

Some recent finds from Surrey

DAVID WILLIAMS

with contributions by

JOANNA BIRD, JON COTTON, GEOFF EGAN, BLANCHE ELLIS, NICHOLAS GRIFFITHS,
ANTHONY DE REUCK, VAL RIGBY and SUSAN YOUNGS

Presented here is a varied group of metal finds which were reported to me up to the summer of 1997 and all but one of which (49) have been recovered using a metal detector. As with the previous catalogue of finds from Surrey (Williams 1996a) most of the prehistoric and Roman and all Saxon material is included here. All notable medieval finds are also included but in general buckles and other dress accessories appear only if they expand on the range and information given in Egan & Pritchard 1991. Again, coins and tokens are excluded, with the exception of three potins and one Iron Age silver coin, but records of other coins have been passed to the county Sites and Monuments Record. Two other Roman finds reported to me have appeared in a previous volume of the *Collections* (Bird 1997a & b). The finds here are mostly from east Surrey but a small group of finds from the Farnham/Guildford area which were brought to the attention of David Graham are included. In most cases finds have been returned to their respective finders but the following finds are now in East Surrey Museum: 8, 18, 21, 25, 33, 52, 62, 102, 103, 110, 112, 130 and 135. The following finds listed in Williams 1996a are also now in East Surrey Museum: 18, 33, 39, 42 and 142.

CATALOGUE

An index to places appears at the end of the catalogue. All finds are of copper alloy unless stated otherwise.

Prehistoric

BRONZE AGE (figs 1, 2 nos 2–6)

- 1 Socketed axe of south-eastern type, of the Late Bronze Age. Most of the collar and the side opposite the loop are missing. From Priory Park, Reigate. This find, from wooded slopes to the north of the excavated site, is an addition to previous discoveries already reported in detail (Williams 1994, 1996b). This is the third axe to have been found in the park.
- 2 Blade of a socketed axe of the Late Bronze Age. Very worn and pitted. From Dorking.
- 3 Fragment from the upper end of a winged palstave axe of the Late Bronze Age. From Bletchingley.
- 4 Tip of a slender blade, possibly a rapier of Middle Bronze Age date. Identification by Jon Cotton. From Albury.
- 5 Fragment of a blade of a sword of carp's tongue type, with distinctive groove-defined midrib. Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (9th–8th centuries BC). Identification by Jon Cotton. From Bletchingley.
- 6 Fragment, probably from the blade of a sword, of the Late Bronze Age. From Bletchingley.

IRON AGE (fig 2, 7–14)

7 *Button-and-loop fastener*, by Jon Cotton

Incomplete button-and-loop fastener of Wild's Class I (double-ring variant) (Wild 1970, 137–8), with spots of ?green enamel on the front of the rings. The oval shank (now missing) would probably have curved up and back at an angle of 90° to lie parallel with the head.

The weight of evidence suggests that these objects were probably horse accoutrements, and that the button was inserted through fabric or supple leather with the loop attached to a strap. Although favoured by the Roman army in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD such pieces have a perfectly respectable ancestry dating back into the late Iron Age, and were among the objects manufactured at Gussage All Saints, for instance (Foster 1980, 21). Plain examples of the double-ring variant form are known from Lydney (Wild 1970, 138) and from Danebury hillfort (Jope 1984, 345 and fig 7.6, no I 37), the latter recovered from a Late Iron Age (c 100 BC) pit in the centre of the fort. A Class I solid double-button type has also been found at Hengistbury Head in a context of c 50 BC–AD 50 (Cunliffe 1987, 153 and fig 111, no 45). The period 1st century BC–1st century AD would therefore seem to be in order for this piece.

From Sanderstead, in an area noted for late Iron Age and early Roman settlement.

8 *Baldric- or belt-hook*, by Jon Cotton

Small copper alloy baldric- or belt-hook, comprising a cast ring 23–4mm in diameter and of circular

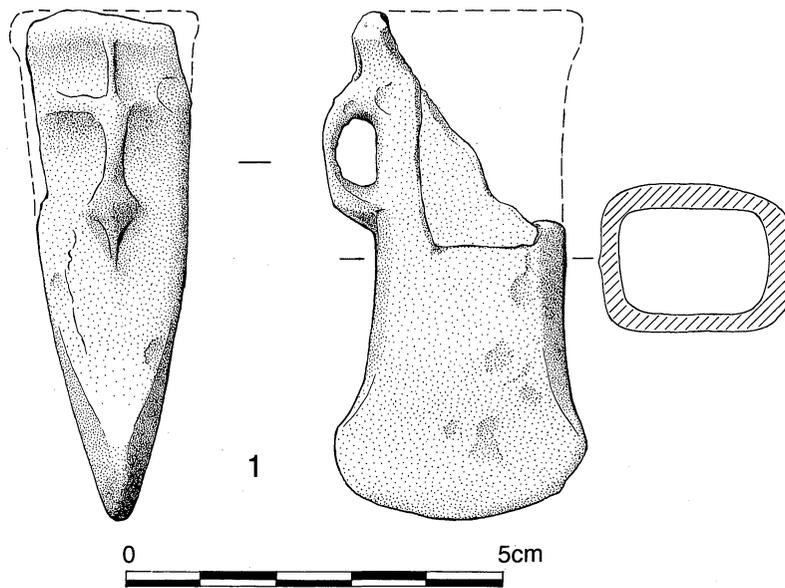


Fig 1 Late Bronze Age socketed axe (1) from Priory Park, Reigate (1:1)

cross-section, from which is off-set at right angles a stud or button with a plain expanded circular head 11mm in diameter. The size and general form of this piece is reminiscent of some button-and-loop fasteners, as Wild himself acknowledged (1970, 138), though functionally the two types of object appear to be quite separate.

Brailsford (1962, pl XI, I 97) illustrates a virtually identical, if slightly larger belt-hook (38mm in diameter) amongst surface finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date collected from the interior of Hod Hill, Dorset, while several others (also larger), for which continental La Tène III parallels have been cited, were found by Bushe-Fox at Hengistbury Head (eg Cunliffe 1987, 153 & fig 111, 41–3). Fitzpatrick, however, notes only central southern British parallels in discussing a more elaborate iron winged belt-hook from a cremation burial at Westhamnett, near Chichester, which he dates to the middle third of the 1st century BC (1997, 99 & fig 49, no 27538).

Stead ascribes a somewhat later date, in the first half of the 1st century AD, to a 'warrior burial' at Whitcombe, Dorset, amongst whose grave goods was a simple D-shaped, D-sectioned copper alloy ring 58mm in diameter with a projecting expanded stud. This lay on the chest of the skeleton close to a long iron sword and two iron rings and was 'presumably... covered by a leather strap' (Stead 1990, 73–5 & fig 10, no 5). A similar arrangement of sword, two rings and a (winged) baldrick-hook was noted in an earlier 1st century BC warrior burial from Owslebury, Hampshire (eg Collis 1994, 107 & fig 30.2, no 5).

As with the button-and-loop fasteners, baldrick-hooks appear to have been adopted by the Roman military, though whether their adoption indicates

the enlistment of Celtic auxiliaries as some have claimed remains a moot point. However, examples from Roman military contexts including Hod Hill have been cited by Stevenson (1992, 84–5 & fig 21, no 7) in discussing a large (c 40mm diameter), fragmentary example recovered from an early Roman context at 15–23 Southwark Street on the south side of the Thames in north Southwark. All things considered, therefore, this small piece is likely to fall within the date-range 1st century BC–1st century AD, though a civilian rather than a military function is favoured here. From Godstone.

9 Strap-union, by Jon Cotton

Cast strap-union 31mm in length, comprising two solid domed disks arranged in figure-of-eight form and flanked by collared strap-bars of rounded cross-section. Like the button-and-loop fastener no 7 above, strap-unions may have formed part of harness sets.

This piece conforms in all respects to Taylor & Brailsford's Type I (1985, 247) and the closest exact parallel comes from Cadbury Castle, South Cadbury, Somerset (*ibid*, 253, fig 4, 24). Closer to home another Type I variant, recovered from the north of the historic county on the Thames foreshore in Southwark, has linked rings rather than domed discs (Cotton & Merriman 1991, 52–3 and fig 10, 28). Strap-unions of Type I form were amongst the objects manufactured with other pony gear at Gussage All Saints (eg Wainwright 1979, fig 101, no 2), and a single decorated example was found with two of Wild's Class Va button-and-loop fasteners and a terret on the floor of a Late Iron Age (c 100 BC) circular building at Danebury (Jope 1984, 345 and fig 7.6, nos 1.35, 1.36 and 1.38–9). As such, datable contexts fall within the period 1st century BC–1st century AD. From Bletchingley.

10 *'Aylesford' brooch*, by Val Rigby

This is a cast blank for a one-piece 'Aylesford' brooch which has been discarded unfinished, incomplete and bent. The overall length is 60mm. The bow is encircled by two matching grooved knobs. At the head a short section of wire rod which was to form the coiled spring and pin survives to a length of 12mm. The catchplate is solid and triangular in shape, with little seating for the pin.

The brooch belongs to a class of one-piece 'Aylesford' brooches named in Britain after examples identified in the Late Iron Age cremation cemetery found at Aylesford, near Maidstone in Kent, and dated to the 1st century BC (Evans 1890; Stead 1976). Many variants in gold, silver and bronze have been widely found throughout Europe and northern Italy; they were worn in pairs joined by a chain. All the components necessary to complete the brooch were cast as a single piece. Two or four symmetrical coils form the spring for the pin, joined by either an internal or external chord. The knob on the bow, which can incorporate a prominent hook, survives from the earlier La Tène II brooch-type with an open triangular catchplate formed by turning back the end of the foot and securing it at the head of the bow. The catchplate may be an open triangle or pierced in a more or less complex pattern.

Despite the prevalence of copper alloy artefacts in settlement debris of the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods, little is known of the organization of their production and distribution. This brooch is evidence that brooch-making occurred in the vicinity probably along with other small cast items. A very similar unfinished blank has been found at Essendon, Herts (excavation by I M Stead), suggesting that in the mid-1st century BC brooch-finishing, if not manufacture, was dispersed amongst different centres. From the Leatherhead area.

11–13 *Potin coins* (Hobbs 1996)

11 Class 1. From Reigate.

12 Class 1. From Brockham.

13 Class 2. From Ewell.

14 Silver Iron Age coin. Obverse: a stylized head facing left; SA at left side. Reverse: an animal, possibly a griffon, facing left with the head turned back over the shoulder; circles and pellets in the field; SA below. This is a silver unit of a Cantian ruler known only as SA (for a discussion of coins of SA and SAM see de Jersey, forthcoming). Late 1st century BC. From the Farnham/Guildford area.

Romano-British, by Joanna Bird (figs 3, 4)

15 Large brooch, complete except for one of the lateral knobs, the hinged pin and some chips. At the head of the bow, below the folded hinge, is a horizontal moulding consisting of a row of beaded decoration, a narrow plain bar and a deep groove. The rectangular plate which occupies the upper part of the bow carries five vertical mouldings and, originally,

a pair of lateral knobs. The three inner mouldings comprise a line of beaded decoration between plain ribs; the outer pair of mouldings apparently consist of a single rib and the beaded band. The knob also carries a line of vertical beading, and the beaded bands all have the beads set slightly diagonally. Below the plate is a plain bar above a semicircular moulding, offset round its edge to create a raised crescent in the centre. The lower part of the bow is set back behind this moulding; it flares outward at the foot and is decorated with a groove round the edge. Considerable traces survive of the white metal coating — probably tin — which originally covered the surface of the brooch.

The knobbed rectangular plate and its decoration are characteristic of the Hod Hill type of brooch, some of which carry sub-rectangular or curved mouldings below the plate (eg Brailsford 1962, fig 9, C72; Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 30, no 14). However the prominence of the semicircular moulding on this piece and the overall profile of the bow recall a Late Iron Age type of sprung brooch which has a separate disc threaded onto the bow (eg Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl 92, nos 65–6, and, with the disc cast in one piece with the bow, fig 59, no 10). This Iron Age type developed into the mid-1st century 'Thistle' type, and while the flaring foot of the Woldingham brooch has occasionally been found on Hod Hill brooches (eg Collingwood & Richmond 1969, fig 103, no 35; Hattatt 1982, fig 35b, no 54; Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl 97, no 155), it is closer to that of 'Thistle' brooches than to the normal Hod Hill type, which has a narrow foot with a knob terminal.

Hod Hill brooches are dated c AD 43–65, and such a date range would fit this unusual and interesting variant. Crummy notes the possibility that Hod Hill brooches were always, as here, tinned or silvered (1983, 10); the alloy used for them is normally brass (Justine Bayley, pers comm). From Woldingham.

16 Two-piece brooch of Colchester B type, complete apart from a chip at the base of the catchplate and two breaks in the otherwise well preserved spring. The semi-cylindrical side-wings and the lug behind the head, with two holes to carry the axial bar and the external chord of the spring, and the separately made spring and pin, are characteristic of the type. The crest, running down approximately one-third of the bow, has a central groove flanked by single rows of beaded decoration; the side-wings and catchplate are plain. The bow has been dented in the centre, losing its original simple curve. The Colchester B type is dated c AD 50–70. From Westthumble.

