm; weight: 20.26g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

T PESTELL

231. South Norfolk: Possible Anglo-Saxon silver ingot (2005 T400)

Date: 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Day while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: A discoidal silver hammered ingot with short radial and oblique grooves at the edge of the other, probably cut to test the quality of the metal. The form, however, is quite unlike bar ingots that were the norm in the late 9th century. Diameter: 16mm; weight 6.18g / 95.4 grains, perhaps for a ¼ of an eyrir, the Viking Age unit of weight of 25g/26g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

232. South Leverton, Nottinghamshire: Probable Viking gold ingot (2005 T392)

Date: Late 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Rolfe while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: An ingot of short, of sub-rectangular section, the top and bottom faces hammered flat and there are also hammer marks on the sides. It would have been cast in a simple open mould either roughly cut in stone, or perhaps drawn in the earth with a stick. Length: 20mm; weight: 8.13g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 89–91%.

Discussion: Viking period gold ingots are more unusual than silver; see above for further general discussion.

Disposition: Bassetlaw Museum.

B AGER

233. Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire: Anglo-Scandinavian silver ingot (2006 T192)

Date: 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Benning while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: The ingot is in the form of a short, ovoid bar with a smooth upper surface and an abraded, pitted lower one. Length: 22mm; weight: 9.41g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%. See above for further general discussion.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

B AGER

234. Polesworth, Warwickshire: Probable Viking gold ingot (2005 T539)

Date: Late 9th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Chester while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: The ingot is in the form of a short, round-ended bar, of roughly trapezoidal section and convex on top. Length: 26mm; weight: 8.35g. Surface analysis indicated contents of approximately 44–48% gold and 37–39% silver. Viking period gold ingots are more unusual than silver; see above for further general discussion.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

B AGER

235. Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: Possible Viking silver casting spill (2005 T447) PAS ID: PAS-AE5532

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

B AGER

236. Drifffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire: Probable Viking period hammered/cigar-shaped gold ingot (2006 T495) PAS ID: ESS-0068F1

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

B AGER

237. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Viking silver ingot (2005 T83) PAS ID: SWYOR-C4D0D2

Found by Mr C Kilner while metal-detecting in December 2004; Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned.

B AGER

(V) HOOKED-TAGS

238. Black Notley, Essex: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2005 T112)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs M Bamber while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A complete silver Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag, with a flat, circular plate from which extends an integral hook. The circular plate is decorated with a flower-like motif of eight segments, the recesses seem to be filled with black niello, now dull and abraded. The plate has two circular perforations for attachment, neatly positioned through the decoration. Length: 19.0mm; plate diameter: 10.8mm; weight: 0.67g.

Discussion: For a similar hooked-tag and a comparison with other similar formal stylised vegetable patterns see Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 56. Hooks could be used for leggings, veils and purse fastenings and are not uncommon finds.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

C McDONALD & A C EVANS

**239. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire:
Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2005 T181)**

Date: Probably 9th century

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

Description: A late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag, cracked on the right-hand top corner. The triangular plate is decorated with a beaded border and terminates in a stylised animal-head leading into the hook.

On the central field, two opposed animals resembling beaked, winged snakes are reserved against a nielloed background and their bodies as well as the edge of the field and the animal head are drilled with tiny dots, presumably originally niello-inlaid. Length: 29mm; weight: 3.61g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.

Discussion: Hooked-tags are all-purpose fasteners, used to secure small bags or purses and also clothing, those with a triangular head plate seem to become popular only from the 9th century.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

S MARZINZIK

240. Hursley, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag (2005 T436)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A small Anglo-Saxon hooked-tag of round, delicate shape, comprising a hook and round plate with two attachment holes. The front, rather worn, has what appears to be a beast with vegetation motifs emerging from his open jaws. Originally the decoration would have stood out against a black niello background. Length: 20mm; weight: 1.0g.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

241. Bawsey, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag fragment (2006 T288)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: The fragment joins the right hand panel of a much larger piece of the same object found by Mr Brown in 1985 or 1986 and acquired by Norwich Castle Museum (Acc. no. 1986.245.2), continuing the decorative scheme of four panels around a central boss mounted with a gold collar. Dimensions: 11 x 8mm; weight: 0.32g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A ROGERSON

**242. Beccles area, Suffolk:
Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2005 T5)**

Date: 9th–10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in October 2004.

Description: The oval plate of the hooked-tag is pierced by two rivet holes at the upper edge, whilst the hook is of rectangular section. The plate is decorated with a double band forming a triquetra knot, the rivet holes carefully positioned respecting the decoration.

The knot is set in a sub-circular frame, further embellished by short lines. These decorations are very finely pecked, giving at first glance the impression of niello infilling. The back is plain. Length: 20mm; plate 14 x 12mm; weight: 0.7g.

Discussion: Hooked-tags are a class of later object from the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries, all-purpose fastenings used to secure clothing and purses.

Disposition: Beccles Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

A GANNON

**243. Hollingbourne, Kent:
Anglo-Saxon silver hooked-tag (2005 T331)**

Date: 10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Darvill while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: The hooked-tag has a shield-shaped head, with small, elongated holes pierced for attachment; it is decorated with incised interlace with a delicate waffle pattern in the background space. The interlace forms a design with very acute angles. Length: 20mm; weight: 0.8g.

Discussion: Hooked-tags are common finds, used widely. Their shapes vary greatly, although the attachment holes are usually round and larger.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum.

A GANNON

244. Northbourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver lobed hooked-tag (2005 T350) PAS ID: KENT-0144D4

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

A GANNON

245. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver circular hooked-tag with shell-spiral motif (2006 T633) PAS ID: SF-17EA63

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

F MINTER

**246. Pocklington, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Anglo-Saxon silver rhomboid shield hooked-tag (2006 T100) PAS ID: PAS-A57233**

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

A GANNON

**247. Pocklington Area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Anglo-Saxon silver sub-triangular hooked tag (2006 T256) PAS ID: PAS-A59C21**

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

A GANNON

(VI) MOUNTS AND FITTINGS

**248. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight:
Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword-ring (2006 T544)**

Date: 5th–6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Gates while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: The fitting consists of a free running ring interlocking with an almost closed-up ring head of a 'rivet' for attachment to one of the guards of a sword hilt. Both have similar tooled decoration consisting of lines of triangle-shaped motifs, and with traces of gilding. At each end of the closed-up ring is a stub, the remains of a rivet shaft or spike. There are traces of gilding within the tooled girth of both rings. The artefact is in good condition but is worn, particularly on the top of the closed-up ring where the tooled decoration is lost. Free ring diameter: 15.0mm, closed-up ring diameter: 14.2mm.

Discussion: The ring would have been mounted on a sword hilt and prominently displayed. Fittings of this type exemplify the earliest stage in the development of Germanic ring-swords, belonging to Evison's type 1a (Evison 1967), and may have been attached either underneath the lower guard, or on top of the upper guard next to the pommel, which soon became the usual position. The Brighstone fitting is of similar form to one on an early Anglo-Saxon sword from Faversham, Kent, although the exact position of mounting on the latter is uncertain (Evison 1967, at p. 68 & 73, fig. 3h–j); Mounted on a sword hilt the ring would have been prominently displayed and it is thought that similar rings on swords may have been given by kings and princes to members of their retinues as a reward for military service, possibly symbolising both the wearer's mutual bond of loyalty to his lord and his high status or office.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service hopes to acquire.

F BASFORD

249. Harrold, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver pyramidal scabbard fitting (2006 T241)

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Hewitson while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A silver pyramidal scabbard fitting, hollow with a bar for attachment across the reverse. Each of the four sides bears the same decoration comprising triangular and lozenge-shaped fields; each subdivided roughly in half by an irregular zigzag line. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 94%, and confirmed that there are no inlays other than niello, though the cavity at the top of the pyramid probably once held an inlay. The reddish surface deposit is iron corrosion, which covers the outer surface of the mount including the gilding and niello.

Discussion: This mount is similar to one found in Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 116).

Disposition: Bedford Museum hopes to acquire.

K SUTTON

**250. Calbourne, Isle of Wight:
Anglo-Saxon gold belt fitting (2005 T116)**

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S O'Brien while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A belt mount made from a short length of beaded gold wire wound six times to form a cone whose apex is filled with an individual gold bead. The mount is hollow and bridged by a narrow gold strip under which a strap could be threaded. Height: 6mm; diameter: 11.5mm.

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

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

A C EVANS

251. Swaffham area, Norfolk:
Anglo-Saxon gold pyramid mount (2006 T14)

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Sproule while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A gold pyramid mount from a sword scabbard, with a square base and flattened corners caused by triangular settings at the base of each corner. The settings are edged with beaded wire on two sides and two settings still contain garnets. There is a square setting for a missing stone at the apex. The mount is hollow with two semicircular holes in the base divided by a bar. It is constructed from two pieces of metal, one for the base and another for the sides. Base 9.5 x 10mm; height: 13mm; weight: 5.08g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

252. Mid Essex:
Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet mount (2006 T440)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Minshall while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A round gold mount, set with a probable garnet and filigree-decorated, with a separately crafted back-plate. The central cabochon stone is set inside a plain border, framed by a beaded wire collar from which four beaded wire arms run to the mount's frame. These arms divide the mount into four sectors, each of which is filled with gold-wire annulets. The mount is edged by a triple-stranded frame consisting of two beaded wires separated by a finer, plain one. Diameter: 22mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 2.5g.

Discussion: The function of the mount is not evident, but it is most likely the centre of a woman's necklace pendant. A tiny triangular application on the back under magnification appears to be the very tip of the attachment of a loop, as is commonly seen on pendants as well as bracteates. Pendants set with garnets and wire decoration were popular in the 7th century. The present piece seems to imitate more complex arrangements with figure-of-eight filigree by using concentric annulets. Numerous examples for such filigree are known, for instance most recently Harford Farm, Norfolk gr. 18 (Penn 2000). Pendants from Milton near Sittingbourne, Kent, show a similar division into four sectors (Webster & Backhouse 1991, fig. 36a, b). Presuming that the appliqué represents an attachment loop, the layout of the mount would have been very close to that of a third Milton pendant (*ibid.*, fig. 36c).

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

253. Niton and Whitwell, Isle of Wight: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pyramid mount (2005 T561)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Holmes while metal-detecting in about 2003.

Description: A silver-gilt, pyramidal strap-mount, hollow with a square cell lined with gold foil at the apex, the original inlay of the cell now missing. The open base has a soldered bar through which a strap could be threaded. Each face has four recessed fields with gilding and niello. Base dimensions: 13 x 13.5mm; weight: 2.3g.

Discussion: For a similar silver-gilt strap mount, with slightly differently shaped recessed fields on each face, see Kilham, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 59).

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

S MARZINZIK

254. Witham Friary, Somerset: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pyramid mount (2005 T174)

Date: 7th century

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

Description: A pyramid mount, truncated at the top in order to contain a square setting, now missing. Inset into the apex is a piece of thin gold sheeting, which would have added depth to the stone (probably garnet) set on top of it. On the underside the object is hollow and a narrow band crosses from one side to the other, at the middle. Each face of the pyramid is decorated with incised lines and recessed triangular areas, which preserve traces of gilding. Each pair of opposing faces has a slightly different design to the other pair. One has three triangles, one above and inverted, with incised lines set with niello. The other has four smaller triangles, one inverted above a row of three, within incised lines set with niello. On this face the remaining area is decorated with incised diagonal lines also set with niello. Height: 8mm, base: 15 x 15mm; weight: 3.53g.

Discussion: This type of sword fitting is not uncommon; see for example a very similar example from Kilham, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no.59).

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

K HINDS

255. Branston area, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon trapezoidal silver mount (2005 T551)

Date: 7th–11th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N Hebden while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: The mount is formed of a trapezoidal strip with six rivet holes along its perimeter, two of which contain traces of iron rivets. The face of the mount is decorated with a tight, net-like, non-zoomorphic interlace, which is rather worn. The object is damaged and rolled over at the wider end, where it is decorated with three conjoined ovals, the outer ones pierced by two of the rivet holes. The broad-stranded interlace is comparable with patterns appearing, for example, on Insular pre-Conquest sculpture and the mount is perhaps from a book or box. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of at least 59%. Weight: 4.98g.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

A DAUBNEY & B AGER

256. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset:
Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt fitting (2006 T262)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Mitchell while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: The find is part of a fitting of uncertain function. The shape of the piece is oblong, at one end narrowing to a neck before fanning out to a perforated tip, whilst the opposite wider end, with a small rectangular slot cut off, is folded over itself and secured by two small domed rivets.

Discussion: The piece may perhaps have functioned as the plate for a small buckle, allowing for a tongue and a loop to be hinged to it through the opening so created. The extant plate is decorated with a pattern contained in a frame which shows a shallow chip-carved two-strand interlace ending in a triquetra framing the perforation at the narrow end. Extent length: 58mm; thickness: 2mm approx.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

257. Great Dunham, Norfolk:
Carolingian silver-gilt mount (2006 T522)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in August and September 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt belt or harness mount, rectangular with elaborate cast counter-relief decoration. This comprises a central boss with four lobes radiating saltire-wise on a foliate field, within a very worn raised possibly zoomorphic border. The stump of a flat-sectioned projection for attachment runs parallel to both short edges, both set within corroded remains of solder. Dimensions: 29 x 19mm; weight: 10.70g.

Discussion: This mount bears some comparison with Frankish silver gilt mounts decorated with foliate patterns found in Birka, Sweden; see Graham-Campbell & Kidd (1980) Plate 15b.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

S J ASHLEY

258. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire: Carolingian silver-gilt mount or brooch (2005 T384)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Williams while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A thick, rectangular plate with moulded edges, ribbed on the short sides and with triple, shallow arcs separated by points on the long sides. The front is divided into six fire-gilded, sunken fields, each decorated with a cast acanthus leaf, by a median rib and four raised, transverse chevrons with short bars across the apices. The rib is composed of a raised leaf motif at each end flanking a pair of Maltese crosses on pedestals separated by a double-tooled collar. The crosses, chevrons and bars are all ungilded and inlaid with black niello in central crosses and grooves. The piece is possibly a belt mount that was adapted in antiquity for use as a brooch: on the back at each end is a semicircular patch of corrosion products, probably left by the fixing of attachment lugs or pin-fittings that are now missing. Length: 35mm; width: 30mm; weight: 17.63g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 87%.

Discussion: The decoration of the Easingwold find is typically Carolingian in style and the rectangular form may be compared with mounts, brooches and buckle-plates produced on the Continent in the 9th century. A few examples of Carolingian metalwork have been found in England and Ireland, including a square, silver-gilt mount from Wareham, Dorset (Webster & Backhouse 1991 p. 280 no. 256). Finds from northern England may reflect Viking activity, especially after the sharing out of land in Yorkshire to the Great Army in 876. The piece dates from a period when metalwork

designs widely reflected a deliberate revival of Christian ideas and imagery under the influence of court schools. The barred chevrons may be compared with a form of capital 'A' found in 10th-century manuscripts and may therefore represent Christ as the beginning of all things (Revelation I: 17). The A (Greek alpha) occurs alone on other Carolingian metalwork, though is most usually combined in religious art with omega (the last letter of the Greek alphabet) symbolising Christ as both the first and the last. It is conceivable that the fourfold repetition of A stands for the four gospels (or Evangelists?). The crosses may represent the cross on the hill of Golgotha and the six leaves in the recesses perhaps the six days of the Creation. Acanthus leaves were a common feature of Carolingian art and the whole design could have been regarded as protecting the wearer from harm.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

B AGER

259. Brabourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt mount (2005 T441)

Date: Mid to late 10th century

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

Description: A cast oval mount of convex section, silver with traces of mercury gilding and niello. The decoration shows a symmetrical composition with a debased palmette between backwards-looking addorsed birds with raised wings meeting in the centre. Height: 35mm; weight: 14.4g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 91%.

Discussion: The piece is an example of Winchester style in metalwork, with debased inhabited acanthus scroll. See Backhouse et al. (1984), nos. 83 and 103 for comparable pieces. There are two patches of tin-lead solder on the back.

Disposition: British Museum, the landowner's share generously donated.

A GANNON

260. Old Romney, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver mount (2005 T260)

Date: Late 10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Nutbrown while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Cast, inverted pear-shaped, sub-oval mount. The open-work decoration shows a symmetrical composition with confronted zoomorphic creatures flanking a stylised man. This is a very old motif (the Master of the beasts), ultimately of eastern origin, but already seen, for instance on the mounts on the Sutton Hoo purse. At the base there is a small head, difficult to determine whether human or animal. Length: 24.5mm; max. thickness: 4mm. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 92%.

Discussion: Some comparisons can be made between this piece and those in Backhouse et al (1984), nos. 86 and 108.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

261. Meldreth, Cambridgeshire: Early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy gilt ring-shaped mount (2006 T21) PAS ID: PAS-A5B5C6

Found by Mr G Joyce while metal-detecting in 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S MARZINZIK

262. Brighthelm, Isle of Wight: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword ring and rivet (2005 T300) PAS ID: IOW-FB5A95

Found by Mr T Orme while metal-detecting in August 2005; Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B AGER

263. Woodnesborough, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold cap or rivet cover (2005 T163) PAS ID: KENT-32A781

Found by Mr I Redfern while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A C EVANS

264. Hanby area, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt strap mount fragment (2005 T138) PAS ID: PAS-A5F2A5

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

A C EVANS

265. Selby area, North Yorkshire: Early Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt and garnet disc mount, probably from a shield boss (2006 T37) PAS ID: YORYM-3938D7

Found by Mr G Breeze while metal-detecting in December 2005; Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

S MARZINZIK

(VII) PENDANTS AND BEADS

266. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2005 T14)

Date: Late 5th–mid 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Piercy while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: The bracteate is made of a disc of gold sheet with a thick, beaded wire soldered round the rim, though coming away from it in places and with the ends now come slightly apart. The top and bottom edges are bent over, but the suspension loop of ribbed sheet survives, crushed flat and abraded, on the back. The disc is decorated with a repoussé design of a stylised horse with open jaws, pricked ear and round eye. Its foreleg is extended and the shoulder is defined by a beaded band running across the neck and chest. A looped, serpentine creature above the horse appears to be biting its back, all inside a pelted then plain border. The beaded wire rim is very worn and smooth in places on both back and front. Diameter: 30mm approx; weight: 4.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82%.

Discussion: Gold bracteate pendants are Scandinavian in origin and the horse is a typical motif on examples of type C, but is always combined there with a human head above it (Mackeprang 1952, pls. 6–15). It is only on a couple of English finds that these heads are omitted and replaced by birds, or in this case by a serpent-like creature, indicating that they are local imitations (Dr C Behr: personal communication). The Scandinavian examples were mostly found in hoards, but the English ones are more usually from graves and were worn by women on necklaces as amuletic pendants and symbols of high status. Type C bracteates, with which the Hambleton find should be contemporary, are dated as above.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B AGER

267. Northbourne, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2005 T352)

Date: Late 5th–6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Williams while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A round gold pendant with an attachment loop at the top, decorated with embossed Style I animal ornament, a small, stylised bird is visible towards the left edge of the design and beaded wire edging. Height incl. loop: 24mm; weight 2.19g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91%.

Discussion: This most common form of D-bracteate animal with a beak is known from several graves in Kent, including Finglesham (grs. D3 and 203), Bifrons (gr. 29), Sarre (gr. 90) (Axboe, Düwel & Hauck 1985–1983; Bakka 1981; c Behr 2000; Chadwick, Hawkes & Pollard 1981). It is also the most common animal on Scandinavian and northern German D-bracteates, especially from Jutland and northern Germany. The human foot/leg in the centre of the image is also common. Many of the bracteates that show a leg here also have a figure-of-eight shape in front of the beak, usually described as a human ear. The little bird in this position on the present bracteate is unique, as is the shape of the bird. No Kentish or Anglo-Saxon D-bracteates has a bird (but some C- and A-bracteates in England do have birds occasionally), but some with birds have been found in Jutland and northern Germany. In addition, other details like the minute 'compass hole' in the middle of the pendant, the shape of the wire surrounding the gold disc and the shape of the loop have parallels in Kent and in Scandinavia, making any statement about the place of origin of this find difficult.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

S MARZINZIK & C BEHR

268. Selling, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2005 T310)

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Rogers while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: The object consists of a Byzantine gold solidus of Maurice Tiberius (AD 582–602), which has been modified into a pendant by the addition of a gold suspension loop. The pendant is quite badly buckled. Weight: 3.63g.

Obverse: Diademed facing bust, DN MAVR/Tib PP AV
Reverse: Standing angel, holding crook and orb, VICTORIA AVCC

Discussion: Anglo-Saxon pendants made from re-used imported gold coins are typical of this period in Kent, most from graves, but not exclusively so (Abdy & Williams 2006; Williams 2006).

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

G WILLIAMS

269. Aylsham area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold bead and coin pendant (2005 T474)

Date: Late 6th–7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Pye and Mrs D Pye while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description:

Bead: Half of an originally biconical gold bead, now distorted, comprising a conical sheet with longitudinal overlap visible on the inside, bordered around both opening and divided into three by longitudinal triple strands of twisted wire, within which there are three trapezoidal appliqué sheet panels. Each trapezoidal panel has applied triple-strand wire interlace.

Length: 15mm; diameter: 13mm approx; weight 3.25g. Coin Pendant: A gold solidus of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths (AD 493–526), in the name of the Byzantine emperor Anastasius (AD 491–518), mint of Rome. Mounted with suspension loop for use as a pendant. Weight 4.51g.

Discussion: Although the coin itself dates from the late 5th to early 6th centuries, the re-use of earlier coins as pendants is typical of late 6th- and early 7th-century Anglo-Saxon burials (Williams 2006), and this is also consistent with the worn condition of the coin. Coin pendants of this period were often combined with other forms of pendants and beads to form larger necklaces, and a number of these are recorded from grave finds (e.g. Webster & Backhouse 1991, pp. 48–50, no. 31). Since the two objects were found together, and are of the same date, they are likely to have formed part of the same larger piece of jewellery.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

S J ASHLEY & G WILLIAMS

270. Pavenham, Bedfordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold pendant frame (2006 T527)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Swannell while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A pear-shaped gold frame for an early Anglo-Saxon pendant, the thin backing foil now heavily damaged with several tears largely separating it from the frame itself. A single strand of twisted, somewhat flattened wire is set inside the edge of the backing plate. There is a band-shaped suspension loop with two grooves now squashed. The back is essentially plain but has an odd, lumpy appearance. It seems possible to distinguish some kind of beading or the ghost of a design, reminiscent of those found on contemporary coinage, although no clear or certain forms can be distinguished. The twisted wire cable is visible, if worn. Height: 23mm; depth: 1.7mm; weight: 0.9g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 64–67% and 25–27% respectively.

Discussion: Pendants of this and other shapes are characteristic of 7th-century women's necklaces. Although indicative of owners of some status, numerous examples are known, including closely comparable pieces from Winchester, Lower Brook Street (Geake 1997, fig. 4.5), and the North Downs area of Kent (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 94).

The frame would originally have contained a glass or semi-precious stone setting in cabochon form.

Disposition: Bedford Museum hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

271. Shepshed, Leicestershire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet pendant (2006 T568)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Spiby while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: An oval gold pendant with a grooved attachment loop and set with a cabochon garnet. The plain back-plate is framed by two beaded wire cables into which a plain, upright border is set. This holds a large garnet which is chipped in one place and shows some pitting on the front. The upright frame is cracked and damaged in places and the back-plate is bent away from the stone in the upper part, near the loop. Height: 27mm; thickness: 7mm; weight: 6.94g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 77–80% and confirmed the stone as garnet.

Discussion: Garnet pendants were a feature of the so-called 'Conversion Period' costume (Geake 1997, 39f). Often, several of them featured on a necklace, as for instance at Desborough, Northamptonshire (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 28). The large gemstone has a recent parallel from West Shropshire (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 114).

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

272. Newball, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon gold cross pendant (2005 T136)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Marshall while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A gold Latin cross made with the long arm uppermost. The cross is hollow and its structure complex. It is made up with one cruciform sheet, which extends into the suspension loop, acting as a base-plate. A single strip of gold, set on edge, is neatly soldered to this forming a cruciform cell. This is then covered by second sheet of gold whose edges are partially enfolded by the top of the cell wall. The sheet forming the base-plate is pierced at the centre by an equal-armed cruciform opening which is partially filled by a thin gold sheet, itself pierced with a smaller equal

armed cross. In the interior of the cross, immediately beneath the smaller opening is what appears to be a circular element resembling a stud, but no trace of this can be seen on the front-plate. The arms are irregular, with the upper and left ends being cut square, while the right and lower ends are rounded. The swaged suspension loop curls over to rest against its upper edge and is threaded by a length of gold wire made into a slip knot ring and shows little sign of wear.

Discussion: Cross pendants, which are rare and more commonly made with equal arms, are considered to be a direct reference to Christianity. Although unusual, the Newball cross can be compared to the equal-armed cross on the necklace found in a grave in Desborough, Northamptonshire, in 1876 (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 28). This is made of two tubes of heavy gold sheet and set with a cell containing a small cabochon garnet. It can also be compared to a stray find from Holderness, East Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, 37–8, no. 63); this garnet cell-work example, like the Newball cross, is noticeably irregular in shape. However, the Newball cross is unlike other early Anglo-Saxon examples and, although this is not entirely clear from its manufacture, it may have been worn with the base-plate facing outwards so that the cruciform piercing was visible. It is structurally unusual and its cruciform piercing is unparalleled and although it seems unlikely that it is a reliquary cross in the strictest sense, it is possible that the 'stud', which is barely visible in the interior, may originally have had some function that is now irretrievable.

Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder and subsequently purchased by North Lincolnshire Museum.

A C EVANS

273. Stradsett, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2006 T520)

Date: Late 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Coggles while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: The coin is a pale gold tremissis or shilling of the 'Constantine' type (Sutherland 26; North 17), minted either in the kingdom of East Anglia or the kingdom of the East Saxons in the third quarter of the 7th century AD. The coin has been pierced twice for suspension, either as a pendant worn around the neck, or possibly so that it could be sewn onto a garment. In either case, the pertinent factor is that it has been converted into an item of jewellery. The coin has cracked across one of the pierced holes, so that a fragment of the coin is missing. Since this reveals part of the interior of the coin, it makes it clear that coin is solid, rather than one of the plated imitations which are also known to have circulated in this period (see for example this volume, coin section, no. 1155)

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

274. Stafford, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon gold pendant (2005 T249)

Date: Second half of 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Bailey while gardening in May 2005.

Description: The round pendant has a border formed by two strands of pleated wires set alongside each other, giving the impression of a gold filigree plait. Four additional plaits form arches from the border inwards and touch a fifth plait, which is framing a central setting. This is now empty but would originally have held a paste, shell or semi-precious gem. A grooved strip is attached to the top and back of the pendant, forming a suspension loop. Diameter (excluding loop): 37mm; weight: 5.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 70%.

Discussion: This pendant is characteristic of an Anglo-Saxon type popular with women during the so-called 'Conversion Period', more common in the south of the Anglo-Saxon settlement area. Where grave contexts are known, the pendants occurred usually singly and were worn on necklaces.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to landowner.

S MARZINZIK

275. Ogbourne St Andrew, Wiltshire: Anglo-Saxon gold bead (2005 T87)

Date: Possibly 7th–early 8th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Lloyd while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: An Anglo-Saxon, biconical bead made from wire mesh, attached to two gold loops, which frame the aperture through which the thread of a necklace may have been fed. It is difficult to discern the exact construction of the object prior to cleaning as the wire is stuck to soil which appears to be filling the bead. However microscopic investigation showed that the bead may be composed of two layers: an inner, sheet gold layer and the outer wire mesh applied over it. Max. length: 16mm; weight: 5.2g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91%.

Discussion: Closely comparable finds are absent, however beads with tightly wound wire rather than loosely spaced are known from women's necklaces of the so-called 'Conversion period'. The most famous example is the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire, dated to the second half of the 7th century (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p.28). Here, biconical gold wire beads are used to space cabochon pendants. The question remains open whether the Ogbourne bead is constructed with a double shell, or whether perhaps originally the delicate gold wire mesh covered a bead made from organic material which has now decomposed.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

S MARZINZIK

276. Holt area, Norfolk:
Viking silver Thor's Hammer Pendant (2005 T575)

Date: Late 9th–10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Blackburn while metal-detecting in September 2005.
Description: An undecorated silver Thor's hammer pendant, the suspension loop missing and the 'handle' slightly bent. For discussion of such objects and another example from this parish see *Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no. 98. Extant height: 26mm; weight 4.70g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

277. Freshwater area, Isle of Wight: Anglo-Saxon gold suspension loop (2005 T408)
PAS ID: IOW-D3B8A5

Found by Mr T Winch while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, and generously donated by the finder and landowner to Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD & B AGER

(VIII) PINS

278. Manton, North Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver disc-headed pin fragment (2005 T545)

Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr Beel while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A disc-shaped pinhead, the pin shaft broken off but traces of its attachment are visible in remnants of soldering. Gilded and incised decoration consists of an equally-armed cross with expanding terminals in a punched border and interlaced knots in the arm-pits. When complete, the pin would have been part of a linked pin set, as indicated by the holes punched in the pinhead. We can assume that the original hole (very close to the edge) was torn and a second nearby added to substitute it. The third hole might indicate reuse of the piece, perhaps as a pendant. Diameter: 25mm; weight: 3.35g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 83%.

Discussion: Sets of two or three linked pins were fashionable in the late 8th century. The most spectacular example is the linked triple pin set from the river Witham, Lincolnshire (see Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 184), but plainer pieces with cruciform designs are also well known.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum.

A GANNON

279. Farnborough area, Greater London:
Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt dress fastener fragment (2006 T330)

Date: Late 8th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Chivington while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Just under half of a silver dress fastener, gilt on the upper face. The shaft, bent and broken at the tip, depends from a round plate, and is strengthened by a rivet, which stands proud of the plate. The round plate, circumscribed by a plain frame, is divided in four fields by a cross, decorated with a simple ladder pattern. The decoration on the two remaining fields is chip-carved and zoomorphic, showing fantastic birds/bipeds in a style typical of the time. Still visible on the fragment are the remains of two circular piercings, one at the end of the right-hand side arm of the cross and one in the centre. This suggests that the fragment may have been part of a linked pin set, with the lateral hole(s) meant for attaching linking elements. Diameter: 2.8mm; weight: 2.00g.

Discussion: The best-known parallel is the spectacular Witham triple pin set (Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 184), but a more modest example, also with torn piercings is recorded in *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 55. Because the shaft is rather sharply bent, it is also possible that the piece is a dress-hook, with the holes described above provided for rivets to match the one on the shaft in a cruciform pattern.

Disposition: Bromley Museum Service hopes to acquire.

A GANNON

280. Market Weighton area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Anglo-Saxon silver pin (2006 T347)

Date: 7th–9th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Whitaker while metal-detecting in 2006.

Description: A silver pin, with a flattened globular head on a double collar beneath the head. The shaft is now bent sharply. Length: 70mm; diameter of head: 8mm; weight: 4.4g.

Discussion: Similar pins can be matched in Leahy (2000); see also *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 47. Pins are common Anglo-Saxon finds, remaining in use over a long period of time.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

A GANNON

281. Hilborough, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver pin fragment with biconical head (2006 T249)
PAS ID: TF83330125

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

S J ASHLEY

282. West Rudham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver or silver-plated pin fragment with lozengiform head and incised cross (2006 T46) PAS ID: NMS-36EDD2

Found by Mr B Mears while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(IX) POMMELS

283. Lyminge, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt sword pommel fragment (2006 T79)

Date: 6th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Castle while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: The fragment is from one end of the side face of a sword pommel. It is decorated with a trapezoidal panel containing a claw-like Style I motif inside borders of nielloed black triangles. There are also parts of a basal row of pellets and a second panel of ornament. In the corner at the end is the head of a small, dome-headed rivet. Length, 19mm; weight: 1.7g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%.

Discussion: The fragmentary nature of the pommel makes certain identification difficult, but it is probably an example of Menghin's Bifrons-Gilton type, rather than of his closely related Beckum-Vallstenarum type (Menghin 1983, pp. 67 & 312–7, Maps 2–3). The Bifrons-Gilton type occurs also sporadically in northern France, south-west Germany and Scandinavia, and dates as above.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum.

B AGER

284. West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire:
Early Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel (2006 T51)
PAS ID: PAS-A642F3

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

B AGER

(X) SETTINGS

285. Thurnham, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold and cloisonné garnet setting (2005 T74)

Date: Late 6th–early 7th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Darvill while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A gold and cloisonné garnet setting from the tongue plate of a high status buckle. The setting is sub-rectangular with curved cutaways defining the shoulders. It is made with a sheet gold back plate to which is soldered a single strip of gold sheet set on edge to form a frame for the cloisonné cell work. This

is inlaid with well-cut garnets over pointillé foil and fills the panel with a design of two skilfully entwined snakes. The spaces between the inlaid garnets are filled with cells lidded with gold sheet. The back of the panel is plain, showing that it was secured in place at the base of the tongue with some form of adhesive. Width: 14mm.

Discussion: The panel was originally part of a high status buckle and would have been placed at the base of the buckle tongue over the hinge through which the loop was attached. Its shape implies that it belongs to a rectangular rather than a triangular buckle. It can be compared for example to a silver-gilt buckle with garnet cloisonné inlay found at Gilton Ash, Kent (Speake 1980, pl. 9g). The use of cloisonné interlace is rare and is known from only a very few objects of exceptional quality of early 7th century date. The style of the interlace can be compared to a remarkable but unprovenanced gold pyramidal scabbard mount which is decorated on each face with a single ribbon bodied zoomorph executed in cloisonné garnet inlay (Webster & Backhouse 1991, p. 57). The pyramidal mount shares other points of similarity with the Thurnham setting, particularly in the use of lidded cells to fill the spaces between the garnets.

Disposition: Maidstone Museum.

A C EVANS

286. Hampshire / Thames area: Anglo-Saxon or Ottonian gold and enamel roundel (2006 T242)

Date: Late 10th–11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Hollyfield while metal-detecting between 1980 and the early 1990s, reported by his son, Mr M Hollyfield.

Description: The roundel consists of a round gold tray inlaid with cloisonné enamel, decorated with the right Hand of God, the *dextera Dei*, descending in a gesture of blessing or divine acknowledgment. The Hand is in opaque white enamel, separated by an opaque yellow cuff from the opaque blue cloud from which it emerges. On either side of the Hand descend two branched elements dividing into three sprigs, each terminating in an opaque yellow disc. The background is of translucent green enamel. The undecorated underside has four larger and two smaller piercings, and numerous scratches. Diameter: 11.5mm; weight 1.00g.
Discussion: This tiny setting clearly derives from a larger object of some kind. The original iconographic context would have been above a separate image, probably of the crucified Christ, the *dextera Dei* acknowledging Christ on the Cross as the Son of God. Though the same gesture is also sometimes associated with other divinely inspired activities, such as the writing of the Gospels, or the birth of Christ, such images are relatively rare compared with its association with the Crucifixion. Although some similar roundels, mostly with geometric or stylised plant decoration,

occur in bezels and on brooches, the association of this motif with a larger composition rather suggests that it was probably set into an elaborate religious object such as an altar cross, book cover, or reliquary. Gold cloisonné enamels with this particular range of opaque and translucent colours are known from at least the 9th century onwards in Western Europe. It is impossible at present to say whether this piece was made on the Continent or in England. However, there are a number of iconographic parallels associating the Hand of God with Christ from late Saxon manuscripts and stone and ivory sculpture, which indicate that this iconography was certainly current in late 10th- and 11th-century England (e.g. the Sherborne Pontifical, Paris (Bibl. Nat. lat.943, f.4v) and the Arenberg Gospels (Pierpont Morgan Lib. 869, f9v); and the stone crucifixions at Wormington and Romsey).

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder and purchased by the British Museum.

L WEBSTER

287. Rockbourne, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon sheet gold panel or inlay (2005 T217)
PAS ID: HAMP-573DA3

Found by Mr A Pike while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A C EVANS

(XI) STRAP-ENDS

288. Maidstone area, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2005 T398)

Date: Late 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Petit while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: The strap-end has lost its tip, which would have been a zoomorphic terminal. Within a finely notched outer border with the appearance of loosely twisted filigree, the central field has a single backward-looking animal. The silver design, enlivened by notches, typical of the Trewiddle style, and matching creatures found in other metalwork and manuscripts of the time, would have stood out on a background of black shiny niello, now entirely lost.

The split end has now opened, and only one of the rivets is still in place. Length: 15mm; weight: 2.5g.

Discussion: For similar strap-ends with zoomorphic Trewiddle-style decoration, dating to the 9th century, see Webster & Backhouse (1991), nos. 191–94.

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

A GANNON

289. Wootton, Staffordshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (2005 T183)

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Wagstaff while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description: The strap-end is in very good condition, preserving much of the original niello infill decoration as well as the original three rivets that would have secured it to a strap at the split end. It terminates, as customary, in an animal head seen from above. The eye sockets, now empty, would have originally been filled with glass, and the other facial detail would have been filled with niello, as would the beaded borders that frame the main body of the strap-end. On this, on a nielloed rectangular background with indented sides is a backward-looking animal, a typical Trewiddle-style dog. Length: 39mm; weight: 4g.

Discussion: Strap-ends are fairly common finds, as they were widely used. On account of its shape and decoration, this rather refined strap-end can be dated as above.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

A GANNON

290. Warnford, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver finial or strap-end (2005 T374)

Date: 10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: Formed from a sub-rectangular plate with two fixing holes, decorated with three animals biting each other in turn. The tail of another creature is visible at the broken end of the piece. Length: 33mm; weight: 5.2g.

Discussion: The finial/strap-end is in the so-called Winchester style, with similar lively animals represented in 10th-century manuscript borders and metalwork; see for instance the openwork strap-end illustrated in Backhouse et al. (1984), no. 83.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

A GANNON

291. Udimore, East Sussex: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end fragment (2005 T453)

Date: Mid-10th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Farrow while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A fragment of the lower end of a cast tongue-shaped strap-end. It has a pierced openwork design, originally symmetrical, with animals and vegetation, showing part of an animal, probably a bird, pecking at the base of a scroll of foliage. Length: 19mm; weight: 1.48g.

Discussion: The piece compares well with the strap-end now in Winchester City Museum (see Backhouse et al. 1984, no. 83), which is a fine example of Winchester style in metalwork, with rich inhabited acanthus scroll. In the 10th century the shape of strap-ends in England changed from narrow, zoomorphic terminals to broader types with rounded ends following Carolingian prototypes.

Disposition: Rye Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum acquired.

A GANNON

292. South Cambridgeshire: Late Anglo-Saxon silver zoomorphic strap-end (2006 T577)
PAS ID: PAS-A66FE5

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

S MARZINZIK

293. Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire: Late Anglo-Saxon silver zoomorphic strap-end (2006 T73)
PAS ID: PAS-A68FE7

Found by Cambridge Archaeological Unit during controlled excavation in February 2006; to be determined.

P WALTON

294. East of Colchester, Essex: Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy silver-plated strap-end (2005 T493)
PAS ID: ESS-D7DA64

Found by Mr S Cummings while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A GANNON

295. Maidstone area, Kent: Mid-late Anglo-Saxon silver zoomorphic strap-end (2005 T397)
PAS ID: KENT-A57624

Found by Mr N Betts while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder

A GANNON

296. Monkton, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver zoomorphic strap-end fragment (2005 T328)
PAS ID: KENT-FE76F4

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

A GANNON

297. Sedgeford, Norfolk: Late Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic silver strap-end (2006 T422)
PAS ID: PAS-A6DB77

Found by Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project (SHARP) during controlled field walking and metal-detecting survey in March or April 2003; to be determined (archive: Norfolk Museums Service, Kings Lynn).

E DARCH

298. Collingham, Nottinghamshire: Late Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic strap-end fragment (2006 T552)
PAS ID: LVPL-5F83C5

Found by Mr C Passey while metal-detecting in April 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Newark Heritage Services.

A GANNON

(XII) STUDS

299. Rushton, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon gold setting fragment (2006 T320)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Hughes while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: An early Anglo-Saxon, round gold setting, now incomplete and distorted. The outer edge is surrounded by a triple frame of a plain gold strip, finely beaded wire and then twisted bead wire. The centre of the setting is now empty. The back-plate is round and plain, with a roughly rectangular and four small rivet holes around the edge. Max diameter: 19mm; max. height: 5mm; weight: 1.94g.

Discussion: This setting belongs to a group of studs or mounts which is now increasingly common. Better-preserved examples have recently been found at Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 38), Mildenhall area, Suffolk (this volume no. 300), and Farthingstone, Northamptonshire, (this volume no. 302). The purpose of this stud is not entirely clear; see below no. 300 for further discussion. One other possibility is that the stud might have come from some form of fitting; also a composite pendant from Canterbury (Webster & Backhouse 1991, fig. 10) has a central setting that matches the likely original appearance of this one.

Disposition: Manor House Museum, Kettering hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

300. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Early Medieval gold and garnet setting (2005 T510)

Date: Probably 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Noble while working in the garden in October 2005.

Description: An early Medieval, probably Anglo-Saxon, gold and garnet setting, originally round but now heavily damaged, with most cells empty. A now distorted quatrefoil, surrounded by radiating stepped cells, preserves remains of a white inlay, probably shell. A triple frame surrounds this arrangement: the plain cell border is set inside a beaded wire ring and the outer edge of the object is framed by a twisted bead wire. The back-plate is undamaged, with two holes in the centre and broken shanks are visible which would have attached the setting to the object it originally came from. Diameter of back-plate: 18mm approx; weight: 5.9g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of 79–82%.

Discussion: The purpose of this stud is not entirely clear, although it was undoubtedly originally part of a larger object. Due to its shape, the likely presence of shell and the overall layout of the cells, it could be the central boss from an Anglo-Saxon plated disc or composite brooch, similar to those on brooches such as from Sarre or Kingston (Avent 1975, ii, plates 67, 68). **Disposition:** Mildenhall Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

S MARZINZIK

301. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon gold cloisonné setting (2005 T558)

PAS ID: PAS-A78288

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

S MARZINZIK

302. Farthingstone, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet possible brooch stud (2006 T84) PAS ID: NARC-05D4C1

Found by Mr D Derby while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S MARZINZIK

(XIII) TERMINALS

303. West Ilsley, West Berkshire: Anglo-Saxon Silver Terminal (2005 T167)

Date: Late 8th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T McKenna while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: The terminal is zoomorphic, hollow-cast with a pyramidal socket of rectangular section on the narrow sides, and two tapering zoomorphic additions to accommodate ridges on the original rod to which the piece forms a terminal. A single rivet with a rounded head is still in situ. As usual on Anglo-Saxon pieces, the tapering end represents a 'dragon'. A good comparison for the furrowed muzzle and large lentoid eyes terminating in spirals, all with gilded detail, is the animal terminal on the front of the ridge of the helmet from Coppergate, York (Webster & Backhouse 1991, no. 47). On the side, the mount then swells slightly to form the jowls, which are rather beak-shaped and taper sharply; the downcast mouth is indicated by a ridge filled with gilding. Below the 'chin' indicated by a gilded incised spiral, is what is probably a rolled tongue, rather than a beaky terminal to the animal's muzzle, as on the fittings found on St Ninian's Isle and in the Thames (Webster & Backhouse 1991, nos. 178 (a) and 179), where the tongues are also curled and touch the throat. However, the impression given at first sight is of a classic Style II bird, with pointed jaw and curved beak. The side surfaces and base in two fields are further embellished with rows of minute dots. Speckling is a feature commonly observed on Anglo-Saxon objects. The terminal is certainly very interesting and a fine piece of workmanship. Length: 24mm; width: 12 x 9mm; weight: 9g.

Disposition: West Berkshire Museum.

A GANNON

304. Aughton, South Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon gold terminal (2005 T82)

Date: Late 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Pearson while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: The find is a hollow-cast zoomorphic finial, most probably to be fixed as a terminal to an *æstel*, or pointer. The head tapers to become a neck, which would have acted as a rimmed socket for a slender rod, secured to the terminal with a rivet through the two holes provided on the neck. Length: 31mm; width: 13mm; weight: 4.12g. The terminal is in the shape of the head of an animal, with applied comma-shaped ears made of continuous bands of gold ribbon soldered on. The same technique is used for the eyes, which are round annulets, originally set with blue cabochon stones, of which only one now remains. Two twisted wires curl round the eyes and are extended to the base of the muzzle, giving the characteristic elongated eye-shape typical of the period. A further decorative element is the twisted wire which appears to be curling round the neck (it is actually interrupted below the piece), and probably would have represented a snake (the damage at one of the ends of the wire suggests that it may have been modified to represent the head of a snake).

Discussion: Although geographically removed, the object can be placed alongside a small group of artefacts understood to be *æstels*, or perhaps the terminals of staffs of office, all from King Alfred's Wessex, of which the best known is the Alfred Jewel (see Webster 2003). There is also, however, a hierarchy of material value within the group, the Aughton terminal being at the lower end of the scale, as it does not deploy any of the exotic materials, such as rock crystal, enamel, large cabochons, etc. seen on the other pieces.

Disposition: Rotherham Museum and the British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A GANNON

(XIV) OTHER OBJECTS

305. Aldborough Area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver fragment (2006 T504)

Date: Probably 5th–7th century

Discovery: Found by Ms M Doucet while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: An unidentified silver object with a three-dimensional head on a rectangular neck, extending from sub-hexagonal boss. This has a face on either side, each with a helmet or hat. The object is gilded. Max dimensions: 25 x 20mm; thickness: 8mm; weight: 11.31g.

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

E DARCH

306. Quidenham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt wrist-clasp hook-plate (2005 T198)

Date: Mid 6th century

Discovery: Found by Mr E Crick while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: An early Saxon wrist-clasp hook-plate of Hines form C3 (Hines 1997). The hook itself is missing, the scar at the break, flush with the front edge, is rather smooth, and may have been deliberately filed flat. In the rear edge two T-shaped spigots served to attach the clasp to the garment, on the front are two symmetrically arranged Style I animals between scroll motifs. In the centre a large mask motif faces to the rear. About half a large roundel in front of the head survives, the rest having been lost. This circle would have been the central motif of the complete clasp, i.e. when the two halves were conjoined.

Discussion: This hook-plate forms the first example of a peculiar sub-variant of form C3, which is otherwise very homogeneous, with notable use of silver rather than copper alloy. Length: 55.5mm; width (across spigots): 220.5mm; weight: 14.17g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

A ROGERSON & J HINES

**307. Corby area, Northamptonshire:
Early Medieval gold fragment (2006 T43)**

Date: Late 8th–second half of the 10th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Shaw while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A round possible attachment loop from a larger object, embedded in and forming one end of a rectangular frame, which expands and flattens out at the other end, where it is broken off. The remainder of the original object might, for instance, have been round or cross-shaped. The fragment was assembled from several parts, at least the loop, a backing sheet for the rectangular section, another sheet merged with it and the filigree decoration. The rectangular part of the object is very ornate and decorated three-dimensionally with filigree, now partly squashed. The expanded, flat end is plain and looks like it was only a backing, perhaps for a set gem. Height: 15mm; max. depth: 4mm; weight: 1.17g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of 78–80% and 16–18% respectively.

Discussion: The circular loop contains two parallel grooves and, unusually, is set with its opening aligned to the main axis of the object, making any use as a suspension loop awkward and speaking against such an interpretation. It seems possible that this fragment rather formed the lower end of an object and something else was suspended from it. Viking filigree earrings (Graham-Campbell 1980, cat. no. 334 and p. 270 no. 334) or trefoil brooches (Eilbracht 1999, cat. no. 298 and Tafel 27) from Scandinavia sometimes show such or similar arrangements. There are, however, no traces of wear to support such a suggestion. As the loop is separately formed and resembles attachment loops of 7th-century pendants and bracteates, it may have been reused. The object is difficult to date and its use is unclear. Filigree and granulation such as this seem to be typical of the later phases of the early middle ages. See for example, a small gold plate with twisted wire and gold granule decoration from Winchester, from a 10th-century context (Backhouse et al. cat. no. 78), or a similarly decorated piece from Sutton-on-Forest, North Yorkshire, which can be dated to the second half of the 9th century (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 82). Filigree was also popular in the Viking age, both in Scandinavia and in the British Isles (cf. above, Wilson 1964, Plate XIX.28 and Eilbracht 1999).

Disposition: Manor House Museum, Kettering hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

**308. Kelvedon, Essex:
Early Medieval Runic gold fragment (2005 T298)**

Date: Probably 9th century
Discovery: Found by Ms C Mills while metal detecting in August 2005.

Description: An oblong, solid fragment of a larger object, roughly D-shaped in cross section and tapering in height towards one end. At the higher end, the fragment appears to have been chopped. The shorter end shows some damage and it seems that part of the underside has been cut away here. The upper, curved, side is divided into two panels by a band running along the middle axis. The fragment is engraved on both sides with runes of the Anglo-Saxon runic alphabet, or futhorc. Only three letters survive on each face: these may be transliterated respectively as (dots indicate where further letters are missing):

(a) ...G D E

(b) T Æ A...

The runes are set in relief on a recessed background, which may originally have contained niello. Max. length: 9mm; max. height: 5mm; weight: 3.1g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 91–93%; the small white specks on the back are osmium/iridium/ruthenium containing inclusions, indicating that the gold came from alluvial sources.

An alluvial source for gold has been identified in at least one other 9th-century Anglo-Saxon object.

Discussion: It is not clear what object this very small and damaged fragment came from. Although the shape is superficially reminiscent of a 7th-century sword pommel, cut in half, such pommel fittings are hollow, not solid like this, and the fragment is also very small, and stylistically later in date. It is not possible to make much sense from such truncated inscriptions, but two tentative interpretations may be offered. (a), which is probably the end of a word, from its form is likely to be the end of a verb in the third person, past tense. This could have thus been part of a formula, 'X verb Y', as in 'X made' or 'owned Y'. (b) is probably the beginning of a word; D Parsons, Institute for Name Studies, Nottingham University, has suggested that it might be a form of the Old English 'teah', meaning 'tie', 'fastening' or, secondarily, 'box', 'case', 'casket', 'coffer'. It is possible (but cannot be proved) that this word might be the Y element, or part of it, in the formula suggested by the (unknown) verb on the other side. If the full inscription did follow such a formula, then it follows that an X element must have preceded the verb represented by its last three letters on side (a). This would have implications for the original scale of the object.

The small letters, cut in relief against a background possibly originally inlaid with niello, are typical of 9th-century Anglo-Saxon inscriptions, such as the Æthelwulf and 'Lancashire' rings, and the piece is likely to date to that period. The fact that the fragment has

been both struck and chopped up, perhaps for use as bullion, might suggest that this took place in a context of Viking activity in the later 9th or 10th century; Kelvedon is on the edge of an area of Scandinavian settlement focused on Colchester.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

L WEBSTER & S MARZINZIK

**309. Hotham, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Viking-age silver cut piece (2005 T256)**

Date: 9th–11th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Whitaker while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: One side of the piece displays an engraved linear decoration: a double line segment, a leaf-motif, a patterning of minute dots (shading) above it, and a few other single lines remaining. The decoration, albeit tentatively, might suggest parallels with the Sutton disc brooch, an Anglo-Scandinavian find of the 11th century (Backhouse et al 1984, no. 105), where there are lentoid fields of similar double contour. The heart-shaped leaf is typical of Carolingian ornamentation of the time. It appears that the piece was cut from a larger flat object, perhaps a brooch or a mount, in a way that suggests that it was cut with the decorated face downwards, with regard only to the intrinsic value of the metal, as hack-silver. Length: 25mm; thickness: c. 1.5mm; weight: 6g.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

A GANNON

**310. Penrith area, Cumbria:
Viking silver jewellery and coin hoard (2005 T471)**

Date: c. AD 925

Discovery: Found by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd during a controlled archaeological detecting survey in October 2005, near to the site of a separate, coinless hoard of seven Viking-period brooches, acquired by the British Museum in 1991.

Description: The hoard comprises both items of Viking jewellery and coins.

Coins: The hoard contained an indeterminate number of silver coins, most of which are broken, and many of them are fragmentary and either blank or undiagnostic; work on these is ongoing, and all attributions below are subject to further study. The coins in summary are as follows:

Edward the Elder (Horizontal), 29
Edward the Elder (Portrait), 4
Edward the Elder (Flower), 2
Edward the Elder (Uncertain), 10
Archbishop Plegmund, 6
St Edmund Memorial (late), 1
St Peter (Swordless), 2
St Peter (Sword), 6
Sihtic (Sword), 3
Islamic fragments, 12

Uncertain fragments, 60 (from up to 44 different coins) This gives a total of up to 120 coins, with a combined weight of 59.9g. The fragmentary condition of the coinage largely appears to be the result of damage in the ground, although it is likely that all of the Islamic pieces were deposited in the form of cut fragments.

Silver objects:

1. Flattened, cigar-shaped ingot, a deeply nicked testing-mark on one side; length: 84mm; weight: 64.2g.
2. Section of a large, thick ingot cut from side to side, of rounded, sub-triangular section; length: 23mm; weight: 23.3g.
3. Short section of an ingot cut from side to side, plano-convex; length: 12mm; weight: 3.4g.
4. Short section of an ingot cut half way across and from side to side, rounded, sub-rectangular cross-section; length: 9mm; weight: 2.6g.
5. Short section of an ingot cut from side to side, plano-convex; length: 13mm; weight: 5.3g.
6. One end cut off a cigar-shaped ingot, rounded, sub-triangular section; length: 10mm; weight: 2.7g.
7. One end of a cigar-shaped ingot, cut off with a chisel, sub-triangular section; length: 18mm; weight: 9.0g.
8. Fragment of cigar-shaped ingot, cut off at both ends, ovoid section; length: 27mm; weight: 15.9g.
9. One end of a flattened, cigar-shaped ingot, cut off with a chisel, nicked testing-marks along the sides; length: 30mm; weight: 20.9g.
10. Sub-rectangular fragment cut from an ingot of flattened, ovoid section; length: 9mm; weight: 1.7g.
11. One end cut from the hoop of a large 'thistle brooch', with the terminal missing. It forms a thick rod, half circular and half slightly narrower rectangular in section, with a slight flange round the point where they meet. The rectangular section is pierced towards each end by two holes and there is a nicked testing-mark on one side of the round section; length: 43mm; weight: 24.8g; see for comparison an example from Newbiggin Moor, Cumbria (Graham-Campbell 1980, no. 195).
12. Length of thick, cut curved rod, from the hoop of a brooch (possibly the same one as no. 11); length: 73mm; weight: 37.4g.
13. Terminal of a neck-ring in the form of a slightly curved bar, of square section at the narrow end where the hook has been cut off, and expanding to secure the inserted ends of six thin rods, which would have been plaited to form a cable hoop; length: 50mm (surviving); also four small fragments of twisted rods; weight: 12.5g (cf. examples from the Cuerdale Hoard, Lancashire (Hawkins 1847, figs. 58–60).
14. Hook-ended terminal of thin rod from a neck-ring (see no. 13 for discussion); length: 13mm; weight: 0.6g.
15. Short length of plaited cable of thin rods from hoop of a neck-ring of six strands; length: 40mm; weight: 8.3g.
16. Short length of cable hoop from a neck-ring of five thin, plaited rods; length: 49mm; weight: 11.3g.

17. Two short lengths of cable hoop from a neck-ring composed of five thin, plaited rods; lengths: 37 & 35mm; also seven fragments of rods, two of which are of double strands; weight: 23.6g.

18. 25 packets of twisted rod fragments from plaited or twisted rings; lengths: 5–34mm; total weight: 29.5g.

19. Eight arm-ring fragments; lengths: 6–49mm; total weight: 26.4g.

20. Fragment of an arm- or finger-ring of double-stranded, twisted rod; length: 21mm; weight: 2.3g.

21–32. Unassociated copper-alloy and iron Post-Medieval or modern objects.

33. Lead strip pierced by iron rivet, possibly a fragment of a container, association unclear. Length: 57mm; width: 18mm.

Note: Surface analysis conducted on nos. 1, 11 & 19.3 indicated a silver content of 95–98%. Total weight of coins and objects: 385.9g, of which the coins represent 15.5% of the total.

Discussion: Islamic coins can normally be dated to a particular year, but their fragmentary condition means that this is not the case in this instance. None of these has a fully legible date, but all are Samanid, and one has a legible al-Shash mint signature, while another is legibly in the name of Ahmed bin Ismail (AH 295–301/ AD 907–13). There are clear parallels with the Islamic component of a number of hoards from the Danelaw, including Goldsborough and Bossall/Flaxton (North Yorkshire), Warton (Lancashire) and Thurcaston (Leicestershire) (Williams forthcoming 2008). All of these were deposited in the 920s. There is a general pattern in dateable mixed hoards from the Danelaw that there is an interval of around 10–15 years between the issue of the latest Islamic coin and the deposition of the hoard, and this would place the hoard in the mid-920s. This is consistent with the rest of the coinage although, in the absence of any identifiable coins of Athelstan, it would be rash to say that this hoard was quite as late as Bossall/Flaxton, deposited c. 927, but a date of c. 925 does seem reasonable. Further confirmation of a deposition date late in the reign of Edward comes from the fact that none of the coins show evidence of testing by pecking. Pecking of coins was common in the Danelaw in the earlier part of Edward's reign, but seems to have been falling out of use in the 920s.

In contrast, the use of test marks on non-numismatic material, as noted above, is common in Viking hoards. The ingots are of typical Viking form, with parallels in several hoards from Croydon, c. 875, through to Bossall/Flaxton, c. 927. The dating of these, as well as the jewellery and hack-silver, some of which shows particular affinities with objects from the Cuerdale and later hoards, is therefore entirely compatible with the coins. It should be noted that this is also compatible with the dating of the earlier hoard from the same area, which has previously been dated to the 920s or 930s on stylistic grounds (Graham-Campbell 2001).

There are two possible interpretations of the hoards. One is that these are two (or more) contemporary but distinct silver hoards of differing character, one a hoard of intact jewellery (with parallels in Ireland) and the current find a mixed bullion/coin hoard (with parallels in both Britain and Ireland). The alternative is that the two finds represent a single mixed hoard, and this combination has parallels in northern England in Cuerdale, Goldsborough and Bossall/Flaxton. Since the new find is the result of detailed archaeological excavation, and contains only small fragments, it is possible that the find does represent a single hoard, with these smaller pieces having been missed on previous occasions. However, fragments of more recent metal debris were discovered with the brooches in 1989, suggesting that the sort of material represented in the new hoard would have been discovered if it had been there. It therefore seems more likely than not that this is a new hoard from the same site as the 1989 hoard.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

B AGER & G WILLIAMS

311. Derby area, Derbyshire: Possible Anglo-Saxon pierced and folded gold strip (2005 T104)
PAS ID: DENO-177172

Found by Mr H Wright while metal-detecting in September 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A C EVANS

312. Monkton, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver tweezers (2005 T305) PAS ID: KENT-6AE3A5

Found by Mr D Bishop while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S MARZINZIK

313. North Norfolk area: Early Medieval silver decorative fragment (2005 T272)
PAS ID: NMS-E48FB4

Found by Mr A Hudson while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

314. Unknown parish, Norfolk: Early Anglo-Saxon curved silver-gilt zoomorphic fragment, possibly from a gusset plate or wrist clasp (2006 T532D)
PAS ID: PAS-A7A881

Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue and Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

(I) BROOCHES**315. Vernhams Dean, Hampshire:
Medieval silver coin brooch or badge (2006 T350)**

Date: Late 12th century

Discovery: Found by Ms J Harding while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: The coin itself is a silver penny of Henry II (1154–89), Cross-Crosslets (Tealby) type, issued by the moneyer William, probably at Newcastle, c. 1158–80. The poor condition of the obverse does not permit a more detailed classification. The reverse is gilt, indicating the side to be displayed, while some sort of pin fastening would have been attached to the other side. This fastening is now lost, but was probably soldered to the coin, as no other sign of, for example, rivets remain, while several patches of discolouration may represent traces of solder. The coin is bent, and this action might well have been sufficient to break a weakly soldered join.

