

2022 Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report



FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2022

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During 2022 a total of 2,371 records detailing Hampshire finds were added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). These relate to the following archaeological periods: Palaeolithic to Neolithic (3.1%), Bronze Age (2.4%), Iron Age (6.4%), Roman (32.9%), early medieval (4.6%), Medieval (23.7%), post-medieval and modern (26.4%), and those of uncertain date (0.5%). The materials from which finds were made are: metal (92.3%, of which copper-alloys, 63.8%), ceramics (3.9%), flint & stone (3.8%). The most common artefact types recorded were coins (48.8%), followed by buckles (6.4%), and then brooches (4.4%). Finds examined but not recorded by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officers are those that post-date 1700 or are missing a findspot/grid reference.

The following artefacts recorded in 2022 are of particular interest. The public online database contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below (www.finds.org.uk/database).

Principal finds

A Middle Palaeolithic Coygan ('Bout Coupe') hand axe from Romsey Extra (HAMP-DE087F) (Fig. 1)

A Middle Palaeolithic Coygan ('Bout Coupe') hand axe. Cream/beige flint or chert. Sub-rectangular with a straight base and narrows to a rounded tip (now incomplete). All edges have shattered damage. One face has a flat profile formed by three horizontal removal scars, the left-most with a further removal flake at 45 degrees to the edge. The other face has a raised profile with invasive, stepped or scaled, low angle retouch. An area of cortex remains at the base.

Length: 91 mm, Width: 67 mm, Thickness: 22 mm, Weight: 136 g

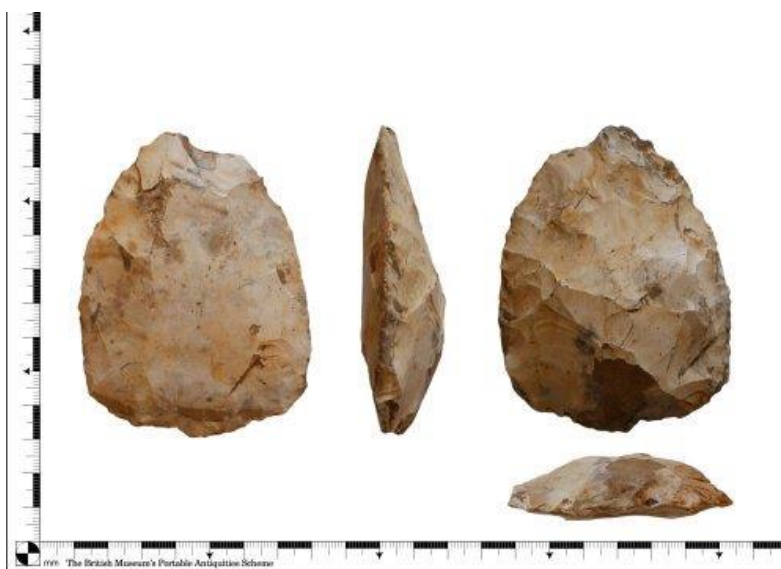


Fig. 1 A middle Palaeolithic Coygan ('Bout Coupe') hand axe from Romsey (HAMP-DE087F)

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An early Neolithic mace head or pebble hammer from St Mary Bourne (HAMP-C49A3D) (Fig. 2)

A stone mace head or pebble hammer of Neolithic or earlier date. The object is made from an oval pebble, 101.5mm in length, 84.4mm wide and 35.8mm thick with an oval cross-section on both the long and short axis. The perforation hole is circular and has an hour-glass cross-section, tapering on both sides from 38mm diameter at the surface to 20mm at a ridge around the mid-point of the

channel. The hole was bored from both sides of the stone (to meet in the middle) probably using a rotating drill and sand abrasive. Both ends of the mace head have patches of battering damage suggesting that this particular object has been used as a tool or weapon. The stone is a light brown fine grained hard quartzite, of a type not local to the area where it was found suggesting it may have been traded or otherwise brought in from elsewhere.

This type of object is usually interpreted as a mace head, pebble hammer or sometimes as a ceremonial sceptre and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period. The British Museum catalogue of Stone Age Antiquities (1926, BM, p107, fig 105) publishes a circular quartzite mace-head of similar size, from the Thames, and notes that the way of distinguishing between Neolithic and Bronze Age perforated stone implements is the profile of the perforation, with "hour-glass" forms dated to the Neolithic [and earlier], and cylindrical forms dating to the Bronze Age. Comparable objects are also published in Clough and Green (1972: pp.134 & 138, figs.9 & 12), Clough & Cummins (1979: pp.34 & 39, figs.10 & 14) and Clough & Cummins (1988: page 63, fig.8).



