

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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#### NOTES

<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

come from English soil, four of the wire-flanged examples, and the detached centrepieces of three more.

Analyses of two of the brooches<sup>3</sup> have since been published, showing that the metal is 94% copper, 5% tin, 1% or 2% lead, 0.5% zinc and 0.5% arsenic. This can be regarded as a low-tin bronze, but equally as an impure copper; since the metal was to be used as sheet and strip, soldered and eventually enamelled and gilded, it is probable that it was regarded as copper, and that some recycled bronze had found its way into the melting-pot.<sup>4</sup> The references are added below.

The author has recently examined Scandinavian finds of both the lobed ('Saunderton') and wire-flanged ('Colchester') types of brooch described in detail in the earlier article. These share so many peculiarities with the English finds (e.g. translucent dark blue enamel backgrounds, idiosyncratic colour-pairings, gilding on the reverse, iron pins) that had they come out of East Anglian or Kentish soil they would have occasioned no surprise. While, like the English examples, most of the Danish finds were made by metal-detector, two with archaeological contexts — of the 11th century and of about 1120 — were mentioned in the earlier article.<sup>5</sup> A further brooch, wire-flanged and with a centrepiece identical to that of the Roach Smith example in the British Museum,<sup>6</sup> was excavated at Löddeköpinge, Scania, Sweden, from a stratum dated to 1100 and the early part of the 12th century.<sup>7</sup>

The revision of the earlier article begins with the republication of no. 4, which the author has now been able to examine first-hand:

**4** Copper-gilt disk-brooch with seven lobes and *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, from Hilton, Cambs.<sup>8</sup> Privately owned, D. E. Brown collection. (Illustrated in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 30 (1986), 10, fig. 2, 4; pl. III, 4)

One of the lobes is missing; glass spheres set on the other lobes are of translucent pale blue (four) and translucent dark blue (two). The pin is missing; of the hinge and the catch only the soldered attachment-points remain. The brooch is gilded all over, including the back and the remains of hinge and catch. The copper-gilt *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece depicts Medusa's head.<sup>9</sup> The enamel surface is slightly cracked and chipped, and there are three small areas of complete loss; despite this, the condition of the enamel is good. The colours are (background) translucent blue, varying from dark to light, 5 PB 2/2–6/4, (Medusa's face) opaque light grey-blue 5 PB 5/2, (eyes and nose) translucent dark blue 5 PB 2/2, (serpents' heads) translucent green 2.5 GY 2/2, (triangle to either side of head) translucent blue-green 10 BG 4/4.

Dimensions: overall 26.2 mm; diam. of enamel 16.5 mm.

Bibliography: Buckton, op. cit. in note 1, no. 4.

**5** Copper-gilt disk-brooch with seven lobes and *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, probably from Colchester. Colchester, Colchester and Essex Museum, Joslin collection, no. 509. (Illustrated in *Medieval Archaeol.*, 30 (1986), 10, fig. 2, 5; pl. III, 5)

Glass spheres set on the lobes are of translucent greyish blue (four) and translucent dark blue (two); the setting on one of the lobes is empty. The collar setting of the enamel centrepiece is torn and distorted. The hinge and catch survive intact, but the pin is a modern replacement. The brooch is gilded on the face and back. The copper *cloisonné* enamel disk has four semicircular cells spaced out around its perimeter, leaving an equal-armed cross in the centre; in the middle of the cross is a lozenge of cellwork.<sup>10</sup> The enamel is cracked and chipped in one cell. The colours are: (cross) translucent dark blue 2.5 PB 2/2, (centre lozenge) opaque red 10 R 3–4/2, (two diametrically opposite semicircular cells) opaque greyish blue 5 PB 3/2 and (the other two semicircular cells) opaque yellow 7.5 Y 6/4.

Dimensions: overall 26.0 mm; diam. of enamel 17.0 mm.

Bibliography: Buckton, op. cit. in note 1, no. 5; probably also referred to in T. D. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon art to A.D. 900* (London, 1938), 67 note 1.