17 Two-piece brooch of Colchester B type, as no 16 above. The pin, part of the spring and perhaps the very tip of the foot are now missing but it is otherwise virtually perfect. Fine narrow grooves run along each edge of the bow; the upper part of the bow has a humped central rib which extends less than halfway down from the head. The semi-cylindrical wings each have a groove at the outer end, and the catchplate is grooved and decorated

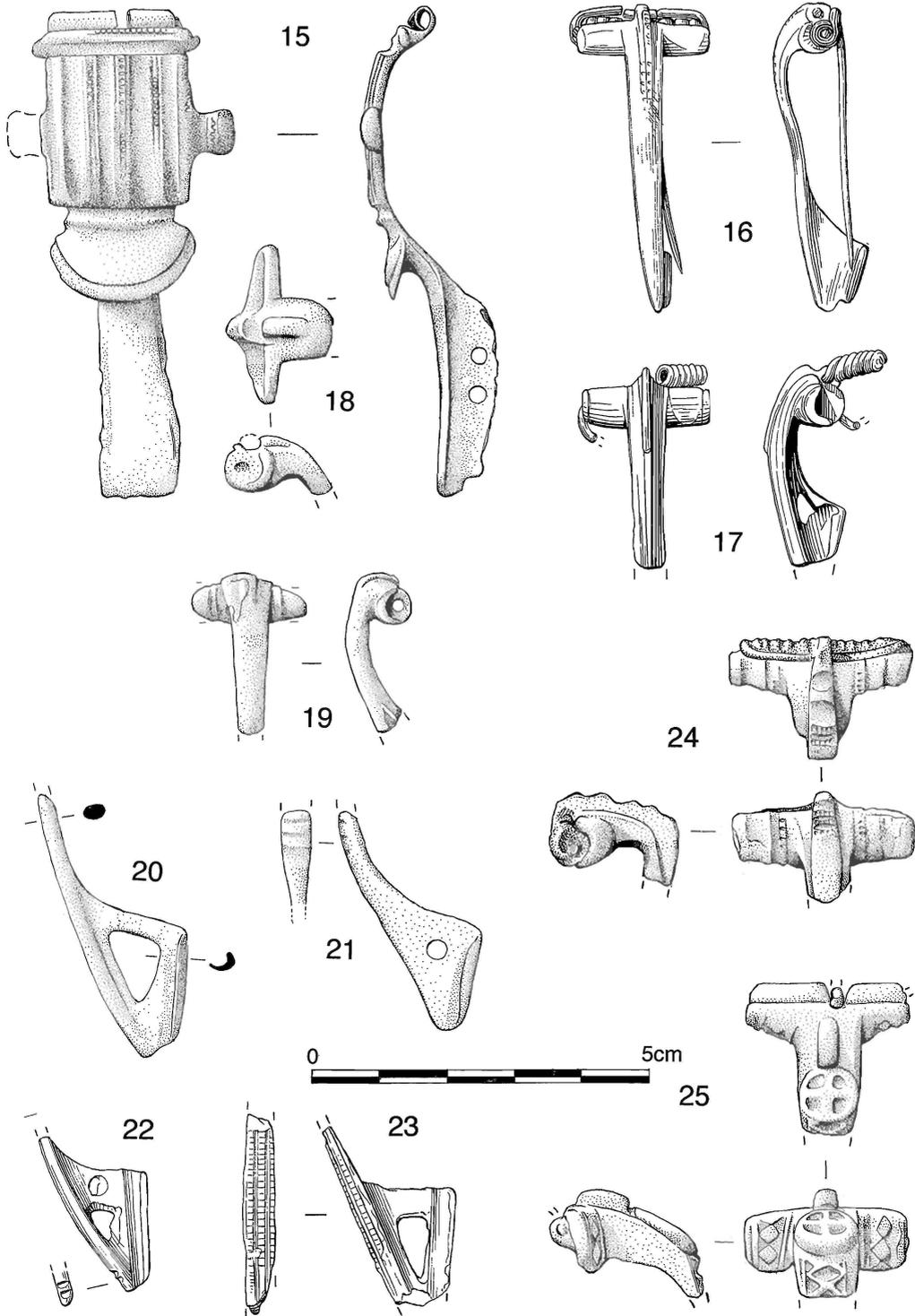


Fig 3 Romano British finds from Surrey, nos 15-25 (1:1)

with a triangular perforation. Part of the chord and spring for the pin, formed of copper alloy wire, is still present in the upper hole behind the head.

- The type is dated *c* AD 50–70. The small size of this brooch suggests that it was worn by a child; Colchester B brooches of closely similar style and size are recorded from Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl 91, nos 39–40) and Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 26, no 6). From Sandarstead.
- 18 Part of a brooch of Colchester B type, as no 16 above. Only the damaged head and side-wings survive, with part of the crest running down from the head onto the bow. The type is dated *c* AD 50–70. From Godstone.
 - 19 Small brooch of Colchester B type, as no 16 above. Much of the crest, which runs from the head down the bow of the brooch, has been worn away and the foot and catchplate are mostly missing. The semi-cylindrical side-wings are also abraded but some of the decoration, consisting of vertical mouldings, is still present. Of the two holes which carried the axial bar and chord of the spring, one is intact behind the head but the other survives only as a groove on the crest. The type is dated *c* AD 50–70. Such small brooches may have been worn by children rather than adults: see no 17 above. From Bletchingley.
 - 20 Lower part of the bow and the catchplate from a brooch. The bow is narrow and apparently plain; the catchplate has a large triangular perforation. While the precise type of brooch is not identifiable the narrowness of the bow indicates an early type, probably before *c* AD 70. From Merstham.
 - 21 Lower part of the bow and most of the catchplate from a brooch. The narrow bow carried at least three horizontal grooves approximately halfway down, and the catchplate is pierced by a single round hole. The narrowness of the bow suggests an early type, probably before *c* AD 70. From Godstone.
 - 22 Bow brooch; only the lower part of the bow and the catchplate survive. The bow is narrow and plain, apart from a pair of horizontal grooves defining the foot, and the catchplate is pierced by two rather irregular holes. The precise type of brooch cannot now be identified; the narrow bow indicates a 1st century type such as the Colchester or its derivatives. From Leatherhead area.
 - 23 Bow brooch with only the lower part of the bow and the catchplate surviving, both broken again at the foot. The bow carries five vertical ribs, each decorated with fine horizontal lines to give a knurled or beaded effect; the catchplate is pierced with a large triangular hole. The precise type of brooch cannot now be identified, but a date in the 1st century is likely. From Brockham/Dorking area.
 - 24 Copper alloy and iron two-piece brooch, probably of Polden Hill type, though the absence of the ends of the side-wings and the corrosion of the iron spring make a certain identification difficult. Certainly the external chord of the spring originally passed through a hole in the head of the bow. The angular profile of the head is unusual, but the transverse ribs on the crest and the vertical mouldings of the side-wings, both of which carry knurled or beaded decoration, are close to a Polden Hill brooch from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 8, no 62). A pre-Flavian date (ie before *c* AD 70) is likely. From Brockham/Dorking area.
 - 25 Part of a brooch of 'Headstud' type. The lower part of the bow, the catchplate, pin and most of the spring are now missing. The spring was held in a two-piece cylindrical case behind the short side-wings. The side-wings themselves each carry a recessed panel with raised lozenges, and the triangular cells between would have held enamel. The head of the brooch has a pronounced crest above the round 'headstud'; the stud itself would have held four cells of enamel, of which traces apparently still survive. The bow also originally carried enamel in lozenge-shaped and triangular cells. There is a brooch with similar decoration from Verulamium (Goodburn 1984, fig. 6, no 29). The 'Headstud' type dates from the second half of the 1st century into the early 2nd. From Godstone.
 - 26 Plate brooch cast in the shape of a wheel with triangular extensions at opposite ends, above the hinge and the catchplate; the hub of the wheel has been cast separately and rivetted through the base. The wheel has eight plain spokes, rather unevenly arranged at the centre. The rim is divided into three bands, of which the central one is the widest and carries knurled or beaded decoration; the decoration is at least partially impressed onto the inner band, and there are also traces of it on the outer one. The triangular extensions are slightly unequal in size; both are ornamented at the apex with a roundel standing on a plain bar and both terminate in roundels at the ends of alternate spokes. The two opposed central spokes are marked by rings probably to carry chains linking the brooch to others; both rings are now broken. The triangular extensions are filled with rich blue enamel; the four roundels and the hub cap are also enamelled but the original colour, perhaps red, has now discoloured to a dull brown. Apart from some missing enamel and the outer part of the rings noted above, the brooch lacks only part of the hinge and the pin, which was originally secured with an iron rivet.
- The wheel motif was a solar symbol of considerable religious significance in Roman Britain and while no precise parallel for this brooch has been found — the triangular extensions are a most unusual feature — there are a number of wheel-shaped plate brooches of generally similar style. A particularly fine example from Corbridge also has eight spokes with enamelled roundels at the ends, but in this instance the rim of the wheel and the integral flat hub are elaborately enamelled in different colours (Green 1978, pl 46). A date in the later 1st or 2nd century is probable. Said to be from Addington.
- 27 Circular plate brooch with a central boss; more than half is now missing, including the pin, which was hinged on this type, and most of the catchplate. There were originally six arms projecting from the scalloped edges; the single surviving arm terminates in an acorn or arrowhead motif. The precise

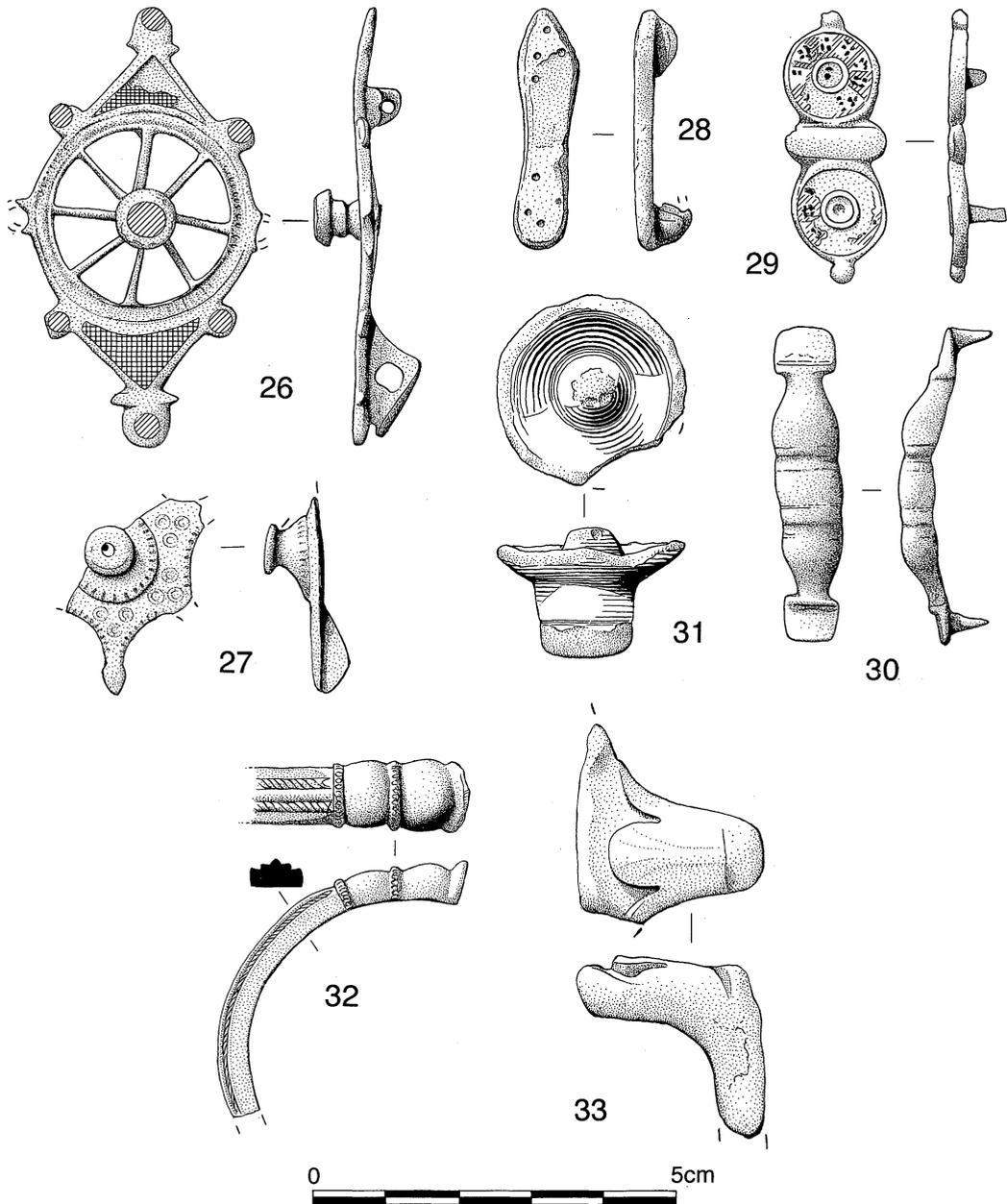


Fig 4 Romano-British finds from Surrey, nos 26–33 (1:1)

original size cannot now be calculated since the waisted central boss is not sited absolutely centrally on the base. The surface of the boss is slightly dished and may have held a ring of enamel; the deeper central area was certainly enamelled and white crystalline remains of the enamel are still present. The base of the boss and the scalloped edges are bordered with fine incised hatching and there are three incised roundels at the base of each arm.

