

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> H. W. Böhme, *Germanische Grabfunde des 4. bis 5. Jahrhunderts zwischen unterer Elbe und Loire* (Munich, 1974), 247–48, Taf. 34, 10; F. Roeder, 'Typologisch-Chronologische Studien zu Metallsachen der Völkerwanderungszeit', *Jahrbuch des Provinzial-Museums Hannover*, N. F. 5 (1930), Textabb. 24, Taf. 5, 7a–b.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Textabb. 23, Taf. 6a–b.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Taf. 4, 4a–c.

<sup>4</sup> Böhme, op. cit. in note 1, 13–14; H. W. Böhme, 'Das Ende der Römerherrschaft in Britannien und die angelsächsische Besiedlung Englands im 5. Jahrhundert', *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums*, 33 (1986), 469–574, at 530–31.

<sup>5</sup> V. I. Evison, 'Supporting-arm brooches and equal-arm brooches in England', *Studien zur Sachsenforschung*, 1 (1977), 127–47, at 129.

<sup>6</sup> M. Welch, 'A Saxon equal-arm brooch from Keymer, Sussex', *Antiq. J.*, LXVII (1987), 364–65.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Böhme, op. cit. in note 1, Taf. 17, 12; Evison, op. cit. in note 5, fig. 4a.

<sup>8</sup> Böhme, op. cit. in note 1, Taf. 17, 6.

<sup>9</sup> Evison, op. cit. in note 5, fig. 2c and e.

<sup>10</sup> Böhme, op. cit. in note 4 (2).

<sup>11</sup> G. Haseloff, 'Römische Elemente in sächsischem Schmuck (am Beispiel der gleicharmigen Fibeln)', 153–61 in C. Ahrens (ed.), *Sachsen und Angelsachsen* (Helms Museum, Hamburg, 1978), Abb. 8.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*; Böhme, op. cit. in note 1, 18.

<sup>13</sup> For this dating, see G. Haseloff, *Die germanische Tierornamentik der Völkerwanderungszeit* (Vorgesch. Forsch. 17, Berlin, 1981), 17 and 'Bild und Motiv im Nydam-Stil und Stil I', 67–110 in H. Roth (ed.), *Zum Problem der Deutung frühmittelalterlicher Bildinhalte* (Akten des 1. Internationalen Kolloquiums in Marburg a. d. Lahn, 15. bis 19. Feb. 1983, Sigmaringen, 1986), 68.

<sup>14</sup> Roeder, op. cit. in note 1, Taf. 5, 2 and 3a; Evison, op. cit. in note 5, fig. 1a and g.

<sup>15</sup> Roeder, op. cit. in note 1, 56.

<sup>16</sup> See S. C. Hawkes, 'Eastry in Anglo-Saxon Kent: its importance, and a newly-found grave', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 1 (1979), 81–113 and 'Anglo-Saxon Kent c. 425–725', 64–78 in P. E. Leach (ed.), *Archaeology in Kent to AD 1500* (Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 48, 1982), 75.

<sup>17</sup> The writer's arguments for an Anglo-Saxon origin with Continental late provincial Roman influence and for dating the style to the middle quarters of the 5th century are given in B. M. Ager, 'The smaller variants of the Anglo-Saxon quoit brooch', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*, 4 (1985), 1–58.

<sup>18</sup> J. Werner, 'Bügel-fibeln des 6. Jahrhunderts aus Domburg, Zeeland', *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, 6 (1955), 75–77, Abb. 1, 1.

<sup>19</sup> E. Bakka, 'On the beginning of Salin's Style I in England', *Universitetet i Bergen Årbok (Hist-Antik. rekke)*, 3 (1958), 1–83, fig. 2; Haseloff, op. cit. in note 13 (2), 68.

<sup>20</sup> B. M. Ager, 'An Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch from Lyminge', *Archaeol. Cantiana*, 99 (1983), 59–65.

<sup>21</sup> S. Palmer, *Excavation of the Roman and Saxon Site at Orpington* (London Borough of Bromley, Libraries Dept., 1984), fig. 7, B74.

<sup>22</sup> S. C. Hawkes and M. Pollard, 'The gold bracteates from sixth-century Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent, in the light of a new find from Finglesham', *Frühmittelalterliche Studien*, 15 (1981), 316–70; Hawkes, op. cit. in note 16 (2), 70.

<sup>23</sup> The writer would like to thank Leslie Webster for the invitation to publish this piece, Catherine Haith for communicating information about provenance from the finder, Karen Hughes for the drawings and Dr Martin Welch for discussion of the dating, for generously providing photographs of the Riensförde brooches and for a preview of his paper on the Keymer brooch in advance of publication. Dr G. Mettjes of the Schwedenspeicher-Museum, Stade, also very kindly supplied photographs and details of the Riensförde parallel. Any errors are the responsibility of the writer.