Fig. 2 An early Neolithic mace head or pebble hammer from St Mary Bourne (HAMP-C49A3D)
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A Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring from Penton Grafton (HAMP-259538) (Fig. 3)

An apparently complete, though slightly squashed, Late Bronze Age (1000-800 BC) gold penannular ring (or 'lock-ring'). It is hollow and triangular in cross-section, formed of two flat (angled) outer faces and an internal slightly concave face. The damage to one of the outer faces reveals a hollow interior and the faces formed of conjoined, narrow, circular-sectioned gold wires. There are 16 of these wires on each outer face with an additional spinal wire at the outermost join and a wire forming the outer edges of the internal face along the opposite (inner) join. The internal face is formed of 14 wires (including its edge wires). On the undamaged face, the two or three wires closest to the outermost

edge appear to have several groupings of diagonal incised lines. The lock-ring is C-shaped, and the triangular terminals are undecorated with an uneven surface. The edge this forms on each face is equally uneven and may suggest the metal has been melted to form this surface. The object measures 23.4mm in length, 22.2mm in width (5.7mm in maximum thickness and 0.6mm in minimum thickness at the outermost edge) and weighs 4.53g.

This can be identified as a lock-ring, a distinct class of personal ornament belonging to the Late Bronze Age (Eogan 1969; 1983; 1994; Taylor 1980; Lynch 1991; Northover 1995; Gwilt *et al* 2005; Needham *et al* 2007). The artefacts associated with similar lock-rings in hoards across Britain, Ireland and France indicate a secure dating to the Ewart Park phase (Dowris phase in Ireland) of the Late Bronze Age (1000–800 B.C.) (Eogan 1969, 106–7, 130–46; Cowie *et al* 1991; Northover 1995, 525–9; Needham *et al* 2008, 43). Previous radiocarbon dating in 2007–8 of a hoard of Bronze Age artefacts and six gold lock-rings from near Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, provided a date of 2771 +/- 26 BP, calibrating to 1000–840 B.E. at 2 sigma (Needham *et al* 2007, 400; 2008, 43), confirming the above attribution. The intricate technique and quality of workmanship indicated in the making of lock-rings has long been commented upon, despite their small size (e.g. Eogan 1969, 93). Their precise function as personal ornaments remains uncertain (e.g. Taylor 1980, 68–9). For some, they are interpreted as ear-rings (e.g. Armstrong 1917, 29; Savory 1958, 14), the frequency of their occurrence in pairs being used as supporting evidence. Many would now see them instead as used for gathering the hair, hence their name lock-rings (Raftery 1967; Eogan 1969, 95–6; Lynch 1991, 239–41). What is generally agreed, is that they denoted wealth and high-status within Late Bronze Age society. In Britain, the find-spots for these lock-rings currently concentrate in three zones: firstly, south-west Ireland; secondly, north and west Wales, northern England and southern Scotland; and thirdly, East Anglia and south-eastern England (Eogan 1969, 97, Fig. 2; 1994, 100, Fig. 41). Of c.31 examples of lock-rings on the PAS database, a significant number of these were discovered in hoards with other contemporary objects, as pairs (or more), and/or close to associated objects. While undecorated examples and examples of decorated sheet gold faces are recorded, the conjoined rib formation/decoration seems to be the most common type.



Fig. 3 A Late Bronze Age gold penannular ring from Penton Grafton (HAMP-259538)
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A fragment of a Late Bronze Age (c.1200-1000 BC) dirk or rapier from New Alresford (HAMP-56041F) (Fig. 4)

A fragment of a modified copper-alloy blade from a Late Bronze Age (c.1200-1000 BC) dirk or rapier, along with part of its hilt. The blade has a lenticular cross-section with a low midrib which is distinctly flattened on the top. This flares out into a triangular area at the hilt. There are flanking contractions or rivet holes at the junction between blade and the hilt, which has a thinner section and is trapezoidal in shape.

This object is likely to be a reworked rapier or dirk blade fragment which was repurposed at a later time. Without the entirety of the blade the original type is unclear, but this compares favourably to one of Burgess and Gerloff's (1981) Group IV: Notched butt weapons with reworked butts, e.g. Nos. 898-950 (Burgess and Gerloff 1981: Plate 110) and is probably part of the later Penard or Wilburton metalwork assemblage. Similar re-used blade fragments are recorded on the database: SF-E9C52D OXON-8AD684 and SUR-B7F695.



Fig. 4 A fragment of a late Bronze Age (c.1200-1000 BC) dirk or rapier from New Alresford (HAMP-56041F) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Bronze Age (c. 1300-900 BC) copper-alloy tanged dagger or knife from Upton Grey (GLO-E429BE) (Fig. 5)

An incomplete cast copper-alloy tanged dagger or knife dating to the middle to late Bronze Age (c.1300-900 BC). The object is comprised of a sub-rectangular tang (28mm long) with notched terminal and single circular rivet hole (6mm in diameter) placed in the centre. The base of the tang widens producing sloped shoulders that have a width of 22mm which then narrow to form the blade. The

blade has bevelled edges, creating a lentoid cross-section, that taper to the tip which is now rounded but would probably have had a finer point in antiquity. The artefact is now bent in the middle at about an 80° angle. It is unlikely that this could have happened post-deposition or as a result of agricultural machine activity, but rather could be a deliberate act of deforming this object at deposition.