**5A** Copper-gilt disk-brooch with seven lobes and *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, from Lakenheath, Suffolk.<sup>11</sup> Bury St Edmunds, Moyse's Hall Museum, 1985. 123.1. (Fig. 4)

Only four of the lobes survive, and these are damaged. Glass spheres set on the surviving lobes are of semi-translucent white (two) and translucent dark blue (one); the colour of the fourth (fragmentary) sphere is obscured by corrosion-products. The hinge (intact) and catch (broken) are corroded; the pin, which was of iron, has all but rusted away. The brooch is gilded all over, including the back. The copper-gilt *cloisonné* enamel disk has three petals radiating upwards, to the left and to the right of a

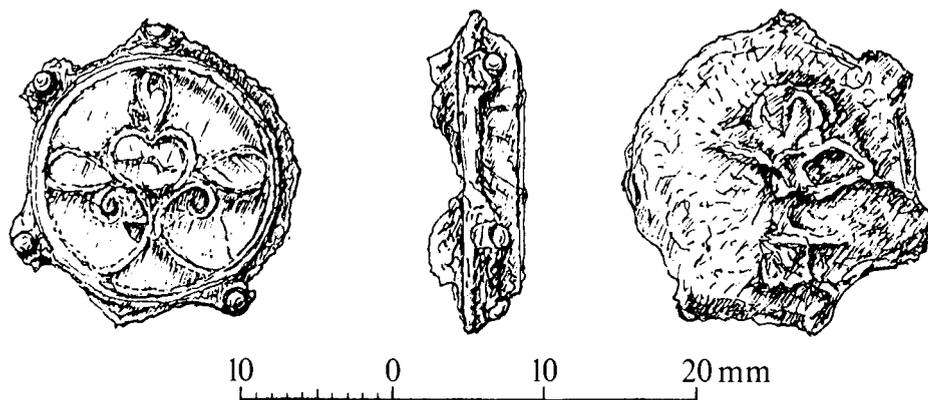


FIG. 4

Copper-gilt lobed disk-brooch with *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, from Lakenheath, Suffolk. Scale 2:1

heart- or kidney-shaped cell, below which is a symmetrical arrangement of two simple scrolls of cellwork. The colours are: (background) translucent dark blue 2.5 PB 3/2-4, (heart-shaped cell) opaque yellow 7.5 Y 6/4-6 and (petals) opaque off-white N 9.25/84.2%R.

Dimensions: overall 22.6 mm; diam. of enamel 15.8 mm.

Bibliography: Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, 18 note 39.

**7** Copper-gilt disk-brooch with four principal and eight subsidiary lobes and *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, thought to come from London...<sup>12</sup>

Additional bibliography: W. A. Oddy, S. La Niece and N. Stratford, with P. T. Craddock and M. J. Hughes, *Romanesque metalwork: copper alloys and their decoration* (London, 1986), Appendix 1, 23, no. 90; pl. 23, 90.

**10** Copper-gilt disk-brooch with flange and *cloisonné* enamel centrepiece, from Ixworth, Suffolk...<sup>13</sup>

Additional bibliography: Oddy *et al.*, *op. cit.* in cat. no. 7 (above), Appendix 1, 23, no. 91; pl. 23, 91.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> D. Buckton, 'Late 10th- and 11th-century *cloisonné* enamel brooches', *Medieval Archaeol.*, 30 (1986), 8-18, pls III-IV.

<sup>2</sup> Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, 18 note 39.

<sup>3</sup> Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, nos 7, 10.

<sup>4</sup> The author is grateful to Sue La Niece, British Museum Research Laboratory, for confirming this interpretation.

<sup>5</sup> Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, 15, 18 note 31.

<sup>6</sup> Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, fig. 2, 7.

<sup>7</sup> T. Ohlsson and H. Cinthio, 'Löddeköpinge — Kävlingebygdens äldsta centralort', *Kävlingebygden nu och då, 1979* (Kävlinge, 1979), 44.

<sup>8</sup> Metal-detector find, 1985.

<sup>9</sup> See Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, 17 note 6.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, no. 6, fig. 2, 6.

<sup>11</sup> Metal-detector find, 1985.

<sup>12</sup> See full catalogue entry in Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, no. 7.

<sup>13</sup> See full catalogue entry in Buckton, *op. cit.* in note 1, no. 10.