Discussion: Coin brooches or badges of this type are known from the late Anglo-Saxon and Norman period (Williams 2002 & 2006) and although this is somewhat later than the main group, there is some evidence for coin jewellery of this broad type across the intervening period.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

**316. Wiltshire Area:
Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T161)**

Date: 12th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Fudge while metal-detecting in 2005 and put for sale on eBay, where it was recognised to be potential Treasure and reported by the finder.

Description: A Medieval silver-gilt annular brooch complete with pin. Much of the gilding has flaked off. The frame is plain and circular in section and has a constriction for the curl of the pin. The pin is very slightly bent and has a high collar with moulded decoration near the curl. Diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.35g.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

K HINDS

**317. Stanthorne, Cheshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2005 T19)**

Date: c. 1280–1300

Discovery: Found by Mr G Pickern while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: The ring of the brooch is decorated at four equidistant points with punched and grooved ornament. Two are arranged as a pair of smaller tapering bands and two as three tapering bands. There is a flattened area with groove that acts as a pin rest. The ring is broken adjacent to the constriction that supports the loop of the pin. The circular collar of the pin is decorated with a circumscribing groove and ridges. Diameter 30.5mm; weight: 6.80g.

Discussion: For similar examples see Wolverton, Warwickshire (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 118), and Thompson (1956), no. 103, pl. X.

Disposition: Cheshire Heritage & Museums Service.

N HEREPATH

**318. Breadsall, Derbyshire:
Medieval gold brooch (2006 T119)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr W Tillotson while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A miniature gold brooch, consisting of a single loop terminating in two joined hands. The pin is plain with a beaded collar. The reverse of the brooch is inscribed with the letters: I O V R : X V I L V O I O N L I. The meaning of this inscription is unclear. The clasped hands may once have held a pearl which has subsequently been lost.

Disposition: Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

J P ROBINSON

**319. Cliffe, Kent:
Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2006 T209)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Crampton while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt brooch executed in high relief, the frame formed of two lions holding in their front paws a mask, their hind paws resting on a grotesque from the mouth of which issues possibly a cluster of fruit. The pin of the brooch is affixed by a loop attached to the abdomen of the left lion, its point resting in a groove cut into the abdomen of the right lion. Length: 21mm; width: 19mm.

Discussion: This is one in a series of brooches representing pairs of figures or animals clutching a symbol or emblem the significance of which is unknown. Another example in the British Museum (P&E 2005, 0603.1) donated by Mr Roger Stevens is larger but less finely executed and made of gilt copper-alloy.

Disposition: British Museum (2007, 8008.1).

J P ROBINSON

**320. Thrussington, Leicestershire:
Medieval silver brooch (2005 T466)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Norman while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: Complete Medieval brooch, circular with a domed profile. The hoop is decorated with ring and dot motifs, alternating with small triangles. Diameter: 34mm.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

J P ROBINSON

**321. Heckington, Lincolnshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T609)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Panton while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: The brooch is small, with a wide, flat frame with a restriction for the silver pin. The upper surface of the frame is decorated with a band of incised paired chevrons containing dots within its interior cells. **Disposition:** The Collection, Lincoln hopes to acquire.

A DAUBNEY

**322. North Crawley, Milton Keynes:
Medieval gold circular brooch (2006 T529)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr I Wray while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A miniature gold brooch with a slightly convex section, its flat side inscribed with the words: +AMIE . AMEIA. The meaning of this is unclear but is probably intended to be amatory. Diameter: 11mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

323. Alby Area, Norfolk:**Medieval gold circular brooch (2006 T507)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Martin while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A flat-sectioned brooch with beading around inside and outside edge and two oval collets tapering towards top, one containing a red-purple stone, probably a garnet. An engraved inscription between the lines of beading reads: + IE·S' : / VI·ICI / EN LIV / DAMI (I am here in the place of a friend). The frame is constricted for the pin with raised bifurcated moulding on either side, and a quatrefoil pin rest. The pin is of silver with traces of gilding and hexagonal in section, the tip missing. This piece is similar to a less elaborate example from Billingsgate, London (Egan and Pritchard 2002, fig. 160, no. 1309). External diameter: 18–22mm.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

E DARCH

324. Radley, Oxfordshire:**Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T94)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Gibley while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: The circular frame has a circular cross-section and is undecorated. The pin has been bent around the frame forming an incomplete loop for attachment, and is decorated with three incised transverse lines just below the attachment loop. Diameter: 13.2mm; weight: 1.07g.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

K SUTTON

325. West Clandon, Surrey:**Medieval silver brooch fragment (2005 T188)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 1999.

Description: A fragment from a Medieval brooch. The flat surface (reverse) is inscribed with: + A +. This most probably comprises part of a full inscription which would have read A G L A and would have been arranged at equal distances around the frame of the brooch. The full inscription signifies Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai (thou art mighty forever, O Lord) and was a popular charm against fever in the Medieval period.

Disposition: Guildford Museum.

J P ROBINSON

326. Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire:**Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2005 T258)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Tree while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt annular brooch with a flat underside and moulded decoration to the opposite (upper) side. The pin is intact. The brooch is adorned with 8 moulded knobs, now rather worn, and possibly originally cross-hatched, although there is too much wear to be certain. One knob appears to have cut decoration, similar to the arm of a Lombardic cross. The pin is D-shaped in section and curls around the frame between knobs 8 and 1, resting between 4 and 5, deliberately bent at the point. Diameter: 14mm; weight: 0.91g.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

K HINDS

327. Lupton Area, Cumbria:**Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T264)**

Date: 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Ms C Handley while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A silver brooch consisting of a circular frame with grooved decoration at three equidistant points. The pin has broken away and survives in two fragments, the smaller forming part of the loop attachment. The pin has a circular collar and tapers to a point. Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Kendal Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

328. Cotwolds Area, Gloucestershire:**Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T135)**

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Marsland while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A Medieval brooch, slightly distorted, consisting of a wire hoop with four applied flowers. Between each flower the wire is alternately left plain or twisted. The pin is plain and flat with a plain rectangular collar at its highest point, close to the loop. Gilding survives in the deepest recesses of the flowers and in those of the twisted wire.

Diameter: 26mm approx.

Disposition: Stroud Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

329. Saintbury, Gloucestershire:**Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2006 T343)**

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Pugh while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: A Medieval brooch, consisting of four flat lozenges, soldered at equidistant intervals to a hoop which is intermittently flat and twisted at opposite points between pairs of the lozenges. Each lozenge is stamped with a motif resembling four leaves within a double border. The brooch is broken into three parts, and the pin is missing. Reconstructed diameter: 35mm.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

J P ROBINSON

330. Walterstone, Herefordshire:**Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T28)**

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr I Davies while metal-detecting in about 2000.

Description: The distorted hoop is of circular section, with decoration comprising three zones of incised transverse markings separated by plain zones. The rear has less decoration of three transverse marks, restricted to the areas which are plain on the front of hoop. The hoop is without a restriction for the pin, which is attached by an overlapping ring of soldered sheet silver, decorated with further single incised lines. Dimensions: 26.5 x 15.2mm; weight: 2.3g.

Disposition: Hereford Museum.

M LODWICK

331. Godshill, Isle of Wight:**Medieval gold circular brooch (2006 T259)**

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Hall while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A small Medieval gold circular brooch with a constriction to hold the pin. The frame, now distorted, is flat at the front and slightly convex at the rear. The pin is oval in cross-section and has a small collar near the loop. On the front of the pin, close to the tip, is a small transverse groove and on the underside, the pin-tip is undercut. An inscription with a cross potent between each letter on the front of the frame reads: + A + G + L + A. The letters represent a Latinised version of a Hebrew phrase, Atha Gebri Leilan Adonai, meaning 'Thou are mighty forever O Lord'. During the Middle Ages these words were considered to be a powerful charm against fever.

Diameter: 20mm; weight: 1.87g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

332. Oswestry, Shropshire:**Medieval silver brooch (2006 T429)**

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Constantine while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A Medieval brooch, of miniature size, made from a flattened hoop of metal. The frame is decorated with incised zigzags, which occasionally overlap. The pin is secured by a loop and is roughly sword-shaped. Diameter: 15mm.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

333. Diss area, Suffolk:**Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T603)**

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J French while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: A complete silver brooch with pin constriction and pin intact. The frame is circular with a circular cross-section; it has three evenly spaced globular knobs projecting from it, each decorated with circular punch marks. Where the loop of the pin joins the shaft there is another globular knob, again decorated with circular punch marks. External diameter: 22.9mm.

Discussion: For a similar brooch see Great Finborough, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 88) with the more common four globular knobs on the frame, rather than three as seen here.

Disposition: Diss Museum.

F MINTER

334. Reigate, Surrey:**Medieval silver-gilt brooch frame (2006 T492)**

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Savage while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: The brooch, much distorted, is punctuated at regular intervals by four spheres, each of which is punched with small, circular marks. The wire hoop has come apart at one of the junctions where it meets a sphere. The pin is missing. Length: 35mm; width: 30mm.

Disposition: Guildford Museum.

J P ROBINSON

335. Dunchurch, Warwickshire:
Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T180)

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr C Matthews while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A brooch formed of a twisted wire, which is decorated by a row of pellets within each twist. The frame is narrowed for a short section to form a pin constriction. The pin constriction is oval in section and is broken in the centre. The break is not recent and is possibly due to wear. The pin is missing, and only traces of gilding remain. Diameter: 20.2mm; weight: 2.19g.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Warwickshire Museum.

A BOLTON

336. Codford, Wiltshire:
Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T237)

Date: 13th–14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr W Green while metal-detecting in January 2006.
Description: A brooch comprised of seven 'lobes', much of the gilding now missing. The pin, which is flat on the underside but slightly faceted on the other, makes a complete loop around the centre of one 'lobe' of the frame. A slight horizontal ridge is visible just beneath the loop but does not extend beyond the max width of the pin, here 2.7mm. For a similar but more elaborate seven-lobed example with false-collets, see Egan (1991) no. 1348. Diameter: 13.4mm; weight: 0.73g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

K HINDS

337. North West Essex:
Medieval silver-gilt circular brooch (2006 T557)

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Padgett while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A much-distorted circular and abraded brooch, lacking its pin. The frame of the brooch has two high collets set with purple stones (probably garnets) placed at opposite points. The collets are held by two arms which spring from the frame and are decorated with foliate shapes. The pin rest takes the form of a four-petalled flower.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

J P ROBINSON

338. Beachamwell, Norfolk:
Medieval silver-gilt brooch (2006 T286)

Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description: An open framed brooch in the form of a quatrefoil, with a D-section frame and pin constriction. The pin is missing. On the flat front is an engraved inscription is set within contour lines, the letters separated by closely spaced transversely engraved lines: I E S V S N A Z A N V S R signifying 'Iesus Nazarenus' i.e. Jesus of Nazareth. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 0.97g.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum, the landowner's share generously donated.

A ROGERSON

339. Embsay, North Yorkshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T381)

Date: 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs S Powell while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A silver brooch, the frame formed from a circular-sectioned hoop, its pin with a flattened edge and a wide rectangular collar.
Discussion: Undecorated brooches like this were produced in large numbers in the Medieval period and occur frequently in base metal such as copper alloy. They were manufactured in a wide range of sizes. Given their utilitarian aspect, it is likely that they were used as a practical fastening for clothes rather than purely for adornment. Several brooches of different sizes would have been used together to hold a garment in place.
Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to the Craven Museum, Skipton.

J P ROBINSON

340. Winwick, Cheshire:
Medieval gold circular brooch (2006 T549)

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Bowker while metal-detecting in August 2006.
Description: A very fine brooch, hollow cast and hemispherical in section. Part of the frame is made up of a pair of very finely cast three-dimensional clasped hands, with raised bands immediately below the knuckles suggesting the ends of sleeves; the left one, facing the back of the brooch, is less pronounced probably due to wear. The inscription, in raised gothic or 'black letter' script beginning with a cross pattee and ending with a cross in a square, reads: Pensez de moy (Think of me). This is broken by a scroll at the point opposite the clasped hands; there is a further scroll on the section between the pin and the left hand. The flat back of the brooch is decorated with five-petalled flowers on a finely hatched background. The pin has a D-shaped loop to fit with the hemispherical

shape of the brooch, incised to match the decoration front and back. The pin is slightly bent at its base and would have rested in a small notch on the frame. Diameter: 22.4mm; weight: 5.64g.
Discussion: Medieval brooches and rings with sentimental inscriptions were often exchanged between aristocratic lovers as tokens of affection.
Disposition: Warrington Museum.

N HEREPATH & J P ROBINSON

341. Rowington, Warwickshire: Medieval gold trefoil brooch (2005 T8)

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Rose while metal-detecting in October 2004.
Description: A Medieval brooch of trefoil shape. Each part of the trefoil was originally enamelled. The enamel survives in two of the foils and is coloured blue and white. The third area has lost its enamel, which may have been of a different colour less well preserved in the ground. The bottom foil is decorated with five gold crescents and an asymmetrically placed star to the left of centre. The reverse is decorated with flowers and engraved with an inscription, all of which would originally have been enamelled. The inscription reads: NUL SY BIEN (none so good). The pin is flat and is attached to the frame of the brooch and articulated by another internal pin. The head of the pin stands slightly proud of the front surface of the brooch.
Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON

342. Great Durnford area, Wiltshire:
Medieval silver circular brooch (2006 T129)

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in March 2006.
Description: A complete brooch, flat in section, the pin decorated with two transverse grooves. The brooch has a constriction for the curl of the pin and also a very tiny one at the opposite side. This is probably the result of wear. The frame is similarly decorated with two transverse grooves, either side of the constriction only. Diameter: 23mm; weight: 1.72g.
Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

K HINDS

343. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt brooch fragment (2006 T103)

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs E Andrews while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: A fragment of a Medieval silver-gilt heart-shaped brooch, of D-shaped section, decorated with ridges to give the impression of a cabled frame. The back of the brooch bears the partial black-letter inscription: ...re cuer et vie (...heart and life). Part of the constriction for the pin survives. Max. length: 28mm.
Disposition: Harrogate Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

344. East Folkington, Lincolnshire: 12th–13th-century silver-gilt bird-shaped brooch pin (2005 T130) PAS ID: PAS-3588B1

Found by Mr D Robinson while metal-detecting in October 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

345. Creslow, Buckinghamshire: 13th-century copper-alloy zoomorphic circular brooch (2005 T308) PAS ID: PAS-35A3B5

Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A GANNON

346. Crawley area, Hampshire: 13th-century silver-gilt circular brooch fragment with garnet setting (2005 T155) PAS ID: BUC-8C76F6

Found by Ms S Moloney while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

347. Potten End area, Hertfordshire: 13th-century silver circular brooch frame (2006 T378) PAS ID: BUC-60ED32

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

M MELLOR

348. East Kent: 13th-century silver brooch frame (2005 T427) PAS ID: KENT-F98FB5

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

J P ROBINSON

349. Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire: 13th-century plain silver circular brooch with foliate pin collar (2006 T50) PAS ID: PAS-35DD24

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

A DAUBNEY

350. Torksey, Lincolnshire: 13th-century silver brooch pin (2005 T211) PAS ID: PAS-35FDE4

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

J P ROBINSON

351. Penkridge, Staffordshire: 13th-century plain silver circular brooch (2005 T541) PAS ID: PAS-3611E7

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

J P ROBINSON

352. Parham area, Suffolk: 13th-century incomplete plain silver circular brooch (2006 T273) PAS ID: SF-9E5FA2

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

F MINTER

353. Firle, East Sussex: 13th-century gold circular brooch frame (2005 T126) PAS ID: SUSS-078248

Found by Mr C Adams while metal-detecting in August 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

354. Saxton, North Yorkshire: 13th-century probable silver brooch in the shape of two lions (2006 T628) PAS ID: PAS-363BA5

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

J P ROBINSON

355. Saxton with Scarthingwell, North Yorkshire: 13th-century silver circular brooch inscribed 'X IESU' (X Jesus) (2006 T221) PAS ID: SWYOR-C5D8C6

Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 1997; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

356. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: 13th-century silver circular brooch (2006 T344) PAS ID: SWYOR-C78AB2

Found by Ms J Dale while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

357. Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch (2005 T571) PAS ID: BUC-301962

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

J P ROBINSON

358. West Wratting, Cambridgeshire: 13th–14th-century gilded copper-alloy circular brooch with silver pin (2005 T479) PAS ID: PAS-365225

Found by Mr L Eeles while metal-detecting in March 2002; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

B NENK

359. Gestingthorpe, Essex: 13th–14th-century incomplete silver circular brooch frame with twisted wire & pellet decoration (2006 T172) PAS ID: ESS-EA0B55

Found by Mr F Cooper while metal-detecting in April 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Braintree District Museum.

C MCDONALD

360. Kelvedon, Essex: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch (2005 T494) PAS ID: ESS-C08B64

Found by Ms C Mills while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD

361. Brighthstone, Isle of Wight: 13th–14th-century silver brooch pin (2005 T560) PAS ID: IOW-8276D1

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

F BASFORD

362. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch fragment (2005 T37) PAS ID: BH-9C0972

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

B NENK

363. Addlethorpe, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch with four bosses (2006 T448) PAS ID: PAS-3688E3

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

A DAUBNEY

364. Marshchapel, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century plain silver circular brooch (2006 T22) PAS ID: PAS-36A348

Found by Mr D Revell while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K LEAHY

365. Saltfleetby St Clements, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century silver square brooch (2006 T539) PAS ID: PAS-37FA74

Found by Mrs D Moncaster while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

366. Withern with Stain, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch (2005 T156) PAS ID: LIN-D2AC63

Found by Mr T Marshall & Mr A Gordon while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

367. Hanby area, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century silver brooch pin (2005 T131) PAS ID: LIN-D29BA2

Found by Mr D Robinson while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

368. Deopham, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch with four bosses (2006 T248) PAS ID: NMS-496D66

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

S J ASHLEY

369. Emneth, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch fragment (2005 T45) PAS ID: NMS-CC9E93

Found by Mr M Carlile while metal-detecting in December 2004 or January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

370. Langley with Hardley, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch with twisted cable & pellet decoration (2006 T296) PAS ID: NMS-49D2C5

Found by Mr S Carpenter while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

371. Shepton Montague, Somerset: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch with two knops (2006 T610) PAS ID: SOMDOR-B67BF1

Found by Mr L Denton & Mr P Faxholm while metal-detecting in November 2006; generously donated by the finders and landowner to Bruton Museum.

M MELLOR & N PAYNE

372. Clare area, Suffolk: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch with two lozenge-shaped bosses (2006 T155) PAS ID: SF-FF2FD8

Found by Mr P Lovell while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

373. Eye area, Suffolk: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch with garnets (2006 T414) PAS ID: SF-0296D6

Found by Mr P Kemp while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

374. West Clandon, Surrey: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt circular brooch fragment with rosette-shaped boss (2006 T613) PAS ID: PAS-3880C2

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

M MELLOR

375. Udimore, East Sussex: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch frame (2005 T423) PAS ID: SUSS-8CB371

Found by Mr A Charman while metal-detecting in October 2005; Rye Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

376. Cawood, North Yorkshire: 13th–14th-century silver circular brooch with twisted wire & pellet decoration (2006 T219) PAS ID: SWYOR-C5A978

Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 1997; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

377. **Snape, North Yorkshire: 13th–14th-century silver brooch pin (2006 T412) PAS ID: PAS-371917**
Found by Mr S Nisbett while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

378. **Alton, Hampshire: 14th-century silver brooch pin (2005 T266) PAS ID: BERK-0D8F82**
Found by Mr R Mecham while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K SUTTON

379. **Fotherby, Lincolnshire: 14th-century silver quatrefoil brooch (2006 T386) PAS ID: PAS-376815**
Found by Mr M Fostlethwaite while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

380. **Sutton-cum-Lound, Nottinghamshire: 14th-century silver-gilt miniature brooch frame (2005 T105) PAS ID: DENO-1B4283**
Found by Mr M Bott while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

381. **Bury St. Edmunds area, Suffolk: 14th-century silver circular brooch (2005 T47) PAS ID: SF-788930**
Found by Mr M Wilson during construction work in 1986 and sold to Mr C Clarke in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to owner.

F MINTER

382. **Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: 14th-century silver circular brooch with clasped hands (2005 T264) PAS ID: SF-F667E1**
Found by Mr L Severson while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

383. **West Clandon, Surrey: 14th-century silver miniature circular brooch (2005 T187) PAS ID: SUR-26F536**
Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 1996; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS

384. **Beddingham, East Sussex: 14th-century silver circular brooch inscribed 'X: OF: FOVRLE' (2006 T404) PAS ID: SUSS-D89C60**
Found by Mr A Gill while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

385. **West Ashton, Wiltshire: 14th-century plain silver circular brooch (2006 T196) PAS ID: WILT-OE8146**
Found by Ms J Jonik while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K HINDS

386. **Holt, Norfolk: 15th-century silver circular brooch fragment (2005 T6) PAS ID: PAS-A7E9C3**
Found by Mr G Abel while metal-detecting in 2000; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

(II) BUCKLES

387. **Felsted, Essex: Medieval silver buckle (2005 T355)**
Date: Late 13th–early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Loughlin while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A complete, cast silver Medieval buckle. The buckle frame is oval in plan, with a decorative lip formed from an integral furl of silver that extends from the inner edge of the front of the frame and curves over the top of the frame with a 'ruffled' appearance. It is recessed with a grooved pin rest.

At either end of the pin bar are decorative globular knops with a punched ring-and-dot design. The silver pin survives intact and is simply curled around the pin bar. It has a transverse ridge decorated with the same ring-and-dot motif as the globular knops. Length: 12.3mm; width: 13.1mm; weight: 1.65g.

Discussion: While buckles of this type usually date to the 14th century, the terminals and pin of this brooch are suggestive of 13th century.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

C McDONALD

388. **Thaxted, Essex: Medieval silver buckle fragment (2006 T586)**
Date: 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr K Clark while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A late Medieval fragment of a buckle with integrated plate. The buckle itself is largely lost. The plate is decorated with a single flower, which was probably originally enamelled. At one end it is drilled with a hole for attachment to a leather strap.

Length: 31mm.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

J P ROBINSON

389. **Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire: Medieval silver-gilt buckle (2006 T337)**
Date: 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr B Bastin while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: A silver ornate double-looped buckle, with concave sides and ornate moulded decoration. The pin rest is decorated with an expanded triangular section with radiating grooves creating a fan-shape; this pattern is mirrored on the opposite edge. The concave sides are also decoratively moulded to appear as curved ridges with a projection and pellet decoration. The pin is missing and the overall shape of the buckle is slightly distorted.

Discussion: The buckle is similar in form to one found in London and dated as above (Egan & Pritchard 1991, p. 88, no. 384). Length: 21.2mm; thickness: 1.9mm; weight: 1.31g.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Oxfordshire Museums Service.

K SUTTON

390. **Cliffe, Kent: 14th-century silver buckle & silver farthing of Edward I or II (2005 T151) PAS ID: KENT-321FD1 & KENT-323DF7**
Found by Mr D Tremaine while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

391. **Spilsby, Lincolnshire: 14th-century silver miniature buckle frame (2005 T51) PAS ID: PAS-34A6C3**
Found by Mr R Turnbull while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

392. **Baldock Area, Hertfordshire: 15th-century silver double oval buckle with foliate decoration (2006 T276) PAS ID: BH-011831**
Found by Mr A Phillips while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

393. **Sturton By Stow, Lincolnshire: 15th-century silver-gilt buckle plate with engraved crown (2006 T156) PAS ID: DENO-A6DAF1**
Found by Mr G Tomlinson while metal-detecting in 2002; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(III) CONTAINERS

394. **Manby, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver-gilt container (2005 T129)**
Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Edwards while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: A Medieval container, probably a needle case, in the form of a hollow tube with an internal tube designed to be extended in a telescopic fashion. The outer tube is decorated with three gilded, ribbed bands, each with fleur-de-lis terminals. The terminals have been bent away from their original positions. Two of them, diametrically opposed at each end, may have had a mechanical function connected with opening and extending the telescopic component.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

J P ROBINSON

395. **Tarrant Valley, Dorset: Medieval silver-gilt container (2005 T505)**
Date: Late 15th–16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Pegg & Mr W Pegg while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A late Medieval miniature container or terminal formed of a hexagon fashioned into the shape of a tree trunk with lopped branches. Two circular apertures are positioned beneath a double-banded collar at its neck, one of which appears to be plugged with iron, possibly the vestige of a pin. The function of this object is unclear. Comparison with dress-fittings suggests the date above.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(IV) EAR-SCOOPS

396. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: Medieval silver-gilt ear-scoop and spatula (2006 T623)

Date: 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Leng while metal-detecting in December 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt ear-scoop and spatula, bent, with a twisted shank, sub-rectangular in section. The scoop is elongated, the spatula leaf-shaped with several oblique linear inscribed marks which appear to be accidental damage. The majority of the gilding has worn off. Length (if straightened): 68.0mm; weight: 3.14g.

Discussion: For similar toilet implements see Egan & Pritchard (1991), nos. 1758–1760.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD

397. Markyate, Hertfordshire: Medieval silver ear-scoop (2006 T53)

Date: Probably 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Coles while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: An ear-scoop with S-twisted shank, made from silver sheet and hammered into a scoop at one end, and with a flat pointed tip at the other, perhaps intended for cleaning the nails. This object is very similar to example from London; see Egan & Pritchard (1991), no. 1759. Length: 63mm.

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

D THORNTON

398. East of Colchester, Essex: 14th-century silver ear-scoop and toothpick (2006 T173)

PAS ID: ESS-E842F2

Found by Mr R Garcia while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

399. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire: 14th–16th-century silver ear-scoop and toothpick/nail-cleaner (2005 T344) PAS ID: DENO-879FC1

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

B NENK

(V) FINGER-RINGS

400. Highnam, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T511)

Date: 12th century

Discovery: Found by Ms K Hurcombe while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a flat band with a tapering profile. The band is decorated with three panels engraved with crosses, separated grooves. The ring is slightly distorted but measures about 20mm in diameter. The recesses in the design may have once been filled with niello, though none seems to survive.

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

J P ROBINSON

401. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T380)

Date: 12th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N Jones while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring, consisting of a simple flat band and a hexagonal bezel, which is set with a purple stone, probably a garnet. The bezel is supported by a grooved ridge to either side.

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

J P ROBINSON

402. Dunterton, Devon: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T206)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Alee while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring set with a large irregularly shaped sapphire in a tall bezel, a single rib on either side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop. The hoop is of circular section. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 87% and confirmed the nature of the gemstone. Diameter: 24mm; weight: 5.6g.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

B NENK

403. Marshwood, Dorset: Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T294)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Lamb while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A finger-ring of stirrup shape, the hoop slightly distorted and abraded along its edges. The ring is set with a roughly rectangular sapphire, held in place by two claws. Length: 25mm; width: 20mm. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 73–76% and 16–18% respectively, and confirmed the gemstone.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

404. Belton, North Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T394)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Ms J Wordsworth while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A Medieval gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring, set with a sapphire. Dimensions: 21 x 28mm; weight: 6.48g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 81–85% and confirmed the gemstone.

Discussion: Similar rings have been found at West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, no. 110), and at Norton, North Yorkshire (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 98).

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

405. Marsham, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T203)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Matthewson while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring set with a sapphire. It has suffered considerable damage, the hoop now distended. The form is a decorated stirrup shape, with two four-petalled flowers forming the shoulders and two others symmetrically decorating the hoop. The damage to the ring has removed much of the inscription, which would have covered the external face of the hoop. The traces of some letters can be discerned. They read as follows:V... R(?)DEFIN (the 'N' is reversed). The original meaning of the inscription cannot be established.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

406. Ewell, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T93)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: A chance surface find by Mr S Ward in February 2005.

Description: Silver-gilt finger-ring of a type commonly known as a stirrup ring. The hoop of the ring, which is now slightly distorted, is decorated with engraved lozenges and part-lozenges, each infilled with annular punches. The grooves between the lozenges are filled with an inlay of niello (silver sulphide), some of which is now missing, which would have appeared as a darker grey band. The ring has a prominent rounded setting of either garnet or amethyst. External diameter: 20.5mm; weight 2.24g.

Discussion: Rings of this general form were common in the 13th century, especially in non-precious metals. Examples with such complicated decoration are much more unusual.

Disposition: Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS

407. Bexhill area, East Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T214)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr W Piggott while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a simple hoop and set with a triangular, shield-shaped stone. The stone is deep blue, heavily scratched, and may be a sapphire or glass. Diameter: 20mm.

Disposition: Bexhill Museum.

J P ROBINSON

408. Lewes area, East Sussex: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T215)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Chapman while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the hoop distorted, with a bezel of trapezoidal shape set with a sapphire. The slender hoop is of D-shaped section, with zigzag and punched decoration at the shoulders. Weight: 1.47g. Surface analysis indicated a gold content of approximately 82% and confirmed the gemstone.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

**409. Chichester area, West Sussex:
Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T63)**

Date: Probably 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Fletcher while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, with an irregularly shaped biconical bezel, set with a sapphire. The hoop is slightly bent. Max. diameter: 23mm; weight: 2.46g. Surface analysis indicated gold and silver contents of approximately 73–75% & 11–13% respectively, and confirmed the gemstone.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK

**410. Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex:
Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T310)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Dean while fishing in 2002.

Description: A much-distorted finger-ring, the hoop a simple band of gold, set with what would have been a square bezel. The stone, which the bezel would have contained, is lost. Length: 26mm; max. width: 17mm.

Disposition: Marlipins Museum, Shoreham-by-Sea.

J P ROBINSON

**411. Helmsley, North Yorkshire:
Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T212)**

Date: 13th century

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

Description: A Medieval silver finger-ring. The hoop is of rectangular section, and is engraved with the inscription, in Lombardic lettering: + IESVS NA[ZARENUS] (Jesus of Nazareth). Diameter: 23mm; width of hoop: 5mm; weight: 3.4g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 97%, also showing that the inscription was added after the single strip band had been joined with silver solder.

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

B NENK

**412. Lache area, Cheshire:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T526)**

Date: 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Davies while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: A Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. The band is of rectangular section, and is inscribed in Lombardic characters: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA (Hail Mary full of grace), against a cross-hatched ground. The gilding is worn and survives mainly in the recessed areas and on the inside surface of the ring. Max. diameter: 22mm; width: 5mm.

Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

B NENK

**413. High Easter, Essex:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T27)**

Date: 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Stuteley while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring of stirrup-shaped form, with a small circular bezel. Clasped hands at the back of the hoop are represented by engraved lines. Around the hoop in Lombardic characters is the inscription: AVE MARIA ('Hail Mary'). The gilding is worn. Diameter: 23mm; max. height: 24mm.

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

B NENK

**414. Wickhambreaux, Kent:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T47)**

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Thomas while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A finger-ring of stirrup shape, much distorted. The ring is not set with a stone, but instead terminates in a silver knob. Width: 26mm; length: 20mm.

Disposition: Canterbury Museum.

J P ROBINSON

**415. Congresbury, North Somerset:
Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T185)**

Date: Late 13th–early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Sloan while metal-detecting in August 2004.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring, much distorted, the form basically stirrup-shaped. It has been modified to accommodate the heads of two beasts (dragons or snakes) which support the bezel; the eyes of the beasts are hollow and were probably intended to hold stones or glass beads. The bezel has an oval setting which has also lost its stone. The scales of the beasts' bodies are rendered by a band of punched decoration which extends along the centre of the hoop. Length: 22mm; width: 17mm.

Disposition: North Somerset Museum.

J P ROBINSON

**416. West Chinnock, Somerset:
Medieval silver finger-ring (2005 T550)**

Date: 13th–14th century

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

Description: A Medieval silver finger-ring, set with a small green 'stone'. The ring is slightly stirrup-shaped in form, and has become bent. The shoulders are decorated with an engraved design of flower petals. Max. width: 25mm; weight: 1.46g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 98% and confirmed the setting as glass.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

B NENK

417. Tolpuddle, Dorset: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T456)

Date: Probably 13th–15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Lucas while metal-detecting in October.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring with a circular bezel containing a miniature representation of an open book. Lines of text on the open pages of the book are represented by horizontal engraved lines. The shoulders of the ring are engraved with what may be intended as animal heads. Diameter: 21mm.

Discussion: The miniature book may have been intended to represent the Bible, an unusual image on jewellery at this period. References to the Bible usually took the form of inscriptions or of representations of human figures.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

B NENK

418. Ipplepen, Devon: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T616)

Date: Probably 13th–16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Hewings while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt finger-ring, the gilding now worn. The bezel is in the form of a lobed flower. On either side of the bezel the band is decorated with parallel incised lines within a zigzag design. The band has separated at the join, beneath the bezel. Max. diameter: 24mm.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, hopes to acquire.

B NENK

**419. Bristol, Gloucestershire:
Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T42)**

Date: Late 14th century

Discovery: Found by Bristol & Regional Archaeological Services during controlled excavation of the Old Council House site in December 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring formed of a simple gold wire with milled decoration, which terminates in a sphere on each shoulder. The double bezel consists of two circular collets and is supported by an openwork spandrel, into which is inserted a miniature trefoil. The stones are missing, but the method of attachment survives in the form of two rivets which may originally have held pearls. See Dalton 1912, nos. 1819–1821 for similar examples. Length: 23mm; width: 20mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Bristol City Museum).

J P ROBINSON

420. Codford, Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2006 T236)

Date: 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr W Green while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A much-distorted finger-ring, the original shape of which would have been close to that of a stirrup. The bezel is decorated with a single sphere of metal in place of a stone. The flattened hoop of the ring is inscribed: + AIORVINCX likely to mean 'Amor Vincit' (Love Conquers). The strokes to form the letter 'M' of 'AMOR' are missing. This is probably the error of the goldsmith. The terminating 'X' perhaps signifies an abbreviation in place of the missing letters 'IT'. The phrase 'amor vincit omnia' (love conquers all) was frequently used on jewellery in the Medieval period. Max. length: 31mm; max. width: 16mm.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

J P ROBINSON

421. Cerne Abbas, Dorset: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T360)

Date: Probably 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Rossiter while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the hoop engraved with a black letter inscription, alternating with sprigs of foliage and a lozenge design, against a hatched ground. The inscription is difficult to decipher, but may read: cest + en bone [?] foy (it is in good faith). The hoop is of D-shaped section, the internal band slightly damaged. Diameter: 21mm. The ring may have been a marriage ring or love token.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK

422. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring fragment (2006 T555)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Twinn while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: The three-faced bezel has crudely engraved images on each of the faces, representing in the centre an image of the Trinity, with Christ suspended from a Y-shaped Cross; on the right, St John the Baptist; and on the left, two female Saints, possibly the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene.

Discussion: The three latter Saints frequently appear in Crucifixion scenes, which might account for their presence here. The shoulders also have three faces, each with an engraved flower running down its length. The hoop is missing below the shoulders on both sides.

Disposition: Bristol City Museum.

K ADAMS & J P ROBINSON

423. Kirkham area, Lancashire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T99)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wolstencroft while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring of hollow construction. The hoop is decorated at three points with the motif of an open book. Six spherical pellets decorate the top and bottom of the hoop at the points where the leaves of the book are placed. Between each book a beaded panel of text is inserted which reads: cest mon decir (c'est mon desir/ it is my desire). Each open book is inscribed with two letters: PO YR EC (pour E C/ for EC). The initials E C are undoubtedly those of a lover. Diameter: 23mm; height: 10mm.

Discussion: The ring's construction relates to another found among a hoard deposited at Chalcis on the Greek island of Euboea. Discovered in 1840, the hoard is split between the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which has the ring. The Chalcis ring takes the form of a knight's belt. The Kirkham find is equally chivalric in character.

Disposition: Lancashire Museums had hoped to acquire but withdrew; British Museum.

J P ROBINSON

424. Whitchurch, Shropshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T472)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Monks while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, of hollow, D-shaped construction (with a small hole in the surface). The ring is engraved with a black letter inscription, which may read: JE LE DI (I say/speak it), each pair of letters separated by engraved foliage. Diameter: 19mm; width: 2mm.

Discussion: The ring may have been intended as a marriage ring, the inscription perhaps meaning that the ring itself is an expression of love.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.

B NENK

425. Stowe, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T91)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Thompson while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring consisting of a flat band with an applied, beaded border. Within the border is a double lined inscription of amatory sentiment which reads: + AMOUR : VAUIT : TOUT FORS CEUR . DE . VILLAIN + AMOUR : EN : VOIE : COULLAS : EYOIE. The inscription translates as: Love is worth much more than a base heart / Love sends solace and joy.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

J P ROBINSON

426. Durnford, Wiltshire: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring (2005 T175)

Date: 15th century

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

Description: An incomplete iconographic finger-ring, triangular in section with each edge and the central midrib accentuated. On each is inscribed a crude and unidentifiable figure. Usually these take the form of saints, but in this case the second appears to have a skull-like head – possibly a depiction of life and death. Dimensions: 21 x 7.5 x 4mm; weight: 3.7g.

Either side of the bezel the shoulders are decorated with a roughly oval recess nearest the bezel, from which grooves extends downwards to depict a flower on a stem with leaves. Gilding survives only in the grooves and recesses.

Discussion: For parallels, see Alton, Hampshire (Treasure Annual Report 2001 no.104).

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

K HINDS

427. Redditch, Worcestershire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T158)

Date: Probably 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Farmer while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A Medieval gold finger-ring, the D-shaped hoop engraved with the letters: i e a d o r e (Je adore). Each group of letters is juxtaposed between three engraved X-shaped crosses, each cross holding two hearts within the horizontal axis. The background is cross-hatched. The amatory inscription suggests this may have been a marriage ring. Diameter: 21mm.

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

B NENK

428. Tawstock, Devon: Medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring fragments (2005 T208)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Shaddick while metal-detecting in 1998.

Description: Four fragments of a Medieval finger-ring. The bezel consists of two grooved, vertical compartments which accommodate the engraved images of saints. In the left compartment is an image of St John the Baptist, holding his attribute of the Lamb of God and in the right is a female saint, possibly St Katharine. The hoop is almost entirely lost but a substantial part of the shoulders of the ring survives. On the left shoulder is a depiction of the Virgin and Child and on the right shoulder is a female saint, possibly St Barbara.

Disposition: Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon.

J P ROBINSON

429. Pulham, Dorset: Medieval silver signet ring (2005 T570)

Date: 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Maidment while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A large Medieval silver signet ring, the bezel engraved with a five-lobed flower containing the letter 'l'. Diameter: 28mm; height: 29mm.

Discussion: Signet rings were used for sealing letters and documents; those bearing capital letters would have signified the initial letter of the name of the owner.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum wishes to acquire.

B NENK

430. Clavering, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T492)

Date: 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Crane while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring and missing a small portion, possibly removed for size adjustment. The interior is inscribed with the words:gode be trewe [to?] (God be true). A heart is engraved between the words 'gode' and 'be' with sprigs of foliage which act as spacers between each word. Gilding survives fairly completely on the internal surface but exists only in spots on the outside of the hoop. Diameter: 24.5mm.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

J P ROBINSON

431. North of Colchester, Essex: Medieval gold iconographic finger-ring (2006 T445)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Bailey in September 2006.

Description: A finger-ring of iconographic type, the bezel is hexagonal and contains a depiction of God the Father holding the figure of Christ on the Cross. This was the conventional way to portray the Trinity in the late Medieval period, though the dove representing the Holy Spirit seems to be absent.

The hoop of the ring is twisted. The twists closest to the bezel are engraved with seven five-petalled flowers and possibly a lupin. The five-petalled flower is a recognised reference to the five wounds of Christ and the number seven may be an allusion to the seven sorrows of the Virgin Mary. Diameter: 18.9mm; weight: 2.96g.

Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

432. Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T71)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs T Jenner while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A finger-ring set with a clear stone, probably rock-crystal. The back of the hoop is cabled and the shoulders left plain apart from a central groove which widens into a spandrel occupied by a simple foliate motif. The bezel is raised and moulded into a pie-crust form to simulate the petals of a flower. Diameter: 22mm; length: 26mm; height: 10mm.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

433. Ilam, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2005 T519)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Wagstaff while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring, iconographic in type, with a representation of the Virgin and Child on its octagonal bezel. The shoulders are decorated with sprigs of foliage and the hoop is slightly chamfered and decorated with a triangular area of cross-hatching at its widest points.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

434. Bexhill area, East Sussex: Medieval silver or silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T424)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Chapman while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: A Medieval finger-ring, with a double-faceted bezel and a cabled hoop. The ring is badly abraded and almost certainly carried the image of one or two saints, though no depiction is clearly distinguishable. The shoulders are decorated with heart-shaped flowers resembling tulips, either side of a cabled band.

Disposition: Bexhill Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

435. Buckingham, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2006 T528)

Date: Early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A late Medieval finger-ring, with a D-shaped section. The hoop is decorated with a single zigzag groove, juxtaposed with small decorative punches. Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

436. Winterslow, Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2006 T64)

Date: Early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Brown while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A late Medieval finger-ring formed of a plain, flat band terminating in two clasped hands. A series of engraved ridges represent cuffs from which the hands emerge.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, the finder's share generously donated.

J P ROBINSON

437. Brailes, Warwickshire: gold finger-ring with stone, possibly quartz, setting (2006 T395) PAS ID: PAS-270281

Found by Mr A Gardner while metal-detecting in August 2006; generously donated by finder & landowner to Warwickshire Museum.

A BOLTON

438. Thorpe in the Glebe, Nottinghamshire: 12th-century gold finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T349) PAS ID: LEIC-9D2DD7

Found by Mr L Birtwhistle while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

439. Chilverbridge area, East Sussex: 12th-century silver incised finger-ring (2005 T555) PAS ID: SUSS-71B960

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

J P ROBINSON

440. Crawley, Hampshire: 12th–13th-century silver-gilt circular bezel (2005 T140) PAS ID: HAMP-B08B44

Found by Mr T Chandler while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

441. Yafford area, Isle of Wight: 12th–13th-century silver fede ring with clasped hands (2005 T559) PAS ID: IOW-81A8D4

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

F BASFORD

442. Happisburgh, Norfolk: 12th–13th-century gold finger-ring with empty oval bezel (2006 T271) PAS ID: PAS-274301

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

C McDONALD

443. Eye area, Suffolk: 12th–13th-century gold finger-ring with oval, possibly garnet setting (2006 T602) PAS ID: SF-AF2668

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

F MINTER

444. Shere, Surrey: 12th–13th-century gold finger-ring with rectangular beaded bezel and empty setting (2006 T576) PAS ID: SUR-FB85D0

Found by Mr R Perry while metal-detecting in October 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Guildford Museum.

J P ROBINSON

445. Brailes, Warwickshire: 12th–13th-century silver finger-ring with square bezels and nielloed cross motifs (2006 T385) PAS ID: WAW-796003

Found by Mr P Akrill while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

M MELLOR

446. Wolfhampcote, Warwickshire: 12th–13th-century gold finger-ring with empty conical setting (2006 T341) PAS ID: PAS-276D97

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

J P ROBINSON

447. Belper, Derbyshire: 13th-century gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring with square bezel (2006 T297) PAS ID: DENO-7F9257

Found by Ms L Grace while metal-detecting in April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ATHERTON

448. Crondall, Hampshire: 13th-century gold finger-ring with conical setting (2005 T370) PAS ID: KENT-502EE8

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

B NENK

449. Kilmeston, Hampshire: 13th-century gold finger-ring with oval setting (2005 T139) PAS ID: HAMP-B014C6

Found by Mr H Warr while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

450. Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire: 13th-century gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring with probable sapphire setting (2006 T573) PAS ID: LIN-D27A13

Found by Mrs D Moncaster while digging a pond in the garden in November 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

451. Hoe, Norfolk: 13th-century gold finger-ring fragment with a circular setting (2005 T98) PAS ID: NMS-CFDDD7

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

A ROGERSON

452. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 13th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with oval setting, stone missing (2006 T532H) PAS ID: PAS-277B14

Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

453. Berwick, East Sussex: 13th-century silver stirrup-shaped finger-ring (2005 T315) PAS ID: SUSS-EC65F1

Found by Mr A Oates while metal-detecting in August 2005; Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

454. Meldreth area, Cambridgeshire: 13th–14th-century silver finger-ring inscribed '+ AVE MARIA GRACIA PL' (Hail Mary, full of grace) (2006 T442) PAS ID: PAS-279A30

Found by Mr G Joyce while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

P WALTON

455. South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire: 13th–14th-century silver finger-ring with twin bezel (2006 T397) PAS ID: PAS-27A9F7

Found by Mr L Eeles while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to landowner.

P WALTON

456. Postwick, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with twin bezel (2006 T89) PAS ID: NMS-3A47D4

Found by Mr K Canham while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

457. Milborne Port, Somerset: 13th–14th-century incomplete silver-gilt finger-ring with square bezel (2006 T81) PAS ID: SOMDOR-C43F76

Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

458. Albourne, West Sussex: 13th–14th-century silver finger-ring inscribed '+ AVE MARIA GLACIA N' (Hail Mary [full of] grace) (2006 T408) PAS ID: SUSS-E9BA43

Found by Mr E Bilbow while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

459. Thornborough area, North Yorkshire: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with flower motif (2006 T432) PAS ID: PAS-27D2E1

Found by Mr A Mossop while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

M MELLOR

460. Gussage St. Michael, Dorset: 14th-century silver-gilt quatrefoil finger-ring (2005 T180) PAS ID: PAS-27E5A4

Found by Mr C Bullock while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

461. Minterne Magna, Dorset: 14th-century silver finger-ring fragment inscribed 'iaspar:baltasar ...' (2006 T118) PAS ID: PAS-27F660

Found by Mr R Evans while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

462. Cranwich, Norfolk: 14th-century silver finger-ring with glass setting (2005 T56) PAS ID: NMS-CCE047

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

A ROGERSON

463. Danbury, Essex: 14th–15th-century gold finger-ring with 5 lozenge-shaped panels (2006 T83) PAS ID: ESS-1B9681

Found by Mr A Lambert while gardening in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

464. Oxford, Oxfordshire: 14th–15th-century gold iconographic finger-ring inscribed 'PUR BON AMOUR' (2006 T70) PAS ID: BERK-BCBDF5

Found by Mr B Glenister (deceased) during construction work in the 1950s and reported by Mrs J Cadd; not Treasure, returned to owner.

K SUTTON

465. Easterton, Wiltshire: 14th–15th-century silver finger-ring with incised bezel (2005 T430) PAS ID: WILT-629931

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

K HINDS

466. Urchfont, Wiltshire: 14th–15th-century gold finger-ring with oval bezel (2005 T414) PAS ID: PAS-2AA955

Found by Mr A Tracey & Ms F Tracey while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

467. Harleston area, Suffolk: 14th–16th-century silver finger-ring fragment with square bezel with flower motif (2005 T468) PAS ID: SF-8956A0

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

F MINTER

468. Princesshay, Devon: 15th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'mon couer entier' ('my entire heart') (2006 T52) PAS ID: DEV-742F63

Found by Exeter Archaeological Field Unit during controlled excavation in November 2005; disclaimed, to remain with the main site archive (Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter).

D WOOTTON & J ALLAN

469. Great Maplestead, Essex: 15th-century silver iconographic finger-ring fragment (2006 T515) PAS ID: ESS-011885

Found by Mr J Mills while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

470. Havenstreet area, Isle of Wight: 15th-century incomplete silver finger-ring with octagonal bezel inscribed 'H' and 'O [?]' (2006 T157) PAS ID: IOW-D45065

Found by Mr G Cole while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

471. Cliffe, Kent: 15th-century gold finger-ring inscribed '...et cuer' (...and heart') (2005 T132) PAS ID: KENT-31BE81

Found by Mr D Tremaine while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

472. Woodnesborough, Kent: 15th-century silver signet ring bezel (2005 T164) PAS ID: KENT-32E252

Found by Mr I Redfern while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

473. Folkingham, Lincolnshire: 15th-century gold posy ring inscribed possibly 'EN UN MARIE' (2005 T411) PAS ID: PAS-2B3B31

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

A DAUBNEY

474. Foulsham, Norfolk: 15th-century silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T55) PAS ID: NMS-CCBD86

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

S J ASHLEY

475. Holt area, Norfolk: 15th-century silver finger-ring fragment with clasped hands (2005 T271) PAS ID: NMS-E472D7

Found by Mr A Hudson while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

476. Ingham, Norfolk: 15th-century silver finger-ring inscribed 'maria ihc' (2006 T637) PAS ID: NMS-4D4732

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

A ROGERSON

477. Ormesby St Margaret with Scratby, Norfolk: 15th-century gold finger-ring inscribed 'PUR NOUS' (for us) (2006 T632) PAS ID: NMS-4D3663

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

E DARCH

478. Kislingbury, Northamptonshire: 15th-century silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring fragment (2005 T365) PAS ID: NARC-C9A315

Found by Mr D Derby while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

479. Prudhoe area, Northumberland: 15th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with clasped hands (2005 T288) PAS ID: NCL-8F3226

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

J P ROBINSON

480. Clare area, Suffolk: 15th-century silver finger-ring with possibly amuletic inscription '* III II P I II P II I I II []' (2006 T622) PAS ID: SF-450EA3

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

F MINTER

481. Nettlestead, Suffolk: 15th-century incomplete gold iconographic finger-ring (2006 T449) PAS ID: SF-275873

Found by Mr J Armes while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

482. Wyverstone, Suffolk: 15th-century silver finger-ring with scrolls inscribed 'C. A.: 'UE' 'AH' & 'TE' (2006 T543) PAS ID: BERK-611022

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

J P ROBINSON

483. Berwick, East Sussex: 15th-century silver signet ring inscribed 'PL' (2005 T316) PAS ID: SUSS-5C4256

Found by Mr S Rogers while metal-detecting in August 2005; Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

484. Chippenham area, Wiltshire: 15th-century gold finger-ring inscribed '+ GOD HELP AMEN' (2005 T13) PAS ID: PAS-2BE214

Found by Mr C Chandler while metal-detecting in November 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

485. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: 15th-century silver finger-ring with worn inscription (2005 T247) PAS ID: SWYOR-C80962

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

B NENK

486. Scarborough, North Yorkshire: 15th-century gold iconographic finger-ring (2006 T65) PAS ID: PAS-2BF598

Found by Mr A Fisher while metal-detecting in August 2005; Scarborough Museum and Yorkshire Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

487. South Stainley, North Yorkshire: 15th-century silver-gilt fede ring (2005 T84) PAS ID: SWYOR-81E5D5

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

B NENK

488. Duffield, Derbyshire: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2005 T242) PAS ID: DENO-3D2890

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

J P ROBINSON

489. Corscombe, Dorset: 15th–16th-century silver finger-ring with incised decoration (2006 T486) PAS ID: DOR-E9D834

Found by Mr K Welch while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

490. Great Tey, Essex: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with clasped hands (2005 T169) PAS ID: ESS-ODFA24

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

C McDONALD

491. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: 15th–16th-century gold iconographic finger-ring (2006 T591) PAS ID: IOW-6C4ED7

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

F BASFORD & J P ROBINSON

492. Fulletby, Lincolnshire: 15th–16th-century silver iconographic finger-ring fragment (2006 T2) PAS ID: NLM-3048D3

Found by Mr K Wright while metal-detecting in 2002; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K LEAHY

493. Gosberton, Lincolnshire: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragments, with clasped hands and inscribed 'de don co [er] . .' ('of/from good heart' or 'the gift of/from a heart') (2006 T540) PAS ID: LIN-D242E6

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

J P ROBINSON

494. Holton Le Moor, Lincolnshire: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with faceted bezel (2006 T371) PAS ID: NLM-ABC2C4

Found by Ms M Bates while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

495. Irnham Area, Lincolnshire: 15th–16th-century gold finger-ring with quatrefoil turquoise setting (2006 T49) PAS ID: PAS-2C69D6

Found by Ms S Goodacre while metal-detecting in 2000; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

496. Elsing, Norfolk: 15th–16th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'mon cuer aves' (my heart you have) (2006 T469) PAS ID: NMS-4B7FF0

Found by Mr R Barney while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

497. Itteringham, Norfolk: 15th–16th-century incomplete gold finger-ring with sexfoil turquoise setting (2006 T92) PAS ID: NMS-3A5135

Found by Mr J Golden while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

498. Montacute, Somerset: 15th–16th-century silver finger-ring bezel (2005 T100) PAS ID: SOMDOR-D9E932

Found by Mr J Gaylard while metal-detecting in November or December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

499. Wiveliscombe, Somerset: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with heart-shaped bezel (2005 T480) PAS ID: SOMDOR-0BC434

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

J P ROBINSON

500. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: 15th–16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring (2005 T111) PAS ID: WILT-2C75F1

Found by Ms V MacRae while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K HINDS

501. Ruckinge, Kent: Early 16th-century gold finger-ring with quatrefoil bezel inscribed '* DUM VINO SPIRO' (2005 T301) PAS ID: KENT-7F9736

Found by Mr Archer while gardening in 2002 or 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

502. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: 16th-century silver finger-ring with oval setting (2006 T437) PAS ID: PAS-341274

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

J P ROBINSON

503. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: 16th-century gold finger-ring with quatrefoil bezel and empty setting (2006 T226) PAS ID: IOW-B21107

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

F BASFORD

504. Brabourne, Kent: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with crown and clasped hands (2006 T336) PAS ID: KENT-E5D766

Found by Mr K Phillips while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

505. Snape area, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with clasped hands (2006 T411) PAS ID: PAS-3424B8

Found by Mr B Driske while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

506. Wigginton, York: 16th-century gold signet ring with a wolf's head and initials E F (2006 T400) PAS ID: PAS-345404

Found by Mr G Scanu while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

M MELLOR

(VI) MOUNTS AND FITTINGS

507. Exton, Hampshire: Medieval silver circular mount (2006 T239)

Date: 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Gaines while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A mount with a quatrefoil in its centre depicting a bird with outstretched wings, lowering its head. The length of the neck and the shape of the beak suggest that it may be a swan. The surface is much pitted and abraded but may once have been enamelled. Diameter: 14.5mm.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Winchester Museums Service.

J P ROBINSON

508. Oakley, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver-gilt terminal or mount (2006 T456)

Date: Late 14th or 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Manning while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A Medieval terminal or mount in the shape of a male bearded figure issuing from two sprigs of foliage. The beard is forked. The back of the mount is entirely flat and without gilding, and may have been designed to lie flush with the surface of a box or book cover. Length: 27mm; width: 27mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

**509. Pytchley, Northamptonshire:
Medieval silver mount (2006 T216)**

Date: Late 14th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Miller while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A mount, probably a strap fitting, fashioned into the letter S. The terminations of the letter are shaped into two dragons' heads. On the reverse there is a circular scar in the centre, the vestige of the means of attachment, probably a stud. Length: 14mm; width: 11mm.

Disposition: Manor House Museum, Kettering hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

**510. Ewelme, Oxfordshire:
Medieval silver mount (2005 T336)**

Date: 13th–15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Janes while metal-detecting in May 2004.

Description: A Medieval silver mount in the form of a lozenge, one end broken off. The surface is divided into four engraved lozenges, two of which have punched decoration. Two rivets survive on the reverse. Width: 14mm.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to Oxfordshire Museums Service.

B NENK

**511. High Roding, Essex:
Medieval silver mount (2005 T562)**

Date: Probably 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr J Dabreo & Mr M Dabreo while metal-detecting in the summer 2005.

Description: A silver mount, consisting of a bent and distorted triangular sheet, from the lower right corner of the a larger object. It is decorated with a finely engraved lion of St Mark sejant to sinister on his scroll with wings and tail extended into the corners within a cusped border. There is very fine engraving of lozengiform diapering on the field and also fine details on the body and wings of the lion. Dimensions: 48 x 48mm (unbent); weight: 14.55g.

Discussion: Perhaps from a piece of furniture, this object might be a part of a pax (see discussion in Campbell 2003, p. 415, no. 305). Alternatively the object may be a mount from the cover of a bible, or gospels, as it depicts the symbol of St Mark, one of the Evangelists.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

S J ASHLEY

**512. Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire:
Medieval silver-gilt dress fitting (2006 T270)**

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by the Bosworth Battlefield Survey during controlled metal-detecting survey in December.

Description: A Medieval dress-fitting in the form of a bird (possibly an eagle) with outstretched wings, its head bent towards its left wing. The bird stands on a branch. On the reverse is a centrally placed rod, the function of which is unclear. Height: 14mm; width: 15mm.

Discussion: The dress-fitting resembles pilgrim badges from the late Medieval period and is similar in technique to a number of Tudor belt-mounts and dress-fittings.

Disposition: Leicester County Council Heritage Services hope to acquire with the main find archive.

J P ROBINSON

**513. Cowfold, West Sussex:
Medieval silver-gilt belt fitting (2005 T426)**

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr F Kurzeja while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A belt fitting of openwork design, rectangular in shape and ornamented on each of its long sides with wave-like crests. The two shorter sides are occupied by an elaborate stylised fleur-de-lis. On the reverse a stud remains which would have attached the mount to a leather strap.

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

J P ROBINSON

514. Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire: Medieval or earlier iron stud with gold plating and another fragment of plating, possibly from a chest or hutch (2006 T453) PAS ID: WAW-7979C2

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

M MELLOR & J CHERRY

515. Owersby, Lincolnshire: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt bezel or mount (2005 T86) PAS ID: NLM-64FAA3

Found by Ms J Hall while metal-detecting in September 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

516. Outwell, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century silver trefoil belt mount (2005 T498) PAS ID: NMS-25A137

Found by Mr M Carlisle while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

517. Firle, East Sussex: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt bar mount (2005 T95) PAS ID: SUSS-3D9F94

Found by Ms L Winter while metal-detecting in August 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

518. Winchester District, Hampshire: 14th-century silver possible box or book cover fitting (2005 T469) PAS ID: HAMP-58FD05

Found by Mr V Deepprose while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

519. Stoke Ferry, Norfolk: 14th-century silver sexfoliate domed belt mount (2006 T201) PAS ID: NMS-4949A6

Found by Mrs J Pardoe while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

520. Stow Bedon, Norfolk: 14th-century silver bar mount, probably from a casket (2005 T222) PAS ID: NMS-E18DC7

Found by Mr P Barker while metal-detecting in August 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

521. Lapley, Stretton & Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire: 14th-century silver box mount (2006 T560) PAS ID: PAS-346895

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

J P ROBINSON

522. Eye, Suffolk: 14th-century silver domed mount, probably from a belt or strap (2005 T229) PAS ID: SF-6A0297

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

F MINTER

523. Harthill, South Yorkshire: 14th-century silver 'h'-shaped fitting (2006 T120) PAS ID: PAS-347646

Found by Mr D Stanley while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

524. Berwick, East Sussex: 14th–16th-century silver-gilt strap-fitting (2005 T317) PAS ID: SUSS-5BAEC2

Found by Mr G Dyer while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

B NENK

525. South Cambridgeshire: Probably 15th–17th-century silver semi-spherical strap or belt fitting (2006 T579) PAS ID: PAS-2A6A34

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

J P ROBINSON

526. Wixoe, Suffolk: 15th-century silver stud with boar motif (2006 T392) PAS ID: SF-4100E5

Found by Mr M Cuddeford while metal-detecting in August 2006; originally reported as Roman and declared Treasure as such; later reassessed and returned to the finder.