Dr Dot Boughton has commented that Burgess and Gerloff include a blade of similar shape and size in their Group II (Damaged Blades Modified for Rehafting), p. 36ff. It is their no 248 from Marston Trussel, Northamptonshire which is c. 12.6cm long and 2.1cm wide. It is described as "Tanged blade, either a knife made in this form or possibly a dirk with butt cut down for rehafting, in which case the torn rivet hole would have been secondary; rather worn brown green surfaces with some patches of bright green corrosion; edges worn and chipped." Plate 32, no 248.



Fig. 5 A Bronze Age (c. 1300-900 BC) copper-alloy tanged dagger or knife from Upton Grey (GLO-E429BE) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An Iron Age (c. 400-200 BC) copper-alloy brooch from Overton (HAMP-C421B8) (Fig. 6)

A complete cast copper-alloy Iron Age brooch of La Tene I type dating to c. 400 - 200 BC. The brooch has a strongly arched bow with a circular cross-section, tapering at either end into the head and the foot. The head retains an integrally cast spring and pin, the spring is curled around a thick copper-alloy spindle and has a break in the coil on the right-hand side. The bow has incised decoration comprising

oblique lines running along its length, broken by a diagonal band of opposed oblique lines running across the mid-section. The foot has a catchplate curling up on the right-hand side with incised decoration on the underside comprising transverse lines to either side of a saltire cross. Behind this is a long terminal which curls back around towards the bow, terminating in a circular lobe which has a drilled setting for a circular inlay, possibly originally of coral or similar contrasting material. This setting is surrounded by an incised single-line border. The terminal has a fine band of incised line decoration running along it. A comparative example can be found in Hawkes and Hull (1987) plate 28.



Fig. 6 An Iron Age (c. 400-200 BC) copper-alloy brooch from Overton (HAMP-C421B8)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An Iron Age (c. 60-20 BC) gold quarter stater from Wield (SUR-CFA2AD) (Fig. 7)

An uninscribed Iron Age gold quarter stater of the Southern Region / Belgae, dating to the period c.60-20 BC, 'Danebury Cogwheel Sun Scrolls' (Danebury Scrolls Right) type. Obverse: scroll-like flourishes around central cogwheel sun. Reverse: horse, right with four spoked wheel in front, floral sun below, and pellet ring above. ABC p.59, no. 794; Sills, 2017: p. 206, no. 274.

Sills (2017) records one example of this type, with another since recorded through the PAS in addition to the current coin (see [DEV-17FB6B](#)). Several examples of the related Danebury Scrolls Left type are also recorded (WILT-0C6176, HAMP-6A23A8, HAMP-277D13, HAMP3872, HAMP-104634, HAMP-FACBB6, HAMP-69AA0A), all within the Hampshire area. These are associated with a group of quarter staters examined by Bean (2000: 57, 69, his QcT3 group and more specifically QcT3-3 type), with a distribution centred on Hampshire (see also Sills, 2017: 238 (Map 38), 740-741).



Fig. 7. An Iron Age (c. 60-20 BC) gold quarter stater from Wield (SUR-CFA2AD)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An Iron Age (c. 100 BC- AD 100) hilt guard from Chawton (SUR-88B0AB) (Fig. 8)

An incomplete cast copper-alloy hilt guard of late Iron Age date (c. 1st century BC - 1st century AD) of Piggott's (1950) IVB 'Crown' type and of Stead's (2006, p.13, fig.8) Type viii. The object comprises one end of the guard, which would have been oval, with convex arcs along the upper edge and pointed lobes on the outer edges which produce the characteristic 'crown' form in profile. The sides are decorated with two parallel bands of double rows of punched dots. The lower edge has a lenticular recess to accommodate the blade. The guard has broken across the slot for the sword tang.

The crown-shaped hilt-end is a British Iron Age innovation and is classified under Stead's (2006) Type viii Northern British series of swords. His catalogue illustrates five examples of Crown type hilt-ends, with all but one from Southern Britain.

An Iron Age (AD 25-60) copper-alloy harness ring from Bullington (HAMP-45103B) (Fig. 9)

A cast copper-alloy harness ring or scabbard suspension fitting of Iron Age date. The ring is 36.5mm in diameter and 5mm wide with an internal diameter of 25.7mm. The exterior edge has deeply inset cells for decorative inlays running around the entirety of the circumference. These are symmetrical in arrangement and comprise sets of opposed triangular cells to either side of the ring, with two sets of three circular cells offset by 90 degrees to these and with four sets of rectangular and single circular cells between. White coral (?) inlays remain in two of the circular cells, the others are likely to have held similar materials.



