

of the 9th century, and Lancaster B, which is linked with the immediately pre-Viking crosses of the West Riding. It is impossible to provide accurate dating for sculptural fragments on stylistic grounds alone, but C would seem to fit best into the mid 9th century.<sup>1</sup>

In conclusion two further points may be noted. First, as Miss Cramp has pointed out to me, the new stone adds weight to Collingwood's suggestion that there must have been a foundation of some importance at Lancaster in the pre-conquest period.<sup>12</sup> Secondly, in view of the situation of Lancaster, it is interesting that, despite its distinctive north-western style, the new stone has three features which recall the inscribed monuments of early Christian Wales: (a) the long and complicated inscription; (b) the formula 'Orate pro anima . . .' which is fairly frequent there, though occurring elsewhere, including on Lancaster B; and (c) the inscription on all four faces of the stone. It is also worth recalling the occurrence, on the 10th-century runic cross from Lancaster, in the British Museum, of the name Cynibalp.

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#### A CATERPILLAR-BROOCH FROM OLD ERRINGHAM FARM, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, SUSSEX (PL. X, B, C; FIG. 60, a-d)

The bronze bow-brooch which is the subject of this note was found in a Saxon weaving-hut in an emergency excavation at Old Erringham undertaken by E. W. Holden, which is briefly mentioned in *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 175, and will be more fully published in a forthcoming number of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

The brooch (PL. X, B, C; FIG. 60, a)<sup>14</sup> is 4.5 cm. long, the head and foot being similar in width and design to the bow. Two lines of slashes run the length of the convex surface. There is a transverse double raised band at the middle of the bow and at each end of the bow a transverse raised band nicked to indicate beading; the terminals are also raised and trefoil in shape. At the back is a pin catch under the foot and double perforated lugs under the head with remains of an iron pin.

This is a variant of the ansate brooch current on the continent from the late 7th century to the 9th century in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Italy. 'Ansate' is the description given to a bow-brooch which has a head identical in shape and size to the foot, these terminals assuming a variety of shapes, circular, oblong, etc., and the whole object having the appearance of a handle. A date for the beginning of the series can be established at about the end of the 7th century by their occurrence in the latest graves of the Merovingian cemeteries, and an indication that they continued in use until the 9th century is given by the ornate pair of silver, disc-ended brooches found at Muysen-les-Malines (Brabant) with a silver bead, a strap-end, and a hoard of coins of Charlemagne (768-814), Pepin I (817-38), Lothar I (840-55), Charles the Bald (840-77) and Louis II (849-75), and an Arab dinar of 866.<sup>15</sup> They occur rarely in this country, e.g. at Totternhoe, Beds.<sup>16</sup>

The variety found at Old Erringham has terminals of equal width to the bow, so that its appearance is very much that of an arched caterpillar. The range in date of this form is attested in much the same way as the date of the other ansates, the earliest occurring in late Merovingian graves, and the 9th century being indicated by one

<sup>12</sup> Collingwood, *op. cit.* in note 11, p. 36.

<sup>13</sup> Numerous people have helped me in preparing this note, but I would like to record special thanks to the contractors, the Heysham Building Company, for their cooperation; to Mr. G. M. Leather, but for whose prompt action the stone would have been lost; to Miss E. Barty, on whose notes much of the foregoing has been based; and to Miss Cramp for the note on the decoration. All opinions are, of course, my own.

<sup>14</sup> The drawings, FIG. 60, a-d, are by Mr. David Neal.

<sup>15</sup> Baron de Loë, *Belgique ancienne, iv, La Période franque* (1939), pp. 149-151, figs. 117-121.

<sup>16</sup> *Dunstable Library and Museum Annual Report* (1925-26), p. 7, fig. 9.

which was used at Emmen, Drenthe, Holland, to fasten a woollen purse containing coins of Charlemagne (768-814), Louis the Pious (814-40) and Lothar I (840-55).<sup>17</sup>

During this period of nearly two centuries, some development took place in the form of the caterpillar. Those occurring in Merovingian cemeteries are of hollow construction, and most are decorated very simply with dot or ring-and-dot stamps, but also with transverse bands, often raised and corded, running across each end, across the middle of the bow and the junction of bow and terminals. Numbers of these have been found in the north of France, e.g. FIG. 60, *b*, from Colleville (Valmont).<sup>18</sup> There are some of unknown find-spot in the Diergardt collection.<sup>19</sup> Like the other ansates, they are often of tinned bronze, they often occur in pairs, and the pair is often connected by a chain.

