

Dimensions: Length: 20mm; width: 19mm.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.150) Winchester

(v) Pendants – miscellaneous

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

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr Alan Steele

Date of discovery: 8 October 2000

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

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

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

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

Disposition: British Museum.

J P ROBINSON



(Fig.151) New Romney

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

Date: About 1282–1300

Finder: Mr Brian Pearce

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

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

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

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

Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK AND J P ROBINSON



(Fig.153) Little Massingham

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

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mrs J Worton

Date of discovery: June 1998

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

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

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

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

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

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Chris Merchant

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

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

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

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

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.154) Sherburn-in-Elmet

(vi) Badges

154 Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt pilgrim badge (M&ME 223) (Fig. 154)**Date:** 15th century**Finder:** Mr P Lowery**Date of discovery:** 18 January 2000**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** A silver-gilt pilgrim souvenir of St Michael slaying the serpent. It has suffered some damage and the right leg of St Michael along with the bottom half of the serpent is missing, but it is substantially intact. On the reverse is a stitching loop which would have been used to attach the souvenir to a hat or other garment. Though such souvenirs were most frequently mass-produced from lead-alloy, both copper-alloy and silver examples begin to appear in greater numbers in the fifteenth century. Saint Michael was venerated at Mont St Michel in Normandy which is the likely place of origin for this souvenir.**Disposition:** The Yorkshire Museum.

(Fig.155) Chiddingly

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

Date: Late 15th century**Finder:** Mr Phil Weeden**Date of discovery:** February 1999**Circumstances of discovery:** While searching with a metal-detector.**Description:** Silver livery badge in the form of a boar, the symbol of King Richard III (1483–85). There are traces of gilding on the upper surface of the badge. The reverse has traces of the setting for a pin which attached the badge to the dress. In view of its small size, the badge may have been designed for wearing in a hat.**Dimensions and metal content:** X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of 93 per cent. Length: 32 mm; weight: 4.90g.**Note:** The white boar badge was used by Richard III's household and followers between the early 1470s and 1485. The 'bore' may have been an anagram of Ebor (the Latin name for York). Royal wardrobe accounts for 1483 record that thousands of boar-badges were produced for use at Richard III's

coronation in July and again in September for the investiture of his son, Edward, as Prince of Wales. A very similar boar-badge, in this case cast in sheet copper-alloy, was found in the moat of Richard's hereditary home at Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, in 1930 (P Tudor-Craig, *Richard III* (1973), fig. 50). A pewter version with collar and ring through the snout was found in 1994 during excavations on the site of the Hanseatic Steelyard on the London riverfront (B Spencer, *Pilgrim Badges and Secular Badges*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London:7 (London, 1998), cat. 281h). The Chiddingly find appears to be the only known precious-metal version of this late medieval livery badge.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig. 156) Andover area

(vii) Mounts

156 Andover area, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt mounted cameo (M&ME 317) (Fig. 156)

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr G James

Date of discovery: 8 October 2000

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

Description: A silver-gilt mount set with a carnelian cameo in the form of a face. The practice of cameo cutting underwent a renaissance in the thirteenth century, particularly in Paris where very high standards were achieved. This carnelian is quite crudely carved with features which lack delicacy. It may have once formed part of a ring brooch, as with the Oxwich brooch (National Museums & Galleries of Wales, Cardiff, 76.39 H), or it may equally have been mounted on a book cover or a shrine.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Length: 11.5mm; width: 10mm; weight: 1.2g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

157 Mendlesham, Suffolk: Medieval gold mount (M&ME 400)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Ms J A Steward

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: A gold, decorative mount with engraved flowers and foliate scrolls and a setting for a glass or jewel. Mounts such as this are likely to have been used to embellish book covers or shrines. It has suffered considerable damage and is much deformed though of roughly triangular shape.

Dimensions: Length: 11mm; width: 9mm

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(viii) Other objects

158 Bacton, Norfolk: Medieval silver end-cap from a knife handle (M&ME 246)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Dr Tim Pestell

Date of discovery: Spring 2000

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

Description: A silver end-cap, probably from a knife handle. It is much damaged and comprises a crushed, hollow cylinder with a flat, circular terminal. The terminal carries a monogram for Maria (the Virgin Mary).

