

Description: A medieval, silver-gilt signet ring. The bezel of the ring is octagonal with a beaded border. In its centre it is engraved with a heart surrounded by either a scourge or the Crown of Thorns. Within the heart is a cross with rounded, bulbous terminals. Around the hoop of the ring is an inscription in old French which reads: SAUNS DE PART ('without leaving').

Discussion: The phrase is commonly used in love jewellery to express unending devotion. In this context, its meaning may have religious significance given the images drawn from the Passion of Christ which form the ring's device. The inscription is set against a cross-hatched ground and punctuated with foliate scrolls.

Dimensions: Diameter: 23 mm.

Disposition: Harrogate Museum Service

J P ROBINSON

191. Theydon Garnon, Essex: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T84) (Figs. 191.1, 191.2)

Date: Probably 15th century

Finder: Mr H G Doy

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring, with a two-faceted bezel, with crudely engraved images of saints. The figure in the panel on the right appears to hold in her right hand a tower, and possibly a sword, and may be identified as St Barbara. The figure on the left is unidentified, but may represent a male saint. The hoop is grooved and beaded in diagonal bands, and the shoulders are engraved with flowers.

Dimensions: Diameter: 24 mm.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

B NENK

192. Exeter, Devon: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T137) (Figs. 192.1, 192.2)

Date: 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr T Waddup

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval, silver signet ring: the hoop is decorated with three shallow grooves on each shoulder with rouletted cabling on the back. The signet represents a knight's plumed helmet, facing right within a circular, pearled border.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J P ROBINSON

193. Thorncombe, Dorset: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T29)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr R Beer

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver finger-ring, or fede, the bezel formed of two joined hands, expressing fidelity or friendship. Much worn.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder

J P ROBINSON

194. Newball, Lincolnshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T262) (Figs. 194.1, 194.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century.

Finder: Mr T Holland

Date of discovery: September or October 2002

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

Description: A medieval gold finger-ring, stirrup-shaped, with a high bezel in the form of a cusped quatrefoil set with a turquoise. The shoulders are ridged, and the hoop, which is slightly bent, is of triangular section.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 20 mm; maximum width (including stone): 24 mm; weight: 3.09g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 86 per cent. The stone was identified by Raman microscopy as turquoise.

Disposition: Lincoln City and County Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew; returned to finder.

B NENK

195. Norwich, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T56) (Figs. 195.1, 195.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Gold finger-ring with traces of white and possibly pink enamelling; red stain on a cross hatched background. Four claws would have held the stone, which is now missing, in place.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm; weight: 2.27g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to Norfolk Archaeological Unit to be donated to Norwich Castle Museum along with the rest of the archive.

J P ROBINSON

196. Hanbury, Staffordshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T354) (Figs. 196.1, 196.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr M Jervis

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A late medieval gold finger-ring formed of a flat band and an oval bezel with a beaded border. The bezel was originally set with a stone which is now lost. The shoulders of the hoop are decorated with flowers and scrolls. The scrolls may once have been inscribed but the detail has rubbed away and nothing legible remains.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

197. Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T325) (Figs. 197.1, 197.2)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Mr A E Mims

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval finger-ring. The hoop of the ring is cabled and was originally intermittently cross-hatched, though now much of the detail has been worn away. The bezel is octagonal and engraved with a merchant's mark within a pearled border.

Dimensions: Diameter: 25 mm.

Disposition: Awaits inquest; Wiltshire Heritage Museum hopes to acquire.

J P ROBINSON

198. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring bezel (2003 T381) (Fig. 198)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. All that remains is the bezel, which is fashioned into a heart sprouting flowers. On the reverse, part of the hoop survives. This was soldered on separately and pierced with two holes to respect the flamboyant, openwork design.

Dimensions: Height: 21 mm; width 17 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

199. Parham, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T319) (Fig. 199)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. It consists of a short, curved band (the hoop of the ring) which terminates prematurely in the shape of a four-petalled flower at one end and widens at the other end to incorporate the ridged and banded decoration of a cuff. In its original state, a hand would have issued from the cuff and held another hand according to the convention of fede-rings.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

200. East Clandon, Surrey: Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (2003 T328) (Fig. 200)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: A fragment from a late-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring. It consists of two clasped hands, as frequently occur on fede-rings. On the right side are the letters 'AM' in Roman characters.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

201. Weeting-in-Broomhill, Norfolk: Medieval gold finger-ring with garnet (2003 T36) (Fig. 201)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr G Rickard

Date of discovery: March 2000

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

Description: Gold finger-ring set with a garnet. The hoop is of very slender proportions but, remarkably, intact and still nearly circular. The hoop runs right up, without any shoulders, to a conical setting flaring out to accommodate a slightly irregular oval garnet. This is cut flat across with very narrowly bevelled edges, and is held in place by four simple triangular claws.

Dimensions: Hoop thickness: 0.7 × 0.6 mm; diameter about 18-19 mm; setting: 5.7 × 5.3 mm measured across the claws.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

H GEAKE

(vi) Mounts

202. South Colchester, Essex: Medieval fitting (2003 T106) (Fig. 202)

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr R Norton

Date of discovery: About 2000

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

Description: A medieval fitting in the form of a lion.

Between the two front paws of the lion there is a plate with a hole drilled into it, which was the original means of attachment. A similar arrangement beneath the tail has been damaged. The hindquarters of the lion fall lower than the front suggesting that the figure was mounted on a slope. It is likely to have been fixed to the gable of a shrine or reliquary. A small, circular indentation or scar at the base of the back may be the result of an additional fixing.

Discussion: The legs, body and face of the lion are decorated with heavily engraved lines. Its flat nose, wide mouth and swept back mane are all characteristics of the Romanesque period and the lion is likely to date to the early years of the 12th century. Similar features are apparent on the head of a lion from Old Sarum cathedral (dated to about 1130–40) published in G Zarnecki, *English Romanesque Art 1066–1200*, London, 1984, pp. 176–7, no. 135d.

Dimensions: Length: 35 mm; height: 31 mm.

Disposition: Colchester Museum or BM wish to acquire.

J P ROBINSON AND P WISE

203. Riccal, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver-gilt heraldic mount (2003 T191) (Fig. 203)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr T Stansfield

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A small medieval silver-gilt heraldic mount, or dress-fitting, of quadrilobe form. In the centre of the silver quadrilobe is a silver-gilt heraldic shield, engraved with an eagle displayed. A narrow silver-gilt collar surrounds the quadrilobe, through which a single small hole is pierced at the widest point of each lobe, probably for attachment to a leather strap or textile. The quadrilobe is deeply engraved, and may originally have been enamelled. The eagle would probably also have been enamelled, but no trace of enamel is now

visible, preventing identification of the arms.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum width: 12.5 mm; height of collar: 2 mm; weight: 0.68 grams. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 92 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

204. Buxton with Lamas, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt mount (2003 T313) (Fig. 204)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr N Paul

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A small, medieval silver-gilt belt stud or mount of quatrefoil shape. A swan is represented in the centre, with details picked out in gold. It would originally have been enamelled. A spike remains on the reverse which would have formed the means of attachment to a leather strap.

Disposition: British Museum (P&E 2005,1–7,1)

J P ROBINSON

205. Market Lavington, Wiltshire: Medieval belt stud or mount (2003 T395)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr N Merritt

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A medieval belt stud or mount of quatrefoil shape, engraved with a bird in flight. It is likely to have enamelled.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

206. Rampton, Nottinghamshire: Medieval silver mount (2003 T173) (Fig. 206)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr C Duncan

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A medieval silver mount of tripartite form, with a rectangular extension. The central, semi-circular lobe is incised with radiating lines, above a central hole, which may have been used as an eyelet. The elements at the sides are of foliate form. Two rivets survive on the reverse, for attachment to a leather strap or textile.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 24 mm, maximum width: 13.5 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

207. Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: Medieval silver ?fitting (2003 T116) (Fig. 207)

Date: Late 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr B Kemp

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver strap-end, of tapering form, now broken. Three remaining pieces join. The top edge is broken off, above a ribbed collar with tooled edges. Below the collar is a decorated panel (into the right-hand corner of which the smallest fragment fits), engraved with a clenched hand clasping an inscribed scroll. The inscription, in black letter, is now illegible, and reads: . A[?] . E [?] [?] . The inscription terminates in a sprig of foliage. The background is cross-hatched. The identification of the object is uncertain: it may be a strap-end, a belt-fitting or a chape.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum length: 44 mm; maximum width: 23 mm; weight: 6.28g. Surface

metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 94 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

208. North Tuddenham, Norfolk: Medieval silver-gilt book mount (2003 T90) (Fig. 208)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr D Dorrell

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Gilded silver mount with hollowed-backed boss pierced by central circular hole for a (now missing) rivet. The basal flange is in the form of an elaborate quatrefoil. A feather-like engraved motif, consisting of two parallel lines flanked by sets of very fine lines in herringbone pattern, tapers upwards from the middle of each side to the rivet hole. This arrangement can be viewed as a cross pattée from above. The size of the hole shows that the rivet must have been dome headed and probably had a thick shank.

Dimensions: Side: 19 mm; height: 10 mm; weight: 3.43g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND J P ROBINSON

209. Stuston, Suffolk: Medieval silver mount (2003 T345) (Fig. 209)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: October or November 2003

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

Description: A complete flat circular silver mount. On the front face of this mount there is a border groove and within this is a three-letter inscription set against a

cross hatched background. The letters are 'IHC,' the sacred monogram which denotes the name Jesus. The back face of the mount is undecorated.

Discussion: A very similar silver mount fragment has been found in Colkirk, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 114).

Dimensions: Diameter: 15.98 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

210. Studley Roger, North Yorkshire: Medieval silver book-clasp (2003 T405) (Fig. 210)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A Grange

Date of discovery: 1994

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

Description: A medieval silver book clasp or box-mount of roughly rectangular shape, retaining two domed-headed rivets. It is decorated with a jagged, dog-tooth linear design forming four half-kite shaped motifs connected by a centrally placed horizontal line.

Note: The date of discovery precedes the Treasure Act of 1996, therefore the find was not considered to be Treasure.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(vii) Pendants

211. Grendon, Northamptonshire: Medieval silver cross pendant (2003 T400) (Fig. 211)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr S Kane

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver cross pendant, of equal-armed proportions, with a suspension loop at the top. Letters are inscribed on each arm and in the centre, as follows: I at the top of the cross, E in the centre, S on the right arm, V on the left arm, and S at the bottom, together spelling I E S V S for 'Jesus'.

Discussion: The cross is similar to an example found at Beachamwell, Norfolk: see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no 172.

Dimensions: Length: 29.5 mm with suspension loop, 24.5 mm without suspension loop; width: 23.5 mm.

Disposition: Kettering Museum had expressed an interest but was unable to acquire; returned to finder.

B NENK

212. Farndon, Nottinghamshire: Medieval silver-gilt pendant cross (2003 T214) (Fig. 212)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr T Wallace

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt pendant cross of cylindrical profile, with a large, plain suspension loop at the top and a knop or collar on each arm. In the centre of the cross a flat roundel is engraved on one face with a Lombardic letter A, and on the other with a symbol probably intended to represent the Greek letter omega (Ω).

Discussion: The inscriptions therefore probably represent the letters alpha and omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, which were traditionally used as a sacred monogram to refer to God. The words, or letters, alpha and omega, are occasionally found on items of medieval jewellery, incorporated into religious or magical formulae or phrases, and were intended to act as a protection or charm against misfortune or ill-health (J Evans, *Magical Jewels of the Middle Ages and Renaissance*, London, 1922, pp. 124, 128, 134).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 33 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 5.63g. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 96 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum (2005,1–8,1).

B NENK

213. Timberland, Lincolnshire: Medieval silver pendant (2003 T248) (Fig. 213)

Date: 13th or early 14th century

Finder: Mr D Duffy

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver cross pendant, of equal-armed proportions, with a suspension loop at the top. The letters E M W E: are inscribed along the horizontal arms (E M on the left arm, W in the centre, E: on the right arm). The meaning of this inscription is uncertain. A cross is inscribed at the top and at the bottom.

Dimensions: Length: 25 mm; width: 18 mm.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

B NENK

214. Framlingham area, Suffolk: Medieval gold pendant (2003 T204) (Fig. 214)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: A Phillips

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A medieval pendant of lozenge shape. On one face is a representation of the Annunciation with the Virgin Mary standing on the left with her hands joined in prayer; in the centre is a lily in a pot and on the right the archangel Gabriel genuflecting in salutation. On the other face is the image of a bishop

and the letters 'S' and 'T'. The 'T' is slightly abraded. The letters are probably meant to signify Saint Thomas for Thomas Becket.

Dimensions: Length (including suspension loop): 21 mm; width: 15 mm.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J P ROBINSON

215. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk: Medieval silver-gilt pendant from a girdle (2003 T115) (Fig. 215)

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt pendant with four tapering faces divided by lengths of applied silver cabling. Each face is decorated with two fleur-de-lys separated by a blank roundel. On two opposite sides are two small drill holes for the attachment of an insertion (possibly a tassel). The pendant is badly damaged and its shape is distorted. Areas of the applied cabling are missing.

Discussion: The pendant is likely to have formed the end of a lady's girdle. A comparable piece, found at West Acre in Norfolk, is in the British Museum collection (1984,11–5,1).

Disposition: British Museum (2005, 6-1.1).

J P ROBINSON

(viii) Spoons

**216. Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire:
Medieval silver-gilt spoon (2003 T234)
(Fig. 216)**

Date: Late 14th century

Finder: Mr Martin Adams

Date of discovery: 24 August 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver-gilt spoon with a pear-shaped bowl, a hexagonal stem and diamond point terminal. Almost a quarter of the bowl is missing and the remainder has a severe crack running diagonally up from the break. The stem is bent at about a 15 degree angle, 18 mm from the point at which it meets the terminal. Old scratches on the reverse of the bowl may represent crude ownership marks as in the spoons found at Abberley, Worcestershire and now in the British Museum (1965,7-5,1-5).

Dimensions: Length: 145 mm; width (at widest surviving part of bowl) 45 mm.

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J P ROBINSON

**217. Scarborough, North Yorkshire:
Medieval silver-gilt spoon
handle terminal (2003 T63)
(Fig. 217)**

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr C Ball

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver-gilt spoon handle terminal with seal-top knob inscribed with a crude letter F.

Dimensions: Weight: 8.18g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS AND D THORNTON

(ix) Other objects

**218. Swinhope, Lincolnshire: Medieval
silver-gilt pin-head (2003 T43)
(Fig. 218)**

Date: Possibly 12th century

Finder: Ms D Holland

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A silver-gilt pin-head in the form of a bird, the gilding now worn. The tips of the 'ears' and the top of the wings are both damaged, and may originally have joined to form a loop. The wings are engraved with cross-hatching, to give the effect of feathers. The shaft of the pin is broken and slightly bent.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 30 mm; diameter of pin: 2 mm.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum

B NENK

**219. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: Medieval
polyhedron terminal (2003 T49)
(Fig. 219)**

Date: 12th century

Finder: Mr P Berry

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A medieval polyhedron terminal; it would originally have been nielloed.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J P ROBINSON

220. Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire: Medieval silver seal matrix (2003 T300) (Fig. 220)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr C Bardell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A medieval silver circular seal matrix, with a ridged hexagonal conical handle, ending in a pierced trefoil. The centre is engraved with the Agnus Dei, and the surrounding legend, within pearled borders, reads: ECCE AGNVS DEI.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm.

Disposition: Milton Keynes Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK

221. Brailes, Warwickshire: Medieval silver-gilt button (2003 T182) (Fig. 221)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: A medieval button in the form of a square superimposed on a quatrefoil. The square plate is engraved with a black-letter 'a'. The reverse is modelled into a four-petaled flower. The stitching loop from the centre of the flower has been lost.

Dimensions: Length: 17 mm; width: 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

F. Post-medieval

(i) Buttons

222. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt button (2003 T153) (Figs. 222.1, 222.2)

Date: Mid-16th century

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Silver-gilt button, with cast head and separate shank. The pointed boss at the centre imitates a pointed gemstone. The strapwork ornament on the border indicates a mid-16th century date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

223. Marham, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T361) (Fig. 223)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr M J Coggles

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver button, hollow, bi-convex, with wire loop on reverse.

Dimensions: Diameter: 10 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

224. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T344) (Fig. 224)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A solid cast silver sleeve button comprising two discs held by a central circular shaped shank. The uppermost disc is stamped with two hearts conjoined beneath a single crown. This device of the conjoined hearts may have commemorated the marriage of Charles II of England to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.

Discussion: An identical button has been found at Rochester, Kent (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 153).

Dimensions: Diameter: 14 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

225. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T365) (Fig. 225)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: An incomplete silver button, circular in shape. This button is hollow and comprises of two halves, an upper decorative domed half and a flat lower half with a central circular shaped shank. The two halves of this button may be soldered together or held together via the shank. The upper half of the button head is decorated with an incised flower with five large petals. Protruding from the centre of this flower there is a possible animal head motif, with a perforated circular hole through one end of it.

Dimensions: Diameter: 17.9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

226. Parham, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver button (2003 T61) (Fig. 226)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A post-medieval silver button of sub-spherical shape with a stitching loop.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham wanted to acquire but later withdrew.

J P ROBINSON

(ii) Bodkins (see also nos. 251-3)

227. Stradsett, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver bodkin fragment (2003 T132)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr J Coggles

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: Incomplete silver bodkin, rectangular in section, broken across the rectangular perforation in the terminal. Both sides are engraved with an elaborate flower and leaf pattern; below this, on one side, the initials M B Shank cracked and bent at right angles.

Discussion: See similar examples in S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post -Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58, 1993, pp. 8-9, plate III.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

228. Nether Wallop, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver bodkin (2003 T51) (Fig. 228)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr P Barker

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: Complete silver bodkin with knob on the end and eyelet, flattened shaft and tapered point. Entire upper section is engraved. Longitudinal opening surrounded by hatching with two transverse bands of lozenge pattern. Beneath the lower band, a tongue is engraved which points downwards along the shaft of the bodkin. Bent below the eyelet.

Dimensions: Length: 111 mm; weight: 7.49g.

Disposition: Hampshire Museum Service hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(iii) Buckle

229. Alton, Hampshire: Post-medieval silver buckle (2003 T254) (Figs. 229.1, 229.2)

Date: Mid-17th to early 18th century

Finder: Ms T Jenner

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Oval silver buckle, the tab fitted with a stud for attachment to a leather strap. The reverse stamped with a shield-shaped maker's mark: WW with two small mullets above and one larger mullet below.

Discussion: This is the mark either of William Webb I (recorded about 1650–1703) or William Webb II (recorded 1683–1727), see T Kent, *West Country Silver Spoons and Their Makers 1550–1750*, London, 1992.