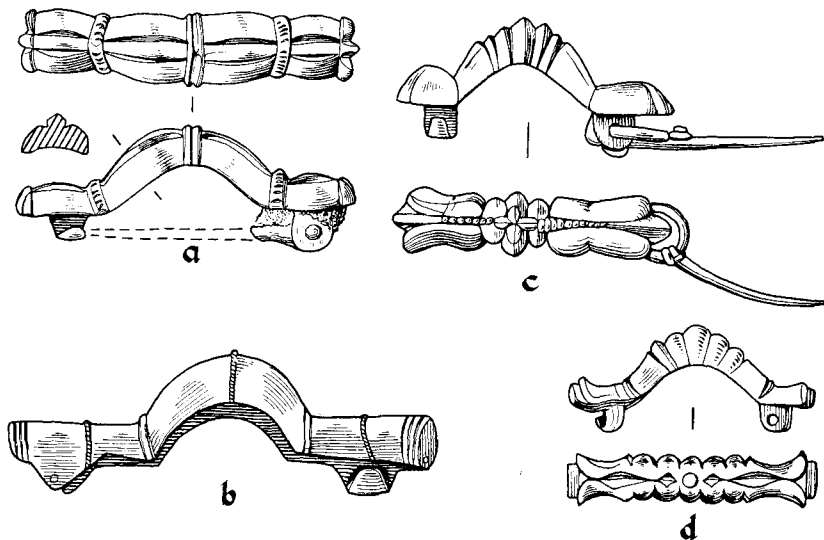


FIG. 60

CATERPILLAR-BROOCHES (pp. 149 ff.). Sc.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

*a*, Old Erringham, Sussex; *b*, Colleville, Valmont, France (after Cochet, *op. cit.* in note 18); *c*, Nebel, Amrum, Holland (after La Baume, *op. cit.* in note 25); *d*, Emmen, Drenthe, Holland (after Pleyte, *op. cit.* in note 17)

<sup>17</sup> W. Pleyte, *Nederlandsche Oudheden* (1877-1903), vi, 23-4, pl. xxiv, 6b and 6c; R. Serrure, 'Notice sur deux trouvailles de monnaies carlovingiennes', *Bulletin mensuel de numismatique*, II (1883), 183-9; P. C. J. A. Boeles, 'Les trouvailles de monnaies carlovingiennes dans les Pays-Bas', *Jaarboek v.h. Gen. v. Munt- en Penningkunde*, II (1915), 20, 60-3. In the absence of a recent study of this hoard, the date of deposition must be considered as having been in the reign of Lothar I or Charles the Bald, cf. P. Grierson, 'Money and coinage under Charlemagne', p. 505, note 33, in *Karl der Grosse*, I (1965), ed. W. Braunsfels. This does not necessarily indicate a date after 840 since, as Prof. Grierson has pointed out to me, some coins of Lothar, and probably also of Charles the Bald, must have been struck before the death of Louis. The brooch was no doubt made in the first half of the 9th century.

<sup>18</sup> L'Abbé Cochet, *Sépultures gauloises, romaines, franques et normandes* (1857), p. 438. Cf. L. Coutil, *Archéologie gauloise, gallo-romaine, franque et carolingienne* (1895-1921), p. 63, figs. opp. p. 60, fig. between pp. 28-9, fig. opp. p. 78, fig. 6 p. 220, fig. 20 pp. 81-2, pp. 290 ff. fig. 158 and pl. opp. p. 296; C. Boulanger, *Le Cimetière franco-mérovigien et carolingien de Marchélepot, Somme* (1909), pl. xxxix, 10; Baron de Loë, *op. cit.* in note 15, p. 170, fig. 151; Barrière-Flavy, *Les Arts industriels des peuples barbares de la Gaule du Vme au VIIIe siècle* (1901), I, 130 ff., pl. lxi, 17 and 22; L. Coutil, *Le Cimetière franc et carolingien de Criel, Seine Inf.* (1907), pl. v, 9; F. Moreau, *Collection Caranda* (1877 etc.) n.s., pl. 149, 12 and 14.