Dimensions: Diameter: 17mm; height: 13mm.

Note: Found during the archaeological survey of a Cluniac priory at Broomholm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE AND J P ROBINSON

(e) Post-Medieval artefacts

(i) Finger-rings (chronological order)

159 Roughmoor, Somerset: Post-medieval gold finger-ring set with Roman intaglio (P&EE 80) (Fig. 159)

Date: Gold ring: 16th century AD; engraved gem: late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr Paul Saxton

Date of discovery: 3 November 2000

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

Description: The ring has a very slender hoop with raised bezel encircled with a line of beading between grooves. The gem is a deep orange carnelian intaglio, extremely finely engraved with four oxen in two rows of two, facing left.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence



(Fig.159) Roughmoor

analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 96 per cent. Internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 4.8g.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

C M JOHNS

160 Kenilworth, Warwickshire: Post-medieval gold memento mori finger-ring (M&ME 247)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr D P Genter

Date of discovery: 12 March 2000

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

Description: Gold memorial ring, the hexagonal bezel with incurved sides decorated with a skull surrounded by a Latin inscription, RESPICE FINEM ('consider the end'). There is no enamel left in the skull or in the inscription but the green enamel on the shoulders suggests that this was once quite a grand piece. On the reverse is a lovers' knot with the initials MB, presumably for a husband and wife. A combination of this kind, in which a mourning ring appears to have been converted to a love ring at a later date is not unusual.

Note: For similar memento mori rings with incurved hexagonal bezels, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings bequeathed by A W Franks* (London, British Museum, 1912), nos. 813–815.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE



(Fig.161) Lydd

161 Lydd, Kent: Post-medieval finger-ring with coat of arms and skull (M&ME 295) (Fig. 161)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr C G Collard

Date of discovery: 10 August 2000

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

Description: Gold ring with thin hoop, the bezel set vertically with a roundel that swivels so that either side can be worn upwards. On one side is an enamelled skull, and on the other is a coat of arms, three bull's heads flanking a chevron. The enamel is surprisingly intact and very vividly done: the skull is white with eyes, nose and teeth in black, with a line of black dots down the centre of the cranium.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

162 Wartling, East Sussex: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 269)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A T Davies

Date of discovery: 26 July 2000

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

Description: Gold ring with square pyramidal bezel set with a small pointed stone, possibly a diamond or rock-crystal. The bezel has chamfered sides, with small engraved nicks on the upper and lower surface.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

163 Bramford, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 250)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Ian Roberts

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver posy ring with the inscription I AM YOURS on the outside of the band.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

164 Llantilio Crossenny, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (NMGW 00.12)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Christopher Williams

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt posy ring. Gilding survives inside the band, but has been completely worn away on the external curved surface. The hoop is rounded on the outside to a flattened D cross-section. The outside is plain; the interior of the band is inscribed in

italic script *love me only*. There are no other marks.

Dimensions: External diameter: 22mm; internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 4.28g.

Note: The spelling and letter forms of the motto are consistent with a date in the 17th century. The letter shapes are all in earlier italic, with simple letter forms; the ascenders on the l, which clearly turn to the right at the top (clubbing), and the 'v' form of the body of 'y' are significant, since after 1650 a more fluid style developed. A date between about 1620/30–1660/70 is consistent with the evidence. The considerable wear on the outer surface suggests that the ring was worn for a long time, and supports the notion that it was probably a betrothal ring.

Four fragments of riveted copper-alloy sheet, possibly repair patches, and the top part of a copper-alloy leg from a tripod skillet or similar cooking vessel were also reported from the same field, but there is no evidence for their direct association with the ring.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire this find.

M REDKNAP

165 St Nicholas, The Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (NMGW 01.01)

Date: Late 17th century or earlier 18th century

Finder: Mr G Rees

Date of discovery: 25 March 2000

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

Description: Gold fidelity ring, inscribed on the inside *Fear God love me*, and bearing the touch-mark *AP* (conjoined at the base).

