

addition it may be possible to indicate activity areas as there were localized concentrations of particular classes of material such as iron slag.

The secondary aim of the excavation, to obtain structural evidence, was also realized. A series of ditched enclosures connected to a droveway and parts of the plans of two structures, one of beam slot construction, the other a later post-built building, were recovered. An unexpected discovery was that neither of these structures was occupied for the entire duration of the settlement. Indeed each group of quadrats produced artefacts of a different date so that it appears that the nucleus of the settlement had shifted slightly over the period of occupation. This illustrates the capability of a sampling strategy to demonstrate that a settlement is multi-phased, which might not have been possible using any other strategy short of total stripping.

GRENVILLE ASTILL and SUSAN LOBB

NOTES

¹ K. Wade, 'Whither Anglo-Saxon settlement archaeology?', 87-92 in T. Rowley (ed.), *Anglo Saxon Settlement and Landscape* (Brit. Archaeol. Repts., Brit. Ser., 6, Oxford, 1974).

² T. C. Champion, 'Strategies for sampling a Saxon settlement: a retrospective view of Chalton', 207-25 in J. F. Cherry, C. Gamble and S. Shennan (eds.), *Sampling in Contemporary British Archaeology* (Brit. Archaeol. Repts., Brit. Ser., 50, Oxford, 1978).

³ T. C. Champion, 'Chalton', *Current Archaeology*, 59 (1977), 364-69.

⁴ M. Millet, *Excavations at Cowdery's Down, Basingstoke*. Interim Report, and 1980 Supplement (Planning Dept., Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 1980 and 1981).

⁵ Champion, *op. cit.* in note 2, 220-22.

The Society thanks the Department of the Environment for a publication grant received for this paper.

A 7th-CENTURY ANGLO-SAXON GOLD PENDANT FROM GLENTHAM, LINCS. (Pl. IV, A)

In May 1979 a gold pendant was found at Grange Farm, Glentham, Lincs. by the farmer, Mr George Cooper. It was brought to the City and County Museum in Lincoln to be identified and was in October 1979 the subject of a Treasure Trove Inquest.¹ It was subsequently purchased by the Museum and given the accession number 24.80.

Description

The pendant (Pl. IV, A) is drop-shaped, with a loop for suspension and has two garnets set one above the other in collars of sheet gold: the overall height is 23 mm, greatest width 14 mm. The weight is 2.275 g.

The back is of gold sheet which is folded over at the top to form a corrugated suspension loop. The edges are defined by two strands of gold wire, the outer one twisted and the inner beaded. On the centre line are two sub-triangular garnets, the upper *en cabochon* and the lower cut flat — this one has been cracked at some stage. Each garnet is set in a collar of thin sheet gold which is secured by a plain gold wire twisted together and tightened at the top. Around the base of each setting is a ribbed gold wire while the space between this and the edge is filled in with an untidy pattern of filigree spirals and loops, also in ribbed wire.²

The Site

The pendant was found on the surface of the plough soil on a site which has produced evidence of substantial Roman occupation, and in 1977 a small-long brooch of Åberg's group I and of 5th-century date was also found here,³ while a cruciform brooch of Åberg's

group IVa has been found at the western end of the parish.⁴ There is so far no material to accompany the pendant. It cannot be ascertained whether it was lost or was part of a grave-group.

Dating

The pendant is not exactly paralleled anywhere else in England, but all its individual features ally it to a characteristic group of 7th-century jewellery. Individual garnets set in gold appear *inter alia* on necklaces from Desborough, Northants.,⁵ and Roundway Down, Wilts.,⁶ and the Glenthams pendant garnets are similar to these, though the setting on a larger base is unusual.

The corrugated loop is found on late Roman goldwork and also on 6th-century bracteates from Kent⁷ and 7th-century pendants from the same area, but the combination of such a loop with individually set garnets (as opposed to cloisonné settings) and filigree finds a number of echoes in Derbyshire, especially in the pendant cross from Winster Moor⁸ and the necklace from Galley Low, Brassington Moor.⁹ Other examples occur in Yorkshire at Womersley,¹⁰ Seamer,¹¹ Acklam Wold,¹² and Garton Slack.¹³ This does not imply northern production, but does show that items related to the Kentish series were readily available in the Midlands and North. Some of these items were grave-goods, in some cases associated with secondary burials in barrows, but a disc-brooch from White Low, Winster Moor, Derbyshire,¹⁴ was clearly part of a hoard, buried in a box.

Analysis

X-ray fluorescent analysis of the pendant was carried out by the British Museum Research Laboratory and showed that it contains approx. 75% gold, 22% silver and 3% copper. Analysis of other Anglo-Saxon jewellery¹⁵ has shown the close relationship between the composition of Merovingian gold coins and jewellery, which suggests that the former were used as a source of gold for the latter. A graph of coin analysis by Dr J. P. C. Kent¹⁶ would place the Glenthams pendant *c.* 610–20 — or in the 630s, if it was wholly dependant on Merovingian coinage but if an admixture of the purer Byzantine (or even late Roman) coins was used the date could be rather later. Of course the use of coins in jewellery is a hypothesis which is not capable of proof. In any case variations in the mix of coins would have the effect of producing an earlier analytical date for the piece than that given by context or by typological comparison. Kent's views on the fineness/dating of Merovingian coins have recently been criticized.¹⁷

A. J. WHITE

NOTES

¹ It was declared not to be Treasure Trove.