<sup>19</sup> J. Werner, *Die Fibeln der Sammlung Diergardt* (1961), figs. 290a and b, 291a and b, 292, 293.

A number of ansate brooches, some of which are of caterpillar type, were also found at Domburg<sup>20</sup> on the island of Walcheren, a site which has produced finds extending from the 6th to the 9th century. One<sup>21</sup> has all the characteristics of the earlier brooches common in northern France—tubular shape, transverse bands and ring-and-dot ornament, but the hollow construction has now been replaced by a solid one. Another variant, of which there are a number at Domburg,<sup>22</sup> and one from Noordwijkerhout,<sup>23</sup> is also solid, but cast in leaf-like shapes with trefoil terminals, and this type is sometimes in silver or set with stones. Only one or two show any sign of the earlier transverse banding.<sup>24</sup> A similar bronze brooch, moulded, with trefoil terminals and some transverse ridges on the bow (FIG. 60, c) was found with associated objects in grave 81 at Nebel, Amrum.<sup>25</sup> The accompanying finds of tortoise-brooch and two keys indicate the early 9th century. The coin-dated brooch at Emmen, Drenthe,<sup>26</sup> too, was solid, with trefoil ends, and the side view shows that the earlier transverse moulding was a still-remembered tradition (FIG. 60, d).

The caterpillar-brooch has so far been found only in the coastal districts of northern France, Belgium, and later in Holland, in contrast to other types of ansate brooch which extend much further afield. Although the Old Erringham example retains the transverse bands of the earliest French brooches, it belongs to the solid, moulded type with trefoil terminals which has been found so far only in Holland and on the islands of Walcheren and Amrum. These brooches date from the first half of the 9th century, but one would expect a brooch like this, which has not yet abandoned the original design of cross-binding, to be earlier, and to belong to the 8th century. The considerable number found at Domburg might mean that the place of manufacture was near by, and one of these continental products obviously found its way across the Channel to the shores of Sussex.

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#### A PITCHER OF FORUM WARE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM (FIG. 61)

It should be recorded that an example of the newly-identified Forum ware has been in the British Museum for the past 150 years. It is a small globular pitcher in the Towneley collection, purchased by the Museum in 1805. The pot (FIG. 61) is only 11.2 cm. (4.4 in.) high and is made of drab grey ware. The whole of the outside, the underneath of the base, and the inside of the neck are covered by glaze. The glaze is yellowy-green with uneven surface, and shows numerous pittings and craters where bubbles of glaze have burst during firing. The pot is a pitcher of type 1 (a), as defined in *Med. Archaeol.*, ix (1965), 57, with tubular spout above the bulge, and a strap-handle running into the rim. The body is decorated with applied scales in irregular zones; a single row of scales also ran down the back of the handle. The pitcher is described and illustrated in R. L. Hobson's *Catalogue*,<sup>27</sup> but no provenience for it is recorded.

<sup>20</sup> A. Roes, 'Les trouvailles de Dombourg (Zélande)', *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, v, (1954), 65-9, pl. xv, 16, pl. xvi, 19 and 34, pl. xvii, 49-51, 53, 61-3.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. xv, 16.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. xv, 15, pl. xvi, 21-5, 29-30, pl. xvii, 41-6.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. xix, a.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. xvi, 29, pl. xvii, 41.

<sup>25</sup> P. La Baume, 'Die Wikingerzeit auf den Nordfriesischen Inseln', *Jahrbuch des Nordfriesischen Vereins für Heimatkunde und Heimatliebe*, xxix (1952/3), 33-5, pl. 7, b. A list of these brooches and a distribution-map (Karte 5) is included in this work. The brooch from Looveen, grave 6, listed, has apparently not been published, although small ansates from Looveen are illustrated in *Nieuwe Drentsche Volksalmanak*, xlv (1927), pl. 8, 6b, 18a.

<sup>26</sup> Now lost—A. Roes, *op. cit.* in note 20, p. 68. Another similar example, once in the possession of a Dr. Heldring, was quoted by Pleyte, *op. cit.* in note 17, p. 24, and one of unknown provenance is quoted by A. Roes, *op. cit.* in note 20, p. 68, as being in the collection of J. W. Frederiks at The Hague.

<sup>27</sup> British Museum *Catalogue of English Pottery* (1903), p. 62, B 36, fig. 48.