Fig. 8 An Iron Age (c. 100 BC- AD 100) hilt guard from Chawton (SUR-88B0AB)
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Fig. 9 An Iron Age (AD 25-60) copper-alloy harness ring from Bullington (HAMP-45103B)
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A late Iron Age (AD 25-60) copper-alloy brooch from Hursley (HAMP-2BD812) (Fig. 10)

A late Iron Age cast copper-alloy brooch of early rosette type, 34.9mm in length, missing the foot, catchplate and pin. The head is as per the Colchester one-piece system, with flat wings and a chord hook on the front. Around half of the integrally cast spring is retained, however the chord and pin are lost. The bow has a flat plano convex cross-section. There is a moulded collar at the junction with the foot, which has been mostly lost but which appears to have been flat and sub-rectangular in form. There is a separate sub-rounded copper-alloy disc, 19.1mm by 17.6mm, with a keyhole shaped aperture cut into one side which is threaded onto the bow. This represents a known early insular manifestation of the late Iron Age/early Roman rosette form (Mackreth, 2011: p27).



Fig. 10 A late Iron Age (AD 25-60) copper-alloy brooch from Hursley (HAMP-2BD812)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman (AD 43-200) copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch from Headbourne Worthy (HAMP-708425) (Fig. 11)

A Roman cast copper-alloy figurine in the form of a cockerel, 33mm in length and 27.3mm high. The bird is depicted standing, with head up and turned slightly to the right; the comb, beak and eyes are clearly defined. The wings are folded but held out slightly from the body and have incised decorative lines with a row of annulets above to indicate feathers. The tail is held up and is bifurcated, with incised lines suggesting feathers. The feet and legs comprise a pedestal base, 12.1mm wide, which has a hole drilled through the centre on the long axis to separate the legs. There is an integrally cast suspension loop at the top of the figurine, mid-way along the back.

The cockerel may be from a miniature sculptural group depicting the god Mercury and his attendants which could have featured as part of a household or portable shrine. The suspension loop alternatively suggests a potential function as a pendant or a small steelyard or balance weight. The weight of the figurine, at 21.68 is comparable to a Roman uncia (ounce) which may also suggest a function as a weight.



Fig. 11 A Roman (AD 43-200) copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch from Headbourne Worthy (HAMP-708425) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman (AD 100-200) copper-alloy enamelled plate brooch from Winslade (SUR-860F68) (Fig. 12)

An incomplete Romano-British cast copper-alloy enamelled plate brooch of "Horse and Rider" type (Mackreth 2011, 2.1a. Horse and Rider) dating to the 2nd century AD. The brooch retains most of its peripheral details, with horse's head, tail, front leg and the rider's head and foot remaining. The rear leg of the horse has mostly been lost. There are moulded ridges defining the mane and hair of the rider and facial features such as eyes, nose, chin and an ear are visible. The rider is posed with legs pointing slightly backward with toes pointing down. There are four recessed cells containing blue enamel on the body of the horse and traces of a white metal coating on the retained metal areas. The reverse has an in-line catchplate and hinge lug with a copper-alloy spring. The pin has been lost.

A Roman (AD 200-225) copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP-0B427D) (Fig. 13)

An incomplete Roman copper-alloy zoomorphic plate brooch (c. early 3rd century). Mackreth OBJECT 3.c2. Hare with single rear leg pointing downwards, single cell for an enamelled eye, and a single cell for an enamelled body. Traces of red enamel remain within the body (hind quarter) and eye. The pin hinge is present but the pin is missing.

Length (max): 31.5mm Width (max): 24.8mm Width (top of hip to bottom of foot): 17.3mm



Fig. 12. A Roman (AD 100-200) copper-alloy enamelled plate brooch from Winslade (SUR-860F68)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 13 A Roman (AD 200-225) copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch from Corhampton and Meonstoke
(HAMP-0B427D) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman (AD 275-285) barbarous radiate from Longstock (HAMP-73DE55) (Fig. 14)

A flat and irregularly shaped copper-alloy Roman barbarous radiate, probably copying a coin of one of the Gallic emperors, perhaps Tetricus I or II, dating to the period c.AD 275-285 (Reece period 14). Reverse type depicting Spes walking left holding flower and skirt. Unclear mint prototype.

This coin is struck on a quite thick and irregular flan with quite crude dies, is lacking legends on both faces. It is most plausibly a crude, irregular contemporary copy of a Roman radiate rather than anything else. It measures 23.8mm in length, 16.8mm in width, and 3.3mm in thickness.



