

gem-set ring, gem lost. Some material is left in the cell. About 2nd century AD

(2) Bent terminal of a penannular silver snake-ring (or small bracelet), very heavily worn. 2nd century AD

(3a) Bent remains of a thin silver ring showing the traces of a soldered oval plate at the bezel. 2nd or 3rd century AD

(3b) Incomplete spoon handle, the bowl and tip lost. The handle has a simple open offset. The exact type cannot be identified but the style of the offset suggests a 2nd century date.

Dimensions: (1) Width at bezel: 13mm; length of fragment: 16mm; weight: 2.2g.

(2) Width: 8mm; length: 16mm; weight: 1.4g.

(3a) Width: 8mm; weight: 1.4g.

(3b) Length: 73mm; weight: 4.5g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

C M JOHNS

17 Saham Toney, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring and two fragments of finger-rings (P&EE 63)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr Chris Aldridge

Date of discovery: 1 April 2000

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

Description: (1) Complete but much distorted silver ring with a slightly faceted hoop and a flat bezel from which an attached plate has been lost. Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

(2) Shoulder of a silver ring with light transverse grooves. Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

(3) About one third of a very small silver ring of Henig Type II, the gem missing. 2nd century AD

Dimensions: (1) Width at bezel: 7mm; weight: 3.4g.

(2) Width: 7mm, 1.19mm, weight: 2.4g.

(3) Width: 6mm, length: 13mm, weight: 1.4g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

18 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (1): Roman silver inscribed finger-ring (P&EE 76) (Fig. 18)

Date: 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: The silver ring has a flat bezel on which the letters TOT are inscribed.



(Fig.18) Horncastle area

Dimensions and metal content: Internal: 20mm x 20mm; bezel, as defined by the engraved border: 15.5mm x 8.1mm; weight: 5.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 90 per cent.

Note: Rings with the inscribed letters 'TOT' on their bezel are distinctively Romano-British and are found especially in Lincolnshire. The meaning of the inscription is not known for certain, but the current view is that it is an abbreviated form the Celtic god-name Toutatis. Toutatis, one of the principal Celtic deities of Gaul and Britain, was often identified with the Roman god Mars.

Disposition: City & County Museum, Lincoln hopes to acquire this find.

R P J JACKSON

19 Fincham, Norfolk (1): Roman finger-ring bezel (P&EE 73) (Fig. 19)



(Fig.19) Fincham

Date: Probably 2nd or 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr C E Sproule

Date of discovery: January 2000

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

Description: Silver ring bezel with nicolo paste intaglio of a male figure.

Dimensions: Dimensions of gem: 9mm x 7mm; weight: 1.7g.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

20 Taynton, Gloucestershire: Roman silver finger-ring and 98 base-silver coins (P&EE 71) (Fig. 20)

Date: Coins: AD 310–17; finger-ring: possibly Roman

Finders: Messrs D Sherratt and D Hutton

Date of discovery: 16 and 17 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: objects: Silver ring with rectangular bezel; found in association with the coin hoard, a Roman bronze handle-attachment and a possibly Roman bronze point or prong.

Dimensions and metal content: Ring: internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 2.7g. X-ray fluorescence



(Fig.20) Taynton

analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 96 per cent.

Description: coins: 98 base-silver *nummi*:

(All of Constantine I except: one Maximinus II; one Licinius I; ten obverse illegible)

AD 310–13 (1/72), 74 (London, 15; Trier, 13; Lyon, 4; uncertain, 42)

AD 313–17 (1/96), 24 (London, 7; Trier, –; Lyon, 3; uncertain, 14)

Note: The analysis of the metal is atypical for Roman silver in certain respects and there must be a strong possibility that the ring is not Roman and not connected with the coin hoard. 50 coins from this hoard were discovered in 1999 and the total now stands at 148 coins (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 308).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY AND C M JOHNS

21 Hilborough, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 58)

Date: Probably 4th century AD

Finder: Mr K Matthews

Date of discovery: April 1999

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

Description: Silver ring with side centre and sharply tapering ends, the shoulders decorated with a double

border groove, the bezel with traces of a border of radiating 'D'-shaped petals.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.22) Cawston

22 Cawston, Norfolk: Roman gold openwork finger-ring (P&EE 78)
(Fig. 22)

Date: End of 4th century AD

Finder: Mr J Blocksidge

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Openwork gold ring, flattened but undamaged. The hoop consists of two square-sectioned wires joined by a series of 'C'-shaped wires, also square-sectioned. Bezel is almost circular with a cabochon-cut garnet.

Dimensions and metal content: Hoop width: 6–7mm; setting diameter: 7mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

23 Long Stratton, Norfolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 82)
(Fig. 23)

Date: 4th or 5th century AD

Finder: Mr Les Laing

Date of discovery: 16 December 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a



(Fig.23) Long Stratton

metal-detector.

Description: Inscribed silver ring of the Brancaster type, broken into four pieces. The bezel has the inscription VTI FELIX.

Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 8.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire this find.

C M JOHNS

24 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 102)

Date: Roman, but not closely dateable

Finder: Mr Dennis Payne

Date of discovery: Autumn 2000

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

Description: Incomplete small silver ring, broken in two pieces and crushed. The bezel is a flattened oval and is 'inscribed' V\ .