## A RING-BROOCH AND PENANNULAR BROOCH PIN FROM KELVEDON, ESSEX (Pl. IX, D)

Unfortunate delays in the publication of the full excavation report have made it desirable to present this interesting cast copper-alloy ring-brooch and an associated barrel-form pin (Pl. IX, D) in the form of a note and the author is grateful for permission to publish it here.<sup>1</sup> They were excavated from the upper fill of a ditch within the small Roman town at Kelvedon in Essex. Third-century Roman pottery lower down in the ditch fill provides an initial *terminus post quem*.

The patina of brooch and pin are visually quite different and clearly the two objects were made separately, though equally it seems that the pin had been fitted at the time of its deposition in the ditch. Approximately half the brooch hoop is missing, but there are three short broken-off hoop sections to add to it. Analysis kindly provided by the Research

Laboratory of the British Museum shows that the alloy of the hoop is bronze with tin, lead and zinc as well as copper, but that what visually appears to be a ferrous inner core is in fact still bronze.<sup>2</sup> As will become clear when parallels for the ring-brooch are discussed below, the original pin was probably of iron and presumably it will have been necessary either to cut through or take advantage of an existing break of the hoop in order to fit the secondary barrel-headed pin.

This cast ring-brooch hoop has a flattened back and faceted sides, terminating in a pair of opposed animal heads. The eyes of the two animals are represented by a punched circlet in each case and an open mouth is indicated by an incised V on the left head and a closed mouth by a single incised line terminating in a punched dot on the right head. An extended central U-shaped space through which the point of the pin can pass intervenes between the two animal muzzles. The curved neck of an outward-facing bird head springs from the nose of each animal with its beak returning in a curve to the back of the animal head. These bird necks are represented by three parallel curved raised lines in chip-carved cast style, while between the two bird necks is a central area left plain, except for a median raised line and an outer raised frame. It is conceivable that this central area represents a very stylised human face-mask, but in the absence of any distinctive human features, such as eyes, nostrils or mouth, this must remain no more than a possibility. It should also be noted that no attempt has been made to indicate the eyes of the birds. The diameter of the brooch can be estimated at c. 48 mm.

The brooch pin is 55 mm long, cast in one with a barrel-shaped head rolled back on itself into a loop 8 mm wide and 10 mm in diameter. It is decorated with linear incised ornament, notably the V incisions at the junction of the pin shank to the head and the angled nicks on the outer mouldings of the head. This type of pin belongs to the insular British and Irish penannular brooch tradition and is found on brooches of Fowler's Type F,<sup>3</sup> with a particularly close parallel on the brooch from Roosky, Co. Roscommon.<sup>4</sup>

By contrast it is virtually certain that the ring-brooch was cast on the continent of Europe. The closest parallel comes from the Late Roman Iron-Age context of an excavated settlement located between the modern village of Kablow (Brandenburg, E. Germany) and the Wederberg excavations.<sup>5</sup> All the finds from this site were destroyed in the later part of the Second World War,<sup>6</sup> but the published photograph shows a brooch with a similarly faceted hoop, the remains of an iron pin, a pair of similarly confronted animal heads and above this an openwork design, which can be read convincingly as a stylized representation of a pair of outward-facing bird heads.

Dr R. Koch groups the Kablow brooch with two brooches from the central Danube region as 'dolphin-headed ring-brooches' or *Ringfibeln mit Delphinrahmen*,<sup>7</sup> though only one of these can be described with confidence as portraying confronted dolphin heads. The crested dolphins on the Aquincum (Budapest, Hungary) brooch<sup>8</sup> are not particularly similar to the Kablow animal heads, but the Rust (Burgenland, Austria) Grave 15 brooch animal heads<sup>9</sup> appear very close to the Kablow example and it also had an iron pin. One feature shared by all three continental brooches, but which is not found on the Kelvedon piece, is the presence of a collar separating the animal head from the faceted hoop. On the Aquincum brooch the collars are simply a marked expansion of the ring, but on the Kablow and Rust examples there are marked broad collar elements.

The most recent discussion of continental ring-brooches in English is that published by Dr T. Dickinson as part of a paper on Type G penannular brooches in Britain.<sup>10</sup> Other types of continental ring-brooch are occasionally found in England, but are extremely rare here. She points out the difficulties in dating these brooches, for while most were probably manufactured in the Late Roman Iron Age or at the latest the 5th century, a number have been found from later contexts of the 6th and 7th centuries, for example at Londesborough (Yorkshire) Grave 7.<sup>11</sup> Koch relates his dolphin ring-brooches to buckles and belt sets with dolphin heads and other opposed animal heads datable between the mid 4th and early 5th centuries.<sup>12</sup> The triple line chip-carved necks of the birds on the Kelvedon brooch are difficult to match on such late Roman belt equipment, though there are curved cross-nicked

raised lines on the griffin heads from a belt plate and buckle from Enns-Lauriacum.<sup>13</sup> Rather closer to the Kelvedon brooch are the triple line necks of the downward-biting creatures on the Lunde (Lista, Norway) relief brooch,<sup>14</sup> and the double line necks of the downward-biting animals on the Skerne (Falster, Denmark) relief brooch,<sup>15</sup> both in the south Scandinavian 5th-century Nydam Style, with successors on early Salin's Style I brooches.<sup>16</sup> The form of the bird heads is also reminiscent of the inward-looking terminals on 5th-century firesteels of Brown's Bonn, Portchester and Krefeld types.<sup>17</sup>

In conclusion, the Kelvedon ring-brooch was manufactured in central Europe, possibly in the 4th century, but more probably in the 5th. Apparently it received a replacement pin of insular British or Irish origin, whose date of manufacture unfortunately cannot be closely defined.