² I would like to thank Mr J. Ogden for useful comments on the pendant's construction and Mrs Leslie Webster for useful criticism of this paper in draft.

³ P. Everson, 'Two Anglo-Saxon Cruciform Brooches', 85–86 in A. J. White, 'Archaeology in Lincolnshire and South Humberside, 1977', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeol.*, 13 (1978).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities* (London, 1923), pl. IV no. 4.

⁶ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 1st Ser., 1 (1849), 12–13.

⁷ E.g. from Sarre and Bifrons: E. T. Leeds, *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements* (Oxford, 1913), fig. 25.

⁸ A. Ozanne, 'The Peak Dwellers', *Medieval Archaeol.* vi–vii (1962–63), 26–28, fig. 11a, pl. IVE.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 30, fig. 11f.

¹⁰ E. Howarth, *Catalogue of the Bateman Collection of Antiquities in the Sheffield Public Museum* (London, 1899), 244.

¹¹ *Op. cit.* in note 5, 62.

¹² *Ibid.*, pl. III no. 6.

¹³ J. R. Mortimer, *Forty Years Researches in the British and Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire* (London, 1905), 248.

¹⁴ Howarth, *op.cit.* in note 10.

¹⁵ P. D. C. Brown and F. Schweizer, 'X-Ray Fluorescent Analysis of Anglo-Saxon Jewellery', *Archaeometry*, 15, 2 (1973), 175-92.

¹⁶ J. P. C. Kent, 'Gold Standards of the Merovingian Coinage A.D. 580-700', 69-74 in E. T. Hall and D. M. Metcalf (eds.), *Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Investigation of Ancient Coinage* (Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication, 1972).

¹⁷ D. Brown, 'The Dating of the Sutton Hoo Coins', 71-86 in D. Brown, J. Campbell and S. C. Hawkes (eds.), *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2* (Brit. Archaeol. Repts., Brit. Ser., 92, Oxford, 1981).

SOME NEW AND NEGLECTED FINDS OF 9th-CENTURY ANGLO-SAXON ORNAMENTAL METALWORK (Figs. 2, 3, 4; Pl. IV, B)

The purpose of this note is to record six minor pieces of Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork that display various aspects of the 9th-century Trewiddle style; these comprise four recent discoveries, and two relevant older and neglected finds. They are discussed only in such detail as is necessary to place them firmly within this rapidly growing corpus of material.

The objects include two silver hooked tags from Kent, one of which is an old find collected by John Brent, a 19th-century antiquarian in E. Kent, who bequeathed it to the Royal Museum, Canterbury, of which he was an honorary curator (Fig. 2, 1).¹ The second was excavated in 1980 on the Marlowe IV site in Canterbury, W. of St Mary Bredin Church (Fig. 2, 2; Pl. IV, B). It was found in a dark grey-brown clayey loam that formed an extensive 12th-century deposit, probably of soil, sealing the Anglo-Saxon horizons.²

The other four objects consist of strap-ends, of which two are also from Kent. The finest of these was acquired by the Royal Museum, Canterbury, from Mr E. Woodward who found it in 1980 on the beach at St Mildred's Bay, Thanet (Fig. 3, 1). The second example, also in the Royal Museum, Canterbury, once formed part of Brent's collection of E. Kentish antiquities (Fig. 3, 2); it is illustrated in the manuscript *Catalogue of Saxon Antiquities in the Possession of Cecil Brent, F.S.A.* (1884), pl. 17, 14, among objects from the cemeteries at Stowting and Faversham.³ The other two strap-ends are both recent single-finds, one being from Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire, which is now in the Ashmolean Museum (Fig. 3, 4).⁴ The second was found at Lode, on the Fen Edge near Cambridge, by Mr A. J. Rank of Bottisham who has retained it, after submitting it for examination to the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (Fig. 3, 3).⁵

Descriptions

Hooked tag of silver in poor condition (Fig. 2, 1), with a rounded plate which is part missing in two places, including one of its pair of projecting perforated lugs; the back is plain. The main body of the object is defined by beaded borders which are also used to divide its surface into three sub-triangular fields containing incised ornament, originally nielloed; the junction between the plate and the hook is marked by a pair of transverse lines. The two larger fields are filled with foliate or sub-foliate designs, that on the left consisting of a Z-scroll terminating in leaves with double-nicked contours, the other containing a figure-of-eight, with leaf-like protuberances within its ends and double-nicked contours, interlaced with a free ring. The small field is filled with an animal in profile; the contours of its body are double nicked. Length: 310 mm.
Royal Museum, Canterbury: 2430. From E. Kent (*ex* J. Brent coll.).

Hooked tag of silver (Fig. 2, 2; Pl. IV, B), with a circular plate now bent and with part of one of its pair of projecting perforated lugs missing; the back is plain. The main body of the object is defined by a plain border which is extended to divide its surface into three sub-triangular fields containing incised nielloed ornament.⁶ The junction between the plate and the hook is marked by a stylized moulded animal-head seen from above, with a squared-off snout from which the hook emerges; the front of the head is lozenge-shaped, incised with a niello-inlaid line, above which is a pair of oval ears with lunate incisions.