Although of simple form, the buckle survives complete with its fitting. Small finds of this kind with clearly legible marks of local silversmiths are not common.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service

J A RUDOE

(iv) Dress Fittings

230. Little Massingham, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold dress fitting (2003 T92) (Fig. 230)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D Downing

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Gold openwork rosette with outer lobed rim supporting three loops for attachment. Within the border, attached at three points, a flowerhead of 6 petals with 3 smaller petals radiating out beyond the border. A roundel at the centre, now empty, but previously, like the outer lobes, containing enamel, of which only traces remain. On the reverse, signs at the centre of a missing attachment.

Discussion: The delicacy of the object suggests that it is not a button, but perhaps a dress ornament similar to those seen in 16th century paintings of English subjects of about 1530–1580. No parallel has been reported under the Treasure Act and no others in public collections are known. The only parallel for the goldwork is the setting of a cameo in the British Museum, dating to the 16th century (see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of the Engraved Gems...in The British Museum*, London, 1915, cat 340).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

231. Wacton, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver dress fitting (2003 T288) (Fig. 231)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Clarke

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver dress-fitting, rectangular openwork with pairs of outward facing co-joined C-shapes along each side and trefoil corners framing lozenge with large central perforation, probably to hold a central element, now missing. The reverse is slightly concave, with longitudinal filing marks, two integral rivets, ends burred-over with circular roves, to hold a width of 1 mm.

Discussion: White silver dress-fittings are a rare find.

Dimensions: 17 × 23 mm; weight: 4.84g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND D THORNTON

(v) Dress-hooks

232. Duxford, Cambridgeshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T85) (Fig. 232)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Carlile

Date of discovery: Approximately 2001

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with triangular backplate cut from sheet, applied with three hemispherical bosses attached with solder. The bosses are decorated with filigree spirals and central knops. At the top, a recurving hook, broken off. On the flat backplate there is a horizontal bar for attachment. A hole at the centre of the dress-hook indicates that there was a central element attached with a rivet or butterfly clip which is now missing (see below for comparable piece with its original central element in place).

Discussion: This post-medieval dress hook is of classic triangular form and is decorated with bosses like those seen on dress pins of similar date and manufacture. It represents a common type similar to those within the collections of the British Museum, see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp.

157–96, no. 4 for this type, and no. 5 for a similar triangular fitting with its original central element.

Dimensions: Length: 11 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

233. Walcot, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T26) (Fig. 233)

Date: 15th or 16th century

Finder: Mr D Robinson

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt silver dress tag, of openwork construction, cast in one plane with trapezoidal bar developing from central floral garland enclosing a heart (?). Hook previously soldered onto reverse at lower edge now missing.

Discussion: Similar in type to the dress tag from Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, for which see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.168, fig. 11.

Dimensions: Length: 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

234. Cranbrook, Kent: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T332) (Fig. 234)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Sharp

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook cast on three sides with pairs of concave bosses and surmounted towards the hook with a fleur-de-lis pediment. The back plate is

scalloped on the two vertical edges and is punctured by a rectangular aperture at the opposite terminal to the hook. The design of this type of dress hook was probably intended to represent a lamp.

Discussion: A very similar dress-hook was listed in *Treasure Annual Report 2000*, no. 183.

Dimensions: Length: 22.36 mm; width: 13.05 mm; thickness, including hook: 9.14 mm; weight: 4.45g.

Disposition: Cranbrook Museum hopes to acquire.

A RICHARDSON

235. Holt, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T287) (Fig. 235)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms C Barney

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt hooked-tag, elaborately cast composite flower with riveted (staple-like split rivet) central boss holding cut sexfoil. The cinquefoil backplate has a raised border and a knob with central pellet and wire spiral on each of the five foils. The circular-sectioned hook and flat horizontal bar, which is stamped with the maker's mark IF, are soldered onto the reverse.

Discussion: Similar examples with the same maker's mark can be seen in see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp. 157–96, fig. 10.

Dimensions: 15 × 19 mm; weight: 2.89g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND D THORNTON

236. Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T23) (Fig. 236)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr D Soanes

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress hook with six-lobed pined backplate. At the centre an applied hollow-cast cushion, attached to the backplate with a butterfly clip, now slightly loose. The central cushion comprises one triangle with three domed bosses at the centre of each edge and a central boss. At the points of the triangle and one on outer rim of each boss is a small knob. The surface of the bosses are decorated with filigree roundels; also the surface of the triangle visible beneath the bosses. Recurving hook at the upper edge on the reverse; transverse rectangular attachment on lower edge of reverse.

Discussion: This is an exceptionally large, heavy and complex dress hook and has no close parallel as yet reported under the Treasure Act. Closest in the hook reported from Ince, Cheshire, for which see see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.164 fig. 6.

Dimensions: 29 × 39 mm approximately; weight: 16.78g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

Subsequently sold; the purchaser has deposited the object on long-term loan with Norwich Castle Museum, Accession No. L2004.13.

D THORNTON

237. Whitchurch, Shropshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T329) (Fig. 237)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr A Davies

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt composite dress hook or 'hook-fastener'. Pentagonal back plate with knobs at each apex. The plate supports a hollow cast cushion the

outline of which roughly mirrors that of the back plate. The edge of the front face of back plate and its knops is decorated whilst its junction with the central cushion is defined by a twisted rope. The cushion is decorated with circlets of filigree and granulated ornament, which is damaged at one apex. The shank of the attachment hook is soldered to the centre of the back of the cushion; the loop of the hook is missing. Above the hook is the remnant of a small vertically positioned loop. The gilding is restricted to the front of the object.

Discussion: This type of dress-hook was used in Tudor England to secure or close items of dress, as can be seen in contemporary illustrations. See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, nos. 208-221 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 175-185. See also see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), pp. 157-96.

Dimensions: Length: 33 mm; width: 26 mm; weight: 7.8g.

Disposition: Shropshire Museum Service.

N HEREPATH

238. Debenham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T373) (Fig. 238)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Hunt

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Complete silver-gilt dress hook. The plate is trifoliate in shape with a circular boss in the centre of each lobe, each boss has a central protruding circular knob, there are also circular knobs between the three bosses and in the centre of the plate. The outer edge of the plate is decorated with small evenly spaced V-shaped notches. The hook is complete and curves backwards sharply, tapering to a point. The attachment

loop is also complete and rectangular in shape. Both the hook and the attachment loop are soldered to the reverse of the plate.

Dimensions: Length: 18.1 mm; width: 12.9 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER

239. Hadleigh, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2003 T209) (Fig. 239)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr R Fletcher

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Cast silver dress-hook with rectangular backplate with seven projecting knops and trefoil ornament at base of hook at top; hook broken. At the centre of the rectangular backplate is a separate cast section, attached with a clip at the backplate, which has a flower at the centre formed from wire and has traces of gilding. On the back, broken hook and signs showing where the attachment bar was previously soldered on; the bar is now detached.

Discussion: Similar to a pair of silver-gilt dress hooks from Parham, Suffolk, for which see see D Gaimster et al., 'Tudor silver-gilt dress-hooks: a new class of Treasure find in England', *Antiquaries Journal* 82 (2002), p.166, no. 9, though the Parham pair are differently constructed. Perhaps originally one of a pair.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

240. Raydon, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver dress-hook (2003 T372) (Fig. 240)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms S Atkinson

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: A complete silver dress hook. The plate is rectangular in shape. The incised decoration on this plate is unusual: when viewed side on (with the tip of the hook to the left) three human figures can be seen. One central figure, facing forwards, is flanked by two figures in profile. The central figure appears to be male and seems to be wearing only a loincloth. The two flanking figures appear to be female, as they seem to be wearing long robes. There are two pairs of small roughly circular perforation either side of the centre figure. The scene may possibly represent be the crucifixion of Christ. The hook has been soldered horizontally to the centre of the back face of the plate and goes through two sharp U-shaped bends before it reaches its tip, which is pointed.

Dimensions: Total width: 13.31 mm; width of plate: 9.3 mm; height: 10 mm.

Disposition: British Museum

F MINTER

241. Firle, East Sussex: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T316) (Fig. 241)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Ms Pip Rowe

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: A post-medieval silver-gilt dress hook of trefoil form, pinked backplate with central rivet holding petals (broken off except for one); three filigree-decorated bosses, no hook or bar on reverse left.

Discussion: Almost identical to dress hook from Gooderstone, Norfolk for which see *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 148.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes had expressed an interest but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

242. Billesley, Warwickshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T356) (Fig. 242)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr Armstrong

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt lozenge-shaped dress-hook with rope twist edging. Around the edge on the front, small bosses with rope-twist borders have been applied. At the centre, a flower-shaped boss applied. Recurving hook soldered onto the backplate at the upper angle of the lozenge. Below this, a rectangular attachment bar has been soldered on.

Discussion: The dress-hook is similar in shape and decoration to one from Chelsham, Surrey, *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 221, which is now in the British Museum.

Disposition: Warwickshire Museum

D THORNTON

243. Ryther, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-hook (2003 T292) (Fig. 243)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S Pickles

Date of discovery: January 1999

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

Description: Triangular silver-gilt dress-hook, the backplate cut with foliate outline, with a broken-off hook at its apex. Engraved ornament and an inner triangle on the front, containing four knops. The whole surface is gilded. On the back, remains of hook soldered on and signs of where the attachment bar, now missing, was formerly attached.

Discussion: Tudor dress-hooks often took a triangular

or trefoil form, see for example the hook from Gooderstone, Norfolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 148). This hook, with its engraved decoration, represents a new type to be reported under the Treasure Act.

Dimensions: Length, including hook: 27 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(vi) Dress-pins

244. Cheselbourne, Dorset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin fragment (2003 T136) (Fig. 244)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr C Moth

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin, only the spherical pin-head and a trace of the shaft remain. The head is decorated with filigree and granulation.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

245. Bradford Peverell, Dorset: Post-medieval silver dress-pin (2003 T348)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr K McNie

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver dress pin with hollow-cast spherical head with applied filigree decoration of circles and central knops, gilded. The pin shaft is of silver, ungilded, soldered onto the head. The shaft was probably bent originally as it appears to have been straightened since the artefact was found.

Discussion: Similar to a pin from Wiston, Wales, reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 194.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

246. Kelling, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress-pin (2003 T99) (Fig. 246)

Date: 16th century.

Finder: Mr S Duffield

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin with hollow-cast with spherical head, applied 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; shank bent.

Dimensions: Head diameter: 12 mm; shank length: 73 mm; weight: 4.65g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

K HINDS

247. Starston, Norfolk: Two post-medieval fragments of silver-gilt pin (2003 T150)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Hutchings

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Two fragments from a silver-gilt ball-headed pin: double-strand twisted median band between plain wire bands (just over half), and small undecorated fragment of sheet ball.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

248. Greinton, Somerset: Post-medieval silver-gilt dress pin (2003 T34) (Fig. 248)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Smith

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt dress pin comprising forged silver shaft, tapered at one end, soldered to a spherical head made of two hollow hemispheres soldered together with two bands of cable ornament at the join. Each hemisphere is decorated with filigree ornament in the form of three circles with smaller circles and knops in the spaces between the large circles. The pin is bent back at its end.

Discussion: The pin can be compared with others reported through the Treasure Act such as in *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, nos. 191 and 193.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 53 mm.

Disposition: Somerset County Museum.

D THORNTON

249. Stoke-by-Clare area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver pin-head (2003 T156) (Fig. 249)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr F Cooper

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A gilded silver ball-headed pin.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

250. Tillington, West Sussex: Post-medieval silver pin (2003 T304) (Fig. 250)

Date: Probably 16th century

Finder: Mr T Bromley

Date of discovery: 1999

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

Description: Silver dress pin with heart-shaped hollow-cast (?) head with knop; at the centre of one side an applied cast flower head, possibly a Tudor rose with engraved petals. The pin is bent and complete.

Discussion: This pin belongs to the same class of object as the spherically-headed pins with filigree ornament, but represents a type not yet recorded under the Treasure Act.

Dimensions: Head approximate length: 15 mm.

Disposition: Chichester District Museum.

D THORNTON

251. Tibenham, Norfolk: Post-medieval dress-pin fragment or bodkin (2003 T53) (Fig. 251)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr P Day

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Post-medieval head-dress pin fragment, consisting of upper part of slot or aperture, flat length with engraved transverse lines and longitudinal dashes, and constriction or waist before (missing) terminal.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.64g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A ROGERSON

252. South Colchester, Essex: Post-medieval silver head-dress pin or bodkin (2003 T324) (Fig. 252)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J Marley

Date of discovery: 2003

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

Description: Silver head-dress pin, 'bodkin type'. Rectangular in plan, tapering to a blunt point, and is sub-rectangular in section. It is incomplete, as the broader, top end has broken away at the point of a rectangular perforation, which is now without its top, fourth side. Holding the pin horizontally, with the pin head to the right, on both sides of the longer sides of the perforation are two lozenge-shaped dots, and presumably there would have been more had the pin been intact. Next to the perforation are two incised vertical lines, an incised four-petalled flower and then a further two vertical incised lines. Following along the shaft towards the pin end, there is further decoration in the form of an incised V shape. Beyond that are the incised initials A.L. The rest is plain. On the opposite face of the head-dress pin is a mirroring of the decoration, but instead of the incised initials there is a stamped ?mint-mark which appears to be in the form of a reversed R. The rest is plain. The pin would have had approximately 3 mm extra in length when complete, with the head of the pin having a decorated terminal and another perforation for the suspension of a pendant. This perforation has led many people to mistake them for bodkins. The pin was further broken in antiquity along the shaft, but repaired by the finder.

Discussion: They were used in the Low Countries and would have been brought to England by immigrants. Similar pins have been found in Norfolk and Suffolk, and this is possibly the first recorded for Essex. See S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58,

1993, p. 9, plate III for a close parallel.

Dimensions: Length: 97.5 mm; weight: 4.09g.

Disposition: Colchester Museum hopes to acquire.

P WISE

253. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver dress-pin fragment or bodkin (2003 T196) (Fig. 253)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: ? 2002

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

Description: A silver dress-pin fragment.

Discussion: See S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeological Reports 58, 1993, p. 9.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(vii) Finger-rings

254. Framlingham area, Suffolk: Gold serjeant-at-law finger-ring (2003 T376) (Fig. 254)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Details withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A broad flat thin band with narrow band of hatching at top and bottom; the exterior inscribed REX LEGE REGIT (the king rules by law) with a five-petalled flower between each word. There are traces of black enamel for both letters and flowers.

Discussion: These rings were presented by serjeants to various officials, clerics and friends on the occasion of

their call to office. Each new serjeant chose a motto which was engraved on the exterior of the ring. The practice is recorded from the 15th to the 19th century. This example is very close to a ring in the British Museum (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1678) which is identical in design but has a different motto. Charles Oman lists all the inscriptions then known to him in *British Rings 800–1914*, London, 1974, Appendix II, but the inscription on the Framlingham ring is not among them.

Disposition: Lanman Museum, Framlingham, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

J A RUDOE

255. Goole, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (2003 T 114) (Fig. 255)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr S W Hayes

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt ring in the form of a broad band with reeded edges and a background pattern of diagonal rows of pellets. Round the exterior, in relief at intervals, are two hands and two feet flanking a heart, representing the wounded hands and feet of Christ. Together they form the five wounds of Christ.

Discussion: The Five Wounds were venerated above all in the 14th and 15th centuries (for two 15th century examples, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, nos. 718–719), continuing into the 16th century. The British Museum holds a 16th century ring of similar design but without the five wounds (reg. no. 1853,6–27,70).

Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

J A RUDOE

256. Drayton Parslow, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T145) (Fig. 256)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr W Hibberd

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A broad flat hoop with beaded borders, inscribed: I * LIVE * IN * HOPE*. The hoop is split and the gilding is much worn.

Discussion: This is a commonly found inscription characteristic of the shorter texts in capital letters found on 16th–17th century rings (see J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 54). There are examples in the British Museum (eg O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 971, from the Sloane Collection, 1753).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J A RUDOE

257. Chudleigh, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T138) (Fig. 257)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr N Tyler

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt ring with plain exterior, the gilding worn on exterior but visible on interior. The inside is engraved: I LIKE MY CHOIS (the 'e' of 'like' is in lower case), followed by an illegible stamp which may be a worn maker's mark. The use of capital letters suggests a date in the second half of the 16th or first half of the 17th century. Several variants of this

inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 54.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J A RUDOE

258. Bere Regis, Dorset: Post-medieval posy-ring (2003 T32) (Fig. 258)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: This small ring bears a roughened exterior indicating that it was once covered with enamel. Inside is a Latin inscription in capital letters: *DONUM × FIDELIS × AMICI. The inscription was originally enamelled black as very small traces of enamel remain. The use of capital letters suggests a date in the 16th or early 17th century.

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Morse Fund.

J A RUDOE

259. Preston, Lancashire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T217) (Fig. 259)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: J Davis

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Thin gold band with geometric pattern on the exterior comprising circles with a central rosette alternating with semi-circles and dots. The interior inscribed in capitals: ** A * FRENDES * GYFT. Tiny traces of black enamel survive in the inscription.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are

recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 16, including one very similar but with an 'E' on Gyft. Variant spellings in lower case are in the British Museum (1961,12–2,126 and 127). Similar patterns occur on a number of rings in the British Museum and have also been recorded on recent Treasure finds. Most of these bear traces of the original enamel and there is little doubt that this ring would once have been enamelled.

Disposition: Harris Museum, Preston

J A RUDOE

260. Aldborough, Norfolk: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T235) (Fig. 260)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G K Noke

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Plain thick band of D-shaped section, the gilding much worn. Coarsely engraved inside in capitals: I DISSIER TO DESERVE.

Discussion: This inscription is recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 49 with variant spelling: 'I desier to deserve'.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm approx.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

261. Debenham area, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T265) (Figs. 261.1, 261.2)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr J M Hunt

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Thin hoop, the shoulders with ridged and foliate decoration, a quatrefoil bezel set with a red cabochon stone, the cusps with geometric motifs containing traces of black enamel. The back of the bezel has characteristic nicks.

Discussion: A typical ornamental ring of the period.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

262. Haywards Heath area, West Sussex: Post-medieval gold intaglio signet ring (2003 T94) (Figs. 262.1, 262.2)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr K. Penny

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Gold signet ring set with dark green hard stone intaglio engraved with a double head in profile, one at right angles to the other, the bezel with beaded border. The ring has suffered some damage: the stone is cracked and has sunk in its setting.