Dimensions: Bezel: 7mm x 6mm; width of hoop: tapering from 4mm at shoulders to 1mm; total weight: 0.7g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

25 Westhorpe, Suffolk: Possibly Roman silver finger-ring (P&EE 65)

Date: Possibly Roman

Finder: Mr Brian Welsh

Date of discovery: 9 July 2000

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

Description: Roman silver ring with large bezel.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS

Roughmoor, Somerset: 16th century gold finger-ring set with Roman intaglio (P&EE 80)

Gold ring of the 16th century AD set with an Augustan engraved gem (late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD): see below, no. 159.

(ii) Other objects

26 Itteringham, Norfolk: Roman cosmetic objects and jewellery; 102 silver and copper-alloy coins (P&EE 57) (Fig. 26)

Date: 2nd century AD (latest coin: AD 141–61)

Finder: Mr A and Mrs C Dawes and Mr C Hawes

Date of discovery: 4 February 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description: Objects:

(1) Copper-alloy cosmetic set comprising: large, heavy mortar with stylised bull and ram's head terminals: pestle, the end of which is precisely adapted to the size and profile of the mortar.

(2) Copper-alloy cosmetic set comprising: mortar with distinctive 'D'-shaped loop and capacious groove showing wear at one end: pestle with 'D'-shaped loop



(Fig.26) Itteringham

virtually identical to that on the mortar.

(3) Bronze key, for a rotary lock.

(4) Plain base-silver ring, slightly flattened in section.

(5) Silver snake-ring, penannular type, with some green corrosion.

(6) Silver finger-ring with gem setting (gem lost), Henig type II. Material, possibly adhesive, remains in the setting.

Dimensions and metal content: (1) Lengths: mortar: 96mm, pestle: 55mm; weights: mortar: 82g, pestle: 9g.

(2) Lengths: mortar: 60mm, pestle: 51mm; weights: mortar: 27g, pestle: 12g.

(3) Length: 40mm; weight: 4.5g.

(4) Internal diameter: 17mm; weight: 1.9g.

(5) Internal diameter: 17mm; weight: 2.7g.

(6) Internal diameter: 21mm x 17mm; weight: 9.4g.

X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated approximate silver contents as: (4)

88 per cent; (5) 83 per cent; (6) 88 per cent.

Description: coins:

62 silver *denarii* and 42 copper-alloy coins:

Silver *denarii*:

Vitellius (AD 69), 1

Vespasian (AD 69–79), 7

Vespasian for Titus, 1

Vespasian for Domitian, 1

Titus (AD 79–81), 2

Titus for Domitian, 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 6

Nerva (AD 96–8), 3

Trajan (AD 98–117), 26

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 12

Diva Faustina I (AD 141–61), 2

Copper-alloy coins:

Titus (AD 79–81), 1

Domitian (AD 81–96), 4

Nerva (AD 96–8), 4

Trajan (AD 98–117), 17

Hadrian (AD 117–138), 11

Sabina, 1

Uncertain, 4

Note: The coins were cleaned for identification by the Department of Conservation at the British Museum.

This is an unusual hoard in that it contains both silver and copper-alloy coins, as well as jewellery, cosmetic grinders and other metal objects. Pot sherds were also recovered, presumably from the original container in which the hoard was buried.

Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum (funds from the British Museum Grant-in-Aid collections purchase allocation).

R P J JACKSON AND I LEINS

27 Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire: Roman silver dolphin brooch (P&EE 75) (Fig. 27)

Date: 1st century AD

Finder: Mr Mark Anthony Nash



(Fig.27) Cleobury Mortimer

Date of discovery: 6 October 2000

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

Description: Gilded silver fibula brooch of a Dolphin/Polden Hill variant type.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 31mm; width: 15mm; weight: 6.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum.

C M JOHNS

28 East Rudham, Norfolk: Roman silver crossbow brooch (P&EE 83) (Fig. 28)

Date: 4th century AD

Finder: Mr Barry Mears

Date of discovery: November 2000

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

Description: Silver crossbow brooch, bow and catchplate only remaining. Catchplate still contains remains of the pin.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 61mm; weight: 13g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver



(Fig.28) East Rudham

content of 79 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.29) Braintree

29 Braintree, Essex (1): Roman gold phallic amulet (P&EE 81) (Fig. 29)

Date: 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mrs G R Lee

Date of discovery: Summer 2000

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

Description: Small gold phallic pendant/amulet.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 28mm; weight: 3.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold



(Fig.30) Eaton Constantine

content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Braintree District Museum, Essex.

C M JOHNS

30 Eaton Constantine, Shropshire: Roman gold amulet case (P&EE 66) (Fig. 30)

Date: Perhaps 1st or 2nd century AD

Finder: Mr Niall Menice

Date of discovery: 16 July 2000

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

Description: A gold amulet case – a simple cylindrical tube with three suspension loops.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 25mm; diameter: 6mm, height (tube plus loops): 11mm; weight: 4.38g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 99 per cent.

Disposition: Acquired by Shrewsbury Museum & Art Gallery (with funds from the Friends of Shrewsbury Museums).