J P ROBINSON

527. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 15th-century incomplete openwork silver object depicting a figure with a staff; possibly a badge or mount (2006 T532A) PAS ID: PAS-2A5BD3

Retained at Harwich by HM Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

(VII) PENDANTS

**528. Orford area, Suffolk:
Medieval silver pendant cross (2006 T113)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: Medieval pendant cross, the central roundel inscribed with the letter A on one side and a symbol, probably representing 'omega', on the other. The cross terminals are bulbous, and the loop is made to accommodate a chain or cord. The letters are likely to have been filled with niello. For a similar example from Farndon, Nottinghamshire see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 206.

Disposition: Orford Museum, Suffolk.

J P ROBINSON

529. West Crewkerne, Somerset:
Medieval silver pendant cross (2006 T159)

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Charles while metal-detecting in 2005.

Description: A small cast silver pendant in the shape of a cross, with one side arm missing. The plain circular suspension loop has a collar below it, and there is a small round knob at the end of each of the surviving arms, which are cylindrical. In the centre of the cross there is a flat square section, engraved on one side with a saltire cross and on the other with a small three by three grid of parallel lines. This pendant is similar to one from Farndon, Nottinghamshire (see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 206), although this example is larger and with a circular central section. Dimensions: 21.3 x 12.2mm; weight: 1.47g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

N PAYNE

530. Aynho, Northamptonshire: 13th-century silver pendant cross with incised motif (2006 T85)
PAS ID: NARC-C9AF40

Found by Mr M Witwicki while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

531. Roxwell, Essex: 13th–14th-century incomplete silver cross pendant inscribed 'A G A L' (Atha Gebri Lielan Adonai / Thou art mighty forever, O Lord) (2005 T238) PAS ID: ESS-CEC005

Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in April 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

532. Hindringham, Norfolk: 13th–14th-century incomplete silver-gilt crucifix possibly a pendant (2005 T573) PAS ID: NMS-35EFD8

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

S J ASHLEY

533. Knapton, Norfolk: 15th-century silver-gilt crucifix fragment (2005 T17) PAS ID: NMS-CC6D54

Found by Mr D Pye while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

534. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: Medieval or early Post-Medieval incomplete silver cross pendant (2005 T549) PAS ID: SF-DCE915

Found by Mr M King while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

(VIII) SEAL MATRICES

535. Manston, Dorset: Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T319)

Date: 13th century

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

Description: A small oval seal matrix with an inset central intaglio of orangey-red carnelian. The intaglio is a reused Roman gem and depicts what seems likely to be a satyr walking right. The intaglio has parallels with one incorporated into another Medieval seal matrix, from North Walsham, and both intaglios date to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig & Heslop 1986, p. 306). The seal matrix is flat with a stepped profile and at the upper end of the back is a round pierced lug. The legend, clockwise when imprinted, reads: SIGILE. SECRETI (secret seal). A crescent and a six-point star mark the point at which the legend starts. Length: 17.1mm; weight: 2.87g.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

N PAYNE

536. Swanley, Kent: Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T75)

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Mann while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A Medieval seal matrix set with a late antique gem. The legend reads: + PONITE LITERAS ISTAS INSIGL SILLV SECRIT (Place your letter under a secret seal). The red jasper gem is engraved with a high quality portrait of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius (reigned AD 138–161). Antique gems were highly collectable from the twelfth to the early fourteenth century when they were often set into silver mounts to serve as counterseals.

Discussion: This is the only known surviving gem portrait of Antoninus Pius.

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON & T OPPER

537. Arreton area, Isle of Wight:
Medieval silver seal matrix (2006 T375)

Date: 13th–14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Jones while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: An oval seal-matrix with an integral suspension loop on the reverse. From an impression of the seal, the inscription starts at 12 o'clock where there is a cross potent and reads from right to left: SIGILL WALTERI DE LONGEDVNE (Seal of Walter of Longdown). The letter Ns have reversed bars. Enclosed by the inscription is a 1st-century AD Roman, red jasper, oval intaglio depicting Victory facing right and standing on a globe. She is draped, winged and holding a wreath in the right hand and a palm-branch in the left hand. In front of her there are a crescent moon and three stars representing eternity. The seal is in good condition, although one side on the reverse is damaged and slightly distorted. Length: 28.5mm; width: 23.4mm; weight: 9.71g.

Discussion: The type of Victory on a globe seems to derive from the statue on the Curia Iulia in Rome dating from shortly after the Battle of Actium (Hölscher 1967) and appears on coins of this time (Hölscher 1967, Taf 1, 1 & 3). Victories on globes and stars are part of the décor of the Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath (Henig 1999, esp. figs. 2 & 3) where they allude to the Imperial cult probably in this case connected with the Flavian dynasty and Domitian.

Although a well-educated man in the Middle Ages would no doubt have known about the Classical Victory, it must have been very tempting to re-interpret the figure as an angel, perhaps Gabriel, and the stars as the Heavens glorying in the birth of the Saviour, Christ. This should be seen not as ignorance of the Roman past but as subtle reinterpretation of a fine piece of early Roman art.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD & M HENIG

538. Bayston Hill, Shropshire:
Medieval silver seal matrix (2006 T126)

Date: 13th–mid 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Edwards & Mrs S Edwards while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A silver seal matrix with a centrally set, oval, gemstone, consisting of the inscribed front-plate, a collar positioned on the reverse face to create the hollow setting, and a smaller back-plate with integral suspension loop. The Latin inscription on the front face reads: + SERVITE • DOMINO • IN TIMORE (Serve [the] Lord in Fear). The gemstone is milky blue in colour, identified as chalcedony, an onyx with a white upper layer on a dark ground. The subject is a kneeling satyr, holding two pipes (auloi), dating to the end of the 1st century AD (Henig, personal communication). The gemstone has sunk slightly and twisted within its setting. Length: 25.2mm; thickness: 8.4mm; weight: 5.57g.

Discussion: A number of gem-set seal matrices are known from both Britain and the Continent, and these suggest a veritable trade in such high status objects, with many, if not the vast majority, being brought in from Italy and further afield (Henig 2000).

The inscription is taken from Psalm 2, verse 11, and would seem to relate to the satyr, who is depicted on bended knee, a supplicant pose. Such a re-interpretation of a classical scene has been identified in other re-used gemstone seals (Henig 2000).

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

P REAVILL

539. Beachamwell, Norfolk: 13th-century silver seal matrix with lamb and flag (2005 T117)
PAS ID: NMS-D00F96

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

A ROGERSON

540. Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire: 13th–14th-century silver-gilt seal matrix inscribed '+ S I G I L L W A L T E R I C L E R I C I' (Seal of Walter, Cleric) (2006 T434) PAS ID: PAS-2A3EE5

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

J P ROBINSON

541. Cawood, North Yorkshire: 14th-century silver seal matrix with flower motif and inscribed 'S'DIONES. CON' (2006 T220) PAS ID: SWYOR-C734E5

Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in 2002; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(IX) SPOONS

542. East Dean and Friston, East Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt spoon handle (2005 T361)

Date: 15th–16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Ellis while metal-detecting between 1999 and 2005.

Description: The stem from a Medieval spoon, roughly pentagonal in section and terminating in an acorn knob. A very small part of the bowl survives.

Disposition: Towner Museum & Art Gallery, Eastbourne hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

543. Longford, Derbyshire: 14th–15th-century silver spoon stem with diamond-shaped knob (2006 T561) PAS ID: PAS-2A20C6

Discovery: Found by Mr I Wild while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

M MELLOR

544. Dunelme site, North Yorkshire: 14th–15th-century silver-gilt spoon handle (2005 T289) PAS ID: NCL-900C06

Discovery: Found by Mr S Llewellyn while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

545. East of Colchester, Essex: 15th-century silver 'diamond point' spoon handle (2005 T461) PAS ID: ESS-D6E876

Discovery: Found by Ms S Lohberger while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

546. Martyr Worthy, Hampshire: 15th-century silver fig-shaped spoon fragment (2006 T6) PAS ID: HAMP-593A27

Discovery: Found by Mr R Cooper while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(X) STRAP-ENDS AND CLASPS

547. Market Weighton, East Riding of Yorkshire: Medieval silver strap-end (2006 T109)

Date: 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Hipwell while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A silver strap-end, with a tongue-shaped terminal. The attachment end is elaborated into a stylised vegetal form, with two tear-shaped cut-outs on either side of a slender stem. The rivet, which would have originally held the leather in place, survives. Length 23.12mm, width 11.72mm.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

J P ROBINSON

548. Aldingbourne, West Sussex: Medieval silver-gilt strap-end and terminal (2005 T291)

Date: Late 14th–early 15th century (1); 15th century (2)
Discovery: Found by Mr D Mountford while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description:

1. A strap-end constructed in several parts, the main section terminating in an elaborate trefoil, along the outside of which runs a series of decorative elements. The outline of the trefoil is emphasised by a band of cabled wire from which springs a plain band into which is inserted a tiny curled wire, forming two shoulders. The frame of the strap-end is heavily chamfered, and contains within it another plain and cabled band of decoration. In the centre of the strap-end, fixed by a single rivet, is the letter 'R'. The frame of the trefoil was further decorated by spheres mounted by two cabled bands, but only one of these survives. The background surface to the letter 'R' is cross-hatched and decorated with four symmetrically arranged rosettes which surround the letter. The reverse is plain and two of the trefoils are badly damaged, revealing the under structure.

2. Found in close proximity to the strap-end was a silver-gilt mount in the form of a foliate terminal, which is not associated.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

J P ROBINSON

549. West Clandon, Surrey: Medieval silver folding strap clasp (2006 T191)

Date: 14th–early 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Mintern while metal-detecting in 2003.

Description: The oval frame and folding component of a silver folding strap clasp. Only a small fragment of the folded sheet plate survives.

Disposition: Guildford Museum hopes to acquire.

D WILLIAMS

550. Hatfield Woodhouse area, South Yorkshire: Medieval silver strap-fitting (2006 T419)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Broadhurst while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A strap-fitting fashioned into the shape of a scallop shell, which terminates in a loop. It was probably attached to a narrow leather strap and perhaps formed part of a clasp. Length: 14mm; width: 6mm.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

551. Pulham, Dorset: Medieval silver strap-end or chape (2006 T349)

Date: Late 15th–early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs M Palfreeman while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: A late Medieval silver strap-end or belt chape, U-shaped, cast with a scalloped lower edge, a raised ridge, a central hole and three smaller holes above, and then perpendicular-style edging across the upper edge. On the back there are two studs for attachments, with marks made by a metal file when cleaning up the cast. Length: 20mm approx.

Discussion: For comparison see an engraved gold example with St George and the Dragon in the British Museum (P&E 1991,6-7,1), which suggests the above dating.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

552. Mileham Area, Norfolk: 13th-century silver-gilt trapezoidal strap-end with foliate decoration (2006 T503) PAS ID: SWYOR-C7B404

Discovery: Found by Mr M Martin while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

553. Offley, Hertfordshire: 14th-century silver hexagonal, knopped strap-end (2006 T275) PAS ID: BH-00C4E4

Discovery: Found by Mr M Bowles while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

554. Hunstanton area, Norfolk: 14th-century composite silver strap-end with spiked knob (2006 T289) PAS ID: PAS-284322

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

(XI) TERMINALS & CHAPES

555. Hamfallow, Gloucestershire: Medieval silver terminal (2006 T325)

Date: 12th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Ball while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: The terminal's finial is formed from a near-cube with the edges cut away to create five equal-armed crosses inlaid with a thin sheet of gold. The shaft of the terminal tapers to a flared socket which has two small holes for the attachment of a thin rod or a strap. The precise nature of the terminal is difficult to determine. It may have formed the end of a pointer or a manuscript marker. Related finds include North Ormsby, Lincolnshire, and Rendham, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2001, nos. 119 & 120) and Woodbridge area, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 219). Length: 17mm; diameter of socket: 4mm.
Disposition: Stroud Museum.

J P ROBINSON

556. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: 13th–14th-century silver scabbard chape (2006 T314) PAS ID: SF-2CD175

Discovery: Found by Mr L Severson while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

557. Gayton, Northamptonshire: 13th–15th-century tapering terminal (2006 T443) PAS ID: NARC-C5E856

Discovery: Found by Ms S Johnston while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

558. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire:
14th–15th-century silver terminal, possibly a
lace chape (2005 T513) PAS ID: GLO-D9C5B2

Found by Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in
October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(XII) OTHER OBJECTS

559. Edgefield, Norfolk: Medieval silver hairpin
(2006 T358)

Date: Late 11th–12th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Gray while metal-detecting
in April 2006.

Description: A silver hairpin with an incomplete
globular head, collar and round-sectioned hipped shank.
At the top two stubs of a missing loop are encircled by
an engraved groove and the remainder of the head is
decorated in a rough lattice pattern of engraved lines
with a tiny cross in two of the lozengeform spaces
therein. The collar is enhanced with a continuous row
of vertical grooves. Min. length: 2.3mm; diameter of
head: 4.5mm; weight: 0.70g.

Discussion: Similar, short, hipped pins in copper alloy
and bone have been identified at Winchester (Biddle
1990, 554, fig. 150 nos. 1437–8), and Castle Acre Castle
(Goodall 1982, fig. 44, no. 48) for example. Margeson
(1993) cites numerous other examples, many from
high status sites, suggested that they were too short
for use as dress-pins and were probably employed in
headdresses, to decorate braids or secure veils. It is
clear, from the contexts of many such pins, that they
were current in the late eleventh and twelfth centuries.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

560. Harlow Area, Essex: 14th-century incomplete
silver pin with globular head (2006 T583)
PAS ID: ESS-0148A8

Found by Mr G Springham while metal-detecting in
August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

561. Urchfont, Wiltshire:
Medieval gold chain or collar section (2005 T442)

Date: Late 14th–15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Read while metal-detecting
in October 2005.

Description: A component part from a Medieval
chain or collar, which consists of two conjoined letters
'S'. One letter is left plain, while the central part
of its partner is decorated with punch marks. Four
attachment hoops are arranged at each corner of the
unit, and one link remains for the attachment to the
rest of the chain. The remainder of the chain is likely to
have consisted of successive units of such pairs.

Discussion: Collars of letters 'S' were developed as part
of the livery of John of Gaunt in the late 14th century
and persisted in use as a sign of Lancastrian support
until at least the mid-15th century.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

J P ROBINSON

562. Long Stratton, Norfolk:
Two Medieval silver-gilt badges (2005 T568)

Date: Early 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Kedge while metal-detecting
in 2004 (1) & November 2005 (2).

Description: Two silver-gilt openwork badges of St
George slaying the dragon, probably contemporary and
possibly part of an elaborate set.

1. The saint is holding a scimitar and an elaborate
shield displaying his cross, the pointed base inserted
into the dragon's open mouth. Both feet stand on
the horizontal body of the dragon, and a short,
possibly broken, spike projects up from the top of his
helmet and may once have formed a hook or loop for
attachment. However, there is also an irregular, possibly
double, scar in the centre of the reverse, perhaps from
an attachment loop. Dimensions: 11 x 23mm;
weight 3.27g.

St George's shield is sub-rectangular with concave sides
and double-concave upper edge and base. This form
of shield first appears during the second half of the
14th century, and becomes more popular in the 15th
century. The rather appropriately Eastern form of sword
is also a late type.

2. The right arm of the saint is missing. A separate
applied lance has one end bent up onto St George's
head, the other is bent down onto the wing of the
dragon, whose body curls under the horse's hooves,
with its tail under the horse's rear legs. There is a
suspension loop at the apex springing from the halo.
Dimensions: 13 x 19mm; weight 1.66g.
For comparison see Briston, Norfolk (Treasure Annual
Report 2001, no. 116).

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

S J ASHLEY

563. Dalton, North Yorkshire:
Medieval silver hawking vervel (2006 T590)

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Nelson while metal-
detecting in August 2006.

Description: A hawking vervel in the form of a flat
annular ring, engraved with foliate decoration on one
side and black letter inscription, possibly nre and one
other letter opposite it. On the other side, single black
letters, separated by small crosses or stars, read possibly
+ 3 ll p r.

Discussion: The black letter inscription and foliate
decoration suggest the above date and can be
compared with contemporary finger-rings, for example
Southend-on-Sea, Essex (Treasure Annual Report 2003,
no. 182). The form can be compared with a later, 17th-
century example from King's Somborne, Hampshire
(Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 283).

Vervels were used to connect leather jesses, attached
to the hawk's legs, to the bird's block when grounded.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

564. South Molton, Devon:
Medieval silver huntsman's whistle (2005 T22)

Date: 15th–16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Bennett while metal-
detecting in October 2002.

Description: A silver whistle cut from sheet and shaped
into a tapering form. It has two applied transverse
fillets at the widest end (the mouthpiece) and at the
opposite end, which is damaged. At this point, there
may have been a hollow cast sphere, with a 'pea' inside.
An elaborate swag or garland of cast silver is soldered
at three points and the whistle is surmounted by a
punched Lombardic 'A'. Weight: 3.73g.

Discussion: A similar whistle is part of the collections
of the Somerset County Museums. Several are in the
collections of the Museum of London. Silver whistles
were used by huntsman, also for signalling at sea and
as badges of office. Those of base metal, such as tin or
pewter, may have been used as souvenirs, like pilgrim
badges.

Disposition: South Molton & District Museum, the
landowner's share generously donated.

N POWELL

565. East Walton, Norfolk: Medieval silver bullion or
apothecaries' weight (2005 T270)

Date: Probably Medieval

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-
detecting in June 2005.

Description: A cast silver object, possibly either
bullion or an apothecaries' weight. It is square with a
humorous male human bust in high relief in the centre
of one face. The bust has suggestions of a mouth,

bulging cheeks, prominent nose, slightly protruding
eyes, a rounded protrusion on both sides and a small
pellet in the centre of the crown probably indicating
hair. The side edges are straight, the top concave and
the base a little irregular. Dimensions: 11 x 11mm;
thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 16 grains / 1.04g (16 grains
= two-thirds of a pennyweight / one thirtieth of 1oz
Troy / four-fifths of a scruple).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

566. Binley, Hampshire: 14th-century silver-gilt
band, perhaps a vessel collar, inscribed '+IASPAR X
MELCIOR X BA(?)LTU(?)SAR' (2005 T406)
PAS ID: BERK-458106

Found by Mr M Langford while metal-detecting in
October 2005; Hampshire Museums Service had hoped
to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

567. City of London: 14th-century silver biconvex
button (2005 T286) PAS ID: LON-775CF2

Found by Mr T Pilson & Mr I Smith while metal-
detecting in December 2003; declared Treasure and
returned to finders.

F SIMPSON

568. Bishopstone, Herefordshire:
14th–15th-century gold fragment inscribed
'IN MEMO...' (2006 T9) PAS ID: HESH-DD7672

Found by Mrs J Seeney & Mrs I James while gardening
in 1985; not Treasure, returned to finders.

P REAVILL

569. Harston, Cambridgeshire: 15th-century silver
rumbler bell (2006 T398) PAS ID: PAS-280A53

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in June
2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

570. Graveley, Hertfordshire: 15th-century silver
rumbler bell, crushed (2006 T439)
PAS ID: BH-00E682

Found by Mr M Bowles while metal-detecting in
September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

571. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire:
15th–16th-century silver bell, crushed (2006 T383)
PAS ID: GLO-D9D733

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

K ADAMS

(I) BADGES

572. Tendring Area, Essex:
Post-Medieval silver hat badge (2006 T482)

Date: Early 16th century
Discovery: Found by Mr E Zschernitz while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A circular hat badge, gilt front and back, with the remains of a pin on the back. The badge comprises a pinked backplate with thick cable decoration at the edge and a band of pinked decoration enclosing a built-up cast element at the centre with the Virgin and Child sitting on a crescent moon. There are sun rays behind the figures. Diameter: 19.9mm; weight: 6.54g.
Discussion: The form and iconography indicate that this is a hat badge, as fashionably worn by men on the upturned flap of a hat around 1500–25. See for example a Crucifixion scene from Raydon, Suffolk (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 240), which indicates the original shape of the hook, i.e. with two sharp U-bends and sharp tip.
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

D THORNTON

573. Tortworth, South Gloucestershire:
Post-Medieval silver-gilt pin or badge (2005 T184)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Whalley while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt pin, worn on outer garments or a hat, and possibly a retainer's badge. Cast in one plane, the face and the form as a lion head, with prominent ears, mane and open mouth. An S-curved attachment hook is soldered on to the back plate. Pins and badges in the form of animals usually have a connection to a family heraldic crest. Width: 14mm.
Disposition: Bristol City Museum.

B McLEOD

574. Kirklington, Nottinghamshire: 16th-century silver-gilt circular filigree cap hook (2006 T512)
PAS ID: DENO-4BF243

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

RATHERTON

(II) BODKINS AND DRESS-PINS OF BODKIN TYPE

575. Buckingham, Buckinghamshire:
Post-Medieval silver dress pin (2006 T462)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mike East while metal-detecting in September 2006.
Description: Twisted silver dress-pin, complete, with ear-scoop at one end on a pierced loop; below that a rectangular opening; shaft of flattened quadrangular section tapering to a point. On one side, etched foliate ornament of zigzag design and flower heads culminating in owner's initials AH. On the other side, similar ornament culminating in stamped maker's mark, now illegible but possibly GW.
Length: 126mm.
Discussion: Typical dress-pin of the kind regularly reported through the Treasure Act, but unusually complete.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

576. Ivinghoe Aston area, Buckinghamshire:
Post-Medieval silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T168)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Ms C Raynsford while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: A dress-pin with an ear-scoop at one end and tapering to a point at the other, worn and bent along its length. Incised geometric and zigzag patterns are in-filled with floral decoration, and the pin bears the etched initials BS, probably for the original owner.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

577. Newent, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T140)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Wildern while metal-detecting in December 2005.
Description: A complete dress-pin of the bodkin type, of flattened quadrangular section tapering to a point; rectangular opening at the other end, which is also pierced for suspension from a belt-end. No ornament, but stamped with a maker's mark GW. **Length:** 100.5mm.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum withdrew; to be determined.

D THORNTON

578. Redbourn, Hertfordshire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T274)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Beagle while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: Dress-pin, broken beneath rectangular opening. Pointed tip, tapering shaft of quadrangular section. Engraved ornament of chevrons. Possible mark (?) at tip of lowest chevron.
Disposition: Redbourn Museum, the finder's share generously donated.

D THORNTON

579. Heckington, Lincolnshire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2005 T243)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs A Wright while metal-detecting in June 2005.
Description: At one end an ear-scoop, attached to a triangular section with central hole for suspension, attached to a rectangular section decorated on either side with a leaf motif above a flower head. This is attached to two separate lengths of metal, which are attached to the main bodkin. This is of rectangular section with a blunt end, engraved with foliate and geometric motifs, and pricked with the initials AP and the date 164?
Discussion: Headdress pins were used in the Low Countries and were possibly brought to England by immigrants. See Margeson (1993) for other examples.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

B McLEOD

580. Hanslope, Milton Keynes: 17th-century silver incomplete dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T478)

Date: 17th century.
Discovery: Found by Mr J Spaighton while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin, broken off at tip. Shaft with baluster sections, rectangular opening and small round opening for attachment, trefoil finial. Simple, etched lines as decoration.
Discussion: The form resembles that of a silver ear-scoop and matching toothpick in the British Museum, P&E, 1895, 8–10, 13–4. On these, however, the baluster elements are separated by gilt beads.
Disposition: Milton Keynes Museum.

D THORNTON

581. Tickenham, North Somerset: Post-Medieval silver bodkin (2006 T200)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr T Berry while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Silver bodkin made of silver wire with flattened end terminating in a knob with longitudinal opening before it. Transverse bands of etched ornament below the opening and at lower end. Length: 71mm. The short length and thickness suggests that this is indeed a bodkin and not a dress-pin.

Disposition: North Somerset Museum.

D THORNTON

582. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: Post-Medieval silver incomplete dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T491)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: Silver dress-pin, broken-off ear-scoop at one end, tear-shaped pierced terminal, original rectangular opening now indicated by only one of two edges remaining, bent back on itself. Tapering quadrangular shaft with point at one end. Etched decorated of lozenges, zigzag and foliate ornament. Length 93.2mm, weight 6.67g.

Discussion: A type commonly recorded through the Treasure Act, though usually found in East Anglia (see for example a fragment from South Colchester, Essex, Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 252, 2003 T324). Generally associated with Dutch immigration or trade links, and not often reported this far west.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

D THORNTON

583. Bassingbourn cum Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T72) PAS ID: PAS-5E6466

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

D THORNTON

584. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T12) PAS ID: PAS-5E86D0

Found by Mr S Fordham while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

585. South of Dunmow, Essex: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T433) PAS ID: ESS-04E9D3

Found by Ms R Jenkins while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

586. Roxwell, Essex: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T237) PAS ID: ESS-CEE771

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

C McDONALD

587. Saffron Walden, Essex: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T7) PAS ID: PAS-5F6DB3

Found by Mr T Carter while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

588. King's Somborne, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T218) PAS ID: HAMP-57C298

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in December 2004; acquired by Hampshire Museums Service.

B McLEOD

589. Dogmersfield, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T340) PAS ID: HAMP-6CF0A6

Found by Mr J Druett while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

590. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T167) PAS ID: HAMP-6C04A8

Found by Mr P Barker on pasture land in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

591. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: 17th-century incomplete silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2005 T326) PAS ID: IOW-305174

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

F BASFORD

592. Twycross area, Leicestershire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T278) PAS ID: DENO-57A398

Found by Mr J Bryant while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ATHERTON

593. Walcot near Folkingham, Lincolnshire: 17th-century dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type, inscribed 'HB' (2005 T501) PAS ID: PAS-5F4417

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

A DAUBNEY

594. City of London: 17th-century silver-gilt dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T35) PAS ID: LON-2186E6

Found by Mr S Brooker & Mr A Johannsen while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F SIMPSON

595. Ashill, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T595) PAS ID: NMS-4D1501

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

S J ASHLEY

596. Postwick with Witton, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T281) PAS ID: NMS-E60A05

Found by Mr D Soanes while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

597. Stradsett, Norfolk: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T293) PAS ID: NMS-E63357

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

S J ASHLEY

598. Shotley, Suffolk: 17th-century incomplete silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2005 T277) PAS ID: PAS-5FD7B3

Found by Mr D Foster while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

599. Ticehurst, East Sussex: 17th-century silver dress-pin of the bodkin type (2006 T627) PAS ID: SUSS-E8B592

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

L ANDREWS-WILSON

600. Brailes, Warwickshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T342) PAS ID: PAS-60CA15

Found by Mr A Gardiner while metal-detecting in July 2006; generously donated by the finder and landowner to Warwickshire Museum.

D THORNTON

601. Cawood, North Yorkshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2005 T503) PAS ID: SWYOR-C7B404

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

D THORNTON

602. New Earswick, North Yorkshire: 17th-century silver dress-pin fragment of the bodkin type (2006 T252) PAS ID: PAS-60E231

Found by Mr D Myers while metal-detecting in 1998; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(III) BUCKLES AND BELT FITTINGS

603. Corse, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver buckle (2006 T17)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Taylor while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A silver buckle with a single loop frame of oval form, central bar and folded sheet plate, the pin missing. The plate has one rivet with a decorative boss for attachment. The buckle is unmarked. Length: 31mm. For a similar buckle with a maker's mark see Witham area, Essex (this volume, no. 614).

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

604. Witham area, Essex:
Post-Medieval silver buckle (2005 T528)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Martin while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A silver buckle with a single loop frame of oval form, a central bar and folded sheet plate, the pin missing. The plate has one rivet with a decorative boss for attachment. Underneath, the buckle is stamped twice prominently with a worn maker's mark in a shield, apparently IM. Length: 40mm approx.

Discussion: The form of the buckle suggests the above date (see Benets 2003, p. 599, P12-0103) as does the form of the maker's mark. The latter has not been identified, but resembles that in Jackson (1989), p. 103 in which a similar mark is dated 1609–10.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

D THORNTON

605. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire:
Post-Medieval silver buckle (2005 T337)

Date: Late 17th–early 18th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Janes while metal-detecting in 2000.

Description: Silver cast shoe-buckle with a central bar, the tongue now missing, and an openwork design with three compartments resembling a flower head with a leaf on either side on the outer border a central space through which to thread the textile or leather shoe strap. There are signs that the back has been filed after casting.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

606. Braybrooke, Northamptonshire: 15th–16th-century silver openwork belt mount (2006 T428)
PAS ID: NARC-883270

Found by Mr S Merrifield while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

607. Newchurch, Kent: 16th-century silver belt mount with foliate decoration (2006 T377)
PAS ID: KENT-EE0423

Found by Mr P Thorn while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

608. Erpingham, Norfolk: 16th-century silver openwork belt mount or fitting (2005 T580)
PAS ID: NMS-368CA2

Found by Mr T Stark while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

609. Great Witchingham, Norfolk: Possibly 16th-century silver oval belt fitting (2005 T577)
PAS ID: NMS-364DA5

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

A ROGERSON

610. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt double looped buckle frame (2006 T532E)
PAS ID: PAS-610241

Retained at Harwich by H M Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

611. Barsham, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver scalloped strap-end (2005 T72) PAS ID: PAS-624913

Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in January or February 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(IV) BUTTONS AND CUFFLINKS

612. Kensworth, Bedfordshire:
Post-Medieval silver button (2005 T252)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Thompson while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: A cast solid silver button, circular in plan, the face with punched ground and stamped with two hearts beneath a crown. Damaged at face.

Disposition: Luton Museum.

B McLEOD

613. East of Colchester, Essex: Post-Medieval silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T168)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Regstad while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: Complete 17th-century cast silver button. The button is circular in plan with a down-turned edge. It is decorated with two conjoined hearts with a crown above. Diameter: 15.16mm, weight: 0.70g.

Discussion: An exact example can be seen in the Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 153, p. 81.

Disposition: Colchester Museums.

C McDONALD

614. North of Colchester, Essex:
Post-Medieval silver button (2006 T481)

Date: Late 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Wissinger while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A button, comprising a circular disc made of stamped sheet with a down-turned edge and attachment loop and shank on the back. The button is stamped on the front with conjoined hands above paired hearts, surmounted by a single crown. Diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.12g.

Discussion: This type of button is commonly associated with the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.

D THORNTON

615. North of Colchester, Essex:
Post-Medieval silver cufflinks (2006 T499)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wetherell while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: Post-Medieval silver cufflinks, circular with a down-turned edge, each stamped with device of a flaming heart bisected by two arrows. A loop soldered onto the reverse of each is threaded through with a fine silver link. Diameter: 10.4mm; weight: 1.09g.

Discussion: A common design for 17th-century buttons, which are slightly larger; it is noticeable that many more cufflinks are now being reported through the Act.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.

D THORNTON

616. St Cuthbert Out, Somerset:
Post-Medieval silver button (2005 T171)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Banks while metal-detecting in 2004.

Description: A cast solid silver button, circular in plan, the face with punched ground and stamped with a flaming heart pierced by two arrows, and a fastening loop on the reverse. Bent and damaged, with losses at left and bottom. Diameter: 13mm.

Disposition: Somerset Museum.

B McLEOD

617. East Tanfield, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver filigree button or stud (2006 T435)
PAS ID: YORYM-F61808

Found by Mr G Robinson while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

618. Holywell area, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with two hearts and crown motif (2006 T475) PAS ID: PAS-625C72

Found by Mr P Corbett while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

P WALTON

619. Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrows motif (2006 T266) PAS ID: PAS-626BF4

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

620. South Cambridgeshire: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrows motif (2006 T580) PAS ID: PAS-628307

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

D THORNTON

621. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire:
17th-century silver biconvex button (2006 T134)
PAS ID: PAS-62DBF3

Found by Mr L Eeles while metal-detecting in 2004; to be determined.

D THORNTON

622. Wisbech area, Cambridgeshire:
17th-century silver button with profiles of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza (2006 T267)
PAS ID: PAS-62E715

Found by Mr K Hillier while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

623. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrow motif (2005 T458) PAS ID: ESS-200222

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

C McDONALD

624. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century incomplete silver button with hearts and crown motif (2006 T162) PAS ID: ESS-1E9497

Found by Mr R Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

625. Kelvedon, Essex: 17th-century silver button or cufflink with hearts and crown motif (2006 T76) PAS ID: ESS-126C17

Found by Ms C Mills while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

626. Hawkey area, Hampshire: 17th-century tin button with hearts and crown motif (2006 T86) PAS ID: HAMP-6BB2E2

Found by Mr P Page while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

627. Lamberhurst, Kent: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T102) PAS ID: KENT-684C63

Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

628. Torksey, Lincolnshire: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T77) PAS ID: NLM-6462A2

Found by Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting in January 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

629. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with engraved flower (2005 T533) PAS ID: NMS-3539E1

Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

630. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with engraved rose (2005 T294) PAS ID: NMS-E65B35

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

S J ASHLEY

631. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with incised decoration (2006 T15) PAS ID: NMS-36C971

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

S J ASHLEY

632. Cranwich, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver hollow domed button (2005 T224) PAS ID: NMS-E1C8B1

Found by Mr H Hines while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

633. Emneth, Norfolk: 17th-century silver domed button (2005 T572) PAS ID: NMS-35E125

Found by Mr M Carlile while metal-detecting in October or November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

634. Horningtoft, Norfolk: 17th-century silver biconvex button with engraved flower (2005 T478) PAS ID: NMS-248171

Found by Ms C Velthaus while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

635. Thornham, Norfolk: 17th-century biconvex silver button (2005 T538) PAS ID: NMS-35AA17

Found by Mr N Holmes while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

636. Unknown parish, Norfolk: Four 17th–early-18th-century silver buttons or cufflink fragments with crown and hearts, flower head or flaming hearts and arrows motifs (2006 T532F, G, I & J) PAS ID: PAS-62F3F6

Retained at Harwich by H M Revenue & Customs from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

637. Corbridge, Northumberland: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T563) PAS ID: PAS-636C54

Found by Mr M Whittle while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

638. Dunham-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 17th-century silver button with hearts and crown motif (2005 T76) PAS ID: PAS-637CF7

Found by Mr P Spink & Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting in September 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

639. Misterton, Somerset: 17th-century silver biconvex button (or possibly cufflink fragment) with stamped flower head (2006 T403) PAS ID: SOMDOR-BCAEB5

Found by Mr M Charles while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

640. Northiam, East Sussex: 17th-century silver button with flaming heart and arrows motif (2005 T135) PAS ID: SUSS-E55D67

Found by Mr V Deverson while metal-detecting in May or June 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

641. Kenilworth, Warwickshire: 17th-century solid silver button (2006 T327) PAS ID: PAS-639F74

Found by Mr G Collett while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(V) DRESS-HOOKS

642. Crondall, Hampshire: 15th–16th-century incomplete silver foliate dress-hook (2006 T450)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A lozenge-shaped dress hook with projecting knobs at angles and midway along the sides. There is a separate floral cast element at centre, attached to the backplate with a domed-headed pin and butterfly clip, only part of which remains on the reverse. The original recurving hook and attachment bar are now missing, but their positions are indicated by solder marks. A maker's mark on reverse is now illegible, but resembles a spray of leaves possibly within a parade shield. Length: 23mm. The swirling style of the foliate element suggests the above date.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

R WEBLEY & D THORNTON

643. Shillington, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T571)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Bowles while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A trefoil-shaped dress-hook with three lobes on a triangular pinked backplate, decorated with applied knob and filigree ornament, gilt. The dome-headed pin at the centre is attached with a butterfly clip to the backplate holding small silver petal-shaped element at the centre. The hook on the back remains but the rectangular bar attachment missing, its original

position still visible.

Disposition: Luton Museum.

D THORNTON

644. Soulbury, Buckinghamshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt book-shaped dress-hook (2005 T322)

Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Shippey while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A small silver dress-hook comprising a central book-shaped section with seven projecting knobs, and a foliate finial at the top covering the base of the recurving hook soldered onto the backplate, next to the soldered rectangular bar attachment. Engraved on the front at the centre is a single letter, possibly a capital A with a line above, or possibly a K. Length: 18mm approx. The orientation of this letter raises the question as to which way round the item was worn as a hook, probably to be read sideways-on as an A. It was probably originally one of a pair, judging by parallel finds, for example a pair from Parham, Suffolk (Gaimster et al 2002) and two further pairs from Suffolk in the British Museum (P&E, 2002,4-3,1 and 2003,3-1,1-2).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

645. Gwithian, Cornwall: Post-Medieval silver-gilt rectangular dress-hook (2005 T64)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Rogers while metal-detecting in February 2005

Description: Cast on three sides with three bosses surrounded by filigree wire and granulation ornament. The central panel surmounted by a foliate pediment. The back plate is scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture which was probably intended for sewing permanently in the dress. The dress hook is designed to imitate a miniature lamp or sconce. Gilding worn around edges, back plate and hook. Length: 31mm.

Discussion: For comparable items see also Treasure Annual Report, 1998–99, no. 214; Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 183.

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum.

B McLEOD

646. Derby, Derbyshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2005 T103)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr H Wright while metal-detecting in October 1999.

Description: A dress-hook cast on one plane with a Tudor rose supporting a trapezoidal fastening bar. A recurving hook of circular section soldered to the reverse. The gilding is worn and the hook bent. Length: 22.46mm.

Disposition: Derby Museum & Art Gallery.

B McLEOD

647. Kingsbridge, Devon: Post-Medieval silver-gilt openwork dress-hook (2006 T646)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Lang while metal-detecting in December 2006.

Description: A dress-hook cast in one plane, a pierced openwork design with the remains of a hook at one end springing from foliate tendrils. At the other end there is an arcaded element with a foliate scroll terminal. On the back, a transverse bar is soldered beneath the arcade opening. The front is gilded. Length: 24mm.

Discussion: This is a common type of copper-alloy fitting, less often found in silver.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

648. Paignton, Devon: Post-Medieval silver-gilt tear-shaped dress-hook (2006 T617)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs A Parnell while metal-detecting in July 2006.

Description: A cast silver-gilt dress-hook with a tear-shaped backplate and scalloped edge. Both hook and bar are now missing. The front is a raised hollow cushion, decorated with filigree circles and knops. Length: 16.5mm; thickness: 5mm.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, hopes to acquire.

D WOOTTON

649. Pinhoe, Devon: Post-Medieval silver-gilt rectangular dress-hook (2005 T157)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Walker while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description: A complete silver-gilt rectangular dress-hook, cast on three sides and decorated with nine bosses, three on each side. At the point the hook joins the body of the dress-hook is a worn triangular foliate pediment. The backplate is flat and scalloped on the vertical sides. It has a rectangular aperture that probably allowed it to be sewn onto clothing, as a dress accessory. Weight: 3.07g.

Discussion: Gaimster et al. (2002) suggest this type of dress-hook may have been made to resemble a miniature lamp or sconce.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.

N POWELL

650. Ugborough, Devon: Post-Medieval silver incomplete gilt dress-hook (2005 T23)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Fisher while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description: Part of a silver-gilt dress-hook. It is cast in the form of a five-petalled flower on a five-pointed star or pentagon. Each petal is surmounted by a conical boss. A sixth, slightly smaller boss would have sat in the middle of the flower, but this is now lost. The attachment loop and hook are missing from the reverse, their fixing points marked by the remains of solder. Traces of gilding remain on the surface. Weight: 2.69g.

Discussion: See Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 179 and Gaimster et al. (2002), cat. 10, for similar examples.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum.

N POWELL

651. Compton Abbas, Dorset: Two Post-Medieval silver-gilt openwork dress-hooks (2006 T214)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Harper & Mrs V Harper while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: Two dress-hooks, gilt both front and back, of identical form, dimensions and facture. Each takes the form of an openwork circular ornament radiating three thistle-heads and foliage; seven circular pierced holes at the centre form a flower head. On the backplate, behind one of the thistle-heads, soldering indicates the former presence of a recurving hook, now lost; similar solder marks lower down suggest the location of a rectangular bar attachment of the kind found on other dress-hooks. This is not a type previously recorded through the Treasure Act, however. Diameter: 19mm approx.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

652. Good Easter, Essex: Post-Medieval trefoil-shaped dress-hook fragment (2006 T178)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Trefoil-shaped dress-attachment, made from sheet in one plane with three round 'leaves' with applied gilt filigree ornament around central white enamel(?) boss; two small integral loops for attachment and one larger loop soldered onto the back. Presumably one element from a two-part dress-hook, the hook element now missing. Length: 1.3cm.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.

D THORNTON

653. Botley, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T142)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Keets while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description: A trefoil-shaped dress-hook with three hemispherical bosses, each with applied filigree ornament in the form of three circlets with granulated knops, the inner circlet of each with no knop. In the centre, there is an aperture which would have held a central rosette, attached by a rivet (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 163). On the reverse is soldered an incurved hook; the fastening bar now missing. Diameter: 18mm.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

B McLEOD

654. Kingstone area, Herefordshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T128)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Sloane while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A dress-hook of trefoil-shaped form, comprising a triangular backplate with three hemispherical gilt bosses, and a central knop. The recurving hook is soldered on to the backplate at the top, the bar attachment is now missing but its original position is indicated by solder marks. The base of the hook is flattened and punched with a maker's mark in a shaped shield, now illegible. Length: 19mm, weight: 1.8g.

Discussion: This style of dress fastening was common during the 16th century in Tudor England and used to secure or close items of dress, likely restricted to female costume.

Disposition: Hereford Museum and Art Gallery.

D THORNTON

655. Barkway, Hertfordshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt circular dress-hook (2005 T36)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr Shepherd while metal-detecting in June 2004.

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, the hook and attachment bar soldered to the reverse. The bar inscribed possibly: ?17 ?57. The circular plate with punched decoration, with alternate spokes and bosses around the edge and a central spoke.

Discussion: The spokes may have held pearls. The punch-marked decoration adds to the elaborate decorative effect created by the alternate gilt bosses and pearls. The numbering on the attachment bar might indicate a sequential difference in size of the individual elements of a suite of dress fastenings including this element, see Gaimster et al. (2002). Length: 22.2mm; width: 14.8mm; weight: 3.18g.

Disposition: British Museum.

B McLEOD

656. Arreton, Isle of Wight: Post-Medieval silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook (2005 T202)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Trout while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook, the cast backplate with small projecting knops along the edges. The central section has two soldered stepped concentric cushions, and an engraved thistle motif flanked on either side by a palmate leaf motif. On the reverse is a recurving circular section hook, the tip missing. The soldered transverse bar attachment is also missing. Length: 24mm; weight: 7.21g.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

657. Swainsthorpe, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T468)

Date: 16th century

Date of discovery: Found by Mr A Haggith while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt dress-hook of Gaimster et al. (2002) Group I, with trifoliate back-plate cusped around the edge and three bosses, each with three filigree annulets around a pellet or knop. In the centre a sub-circular sheet, with engraved lines on its upper surface, was held in place by a convex-headed butterfly clip, now loose and missing one bent-over end. The attachment bar or loop on the reverse is missing. The slightly distorted hook, soldered to the backplate, carries a stamped maker's mark, a cross patonce, at its broad end. Gilding is not present on the reverse, the hook and the central sheet. It is probable that the latter is a replacement. Not only is it rather coarsely made, but it is too large, completely obscuring the three inner annulets, with its edge touching the three knops. Length: 22mm; weight: 2.99g.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

658. Thornham, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt circular dress-hook (2005 T279)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N Holmes while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A complete dress-hook cast in the form of a 10-spoked Catherine-wheel inset with a five-petalled flower head radiating around a hemispherical boss. The petals of the flower are covered with closely spaced radiating lines and the ends of each petal have been shaped to appear ragged. The Catherine wheel and central boss have traces of gilding. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 4.0g.

Discussion: Similar to a 16th-century cap-hook from Nettlestead, Suffolk (Gaimster et al. 2002, fig. 15).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

659. Fawler, Oxfordshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T604)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Thornton while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Trefoil-shaped dress hook with pinked backplate. Three lobes with applied filigree roundels and knops. Central pin with butterfly clip attachment to base plate, now missing its original domed head holding a flower-like element at the centre. Gilt. On the back, recurving hook and rectangular bar attachment.

Discussion: A typical 16th-century form; for a complete example see Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 148, from Gooderstone, Norfolk.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

660. Stowmarket area, Suffolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2006 T373)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Bayliss while metal-detecting in July 2006.

Description: A complete dress-hook, the plate is openwork and cast in one; it is rectangular in shape with horizontal and vertical bars appearing to represent a portcullis. The upper edge has a rounded projection at either end and the lower edge has indented triangular arches along it. The other two opposing sides of the plate have small transverse notches, which may represent a stone or brick wall. The transverse bar and hook are soldered to the flat back face of the plate.

Discussion: Although no published parallel could be found for this dress-hook with its unusual plate, it probably fits into Gaimster's Group I (Gaimster et al. 2002). Length: 42.5mm; weight: 6.68g.

Disposition: British Museum.

F MINTER

661. North Curry, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver-gilt drop-shaped dress-hook (2005 T172)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Wyatt while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast on one plane, the triangular backplate with scalloped edges. The domed boss with applied filigree and granulated ornament, some losses. The reverse soldered with transverse bar, the curved fastening hook missing. Length: 14mm.

Disposition: Somerset Museum.

B McLEOD

662. Taunton area, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver-gilt drop-shaped dress-hook (2005 T525)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Saxton while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: A three-part cast silver-gilt dress fastener, teardrop-shaped and the front is domed with a circular filigree pattern and small petal edging. This hooked tag falls into the category of Tudor dress-hooks which have a raised transverse bar for sewing onto cloth and a recurving hook on the reverse (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 158). Length: 30.3mm; weight: 4.25g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

N PAYNE

663. Willingdon and Jevington, East Sussex: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T489)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Boyd while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A 16th-century silver-gilt dress fitting, with the hook remaining intact and in situ. The fitting has a triangular backplate, with cusped outline (now heavily worn). Three hemispherical bosses have been soldered onto the front and have been decorated with applied filigree circles and pellets. Around the base of each boss is a ring of ropework wire. A pellet can be seen on the outer edge between each boss (three in total). There is no central ornamentation. The reverse is flat and undecorated but there are three marks indicating where the bosses have been attached to the front. On top of the lower mark, a large hook has been soldered into position and it extends down from the main body of the fitting, before tapering and bending back on itself terminating with a point. The triangular form is common for dress fittings. Dimensions: 21.8mm x 14.4mm x 4.6mm; weight: 2.57g.

Discussion: Two very similar fittings have been reported through the Treasure Act both from East Sussex (although these fittings are common nationwide): Treasure Annual Report 2003, p. 122, no. 241 (2003 T316) and Treasure Annual Report 2004, p. 131 no. 281 (2004 T237).

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

664. Sullington area, West Sussex: Post-Medieval silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T110)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Gill while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: A dress-hook comprising a triangular backplate with pinked edge, applied with three bosses decorated with filigree spirals and knops. The recurving hook is soldered to the top of the backplate, and attachment marks for the original bar attachment are visible. Width: 18mm.

Disposition: Horsham Museum.

D THORNTON

665. Upton Lovell, Wiltshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt triangular dress-hook (2006 T600)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Scott while metal-detecting in summer 2006.

Description: 16th-century cast silver-gilt hooked tag. It has a triangular backplate. On the narrow end at the back, the re-curving hook is soldered. The attachment bar is missing, but the remnants of solder show that it would have been along the wide edge. The triangular backplate has lobes at each corner (one of which is missing) and three along each side. The lobes on the corner and along the centre of the sides are largest and decorated with a rib. On the backplate is a ridge following the edge of the plate. Within the centre of this triangle is a smaller (9mm x 9mm) triangle attached to the backplate with a visible rivet, also of silver. The triangle may have originally been aligned so that its points were halfway along each of the backplate's side; however, it is now slightly tilted. The triangle is decorated with lobes at the corners and a single lobe at each side. The corner lobes are not circular, but split into three. On the face of each is a small raised circle. A sub-circular ridge surrounds the central rivet. Dimensions: 20mm x 40mm; weight: 2.16g.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

R WOOD

666. Puddletown, Dorset: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T455)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-63DB46

Found by Mr D Grenfell while metal-detecting September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

N PAYNE

667. North West Essex: 16th-century silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook (2006 T581)
PAS ID: ESS-013DF6

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

C McDONALD

668. Roxwell, Essex: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T236) PAS ID: ESS-CF0784
Found by Mr R Abbott while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

669. East Dean, Hampshire: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T292)
PAS ID: HAMP-6CACB7

Found by Mr M Harvey while metal-detecting in April 2006; Hampshire Museums Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

670. Langrish, Hampshire: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T446) PAS ID: HAMP-D68816

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

R WEBLEY

671. Brighstone area, Isle of Wight: 16th-century complete silver-gilt square dress-hook (2006 T500)
PAS ID: IOW-C9F555

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

F BASFORD

672. Gatcombe, Isle of Wight: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T255)
PAS ID: IOW-CBEC62

Found by Mr B Healey while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

673. Havenstreet area, Isle of Wight: 16th-century silver trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T191)
PAS ID: IOW-B4B573

Found by Mr D Cole while metal-detecting in May 2005; Isle of Wight Museum Service had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F BASFORD

674. Brookland, Kent: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt flower-shaped dress-hook (2005 T428)
PAS ID: KENT-5051E4

Found by Mr D Hannon while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

675. Binbrook, Lincolnshire: 16th-century silver-gilt incomplete openwork dress-hook (2005 T78)
PAS ID: PAS-7202E6

Found by Mr R Wills while metal-detecting in November 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

676. Beachamwell, Norfolk: 16th-century silver book-shaped dress-hook (2005 T61)
PAS ID: NMS-CF0006

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

A ROGERSON

677. Deopham, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt incomplete fleur-de-lis dress-hook (2005 T58) PAS ID: NMS-CD32D8

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

S J ASHLEY

678. Felmingham, Norfolk: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T285)
PAS ID: NMS-49A7B2

Found by Mr C Thorpe & Mr M Watts while metal-detecting in March or April; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

679. Foulsham, Norfolk: 16th-century silver trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T149)
PAS ID: NMS-D0DF75

Found by Mr A Carter while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

680. Fransham, Norfolk: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T596)
PAS ID: NMS-4D1B25

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

S J ASHLEY

681. Horningtoft, Norfolk: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T477)
PAS ID: NMS-245A63

Found by Ms C Velthaus while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

682. Southery, Norfolk: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2005 T162)
PAS ID: NMS-D125E1

Found by Mr C Miles while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

683. Dunham-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 16th-century silver-gilt openwork dress-hook fragment (2005 T85) PAS ID: NLM-A69BB4

Found by Mr D Wilson while metal-detecting 2005 or earlier; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

684. Prees, Shropshire: 16th-century silver-gilt circular scalloped dress-hook (2006 T127)
PAS ID: PAS-891CE4

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

P REAVILL

685. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T634) PAS ID: SF-182BA2

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

F MINTER

686. Orford, Suffolk: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook fragments (2005 T332)
PAS ID: PAS-8ADE72

Found by Mr A Carver while metal-detecting in September 2005; Orford Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

F MINTER

687. Blaxhall area, Suffolk: 16th-century silver circular knopped dress-hook (2006 T322)
PAS ID: SF-96ED71

Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

688. Blaxhall area, Suffolk: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil leaf-shaped dress- or cap-hook (2006 T323)
PAS ID: SF-970504

Found by Mr A Calver while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

689. Durnford, Wiltshire: 16th-century silver circular dress-hook fragment (2005 T177)
PAS ID: PAS-8AEF73

Found by Mr D Martin while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

K HINDS

690. Easterton, Wiltshire: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T501)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-9B24F7

Found by Mr J Gozney while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

691. Aldbrough, East Riding of Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress-hook (2006 T339) PAS ID: YORYM-AF19A2

Found by Mr S Gardner while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

692. Beverley Area, East Riding of Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt rectangular dress-hook or fitting (2006 T99) PAS ID: PAS-8B0156

Found by Mr J Chapman while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

693. Broomhead Hall, South Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook (2006 T423)
PAS ID: SWYOR-699EE7

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

D THORNTON

694. York area, York: 16th-century silver-gilt book-shaped dress-hook (2006 T585)
PAS ID: LANLUM-E360C5

Found by Mr S Moody while metal-detecting pre-1997; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D BRUNS

(VI) DRESS FITTINGS

695. Wem area, Shropshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress accessory (2005 T182)

Date: Late 15th–16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Williams while metal-detecting in February or March 2005.

Description: A silver dress accessory, either an ornamental dress fastening or a mount. Constructed in three sections with integral hooks, soldered together at the back of the central ornament. The central, top element comprises a shaped Tudor rose, while the middle element forms a vertical bar with an incurved hook at one end. A zoomorphic head curves to reach the rose motif at the other end. The back element has a horizontal bar with an incurved hook at either end, one hook now broken off and lost. The head, the rose and the engraved lines bear traces of gilding. Height: 40mm.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service.

B McLEOD

696. Whaplode, Lincolnshire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress fitting (2006 T55)

Date: 16th century

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

Description: A dress-hook in the form of three recurving hooks with tapering points, made from two lengths of thick wire, soldered onto the back of a circular boss. The boss has a pinked outline in the form of a flower head, resembling a button daisy, apparently cast. The front and back, including hooks themselves, are gilded, and the backplate filed. Length: 36mm; width: 41mm approx.

Discussion: This is a new type of Tudor dress-hook to be recorded under the Treasure Act. Karen Parker of Historic Resources Centre, Winchester Museums Service, comments that it may correspond to a hook worn on the cloak of St Margaret of Antioch in stained glass windows from the Chapel of the Vyne, Hampshire, which was built between 1518 and 1527 by Sir William Sandys, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VIII (Wayment 1980, figs.VII–VIII). This type of hook is there shown being worn in pairs by women to join the edges of a cloak or mantle to the bodice. The two windows from the Vyne showing dress-hooks of this type would appear to record contemporary court fashion.

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

D THORNTON

697. South Colchester, Essex: Post-Medieval incomplete silver dress accessory (2005 T254)

Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Norton while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: An incomplete dress accessory, drop-shaped in plan with a thin rectangular bar at the curved end. It is formed from two separate plates, joined with a separate band in effect making the object hollow with an aperture or split. The backplate is solid, the front plate highly decorative, with a raised bevelled crescent enclosing an openwork foliate design. At each tip of the crescent is a silver rivet, which passes between the plates and is visible on the reverse. The rectangular bar was once joined to another, now missing, portion of the object, possibly hinged as evidenced by two rectangular scars on the back edge of the bar. Between the two plates is a patch of woven textile, now brown and discoloured. Length: 34.2mm; thickness: 5.6mm; weight: 11.81g.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.

C McDONALD

698. Findon, West Sussex: Post-Medieval silver dress fitting (2005 T425)

Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr F Kurzeja while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A double-sided cast item in the form of a hanging flower head, possibly a fleur-de-lis, with engraved detail. It is pierced on one side to denote a looped-back petal and with a large integral attachment loop at the top. Length: 17mm approx.

Discussion: The fact that it is double-sided with a relatively large loop suggests that this object was designed to be sewn to something, perhaps to clothing. For a similar item from King's Somborne, Hampshire, see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 118, though this was slightly larger and gilt. Perhaps this item was from a set of identically cast fittings to be worn on sleeves or other clothing.

Disposition: Worthing Museum & Art Gallery.

D THORNTON

699. Bishopstone, Wiltshire: Post-Medieval silver dress fitting (2006 T238)

Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Duffield while metal-detecting in 2003.

Description: An openwork silver fitting, with a rectangular loop bound on one side by three ribs. From these extends the main body, a stylised tree. At its centre are four holes, the main stem of the tree dividing in two and a branch on each side into quarters around these. Dimensions: 22.7mm x 19.7mm; weight: 2.33g.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

K HINDS

700. Seething, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt eyelet (2005 T402)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Dunthorne while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt eyelet consisting of a cast heart-shaped front plate with cable moulded edging and annulet decoration, attached, probably by solder, to a wire loop. The wire is turned to form two small apertures through which the object would have been attached to the garment and a large catch or eye to receive a hook. For a similar example see Ipswich area, in Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 151. Length: 12mm; weight: 0.74g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

701. Thetford area, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt eyelet (2006 T316)

Date: 16th–17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Hewett while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A complete dress fitting with a cast plate and applied wire loop. The plate consists of a circular ring, which is decorated with six evenly spaced flowers with smaller tendrils of foliage between these. In the centre of the ring is a solid heart shape, the front face of which is slightly rounded. The reverse of the plate has been filed flat. The applied silver loop on the back face has two small loops for sewing the fitting to cloth and a larger loop, which would have acted as a catch for a hook. Length: 20.8mm; weight: 1.99g.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

702. Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire: 16th-century silver disc-shaped eyelet (2006 T584) PAS ID: BH-0174E0

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

D THORNTON

703. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: 16th-century silver dress fitting fragment with curling fronds (2006 T143) PAS ID: NMS-3A7676

Found by Mr A Womack while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

704. Dereham area, Norfolk: 16th-century silver sub-square eyelet (2005 T448) PAS ID: NMS-23B518

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

S J ASHLEY

705. Horningtoft, Norfolk: 16th-century silver lozenge-shaped openwork dress fitting (2006 T144) PAS ID: NMS-3A8074

Found by Mr G Linton while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

706. Narford, Norfolk: 16th-century silver-gilt circular notched dress fitting (2006 T363) PAS ID: NMS-4A54C7

Found by Mr J Coggles while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

707. Montacute, Somerset: 16th-century silver lozenge-shaped dress accessory or clasp (2005 T101) PAS ID: SOMDOR-EA0908

Found by Mr J Gaylard while metal-detecting in November or December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

708. Bexhill, East Sussex: 16th-century silver-gilt domed filigree mount (2006 T304) PAS ID: SUSS-D8AB03

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

D THORNTON

709. Cottam, East Riding of Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt hemispherical dress fitting (2006 T352) PAS ID: PAS-8B1092

Found by Mr K Umpleby while metal-detecting in 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

710. Hinxton, Cambridgeshire: 16th–17th-century silver filigree eyelet fragment (2006 T391) PAS ID: PAS-8C6F02

Found by Mr S Fordham while metal-detecting in July 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

711. Hitcham, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt trefoil-shaped eyelet (2006 T517) PAS ID: SF-361C13

Found by Mr G Fisk while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

712. Littlethorpe, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century hemispherical dress fitting, possibly a button (2006 T254) PAS ID: PAS-8C7D02

Found by Mr A Grange while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

713. South Thoresby, Lincolnshire: 17th-century silver or tin-plated copper-alloy shield-shaped dress fastener (2006 T24) PAS ID: PAS-8C8B78

Found by Mr D Revell while metal-detecting in December 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

K LEAHY

714. Polesworth, Warwickshire: Possible Post-Medieval openwork dress fitting, of close to Britannia standard silver (2006 T88) PAS ID: LEIC-F554E7

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

D THORNTON

(VII) FINGER-RINGS

715. Chester, Cheshire: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T164)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found as part of the Chester Amphitheatre Project during controlled excavation in August 2005.