Discussion: The ring is a characteristic type of the 16th century. The intaglio is contemporary with the ring. The British Museum holds a number of similar rings with hard stone intaglios, both Roman and contemporary, set in bezels with beaded borders.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

263. Cawood, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T274) (Fig. 263)

Date: 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr Y Michlir

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Heavy gold band, plain exterior, inscribed inside in large clear capitals: BE WYLLING AND LOVINGE. A considerable amount of black enamel remains in the inscription.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Dimensions: Diameter: 19 mm approximately.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

264. Melton Mowbray area, Leicestershire: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T78) (Fig. 264)

Date: Mid-16th to mid-17th century

Finder: Dr J P C Harding

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Gold ring, slightly dented, decorated with triple row chequerboard pattern of which traces of black and white enamel remain. The inscription inside, in capital letters, reads: × HOPE IS × MI × HELPE.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded in J Evans *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, and is not among the posy-rings in the British Museum. The British Museum does, however, hold a ring with identical decoration, see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger-rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, cat. 1256; this also has a brief capital letter inscription, LOVE IS A JOY.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter: 17 mm, maximum width of band: 3 mm.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services had hoped to acquire but was unable to raise the money; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

265. Brompton-by-Sandon, North Yorkshire: Post-medieval gold ornamental ring and silver posy ring (2003 T403) (Figs. 265.1, 265.2, 265.3)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr D Williams

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: 1. Gold ring: large thin hoop with flat square bezel, pyramidal setting, empty of any stone.
2. Silver ring: thin silver band, broken, inscribed in capitals: MY HART IS YOVRS, with crosses between each word. The break is at the end of the text. This is a fairly common motto recorded by Joan Evans (*English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931) from the late 16th century onwards and rings with this inscription are held by the British Museum (e.g., 1961, 12-2, 232).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

266. Postwick, Norfolk: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (2003 T362) (Fig. 266)

Date: Early 17th century

Finder: Mr D Parker

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring, plain D-sectioned band with inscription around inner face: 'I have obtained whom God ordained' (band cut at beginning of inscription, folded in on itself into U-shape when found, subsequently restored to original form by jeweller).

Dimensions: Width: 5 mm; internal diameter: 21 mm; weight: 7.77g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

267. Stokeham, Nottinghamshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T174) (Fig. 267)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr K Dempsey

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A gold ring in the form of a thin plain band with reeded edges, inscribed inside: '*Much les then your desart*'. The style of the lettering suggests a date in the 17th century. There are minute traces of black enamel left in the inscription. The ring appears to have been heavily cleaned.

Discussion: This inscription is not recorded by J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Note: The Treasure Valuation Committee had recommended that the finder's share of the reward should be abated by ten per cent because of overcleaning.

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

J A RUDOE

268. Brokenborough, Wiltshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T223) (Fig. 268)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Mims

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Plain gold band inscribed inside in lower case: '*Vertue paseth riches*' (ie. Virtue surpasses riches). There are traces of black enamel in the inscription and the ring itself is slightly dented.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*,

Oxford, 1931, p. 105. An example is in the Victoria & Albert Museum (V&A 684).

Dimensions: Diameter: 17 mm approx.

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

J A RUDOE

269. Good Easter, Essex: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T95) (Fig. 269)

Date: Probably 17th century

Finder: Mr P R Charman

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: Thin gold band, inscribed inside in lower case: *Deserie hath rest if content*. There is also a stamped maker's mark: IY in a square shield. The exterior is engraved with floral motifs incorporating a bird and hearts; traces of white enamel remain on the bird.

Discussion: The British Museum holds posy-rings with similar decoration which may be 18th century, but the inscription in this instance appears to be in a 17th century hand. It is not recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Disposition: Chelmsford Museum.

J A RUDOE

270. Rowton Castle, Shropshire: Post-medieval gold posy ring (2003 T383) (Fig. 270)

Date: 17th to early 18th century

Finder: Mr S J Curtis

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Thin gold band of shallow D-shaped section, the exterior engraved with a motif that repeats twice,

comprising a cuffed hand holding a flaming heart interspersed with flowers and leaves. The hand is enamelled white, the cuff contains some translucent yellow, and the flowers and leaves contain some green and white enamel. The hearts were presumably enamelled red but almost none of this survives. The interior is inscribed in lower case 'No tresure [compares] to a tru frende'. There is a stamped maker's mark SN or NS (?).

Discussion: Similar enamelled exteriors occur in the 18th century, but the lettering, with the long 's' and 'f' and the tail after the final 'e' suggests a 17th century date. The Joan Evans gift of posy rings to the BM contains a ring with this inscription, spelt 'Noe tresure to a true frind' but it has a plain exterior (BM: 1961,12-2-133). The maker's mark may be that of a local rather than a London maker.

Disposition: Shrewsbury Museum Service with funding from the Friends of Shrewsbury's Borough Museums.

J A RUDOE

271. Pinhoe, Devon: Post-medieval silver-gilt posy-ring (2003 T271) (Fig. 271)

Date: Late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr J Evans

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Large ring, hoop of D-section, plain exterior, inscribed inside in lower case: 'In god aboue wee ioyne....' The last part of the inscription is illegible, but no doubt read 'our love'. The inscription has been carefully engraved within two lines.

Discussion: This inscription is recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 57 (now in BM: 1961,12-2,187). The spelling of 'wee' is 17th century but it continued into the 18th century.

Dimensions: Diameter approximately: 22 mm.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

J A RUDOE

272. Bungay, Suffolk: Post-medieval gold posy-ring (2003 T351) (Fig. 272)

Date: Late 17th or first half of 18th century

Finder: Ms F Crickmore

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Large gold ring in the form of a wide plain band, of shallow D-shaped section, inscribed inside in lower case script: 'True loue deserues requitall'. The inscription contains much of the original black enamel. The edges of the band show little signs of wear and are very slightly dented in places.

Discussion: The inscription does not occur on any of the posy rings in the British Museum and is not recorded by J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had expressed an interest in acquiring the find, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(viii) Medals

273. Wendover, Buckinghamshire: Post-medieval silver medal (Wendover Pendant) (2003 T25)

Date: Second half of 17th century

Finder: Mr Sirfleet

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: The obverse of this object bears a portrait of a man wearing armour, who appears to be Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. An incuse legend around him reads, 'Pro Religione Lege Rege et Parlamento' (For religion, the law, the king and Parliament). The reverse shows the two Houses of Parliament in session. Around the edge of both sides is a wreath border.

Discussion: The same reverse design is found on contemporary medals of Charles I of 1642 (*Medallic Illustrations*, I, p. 292, 108), the Earl of Essex – a different bust – (*MI*, I, p. 295, 113), and the Earl of Manchester (*MI*, I, p. 310, 138-9). The obverse and reverse wreath border also occurs on a medal of Sir Thomas Fairfax (*MI*, I, p. 319, 153) and a second medal of Charles I (*MI*, I, p. 360, 232), which have different reverses. All these medals are cast, with various idiosyncrasies in the castings indicating that the Parliament reverses and wreath borders derive from the same moulds. This would then appear to be a gallery of portraits of the king and early Parliamentary commanders, produced by the same manufacturer. Those featuring the Parliament reverse appear to have been produced around 1642–3, and those with the wreath borders and other reverses perhaps a little later.

Metal content: Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of at least 95 per cent.

Note: The Wendover medal is not represented in the British Museum. The only other known example of such a medal was shown in 1993 to the Gloucester Museum (information courtesy of Edward Besly, curator in the National Museums & Galleries of Wales).

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the Vale of Aylesbury and Chiltern DFAS.

P ATTWOOD

274. Nocton, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver medal (2003 T309) (Figs. 274.1, 274.2)

Date: Mid-17th century

Finder: Mr C Jones

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: The obverse of this medal carries a left-facing portrait of Charles I, with a decorative surround that is pierced above and below for attachment to clothing. This type is well-known from such examples as

Medallic Illustrations, I, p. 357, 223 (reverse of Henrietta Maria three-quarter facing); p. 357, 224 (reverse of Henrietta Maria facing left); pp. 361–2, 235–7 (reverses of royal arms); p. 364, 244 (reverse of three crowns). A very similar obverse appears on *Medallic Illustrations*, I, p. 348, 203. These medals date to the Civil War period. The reverse of the medal carries an engraved shield bearing a coat of arms with a rudimentary engraved wreath to each side and the engraved letters BC above. Around this is the decorative surround that appears on the medals referred to above.

Discussion: This medal of Charles was evidently personalised by the addition of the engraving on the reverse, which would have been added at the request of a royalist supporter. The coat of arms and the letters BC suggest that that individual may have been called Calvert, as various families of that name have used arms like those shown, usually in gold and black (information from Mr C Cheesman, College of Arms).

Note: Report based on photographic images.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

P ATTWOOD

(ix) Spoons

275. Wye, Kent: Post-medieval silver spoon (2003 T70) (Fig. 275)

Date: Early- to mid-17th century

Finder: Archaeology South East

Date of discovery: January 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: Silver spoon, blackened with tarnish, of slip top form as current in the early to mid 17th century. Stem thickens towards the end, date letter (now illegible but of a form which suggests early rather than late 17th century date) punched on stem just before end. Rounded bowl, with leopard's head crowned for London

in bowl. On back of stem, two marks, one maker's mark now illegible, and lion passant for London.

Discussion: For context and comparison, see M Snodin, *English Silver Spoons*, London, 1974, and K Marquardt, *Eight Centuries of European Knives, Forks and Spoons*, 1997, p. 57 for example dated (by mark) 1654.

Disposition: To be determined.

D THORNTON

276. West Ogwell, Devon: Post-medieval silver slip spoon (2003 T341) (Fig. 276)

Date: About 1649

Finder: Mr A C Davies

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Silver spoon with ovoid bowl. The stem is of rectangular section with a chamfered end, engraved with three indistinct initials, perhaps A above F and M. In the bowl, near the join to the stem, is the leopard's head crowned for London. On the underside of the stem, three marks: near the tip, a date letter for London, indistinct but possibly that for 1649 (C J Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, London, 1921, p.83). At the base of the stem, two further marks; the lion passant for London, and, nearest the bowl, a maker's mark which has yet to be identified. The spoon is in generally good condition. The bowl has indentations indicating pressure from the underside. The stem is bent upwards and there is crack at the join of bowl to stem. Many nicks on the stem and on the chamfered end might be part of the original wear.

Discussion: So-called Puritan spoons of this form, current from around 1640–1670, are relatively rare, given the scarcity of silver in the Commonwealth period. The date letter is often stamped high up on the stem, as here, on the London examples. See G How, *English and Scottish Silver Spoons*, London, 1952, vol. 1, pp. 311–312. Although this type of spoon is easy to

fake, this one is genuine, and can be dated to around 1649 if the identification of the date letter is correct. The form would indicate a date of about 1650.

Dimensions: Total length of spoon: 178 mm; thickness; 1.5 mm; weight 56g.

Disposition: Torquay Museum.

D THORNTON

277. Sheldwich, Kent: Post-medieval silver spoon bowl (2003 T177) (Fig. 277)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mrs G Davies

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Silver bowl of a small spoon.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

(x) Thimble

278. Eye area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver thimble (2003 T230) (Fig. 278)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr J French

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: English silver thimble made from punched silver sheet soldered into shape with visible join. Punched with rows of dots with a cartouche at one side, flanked by birds with outspread wings, scratched with owner's initials 'EB'. Beneath the cartouche, two linked forms [letters?] reserved on plain silver surface which may be a maker's mark. Alternatively these forms may be attempts to fill in the surface decoration after the cartouche was indicated, using a larger punch. Plain border.

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: Diss Museum failed to acquire the find. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

(xi) Other objects

279. Barton Bendish, Norfolk: Post-medieval ring or ferrule fragment (2003 T303) (Fig. 279)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Fragment (recent break) of a silver finger-ring or ferrule, double-stepped outside edges, central band with at least five repeat stamps of curving branch between pelleted leaves in relief.

Discussion: Internal diameter: 20 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND J P ROBINSON

280. Claxby, Lincolnshire: Post-medieval silver pendant (2003 T399) (Fig. 280)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr P Braithwaite

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A small oval tag or pendant of silver. The tag is decorated with a crudely engraved figure of Christ on the cross, with the inscription INRI at the top, contained within a double border. Part of a hook or link survives on the back near the base, and part of a tag or fitting survives on the top edge.

Dimensions: Length: 15 mm; width: 11 mm.

Disposition: City and County Museum, Lincoln

B NENK

281. Narrow Street, Limehouse, London, E 14: Post-medieval silver coils (2003 T307)

Date: 16th or 17th century

Finder: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Hair and silver-wire coils, possibly from a 16th or 17th century decorative collar.

Disposition: Disclaimed; archive destination for the excavated material.

M GAIMSTER

282. Metfield area, Suffolk: Post-medieval silver seal-die (2003 T157) (Figs. 282.1, 282.2)

Date: late 17th or early 18th century

Finder: Mr M Cawston

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Silver seal-die, oval, the back faceted, with openwork foliate handle. Part of the handle is broken off. The seal-die bears a coat of arms with three lions' heads.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 5.08g. Surface

metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 95 per cent.

Note: The unusual red surface patina is rich in iron salts, indicating that it was probably buried in close proximity to an iron objects.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

283. King's Somborne, Hampshire: Post- medieval silver vervel (2003 T58) (Figs. 283.1, 283.2)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr R Cranham

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Small flat annular disc made of silver. Apparently punched from sheet. On one side the inscription in italic: '*Wil.Earle of Bedford', on the other side in identical script, '*at Wooburn Abbey*'.
Discussion: The object is a small flat annular ring recording the owner's name and place of abode. Vervels were used to connect the leather jesses or thongs attached to a hawk's legs to the leash which tied the bird to its block. They generally record the owner's name on one side and place of origin on the other, as here, but occasionally only record the owner's name. Published examples from Norfolk and others in the British Museum help to date this piece, see S Margeson and D Gaimster, 'A post-medieval silver hawking vervel', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XI, part III, 1989, pp. 326–7.

Dimensions: External diameter: 10 mm.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service or the Duke of Bedford hope to acquire.

D THORNTON

284. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Post-medieval belt mount (2003 T154) (Fig. 284)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Post-medieval belt mount, possibly of base metal.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

bands of beading. The outer edges are ribbed. On the smooth inside of the band, what appears to a single maker's mark with two Rs back to back.

Discussion: The mark cannot be identified with any London marks in C J Jackson, *English Goldsmiths and their Marks*, London, 1964, and takes a very unusual form. Ferrules are occasionally reported under the Treasure Act, see for example a very different fragment from Downham Market, Norfolk, *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 161.

Dimensions: Width: 8 mm; weight: 3.69g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

285. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: Three post-medieval fragments (2003 T276) (Fig. 285)

Date: Uncertain, perhaps 16th century

Finder: Mr N Gunn

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Three fragments originally identified as a dress tag; however, the object construction and delicacy argue against this. Perhaps a pendant, maybe of Tudor date.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

287. Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire: ?Late or post-medieval fragment (2003 T394) (Fig. 287)

Date: Probably late medieval or early post-medieval.

Finder: Mr B Read

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A small fragment of a silver object, possibly a finger-ring, or dress-fitting. Engraved decoration within borders.

Dimensions: Maximum length: 12 mm; width: 6 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B NENK

286. Southease, East Sussex: Post-medieval ?ferrule (2003 T255) (Fig. 286)

Date: 16th century

Finder: Mr J Cole

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver-gilt band, perhaps a ferrule, broken and bent. On the outside of the band, stamped decoration, a band of zigzag decoration bordered with

G. 18th-20th Centuries

(i) Finger-rings

288. Pinhoe, Devon: 18th century or later gold finger-ring (2003 T232) (Fig. 288)

Date: Not likely to be earlier than 18th century

Finder: Mr I McFadzean

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Gold finger-ring with hexagonal bezel containing flat-cut stone.

Metal content: Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a gold content of approximately 61 per cent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

289. Wye area, Kent: 18th century gold finger-ring (2003 T286) (Fig. 289)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr K Jones

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Small gold finger-ring with pattern of lozenges in two parts with division at each side; traces of enamel for outlines.

Discussion: It is not easy to date this find as we have no precise parallels, but it is likely to be mid- to late-18th century.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

290. Louth area, Lincolnshire: 18th century silver finger-ring (2003 T377)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr M Hammond

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Small silver ring set with three clear stones, a characteristic 18th century type.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

291. Headington, Oxfordshire: 18th century gold finger-ring (2003 T142) (Fig. 291)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr P Salcombe

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Thin gold band, engraved on the exterior to take enamel, with elliptical shapes and foliate motifs.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

292. Bentley, Suffolk: 18th century gold posy-ring (2003 T226) (Fig. 292)

Date: 18th century

Finder: Mr L E Bond

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Thin hoop cut away to leave a central ridge, the exterior covered in pale blue enamel, much of which is lost. The interior inscribed in lower case: 'Let reason rule affection', with the stamped maker's mark GW in a rectangular shield.

Discussion: Several versions of this inscription are recorded in J Evans, *English Posies and Posy Rings*, Oxford, 1931, p. 67. The mark is not easy to identify with certainty but the shape and style suggests a date in the 18th century, as does the use of pale blue enamel on the exterior.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

293. Tacolneston, Norfolk: 18th or 19th century gold ring (2003 T346) (Fig. 293)

Date: Early 19th century or earlier

Finder: Mrs J Kedge

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Gold ring, formed of a small thin hoop of circular section, decorated all over with engraved cross-hatching containing traces of black enamel. In the absence of anything comparable in the collections this is a difficult piece to place. It may be a fitting of some kind rather than a finger-ring. There are parallels for the cross-hatched black enamel decoration in the early 19th century, especially for mourning rings, but they are not normally of this shape.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

294. Harwich area, Essex: Probably 19th century gold finger-ring (2003 T247) (Fig 294)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr G Blake

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Found by pigs rooting in a garden.

Description: Finger-ring in gold of simple spiral form with pointed terminals.