Dimensions: Internal diameter: of hoop: 19mm; band width: 5mm; weight: 5.71g.

Note: The dating of such rings can be problematic. The style of the lettering is certainly post-1650, and it is probably early 18th-century in date (again based on the beginnings of a fluid letter style). The only AP

mark noted by I Pickford, *Jackson's Silver and Gold Marks* (1989), and A G Grimwade, *London Goldsmiths 1697–1837. Their Marks & Lives* (London, 1976), is Abraham Portal, dated 1749. However the mark on this ring differs slightly, having conjoined feet.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

166 Colchester (west), Essex: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 332)

Date: 17th century (?)

Finder: Ms Penny Hall

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Silver ring with ornamental bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

167 Grimston, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 268)

Gold finger-ring inscribed inside '*remember mee*' with traces of black enamel in the inscription (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be 18th century in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

168 New Romney, Kent (3): Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 203)

Gold 'fede' or faith ring, in the form of hands clasped over a heart, inscribed *A friends gift*, with maker's mark, *DY*, stamped inside the hoop (found 2000; on examination at British Museum found to be 18th or 19th century in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder)

J A RUDOE

169 Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver finial (M&ME 283)

Silver arrow-shaped finial with engraved decoration (found 2000; on examination at British Museum no evidence was found to date this pre-1700; it was therefore unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

170 St Mary in the Marsh, Kent: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 350)

Silver 'fede' ring (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

171 Swalecliffe, Kent: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (M&ME 358)

Gold ring set with glass stone (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 in date and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

172 Dunchurch, Warwickshire (2): Post-medieval finger-ring fragment (M&ME 394)

Fragment from a Victorian finger-ring with a four-leaf clover (found 2000; on examination at British Museum it was found to be post-1700 and thus unlikely to qualify as treasure; returned to finder).

J A RUDOE

173 Harworth area, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (M&ME 218)

Date: Unknown (probably post-medieval)

Finder: Mr M Hibberd

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Silver ring with wide, 'D'-section band and slightly crenellated bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

174 Crucorney Fawr, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (NMGW 00.13)

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mr C Williams

Date of discovery: August 1999

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

Description: Small faceted silver ring.

Dimensions: Weight: 0.41g.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Dress-hooks (chronological order)

*Note: Dress-hooks were used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. Their use was probably restricted to female costume. As valuable precious-metal wares, they were also frequently listed in probate inventories and will lists. Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks are one of the most important new categories of artefact to come to light through the Treasure Act. For other examples, see Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999, nos. 208–221. See also D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal*, 82 (2002).*

175 Martyr Worthy, Hampshire (2): Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 351)

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Kenneth Frampton

Date of discovery: December 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook or 'hook-fastener' cast on one plane with trapezoidal bar and a large rosette and two projecting fleurs-de-lis in the centre. The shaft leading to the hook is cast with baluster ornament surmounted by a scallop shell. The gilding appears to be restricted to the decorative elements only. The recurving hook is soldered to the reverse of the scallop-shell in the centre of the fitting.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent. Weight: 3.70g; length: 31mm; width: 15mm.

Note: This typologically distinctive class of dress-hook represents a precious-metal version of copper-alloy dress-fittings which are known from archaeologically secure contexts of the late fifteenth to early seventeenth centuries in Britain and the Low Countries. These so-called base-metal 'hook-fasteners' are cast as one decorative element on a single plane with an angular or trapezoidal loop at the base and recurving hook soldered at 90 degrees at the opposite end. The central decorative element is usually pierced and has relief ornament of a simple geometric or foliate design. See also D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 11.

Disposition: Winchester Museum Service.

D R M GAIMSTER

176 Ince, Cheshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 330)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Christopher Jones

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Large silver-gilt dress-hook with back-

plate cusped round the edge. The hook is hollow-cast in the form of a hexagonal cushion or star, the outline silhouetted by the backplate which is applied with knops at each apex forming a six-pointed star. The hexagonal cushion in the centre is applied with bands containing circlets of filigree and granulated ornament which has been badly worn and perforated at one corner. One of the points of the star has also been torn off. The transverse bar is missing from the reverse.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent. Weight: 9.20g; height: 40 mm; width: 25mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 6.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

177 Brundall, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook fragment (M&ME 384)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr G Linton

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver dress-hook with lozenge-shaped back-plate cast with sunken interior section, possibly for enamel (now missing) around a central knop. The frame is cast with beaded ornament and the corners with circular knops. The junction of the plate and recurving hook is cast with a trefoil knop. The hook is broken off close to the junction with the back-plate. The transverse bar on the reverse is also missing.