Fig. 14 A Roman (AD 275-285) barbarous radiate from Longstock (HAMP-73DE55)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman (AD 43-410) lead alloy figurine from Boldre, New Forest (SUR-13C64C) (Fig. 15)

A cast lead alloy figurine, 40.7mm high and 35.6mm long, depicting a woman, reclining, holding a small child which is standing to her right. The woman has a distinctive moulded hairstyle gathered transversely across the top of her head and at the nape of the neck. She wears a loose draped garment with folds detailed down her back and around her legs. The child appears to be naked. The features of the figurine are heavily worn and difficult to resolve in more detail. The base of the object is teardrop shaped (tapering to the woman's feet) and flat, although too uneven to allow the object to stand freely. There is a central casting seam and possibly a break from some sort of attachment or fitting along the centre. This figurine is likely to be of Roman date and a depiction of Venus and Cupid.



Fig. 15 A Roman (AD 43-410) lead alloy figurine from Boldre, New Forest (SUR-13C64C)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman (AD 350-450) cast copper-alloy zoomorphic buckle from Hursley (HAMP-39A3BF) (Fig. 16)

A complete late Roman cast copper-alloy zoomorphic buckle of Hawkes and Dunning (1961) type IB. The buckle is D shaped, with the front edge comprised of a pair of facing dolphin heads with ridged collars and jaws agape, meeting to form a grooved pin rest. From the flanking corners on the outside of the dolphin heads project a pair of addorsed horse heads. The surface of the buckle has finely incised decoration consisting of rows of S-shaped spirals running along the bodies of the dolphins and the back of the horses' necks, with the manes indicated with rows of fine oblique lines. The dolphins and horses have punched annulet eyes. Traces of an iron pin remain on the strap bar and front edge.

Length: 22.7 mm, Width: 30 mm, Thickness: 4.8 mm, Weight: 6.16 g.

An early Anglo-Saxon (AD 400-450) copper-alloy brooch from Headbourne Worthy (HAMP-9B6A99) (Fig. 17)

A cast copper-alloy brooch of early Anglo-Saxon "supporting-arm" type, dating c.AD 400-450. The brooch is 36.2mm in length and 24.1mm wide, with a rectangular head with flanking D-shaped projections which are drilled to hold the spindle carrying the iron spring, which is retained in a concreted mass. The bow is curved and has a trapezoidal cross-section with incised transverse lines decorating the junctions with the head and foot. The foot is trapezoidal and decorated with incised transverse lines; on the underside is a catchplate. The pin has been lost.

This brooch form is of the earliest Anglo-Saxon brooches and was first defined in Germany. The name 'supporting arm' is a direct translation from the German *Stützarmfibel*. In 1993 these were described as 'comparative rarities in England' (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 150), but there are now

numerous examples recorded on the database. Similar examples to this one include OXON-D3F0E0, ESS-675A44, NMS-85F7FC and NMS-478896. Cf. Gerrard and Heeren (2019) Type B.



Fig. 16 A Roman (AD 350-450) cast copper-alloy zoomorphic buckle from Hursley (HAMP-39A3BF)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 17 An early Anglo-Saxon (AD 400-450) copper-alloy brooch from Headbourne Worthy
(HAMP-9B6A99) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval (AD 475-575) gilded copper-alloy mount from Laverstoke (SUR-136CE28) (Fig. 18)

An incomplete early medieval gilded cast copper-alloy figurative mount. The plate is flat and rectangular in plan with an elaborate chip-carved motif (in Salin's Style I) taking the form of a human face or mask with bulbous circular eyes, arched brows and a triangular nose. To either side of this are rounded cheeks with a double-stranded moustache that curls up and then inwards towards the tips; below is a crescent shaped mouth with the lower part of the plate being dominated by a beard composed of flanking curled elements rendered from multiple strands. The reverse is flat with a single integrally cast rivet towards the lower edge. Circa late 5th to late 6th century AD.



Fig. 18. An early medieval (AD 475-575) gilded copper-alloy mount from Laverstoke (SUR-136CE28)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval (AD 550-650) gilded copper-alloy mount from near Andover (HAMP-132CB1) (Fig. 19)

A gilded cast copper-alloy mount of early medieval (late 5th-6th century AD) date. The mount is 53mm in length, with a narrow rectangular plate (17.6mm wide) which terminates at one end with a semi-circular terminal, 26mm wide, moulded into an anthropomorphic mask, with large circular eyes surrounded by a T-shaped nose and brow, with a small rectangular mouth below. To either side of the mouth stretches a curved moustache, which runs around the cheeks and back towards the top of the head. The main body of the plate has a rectangular field, bounded by thick raised borders, which contains zoomorphic interlace (cf. Salin's Style II) comprised of double-line ribbons intertwined with finer single line elements, representing tails, limbs and sinuous bodies. At either end of the panel is an elliptical form containing a pellet eye, suggesting that the design is formed of a pair of addorsed intertwined beasts.

The reverse is undecorated with some damage to the surface. It is not clear how the mount was attached, but it is perhaps most likely from a belt or scabbard.