Dimensions: Diameter: 20 mm; weight: 3.7g.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

295. Capel le Ferne, Kent: 19th century silver finger-ring (2003 T164) (Fig. 295)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Stevenson

Date of discovery: 1970s

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

Description: A silver ring with raised circular bezel, a common Eastern European type of the period.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

296. Old Romney, Kent: 19th century finger-ring (2003 T59) (Fig. 296)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 19th century finger-ring with square bezel; stone missing.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK

297. Old Romney, Kent: 19th century finger-ring (2003 T60) (Fig. 297)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr N Allen

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 19th century finger-ring with sub-triangular bezel; stone missing.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B NENK

298. New Houghton, Derbyshire: 19th or 20th century gold finger-ring (2003 T45)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr R Taylor

Date of discovery: Before February 2003

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

Description: Gold decorated finger-ring with unidentified assay marks.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

299. Twyford, Hampshire: Early 20th century finger-ring (2003 T342) (Fig. 299)

Date: Early 20th century

Finder: Mr N Wright

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: The ring is made entirely from wire thread. The bead threaded through is probably glass.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

300. Bletchingley, Surrey: 20th century bezel (2003 T39)

Date: 20th century

Finder: Mrs M Sargent

Date of discovery: Before February 2003

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

Description: Bezel from 20th century ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

(ii) Other objects

301. Wearne, Somerset: 18th century silver dress-fitting (2003 T122) (Fig. 301)

Date: Probably post 1703

Finder: Ms V MacRae

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Silver dress-fitting cut out from sheet, designed on one plane with curving hook attached to backplate which curves over the design at the front. The curving hook is engraved with three lines. The hook

itself takes the form of a flower head of cutout design with three outer rings for sewing to cloth. The large ring under the hook could also be used for that purpose.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

D THORNTON

302. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: 19th century necklace component (2003 T272) (Fig. 302)

Date: About 1820–30

Finder: Mr C Walmsley

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A barrel link from an early 19th-century necklace.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

303. Great Bromley, Essex: 19th century silver fastener (2003 T367) (Fig. 303)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr D Glover

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: A 19th century silver fastener, with a decorated plaque on the front.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

304. Claxby, Lincolnshire: 19th century silver-gilt bead (2003 T291) (Fig. 304)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr S Wilkinson

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: A silver-gilt bead with spirals and bows.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

305. Chislet, Kent: Possibly 19th century woven silver wire band (2003 T86)

Date: ?19th century

Finder: Mr G Healy

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: A silver wire band of woven construction, perhaps to decorate a fancy ferrule or handle.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

306. Branston and Mere, Lincolnshire: Possibly 19th century woven silver plaited wire band (2003 T387) (Fig. 306)

Date: ?19th century

Finder: Mr K Ruane

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Plaited silver wire finger-ring.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

307. Long Marston, North Yorkshire: Probably 19th century silver necklace component (2003 T275) (Fig. 307)

Date: Probably 19th century

Finder: Mr J Partington

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A silver bead with filigree decoration. This type is widely produced in many parts of Europe and the Middle East.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

308. Little Waldingfield, Suffolk: 19th or 20th century fastener (2003 T321)

Date: Probably not earlier than 19th century

Finder: Mr D Clarke

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: A fastener, possibly from continental Europe.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

309. Sholden, Kent: 19th or 20th century ethnographic bracelet (2003 T213) (Fig. 309)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr S Green

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: Indian silver penannular bracelet, bands of twisted strands and zoomorphic terminals (one missing).

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

310. Eye area, Suffolk: 19th or 20th century locket or box fragment (2003 T257) (Fig. 310)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Mr J Stringer

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Sheet silver small container.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

311. Ipswich area, Suffolk: Four 19th or early 20th century silver stamped fragments (2003 T80)

Date: 19th or early 20th century

Finder: Mr D Cummings

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Four silver stamped fragments from a Celtic-revival harp brooch.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

312. Romalldkirk, County Durham: 19th or 20th century scarf-ring (2003 T277) (Figs. 312.1, 312.2)

Date: 19th or 20th century

Finder: Ms M Fife

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A Victorian scarf-ring in the shape of a coiled serpent.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

313. Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire: 20th century brooch (2003 T98)

Date: Early 20th century

Finder: Mr M Hawksley

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: An Arts and Crafts piece, with a raised silver foliate cross over a copper alloy disc.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

314. Amersham, Buckinghamshire: 18th-20th century silver bracelet (2003 T349) (Fig. 314)

Date: Modern, less than 300 years old

Finder: Mr M Holmes

Date of discovery: Before November 2003

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

Description: A heavy silver torc-shaped bracelet, decorated terminals, egg-shaped finials, probably of Oriental manufacture.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

V PORTER

315. Eastbourne area, East Sussex: 18th-19th century silver watch key fragment (2003 T317) (Fig. 315)

Date: 18th or 19th century

Finder: Mr B C Standen

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: A fragment from a watch key, silver, perhaps originally gilded.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

316. Swanley, Kent: 19th-20th century torc bracelet (2003 T141) (Fig. 316)

Date: Modern

Finder: Mr G H Waller

Date of discovery: Before June 2003

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

Description: Modern, ethnographic piece; hoop of woven wires.

Discussion: Although the woven wires of the hoop resemble Viking types, the terminals and the use of gilding are very different.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

B AGER

H. Undiagnostic

317. Witham, Essex: Silver gilt signet ring (2003 T105) (Figs. 317.1, 317.2)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr L Steadman

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: This silver-gilt signet ring bears a number of characteristics of a 16th or early 17th century signet ring, such as the initials flanking a knot and the beaded border to the bezel, but there are features that indicate a recent date of manufacture. The raised bezel is unusual: normally the shoulders expand into a flat top. Another disquieting feature is the way in which the back of the bezel has been hollowed out. Lastly, the split hoop allowing for expansion seems to be deliberate rather than the result of damage. It may perhaps have been made as a copy of an earlier example.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

318. Adderbury, Oxfordshire: Post-medieval silver finger-ring (2003 T42)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr J McArthur

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Silver ring, distorted, with incised sunburst motif.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

319. Winterborne Kingston, Dorset: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2003 T31)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Gibbs

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A plain gold ring, no diagnostic features.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder

J A RUDOE

320. Bletchingley, Surrey: Undiagnostic gold finger-ring (2003 T237) (Fig. 320)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D K Williams

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A gold wire finger-ring now bent and distorted, decorated with six pairs of pellets on the upper part. The joining ends of the ring have been hammered together.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

321. Brailes, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic ring fragment (2003 T183)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr A D Gardner

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Fragment of a silver finger-ring, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

322. Salhouse, Norfolk: Post-medieval undiagnostic silver-gilt mount (2003 T347) (Fig. 322)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Oakes

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: Silver gilt mount from dress fitting/?hook, oval sheet back plate; the edge is cut in the form of radiating trefoils (broken, approximately half missing); oval setting with pelleted collar and ?amethyst (or purple glass). The reverse of the back-plate has traces of incised radiating marking-out lines and central dot between twin perforations for the now missing attachment, punched through from the face before assemblage of the separate parts.

Dimensions: 19 mm × 16 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY

323. Fordham, Cambridgeshire: Undiagnostic fragment of metal rod (2003 T41) (Fig. 323)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Smalley

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: Fragment of metal rod.

Note: There is no evidence by which to date this piece.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B AGER

324. Eynsford, Kent: Undiagnostic mount (2003 T308) (Fig. 324)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Fiolka

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: The broad silver band is very thin and has very sharp edges for a ring. The decoration of two rows of tiny nicks is not easily paralleled.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

325. High Easter, Essex: Undiagnostic disc (2003 T368) (Fig. 325)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Name withheld at finder's request.

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Undiagnostic silver disc.

Dimensions: Max. width: 10 mm, thickness: 2 mm; weight: 1.49g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

**326. Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex:
Undiagnostic gold bracelet
(2003 T386) (Fig. 326)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr M Ratford

Date of discovery: December 2003

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

Description: A gold bracelet, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J A RUDOE

**329. New Romney, Kent: Undiagnostic
dress-pin (2003 T69) (Fig. 329)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Beever

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: Dress-pin with bent and broken shaft, and conical head.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

**327. Unknown findspot, Hampshire:
Silver vervel (2003 T219)**

Date: Post-medieval

Finder: Mr B Chamberlain

Date of discovery: Pre-1997

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

Description: Silver vervel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J PULS

**330. Freshwater, Isle of Wight:
Undiagnostic silver droplet (2003 T1)
(Fig. 330)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Winch

Date of discovery: December 2002

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

Description: A small droplet of silver.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 17.5 mm; width: 11.5 mm; max. thickness: 4.5 mm. Surface metal analysis at the British Museum indicated a silver content of less than 5 per cent.

Note: Found in the vicinity of a fragment of gold ingot (cat. 331).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

**328. Lynsted, Kent: Undiagnostic ring
or mount (2003 T8) (Fig. 328)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Sydney

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Ring or mount of indeterminate age.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON

**331. Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Undiagnostic
fragment of a gold strip or ingot
(2003 T9) (Fig. 331)**

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr B White

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: The fragment of rectangular-sectioned strip has been cut with snips at each end and has smooth surfaces with faint scratches. Although found in the vicinity of the gold ingot fragment (cat. 330) and in the same field as Iron Age *stators* (*Treasure Annual Report 2004*, forthcoming), the fragment has no distinguishing characteristics and cannot be precisely dated without a secure archaeological context.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 2.88g; length: 21 mm; width: 6.5 mm. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 64 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

332. Bradwell, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ?ingot (2003 T124) (Fig. 332)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr B Taylor

Date of discovery: 2001

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

Description: Silver ?ingot bar with rounded triangular section, damage to one side just below irregular bulge along upper edge at rounded end. The other rounded end is angled outwards from base and slightly damaged; the surface is covered with irregular marks in slight relief resulting from ?casting or corrosion.

Dimensions: Length: 79 mm; width: 14 mm; weight: 56.8g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S J ASHLEY AND B AGER

333. Heckingham, Norfolk: Undiagnostic silver ?ingot (2003 T301) (Fig. 333)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr K Woodhouse

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: Silver ?ingot, irregular rectangular bar with slightly concave-sided section, roughly rounded at both ends and two of the longitudinal angles chamfered, irregular faults and indentations resulting from casting.

Dimensions: Length: 19 mm; width: 7 × 5 mm; weight: 5.59g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E DARCH

334. Blisworth, Northamptonshire: Undiagnostic pierced gold disc (2003 T151) (Fig. 334)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr I Giggins

Date of discovery: 2002

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

Description: Gold disc made from two circular sheets, one marginally overlapping the other. The disc is pierced, and the piercing is lined with a collar of gold sheet, presumably to strengthen it against wear. The pendant appears unfinished and there are no signs of wear, particularly in the piercing where the rubbing of a narrow suspension ring would quickly show.

Discussion: The pendant is of unknown origin and has little cultural affinity with Roman or post-Roman metalwork. Generally, ancient pendants are not made using pierced discs, but have a separate suspension loop soldered to the disc which enables the pendant

to lie flat against the wearer without using an intermediary loop.

Dimensions: Diameter: 15 mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

335. Balderton, Nottinghamshire: Undiagnostic gold metal bar (2003 T160) (Fig. 335)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr G Tomlinson

Date of discovery: February 2002

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

Description: The object is a small piece of a gold metal bar or rod with a rectangular cross section. There is evidence that the bar fragment has been cut from a large bar at both ends.

Discussion: There is no evidence to give any indication of how old the gold bar fragment is from either the object itself or other finds found with it. Nor is there any evidence for what the bar was original for or from. However, the shape of the object would not suggest that this is an Iron Age gold ingot when compared with other gold ingots known to be of Iron Age date.

Dimensions: Length: 14.5 mm; section: 5 mm × 2 mm; weight: 3.0g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

336. Parham, Suffolk: Undiagnostic burnt fragment of a silver object (2003 T82)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr W Lacey

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: The find is undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A GANNON

337. East Clandon, Surrey: Undiagnostic silver engraved disc (2003 T111) (Fig. 337)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Domed-shaped engraved silver object.

Note: This object is engraved with a horse and rider and had a punched background. It is certainly of post-medieval date, possibly 17th century if the inspiration for it was provided by contemporary coins.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J P ROBINSON AND D WILLIAMS

338. Lewes area, West Sussex: Undiagnostic silver ear-scoop (2003 T315) (Fig. 338)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr D A Southwell

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: A small silver scoop, probably an ear-scoop, broken at one end. It has a tiny tear-shaped bowl, and a slender tapered stem, of flattened oval cross-section, with a simple notched moulding near the scoop.

Dimensions: Length: 33 mm; weight: 0.9g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R JACKSON

339. Climping, West Sussex: Two small gold droplets (2003 T251) (Fig. 339)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Burch

Date of discovery: 1994 or 1995

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

Description: Two small droplets of gold were found shallowly buried in the beach. The objects consist of two small droplets of gold of different colours, and, hence, purities. The smallest is a rounded droplet of pale gold; the second is a sub-rectangular droplet of yellow gold.

Discussion: Without a clear archaeological context, it is difficult to say with any certainty when these droplets were made.

Dimensions: (1) Diameter: about 4.5 mm; weight: 0.63g. (2) 8 × 5 × 3 mm; weight: 1.3g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

340. East Dean, West Sussex: Fragment of gold bar (2003 T252) (Fig. 340)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr T Garrett

Date of discovery: ?2001

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

Description: The object is a fragment from a rectangular-shaped bar ingot made of gold. The fragment comes from the roughly pointed end of the ingot.

Discussion: Without a clear archaeological context, it is difficult to say with any certainty when ingot was made or lost.

Dimensions: Original width: 9.5 mm; original thickness: 3 mm; weight 5.15g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J D HILL

341. Alcester, Warwickshire: Undiagnostic gold fragment with filigree and setting (2003 T357) (Fig. 341)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr R Laight

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description: A fragment of a gold, filigree and enamel object, with ?hasp.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A C EVANS

342. Hedon, East Yorkshire: Unidentified fitting or mount (2003 T155) (Fig. 342)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr K Mills

Date of discovery: Before 1996

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

Description: Undiagnostic fitting or mount.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

D THORNTON

343. Kilham, East Yorkshire: Undiagnostic fragment of strip (2003 T195) (Fig. 343)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Hogarth

Date of discovery: About 2002

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

Description: Slightly tapering fragment of a strip, which has been cut with a chisel at both ends. There are cut marks across the broader end on one side only and there are diagonal scratch marks on the reverse.

Dimensions: Length: 25 mm; width: 9–10 mm; thickness: 2 mm; white metal (not analysed).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B AGER

344. Walkington, East Yorkshire: Two undiagnostic gold sheet fragments (2003 T199) (Fig. 344)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr C Pelham

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: Two gold sheet fragments, undiagnostic.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G VARNDELL

345. Whixley, North Yorkshire: Undiagnostic ingot fragment (2003 T18) (Fig. 345)

Date: Uncertain

Finder: Mr S Zaremba

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description: Curved fragment of bar of uneven width and thickness and flattened oval to plano-convex section. Unpolished, with slight hammer marks on the flatter side. The surfaces of both broken ends are rough.

Dimensions: Maximum surviving length: 27 mm; maximum width: 11 mm; maximum thickness: 6 mm; minimum thickness: 4 mm, weight: 19.69g.

Note: This fragment is without diagnostic features, and it is therefore not possible to assign a date or cultural context.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

G VARNDELL



2. Coin finds

A. Iron Age	150
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A. Iron Age

NB. Reference is made in this section to the following works:

BMC: R Hobbs, *British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum* (London, 1996)

Scheers: S Scheers, *Traité de numismatique Celtique II: La Gaule Belgique* (Paris, 1977)

VA: R D Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage in Britain* (London, 1989)

346. Thurnham, Kent: 368 Iron Age potin coins (2003 T339) (Fig. 346)

Deposited: Early 1st century BC

Finders: Mr P Johnson, Mrs C Johnson and Mr P Burden

Date of discovery: November and December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 368 Iron-Age British potin coins (class I: 144; class II: 81; uncertain: 143)

Note: The site is still being surveyed in collaboration with local archaeologists. Unusually for potin hoards, this find includes types up to and including Allen's type M (3 examples). It also included one example with an unusually realistic depiction of the obverse human head (fig. 346).

Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

347. Wormegay, Norfolk (addenda): 3 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T55)

Deposited: Mid 1st century BC

Finder: Mr J Cogges

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 3 Iron-Age Gallo-Belgic E gold *stater*s, Scheers class II (no information on weights available).

Note: This brings the total number of coins from this find to seven (class II: 4; II or III: 1; III: 2). For previous finds, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 263.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J H C WILLIAMS

348. Sedgeford, Norfolk: 32 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T181)

Deposited: 1st century BC

Finder: Sedgeford Historical and Archaeological Research Project

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of an archaeological survey.

Description: 32 Gallo-Belgic E *stater*s.

Note: All but one of the coins were concealed within a cowbone. Since 1997 seven coins of the same type had previously been found by members of the Sedgeford Project in the same area. They have all been disclaimed. See *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 262, and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 227.

Disposition: King's Lynn Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA, Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of King's Lynn Museums.

J H C WILLIAMS

349. Henley on Thames area, Oxfordshire: 30+2 Iron Age gold *stater*s and two Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T37) (Fig. 349)

Deposited: 1st century BC

Finders: Mr S Venegas, Mr I Postgate and Mr J Lines

Date of discovery: January 2003 and 2004

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 30 coins were found in 2003 within a

hollowed-out flint nodule. All the coins are all of the same type, commonly known as British Qb (*BMC* 461 = VA 216), distinguished by the lack of a design motif on the obverse and a horse with a triple tail on the reverse.

Note: In 2004 Mr Venegas submitted two more gold coins of the same type (British Q) as the previous group he had declared, together with two Iron Age silver coins (one uninscribed – not in VA/*BMC*, and one of King Eppillus: VA 415 = *BMC* 1016), and two Roman denarii of the Emperor Tiberius (reigned AD 14–37), one of which was a plated ancient forgery. These coins were found within the same general area as the previous group of 30 gold coins.

Disposition: Inquest awaited. The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the River & Rowing Museum, Henley, hope to acquire jointly. The British Museum is interested in the uninscribed silver coin.

J H C WILLIAMS

350. Maldon, Essex (addenda): 2 Iron Age gold *stater*s (2003 T397)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr D Marvin

Date of discovery: Autumn 2001 and October 2002

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: 2 Iron-Age British gold *stater*s, issued by Dubnovellanos, ruler of Essex and Kent (VA 1650 = *BMC* 2425).

Note: Before the discovery of these 2 coins, 3 other gold coins of Dubnovellanos were found on the same field. These were declared treasure on 14 July 1999 and acquired by Colchester Museum. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 269.

Disposition: Colchester Museum.

P SEALEY

351. Westerham, Kent: 25 Iron Age gold quarter-*stater*s (2003 T7)

Deposited: Late 1st century BC to mid 1st century AD

Finder: Mr N A Moon

Date of discovery: November 2001 – October 2002

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

Description: All uniface gold quarter-*stater*s.

1 early uninscribed, British 'P' or 'trophy' type (cf. VA 147 = cf. *BMC* 427); 24 uninscribed south-eastern British 'LZ2' type (VA 151 = *BMC* 2469).

Note: A previous discovery at the same findspot of a Celtic gold coin in the autumn of 2000 was recorded by the Celtic Coin Index in Oxford, but being a single coin find at the time did not constitute potential treasure.

Disposition: Five coins acquired by the British Museum (2004 4–8 1 to 5); remainder returned to finder.

R ABDY

352. Beaminster, Dorset: 160 Iron Age base-silver *stater*s (2003 T242)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finder: Mr B Darch

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: 160 base-silver *stater*s of the Durotriges (VA 1290 = *BMC* 2790).

Disposition: Dorset County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Special Projects Fund.

J H C WILLIAMS

353. Beverley, East Yorkshire (addenda): 18 Iron Age gold *staters* (2003 T281)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr J Cooper and Mr A Thompson

Date of discovery: August- September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 18 Celtic gold *staters* of the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type (VA 811 = BMC 3152), 7

Kite type (VA 825 = BMC 3181), 3

Domino type (VA 829 = BMC 3185), 8

Note: The same finders had previously retrieved a number of other similar gold *staters* from the same site (see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no.265, *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 230, *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 177 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 186). The total number of coins from this hoard now comes to 98, as follows:

South Ferriby: 48

Kite, 18

Domino, 32

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

C BARCLAY

354. Drifffield, East Yorkshire (addenda): 20 Iron Age gold *staters* (2003 T401)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Mr D Scott

Date of discovery: October and December 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal detector.