C M JOHNS

31 Wixoe, Suffolk: Roman gold necklace element (P&EE 93) (Fig. 31)



(Fig.31) Wixoe

Date: 1st to mid 3rd century AD

Finder: Mr A Allen

Date of discovery: Before April 2000

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

Description: A single decorative gold necklace link formed out of square-sectioned wire, which would have formed a spacer between glass or hardstone beads.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 18mm; width: 8mm; weight: 0.55g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 93 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

C M JOHNS



(Fig.32) North Norfolk

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

Description: Head and bow of a small square-headed brooch with garnet inlay, broken at the junction with the foot. The headplate consists of a rectangular field within a sharply defined frame. This is filled with carefully executed triangular punchmarks which are inlaid with niello to form a reserved zig-zag motif. The frame was originally set with a small, square cut plate garnet over pointillé foil at each corner (one now missing) and enclosed by a pierced border between the settings and a tapering border ornamented with impressions from a small round-headed punch. The rectangular field is internally framed by a notched border within which are three conjoined settings, a single rectangular cell centrally placed against the lower edge with a petal-shaped cell springing from the upper corners. The two petal-shaped cells still contain garnets over pointillé foils. Filling the lower voids between the cells are Style 1 eyes, while the central space between the petaloid cells is filled with split ridges suggesting eyebrows, separated by a single small boss. The bow is panelled and ornamented with a spine filled with a silver zig-zag reserved in niello falling from the lower garnet setting.

Discussion: The brooch fragment belongs to a group of square-headed brooches whose distribution is predominantly Kentish (Leigh series I and II; D

(c) Early Medieval Artefacts

(i) Brooches (chronological order)

32 North Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt square-headed brooch fragment (M&ME 306) (Fig. 32)

Date: Early 6th century

Finder: Mr Gary Owen

Date of discovery: 20 March 2000

Leigh, *The Square-Headed brooches of Sixth-Century Kent* (Cardiff, 1980) unpublished) with find spots east of the Medway. It shares features with a number of series I and II brooches, for example the headplate panel is seen again on brooches from Gilton, Howletts and Stowting, all in Kent, while the frame and bow design can be seen on examples from Faversham, Kent, Chessel Down, Isle of Wight and Herpes, France. In a report for the Norfolk Museums Service, Professor John Hines of Cardiff University, gives as the closest parallel for this brooch a series I brooch from Lyminge (grave 44) and points out the archaeological importance of this fragment in terms of distribution and connections linking different production areas.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 29mm; head: 25mm x 18mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 97 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

33 Hillington, Norfolk (1): Silver brooch, possibly early Anglo-Saxon (M&ME 360)

Date: Possibly 5th to 6th century

Finder: Mr C K Merchant

Date of discovery: 13 September 2000

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

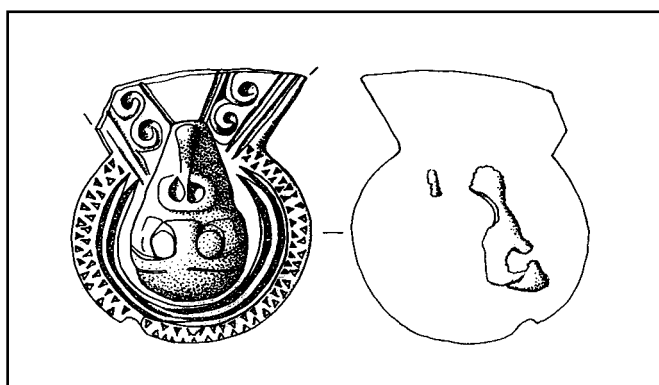
Description: Fragment of silver decorated with scrollwork around a cruciform design developed from a central, hollow lozenge and distorted by burning; possibly from the head-plate or bow of either a square-headed or equal-arm brooch (the burning suggests derivation from a disturbed cremation burial).

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 17mm; width: 14mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver

content of 90 per cent.

Disposition: Disclaimed; to be returned to finder.

B AGER



(Fig.34) Congham

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34 Congham, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver square-headed brooch fragment (M&ME 363) (Fig. 34)

Date: 6th century

Finder: Mr John Wells

Date of discovery: 25 November 1999

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

Description: Sub-circular terminal lobe of a silver square-headed brooch footplate. An outer border of double dog-toothed niello frames an inward-facing human mask in high relief. Above this, the surviving edges of the footplate are decorated with a chip-carved running scroll.

Dimensions: Width: 29mm.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

35 York area, City of York: Fragment of silver Anglo-Saxon brooch pendant (M&ME 242)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Name withheld at request of finder.

Date of discovery: 10 April 2000

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

Description: Small segment of a silver openwork rim with an integral loop projecting beyond it. The curvature, decorative grooves and bars show that this is the upper part of a decorative openwork object, other parts of which were recovered from the same site and were previously found to be treasure. It was then thought that the object was the upper frame of a disc brooch but the presence of the loop shows that the original object could be used as a pendant.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimension 26mm x 18mm; weight: 3g. Silver content of another part of the same object was found to be approximately 92 per cent by X-ray fluorescence analysis.