Dimensions: 29mm overall length; 16mm diameter of backplate.

Note: This is the only find in this class with setting for enamel, as opposed to gilding of the surface. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 254.



(Fig.179) Brampton

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

178 Northrepps, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Golden

Date of discovery: February 1999

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

Description: Gilded silver trefoil dress-hook. The loop is missing.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 253.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

179 Brampton, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 294) (Fig. 179)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr David Whitehouse

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast in the form of a five-petalled flower surmounted by six conical bosses. A transverse bar is attached to the reverse for sewing into cloth. However, the recurving hook is

missing. The maker's initials IF are stamped into the surface of the reverse bar.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 97 per cent. Weight: 2.70g; height: 15mm; width: 19mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 10. This find is the only Tudor dress-hook reported to date with a maker's mark.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

180 Staxton, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 334)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr I T Postlethwaite

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Composite silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three large hemispherical bosses which are applied in filigree and granulated ornament in the form of large circles containing quatrefoil circlets with central knobs. The bosses are separated in the centre by a large petalled flower-head which is attached to the back-plate by a butterfly-clip through the centre. The central flower-head is badly worn.

Both the reverse bar and recurving hook are missing.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced a silver content of 92 per cent. Weight: 5.80g; height: 24mm; width: 24mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 5.

Disposition: British Museum.

D R M GAIMSTER

181 Layham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook fragment (M&ME 221)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Terry Calver

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver-gilt dress-hook.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

182 Parham, Suffolk: Post-medieval pair of silver-gilt dress-hooks (M&ME 347)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: A pair of silver-gilt dress-hooks cast as one in the form of a raised rectangular box or book with a projecting offset flange around the edge decorated at intervals with large globular knobs. The centre of the box or book is cast with a pyramidal boss in the centre of a quatrefoil flower. The junction of the box and hook is cast with a trefoil flower. The hook or loop(?) of the second fitting is broken off at the junction of the box and flower.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum produced a silver content of 96 per cent. The weight of the most complete hook is 8.80g; length: 26mm; width: 17mm.

Note: The Parham dress-hooks are only one of two finds of pairs of hooks so far reported through the Treasure Act in England and Wales. See also the dress-hooks from Williton, Somerset (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 217). See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 9.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.183) Wanborough

183 Wanborough, Wiltshire (1): Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 291) (Fig. 183)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr David Ebbage

Date of discovery: August 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook cast on three sides with concave bosses and surmounted towards the hook with a triangular foliate pediment. The back-plate is scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture which was probably intended for sewing permanently into the dress. The dress-hook was probably intended as a miniature of a lamp or a sconce.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 97 per cent. Weight: 6.80g; height: 35mm.

Disposition: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery hopes

to acquire.

D R M GAIMSTER

184 Caldecote, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 336)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Dawson

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three hemispherical bosses which are applied with filigree ornament in small circlets with small granulated knobs in the centre and separating each. There is a circular aperture through the back-plate at the junction of the three bosses which suggests a missing central rivet holding a central rosette in place as in the case of the hooks from Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 210 and 220 respectively) or Staxton (no. 180 above). The facing interior filigree surfaces of the bosses are worn and suggest the former presence of a pin securing a central decorative motif. The recurving hook is broken along the length.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Weight: 2.20g; length: 24mm.

Note: See D Gaimster *et al.*, 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), cat. 4.

Disposition: Acquired by Warwickshire Museum (with additional funding from public donations).