Description: 20 Iron-Age British gold *staters*, attributed to the Corieltavi:

South Ferriby type, 3

Kite type, 7

Domino type, 7

VEP CORF, 1

DVMNOVELLAVNOS, 2

Note: For a summary of previous finds from this site, see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 184. This group finds bring the total to 48.

Disposition: Hull & East Riding Museum had hoped to acquire but subsequently withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finders.

J H C WILLIAMS

355. Bembridge, Isle of Wight: 21 Iron Age base silver *staters* (2003 T245)

Deposited: Early 1st century AD

Finders: Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club during a controlled archaeological investigation.

Date of discovery: 18-21 September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors in collaboration with the Isle of Wight Archaeology and Historic Environment Service.

Description: 21 Iron-Age British base-silver *staters*, attributed to the Durotriges (VA 1235 = BMC 2691).

Disposition: The Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club waived their reward and the landowner, The Hon Mrs Monck, also generously waived her reward. Presented to the Isle of Wight Museum Service.

J H C WILLIAMS

356. Ardleigh, Essex: 1 gold and 1 silver Iron Age coin (2003 T350)

Deposited: 1st century AD

Finders: Mr J Hitt and Mr N Walker

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The coins bear the name of Cunobelin, who ruled over the area of Essex and surrounding counties before the Roman invasion of AD 43. One gold

'cornear' *stater*, 'wild A' type (*BMC* 1787 = VA 1931); one silver unit (*BMC* 1888 = VA 2065).

Disposition: Colchester Museum hopes to acquire.

J H C WILLIAMS

West Norfolk: 12 Iron Age bronze coins and 25 silver coins plus objects (2003 T169)

See cat. 27.

B. Roman

357. Mildenhall, Suffolk: 2 Roman Republican silver *denarii* (2003 T220)

Deposited: 2nd century BC

Finder: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During systematic metal-detector survey as part of archaeological investigation.

Description: 2 Republican silver *denarii*: head of Roma and head of Hercules.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the site archive.

J PLOUVIEZ

358. Cransford, Suffolk (addendum): 1 additional Roman silver *denarius* (2003 T216)

Deposited: About 50 BC

Finder: Mr I Palmer

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description: A worn republican coin, with an iron-stained concretion on all surfaces.

Discussion: Part of a scattered hoard: four *denarii* from

the same find were discovered in 2002 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 188).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

I LEINS

359. Howe, Norfolk (addenda): 2 Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T64)

Deposited: About AD 87

Finder: Mr C Pears

Date of discovery: August and September 2002

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

Description:

2 silver *denarii*:

Vitellius (AD 69), (*RIC* 24)

Vespasian (AD 69), (*RIC* 266)

Note: These two *denarii* constitute an addition to a hoard first discovered at Howe, Norfolk (Norfolk SMR 15195), by Mr C Pears in 1981. The initial deposit was published by A Burnett in *Coin Hoards of Roman Britain* IV; for additional coins see *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–98, no. 199 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 240). The hoard currently consists of 15 gold *aurei* and 131 silver *denarii*: all coins have been acquired by the British Museum.

Disposition: British Museum.

A MARSDEN

360. Watton area, Norfolk: 2 fused Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T121)

Deposited: About AD 117

Finder: Mr D Pangborn

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 2 fused Roman silver *denarii*, one of the emperor Trajan, the other illegible.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

361. Kenilworth, Warwickshire: 3 Roman silver *denarii* (2003 T171)

Deposited: About AD 138

Finder: M J Clarke

Date of discovery: January 2003

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

Description:

3 silver *denarii*:

Reign of Claudius (*RIC* 70; *BMC* 97)

Hadrian (*RIC* 215f; *BMC* 554)

Uncertain emperor

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S WEAR

362. Chesil Beach I, Dorset: 9 Roman bronze *sestertii*, (2003 T146)

Deposited: About AD 180

Finder: Mr P Child

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description:

9 bronze *sestertii*:

Flavian (AD 69–96), 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Lucius Verus, 1

Lucilla, 1

Uncertain emperor, 4

Note: A later hoard of coins was found in the same area by the same finder: Chesil Beach II – 66 Constantinian *nummi* to AD 335.

Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

363. Holme, North Lincolnshire: 408 Roman silver *denarii* and associated pottery (2003 T225)

Deposited: About AD 209

Finders: Mr R Robinson and Mr J Sparks

Date of discovery: November 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The group range in issue date from one extremely worn coin of the triumvir Mark Antony issued for his legions just prior to the battle of Actium in 31 BC to those minted for the emperor Septimius Severus, the latest is dated to AD 209.

408 silver *denarii*:

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 10

Nero (AD 54–68), 8

Otho (AD 69), 1

Vitellius (AD 69), 2

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 30

Titus Caesar, 5

Domitian Caesar, 6

Titus (AD 79–81), 5

Domitian Caesar, 2

Domitian (AD 81–96), 9

Trajan (AD 98–117), 25

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 36

Sabina, 4

Aelius Caesar, 1

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 37

Diva Faustina I, 23

Marcus Caesar, 9

Faustina II, 7

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 35

Lucius Verus, 4

Faustina II, 5

Lucilla, 2

Divus Pius, 3

Diva Faustina II, 1

Commodus, 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 16

Divus Marcus, 1

Crispina, 1

Wars of the Succession (AD 193–7) (16)

Septimius Severus, 12

Julia Domna, 2

Clodius Albinus Caesar, 1

Caracalla Caesar, 1

Joint reign of Severus & Caracalla (AD 198–208) (99)

Septimius Severus, 35

Caracalla, 22

Julia Domna, 16

Geta Caesar, 21

Plautilla, 5

Joint reign of Severus, Caracalla & Geta (AD 208–11) (1)

Septimius Severus, 1 (AD 209)

Contemporary copies, 3

Pottery associated with the hoard:

In total, 29 sherds of pottery weighing 210.5g were recovered. These sherds come from the lower part of a small grey ware jar or flagon shaped vessel. Only the base and lower wall of the vessel survive, the upper part of the vessel, including the neck, is not represented. There is considerable green staining on the inside surfaces of the base and wall sherds from where the corroded coins have touched the sides of the pot in the ground. The base of the vessel has a diameter of 58 mm and enough of the wall of the vessel survives to suggest it had a maximum girth of approximately 100–110 mm. The vessel was made from a fine and dense grey ware fabric. 'Grey wares', pottery made from a reduce fabric with a grey colour, were common coarse-ware pots made throughout the Roman period at a range of different locations. This particular vessel was probably made somewhere in the Nene Valley.

Note: Conservation treatment carried out by Simon Dove of the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: 5 coins acquired by the British Museum with funding from the Friends of the British Museum; remainder returned to finders.

364. West Wight, Isle of Wight: 4 Roman silver *denarii*, 3 copper asses and 54 silver and base silver *radiates* (2003 T57)

Deposited: About AD 270

Finders: Members of the Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: A dispersed hoard deposited about 270 AD.

4 silver *denarii*:

L Scribonius Libo (55 BC), 1

Mark Antony (32–31 BC), 2

Septimus Severus (AD 194–7), 1

3 copper asses:

Nero (AD 54–68), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1

Faustina (AD 145–75), 1

54 base silver *radiates*:

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 2

Valerian I (AD 253–60), 3

Mariniana (AD 253–60), 1

Gallienus (AD 253–68), 4

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 7

Postumus (AD 260–69), 26

Postumus or Victorinus (AD 260–271), 5

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 4

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 2

Note: The varying condition of these coins suggests that the hoard has slowly been dispersed by ploughing over a number of years, with some being disturbed very recently. There has been considerable corrosion of the surfaces of nearly all of the more debased copper-alloy *radiates* and some of the earlier silver-alloy ones. The question arises as to whether the hoard is now totally dispersed or the residue of it is still in situ somewhere in the field. As things stand it is a very small hoard of somewhere between 25 and 54 coins.

An unusual aspect of the coin assemblage is the presence of a Republican *denarius* and a graffito in ?Greek cut into the surface of one of the two legionary *denarii* of Mark Antony struck to pay his troops before the battle of Actium in 31 BC: ancient Greek coins given as offerings at shrines sometimes have graffiti.

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service was originally interested but later withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finders.

M LYNE

365. Cowbit, Lincolnshire: 60 Roman bronze *sestertii* and associated pottery (2003 T76)

Deposited: About AD 244

Finder: Mr J Drewry

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description:

60 bronze *sestertii*:

Uncertain, reign of Vespasian or Titus (AD 69–81), 1

Trajan (AD 98–117), 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 2

Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), 1

Faustina I, 1

Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Commodus (AD 180–92), 1

Crispina, 1

Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 1

Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1

Uncertain later Severan empress (AD 218–235), 1

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 1

Uncertain emperor, 47

Note: This worn *sestertius* hoard is unusual in having one or two post-Severan issues. This is a feature one would expect only in the largest examples such as the Gare hoard (Anne S Robertson, *Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards*, London, 2000, no. 530), the supply

of new *aes* apparently drying up in about AD 197.

Compare also the Nevill Holt hoard, below. In general, the extremely worn bronze coinage from the first and second centuries formed the overwhelming bulk of the *aes* circulation in Britain well into the third century. 32 additional coins from the hoard were found by Mr D Hodson the following year and will be reported on in the *Treasure Annual Report 2005*.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

366. Nevill Holt, Leicestershire: 253 Roman bronze coins (2003 T269)

Deposited: About AD 261

Finders: Mr P K Hartmann and Mr B R Hughes

Date of discovery: August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 253 bronze coins:

Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Domitian (AD 81–96), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Trajan (AD 98–117), 6 (1 *sestertius*, 5 *dupondii/asses*)

Hadrian (AD 117–38), 15 (14 *sestertii*, 1 *dupondius/as*)

Antonine (AD 138–92), 126 (114 *sestertii*, 12 *dupondii/asses*)

Severan (AD 193–217), 8 (*sestertii*)

Macrinus (AD 217–18), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 5 (4 *sestertii*, 1 *dupondius/as*)

Maximinus I (AD 235–8), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Gordian III (AD 238–44), 7 (*dupondii/asses*)

Philip I (AD 244–9), 1 (*dupondius/as*)

Trajan Decius (AD 249–51), 2 (*dupondii/asses*)

Postumus (AD 260–9), 2 (*sestertii*)

Uncertain, 61 (25 *sestertii*, 36 *dupondii/asses*)

Contemporary copies, 16 (1 *sestertius*,

15 *dupondii/asses*)

Total: 253 coins (169 *sestertii*, 84 *dupondii/asses*)

Note: 34 later Roman *radiates* and *nummi* were also found at this site. It is likely that after the deposition of the hoard, the area saw later Roman activity and that some later stray coins were lost at different times (rather than being deliberately hoarded) in the vicinity and subsequent ploughing action has mixed them together.

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services had expressed an interest but were unable to acquire; returned to finders.

R ABDY

367. Lavant II, West Sussex: 2 Roman bronze *sestertii* and 7 base silver *radiates* (2003 T343)

Deposited: About AD 269

Finder: Mr S Ingall

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: Two Roman bronze *sestertii* and seven base silver *radiates*:

Bronze *sestertii*:

- Sabina, wife of Hadrian (AD 117–38), 1
- Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–80), 1

Base silver *radiates*:

- Philip I (AD 244–9), 1
- Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 1
- Gallienus (AD 253–68), 1
- Postumus (AD 260–9), 4

Note: Four additional 4th-century *nummi* are unlikely to be connected with the hoard. A copper-alloy fragment of serrated wire and a copper-alloy disc found alongside are probably more modern losses. A 1993 find of 2nd century *denarii* (metal-detector find by Mr T Tighe) is probably best to be treated as separate ('Lavant I') unless more than the three currently recorded by Chichester Museum come to light (out of a possible 43).

Disposition: Chichester District Museum

R ABDY

368. Hillington, Norfolk: 7 Roman silver *denarii* and 5 base silver *radiates* (2003 T382)

Deposited: About AD 270

Finder: Mr K Mickleburgh

Date of discovery: March 2003

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

Description: 12 Roman silver and base silver *denarii* and *radiates*:

7 silver *denarii*:

- Trajan (AD 98–117), 2
- Septimius Severus (AD 193–211), 2
- Caracalla (AD 198–217), 1
- Severus Alexander (AD 222–35), 2

5 base silver *radiates*:

- Gallienus (AD 253–68), 1 (possibly intrusive)
- Salonina (AD 253–68), 1
- Postumus (AD 260–9), 2 (1 contemporary copy)
- Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1 (possibly intrusive)

Note: Three 4th century coins (1 AE3, 1 AE2 and 1 clipped *siliqua*) found in the same area are almost certainly intrusive). The hoard was scattered at some point in the past, there is no evidence of a container.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

369. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk: 6 Roman coins and silver object (2003 T338) (Fig. 369)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr D Woollestone

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: 6 3rd-century coins (all *radiates* of

Gallienus, Victorinus or Tetricus I) and a wedge-shaped silver object (undiagnostic ingot) (fig. 369).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

370. Longford Grange, Shropshire (addenda): 12 base silver Roman *radiates* (2003 T131)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr T A Wallace

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description:

12 base silver *radiates*:

Gallienus (AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 1

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 3

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 3

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 1

Uncertain emperor, 3

Note: These coins were found in the same location where Mr Wallace, along with Mr N Townley, had discovered 17 coins and a copper-alloy Romano-British bracelet fragment in September 2002, together with the original find of 20 coins in January 2002 (see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 198). The coins of the present find are of similar type to those discovered in 2002.

These coins appear to come from a much larger hoard first discovered in 1898 (Anne S Robertson, *Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards*, London, 2000, no. 647).

Disposition: Shropshire Museum Service

R ABDY

371. Worth Matravers, Dorset: 35 Roman base silver *radiates* and associated finds (2003 T147)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finder: Mr C Newman

Date of discovery: Before June 2003

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

Description:

35 base silver *radiates*:

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 14

Uncertain emperor, 21

Note: With the coins were also found pottery sherds, nails and bones.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

372. Barcombe, East Sussex: At least 117 Roman coins (2003 T148)

Deposited: About AD 274

Finders: Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Unit and UCL Field Archaeology Unit

Date of discovery: 2002 and 2003 (continuing)

Circumstances of discovery: Archaeological research and training excavation at Barcombe Roman Villa.

Description: At least 117 very corroded base silver *radiates* (including coins of Claudius II and Tetricus I).

Some coins were found individually, others in small lumps.

Note: With the coins were also found pottery sherds, tiles, iron, glass, etc.

Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes

D RUDLING AND C BUTLER

373. Chalgrove II, Oxfordshire: 4,957 base silver *radiates* (2003 T83) (Figs. 373.1, 373.2)

Deposited: About AD 279

Finder: Mr B Malin

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: With the exception of the very rare coin of Domitian II (the second recorded example), the group 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.

4,957 base silver *radiates*:

Central Empire

Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–3), 1

Volusian, 1

Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–60)

Valerian I, 20

Gallienus, 13

Salonina, 7

Valerian II, 4

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–8)

Gallienus, 660

Salonina, 61

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 503

Divus Claudius II, 52

Quintillus (AD 270), 49

Aurelian (AD 270–5), 14

Tacitus (AD 275–6), 3

Probus (AD 276–82), 4

Gallic Empire:

Postumus (AD 260–9), 170

Laelian (AD 269), 4

Marius (AD 269), 11

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1124

Divus Victorinus, 1

Domitian II (about AD 271), 1 (fig. 373.2)

Tetricus I (AD 271–4), 1351

Tetricus II, 539

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 1

Contemporary copies, 363

Note: In 1989 Mr Malin (along with his brother Mr I Malin) found a hoard of similar coins of the same period in two pots 100 feet away from the findspot of the present hoard (see *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain IX*).

On discovery, most of the coins of the present hoard were fused together with copper-alloy corrosion products and were inside their pottery container. The vessel is a locally produced Roman period wheel made grey-ware jar. (Grey ware is a term describing very common coarse-ware fabric with grey surfaces and a grey colour fabric or matrix.) The vessel has a simple flat base 8.5cm in diameter; a maximum girth of 20.5cm; survives to a height of 18.5cm, where the neck originally began. Approximately 75 per cent of the vessel remains complete.

Note: Hoard conserved by Simon Dove of the Department of Conservation, Documentation and Science, British Museum.

Disposition: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford with the aid of generous grants from the Art Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme, the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Carl & Eileen Subak Family Foundation and the Friends of the Ashmolean Museum.

R ABDY AND J D HILL

374. Ravenstone with Snibston, Leicestershire: 178 Roman *radiates* (2003 T393)

Deposited: About AD 282

Landowner: Mrs B Woodings

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description:

178 base silver *radiates*.

Central Empire:

Salonina (Gallienus sole reign, AD 260–8), 1

Claudius II (AD 268–70), 2

Quintillus (AD 270), 1

Probus (AD 276–82), 2

Gallic Empire:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1

Tetricus I & II (AD 271–4), 5

Victorinus or Tetricus I, 3

Uncertain:

Uncertain fragments, 163

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services expressed interest in this find, but later withdrew. Returned to landowner.

R ABDY

375. North Baddesley, Hampshire: 98 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T413)

Deposited: About AD 317

Finder: Mr J S O'Hara-Boyce

Date of discovery: January 2004

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

Description:

98 base silver *nummi*:

AD 307–10 (18): Mints of London (4); Trier (7);

Lyon (4); uncertain (3).

AD 310–17 (80): Mints of London (38); Trier (30);

Ticinum (1); uncertain (11).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to the finder.

R ABDY

376. Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire (addenda): 15 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T267)

Deposited: About AD 320

Finder: Mr P Harriman

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description:

15 base silver *nummi*:

Diocletian (AD 284–305) (2): Mints of Trier (1), Lyon (1).

Galerius (AD 293–311) (3): Mints of Trier (1); Lyon (1); uncertain (1).

Constantine I (AD 306–337) (6): Mints of London (2); Trier (2); Lyon (1).

Uncertain (4): Mints of Lyon (2); uncertain (2).

Note: The majority of this coin hoard was discovered by Mr P Harriman in August and September 1999. In total 419 coins were found using a metal detector and reported as Treasure via the Portable Antiquities Scheme (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 309). The present coins were found with 38 sherds of heavily abraded Severn Valley Ware, probably the remains of the pot in which the coins were originally deposited.

Disposition: Worcestershire County Museum

A BOLTON

377. Wootton Fields School, Northampton, Northamptonshire: About 1900 Roman base silver/bronze *nummi* in a container (2003 T184)

Deposited: Early 4th century AD

Finder: Mr I Fisher (working for Northamptonshire Archaeology)

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled topsoil/subsoil strip in advance of development.

Description: An estimated 1900 copper alloy coins corroded together in a lump found in black pot buried over a shelly bowl as a lid. Too corroded to identify. Other Roman objects also found during fieldwork at the site.

Disposition: To be deposited with the Northampton Central Museum.