Note: This is part of a dispersed Anglo-Saxon silver hoard consisting mainly of strap-ends. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 76 and 77.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

S M YOUNGS

36 Wiveton, Norfolk (1): Anglo-Saxon silver ?nummular brooch (M&ME 427)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr J Blackburn

Date of discovery: 2 August 2000

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

Description: Silver circular brooch with an outer beaded border, probably a nummular brooch, but the details of the original decoration in the central field are too abraded for firm identification.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L WEBSTER

37 Fauld, Staffordshire (1): Ottonian gold and enamelled brooch fragment (M&ME 331) (Fig. 37)



(Fig.37) Fauld

Date: Early 11th century

Finder: Mr Peter Bell

Date of discovery: 22 August 2000

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

Description: Fragmentary gold brooch, originally cruciform in shape, and set with enamels and glass inlays, two of which survive. The core of the brooch consists of an equal-armed cross with an originally circular setting for a gem at its centre, bordered with granulation and a beaded wire collar; similar settings existed at the end of the cross arms, two only surviving. In the junctions between the arms were four similar oval settings with trefoil projections, of which two remain. The cross itself is bordered by beaded wire and inlaid with a cruciform gold tray containing cloisonné enamel, which is surmounted by the central setting; the enamelled decoration of the arms of the cross consists of leaf sprigs in translucent purple and opaque white set against a translucent green background. The whole of this is soldered to a deep openwork base, composed of beaded wire arcading, with columnar tubes to support clusters of granulation at the extremities. At the back, the gold

pin and grooved pin catch are set along the axis of two of the cross arms.

The brooch has suffered severe mechanical damage; four of the original settings have been ripped away, one of the cross arms has been crushed and twisted under the brooch, distorting the pin and its catch, and all the other elements show further evidence of crushing and distortion. Such heavy, crushing damage is not likely to have been of contemporary origin, for example, recycling the piece for the melting pot; it is far more probably of recent origin, the result of damage by modern agricultural machinery.

Discussion: The brooch is an exceptional example of a piece of prestige early medieval German jewellery occurring in an English context. It dates to the early 11th century, and belongs to a class of elaborate, architecturally conceived filigree-enriched brooches, usually set with gems and/or enamel, which were produced in Ottonian and Salian Germany during the late 10th and first half of the 11th centuries. Most of these are circular or conical in form, but a pair of similarly elaborate cruciform brooches were found under the west choir of Mainz cathedral, and date to the first quarter of the 11th century. These lack enamel, but show similarities in the overall design and elements of construction, particularly in the deep arcaded substructure, and the lavish use of filigree. The circumstances of the loss or deliberate burial of such a fine piece in rural Staffordshire, raises intriguing but unanswerable questions.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimension: 31mm; maximum thickness: 6mm; weight: 9.9g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 86 per cent.

Disposition: The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent hopes to acquire.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.38) Whitton

38 Whitton, North Lincolnshire: Silver-gilt Viking brooch (M&ME 353) (Fig. 38)

Date: Late 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr Rhodes

Date of discovery: 26 November 2000

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

Description: A convex disc with bold abstract ornament cast in deep relief and fire-gilded all over the front. The design is based on a bowed triangle with a simple outer line and an inner line which forms a triple meander inside each apex and is caught up by a double strand heart-shaped loop at the centre of each side. These three loops are joined by a small triangle at the centre of the brooch with concave sides and a ring at its centre. The whole design is framed by a double line and all the raised lines are finely nicked. On the back are twin lugs for a pin and a catch plate opposite, all cast *in situ* but now broken and the pin is missing. Just inside the rim on the back is an integral loop; when suspended from the loop the ornament does not hang symmetrically and surviving brooches show that it would have been used to attach

other items by a slip-knot ring.

Discussion: This is a very richly gilded piece characterised by deep, slightly faceted relief and texturing of the lines to imitate filigree work in a bold but elegantly worked abstract design. It is clearly Scandinavian in inspiration and may have originally come from Denmark or southern Sweden in the Viking period. A very similar design is rendered in a flat form on two bronze pendants from graves 901 and 502 at Birka, Sweden (Callmer in G Arwidsson (ed.) *Birka II.3 Systematische Analysen der Gräberfunde* (Stockholm, 1986), p. 23, Abb. 3:5) but otherwise examples of this ornament have been found Funen, Denmark and at Hedeby in Schleswig and at Stora Ryk in Gotland, Sweden. Hoards from Gotland have many armlets decorated in deep-relief abstract ornament in undulating grooves (M Stenberger *Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit* (Uppsala, 1947, 1958); J Graham-Campbell *Viking Artefacts* (London, 1980), pp. 227, 229). But although several of the Gotlandic hoards have silver disc brooches or parts of brooches, for example the Kännungs and Lille Klintegårde hoards (Stenberger, op. cit., nos. 288, 583), almost all are decorated with granulation and filigree wires. I know of no associated brooches in a complementary style to the armlets, however, and the armlets are not gilded although there are solid gold versions. A brooch from a hoard at Snäckarve has a formal resemblance to the Whitton piece but has animal masks and uses filigree ornament and granulation on an upper plate (Stenberger, op. cit., fig. 122, 1).