D R M GAIMSTER

185 Upper Brailes, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (M&ME 337)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Part of composite silver-gilt dress-hook with trefoil-shaped back-plate cusped around the edge. The back-plate supports three large hemispherical bosses which are applied in filigree and granulated ornament in the form of large circles containing quatrefoil circlets with central knobs. The large petalled flower-head and butterfly-rivet are missing from the centre (as in the case of the Staxton dress-hook, no. 180 above, which it resembles closely). The central flower-head is badly worn. Both the transverse bar and recurving hook are missing from the reverse.

Dimensions: 25mm length

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

186 Hemingstone, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-fastening (M&ME 333)

Date: Late 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr G Finbow

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Small silver attachment loop for operating with a dress-hook. Fitting cast in relief in the form of a scallop-shell with two holes for sewing into cloth at the hinge-end. The loop springs from the hinge-end of the scallop and has delicate foliate ornament along its inner edge.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 96 per cent. Length: 15mm; width: 12mm.

Note: This find represents a rare instance of the female counterpart to the early modern dress-hook and would have been sewn permanently into an item of dress.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(iii) Lace-tags

187 Fincham, Norfolk (2): Post-medieval silver lace-tag (M&ME 280)

Date: 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: July 1998

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

Description: Silver tag or 'aglet' with rivet-hole for securing the lace. The open end is decoratively notched.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 257

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(iv) Dress-pins (chronological order)

*Note: Spherical-headed dress-pins were used by women to secure dress or hair during the sixteenth century. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 222–228.*

188 Langford, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 338)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Miles da Costa

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is cast with large spherical concave bosses which are edged with applied beaded filigree wire. The bosses are separated by small vertical knops.

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

an approximate silver content of 95 per cent. Weight: 5.30g; length: 55mm.

Disposition: Acquired by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (with funds from the Reynolds-Chard Fund).

D R M GAIMSTER

189 Faversham, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 411) (Fig. 189)



(Fig.189) Faversham

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mrs Hickmott

Date of discovery: June 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head and small lop attached to the junction of the head and pin-shaft. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets and knops. The pin has been deliberately bent at an angle of 90 degrees at the junction with the head.

Dimensions: 53mm length; 9mm diameter of head.

Disposition: Canterbury City Museums hope to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.190) Denton

190 Denton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 220) (Fig. 190)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr K Whitelock

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is applied with filigree ornament. Surface heavily tarnished.

Dimensions: 70mm length

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

191 Cholsey, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 214) (Fig. 191)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Steven Deacon

Date of discovery: August 1998

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head and small loop attached to the junction of the head and pin-shaft. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of small circlets punctuated by knops. A raised horizontal band



(Fig.191) Cholsey

divides the head into two equal hemispheres. The pin has been deliberately bent at an angle of 90 degrees halfway along the shaft.

Dimensions: 52mm length; 13mm diameter of spherical head.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums and Archives hopes to acquire this find.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.192) East Lyng

192 East Lyng, Taunton, Somerset: silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 253) (Fig. 192)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr William Hopping

Date of discovery: May 2000

Circumstances of discovery: Found while gardening.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast spherical head. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets punctuated by knops. A large knop extends from the apex of the sphere. A raised horizontal band divides the head into two equal hemispheres. The pin has been bent deliberately at an angle of 45 degrees halfway along the shaft.

Dimensions: 74mm length; 12mm diameter of head.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.193) South Petherton

193 South Petherton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (M&ME 275) (Fig. 193)

Date: 16th century

Finders: Messrs Alan Riste and Mark Cowan

Date of discovery: June 1998

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow-cast head. The head is applied with filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets and knops. The shaft

of the pin has been lost.

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

D R M GAIMSTER



(Fig.194) Wiston © NMGW

194 Wiston, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (NMGW 00.4) (Fig. 194)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Pinnock

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver dress-pin with silver-gilt spherical head. The head is applied with filigree wire decoration forming trefoils (three circles around a central granule, within a larger circular border), and granules within circles. At the top of the head a single granule sits within a small filigree circle. A single band of cablework, formed by two strands of twisted wire,

encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam joining its two hollow halves. Two small holes at one point may have held a small ring, now missing, suggesting that a chain may originally have been attached to the pin. The pin shaft is very regular, and appears drawn.