Fig. 19 An early medieval (AD 550-650) gilded copper-alloy mount from near Andover (HAMP-132CB1) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval (AD 550-700) gilded copper-alloy openwork pendant from Preston Candover (SUSS-43884D1) (Fig. 20)

An incomplete early medieval Saxon gilded copper-alloy openwork pendant dating c. AD 550-700. The cast, flat, openwork pendant is circular with a worn projecting stub extending from the plate edge; probably the remains of a broken suspension loop orientated at right angles to the plate, the loop truncated at the base. The plate is decorated in moulded Style II relief comprising a central fish flanked by two confronted birds. The fish is facing upwards towards the suspension loop. The body is decorated with two bands of four transverse grooves, with plain sub-rectangular panels between. The body narrows to a flaring, triangular tail formed of two chevron shaped grooves with a further pair of transverse grooves where it meets the body. Either side of the head are the beaks of the flanking birds with large ovoid eyes and curved backs, their legs bent and raised, grasping each side of the fish. There are four apertures in the plate between the fish and the birds, two waisted, hourglass holes below the legs and two smaller sub-oval ones above. Most of the gilding survives on the decorated surface but where missing the detail is worn and illegible. The reverse of the plate is flat, plain and undecorated. The copper-alloy metal surface is dark brown/black with pale green areas. The decorative style dates the object to the late 6th and 7th centuries AD. The bird and fish motif is also found in a gold mount from the Staffordshire Hoard



Fig. 20 An early medieval (AD 550-700) gilded copper-alloy openwork pendant from Preston Candover (SUSS-43884D1) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval (AD 959-973) silver penny of Eadgar the Peaceable from Warnford (SUR-6F9D6B) (Fig. 21)

An early medieval silver penny of Eadgar the Peaceable (AD 959-975), pre-reform early portrait type dating to AD 959-973 (North 751), moneyer: Ælfnoth, mint: London. Ref: North 1994: p.149. The coin is incomplete with the outer edge chipped removing parts of the beaded outer circle. The flan also has a small crack running from the edge through the outer circle inscription (around the D of EADGAR).

This is only the fourth penny of Edgar recorded from Hampshire by the PAS and the first pre-reform portrait type from the county. Such portrait types are rare finds, this being only the fourth example recorded by the PAS and only the second complete penny (as opposed to cut fraction). Diameter: 21 mm.



Fig. 21 An early Medieval (AD 959-973) silver penny of Eadgar the Peaceable from Warnford (SUR-6F9D6B) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval (AD 900-1100) copper-alloy sword pommel cap from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP-AEF11A) (Fig. 22)

A cast copper-alloy early medieval (Anglo Scandinavian) sword pommel cap, 55mm in length and circa 9th-11th century AD. The object has a semi-circular central boss, which is hollow to take the end of the tang and which has a wedge-shaped side profile which tapers in thickness to the top. Both sides have D-shaped panels of worn zoomorphic interlace, possibly of Ringerike style, within linear borders. One panel is badly damaged and the other is heavily worn. Both appear to show a curled beast facing right with head curved back and to the left over its back with tendrils from the limbs, crest and tongue interlacing around. To either side of the central boss are arms with D-shaped cross-section, moulded into a sequence of five transverse ridges and which taper slightly to the tip, where there is a single rivet hole. The underside of the object is concave and hollow, with rusted iron traces of the attachment rivets and pommel within each arm.



Fig. 22 An early medieval (AD 900-1100) copper-alloy sword pommel cap from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP-AEF11A) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A medieval (AD 1080-1220) copper-alloy zoomorphic stylus from Chilcomb (HAMP-E188E3) (Fig. 23)

A copper-alloy zoomorphic stylus, 66.2mm in length, decorated in the Romanesque style and c. late 11th to 13th century in date. The stylus has a flared spatulate terminal (the eraser) with curled corners and linear borders which emerges from the mouth of one of two zoomorphic moulded beast heads on the shaft. These heads face in opposite directions, one to each end of the object and are separated by a short (7.5mm) length of circular-section shaft. The long, pointed terminal of the stylus emerges from the second head; this tapers to a pointed tip which has been bent. Both oval heads have clearly moulded ears, eyes brows and nose.

An example has been excavated from Winchester which similarly depicts the eraser emerging from the mouth of a winged dragon (Biddle, 1990, 731-2, Fig 210, No. 2283). The Winchester 'stylus' (the identification was qualified) was socketed and more detail shown. See also BERK-67C6B2, a comparable example from Oxfordshire.