Description: A serjeant-at-law's ring, comprising a gold band with an inscribed motto on the outside between punched borders. The inscription is divided by one white and one red enamelled flower and reads: REGIS. PREP * LEG + EX *. The second 'P' of 'PREP' and the 'G' of 'LEG' are both written as to signify an abbreviation. **Discussion:** Two rings in the British Museum collections have similar mottos and are decorated in the same manner; these are dated to the first half of the 16th century (Baker 1984, 474, plate VI 4 and 5; Dalton 1912 cat. nos. 1678, 1679). The mottos appear to be different for each call of serjeants, however detailed records of the rings given at each and every call were not kept and this particular example does not appear in the list of published mottos. Further work is also required to expand the abbreviations. A serjeant-at-law was a high-ranking barrister from whose ranks judges were chosen. In general only a small number of serjeants were appointed at any one time. Their appointment was accompanied by ceremony and celebration including a great feast and the giving of gold rings by the appointee to colleagues, friends, important officials and, at times, the king.

Disposition: Disclaimed, to remain with the main site archive (Grosvenor Museum).

J EDWARDS

716. Lavenham, Suffolk: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T639)

Date: Late 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Kendall while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: A finger-ring with flattened 'D' sectioned band, now distorted, expanding smoothly at shoulders to a flat circular bezel engraved with a coat of arms and beaded border. A probable maker's mark: A B is stamped within a shield on the reverse. Diameter of bezel: 14.5mm; internal diameter: 28mm approx; weight: 6.87g.

Discussion: The coat of arms is the quartered arms of the Eden family of Sudbury and Ballingdon Hall and the St Cle(e)re family of St Cleere Hall in St Osyth, Essex. The quartering results from the marriage of Sir Thomas Eden of The Friars, Sudbury (d.1614) to Elizabeth St Cle(e)re (d.1573). The ring could have been used by any of their male descendants, the most likely being their son, Sir Thomas Eden of The Friars, Sudbury and Ballingdon Hall, who was knighted in 1604, and commissioned a large mural, dated 1615, in the north chapel of All Saints church, Sudbury, which shows the pedigree of the family and includes the quartered arms shown on the ring. He died in 1616. The arms could also have been used by Sir Thomas's sons, St Clere Eden who died in 1624, and John Eden of Ballingdon Hall, an important Parliamentarian captured by the Royalists at Chelmsford in 1648. He died in 1683, outliving his son Thomas, at which the male line became extinct.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service.

E MARTIN & E DARCH

717. Boxted, Essex: Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (2006 T480)

Date: 16th–early 17th century

Date: Found by Mr P Conlon while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A slightly distorted but complete gold ring in the form of a band with a groove around its circumference giving the impression of double bands joined by a central plain band of gold. Each of the 'two' bands is decorated with a mirrored design of curlicues and diagonal bands. Traces of white enamel are visible on the exterior surface. On the inner face of the band is a Latin inscription in capital letters: MEDIOCRIA FIRMA followed by a possibly blundered letter. The inscription translates as 'The moderate is reliable'. Diameter: 23.1mm x 16.7mm; weight: 3.60g.

Discussion: The inscription relates to ideas of Aristotle's doctrine of the mean, which advises choosing a middle path between extremes. This motto was adopted by many families and was most famously used by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam (1561–1626) and possibly his father Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. There is no evidence pointing to ownership of this ring by the Bacon family. For a similar ring with

a different design and inscription, see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 153.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service.

C McDONALD & N AWAIS-DEAN

718. Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver posy ring (2006 T133)

Date: 16th–17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Schorn while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: The ring is broken and now appears flat, the hoop with cross-hatched engraving on the exterior, the interior inscribed: MY HART IS YOURS, with small horizontal v-shaped nicks between each word.

Discussion: The exterior decoration may once have contained enamel forming a chequerboard pattern. The inscription was in use by the late 16th century (according to Evans (1931) it is recorded in the Harleian manuscript of 1596).

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Winchester Museums Service.

J A RUDOE

719. Kirkham area, Lancashire: Post-Medieval gold posy ring (2005 T41)

Date: Second half of the 16th–17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wolstencroft while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: A thin fragile gold band with floral ornament on the exterior comprising scrollwork and small leaves. The interior is inscribed in capitals: ^SPES^MEA^DEVS^. Tiny traces of black enamel survive in the two inner ^s.

Disposition: Lancashire Museums.

D BRUNS

720. Thakeham, West Sussex: Post-Medieval incomplete gold finger-ring (2006 T497)

Date: 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Gill while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: An incomplete gold finger-ring, the bezel hexagonal in shape. The front of the bezel has been decorated with an engraved design comprising an incised double ring with the legend: + NOSCE TE IPSUM, the Latin for 'Know thyself', inside which is an image of Death, in the form of a skull. The skull is infilled with white enamel, the inscription and background in black, and high relief floral scrolls on the shoulders are partially infilled with blue enamel. The shoulders of the ring are formed from high relief floral scrolls. Engraved floral designs extend down from the shoulders, to where the hoop has broken. Bezel dimensions: 12.8mm x 16.2mm; weight: 7.75g.

Disposition: Horsham Museum.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

721. Collingbourne Kingston, Wiltshire: Post-Medieval gold posy ring (2006 T457)

Date: 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N Phillips while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A thin flat band, once enamelled, decorated with a geometric pattern incorporating 4-petal motifs; inscribed inside in capitals: I * AM * YOURS.

Discussion: There are closely similar examples in the British Museum, for example 1961,12-2,130 and also 459, which has a similar capital letter inscription 'YOURS ONLI' (Evans 1931).

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

J A RUDOE

722. Edworth, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval gold posy ring (2005 T489)

Date: Second half of the 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Duff while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A gold hoop decorated on the exterior with geometric ornament comprising quatrefoils in ovals, and containing white enamel; the interior inscribed in lower case: A mite for a million, with unidentified mark, possibly I I.

Discussion: This inscription with 'mite' spelt 'myte' is recorded by Joan Evans in the 1596 Harleian manuscript, and with this spelling on a ring given by Isaac Walton to the Bishop of Winchester in 1683. In the absence of an identified maker's mark or date letter, such rings are always difficult to date with any accuracy, but in this instance the decoration suggests a date in the 17th rather than the 18th century.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

J A RUDOE

723. Pavenham, Bedfordshire: Post-Medieval gold posy Ring (2005 T490)

Date: Second half of 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Swannell while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A thin hoop finely decorated on the exterior with a floral scroll containing significant remains of green, white, blue and yellow enamel. The interior inscribed in lower case Be not coy but cortious, in black enamel.

Discussion: In the absence of an identified maker's mark or date letter, such rings are always difficult to date with any accuracy, and there are few parallels for the decoration on the exterior, but in this instance the sentiment of the inscription suggests a date in the 17th century.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

J A RUDOE

**724. Little Budworth, Cheshire:
Post-Medieval memorial finger-ring (2005 T334)**

Date: Dated 1685

Discovery: Found by Mrs J Beresford while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: Inscribed inside the hoop: JR Dyed June 28th 85. The exterior is decorated with a skull, a commonly found motif on mourning rings of this period. Diameter: 21mm; weight: 3.02g.

Disposition: Cheshire Heritage & Museums Service.

N HEREPATH

**725. Chelmsford area, Essex:
Post-Medieval gold fede ring (2006 T567)**

Date: Probably early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Cook while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A thin gold ring the bezel in the form of clasped hands enamelled white, the shoulders decorated with enamel scrollwork in blue, red and white enamel, and ending in 'cuffs'. Inscribed inside in capitals: *THINKE x OF x ME*, with the original black enamel. Before the word 'OF' is a five-petal flower enamelled in blue.

Discussion: For a ring with a similar capital letter inscription in the British Museum (THINK ON ME), see Dalton (1912), no. 1302. For a gimmel ring with clasped hands and similar shoulders dated 1605, see exhibition catalogue *Princely Magnificence*, London V&A 1980, no. 61.

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

J A RUDOE

726. South Essex: Post-Medieval gold mourning ring (2006 T447)

Date: Dated 1674

Discovery: Found by Mr P Minshall while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A small ring, with a plain exterior engraved with a skull; the interior is inscribed in lower case script: E : Kinsman objt 28 Maij 74. o. y. en, with maker's mark GW in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of the period, though the spelling of 'objt' and 'Maij' is unusual, and the interpretation of the letters that appear after the date is unclear. The maker's mark does not appear in Grimwade (1990).

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.

J A RUDOE

**727. Bletchingley, Surrey:
Post-Medieval gold puzzle ring (2006 T630)**

Date: Probably early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Williams while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: Formed of three bands, the middle hoop is diagonally ribbed, while the outer hoops are plain. The bands intertwine at the back, or possibly at the bezel, forming a decorative knot.

Discussion: Puzzle rings are derived from gimmel rings (the name of these coming from the Latin 'gemellus' meaning 'twin'). Gimmel rings were associated with betrothal, since the two hoops could be separated and given to a husband and wife. The idea of a puzzle ring is believed to have come from the East. The hoops cannot be detached from one another. See Dalton (1912) no. 645 for a similar example.

Disposition: Guildford Museum withdrew; returned to finder.

N AWAIS-DEAN

**728. Drifffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Post-Medieval gold memorial ring (2005 T379)**

Date: Probably late 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Crowe while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A thin gold D-section hoop, the exterior engraved with a skull flanked by cross-hatching with traces of black enamel. The interior inscribed in lower case: Prepare to follow with a monogram, possibly IR or JR.

Discussion: This is a characteristic type of 17th-century memorial rings. Rings commemorating the execution of Charles commonly bear the inscription 'Prepared be to follow me' with a CR monogram. The monogram on this ring is not easy to interpret, but one possible reading is IR or JR, the curved elements at the top being read as either the bar of the J or as a vestigial crown, in which case the letters may stand for Jacobus Rex, or King James II. This is, however, a very tentative interpretation.

Disposition: East Riding Museums Service.

J A RUDOE

**729. Cholderton, Hampshire: Probably 16th-century silver-gilt ornamental ring inscribed 'T' (2005 T29)
PAS ID: HAMP-AFAF41**

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

J A RUDOE

**730. Cobham, Kent: Probable 16th-century silver finger-ring with pierced empty setting (2005 T536)
PAS ID: KENT-2DBD20**

Found by Mr M Chivington while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**731. City of London: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with possible crown-shaped bezel (2005 T287)
PAS ID: LON-779DD4**

Found by Mr S Brooker & Mr A Johannesen while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F SIMPSON

**732. Bacton, Norfolk: 16th-century silver finger-ring with flower-shaped bezel (2006 T58)
PAS ID: NMS-3A3473**

Found by Dr T Pestell while metal-detecting in December 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

**733. East of Norwich, Norfolk: 16th-century gold serjeant-at-law's finger-ring inscribed 'LEX VITA REGVM' and so probably dateable to April 1567 (2006 T41)
PAS ID: NMS-36DAE7**

Found while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

**734. Walsham Area, Norfolk: 16th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with punched decoration (2006 T506)
PAS ID: NMS-4BAD10**

Found by Mr F Nielson while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

**735. Frilsham, West Berkshire: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed '+ THINKE x ON x ME' (2006 T7)
PAS ID: BERK-E8E7C6**

Found by Ms L Bedford while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**736. Powderham, Devon: 16th–17th-century gold ornamental ring with square-cut green stone setting (2006 T189)
PAS ID: DEV-870445**

Found by Mr J Wright while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to landowner for display at Powderham Castle.

J A RUDOE

**737. Corscombe, Dorset: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'I * LIKE * MY * CHOYE' (2006 T460)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-6FF421**

Found by Mr K Timberlake while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**738. Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset: 16th–17th-century silver posy ring inscribed 'IN TRVST BE IVST' (2006 T498)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-C1B8C2**

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

J A RUDOE

**739. Good Easter, Essex: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'NOT*THIS*but*me ꝛ to.cho[s?e]*' (2006 T319)
PAS ID: ESS-EC2997**

Found while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

M CUDDEFORD

**740. North of Colchester, Essex: 16th–17th-century gold finger-ring inscribed '+PVR [?] VOSTR[E]... [S]ENS SV??[ST]... ??[MARIA monogram ?]' (2006 T444)
PAS ID: ESS-AD1C00**

Found by Mr K Smith while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD & J A RUDOE

**741. High Easter, Essex: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt finger-ring inscribed 'OBEY GOD' (2006 T511)
PAS ID: ESS-010B24**

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

C McDONALD

**742. West Hanningfield, Essex: 16th–17th-century gold finger-ring bezel with red gem (2005 T356)
PAS ID: ESS-823516**

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

C McDONALD & J A RUDOE

**743. Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'FOR EVER YOUTRES' (2006 T332)
PAS ID: PAS-8CDA26**

Found by Mrs A Chandler while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

744. Orcop, Herefordshire: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed 'x LOVE ME ONLY' (2006 T245) PAS ID: PAS-8D5991

Found by Mr S Sloan while metal-detecting in March 2006; Hereford Museum & Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned.

J A RUDOE

745. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: 16th–17th-century silver posy ring fragment with oak leaf & acorn motif and inscribed [VI]'RTVE' (2005 T431) PAS ID: IOW-F407D2

Found by Mr A Fairbanks while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

746. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: 16th–17th-century gold signet ring with griffin (2005 T3) PAS ID: IOW-7F93B5

Found by Mr G Cole while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD & J A RUDOE

747. Great Dunham, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver finger-ring with geometric appliqué wire and pellet decoration (2006 T636) PAS ID: NMS-4D3FF1

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

S J ASHLEY

748. Scarning, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt finger-ring fragment with beaded borders (2006 T641) PAS ID: NMS-4D4DA4

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

S J ASHLEY

749. Braybrooke, Northamptonshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'BE + TRUE + IN + HART' (2006 T427) PAS ID: NARC-8827B7

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

J A RUDOE

750. East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt signet ring inscribed 'TS' (2005 T231) PAS ID: PAS-8D64B5

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

A ROGERSON

751. Newark area, Nottinghamshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'I WOLDE . GLADLI .' (2005 T193) PAS ID: DENO-C84DE1

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

J A RUDOE

752. Albrighton area, Shropshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'KEEPE FAYTH TIL DEATH' (2006 T171) PAS ID: PAS-8D7E16

Found by Mr R Foote while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

753. Flixton, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with geometric wire and quatrefoil appliqué decoration (2006 T645) PAS ID: PAS-8D8A57

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

S J ASHLEY

754. Nettlestead, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver finger-ring inscribed 'SARVE GOD ONLY' (2006 T313) PAS ID: SF-FBB922

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

F MINTER

755. Southwater, West Sussex: 16th–17th-century gold signet ring inscribed 'IT' (2005 T27) PAS ID: SUSS-C82F75

Found by Mr S Sexton while metal-detecting in January 2005; Horsham Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

756. Willingdon & Jevington area, East Sussex: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed 'YOURS IN HART' (2005 T25) PAS ID: SUSS-C86B41

Found by Mr M Lee while metal-detecting in January 2005; generously donated by the finder & landowner to the Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

L VODEN-DECKER

757. Brailes, Warwickshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'NO FREND TO FAITH' (2005 T275) PAS ID: WAW-F31E71

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

A BOLTON

758. Aiskew, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt ornamental ring with foliate relief decoration (2006 T433) PAS ID: YORYM-F525E2

Found by Mr B Court while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

759. Buttercrambe with Bossall, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'I * LIVE * IN . LOVE * AND THAYR * WYL * DE * [?THAYR]' (...thy will desire?) (2006 T101) PAS ID: PAS-8D9952

Found by Mr C Askew while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

760. Drax, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century mourning ring with skull motif and inscribed 'Blessed are y^e dead y^e dy in y^e Lord' (2006 T104) PAS ID: PAS-8DA451

Found by Mr S Haley while metal-detecting in February 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

761. Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire: 16th–17th-century gold posy ring inscribed '*DVE *DONA*A*QUI*LVPLEAT' (meaning unclear) (2005 T147) PAS ID: LANCUM-158E32

Found by Mr E May while metal-detecting in October 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D BRUNS & J A RUDOE

762. Fotherby, Lincolnshire: 17th-century silver finger-ring fragment inscribed '...VOE I... ' (2006 T387) PAS ID: PAS-8DAF04

Found by Mr M Foslethwaite while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

763. Farnham, Suffolk: 17th-century gold ornamental finger-ring fragment set with a square-cut colourless stone (2006 T558) PAS ID: PAS-8DBAD3

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

J A RUDOE

764. Lewes area, East Sussex: 17th-century gold finger-ring inscribed 'Heaven is my happeness' (2005 T28) PAS ID: SUSS-C864A7

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

L VODEN-DECKER

765. Spixworth, Norfolk: 17th-century gold memorial ring with skull and flower motif, inscribed 'G A ob 26 May 98' (2005 T446) PAS ID: NMS-237F81

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

E DARCH

766. West Norfolk: 17th-century silver ornamental ring inscribed 'I + WISH + YOU + WELL ++' (2005 T240) PAS ID: NMS-E25BF2

Found by Mr J Wells while metal detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

767. Edington, Somerset: 17th-century gold posy ring inscribed '+ thyncke on me' (2005 T173) PAS ID: SOMDOR-D4E3C1

Found by Mr M Vowles while metal-detecting in May 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

L VODEN-DECKER

768. Catterick area, North Yorkshire: 17th-century gold memorial ring with rock-crystal gem (2005 T50) PAS ID: NCL-FFE147

Found by Mr I Craggs while metal-detecting in November 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

P WALTON

769. Rochford, Essex: 17th–18th-century gold finger-ring (2005 T312) PAS ID: ESS-BCF304

Found by Mr A Splain while metal-detecting in January 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

770. Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire: 17th–early-18th-century posy ring inscribed 'Let likinge laste' (2006 T331) PAS ID: PAS-8DE860

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

J A RUDOE

771. Woodnesborough, Kent: 17th–early-18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'In this little all' (2006 T335) PAS ID: KENT-D0E578

Found by Mr A Sales while metal-detecting in June 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

772. Postwick area, Norfolk: 17th–early-18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'TFT [?] Revoult its your fault' (2006 T188) PAS ID: NMS-3AC194

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

S J ASHLEY & J A RUDOE

773. Unknown parish, Somerset or Wiltshire: 17th–early-18th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed '+ forget my not' (2006 T618) PAS ID: PAS-8DF291

Found by Mr Emery while metal-detecting in 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.

N AWAIS-DEAN

774. Leatherhead area, Surrey: 17th–early-18th-century gold ornamental finger-ring set with three green stones (2006 T309) PAS ID: PAS-8DFDD7

Found by Mr K Grainger while metal-detecting in May 2006; Guildford Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, subsequently the finder and landowner generously donated.

J A RUDOE

775. Corscombe, Dorset: 18th-century gold mourning ring with skull motif and inscribed '. F J . [or T] Arm ob . 23 . Jan . 1702' (2006 T458) PAS ID: PAS-8E0946

Found by Mr S Rourke while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

776. North West Essex: Post-Medieval silver incised finger-ring fragment (2005 T548) PAS ID: ESS-E94DD4

Found by Mr T Carter while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

(VIII) PENDANTS AND BEADS

777. South-west Essex: Post-Medieval gold pendant (2006 T582)

Date: Late 16th–very early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Sparks while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A lozenge-shaped pendant with four triangular cut diamonds at the corners, each with three small projecting knobs at the edge, and four projecting table-cut diamonds in between them, each also with three projecting knobs. At the centre there is a table-cut red stone in a gold collet. The suspension loop at the top is attached to a finial; there is a smaller suspension loop at the base. On the back, the projecting knobs are enamelled white with a small gold pattern left in reserve, with most of the body green (some enamel is missing). At the centre, there is a star motif between two scrolls of gold, possibly part of an original pin fitting now missing. The keying for the enamel is visible in some areas.

Discussion: The style and facture suggest the above date for this jewel. Pendants are one of the commonest types of 16th-century jewels to survive and were worn in various ways, attached to clothing or hanging from chains or ribbons. Diamonds of different cuts could be combined as here. Scarisbrick (1994), p. 127 notes that Anne of Denmark had a pendant 'garnished with Lozenge, table and triangle small Diamonds having five triangle diamonds pendant all in Collets'. Similar pendants were worn at the base of the stomacher or on belts by noblewomen or by the Queen; Elizabeth I is shown wearing a similar pendant to this one in the Armada portrait in the Tyrwhitt Drake collection, which has pendant pearl attached and hangs from a ribbon bow.

Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

778. Witham area, Essex: Post-Medieval silver shield pendant (2005 T529)

Date: Probably late 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R Martin while metal-detecting in 2002 or 2003.

Description: Silver shield-shaped pendant, perhaps for hanging from horse harness, with an integral suspension loop cast in one plane. The piece is engraved with crude lion, possibly rampant on the front, and on reverse the inscription in Roman capitals: T/NOR/FOC/K, presumably the name of an owner. Length: 20.8mm; weight: 1.28g.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

D THORNTON

779. Wendover, Buckinghamshire: Post-Medieval silver possible locket (2006 T169)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Richardson while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A heart-shaped element made from silver sheet with folded-over edge; engraved on the front with initials C R flanking a crown, the rest of the design damaged and illegible, pierced through and squashed edge on one side. Length: 13mm approx.

Discussion: There is no obvious sign of an attachment, making it difficult to determine the function of this object. The linking of the heart, crown and initials recalls the stamped designs on late-17th-century silver buttons.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

780. High Roding, Essex: Post-Medieval silver coin pendant (2005 T564)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Dabreo & Mr M Dabreo while metal-detecting in summer 2005.

Description: A silver half-tostão of João IV (King of Portugal 1640–56), weight: 2.80g. Portuguese silver coinage is not frequently found in England, unlike its gold issues. This specimen has been pierced as though to convert it into a pendant or other piece of jewellery. The coin itself is not particularly well-preserved and is not of any great visual attractiveness, but the piercing seems to be aligned in relation to the side carrying a cross, rather than the arrangement of shields on the other side (although that, too, is cross-shaped). **Discussion:** A number of reasons might explain why this coin was converted into jewellery. It might simply have caught the eye as something unusual in an English context. It might have served as a religious amulet, with the cross being the important element. Or it might be a patriotic memento of someone with a Portuguese connection, since João IV was the first king after Portugal's revolt from Spain and restoration of its independence.

Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum.

B COOK

781. Monks Kirby, Warwickshire: Post-Medieval silver gilt locket fragment (2005 T565)

Date: Second half of 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Devenyi while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: The object consists of a pressed heart-shaped sheet of gilded silver which bears a left-facing crowned female bust with long dressed hair contained within an incised border. The bust is flanked by a vertical engraved inscription: CATHARINA REGINA. The object is part of a commemorative locket produced to celebrate the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

W SCOTT

782. Ryther area, North Yorkshire: Post-Medieval silver reliquary pendant (2006 T399)

Date: Early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Vickers while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A hollow reliquary pendant, circular, with a milled band at the edge joining two discs, and with an integral suspension loop at the top. On the front there is a cast image of Christ against the arms of the cross; on the back, incised image possibly of a young man, with long hair and ruff in stylised armour.

Length: 23.6mm; width: 5.8mm; weight: 3.45g.

Discussion: The form of the pendant suggests it may be a reliquary, while the armour and ruff suggest an early 17th-century date, perhaps documenting Recusant culture in north Yorkshire at this period.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

783. Flixton, Suffolk: 16th-century silver coin pendant, a pierced and gilded three-halfpence of Elizabeth I (2006 T40) PAS ID: PAS-8E2A07

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

B COOK

784. York area, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver-gilt openwork bead (2006 T353) PAS ID: YORYM-066357

Found by Mr S Tyreman while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

785. Bracon Ash, Norfolk: Probable 17th-century silver ribbed bead (2006 T597) PAS ID: NMS-4D26F5

Found by Mr S Clarkson while metal-detecting in March or April 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

786. York area: Five 17th-century silver thalers from the Holy Roman Empire, with attachment loops to suggest use as jewellery (2006 T115)

See coin section no. 1218

787. Postwick with Witton, Norfolk: probably 17th-century silver annular bead (2005 T509)
PAS ID: NMS-352684

Found by Mrs J Harrell while metal-detecting in September 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(IX) PINS AND DRESS-PINS

788. Newent, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver dress-pin fragment (2005 T134)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Smith while metal-detecting in February 2003.

Description: Silver pin with gilt spherical head, and decoration of filigree wire forming three circles around a central granule, in upper and lower hemispheres, and granules between the circles. At the top of the head sits a single larger granule, and a double band of filigree/cablework encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam join for its two hollow halves. A small silver wire loop (partially gilt) is attached at one point at the junction of the head and shaft, suggesting that a chain may originally have been attached to the pin. The pin shaft is very regular, but is missing most of its length. Head diameter: 10.6mm; overall length: 19.6mm (point missing); weight: 2.4g. Analysis of the silver from the broken shaft of the pin showed a composition of approximately 94% silver and 6% copper. Surface analysis of the pinhead showed mercury still present from the gilding process; this was in very high concentrations at the base of the pin head where the loop was attached.

Discussion: This type of pin belongs to the later group of decorated spherical-headed pins, most of whose examples are 16th century in date (Margeson 1993, 10). The pin head is smaller than the examples from Wiston, Pembrokeshire (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 194) and Mathern, Monmouthshire (Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, no. 228). The silver content is similar to that of a similar pin from Over Compton, Dorset (95%: *ibid.* no. 222).

Disposition: Gloucester City Museum withdrew; returned to landowner.

M REDKNAP

789. Little Brickhill, Milton Keynes: Post-Medieval dress-pin head (2006 T197)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Shippey while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A fragmentary spherical head of a dress-pin, heavily gilded, the base of the pin shaft broken off. The head is formed in two hemispheres soldered together. Each hemisphere is decorated with a row of bosses with filigree borders and knops in between. Length: 20mm approx.

Discussion: Dress-pins with spherical heads decorated in filigree are frequently reported through the Treasure Act, though the design of this one is unusual and appears to be the first of its type to be reported.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

790. Milborne Port, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2005 T405)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in August or September 2005.

Description: A silver dress-pin with bent wire shaft and near-spherical head comprising two hemispheres, each with applied filigree roundels containing bosses, gilded, with knop on top. Length: 40mm approx. A small example of a typical Tudor dress-pin.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D THORNTON

791. North Perrott, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2006 T592)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Lamb while metal-detecting in November 2006.

Description: The hollow cast pinhead is divided into two hemispheres with a line of filigree; each hemisphere has applied filigree circlets punctuated with spherical knops. One of the smaller filigree circlets and its central boss are missing from the lower (pin end) hemisphere. The pinhead is gilded, with the exception of the knops. The shaft is also unglided, and bent into a right angle part way along its shaft. Length (if straight): 54mm; diameter of head: 9.2mm; weight: 2.8g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

N PAYNE

792. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: Post-Medieval silver-gilt pin (2005 T467)

Date: Probably 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Hunt & Mr A Slinn while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A silver pin consisting of a circular head with a flat back and moulded face, and a separate circular cross-sectioned shaft, flattened and soldered to the head. The gilded face depicts a flower with three concentric circles of petals, and a projecting knob in the centre. Diameter of head: 14.1mm; length: 49.1mm; weight: 4.78g.

Discussion: No parallel could be found for this pin; however, its style suggests that it is most likely to be early Post-Medieval, dating as above.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham.

F MINTER

793. Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head (2006 T436)
PAS ID: BUC-167767

Found by Mr B Fitzjohn while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

794. Compton Abbas, Dorset: 16th-century silver dress-pin (2005 T24) PAS ID: SOMDOR-FB0414

Found by Ms D Parsons while metal-detecting in January 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder

B McLEOD

795. Newent, Gloucestershire: 16th-century incomplete silver-gilt dress-pin (2006 T464)
PAS ID: GLO-EF08E1

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

K ADAMS

796. Tidenham, Gloucestershire: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head (2005 T522)
PAS ID: PAS-8E3D52

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

M LODWICK

797. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head (2005 T369)
PAS ID: IOW-B84776

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

F BASFORD

798. Salthouse, Norfolk: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head (2006 T158) PAS ID: NMS-3AA5B2

Found by Mr P Buckenham while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

799. Tacolneston, Norfolk: 16th-century silver ball-headed pin (2005 T569) PAS ID: NMS-35D761

Found by Mr A Womack while metal-detecting in November 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

800. Shrewsbury, Shropshire: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin head hemisphere (2006 T246)
PAS ID: PAS-8E4AF5

Found by Mr D Edwards & Mrs S Edwards while metal-detecting in April 2006; generously donated by finder and landowner to Shrewsbury Museums Service.

D THORNTON

801. Covehithe, Suffolk: Two 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin heads (2005 T295 & 2005 T296)
PAS ID: SF-1A3002 & SF-1A7112

Found by Mr R Allen while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

802. Laughton, East Sussex: 16th-century silver-gilt dress-pin (2005 T313) PAS ID: SUSS-2567D1

Found by Mr L Smyth while metal-detecting in July 2005; Barbican House Museum, Lewes had hoped to acquire but with drew; returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

(X) SEAL MATRICES

803. Ham & Stone, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T81)

Date: Probably 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr W Curry while metal-detecting in August 2004.

Description: A silver personal seal matrix, with short faceted stem terminating in a trefoil handle. The face is engraved with the letter R and H with a lovers' knot below and three flowers above, with dotted border. The engraving and dotted border is close to signet rings of this period.

Disposition: Berkeley Castle, one finder and the landowner's shares generously donated.

J A RUDOE

804. Denmead, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver seal matrix (2006 T240)

Date: 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr A Spadaccini while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: An oval seal matrix, the back faceted and banded around the handle, terminating in a large pierced knop with an S-shaped element threaded through for suspension. The face depicts a coat of arms with three raised lateral bands, the uppermost with three striding birds, possibly cockerels; the middle band with one pentagonal element. The owner's initials EBH are engraved on the fluted area.
Length: 23mm.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

D THORNTON

805. Bayston Hill, Shropshire: Post-Medieval silver seal matrix (2006 T599)

Date: Early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Jones while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: A silver fob seal, the handle pierced for attachment to fob chain, comprising a double-sided seal swivelling within a frame. One side depicts arms with two plain bands and a central band with three fleur-de-lis; on the other side are the initials PS with three flower stems between the letters. The form of the seal and the lettering suggest the above date.
Disposition: Shrewsbury Museums Service.

D THORNTON

806. Honeybourne, Worcestershire: Post-Medieval silver seal matrix fragment (2005 T16)

Date: Probably late 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr N Barlow while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: A small silver personal seal matrix, the handle missing, the face engraved with a coat of arms and crest with bird and helmet, surrounded by foliate ornament. For a seal-die of similar form and date, see Tonnochy (1928), no. 438.
Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum Service.

J A RUDOE

807. Highnam, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver seal matrix (2005 T512)

Date: Second half of 17th–early 18th century
Discovery: Found by Ms K Hurcombe while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: This small silver personal seal-die is engraved with a pelican in its piety. The handle is in the form of a quatrefoil with additional loop at the top. The pelican in its piety was a popular motif in the 17th century, but the handle is an atypical form which makes it difficult to date.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum.

J A RUDOE

808. Flixton, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver seal matrix with lion rampant (2005 T152)
PAS ID: PAS-8E5DD7

Found by Mrs F Crickmore while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

809. Great Notley, Essex: 16th–early-18th-century silver seal matrix with galleon (2005 T2)
PAS ID: ESS-826ED3

Found by Mr P Mullinger while metal-detecting in September 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

810. Barling Magna, Essex: 17th-century incomplete silver seal matrix with galleon (2005 T531)
PAS ID: ESS-ED25B6

Found by Mrs J Bradley while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

811. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century silver mount or seal matrix with heart and crown (2005 T491) PAS ID: PAS-8E6B26

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

C McDONALD

812. West Haddon, Northamptonshire: 17th-century oval silver seal matrix with standing archer (2006 T454) PAS ID: NARC-776551

Found by Mrs S Johnston while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

813. Barsham, Suffolk: 17th-century silver seal matrix inscribed 'CC' with phoenix rising from the flames (2006 T508) PAS ID: PAS-8E7BD0

Found by Mr D Barnard while metal-detecting in 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

814. Stuston, Suffolk: 17th-century silver revolving fob seal matrix with pierced heart and eagle (2005 T232) PAS ID: SF-97F7B6

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

F MINTER

815. Wymondham, Norfolk: 17th–early-18th-century silver seal matrix with griffin rampant (2006 T538) PAS ID: NMS-4BE5B6

Found by Dr A Marsden while metal-detecting in October 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(XI) SPOONS

816. Billingshurst area, West Sussex: Post-Medieval silver spoon fragment (2006 T123)

Date: 15th century
Discovery: Found by Mr G Patterson while metal-detecting in November 2005.
Description: A fragment of thin and worn spoon, the thin hexagonally-faceted stem bent back upon itself, with a diamond point knop and torn fig-shaped bowl. If the piece was marked on the bowl in the usual place, no trace of it can now be discerned. Weight: 12.67g.
Discussion: Diamond points are almost unknown in the 16th century, and this detail, plus the section of the stem and form of the bowl, suggests the above date, possibly pre-1478 when the stem on spoons of this type shortened and the bowl became pear-shaped. See How & How (1953), I, plate 10 for pre-1478 types and a diamond point spoon of 1498.
Disposition: Horsham Museum.

D THORNTON

817. Highnam, Gloucestershire: Post-Medieval silver-gilt spoon finial (2005 T516)

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr M Crawford while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: A silver-gilt spoon finial in the form of a lion sejant affronté, chased and heavily gilded, hollowed out between the lion's front and back legs. The lion sits on a hexagonal capital, slightly corroded, with mouldings; broken off at stem of spoon.
Length: approx 2.7cm.

Discussion: This finial comes from a lion sejant spoon, a 16th-century type made in London until about 1600, probably distantly derived from a heraldic lion used as a crest by particular noble families in the late Medieval period. See Snodin (1974), p. 21, pl. 5 for an example of this type marked for London, 1534. The findspot of this piece, and the fact that it is crudely cast but heavily chased, suggests that it is of local West Country origin, since, as Snodin points out, lion sejant spoons continued to be made there into the early 17th century, often using worn moulds as here.
Disposition: Gloucester City Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

818. Littlehempston, Devon: Post-Medieval silver spoon (2006 T420)

Date: Late 1630s
Discovery: Found by Mr S Hunt while metal-detecting in July 2006.
Description: A silver spoon with a slip-top hexagonal stem bearing the makers mark TP in shaped shield (dating to 1639–40) with lion rampant; and the date letter 'V' (=1637–8). It is possible that the maker's mark is referring to Thomas Palmer, a known London goldsmith, first mentioned in 1630 (Jackson 1949). The fig-shaped bowl bears the hallmark of a crowned leopard's head (London), and on the reverse the barely legible initials B W I, made up of punched dots. One side of the bowl appears to be worn from right-handed use (see Egan 2005, p. 110 for further examples of this phenomenon). Stem length: 100mm; bowl width: 64mm.

Discussion: The convention of placing the surname (the B) above the initials of the husband and wife was often used throughout the post Medieval period. Preliminary research has shown that a William Boggan was born on 4 October 1583 in Gatcombe House, Little Hempton, Totnes, married Joane Irishe on 30 April 1612 at Chudleigh, Devon, and died in Totnes on 31 August 1676. Given the findspot and the hallmarks, it is a possibility that this spoon belonged to William and Joane Boggan.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, hopes to acquire.

D WOOTTON

819. Penkridge, Staffordshire: 16th-century silver seal-top spoon with maker's mark 'P' (2005 T89)
PAS ID: PAS-8E8757

Found by Mr T Long while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

820. Lancing area, West Sussex: 16th-century silver spoon stem with acorn knob (2005 T556) PAS ID: SUSS-428DA3

Found by Mr S Ellis while metal-detecting before 1996; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

821. Bishop's Tawton, Devon: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt 'maidenhead' spoon finial (2005 T210) PAS ID: DEV-5F3AA3

Found by Mr M Welsh while metal-detecting in April 2005; Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

N POWELL

822. Merton, Devon: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt 'maidenhead' spoon finial (2005 T63) PAS ID: PAS-8EA0B2

Found by Mr S Maloney while metal-detecting in October 2002; Barnstaple & North Devon Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

823. Unknown parish, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt seal knob spoon terminal, inscribed FF (2006 T532C) PAS ID: PAS-8EB2D5

Retained by Customs at Harwich from a group of Dutch detectorists in September 2005; to be determined.

E DARCH

824. Wymondham, Norfolk: 16th–17th-century silver-gilt baluster seal top spoon finial inscribed ': B · / W · A ' (2006 T541) PAS ID: NMS-4BF492

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

S J ASHLEY

825. Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: 17th-century silver spoon bowl with Norwich mark for 1637–8 (2005 T57) PAS ID: NMS-CD0DB7

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

S J ASHLEY

826. Aylsham, Norfolk: 17th-century silver-gilt probable spoon finial, inscribed 'I.L. / 1630 / I.B.' (2005 T354) PAS ID: NMS-6F67D2

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

B McLEOD

827. Mid-Norfolk: 17th-century complete silver slip-top spoon with marker's mark 'AH' (2005 T97) PAS ID: NMS-CF9985

Found by Ms M Slaven while metal-detecting in February 2005; disclaimed, generously donated to Swaffham Museum by the finder.

A ROGERSON

828. Radway, Warwickshire: 17th-century silver trifid-type spoon inscribed '*M*SM' (2006 T184) PAS ID: PAS-8EBED3

Found by the Edgehill Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005. Disclaimed, returned to finder; Warwickshire Museum hope to acquire with the main site archive.

D THORNTON

829. Ospringe, Kent: Post-Medieval silver spoon fragment (2005 T339) PAS ID: KENT-EB2EC0

Found by Mr D Button while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

(XII) THIMBLES

830. Stroud area, Hampshire: Post-Medieval silver thimble or sewing ring (2006 T393)

Date: 16th–17th century
Discovery: Found by Mr P Child while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: Silver thimble made from thin sheet, punched decoration on most of the upper surface except for plain band with maker's mark, now illegible. Length: 1.2cm.

Discussion: This may be a sewing ring, or a thimble which is now missing its domed section.

Disposition: Petersfield Museum.

D THORNTON

831. Kingstone, Herefordshire: Post-Medieval silver thimble (2006 T170)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S Sloane while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A thimble with waffle-shaped indentations, the edge left plain, squashed out of shape. On the back, opposite the join of the silver sheet used to form the thimble, are engraved two putti supporting a plain heart with maker's or owner's mark, possibly RW above. Diameter: 18mm.

Discussion: Silver thimbles were used increasingly by the European nobility and gentry during the 17th century but surviving examples are rare given that thimbles were much used and, when worn, were likely to have been melted down for their bullion value. In England, silver thimbles are documented as having been donated by women on the Parliamentary side to be melted down during the Civil War. Even later 17th-century English silver thimbles are rare, with few pieces in the national collections in the British Museum and the Museum of London.

Disposition: Hereford Museum and Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

832. Wells area, Somerset: Post-Medieval silver thimble (2006 T137)

Date: Late 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wells while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description: A silver thimble with waffle-shaped indentations but with a pattern of linked cables left plain, and a plain band at part of the rim and plain disc at the central point of dome. The thimble is in excellent condition; given the regularity and depth of the indentations, the thimble may have been made on a lathe rather than punched by hand. Unmarked. Length: 29mm approx.

Discussion: See above for general discussion; this piece has a good parallel of lesser quality, with linked rectangles instead of cables, in the British Museum, registration number 1921,2-17,9. An apparently similar thimble is also depicted in a painting of a woman sewing, attributed to Johannes van der Aack (1635–80) in the National Gallery in London (Holmes 1985, fig. 8).
Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service had hoped but withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

833. Brailes, Warwickshire: Post-Medieval silver thimble (2006 T228)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Akrill while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: An elongated thimble made from sheet soldered along the edges. The body and most of the dome is punched with regular waffle-shaped indentations suggesting working on a lathe; there is a lathe centring mark at the top of the dome. A stepped design in broad bands is left in reserve on the body. The thimble has a plain rim, engraved with the inscription in Roman capitals: LOOSE NO TIME.

A maker's mark of an L is clear on the inside.

Length: 25mm.

Discussion: See above for general discussion; the misspelt inscription here may imply that the thimble was made in Holland for the English market or that it was made by an immigrant worker. It has apparently been recorded that 145,000 thimbles were imported from Holland into England in one year, 1694. For this information, and for a similar 17th-century thimble, see Holmes (1985), pp. 37–8. Cheaper versions of this type of thimble were also made in copper alloy.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

D THORNTON

834. Godshill, Isle of Wight: 16th–17th-century crushed silver thimble with winged beasts (2005 T204) PAS ID: IOW-951252

Found by Mr R Oatley while metal-detecting in June 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

835. East of Colchester, Essex: 17th-century open or 'ring' thimble, inscribed 'B.B.' (2006 T175) PAS ID: ESS-E82591

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

C McDONALD

836. Crondall, Hampshire: 17th-century flattened silver thimble inscribed 'FEARE.GOD.AND.HONOUR. THE.KING.' (2005 T376) PAS ID: SUR-0A67E6

Found by Mr T Pettman while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A RICHARDSON

837. Markyate, Hertfordshire: 17th-century silver thimble with engraved lozenges containing flower heads and maker's mark DA (2006 T281)
PAS ID: PAS-8ECB44

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

D THORNTON

838. Ringmer, East Sussex: 17th-century silver thimble with ropework borders, maker's mark GG and scratched initials 'MD' (2006 T317)
PAS ID: SUSS-9660F4

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

L ANDREWS-WILSON

(XIII) TOILET IMPLEMENTS

839. West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire: Post-Medieval silver four-part cosmetic set (2005 T311)

Date: Possibly 16th or 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Ratford while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: A set of cosmetic implements riveted together at the top comprising:

1. A straight silver flattened pick perhaps for use in parting the hair.
2. A leaf-shaped point on long stem.
3. A nail pick with claw end with engraved ornament at the claw.
4. An ear-scoop, approx. 8cm long.

Discussion: There is nothing to indicate a date, apart from the rough hatching on one of the implements pins which may suggest a late Medieval or early Post-Medieval date and the form of the ear scoop, comparable to that found in the 17th century. Cosmetic sets of similar type with rivets holding together different elements are found made out of copper alloy or brass, see for example two London finds in Egan & Pritchard (1991), nos. 1755–6, ranging in date from c. 1300 to 1400. This example comprises more elements and may be later in date.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

840. Udimore, East Sussex: Post-Medieval silver toothpick (2006 T75)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Farrow while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: Fragment of a cast toothpick, broken off at each end. The handle comprises a short section of silver wire with a beaded terminal, from this springs a foliate element with a suspension loop below. In the middle of the foliate element is the worn remains of a talon, the end of which is engraved with owner's initials MS. There, the fragment shows signs of considerable use and wear. Length: 30mm approx.

Discussion: The toothpick pendant became a fashionable accessory in northern Europe by 1562, when engraved designs were published by the goldsmith Erasmus Hornick. A late-16th-century enamelled gold toothpick with a baroque pearl 'body' is in the Waddesdon Bequest in the British Museum (Tait 1986, no. 31). This would appear to be cheaper version in silver of a toilet article which could be worn as piece of jewellery, presumably suspended from a belt. See also Treasure Annual Report 2004, nos. 338 & 339.

Disposition: Rye Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

841. Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire: Post-Medieval silver toilet implement (2006 T193)

Date: Probably 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Benning while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A silver implement made from thick cylinder of silver with a flattened and pointed tip, bent back, probably for use as a nail pick, and a transverse moulding at other end. The shaft is divided into sections, now broken off. Length: 45mm.

Discussion: Perhaps the broken end was originally designed as a bifurcated toothpick, as seen on an ear-scoop/toothpick found at the Thames exchange, City of London (MOL Tex. 88 acc. no. 3753, see Egan & Pritchard (1991), pp. 378–9).

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service.

D THORNTON

842. Diss, Norfolk: 16th-century silver sickle-shaped toothpick with bird's claw moulding, inscribed 'PM' (2006 T367) PAS ID: NMS-4B49C1

Found by Mr R Green while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

E DARCH

843. Beddingham, East Sussex: 16th-century silver cast sickle-shaped toothpick handle (2006 T405)
PAS ID: SUSS-D883E2

Found by Mr P Halford while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

844. Hythe, Kent: 17th-century silver ear scoop and toothpick (2006 T208) PAS ID: KENT-B3D336

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

D THORNTON

845. Long Whatton, Leicestershire: 17th-century silver grooming accessory, probably an ear scoop and nail cleaner (2005 T345) PAS ID: DENO-010AD1

Found by Mr N Strange while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

(XIV) HAWKING VERVELS AND BELLS

846. Wiveton, Norfolk: Post-Medieval silver hawking vervel (2006 T231)

Date: Late 16th–mid 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Jackson while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A vervel consisting of a D-section ring with a shield-shaped plate soldered to the flat outer face. The flat outer surface of the hoop is engraved: Tho. Gryme. of. The shield is engraved three times with the letter T, two side by side above a slightly larger example. Shield dimensions: 8.5mm x 7mm; weight: 1.02g.

Discussion: This motif is the arms of the Grime family of Trimmingham, Antingham and Suffield, Norfolk: Azure three cross taus Or (Rye 1913, p. 271), although no tincture survives. The owner of the object was almost certainly Thomas Gryme, lord of the manor of Antingham, whose will was proved in 1591. His second son was also called Thomas (Hoare 1918, p. 391), however it is unlikely that he would have borne the arms undifferenced.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

847. Wellesbourne, Warwickshire: Post-Medieval silver hawking vervel (2005 T257)

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Farmer during ground clearance in June 2005.

Description: A silver circular band, inscribed on both faces with the owner's name and address. The inscription refers to 'Sr Thomas Luci // of Charlecote'. Contemporary records attest to three successive Sir Thomas Lucys, between 1551 and 1640. Diameter: 10mm.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum.

S WEAR

848. Lydd, Kent: Post-Medieval hawking vervel (2005 T302)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Thorne while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A silver circular band, inscribed around the outer face with the owner's name: Richa. Hardres Esqr. A Richard Hardres has been located, a knight and Baronet of Hardres Court, Upper Hardres near Canterbury, who was born in April 1606 and died in October 1669. Diameter: 10mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD & A RICHARDSON

849. Battle, East Sussex: Post-Medieval silver hawking vervel (2006 T60)

Date: Probably 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Charman while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: An annular silver ring, flattened and with engraved lines at both edges enclosing an engraved lozenge ornament and lettering in Roman capitals. The surface is so abraded that the inscription cannot be interpreted with any certainty, thought it appears to read DF.TARGEN(?). Length: 11mm; weight: 1.34g.

Discussion: Vervels are small silver loops used in hawking to connect the leather jesses or thongs to the leash which ties the bird to its block. They are inscribed with the name, crest and arms of the owner, and sometimes with their place of origin. Here, the annular form and the style of the lettering suggest the above date; vervels of this form are illustrated in contemporary treatises on falconry. A similar vervel in the British Museum is inscribed of Rushbrooke in Suff[olk] (MLA 1856,8-27,109), see Gaimster & Margeson (1989).

Disposition: Battle Museum.

D THORNTON

850. Kenilworth, Warwickshire: 15th–17th-century silver possible hawking or dress bell fragment (2006 T326) PAS ID: PAS-8ED883

Found by Mr R Crick while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

851. East of Colchester, Essex: 16th–17th-century incomplete silver hawking bell (2005 T457) PAS ID: ESS-1FA922

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

B McLEOD

852. North of Colchester, Essex: 16th–17th-century silver hawking bell fragments (2006 T483) PAS ID: ESS-E9ECF7

Found by Mr R Guinazzo while metal-detecting in September 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

C McDONALD

853. Colney, Norfolk: 17th-century silver shield-shaped hawking vervel inscribed “*W / Sydnor” (2005 T197) PAS ID: NMS-D15F32

Found by Mr M Turner while metal-detecting in April 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

(XV) VESSELS

854. Ripon, North Yorkshire: 16th-century silver drinking vessel fragment, possibly a thumbpiece (2005 T383) PAS ID: PAS-8EE992

Found by Mr A Hool while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

855. Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: 16th–17th-century silver vessel spout (2005 T502) PAS ID: PAS-539970

Found by Mr S Ashford while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

856. Alderwasley, Derbyshire: 17th-century silver chalice, with hallmark for 1638–9 (2005 T320) PAS ID: DENO-728934

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

R JACKSON

(XVI) WHISTLES

857. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: Post-Medieval silver huntsman’s whistle (2005 T96)

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr K Stuart while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: A silver huntsman’s whistle, cut from silver sheet and soldered. It increases in diameter from the mouth-piece to the open end. Two wire collars divide the whistle into three sections, the upper section has an obliquely angled mouth-piece and a D-shaped sound-hole. The centre section is decorated with a waffle pattern, and chevron-shaped reserves with alternating motifs of roses and pomegranates. The lower section is stamped with a worn maker’s mark, a letter B with pellet below, within a shield. The circular end is fitted with an applied rim of filigree wire and with a cusped edge. On the underside of the whistle is a small silver wire loop that secures a free running silver wire ring to facilitate attachment. Length: 65.5mm; weight 9.1g approx.

Discussion: A similar undecorated silver whistle has been recorded from the Chichester area of West Sussex (Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 93).

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service.

F BASFORD

858. Stalbridge, Dorset: Post-Medieval incomplete silver hunting whistle (2006 T177)

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Martin while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: A tubular silver whistle made from silver sheet, with stamped decoration comprising a male head within a scrolling cartouche within flowers and foliage decoration. Both ends are sheared off. The decoration is enclosed by two transverse bands of rope fillet, the upper one with a suspension loop attached. An illegible maker’s mark in a shaped shield can be seen on the plain broken lower edge. Length: 39mm approx. The form of the medallion indicates the above date.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

D THORNTON

859. West Charlton area, Devon: Post-Medieval silver huntsman’s whistle (2005 T54)

Date: 16th–17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr M Long while metal-detecting around May 2003.

Description: A silver whistle of tapering form cut from sheet metal. It is decorated with two bands of twisted wire applied towards the middle and end. Tudor roses within strapwork decoration are interspersed around the body. Underneath is a fixed loop and attachment ring. For a comparable example, see Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 242. Length: 62mm.

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

N POWELL

860. Riccall, North Yorkshire: Probable 16th-century silver-gilt hollow-cast decorated fragment, possibly part of a whistle (2006 T255) PAS ID: PAS-537674

Found by Mr W Robinson while metal-detecting in March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(XVII) OTHER OBJECTS

861. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Post-Medieval silver tube (2006 T20)

Date: Possibly early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: A tube made of pierced silver sheet, soldered at one edge, with a pierced longitudinal design. Length: 11mm approx.

Discussion: This object is possibly a bead, dress-ornament or an aglet or cap fastening. Aglets, the sheaths at the end of, for example, shoelaces (see Gaimster et al. 2002, p. 174 for this term) are shown in detail in Holbein’s preparatory drawing for a portrait of William Parr, first Marquess of Northampton, c. 1541–2 (Hackenbroch 1996, fig. 334). There they feature as paired loops with tubes such as this one held by silver wire. This identification must however remain unproven until further evidence comes to light.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

862. Pulham, Dorset: Post-Medieval silver needle-case (2005 T417)

Date: Early–mid 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Maidment while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: A heavy, silver fluted needle-case with one projecting cast handle in the form of a foliate scroll; broken-off projections all around the surface of the case seem to indicate that there were a number of similar handles all round it, presumably to hold on a lid, threaded through with leather thongs. The inside looks as if the case would originally have had a liner, perhaps made of copper sheet or lead. The object is heavily worn from use. Weight: 21.10g. Surface analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 94%.

Discussion: Earlier needle-cases dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries in a variety of media are illustrated in Egan & Pritchard (1991), nos. 1780–1784. Needle-cases became more substantial in the course of the 15th century and this one would seem, from its massive, architectural form and decoration, to date as above. However, there do not seem to be obvious parallels with which to compare it, either in museum collections or so far through the Treasure Act.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum.

D THORNTON

863. Tendring Area, Essex: 16th-century silver stud with the royal arms of England, probably from a thin strap (2006 T624) PAS ID: ESS-016574

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

J P ROBINSON

864. King’s Somborne, Hampshire: Possible 16th-century silver thistle-shaped terminal (2005 T435) PAS ID: HAMP-58A472

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in November 2001; disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

865. East Walton, Norfolk: Probable 16th-century silver sheet fragment in the form of an ogival arch (2006 T548) PAS ID: NMS-4D0B44

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

866. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: 16th–17th-century incomplete silver clasp with punched and moulded design (2006 T229) PAS ID: IOW-B1C9B4

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

F BASFORD

867. Harling, Norfolk: Probable 17th-century silver quatrefoil chain link (2006 T232)
PAS ID: NMS-4966D4

Found by Mr J Harvey while metal-detecting in February or March 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

868. Buxhall, Suffolk: 16th–17th-century silver probable sleeve link with gem setting and armorial shield of the Copinger family of Buxhall (2005 T30)
PAS ID: SF-7B58E0

Found by Mrs J Wilding while metal-detecting in December 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

869. Udimore, East Sussex: 16th–17th-century silver probable book clasp fragment (2005 T263)
PAS ID: SUSS-0A1821

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

B McLEOD

870. Langrish, Hampshire: 17th-century silver needle (2005 T324) PAS ID: HAMP-57FE56

Found by Mr C Morris while metal-detecting in March 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B McLEOD

871. Stoke St Gregory, Somerset: Probable 17th-century silver lace chape (2006 T471)
PAS ID: SOMDOR-63EDF3

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

D THORNTON

872. West Lavington, Wiltshire: probable 17th-century silver spur terminal (2006 T195)
PAS ID: WILT-184A34

Found by Mr N Merritt while metal-detecting in 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

A SOGOS

(I) CUFFLINKS**873. Compton, Surrey:
Post-Medieval silver cufflinks (2006 T459)**

Date: Probably late 18th century
Date of discovery: Found by Mr A Smith while metal-detecting in 1998.

Description: A pair of octagonal silver plaques engraved with a rosette or Tudor rose on the front; on the back attachment loop soldered on and a silver link joining the two together. There is what may be a maker's mark, now indistinct, on the link.

Discussion: The octagonal shape is identifiably later 18th century, and the fact that these are cufflinks suggests the above date. However, we do not yet know enough about cufflinks to be able to date them with any further accuracy.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

**874. Normandy, Surrey: 18th-century silver octagonal cufflinks with flower motif (2006 T415)
PAS ID: SUR-D72118**

Reported by the landowners, Mr and Mrs Sherwood, in 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

875. Warningcamp, West Sussex: 18th-century octagonal silver cufflink with flower motif (2006 T461) PAS ID: SUSS-91A2C8

Found by Mr T Jones while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

**876. Bayham, East Sussex: 18th–19th-century silver cufflink with flower motif (2006 T466)
PAS ID: KENT-1A9004**

Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(II) FINGER-RINGS**877. Milborne Port, Somerset: 17th- or 18th-century gold memorial ring (2005 T269)**

Date: Late 17th–early 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: This ring, with its monogram in gold wire beneath a faceted glass or rock-crystal stone, foliate ornament of the shoulder in black enamel and decoration in black and white enamel on the underside of the bezel, is a characteristic type of the above date.

Examples in the British Museum bear dated inscriptions from around 1690 to 1730. In the absence of such an inscription or an identifiable maker's mark, there is no evidence to date this ring pre-1705. The stone is cracked.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

878. Totnes, Devon: 18th-century gold posy ring (2005 T482)

Date: Mid–late 18th century
Discovery: Found by Mr H Tope while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: This delightful love ring is formed of a thin hoop, decorated on the exterior with motif repeated twice of a dove and gloved hand holding a pansy (French *pensée* or thoughts), with traces of enamel: white for the hand, green for the foliage and yellow. The inscription inside in lower case, with much of the original black enamel, reads: your true frend without end.

Discussion: Evans (1931) records various versions of this sentiment, though not in this form, from the late 16th century onwards. However, the combination of amatory text with the sentimental motifs on the exterior in coloured enamels suggests the above date.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

879. Brantingham, East Riding of Yorkshire: 18th- or 19th-century gold 'Garter' finger-ring (2005 T463)

Date: Late 18th–early 19th century
Discovery: Found by Mr R Doughty while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A flat band of small circumference forms an actual garter with buckle and strap. On the exterior is the motto of the Order of the Garter:

HONI SOIT QUI MALY PEN[SE], the last two letters obscured by the buckle, with traces of black enamel in the background. The buckle is decorated with floral chasing.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**880. Ilam, Staffordshire:
18th- or 19th-century gold puzzle ring (2005 T518)**

Date: Probably 18th–19th century
Discovery: Found by Mr L Wagstaff while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: A gold ring is formed of three interlinking hoops, the centre one flat on both sides, the two outer hoops flat on one side only; the hoops interlink at the front forming a decorative bezel.

Discussion: Although examples are known, puzzle rings are not common before 1700; in this case there is no

evidence to date this ring pre-1705.

Note: For further discussion of puzzle rings, see this volume no. 737.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

881. East of Colchester, Essex: 16th–20th-century plain gold finger-ring or decorative band (2005 T460) PAS ID: PAS-B5B846

Found by Mr R Miskiewicz while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

C MCDONALD & J A RUDOE

882. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'God did decree our unities' (2005 T33) PAS ID: BH-6ED076

Found by Mr R Quince while metal-detecting in February 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

883. Stokenham, Devon: 17th–18th-century gold memorial ring with wire monogram beneath a glass or crystal gem (2005 T207) PAS ID: DEV-5B2191

Found by Mr G Fisher while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**884. Dogmersfield, Hampshire: 17th–18th-century cut-down gold ornamental finger-ring inscribed 'If you regard its' my reward:' (2005 T216)
PAS ID: HAMP-C47167**

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

J A RUDOE

885. Wellington, Herefordshire: 17th–18th-century gold memorial ring inscribed 'In remembrance of MK' (2005 T567) PAS ID: PAS-B5ED75

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

J A RUDOE

886. Godshill, Isle of Wight: 17th–18th-century silver-gilt posy ring inscribed 'In truth bee just' (2006 T268) PAS ID: IOW-700993

Found by Mr C Parker while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

887. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'A frends gift' (2006 T366) PAS ID: IOW-36E4D5

Found by Mr J Cavnor while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F BASFORD & J A RUDOE

888. Woodnesborough, Kent: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Liue in loue and feare the lord' & with the initials C above W M (2006 T476) PAS ID: KENT-1AC0E1

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

J A RUDOE

889. Barkston, Lincolnshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring with enamel floral decoration inscribed 'vertue makes love eternall' (2006 T181) PAS ID: PAS-B622E7

Found by Mr D Baker while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY & J A RUDOE

890. Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'A true freinds gift' (2006 T533) PAS ID: PAS-B63FB4

Found by Ms A Stedman while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

891. East Barnet, London: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed '*keepe faith till death' (2005 T137) PAS ID: PAS-B65AF7

Found by Mr F Doyle while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

892. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: 17th–18th-century silver mourning ring with skull-and-crossbones bezel (2006 T601) PAS ID: NMS-4D2EE1

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

A ROGERSON

893. Bishop's Hull, Somerset: 17th–18th-century silver-gilt century posy ring inscribed 'I licke my chois' (2005 T227) PAS ID: SOMDOR-06DAF2

Found by Mr C Lovell while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

894. Chetwynd Aston & Woodcote, Shropshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'ADVISED CHOYCE ADMITS NO CHAINGE' (2005 T251) PAS ID: PAS-B6A247

Found by Mr R Boulton-Lear & Mr A Thompson while metal-detecting in March 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

895. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring with skull motif & inscribed 'A good life a happie death' (2006 T523) PAS ID: PAS-B8CB06

Bought over the internet by Mr R Nimmo in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

J A RUDOE

896. Loughton, East Sussex: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Be not idle' (2005 T314) PAS ID: SUSS-8709C2

Found by Mr S Cook while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

897. Berwick Bassett, Wiltshire: 17th–18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'True love is my desire' (2005 T15) PAS ID: WILT-3896D3

Found by Mr K Peate while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

898. Bovey Tracey, Devon: 17th–19th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'I like my choyes' (2005 T481) PAS ID: PAS-B8E474

Found by Ms A Parnell while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

899. Brenzett, Kent: 17th–19th-century plain gold finger-ring (2005 T290) PAS ID: KENT-1FF225

Found by Mr M Allen while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B NENK

900. Silverstone, Northamptonshire: 17th–20th-century plain silver finger-ring (2005 T106) PAS ID: NARC-C9AAE0

Found by Mr J Scott while metal-detecting before 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

901. Creslow, Buckinghamshire: 18th-century gold finger-ring with wreath decoration (2005 T307) PAS ID: PAS-B91060

Found by Mr M East while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

902. Kilby, Leicestershire: 18th-century gold signet ring with heraldic carnelian seal stone (2006 T578) PAS ID: PAS-B92C72

Found by Mr M Storer while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

903. Barnet, London: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Your absence is my greefe' with maker's mark for John Vickerman, 1768 (2005 T248) PAS ID: BH-9C3076

Found by Mr L Proud while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

904. Kenninghall, Norfolk: 18th-century incomplete gold posy ring inscribed 'My l[ov]e is true to only you' (2005 T343) PAS ID: NMS-1FA627

Found by Mr E Crick while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

905. Drayton St Leonard, Oxfordshire: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'God above increase our love' (2006 T545) PAS ID: PAS-B94AC2

Found by Mr E Sargent while metal-detecting in June 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

906. Launton, Oxfordshire: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Fear God and love me' (2006 T524) PAS ID: BERK-8ECBF5

Found by Mr M Dinmore while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

907. Bishop's Hull, Somerset: 18th-century enamelled finger-ring inscribed 'Let virtue bee a guide to thee' (2005 T226) PAS ID: SOMDOR-06AB11

Found by Mr C Lovell while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

908. Milborne Port, Somerset: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'content hath noe want' and with maker's mark dated to 1711 or 1717 (2006 T615) PAS ID: SOM-D31C40

Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

N AWAIS-DEAN

909. West Clandon, Surrey: 18th-century mourning or ornamental gold ring (2005 T189) PAS ID: SUR-81A727

Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 2003; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

910. Unknown parish & county: 18th-century gold posy ring inscribed 'Let Vertue be a guide to ...ee [thee]' (2005 T69) PAS ID: PAS-CC40C2

Purchased by Mr A Murray; not Treasure, returned to owner.