Dimensions: Head diameter: 15–16mm. Overall length: 60mm (point missing); weight: 9.89g (uncleaned).

Note: For similar finds see *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 94 and *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 222, 228. Semi-quantitative SEM-EDX gave the following results. Major elements: silver. Minor elements: chlorine (AgCl is the predominantly visible surface corrosion product); silicon, iron, aluminium (all contaminants from adhering soil); gold (small quantities analysed on traces of yellow coloured metal on surface of pin head). Absence of detectable amounts of copper confirmed that the silver is relatively pure.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP AND M DAVIS

195 *vacat*

(v) Bodkins (chronological order)

Note: Bodkins were designed for sewing thicker textiles and heavy materials such as felt, leather or fur, hence the wide eyelets through which to thread laces or cord. They were frequently decorated and were often used by women as a dress- and hair-accessory. Dutch portraits of the 17th century show women wearing bodkins in their hair. This form of decorated bodkin / dress-accessory may have been brought to England by Dutch immigrants living in the East Anglian textile towns.

196 Hargrave, Northamptonshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (M&ME 238)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Scott Powers

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Upper part of silver bodkin with two longitudinal openings and circular eyelet at the tip. The end is surmounted by a trefoil crest. The edges of the eyelets are decorated with engraved lines and hatching.

Dimensions: 42mm length.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

197 Foxley, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver bodkin

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Riches

Date of discovery: September 1999

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

Description: A fragment of a silver bodkin of sub-rectangular section and decorated on both faces. Just below the break at the top is a square panel enclosing a relief rosette; then come some longitudinal grooves. Both breaks are fresh. These pins have been found in the Netherlands, Norwich and London.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 230 (parish previously given as Stoke Holy Cross in error).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

198 Narborough, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (M&ME 252)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Oliver

Date of discovery: 3 April 2000

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

Description: Shaft of silver bodkin, sheared off before eyelets. One face punched with the owner's initials BS, the other stamped with the maker's mark, a sun.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

199 Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 385)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Crawford

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Silver bodkin bent deliberately into a S-shaped form. Two longitudinal openings and circular eyelet towards blunt end which is cast with a small crown-like crest. Zoned hatched engraving in the form of a thistle separating the rectilinear and circular openings.

Dimensions: 47mm compressed length.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 229.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

200 Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 234)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Steve Marchant

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Complete silver bodkin with a tear-drop-shaped eyelet, followed by two longitudinal loops (one with a cusped head) and a circular eyelet at the end.

The borders of the eyelets are decorated with engraved lines and hatching. The end of the bodkin is surmounted by a trefoil crest. Some damage to shaft.

Dimensions: 140mm length.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

201 Nacton, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin (M&ME 346)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr F Hancock

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver bodkin with longitudinal opening towards blunt end. Engraved ornament on both sides comprising a zone of foliate decoration and an elongated 'V' along length of pin. Remains of shallow convex 'scoop' still visible at blunt end.

Dimensions: 125mm length; 4mm max. width.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vi) Seal matrices (chronological order)

202 Askham Bryan, City of York: Fragment of post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 217)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Les Sweeney

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver seal matrix.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

203 Knaresborough, North Yorkshire (1): Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 216)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr Wayne Kitching

Date of discovery: February 2000

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

Description: Silver seal-matrix with trefoil-loop handle, the die engraved with the device of the Pelican in Her Piety.

Disposition: Acquired by the Royal Pump Room Museum, Harrogate (with funds from the Friends of

Harrogate & District Museums and Harrogate branch of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society).

D R M GAIMSTER

204 **Guestwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver seal-matrix (M&ME 279)**

Date: 17th to early 18th centuries

Finders: Mr & Mrs Pat Buckley

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Decorative silver knob or handle converted into a seal-matrix by hammering out a circular flat die which is scratched with the initials 'A' and 'T'.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 251.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(vii) **Scabbard-chapes (chronological order)**

205 **Dunchurch, Warwickshire (3): Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 299)**

Date: Early 16th century

Finder: Mr Keith Bennett

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a dagger. Triangular form with scalloped edge at open end. Applied band around shoulder. Delicate foliate engraving on both flat sides. Rivet holes towards closed end.