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<sup>1</sup> Permission to publish this artefact in advance of the definitive site report was granted by M. R. Eddy, who directed the excavations on behalf of Essex County Council and the Department of the Environment's Ancient Monuments Branch.

<sup>2</sup> I am also extremely grateful to Mrs Leslie Webster and Mrs Katherine East of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, for arranging to have the metal analysed and for their advice and assistance in an initial discussion of this unusual brooch.

<sup>3</sup> E. Fowler, 'The Origins and Development of the Penannular Brooch in Europe,' *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.*, new ser. 26 (1960), 149-77, see fig. 1; E. Fowler, 'Celtic Metalwork of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries A.D., A Re-appraisal', *Archaeol. J.*, 120 (1963), 98-160, see fig. 3.

<sup>4</sup> H. E. Kilbride-Jones, *Zoomorphic Penannular Brooches* (London, 1980), 34, 86-88, fig. 21. 9.

<sup>5</sup> O. F. Gandert, 'Ausgrabungen des Märkischen Museums in Kablow bei Königs Wusterhausen', *Archäologisches Anzeiger*, 58 (1943), 454-57, 461 Abb. 6; R. Koch, 'Spätkaiserzeitliche Fibeln aus Südwestdeutschland', in G. Kossack and G. Ulbert (eds), *Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie* (Munich 1974), I, 232-33, Abb. 1.13.

<sup>6</sup> G. Behm-Blancke, 'Die germanischen Dörfer von Kablow bei Königs Wusterhausen', *Ausgrabungen und Funde*, 1 (1956), 161-67; M. Todd, *The Northern Barbarians 100 B.C.-A.D. 300* (London, 1975), 114-15.

<sup>7</sup> Koch, op. cit. in note 4, 245, Abb. 2.

<sup>8</sup> J. Szilágyi, 'Előzetes Jelentés az Aquincumi Múzeum ásátásairól és új szerzényeiről az 1949-1950. Években', *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, 78 (1951) 132 fig. 19; Koch, op. cit. in note 4, Abb. 1.12.

<sup>9</sup> A. A. Barb, 'Der Römerfriedhof von Rust im Burgenland', *Jahreshefte des österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien*, 45 (1960), 134, Abb. 59 (LM 7879), p. 147.

<sup>10</sup> T. M. Dickinson, 'Fowler's Type G Penannular Brooches Reconsidered', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 26 (1982), 41-68.

<sup>11</sup> M. J. Swanton, 'An early Alamannic brooch from Yorkshire', *Antiq. J.*, 47 (1967), 43-50; M. Todd, 'The "Alamannic" brooch from Londesborough (Yorks.)', *Antiq. J.*, 55 (1975), 384-88; D. Brown, 'The significance of the Londesborough ring brooch', *Antiq. J.*, 57 (1977), 95-99.

<sup>12</sup> Koch, op. cit. in note 5, 232-33; H. Bullinger, 'Spätantike Gürtelbeschläge', *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses*, 12 (1969), Abb. 55, 56, Taf. XXVII.1, XXIX.1 and XXXI.

<sup>13</sup> G. Haseloff, 'Salin's Style I', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 18 (1974), 1-15, see pl. Id; Bullinger, op. cit. in note 12, Taf. IV. 1.

<sup>14</sup> Haseloff, *ibid.*, pl. IVa.

<sup>15</sup> Haseloff, *ibid.*, pl. IIb.

<sup>16</sup> Haseloff, *ibid.*, pl. IVc.

<sup>17</sup> D. Brown, 'Firesteels and Pursemounts again', *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 177 (1977), 457-58, 460-62, figs. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7.

## LATE ANGLO-SAXON OR EARLY ANGLO-NORMAN CLOISSONNÉ ENAMEL BROOCHES (Fig. 4)

Fifteen late Anglo-Saxon or early Anglo-Norman *cloissonné* enamels, fourteen of them the centrepieces of brooches of two types, were catalogued in *Medieval Archaeology* three years ago.<sup>1</sup> The hope was then expressed that, since three examples had originally been published as late 4th century, further examples would emerge from Romano-British and other collections. The 'lost' brooch catalogued in the earlier article as no. 5 has now been located in a Roman costume display-case in Colchester Castle, and, in republishing it below, the opportunity has been taken to bring the original catalogue up to date.

A 1985 metal-detector find, alluded to in the earlier article,<sup>2</sup> is now added to the corpus. Since it originally had seven lobes, it has been appended to the seven-lobed examples and given the catalogue number 5A. There are now eight of the lobed brooches known to have