J A RUDOE

911. Churchill, South Gloucestershire: 18th–20th-century silver or copper-alloy finger-ring or binding ring with stamped decoration (2006 T382) PAS ID: GLO-EF0516

Found by Mrs L Stanley while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

H GEAKE

912. Buriton, Hampshire: 18th–20th-century gold finger-ring with octofoil bezel inscribed 'ROBERT DUX' (2006 T626) PAS ID: HAMP-6D24D2

Found by Mr P Beasley while metal-detecting in December 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

913. Brockley, North Somerset: 18th–20th-century gold Medieval style finger-ring (2005 T515) PAS ID: GLO-DA6335

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

J P ROBINSON

914. West Clandon, Surrey: 18th–20th-century silver finger-ring hoop fragment with linear decoration (2006 T612) PAS ID: SUR-4BC012

Found by Mr C Lacey while metal-detecting in 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

915. Alcester, Warwickshire: 18th–20th-century gold ring or fitting with geometric punched motif (2006 T185) PAS ID: PAS-DC87F7

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

J A RUDOE

916. Lacey Green, Buckinghamshire: Possible 19th-century ornamental finger-ring (2005 T40) PAS ID: PAS-DCB2E5

Found by Mr S Dicker while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

917. Irthington, Cumbria: 19th-century silver finger-ring with square-sectioned wire and knotted bezel (2005 T114) PAS ID: PAS-DCBFC7

Found by Mr E Blackburn while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

918. Clavering, Essex: 19th-century or later plain silver finger-ring (2006 T407) PAS ID: ESS-00D060

Found by Mr J Sell while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

919. Corse, Gloucestershire: Probable 19th-century silver finger-ring with red stone setting (2006 T139) PAS ID: GLO-DAC672

Found by Mr N Davis while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

920. Brookland, Kent: Probable 19th-century silver finger-ring with clasped hands (2005 T330) PAS ID: KENT-588E13

Found by Mr D Hannon while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

921. Ivychurch, Kent: 19th-century silver-gilt finger-ring inscribed 'IHC' (2005 T340) PAS ID: KENT-4E2206

Found by Mrs J Castle while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

922. Lydd, Kent: 19th-century silver-gilt finger-ring with square bezel and clear glass or crystal claw setting (2006 T424) PAS ID: PAS-DCD706

Found by Archaeology South-East during controlled excavation in 2004; not Treasure, returned to main site archive.

T CLIFFORD

923. Woodnesborough, Kent: Probable 19th-century silver ornamental ring (2005 T329) PAS ID: KENT-FEAFE1

Found by Mr S Channing while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

924. Whitlingham, Norfolk: 19th-century gold finger-ring with heart-shaped setting (2006 T190) PAS ID: NMS-3AE434

Found by Mr Bradshaw while playing when young in the 1960s; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

925. Woodeaton, Oxfordshire: 19th-century silver-gilt ornamental finger-ring (2005 T407) PAS ID: PAS-DD0133

Found by Mr D Barton while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

926. Lowestoft area, Suffolk: Possibly 19th-century silver wire finger-ring with separate oval bezel (2006 T519) PAS ID: SF-60FD83

Found by Mr T Read while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

927. Tandridge, Surrey: 19th-century silver finger-ring with bezel in the form of a heart, crossed arrows and crown (2006 T417) PAS ID: SUR-0B8AE2

Found by Mr K Peters while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

928. Radway, Warwickshire: 19th-century silver finger-ring with foliate motifs and hallmarks for Chester, possibly 1863–4 (2006 T182) PAS ID: PAS-DD1C67

Found by the Edgehill Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder; Warwickshire Museum hope to acquire with the main site archive.

J A RUDOE

929. Castle Hedingham, Essex: Probable 19th–20th-century silver wire finger-ring with spiral bezel (2005 T372) PAS ID: PAS-DD6818

Found by Mr N Robins while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

930. Itchen Stoke & Ovington, Hampshire: 19th–20th-century gold Roman-style intaglio finger-ring (2006 T48) PAS ID: HAMP-6B3143

Found by Mr P Pynigar while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

931. Dartford, Kent: 19th–20th-century gold or gilt-metal signet ring with foliate motifs (2006 T593) PAS ID: KENT-C06D73

Found by Mr J Ward while metal-detecting in November 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

932. Winscombe & Sandford, North Somerset: 19th–20th-century yellow metal Medieval-style iconographic ring (2005 T250) PAS ID: GLO-D99BA5

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

J P ROBINSON

933. Wall, Staffordshire: 19th–20th-century gold finger-ring with round-sectioned wire and knotted bezel (2005 T90) PAS ID: PAS-DD75F1

Found by Mr V Broadbent while metal-detecting in November 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

934. Carlton Husthwaite, North Yorkshire: 19th–20th-century silver twisted wire finger-ring with sterling hallmark (2006 T257) PAS ID: PAS-DDA073

Found by Mr N Smith while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

935. Well, North Yorkshire: Probable 19th–20th-century silver ornamental ring (2005 T381) PAS ID: PAS-DDB7C6

Found by Mr B Robinson while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

936. Stockton, Wiltshire: 20th-century silver spiral finger-ring (2006 T235) PAS ID: WILT-A228F3

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

J A RUDOE

937. Stamford Bridge, East Riding of Yorkshire: 20th-century silver square-sectioned wire finger-ring (2006 T122) PAS ID: DENO-A6FB11

Found by Ms T White while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

938. Conington, Cambridgeshire: Post-Medieval or modern gold ornamental finger-ring (2005 T273) PAS ID: PAS-DDDBD1

Chance surface find by Mr K Bond in July 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

939. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset: Post-Medieval or modern scalloped silver ornamental ring (2006 T261) PAS ID: PAS-DDEE85

Found by Mr A Mitchell while metal-detecting in January 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

940. Beeston with Bittering, Norfolk: Post-Medieval or modern silver finger-ring with stamped decoration (2005 T532) PAS ID: NMS-353220

Found by Mr V Butler while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

941. Cransley, Northamptonshire: Possibly Post-Medieval or modern gold finger-ring with plaited band (2006 T218) PAS ID: NARC-C99D15

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

J A RUDOE

942. Shellingford, Oxfordshire: Post-Medieval or modern silver twisted wire finger-ring (2006 T338) PAS ID: BERK-4F1937

Found by Mr A Holbrook while metal-detecting in June 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

K SUTTON

943. Seavington St Michael, Somerset: Post-Medieval or modern silver stepped pyramid-shaped fragment, possibly a finger-ring bezel (2006 T479) PAS ID: SOM-D449F4

Found by Mr P Burton while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

944. Laughton, Lincolnshire: Modern non-European silver ornamental or amuletic finger-ring with eye-shaped setting (2006 T534) PAS ID: PAS-DE0A70

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

J A RUDOE

(III) FITTINGS

945. Worksop area, Nottinghamshire: 17th–18th-century gold filigree tube-shaped dress fitting fragment, possibly non-European (2006 T121) PAS ID: DENO-A6C4C6

Found by Mr S Doxey while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

946. Easterton, Wiltshire: 18th-century silver cartouche-shaped possible chatelaine link (2005 T391) PAS ID: WILT-60B695

Found by Mr K Palmer while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

947. Bradfield, West Berkshire: 18th–20th-century white metal alloy strap end (2006 T283) PAS ID: BERK-D5C2C6

Found by Mr J Osborn while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

948. Wilmington, Devon: 19th-century silver-gilt ring-shaped fitting with partial inscription (2005 T31) PAS ID: PAS-DEBAF2

Found by Mr J Hill while metal-detecting in December 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

949. Boxley, Kent: 19th-century gold oval fitting with rosette design (2006 T207) PAS ID: KENT-E66776

Found by Mr C Franklin while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

950. Torksey, Lincolnshire: Probable 19th-century silver-gilt circular sleeve or dress stud with claw setting (2005 T209) PAS ID: YORYM-F59864

Found by Mr G Pybus while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

951. Stanford, Kent: 19th–20th-century gold spiral fitting or chain link (2006 T300) PAS ID: KENT-B419E7

Found by Mr K Jones while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

952. Witham area, Essex: Post-Medieval or Modern plain gold hoop (2006 T607) PAS ID: ESS-015996

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

R HOBBS

(IV) JEWELLERY

953. Preston, Kent: 18th-century silver-gilt medallion pendant (2006 T587) PAS ID: KENT-D8E9F4

Found by Ms C Craigen while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

954. Theydon Bois, Essex: 18th–20th-century probably Asian silver wire bracelet fragment with zoomorphic terminal (2006 T510) PAS ID: ESS-010537

Found by Mr P Watts while metal-detecting in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

955. Caistor, Lincolnshire: 18th–20th-century silver curved decorative fragment possibly from a brooch (2005 T547) PAS ID: PAS-DEF4B2

Found by Mr P Robbins while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

956. Kent area: 19th-century gold spherical bead pendant (2005 T283) PAS ID: PAS-DF2C67

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

J A RUDOE

957. Studley Roger, North Yorkshire: 19th-century silver brooch strip in the form of knotted ribbon (2005 T429) PAS ID: PAS-E03021

Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

958. Ealing, London: Two 19th–20th-century silver interlocking bangles (2005 T306) PAS ID: PAS-E04E96

Found by Mr T O'Toole while constructing a patio in August 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F SIMPSON

959. Wetherby, West Yorkshire: 19th–20th-century silver heart-shaped pendant (2005 T262) PAS ID: PAS-E13FCS

Found by Mr M Phelps while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

960. Thorpe Audlin, South Yorkshire: Probable 20th-century silver brooch frame (2005 T246) PAS ID: PAS-E17E16

Found by Mr C Slater while metal-detecting in June 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(V) SEAL MATRICES

961. Hampstead Marshall area, West Berkshire: 17th–18th-century silver foliate seal matrix with lion passant (2005 T159) PAS ID: PAS-E19B01

Found by Mr H Barbour while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

962. Strethall, Essex: 18th-century silver seal matrix with a Hamilton family crest and arms variant (2006 T438) PAS ID: PAS-E1AB46

Found by Mr D Roberts while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, to be returned to finder.

D THORNTON

963. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: 18th-century silver trefoil seal matrix with starburst (2005 T514) PAS ID: GLO-DA6775

Found by Mr P Twinn while metal-detecting in May 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

964. Fordwich, Kent: 18th-century silver swivel seal matrix with crowned hearts and arrows (2006 T291) PAS ID: KENT-7C78F6

Found by Mr K Clark while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

965. Brailes, Warwickshire: 18th–19th-century seal matrix with lion rampant (2006 T496) PAS ID: WAW-78D662

Found by Mr A Gardner while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(VI) THIMBLES

966. Helperby, North Yorkshire: 17th–18th-century silver thimble with initials 'MA' and maker's mark IB (2006 T346) PAS ID: PAS-E1E453

Found by Mr C Martins while metal-detecting in 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

967. Dover, Kent: Probable 18th-century or later undecorated silver thimble (2006 T151) PAS ID: KENT-3ADD62

Found by Mr J Punyer while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

968. Brailes, Warwickshire: Probably 18th-century silver thimble, very distorted (2005 T553) PAS ID: WAW-F35322

Found by Mr P Akrell while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

969. Snape area, North Yorkshire: 18th-century silver thimble with bird motif and owner's initials (2006 T431) PAS ID: PAS-E1F563

Found by Mr G Bowes while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

970. Hawkhurst, Kent: 18th–19th-century silver thimble with initial 'A' (2005 T73) PAS ID: KENT-49C1B4

Found by Ms G Askew while metal-detecting in February 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

(VII) OTHER OBJECTS

971. Nursling and Rownhams, Hampshire: 16th–19th-century white silver-alloy ear-scoop (2005 T26) PAS ID: HAMP-AF3103

Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in October 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

972. Melsonby, North Yorkshire: 17th–18th-century silver Christening spoon (2006 T345) PAS ID: PAS-F628B2

Found by Mr N Smith while metal-detecting in association with Oxford Archaeology North in July 2006; not Treasure, returned to main site archive.

D THORNTON

973. Eastling, Kent: 18th-century or later gold fragment with quartered arms of England and Ireland, signifying the Act of Union of 1707 (2006 T638) PAS ID: KENT-474276

Found by Mr E Benniman while metal-detecting in November 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

974. Marshchapel, Lincolnshire: 18th-century silver rectangular buckle frame (2006 T23) PAS ID: PAS-0662D8

Found by Mr D Revell while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

K LEAHY

975. Milverton, Somerset: 18th–19th-century cast knopped object with pin shaft (2006 T56) PAS ID: SOM-D47916

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

J A RUDOE

976. Canterbury, Kent: Two 19th-century silver sheet fragments with stamped decoration (2005 T341) PAS ID: KENT-A70653

Found by Mr B Nutbrown while metal-detecting in August 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

977. Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset: 19th–20th-century silver devotional plaque fragment (2006 T509) PAS ID: PAS-077044

Found by Mr S Rourke while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

978. Kent area: 19th–20th-century gold corrugated sheet fragments (2005 T303) PAS ID: PAS-9E1D37

Found while metal-detecting before July 2005 and reported anonymously through the BBC; not Treasure, retained by Kent Police pending claim.

R JACKSON

979. Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire: 19th–20th-century copper-alloy gilt twisted fragment (2006 T328) PAS ID: PAS-9E5103

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

J D HILL

980. St Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent: 20th-century gold twisted wire fragment (2006 T565) PAS ID: KENT-1B3392

Found by Mr J Milner, a chance find on a beach in November 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J JOY

981. Beachamwell, Norfolk: Post-Medieval or modern silver object with roundels (2005 T62) PAS ID: NMS-CF2976

Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

982. Piddington, Oxfordshire: Possible Post-Medieval or later silver S-shaped fragment with moulded leaf decoration (2005 T265) PAS ID: BUC-3CEF53

Found by Mr K Shippey while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

983. Warburton, Cheshire: Modern ingot of lead, tin and antimony, probably for making printer's type (2005 T497) PAS ID: LVPL-8A0B37

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

B AGER

(VIII) UNDIAGNOSTIC OBJECTS

984. Totternhoe, Bedfordshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient smelted silver blob (2005 T9) PAS ID: BH-021E17

Found by Mr P Banks while metal-detecting in March 2004; disclaimed, returned to finder.

J WATTERS

985. Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold band, possibly a mount or fitting (2006 T44) PAS ID: PAS-9E7513

Found by Mr M Hollyfield while metal-detecting in 2003; disclaimed, returned to finder.

B NENK

986. Hastoe, Buckinghamshire: Undiagnostic cast silver object, possibly a terminal (2005 T396) PAS ID: PAS-9EB090

Found by Mr S Payne while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

987. Bourn, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic small silver wire ring (2006 T280) PAS ID: PAS-9EC274

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

988. Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold hammered fragment (2005 T582) PAS ID: PAS-9EE670

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

S P NEEDHAM

989. Harston, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic plain silver ring and two small pellets (2006 T97) PAS ID: PAS-B2BAE1

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

990. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic silver casting dribble and base-metal ingot fragment (2006 T19) PAS ID: PAS-E0A3F5

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting from the same site where a Viking ingot (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 82, 2003 T293) was found. Neither item Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

991. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic plain silver stud (2006 T96) PAS ID: PAS-E08B33

Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

992. West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic cut gold fragment (2005 T92) PAS ID: PAS-E0B576

Found by Mr S Wright while metal-detecting in October 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

993. Warburton, Cheshire: Undiagnostic lead/tin curved rod fragment (2005 T464) PAS ID: LVPL-9C6F94

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

B AGER

994. Ockbrook and Borrowash, Derbyshire: Undiagnostic gold sheet fragment with pecked decoration (2005 T321) PAS ID: DENO-7220E7

Found by Mr G Millett while metal-detecting in June 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

995. Nether Compton, Dorset: Undiagnostic folded gold sheet fragment with a narrower strip wrapped round (2006 T203) PAS ID: SOMDOR-2F7200

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

G VARDELL

996. Colchester area, Essex: Undiagnostic gold strip with raised decoration, very damaged, possibly a fitting (2006 T130) PAS ID: PAS-E0CE14

Found by Mr D Locke while metal-detecting in February 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

997. East of Colchester, Essex: Undiagnostic gold-plated brass ring fragment (2005 T459) PAS ID: PAS-E0E477

Found by Mr E Stransky while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

G VARDELL

998. Bitton, South Gloucestershire: Undiagnostic hammered gold fragment (2006 T138) PAS ID: GLO-EEEAF6

Found by Mr S Scrase while metal-detecting in September 2005; found in the plough soil close to a Roman nummus of Constantius II as Caesar (AD 326). Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY & R HOBBS

999. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient cut gold rod fragment (2006 T38) PAS ID: HAMP-6AF773

Found by Mr J De Montfalcon while metal-detecting in January 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

1000. Ashwell, Hertfordshire: Undiagnostic white metal bar fragment (2006 T124) PAS ID: PAS-E0F3F4

Found by Ms A Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

1001. Chale, Isle of Wight: Undiagnostic sub-rectangular gold object, possibly an ingot (2006 T594) PAS ID: IOW-6E8484

Found by Mr A Richardson while metal-detecting in November 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F BASFORD

1002. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: Undiagnostic sub-rectangular gold ingot (2006 T402) PAS ID: IOW-42D9A7

Found by Mr J Cavnor while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J D HILL

1003. Boxley, Kent: Undiagnostic copper-alloy bar ingot (2006 T174) PAS ID: KENT-3AF0B1

Found by Mr D Cooke while metal-detecting in April; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

1004. Maidstone area, Kent: Undiagnostic metal casting waste fragment (2005 T399) PAS ID: KENT-A59A34

Found by Mr D Cooke while metal-detecting in October 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

R HOBBS

1005. Old Romney, Kent: Undiagnostic plain gold band flattened on one side, probably a fitting (2006 T205) PAS ID: KENT-7AA4C4

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

J A RUOE

1006. Sutton, Kent: Undiagnostic cut gold rod fragment (2005 T154) PAS ID: KENT-326057

Found by Mr J Walker while metal-detecting in April 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

1007. Whitstable, Kent: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold twisted wire penannular ring (2006 T425) PAS ID: KENT-E68A22

Found by Mr C Fulcher while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, to be returned to finder.

J JOY

1008. Cotes, Leicestershire: Undiagnostic gold casting spill or droplet (2006 T569) PAS ID: LEIC-F60173

Found by Mr S Spiby while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

1009. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire: Undiagnostic twisted gold wire fragment (2006 T293) PAS ID: LEIC-04E6B1

Found by Mr J Burgoine while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

1010. Skeffington, Leicestershire: Undiagnostic plain gold ring (2006 T531) PAS ID: LEIC-6DOE55

Found by Mr A Tansley while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

1011. Binbrook, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic hammered silver bar (2005 T546) PAS ID: PAS-DFEF37

Found by Mr P Robbins while metal-detecting in November 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

1012. Branston and Mere, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient plain gold band, possibly a fitting or ferrule (2006 T223) PAS ID: PAS-E00782

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

A DAUBNEY

1013. Swinhope, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic plain gold wire finger-ring (2005 T508) PAS ID: PAS-E01F14

Found by Mr P Capes while metal-detecting in October 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

1014. Wragby, Lincolnshire: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold strip fragment (2006 T430) PAS ID: YORYM-AECC98

Found by Mr A Gibbens while metal-detecting in August 2006; disclaimed, returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

1015. Deopham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold metalworking or ingot fragment (2005 T353) PAS ID: NMS-1FFF02

Found by Mr M Dover while metal-detecting in August 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

1016. Skeyton, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ribbed sheet loop, possibly from a belt or pendant, possibly Anglo-Saxon (2006 T230) PAS ID: NMS-495762

Found by Mr C Thorpe & Mr M Watts while metal-detecting in February or March 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

1017. Southery, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient (Roman – Medieval) rectangular gold fragment with incised grooves and zigzags (2006 T315) PAS ID: SF-80B490

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

F MINTER

1018. Watton area, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient hammered gold strip fragment (2006 T284) PAS ID: NMS-499E87

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

A ROGERSON

1019. Wickmere, Norfolk: Undiagnostic but probably ancient tabular gold fragment, possibly an ingot (2005 T576) PAS ID: NMS-3632A1

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

A ROGERSON

1020. Wymondham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic plain gold finger-ring (2006 T542) PAS ID: NMS-4C0735

Found by Mr M Turner while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

1021. Brigstock, Northamptonshire: Undiagnostic gold band, possibly a mount (2005 T109) PAS ID: NARC-C9A530

Found by Mr A Casta while metal-detecting in July 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

1022. Norton, Northamptonshire: Undiagnostic gold disc (2005 T364) PAS ID: NARC-C9B1E5

Found by Mr S Polley while metal-detecting in April 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B MCLEOD

1023. Launton, Oxfordshire: Undiagnostic plain gold hoop, possibly a vessel or rod mount (2006 T525) PAS ID: BERK-8F0375

Found by Mr M Dinmore while metal-detecting in October 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

1024. Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire: Two undiagnostic white metal smelted fragments (2006 T247) PAS ID: BERK-1F86C8

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

B AGER

1025. Fiddington, Somerset: Undiagnostic base-metal disc with applied silver foil (2005 T11) PAS ID: SOMDOR-5C2CA7

Found by Mr J Copley while metal-detecting in September 2004; not Treasure, returned to finder.

N PAYNE

1026. Bures St Mary, Suffolk: Undiagnostic (Roman – Medieval) incomplete silver pin with biconical head (2005 T297) PAS ID: SF-1AD337

Found by Mr M Matthews while metal-detecting in July 2005; disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

1027. Redlingfield, Suffolk: Undiagnostic plain gold finger-ring (2006 T211) PAS ID: SF-8C7AE6

Found by Mr I Charity & Mr J French while metal-detecting in April 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

F MINTER

1028. Lewes area, East Sussex: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold droplet (2005 T557) PAS ID: SUSS-C66AD3

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

L ANDREWS-WILSON

1029. Steyning, West Sussex: Undiagnostic but probably ancient gold strip (2005 T420) PAS ID: SUSS-4CD9E1

Found by Mr R Grant while metal-detecting in September 2005; Steyning Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

S P NEEDHAM

1030. Brailes, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic gold strip fragment (2005 T554) PAS ID: WAW-F35E51

Found by Mr P Akrell while metal-detecting in September 2005; not Treasure, returned to finder.

G VARDELL

1031. Kineton, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic plain gold wire finger-ring (2006 T183) PAS ID: PAS-E03745

Found by the Edgehill Battlefield Trust as part of a controlled detecting survey in March 2005. Not Treasure, returned to finder; Warwickshire Museum hope to acquire with the main site archive.

J A RUDOE

1032. Kingsbury, Warwickshire: Five undiagnostic irregular gold lumps, possibly casting waste (2006 T521) PAS ID: WAW-79AA73

Found by Mr J Stanfield while metal-detecting in 2005; further to these five there were more lumps of a similar nature discovered at this findspot since 2000, found over a hundred square yard area, summing over forty pieces. These and future finds of this nature are deemed to be not Treasure. Returned to finder.

R JACKSON

1033. Wixford, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic silver oval-section ingot (2006 T477) PAS ID: WAW-78C336

Found by Mr M Pugh while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER

1034. North and Middle Littleton, Worcestershire: Undiagnostic electrum casting waste droplet (2006 T472) PAS ID: WAW-78B0F6

Found by Mr B Sawczuk while metal-detecting in September 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

R JACKSON

1035. Broughton, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic silver-plated copper-alloy disc (2006 T258) PAS ID: PAS-E04654

Found by Mr S Reynoldson while metal-detecting in May 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

B AGER & R HOBBS

1036. Saxton with Scarthingwell, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic possible gold ingot or melted fragment (2005 T504) PAS ID: SWYOR-81B2E2

Found by Mr A Diamond while metal-detecting in late 1997; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J D HILL

1037. Snape, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic plain gold circular fitting (2006 T413) PAS ID: PAS-E06407

Found by Mr D Cole while metal-detecting in August 2006; not Treasure, returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

A. IRON AGE

1038. Fareham, Hampshire: 2 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T82)**Date:** c. 80–60 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr B Radford while metal-detecting in February 2006.**Description:** Both coins are early uninscribed gold staters of the Chute-Cheriton transition type (VA 1210 = *BMC* 88).**Disposition:** Hampshire Museums Service.

I LEINS

1039. Vernham Dean, Hampshire: 4 Iron Age gold staters (2005 T527)**Date:** c. 80–60 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in October 2005.**Description:** All four coins are British Iron Age gold staters of a type known as British B or Chute type (VA 1205 = *BMC* 35).**Disposition:** Hampshire Museums Service.

I LEINS

1040. Southease, East Sussex: 2 Iron Age 'Gallo-Belgic' gold staters (2006 T493)**Date:** 80 and 50 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr J Cole while metal-detecting in September 2006.**Description:** Both coins are uninscribed 'Gallo-Belgic' type gold staters, produced during the late Iron Age: Gold stater, Gallo-Belgic C type (class III), VA 44–1 Gold stater, Gallo-Belgic E type (class III), VA 54–1
Discussion: The name 'Gallo-Belgic' stems from the fact that although these coins are found in substantial numbers in south-east England, they are also found on the Continent, where they are thought to have been produced. These coins are an addendum to a single gold stater (Gallo-Belgic E type (class III), VA 54–1, Weight: 6.17g) found in 2004 (PAS ID: SUSS-A40B13).**Disposition:** Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1041. Winchester area Ila, Hampshire: 3 Iron Age gold staters (2005 T200A)**Date:** c. 80–50 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004; reported by Mrs Halls.**Description:** 3 Iron Age coins, gold staters: Gallo-Belgic E, class ii-iii (VA 52–1), 1 British A, Westerham type (VA 202–1), 1 British QA (VA 212–1), 1**Discussion:** Although the exact provenance of these coins is unknown, they are thought to have been

detected at a single site in the Winchester area. All three coins are of types produced or used in the south-east of Britain during the first half of the 1st century BC. As such, they are likely to represent either a small hoard, or a series of deposits on the same site made by a number of different individuals for ritual or religious purposes. Religious sites are common locations for coin deposits from the pre-Roman Iron Age.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

1042. Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire: 73 Iron Age gold staters and associated pottery (2006 T640)**Date:** c. 60–50 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr A Clarkson, Mr E Clarkson & Mr G Heritage while metal-detecting in December 2006.**Description:** 73 British Iron Age gold staters: British B, Chute type (VA 1205 = *BMC* 35), 1 British B, Chute type (plated imitation), 1 British LA, Whaddon Chase type (VA 1470 = *BMC* 279), 2 British LA, Whaddon Chase type (VA 1472 = *BMC* 287), 6 British LA, Whaddon Chase type (VA 1476 = *BMC* 295), 8 British LA, Whaddon Chase type (VA 1476–5 = *BMC* 306), 43 British LA, Whaddon Chase type (partially melted), 1 British QB (VA 216 = *BMC* 461), 11**Discussion:** All of the coins are British Iron Age gold staters which were produced between about 60 and 50 BC. Both the findspot and composition suggest a link with the earlier Whaddon Chase hoard of 1849. Like many finds of this period, the Whaddon Chase hoard was poorly recorded, with modern estimates of its size varying from 450 to 2,000 coins. However, it is clear that the majority of the coins were, like those of the present find, of British L and Q type. It is most likely that the present finds represent part of the original hoard that remained undiscovered in 1849.**Disposition:** Buckinghamshire County Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

1043. Climping, West Sussex (addenda): 2 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T107)**Date:** c. 50–20 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr M Hay while metal-detecting in 2001/2.**Description:** 2 British Iron Age gold staters: British QB (*BMC* 461 = VA 216), 1 Climping type, 1**Discussion:** The current coins were found approximately 30 feet from the spot where the main concentration of coins was discovered in 2000. For the original hoard and addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 228 & Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 414. In terms of composition this find is entirely consistent with the original hoard which, as far as can be

reconstructed, also comprised British Q and so-called Climping types. The latter group derive their name from the site at Climping, as they appear to be unique to it. None have been recorded from any other location. Furthermore, all known examples of Climping type coins are die-linked (that is to say were struck using the same dies), reinforcing the conclusion that they all come from the same hoard.

Disposition: Littlehampton Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

1044. Eastbourne area, East Sussex: 2 Iron Age silver units (2005 T125)**Date:** c. 50–20 BC**Discovery:** Found by Mr B Jordan while metal-detecting in September 2005.**Description:** Both coins are silver units of a known type, found in south-central England in the territory of the ancient British people known as the Atrebates. The type (VA 355 = *BMC* 731) is thought to have been made by the British ruler Commius.**Disposition:** Towner Art Gallery & Museum, Eastbourne hopes to acquire.

J WILLIAMS

1045. Urchfont, Wiltshire (addendum): An Iron Age silver unit (2006 T80)**Date:** c. 50 BC–AD 10**Discovery:** Found by Mr H Vincent while metal-detecting in September 2005.**Description:** The coin belongs to the Irregular Western or Dobunnic series, of a recorded type (*BMC* 3014) and is identical to the 15 coins that made up the original hoard, found in 1996. (Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee Annual Report 1996–97)**Disposition:** Wiltshire Heritage Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS

1046. East of Colchester, Essex: 9 Iron Age gold staters (2005 T146 & 2005 T462)**Date:** c. 20 BC–AD 10**Discovery:** Found by Ms L Cook, Mr G Cox, Mr R Guinazzo, Mr D Harvorson, Mr R Metz, Mr B Purpura & Mr T Rushing while metal-detecting in March 2005 & October 2005.**Description:** The nine coins are all ancient British gold staters. They are all inscribed with the name of Addedomaros, a king who seems to have ruled a territory in Essex and Hertfordshire. He is only known from the coins made in his name. The coins are of a known type (VA 1620 = *BMC* 2396).**Disposition:** Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service.

J WILLIAMS

1047. Westerham, Kent (addenda): 34 Iron Age coins (2005 T18)

Date: c. 20 BC–AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr N Moon while metal-detecting between June 2004 and January 2005.

Description: 34 gold coins (stater and quarter staters). British P, trophy type quarter stater (VA 145 = *BMC* 435), 1

British LZ1 stater (VA 144 = *BMC* 2466), 2

British LZ2 quarter stater (VA 151 = *BMC* 2469), 24

British LZ3 stater (VA 1507 = *BMC* 347), 1

British LY3 quarter stater (VA 163 = *BMC* 2473), 3

'DIRAS' type stater (VA 162 = *BMC* 2449), 1

'DIRAS' type quarter stater (CCI e.g. 961358), 2

Note: For the original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 351. This group also included several British LZ2 types.

Disposition: British Museum acquired the 'Diras' quarter staters; others returned to finder.

I LEINS

1048. Westerham, Kent (2nd addenda): 27 Iron Age coins (2006 T564)

Date: c. 20 BC–AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr N Moon while metal-detecting between June 2004 and January 2005.

Description: 27 gold coins (stater and quarter staters), see above for first addenda and original hoard reference.

British P, trophy type quarter stater (VA 147 var. = *BMC* 444), 1

British LZ1 stater (VA 144 = *BMC* 2466), 1

British LZ2 quarter stater (VA 151 var. = *BMC* 2469–70), 25

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1049. Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (addenda): 9 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T25 & 2006 T619)

Date: c. AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr J Cooper & Mr A Thompson while metal-detecting in September 2005 (6 coins) and October 2006 (3 coins).

Description: 9 uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern or Corieltavian series.

2006 T25:

'South Ferriby' types (VA 811–7; 811–9), 2

'Kite' type (VA 825–9), 1

'Domino' types (VA 829–3), 3

2006 T619:

'South Ferriby' type (VA 811), 1

'Domino' types (VA 829–3), 2

Discussion: In terms of composition, this group of coins is identical to the earlier groups (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 353 for last addenda). The total number of coins now stands at 107.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1050. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire: 2 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T494)

Date: c. AD 10

Discovery: Found by Mr D Crowe while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Both are uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern series, a coinage associated with the Corieltavi.

'Domino' type (cf. VA 829–4), 1

Although the published example of this type of coin (VA 829–4) is described as a plated copy, the weight of the present example (5.38g) suggests that it is not plated. Other regular examples are recorded on the Celtic Coin Index (e.g. CCI 93.0223).

'Kite' type (VA 825–1 = *BMC* 3181), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1051. King's Stanley, Gloucestershire: 2 Iron Age staters, one gold and one plated base-metal copy (2006 T98)

Date: c. AD 10–40

Discovery: Found by Mr R Williams while metal-detecting in November 2005

Description: Both coins belong to the Western or Dobunnic coin series and are of types likely to have been produced during the first half of the 1st century AD. One is a gold stater of CATTI (VA 1130 = *BMC* 3057) the other is a gold plated copy of a stater of ANTED (*BMC* 3028).

Discussion: Genuine coins of these types are made from an alloy of gold, silver and copper (in an approximate ratio of 40:15:45). As one of these coins is plated, it is unlikely to meet the criteria of a 10% precious metal content required by the Treasure Act.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1052. West Wight, Isle of Wight: 967 Iron Age base silver and copper alloy coins, with associated pottery (2005 T443)

Date: c. AD 10–40

Discovery: Found by the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: All 967 coins are base silver or copper-alloy staters belonging to the South Western or Durotrigan coin series. Most are of the common type VA 1235 = *BMC* 2525, although there are also a number of the rarer 'Spread-tail' variety (VA 1238). Fifteen sherds of pottery (weighing 176.06g in total) from the lower portions of a middle to late Iron Age hand-made jar were discovered together with the coins.

Discussion: Many parallels can be found for such a hoard, including the recent case from the Isle of Wight (2004 T131; see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004 no. 421).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

I LEINS

1053. Drifffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire (addenda): 3 Iron Age gold staters (2006 T26)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr D Scott while metal-detecting in October 2005; recovered from the same findspot in several batches between 2002 and 2004.

Description: All three coins are uninscribed gold staters of the North Eastern or Corieltavian series, produced during the second half of the 1st century BC or very early 1st century AD.

'South Ferriby' type (VA 811–3), 1

'Kite' types (VA 825–1; 825–9), 2

Discussion: The deposition of the hoard(s) is still dated by inscribed types included in earlier batches. For last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, no. 420.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS

1054. South-west Norfolk (addenda no. 14): 17 Iron Age silver units (2005 T454)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr C Sproule while metal-detecting in September and October 2005.

Description: The coins are all of East Anglian types attributed to the Icenic. They can be summarised as follows:

Boar-Horse type (VA 655 = *BMC* 3445), 1

Boar-Horse type (VA 657 = *BMC* 3458), 2

Boar-Horse type (VA 659 = *BMC* 3473), 2

Bury A type (VA 80 = *BMC* 3524), 1

Early Face-Horse type (VA 665–1 = *BMC* 3536), 2

Face-Horse type (VA 790/794 = *BMC* 3556), 3

Early Pattern-Horse type (VA 679 = *BMC* 3766), 1

ANTED type (VA 711/715 = *BMC* 3960), 1

ECEN type (VA 730 = *BMC* 4033), 2

ECE type (VA 760 = *BMC* 4360), 1

ECE (retro) type (VA 766 = *BMC* 4514), 1

Discussion: For the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, nos. 416 & 417.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum.

I LEINS

1055. North Suffolk: 5 Iron Age silver units (2006 T244) (SF-CB99A8, SF-CD1E26, SF-CDAFF1, SF-CBD636, SF-CD5ED5)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr J Rolph while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Five Iron Age silver units belonging to the East Anglian or Icenic series.

Face Horse type (VA 794 = *BMC* 3646), 1

Pattern Horse type with Anted inscription (*BMC* 3848), 1

Pattern Horse type with Anted inscription (*BMC* 3963), 1

Pattern Horse type with ECEN inscription (*BMC* 4034), 1

Pattern Horse type with ED inscription (very similar, or die linked to *BMC* 4261), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

J PLOUVIEZ & F MINTER

1056. Orford area, Suffolk: 4 Iron Age silver units (2005 T367 & 2006 T112)

Date: c. AD 30–60

Discovery: Found by Mr A Carver while metal-detecting in August 2005 and the addendum in February 2006 (within a 100m² area).

Description: 4 Iron Age silver coins

Pattern-Horse type (VA 679–1 = *BMC* 3763), 1

ECEN type (VA 752 = *BMC* 4304), 1

ECE type (VA 764 = *BMC* 4431), 1

Addendum: North Eastern (Corieltavian) Boar/Horse type (VA 875–5 = *BMC* 3209), 1

Discussion: The three coins of the initial find belong to the East Anglian or Icenic series. Although part of a different series (North Eastern or Corieltavian) the proximity of the later coin suggests that it is likely to have been part of the same hoard. Coins of the North East are known to have travelled into and circulated within East Anglia.

Disposition: Orford Museum, Suffolk.

F MINTER, J PLOUVIEZ & I LEINS

1057. Woodbridge area (addendum), Suffolk: Iron Age gold stater (2005 T285)

Date: c. AD 50

Discovery: Found by Mr B Warren while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A single gold British G, Clacton type gold quarter stater; considered to be from a plough-dispersed hoard.

Discussion: For the original hoard and addendum see *Treasure Annual Reports* 1997–8 no. 107 and 2002 no. 185.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

J WILLIAMS

B. ROMAN

1058. Lanlivery, Cornwall: 2 Roman silver denarii (2005 T53)

Date: c. 30 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr J Clewes while metal-detecting in October 2004.

Description: At the time of discovery the coins were fused together, and the Octavian coin also shows evidence of a third coin fused to the other side.

M Antonius (*RRC* 544/?), 1

Octavian Caesar (*RRC* 537/1), 1

Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum.

I LEINS

1059. Aldham, Essex: 2 Roman silver denarii (2005 T335)

Date: c. 1 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr R Charlton while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: C Vibius Pansa (48 BC, mint of Rome *RRC* 449), 1

M Antonius (32–31 BC, mint moving with Mark Anthony *RRC* 544), 1

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

I LEINS & C McDONALD

1060. Crondall, Hampshire (addenda): 4 Roman silver denarii (2005 T439)

Date: Hoard deposited AD 37

Discovery: Found by Mr I Carruthers, Mr N Green & Mr J De Montfalcon while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: All four coins are either Roman Republican or Imperial period silver denarii dating from between the first century BC and the first half of the first century AD. The coins therefore form entirely convincing addenda to the earlier hoard. The types can be summarised as follows:

Republic:

L Roscius Fabatus (64 BC, *RRC* 412/1), 1

C Julius Caesar (49–48 BC), 1

Tiberius:

PONTIF MAXIM (AD 14–37, RIC 30), 2

Discussion: For original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, no. 423.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

I LEINS

1061. Winchester area, Hampshire (addenda): 24 Roman gold and silver coins (2006 T163)

Date: After AD 37

Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (now deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004, reported by Mrs Halls.

Description: The current coins are consistent with the earlier hoard in terms of their type and condition, and the possibility that they originated at the same site is supported by the fact that the finder was known to have revisited the site on occasions after the discovery of the hoard.

Aureus:

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Denarii:

Roman Republic, 18

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 4

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Note: For the original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2001 no. 181; see also nos. 1041, 1072 and 1127.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

1062. Albrighton, Shropshire: 69 Roman silver denarii (2005 T440)

Date: AD 40s–60s

Discovery: Found by Mr M Jarvis & Mrs K Jarvis while metal-detecting in September 2005, across a 100 m² area.

Description:

Republic (from 140 BC), 51

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 12

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 6 (mint of Lyon)

Discussion: Although the latest coins are of Tiberius (AD 14–37), this does not necessarily indicate deposition prior to AD 43. The coins probably circulated for a considerable time since silver denarii were apparently only minted in small quantities between AD 37 and 64, and characteristically have a low presence in early coin hoards from Roman Britain. Also characteristic is the significant presence of Republican issues which continue to circulate throughout the 1st century AD, well into the time of the emperors. The lack of the plentiful post-AD 64 issues suggest that deposition would have perhaps occurred under Claudius (AD 41–54) or early in the reign of Nero (AD 54–68). See J Orna-Ornstein on 'Early hoards of denarii from Britain' in *CHRB* X, 23–9.

Disposition: Northgate Museum.

R ABDY

1063. Annesley, Nottinghamshire: 4 Roman silver denarii (2005 T194)

Date: AD 75

Discovery: Found by Mr R Scothern while metal-detecting in May 2003.

Republic:

L RVTILI FLAC (77 BC), 1

L PLAVTIVS PLANCVS (47 BC), 1

Empire:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Note: All the coins were in worn or fragmentary condition.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1064. Beal Point, Northumberland: 5 Roman silver denarii (2005 T389)

Date: AD 76

Discovery: Found by Mr R Carson & Mr A Mossop while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Small early Flavian denarius hoard:

Augustus (31 BC–AD 14), 1

Tiberius (AD 14–37), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3

Discussion: Beal Point faces the Holy Island of Lindisfarne and it is quite unusual to see such an early denarius hoard far to the north of the early province of Roman Britain. See J Orna-Ornstein on 'Early hoards of denarii from Britain' in *CHRB* X, 23–9.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1065. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: 1 copper-alloy sestertius and 50 copper-alloy sestertius fractions (2006 T409)

Date: AD 98

Discovery: Found by the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description:

Nero (AD 54–68), 7

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 4

Domitian Caesar, 1

Uncertain Vespasian or Titus (AD 69–81), 15

Domitian (AD 81–96), 12

Uncertain emperor, 10

Irregular Claudian copies, 2

Discussion: Condition of the coins was generally poor and the latest accurately datable coin of the original find was AD 87 (Domitian COS XIII). However, recent addenda (2007 T197) extended the range to include a coin of Caligula (AD 37–41) and Nerva (AD 96–8).

Note: Four unassociated nummi also found, possibly addenda to the 1932 Shorwell I find (*RBCH* 1382).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1066. Lubbethorpe, Leicestershire: 5 Roman silver denarii (2005 T410)

Date: AD 117

Discovery: Found by Mr R Rushton while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description:

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Titus as Augustus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian as Augustus (AD 81–96), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 2

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

W SCOTT

1067. Dymock, Gloucestershire: 2 Roman silver denarii (2006 T554)

Date: c. AD 118

Discovery: Found by Mr M Wilden while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Two silver denarii:

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2 (both minted AD 118, RIC 39 and 41)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

K ADAMS

1068. Colchester, Essex: 43 Roman silver denarii (2005 T20)

Date: AD 122

Discovery: Found by Colchester Archaeological Unit during controlled excavation of the Garrison Urban Village in December 2004.

Description: The earliest coin is a silver denarius of the Roman Republican period produced in 116 or 115 BC. The latest coins are a batch of 7 coins of Hadrian struck between AD 119 and 122.

Republic (46 BC), 6

Nero (AD 54–68), 1

Galba (AD 68–69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2

Titus Caesar, 1

Domitian, (AD 81–96), 3

Nerva (AD 96–98), 2

Trajan (AD 98–117), 18

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 9

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

I LEINS

**1069. Barton Bendish, Norfolk (addenda):
20 Roman base-metal coins (2005 T368)**

Date: AD 125

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: 20 asses / dupondii:

- Claudius (AD 41–54), 1
- ?Vespasian (AD 69–79), 4
- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
- Flavian dynasty (AD 69–96), 3
- Titus or Domitian (AD 79–96), 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Nerva (AD 96–98), 1

Uncertain emperor or empress, probably no later than Hadrian, 8

Note: For the original hoard and further discussion, see *Treasure Annual Report 2004*, no. 428.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

A MARSDEN

1070. Eckington, Derbyshire: 9 Roman coins (2005 T387)

Date: AD 138

Discovery: Found by Mr A Shimwell while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: Small mixed denarius and sestertius hoard:

Silver denarii:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Brass sestertii:

- Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4

Brass dupondus:

- Illegible emperor, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1071. West Wycombe I, Buckinghamshire:
18 Roman silver denarii (2005 T121)**

Date: AD 153

Discovery: Found by Mr P Barry, Mr A Blackman, Mr G Gray, Mr J Newton, Mr D Waxman & Mr P Willis while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description:

- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 3
- Nerva (AD 96–98), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 2
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 6
- Sabina, 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 3
 - Divina Faustina I, 1
 - Marcus Caesar, 1

Note: Working on the assumption that the Deified Faustina I coins were produced nearer to the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius, the closing coin (of Marcus Caesar, TR POT VII) is dated to AD 152/3.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

R ABDY

**1072. Winchester area II, Hampshire:
6 Roman silver denarii (2005 T200B)**

Date: AD 161

Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004, reported by Mrs Halls.

Description:

- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 2
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
 - Deified Faustina I (under Pius, AD 141–161), 1

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

**1073. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
15 Roman silver denarii (2006 T148)**

Date: AD 161

Discovery: Found by Mr D Crowe while metal-detecting in March & September 2006.

Description:

- Galba (AD 68–69), 1
- Vespasian (AD 69–79), 2
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 3
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2
 - Divina Faustina I, 1
- Reign of Marcus Aurelius:
 - Divus Antoninus, 1

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

S HOLMES & I LEINS

1074. Alrewas and Fradley, Staffordshire: 38 Roman copper-alloy sestertii and associated pottery (2006 T141)

Date: AD 169

Discovery: Found by Mr P Phillips while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: This Antonine sestertius hoard contains worn coins stretching back to Flavian times but is typically dominated by issues of Trajan and Hadrian. The absence of any other coins of the reign of Marcus Aurelius is interesting, making the author suspect the hoard was closed very early in that emperor's reign, and the single early issue of Lucilla was perhaps being struck even before her marriage to Lucius Verus (in AD 164). However, Lucilla's regnal dates of AD 164–169 are used to provide the above date of deposition.

- Flavian (Vespasian or Titus) (AD 69–81), 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 4
- Nerva (AD 96–98), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 14
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 10
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 4

- Fastina I, 1

- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), –
 - Lucilla (wife of Lucius Verus (AD 164–169)), 1

Uncertain emperor, 2

Pottery: Unusual for a pot found with a coin hoard, the associated sherds are from a Colour Coat beaker, a fine serving or table ware, and at a comparatively early date, Colour Coat fine ware being a type very common in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. However, Colour Coat wares started to be made as early as the 120s–140s AD in some parts of Britain, and this vessel is probably one of these early products.

Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery had hoped to acquire but withdrew; return of objects to be decided.

R ABDY

**1075. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire (addenda):
17 Roman silver coins (2005 T10).**

Date: After AD 169.

Discovery: Found by Ms V Macrae & Mr B Read while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:

- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 7
- Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4
 - Sabina, 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 2
 - Marcus Caesar, 1
 - Divina Faustina I, 1

Discussion: For original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report 2003*, fig. 190.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1076. Bridgnorth area, Shropshire:
7 Roman silver denarii (2006 T452)**

Date: AD 173

Discovery: Found by Mr F Taylor while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description:

- Republic (46 BC), 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 1
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
- Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 3
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1 (TR P XVII)

Note: A small Antonine denarius hoard but it is unusual for a post-Hadrianic hoard to contain a Republican denarius.

Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1077. East Winch, Norfolk: 10 Roman base-metal coins and two copper-alloy bracelets (2005 T233)

Date: AD 180

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: 9 base-silver sestertii and one copper alloy dupondius:

- Illegible, possibly Flavian, 1 (dupondius)
- Illegible, possibly Trajan (AD 98–117), 1
- Illegible, possibly Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 1
- Illegible, possibly Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 1
- Illegible, possibly Antonine, 1
- Illegible, possibly Antonine empress, 1
- Completely illegible, 4

Bracelets:

1. A simple copper-alloy bracelet with oval penannular hoop which tapers towards terminals which are simply decorated, with tapered bead-and-ring mouldings. Dimensions: 60mm x 57.4mm; weight: 16.7g.
2. An elaborate and finely-crafted oval penannular copper-alloy bracelet with symmetrical serpentine terminals with incised features and chevron decoration to the snouts and back of the heads, extending so that only the central 25mm is undecorated. Dimensions: 71.2mm x 60.1mm; weight: 33.3g. Both bracelets belong to long-lived types introduced into Britain in the 1st century AD.

Discussion: Those coins, whose condition at deposition can be ascertained, were all heavily worn, suggesting a mid-3rd century date, which is acceptable for the bracelets. This suggests that both bracelets and coins were intended for melting down to produce radiate imitations, a theory made more likely by the fact that one sestertius appears to have had pieces cut from it.

Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN & R JACKSON

**1078. Doncaster, South Yorkshire:
310 Roman silver denarii (2005 T418)**

Date: c. AD 180s

Discovery: Found by Mr T Brand & Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: From the legible portion of the heavily corroded hoard the composition appears typical of Roman denarius hoards found in Britain terminating with coins of the Antonine dynasty, reflecting the mix of older and newer coin in the population at that moment in time.

- Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 1
- Galba (AD 68–69), 1
- Flavian (AD 69–81):
 - Vespasian, 1
 - Vespasian or Titus, 3
 - Domitian Caesar, 1
- Domitian (AD 81–96), 7
- Trajan (AD 98–117), 24

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 25
Sabina, 2
Antonine (AD 138–180):
Probably Antoninus Pius (AD 130–161), 5
Diva Faustina I, 8
Faustina II (reign of Pius), 1
Probably Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)
or Lucius Verus (AD 161–169), 6
Faustina II (?reign of Marcus), 1
Uncertain Antonine empresses, 4
Illegible, 220 (including one fragment)
Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1079. Postwick (addenda), Norfolk:
4 Roman silver denarii (2005 T44 & 2005 T451)

Date: Hoard deposited c. AD 192
Discovery: Found by Mr R Crawford while metal-detecting in January (1 coin) and September (3 coins) 2005.

Description:

2005 T44:

Hadrian, (AD 125–128), 1

2005 T451:

Hadrian (AD 125–128), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 169–170), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 174), 1

Discussion: Original hoard found in 1986, for the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 436.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

1080. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight:
36 copper-alloy coins (2006 T29)

Date: AD 197

Discovery: Found by Messrs T Barrett, H Bragg, M Brewer, N Drury, P Jones, B Masterton, A Snell, D Walker and Ms L Carboni, while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: Copper alloy sestertii / dupondii / asses:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 4

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 3

Faustina the Elder (AD 141), 1

Faustina the Younger (AD 146–175), 1

Marcus Aurelius as Caesar (AD 139–161), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180), 5

Lucilla (AD 164–179), 2

Marcus Aurelius or Commodus (AD 161–92), 1

Deified Marcus Aurelius (AD 180), 1

?Pertinax (AD 193), 1

Illegible, 17

Note: Addenda of 19 coins (2007 T289) contained two early Severan coins to AD 197. Full photographic record made by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

M LYNE

1081. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: 4 Roman silver denarii, copper-alloy lamp and arm purse (2005 T268)

See objects section no. 185

1082. Chirton, Wiltshire: Roman silver finger-ring bezel with denarius of Plautilla (2006 T233)

See objects section no. 123

1083. Pontefract and Castleford, West Yorkshire:
2 Roman silver denarii (2006 T147)

Date: AD 211

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in

October 2005.

Description: Both coins are struck by Caracalla as junior emperor, AD 198–211, therefore shortly before he became emperor in his own right (AD 211).

Disposition: Wakefield Museum hopes to acquire, the finder's share generously donated.

I LEINS

1084. Seaford, East Sussex:

21 Roman silver and copper-alloy coins (2006 T621)

Date: AD 215

Discovery: Found by Mr D Lange while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: 18 silver denarii and 3 base-metal coins:
Silver denarii:

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 1

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), –

Faustina II, 1

Commodus (AD 180–192), 3

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 4

Clodius Albinus Caesar, 1

Julia Domna, 2

Geta Caesar, 1

Caracalla (AD 211–217), 2 (latest – TR P XVIII = AD 215)

Illegible, 1

Copper-alloy coins:

Illegible sestertius, 1

Illegible dupondii/asses, 2

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Seaford Museum.

R ABDY

1085. Prestwood A, Buckinghamshire (addenda):
2 Roman silver denarii (2005 T144)

Date: AD 220

Discovery: Found by Mr C Hemus & Mr D Hillyard while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: 2 silver denarii:

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Caracalla Caesar (AD 193–197), 1

For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 293, the new total for the hoard now stands at 112 denarii and 1 radiate. The coins of Prestwood A range in issue date from 31 BC to AD 220 (during the reign of the emperor Elagabalus, AD 218–222).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.

R ABDY

1086. Padstow, Cornwall:
9 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2006 T3)

Date: AD 222

Discovery: Found by Mr C McLoughlin while metal-detecting from March to September 2005.

Description: 9 silver/base-silver denarii and one dupondius/as:

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 1

Antonine (Faustina II), 1 (dp/as)

Reign of Septimius Severus: Wars of the Succession, AD 193–197

Severus, 2

Caracalla Caesar, 2

Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla, AD 198–208

Geta Caesar, 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 2

Note: 9 denarii were previously discovered on this site in 1997–8, but were not at the time recognised as a hoard:

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Faustina II, 2

Reign of Septimius Severus: Wars of the Succession, AD 193–197

Severus, 1

Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla, AD 198–208

Julia Domna, 3

Caracalla, 2

Discussion: All the coins are the standard Roman silver denomination of the time, the denarius, with the exception of one bronze denomination, probably an as, sixteen of which were the equivalent to one denarius.
Disposition: Royal Cornwall Museum hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1087. Dereham area, Norfolk (addenda):
43 Roman silver denarii (2006 T149)

Date: Hoard deposited AD 240

Discovery: Found by Mr P Buckley & Mrs S Buckley while metal-detecting in January 2007.

Description: 43 silver denarii ranging in date from Mark Antony (32–31 BC) to Severus Alexander (AD 228–231). These were found in the same limited area as the large hoard of over 1,000 coins discovered by the same finders from 2004. This ended in c. AD 240, and these coins are perfectly typical of the contents of that hoard, sharing the same features of patination.

Mark Antony (32–31 BC, uncertain eastern mint), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79, mint of Rome), 1

Diva Faustina I (c. AD 141, mint of Rome), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 143–161, mint of Rome), 1

Commodus (AD 180–192, mint of Rome), 1

Septimius Severus

(AD 193–211, all mint of Rome), 10

Julia Domna (AD 196–211, mint of Rome), 1

Caracalla (AD 196–211, mint of Rome), 4

Geta (AD 198–211, mint of Rome), 2

Julia Domna (AD 211–217, mint of Rome), 1

Elagabalus (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 3

Julia Maesa (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 4

Julia Soaemias (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 1

Julia Paula (AD 218–222, mint of Rome), 1

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 8

Julia Mamaea (AD 222–235, mint of Rome), 3

Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 439.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

A MARSDEN

1088. Cowbit, Lincolnshire (addenda):
32 Roman copper-alloy sestertii (2005 T49)

Date: AD 244

Discovery: Found by Mr D Hodson while metal-detecting in December 2004.

Description:

Antoninus Pius/Marcus Aurelius/Commodus (AD 138–192), 1

Faustina Junior (AD 145–176), 2

Uncertain emperor, 29

Discussion: For original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 365.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

1089. Shellingford, Oxfordshire:
3 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T338)

Date: AD 244
Discovery: Found by Mr A Holbrook while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: 3 base-silver radiates, all Gordian III (AD 238–244)
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
R ABDY

1090. York area: 6 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T127)

Date: AD 247
Discovery: Found by Mr A Murray while metal-detecting in November 2004.
Description:
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 5
Philip I (AD 244–249), 1
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

S HOLMES

1091. Cole Henley, Hampshire: 14 Roman silver denarii and base-silver radiates (2005 T170)

Date: AD 251
Discovery: Found by Mr P Minton, Mr C Roberts & Mr R Young while metal-detecting in February 2005.
Description:
Denarii:
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 2
Julia Maesa, 1
Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 2
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1
Radiates:
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 4
Philip II Caesar (AD 244–247), 1
Decius (AD 249–251), 2
Discussion: Addendum coin (2006 T535) is no. 13 in catalogue by E Besly.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

E BESLY

1092. Cole Henley, Hampshire (addendum): A Roman base-silver radiate (2006 T535)

Date: AD 251
Discovery: Found by Mr P Minton while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: Philip II Caesar (AD 247–249), 1
Discussion: Original hoard is 2005 T170.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

E BESLY

1093. Bredon A, Worcestershire:
16 Roman base-silver radiates (2006 T474A)

Date: AD 260
Discovery: Found by Mr S Burgess, Mr R Hart & Mr C Thompson while metal-detecting in 2006.
Description:
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 6
Philip I & II (AD 244–249), 2
Decius (AD 249–251), 1
Trebonianus Gallus & Volusian (AD 251–253), 3
Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 3
Note: Bredon B found at same time (2 silver siliquae to AD 367), same treasure number.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.
R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

1094. Hinckley area, Leicestershire: 149 Roman silver and base-silver denarii and radiates with associated grey ware pottery (2006 T202)

Date: AD 265
Discovery: Found by Mr K Bunn while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description:
Denarii:
Septimius Severus (AD 193–211) Wars of the Succession:
Septimius Severus, 2
Julia Domna, 1
Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla:
Septimius Severus, –
Caracalla, 1
Julia Domna, 2
Geta Caesar, 1
Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1
Macrinus (AD 217–218), 1
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 11
Julia Soemias, 4
Julia Maesa, 5
Julia Paula, 1
Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 14
Julia Mamaea, 1
Maximinus I (AD 235–238), 5
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1
Radiates:
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 14
Philip I (AD 244–249), 13
Otacilia, 4
Trebonianus Gallus (AD 249–251), 2
Volusian, 1
Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260):
Valerian, 10
Gallienus, 14
Diva Mariniana, 1
Salonina, 5

Valerian II, 5
Divus Valerian II, 4
Saloninus, 2
Sole reign of Gallienus (AD 260–268):
Gallienus, 1
Gallic Empire:
Postumus, 19
Uncertain, 3
Uncertain fragments, 33
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

1095. Breckland, Norfolk:
46 base-silver denarii and radiates (2005 T118)

Date: AD 267
Discovery: Found by NAU Archaeology in January 1996 during controlled archaeological excavation.
Description: The hoard consists of nine denarii, of which two are plated, one silver quinarius (of Diadumenian) and 36 radiates, of which two are plated:
Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2
Geta, 2
Caracalla, 1
Macrinus (AD 217–218), –
Diadumenian, 1
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1
Julia Maesa, 1
Severus Alexander (AD 222–238), 2
Philip I (AD 244–249), 1
Decius (AD 249–251), 1
Herennius Etruscus, 1
Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), –
Volusian, 1
Aemilian (AD 253), 1
Valerian (AD 253–260), 1
Gallienus, 5
Salonina, 4
Valerian II, 2
Saloninus, 1
Gallic Empire:
Postumus (AD 260–269), 17 (last coins 4th series)
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Norfolk Museums Service).