Settlement and cemetery finds from Ribe, Hedeby and Birka and early object surveys by Petersen (J Petersen *Vikingetidens Smykker*, Stavanger, 1928) and Stenberger of Viking material have yielded no close parallels to the Whitton find and relatively few disc brooches, with a few examples of this compact type. Four of the small disc brooches from graves at Birka in Sweden carry abstract ornament based on triangular motifs (H Arbman *Birka. I. Die Gräber*

(Uppsala, 1940), Taf. 70, nos. 9 and 10; Taf. 71, 11 and 14). These are in a flatter form than the Whitton brooch, one which is commonly found in bronze with many examples from eastern England. Most examples are decorated in the Scandinavian Borre style, as are the ones from Birka.

The Whitton find therefore has no good parallels but is probably contemporary with these brooches and dates from the late 10th or first half of the 11th century. The decoration and deep casting of the Whitton find is so different that southern Scandinavia remains the most likely source. The amount of silver is consistent with this, according to Hårdh's recent survey (B Hårdh, *Silver in the Viking Age. A Regional-Economic Study* (Stockholm, 1966)). The presence of this brooch in Lincolnshire which is former Danelaw territory settled by the Great Army is consistent with many other finds Viking-period finds in the area (K Leahy and C Patterson, 'New Light on the Viking presence in Lincolnshire: the artefactual evidence' in *Vikings and the Danelaw. Proceedings of the 13th Viking Congress*, eds J Graham-Campbell and others (Oxford, 2001), pp. 181–202). This piece will have been worn by a woman in addition to a pair of larger oval brooches fixing her tunic.

Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 26.2–5mm; weight: 9.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 80 per cent.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum Service hopes to acquire.

S M YOUNGS

39 Winchester area, Hampshire (2): Anglo-Saxon silver coin brooch (M&ME 296) (Fig. 39)

Date: About 1050–60

Finder: Mr J Bennett

Date of discovery: 20 August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a



(Fig.39) Winchester area

metal-detector.

Description: Anglo-Saxon brooch, made from a silver penny, to which a hinged pin and catch plate have been rivetted. The pin and catch plate are attached to the obverse, with two rivets each, with the effect that the reverse design of a cross is displayed as the front of the brooch. This side of the coin has been gilded for added effect. The coin is a silver penny of the heavy sub-type of the Expanding Cross type of Edward the Confessor, issued by the moneyer Brand of Winchester. This type dates from the early 1050s, although the precise dating is controversial.

Note: A number of similar brooches have emerged in recent years, and this one will be published with a discussion of related finds in the *British Numismatic Journal*. For other examples of coin jewellery see nos. 116, 117, 132 and 151.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

G WILLIAMS

(ii) Strap-ends (chronological order)

40 Long Buckby, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt runic strap-end fragment (M&ME 261) (Fig. 40)

Date: Second half of the 8th century

Finder: Mr Mark Scholler

Date of discovery: Before 8 June 2000



(Fig.40) Long Buckby

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

Description: Silver strap-end fragment with traces of gilding; it is broken off at both ends, but originally took the form of two flattened spatulate ends separated by a narrow ribbed waist. The split end has two incised arcs which seem to represent a highly stylised version of the acanthus leaf often seen on strap-ends of the middle Saxon period, and is framed by an incised line; within the field so defined is a single T-rune. The opposite end has lost any terminating feature it originally had; it has a clear H-rune, and the remains of a possible v-rune where the plate is broken away. The back is plain, apart from the ribbing at the waist.

Discussion: The runic inscription appears to be the end of a personal name, something like '-iht', as in, for instance, 'Hereberiht'; presumably the front end of the name was on a matching strap-end. Runic inscriptions occur on a number on items of personal equipment in the middle Saxon period, when they usually record personal names, or amuletic inscriptions. The strap-end belongs to a small group of this particular form, which seems to belong to the 8th century rather than the 9th; the carefully formed and seriffed letters also have their best parallels in the later 8th century (for example on the well-known Thames runic mount), and tend to confirm this date.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 32mm;

weight: 4.64g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 87 per cent.

Disposition: Daventry Museum.

L WEBSTER



(Fig.41) Dundridge

**41 Dundridge, Hampshire: Anglo-Saxon silver and nielloed strap-end (M&ME 202)
(Fig. 41)**

Date: Last third of the 9th century

Finder: Mr M Gillham

Date of discovery: November 1999

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

Description: Silver strap-end with traces of niello inlay, with some minor damage to the split end, which has two rivet holes. The strap-end terminates in a stylized animal head with elongated ears, and the main rectangular decorative field of the plate contains two lively Trehiddle Style animals with notched bodies, amidst lobed leaves. The back is plain.

Discussion: The strap-end belongs to a well-known class of 9th-century artefact more commonly found in bronze. Trehiddle Style decoration (named after the famous Anglo-Saxon hoard from Cornwall, deposited in about 868, in which it was first identified) is typical

of such pieces; the lobed leaves of this piece recall similar plant ornament on a number of later 9th-century pieces such as the Abingdon sword and the Fuller Brooch, which date to the last third of the century.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 39mm; weight: 4g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 83 per cent.

Note: *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 92.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service.

L WEBSTER

42 Burton-le-Coggles, Lincolnshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 323)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr F Cholmeley

Date of discovery: 9 September 2000

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

Description: Strap-end with narrow split end and long plate tapering to a rounded point, single rivet hole, some scratches where a decorated surface has perhaps been defaced. Typical 9th-century form.