Fig. 23 A medieval (AD 1080-1220) copper-alloy zoomorphic stylus from Chilcomb (HAMP-E188E3)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A medieval (AD 1200-1300) silver gilt annular brooch from East Meon (SUR- EBAA29) (Fig. 24)

A complete silver gilt annular brooch of medieval date. The frame has a plano-convex cross-section with a flat reverse. The frame is elaborately decorated with two sets of paired beast heads, one flanking the pin constriction and one flanking the oval lobe which functions as the pin rest. These heads have rectangular crania with small projecting ears at the rear, with pellet eyes and faceted snouts at the front. Along the centre of each of the heads is a single line of rocker-arm zig-zag decoration. Around the sides of the frame, between each set of heads, is decoration comprising a row of chevrons with pellets along their length; each chevron being separated from the next by a groove. The pin is 22.8mm in length with flat cross section and tapers to a point. There is a small ridged collar at the loop where it remains articulated on the frame.



Fig. 24 A medieval (AD 1200-1300) silver gilt annular brooch from East Meon (SUR- EBAA29)
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A medieval (AD 1200-1300) gilt annular brooch from East Meon (HAMP-8BEAD8) (Fig. 25)

A complete silver gilt annular brooch of medieval date. The frame has a plano-convex cross-section with a flat reverse. The frame is elaborately decorated with two sets of paired beast heads, one flanking the pin constriction and one flanking the oval lobe which functions as the pin rest. These heads have small projecting ears at the rear, pellet eyes and faceted snouts with flared semi-circular nostrils at the front. Around the sides of the frame, between each set of heads, is decoration comprising a zig-zag pattern created by alternating opposed triangular fields of raised pellets within frames. The pin is 16.5mm in length with flat cross-section and tapers to a point. There is a small ridged collar with punched annulet decoration at the loop where it remains articulated on the frame.



Fig. 25 A medieval (AD 1200-1300) gilt annular brooch from East Meon (HAMP-8BEAD8)
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A medieval (AD 1227-1500) copper-alloy seal matrix from Hursley (HAMP-8F504C) (Fig. 26)

A complete medieval copper-alloy seal matrix, possibly dating to the 15th century. The seal is a pointed oval or vesica shape and depicts a Mitred Bishop (presumably St. Thomas Becket) with gospel-book and crozier seated on his throne [cathedra]. The reverse of the seal matrix has a central raised rib and an integral D-shaped suspension loop set close to the upper end on the reverse. The matrix appears to be that of the Master of the Hospital of St Thomas of Acre, with Black Letter script reading: *S' Pr(a)ecentor sce thome m'rs . de . acon . London .* (Seal of the Master of St Thomas the martyr of Acon London) (Dr Elizabeth New FSA FRHistS, University of Wales, Aberystwyth). (Malcolm Jones, Emeritus Professor, University of Sheffield).

This seal matrix is of the Master (or possibly, but less likely, the precentor) of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acre; the medieval London headquarters of the Knights of St. Thomas. This hospital was founded as a church in 1227 and was the main headquarters of the military order from the 14th century until 1512, when it was bought by the Worshipful Company of Mercers.

A medieval (AD 1200-1500) gold finger ring from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP- 905F96) (Fig. 27)

An incomplete and squashed medieval (1200-1500) gold finger-ring with a pale-ish blue cabochon gemstone setting (perhaps a sapphire), missing a little over half of the hoop and probably two smaller gemstone settings. The missing part of the hoop has detached from the bezel to one side and the gemstone has a small area of recent damage.

The bezel is asymmetrical and hexagonal in shape, with two pairs of short sides between a longer and shorter side to give a more general trapezoidal shape. It is sheet gold and apparently formed around the irregular shape of the smooth but uncut stone within. The sides angle both upwards and downwards from a central ridge running around the outside of the bezel, with those of the underside being slightly shorter. The sides stand 4.2mm high (with the gemstone the bezel is 5.5mm tall). At the apex of the two shortest sides of the bezel is a cylindrical turret or collet, each

2.6mm in diameter and 2.8mm tall. Both are empty but presumably originally contained gemstones. The underside of the bezel is flat.

The shorter of the remaining longer sides has a trapezoidal scar on the lower angled surface from the loss of the hoop to this side, which was apparently attached separately rather than being cast as one with the bezel. The remaining incomplete and squashed section of hoop extends from the longest side, trapezoidal then D-shaped in cross-section with the uppermost face being curved convexly. This face is decorated with alternating diagonal lines each with a shorter diagonal cross line on a background of punched annulets. Where the hoop extends from the bezel is a flat circular empty setting 0.5mm tall and 2.7mm in diameter, perhaps for the attachment of a missing turret as per the 'satellite collets' in NMS-CCE835 (2005 T98). The break at the opposite end of the hoop is recent and measures 1.5x0.7mm.

The object measures 21.5mm in length and weighs 1.51g. The bezel measures 14.0mm long (turrets inclusive), 7.5mm wide and 5.5mm thick.