M KERROU

378. Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire: 902 Roman base silver *nummi* and associated pottery (2003 T22)

Deposited: About AD 348

Finders: Mr R Boyd and Mr W Green

Date of discovery: February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Most of the coins are of a reverse design of two soldiers holding a single legionary standard with the legend GLORIA EXERCITVS or a subsequent type with two Victories (VICTORIAE DD NN AVGGQ NN). Only five coins minted prior to AD 335 are present. The coins were produced at a number of mints around the empire (with an expected bias towards those within, or closest to, Britain). Reverse designs were more standardised and were changed every few years and can be summarised as follows:

902 base silver *nummi*:

Early nummus (1): uncertain mint

GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards, AD 330–5 (4):

Mints of Trier (2); uncertain (2)

GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, AD 335–41 (175):

Mints of Trier (82); Lyon (26); Arles (19); Rome (2); Siscia (2); Eastern mints (6); uncertain (38)

VICTORIAE DD NN AVGGQ NN (663), Mints of Trier

(452); Lyon (74); Arles (56); Rome (6); Aquileia (4); Siscia (3); Eastern mints (2); uncertain (66)

Uncertain reverses (15): uncertain mint.

Contemporary copies (44): uncertain mint.

Disposition: Salisbury Museum initially expressed an interest in the find but subsequently withdrew; returned to finders.

R ABDY

379. Haxby, City of York (addenda): 5 Roman base silver *nummi* (2003 T130)

Deposited: About AD 356

Finder: Mr D Myers

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description:

5 base silver *nummi*:

Constantine I (AE 3), mint of Ticinum

House of Constantine I (AE 3), mint of Trier

Constantius II (AE 2), mint of Lyon

Constantius II (AE 2), mint of Arles

Constantius II, contemporary copy

Note: In 1993 two coin hoards were discovered at the same location and several stray coins from the later of these (Haxby B – concealed about AD 353–6) have subsequently been recovered from the site. It is highly probable that the five coins are also strays from the Haxby B hoard. See *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X* and XII (forthcoming) and *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 206.

Disposition: The finder and the landowner kindly donated the find to the Yorkshire Museum.

C BARCLAY

380. West Bagborough, Somerset (addenda): 12 Roman silver *siliquae* (2003 T126)

Deposited: About AD 367

Finder: Mr J Hawkesworth

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description:

12 silver *siliquae*:

Constantius II (AD 358–61) (4): Mints of Lyon (2);

Arles (2)

Julian Caesar (AD 355–61) (1): Mint of Arles (1)

Julian Augustus (AD 361–3) (7): Mints of Lyon (3);
Arles (4)

Note: These coins come from the hoard of 669 Roman silver coins (2 *denarii*, 8 *miliarenses* and 659 *siliquae*) and 64 fragments of hacked silver found by Mr Hawkesworth in 2001 and acquired by Somerset County Museum: see *Treasure Annual Report 2001*, no. 196. The coin of Julian Caesar is the other half of a broken coin found with the main body of the hoard.

Disposition: The finder and landowner have kindly donated the find to Somerset County Museum Service.

S C MINNITT

381. Wickhambreaux, Kent : 148 Roman coins (2003 T253)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr J Restall

Date of discovery: September 2003

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

Description:

Group A (136)

Radiates:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1
Tetricus I and II (AD 271–4), 3
Carausius (AD 287–93), 1
Illegible, 4

Nummi, 90

Silver coins, 6

Group B (9)

Radiates:

Illegible, 2
Divus Claudius (AD 270), 1
Carausius (AD 287–93), 1

Nummi, 5

Group C (3)

Early *nummi*, 3

Note: The field yielded three distinct areas of coin finds. Group A came from the middle of the field and

probably represents a late or post-Valentinianic bronze hoard with extra 'intruders'; group B from the west end of the field; and group C from the east end of field. It is difficult to say to what extent or if any of B and C belong to the hoard or whether they are an accumulation of site losses.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

382. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: 2 Roman gold *solidi* and 7 silver *siliquae* (2003 T185)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finders: Mr Peach

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

2 gold *solidi*:

Eugenius (AD 393–4), mint of Lyon (1)
Arcadius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (1)

7 silver *siliquae*:

Honorius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (5)
Arcadius or Honorius (AD 395–402), mint of Milan (2)

Disposition: Isle of Wight Museum Service had expressed an interest in acquiring this find, but subsequently withdrew. Returned to finder.

M LYNE AND R ABDY

383. Ketton, Rutland: 8 Roman base silver *radiates* and 1,356 base silver and bronze *nummi* (2003 T13)

Deposited: About AD 402

Finder: Mr Andrews and Northamptonshire Archaeology

Date of discovery: March 2002

Circumstances of discovery: Part of the coin hoard was originally discovered by the farmer (Mr Andrews) who was digging a sump to provide field drainage and

some stone for local roads. More coins were recovered during a metal detecting survey undertaken as part of an archaeological investigation of the area. The coins are predominantly Theodosian bronze coins of AD 388-95, with a smaller amount dateable to AD 395-402. Some earlier coins dating back to the late 3rd century were present, a feature known from coins hoards of this period found in Britain.

A sample (309) of the coins has been provisionally identified as follows:

- Late 3rd century (including copies), 8
- Constantinian (AD 330-64) (including copies), 22
- Valentinianic (AD 364-83), 9
- Magnus Maximus (AD 383-8), 4
- Theodosian – VICTORIA AVGGG (about AD 388-95), 116
- Theodosian – SALVS REIPVBLICAE (about AD 388-402), 107
- Theodosian – Others (about AD 388-402) including GLORIA REI P and SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE types, 2
- Theodosian – illegible, 34
- Completely illegible, 7

The remaining coins will be identified after cleaning.

Note: The coins were recovered in an area that produced at least five graves, which held up to eleven inhumation burials. The majority of the coins were associated with Burial 1.

Disposition: Rutland County Museum.

M CURTEIS AND T HYLTON

384. Good Easter, Essex (addenda 4): 1 Roman gold *solidus* (2003 T295)

Deposited: About AD 408

Finder: Name withheld at finder's request.

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

Gold *solidus*.

Joint reign of Arcadius and Honorius (395-406), 1
(Honorius, mint of Milan)

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 211.

This brings the total to 16 *solidi*, including one plated imitation in the original find.

Disposition: The finder and landowner generously waived their reward and donated the coin to the Chelmsford Museum Service.

R ABDY

385. Wootton, Northamptonshire: 38 Roman coins and associated finds (2003 T101)

Deposited: 2nd to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Northamptonshire Archaeology

Date of discovery: 2002

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological investigation.

Description: A total of 38 coins was recovered from the fill of a pit on the margin of a shallow pond to the east of Roman villa. Copper-alloy coins of late Roman date (330-375 AD) all in poor condition; many illegible. Emperors: ?Antoninus Pius, Carausius, Constans, ?Valens, ?Valentinian, Gratian.

Also found: Roman pottery and tiles, animal bones, slag from furnace and 4 quern stones, plus miscellaneous bone, copper and iron objects of Roman and Saxon date.

Disposition: Disclaimed as part of a formal archaeological excavation; to remain with site archive.

A CHAPMAN

386. Micheldever, Hampshire: 16 Roman coins (2003 T398)

Deposited: 3rd to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr C Prewitt

Date of discovery: November 2003

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

Description: 16 Roman base silver *radiates* and *nummi* found scattered in area 5 × 5m. Not a hoard.

Base silver *radiates*:

Victorinus (AD 269–71), 1

Tetricus II (AD 273–4), 1

Carausius (AD 287–93), 2

Uncertain *radiates* (AD 270–96), 3

Base silver *nummus*:

Constans or Constantius II (VICTORIAE DD NN

AVGGQ NN, AD 347–8), 1

Illegible

AD 270–402, 8

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R BLAND

387. Clapton in Gordano, North Somerset: 70 Roman coins and 50 pottery sherds (2003 T352)

Deposited: 3rd and 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr N Martin

Date of discovery: November 2002

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

Description: 92 late Roman *radiates* and *nummi*.

Base silver *radiates*:

AD 260–274, 2

Base silver and bronze *nummi*:

AD 306–8, 1

AD 310–13, 1

AD 318–24, 2

AD 324–9, 1

AD 330–41, 9

AD 347–8, 1

AD 348–54, 7

AD 364–83, 11

Contemporary copies, 30

Illegible:

AD 260–402, 27

Note: The find is a collection of scattered site losses, not a hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder.

R ABDY

388. Kirton-in-Lindsey, North Lincolnshire: 63 Roman coins (2003 T279)

Deposited: 3rd and 4th centuries AD

Finders: Mr B Bennett and Mr S Trainer

Date of discovery: 2001–2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: The find consists of 63 Roman coins of 3rd and 4th centuries date. With the exception of the three third century base silver *radiates*, the main body of the assemblage consists of 4th century base silver and bronze *nummi*.

Base silver *radiates*:

AD 260–93, 3

Base silver and bronze *nummi*:

AD 307–318, 3

AD 318–24, 6

AD 330–35, 16

AD 337–41, 2

AD 347–8, 4

AD 350–53, 3

?AD 353–61, 8

AD 364–78, 6

AD 378–87, 1

AD 388–95, 1

Illegible (AD 318–95), 10

Note: The presence of material from such a wide chronological period means that this find does not fit with the expected profile of a Roman hoard of this period and it suggests that it is a collection of scattered site finds rather than a single hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finders.

I LEINS

C. Early Medieval

389. Snodland, Kent: 2 Anglo-Saxon silver-plated sceattas (2003 T176) (Figs. 389.1, 389.2)

Deposited: Early 8th century

Finder: Mr C Turner

Date of discovery: Summer 2003

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

Description: Two Anglo-Saxon contemporary plated imitations of primary silver pennies of Series B (coin 1: weight: 1.13g; axis: 0°; coin 2: weight: 1.26g; axis: 270°. It is interesting to notice that although they are imitations, they maintain the regularity of orientation found amongst regular issues).

Note: Coin 2 has been confirmed as having more than 10 per cent of silver, doubts remain for coin 1; however, although they do not share a die, it is reasonable to think that the coins are contemporary and that coin 1 would have been made to the same standard.

Disposition: British Museum.

A GANNON

390. Brantham, Suffolk: 90 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2003 T72) (Figs. 390, 1–10)

Deposited: 10th century

Finders: Mr G Blake, Mr K Willcox, Mr P Odell, Mr T Davies, Mr T Field, Mrs C Williams, Mr B Gisbourne

Date of discovery: March 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors at a rally.

Description: The ninety coins and fragments are late Saxon silver pennies of Edward the Elder's time (899–924), all of the late part of his reign, Two-Line type (*BMC* ii; HT 1). Twelve moneyers are represented in all: Pitit (21), Badda (16), Willuf (12), Warmer (9), Gunter

(10), Landuc (7), Winele (5) and Winegar (2) and four moneyers (Adalbert, Domences, Harluin and Magnard) by a coin each. Whilst the bulk is of ex Danelaw production, on type C broad flans in the style known as NE I-related, one, of the moneyer Magnard, stems from Mercia.

Note: The hoard is to be published by A Gannon, *forthcoming*, *BNJ*.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum had expressed initial interest in acquiring the hoard but was unable to proceed; acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund and the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme.

A GANNON

D. Medieval

391. Mid-Norfolk (addenda): 5 medieval silver pennies (2003 T75)

Deposited: About AD 1260–70

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: February 2003

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

Description: 5 coins (2 short-cross pennies and 2 and a half long-cross pennies) additional to the scattered coin hoard recorded in various batches between 1995 and 1999 (see *Report of Treasure Trove Reviewing Committee* 1995–96, no. 20; *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 146 and *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 338). The total (including the 2 coins in the following entry) composition of this hoard is now as follows:

Stephen, 1 (cut farthing)

Short-cross, 83 (80 pennies; 3 cut halfpennies)

Long-cross, 31 (26 pennies, 5 cut halfpennies)

Scottish, 4 (William I, 3 pennies; Alexander III, 1 penny)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder, who has kindly agreed to donate the finds to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

392. Mid-Norfolk (2nd addenda): 2 medieval silver pennies (2003 T296)

Deposited: About AD 1260–70

Finder: Mrs M Slaven

Date of discovery: October 2003

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

Description: 2 short-cross pennies: addition to scattered coin hoard recorded in various batches up to March 2003. See previous entry.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder, who has kindly agreed to donate the find to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

393. East Clandon, Surrey: 42 medieval silver pennies (2003 T21)

Deposited: About 1307

Finder: Mr M Rae

Date of discovery: August 2002

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

Description: 42 silver coins Edward I/Edward II:

Pennies: Bristol, 1 (2b); Canterbury, 14 (2b, 1; 3d, 1; 3g, 1; 4a, 1; 4b, 1; 4d, 3; 10ab₂, 1; 10ab₅, 1; 10cf_{2a}, 3; 10cf_{2b}, 1); Durham, 2 (10cf₁, 2); London, 22 (3b, 1; 3g, 2; 4b, 1; 4d, 3; 7a, 1; 9a₂, 1; 9b₁, 2; 10ab_{3(b)}, 1; 10ab₄, 1; 10ab₅, 1; 10cf₁, 4; 10cf_{2(a)}, 1; 10cf_{2(b)}, 3); York (royal), 1 (3e)

Irish Coinage of Edward I: Dublin, 1 (North Group B)

Scotland, Alexander III of Scotland, Second Coinage: 1 (Stewart Mb3 (fragment))

Note: Also found in vicinity, but almost certainly a separate deposit: lead token, late 16th or early 17th century, Tudor rose/double headed eagle type.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B J COOK

394. Creslow, Buckinghamshire: 58 medieval silver pennies (2003 T206)

Deposited: About 1460

Finders: Ms V Crutcher, Mr W French and Mr J Hughes

Date of discovery: August 2003

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

Description:

Edward I-Edward II (19):

Pennies: Bury St Edmunds, 1 (4b); Canterbury, 8 (3b, 1; 4a, 1; 4b, 1; 10ab₅, 2; 10cf_{2(a)}, 1; 10cf_{3(bi)}, 1; 10cf_{5(a)}, 1); Durham, 3 (10cf_{3(ai)}, 1; 11a₂, 1; 11–15, 1); London, 3 (9b₁, 1; 10cf_{2(b)}, 1; 10cf_{3(ai)}, 1)

Halfpennies: Bristol, 1 (W2); London, 2 (W2, 1; W3a, 1)

Counterfeit penny, 'Edward I', 1

Scotland (1):

Alexander III, Second Coinage: D, 1

Edward III (37):

Second Coinage, halfpennies, London, 6 (W1, 1; W5, 5)

Third Coinage: pennies: London, 3 (1a, 1; 2, 2);

halfpennies, London, 17 (W7, 12; W8, 1; W12, 4)

Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty Period (1351–60)

Pennies: Durham, 3 (Series A, 1; Series C, 1;

Series D, 1); London, 8 (Series C, 6; Series D, 2)

Henry VI (1):

Cross Pellet issue, London, 1

Disposition: Buckinghamshire County Museum with funding from the V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Scheme and the Friends of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B J COOK

E. Post-medieval

395. Hartshorne, Derbyshire: 2 16th-century silver coins (2003 T11)

Deposited: About 1560s-80s

Finder: Mr S Saunders

Date of discovery: October 2002

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

Description: 2 shillings of Elizabeth I (cross crosslet and martlet).

Note: Other objects recovered from the field, though not in close proximity to these two coins, included copper-alloy, mid-17th century coins and a musket ball.

Disposition: Derby Museum and Art Gallery with funding from the Friends of Derby Museum.

B J COOK

396. Shocklach, Cheshire: 10 gold and 14 silver post-medieval coins (2003 T227)

Deposited: Mid to late 1580s

Finders: Messrs K and P Digby

Date of discovery: September 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 10 gold and 14 silver coins:
England

Henry VII (4):

Angels, 4: class III, 1 (im pansy), class V, 3 (im pheon)

Henry VIII (5):

First Coinage: angels, 2 (im crowned portcullis); half-angel, 1 (im crowned portcullis)

Third Coinage: half-sovereigns, 2 (im S, Southwark)

Elizabeth I (14):

Sixpence, 12 (coronet, 3(1567, 1; 1569, 1; 1570, 1); ermine, 2 (1572, 1; date obscured, 1); eglantine, 1

(1574); plain cross (over eglantine), 1 (1578/over 7); long cross, 4 (1580, 1; 1581, 3); sword, (1582));

threepence: sword, 1 (1582)); half-groat: escallop, 1
Spain (1):

Philip II: Double-escudo, Seville: 1

Disposition: Grosvenor Museum, Chester

B J COOK

397. Bovey Tracey, Devon: 12 17th-century silver coins (2003 T205)

Deposited: About 1610

Finders: Mr P Wills and Mr D Hewings

Date of discovery: May 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: 12 silver coins:

Elizabeth I (10):

Shillings, 4 (A, 1; woolpack, 1; key, 1; 2, 1); sixpences, 6 (pheon, 1(1564); ermine, 2 (1572); eglantine, 1 (1575); sword, 1 (1582); A, 1 (1583)

James I (2):

First Coinage: shilling, 1 (thistle); Second Coinage: shilling, 1 (escallop)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

B J COOK

398. Haddiscoe, Norfolk: 316 17th-century coins (2003 T180)

Deposited: 1646 or early in 1647.

Finder: Mr R Cole and Norfolk Archaeological Unit

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: 316 silver coins:

Edward VI (5):

Third coinage (1550-1553), shillings (Y and Tun) 2; sixpences, 3

Elizabeth I (129):

- Milled issue 1562, sixpences, 1
- First coinage (1558-1561), shillings, 15
- Second issue (1561-1582), sixpences, 68
- Third issue (1583-1603), shillings, 23; sixpences, 17
- Uncertain issue, sixpences, 5

James I (37):

- First issue (1603-1604), shillings, 9; sixpences, 2
- Second issue (1604-1619), shillings, 14; sixpences, 9
- Third issue (1619-1625), shillings, 1; sixpences, 1
- Uncertain issue, shillings, 1

Charles I (145):

- 1631-46, half crowns, 36
- 1625-49, shillings, 96
- 1628-46, sixpences, 13

Note: This is the largest Civil War period hoard so far found in Norfolk. Some small fragments of slipware were collected; these were of seventeenth-century date and may have comprised the container in which the hoard was deposited.

Disposition: Great Yarmouth Museum hopes to acquire.

A MARSDEN

399. Warmington, Northamptonshire: 10 17th-century coins (2003 T88)

Deposited: 17th century

Finder: Dr R Ivens

Date of discovery: December 2001

Circumstances of discovery: During controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Ten coins plus two fragments

Elizabeth I (4):

- Shillings, 2 (5th and 6th issues; 1582-1600; 1601-2); sixpences, 2 (pheaon, 1601)

James I (1):

- Shilling, 1 (2nd coinage, 1604-19)

Charles I (5):

- Shillings, 5 (Type 1b3, 1625-31; ?Type 3, 1625-45; Tower mint type (2), 1625-42; Anchor on side, 1638-9).