For the shape of the brooch, cf Henderson 1949, pl 29, no 42, from Richborough, while similar incised roundels are present on Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 31, no 23, from Verulamium. The shape of the boss, the incised hatching and the finishing of the hollowed underside are very close to two brooches from Wanborough (Bird 1994, fig 33, nos 45–6). Such plate brooches are of 2nd century date. From Leatherhead area.

- 28 Plate brooch in the form of a sandal sole. The pin was hinged, but almost all the pin and part of the catchplate are now missing. The upper surface is recessed and retains some of the dark-red enamel that would originally have filled it. There are at least nine small round hollows in the surface, concentrated at the heel and round the toe, and these would have been filled with enamel in a different colour, marking the hobnails on the sole. Similar enamelled sole brooches have been found, for example at Verulamium (Goodburn 1984, fig 9, no 50) and at South Shields (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, no 3.128 with references to other British finds). An attached ring at the heel is usual on this type and may originally have been present here. A 2nd century date is probable. Said to be from Addington.
- 29 Cast fitment with enamel decoration for attachment to a leather belt or strap. It consists of two roundels separated by a narrow plain moulding, with a knob at each end. A ring at the centre of each roundel originally contained enamel, of which only slight reddish traces remain. Between each ring and the outer rim of the roundel is a band of *millefiori* enamel, divided into ten radiating segments; much of the enamel is now lost. The surviving segments all have the same arrangement, a border of green containing five rows of five squares; in rows 1, 3 and 5 three squares of paler yellowish-green enamel alternate with two of reddish-brown, and in rows 2 and 4 three squares of reddish brown alternate with two of red. There is some blurring of the colours. The back is flat, with a raised edge and two prongs for attachment.

Similar chequered *millefiori* enamelling was used to decorate such small copper alloy objects as plate brooches (eg Crummy 1983, fig 14, nos 81 and 89, from Colchester; Butcher 1976, fig 44 left, from Nornour, Isles of Scilly; Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, 116–7, no 3.141, from South Shields), studs (eg Butcher 1976, fig 44 right) and seal boxes (eg Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, 154–5, nos 3.386–7), and occasionally for more elaborate items such as the fine hexagonal inkwell from Cologne (Butcher 1976, fig 43) and is generally of 2nd century date. From the Farnham/Guildford area.

- 30 Cast fitment, for attachment to a leather belt or strap. The two ends are sub-rectangular and flat, stepping up to three rounded bead mouldings in the centre. There are horizontal lines, now rather faint, incised across the beads. At the back the ends are flat with a prong for attachment, while the beaded portion is hollowed.

There is a close parallel for this fitment from a later 1st century context at Verulamium, identified as a probable military apron mount (Goodburn 1984, fig 12, no 83). Other similar fitments are recorded from Romano-British sites, including Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 32, no 37, and fig 33, no 42, both from contexts dated AD 155/160, South Shields (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, 237–9, nos 3.877–9) and Richborough (Wilson 1968, pl 37, nos 124–5). A group of five such fitments with a more elaborate matching sixth is also recorded from

Verulamium from a context dated AD 130–150 (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 33, no 43). From the Farnham/Guildford area.

- 31 Cast object consisting of a small dish-shaped roundel which stands on a short thick stem and contains a heavy central boss. The roundel is chipped round the rim and is finely grooved inside the rim and round the base of the boss; the boss itself is chipped but appears to be undecorated. There is a further pair of grooves on the stem. The lower part of the stem is damaged but symmetrical, suggesting that little has been lost, and there are no surviving signs of any further attachment at the base, which indicates that any additional element would have been relatively small.

The object belongs with a group of Romano-British bronzes classified as ‘bell-shaped studs’ by Allason-Jones and Miket, who illustrate several from South Shields (1984, 238–44, nos 3.889–935, with further references). It is probable that they served as knobs and other fittings for pieces of furniture, etc. The terminals of lock-pins, for example, were frequently of similar shape and style (eg Goodburn 1984, fig 19, no 172). From Chelsham.

- 32 Curved object, broken at one end. Its size and weight suggest that it is probably part of a handle, perhaps from a bronze vessel, rather than a bangle, of Roman date. The surviving terminal, 10mm wide at the end, carries a pair of large beads flanked and separated by narrow horizontal bands; the bands are decorated with diagonal hatching, now rather abraded. The body of the handle carries five vertical ribs; the central one stands higher than the others, and the two flanking it are also decorated with diagonal hatching. The underside is flat and plain and appears to have been filed smooth. From Chelsham.
- 33 Part of cast handle, probably from a flagon. The wider portion, which when complete would have fitted against the rim, is decorated with a triple acanthus leaf. At the angle is the stump of a raised thumb-guard, below which are traces of further decoration, now heavily abraded. The shape and profile of the handle are found on a number of Roman flagons: cf for example, Tassinari 1975, pls 31–5, especially nos 170–2 and 175–6. A date from the mid-1st to 2nd century is likely. From Godstone.

Mid and Late Saxon (figs 5, 6: 43–44)

- 34 *Mid-Saxon dress pin*, by Susan Youngs
Dress pin with a spherical head, collar and originally most likely with a swelling shaft. The top of the head has an incised cross and below it are two tiers of four incised rings-and-dots. The form of the head and the presence of the collar show that this is an Anglo-Saxon dress pin of mid-Saxon date (ie 8th–9th century date) with similar plain examples known from monastic and urban sites such as York, Whitby and Ipswich. The largest excavated collection comes from Southampton (Hinton 1996) where examples have been found with vertical slashes and others with incised rings-and-dots. The incised rings-and-dots can also be paralleled on

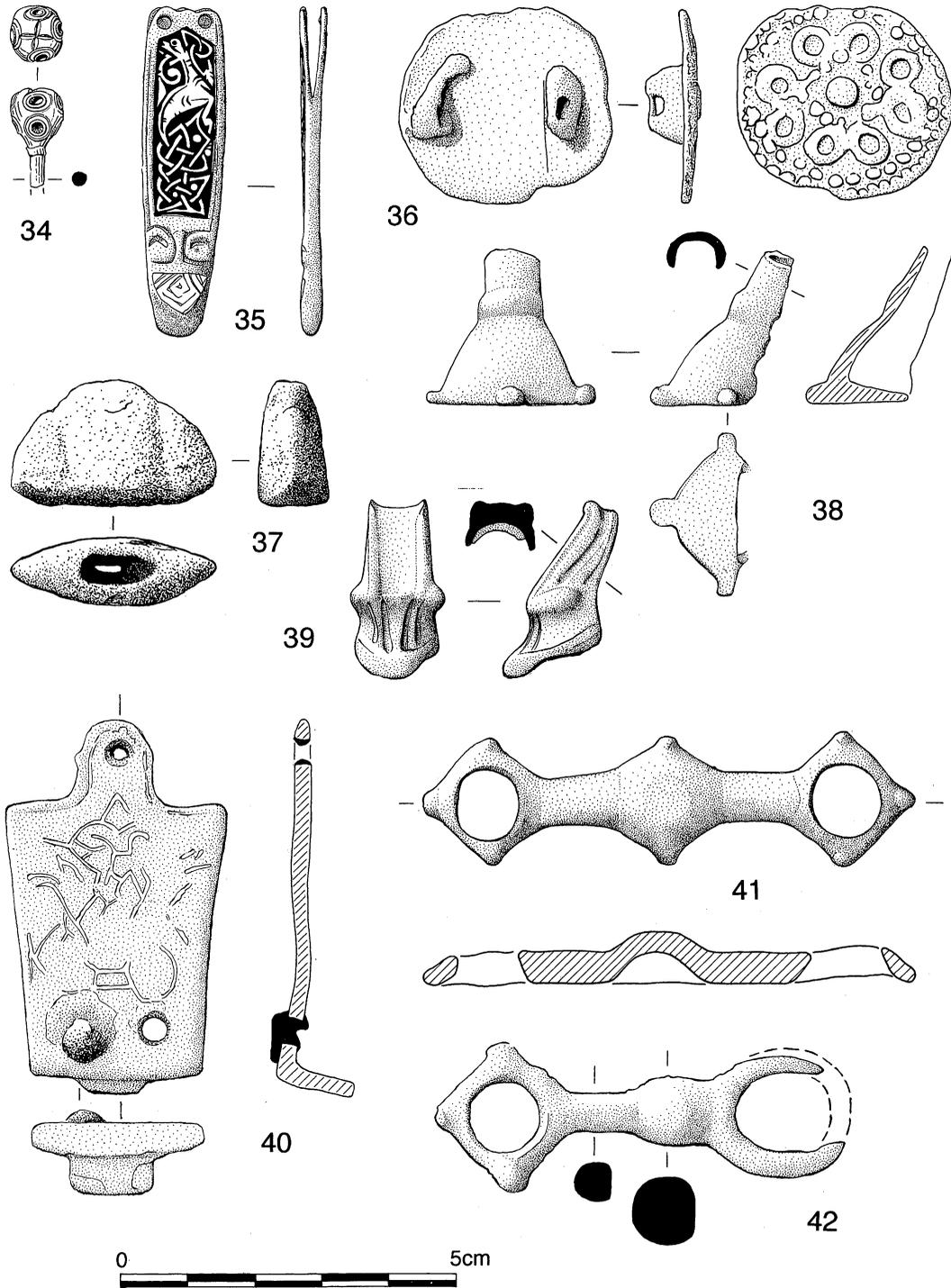


Fig 5 Saxon finds from Surrey, nos 34-42 (1:1, except no 37, 1:2)

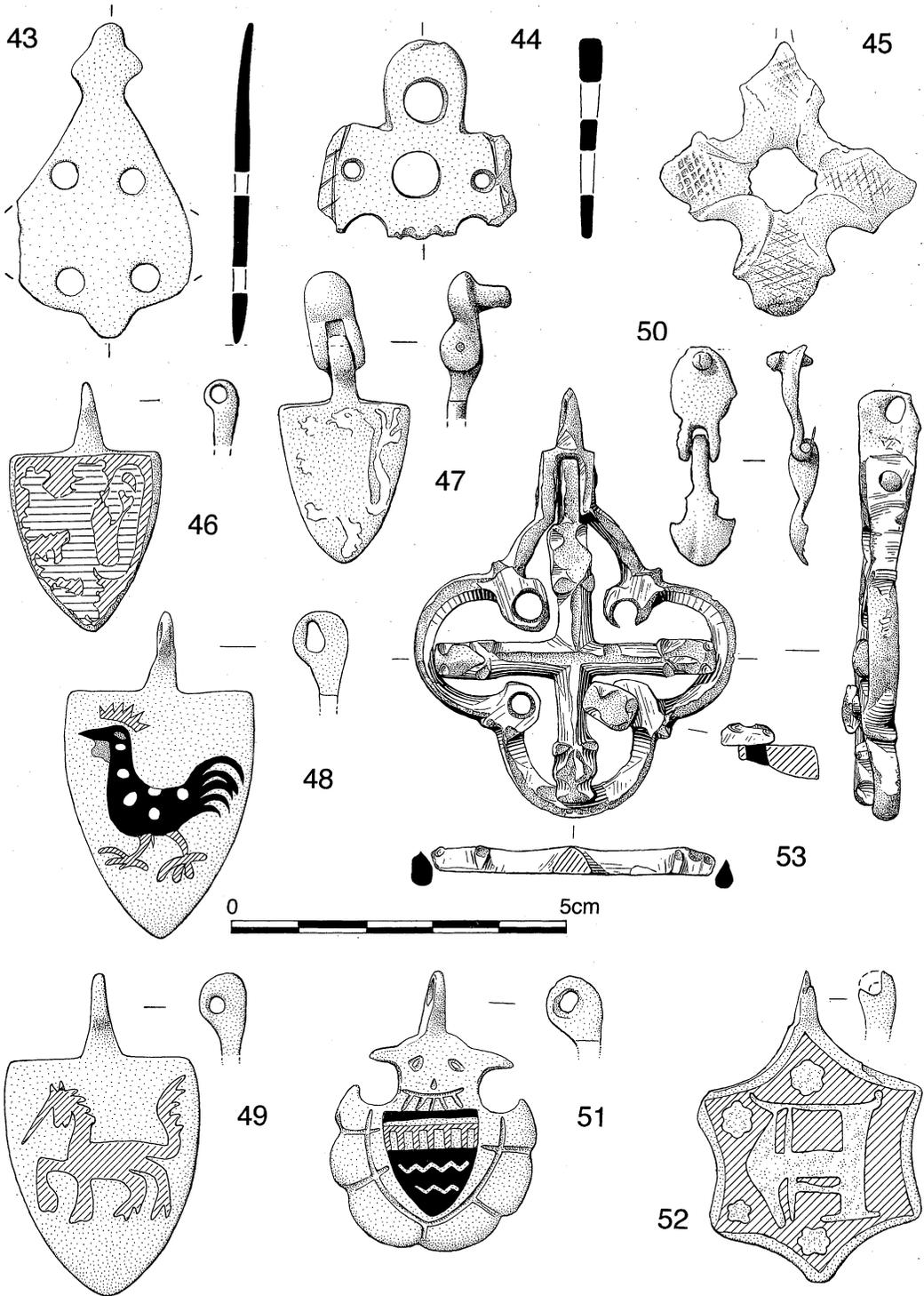


Fig 6 Saxon (nos 43-4) and medieval (nos 45-53) finds from Surrey (1:1)