Fig. 26 A medieval (AD 1227-1500) copper-alloy seal matrix from Hursley (HAMP-8F504C)
©Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 27 A medieval (AD 1200-1500) gold finger ring from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP- 905F96) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A post-medieval (AD 1550-1650) gem-set enamelled gold finger ring from Selborne (SUR-ED1CD5) (Fig. 28)

A complete gem-set enamelled gold finger ring, of post-medieval date (AD 1550 to AD 1650). The box bezel is made of sheet gold and is 4.7mm high and measures 6.3mm long by 5.9mm wide. It contains a table cut clear transparent solitaire gem held in place by the infolded rim of the bezel. This gem is colourless and is likely a diamond (~ 1 carat equivalent) or possibly rock crystal (quartz), both widely used during this period (e.g. Forsyth 2013: p166). Three indents with blue-green enamel infill are present on each long side of the bezel (possibly representing the Holy Trinity) and there are also pairs of infilled indents on the sides joining the shoulders. The shoulders of the hoop are openwork and bifurcate to join the bezel, with enamelling running along each fork. The gap between the forked sides of each shoulder has a small applied quatrefoil of sheet gold soldered across it. The rest of the hoop is plano-convex, with an interior diameter of 16.2mm and a D-shaped cross-section around 1mm thick. The flanking sides of the hoop have vine scroll decoration which is infilled with blue-green enamel. The lower portion narrows slightly and is undecorated. No makers marks appear to be present.

The use of enamel decoration on the hoop and bezel is a typical characteristic of early 17th century gem set rings (Oman, 1974: 24). The enamel used on this particular ring is likely to have originally been white but has discoloured over time. A comparable ring from the late 16th - early 17th century Cheapside jeweller's hoard (No. A14244) demonstrates use of enamelling on the hoop in conjunction with a square bezel containing a table-cut solitaire diamond (Forsyth 2013: p167). Comparable examples also exist in the collection of the V&A (Oman 1930; Plate XV, numbers 312, 317 & 320). Finger rings with similar forms of square box bezels dated to this period have been recorded

on the PAS database, and reported under the 1996 Treasure Act, including WMID-0F2605 (2015T291) and WMID-2A18B1 (2017T1200).



Fig. 28 A post-medieval (AD 1550-1650) gem-set enamelled gold finger ring from Selborne (SUR-ED1CD5) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A post-medieval (AD 1600-1650) wrought iron musket accessory from Whitehill (HAMP-3E4111) (Fig. 29)

A socketed wrought iron terminal from a musket accessory (scourer) used to clean out debris from the interior of the barrel of a musket. The object has a circular cross section with a conical socket which gently tapers into a long shaft, the final 40% of which has a rectangular cross-section and is split into two flat prongs. These end at a head which has flared, folded semi-circular tips, 13.4mm in diameter which are folded at 90° to the shaft. The terminal would have fitted onto the end of a wooden ramrod of 8.5mm diameter.

The diameter of the head suggests this object was most likely used with a “caliver”, an early-mid-17th century form of arquebus. By the advent of the English Civil War these were obsolescent and generally supplanted by the larger and much more powerful muskets, however they were still in use with “Trayned Bands” (militia) units.



Fig. 29 A post-medieval (AD 1600-1650) wrought iron musket accessory from Whitehill (HAMP-3E4111) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust.

A post-medieval (AD 1600-1700) silver finger ring from Nether Wallop (SUR-C7E261) (Fig. 30)

A silver finger ring with an applied bezel which takes the form of a crowned and pierced heart. The bezel is soldered to the hoop and measures 15.4mm long by 9mm wide. It is heavily abraded and has lost much detail, however what remains can be interpreted as a heart with a crown above which has lost all ornamentation apart from the left side fleur. To either side of the heart are V-shaped pairs of flanking projections with fleur-de-lys terminals. Traces of gilding remain on the sides and reverse of the bezel. The hoop is 4.5mm wide, with a flat cross-section and is undecorated. The original diameter is unclear as the hoop has been flattened, but the ring is now 30.3mm in length.

Length: 30.3mm; Width: 9mm; Thickness: 6.9mm; Weight: 3.2g.



Fig. 30 A post-medieval (AD 1600-1700) silver finger ring from Nether Wallop (SUR-C7E261)
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A post-medieval (AD 1600-1700) silver seal matrix from Overton (HAMP-8EDE05) (Fig. 31)

A silver seal matrix of post-medieval (c.17th century) date. The die face is octagonal, 14.1mm long and depicts a lion standing right with head turned facing and with its tail upraised and curled over its back. The die has a beaded border; there is no legend. The reverse of the die has eight facets which curve up into the short stem of the handle. There is a small stamped letter L which may be a maker's mark or an orientation mark. The handle is triangular and openwork with moulded scrollwork framing four openings with a circular suspension loop above, which has a small terminal knob. The handle has broken across its base and has been folded flat at the point where it meets a double ridged collar on the stem.



Fig. 31 A post-medieval (AD 1600-1700) silver seal matrix from Overton (HAMP-8EDE05)
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