A POPESCU

1096. Burwash area, East Sussex: 1,863 base-silver radiates and associated grey ware vessel (2006 T4)

Date: AD 268
Discovery: Found by Mr T Symonds while metal-detecting in February 2006, with further coins recovered during subsequent archaeological excavation.
Description:
Caracalla (AD 211–217), 3
Julia Domna, 5
Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 12
Julia Maesa, 1
Balbinus (AD 238), 1
Pupienus (AD 238), 3
Gordian III (AD 238–244), 702
Tranquillina, 1
Philip I (AD 244–249), 347
Philip II Caesar, 53
Philip II Augustus, 16
Otacilia Severa, 69
Decius (AD 249–251), 112
Herennius Etruscus, 13
Hostilian Caesar, 4
Herennia Etruscilla, 27
Divus Titus, 2
Divus Trajan, 2
Divus Severus Alexander, 2
Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), 44
Volusian, 28
Hostilian Augustus, 1
Aemilian (AD 253), 1
Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260):
Valerian I, 38
Gallienus, 55
Salonina, 28
Valerian II, 14
Divus Valerian II, 1
Saloninus (Caesar), 3
Gallic Empire:
Postumus (AD 260–268), 244
Uncertain fragments, 31
Pottery: A substantial part of a large grey ware jar, the interior surfaces of the sherds of pottery considerably stained through contact with the 37 sherds were recovered representing the base and lower wall.
Disposition: To be determined.
An Addenda of 1,030+ was found during subsequent archaeological investigation by the Sussex Archaeological Society (March 2007).

R ABDY & J D HILL

1097. Kings Langley, Hertfordshire:
17 base-silver radiates (2006 T370)

Date: AD 269

Discovery: Found by Mrs Lusted while gardening, and subsequently with a metal-detector between 1955 and 2006.

Description: 16 base-silver radiates of Postumus (AD 260–269) and one uncertain radiate.

Note: Thirteen coins were found during gardening although one was given away many years ago. Subsequent investigation with the aid of a metal-detector by the Hertfordshire FLO, J Watters, in July 2006 revealed four further coins, all within about a 2m x 2m area.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder (who is also the landowner) to Dacorum Museum.

R ABDY & D THOROLD

1098. Branston, Lincolnshire: 10 copper-alloy radiates (2005 T267)

Date: AD 271

Discovery: Found by Mr S Deaton while metal-detecting in April–June 2005.

Description: Ten copper-alloy radiates. Only five coins are legible, and are of the rulers Gallienus (AD 253–268) and Victorinus (AD 269–271). The other five coins are illegible apart from each bust having a radiate crown.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

1099. Wherstead, Suffolk (addenda):
11 Roman base-silver radiates (2006 T106)

Date: Hoard deposited AD 271

Discovery: Found by Mr C Roper & Mr R Talman while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description:

Decius (AD 249–251), 1
Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 1
Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268), 1
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 2

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 2
Marius (AD 269), 1
Victorinus (AD 269–271), 3

Discussion: Possibly part of a previous hoard of about 2,000 radiates found in 1803, of which 6 coins remain in Ipswich museum; for further addenda found in 1997 (11 coins) and 2000 (9 coins), see PAS IDs: SF1210–SF1217 and SF1258.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY

1100. Childerley Gate, Cambridgeshire:
4,487 Roman base-metal radiates (2005 T253)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Albion Archaeology in July 2005, during controlled archaeological excavation of a Romano-British rural settlement. The hoard had been buried within the farm enclosure in a pit that was dug probably for this purpose.

Description: 4,487 'barbarous radiates', 900 of which were cleaned and identified (90% falling into the category of 'minims'):

Gallienus (AD 260–268), 5

Salonina, 1

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 31

Divus Claudius II (AD 268–270), 32

Postumus (AD 260–269), 3

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 112

Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 126

Tetricus II, 129

Victorinus or Tetricus I (AD 269–274), 9

Tetricus I or Tetricus II (AD 271–274), 26

Unidentified radiate bust, 395

Illegible, 31

Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store).

A POPESCU & E PAUNOV

1101. Beckfoot area, Cumbria:
19 Roman base-silver radiates (2006 T152)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Mr P Hirst while metal-detecting in 2005.

Description: These coins are all of the denomination known as radiates, the standard denomination of the later part of the 3rd century AD. Originally a silver multiple of the denarius, radiates had by this time become debased to the point of being essentially bronze. This hoard contains 18 radiate copies of extremely poor quality in terms of size, shape and literacy, as well as of preservation; when found, a number of the coins were fused together. The physical relationship between these suggests that, originally, the coins may have been kept in a 'column', presumably within a linen-wrapping.

Gallienus (AD 259–268), 1

Barbarous radiates, 18

Disposition: Senhouse Roman Museum, Maryport, hopes to acquire.

R ABDY & D SHOTTER

1102. Poulton, Gloucestershire:
154 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T486)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Mr P Ballinger while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: 154 base-silver radiates:

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260), 9

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268), 14

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7

Divus Claudius II, 1

Quintillus (AD 270), 2

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 36

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 54

Tetricus I & II (AD 271–274), 28

Uncertain Gallic, 1

Irregular, 2

Disposition: Corinium Museum, Cirencester had hoped to acquire but withdrew. The British Museum acquired a single coin (Gallienus *R/C* 31var, officina X); main hoard returned to finder.

R ABDY

1103. Leckford, Hampshire: 101 Roman base-silver denarii and radiates (2006 T194)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Mr M Pond while metal-detecting in March and April 2006.

Description: The group covers the decline of the radiate denomination through most of the 3rd century, by which time it had dropped from a half-silver (but still silvery-looking) coin of around 5g to an item of less than 5% silver weighing nearer 2g. The final coins date to a time when Roman Britain was part of a group of rebellious provinces under the rule of a rival 'emperor' (to the one in Italy) sometimes called the 'Gallic Empire'.

Denarii:

Elagabalus (AD 218–222), 1

Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), 5

Radiates:

Gordian III (AD 238–244), 5

Philip I (AD 244–249), 2

Otacilla, 1

Decius (AD 249–251), –

Herennius Etruscus, 1

Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253), 1

Volusian, –

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260):

Valerian, 1

Gallienus, 8

Salonina, 1

Valerian II, 1

Saloninus, 2

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268):

Gallienus, 14

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 5

Divus Claudius II, 1

Quintillus (AD 270), 1

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 20

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 15

Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 10

Tetricus II, 2

Uncertain Gallic, 4

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1104. Chetwynd, Aston & Woodcote, Shropshire: 56 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T70 & 2006 T559)

Date: Hoard deposited AD 274

Discovery: The original hoard of 207 denarii and 228 radiates was found by Mr W Scott and Mr I Wild while metal-detecting in November 2004; addenda of 13 coins found by Mr D Wild and Mr I Wild while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description:

Caracalla (AD 211–217), 1

Gordian III (AD 238–244), 2

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260):

Valerian, 3

Gallienus, 2

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268):

Gallienus, 4

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 2

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 13

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 9

Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 1

Uncertain emperor, 17

Irregular, 2

Discussion: This radiate hoard is slightly earlier than the most typical British debased radiate hoards. The addenda has extended the terminus post quem with a solitary identifiable radiate of Tetricus, but there are a good number of the earlier, more silvery coins of Postumus and the pre-AD 260 Central Empire.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY

1105. Acton Trussell and Bednall, Staffordshire: 73 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T542)

Date: AD 274

Discovery: Found by Mr R Gogerty while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:

Central Empire:

- Gallienus (AD 260–268), 4
- Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7
- Quintillus (AD 270), 2

Gallic Empire:

- Postumus (AD 260–269), 2
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 13
- Tetricus I & II (AD 271–274), 18
- Uncertain Gallic, 9

Irregular, 2

Uncertain emperor, 16

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1106. Langley with Hardley, Norfolk (addenda): 33 base-metal radiates (2006 T87)

Date: AD 278

Discovery: Found by Mr K Cranham while metal-detecting in 2004. Original hoard found in March 1997.

Description:

Central Empire:

- Gallienus (AD 260–268), 5
- Claudius II (AD 268–270), 3
- Divus Claudius II (AD 270), 1
- Quintillus (AD 270), 1
- Probus (AD 276–282), 1

Gallic Empire:

- Postumus (c. AD 267–269), 1
- Victorinus (AD 269–271), 13
- Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 3
- Victorinus/Tetricus I (AD 269–274), 5

Discussion: For other addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–99, no. 301; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 254; *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 192.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

1107. Wherstead, Suffolk: 1,026 Roman base-silver radiates (2005 T46) and addenda of 149 base-silver radiates (2006 T105)

Date: AD 279

Discovery: Found by Mr C Roper & Mr R Talman while metal-detecting in February/March 2005 & February 2006.

Description:

Central Empire:

- Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260)
 - Gallienus, 1
- Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268)
 - Gallienus, 22

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 17

Divus Claudius II, 1

Probus (AD 276–282), 1

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 3 (1 possibly irregular)

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 22

Tetrici (AD 271–274), 51

Uncertain Gallic, 18

Irregular (ancient forgeries), 6

Illegible, 7 (including 1 fragment)

Discussion: Final coin of Probus dated by Bastien, *Le Monnayage de l'atelier de Lyon*, to 4th issue at the mint of Lyon, AD 277 (no. 194).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1108. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Fused lump of 25+ base-silver barbarous radiates (2005 T357)

Date: c. AD 270s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Cranham while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: The coins are in a fused lump. Of the visible coins, diameters range from 14mm down to 7mm. All are illegible but the largest coin on the surface of the lump shows the radiate head of a Gallic emperor (Victorinus or Tetricus I). Given the small module of most of the coins, it is likely that most, if not all, the coins are irregular 'Barbarous' radiates.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1109. East Winch, Norfolk (addenda): 32 Roman denarii and radiates (2005 T205)

Date: Late AD 270s or 280s

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting between November 2004 & May 2005.

Description:

Addenda (a)

1. Cut or broken denarius fragment of Elagabalus (*RIC* 131), AD 218–222, 1.27g.

2. Cut or broken late Severan denarius fragment, c. AD 218–235, 0.58g.

3. Cut or broken denarius fragment of ?Antoninus Pius, AD 138–161, 1.04g.

4. Gallic empire radiate imitation, ?Spes derivative, 0.60g.

5. Gallic empire radiate imitation, standing figure reverse, 0.60g.

6–8. Radiate imitations, illegible reverses, 0.57g, 0.48g, 0.47g.

9–26. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted, some to a great degree), total 11.87g.

This first addenda includes three fragments of silver denarii which would have furnished the silver content present in radiate imitations. Those radiates that are legible do appear to have stylistic affinities with the group found earlier.

Addenda (b)

1. Victorinus, broken fragment of Pax Aug type (V/*// branch), 0.59g.

2. Gallic empire radiate imitation, stick figure derivative, 0.94g.

3. Gallic empire radiate imitation, Invictus derivative, 0.53g.

4–6. Imitations, illegible details (all accreted), total 1.34g.

For the original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004 no. 444.

Note: Catalogue by A Marsden.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Norwich Castle Museum.

R ABDY

1110. Braithwell, South Yorkshire (addendum): A Roman base-metal denarius (2006 T389)

Date: AD 282

Discovery: Found by Mr P Leech while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A base-metal denarius of Gallienus, (sole reign, 5th series at Rome, *RIC* 355).

For the original hoard of 1,331 base-silver radiates and pottery container, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 201.

Disposition: Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

A MARSHALL & S MOORHEAD

1111. Alton, Wiltshire: At least 3,844 base-silver radiates, a bone counter and associated pottery (2005 T348)

Date: AD 282

Discovery: Found by Mr C May while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:

Gordian III (AD 238–244), 1

Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260)

Valerian, 10

Gallienus, 5

Salonina, 14

Saloninus, 2

Divus Valerian II, 2

Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268)

Gallienus, 489

Salonina, 29

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 388

Divus Claudius II, 58

Quintillus (AD 270), 3

Aurelian (AD 270–275), 43

Severina, 9

Tacitus (AD 275–276), 104

Florian (AD 276), 4

Probus (AD 276–282), 107

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–269), 49

Laelian (AD 269), 2

Marius (AD 269), 4

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 512

Divus Victorinus, 2

Tetricus I (AD 271–274), 944

Tetricus II (AD 272–274), 435

Irregular, 614

Uncertain fragments, 20 (accreted with iron deposits)

Pottery and gaming counter: The hoard was contained in the lower part of a grey ware jar, a very common utilitarian form made locally through Roman Britain. A thin flat circle gaming counter made from bone.

Diameter 22 mm; similar counters are known from Roman sites in this country.

Discussion: The group of coins is broadly similar in composition to the many Romano-British coin hoards (at least 200 so far recorded) buried in the aftermath of the breakaway 'Gallic Empire'. The Gallic Empire, whose capital was at the city of Trier but which had held dominion over Britain, was established in AD 260 and reconquered by the legitimate ('Central') emperor Aurelian in AD 274.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum has acquired.

R ABDY, R BLAND, S MOORHEAD, F SANCHEZ-LOPEZ & J D HILL

1112. North West Suffolk: 627 Roman base-silver radiates and associated pottery (2005 T434)

Date: AD 296

Discovery: Found by Mr P Flack while metal-detecting in October 2005, with subsequent excavation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Description:

Probus (AD 276–282), 1

Maximian (AD 285–305), 1

Carausius, (AD 287–293), 266

Carausius for Diocletian, 5

Carausius for Maximian, 5

Allectus (AD 293–296), 349

Pottery vessel: A semi-complete small, slender narrow-mouthed jar, now reconstructed from about 60 fragments. Both fabric and form suggest local manufacture, probably in the Wattisfield area.

Disposition: British Museum (registration nos. 2007,4056.1 to 627).

R ABDY

1113. Rendham, Suffolk:
22 Roman base-metal nummi (2006 T213)
Date: AD 299
Discovery: Found by Mr I Palmer while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description:
Diocletian (AD 284–305), 2
Constantius I Caesar, 1
Uncertain emperor, 19
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
R ABDY

1114. Corton, Suffolk: Concreted group of Roman copper-alloy minims (2005 T473)
Date: Late 3rd or 4th century AD
Discovery: Found by Mr T Mann while metal-detecting in August 2004 and July 2005.
Description: A concreted group of small coins, with a further three which probably also belong to the same hoard. Heavy concretions render it impossible to determine how many minims are present but the number is probably somewhere in the region of forty or fifty. Total weight of the concretion: 88.06g.
Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Lowestoft Museum.
A MARSDEN

1115. Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire:
19 base-silver nummi (2006 T611)
Date: AD 313
Discovery: Found by Mr C Lacy while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: Base-silver nummi:
Constantine I, Maximian (retired) and Galerius (AD 307–310), 3
Constantine I, Maximianus II and Licinius I (AD 309–313), 16
Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
R ABDY

1116. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk (addendum):
A Roman base-silver nummus (2006 T68)
Date: Hoard deposited AD 313
Discovery: Found by Mr M Frost while metal-detecting in February 2006.
Description: Base-silver nummus:
Maximian (2nd reign, AD 306–308), 1
Discussion: For original hoard of 13 nummi see Treasure Annual Report 2004 no. 446.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.
J PLOUVIEZ & F MINTER

1117. Knockin, Shropshire:
22 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T71)
Date: AD 329
Discovery: Found by Mr A Davies & Mr C Delamont while metal-detecting in December 2004.
Description: 22 base-metal nummi:
Early-Constantinian (AD 318–321), 4
Beat(a) Tranquillitas etc (AD 321–324), 8
Sarmatia, Vot X/XX etc (AD 323–324), 7
Providentiae (AD 324–329), 2
Irregular, 1
Disposition: Shropshire County Museums Service.
R ABDY

1118. Snodland, Kent:
3,600+ coins and associated pottery (2006 T467)
Date: AD 330s
Discovery: Found during a geo-technical survey by Geo-Environmental Services Ltd during geophysical survey prior to development, in September 2006.
Description: A Constantinian nummus hoard.
Note: Conservation by the Department of Conservation, British Museum.
Disposition: To be determined.
R ABDY

1119. Hale area, Lincolnshire:
881 Roman base-metal nummi (2006 T410)
Date: c. AD 337
Discovery: Found by Mr S Gandy while metal-detecting in the autumn of 2006.
Description: All the coins are of a low denomination commonly known as the nummus, produced at a number of mints around the empire. With the exception of a few more elderly survivors (the pre-318 issues) these coins belong to one coinage system and form a discrete compositional group of coins that would have been current in Britain in the AD 330s.
Early Constantinian I (AD 307–317), 4
Early Constantinian II (AD 318–329), 84
Gloria Exercitus etc (AD 330–335), 740
Gloria Exercitus etc (AD 335–337), 1
Uncertain (partially legible), 11
Uncertain (completely illegible), 41
Note: No pottery was discovered in situ; however, the finder described seeing what looked like leather at the bottom of the pile of coins, which disintegrated on contact.
Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

1120. Bourn Airfield, Cambridgeshire:
15 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T537)
Date: AD 348
Discovery: Found by Albion Archaeology in November 2005, during controlled excavation of a Romano-British rural settlement. The coins were recovered from the fill of a boundary ditch that enclosed the settlement.
Description: 15 Constantinian nummi:
Gloria Exercitus, 2 standards (AD 330–335), 5
Constantinopolis (AD 330–340), 3
Pax Publica (AD 337–341), 1
Two Victories (AD 346–348), 1
Irregular 'Gloria Exercitus, 2 standards', 1
Irregular 'Constantinopolis', 1
Irregular 'Urbs Roma', 3
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store).
P GUEST & N WELLS

1121. Catcote, Hartlepool: 21 Roman base-silver base-metal nummi (2006 T333)
Date: AD 348
Discovery: Found by Tees Archaeology during controlled excavation in June 2003.
Description: 21 Constantinian nummi:
Early nummi (AD 318–324), 9
Early nummi (AD 324–329), 3
Gloria Exercitus (2), 8
Gloria Exercitus (1), –
Two Victories, 1
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Hartlepool Museum).
R COLLINS & R ABDY

1122. Leicester, Leicestershire:
445 Roman base-silver nummi (2006 T311)
Date: AD 348.
Discovery: Found by University of Leicester Archaeological Services during controlled excavation of a Roman townhouse in Vine St, many tightly packed into a possible wooden chest.
Summary:
Nummi of AD 318–324:
Beata Tranquillitas, 117
Virtus Exercit, 3
Nummi of AD 324–329:
Camp Gateway, 115
Wreath, 73
Sarmatia Devicta, 30
Salus Reipublicae, 5
Securitas Reipublicae, 10
Spes Reipublicae, 2
Nummi of AD 330–335:
Gloria Exercitus 2 Standards, 36
Constantinopolis, 24
Urbs Roma, 24

Nummus of AD 335–340:
Gloria Exercitus 1 Standard, 1
Nummus of AD 347–348:
Two Victories, 1
Unidentifiable, 4
Discussion: For further information see www.le.ac.uk/ulas/projects/vine_st.html
Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (University of Leicestershire Archaeological Service).
W SCOTT

1123. West Wycombe II, Buckinghamshire:
31 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T43)
Date: AD 354
Discovery: Found by Mr P Barry, Mr A Blackman & Mr G Gray while metal-detecting in January 2005.
Description:
Constantius II & Constans (AD 348–350)
'Galley', 9
'Hut', 3
Fallen Horseman, 2
Magnentius (AD 350–353)
Felicitas, 10
Gloria, 1
Two Victories, 2
Illegible nummi, 4
Discussion: The first group of coins was produced during the joint reign of Constantius II (AD 337–361) and his younger brother Constans (AD 337–350). Constans was the last legitimate emperor to visit Britain. The second part are issues of the half-British usurper Magnentius who eliminated Constans and briefly made himself emperor of the west until brought down by the surviving brother. Shortly after Magnentius's downfall Constantius reformed the coinage, removing the usurper's coins from circulation. It is possible that these coins had become useless by 353–354 or, worse still, represented an unwanted association with a discredited régime.
Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum.
R ABDY

1124. Milton Keynes: 1,471 Roman base-silver coins and associated pottery (2006 T631)
Date: AD 355
Discovery: Found by Mr D Phillips & Mr B Plason while metal-detecting in December 2006.
Description: A Magnentian nummus hoard.
Note: Conservation by the Department of Conservation, British Museum.
Disposition: To be determined.
H FLYNN

**1125. Haxby, York (addenda):
4 Roman base-silver nummi (2006 T8)**

Date: AD 355

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

Summary:

Mid-Constantinian (AD 330–335):

Urbs Roma, 1

Magnentian (AD 350–353):

Magnentius, 1

Post-Magnentian (AD 353–355):

Constantius II, 2

Discussion: For the original hoard see *CHRB* X, pp 398; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 206; and Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 379.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Yorkshire Museum.

S HOLMES

**1126. Bedford area, Bedfordshire:
84 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T143)**

Date: AD 356

Discovery: Found by Mr A Bossendorfer while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: This group consists of 84 coins made after the late Roman monetary reform of AD 348.

Constantius II & Constans (AD 348–350), 36

Magnentius (AD 350–353), 40

Constantius II (AD 353–356), 1

Uncertain emperor, 7

Discussion: The legends on the reverse of the nummi of AD 348–350 invariably read FEL(ix) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO which can be translated as 'happy times are here again'. It was an optimistic hope prompted by the year 348 coinciding with the 1,100th anniversary of the traditional founding of Rome and the belief that it marked the beginning of a new age for the embattled empire. The plentiful earlier coinage of the period AD 318–348 is absent here and this is generally the case with other 'Fel Temp' hoards.

Disposition: Bedford Museum, with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

D THOROLD & R ABDY

**1127. Winchester area I, Hampshire:
7 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T199)**

Date: AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004; reported by Mrs Halls.

Description: An exact parallel for this find can be found in the much larger hoard from West Bagborough (Somerset), which contained coins of a similar type and date (Treasure Annual Report 2001, fig. 196).

Constantius II (AD 337–361), 2

Julian, as Augustus (AD 360–363), 1

Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 2

Valens (AD 364–378), 1

Irregular copy (Julian), 1

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

**1128. Bredon B, Worcestershire:
2 Roman silver siliquae (2006 T474B)**

Date: AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr S Burgess, Mr R Hart & Mr C Thompson while metal-detecting in 2006.

Description:

Julian (AD 360–363 AD), 1

Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 1

Discussion: Final coin minted AD 364–367.

Note: Bredon A found at the same time (16 base silver radiates to AD 260), same treasure number.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

**1129. Caldecote, Northamptonshire:
54 Roman copper-alloy nummi (2006 T215)**

Date: AD 378

Discovery: Found by Mr J Care & Mr P Warren while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description:

Late Constantinian, 1

Valentinianic, 14

Illegible nummi, 39

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY

**1130. Guildford, Surrey: 3 Roman silver coins
(2006 T318)**

Date: AD 388

Discovery: Found by Mr R Mintern while metal-detecting in 2000–2006.

Description:

Miliarenses:

Constantius II (AD 337–361), 1

Magnus Maximus (AD 383–388), 1 (*RIC* Trier 82)

Siliqua:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Disposition: British Museum acquired one miliarensis of Constantius II (*RIC* VIII, Constantinople 131, new officina (H)), remainder to be returned.

R ABDY

**1131. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire:
9 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T186)**

Date: c. AD 380s

Discovery: Found by Mr W Jacobs while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description:

Julian (AD 360–363), 5

Valentinian I & Valens (AD 364–367), 2

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–383), 1

Disposition: Stroud Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1132. Lincoln area, Lincolnshire: 3 Roman gold solidi
(2005 T292)**

Date: AD 390s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Barton while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: The coins from a close-knit chronological grouping of mint of Trier issues.

Gratian (AD 367–383), 1

Theodosius I (AD 379–395), 1

Valentinian II (AD 375–392), 1

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

R ABDY

**1133. Bowerchalke (addenda), Wiltshire:
4 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T124)**

Date: About AD 395

Discovery: Found by Mr J Adams while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius

(AD 388–395), 2

Irregular, 1

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 207.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wilshire Museum.

D ALGAR

**1134. Cople area, Bedfordshire (addenda):
10 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T39)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr M Peach while metal-detecting between September and December 2004.

Description:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 2

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–388), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius

(AD 388–395), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 5

Irregular, 1

Note: For the original hoard see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 453.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

R ABDY

**1135. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire:
3 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T524)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description:

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1

(mint of Trier?)

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 2 (mint of Milan)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1136. Sible Hedingham, Essex: 19 Roman silver
coins and a toilet implement fragment (2005 T371)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr J Adkin & Mr P James while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description:

Denarius:

Octavian (29–27 BC), 1

Siliquae:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–75), 3

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–8/9), 2

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–88), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD

388–95), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 8

fragments, 3

Toilet implement fragment: Originally part of a late Roman double-ended type of implement with a comma-shaped 'toothpick' at one end, and an 'ear-scoop' at the other. Only part of the flat disc characteristic of such implements and the comma-shaped point survive. The obverse is decorated with a 'Chi-Rho' symbol, made by a series of punched chevrons closely set to form lines. The reverse has

similar impressed dots to form lines, but it is unclear what the original design was; some of the incised lines follow the edge of the curve, whilst others appear to form an equal-armed cross. It is possible that the fragment was deliberately cut (transforming it into a piece of Hacksilber), but the edges are too worn to be certain of this. Date: mid - late 4th century. Length: 17.5 mm; width: 9.0 mm; weight: 0.84g.

Discussion: Toilet implements with comma-shaped terminals are a well known late Roman type (for example, see three examples from the Hoxne hoard, The British Museum P&E 1992,04-08,151-53). The closest parallel is a complete implement from the Canterbury hoard (Johns & Potter 1985, 326, no. 17), which also has a Chi-Rho symbol composed of punched dots. There is also a complete implement in the Kaiseraugst treasure with a Chi-Rho, although this example is openwork (Cahn & Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 122, no. 39). However, both these examples are about twice the size of the projected size of this fragment; it is closest in dimensions to an unprovenanced piece in a private collection (*ibid.*, 125, fig. 68, no. 7).

The denarius fragment is a more unusual find in this association. It dates to the early part of the reign of Octavian (later Augustus), 31 BC - AD 14 and could have been in regular circulation up until the early part of the 2nd century AD. However, occasional evidence from other finds of late Roman coins shows that such denarii sometimes survived into later periods - presumably kept for their silver content as the denomination would probably no longer have been familiar so long after the discontinuation of denarius production (in the 3rd century AD).

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

R ABDY & R HOBBS

**1137. Whitefriars, Canterbury, Kent:
698 Roman base-metal coins (2006 T416)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation in September 2006.

Description: A Theodosian bronze hoard consisting of 698 Roman bronzes (radiates and nummi):

1st to 3rd century, 2

Late 3rd century (incl. copies), 23

Constantinian (330-64) (incl. copies), 63

Valentinianic (364-83), 32

Magnus Maximus (383-8), 9

Theodosian – VICTORIA AVGGG (c 388-95), 307

Theodosian – SALVS REIPUBLICAE (c 388-402), 126

Theodosian – Others (c 388-402) incl. GLORIA REIP and SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE types, 3

Theodosian – illegible, 36

Illegible, 97

Note: See Canterbury Archaeological Trust's Stratigraphic Report CW46.

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

M HOULISTON

**1138. Burgate, Suffolk (addenda):
11 Roman silver siliquae (2006 T66)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr I Charity & Mr J French while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description:

Joint rule of Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 355-60), 1

Valentinian I & Valens (AD 364-7), 1

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367-75), 2

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375-78/9), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-95), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395-402), 5

Note: For the original hoard see Bland & Johns in *CHRB* X, 463-7, and for previous addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-9, no. 316.

Disposition: Diss Museum hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1139. Balk, North Yorkshire: 8 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T38)

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr A Atkinson, Mr A Hare, Mr K Leach, Mr D Marley & Mr M Stark while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: 8 siliquae, heavily clipped.

Julian Augustus (AD 360-363), 2

Valens (AD 364-378), 1

Eugenius (AD 392-394), 1

Arcadius & Honorius (AD 395-402), 4

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

C BARCLAY

**1140. Fareham, Hampshire (addendum):
A Roman gold solidus (2006 T321)**

Date: AD 406

Discovery: Found by Mr M Stevens while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Honorius (AD 402-403 or 405-406), 1 (mint of Ravenna)

Note: A first solidus (Honorius at Milan, PAS ID: HAMP-F927E7) found at Fareham in January 2006 as a single find was not reported as potential Treasure; acquired privately by Hampshire Museums Service.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1141. Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): 6 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T483), 4 silver siliquae and a silver-gilt toilet implement fragment (2006 T516)

Date: AD 408

Discovery: Found by Mr A Smith while metal-detecting in October 2005 and October 2006.

Description:

6 silver siliquae:

Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 360-363); Julian Augustus (AD 355-360), 1 (Uncertain mint)

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375-378/9), 1 (mint of Trier)

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-395), 1 (mint of Trier)

Uncertain siliquae fragments, 3

4 silver clipped siliquae:

Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 360-363); Julian Augustus (AD 355-360), 1 (mint uncertain)

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-395), 1 (Milan)

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395-402), 2 (Milan)

Toilet implement fragment: A small ovular scoop, above which is a loosely twisted square sectioned and gilded handle, comprising the terminal of an almost certainly double-ended implement. Three transverse discs form an offset between the handle and the scoop. This item is one of a number of examples of toilet implements known from the Hoxne hoard, the closest parallel being British Museum registration number 1994, 4-8, 147, an implement with a similar scoop at one end, a dolphin in the centre of the handle, and a socket (probably for a brush) at the other (Johns forthcoming). It is not certain however if this fragment comes from exactly the same type of implement; it may come from a more common type, for instance those with comma-shaped terminals at the opposite end. Length: 16.5mm; width: 5.0mm.

Note: These addenda form further addition to the great Hoxne hoard, for which see Guest (2005). For the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, no. 455.

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

R ABDY

**1142. Derby, Derbyshire:
22 Roman copper-alloy and silver coins (2005 T241)**

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: Found by Mr P Rogers while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description:

Denarius of Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Radiates (AD 260s-270s), 11

Nummi (AD 347-348), 2

Nummi (AD 354-361), 2

Nummi (AD 364-378), 5

Nummus (AD 378-383), 1

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1143. Northleach area, Gloucestershire: 28 Roman base-silver and copper-alloy coins (2006 T16)

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: found by Mr E May & Mr M Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description:

Tetricus I (AD 271-274), 4

Probus (AD 276-282), 1

House of Constantine (AD 324-330), 1

House of Constantine (AD 330-335), 6

House of Constantine (AD 335-341), 5

House of Constantine (AD 343-348), 3

House of Constantine (AD 348-361), 1

House of Valentinian (AD 364-378), 6

Uncertain (AD 260-296), 1

Discussion: The above group spans a period of more than 100 years and includes issues that would not appear together in a typical hoard deposited during the late 4th century AD.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

I LEINS

**1144. Pucklechurch, South Gloucestershire:
62 Roman denarii, nummi and radiates (2005 T485)**

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: Found by Mr T Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description:

Irregular Claudius (AD 41-54), 1

Denarius of Hadrian (AD 119-138), 1

Debased radiates / barbarous radiates (AD 260s-270s), 12

Nummi (AD 317-330), 2

Nummi (AD 330-340), 2

Nummi (AD 341-347), 5

Nummi (AD 348-61), 4

Nummi (AD 364-383), 22

Nummi (AD 388-402), 2

Illegible radiates / nummi, 11

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1145. Newport area, Isle of Wight:
66 Late Roman copper-alloy coins (2005 T220)**

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr D Ley while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description:
Roman Provincial (early 3rd century AD), 5
Debased radiates (third quarter of the 3rd century AD), 23
Constantinian nummi (4th century AD), 23
Valentinianic nummi (4th century AD), 8
Uncertain ancient bronze coins, 5

Discussion: A miscellaneous collection of late Roman bronzes.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1146. Barming, Kent:
33 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2006 T199)**

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr C Hare while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description:
Hadrian, denarius, (AD 117–138), 1
Severan, base/plated denarius (AD 193–222), 1
Gallienus, radiate, (AD 260–268), 1
Barbarous radiate (AD 270s–280s), 1
Nummus (AD 317–330), 1
Nummi (AD 330–348), 6
Nummi (AD 348–364), 5
Nummi (AD 364–378), 5
Nummi (AD 388–402), 3
Uncertain 4th century AD, 2
Uncertain, c. AD 260–4th century, 7

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

S MOORHEAD

1147. Cold Brayfield, Milton Keynes: 36 base-silver radiates and base-metal nummi (2006 T74)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr G Bonner while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description:
Radiates (AD 260s–270s), 4
Barbarous radiates, 1
Early Constantinian nummi (AD 318–324), 2
Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 330s), 2
Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 346–347), 3
Barbarous nummi (AD 330s–350s), 10
Valentinianic nummi (AD 364–378), 7
Theodosian nummi (AD 388–402), 2
Illegible radiates or nummi, 5

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1148. South Oxfordshire: 44 Roman silver sestertii and base-metal nummi (2005 T416)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr R Smith while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 44 Roman coins, a mixture from various periods, probably a collection of site losses:
Antonine or later sestertius, 1
Antonine dupondii / asses, 4
Radiates, 8 (including one barbarous)
Constantinian nummi AD 330s, 7 (including one barbarous)
Constantinian nummi AD 340s, 3
Barbarous nummus AD 350s, 1
Valentinianic nummi AD 364–383, 7
Illegible Constantinian or Valentinianic, 6
Theodosian, post-AD 388, nummi, 6
Illegible radiate or nummus, 1

Discussion: 18 sherds of Roman coarse ware pottery were recovered with the coins. These come from at least two different grey-ware vessels. It is not clear from the sherds which of these vessels contained the coins, if at all, as there is no clear trace of green patina that often comes from contact with coins. It is possible these sherds do not come from pottery vessels directly associated with the hoard, but are evidence for other Roman activity at the same location.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY & J D HILL

1149. Stanford, Oxfordshire: 10 Roman coins and copper-alloy brooch (2005 T244)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Holford while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description:
Radiate:
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1
Constantinian nummi:
(AD 313), 1
(AD 321–323), 1
(AD 323–324), 1
(AD 330–335), 1
(AD 341–348), 1
Magnentian nummus:
(AD 350–353), 1
Post-Magnentian nummi:
(AD 353–361), 2
Valentinianic nummi:
(AD 364–378), 1
Irregular nummi, 2

Discussion: Although this assemblage might contain a small Constantinian hoard with several intrusive coins, it is most probably not a hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1150. York area: Approximately 46 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2005 T128)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Murray while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description:
Early 1st century AD (Divus Augustus), 1
Severan Roman Provincial, 3
3rd century AD Roman Provincial, 2
Radiates:
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1
Diocletian (AD 284–305), 1

Nummi:
Constantinian (AD 330s), 2
Constantinian (AD 346–348), 4
Constantinian (AD 348–350), 1
Constantinian (AD 354–361), 13
Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 7
Valentinianic (AD 378–383), 1
Theodosian (AD 383–402), 1
Theodosian (AD 408–423), 1
Leo I (AD 457–474), 1
Byzantine, 6th century AD, 1
Illegible (4th–5th century AD), 2

Extra material in bag marked 'Found in vicinity. Not necessarily from hoard'.

Radiates:
AD 260s, 4

Nummi:
Constantinian (AD 330s), 2
Constantinian (AD 346–348), 6
Constantinian (AD 354–361), 6
Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 8
Theodosian (AD 383–402), 14
5th century, post-AD 404 cross types (including 1 x cross in wreath of AD 425–435), 3
Illegible radiates or nummi, 17

Discussion: Forms a random mixture of various periods of Roman coinage probably recently metal-detected from the eastern Balkans, to judge by those specimens whose mints are immediately identifiable. All are worn and corroded and the overwhelming majority are the smallest and least prepossessing types; they probably represent the residue after the more saleable specimens had been selected out.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1151. Gillingham Kent: Roman base-metal coins and lump of fused coins (2006 T605)

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in 2005/2006; to be determined. See also object section no. 172, also from this site.

1152. Wiveliscombe, Somerset: 200+ Roman copper-alloy radiates, pottery vessel and covering slate (2006 T355)

Found by Context One Archaeological Services during controlled excavation in July 2006; to be determined.

**1153. Chichester, West Sussex:
Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T302)**

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

**1154. Chichester, West Sussex:
Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T303)**

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

C. EARLY MEDIEVAL

**1155. Norwich, Norfolk:
5 Anglo-Saxon silver and gold coins (2005 T445)**

Date: Late 7th century
Discovery: Found by NAU Archaeology in October 2005, during controlled excavation of a former painting works.

Description: One gold-plated base-metal imitation of a Merovingian gold tremissis, and four Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (sceattas), Primary Series (1 Series A, 3 Series B). The Primary series dates to the final decades of the seventh century, and although gold coins were no longer being issued during this period, they did occasionally continue to circulate. It is therefore likely, though not certain, that the plated imitation should be associated with the other four coins as a single hoard, although if so the hoard must later have been disturbed and dispersed, as the finds come from different excavated contexts. This assemblage represents a hoard disturbed and dispersed, possibly in the 13th century.

Disposition: To be determined.

G WILLIAMS & A MARSDEN

**1156. Aiskew, North Yorkshire (addendum):
An Anglo-Saxon silver penny (2006 T426)**

Date: Late 8th century

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

Description: A silver penny in the name of Cynethryth, wife of Offa, king of Mercia (757–796). For the original hoard, found between 1991 and 1997, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1995–1996, no. 17; *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 140; *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 326; D Chick, 2001. This earlier hoard contained 10 pennies of the light coinage of Offa, one light penny in the joint names of Offa and Eadberht, bishop of London, one penny in the name of Offa's contemporary Egberht, king of Kent (c. 756–c. 780), and one of Jaenberht, archbishop of Canterbury (765–792). The new coin was struck by the Canterbury moneyer Eoba, as were two of the coins from the earlier find, and the group as a whole reflects the southern part of Offa's kingdom.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1157. Lewes, East Sussex:

17 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2006 T547)

Date: Early 10th century

Discovery: Found by Archaeology South-East during controlled excavation of a feature interpreted as a cesspit, in October 2006.

Description: The coins date to the reign of Edward the Elder, King of Wessex, AD 899–924.

Edward the Elder, AD 899–924 (13)

1. Portrait l. *BMC* iii, [G]AR[E]/+++/ARD[MO], Gareard (North 651)
2. ?Portrait, [Æ]DEL[-]/+++/ERÐMO, Aethelferth (North 651)
3. Portrait r. *BMC* iv, [MEICIOI]/+++/MEIOIN], East Anglian (North 653)
4. Two-line *BMC* ii, WLF[H]/+++/ARDMO, ?Wulfheard (North 649)
5. Two-line *BMC* ii, HEARD/+++MÆR[MO], Heardmaer (North 649)
6. Two-line *BMC* ii, ÆDELS/+++TANMO, Aethelstan (North 649)
7. Two-line *BMC* ii, ADEL+/+++VLFMO, ?Aethelwulf (North 649)
8. Two-line *BMC* ii, DEORV/+++VALDMO, Deorwald (North 649)
9. Two-line *BMC* ii, GODEF/+++ERÐMO, Codeferth (North 649)
10. Two-line *BMC* ii, IOHA[N]/++[+]/NMO, Iohann (North 649)
11. Two-line *BMC* ii, D[Y]R[H]T/+++/[VALDMO], ?Dryhtwald (North 649)
12. Two-line *BMC* ii, WLFE/+++ARDMO, ?Wulfheard (North 649)

13. ?Two-line, Illegible, Unknown

Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury AD 890–923 (1)

14. Two-line Class II, HREFR/+++/EÐMON, Hereferth (North 256)

Uncertain ruler, probably Edward the Elder

AD 899–924 (3)

15. Unknown, [B]AR[-]/+++/ARDMO, Unknown (North?649/651)

16. Unknown, [---EB]/+++/[----O], ?Sigebrand (North?649/651)

17. Unknown, BEAHS/+++TANMO, Beahstan (North 649/651)

Discussion: This is the first recorded hoard of this reign recorded from Sussex, and hoards of Edward the Elder are generally quite rare, especially from areas which were under Anglo-Saxon rather than Viking control. This is therefore a find of considerable local significance, but also of wider importance. Together with other recent hoards of the period from Brantham, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 390), Penrith area, Cumbria (2005 T471, see below no. 1158), and Harrogate area, North Yorkshire (2007, T2), this hoard will contribute to a significant expansion in our understanding of the coinage of Edward the Elder.

Disposition: To be determined.

T CLIFFORD & G WILLIAMS

1158. Penrith area, Cumbria:

Viking silver jewellery and coin hoard (2005 T471)

See object section no. 310

1159. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire:

Anglo-Saxon gilded silver coin brooch (2006 T198)

See object section no. 206

1160. Bridge, Kent: Four Anglo-Saxon graves with coins and associated objects (2005 T115a-d)

See object section no. 224

1161. Selling, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2005 T310)

See object section no. 268

1162. Aylsham area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold bead and coin pendant (2005 T474)

See object section no. 269

1163. Stradsett, Norfolk:

Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2006 T520)

See object section no. 273

1164. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland:

Two Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2005 T540 & 2006 T473)

See object section no. 226

1165. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:

Early Medieval coin brooch (2006 T574)

See object section no. 207

D. MEDIEVAL

1166. East Meon, Hampshire:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T18)

Date: 9th or 12th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs A Kirk while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: The group contains the remains of seven or eight early Medieval pennies, fused together. Some of these are only fragmentary, others more or less intact. Apart from one projecting fragment, the coins are stacked. Unfortunately these outer coins are heavily worn and corroded, so that the coin type can not be clearly ascertained.

What little is visible is consistent with mid-Saxon coinage of the 9th century, or with Norman coinage of the early 12th century. However, the coins are too damaged to be more precisely dated.

Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1167. Stalbridge, Dorset:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T342)

Date: 1090s

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

Description: The fused lump contains two coins which are more or less intact, together with fragments of at least two more coins, one recently broken away. One visible reverse is certainly of the 'Cross in Quatrefoil' type of William II (1087–1100), normally dated to c. 1089–1092, but the inscription is too badly buckled and corroded for further identification. The partially visible obverse of another coin appears to be of the preceding 'Profile' type, suggesting that the coins were deposited shortly after the type had changed. Total weight: 3.70g.

Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1168. York area, East Riding of Yorkshire:

8 Medieval silver coins (2005 T534)

Date: c. 1136–1145

Discovery: Found by Mr N Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: Three of the intact pennies and both of the cut halves have also been bent, as is typical of hoards of this period. All of the coins are of the first type of Stephen (1135–1153), the so-called 'Watford' type (c. 1136–c. 1145).

1. Rev: ___RD:ON:___N__ 1.37g. Uncertain moneyer and mint.

2. Rev: TVRSTAN.ON:EV__ 1.3.5g. Thurstan of York. Completely bent over.

3. Rev: +___D:ON:SV. 1.40g. Uncertain moneyer, mint Southwark or Sudbury. Partially bent.

4. Rev: Completely illegible, very worn and corroded. 1.18g. Completely bent over.

5. Rev: +___E:___N:COL., 1.07g. Probably Alfwine or Safare of Colchester. Chipped.

6. Rev: Completely illegible, very worn, 0.73g. Cut half, bent through 90°.

7. Rev: ___CVS.O___, 0.68. Uncertain moneyer (possibly Henricus, but unrecorded) and mint. Cut half, partially bent.

8. Rev: ___B_R___, 0.67g. Badly corroded. Uncertain moneyer and mint. Bent and broken.

Discussion: The coins in this hoard are quite worn, suggesting that the hoard was deposited after the outbreak of civil war between Stephen and his cousin Matilda, rather than at the very beginning of the reign. However, the small size of the hoard suggests that it was a purse or other casual loss, rather than a savings hoard deliberately concealed for safety.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1169. Leiston area, Suffolk:

6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T334)

Date: 1160s

Discovery: Found by Mr G Barker while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: Six coins of the Cross-and-Crosslets (Tealby) type of Henry II, issued between 1158 and 1180. Typically, the coins are poorly struck, and quite worn, so that much of the inscription is illegible.

1. Class C, moneyer Willam, mint uncertain (probably Newcastle). 1.26g

2. Uncertain class, mint and moneyer. Almost completely illegible. 1.39g

3. Class C, mint and moneyer illegible. 1.28g

4. Class C, moneyer ----AM (possibly Willam), mint illegible. 1.27g

5. Class C, moneyer PILL__ (probably Willam), mint illegible. 1.41g

6. Uncertain moneyer TV___ (probably Turstain, known at both Ipswich and Thetford), mint uncertain. 1.38g

Discussion: All of those coins which can be positively classified are of class C, now dated to c. 1163–c. 1167 (Crafter 1998, p. 61). The small size of this hoard suggests that it probably represents a purse or other casual loss rather than a savings hoard, and there is no obvious political context for the concealment of the hoard, in contrast with a number of slightly later hoards associated with civil conflict in the 1170s.

Disposition: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

**1170. Thurlaston, Leicestershire:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T484)**

Date: c. 1185.
Discovery: Found by Mr M Underwood while metal-detecting in October 2006.
Description: 6 pennies of the Short Cross coinage, issued c. 1180–1185, under Henry II:
Lincoln: Lefwine (1b2)
London: Osber (1b2), Pieres (1b2), Raul, 2 (1b2)
Worcester: Godwine (1b1)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1171. Vernhams Dean, Hampshire:
Silver coin brooch or badge of Henry II (2006 T350)**

See object section no. 315

1172. Udimore, East Sussex: 2 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T225)

Date: c. 1210?
Discovery: Found by Mr J Forrow while metal-detecting in March 2005.
Description: 2 pennies of the Short Cross coinage:
Canterbury: Iohan (5b1); Iohan M (5c)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1173. Upton, Northamptonshire:
2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T217)**

Date: 1207–1210 & 1299–1301
Discovery: Found by Mr T Binns while metal-detecting in October 2005.
Description: 1 cut halfpenny of the Short Cross coinage and 1 penny of Edward I:
Short Cross, London: Abel (5c)
Edward I, class 9b₁, London
Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1174. Uncertain location, Essex:
172 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T553)**

Date: Late 1250s – early 1260s
Discovery: Found by relative of Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan during construction work in the 1920s; reported by Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan.
Description: 172 silver coins, 170 of the English Long Cross type, one from the Irish coinage and one continental sterling imitating the Long Cross type.
Henry III
Long Cross Coinage
Bristol: Iacob (IIIb, 2)
Bury St Edmunds: Ion (IIIbc)
Canterbury: Gilbert (IIIbc; Va2; Va3, 5; Vb2, 3; Vc); Ion

(Va3, 2; Vb2, 3; Vc, 2); Iohs (Vc, 2); Nicole (IIIb, 2; IIIb; IIIc; Va2; Va3, 2; Vb2, 7; Vc); Nichole (Vd, 2); Robert (Vc, 3; Vd; Vf; Vg); Walter (Vc; Vg); Willem (IIa; IIIbc, 2; Va3, 2; Vb2, 2; Vc, 7; Vf, 2; Vg, 5)

Durham: Ricard (Vc)
Exeter: Robert (IIIb)
Gloucester: Ion (IIIa; IIIc); Lucas (IIIb, 2)
Hereford: Ricard (IIIb); Walter (IIIb)
Lincoln: Ricard (IIIc); Walter (IIa; IIIb);
London: Ia/b; Davi (Vb2; Vc); Henri (IIIa, 3; IIIab, 2; IIIb, 2; IIIc; Vb2, 5; Vc, 4; Vg, 3); Iohs (Vc); Nicole (IIa, 2; IIIa; IIIb, 6; IIIc, 6; IVa; Va3; Vb2, 7; Vc, 3); Ricard (Vb2, 5; Vc, 2; Vf, 2; Vg, 5); Walter (Vc; Vf); Willem (Vc, 2; Vg, 6)

Newcastle: Ion (IIIab)
Northampton: Lucas (IIIb, 2); Philip (IIIab);
Tomas (IIIab)
Norwich: Iacob (IIIa)
Oxford: Willem (IIIa)
Wilton: Willem (IIIb)
Winchester: Ivrdan (IIIc, 2)
York: Rener (IIIb); Tomas (IIIb); Willem (IIIb)

Irish Coinage: Dublin: Ricard (IIa)
Imitation: Widekind type, probably struck at Blomberg
Discussion: No information survives as to the original findspot of the coins, but the preservation with them of a press cutting relating to the Hornchurch (Essex) Treasure Trove of 1939 generated an idea that they might originally have been part of this find, although this now seems unlikely.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to Mr & Mrs Cryan.

B J COOK

1175. Unknown area: 13 Medieval silver coins (2006 T530)

Date: 1260s?
Discovery: Purchased by Mr A Howitt from the apparent finder at a coin fair in September 2006; three already sold on before reporting the remainder to the process.

Description: 13 pennies of the Long Cross coinage:
Canterbury: Ion, 3 (5c, 3); Nicole, 2 (3a; 3b); Robert, 4 (5c; 5d; 5g, 2)
London: Henri, 2 (5c; 5g); Nicole, 2 (3c; 5b2);
Willem (5c)

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

RATHERTON

**1176. Huggate, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T598)**

Date: c. 1279
Discovery: Found by Mr N Drewery while metal-detecting in 2003–2004.
Description: The fused parcel of coins comprises 'sterling' type pennies, struck after 1279, and must have been exposed to considerable heat (the melting point of pure silver is 961.93 degrees Celsius). Surface detail is clearly visible on only three coins, one of which was struck in London. The parcel weighs 52.8g, suggesting it contains approximately 37 silver pennies.
Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

C BARCLAY

1177. Rendham, Suffolk: 8 silver pennies of Edward I (2006 T212)

Date: 1280s
Discovery: Found by Mr I Palmer while metal-detecting in April 2006.
Description: 8 pennies of Edward I:
Class 1d, London; class 2b, London; class 4a₄, Canterbury; class 4b, London (3); class 4c, London; class 4e, London
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1178. East Walton, Norfolk:
2 Medieval silver halfpennies (2006 T546)**

Date: Early 13th century?
Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006.
Description:
2 cut halfpennies of the Short Cross coinage:
York: uncertain moneyer (Henry II–John)
Uncertain mint: uncertain moneyer (class 5–6)
Discussion: The two East Walton coins have clearly been deliberately attached to one another in the past.
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

1179. Mid-Norfolk (addenda): 8 short cross pennies and 3 silver short cross pennies of King John (2005 T42 & 2005 T543)

Date: 13th century
Discovery: Found by Mrs M Slaven while metal-detecting in December 2004 and November 2005.
Description:
2005 T543:
John, penny, Class 5a2 (normal 'S'), Goldwine of Canterbury, c. 1204–1205
John, penny, Class 5b1, Ilger of London, c. 1205–1207
John, penny, Class 6a1, Walter of London, c. 1210–1213

Discussion: Three coins in close proximity to one another. These are addenda to similar finds that have been made over the last few years, all comprising part of a dispersed hoard of short cross pennies probably deposited in the second decade of the thirteenth century. For the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 463.

Disposition: Donated to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

1180. Rugeley, Staffordshire: 2 silver pennies of Alexander III of Scotland, issued 1280–1286 (2005 T68)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century
Discovery: Found by Mr D Strange while metal-detecting in September 2004.
Description: 2 silver pennies of Alexander III, king of Scotland, Second Coinage (1280–c. 1286)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1181. Pluckley, Kent: 4 silver pennies of Edward I (2005 T304)

Date: c. 1300–1305?
Discovery: Found by Mr N Hendry-Robinson while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: All four are silver pennies of King Edward I:
Class 3e, Newcastle; Class 4b, London; class 9bi, London (2)
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1182. Warkworth, Northumberland:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T390)**

Date: 1320s
Discovery: Found by Mr W Clynes while metal-detecting in August 2005.
Description: 6 pennies of Edward I and Edward II.
Class 3c, Bristol; class 10ab₃, London; class 10cf₂, London; class 10cf₃, Canterbury; class 11a₂, London; class 14, Bury St Edmunds
Discussion: Two other coins were found in the vicinity – a Short Cross penny, class 4a (Willelm, London) and a cut farthing of the Long Cross coinage, class 3b (London).
Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1183. Oxted, Surrey: 8 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T284 & 2006 T222)

Date: 1320s

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Newland, Mr R Payne & Mr K Peters while metal-detecting in 2002 (1 coin), June 2005, and 2005 (1 coin, 2006 T222).

Description:

Edward I-II:

Pennies (8): Canterbury, 4b, 10cf_{5(b)}, 11b₃, London, 4b, 10cf_{2(a)}, 13; Newcastle, 9bi; Bury St Edmunds, 10cf_{2(a)}
Disposition: East Surrey Museum, Caterham, acquired the main hoard and hopes to acquire the 2006 addendum.

B J COOK

1184. Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire: 16 Medieval gold and silver coins (2005 T48 & 2005 T432)

Date: Late 1350s

Discovery: Found by Mr T Rainer & Mr R Ward while metal-detecting in February and October 2005.

Description: 1 gold noble, 3 silver groats, 4 silver halfgroats, 4 silver pennies, and 1 silver halfpenny. The spread of denominations is commonplace in mid-14th century English hoards.

Edward I-II

Pennies (6): Canterbury: 11b1; Durham: 10cf₂, 11b; London: 10-11; York: 3b, 3e

Edward III

Third (Florin) Coinage: Halfpenny, London, Withers type 7

Fourth Coinage, Pre-Treaty Period:

Gold, noble (1351-1361)?; silver: London, groats (3): Series C; Series D; Series E; halfgroats (3): Series C, Series D; uncertain series

Uncertain

Penny, 14th century, York

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

J BAKER & B J COOK

1185. Willingale, Essex:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T153)

Date: Post-1353

Discovery: Found by Mr J Hatt while metal-detecting in 1994.

Description: In excess of twenty silver Medieval long cross pennies, subsequently melted after deposition (cause unknown) and now forming an irregular mass of silver. Identification rests with the upper most coin, revealing the long cross reverse with a quatrefoil from the York mint, dated as above. Total weight: 33.16g.
Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum.

C McDONALD

1186. Myddle, Shropshire:

5 Post-Medieval gold doblas (2005 T419)

Date: Late 1360s-1370s

Discovery: Found by Mr J Garner & Mr J Sharrock while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 5 gold doblas of Peter I, king of Castile, ('Pedro the Cruel' 1350-1369), from the Seville mint. Gold coins of the 14th century are not frequent finds.

We do know from documentary sources that foreign gold coins were regularly encountered in early and mid 14th century England, although these were generally Florentine florins and French écus.

There is a good explanation for the presence of coins of Pedro I in England, since the sons of King Edward III were heavily involved in Castilian politics. In 1367 Edward's eldest son, the Black Prince, led an army which restored Pedro I to power in Castile. Pedro was murdered two years later, but in 1371 Edward's fourth son, John of Gaunt, married Pedro's daughter Constance, and subsequently sought to claim Castile in her name. The coins found at Myddle could well have been the possession of a follower of the Black Prince who returned from the successful 1367 campaign.
Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK

1187. Abridge, Essex (addenda):

2 Medieval gold nobles (2006 T368)

Date: c. 1377

Discovery: Found by Mr M Connolly & Mr M Gotts while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Edward III

Fourth Coinage (1351-1377): London, Pre-Treaty period, Series Gf and Treaty period, Group b

Discussion: For the original hoard (6 coins) and previous addenda (3 coins) see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 223 & Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 465. The hoard to date had a face value when deposited of £3 13s.4d.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1188. Cliffe, Kent: 14th-century silver buckle and silver farthing of Edward I or II (2005 T151)

See object section no. 390

1189. Clitheroe Area, Lancashire:

30 Medieval silver coins (2006 T153 & 2006 T502)

Date: Mid-1420s

Discovery: Found by Mr J Blair & Mr R Blair while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Edward I-II

Penny: 10cf, London

Edward III, 4th Coinage (1351-1377)

Pre-Treaty period: groat, Series E, London; Post-Treaty period: penny, London

Uncertain, mid or late 14th century

Pennies: York (2); uncertain (1)

Henry V (1413-1422)

Groat: Cb, London (1); pennies: York, C (1), D (1) and G (4)

Henry VI (1422-1460)

Annulet issue: groats, London (1), Calais (9); halfgroats, Calais (3), penny, London (1); halfpennies, Calais (2)

The coins are a range of the silver coinage of the country at this time, from the fourpenny groat to the halfpenny, lacking only the farthing.

Disposition: Lancashire Museums hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1190. York area, Yorkshire: 2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T356)

Date: late 1420s-30s?

Discovery: Found by Mr M Kneeshaw while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: Two silver halfpennies of King Henry VI, Annulet issue, Calais.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1191. Skipton, North Yorkshire:

7 Medieval silver coins (2006 T354)

Date: c. 1430

Discovery: Found by Mr C Binns while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Henry IV (1399-1413)

Light Coinage: Groat, London, type II (1)

Henry V (1413-1422)

York, penny, class C (1)

Henry VI (1422-1460)

Groats: Annulet, London (1), Calais (2); Rosette Mascle, Calais (2)

Discussion: The coins had a total face value at the time of their use of 2 shillings and one penny, a sum that would correspond to something like £30 or £40 in modern terms. The groat was the highest-value silver coin then in use; higher values were available in gold, but these denominations would generally be reserved for stores of wealth and large-scale business, whereas

groats and lesser silver coins would have been used in moderate economic activity.