- examples from Brandon, Suffolk and Bawsey, Norfolk (Webster & Backhouse 1991, 85, fig 66k; 231, fig 188h). The combination of incised cross and ring-and-dot on one pin head cannot, however, be paralleled. From Cobham.
- 35 Strap end with a zoomorphic terminal and two inlaid panels and the remains of two iron rivets. The main inlaid panel depicts an open-mouthed beast and areas of interlace reserved in silver against a niello ground. The beast is in the Trewiddle style, so-named after a hoard found in the 18th century at Trewiddle, near St Austell in Cornwall, and which was deposited c AD 868. The style seems to have originated in the first third of the 9th century. Length 49mm. From Little Woodcote, Carshalton.
- 36 Lead alloy disc brooch with a cast decoration of double loops and pellets. On the reverse are the hinge and catch plate. 10th/11th century. From Tandridge.
- 37 Iron sword pommel of trilobate form with tapering rectangular slot for the tang. Very pitted and worn. Late Saxon or Viking. From Ewell.
- 38 Stirrup terminal. These objects were mounted in pairs on each iron stirrup and are currently the subject of the writer's research. This example is likely to be 11th century or a little later in date. Most of these terminals are clearly zoomorphic. This example, in the form of a rounded knob with three smaller projections, has at present two parallels, from East Anglia and Whithorn, Dumfries and Galloway (Hill 1997, 382, fig 10.68, no 17). The Whithorn example is described incorrectly as a foot from a ewer or skillet. From Brockham.
- 39 Stirrup terminal. The debased decoration on this very small terminal, which has a parallel from Marston, Lincolnshire, is zoomorphic. Like a number of such terminals this example is filled with the remains of a lead solder by which means it was secured. From Bletchingley.
- 40 Stirrup-strap mount (Williams 1997). A trapezoidal mount with a rounded extension for the apex rivet and one surviving iron rivet above the prominent flange. The decoration and border are inlaid with silver wire and although worn the design, which appears on many mounts of this type, shows a pair of adressed beasts of Scandinavian inspiration. This mount falls outside the established type series but the inlaid decoration suggest it is a variant of Class A Type 1 while the shape is more common for Class B mounts. From Bletchingley.
- 41 Double-ended bridle link. 11th/12th century. From Bletchingley.
- 42 Double-ended bridle link. This example has the characteristic pierced three-lobed terminal but with a plain oval terminal at the opposing end. 11th/12th century. From Brockham.
- 43 Central portion of a double-ended bridle link, with trilobate terminal. The apertures may be for attachment to a leather strap. 11th/12th century. From Mickleham.
- 44 Unidentified. Although similar in a number of respects to the corpus of 11th century stirrup-strap mounts (Williams 1997) this does not appear to be the upper part of one, nor is it clear if the object is a

fragment or is complete. This object though can be precisely paralleled by a find from Coddenham, Suffolk (J Newman, pers comm), which survives to the same extent and has similar decoration. On the Coddenham example the two holes appear to have held iron rivets. The object may be a harness decoration. From Cobham.

Medieval to 16th century, (figs 6–11)

The upper date limit has been kept rather flexible to enable certain objects (eg the chapes, 89–94), some of which are post-medieval) to be grouped together.

HARNESS PENDANTS (incorporating comments by Nicholas Griffiths)

- 45 Poorly preserved cross-shaped pendant incorporating areas of cross hatching. From Reigate.
- 46 Shield-shaped pendant depicting an enamelled blue lion against a red background. From Bletchingley.
- 47 Shield-shaped pendant, with surviving attachment stud, depicting a lion against a red enamel background. Traces of gilding survive. From Bletchingley.
- 48 Shield-shaped pendant depicting a cockerel in a particularly lively representation. The cockerel is enamelled in four colours and there remain traces of gilding on the background. The bird's body is blue with white spots. The comb and legs are red and the eye and wattle apparently green, though the green is difficult to distinguish against the present colour of the metal. There are no close parallels although peacocks and owls appear (eg LMMC 1940, pl XXI). As opposed to the range of heraldic pendants examples such as this may represent badges. There is plenty of evidence for their use but apart from royal badges, eg falcons and fetterlocks, white boars etc, there are few records of who used what, certainly not for the 13th and 14th centuries. Most of what is known derives from the higher nobility, but lesser families almost certainly used them too. Alternatively, such pendants may be allegorical; peacocks representing worth; owls wisdom etc. Or may they have been intended to poke fun at the nobility? From the Leatherhead area.
- 49 Shield-shaped pendant depicting a unicorn in red enamel. Found during building work in the Givons Grove area of Leatherhead in 1952.
- 50 Pendant in the form of a scallop shell, suspended from a rivetted attachment. Very worn. From Tandridge.
- 51 Enamelled and gilded heraldic pendant of fine quality, presumably intended to be in the form of a scallop shell. Above the heraldic shield are incised elements forming what appears to be a human mask. The shield is enamelled in what may originally have been blue (depicted in the illustration as black) and red (diagonal lines). The heraldry represents the arms of the Stonor family of Oxfordshire, the label implying an eldest son (DW is grateful to Dennis Turner for this identification), but as with many such mass-produced objects no formal link may have been intended. From Brockham/Dorking area.

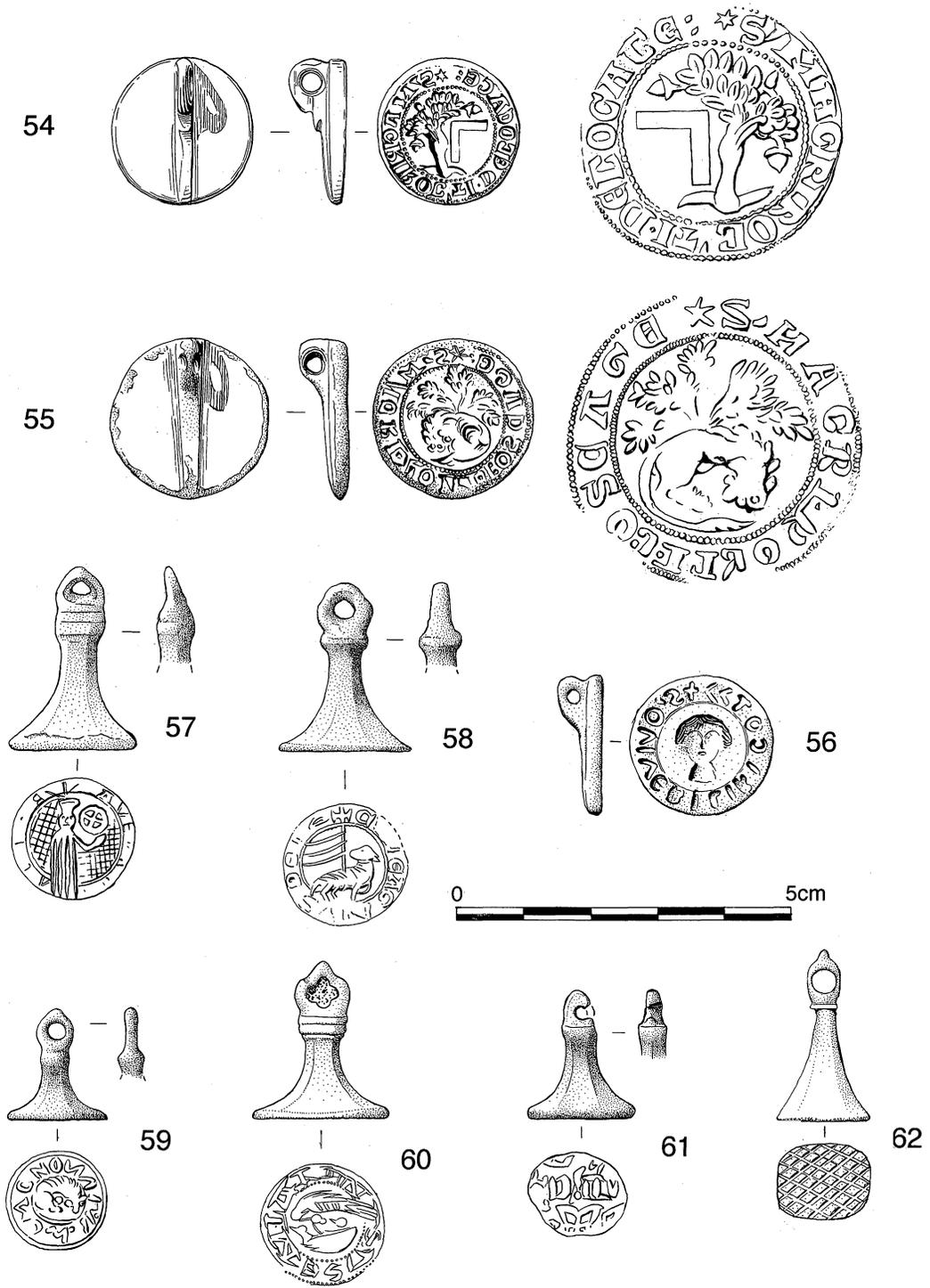


Fig 7 Medieval seals from Surrey, nos 54–62 (1:1)

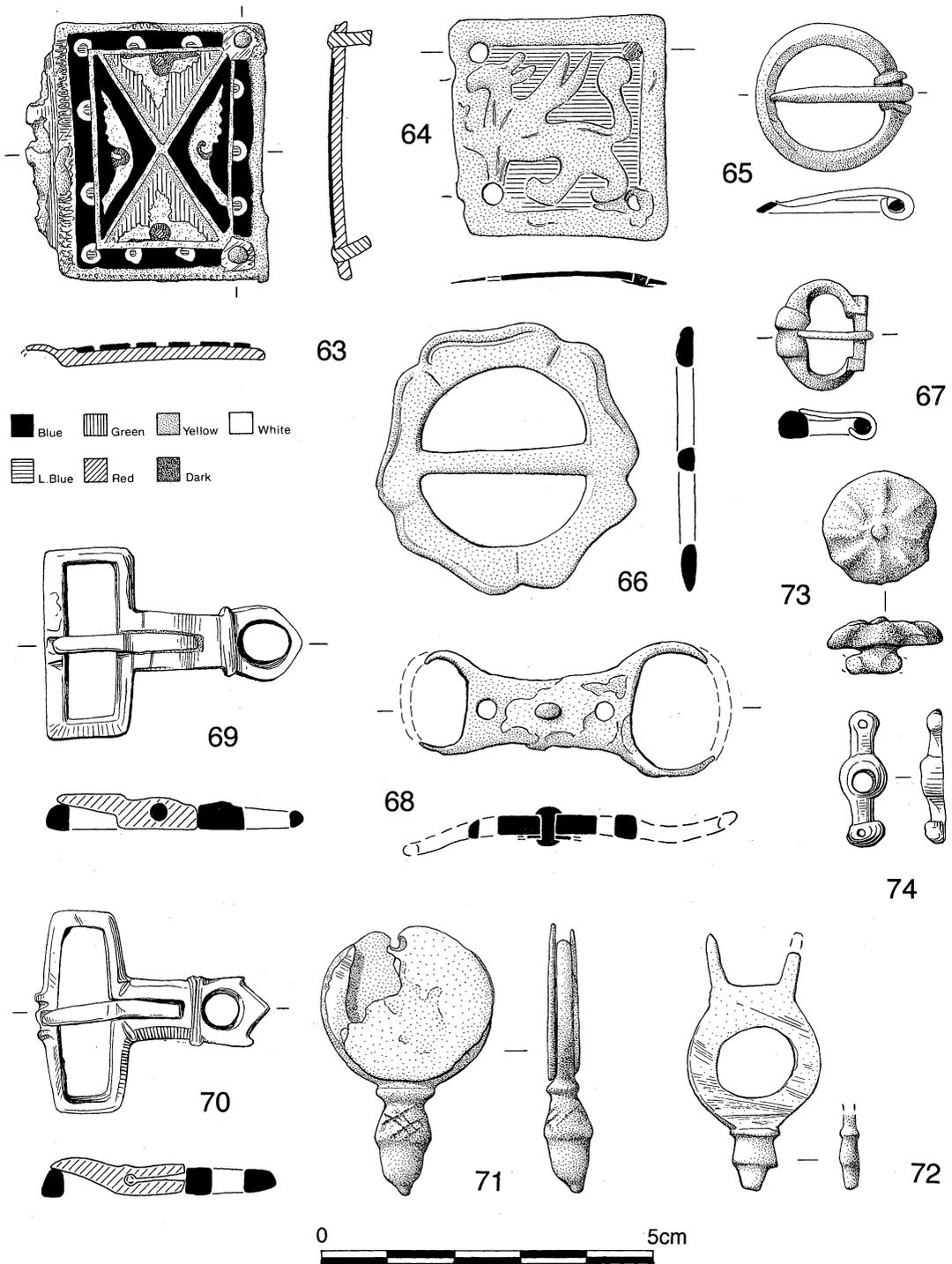


Fig 8 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 63-74 (1:1)

- 52 Hexagonal pendant bearing a gilded letter A and five gilded flowers against a red enamel background. From Godstone.
- 53 Quatrefoil gilded pendant with free-swinging cross-shaped component. The central cross has zoomorphic terminals. At the angles of the quatrefoil frame are holes to receive separate stud-like components, one of which survives and which may also be zoomorphic. NG comments: Of more than seventy other frame-type pendants of which I am aware (eg Williams 1996a, fig 8, 51) none has these zoomorphic features. It is very unusual to have additional features made separately and riveted on. This may be a late surviving Romanesque decorative feature, perhaps early 13th century, but this is only a guess. From Reigate. *See also catalogue no 101.*

SEAL DIES

- 54–5 Circular seal dies with projecting lobes pierced for suspension. No 54 is finely cut and well preserved and depicts an oak tree and a carpenter's square around which is the legend S'MAGRI.ROBT'I.DE.-BOCAGE (the seal of Master Robert of Bocage). Seal die 55 is more worn and depicts a sleeping lion in front of an oak tree. Around these is the legend S'MAGRI.ROBTI.BOSCAGE (the seal of Master Robert Boscage). It seems reasonable to conclude that these two seals belonged to the same individual, who appears to have been a carpenter originating in the Normandy Bocage and who may have been working for the de Clares. He has not been traced in local documents, however (Mary Saaler, pers comm). From Bletchingley.
- 56 Circular seal die with projecting lobe pierced for suspension. The seal depicts a man's head around which is a legend which appears to read S'OLIVERLIRICOT (the seal of Oliver Liricot). From Brockham.
- 57 Seal die of conical form depicting a cloaked, crudely drawn figure holding a wheel-like object in one hand against a background grid. The very worn motto begins AVE. The figure may be intended as St Catherine. From Bletchingley.
- 58 Seal die of conical form. The seal shows a lamb and flag around which is the motto ECCE AGNUS DEI (Behold the Lamb of God). From Reigate.
- 59 Seal die of conical form. The die shows a sleeping beast, probably a lion, around which is the motto WAKE ME NO MAN. From Walton-on-the-Hill.
- 60 Seal die of conical form. The design appears to represent a bird feeding chicks in a nest. The legend is unintelligible but appears to read ARINSNSEML (I am grateful to John Cherry for this reading). From Westhumble.
- 61 Seal die of conical form. The design is not readily interpretable although two initials may be discerned. From Tandridge.
- 62 Seal die of conical form with a simple incised diaper pattern on the face. From Godstone.

DRESS ACCESSORIES

- 63 Gilded and enamelled rectangular buckle plate of the finest quality. Stubs of the buckle attachment are just apparent and on the opposite side are two

surviving copper alloy rivets. The lower part of the plate is missing. Much of the original gilding has worn away while within the enamelled areas are foliate shapes whose original fillings are also missing. There is a surviving area of rocked tracer decoration around one rivet. There is a parallel from Lincolnshire for this fine object (*The Searcher*, February 1997, cover) which is almost certainly a Limoges product, probably of the 12th or 13th century. The more intact Lincolnshire example suggests that the missing foliate shapes may have held gold. From Banstead.

- 64 Buckle plate with a design depicting a winged quadruped against a blue enamel background. Probably 13th century. From Bletchingley.
- 65 Plain annular brooch with thin white metal coating. Late medieval or Tudor. From Normandy.
- 66 Buckle with central bar and petalled frame. The type does not appear in Egan and Pritchard 1991 and may be of later 15th or 16th century date, although Margeson illustrates a similar example from Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig 15, 157) from a context of AD 1561–1690. From Brockham.
- 67 Buckle with oval frame and ornate outer edge (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 76). 13th–late 14th century date. From Leatherhead area.
- 68 Buckle with two loops and an integral plate between (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 109). This example, though very worn, retains traces of gilding on the upper surface. Attached to the central rivet is a fragment of a thin sheet of copper alloy, a feature not noted on the London examples. From Brockham.
- 69–70 Buckles with swivelling pin and a narrow plate pierced for a rivet. Buckles of this type do not appear in Egan and Pritchard (1991) and may have had a specialized use, such as on horse harness. From Normandy (69) and Brockham (70).
- 71 Composite strap-end of circular form with forked spacer and soldered plates, with acorn knob (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 140–6). Strap ends of this type do not appear to have been introduced into London until the late 13th or early 14th century and are generally considered to be of 14th century date. From Bletchingley.
- 72 Forked spacer from a composite strap-end of circular form with simple knob. From Bletchingley.
- 73 Cast lead alloy button with stubs of a probable looped attachment (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 272). Probably late medieval. From Merstham.
- 74 Bar mount from a belt (Egan & Pritchard, 1991, 209). From Banstead.

RINGS

- 75 Gold ring of stirrup type, now bent. The stone is missing. 13th century. From Chelsham.
- 76 Gold posy ring of twisted form, of very fine quality. The inscription appears to read, in French, 'en bon an' or perhaps 'ca bon an', alternating with flower heads and a stem. 15th century. From Bletchingley.
- 77 Gold ring. The oval bezel depicts a six-petalled flower on a stem with leaves, and was probably set within an area of enamel of which no trace remains. Probably 16th century. From Bletchingley.

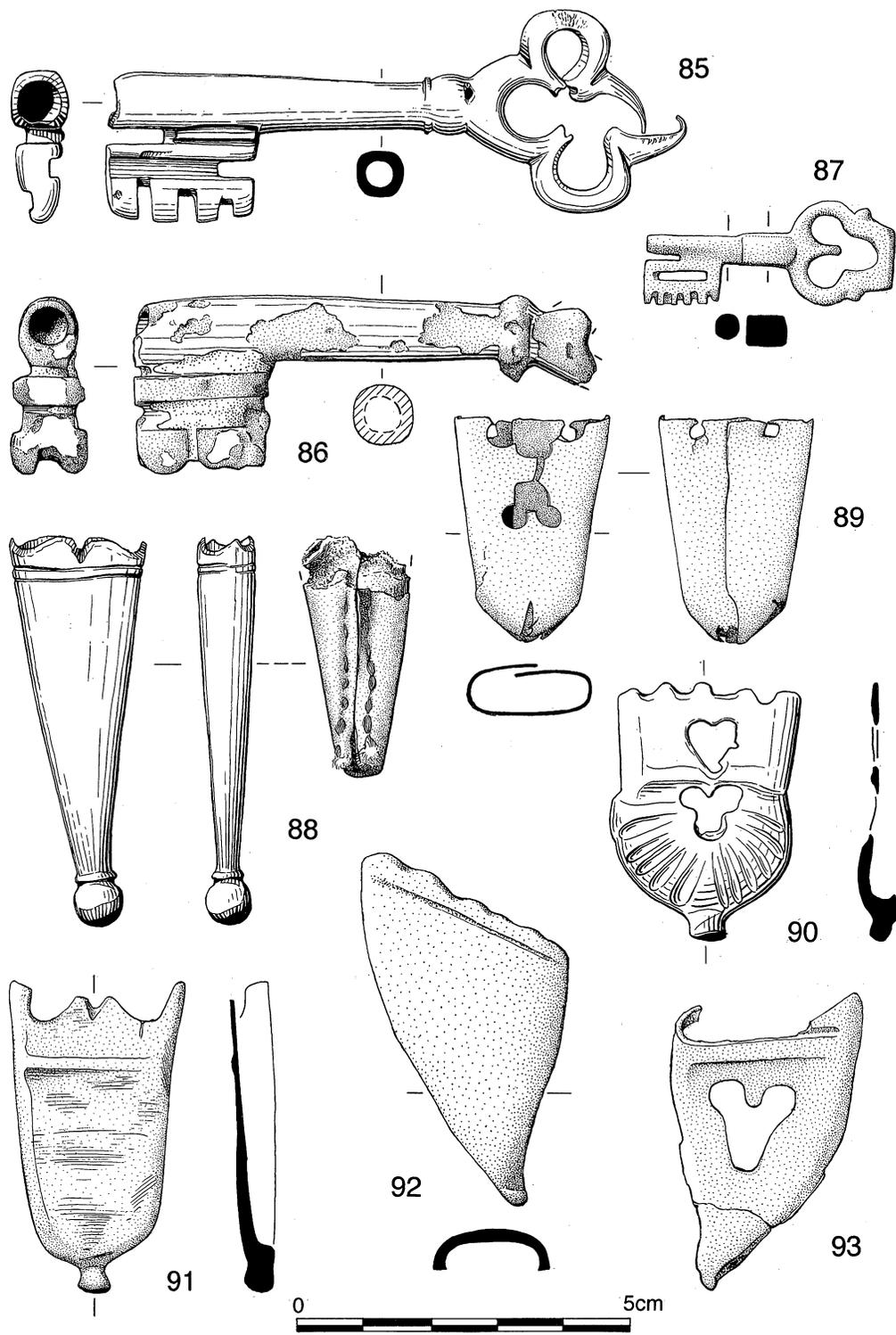


Fig 10 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 85-93 (1:1)

PURSE FRAME BARS, ARMS AND LOOPS

All are of late medieval to 16th century date, and the bars are described here using the classification given in LMMC 1940.

- 78 Central part of a purse frame bar of Type A1 with two debased gripping beasts' heads. The central boss is decorated on both sides with a white metal inlay, perhaps niello. From Bletchingley.
- 79 Purse frame bar of Type B6-8, considered to be the final development of late medieval purse bars. From Bletchingley.
- 80 Fragment of a purse frame bar of Type A1 decorated with a lattice pattern inlaid with niello and with short lengths of rocked tracer engravings within the diamond spaces. The terminal knop is engraved but not inlaid. From Cobham.
- 81 Fragment of a purse frame arm. The closely engraved lattice pattern decoration is inlaid with niello. From Cobham.
- 82 Fragment of a purse frame arm with holes for the suspension of a bag. The incised diaper pattern decoration has no inlay. From Epsom area.
- 83 Loop handle from a purse frame; very abraded. The sides are decorated with engraved lines inlaid with niello. From Cobham.
- 84 Loop handle from a purse frame, undecorated. From Chelsham.

ROTARY KEYS

These are very difficult to date with any accuracy and no typology has been attempted since LMMC 1940, 133-45. More recently published groups from London (eg Egan 1997b; 1998) include a number of more closely dated examples. Those keys considered here are likely to be of 13th/14th century date.

- 85 Key with quatrefoil bow, worn through suspension. An incomplete key with a similarly complicated bit, from London is dated to c1270-1350. From Bletchingley.
- 86 Key, bow missing. The bow may originally have been quatrefoil. The clefts and grooves of the bit are clogged with a blue enamel-like substance. From Merstham.
- 87 Small key with thistle-shaped bow (Margeson 1993, 159). Probably for a casket. A key bit of similar shape from London is dated to the second half of the 14th century (Egan 1998, no 313). From Brockham.

SCABBARD CHAPES, with dating and additional comments by Anthony de Reuck

- 88 Conical chape terminating in a knop. Inside survive the remains of the stitched leather scabbard. Probably 18th century but a slightly earlier date cannot be ruled out. From Nore Hill area.
- 89 Chape made of folded and soldered sheet metal; a simple mode of construction that lasted throughout the 13th-15th centuries. The mode of decoration suggests a 14th or possibly early 15th century date. Margeson (1993, fig 175, 1857) illustrates a similar example from Norwich described as being of probable 13th century date. From the Ashtead area.

- 90 Front half of a two-piece chape with heart- and trefoil-shaped apertures. These castellated shells are typically Tudor in construction and design. Very similar examples were recovered from the Mary Rose (1545). From Dorking.
- 91 Front half of a simple two-piece chapé terminating in a knop. 16th century. From Merstham.
- 92-3 These are for blades worn on the left (a sword or falchion) and right (presumably a dagger) hips respectively.
- 92 Front half of a two-piece chape with a scalloped diagonal upper edge. A mode of construction for curved blades mainly fashionable in the 16/17th centuries but still in use in the 18th century for some military sabres. From Chelsham.
- 93 Front half of a two-piece chape for a curved blade. 16th century. From Reigate.

MIRRORS

- 94 A two-part hinged mirror case, both faces of which are decorated with a pattern of lines consisting of opposed punched triangles. Within each case survives a mirror consisting of a thin sheet of glass backed with lead (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 361). One survives intact and is held in place by a cement; the other is much more fragmentary. From Kenley.
- 95 A two-part hinged mirror case, 31mm in diameter, similar to 94 but with the addition of an attachment loop. Any decoration it may have had is very worn and almost invisible. From Brockham. Not illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 96 Padlock. The mechanism is missing. The sides and base are decorated with lines of punched, opposed triangles, a technique which, in London, is found from the late 12th to the late 14th century. A similar copper alloy example comes from Kirby Hall, Northants (Dix *et al* 1995, illus 48, 2). Published copper alloy padlocks from London date to no later than the 13th century (Egan 1998, 92-3). From Ashtead.
- 97 Upper arm of an adjustable candleholder of late medieval date (Egan 1998, fig 115 — I am grateful to Geoff Egan for this identification). The lower arm, of which only the notched upper end remains, would have been pointed to enable the candleholder to be stuck into a horizontal or vertical surface. Only a small fragment remains of the receptacle which would have held the candle itself. The notches on the upper part of the lower arm would have allowed the candle to be fixed into one of three positions. From Bletchingley.
- 98 Spout in the form of a dog, probably from a metal ewer (Lewis 1987). 15th century. From Forest Green.
- 99 Strap- or chain-distributor with loops for four links and a central zoomorphic boss. The piece seems rather too small and delicate for horse harness but no parallels have been found. From Reigate Hill.
- 100 Foot from a cauldron or pipkin. From Bletchingley.

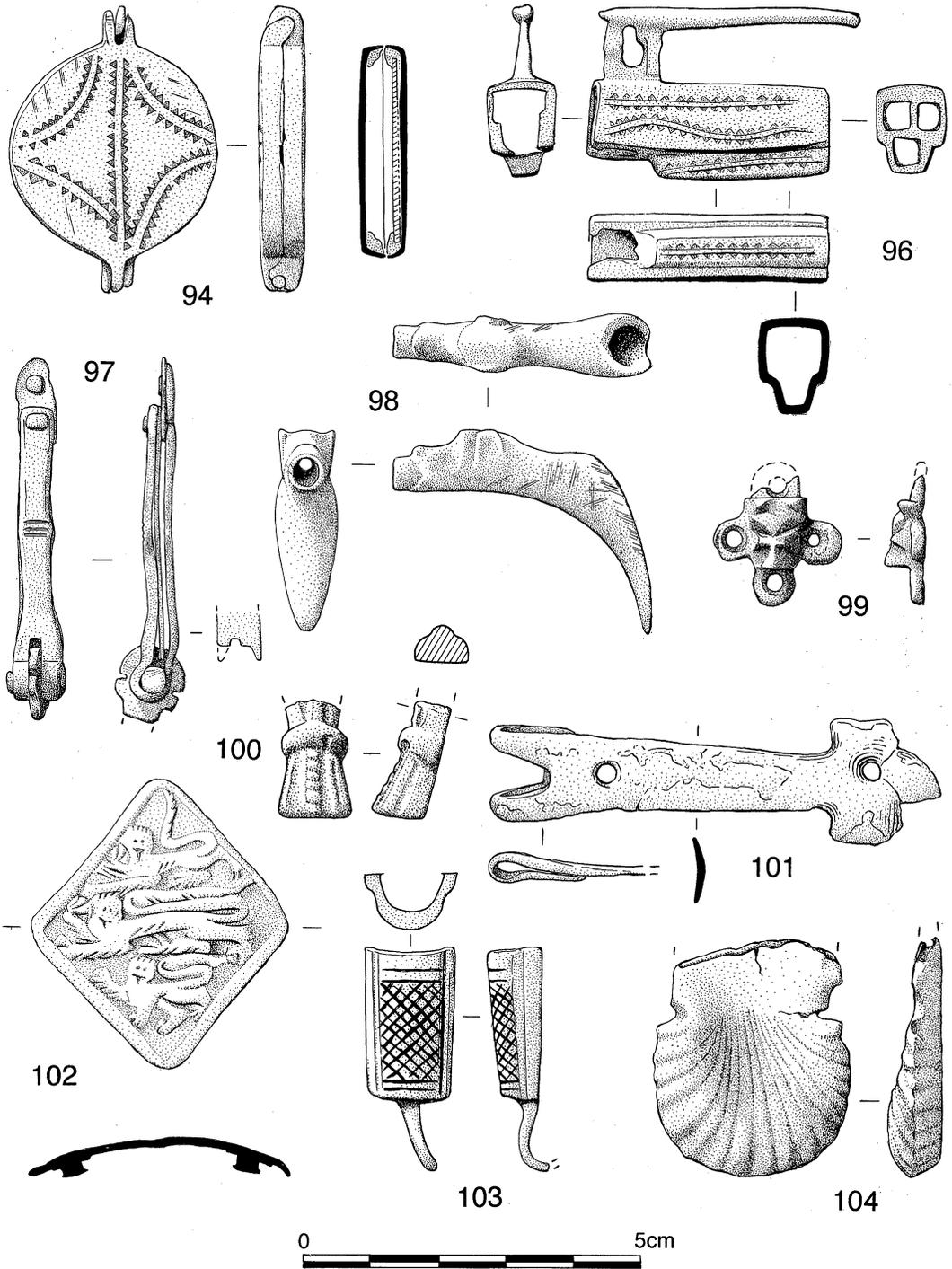


Fig 11 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 94–104 (1:1, except no 102, 1:2)

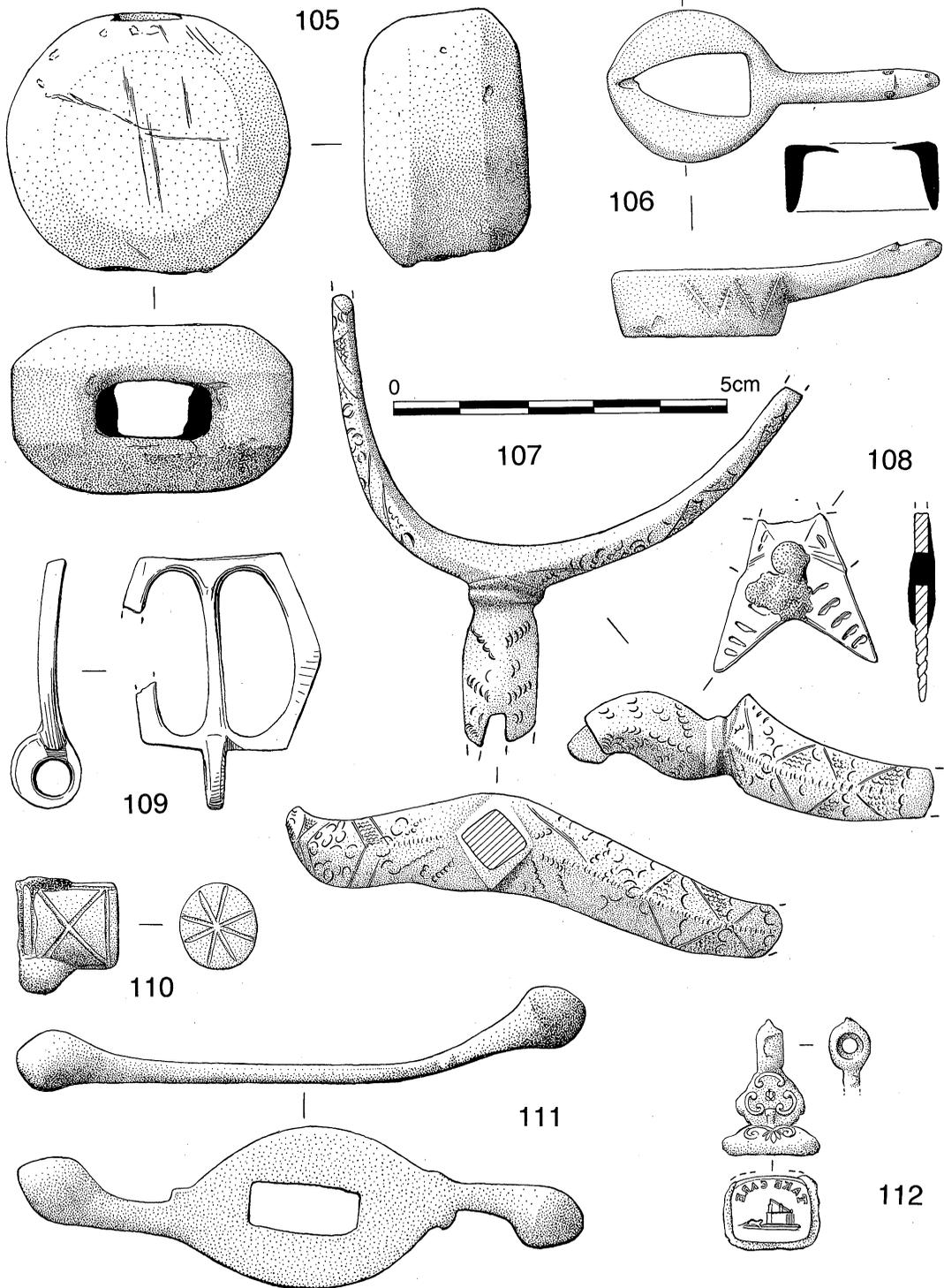


Fig 12 Medieval (nos 105-6) and post-medieval (nos 107-12) finds from Surrey (1:1)

- 101 Gilded binding mount with fleur-de-lis terminal, pierced and bent for attachment. These are frequent finds from castle and manorial sites of the 13th century such as Goltho (Beresford 1987, fig 154, nos 28–31). From Bletchingley.

Note: Since this paper was submitted a new find from the Dorking area has enabled this object to be identified as a suspension mount for a harness pendant. The pendant would have swung from a short copper-alloy bar held within the folded end of the mount. In the case of the new find the suspended pendant is of the frame and free-swinging pendant type, very similar to no 53 above.

- 102 Diamond-shaped sheet fitting bearing a design of three lions. Traces of red enamel remain on the background and blue in the details of the eyes and mouth. There are slight traces of gilding. On the reverse are two rivets, possibly for attachment to leather. From Godstone.
- 103 Hollow-backed object with a hook. The back was originally closed with a soldered plate one of which survives, with a rectangular aperture, on an example in the British Museum (M&LA56/7–1/2936). The incised design is inlaid with niello. Similar objects have been found in London (LMMC 1940, pl LXXVI, 9) and Cockington, Devon (Read 1988, fig 9, 13) and one is on display in Maidstone Museum. Their function is not clearly known although they may be related to purse frames, some of which share similar decoration, and are thus probably late medieval. From Godstone.
- 104 Fragment from the lower part of a lead ampulla of scallop shell form. From Cobham.
- 105 Sword pommel, pierced for a rectangular-section tapering tang. There is a similar example from London (LMMC 1940, fig 15.1) for which a date in the 14th century is given. From Cobham.
- 106 Cross-piece of a dagger with a thick triangular section blade (I am grateful to Geoff Egan for this identification) and with one arm missing. The remaining arm has a zoomorphic terminal, possibly with inlaid eyes. Around the collar is a zigzag pattern of punched opposed triangles. From Westhumble.

Post-medieval (figs 11–14)

SPUR AND SPUR ROWEL, by Blanche Ellis

- 107 Fragment of a spur decorated with punched semi-circles between diagonal lines. The broken spur sides are of triangular section and, despite some distortion, can be seen to have curved gently under the wearer's ankle. There is a small, raised, lozenge-shaped area behind the junction of the sides. From this the neck commences, encircled by a narrow collar at its base, it swells, rises, then tapers and turns downward again to divide as a narrow-sided rowel boss. The latter is broken so that its ends and rowel-bosses are lost. The outer surfaces of the spur's sides and its neck are decorated with areas of small punched circles between double diagonal lines. Overall length of fragment (measured along the neck to a point mid-way between the broken sides) 67mm. Length of broken neck 26mm. From Bletchingley.

- 108 Fragment of a five-pointed star rowel comprising two complete broad-based points with the bases of three more surrounding the central hole. Heavy rusting around the centre shows that the missing rowel pin was iron. The complete points have very slightly convex surfaces, each decorated along the middle of both its sides with a row of incised lines. The lengths of the surviving points show that the original diameter was about 40mm, c 1630–40. From Bletchingley.

Copper alloy spurs decorated in this way were fairly common in England during the first half of the 17th century. The circles and double lines often formed a recognizable though stylized pattern of grape vines and trellis. Spurs in this group were often gilded and silvered but no traces of this are visible on the fragments under discussion. Comparable spurs include one from the Civil War context excavations at Sandal Castle (Ellis in Mayes & Butler 1983, 255, fig 11, no 8) and an example from Oxford, the illustration of which includes a reconstruction of it made with reference to a similar complete spur from the same group, now in a private collection (Ellis in Hassall *et al* 1984, 222, fig 33, no 127; 224 and microfiche); c 1630–40.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 109 Sliding belt fitting with pierced projection, probably for suspending a sword. 17th century. There is a similar example from Norwich from a context of AD 1600–75 (Margeson 1993, fig 17, 178). From Bletchingley.
- 110 Knife handle terminal with traces of an iron blade. The incised lines may be inlaid with niello. 16th century. From Godstone.
- 111 Hilt guard from a dagger, pierced for a rectangular-section tang. ?17/18th century. From Cobham.
- 112 Seal die. The enamel stamp shows a mousetrap and the motto 'TAKE CARE'. 18th century. From Godstone.
- 113 Seal die of four-arm type depicting: a heart and crossed arrows; a bird; a pattern; and a masted vessel. These are commonly ascribed to the 17th century. From Kingswood area.
- 114 Signet ring. The initials read TB. 17th or 18th century. From Brockham.
- 115 Shoe or breech buckle. The fixing stud is missing and the buckle has been secured in use by a twisted length of wire. Late 17th century. From Westhumble.
- 116 Large decorative harness mount with four projections for attachment. On the reverse survive fragments of two separate pieces of leather of which the larger, with surviving stitch holes on both sides, may be complete. A similar, but smaller, example, also with surviving leather comes from Beeston Castle, Cheshire (Keen & Hough 1993, fig 101, 55). 17th century. From Ashted.
- 117 Mount with loop for suspension and two projections on the rear for attachment to a leather belt or harness. The central cross is gilded and is decorated with punched circles. 16th or 17th century, from Charlwood.