Disposition: Oundle Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

400. Hambrook, South Gloucestershire: 4 17th-century coins (2003 T222)

Deposited: 1690s

Finder: Mr D Upton

Date of discovery: 11 April 2003

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

Description: 4 silver coins:

- Charles II (1): halfcrown, 1 (1677)
- William III (3): shillings, 2 (1697); sixpence, 1 (1697)

Disposition: Declared Treasure; but subsequently returned to the finder.

B J COOK

401. Haverhill area, Suffolk: Modern reproductions of Tudor and Stuart coins (2003 T190) (Fig. 401)

Deposited: Modern

Finder: Mr Armstrong

Date of discovery: Before August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While fishing.

Note: A hoard of about 200 coins was reported by the finder's mother, most of which had already been disposed of. Five items presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum were identified as modern reproductions of Tudor and Stuart coins, from Henry VII to James I.

Disposition: Not treasure.

M R ALLEN



Wales

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A. Prehistoric

402. Banc Tynddol, Cwmystwyth, Ceredigion: Early Bronze Age gold disc (2003 T412; 02.11) (Fig. 402)

Date: 2500–2000 BC

Finder: Mr S Timberlake

Date of discovery: 16 October 2002

Circumstances of discovery: During a controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: A circular gold foil disc with decoration in the form of concentric line- and dot-circles, impressed from the reverse side with an awl. The disc is pierced by two central holes, probably for attachment with thread to an item of clothing.

Dimensions: Diameter: 38.9 mm; thickness of foil: less than 0.1 mm; diameter of perforations: 1.0 mm; weight: 2.51g.

Metal content: Gold: 93–4 per cent, silver: 6–7 per cent, copper not detectable (less than 0.1 per cent).

Discussion: The disc was found during archaeological excavations of a Roman and early medieval lead smelting site, directed by Mr S Timberlake on behalf of the Early Mines Research Group. The possibility of further associated artefacts and a burial context necessitated follow-up investigation, undertaken by the finder in March 2003, with funding from the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the permission of the coroner. This confirmed the existence of a grave containing traces of a human skeleton. At one time, this probably lay beneath a stone cairn monument, which had been extensively quarried and removed by later smelting activity. No further artefacts were found in or around the grave and attempts to radiocarbon date the surviving human bone were unsuccessful, due to poor bone collagen survival.

This disc is the earliest gold artefact from Wales, belonging to the earliest Beaker metalworking tradition in Britain. It was probably specifically made to adorn the body and threaded to the clothing of the deceased.

However, it may resemble button forms, perhaps made of poorly surviving organic materials, also used during life. The disc finds parallel with similar discs ('sun-discs'), also with simple concentric designs, from Ireland, the Isle of Man and north-western France. The close vicinity of the Early Bronze Age copper mine at Copa Hill, around 200 metres from the grave, raises the possibility that this person, in life, may have been connected with very early prospecting activity at the mine.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

A GWILT AND S TIMBERLAKE

403. Llanybi, Monmouthshire: Bronze Age axe blade fragment and bronze casting-jet for axe (2004 T345; 03.17)

Date: 950–800 BC

Finder: Mr A E Reynolds

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description:

- (1) Ribbed bronze socketed axe blade fragment;
- (2) Bronze casting-jet for a South Wales Type socketed axe.

Dimensions: (1) Surviving length: 33.5 mm; surviving blade width: 42.8 mm; weight: 53.5g; (2) Length: 40.5 mm; width: 33.8 mm; maximum thickness: 9.9 mm; weight: 25.6g.

Note: These two artefacts were initially reported singly to the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Wales. They were later pursued as treasure, when it was understood that they were found in the same field and within 60cm of each other. They therefore represent a slightly disturbed hoard association.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum.

A GWILT AND M LODWICK

404. Llanmaes, The Vale of Glamorgan: Assemblage of prehistoric base-metal artefacts (03.4)

Date: 1300–500 BC

Finders: Mr S McGrory and Mr A Jones

Date of discovery: 16 February 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Large assemblage of bronze artefacts, including handle-straps, ring-handles and riveted sheet fragments from a number of cauldrons and ring-handled bowls, a ladle or cup, socketed axes of Armorican and Sompting type and horse or chariot fittings.

Discussion: This prehistoric assemblage contains cauldrons and axe forms typical of the Llyn Fawr phase at the Bronze to Iron Age transition in Britain (800–600 BC). Also present were bronze tools of Middle to Late Bronze Age date (1300–800 BC) and fragments of unparalleled ring-handled bowls, probably belonging to the Early Iron Age (650–500 BC).

A follow-up site visit with the finders established a focus of metalwork burial over an area of about 30 by 30 metres, but it was not possible to relate artefacts back to the many detector pits dug by the finders. The assemblage was pursued as a treasure case, a scattered hoard or human grave assemblage remaining plausible possibilities. These would be considered treasure, under the revised definition of treasure after 1 January 2003.

With the permission of the coroner, geophysical survey and an exploratory archaeological excavation were undertaken in March and May 2003, funded by the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and with the support of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. This established that the metalwork had been scattered and buried over a wide area and with prehistoric pottery on a previously unknown prehistoric settlement. Since the metalwork had probably not been placed in the ground at the same time and in direct association, the assemblage was deemed not to be treasure. However, this important settlement and its artefact assemblage is now the subject

of an excavation and research project by NMGW.

Disposition: Not treasure; subsequently acquired through private purchase by the National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M LODWICK AND A GWILT

B. Roman

405. Shirenewton/Mathry, Monmouthshire: Roman gold finger-ring (03.11) (Fig. 405)

Date: 1st to 4th centuries AD

Finder: Mr D J Saunders

Date of discovery: July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector

Description: Finger ring with bezel, setting missing. Now much distorted, probably as a result of ploughing. The hoop is made of two strands of gold wire, circular in section, which have been expanded, one to either side, around the roughly circular bezel. To either side of the bezel, a separate piece of wire is looped around the front and sides of the hoop and secured with solder. The wall of the bezel is formed from a shallow piece of gold sheet soldered to the gold strands of the hoop and the base is a separate piece of circular sheet.

Dimensions: Maximum diameter of hoop: 27.5 mm, but now distorted; diameter of bezel: approximately 17 mm. Weight: 9.07g.

Metal content: Surface analysis indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 88–90 per cent gold; 3–5 per cent silver and 6–7 per cent copper.

Discussion: The ring is of quite crude manufacture and is likely to be a one-off. As a result, parallels are difficult to find. Dr Catherine Johns, formerly of the British Museum, and the writer are, however, of the opinion that it is probably of Romano-British date. The use of strands of gold and the form of the bezel are reminiscent of Roman finger rings.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum hopes to acquire.

R J BREWER

C. Early Medieval

406. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Early medieval silver ingot (03.14) (Fig. 406)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: Late June/early August 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work.

Description: A fragment (mid-section) of silver finger ingot with moderately square cross-section.

Dimensions: Length: 9.8 mm; thickness: 4.2 mm; width: 6.1 mm; weight: 1.6g.

Discussion: This small fragment was recovered from ploughsoil, just outside the early medieval enclosure excavated between 1994–2001; the detecting was conducted with the approval of the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, as part of a programme of continuing site monitoring. This discovery complements the previously recovered range of hack-silver and ingots from the site.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

D. Medieval

(i) Brooches

407. Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.15) (Fig. 407)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr H Morris

Date of discovery: June 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Chance discovery working in garden of home.

Description: A small silver annular brooch. The silver

frame is of circular cross-section, with a restriction to hold the pin head. One half of the frame is decorated on both sides with transverse grooves, the other half being plain. There is a small transverse collar on the front of the pin at the junction with the shaft and head, which is flattened and wrapped around the frame.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 16 mm; internal frame diameter: 11.7 mm; pin length: 17 mm; weight: 2.2g.

Discussion: In terms of size and design, the brooch is of 13th- or 14th-century form. A number of brooches of this general type are known to have been found in Wales, including one from the Carmarthenshire sites of Laugharne Burrows and Kidwelly Castle, both having niello inlay and ribbing around one half of the frame (M Redknap, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, fig. 2, 10 and fig. 3, 11). Copper-alloy brooches with similar decoration have been found in deposits from London dated c.1270–1350 (e.g. G Egan, 'Brooches', in G Egan and F Pritchard, *Dress Accessories c.1150–c.1450. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 3*, London, 1991, pp. 247–71, no. 1312).

Disposition: Carmarthenshire County Museum.

M REDKNAP

408. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Medieval silver brooch (03.6) (Fig. 408)

Date: 13th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Small silver brooch with a rectangular frame cut from sheet metal. The external face is decorated with a radiating design inlay with niello. The pin head is two-sided, joined at the top (both sides wrapping around the restriction in the frame).

Dimensions: External frame: 13 × 10.5 mm; inner frame: 7 × 5 mm; pin length: 13 mm; weight: 1.8g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary

Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 98–99 per cent silver and 1–2 per cent copper. Analysis of the niello showed that this was composed primarily of silver sulphide, in proportions that would indicate acanthite (Ag₂S).

Discussion: The form of the brooch and use of niello decoration suggests a 13th-century date. The form is not common, and confirms a picture emerging from Llanfaes of a thriving port and mercantile centre depopulated by AD 1303.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

409. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.8A) (Fig. 409)

Date: 14th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: Half of the frame from an annular silver brooch. The external face is engraved with lettering in Black Letter style in low relief, which appears to read GUD, followed by a heart. There is evidence for a restriction in the frame for a pin.

Dimensions: External diameter: 19 mm; inner diameter: 12 mm; thickness: 1 mm; weight: 1.8g; pin length: 13 mm.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales shows that it is composed of approximately 98–99 per cent silver and 1–2 per cent copper.

Discussion: The form of the brooch and style of lettering suggest a 14th-century date.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

410. Llantarnam, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.10) (Fig. 410)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr Nantcarrow

Date of discovery: June 2003

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

Description: A medieval annular brooch, now in four fragments. The silver frame is of flat cross-section, cut from a sheet of silver. The front face of the frame bears a religious inscription in crude Lombardic lettering: +IHESVS: INRI (the last four letters, which are unclear, straddling the restriction to hold the pin). The pin, which has a wrap-around head and a transverse raised ridge at the junction of the pin-head and shaft, is incised with decoration in the form of a zig-zag and dashes, along its length.

Dimensions: External frame diameter: 17.7 mm; internal frame diameter: 11.0 mm; pin length: 18.2 mm; weight: 1.3g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 98 per cent silver and 2 per cent copper. The surface of the brooch had been mercury gilded.

Discussion: In terms of size and design, the brooch is a well known 13th- or 14th-century type. A number of brooches of this general form are known to have been found in Wales, such as a copper-alloy brooch decorated with wriggle-work from 'St Theodoric's Hermitage', Margam (M Redknap, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, no. 12), and a copper-alloy annular brooch engraved on one face with false lettering from Dryslwyn Castle, Carmarthenshire (*ibid.*, no. 27). Similar silver brooches with engraved lettering have been found near St Brides Major and Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

411. St Brides Major, The Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver annular brooch (03.20) (Fig. 411)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr A Jones

Date of discovery: 30 August 2003

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

Description: Medieval silver annular brooch. The frame is of flat cross-section, cut from a sheet of silver. There is a constriction to hold the pin, which is missing. The front face is engraved with false lettering and decorative motifs in relief. Few letters can be made out (there appears to be an S), and the lettering appears to be a garbled copy of a devotional or other text.

Dimensions: External diameter: 26 mm; thickness: 0.5 mm; weight: 2.32g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales shows that the brooch is composed of approximately 95–97 per cent silver and 3–5 per cent of copper.

Discussion: In size and design, the brooch is a well known 13th- or 14th-century type. Several brooches of this general form are known from Wales: for others see discussion under Llantarnam (cat. 410) above.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Finger-rings

412. Colwinston, The Vale of Glamorgan: Medieval silver finger-ring (03.3) (Fig. 412)

Date: Late 15th century

Finder: Mr D Langmead

Date of discovery: 27 January 2003

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

Description: A silver gilt decorative ring, now in two fragments but complete. It has a flat, rectangular bezel with transverse central ridge, and double ridges at the junction with the hoop. The bezel is engraved with two beaded chevrons, and two hatched dashes are engraved across each shoulder, either side of a longitudinal ridge. The lowest section of the hoop has a wrythen form.

Dimensions: Internal diameter: 18.5 × 20 mm; bezel width: 7 mm; weight: 4.04g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 96–97 per cent silver and 3–4 per cent copper.

Discussion: The form of ring is similar to a silver example from Cowbridge area, Glamorgan (NMGW acc. no. 93.2H), though this has a longitudinal bezel ridge and different decoration: engraved sprigs, and two rows of hatched dashes engraved down both sides of each shoulder. A comparable example has been found at Radley, Oxfordshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 111); similar decoration occurs on a ring from Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 108). For a similar bezel with transverse ridge, engraved with SS Anthony and John the Baptist see G Taylor and D Scarisbrick, *Finger Rings from Ancient Egypt to the Present Day*, London, 1978, no. 427.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

413. Hope, Flintshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.24) (Fig. 413)

Date: Late 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr G McKean

Date of discovery: 12 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold ring with a slightly conical bezel (diameter 6 mm), originally set with a small uncut (cabochon) stone (such as a sapphire, ruby or garnet)

which is now missing. There is a small transverse ridge on each side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop, and the underside of the bezel is chamfered. The hoop is slightly misshapen, but may have had an original internal hoop diameter of 18–19 mm (external diameter 19–20 mm). It has a flattened oval cross-section, thin at the hoop base (width: 0.7 mm), expanding slightly towards the bezel. Weight: 1.09g.

Discussion: The ring has a form typical of a late 12th- or 13th-century date (cf. *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 113 from Curborough, Staffordshire; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 89 from Hillington, Norfolk, dated to the 13th century; O M Dalton, *Catalogue of the Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, nos. 1772, 1773, both set with sapphires).

Disposition: Wrexham Museum is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

414. Jordanston, Rosemarket, Pembrokeshire: Late medieval or early post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.25) (Fig. 414)

Date: 14th to 16th century

Finder: Master N Duffield

Date of discovery: 26 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold finger ring. The broad hoop, which has a central ridge, has been trimmed to fine narrow shoulders either side of the bezel. The outer edges are decorated with two-strand twists of gold wire, soldered in position. The bezel has small side projections, creating a diamond form; the lack of finished sides, roughly worked interior, and perforation suggest that it is not the final bezel form, but the seating for a larger setting (now missing), which would have been riveted through the base. The hoop is distorted, and the internal hoop diameter measures 21 × 22 mm; band width: 4 mm; bezel width: 2 mm. Weight: 3.18g.

Discussion: The suggestion that the bezel was originally much higher, having a collet riveted in position, recalls the bezels found on rings in the mid-14th-century Colmar hoard, the collets on the Oxwich brooch and the bezel on a silver gilt ring from Gwaenysgor, Rhyl (M Redknapp, 'Some medieval brooches, pendants and moulds from Wales: a short survey', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), pp. 92–138, colour plate 3a, b). The use of decorative wire applied by solder would appear to emulate the pearled borders found on some medieval jewellery, such as the beaded edges found on the bezels of the Colmar and Oxwich rings and filigree around the edges of a brooch in the Musée de l'Oeuvre Notre-Dame, Strasbourg (C Leroy, 'Autour du trésor de Colmar', in *Le Trésor de Colmar*, Paris, 1999, pp. 55–79, no. 46), as well as a gold ring with projecting square bezel set with a small emerald, attributed by Oman to the fifteenth century and of possible Italian manufacture (C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings, Victoria and Albert Museum Department of Metalwork*, London, 1930, Plate XI, no. 263; similar ridged borders on a ring of similar date and manufacture: O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 986). The use of twisted wire is well attested on the heads of 16th-century silver-gilt pins, such as those found at Mathern, Monmouthshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 228), Cholsey, Oxfordshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 191), Wiston, Pembrokeshire (*ibid.*, no. 193). The central ridge is a feature of late 15th/early 16th-century finger rings.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

415. Llanharry, Rhondda Cynon Taff: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.9) (Fig. 415)

Date: 12th or 13th century

Finder: Mr G Lawrence

Date of discovery: 15 May 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold ring with a large circular bezel (diameter 7 mm), set with a small uncut (cabochon) blue stone, probably a sapphire. There is a small transverse ridge on each side of the bezel at the junction with the hoop, and the underside of the bezel is chamfered. The hoop is slightly misshapen, but may have had an original internal hoop diameter of 18–20 mm (external diameter: 22–23 mm). It has a flattened oval cross-section, and expands slightly towards the bezel. Weight: 2.69g.

Discussion: The ring has a form typical of a 12th- or 13th-century date (cf. *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 107 from South Kyme, Lincolnshire; *Treasure Annual Report* 2000, no. 91 from Brenzett, Kent, dated to the 13th century).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

416. Llansteffan, Carmarthenshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.2) (Figs. 416.1, 416.2)

Date: 15th century

Finder: Mr G C Preece

Date of discovery: July 2001; identified through the Portable Antiquities Scheme in February 2003.

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector on the eroding mud bank of a stream near Llansteffan Beach.

Description: A decorative gold *fede* ring, with a thin, flat hoop of flattened 'D' cross-section. The external face is inscribed with the legend: *loial seray + a + vous* in black letter script, each word separated by pairs of flowers with intertwined stems.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 19 mm (slightly misshapen). Hoop width: 4.5 mm; thickness: 0.3 mm. Weight: 2.3g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is

approximately 88–90 per cent gold, 5–6 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper.

Discussion: The inscription is inscribed with an affirmation of loyalty in French, associated in particular with gifts and romantic expressions of love, reflected also in the decorative floral device (for others see O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912). The style of the lettering used for the inscription indicates that the ring was probably made in the 15th century. The engraving is slightly finer than that on a 15th-century *fede* ring bearing the legend *ieme la belle* from Ewenni, the Vale of Glamorgan (J Cherry and M Redknapp, 'Medieval and Tudor Finger Rings found in Wales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 140 (1992), pp. 120–129, in particular p. 120).

Disposition: Carmarthenshire County Museum.

M REDKNAP

417. Penhow A, Monmouthshire: Medieval gold finger-ring (03.13) (Fig. 417)

Date: 13th or 14th century

Finder: Mr C Jones

Date of discovery: 17 August 2003

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

Description: A decorative gold *fede* ring. The hoop is misshapen (15 × 24 mm), and of band form. The rectangular bezel contains two cabochon stones (one red, one green) within individual rectangular settings. Hands grasp projections on either side of the bezel. The outer surface of the hoop is cast with a pattern of lozenges containing quatrefoils between square panels with radiating étoiles.

Dimensions: Bezel: 11 × 7 mm; internal dimensions of each stone setting: 4 × 2.5 mm; weight: 3.1g.