Dimensions: 31mm length; 16mm width (at open end)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

206 **Nettlestead, Suffolk (2): Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 340)**

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Armes

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a dagger with an engraved shield enclosing stylized leaf ornament.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

207 **Buxhall, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver scabbard-chape (M&ME 273)**

Date: 16th to early 17th century

Finder: Mr G M Fisk

Date of discovery: July 2000

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

Description: Narrow tapering sheet-silver scabbard-chape for a rapier. Engraved at open end with a fleur-de-lis surmounting a hatched zone (leaves?).

Dimensions: 42mm length; 15mm width (at open end).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(viii) **Thimbles (chronological order)**

208 **Wickmere, Norfolk (1): Post-medieval silver thimble fragment (M&ME 392) (Fig. 208)**

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr B Jordan

Date of discovery: 12 August 2000

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

Description: Fragment of silver thimble decorated with geometric ribbon ornament. The sheet silver is folded and creased. The open end is engraved with a



(Fig.208) Wickmere

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band containing the inscription FEARE [THY]
GOD. The irregular indentations are typical of 17th-
century manufacture.

Dimensions: 42mm height; 21mm max. width.

Note: The aphoristic inscription recalls that on 17th-
century thimble depicted in *Treasure Annual Report*
1998–1999, no. 235.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

209 Dartford, Kent: Post-medieval silver thimble (M&ME 342)

Date: Late 17th to early 18th centuries

Finder: Mr M Chivington

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Silver thimble engraved with a frieze of
birds and foliage with the maker's initials MP.

Dimensions: 18mm height; 17mm diameter at open
end.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(ix) Mounts (chronological order)

210 Sculthorpe, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver mount

Date: 16th to 17th centuries

Finder: Mr G Parsons

Date of discovery: July–August 1999

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

Description: Silver mount consisting of a circular
piece of thin sheet with the edges turned down and a
scratched initial *W* in the centre. Around this are
irregularly set repoussé dots, and on the reverse are
two bent-over attachment spikes.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 255.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE

211 Stockton-on-the-Forest, City of York: Post- medieval silver belt-mount (M&ME 245)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr Birkett

Date of discovery: April 2000

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

Description: Silver belt-mount. Rectangular form
with D-shaped section. Rivet holes at either end.

Dimensions: 28mm length; 6mm width.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

212 Tarrant Valley, Dorset: Post-medieval silver ornamental mount (M&ME 222)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr J Adams

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Triangular-shaped ornamental mount in

sheet silver with raised boss in the centre. Rivet holes at each corner.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 98 per cent. Length: 24mm.

Note: The Gothic Revival style of the casting suggests a 19th-century date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(x) Buttons (chronological order)

213 Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt button (M&ME 368)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr Mark Weston

Date of discovery: September 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt hemispherical domed button cast with silver attachment loop. The button is cast with elaborate openwork forming a seven-petalled crown with large knob in the centre. The button weighs 2.96g.

Dimensions: 16mm length; 14mm diameter.

Note: Similar buttons are known from shipwrecks of the early 17th century, including the wreck of the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Senora della Concepcion* which was sunk in the Caribbean in 1638. Comparable items can also be seen in contemporary elite portraiture of the period.

Disposition: Acquired by the Verulamium Museum, St Albans (with funds from the Resource/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and the Hertfordshire Heritage Fund).

D R M GAIMSTER

214 Little Cressingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (M&ME 257)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr C Aldridge

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Hollow-cast spherical button with thin rectangular scar indicating position of wire attachment-loop.

Dimensions: 8mm diameter.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D R M GAIMSTER

(xi) Beads

215 Scruton, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt rosary bead (M&ME 335) (Fig. 215)



(Fig.215) Scruton

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr F T Hudson

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Hollow spherical bead cast in silver with surface gilding. The surface is applied with geometric filigree and granulated ornament in the form of circlets punctuated by knops. The surface ornament is divided into two equal hemispherical zones by plain horizontal band around the centre.

Dimensions and metal content: X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum produced an approximate silver content of 91per cent. Weight: