

Bucket pendants of Roman date

Bucket pendants are listed by modern country, then alphabetically; recording was completed in 2008 and is of necessity incomplete. For some items, very little detailed information is available; letter/number combinations such as C1 refer to Egger's (1951) chronological stages, which in some cases have been adapted by the relevant authors. For copyright reasons illustrations are not included below. For additional finds, in particular from Germany and eastern Europe, see: Beilke-Vogt 1998, 313-330. Examples of sub-type E, usually made of gold and characterised by a round or pointed base and elaborate granulated decoration, have been listed separately, as have Anglo-Saxon examples from Britain.

Denmark

Chr. Winthersvej (Odense, Ksp. Odense, Denmark): One iron bucket pendant from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Egebjerg (Udby, Bårse, Præsto Denmark): One bronze bucket pendant from Grave 4 (Hines 1984, 306; Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Egeskov (Ksp. Krarup, Svendborg, Denmark): One gold bucket pendant (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Ferreslev (Ksp. Rolsted, Odense, Denmark): Six bronze bucket pendants from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Grumløse Overdrev (Ksp. Udby, Præsto, Denmark): Three bronze bucket pendants from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Himlingøje (Ostseeland, Præsto, Denmark): Grave 1978-35, male skeleton, aged 20-35 years, apparently cut up prior to burial, with most parts placed in grave in anatomically correct position (Lund Hansen 1995, 162-164). Grave goods include glass vessel, pottery vessels, wooden bucket with bronze fittings, silver rings, a gold snakehead finger ring, bone comb, amber and glass beads and four silver bucket pendants. All decorated with concentric rings (ibid, pl. 30). C1b.

Himlingøje (Ostseeland, Præsto, Denmark): Grave 1949-2, a very rich burial with grave goods including amber and glass beads, pottery, glass and bronze vessels and silver brooches (Lund Hansen 1995, 152-157). A silver circular amulet box suspended from a chain contained

a worn and damaged silver bucket pendant (Lund Hansen 1995, fig. 4:25). This is the burial of a woman aged ca. 40-50 years. C1b (from 210/220: Lund Hansen 1995, 18).

Illerup (Ksp. Skanderup, Skanderborg, Denmark): Platz A, ritual weapons deposit: four bronze and 32 iron bucket pendants (Ethelberg 2000, 86; Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Kragehul (Ksp. Flemløse, Odense, Denmark): Two bronze bucket pendants from bog ritual deposit (Ethelberg 2000, 86; Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Møllegårdsmarken (Ksp. Gudme, Svendborg, Denmark): 11 iron bucket pendants from Grave 60; one iron bucket pendant from Grave 769; one iron bucket pendant from Grave 796; one iron bucket pendant from Grave 906; 19 iron bucket pendants from Grave 1321; one iron bucket pendant from Grave 1322; 12 iron bucket pendants from Grave 1335; nine iron bucket pendants from Grave 1367 (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Nestelsøgård (Ksp. Næstelsø, Præsto, Denmark): Six silver bucket pendants from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Nordrup (Ksp. Nordrupøster, Holbæk, Denmark): Three graves with one bronze bucket pendant each (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Nørreknold (Ksp. Vokslev, Ålborg, Denmark): Nine iron and one bronze bucket pendant from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Nydam (Ksp. Sottrup, Sønderborg, Denmark): Ritual weapons deposit with four bronze and silver bucket pendants (not recorded how many of each material), one silver basket pendant (Ethelberg 2000, 86; Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Rævekulebakke (Ksp. Olsker, Odense, Denmark): One silver bucket pendant from a grave (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Regnemark (Ksp. Kimmerslev, Københavns, Denmark): One bronze bucket pendant from Grave A (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Ringe II (Ksp. Ringe, Svendborg, Denmark): Two iron bucket pendants from Grave 27 (Lund Hansen 1995, 226).

Skyttesmarksvej (Præsto, Denmark): Five silver and five copper-alloy bucket pendants, two bulla pendants, beads and spirals all from one necklace; pin and swastika brooch – 3rd to 4th century; female burial. These pendants are well-preserved with linear (moulded or incised) decoration near rim and/or base (Meaney 1981, 168; Hines 1984, 306; Hachmann 1971, 197, pl. 74-5).

Skovgårde (near Udby, Seeland, Denmark): Two silver and 10 bronze bucket pendants from four graves, all of women or children. The two silver examples occurred individually, while the bronze examples occurred in a set of six and a set of four pendants (Ethelberg 2000, 86-7). Where preserved, the pendants appear to have been suspended from necklaces that also contained multiple beads of glass, amber and bronze. 3rd century AD.

Vimose Bog (Allesø, Lunde, Odense, Denmark): Weapons deposit, now in Danish National Museum. Six copper-alloy bucket pendants threaded onto a thick wire necklace (Meaney 1981, 167-8, fig. Vv1; Hines 1984, 306; Raddatz 1957, 139; Engelhardt 1869, 8, fig. 7 and pl. 1.3-4). Lund Hansen (1995, 226) notes 15 bronze and three iron examples.

Germany

Bargensdorf (Neubrandenburg, Germany): One grave with one copper-alloy bucket pendant and another with two pendants. In both cases with beads and other objects apparently on necklaces (Schach-Döriges 1970, 162-3, pl. 71.7). Jungkaiserzeitlich, C1-2 = mid 2nd-late 3rd. A bucket pendant from Bargensdorf is said to contain incense (Dickinson 1993, 52).

Dahlhausen (Ostprignitz, Brandenburg): Five graves containing six bucket pendants, two of copper-alloy, the remainder iron. Later Roman Germanic graves (Matthes 1931, 68).

Darzau (near Hannover, Germany): Cremation cemetery in use from early Roman Iron Age to beginning of later Roman Iron Age; multiple examples (Matthes 1931, 69).

Dienstedt (Kreis Arnstadt, Germany): Several silver bucket pendants similar to Hassleben (Schulz 1933, 49).

Dishley (Kr. Neubrandenburg, Germany): ?iron bucket pendant (Keiling 1980, 133).

Dürrenberg (Kreis Merseburg, Germany): Cremation with two iron bucket pendants (Schulz 1933, 49).

Gallberg (bei Fohrde, Kreis Westhavelland): Grave 13, bucket pendant with urn and brooch; grave dated to B2 (Raddatz 1957, 140).

Grossbadegast (Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany): Bronze or iron pendant (Lund Hansen 1995, 225).

Grosskühnau (Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany): Bronze or iron pendant (Lund Hansen 1995, 225).

Gross Paschleben (Kreis Köthen, Germany): Cremation with several bronze bucket pendants (Schulz 1933, 49).

Gross Teetzleben (Kreis Altentreptow, Neubrandenburg, Germany): Inhumation burials but gravegoods not recorded in conjunction with bodies. Four copper-alloy bucket pendants (Schach-Döriges 1970, 185, pl. 16.3).

Güsten (Kreis Bernburg, Germany): Cremation, several bucket pendants of bronze and iron (Schulz 1933, 49).

Hassleben (Thüringen, Germany): 'Princely' grave of woman with rich graves goods (brooches, beads, jewellery, bronze, glass and pottery vessels; three Aureii of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (x2) worn as pendants; coin of Gallienus (253-268). Two gold bucket pendants decorated with beaded gold wire at base, middle and top (Schulz 1933, 6, pl. 5, 3-4); four silver bucket pendants, which are slightly larger and again have applied decoration at base, middle and top (Schulz 1933, 6, pl. 5, 14). These were found in the chest area, and originally suspended from a necklace. Grave also contained three elaborately decorated basket-shaped pendants (see separate list below; Schulz 1933, 6, pl. 5). Dated to circa AD 300.

Hassleben (Thüringen, Germany): Grave 14 contained three gold bucket pendants, two with concentric decoration at base and top (Schulz 1933, pl. 10.5-7); same grave had three gold basket pendants (Schulz 1933, pl. 10.1-3).

Kasseedorf (Schleswig-Holstein, Germany): Bronze or iron pendant (Lund Hansen 1995, 225).

Kranichau, (Kreis Torgau, Germany): Cremation with several iron bucket pendants (Schulz 1933, 49).

Kremmin (Kr Ludwigslust, Germany): ?iron bucket pendant (Keiling 1980, 133).

Lassahn (Kreis Hagenow, Mecklenburg, Germany): Grave 8 contained a pair of iron bucket pendants in cremation burial of an 11-13 year old individual, with iron arrow head and in pottery vessel (Keiling 1980, 136, fig. 4.8).

Marnitz (Kreis Parchim, Bezirk Schwerin, Germany): Antiquarian finds from cemetery include iron chain with three bucket pendants (two of copper-alloy and one of iron) but only one bronze example survives (Schach-Döriges 1970, 210, pl. 34.20).

Plöwen (Kr Pasewalk, Germany): ?iron bucket pendant (Keiling 1980, 133).

Postlin (Kreis Perleberg, Bezirk Schwerin, Germany): Finds from cemetery, no detailed context. Two complete and two fragmentary bucket pendants; two iron and two copper-alloy (Schach-Döriges 1970, 218).

Preetz (Schleswig Holstein, Germany): 24 bucket pendants from 15 burials from a cemetery in use from the 2nd to 4th century (Brandt 1960, 31; Hines 1984, 306). Eight of bronze and 16 of iron, with the iron examples often slightly larger. Plain with one exception where the base has incised decoration. Bucket pendants occur most commonly individually, but one grave contains four examples. Bucket pendants are seen as typical of female graves (cf. Raddatz 1981, 46).

Schwerin Museum: A further four (one copper-alloy and three iron) bucket pendants of unknown provenance are now in Schwerin Museum (Schach-Döriges 1970, 84, pl. 69.12-13, 15-16).

Sörup (Kreis Schleswig-Flensburg, Schleswig Holstein, Germany): Very small silver bucket pendant found in Grave 368 with five amber and glass beads, presumably all from the same necklace. C2 = AD 200-300 (Raddatz 1981, 46, pl. 63.368).

Stolpe (Kreis Parchim, Bezirk Schwerin, Germany): Grave 2, cremation urn with various brooches and iron bucket pendant (Schach-Döriges 1970, 245, pl. 58.3).

Thorsberger Moor (Schleswig-Holstein, Germany): Silver bucket pendant (Raddatz 1957, 139, pl. 17.21) from Thorsberger bog, into which objects were deposited from the 1st to 4th century AD, with most material dated to C1 (mid 2nd to early 3rd C).

Wechsmar (Thüringen, Germany): Grave 12a contained eight silver bucket pendants (Lund Hansen 1995, 225).

Zahna, (Kreis Wittenberg, Germany): Cremation with 22 iron bucket pendants (Schulz 1933, 49). **Zahna** (Germany) material not recorded, plain bucket pendant; early stages of later Roman period (i.e. C2) of his Lubusz-Lusatian group (Godlowski 1970, pl. V.14).

Zottwitz, Kreis Ohlau, Schlesien: Grave 4 dated to early first century contained an iron bucket pendant, knife, shears and Augenfibel – see **Marcinkowice**, Olawa, Poland (Peschek 1939, 45, fig. 37.3; Raddatz 1957, 140).

Hungary

Átány (Hungary): gold bucket pendant with granulation, but with flat bottom and not elaborately decorated, i.e. not of the basket type (Párducz 1941, 72, pl. XXIX.56; Vaday 1983, 175).

Debrecen, Hortobáyhíd (Hungary): Grave 8 (Vaday 1983, 175).

Kiskőrös-Ráczkut (Hungary): Grave 6 contained eight copper-alloy bucket pendants, with other beads (Párducz 1941, 72, pl. XXIV.15-22; Vaday 1983, 175).

Kiskőrös, Seregélyes (Vagóhidi dűlő, Hungary): Large iron bucket pendant from Burial 17, a child's grave (Vaday 1983, 175).

Mezőcsát-Hörcsögös (Hungary): Grave 63, inhumation of a girl with two small bronze bucket pendants found in the chest area; one still has iron wire attached. Pottery vessel, gold wire torques, amber and glass beads, bronze hinged brooch; the brooch is a Roman first century AD type (Vaday 1983, 170, 174, 177, pl. 2.1, 3.1 & 6).

Mezőcsát-Hörcsögös (Hungary): Grave 1, inhumation of a woman with a pair of large copper-alloy bucket pendants on lower right arm; also pottery vessel, iron knife, beads (Vaday 1983, 170-1, 174, pl. 8).

Tiszadob (Hungary): Grave 11; poorly preserved unsexed skeleton. Silver pendant, silver brooch (both on shoulder), bone needle container, 16 beads; two silver bracelets on left arm; iron knife and iron bucket pendant (with bronze wire on joint between wall and base): both by left leg; pottery vessel (Istvánovits 1993, 98, fig. 6).

Tiszadob (Hungary): Grave 18, robbed burial of female. Tin brooch, two silver earrings, two bronze brooches, obsidian flake, bronze hairpin, iron knife, Cypraea-shell pierced as pendant, beads (22 glass of varying colour and shape, 6 amber); iron bucket pendant with bronze corrosion on interior. Covered in textile, leather and wooden fragments through corrosion (Istvánovits 1993, 100, fig. 8).

Tiszadob (Hungary): Grave 28. Disturbed inhumation burial of female. Pottery vessel, needle container, silver wire ringer, silver ring with two amber beads, iron ring, two iron bucket pendants, one much smaller than the other; three coral and seven glass beads (Istvánovits 1993, 107, fig. 13).

Moldova

Budešty (Moldavia): Four graves with bucket pendants, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). D-G.

Chanska Lutérija (Moldavia): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C1b-C2.

Dančeny (Moldavia): from 2nd half 3rd century - 4th century: 10 iron examples from grave 287, three iron examples from grave 337 (Werner 1988, 263, fig. 2.14 Kokowski 1997, 812). C2a-D1.

Poland

Biała (Poland): Number and material not recorded (Lund Hansen 1995, 225).

Białecino (woj. Słupskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.4).

Borkowice (woj. Koszalińskie, Poland): Bucket pendant with concentric decoration below rim, at centre and base, and triangular incised designs in the spaces between (Grabarczyk 1983, pl. XVIII.A, map. III .6).

Cieple (wjo. Gdańskie, Poland): Grave III, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812; cf. Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.18). A2-C2.

Elbląg (Poland): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812; cf. Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.28); B1-C2.

Gościszewo (pow. Sztum, Poland): Gr.525. Plain (?iron) bucket pendant (Godlowski 1970, pl. VII.22).

Gościszewo (pow. Sztum, Poland): Gr. 22, tall ?bronze example with incised decoration below rim, at centre and at base; Godlowski (1970, 40, pl. IX.17) attributes this to the early migration period of his East Pomeranian-Mazovian culture.

Goździk (Poland): Grave 4, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); Grave 19/60 different sub-type, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 813). B2/C1-C2.

Gródek am Bug (Poland): Site 1C seven graves with bucket pendants (in some cases multiples, but details not recorded); materials not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); of 'high' sub-type from two graves, numbers and materials not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 813).

Izbicko (pow. Strzelce Opolskie, Poland): Grave 31 with ?iron plain bucket pendant (Godlowski 1970, 24, pl. III.25). From the same grave comes a round-bottomed pendant with incised decoration below the rim (ibid, pl. III.24). Later stages of later Roman period (i.e. C3) in his Przeworsk culture.

Kłoczew (Poland): Twograves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); different sub-type of iron from Grave 1 (Kokowski 1997, 813). C1-C3.

Kowalki (woj. Koszalińskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.49).

Kozłowo (Poland): Grave 22, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812).C2-D1.

Krosno (woj. Elbląskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.50).

Letnin (woj. Szczecińskie, Poland): of 'high' sub-type, numbers and materials not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 813; cf. Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.56). B2-C1.

Lipniki (woj. Elbląskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.58).

Lubowidz (woj. Słupskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.61).

Maciejewo (wjo. Gdańskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.63).

Marcinkowice (Olawa, Poland): published as Zottwitz (Kreis Ohlau, Schlesien). Grave 4 dated to early first century contained an iron bucket pendant, knife, shears and Augenfibel (Peschek 1939, 45, fig. 37.3; Raddatz 1957, 140).

Masłomęcz (Poland): Site 15 with 17 graves with bucket pendants (in some cases multiples, but details not recorded); materials not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); Site 15, a further three graves, possibly of different type (Kokowski 1995, 813); of 'high' sub-type from four graves, numbers and materials not recorded (Kokowski 1995, 813).

Młoteczno (pow. Braniewo, Poland): Round-bottom basket pendant with two strips of decoration (?incised cross-hatching) below rim and at centre. Godlowski (1970, 40, pl. IX.18) attributes this to the early migration period of his East Pomeranian-Mazovian culture.

Odry (woj. Bydgoskie, Poland): Two graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1995, 812; cf. Grabarczyk 1983, map. III 74). B2-C1

Podańsko (woj. Szczecińskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.83).

Pruszcz Gdański (Poland): Grave 129, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). A1-C3.

Stożanowo (Poland): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); different sub-type from Grave 40. B2-C2.

Spicymierz (Poland): early stages of later Roman period (i.e. C2), ?iron plain bucket pendant grave 251 (Godlowski 1970, 24, pl. II.9); his Przeworsk culture.

Wielbark (Poland): Grave 406, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812; cf. Grabarczyk 1983, map. III .122); different sub-type, but number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 813). A2-D.

Zębowo (Woi. Torun, Poland): Two graves, numbers and materials not recorded but of 'high' sub-type (Kokowski 1997, 813).

Żydowo (woj. Słupskie, Poland): Number and material not recorded (Grabarczyk 1983, map. III.133).

Romania

Bîrlad-Valea Seacă (Romania): Three graves with bucket pendants, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-D1.

Bogdănești-Fălciu (Romania): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-D1.

Dolhești Mari (Romania): Bucket pendant, material not recorded (Diaconu 1969, 386).

Erbiceni (Romania): Grave 16, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-D1.

Gherăseni (Romania): Bucket pendant, material not recorded, from Cremation A (Diaconu 1969, 386).

Mihălășeni (Romania): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-D1.

Mogoșani (Dîmbovița, Romania): Inhumation Grave 48 & Inhumation Grave 78 each contained one bucket pendant (Diaconu 1969, 386, fig. 15.7; Kokowski 1997, 812). C3-D1.

Soporul de Cîmpie (Romania): The discovery of bucket pendants on this 3rd century site within the Roman province was taken to indicate the presence of ethnic/free Dacians (Protase 1969, 307-8, fig. 12.11).

Tîrgşor (Romania): Bronze bucket pendant, 3rd century burial (Diaconu 1965, 94-5, pl. CXXXVI.18; Kokowski 1997, 813). C2b-D1.

Tîrgşor (Romania): Inhumation burial 239, bucket pendant apparently on chest and suspended from necklace (Diaconu 1965, 95, pl. CXXIV.5). C2b-D1.

Ukraine

Berežanka (Ukraine): Grave 4, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). Grave 5, of different sub-type, but number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 813). C2-D1.

Gavrilovka (Ukraine): Grave 30, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2a-D1.

Gorodok (Ukraine): Two graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-C3.

Kaborga (Ukraine): Grave 5, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2b-D1.

Kosanova (Ukraine): Eight graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C1b-D1.

Lochvica (Obl. Poltava, Ukraine) Grave 5, of 'high' sub-type (Kokowski 1997, 813). C2a-D1.

Novo Aleksandrovka (Dubova Balka, Ukraine): number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2-D1.

Oselivka (Ukraine): Grave 59, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812); of different sub-type: two from graves, one a stray find. C1a-D1.

Privolnoje (Ukraine): Two graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C2-D1.

Romaški (Ukraine): Two graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812). C1b-D1.

Ružičanka (Ukraine): Four graves, number and material not recorded (Kokowski 1997, 812).
C1b-C2.

Sub-type E

Cejkov (okr. Trebišov, Slovakia): Four round-bottomed gold sheet basket pendants; each is divided into three zones by concentric lines and within each is an applied filigran semicircular design; there may have been one silver bucket pendant. Very rich female grave of ca. 300 AD with imported bronze vessels, wooden bucket and jewellery (Godlowski 1970, pl. XX.21; Beninger 1931, 185-6, 193, fig. 4). Beninger (1931, 185, fig. 13) records a similar gold bucket pendant from an unknown site in Hungary.

Dančeny (Moldavia): Golden example from cremation 79, of the granulated/elaborately decorated basket type (Werner 1988, fig. 2.26).

Hassleben (Thüringen, Germany): 'Princely' grave of woman (see above), which also contained three elaborately decorated basket-shaped pendants (Schulz 1933, 6, pl. 5). Dated to circa AD 300.

Hassleben (Thüringen, Germany): Grave 14 contained three gold bucket pendants and three granulated gold basket pendants (Schulz 1933, pl. 10.1-3); a further three are known from Grave 18 (*ibid.*, pl. 10.21-23).

Luboszyce (pow. Lubsko, Poland): material not recorded; example with pointed base and elaborate granulated decoration as in Hassleben (Godlowski 1970, pl. V.27). Later stages of later Roman period (i.e. C3) of his Lubusz-Lusatian group.

Zakrzów (Wrocław, Poland): material not recorded; example with pointed base and elaborate granulated decoration as in Hassleben (Godlowski 1970, pl. III.21). Later stages of later Roman period (i.e. C3) of his Przeworsk culture.