Most of the coins have been clipped and are thus relatively lightweight and do not represent good money. The oldest coin present is much the best-preserved there. This might suggest that the coins do not represent any sort of saved or selected material, but represent the worse-preserved coins available that would, for preference, have been used in daily business.
Disposition: Craven Museum, Skipton hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1192. Brackley area, Northamptonshire: 324 Medieval silver groats (2005 T437)

Date: 1465

Discovery: Found by Mr I Turvey while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: 324 silver groats, 322 English (Edward III-Edward IV, first reign) and 2 Scottish:

Edward III, Fourth Coinage

Pre-Treaty period (1351-1360): Series B, London (1); Series C, London (4); Series D, London (4); E/D mule, York (1); Series E, London (9), York (1); Series G: Ga, London (2); Gb, London (3); Gd, London (1); Gf, London (1); G uncertain, London (1)
Post-Treaty Period:, London (1)

Henry V

A/C, London (1); Ca, London (2); Cb, London (14)

Henry VI

Annulet: London (12), Calais (101), York (1)

Rosette Mascle: Calais (45)

Rosette Mascle/Pinecone Mascle London (1); Calais (4)

Pinecone Mascle: London (11); Calais (30)

Pinecone Mascle/Leaf Mascle: Calais (2)

Leaf Mascle: Calais (2)

Pinecone Mascle/Leaf Trefoil London (1)

Leaf Trefoil: A, London (1); B, London (1)

Trefoil: A, London (1); B, London (3); C, London (3); Calais (1)

Trefoil Pellet: London (1)

Leaf Pellet: A, London (3); B, London (2); C, London (17)

Unmarked: London (2)

Cross Pellet: B, London (3)

Lis Pellet: London (1)

Edward IV, First Reign

Heavy Coinage: I, London (2); I/II, London (1); II, London (2); III, London (7); IV, London (1)

Light Coinage: Va, London (2); Vb, London (1); Vc, London (7); Vd, London (9)

Scotland

Robert III: Heavy Coinage, Edinburgh (1); James II: First Coinage, Edinburgh (fragment)

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire a selection of the hoard.

B J COOK

**1193. Swindon area, Wiltshire:
54 Late Medieval silver coins (2006 T369)**

Date: 1465–1466

Discovery: Found by Mr J Stone, Mr R Stone & Ms J White while metal-detecting in July 2006; subsequent archaeological investigation below the plough soil by JWAS Archaeology Services confirmed there was no remaining archaeological feature.

Description: 54 silver coins, Edward I–Edward IV: Edward I–II

Pennies: Bristol, 1 (3g); London, 3 (9b, 2; uncertain, 1); York, 1 (uncertain class)

Edward III

Fourth Coinage: penny, York, 1 (details uncertain)

Henry V

Pennies, York (5)

Henry VI

Annulet: groats, London (2); Calais (2); pennies, London (1), Calais (3), York (1)

Rosette Mascle: groats, Calais (3); pennies, York (5)

Rosette Mascle or Pinecone Masle: penny, York (2)

Pinecone Mascle: groats, Calais (3)

Leaf Trefoil: groats, London (4)

Cross Pellet: groats, London (3); penny, York (1)

Uncertain: pennies, York (2)

Edward IV

Heavy Coinage: groats, London (6)

Light Coinage: groats, Bristol, 2 (VIa); York, 1 (VI)

Penny, Durham, Bishop William Dudley (additional discovery – possibly separate loss)

Uncertain

Penny, possible forgery

Disposition: Swindon Museum hopes to acquire.

K HINDS & D ALGAR

**1194. Pucklechurch, South Gloucestershire:
3 Medieval silver coins, a purse bar and jetton:
(2005 T484)**

Date: 1460s?

Discovery: Found by Mr J Morris & Mr T Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 3 silver coins, Edward III to Edward IV, plus a fragment of a purse bar and a jetton:

Penny, Edward III, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period, Series C, London

Penny of Henry V, class G, London

Halfpenny of Edward IV, First reign, initial mark not visible, crosses by neck, London

Jetton, Crown type, French, late 14th/early 15th century

Discussion: Found in association with the coins was a copper-alloy object which seems to be the suspension loop of a purse-bar of a type belonging to the 15th century, enhancing the possibility of the coins forming a single deposit.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1195. Keymer area, West Sussex:
2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T146)**

Date: Late 1460s?

Discovery: Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Two groats of King Edward IV, first reign (1461–1470)

Light Coinage (1464/5–1470)

Groat, type Vc (im rose), London

Groat, type VII (im lis), York

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1196. Alby Area, Norfolk: Fragment of a gilded
forgery of an angel of Edward IV (2006 T505)**

Date: 1470–1483 (or later)

Discovery: Found by Mr J Renfree while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A fragment of a gilded forgery of an angel of Edward IV, comprising about one third of the original coin. The E by the mast on the reverse is visible and this allows identification. The coin is folded over in two places, giving it a sub-rectangular shape and obscuring the obverse. The gold plating is mostly complete except in one or two places where the coin design is raised and, of course, at the breaks.

Discussion: This is not a gilded silver coin but rather a forgery of a gold coin, the gilding intended to deceive those receiving it into believing it was a genuine gold angel.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

**1197. Letcombe Regis, Oxfordshire:
5 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T513)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Slater while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: 5 pennies of Edward IV:

York, Archbishop George Neville (2); Durham, Bishop Lawrence Booth (1); Durham, Bishop William Dudley (2)

The coins are in relatively poor condition, due to wear and clipping, and average out at just below 80% of the official weight standard of the penny introduced in 1464 (it also pulls them below the revised weight standard of the penny introduced in 1526). In theory, given their reduced weight, they could have been in use up to the introduction of the debased coinage in 1544.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

**1198. Blakeney, Norfolk: 3 accreted silver Venetian
soldini of Leonardo Loredano (2005 T148)**

Date: c. 1501–1521

Discovery: Found by Mr D Maranhas while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description: Three Venetian soldini of Leonardo Loredano (1501–1521) accreted together.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

**1199. City of London: 8 Medieval silver coins
(2006 T329)**

Date: 1509–1526

Discovery: Found by Mr T Miller while searching the foreshore in April or June 2006.

Description: 6 groats and 2 halfgroats, Edward IV to Henry VIII:

Edward IV:

First reign: groats, 2 (Vb? and V-VI, London); halfgroats, Canterbury, 2 (im pall)

Richard III:

Groat, London (BH 1/SR 1)

Henry VII:

Groat, IIIc, 2 (im cinquefoil)

Henry VIII:

First Coinage: groat (im castle)

Disposition: No museum interest and so to be returned to finder.

E GHEY

E. POST-MEDIEVAL

**1200. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: 5 Post-Medieval
silver coins and a silver finger-ring (2006 T490)**

Date: Mid-16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in September and October 2006, the halfgroat lying inside the finger-ring.

Description: 5 coins of Henry VIII and Edward VI: Henry VIII

Third Coinage: groat, Tower, lis/lis

Edward VI

Coinage in name of Henry VIII: groat, Canterbury (1), York (1); halfgroat, Canterbury (1)

Coinage in own name: shilling, 1549, Canterbury
Finger-ring: Formed from a flat hoop with a bezel consisting of a four-petalled flower, soldered on to the hoop. Further decoration on the hoop comprises three crudely engraved eight-point stars and two chequered designs. Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

D ALGAR, K HINDS, N GRIFFITHS & J P ROBINSON

**1201. New Romney, Kent: 5 Post-Medieval silver
coins and clasp/purse bar (2006 T33)**

Date: c. 1547–1551

Discovery: Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation in December 2005.

Description: The find consists of three groats (the fourpenny coin), a halfgroat and a penny, giving a total of 1s. 3d.

Henry VIII:

Third Coinage (1544–1547): groat (bust 3), Tower, lis/lis: 2; groat (bust 2), Southwark, no initial mark, 1; halfgroat, Canterbury, no initial mark, 1

Edward VI:

Coinage in name of Henry VIII (1547–1551): penny, Tower, no initial mark, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Canterbury Archaeological Trust).

B J COOK

**1202. Catton Hall, Derbyshire: 5 Post-Medieval
silver coins of Mary I and Elizabeth I (2005 T583)**

Date: 1560s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in June 2003.

Description: One groat of Mary I and one shilling and three sixpences of Elizabeth I:

Mary I (1553–1554)

Groat (broken and incomplete)

Elizabeth I

Shilling, im martlet

Sixpences, im pheon, 1565; im coronet, 1567 (2)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

E BESLY

**1203. Holderness area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T382)**

Date: 1570s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr D Toohie & Mr D Veal while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: One groat of Mary I and two sixpences of Elizabeth I:

Mary I (1553–1554)

Groat (pomegranate)

Elizabeth I

Sixpences: im pheon, 1564; im castle, 1571

Discussion: The groat was found a few feet away from the two sixpences. Two non-coin items were found in the vicinity: a lead musket ball and the rim of a pottery vessel. The pottery fragment seems to belong to an originally sizable vessel and there is no particular reason to link it to the coins. A single musket ball would also make an unlikely companion to a group of coins and both items belong to classes of material which occur on their own very commonly.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1204. South Warwickshire:
2 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T488)**

Date: 1570s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr M Bollard while metal-detecting in the summer 2006.

Description: One groat of Mary I and one sixpence of Elizabeth I:

1. Silver groat of Mary I, sole reign (1553–1554), mint mark pomegranate. Weight: 1.89g.
2. Silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, initial mark plain cross (1570–1580), dated 1578. Weight: 2.82g.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1205. Boynton, East Riding of Yorkshire:
4 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T378)**

Date: End of 1590s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr A Laverack while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: Four silver coins of Elizabeth I:

- Threepence: im plain cross, 1578
- Halfgroats, 3: bell; escallop, key

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1206. Bishop's Hull, Somerset:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T394)**

Date: Late 1590s or later

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

Description: Two shillings and one sixpence of Elizabeth I:

- Shillings: im lis; im woolpack
- Sixpence: im pheon, 1564

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1207. Flixton, Suffolk: Silver coin pendant,
a three-halfpence of Elizabeth I pierced and gilded
(2006 T40)**

See object section no. 783

**1208. Shotover, Oxfordshire:
2 Post-Medieval silver sixpences (2005 T223)**

Date: 1600s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Louch while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: Two sixpences of James I:

- James I (1603–1625)
- First Coinage (thistle, 1603, 1st or 2nd bust: 1);
- Second Coinage (rose, 1605, 4th bust: 1)

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J BAKER

**1209. Rowlands Castle, Hampshire:
35 Post-Medieval silver coins and a purse bar
fragment (2005 T359)**

Date: c. 1605–1610

Discovery: Found by Mr S Boys while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 35 Post-Medieval silver coins of Elizabeth I and James I and a purse bar fragment.

Elizabeth I:

- Shillings, 6: cross crosslet; martlet, bell, A (2), crescent
- Sixpences, 27: pheon, 1562; rose, 1565; portcullis, 1566; lion, 1566, coronet, 1567, 1568 (2) 1569 and 1570; castle, 1571 (2); ermine, 1572 and 1573; eglantine, 1575 (3); long sword, 1580 (2); sword, 1582 (2); bell, 1583; crescent, 1589; tun, 1592 and 1593; woolpack, 1594; key, 1596; anchor, 1599

James I:

- First Coinage: sixpence, thistle (1604, 2nd bust)
- Second Coinage: sixpence, rose (1605, 4th bust)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

**1210. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire:
59 Post-Medieval gold unites (2005 T65)**

Date: 1619 or later

Discovery: Found by Mr G Carpenter during construction work about 30 years ago; reported by the finder's grandson, Mr S Carpenter, in 2005.

Description: The 59 gold unites/units all date from the reign of James I (1603–1625), with 54 English issues and 5 Scottish issues.

James I gold unites

Second coinage (1604–1619)

- Tower mint:
- Lis, 2nd bust (1); Rose, 2nd bust (1); Rose, 4th bust (1); Scallop, 4th bust (4); Grapes, 4th bust (2); Coronet, 4th bust (1); Tower, 4th bust (6); Trefoil, 4th bust (8); Cinquefoil, 4th bust (1); Cinquefoil, 5th bust (5); Tun, 5th bust (12); Book, 5th bust (4); Crescent, 5th bust (1); Plain Cross, 5th bust (7)

Scotland

- Ninth coinage: Thistle, 5th bust (1); Tenth coinage: Thistle, 5th bust (4)

Discussion: Jacobean hoards are rare finds, and one consisting solely of gold coins is of some significance. At the time of deposition the hoard amounted to a total value of £59.0.0 – a considerable sum of money. They were known as 'jacobuses' and stocks of them were preserved separately from later gold coins, and there are records of batches of them being used, sometimes for special gifts in ceremonial contexts, during the English Civil War and under the Commonwealth.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

**1211. Loddiswell, Devon:
11 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T221)**

Date: c. 1641–1642

Discovery: Found by Ms C Dawson & Mr A Parkinson while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: 11 silver coins, Elizabeth I and Charles I:

- Elizabeth I
- Shillings (cross crosslet, 1; key, 1); sixpences (pheon, 1561: 2; coronet, 1568, 1; acorn, 1574, 1; plain cross, 1578, 1)

Charles I

- Shilling (tun, 1); sixpences (tun, 1; portcullis, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1)

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

B J COOK

**1212. Tockwith, North Yorkshire:
37 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T386)**

Date: c. 1643

Discovery: Found by Mr A Billington, Mr N Lawrence & Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:

Elizabeth I

- Shillings (martlet, 2; A, 1; crescent, 1; tun, 1; illegible mark, 3); sixpences (lion, 1567: 1; coronet, 1569: 3; castle, 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 1; eglantine, illegible date: 1; illegible matk, 158-: 1; tun, 1593: 2; woolpack, 1595: 1; key, 1596: 1; illegible, 1)

James I

- Second Coinage: shilling, 3rd bust (rose)

Charles I

- Halfcrown (tun); shillings (moor's head, 1; tun, 2; Group D uncertain, 2; N2229 uncertain, 1; triangle, 2; triangle-in-circle, 1; N2231 uncertain, 2); sixpence (bell)
- Scotland: Third Coinage, 20-pence Scots (V)

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

**1213. Castle Carey, Somerset:
152 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T77)**

Date: c. 1644–1645

Discovery: Found by Mr S Foyle & Mr T O'Shea during construction work in February 2006.

Description: 152 silver coins, Edward VI to Charles I, face value £6 1s.6d.

Edward VI

- Third Period: shillings (tun, 1; Y, 1); sixpences (tun, 2; uncertain, 1)

Elizabeth I

- Shillings (lis, 2; martlet, 2; A, 4; tun, 2; woolpack, 1; key, 1; uncertain, 1); sixpences (star, milled, 1562: 1; pheon, 1561: 2; 1562: 2; 1564: 3, illegible: 1; rose, 1565: 1; portcullis, 1566: 2; lion, 1566: 1; 1567: 1; coronet, 1567: 2; 1568: 2; 1569: 3; 156-: 1; 1570: 1;

- castle, 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 3; 1573: 2; uncertain: 1; eglantine, 1575: 2; plain cross, 1578: 1; long cross, 1580: 1; sword, 1582: 2; bell, 1582: 2; A, 1584, 1; crescent, 1587: 3; hand, 1590: 2; 1592: 1; tun, 1592: 1; 1594: 1; 159-: 1; woolpack, 1595: 1; uncertain (3)

James I

- First Coinage: shilling, 2nd bust (thistle, 1; lis, 2); sixpence (thistle, 1603: 1)
- Second Coinage: shillings, 3rd bust (lis, 2; rose, 1); 4th bust (rose, 3; uncertain mark, 1; escallop, 1; grapes, 1); sixpences, 4th bust (rose, 1; escallop, 1)
- Third Coinage: shilling, 6th bust (trefoil, 1)

Charles I

- Tower mint: halfcrowns (crown, 1; tun, 1; triangle, 2; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 4; Ⓞ, 2; Group III uncertain, 2; shillings (lis, 1; crown, 2; tun, 7; anchor, 3; N2229, uncertain mark, 1; triangle, 3; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 11; (P), 3; N2231 uncertain mark, 2); sixpences (rose, 1; bell, 2; crown, 2; tun, 2; N2241 uncertain mark, 1; anchor, 2; triangle, 2; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 1)
- Bristol mint: halfcrown (N2491, 1644)
- Oxford mint: shilling (N2439, 1643)

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

B J COOK

**1214. Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T357)**

Date: Later 1640s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Peach while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: 2 shillings and a halfcrown of Charles I:
Halfcrown: im sun
Shillings: im triangle (2)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder

A BOLTON

**1215. High Roding, Essex: Silver coin pendant of
João IV, king of Portugal (1640–1656) (2005 T564)**

See object section no. 780

B J COOK

**1216. Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire:
Post-Medieval silver forger's hoard (2006 T298)**

Date: Probably 1660s

Discovery: Found by Mr G Dale while metal-detecting between 2003 and 2005, and the addenda (8 further sheet fragments and the second coin) in October and November 2006.

Description: This find consisted of three groups of material:

1. Plate metal: 19 pieces of metal, weight range 3.2g to 0.16g. Surface analysis indicated that 18 were of good silver (96–99% fine); the exception is a lump of tin alloy. Two pieces include shaped impressions, suggesting they are fragments of larger artefacts.

2. Coin clippings: Seven clippings from official English silver coins, mostly either definitely or probably clipped edges of halfcrowns and shillings from the first, hammered, issue of Charles II (1660–1662).

3. Whole coins: two counterfeit shillings of King Charles I from the early 1640s.

Discussion: This group seems to be in some sense a forger's hoard.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1217. Tebay area, Cumbria:

16 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T224)

Date: c. 1696

Discovery: Found by Mr B Steadman while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: Edward IV–William III, 16 silver coins, face value 19s. 6d.

Edward VI

Third period: shilling, tun (1)

Elizabeth I

Shillings (martlet, 1); sixpences (pheon, 1562: 1; sword, 1582: 1):

Charles I

Halfcrown ((R), 1); shillings (crown, 1; tun, 2; anchor, 1; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 1

Charles II

Halfcrown (1574, 1)

William III

Halfcrown (1696, 1), shilling (1696, 1)

Disposition: Penrith Museum hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER

1218. York area: 5 Post-Medieval silver thalers (2006 T115)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: A chance find by Mrs M Chesher in 1939–1941.

Description:

1. Thaler of Johann Georg, elector of Saxony, and August of Naumberg (1611–1615), dated 1612, with 3 loops intact and signs of a fourth now missing. Weight: 29.55g. Reference: Davenport 7573

This coin is the only one manufactured with a random die alignment between its front and back, showing that it was the front, with the portrait of Johann Georg, which was intended to be seen upright in relation to the loops. The coin also shows signs of a previous use as jewellery, before the current loops were attached.

2. Thaler of Archduke Leopold of Austria as count of Tyrol (1623–1632), dated 1632, 4 loops attached. Weight: 28.78g. Ref: D 3338

3. Thaler of the city of Augsburg, dated 1643, with portrait of Emperor Ferdinand III, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.47g. Ref: D 5039

4. Thaler of the city of Augsburg, dated 1694, in the name of Emperor Leopold I, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.60g. Ref: D 5048

5. Thaler of Maximilian II Emanuel, elector of Bavaria (1679–1726), dated 1694, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.66g. Ref: D 6099

Discussion: It seems evident that these five objects originally formed all or part of a piece of jewellery, probably made in south Germany (perhaps specifically in Bavaria) in the 1690s.

Disposition: No museum able to acquire, to be returned to finder.

B J COOK

1219. Dale Abbey, Derbyshire:

20 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T366)

Date: Late 17th century

Discovery: Found in 1950–60.

Description: 20 silver coins of Elizabeth I to James II. Elizabeth I:

Sixpence: im illegible, 157-

Halfgroat: im illegible

Three-halfpence: im eglantine, 1577

James I:

Second Coinage: Halfgroat, rose; pennies, 2 (rose?; coronet)

Third Coinage: halfgroat, lis

Charles I:

Halfgroat, 4: harp (bent into S-shape); triangle; star; illegible (pierced and clipped)

Pennies: 2 pellets; illegible

Commonwealth:

Halfgroat

Halfpenny

Charles II:

Hammered issue: halfgroat, 1; penny, 1

Milled issue: groat, 1679; twopence, 1675

James II:

Twopence, 1686

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to current

owners and generously donated to Derby Museum & Art Gallery

RATHERTON

1220. Nacton, Suffolk: 6 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T333)

Date: Early 18th century?

Discovery: Found by Mr A Calver, Mr L Fox & Mr S Murrell while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Three shillings and three sixpences of William III (1694–1702):

Shillings, 3: Tower, 1696; York, 1696; uncertain date

Sixpences, 3: Tower, 1696 and 1697; Exeter, 1696

Discussion: This group of coins probably represents a small purse loss amounting to 4s 6d. One sixpence is dated 1696 and the other two 1697, two shillings are dated 1696 and the reverse of the final shilling is too worn for the date to be seen. The legible coins are all from the time of the Great Recoinage (1696–1698), in which all the old hand-made coinage in circulation was recalled and reminted into machine-struck coin. Other mints outside London were opened temporarily to facilitate the recoinage, and issues of Exeter and York are present in this find. These recoinage large issues then dominated currency for some time, so it is not possible to be too precise when estimating the date of deposit of the find. It was probably within a decade of 1697, though it could be later still.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

1221. West Meon, Hampshire: Modern copy of an Anglo-Saxon coin pendant re-using a Roman silver denarius (2006 T625)

Date: Modern

Discovery: Found by Mr S O'Mahoney while metal-detecting in October 2004.

Description: The object appears to be a gold-plated silver denarius of the Roman Empress Faustina, which has been mounted for suspension with a silver staple and loop, with the staple attached to the loop with two rivets. Roman coins were quite commonly re-used as pendants in the early Anglo-Saxon period, either simply pierced for suspension or with an attached loop. Occasional gold-plated coin pendants are known from this period.

However, this does not appear to be a genuine early Medieval artefact, for a number of reasons. Firstly, the coin does not appear to be a genuine denarius of Faustina. It appears rather to be a cast copy, probably of modern manufacture. Although early Anglo-Saxon imitations of Roman coins are known, this is atypical in both style and fabric. The coin also seems insufficiently worn prior to gilding to be a genuine re-used late Roman coin. The mount, while it bears some similarity to the suspension brackets on Anglo-Saxon coins on a superficial level, does not match any genuine mount of the period which I have been able to trace. The

size is incorrect, as is the method of fastening, and it would be most unusual if not unique to mount a gold or gilded coin with a silver loop. Testing of the gilding has also revealed a higher level of mercury than can be accounted for by normal mercury gilding.

Discussion: A fairly modern fabrication, although traces of wear suggest that it may have been used for some time before deposition.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

G WILLIAMS

A. BRONZE AGE

1222. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan: Middle Bronze Age gold bead and grave group (06.24)

Date: c. 1500–1150 BC

Discovery: Found during an archaeological excavation and laboratory processing of a human pit cremation burial. Part of a continuing research fieldwork project led by Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 404; Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 487) in November 2006 (and July 2005).

Description:

1. A small strip of gold, which has been rolled over to form a cylinder-shaped bead with an oval shaped cross-section. The ends touch but do not overlap.

Associated artefacts

2–12. Sherds of prehistoric pottery belonging to a large barrel urn with cordon and perforated wall and a smaller lugged/knobbed accessory vessel.

13. Everted rim sherd of thick walled prehistoric vessel.

14. Body sherd of prehistoric pottery with oval shaped impressed decoration.

15–31. Non-diagnostic body sherds and crumb fragments of prehistoric pottery.

32. Decorated burnt bone bead fragment. Small cylindrical shape with longitudinal perforation. Exterior surface is incised with parallel linear grooves.

33–5. Unidentifiable copper-alloy fragments.

36–8. Worked flint: proximal end of burnt blade and two unburnt flakes.

39. Fragments of fired clay (32).

Discussion: This simple gold bead, while not chronologically diagnostic, has a composition that is consistent with other Early and Middle Bronze Age gold-work in Britain. The pottery sherds (2–12) directly associated with the cremation are typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of southern England (and allied regional developments), which flourished between 1500 and 1150 BC. The decorated burnt bone bead fragment, also discovered in sieving residues, is a significant and unusual association.

A sample of cremated human bone from the pit burial was sent to Queen's University Belfast for radiocarbon dating, but failed to produce an absolute date. The cremation pit was cut by (i.e. was earlier than) a post-hole belonging to a roundhouse. A sample from one of the post-holes belonging to this building produced a radiocarbon date of 1383–1129 BC (at 95.4% probability). The positioning of the roundhouse entrance near and over the cremation pit suggests a not entirely fortuitous association – the burial may have been placed just a short time prior to its construction.

Gold bead: Length: 7.5mm; width: 4.6mm; height: 3.9mm; thickness of sheet: 0.7mm; weight: 1.0g. Surface analysis conducted at Cardiff University

indicated a gold content of approximately 90%.

Disposition: It is anticipated that the bead and associated artefacts will be disclaimed and then donated to the National Museum of Wales as part of the overall excavation assemblage. The associated cremated human bone is not treasure and has been donated to the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

1223. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan: Late Bronze Age hoard (05.15)

Date: c. 950–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Silva while metal-detecting (1–15, 17–19) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (16) in November 2005.

Description:

1. Carp's Tongue Type sword hilt, with incomplete hilt tang, bent cross-section. Length: 70.3mm; weight: 90.0g.

2. Carp's Tongue sword, narrowing lower blade fragment with rounded midrib and lateral grooves. Length: 74.9mm; weight: 86.5g.

3. Saint Nazaire Type sword – blade fragment with central midrib, emphasised to either side with four lateral grooves. Length: 95.2mm; weight: 86.2g.

4. Ewart Park Type sword – upper narrow blade fragment from leaf-shaped blade. Length: 120.1mm; weight: 112.0g.

5. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 7.3mm; weight: 80.6g.

6. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 77.1mm; weight: 98.5g.

7. End-winged axe – complete, with slightly damaged blade edge. Length: 138.8mm; weight: 251.5g.

8. Meldreth Type, Variant Aylsham faceted axe – complete, though with dented loop and damaged blade edges. Length: 75.3mm; blade width: 39.1mm; weight: 108.4g.

9. South Wales Type socketed axe – complete. Length: 94.3mm; blade width: 53.0mm; weight: 267.4g.

10. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with damage to blade edge and loop, slight impact damage on one lower face. Length: 82.2mm; blade width: 43.1mm; weight: 162.4g.

11. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with small part of upper wall/mouth absent. Length: 101.9mm; blade width: 49.2mm; weight: 260.6g.

12. South Wales Type socketed axe – 90% fragment, incomplete casting, damaged blade edge. Length: 111.2mm; blade width: 47.4mm; weight: 229.4g.

13. South Wales Type socketed axe – 95% fragment. Miscast, with damaged blade edges. Length: 63.1mm; blade width: 37.5mm; weight: 74.7g.

14. South Wales Type socketed axe-fragment. Length: 65.5mm; weight: 112.4g.

15. South Wales Type socketed axe mouth fragment.

Length: 60.6mm; weight: 109.4g.

16. Socketed axe – unidentifiable to type – small blade end fragment, found during archaeological investigation of findspot. Length: 29.0mm; blade width: 16.0mm; weight: 26.2g.

17. Two-runner casting jet, complete, possibly for sword or spearhead. Depth: 26.8mm; diameter: 38.3 x 40.4mm; weight: 104.7g.

18. Copper-alloy cake – complete. Length: 107.3mm; width: 76.9mm; thickness: 14.4mm; weight: 340.1g.

19. Copper-alloy cake fragment. Length: 62.8mm; width: 39.6mm; thickness: 13.6mm; weight: 107.8g.

Discussion: This hoard was buried during the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age and dates to between 950 and 750 BC. The combination of chronologically diagnostic artefacts (i.e. sword and axe types) is paralleled by many identical associations within hoards of this period elsewhere in Wales and southern England. The Saint Nazaire Type sword fragment is slightly earlier in manufacture and belongs to the Wilburton and Blackmoor phases of the Late Bronze Age between 1150 and 920 BC. It was probably an old scrap item, circulating for a long period before eventual burial in direct association with the other artefacts in the hoard. Two sword blade fragments (nos. 5 & 6), with markedly ridged blades, may also be of a similar earlier date, though are not identifiable with certainty to type.

Ribbed South Wales Type socketed axes, such as the seven examples in this hoard, are typical and dominant components within Late Bronze Age hoards in south-east Wales, where over 30 hoards now contain at least 140 examples. The Carp's Tongue and Saint Nazaire sword fragments, together with the end-winged axe, indicate the exchange and circulation of metalwork from south-east England, and northern and western France into this part of Wales.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

B. IRON AGE

1224. Boverton, Vale of Glamorgan: Iron Age collar and bracelets (05.10)

Date: c. AD 50–75

Discovery: Found by Mr B Gibbison and Mr A C Pearce while metal-detecting (1–2) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (3) in July and August 2005.

Description:

1. Cast bronze collar in two halves, one side broken near its mid-point after burial. The collar has a flat front segment, though turns through 90 degrees to form a vertical rear segment. The outer faces of these front and back segments were recessed and had four highly polished metal plates riveted onto them. The two collar halves were held together by a sturdy hinge in the middle of the back face. The front join of the collar is a

tongue and recess mechanism. Along the rear sections of the collar, the upper surfaces are flattened and each has square-shaped recesses cut into them in a single line. Into these, coloured enamel and glass have been set, forming an alternate pattern of red glass and an enamel of another colour. The hinge half is thickened at the front, forming a narrow rectangular projecting border, along which are four small circular recesses, into which different coloured enamels were set. External diameter: 140mm; width at front: 22.0mm; height at back: 19.0mm; thickness at terminal: 8.5mm; weight: 205.03g.

2. Half of a bronze bracelet in two fragments, the break being modern. Made of curved sheet, widening gradually at the flat-ended terminal, to give a wedge-like effect. The bracelet is also slightly curved in cross-section, the outer face convex. The edges of the bracelet are curved, whilst each top margin is slightly raised and defined. A line of dots (pointillé work) decorates each inner margin. Two scored straight but converging lines, some 12mm apart at the terminal edge, extend around the exterior bracelet surface, tapering inwards to form an apex. This triangle or chevron is filled with further pointillé decoration. External diameter: 52mm; thickness: 2mm; width at terminal: 20mm; surviving weight: 16.61g.

3. Complete bronze bracelet in two fragments, virtually identical to no. 2. Two scored straight lines may be observed converging away from one terminal, although the origins and apex have been removed by surface corrosion. This would once have formed a triangle or chevron motif. In places, pointillé decoration may be seen to fill the interior. No such motif and decoration extends away from the other terminal. Large areas of original surface have been damaged through corrosion, though remaining surfaces have a blue-grey-green patination. Small fragments of human bone (radius and ulna) survived in situ within the hoop. These two bracelets form a pair or set. External diameter: 53.0 x 55.8mm; thickness: 2mm; minimum width: 16.0mm; maximum width at terminals: 20.0mm; weight (including human bone and soil): 55.37g.

Discussion: The artefacts were found on ploughed arable land. The neck collar was found within plough soil at a depth of 15–20cm beneath the surface. The fragmentary bracelet was discovered some 50–70cm south-west of the neck collar. It was located at a depth of 25–30cm, within an undisturbed deposit beneath the plough soil.

The second and complete bronze bracelet and small fragments of human bone were discovered during the subsequent archaeological investigation of the findspot, approximately 30cm south-west of the fragmentary bracelet. It was sitting in the upper surface of the natural subsoil at a depth of 25cm beneath the ground surface. Further bone fragments, of human ribs, were recovered beneath the base of the detector pit containing the fragmentary bracelet. The evidence

retrieved is consistent with the collar and bracelet pair being grave goods accompanying a burial, possibly a crouched inhumation. No evidence for a grave cut survived and it can be surmised that virtually all the skeleton had been disturbed and destroyed by subsequent agricultural activity.

Heavy bronze neck collars are recognised as a distinctive class of native Iron Age artefacts in northern and western Britain, with their decoration belonging to a late La Tène or 'Celtic' artistic tradition. Their currency has been seen to span the first century AD and early second century AD; parallels include examples from Portland (Dorset), Llandysul (Ceredigion) and Stichil (Roxburghshire). The enamelled square and rectangular cells on the Boverton collar may be paralleled by the use of geometric enamel motifs found upon decorated horse and chariot equipment, also of native Iron Age form (as opposed to Roman military form), across south Wales and East Anglia. These also date from the mid to late first century AD. The use of enamelling, glass and the manipulation of the colour and reflective properties of different bronze alloys has its origins within the traditions of the Late Iron Age. Here, the seeming continued use of a red glass is a specifically Iron Age technology. However, at the same time, this leaded bronze artefact, using a high tin bronze and multicoloured enamel, points to a time when new Roman technologies were being introduced and selectively adopted, probably by native metalworkers. The dating of this collar is best informed by comparison with the Seven Sisters hoard (Neath Port Talbot), which contains bridle-bits and strap-unions with very similar multi-coloured, enamelled insets of square and rectangular shape and of native Iron Age form and style. Closely dateable artefacts associated within this hoard, principally early Roman cavalry harness pieces, indicate a burial date between AD 50 and 75, during the campaigning period of the Roman army in Wales. As such, the collar may also reasonably be dated to AD 50–75 and before the final conquest of Wales in AD 78. Bracelet pairs have been found at two other Iron Age sites in Wales: Coygan Camp and Llanmelin hillfort. Both discoveries may have been originally associated with human burials. The two bracelets from Boverton, of curved flat sheet construction may be identified as 1st century AD types, based upon similar parallels found upon Late Iron Age and Early Roman sites in situ in eastern England and East Anglia.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

C. IRON AGE/ROMAN

1225. Maescar, Powys:

Iron Age bronze toggle and Roman bell (05.6)

Date: AD 50–75

Discovery: Found by Mr B T Kershaw while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description:

1. A complete decorated cast bronze harness fitting, known as a toggle; length: 101.5mm. On the upper face of its widened mid-section is a decorative inset motif in the La Tène or Celtic art style inlaid with red enamel. The use of only red enamel on this toggle suggests an Iron Age technique, probably made before or at the time of the Roman invasion. The toggle appears to be of a bronze, rather than a brass metal, as indicated by an absence of zinc. On current evidence it was probably buried between AD 40 and 75, during the Roman campaigning period in Wales, though made slightly earlier.

2. A cast copper-alloy bell with a sub-rectangular cross-sectioned mouth, tapering towards a domed top; height: 62.0mm. It is thought that such bells were attached to horse trappings. Although probably a Roman military introduction to Britain, it is apparent that horse-bells also circulated amongst the native tribal societies during the campaigning period (in Wales, AD 47–78) and immediate post-Conquest period.

Discussion: This case provided an opportunity to test the question of 'prehistoric' base-metal associations, here an Iron Age toggle and a bell exhibiting Roman technology, yet probably used and buried by Iron Age people, some time between AD 45 and AD 75, therefore in this part of western Britain 'pre-Roman'. The coroner acknowledged that the end of the Iron Age was not fixed at the same time in different parts of England and Wales, deeming AD 78 to be a reasonable benchmark for Wales. He found technology and manufacture to be determinative over use and burial and that the bell, on current evidence, was deemed to be Roman.

Disposition: The two objects were therefore not a prehistoric association and not treasure, and have been returned to their finder. They have since been donated to the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT & E M BESLY

D. EARLY MEDIEVAL

1226. Gresford, Wrexham:

Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel (06.17)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R C Griffiths while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: The silver pommel cap is of flattened 'cocked hat' form. The two main faces have different designs. One side (face A) has a raised central panel of three cloisonné garnets, surrounded by a sunken panel decorated with granules (diameters about 0.7mm), each surrounded by silver filigree collars, between silver filigree borders. Where the cloisonné cells conjoin, they have step-pattern edges.

The other side (face B) has a small central panel decorated with three large silver granules (diameters 0.9–1.2mm) edged by silver filigree collars, and framed by concentric filigree wires, some terminating at one of three larger filigree collars (one at least having a central granule or inlay, the others now empty). The shoulders have similarly decorated, recessed panels, each containing six collared granules. At each end of the pommel are two rivet heads, each having deep filigree collars.

There were no visible traces of the iron sword tang within the pommel, which was filled with soil. Separation of pommel from the iron sword blade may therefore have occurred in antiquity.

Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the pommel is composed of approximately 97–98% silver, with approximately 2–3% copper. The garnet insets were composed of SiO₂: 38–41%; Fe₂O₃: 27–29%; Al₂O₃: 20–23%; MgO: 5–7%; Ca: 1–2%; Mn: 0–2%. This is consistent with Almandine, the most common type of garnet.

Discussion: The combination of filigree and garnet identifies the pommel as Anglo-Saxon workmanship. The pommel cap appears to be related in form and layout of decorative panels to the gold example from Wellingore, Lincolnshire (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 117), which was considered to be a development of the flatter sword pommels of Menghin's Group C (Typ Krefeld Gellep – Stora Sandviken) and the developed 'cocked hat' pommels of his group E (Typ Beckum/Vallstenarum). The Wellingore example was attributed to the late 6th or early 7th century. The pommel is also similar in form and size to a gold-covered leaded bronze sword pommel from Aldbrough, East Yorkshire, attributed to Menghin's Group E and dated to the first half of the 7th century (overall length: 45mm; Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 60). Like the Gresford pommel, that from Aldbrough also has cloisonné cell work on one face.

The use of garnet inlay and stepped cells relates the Gresford find to the sword pommels from the Sutton Hoo burial (first quarter of the 7th century), Stora

Sandviken (Blekinge, Sweden) and Väsby (Uppland, Sweden), though the latter are of more complex composite construction. The extensive use of filigree recalls the decoration on the gold buckle from the 7th-century Taplow barrow, Buckinghamshire, while the collared granule decoration is paralleled on the ring from Snape, Suffolk (Bruce-Mitford 1978, figs. 437 & 438a), on the Crundale buckle (mid-7th century; Webster & Backhouse 1991, cat no. 8) and on a pyramidal sword scabbard fitting from Newark, Nottinghamshire (first half of the 7th century; Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 62). The Gresford cloisonné differs in detail from Sutton Hoo in cell form and in having no discernible patterned gold foil beneath the garnets. The cell pattern may be a flattened version of a semicircular repeating cell pattern on the early 7th-century Kingston Down brooch. The form, decoration and above parallels for the Gresford pommel suggest a 7th-century date. Eventual cleaning may clarify whether apparent stylistic variations from the norms for pommels indicate that it is not a product of the Kentish workshops. The generic similarities suggest that it may be a regional copy or variant of the type, in silver rather than gold (and therefore of lower status).

The findspot raises the question of whether it represents Mercian craftsmanship. Garnet cloisonné metalwork has previously been noted from west Shropshire. An oval gold pendant set with central cabochon garnet surrounded by a border of notched cloisonné garnets in cell-work has recently been discovered; this may originally have been strung with other pendants on a high status necklace similar to that from Desborough, Northamptonshire, but this type of Anglo-Saxon metalwork in Shropshire is almost without precedent (Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05, 55, no. 89; Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 114). The Shropshire find recalls the Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet setting from Dunadd, viewed as imports from Northumbria or further south (Lane and Campbell 2000, 241). Length: 42.3mm; width at middle: 15.1mm; height: 14.2mm; weight: 20.7g. **Disposition:** National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1227. Goldcliff, Monmouthshire:
Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt scabbard fitting (06.21)**

Date: c. AD 800

Discovery: Found by Mr P Smith while metal-detecting on the foreshore in August 2006.

Description: An incomplete silver-gilt u-shaped fitting, most of it taking the form of a stylised animal head, modelled in relief. The animal head is characterised by a blunt, rounded snout with two circular recesses for nostrils, and ribbed recesses on the cheeks. The carefully delineated, large oval eyes have circular pupils inlaid with cabochon glass, emphasised by internal mouldings.

The upper jaw carries a row of regular, narrow mouldings indicating teeth with a prominent canine below the nostril. The lower jaw is broken off; from it run two incised lines which come together to make a large two-strand spiral, at junction of head and neck. The neck is defined by a raised collar running across the mount and beyond on the outer surface is the end of a decorative panel framing two curving lines, possibly interlace. An insufficient length survives to establish whether it may have been engraved with an inscription. Incomplete rivet holes at the broken end show how this piece was attached. The inside is plain.

The upper nose and brow show evidence of wear, with loss of gilding. Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the fitting is composed of mainly silver, with approximately 7–10% copper. The inlays for the eyes are made from a soda-lime-silica glass. Although one eye appears amber coloured and the other green, the compositions are broadly similar, and the likely colorant is iron.

Discussion: The U-shaped profile and rivet hole show that this is the terminal of a decorative mount. The stylisation of the animal, inlaid cabochon eyes and other patterning show that this is Anglo-Saxon work of the late eighth or ninth century.

Animal heads are used as terminals on a variety of metal mounts in this period, from edgings to spurs. This most closely resembles, in its hollow, one-piece construction, a piece found in the Thames near Westminster (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 179), another silver-gilt, U-shaped mount. The silver and silver-gilt chapes from the St Ninian's Isle hoard, Dunrossness, Shetland, which also end in fanged heads, are tightly curved, composite pieces, each made from three components (Wilson 1973), unlike this find which is made from a single casting and exhibits little or no longitudinal curvature. As with the Goldcliff find, the St Ninian's Isle chapes have eyes originally set with studs, a single example in blue glass surviving. The form of the ears, the teeth and head decoration on the Thames find are also closer to the Goldcliff find than those on the St Ninian's examples. The Thames mount appears to be part of a more complex knife scabbard fitting. The new find may have had a similar function and have been part of a scabbard fitting for a valued single-edged knife, perhaps an inlaid seax typical of this period. Recent finds in Ireland of U-shaped metal saddle and book-shrine fittings are also reminders of other possible functions for such a prestigious mount.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP & S YOUNGS

E. MEDIEVAL

(I) BROOCHES

**1228. Llanbedr Duffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.11)**

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Ross while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stirrup brooch. The frame, of circular cross-section, has transverse nielloed banding around its front; the pin, of diamond section, has crudely chased zigzags on the front two facets. The fronts of the stirrup hooks also have transverse grooves. The two sides of the flattened loop of the pinhead wrap around the frame and meet at the top. External frame diameter: 14mm; pin length: 15mm; weight: 1.13g.

Disposition: Denbighshire Heritage Service.

M REDKNAP

**1229. Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver annular brooch (05.14)**

Date: 13th or early 14th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr E K Watson while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The frame is of quadrant cross-section, and plain; the head of the pin, which is missing its lower shaft, has been carefully wrapped around a restriction on the frame from the front.

Discussion: Plain annular brooches with similarly shaped pins have been dated contextually, e.g. High Street and Wood Quay, Dublin, 13th century; decorated or inscribed versions are known from coin hoards, e.g. Ayr hoard 1, deposited c. 1280–1300. External frame diameter: 20mm; surviving pin length: 12mm.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1230. Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.12)**

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Mapps while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stirrup brooch. The frame, of circular cross-section, has nielloed banding around both sides – on one side in four groups of three to five transverse grooves; on the other, continuous transverse banding is interrupted at three points by crossed bands. The pin has crudely chased zigzags on the front facets and a flat back. The short stirrup hooks are plain. External frame diameter: 13mm; weight: 1.02g.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1231. St Brides Wentlooge A, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.2)**

Date: 13th or early 14th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The silver frame bears some traces of gilding on and around the knops, and is of circular cross-section, adorned with six knops or swellings, each decorated with punched circles creating the impression of clusters. There is a similarly decorated knop at the junction of the pinhead and shaft.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this general type are known from England and Wales. A close parallel to the knop form occurs on a silver-gilt brooch from Great Wigborough, Essex (diameter: 22mm, four knops; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 70); similarly decorated knops occur on a more elaborate brooch from the Canonbie hoard, Dumfriesshire, deposited c. 1292–6 (Thompson 1956, no. 70). External frame diameter: 24mm; overall pin length: 26mm; weight: 7.0g.

Disposition: Newport Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

(II) FINGER-RINGS

**1232. Llanover area, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (06.26)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

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

Description: A silver-gilt 'fede' or devotional ring with bezel in the form of a crowned sacred heart, separated by crossed fleurs-de-lis, forming flanking hearts. Clasped hands decorate the base of the hoop. Narrow lozenges with light diagonal hatching and short transverse incised lines decorate the sides. Internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 4.34g.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1233. St Brides Wentlooge, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver finger-ring (06.9)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver-gilt devotional iconographic finger-ring, with five integrally cast oval bezels, alternating with narrow plain oval beads. One bezel bears an image of Christ in a loincloth, from the waist up; a second symbols of the Passion of Christ (hammer, nails and crown of thorns); and the remaining three bear symbols of the wounds of Christ: the sacred heart, the hands and the feet. The background of each bezel is countersunk within an oval border, but there are no signs of enamel.

Discussion: Similar representations of the wounds/passion symbols appear in printed sources such as Caxton (1488) or Wynkyn de Worde (c. 1521); a ring of similar though not identical form, from Abridge, Essex, has been attributed to the same period (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 210). Internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 5.38g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1234. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (06.16)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Sheeley while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt ring of the type known as a stirrup ring, set with a small cabochon stone, possible garnet. Dimensions: Internal diameter: 21 x 19mm, misshapen and in two pieces; weight: 1.54g.

Disposition: To be determined.

M REDKNAP

**1235. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (05.1)**

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Sutherwood while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. It has a concave bezel, engraved with an image of St Christopher holding a staff and bearing the Christ-child on his shoulders, both facing left. The hoop is shaped as a twist or 'cable' with punch marks on the ridges, and is engraved with flowers – two on each shoulder, with one on the hoop below. Substantial traces of green enamel survive on the leaves and stems and red enamel may have been applied to the flowers.

Discussion: St Christopher was considered in the Medieval period to protect against sudden death. Comparison with other rings indicates a 15th-century date and the shoulder design and use of enamel is also found on a gold ring from Orton, Cumbria, attributed to the 15th century (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 99). Only three other iconographic rings found in Wales have been fully recorded, from Haverfordwest and Monkton, both Pembrokeshire, and Pencaemawr, Monmouthshire (Cherry and Redknapp 1992, 122; Treasure Annual Report 2000, nos. 109 and 110). Bezel: 13 x 6mm; weight: 3.7g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1236. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (06.18)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Evans while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: An oval bezel from a silver gilt devotional iconographic finger ring. It bears an image of Christ in a loincloth, from the waist up – probably an image of Pity. Surviving weight: 1.33g.

Discussion: For a complete ring of similar form and function, see St Brides Wentlooge (06.9), above.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1237. Berriew, Powys: 13th- or 14th-century gold
finger-ring (06.22) PAS ID: PAS-125746**

Found by Dr A Gibson during archaeological excavation in July 2006. Disclaimed; to remain with site archive.

M REDKNAP

F. POST-MEDIEVAL

(I) FINGER-RINGS

**1238. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan:
Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (05.3)**

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A misshapen decorative gold posy ring. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of quatrefoils chased for white enamel (in centres) and pale green enamel (petals), alternating with narrow collars with small collets containing dark blue glass pellets; most of the enamel is now missing. The inner face of the band is engraved in italic script with the legend: A frind's givft. Internal hoop diameter, in present form, 10 x 20mm; max. band width: 3mm; weight: 1.39g.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration, and form of the ring, indicate a late 16th- to early 17th-century date. Enamelled rings have been found in Wales at Llantrithyd, Monkash, and Old Beaupre, all in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1239. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
17th- or early 18th-century silver finger-ring (05.2)
PAS ID: PAS-127335**

Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in January 2005. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Pins

**1240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire:
Post-Medieval silver pin (05.11)**

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N D Jones while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming trefoils on each hemisphere (three circles round a central granule, within larger circle), and granules and annulets between larger circles. At the top of the head sits a single granule. A double band of filigree wire encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam join for the two halves of the hollow head. The pin shaft is regular, though the lower half is missing. Head diameter: 14mm; overall length: 39mm; weight: 9.8g.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum

M REDKNAP

**1241. Michaelstone-y-fedw, Newport:
Post-Medieval silver-gilt pinhead (06.23)**

Date: 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Lower hemisphere from the head of a dress pin, decorated by three circles of filigree, each enclosing a central pellet surrounded by three filigree circlets. Overall diameter 11mm; weight: 0.67g.

Disposition: To be determined.

M REDKNAP

**1242. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan:
Post-Medieval silver pin (05.12)**

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Rees while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming a simple pattern on each hemisphere (three conjoined circles with central granules) and granules and small annulets between larger circles. At the top of the head sits a single granule. A single plain band encircles the girth of the pinhead, disguising the seam join for the two hollow halves. Only the fractured stub of the pin survives. Head diameter: 10mm; overall length: 14mm; weight: 1.9g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(III) SEAL MATRICES

**1243. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: 17th-century
silver seal matrix (05.9) PAS ID: PAS-38E616**

Found by Mr C Watkins while metal-detecting in November 2004. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

G. UNCERTAIN DATE

**1244. Monmouth, Monmouthshire:
Silver wire ring (06.13) PAS ID: PAS-38FEE1**

Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in August 2004. Disclaimed; to remain with site archive (Monmouthshire Museums Service).

M REDKNAP

**1245. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
Gold strip (06.25) PAS ID: PAS-390F67**

Found by Mr D Hughes metal-detecting in October 2006; to be disclaimed.

M LODWICK

H. COINS

(I) ROMAN

1246. Llanvaches, Newport: 599 Roman silver denarii and associated pottery (06.14)

Date: c. AD 157

Discovery: Found by Mr B Stephens while metal-detecting in June and October 2006.

Description: 599 silver denarii:

Nero (AD 54–68), 3
Otho (AD 69), 2
Vitellius (AD 69), 4
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 52
Titus Caesar, 2
Domitian Caesar, 17
Titus (AD 79–81), 15
Domitian Caesar, 5
Divus Vespasianus, 1
Julia Titi, 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 65
Nerva (AD 96–98), 24
Trajan (AD 98–117), 210
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 142
Sabina, 6
Aelius Caesar, 1
Antoninus Caesar, 3
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 21
Faustina I, 4
Diva Faustina I, 11
Marcus Caesar, 4
Faustina II, 3
Counterfeit, 2

Discussion: The coins had been buried in a locally made greyware pot. One of the largest Antonine hoards recorded from Britain, the relatively fresh condition of some coins from earlier reigns, e.g. Trajan, may suggest an element of savings over a prolonged period. The find spot lies between the legionary fortress of Caerleon (Isca: 2nd Augustan Legion, 8km to the west) and the Civitas capital and market centre of Caerwent (Venta Silurum, 5km to the south-east).

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1247. Trefeglwys, Powys:

1 Roman silver denarius (06.15)

Date: After AD 160

Discovery: Found by Mr S Chiles while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–138), RIC 176, 1

Discussion: Single finds of coins are not normally treasure; however, in this instance the NGR supplied by the finder placed this coin within 10 metres of that recorded for the discovery of a hoard of around 200 denarii of the period found in around 1835 (*IARCW* 820). The latest coin of the few recorded in detail was of Lucilla, struck during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180). It is highly probable that the new find forms a stray from the original hoard and it was therefore declared Treasure under Section 3 (4) (b–c) of the Treasure Act 1996.

Disposition: Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

E M BESLY

1248. Cardiff Castle A, Cardiff:

600+ Roman base-metal radiate imitations (06.7)

Date: AD 270s or 280s

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: Approximately 622 radiate imitations, diameters ranging from 5mm to 15mm.

Discussion: The coins were found in the truncated remains of a pit, associated with ferrous scrap. At the time of writing, the assemblage has yet to be conserved and many coins are in clusters. The site of present-day Cardiff Castle was the location of a series of forts during the Roman period, including one of late third-century 'Saxon Shore' type.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1249. Cardiff Castle B, Cardiff:

11 Roman base-metal coins in a pot (06.8)

Date: Late third century AD?

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust During archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: 11 Roman coins, found in association within the remains of an amphora.

Discussion: At the time of writing the coins have not been conserved and they cannot be identified, except that they probably range from the first to the late third centuries AD.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1250. Newcastle Higher, Bridgend:

42 Roman base-metal radiates (06.20)

Date: c. AD 285–90

Discovery: Found by Mr N Gowen and Mr D M Griffiths while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: 42 Roman radiates:

Central Empire

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), 5

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 3

Divus Claudius II (c. AD 270), 1

Gallic Empire

Postumus (AD 260–269), 2

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 11

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 9

Irregular radiate, 1

Uncertain radiates, 10

Discussion: The findspot lies very close to that reported for the discovery of a hoard of around 550 coins of similar types in the 1870s (Aberkenfig, *IARCW* 281), dated by a single early Lyon mint coin of Diocletian. The newly found coins almost certainly form strays from that hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed and returned to the finders.

E M BESLY

1251. Laugharne area, Carmarthenshire:

2,366 Roman coins (06.10)

Date: c. AD 290

Discovery: Found by Mr D John during agricultural drainage work in May 2006.

Description: Approximately 2,366 Roman coins of the third century AD (provisional total):

Central Empire

Volusian (AD 251–253), 1

Valerian, Gallienus and family (AD 253–260), 8

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), 327

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 280

Quintillus (AD 270), 19

Divus Claudius (c. AD 270), 64

Aurelian and Severina (AD 270–275), 12

Tacitus (AD 275–276), 15

Florian (AD 276), 1

Probus (AD 276–282), 24

Carinus (AD 282–285), 3

Diocletian (AD 285–305), 1

Gallic Empire

Postumus (AD 260–269), 27

Laelian (AD 269), 2

Marius (AD 269), 3

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 463

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 1006

British Empire

Carausius (AD 286/7–293), 65

Irregular radiates, 27

Uncertain, 18

Discussion: The latest marks of Carausius are B E // MLXXI and S C //C. This is a typical 'Welsh' Carausian hoard, paralleled in the area by the Erw-hên (Carmarthenshire, 1965: 693 coins, *IARCW* 656 plus unpublished addenda) and Penard (Gower, 1966: 2,583 coins, *IARCW* 411) deposits, both c. AD 292, and a hoard of uncertain size found at Newton near Narberth (Pembrokeshire, *IARCW* 751) in 1856–7, recently found strays from which include a coin of Carausius of c. AD 291.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1252. Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire:

13 Roman coins (06.1)

Date: After AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr D Gittins while metal-detecting in August 2005 onwards.

Description:

Late Roman copper-alloy coins:

Constantine I (AD 306–337), 1

Constantius II, Caesar (AD 324–337), 1

House of Constantine, issues of AD 330–340, 7

Constans (AD 337–350), 1

Gratian (AD 367–383), 1

Illegible, 1

Discussion: At first sight a somewhat heterogeneous assemblage, this find is paralleled in Wales by similar groups with a wide date range from Cymyran (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 197) and Din Lligwy (National Museum of Wales, unpublished), both from the Isle of Anglesey.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service.

E M BESLY

(II) EARLY MEDIEVAL

1253. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey (addendum): Carolingian silver denier (05.8)

Date: 9th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Gillespie while metal-detecting as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work in May 2005.

Description: Fragmentary silver denier of Charles the Bald (c. AD 848–877), Melle mint.

Discussion: A ninth coin from the scattered hoard previously reported (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 427, etc).

Disposition: National Museum of Wales, as part of site archive.

E M BESLY

(III) MEDIEVAL

1254. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan: 2 Medieval silver coins (06.4)

Date: c. 1250–60

Discovery: Found by Mr C Love while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Henry III (1216–1272), Long Cross pennies, 2
London: Henri (3c) and Ricard (5b)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

1255. Llanddona, Isle of Anglesey (addenda): 659 Medieval silver pennies (05.13 and 06.3)

Date: c. 1325–40

Discovery: Found by Mr G Williams and Mr C Andrews while metal-detecting on the beach in Autumn 2005 and during 2006.

Description:

England, Edward I (1272–1307) and Edward II (1307–1327) pennies:

Berwick, 11; Bristol, 12; Bury, 33; Canterbury, 172;

Chester, 2; Durham, 86; Exeter, 1; Lincoln, 3; London,

292; Newcastle, 5; York, 14; uncertain, 6; Irregular, 3

Ireland, Edward I, Dublin pennies, 4;

Waterford pennies, 2

Scotland, Alexander III (1249–1286), second coinage
sterlings, 8

John of Louvain (1285–1309), Herstal crockard, 1

Valeran (II) of Ligny, Serain sterling, 1

Gaucher de Châtillon (c. 1313–1322), Yves sterlings, 2

Brabant, John III (1312–1355), Brussels sterling 'au
château brabançon', Chautard pl.IX, 9, 1

Discussion: For the previous portion, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 344; the latest coins remain class 15c pennies from London, Durham and Bury. The 970 coins of the Llanddona hoard form the biggest find of Edwardian pennies recorded from Wales. The site is coastal and periodically covered by large amounts of sand; future addenda are possible if the site is again uncovered.

Disposition: To be determined.

E M BESLY

1256. Llay, Wrexham: 1 Medieval gold coin and 30 Medieval silver coins (05.16)

Date: About 1412–20?

Discovery: Found by Mr P Williams and Mr J Williams while metal-detecting in December 2005 and January 2006.

Description:

Edward I (1272–1307)

London: penny, 4(b?), 1

uncertain mint: penny, 10ab1–2, 1

Edward III (1327–77)

London: half noble, Treaty period, b, 1; groats, Pre-Treaty C, 9; D, 3; E, 2; F, 1; Ga, 2; Gb, 2; Treaty period, f,

2; Post-Treaty period, 1; half groats, Pre-Treaty C, 3.

York: groat, Pre-Treaty E, 1; half groat, Pre-Treaty D, 1

Durham: penny, Pre-Treaty C, 1

Discussion: The latest coin is dated 1369–77, but all are worn and have been clipped. The half-noble, five of the groats and all half groats and pennies lie at or below the 60-grain standard current from 1412.

Disposition: Wrexham County Borough Museum.

E M BESLY

1257. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan: 5 Medieval silver groats (06.19)

Date: c. 1450

Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in July and August 2006.

Description: 5 English silver groats:

Henry V (1413–1422), London, 1

Henry VI (1422–1461), Annulet issue, Calais, 1;

Annulet/Rosette Mascle issues mule, Calais, 1;

Leaf-pellet issue (1445–1454), London, 2

Discussion: From the fresh state of the latest coins, this group was probably lost or deposited fairly soon after their issue.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1258. Cynffig, Bridgend: 4 Medieval silver groats (05.17)

Date: c. 1470

Discovery: Found by Mr C Gulley and Mr S Thomas while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description:

Edward IV, First Reign (1461–1470)

Light coinage, 1464/5–1470, groats: London, 2;

Bristol, 1; York, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

E M BESLY

(IV) POST-MEDIEVAL

1259. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan: 2 Post-Medieval groats (06.5)

Date: c. 1555–60

Discovery: Found by Mr A Jenkins while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Mary (1553–1554), groat, 1

Philip and Mary (1554–1558), groat, 1

Discussion: Both coins are in unworn condition.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

1260. Moneygran, County Londonderry: Viking silver ingot, Irish brooch terminal

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr E Burns while metal-detecting in 2002.

Description:

1. A silver ingot with an incised X on one side.

Length: 46mm; width: 7.5mm; weight: 17.9g.

2. A bronze brooch terminal decorated with a cruciform arrangement of two ovals in a round cell.

Length: 140mm.