Dimensions: Height: 28.8mm; width: 7.4mm; weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

**43 Pocklington, East Yorkshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 213)
(Fig. 43)**

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr B Freeman

Date of discovery: 2 January 2000

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

Description: Complete silver strap-end, originally inlaid with black niello and with one hole for an



(Fig.43) Pocklington

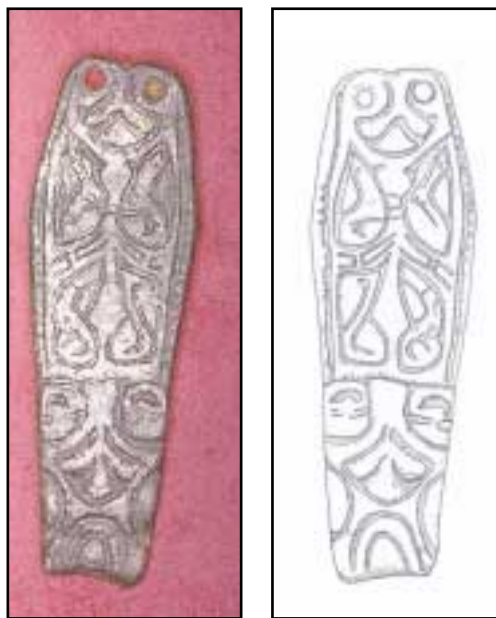
attachment rivet in the split upper end. Below the hole is a recessed field with a pendant triangle. The back is plain. The front has a beaded outer frame around a panel filled with a spotted stylised beast in profile. It ends in a cast animal mask with large 'S'-shaped ears, simple eyes in relief and a squared-off snout. This terminal is bent upwards by about 15 degrees.

Discussion: This is a complete example of an Anglo-Saxon dress item decorated in Trewiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) which is typical of 9th century metalwork. The distinctive shape of the ears on the animal terminal shows that this piece is of local northern manufacture. There is a good parallel from the rich monastic site at Whitby, although this shows some variation in the style of the central animal (L Webster and J Backhouse (eds) *The Making of England: Anglo-Saxon Art and Culture AD 600–900* (London 1991), p. 233 and no. 1107b).

Dimensions: Length: 32mm; weight: 2.3g.

Disposition: Acquired by Hull and East Riding Museum (with funds from the Hull and East Riding Museum collecting box).

S M YOUNGS



(Fig.45) Stuchbury

© R.Harte, Northants. Councils Association
M. Roughley

44 Ashford, Kent (1): Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 244)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mrs V A Butcher

Date of discovery: 1999 or 2000

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

Description: Incomplete plain silver strap-end of 9th-century type.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

45 Stuchbury, Northamptonshire: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end (M&ME 188) (Fig. 45)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr S Barker

Date of discovery: On or before January 2001

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a

metal-detector.

Description: Long silver strap-end with split end and two rivet holes for attachment, below which is a small pendant palmette. The main field is divided by foliate design into four areas, two with small profile animals. The outer edge is nicked and the lower end decorated with an enlarged and stylised animal mask with rounded ears. It is unusual in that there is a second pendant palmette on the brow of this head. The tip is missing. Black inlay of niello was been used to emphasise the decoration. This piece in form, materials and its Trewhiddle style decoration (see discussion of no. 41 above), is typical of 9th century Anglo-Saxon fine metalwork.

Dimensions: Length: 42.3mm; width: 13.7mm; weight: 5.12g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS



(Fig.46) Llanbedrgoch

© NMGW

46 Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey: Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end and fragments of hack-silver (NMGW 00.2; 00.11) (Fig. 46)

Date: Item 1, second half of the 9th century; items 2–6, 9th or 10th centuries

Finder: Items 1, 2, 5 found by Mr P Corbett; items 3, 4, 6 found by Mr A Gillespie

Date of discovery: Item 1 found February or March 2000; items 2–6 found August 2000

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with metal-detectors.

Description:

1. Silver strap-end with incised designs; surviving traces indicate that the ground was originally nielloed. The sides of the strap-end are of slightly convex form, and the border is notched to form a beaded band. The split attachment-end has two circular rivet holes, below which is a centrally placed, incised, trilobate palmette motif. There is a centrally placed panel of interlace. The strap-end terminates in a stylised animal head which has oval ears; lunate incisions around dots represent the eyes; there is a trilobate palmette motif on the forehead below the ears. The back is plain. The strap-end reflects an abstract aspect of the Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) of Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork of the 9th century.

2. Fragment of silver waste.

3. Small piece of hack-silver (end of an ingot).

4. Small blank disc of silver.

5. Plain off-cut of hack-silver.

6. Small fragment of hack-silver.

Dimensions and metal content:

1. Length: 29mm.

2. 21 x 18mm; weight: 2.72g; analysed at 60–70 per cent silver.

3. Length: 7mm; weight: 1.03g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

4. Diameter: 18mm; weight: 1.35g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

5. 13 x 11 x 2mm; weight: 3.12g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

6. Length: 9mm; weight: 1.13g; analysed at over 90 per cent silver.

Note: Items 2–6 were found during the excavation programme conducted by the Department of Archaeology & Numismatics, National Museums & Galleries of Wales. The excavations in 2000 also produced a silver penny of Eadmund (940s), which as a single coin loss was not defined as treasure.