Metal content: Surface analyses completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales produced quite variable results, but indicate that its composition is approximately 82–88 per cent gold; 6–8 per cent silver and 6–10 per cent copper. The two gem

stones were analysed in a low vacuum; the red stone shows many of the characteristics of a ferriferous almandine garnet; the green stone does not appear to be an emerald but the results so far are inconclusive.

Discussion: Clasped hands are frequently found on a class of medieval love-rings known as *fede* rings (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, p. xlvii and nos. 1002–1080 *passim*), and a gold example with delicately modelled clasped hands found at Usk was associated with a 13th-century buckle plate (Newport Museum & Art Gallery; J Cherry and M Redknap, 'Medieval and Tudor finger rings found in Wales', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 140 (1992), pp. 120–129, in particular p. 121). The Penhow ring is an ornamental ring, based on the same conceit as a gold ring from Montgomery, and one in the collections of the British Museum (O M Dalton, *op. cit.*, no. 1844). The same idea – that of clasped hands holding a torch – also occurs on one of the rings in the Colmar Treasure, which was deposited about 1349 (C Leroy, 'Catalogue des Objets du Trésor de Colmar', in *Le Trésor de Colmar*, Colmar, 1999, pp. 43–79, in particular p. 45 no. 9, dated to the second half of the 13th or early 14th century).

The decorated hoop is similar to one in the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum, attributed to the 14th century (C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings, Victoria and Albert Museum Department of Metalwork*, London, 1930, no. 260). For a single rectangular bezel of similar form to the individual settings on the Penhow ring from South Kyme, Lincolnshire (attributed to the 12th or 13th centuries), see *Treasure Annual Report 1998-1999*, no. 107.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

418. Penhow B, Monmouthshire: Medieval silver finger-ring (03.18) (Fig. 418)

Date: 14th or 15th century

Finder: Mr M J Pascoe

Date of discovery: 17 August 2003

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

Description: Fragment of silver gilt *fede* ring. The hoop, which has been flattened, is of D-shaped cross-section. The outer surface of the hoop is cast with a heart and flames, and engraved in Black Letter with the letter M (the rest of the inscription is missing).

Dimensions: Band width: 5 mm; length of fragment: 19 mm; weight: 2.74g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales of a broken edge of the ring indicates that the silver was composed of 94–95 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper.

Discussion: Bezels in the form of hearts occur on both devotional and *fede* rings. The former is represented by one in the collections of the British Museum with a similar hoop form to the Penhow example, bearing the inscription *ihc nazarenu rex iudeo* ('Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews'; O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 701). Hearts on *fede* rings are associated with clasped hands, and tend to be late medieval in date.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

E. Post-medieval

(i) Brooches

419. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Post-medieval silver brooch (03.7) (Fig. 419)

Date: 19th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: April 2003

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

Description: Disc-shaped silver brooch with two principal elements cut from sheet metal. The external face is decorated with a stamped meander encircling an

elaborate incised cross. Its edge originally clasped a plain silver backing disc, to which a wire pin had been attached (pin now missing).

Dimensions: Diameter of front: 19.5 mm; diameter of back: 19 mm.; weight of front: 1.1g; weight of back: 1.0g.

Metal content: Analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition is approximately 97–98 per cent silver and 2–3 per cent copper.

Discussion: The method of manufacture, in particular the die-stamped nature of the decoration and pin form, suggests a 19th-century date for the brooch.

Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to the finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Finger-rings

420. Old Beaupre, The Vale of Glamorgan: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.19) (Fig. 420)

Date: Late 16th to 17th century

Finder: Mr C Chandler

Date of discovery: 17 September 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold posy-ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of semi-oval cells inlaid with white enamel, against a background of blue enamel, with intervening raised gold spots. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text: *I am sent to salute*, in italic script.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 14 mm; band width: 3 mm; weight: 1.14g.

Discussion: Similar rings have been found in Wales at Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire (2003: see next entry) and Lower Monkton farm, Monknash (1993; also with white and blue enamel). The form is similar to one from Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 126), and examples in the collections of the British

Museum (e.g. O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1232).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

421. Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire: Post-medieval gold finger-ring (03.22) (Fig. 421)

Date: Late 16th or 17th century

Finder: Mr J Beckett

Date of discovery: 25 October 2003

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

Description: Decorative gold posy-ring. The hoop is of flattened-D cross-section, and the outer surface is cast with a repeating floral pattern quatrefoils and flowers, which have traces of red enamel. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed with the text: ·KEPE ·FAITHT ·TIL·DEATH, in italic script.

Dimensions: Internal hoop diameter: 15.4 mm; band width: 4 mm; weight 2.25g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring is approximately 82–83 per cent gold; 9–11 per cent silver and 6–8 per cent copper.

Discussion: The style of the lettering and decoration and form of the ring indicate that the ring is of late 16th- or early 17th-century date. Similar rings have been found at Old Beaupre Castle (see previous entry), The Vale of Glamorgan, Leconfield, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 1998-1999, no. 196), and Wilberfoss, East Yorkshire (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 126). A similar floral pattern occurs on a ring bearing the interior inscription *No recompenc but remembrance* in the British Museum collections (O M Dalton, *Catalogue of Finger Rings in the British Museum*, London, 1912, no. 1271).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

422. Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey: Post-medieval gold signet ring (03.8B) (Fig. 422)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: May 2003

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

Description: The bezel is engraved with a motif of bird of prey (hawk or falcon) with wings extended, and legs belled, within a beaded border. The ring is incomplete and distorted. The band narrows to a flattened D cross-section (width: 1.2 mm). The oval bezel measures 13.5 mm × 15 mm. Weight: 3.8g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the ring was approximately 92–94 per cent gold; 1–3 per cent silver and 4–5 per cent copper.

Discussion: In terms of form and style, the signet is a well known post-medieval type. The arrangement of the design is reminiscent of late 16th/early 17th-century examples (for example, C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings*, Department of Metalwork, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1930, no. 494, dated to the early 17th century). On the basis of style, the Llanfaes signet is early 17th-century in date, though it may have been lost considerably later.

Disposition: Oriel Ynys Môn, Llangefni, is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

(iii) Miscellaneaous

423. Devauden, Monmouthshire: Post-medieval silver seal matrix (03.16) (Fig. 423)

Date: 17th century

Finder: Mr A E Reynolds

Date of discovery: 28 August 2003

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

Description: Post-medieval silver seal matrix, engraved with a motif of bird of prey (eagle) with wings extended behind the head, standing over an infant in swaddling clothes. The eagle is looking down at the infant.

Dimensions: The oval matrix measures 12.5 mm × 11 mm. The height of the matrix is 24 mm. Weight: 3.35g.

Discussion: In terms of form and style, the small seal matrix is a well known post-medieval type. The 'eagle and child' emblem is associated with the house of Stanley (Earls of Derby). One tradition, of which several versions exist, tells of an infant swaddled and clad in the mantle of an eagle, named by the adopted father Oskell, whose daughter was eventually to marry Sir John Stanley (about 1350–1414); in another version, a baby was found under a tree beneath an eagle's nest and adopted by Sir Thomas Lathom, being given the name Oskatel. Such traditions are probably adaptations of earlier legends found within the folklore of many parts of Europe. This is assumed to be the origin of the famous 'eagle and child' crest used by the Stanleys, derived from the Latham family (B Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales*, London, 1984, p. 962). Sir Thomas Stanley (1435?–1504), great grandson of Sir John Stanley, was rewarded with the earldom of Derby following Bosworth. It is more familiar today as the name of some public houses.

The form of the bird and the arrangement of the design is reminiscent of 16th-century representations of the pelican in her piety (for example, C C Oman, *Catalogue of Rings*, Department of Metalwork, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1930, no. 485a, dated to the 16th century). The trefoil openwork grip is a form found in the late 16th and 17th centuries, during which time pendant seals such as this were growing in popularity. A silver seal matrix with similar grip, and oval bearing the emblem of two bleeding hearts, pierced by an arrow, and ensigned by a simple crown, was found at Llanfaes, Isle of Anglesey, in about 1993, and attributed to the 17th or 18th centuries (D H

Williams, *Catalogue of Seals in the National Museum of Wales Vol. 2, Ecclesiastical, Monastic and Collegiate Seals with a Supplement concerning Wales*, Cardiff, 1998, no. W 549). On the basis of style, the Devauden matrix is 17th century in date, but may have been lost considerably later.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum is hoping to acquire.

M REDKNAP

424. Llanddewi, Gower, Swansea: Post-medieval silver thimble (03.1) (Fig. 424)

Date: Late 17th century

Finder: Mr S T Grove

Date of discovery: September 2002

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

Description: A thimble made from sheet silver.

The open end has a cable border, and one side has a rectangular panel with engraved initials M M, either side of a maker's mark. The heart-shaped punch bears the initials IB above a star or mullet.

Dimensions: Maximum external diameter: 14 mm; height: 15 mm; weight: 3.51g.

Discussion: The mark cannot be found among the known London makers' marks, though similar examples with initials IB above a star (but within different punch shapes) illustrate that the style of mark came in during the late 16th century and was common during the 17th century, with occasional 18th-century examples. The failure to find a match may suggest a date pre-1697; alternatively, provincial manufacture is possible. The initials MM point to a late 17th century date on stylistic grounds, and are likely to have been engraved on purchase of the thimble.

Disposition: Swansea Museum.

M REDKNAP

425. Three Lords, Carmarthenshire: Post-medieval enamelled gold locket (03.23) (Figs. 425.1, 425.2)

Date: Late 16th or early 17th century

Finder: Mr G C Preece

Date of discovery: July 2003

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

Description: Commemorative gold locket, comprising an inner oval case, with monogram ATR in rectangular gold cloisons (now empty), an oval sheet of mica which formed a window over the former, and an outer case with small suspension loop, hinged at the top for a lid of similar design. The front and back are externally decorated with cross-hatching, and the two sides bear identical white enamel, with a central gold ridge.

Dimensions: Height overall: 28 mm; width: 18 mm; weight: 5.54g.

Metal content: Surface analysis completed by Mary Davis at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales indicates that the composition of the locket was approximately 86–87 per cent gold; 8–9 per cent silver and 5–6 per cent copper. Traces of the black material within the locket's cloisons were organic in nature; early indications by FTIR analysis point towards a bituminous material. The translucent inset was confirmed as mica.

Discussion: A similar style of lettering with cloisons can be found on the case of a miniature known as the Lyte Jewel, a royal gift in 1610 to the genealogist Mr Thomas Lyte (D Scarisbrick, *Tudor and Jacobean Jewellery*, London, 1995, ill. 52); similar also is the CAR monogram on a miniature case containing a miniature of Queen Anne of Denmark, in clothing dated about 1610–15 (Debrett's Peerage Ltd in association with the Victoria & Albert Museum, *Princely Magnificance. Court Jewels of the Renaissance, 1500–1630*, London, 1980, p. 86 no. 118). Comparable forms of pendant include one dated about 1610–20, also of enamelled gold (A S Cocks, *An Introduction to Courtly Jewellery*, London, 1980, Plate

35). The oval form also recalls that of the Heneage jewel, thought to date about 1595, which is of enamelled gold, set with table cut diamonds and Burmese rubies, and also has white enamelled edging (C Phillips, *Jewels and Jewellery*, London, 2000, pp. 38–9).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

M REDKNAP

2. Coin Finds

426. Great Bulmore, Newport: Two Roman silver *denarii* (03.21)

Deposited: 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr A Pimblett

Date of discovery: 20 October 2003

Circumstances of discovery: Chance find in garden beds.

Description: Two Roman silver *denarii*:

Trajan (AD 98–117), *RIC* 65, 1

Hadrian (AD 117–38), *RIC* 118(c), 1

Discussion: Great Bulmore is the site of a Roman settlement, about 2 km to the east of the fortress-depôt of *Isca*, at Caerleon. However, it is possible that the two coins may derive from imported garden soil. The find spot was investigated and no further coins were found.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

427. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Fragmentary Carolingian silver *denier* (03.12)

Deposited: 9th century

Finder: Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: 28 July 2003

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector as part of a controlled programme of

archaeological work.

Description: Fragmentary silver Carolingian *denier* of Charles the Bald (840–77), Melle mint.

Discussion: A seventh coin from the scattered hoard reported in *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 325 and *Treasure Annual Report* 2001, no. 205, found during continuing site monitoring by NMGW (see no. 406, above).

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales.

E M BESLY

Valuations

1	Fontmell Magna	£300	74	Kilham	£350
2	Flixton	£400	77	North Walsham	£450
3	Bradford Peverell	£450	78	Aldeburgh	£110
4	Cublington	£950	80	Sheldwich	£375
5	Cron dall	£600	81	West Wrating	£300
6	Longparish	£700	82	Haslingfield	£70
7	Ashford area	£950	83	Aston	£85
8	Hockwold-cum-Wilton	£450	84	Hindringham	£325 ¹
9	Mildenhall area	£500	85	Grantham	£3,250
10	Thwing	£1,250	86	Burton Lazars	£2,100
11	Aston	£200	87	Covehithe	£60
12	Yarmouth	£350	88	Sedgeford	£120
14	Mickleham	£2,000	89	Godmanchester	£3,500
17	Chislet	£120	92	Horncastle area	£22,000
18	Hollingbourne	£500	93	Sharnford	£1,200
19	Hollingbourne	£2,000	94	North Downs	£11,250
21	Nuneaton	£1,000	95	Alton	£700
23	Whitchurch	£250	96	Kirk Deighton	£2,000
24	Normanby le Wold	£3,000	97	Kellington	£250
25	South West Norfolk	£80,000	98	Great Witchingham	£900
27	West Norfolk	To be decided	102	Cley-next-the-Sea	£250
28	North West Norfolk	£200	103	Melton Ross	£1,500
33	Gisleham area	£180	108	Cublington	£4,000
36	Farndon	£375	109	Tibenham	£350
37	Heckington area	£600	111	Bexhill area	£500
41	Haxby	£175	114	Rippingale	£2,200
42	Caythorpe	£280	115	Hacheston	£1,000
46	Fillingham	£300	116	Headbourne Worthy	£850
48	Towcester	£625	117	Wellingore	£48,000
49	Brewham	£2,000	118	Dorchester area	£22,000
50	Linslade	£25	119	Mouldsworth	£4,250
51	Harnhill	£450	120	Freshwater	£1,200
52	Binbrook	£200	121	Newton Solney	£550
56	Binchester	£200	129	Kilham	£380
58	Fulbourn	£350	131	Haddenham	£380
59	Worleston	£2,000	132	Kellington	£90
64	Wickenby	£120	139	Moreton	£1,200
65	Sudbury area	£80	145	Pitsford	£1,200
67	Billingford	£10,000	149	Bury St Edmunds area	£250
71	Hollingbourne	£300	150	Mutford	£225
72	Ipswich, North of	To be decided	151	Lidlington	£325

¹ Valuation includes 2 ingot fragments found the previous year (see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, no. 37).

152	Wilmington	£3,500	241	Firle	£100
153	Winchester	£350	242	Billesley	£500
154	Cransford	£120	248	Greinton	£400
156	Martley	£100	250	Tillington	£325
157	Sledmere	To be decided	252	South Colchester	£65
158	Stirton	£1,200	254	Framlingham area	£2,200
159	Catterall	£300	255	Goole	£400
160	Stalmine with Staynall	£300	256	Drayton Parslow	£325
161	Wickmere	£350	257	Chudleigh	£220
162	Eldersfield	£550	258	Bere Regis	£280
163	Longdon	£150	259	Preston	£750
169	Kington St Michael	£2,500	262	Haywards Heath area	£2,000
171	Havenstreet	£350	265	Brompton-by-Sandon	£110
172	Pinhoe	£1,100	267	Stokeham	£400
176	Eye area	£3,750	269	Good Easter	£500
179	Ravensworth Grange	£750	270	Rowton Castle	£600
181	Hampnett	£350	271	Pinhoe	£380
182	Southend on Sea	£850	272	Bungay	£800
184	Martyr Worthy area	£380	273	Wendover	£1,500
185	Hinxworth	£1,200	276	West Ogwell	To be decided
186	Godshill	£800	278	Eye area	£650
187	Wall	£1,000	280	Claxby	£150
190	Kirk Deighton	£1,300	283	King's Somborne	To be decided
191	Theydon Garnon	£700	346	Thurnham	To be decided
192	Exeter	£600	348	Sedgeford	£7,700
194	Newball	£1,900	349	Henley on Thames	To be decided
197	Malmesbury	To be decided	350	Maldon	£1,000
202	South Colchester	To be decided	351	Westerham	£2750 (5 coins)
204	Buxton with Lamas	£100	352	Beaminster	£2,600
212	Farndon	£900	353	Beverley	£4,500
213	Timberland	£300	354	Driffield	£1,100
214	Framlingham area	£4,000	356	Ardleigh	To be decided
215	Bury St Edmunds area	£800	359	Howe	£30
216	Whitchurch	£350	363	Holme	£2,625
218	Swinhope	£280	366	Priory Field	£1,500
220	Milton Keynes	£1,000	367	Lavant	£90
228	Nether Wallop	£350	370	Longford Grange	£20
229	Alton	£120	373	Chalgrove	£40,000
234	Cranbrook	£400	374	Ravenstone with Snibston	£60
237	Whitchurch	£325	376	Chaddesley Corbett	£90
240	Raydon	£400	382	Shalfleet	£8,500

383	Ketton	£450
389	Snodland	£200
390	Brantham	£11,585
394	Creslow	£1,100
395	Hartshorne	£450
396	Shocklach	£4,900
398	Haddiscoe	£3,000
399	Warmington	£70
402	Ceredigion	£4,000
403	Monmouthshire	£50
405	Shirenewton/Mathry	£150
407	Kidwelly	£200
410	Monmouthshire	£300
411	Vale of Glamorgan	£240
412	Vale of Glamorgan	£200
414	Pembrokeshire	£500
416	Carmarthenshire	£1,200
417	Monmouthshire	£2,400
418	Monmouthshire	£90
420	Vale of Glamorgan	£850
421	Pembrokeshire	£450
423	Monmouthshire	£180
424	Swansea	£200
425	Carmarthenshire	£1,400

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The following cases were declared Treasure and, in many cases valued, before the museum which had expressed an interest withdrew:

45 (Letchworth Museum); 50 (Buckinghamshire County Museum); 58 and 89 (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge) ; 74, 265 and 354 (Hull & East Riding Museum); 80 (Canterbury Museum); 117 and 194 (Lincoln City and County Museum); 139 (Dorset County Museum); 149 and 215 (Moyses' Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds); 160 (Museum of Lancashire); 168 (Chippenham Museum); 183 and 228 (Hampshire County Museums Service); 186, 364 and 382 (Isle of Wight Museum Service); 211 (Kettering Museum); 226 (Lanman Museum, Framlingham); 241 and 262 (Barbican House Museum, Lewes); 264, 366 and 374 (Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services); 267 (Bassetlaw Museum); 268 (Malmesbury Museum); 176 and 272 (Ipswich Museum); 278 (Diss Museum); 378 (Salisbury Museum)