Early Medieval bucket pendants

In Britain, with the exception of the Brougham example, bucket pendants date to the early medieval period (6th -7th century: Meaney 1981, 166-7). Hines (1984, 13, cf. 306, map 1.3) notes the chronological gap between the northern continental finds (which are largely 4th century) and the examples from Britain (which are 6th century) but argues that “it is inconceivable that so peculiar a form could have appeared in England other than as a result of direct influence from the Schleswig Holstein/southern Denmark area sometime between the late 4th and the early 6th century”. Below are listed only the British finds of copper-alloy pendants of the 6th-7th century, and as these are outside my study period, completeness was not attempted.

Bidford-on-Avon (Warwickshire): One pendant (Hines 1984, 306); Warwicks Museum.

12 miniature bucket pendants were found beneath the left shoulder of a 6th C female (Dickinson 1993, 50-52, fig. 6.1 and 6.4). They contained spun animal fibre thread, and were surrounded by a dark brown substance; they are interpreted as either having been sewn onto a leather or cloth bag, or perhaps a ‘badge-like bib’ or strap (ibid., 53). The grave is interpreted as that of a ‘cunning woman’.

Broughton Lodge, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds (Notts): Four bronze bucket pendants in Grave 58 of adult (Dean & Kinsley 1993, 43, fig. 70); seven bronze bucket pendants from Grave 61, the double burial of two adults (Dean & Kinsley 1993, 43, fig. 71); one fragmentary example from Grave 6, a grave containing three adults and a child (Dean & Kinsley 1993, 28; cf. Hines 1984, 306).

Cheesecake Hill (Yorkshire): adult woman’s grave. 92 beads; ?20 circular bronze objects set on a crescent of thin copper-alloy (Mortimer 1905, 291-2, pl. CXIII, fig. 873). This enigmatic and poorly excavated and recorded object has been interpreted as musical instrument, breast ornament or purse. Meaney (1981, 167) doubts that these were bucket pendants.

Driffeld I (Yorkshire): grave of 5 year old child; multiple examples but antiquarian excavator (Meaney 1981, 166-7; Mortimer 1905, 281, pl. CI, fig. 802).

Holywell Row (Suffolk): 11 copper-alloy bucket pendants in a child’s grave together with two annular brooches and four amber beads. “Pagan period” (Meaney 1981, 166; Lethbridge 1931, 4, fig. 18D).

Lakenheath (Suffolk): Unrecorded find now in Cambridge Museum of Archaeology & Ethnography: Meaney 1981, 166; see also Hines 1984, 306).

Morning Thorpe (Norfolk): Grave 397 of rich female; copper-alloy bucket pendant with beads on chest, so probably suspended from neck (Green et al. 1987, 155, figs. 280 and

449Evi); the cylinder contained some organic material and textile remains were recovered. Two further bent copper-alloy strips, both with punched decoration may be remains of further pendants (ibid, fig. 449 C & H). Found with cruciform brooch, girdle hangers, knife and belt fittings.

Nassington (North Hants): at neck of dress of female burial: 10 copper-alloy bucket pendants. 6th century (Meaney 1981, 166; Leeds & Atkinson 1944, 110, 112-113, 123, fig. 6).

Nassington (North Hants): Two copper-alloy bucket pendants by right hand of woman; perhaps in purse with ivory ring. Mid 6th century (Meaney 1981, 166).

Norton, Cleveland (Yorkshire?): 6th-early 7th century. Five assemblages containing total of 16 bucket pendants. Single pendant on chest, single pendant below right shoulder, single pendant with beads near neck; nine pendants in female grave soldered together and found above and around skull; four pendants around head of young female, who also had gold-in-glass bead (Sherlock & Welch 1992, 44). None of these have handles preserved.

Sleaford (Lincolnshire): At least two pendants, from graves 124/5 and 158 (Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 115 & Hines 1984, 306).

Updown, Eastry (Kent): Copper-alloy bucket pendant at neck in child's grave. Late 7th century (Meaney 1981, 166).

West Heslerton (North Yorkshire): Four mid 6th century graves, three rich females and one child; two in crescentic arrangement on chest reminiscent of Cheesecake Hill; others suspended from neck. Sets of nine, 13, 12 and four pendants; maximum height and diameter 8mm (Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 115).

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