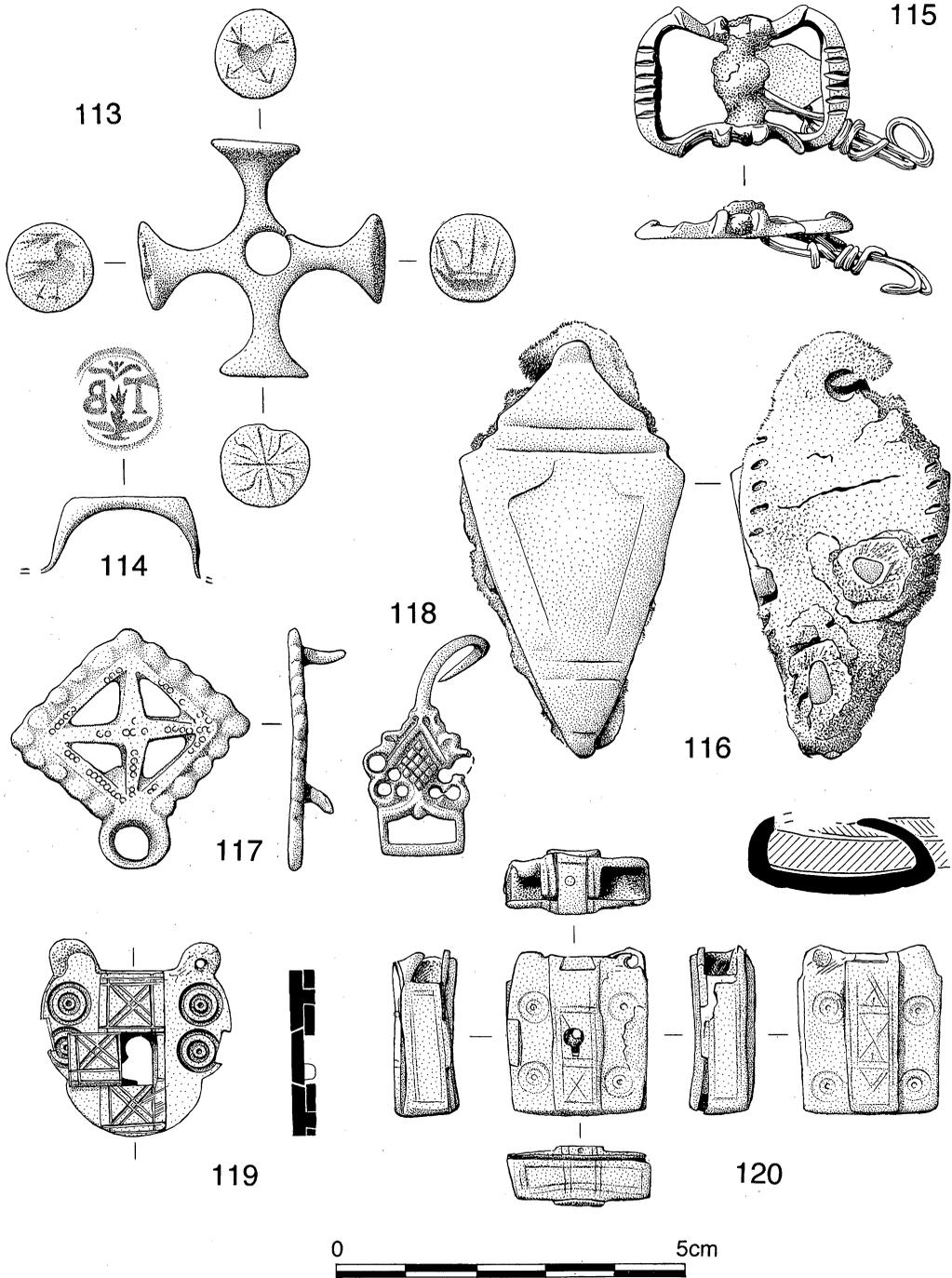


Fig 13 Post-medieval finds from Surrey, nos 113-20 (1:1)

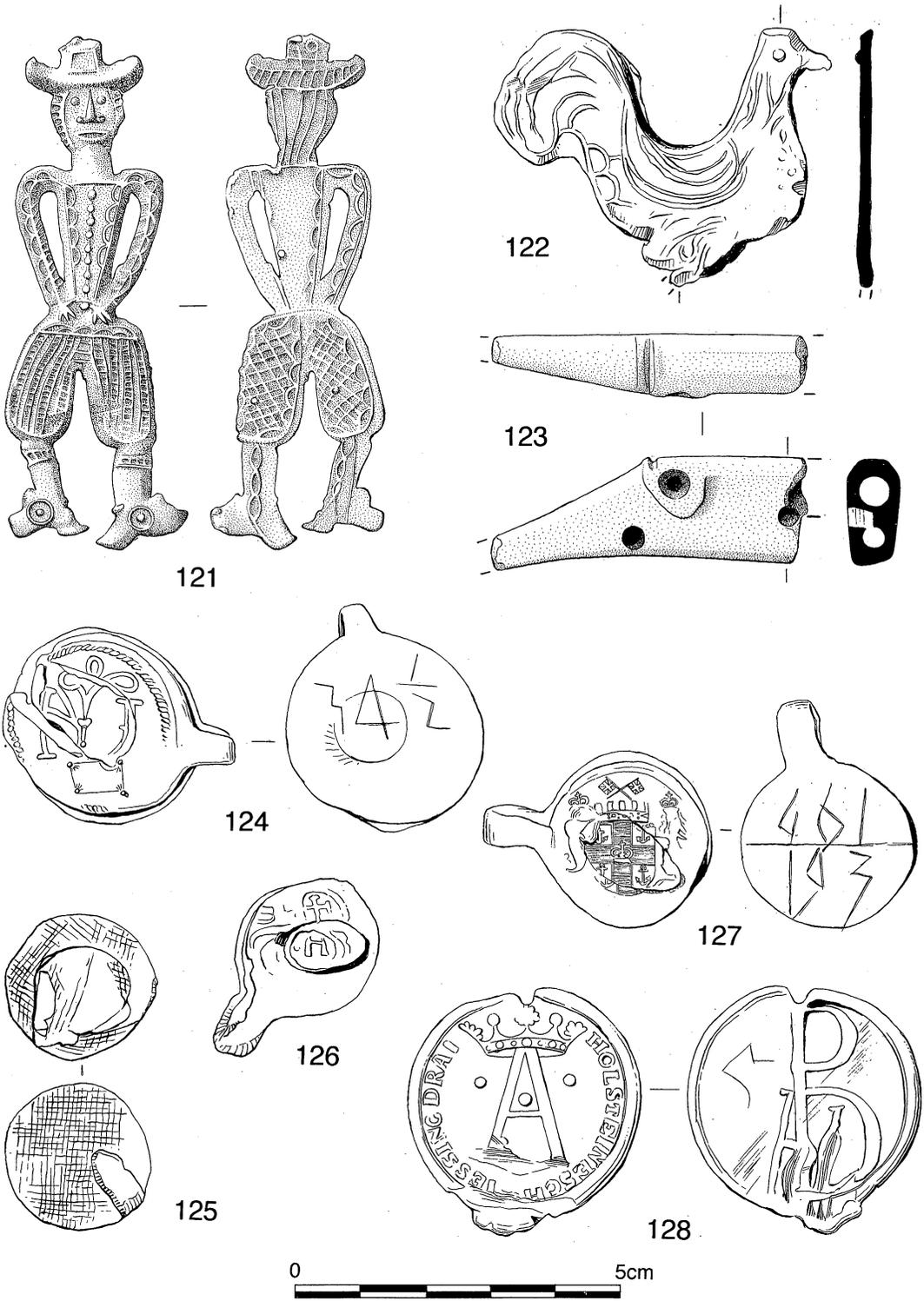


Fig 14 Post-medieval finds from Surrey, nos 121-28 (1:1)

- 118 Hooked clothes fastener. Late medieval/early post-medieval. Two examples of similar design come from Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig 8, 72–3), both from 17th century contexts. From Banstead.
- 119 Front plate of a padlock for a small box. The padlock has a cut-out sliding door, with a stopping lug on the reverse, to expose the key hole. Punched ring and dot decoration on the plate. The separate central panel is decorated with incised lines made before the door was cut out. Iron corrosion on the reverse suggests that the mechanism was of iron. From Ashtead.

120 Padlock for a small box. The mechanism is iron, the shank is missing. All the faces are decorated with incised line and ring and dot decoration, now abraded. From Brockham.

- 121 *Lead/tin plaything*, by Geoff Egan
This flat, lead or lead-alloy figure of a standing man, 77mm high, is an unusually complete early children's plaything. Cast in a mould of two or perhaps three parts, it would probably originally have had a flat, horizontal base on which to stand. Details of the face, hair, hands and costume are given by a series of simple motifs, mainly linear. The dress consists of a broad-rimmed, perhaps angle-topped hat, a front-buttoned, long-sleeved jacket and breeches. The jacket, which is apparently cut straight and with a marked taper to the exaggeratedly narrow waist, has hints of elaborate patterning (a series of arcs possibly suggest slits to reveal a fine lining — at the back these are present only on the figure's right side). The baggy, knee-length breeches have cross-hatching (the ladder-like stripes at the front perhaps indicating decorated pleating, while rows of arcs at the back again run down only the right side of each leg), while the stockings have transversely-hatched garters and perhaps a decorative seam at the back shown by running opposed arcs. There is little detailing for the footwear apart from circle-and-dot motifs, which may be intended for decorative rosettes, above a suggestion of pronounced heels.

This rather jaunty figure joins a series of finds in private collections, most of them very fragmentary, of similar rough, flat toys with detailing on both sides (Egan 1996, fig 9), all of the others for which the sex is evident being females. The great majority of these finds so far are from countryside areas. Their main distribution seems to be in north-east England (eg Halliday 1997); there is another fragment from elsewhere in Surrey while one piece from London is the sole urban example.

The women, whose long, triangular dresses and bodices in several instances feature similar decoration to that on this man, and whose stance is identical, are not easy to date. The indications from the male toy point to the end of the 16th/first quarter of the 17th century, which potentially applies to this whole series of human-figure playthings.

A number of the costume details of these cheap toys reflect those on much more accomplished, hollow lead/tin figures, which are of about the same scale and so far have all been found in London (Egan 1996, 1997a). Although they have only

recently been recognised, these early children's toys were clearly produced for a mass-market, with hollow and flat versions available in a range of different qualities to suit different purses. The current pattern of findspots implies that the superior versions in three dimensions were an urban phenomenon (probably not confined to London), while the cruder, flat ones found a market largely in rural areas. From Reigate.

- 122 Lead toy in the form of a cockerel (cf Egan 1996, fig 51). The stand is missing. Egan suggests these objects were shy cocks at which sticks and stones were thrown. 18th century. From Epsom.
- 123 Central part of a toy pistol. Such toys were capable of firing miniature shot and were equipped with moving parts and a separate ramrod. Egan (1996, inside back cover) shows the complete form and suggests a date in the first quarter of the 17th century. From Cobham.

CLOTH SEALS, by Geoff Egan (Egan 1995)

- 124 Clothier/weaver's seal of 18th/early 19th century date. (Scratched) 34 1/2 // (?) IH privy mark under woolsack. The scratched numbers are likely to be the length in yards (pounds weight are less probable) and the mark is less likely to be HI or L over the motif which is a general symbol of the textile industry. In the 16th/17th centuries a madderbag, represented in much the same way, was used on dyers' seals to indicate their trade but this seems not to have continued into the 18th century. The inclusion of a number specification on the first disc also argues against this being a dyer's seal. From Normandy.
- 125 Heavily calendered cloth seal with the impression of a worsted or linen. From Blethingley.
- 126 Seal bearing a privy mark giving a surname initial ?H. 16th or 17th century. From Blethingley.
- 127 Two-disc seal with the scratched figures 461 over (?) 103 on one side, and on the other a stamp with a shield having: on a field of horizontal hatching a cross with a crown at the centre and an anchor in each angle, with two crowned, fish-tailed supporters, and as the crest a naval crown surmounted by two Union flags saltirewise.

Although seals of this form were usually put on traded cloths, the arms are probably those of Greenwich Hospital, founded in 1694, for which active involvement in commerce seems an unlikely activity. The arms were kindly identified by Barbara Tomlinson (National Maritime Museum) who also provided details of similar, later heraldry for related institutions — the Royal Hospital School, which started in 1758 and the Royal Naval College from 1873 onwards, although both seem far less probable identifications for this find. Some details of the heraldry can tentatively be restored from the identification — the supporters are probably a merman and a sea lion (ie a fish-tailed lion) and the character of the ship's sails on the crown in the crest become evident. The horizontal hatching on the arms is the monochrome convention for azure (blue). Scratched numerals like these on cloth seals are usually interpreted as consignment numbers. The present,

somewhat enigmatic find was perhaps attached to a textile (? bedding or material for bandages or uniforms) commissioned by the hospital from a manufacturer, and in this way marked as being specifically for the institution. The scale of commissions that would in commerce have justified the cutting of a special die for labelling textiles in this fashion appears improbable in this suggested context, so perhaps the reason for such usage lies in the precise orderliness customary for official procedure in a naval organisation (cf lead seals of the same form for army uniforms and other military textiles, probably from the first decade of the 19th century; Egan 1995, 11). Dating for the present seal is inevitably imprecise, the likeliest period for its use being the late 18th/19th century. The findspot, far from the hospital, remains difficult to account for. From Cobham.