Disposition: Ulster Museum

R WARNER

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1	Winchester area	£2,000	67	Eaton	£15,300	228	Hythe	£75
2	Gilmorton	£600	69	Mylor	£8,500	229	Old Buckenham	£350
3	Calbourne	£125	71	Castleside area	£400	230	Dereham area	£90
4	Paul	£100	80	Bawsey area	£100	232	South Leverton	£250
5	Coggeshall	£220	81	Kings Lynn area	£3,000	233	Fyfield and Tubney	£95
6	Harlow	£270	82	Newark	£350,000	234	Polesworth	£250
7	Takeley	£600	84	Chiseldon	£800	237	Tadcaster	£290
8	Sittingbourne area	£400	85	Oswestry	£2,250	238	Black Notley	£250
9	Hinckley area	To be decided	86	Westbere	£30	239	Deerhurst	£350
10	Farndon	£750	87	Newchurch area	£120	240	Hursley	£150
11	River Penny area	£1,000	91	Warburton	£450	241	Bawsey	£40
12	Mendip Hills area	£38,000	93	Ludford	£280	242	Beccles area	£250
14	Ilam	£250	107	North Cornwall	To be decided	243	Hollingbourne	£320
15	Arundel area	£450	108	Cottered	£80	248	Shalfleet	£180
16	Chichester area	£1,500	110	Sudbury area	£230	249	Harrold	£1,100
17	Ely area	£475	112	Goring Heath	£125	250	Calbourne	£650
19	Kelvedon	£300	113	Nether Wallop	To be decided	251	Swaffham area	£2,200
20	Crawley	£450	115	Roxby cum Risby	£180	252	Mid Essex	£3,000
21	Fawley	To be decided	116	Pentney	£35	253	Niton and Whitwell	£750
22	Rowlands Castle	£320	117	Newark area	£80	254	Witham Friary	£750
23	Winchester area	To be decided	119	Highnam	£70	255	Branston area	£30
24	Buntingford	£450	120	Denton with Wootton	£1,600	256	Tarrant Hinton	£180
25	Newchurch	£290	122	Haltwhistle	£600	257	Great Dunham	£500
26	West Wight	£250	123	Chirton	£150	258	Easingwold area	£2,000
27	Brabourne	£350	124	Scawby	£180	259	Brabourne	£1,500
28	Kent area	To be decided	125	South Warwickshire	£540	260	Old Romney	£450
29	Maidstone area	£200	126	York	£1,000	265	Selby area	£600
30	Bawdeswell area	£35,000	171	Bury St Edmunds area	£135	266	Hambleton	£2,000
31	Radway	£750	172	Gillingham	To be decided	267	Northbourne	£2,000
32	Donhead St Mary's	£750	175	Turvey	£40	268	Selling	£100
33	Padstow	£70	176	West Essex	£50	269	Aylsham area	£925
34	Wembury	£550	177	Langford	£100	270	Pavenham	£75
35	Charminster	£290	185	Tadcaster	£2,680	271	Shepshe	£2,200
36	Sixpenny Handley	£200	186	North Essex	£250	272	Newball	£4,800
37	Brixton Deverill	£20	187	Hockwold cum Wilton	To be decided	273	Stradsett	£600
41	Ottery St Mary	To be decided	188	North West Norfolk	To be decided	274	Stafford	£4,500
42	Poulton	£750	189	Kington Langley	To be decided	275	Ogbourne St Andrew	£650
43	Yarmouth	£60	199	Lichfield area	£8,500	276	Holt Area	£80
44	Roxby cum Risby	£50	200	Edlesborough	£250	278	Manton	£300
45	Brampton	£950	201	Brighstone	£360	279	Farnborough area	To be decided
46	Arundel area	£150	203	Eastry	To be decided	280	Market Weighton area	£90
47	Maulden	£30	204	North of Ipswich	£1800 (incl 2003 T375)	283	Lyminge	£100
48	Braintree area	£60	205	Newchurch	£1,000	285	Thurnham	£2,200
49	Tattershall area	£160	206	Forest of Bere area	£45	289	Wootton	£250
51	Royston area	£450	207	Bury St Edmunds area	£150	290	Warnford	£350
53	Sedgefield	£110	214	East Walton	£150	291	Udimore	£25
54	Bradfield	£120	215	Torksey	£250	297	Sedgeford	To be decided
55	Langford	£300	216	Seething	£180	299	Rushton	£100
56	Maldon area	£360	217	Pocklington area	£300	300	Mildenhall area	£1,800
57	Mid Essex	Hoard: £400 addenda: £250	218	Spofforth area	£400	303	West Ilsley	£6,000
58	Tendring area	£800	221	West Wight	£250	304	Aughton	£9,000
59	Pencoyd	£1,300	222	Dartford	To be decided	305	Aldbrough area	£110
60	Shorwell	£75	223	Ringlemere	To be decided	306	Quidenham	£1,450
61	Ramsgate area	£1,100	224	Bridge	£10,000	307	Corby area	£75
64	Berwick-upon-Tweed area	£2,625	225	St Martin in the Fields	To be decided	308	Kelvedon	£1,000
65	Copdock	£1,100	226	Streethouse area	To be decided	309	Hotham	£100
66	Conard	£800	227	Headbourne Worthy	£65	310	Penrith area	£6,800
						315	Vernhams Dean	To be decided

316	Wiltshire area	To be decided	429	Pulham	£400	648	Paignton	To be decided	821	Bishop's Tawton	£150
317	Stanthorne	£350	430	Clavering	£120	650	Ugborough	£150	830	Stroud area	£80
318	Breadsall	£600	431	North of Colchester	£1,500	651	Compton Abbas	£200	831	Kingstone	£40
319	Cliffe	£800	432	Hurstbourne Priors	£1,100	652	Good Easter	£100	832	Wells area	£450
320	Thrussington	£275	433	Ilam	£3,000	653	Botley	£275	833	Brailes	£300
321	Heckington	£60	434	Bexhill area	£80	654	Kingstone area	£120	839	West Hagbourne	£250
322	North Crawley	£900	435	Buckingham	£80	655	Barkway	£350	840	Udimore	£80
323	Alby area	£1,500	436	Winterslow	£150	656	Arreton	£275	841	Fyfield and Tubney	£20
324	Radley	£25	486	Scarborough	£2,750	657	Swainsthorpe	£150	846	Wiveton	£450
325	West Clandon	£70	507	Exton	£100	659	Fawler	£90	847	Wellesbourne	£750
326	Winterbourne Bassett	£40	508	Oakley	£800	660	Stowmarket area	£800	849	Battle	£125
327	Lupton area	£50	509	Pytchley	£150	661	North Curry	£50	857	Shalfleet	£350
328	Cotwolds area	£250	510	Ewelme	£50	662	Taunton area	£500	858	Stalbridge	£175
330	Walterstone	£60	511	High Roding	£650	663	Willingdon and Jevington	£180	859	West Charlton area	£650
331	Godshill	£550	512	Bosworth	£120	664	Sullington area	£230	862	Pulham	£200
332	Oswestry	£60	528	Orford area	£600	665	Upton Lovell	£120	1038	Fareham	£400
333	Diss area	£280	529	West Crewkerne	£100	669	East Dean	£150	1039	Vernhams Dean	£800
334	Reigate	£60	535	Manston	£500	673	Havenstreet area	£150	1041	Winchester area	£630
336	Codford	£70	536	Swanley	£2,750	686	Orford	£200			(£180, £220, £230)
337	North West Essex	£350	537	Arreton area	£1,800	695	Wem area	£400	1042	Little Horwood	£25,000
338	Beachamwell	£350	538	Bayston Hill	£2,000	696	Whaplode	£600	1043	Climping	£1,200
339	Embsay	£125	542	East Dean and Friston	£40	697	South Colchester	£150	1044	Eastboune area	£90
340	Winwick	£5,500	547	Market Weighton	£250	698	Findon	£150	1045	Urchfont	£40
341	Rowington	£4,800	548	Aldingbourne	£2,200	699	Bishopstone	£90	1046	East of Colchester	£2,630
342	Great Durnford area	£100	549	West Clandon	£80	716	Lavenham	£2,800	1047	Westerham	£1,000
375	Udimore	£70	550	Hatfield Woodhouse area	To be decided	717	Boxted	£480	1054	South West Norfolk	£650
387	Felsted	£350	551	Pulham	£200	719	Kirkham area	£425	1056a	Orford area	£120
388	Thaxted	£60	555	Hamfallow	£400	720	Thakeham	£75	1056b	Orford area	£120
389	Stanton St John	£120	559	Edgefield	£80	721	Collingbourne Kingston	£125	1058	Lanlivery	£5
394	Manby	£700	561	Urchfont	£1,650	722	Edworth	£520	1061	Winchester area	£1,630
395	Tarrant Valley	£300	562	Long Stratton	£170	723	Pavenham	£300	1062	Albrighton	£2,000
396	Calbourne	£120	563	Dalton	£500	724	Little Budworth	£400	1071	West Wycombe I	£90
397	Markyate	£150	564	South Molton	£250	725	Chelmsford area	£2,800	1072	Winchester area II	£80
400	Highnam	£140	572	Tendring area	£300	726	South Essex	£280	1073	Pocklington area	£390
401	Easingwold area	£1,250	573	Tortworth	£550	727	Bletchingley	£1,100	1074	Alrewas and Fradley	£400
402	Dunterton	£10,000	575	Buckingham	£350	728	Driffield area	£300	1076	Bridgnorth area	£120
403	Marshwood	£2,250	576	Ivinghoe Aston area	£100	744	Orcop	£150	1077	East Winch	£520
404	Belton	£2,000	577	Newent	£90	755	Southwater	£1,650	1078	Doncaster	£170
406	Ewell	£750	578	Redbourn	£35	774	Leather head	£350	1083	Pontefract and Castleford	£60
407	Bexhill area	£2,000	579	Heckington	£420	777	South West Essex	£10,000	1085	Prestwood A	£30
409	Chichester area	£850	580	Hanslope	£60	778	Witham area	£600	1086	Padstow	£120
410	Shoreham-by-Sea	£100	581	Tickenham	£100	779	Wendover	£50	1089	Shellingford	£60
411	Helmsley	£300	582	Brixton Deverill	£80	780	High Roding	£15	1096	Burwash area	To be decided
412	Lache area	£300	588	Kings Somborne	£35	781	Monks Kirby	£100	1102	Poulton	£40
413	High Easter	£150	603	Corse	£110	788	Newent	£100	1103	Leckford	To be decided
414	Wickhambreaux	£150	604	Witham area	£250	789	Little Brickhill	£80	1110	Braithwell	£120
415	Congresbury	£120	605	Chalgrove	£25	790	Milborne Port	£150	1111	Alton	£18,465
416	West Chinnock	£150	612	Kensworth	£25	791	North Perrott	£300	1112	North West Suffolk	£72,000
417	Tolpuddle	£1,200	613	East of Colchester	£60	792	Woodbridge area	£325	1115	Sherfield on Loddon	£125
418	Ipplepen	£90	614	North of Colchester	£80	800	Shrewsbury	£25	1117	Knockin	£15
420	Codford	£250	615	North of Colchester	£80	803	Ham and Stone	£75	1119	Hale Area	£1,500
421	Cerne Abbas	£850	616	St. Cuthbert Out	£50	804	Denmead	£500	1123	West Wycombe II	£55
422	Thornbury	£100	642	Crondall	£150	805	Bayston Hill	£250	1126	Bedford area	£700
423	Kirkham area	£4,250	643	Shillington	£100	806	Honeybourne	£420	1127	Winchester area I	£200
424	Whitchurch	£500	644	Soulbury	£125	807	Highnam	£150	1130	Guildford	£1,600
425	Stowe	£3,000	645	Gwithian	£300	816	Billingshurst area	£120	1131	Nailsworth	£425
426	Durnford	£50	646	Derby	£220	817	Highnam	£180	1132	Lincoln area	£1,400
428	Tawstock	£75	647	Kingsbridge	To be decided	818	Littlehempston	To be decided	1133	Bowerchalke	£100

1134	Cople area	£90
1136	Sible Hedingham	£180
1138	Burgate	£300
1139	Balk	£95
1140	Fareham	£230
1156	Aiskew	£9,000
1166	East Meon	£50
1167	Stalbridge	£70
1168	York area	£320
1169	Leiston area	£500
1176	Huggate	£350
1183	Oxted	£65
1184	Dunton Bassett	£160
1185	Willingale	£50
1186	Myddle	£5,650
1187	Abridge	£1,600
1189	Clitheroe area	£1,560
1191	Skipton area	£2,200
1192	Brackley area	To be decided
1193	Swindon area	£9,100
1197	Letcombe Regis	£60
1200	Brixton Deverill	£1,720
1208	Shotover	£40
1210	Chipping Norton	£55,000
1211	Loddiswell	£128
1212	Tockwith	£275
1213	Castle Cary	£3,300
1216	Stocksbridge	£65
1217	Tebay area	£400
1223	Llancarfan	£2,300
1224	Boverton	To be decided
1226	Gresford	£5,550
1227	Goldcliff	To be decided
1228	Llanbedr Duffryn Clwyd	To be decided
1229	Rhose	To be decided
1230	Llantilio Pertholey	£130
1231	St Brides Wentlooge A	£300
1232	Llanover area	£300
1233	St Brides Wentlooge	£150
1235	Llantwit Major	To be decided
1236	Penllyn	To be decided
1238	St Donats	To be decided
1240	Portskewett	£80
1242	Wenvoe	To be decided
1246	Llanvaches	£16,000
1247	Trefeglwys	To be decided
1248	Cardiff Castle A	To be decided
1249	Cardiff Castle B	To be decided
1251	Laugharne area	£3,800
1253	Llanbedrgoch	To be decided
1256	Llay	To be decided
1257	Llantwit Major	To be decided
1260	Moneygran	To be decided

Additional Information for 2004 Treasure cases with 'to be decided' outcomes at time of publication:

29	Northampton area	2004 T242	£1,750
158	Cholsey	2004 T342	£240
190	Exbury and Lepe	2004 T307	New Forest Museum Withdrew
261	Woodstock	2004 T257	£50
267	Exbury and Lepe	2004 T308	New Forest Museum Withdrew
274	Woodstock	2004 T283	£110
291	West Hagbourne	2004 T480	£50
304	Bletchington	2004 T404	£1,100
419	South Oxfordshire	2004 T467	£5,200
494	Upper Boat, Pontypridd	04.11	£180

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Powys

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Maescar, 1225
Trefeglwys, 1247

Vale of Glamorgan

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Llancarfan, 1223, 1234
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Llantwit Major, 1235, 1245, 1257, 1239,
Penllyn, 1236, 1259
Rhoose, 1229
St Donats, 1238, 1243
Wenvoe, 1242, 1254

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Gresford, 1226
Llay, 1256

NORTHERN IRELAND

County Londonderry

Moneygran, 1260

B. BY ACQUIRING MUSEUM

Abergavenny Museum
1230; 1232

Bassetlaw Museum
232

Battle Museum
849

Bedford Museum
47; 270; 722; 723; 1126; 1134

Berkeley Castle
803

Bexhill Museum
407; 434; 1096

British Museum
1; 10; 16; 25; 28; 51; 65; 66; 80; 84; 93; 110; 117; 124;
171; 175; 207; 215; 221; 223; 242; 256; 258; 259; 291;
260; 300; 306; 310; 319; 341; 423; 536; 655; 660; 1047;
1112; 1130; 1166; 1167; 1186; 1192; 1216

Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle
53

Braintree District Museum
5; 19; 48; 238; 308; 604; 778; 1136

Bristol City Museum
422; 573

Bromley Museum
279

Buckinghamshire County Museum
200; 266; 322; 435; 508; 575; 576; 644; 779; 789; 1042;
1071; 1085; 1123

Canterbury Museum
27; 86; 120; 224; 267; 268; 414

Carmarthenshire Museums Service
1251

Chelmsford Museum
57; 252; 652; 726

Chepstow Museum
1240

Cheshire Heritage and Museum Service
317; 724

Chichester District Museum
15; 409; 548

Colchester & Ipswich Museums Service
54; 55; 56; 58; 177; 204; 431; 572; 613; 614; 615; 697;
716; 717; 777; 1046

Corinium Museum, Cirencester
42

Craven Museum, Skipton
1191

Denbighshire Heritage Service
1228

Derby Museum & Art Gallery
318; 646

Diss Museum
333

Doncaster Museum
550; 1078; 1110

Dorset County Museum
35; 36; 417; 421; 535; 858; 862

Dover Museum
203

East Riding Museums Service
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East Surrey Museum
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Ely Museum
17

Epping Forest District Museum
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Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
1169

Gloucester City Museum
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412

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Hampshire Museums Service
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1140

Harlow Museum 6	Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon 428	Quex Park Museum, Birchington 61	West Berkshire Museum 303
Harrogate Museum 218	Museum of London 225	Redbourne Village Museum 578	Wiltshire Heritage Museum 123; 189; 275; 326; 561; 721; 1045; 1111
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Hertford Museum 24; 108	Newark Heritage Services 82	Royal Cornwall Museum 4; 33; 69; 107; 645; 1058; 1086	Worcestershire County Museum 806
Horsham District Museum 664; 720; 816	Newport Museum 1231	Rye Castle Museum 840	Worthing Museum & Art Gallery 698
Isle of Wight Museum Service 3; 26; 43; 60; 87; 201; 248; 250; 253; 396; 537; 857	Norfolk Museums Service 297	Saffron Walden Museum 7; 176; 186; 337; 387; 388; 413; 430; 511; 780	Wrexham County Borough Museum 1256
Kendal Museum 327	North Lincolnshire Museum 44; 115; 278	Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum 32; 37; 316; 336; 342; 420; 426; 436; 582; 665; 699; 1133; 1200	Yorkshire Museum 126; 185; 1139; 1212
Kirk Leatham Old Hall Museum 226	North Somerset Museum 415; 581	Shrewsbury Museums Service 85; 538; 805	The following cases were declared Treasure and, in many cases valued, before the museum which had expressed an interest with drew:
Lancashire Museums 719; 1189	Northgate Museum 1062	Shropshire County Museums Service 11; 332; 424; 695; 1117	408, 453, 483 & 802 (Barbican House Museum, Lewes); 249 (Bedford Museum); 18, 202, 205, 272 & 526 (British Museum); 406 (Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell); 71 (Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle); 75 (Bury St Edmunds); 725 (Chelmsford Museum); 1102 (Corinium Museum); 397 (Dacorum Museum); 1138 (Diss Museum); 395, 403, 429, 551 & 651 (Dorset County Museum); 577, 603, 788 & 817 (Gloucester City Museum); 669 & 566 (Hampshire Museums Service); 343 (Harrogate Museum); 744 & 831 (Hereford Museum & Art Gallery); 513 & 755 (Horsham Museum); 331, 262, 656 & 673 (Isle of Wight County Museum Service); 114 (Lancashire Museums); 8 (Maidstone Museum); 307 (Manor House Museum, Kettering); 821, 822 (Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon); 404 (North Lincolnshire Museum); 62, 63 & 1077 (Norwich Castle Museum); 686 (Orford Museum); 274, 433 & 1074 (Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent); 304 (Rotherham Museum); 375 (Rye Castle Museum); 486 (Scarborough Museum & Yorkshire Museum); 832 (Somerset County Museums Service); 1029 (Steyning Museum); 1131 (Stoud Museum); 1193 (Swindon Museum); 1119 (The Collection, Lincoln); 427 (Worcestershire County Museum); 237, 265, 401, 411, 563 & 1156 (Yorkshire Museum).
Lanman Museum, Framlingham 792	Norwich Castle Museum 30; 67; 81; 116; 187; 188; 214; 216; 229; 230; 241; 251; 257; 269; 273; 276; 323; 338; 559; 562; 657; 846; 1054	Somerset County Museums Service 12; 254; 416; 529; 616; 661; 662; 790; 791; 1213	
Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services 2; 9; 32; 271; 512; 1184	Orford Museum 528; 1056	South Molton & District Museum 564	
Littlehampton Museum 46; 1043	Oxfordshire Museums Service 45; 112; 233; 324; 659; 839; 841; 1089; 1197; 1208; 1210	Stroud Museum 328; 555	
Luton Museum 612; 643	Penrith Museum 1217	The Collection, Lincoln 49; 255; 321; 394; 579; 696; 1132	
Maidstone Museum 29; 172; 222; 228; 243; 283; 285	Petersfield Museum 830	Towner Art Gallery & Museum, Eastbourne 542; 663; 1044	
Manchester Museum 91	Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery 34; 402; 647; 650; 859; 1211	Tullie House Museum, Carlisle 122	
Manor House Museum, Kettering 299; 509	Portsmouth City Museum 22	Ulster Museum 1260	
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Milton Keynes Museum 580	Powysland Museum, Welshpool. 1247	Warrington Museum 340	
Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle 64		Warwickshire Museum 125; 234; 781; 833; 847	

C. BY TREASURE NUMBER

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2005	42	1179
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2005	85	683
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2005	177	689
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2005	355	387
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2005	507	76
2005	508	1013
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2005	565	781
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2006	12	584
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2006	15	631
2006	16	1143

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2006	25	1049
2006	26	1053
2006	27	413
2006	28	330
2006	29	1080
2006	30	223
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2006	32	223
2006	33	1201
2006	34	11
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2006	37	265
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2006	222	1183
2006	223	1012
2006	224	1217
2006	225	208
2006	226	503
2006	227	176
2006	228	833
2006	229	866
2006	230	1016
2006	231	846
2006	232	867
2006	233	123 & 1082
2006	234	138
2006	235	936

T	Ref	No.
2006	236	420
2006	237	336
2006	238	699
2006	239	507
2006	240	804
2006	241	249
2006	242	286
2006	243	101
2006	244	1055
2006	245	744
2006	246	800
2006	247	1024
2006	248	368
2006	249	281
2006	250	37
2006	251	164
2006	252	602
2006	253	99
2006	254	712
2006	255	860
2006	256	247
2006	257	934
2006	258	1035
2006	259	331
2006	260	47
2006	261	939
2006	262	256
2006	263	16
2006	264	327
2006	266	619
2006	267	622
2006	268	886
2006	269	96
2006	270	512
2006	271	442
2006	272	46
2006	273	352
2006	274	578
2006	275	553
2006	276	392
2006	277	198
2006	278	592
2006	280	987
2006	281	837
2006	282	94
2006	283	947
2006	284	1018
2006	285	678
2006	286	338
2006	287	150
2006	288	241
2006	289	554
2006	290	60
2006	291	964

T	Ref	No.
2006	292	669
2006	293	1009
2006	294	403
2006	295	106
2006	296	370
2006	297	447
2006	298	1216
2006	299	71
2006	300	951
2006	301	115
2006	302	1153
2006	303	1154
2006	304	708
2006	305	116
2006	306	148
2006	307	74
2006	308	49
2006	309	774
2006	310	410
2006	311	1122
2006	312	218
2006	313	754
2006	314	556
2006	315	1017
2006	316	701
2006	317	838
2006	318	1130
2006	319	739
2006	320	299
2006	321	1140
2006	322	687
2006	323	688
2006	324	77
2006	325	555
2006	326	850
2006	327	641
2006	328	979
2006	329	1199
2006	330	279
2006	331	770
2006	332	743
2006	333	1121
2006	334	1169
2006	335	771
2006	336	504
2006	337	389
2006	338	942
2006	339	691
2006	340	589
2006	341	446
2006	342	600
2006	343	329
2006	344	356
2006	345	972

T	Ref	No.
2006	346	966
2006	347	280
2006	348	79
2006	349	551
2006	350	315 & 1171
2006	351	126
2006	352	709
2006	353	784
2006	354	1191
2006	355	1152
2006	356	1190
2006	357	1214
2006	358	559
2006	359	146
2006	360	147
2006	361	188
2006	362	187
2006	363	706
2006	364	156
2006	365	157
2006	366	887
2006	367	842
2006	368	1187
2006	369	1193
2006	370	1097
2006	371	494
2006	372	55
2006	373	660
2006	374	182
2006	375	537
2006	376	222
2006	377	607
2006	378	347
2006	379	24
2006	380	35
2006	381	339
2006	382	911
2006	383	571
2006	384	132
2006	385	445
2006	386	379
2006	387	762
2006	388	215
2006	389	1110
2006	390	223
2006	391	710
2006	392	526
2006	393	830
2006	394	1206
2006	395	437
2006	396	87
2006	397	455
2006	398	569
2006	399	782

T	Ref	No.
2006	400	506
2006	401	75
2006	402	1002
2006	403	639
2006	404	384
2006	405	843
2006	406	48
2006	407	918
2006	408	458
2006	409	1065
2006	410	1119
2006	411	505
2006	412	377
2006	413	1037
2006	414	373
2006	415	874
2006	416	1137
2006	417	927
2006	418	108
2006	419	550
2006	420	818
2006	422	297
2006	423	693
2006	424	922
2006	425	1007
2006	426	1156
2006	427	749
2006	428	606
2006	429	332
2006	430	1014
2006	431	969
2006	432	459
2006	433	758
2006	434	540
2006	435	617
2006	436	793
2006	437	502
2006	438	962
2006	439	570
2006	440	252
2006	442	454
2006	443	557
2006	444	740
2006	445	431
2006	446	670
2006	447	726
2006	448	363
2006	449	481
2006	450	642
2006	451	9
2006	452	1076
2006	453	514
2006	454	812
2006	455	666

T	Ref	No.
2006	456	508
2006	457	721
2006	458	775
2006	459	873
2006	460	737
2006	461	875
2006	462	575
2006	463	107
2006	464	795
2006	465	29
2006	466	876
2006	467	1118
2006	468	657
2006	469	496
2006	470	45
2006	471	871
2006	472	1034
2006	473	226 & 1164
2006	474A	1093
2006	474B	1128
2006	475	618
2006	476	888
2006	477	1033
2006	478	580
2006	479	943
2006	480	717
2006	481	614
2006	482	572
2006	483	852
2006	484	1170
2006	485	21
2006	486	489
2006	487	125
2006	488	1204
2006	489	663
2006	490	1200
2006	491	582
2006	492	334
2006	493	1040
2006	494	1050
2006	495	236
2006	496	965
2006	497	720
2006	498	738
2006	499	615
2006	500	671
2006	501	690
2006	502	1189
2006	503	552
2006	504	305
2006	505	1196
2006	506	734
2006	507	323
2006	508	813

T	Ref	No.
2006	509	977
2006	510	954
2006	511	741
2006	512	574
2006	513	1197
2006	514	36
2006	515	469
2006	516	195 & 1141
2006	517	711
2006	518	158
2006	519	926
2006	520	273 & 1163
2006	521	1032
2006	522	257
2006	523	895
2006	524	906
2006	525	1023
2006	526	112
2006	527	270
2006	528	435
2006	529	322
2006	530	1175
2006	531	1010
2006	532A	527
2006	532B	160
2006	532C	823
2006	532D	314
2006	532E, 532F,	610
2006	G, I, J	636
2006	532H	452
2006	533	890
2006	534	944
2006	535	1092
2006	536	184
2006	537	110
2006	538	815
2006	539	365
2006	540	493
2006	541	824
2006	542	1020
2006	543	482
2006	544	248
2006	545	905
2006	546	1178
2006	547	1157
2006	548	865
2006	549	340
2006	550	4
2006	551	44
2006	552	298
2006	553	1174
2006	554	1067
2006	555	422
2006	556	225

T	Ref	No.
2006	557	337
2006	558	763
2006	559	1104
2006	560	521
2006	561	543
2006	562	57
2006	563	111
2006	564	1048
2006	565	980
2006	566	8
2006	567	725
2006	568	271
2006	569	1008
2006	570	130
2006	571	643
2006	573	450
2006	574	207 & 1165
2006	575	173
2006	576	444
2006	577	292
2006	578	902
2006	579	525
2006	580	620
2006	581	667
2006	582	777
2006	583	560
2006	584	702
2006	585	694
2006	586	388
2006	587	953
2006	588	165
2006	589	78
2006	590	563
2006	591	491
2006	592	791
2006	593	931
2006	594	1001
2006	595	595
2006	596	680
2006	597	785
2006	598	1176
2006	599	805
2006	600	665
2006	601	892

T	Ref	No.
2006	602	443
2006	603	333
2006	604	659
2006	605	1151
2006	606	72
2006	607	952
2006	608	177
2006	609	321
2006	610	371
2006	611	1115
2006	612	914
2006	613	374
2006	614	174
2006	615	908
2006	616	418
2006	617	648
2006	618	773
2006	619	1049
2006	620	39
2006	621	1084
2006	622	480
2006	623	396
2006	624	863
2006	625	1221
2006	626	912
2006	627	599
2006	628	354
2006	629	217
2006	630	727
2006	631	1124
2006	632	477
2006	633	245
2006	634	685
2006	635	23
2006	636	747
2006	637	476
2006	638	973
2006	639	716
2006	640	1042
2006	641	748
2006	642	145
2006	643	183
2006	644	154
2006	645	753

T	Ref	No.
2006	646	647
2006	647	95
5	1	1235
5	2	1239
5	3	1238
5	6	1225
5	8	1253
5	9	1243
5	10	1224
5	11	1240
5	12	1242
5	13	1255
5	14	1229
5	15	1223
5	16	1256
5	17	1258
6	1	1252
6	2	1231
6	3	1255
6	4	1254
6	5	1259
6	7	1248
6	8	1249
6	9	1233
6	10	1251
6	11	1228
6	12	1230
6	13	1244
6	14	1246
6	15	1247
6	16	1234
6	17	1226
6	18	1236
6	19	1257
6	20	1250
6	21	1227
6	22	1237
6	23	1241
6	24	1222
6	25	1245
6	26	1232
NI		1260

Note 1: void numbers are: 2005 T: 66, 161, 190, 239, 475, 476, 500. 2006 T: 114, 165, 265, 279, 421, 572.
Note 2: not included in this report: 2005 T487 & 2006 T441
Note 3: Welsh cases not listed in this report: 05.4, 05.5, 05.7, 06.6

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Note: All objects are illustrated at approximately twice life-size unless otherwise stated; all coins are illustrated at approximately actual size unless otherwise stated.



1. Winchester area, Hampshire (Half life-size)



5. Coggeshall, Essex



9. Hinckley area, Leicestershire



13. Mudford, Somerset



2. Gilmorton, Leicestershire (Actual size)



6. Harlow, Essex



10. Farndon, Nottinghamshire



14. Ilam, Staffordshire (Actual size)



11. River Penny area, Shropshire (Actual size)



15. Arundel area, West Sussex



3. Calbourne, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



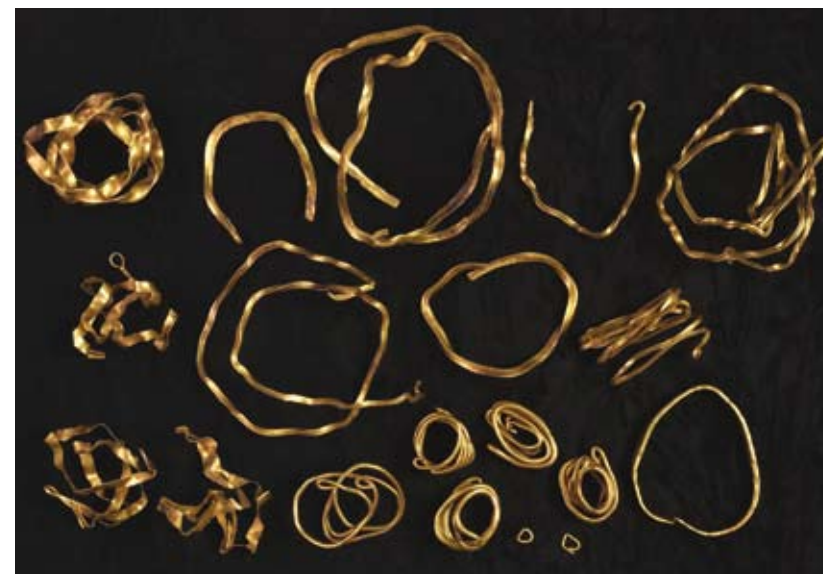
7. Takeley, Essex



4. Paul, Cornwall



8. Sittingbourne area, Kent



12. Mendip Hills area, Somerset (Half life-size)



16. Chichester area, West Sussex



20. Crawley, Hampshire



17. Ely Area, Cambridgeshire



21. Fawley, Hampshire



18. Englefield, West Berkshire



22. Rowlands Castle, Hampshire (Actual size)



19. Kelvedon, Essex



23. Winchester area, Hampshire



24. Buntingford, Hertfordshire



28. Kent area, Kent



25. Newchurch, Isle of Wight



29. Maidstone area, Kent



26. West Wight, Isle of Wight



27. Brabourne, Kent



30. Bawdeswell area, Norfolk (Half life-size)



31. Radway, Warwickshire



33. Padstow, Cornwall



32. Donhead St Mary's, Wiltshire (Actual size)



34. Wembury, Devon



35. Charminster, Dorset (Actual size)



36. Sixpenny Handley, Dorset



37. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire



41. Ottery St Mary, Devon (Half life-size)



43. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



42. Poulton, Gloucestershire (Half life-size)



44.1. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



44.2. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



45. Brampton, Oxfordshire (Half life-size)



46. Arundel area, West Sussex (Half life-size)



47. Maulden, Bedfordshire (Actual size)



48. Braintree area, Essex (Actual size)



49.1. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



49.3. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



49.2. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



49.4. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



49.5. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



50. Buckinghamshire area, Buckinghamshire (Half life-size)



49.6. Tattershall area, Lincolnshire (Half life-size)



51. Royston area, Cambridgeshire (Actual size)



52. Talaton, Devon (Half life-size)



53.1. Sedgefield, Durham (Actual size)



53.2. Sedgefield, Durham (Actual size)



54.1. Bradfield, Essex (Half life-size)



54.2. Bradfield, Essex (Half life-size)



55. Langford, Essex (Half life-size)



57.1. Mid Essex, Essex (Half life-size)



57.2. Mid Essex, Essex



56. Maldon area, Essex (Half life-size)



58.1. Tendring area, Essex (Half life-size)



58.2. Tendring area, Essex (Half life-size)



59. Pencoyd, Herefordshire (Half life-size)



60. Shorwell, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



61.1. Ramsgate area, Kent (Half life-size)



61.3. Ramsgate area, Kent (Half life-size)



61.2. Ramsgate area, Kent (Half life-size)



62.1. Reepham area, Norfolk (Half life-size)



62.2. Reepham area, Norfolk (Actual size)



63.1. Reepham area, Norfolk (Half life-size)



63.2. Reepham area, Norfolk (Actual size)



64.1. Berwick-upon-Tweed area, Northumberland (Half life-size)



64.2. Berwick-upon-Tweed area, Northumberland (Half life-size)



64.4. Berwick-upon-Tweed area, Northumberland (Half life-size)



65.2. Copdock, Suffolk (Half life-size)



65.1. Copdock, Suffolk (Half life-size)



65.3. Copdock, Suffolk (Half life-size)



65.4. Copdock, Suffolk (Half life-size)



66.2. Cornard, Suffolk (Half life-size)



66.1. Cornard, Suffolk (Half life-size)



67. Eaton, Norfolk (Quarter life-size)



68.1. Keswick, Norfolk (Actual size)



68.2. Keswick, Norfolk (Actual size)



68.3. Keswick, Norfolk (Actual size)



69.1. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.2. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.3. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.4. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.5. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.7. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.6. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.8. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



69.9. Mylor, Cornwall (Half life-size)



80. Bawsey area, Norfolk



81. Kings Lynn area, Norfolk (Actual size)



82.1. Newark, Nottinghamshire (Half life-size)



82.2. Newark, Nottinghamshire (Half life-size)



85. Oswestry, Shropshire (Actual size)



84. Chiseldon, Wiltshire



86. Westbere, Kent (Actual size)



87.1. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight



87.2. Newchurch area, Isle of Wight



99. Littlethorpe, North Yorkshire



107. North Cornwall, Cornwall



91. Warburton, Greater Manchester (Actual size)



108. Cottered, Hertfordshire



109. Unknown, Unknown



92. Turvey, Bedfordshire



110. Sudbury area, Suffolk



93. Ludford, Lincolnshire (Actual size)



111. Southwark, London



112. Goring Heath, Oxfordshire



114. Gisburn, Lancashire



113. Nether Wallop, Hampshire



115. Roxby cum Risby, North Lincolnshire



116. Pentney, Norfolk



117. Newark area, Nottinghamshire



118. Evesham area, Worcestershire (Actual size)



119. Highnam, Gloucestershire



120. Denton with Wootton, Kent



121. Scopwick, Lincolnshire



122. Haltwhistle, Northumberland



123. Chirton, Wiltshire



124. Scawby , North Lincolnshire



125. South Warwickshire, Warwickshire



126. York, York



171. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk



172. Gillingham, Kent (Actual size)



175. Turvey, Bedfordshire



178. Woodnesborough, Kent



176. West Essex, Essex



177. Langford, Essex



185.1. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (Actual size)



185.2. Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (Actual size)



186. North Essex, Essex



187. Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk



188. North West Norfolk, Norfolk



187. Gillingham, Kent (Actual size)



188. Hollingbourne, Kent



189. Kington Langley, Wiltshire



199. Lichfield area, Staffordshire



202. Cliffe, Kent (Actual size)



200. Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire



203. Eastry, Kent



201. Brighstone, Isle of Wight



204.1. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)



204.2. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)



204.3. North of Ipswich, Suffolk (Half life-size)



205. Newchurch, Kent



206. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire (Actual size)



207. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk (Actual size)



214. East Walton, Norfolk



215. Torksey, Lincolnshire



217. Pocklington area, East Riding of Yorkshire



216. Seething, Norfolk



218. Spofforth area, North Yorkshire



221. West Wight, Isle of Wight (Half life-size)



222.2. Dartford, Kent



222.1. Dartford, Kent



222.3. Dartford, Kent



222.4. Dartford, Kent



222.5. Dartford, Kent



222.6. Dartford, Kent



222.7. Dartford, Kent



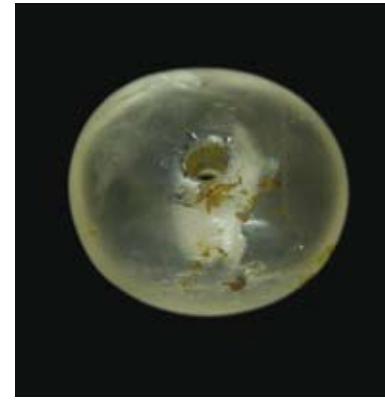
222.9 Dartford, Kent



222.8. Dartford, Kent



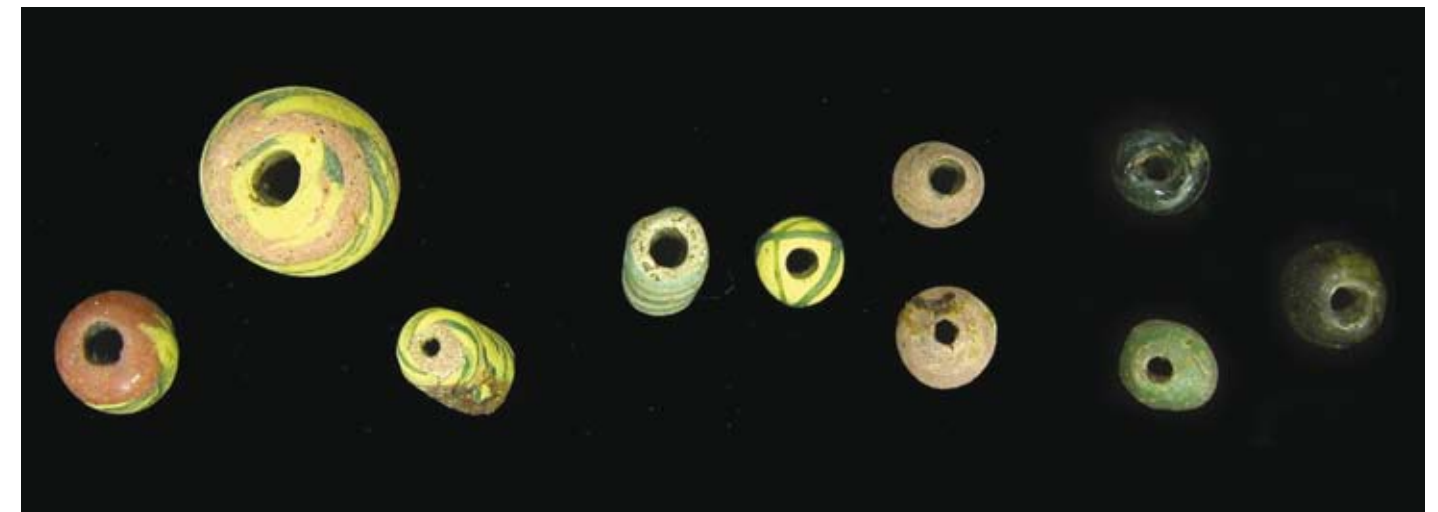
222.10. Dartford, Kent



222.12. Dartford, Kent



222.11. Dartford, Kent



222.13. Dartford, Kent



224.1. Bridge, Kent (Half life-size)



224.2. Bridge, Kent (Half life-size)



224.3. Bridge, Kent (Actual size)



225.1. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London



225.2. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London
(scale not twice life-size)



225.3. St Martin in the Fields,
Westminster, London



225.4. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London



225.5. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London (Actual size)



225.6. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London



225.7. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London



225.8. St Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London



226.1. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland



226.2. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland (Actual size)



227. Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire



228. Hythe, Kent



229. Old Buckenham, Norfolk



230. Dereham area, Norfolk



231. South Norfolk, Norfolk



234. Polesworth, Warwickshire



232. South Leverton, Nottinghamshire



238. Black Notley, Essex



233. Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire



239. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire



240. Hursley, Hampshire



248. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight (Actual size)



252. Mid Essex, Essex



255. Branston area, Lincolnshire



241.1. Bawsey, Norfolk



241.2. Bawsey, Norfolk



249. Harrold, Bedfordshire



253. Niton and Whitwell, Isle of Wight



242. Beccles area, Suffolk



250. Calbourne, Isle of Wight



254. Witham Friary, Somerset



243. Hollingbourne, Kent



251. Swaffham area, Norfolk



256. Tarrant Hinton, Dorset



257. Great Dunham, Norfolk



259. Brabourne, Kent



267. Northbourne, Kent



258. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire



260. Old Romney, Kent



268. Selling, Kent (Actual size)



269. Aylsham area, Norfolk



266. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire



270. Pavenham, Bedfordshire



271. Shepshed, Leicestershire



272. Newball, Lincolnshire



273a. Stradsett, Norfolk



273b. Stradsett, Norfolk



274. Stafford, Staffordshire



275. Ogbourne St Andrew, Wiltshire



276. Holt area, Norfolk



278. Manton, North Lincolnshire



279. Farnborough area, London



280. Market Weighton area, East Riding of Yorkshire



283. Lyminge, Kent



285. Thurnham, Kent



290. Warnford, Hampshire



286. Hampshire or Thames area, Hampshire



288. Maidstone area, Kent



291. Udimore, East Sussex



289. Wootton, Staffordshire



299. Rushton, Northamptonshire



300. Mildenhall area, Suffolk



303.1. West Ilsley, West Berkshire



303.2. West Ilsley, West Berkshire



304. Aughton, South Yorkshire



307. Corby area, Northamptonshire



308.1. Kelvedon, Essex



305. Aldborough area, Norfolk



308.2. Kelvedon, Essex



306. Quidenham, Norfolk
(Actual size)



309. Hotham, East Riding of Yorkshire



310.1. Penrith area, Cumbria



310.2. Penrith area, Cumbria



315. Vernhams Dean, Hampshire



316. Wiltshire area, Wiltshire



318. Breadsall, Derbyshire



317. Stanthorne, Cheshire



319. Cliffe, Kent



320. Thrusington, Leicestershire



323. Alby area, Norfolk



321. Heckington, Lincolnshire



324. Radley, Oxfordshire



322. North Crawley, Milton Keynes



325. West Clandon, Surrey



326. Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire



327. Lupton area, Cumbria



328. Cotwolds area, Gloucestershire



329. Saintbury, Gloucestershire



330. Walterstone, Herefordshire



333. Diss Area, Suffolk



331. Godshill, Isle of Wight



334. Reigate, Surrey



332. Oswestry, Shropshire



335. Dunchurch, Warwickshire
(Actual size)



336. Codford, Wiltshire



340. Winwick, Cheshire



338. Beachamwell, Norfolk



341. Rowington, Warwickshire



339. Embsay, North Yorkshire



342. Great Durnford area, Wiltshire



343. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire



388. Thaxted, Essex



387. Felsted, Essex



389. Stanton St John, Oxfordshire



394. Manby, Lincolnshire



395. Tarrant Valley, Dorset



396. Calbourne, Isle of Wight



397. Markyate, Hertfordshire



400. Highnam, Gloucestershire



401. Easingwold area, North Yorkshire



402. Dunterton, Devon



403. Marshwood, Dorset



404. Belton, North Lincolnshire



405. Marsham, Norfolk



406. Ewell, Surrey



407. Bexhill area, East Sussex



411. Helmsley, North Yorkshire



408. Lewes area, East Sussex



412. Lache area, Cheshire



409. Chichester area, West Sussex



413. High Easter, Essex



410. Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex



414. Wickhambreaux, Kent



415. Congresbury, North Somerset



416. West Chinnock, Somerset



417. Tolpuddle, Dorset



418. Ipplepen, Devon



419. Bristol, Gloucestershire



420. Codford, Wiltshire



421. Cerne Abbas, Dorset



422. Thornbury, South Gloucestershire



424. Whitchurch, Shropshire



427. Redditch, Worcestershire



430. Clavering, Essex



423.1. Kirkham area, Lancashire



425. Stowe, Staffordshire



428. Tawstock, Devon



431. North of Colchester, Essex



423.2. Kirkham area, Lancashire



426. Durnford, Wiltshire



429. Pulham, Dorset



432. Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire



433. Ilam, Staffordshire



507. Exton, Hampshire



434. Bexhill area, East Sussex



508. Oakley, Buckinghamshire



435. Buckingham, Buckinghamshire



509. Pytchley, Northamptonshire



510. Ewelme, Oxfordshire



511. High Roding, Essex



512. Bosworth, Leicestershire



513. Cowfold, West Sussex



528. Orford Area, Suffolk



529. West Crewkerne, Somerset



535. Manston, Dorset



538. Bayston Hill, Shropshire



536. Swanley, Kent



542. East Dean and Friston, East Sussex (Actual size)



537. Arreton area, Isle of Wight



547. Market Weighton, East Riding of Yorkshire



548.1. Aldingbourne, West Sussex



548.2. Aldingbourne, West Sussex



549. West Clandon, Surrey



550. Hatfield Woodhouse Area, South Yorkshire



551. Pulham, Dorset



555. Hamfallow, Gloucestershire



562. Long Stratton, Norfolk



565. East Walton, Norfolk



559. Edgefield, Norfolk



563. Dalton, North Yorkshire



572. Tendring area, Essex



561. Urchfont, Wiltshire



564. South Molton, Devon



573. Tortworth, South Gloucestershire



575. Buckingham, Buckinghamshire (Actual size)



576. Ivinghoe Aston area, Buckinghamshire



577. Newent, Gloucestershire (Actual size)



578. Redbourn, Hertfordshire (Actual size)



579. Heckington, Lincolnshire (Actual size)



580. Hanslope, Milton Keynes



581. Tickenham, North Somerset



582. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire (Actual size)



603. Corse, Gloucestershire



604. Witham area, Essex



612. Kensworth, Bedfordshire



615. North of Colchester, Essex



643. Shillington, Bedfordshire



605. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire



613. East of Colchester, Essex



616. St Cuthbert Out, Somerset



644. Soulbury, Buckinghamshire



614. North of Colchester, Essex



642. Crondall, Hampshire



645. Gwithian, Cornwall



646. Derby, Derbyshire



649. Pinhoe, Devon



652. Good Easter, Essex



655. Barkway, Hertfordshire



647. Kingsbridge, Devon



650. Ugborough, Devon



653. Botley, Hampshire



656. Arreton, Isle of Wight



648. Paignton, Devon



651. Compton Abbas, Dorset



654. Kingstone area, Herefordshire



657. Swainsthorpe, Norfolk



658. Thornham, Norfolk
(Actual size)



661. North Curry, Somerset



664. Sullington area, West Sussex



665. Upton Lovell, Wiltshire



659. Fawler, Oxfordshire



662. Taunton area, Somerset



695. Wem area, Shropshire



660. Stowmarket area, Suffolk



663. Willingdon and Jevington, East Sussex



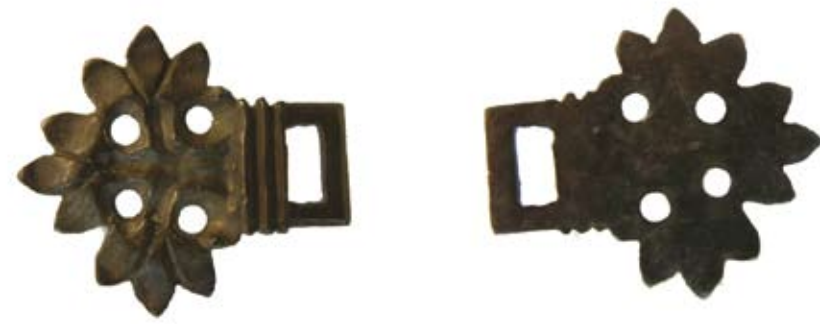
696. Whaplode, Lincolnshire



698. Findon, West Sussex



697. South Colchester, Essex



699. Bishopstone, Wiltshire



700. Seething, Norfolk



701. Thetford area, Norfolk



715.1. Chester, Cheshire



715.2. Chester, Cheshire



716. Lavenham, Suffolk



717. Boxted, Essex



718. Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire



719. Kirkham area, Lancashire



723. Pavenham, Bedfordshire



726. South Essex, Essex



777. South West Essex, Essex



720. Thakeham, West Sussex



727. Bletchingley, Surrey



778.1. Witham area, Essex



721. Collingbourne Kingston, Wiltshire



724. Little Budworth, Cheshire



728. Driffield area, East Riding of Yorkshire



778.2. Witham area, Essex



722. Edworth, Bedfordshire



725. Chelmsford area, Essex



779. Wendover, Buckinghamshire



782. Ryther area, North Yorkshire



789. Little Brickhill, Milton Keynes



790. Milborne Port, Somerset



780. High Roding, Essex



791. North Perrott, Somerset



781. Monks Kirby, Warwickshire



788. Newent, Gloucestershire



792. Woodbridge area, Suffolk



803. Ham and Stone, Gloucestershire



805.2. Bayston Hill, Shropshire



804. Denmead, Hampshire



806. Honeybourne, Worcestershire



805.1. Bayston Hill, Shropshire



807. Highnam, Gloucestershire



816. Billingshurst area, West Sussex (Actual size)



817. Highnam, Gloucestershire



818. Littlehempston, Devon (Actual size)



830. Stroud area, Hampshire



831. Kingstone, Herefordshire



832. Wells area, Somerset



833. Brailes, Warwickshire



839. West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire (Actual size)



840. Udimore, East Sussex



841. Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire



846. Wiveton, Norfolk



847. Wellesbourne, Warwickshire



848. Lydd, Kent



849. Battle, East Sussex



857. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight



858. Stalbridge, Dorset



859. West Charlton area, Devon



861. Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire



862. Pulham, Dorset



873. Compton, Surrey



877. Milborne Port, Somerset



878. Totnes, Devon



879. Brantingham, East Riding of Yorkshire



880. Ilam, Staffordshire



1042. Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire – a selection of gold Iron Age staters, c. 60–50 BC



1043a. Climping, West Sussex
Gold 'climping' type stater, c. 50–20 BC



1043b. Climping, West Sussex
Gold British QB stater, c. 50–20 BC



1046a. East of Colchester, Essex
Gold stater of Addedomaros, 20 BC – AD 10



1046b. East of Colchester, Essex
Gold stater of Addedomaros, 20 BC – AD 10



1055a. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: Face Horse type, c. AD 30–60
(*BMC* 3646)



1055b. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (*BMC* 3848)



1055c. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ANTED, c. AD 30–60 (*BMC* 3963)



1055d. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ECEN, c. AD 30–60 (*BMC* 4034)



1055e. North Suffolk, Suffolk
Icenian silver unit: ED, c. AD 30–60 (*BMC* 4261)



1059a. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of C Vibius Pansa, 48 BC



1059b. Aldham, Essex
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, 32–31 BC



1060b. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Tiberius, AD 14–37, Lyon mint



1060a. Crondall, Hampshire
Silver denarius of Roscius Fabatus, 64 BC



1062a. Albrighton, Shropshire
69 silver denarii of the Roman Republican and Imperial periods, 140 BC – AD 37



1062b. Albrighton, Shropshire
Reverses



1067a. Dymock, Gloucestershire
Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–38) (RIC41)



1067b. Dymock, Gloucestershire
Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–38) (RIC39a)



1076. Bridgnorth area, Shropshire
Seven silver denarii, ranging from 46 BC – AD 173



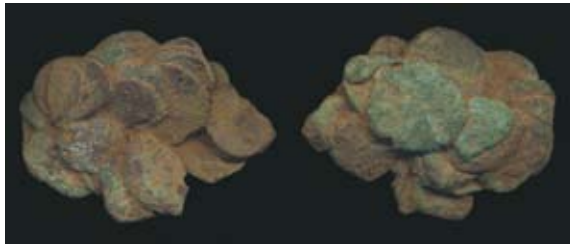
1089. Shellingford, Oxfordshire
3 silver radiates of Gordian III (AD 238–244)



1096. Burwash area, East Sussex
A selection of the 1,863 silver radiates and pottery sherds from the original find (c. AD 211–269)



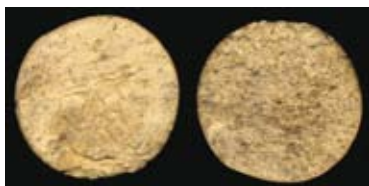
1100. Childerley Gate, Cambridgeshire
A selection of the c. 4,487 barbarous radiates, c. AD 270s–280s



1108. Kings Somborne, Hampshire
A fused lump of 25+ barbarous radiates, c. AD 270s–280s



1110a. Braithwell, South Yorkshire
Copper alloy denarius of Gallienus, mint of Rome, AD 260–280 (Twice actual size)



1111a. Alton, Wiltshire
A bone counter found with the hoard



1111c. Alton, Wiltshire
Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I, (AD 271–274)
CONCORDIA MILITVM (unpublished)



1111b. Alton, Wiltshire
3 silver radiates of Florian (AD 276)



1111d. Alton, Wiltshire
Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I, (AD 271–274)
VICTORIA [?AVGG] (unpublished)



1130a. Guildford, Surrey
Silver miliarensis of Constantius II, AD 337–361, Constantinople (Twice actual size)



1130b. Guildford, Surrey
Silver miliarensis of Magnus Maximus, AD 383–388, Trier (Twice actual size)



1131a. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Julian (AD 360–3)
(*RIC* Lyon 218)



1131f. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valentinian I (AD 364–375)
(*RIC* Rome 10a)



1131b. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Julian (AD 360–363)
(*RIC* Arles 309)



1131g. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valens (AD 364–378)
(*RIC* Rome 10c)



1131c. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Julian (AD 360–363)
(*RIC* Arles 309)



1131h. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valentinian II (AD 375–392)
(*RIC* Trier 43)



1131d. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valeus (AD 364–378)
(*RIC* Trier 27e/45b)



1131i. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valentinian II (AD 375–392)
(*RIC* Aquileia 27a)



1131e. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire
Silver siliqua of Valeus (AD 364–378)
(*RIC* Trier 27e/45b)



1141a. Hoxne, Suffolk
4 silver siliquae dating from c. AD 360 – c. AD 402



1141c. Hoxne, Suffolk (Actual size)
Fragment of gilt toilet implement



1155a1. Norwich, Norfolk
Gold-plated base metal
imitation of a Merovingian
gold tremissis



1155a2. Norwich, Norfolk



1155d1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B)
c. 680–710



1155d2. Norwich, Norfolk



1155b1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series A)
c. 680–710



1155b2. Norwich, Norfolk



1155e1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B)
c. 680–710



1155e2. Norwich, Norfolk



1155c1. Norwich, Norfolk
Silver sceatta (Series B)
c. 680–710



1155c2. Norwich, Norfolk



1156. Aiskew, North Yorkshire
Silver penny of Cynethryth (c. 757–96)



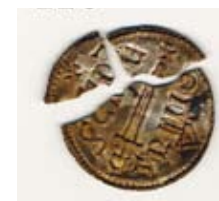
1158a. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of Plegmund,
Archbishop of Canterbury (890–914)



1158a. Penrith area, Cumbria
reverse



1158c. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of the St. Peter Coinage
(c. 921–7)



1158c. Penrith area, Cumbria
reverse



1158d. Penrith area, Cumbria
Silver penny of the St. Edmund
Memorial Coinage (c. 885–915)



1158d. Penrith area, Cumbria
reverse



1158b. Penrith area, Cumbria
9 silver pennies of Edward the Elder (899–924)
obverse



1158b. Penrith area, Cumbria
9 silver pennies of Edward the Elder (899–924)
reverse



1169a. Leiston area, Suffolk, obverse
6 silver pennies of Henry II, issued between 1158 and 1180



1169b. Leiston area, Suffolk, reverse



1176a. Huggate, East Riding of Yorkshire
Fused parcel of around 37 pennies, struck after 1279
(twice actual size)



1177. Rendham, Suffolk (Actual size)
7 silver pennies of Edward I, struck at London in the 1280s



1178. East Walton, Norfolk
2 Medieval silver cut halfpennies, ?13th century
(Twice actual size)



1183a. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward I (1272–1307)
London (Class 10ct)



1183b. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward II (1307–1327)
London (Class 13)



1183c. Oxted, Surrey
Silver penny of Edward I (1272–1307)
Canterbury (Class 4b)



1184. Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire
Over twenty fused silver pennies, struck after c. 1353



1191e. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–60), Calais (Annulet)



1191f. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Rosette Mascle)



1191g. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Rosette Mascle)



1196. Alby area, Norfolk
A gilded forgery of an Angel of Edward IV,
made c. 1470–85 (or later)



1191a. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry IV (1399–1413), London



1191b. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver penny of Henry V (1413–1422), York (Class C)



1191c. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), London (Annulet)



1191d. Skipton, North Yorkshire
Silver groat of Henry VI (1422–1460), Calais (Annulet)



1200a. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Henry VIII (1509–1547), Tower mint



1200f. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver finger ring



1200b. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Edward VI (1547–1553) in the name of Henry VIII, Canterbury



1201. New Romney, Kent
A selection of silver coins of Henry VIII (1509–1547) and a coin of Edward VI (1547–1553) struck in the name of Henry VIII



1200c. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver groat of Edward VI (1547–1553), in the name of Henry VIII, York



1200d. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver half-groat of Edward VI (1547–1553), in the name of Henry VIII, Canterbury



1200e. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire
Silver shilling of Edward VI (1547–1553), Canterbury, dated 1549



a.



b.



c.

1214. Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire
Two shillings and a half-crown of Charles I (1625–1649)



1216a. Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire
A post-medieval forger's hoard, including a counterfeit shilling of Charles I



1218a. York area, York
Silver thaler of Johann George, elector of Saxony (1611–15), dated 1612



1218b. York area, York
Silver thaler of Archduke Leopold of Austria (1623–1632), dated 1634



1218c. York area, York
Silver thaler of Augsburg with portrait of Ferdinand III, dated 1643



1218d. York area, York
Silver thaler of Augsburg struck in the name of emperor Leopold I, dated 1694



1218e. York area, York
Silver thaler of Maximilian II Emmanuel, elector of Bavaria (1679–1726),
dated 1694



1220. Nacton, Suffolk
Three shillings and three sixpences of William III (1694–1702)



1222. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan



1223. Clancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan



1224. Boverton, Vale of Glamorgan (Half life-size)



1225. Maescar, Powys (Actual size)



1226. Gresford, Wrexham



1227. Goldcliff, Monmouthshire



1228. Llanbedr Duffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire



1229. Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan



1230. Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire



1231. St Brides Wentlooge A, Monmouthshire



1232.1. Llanover area, Monmouthshire



1232.2. Llanover area, Monmouthshire



1233 St Brides Wentlooge, Monmouthshire



1234. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan



1235. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan



1236. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan



1238. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan



1240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire



1241. Michaelstone-y-fedw, Newport



1242. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan



1260. Moneygran, County Londonderry (Half life-size)