Disposition: National Museums & Galleries of Wales (also items reported in *Treasure Annual Report 1997–1998*, no. 85 and *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, nos. 85–87).

M REDKNAP AND M DAVIS



(Fig.47) Burmarsh

(iii) Hooked tags

47 Burmarsh, Kent: Anglo-Saxon silver and nielloed hooked tag (M&ME 175) (Fig. 47)

Date: Mid-9th century

Finder: Mr I Lee

Date of discovery: 8 September 1999

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

Description: Silver hooked tag of sub-triangular form with two attachment holes, the decoration on the plate originally inlaid with niello, and the upper right-hand corner broken away. The decoration consists of a lobed and scrolled foliate design around a central 'V'-shaped motif, with a lightly ribbed border on the two longer sides. The back is plain.

Discussion: The hooked tag is a typical example of a well-known class of later 8th- and 9th-century all-purpose fastening used to secure clothing (including gartering), and purses and small bags. The lobed leaf and pendant scrolls of this piece recall similar plant ornament on a number of mid to later 9th-century pieces including two of the brooches from the Pentney Hoard, and the Fuller Brooch, and this piece may be datable to the mid-century. Hooked tags of this type, with sub-triangular plates, seem only to begin in the 9th century, and to be more common in the south-east than elsewhere. It is not possible to say whether the ancient damage to the tag is post-depositional, or whether it arose from the circumstances of the original loss. See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 93.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 34mm; weight: 2.7g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 94 per cent.

Disposition: British Museum; Folkestone Museum withdrew their original wish to acquire after the valuation.

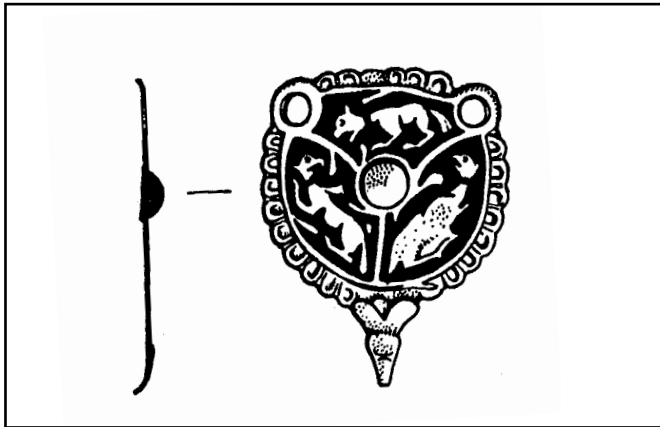
L WEBSTER

48 Benington, Hertfordshire: Silver and niello Anglo-Saxon hooked tag (M&ME 289) (Fig. 48)

Date: 9th century

Finder: Mr A Cracknell

Date of discovery: 30 December 1999



(Fig.48) Benington
© NHDC Museums

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with rounded plate and two pierced attachment lugs on one edge. Complete except that the tip of the hook on the opposite edge is missing. The three edges between the two lugs and the hook are decorated with a border of small concave lobes. Within the border, the field is divided into three compartments by narrow lines running from the lugs and hook to a central boss, from which a single 'dash' extends into each of the compartments. Each compartment is decorated with a single animal surrounded by inlaid niello, the black colour of which serves to emphasise and contrast with the silver of each beast.

Discussion: Hooked dress-tags fall into two main groups, those with triangular and those with rounded plates, such as this one. Many have attachment lugs like this example. The ornament, particularly the animals in two of the compartments, is exceptionally well executed, although in a more naturalistic form than the classic Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) which is often seen in decoration of this period. Tags of this type have been found both associated with clothing and with purses, for example in graves and with small coin hoards. They were widely used in the late Saxon period. Although not commonly found, they usually occur as stray finds.

This tag is in exceptionally good condition.

Dimensions: 21mm x 16mm; weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Stevenage Museum hopes to acquire this find.

G R BURLEIGH

49 Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 272)

Date: Late 9th to early 10th century

Finder: Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit

Date of discovery: September 1999

Circumstances of discovery: Controlled archaeological excavation.

Description: Silver hooked tag with sub-circular plate and two pierced attachment lugs at the upper edge. Tags of this kind were multi-purpose fasteners. (Identification by C Montague, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.)

Dimensions: Length: 17mm; width: 10mm.

Disposition: The Norris Museum, St Ives, hopes to acquire this find.

A C EVANS

50 Winchester, Hampshire (1): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt dress tag (M&ME 327) (Fig. 50)

Date: 10th century

Finder: Mr D Palmer

Date of discovery: 1 October 2000

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

Description: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt hooked tag, incomplete. Triangular plate with scalloped upper edge, one corner missing, the other with a rivet hole. The outer edges of the plate have incised beads with a plain inner border. Inside this a deep band edged with large incised triangles frames a gilded palmette in the central field. At the apex is a worn but finely detailed



(Fig.50) Winchester

animal mask with gilded comma-shaped eyes and a gaping mouth from which the hook (broken off at the tip) protrudes like a tongue. The back is plain.

This is a dress-hook used for a garter, bodice or purse, a type well known from the 9th century onwards and which is typically decorated in Trewhiddle style (see discussion of no. 41 above) with niello inlay. This hook is slightly unusual in that it is decorated in the later Winchester style of the 10th century and it appears to rely on the bold parcel gilding and incised ornament for decorative effect without niello.