128 *Wire seal*, by Geoff Egan

A cast, one-part seal which would originally have had a small attachment loop at the top. One side has a large letter A surmounted by a coronet, with the legend HOLSTEINESCH (ES M) ESSING DRAT around, and the other has a series of letters ligatured. The German legend 'Holstein brass wire' indicates the product the seal labelled and its origin in the north of present-day Germany, while the A and coronet presumably refer to a local dignitary, in whose lands or workshops the wire was manufactured or who profited from its trade. The significance of the ligatured letters ADPV on the other side is unknown (enquiry to the Schleswig Archäologische Landesamt has not resulted in identification, and unpublished claims that the Italian placename Padua was intended do not take account of the clear indication on the first side).

This seal, the only one known in which brass is specified, has similar devices to a number of others on which the legend is just 'Holstein wire' (eg Guildhall Museum Catalogue 1908, 320 no 13; Bristol Museum acc no T1394; another was excavated in a 17th century grave at St Mary de Lode church in Gloucester — 5/78 find 11). Brass was presumably a superior alloy to that of the wire the other seals labelled. These and other seals of similar form (eg Egan 1995, 122–3 nos 351–2 for ones having legends indicating that they were from Hamburg, and with further references) all probably relate to the extensive trade in drawn wire from the Continent. Although such seals are currently not closely dated, a late 16th/17th century span seems appropriate. From Cobham.

- 129 Spoon handle with decorated seal-knop terminal. Traces of white metal coating on the shaft. 17th century. From Bletchingley.
- 130 Spoon bowl. White metal coating with a punched fleur-de-lis mark. 16/17th century. From Godstone.
- 131 Head-dress pin, silver, with the top broken away across the eye. There is incised decoration below the eye on both sides, consisting of horizontal grooves and descending lines. On one side the initial 'S', on the other a hall mark. 17th century. There is a more elaborately decorated example from Abbotskerswell, Devon (Read 1988, 112, 5) dated 1651. From Cobham.

Undated

- 132 Unidentified, possibly a furniture handle. From Bletchingley.
- 133 Bronze object in the form of a bird's head, the section thinning towards the neck. This is probably a mount of some sort although no fixing evidence is apparent. From Tandridge.
- 134 Object in the form of a claw hammer. The collared handle shaft terminates in a hollow expansion, one side of which has broken away, and the head is pierced for suspension. This object may be grouped with a pair of possible keys of quite different forms but with similar expanded hollow terminals, and in one case a suspension loop, from London (Egan 1998, 244, nos 747–8). Their use is unclear but a possible function as a tap key is put forward although the other explanation given, that of a tightening key for the square-ended pegs of musical instruments, is perhaps more likely. One of the London keys is from a context dating to the second half of the 14th century although the Godstone key may be later. The hammer head, the form of which was in use throughout the Middle Ages, appears to be purely decorative. From Godstone.
- 135 Cylindrical lead object with an expanded base. The narrow end is incised with four crossing lines. Possibly a die for impressing moulds. Perhaps 17th/18th century. From Godstone.

INDEX

- Addington 26, 28
 Albury 4
 Ashted 89, 96, 116, 119
 Banstead 63, 74, 118
 Bletchingley 3, 5, 6, 9, 19, 39–41, 46, 47, 54, 55, 57, 64, 71, 72, 76–9, 85, 97, 100, 101, 107–9
 Brockham 12, 23, 24, 38, 42, 51, 56, 66, 68, 70, 87, 95, 114, 120
 Carshalton 35
 Charlwood 117
 Chelsham 31, 32, 75, 84, 92
 Cobham 34, 44, 80, 81, 83, 104, 105, 111, 123, 127, 128, 131
 Dorking 2, 90
 Epsom 82, 122
 Ewell 13, 37
 Farnham/Guildford 14, 29, 30
 Forest Green 98
 Godstone 8, 18, 21, 25, 33, 52, 62, 102, 103, 110, 112, 130, 134, 135
 Kenley 94
 Kingswood 113
 Leatherhead 10, 22, 27, 48, 49, 67
 Merstham 20, 73, 86, 91
 Mickleham 43
 Normandy 65, 69, 124
 Reigate 1, 11, 45, 58, 93, 99, 121
 Sanderstead 7, 17
 Tandridge 36, 50, 61, 133
 Walton-on-the-Hill 59
 Westhumble 16, 60, 106, 115
 Woldingham 15

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Once again I am indebted to those specialists who have kindly answered my many queries or who have generously contributed notes on specific items. Those who have generously allowed me to record their finds include: Alan Carnell, K M Davies, John Hammond, Martin Hay, Ian Hazelden, David Hunt, Mark Jobling, Brian Lambert, J E Lyness, Albert Maier, Roger Mintey, John Mitchell, B M Page, D Pearson, Terry Pettman, Kate Pickering, Paul Richardson, Lee Prentice, Tony Roberts, T Rumsey, Bob Skinner, Michael Smith, Mike Taylor, Daniel Whiteman, David K Williams, Pam Williams, D Wilson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allason-Jones, L, & Miket, R, 1984 *The catalogue of small finds from South Shields Roman fort*, Soc Antiq Newcastle upon Tyne Monogr Ser, **2**
- Beresford, G, 1987 *Goltho: The development of an early medieval manor c 850–1150*, Engl Heritage Archaeol Rep, **4**
- Bird, J, 1994 Other finds excluding pottery, 93–132 in M O'Connell & J Bird, *The Roman temple at Wanborough, excavation 1985–1986*, *SyAC*, **82**, 1–168
- , 1997a A Romano-British lynch-pin head from Chelsham, *SyAC*, **84**, 187–9
- , 1997b A Romano-British clasp-knife from Holmwood, *SyAC*, **84**, 185–6
- Brailsford, J W, 1962 *Hod Hill Volume 1: Antiquities from Hod Hill in the Durden collection*
- Butcher, S A, 1976 Enamelling, in *Roman crafts* (eds D Strong & S Brown), 42–51
- Collingwood, R G, & Richmond, I A, 1969 *The archaeology of Roman Britain*, rev edn
- Collis, J, 1994 An Iron Age and Roman cemetery at Owslebury, Hampshire, in *The Iron Age in Wessex: recent work* (eds A P Fitzpatrick & E L Morris), Association Francaise D'Etude de L'Age du Fer and Wessex Archaeology, 106–8
- Cotton, J, & Merriman, N, 1991 Some recent prehistoric finds from Greater London, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, **42**, 33–57
- Crummy, N, 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeol Rep, **2**, Colchester
- Cunliffe, B W, 1987 *Hengistbury Head, Dorset, Volume 1: The prehistoric and Roman settlement, 3500BC–AD500*, Oxford Univ Comm Archaeol Monogr, **13**
- Dix, B, Soden, I, & Hylton, T, 1995 Kirby Hall and its gardens: excavations 1987–94, *Archaeol J*, **152**, 291–380
- Egan, G, 1995 *Lead cloth seals & related items in the British Museum*, Brit Mus Occas Pap, **93**
- , 1996 *Playthings from the past: lead alloy miniature artefacts c 1300–1800 toys from the AG Pilson collection*, Jonathan Horne
- , 1997a Children's pastimes in past times, in *Papers of the medieval Brugge 1997 conference* (eds G de Boe & F Verhaeghe), Material Culture in Medieval Europe, **7**
- , 1997b Non-ceramic finds, in C Thomas, B Sloane, & C Phillpotts, *Excavations at the priory and hospital of St Mary Spital, London*, 201–10
- , 1998 *The medieval household*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London, **6**
- , & Pritchard, F, 1991 *Dress accessories c 1150–c 1450*, Medieval finds from excavations in London, **3**
- Evans, A J, 1890 On a late-Celtic urn-field at Aylesford, Kent, and on the Gaulish, Illyro-Italic and classical connexions of the forms of pottery and bronze-work there discovered, *Archaeologia*, **52**, 315–88
- Fitzpatrick, A P, 1997 *Archaeological excavations on the route of the A27 Westhampnett bypass, West Sussex, 1992. Volume 2: the Late Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries*, Wessex Archaeol Rep, **12**
- Foster, J, 1980 *The Iron Age moulds from Gussage All Saints*, Brit Mus Occas Paper **121**
- Goodburn, R, 1984 The non-ferrous metal objects, in S Frere, *Verulamium excavations Volume 3*, Oxford Univ Comm Archaeol Monogr, **1**, 18–67
- Green, M J, 1978 *Small cult-objects from the military areas of Roman Britain*, Brit Archaeol Rep Brit Ser, **52**, Oxford
- Guildhall Museum Catalogue 1908: *Catalogue of the collection of London antiquities in the Guildhall Museum* (2nd edn), Corporation of London (the 1903 edition is differently paginated)
- Halliday, J, 1997 A lead toy lady of the 17th century AD (Artefact Information Sheet), 17th/18th century toys, **2**, Archaeological Resource Centre, York
- Hassall, T G, Halpin, C E, & Mellor, M, 1984 Excavations in St Ebbe's, Oxford 1967–1976: part II: post-medieval domestic tenements and the post-Dissolution site of the Greyfriars, *Oxoniensia*, **49**
- Hattatt, R, 1982 *Ancient and Romano-British brooches*
- Hawkes, C F C, & Hull, M R, 1947 *Camulodunum, first report on excavations at Colchester, 1930–1939*, Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London, **14**
- Henderson, A M, 1949 Small objects in metal bone, glass, etc, in J P Bushe-Fox, *Fourth report on the excavations of the Roman fort at Richborough, Kent*, Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London, **16**, 106–60

- Hill, P, 1997 *Whithorn and St Ninian: the excavation of a monastic town 1984–91*
- Hinton, D A, 1996 *The gold, silver and other non-ferrous objects from Hamwic, and the non-ferrous metalworking evidence. Southampton finds volume 2*, Southampton Archaeol Monogr **6**
- Hobbs, P, 1996 *British Iron Age coins in the British Museum*
- de Jersey, P, forthcoming SA and SAM: one and the same? *Spink Numis Circ*
- Jope, M, 1984 Bronze fittings possibly for horse harness, in B W Cunliffe, *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 2 The excavations 1969–1978: the finds*, 345
- Keen, L, & Hough, P, 1993 *Beeston Castle, Cheshire. A report on the excavations, 1968–85*
- Lewis, J M, 1987 Bronze aquamaniles and ewers, *Finds Research Group 700–1700 Datasheet*, **7**
- LMMC 1940 *London Museum Medieval Catalogue*
- Margeson, S, 1993 Norwich households: medieval and post-medieval finds from the Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–8, *East Anglian Archaeol Rep*, **58**
- Mayes, P, & Butler, L, 1983 Sandal Castle excavations 1964–1973
- Read, B, 1988 *History from the ground*
- Stead, I M, 1976 The earliest brooches of the Aylesford culture, in *Problems in economic and social archaeology* (ed G de G Sieveking *et al*), 401–16
- , 1990 Whitcombe, Burial 9, the grave-goods, in G M & G N Aitken, Excavations at Whitcombe, 1965–1967, *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc*, **112**, 73–5
- Stevenson, J, 1992 Copper alloy objects, 82–97 in C Cowan, A possible mansio in Roman Southwark: excavations at 15–23 Southwark Street 1980–86, *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol Soc*, **43**, 3–191
- Tassinari, S, 1975 *La vaisselle de bronze, romaine et provinciale, au Musée des Antiquités Nationales*, Gallia Supplement, 39 (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris)
- Taylor, R J, & Brailsford, J W, 1985 British Iron Age strap-unions, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **51**, 247–72
- Waugh, H, & Goodburn, R, 1972 The non-ferrous objects, in S Frere, *Verulamium excavations Volume 1, Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London*, **28**, 114–62
- Webster, L, & Backhouse, J, 1991 *The making of England: Anglo-Saxon art and culture AD 600–900*
- Wild, J P, 1970 Button-and-loop fasteners in the Roman Provinces, *Britannia*, **1**, 137–55
- Wilson, M G, 1968 Other objects of bronze, silver, lead, iron, bone, and stone, in *Fifth report on the excavations of the Roman fort at Richborough, Kent* (ed B W Cunliffe), *Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London*, **23**, 93–110
- Williams, D, 1994 A Late Bronze Age site in Priory Park, Reigate, *SyAC*, **82**, 197–202
- , 1996a Some recent finds from East Surrey, *SyAC*, **83**, 165–86
- , 1996b A Late Bronze Age barbed spearhead and other recent finds from Priory Park, Reigate, *SyAC*, **83**, 234–7
- , 1997 *Late Saxon stirrup-strap mounts: a classification and catalogue*, CBA Res Rep, **111**