Dimensions: Height: 28.8mm, width: 7.4mm, weight: 1.50g.

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

S M YOUNGS

51 West Walton, Norfolk: Middle or late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag

Date: 7th to 11th centuries

Finder: Mr M Carlile

Date of discovery: September 1998

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with circular plate flattened along the top edge (now incomplete) with small complete hook and one complete and one

broken attachment hole. There are possible traces of ring-and-dot decoration on one face.

Note: See *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no.102.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

HELEN GEAKE



(Fig.52) Martyr Worthy

52 Martyr Worthy, Hampshire (1): Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 426) (Fig. 52)

Date: Late 10th or 11th century

Finder: Mr Richard Cranham

Date of discovery: 27 September 1998

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

Description: Small silver hooked tag. Plate is rectangular, undecorated and with the hook extending from one corner and holes for attachment in the other three. Its small size and lack of strength suggest that it was sewn onto a light fabric such as veiling or was used as part of a set. Slight damage to one corner.

Discussion: This small, relatively flimsy hooked tag is of unusual lozenge form and probably of the same date as the more common plain triangular type documented from excavations at Winchester in mid-10th to 11th-century contexts which come from the end of the Anglo-Saxon series (D Hinton in M Biddle,



(Fig.53) Crowfield

Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester, ii (Oxford, 1990), pp. 549–52). Hooked tags do not seem to have remained in use in the Norman period.

Dimensions: Length: 24mm; width: 15mm; weight: 1g.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

S M YOUNGS

53 Crowfield, Suffolk: Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag (M&ME 344) (Fig. 53)

Date: 11th century

Finder: Ms Jennifer Steward

Date of discovery: October 2000

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

Description: Silver hooked tag with disc-shaped plate, pierced twice for attachment, and decorated on the front with an Anglo-Scandinavian shell-spiral motif. The back is undecorated.

Discussion: The tag belongs to a well-known class of Anglo-Saxon general-purpose clasps, which seem to have been used equally on small bags, purses and clothing. They have a long currency, from the 8th to 11th century, and this example is characteristic of the smaller, later versions, a dating reinforced by its



(Fig.54) Kenninghall

Anglo-Scandinavian decoration.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 18mm; width: 12.5mm; weight: 0.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 98 per cent.

Disposition: Ipswich Museum Service hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER

(iv) Pins (chronological order)

54 Kenninghall, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt disc pin-head (M&ME 304) (Fig. 54)

Date: Second half of the 8th century

Finder: Mr E Crick

Date of discovery: December 1999

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

Description: Silver-gilt disc-shaped head from a dress pin, the shaft broken away. The front is decorated with two addorsed winged creatures with intertwining tails and long collared necks, their heads turned back to face one another, with protruding tongues which are extended into a mesh of interlace

which forms a dense background to the motif. Traces of gilding survive in places. The back is undecorated, but has a patch of solder towards the bottom, presumably the remains of a repair to the pin.

Discussion: The pin is a handsome specimen of a classic 8th-century type, exemplified by the well-known triple pin-set from the River Witham at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. These pins were worn apparently on outer garments, sometimes singly, as here, sometimes linked in pairs, or more rarely in sets of three. The lively animal and interlace ornament of this example are typical of the group, as is also the use of light speckling to enhance the appearance. Although the pins have a wide distribution from Durham to Sussex, there seems to be a marked concentration in the East Midlands, and in East Anglia, within which this example falls.

Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimensions: 36mm x 32mm; weight: 5.2g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 50 per cent.

Disposition: Norfolk Museums Service hopes to acquire this find.

L WEBSTER

55 Horncastle area, Lincolnshire (2): Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt pin (M&ME 326) (Fig. 55)

Date: Late 8th century

Finder: Mr Neil Wootton

Date of discovery: 10 October 2000

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

Description: Silver-gilt disc-headed pin, with double collar below the head, and hipped shaft bent at an angle. It must have formed the middle one of a triple set, since the head has three apparently original piercings (one in the centre and two laterally) which respectively served to hold a decorative central boss,



(Fig.55) Horncastle area

and linking elements to the other two pins in the set. The two lateral holes are both worn through at the outer edge, and a cluster of four smaller secondary holes near the left-hand one presumably represent ancient repairs to re-attach the linking element. The head is decorated with an equal-armed cross with lightly expanded terminals. The arms of the cross, and a surrounding outer border are lightly speckled. Between the arms are alternate interlace and trilobate plant motifs which show traces of the original gilding in their recesses. The back is plain.

Discussion: The pin is an elegant specimen of a classic 8th-century type, exemplified by the well-known triple pin-set from the River Witham at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. These pins were worn apparently on outer garments, sometimes singly, sometimes linked in pairs, or as here, in sets of three. The refined interlace and plant ornament of this example are typical of the group, as is also the use of light speckling to enhance the appearance. Although the pins have a wide distribution from Durham to Sussex, there seems to be a marked concentration in the East Midlands, within which this example falls.

Dimensions and metal content: Length: 89mm; diameter of head: 33.5mm; weight: 6.8g. X-ray fluorescence analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content of 52 per cent.

Disposition: City & County Museum, Lincoln hopes