

inscription with the epigraphy of medieval seals would suggest a date at the beginning of the 13th century.⁶³ As, however, the style of engraving on jewellery may have been more conservative than that on seals a later date is possible.

Applied rosettes occur quite frequently on annular brooches. A survey of Scottish brooches has produced a number of examples.⁶⁴ The silver brooch from Langhope has a rosette of eight equal petals, the two brooches from the hoard of coins and jewellery found at Canonbie (deposited 1296) have eight petals, alternately large and small. The Canonbie brooches provide a close parallel for the pin hinged in the centre of the rosette on the Waterlooville brooch. Four-petalled rosettes occur elsewhere, notably on the pin of an elaborate annular gold brooch in the National Museum at Florence usually dated *c.* 1260,⁶⁵ and on a gold ring in the Norwich Museum.⁶⁶

Callender notes that ring punching is a characteristic feature of the Scottish brooches he discusses, and its occurrence on the Waterlooville brooch provides a further point of comparison with these late 13th-century examples. The ring-brooch found at Middelbie Church (Dumfriesshire) has ring punching on the collar of the pin.⁶⁷ It is difficult to know how closely to press parallels such as this in view of the scarcity of jewellery from contemporary English coin-hoards. Callender suggests that the brooches found in Scottish coin-hoards are not typically English and may well have been made in Scotland. The only English hoard containing jewellery of a comparable date is that found in Coventry in 1937, which was probably deposited in the last five years of the 13th century, perhaps *c.* 1298, and contained two silver ring-brooches.⁶⁸ On both the brooches punching occurs on the ring, alternating quarterly from the inner to the outer side. This quarterly alternation is also found on the inscribed gold brooch (FIG. 68). The smaller of the two Coventry brooches has circles on the pin punched in a similar manner to those on the Waterlooville brooch.

Comparison with the brooches in the Coventry hoard makes a late 13th-century date for the Waterlooville brooch probable, though the absence of any jewellery in English coin-hoards either from the earlier 13th century or from the entire 14th century makes any precise dating difficult. The Scottish hoards support the suggestion of a late 13th-century date, though it must be remembered that coin-hoards provide date of deposition rather than manufacture. The comparison with the inscribed brooch might suggest a date earlier in the century, but at present too little is known of the epigraphy of inscriptions on jewellery to rely on this for the purposes of dating.

J. CHERRY

MEDIEVAL CHURCH CRUETS IN POTTERY (FIG. 69)

The note by J. M. Lewis in this Journal⁶⁹ has reminded me of an addition to his list, until now unexplained and dormant among my notes, since the drawing was made in the Lukis Museum, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, over thirty years ago. This miniature jug (FIG. 69, no. 1) was found in digging for the foundations of the present church at Upper Ettington, near Stratford-on-Avon (Warws.), in 1846, and is thus to be associated with an earlier church on the site. The cruet is complete, ht. 9.65 cm. and max. diam. 6.7 cm., and of buff ware with green glaze on the upper part. Round the bulge is an applied frilled band, and the handle is plain and of rod section.

⁶³ H. S. Kingsford, 'The epigraphy of medieval English seals', *Archaeologia*, LXXIX (1929), 149-78.

⁶⁴ J. G. Callender, 'Fourteenth century brooches and ornaments', *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, LVIII (1923-4), 160-84.

⁶⁵ E. Steingraber, *Antique Jewellery* (London, 1957), p. 35, pl. 31.

⁶⁶ *Catalogue of Norwich Museum* (1909), no. 104.

⁶⁷ *Op. cit.* in note 64, no. 15, fig. 3, no. 6.

⁶⁸ J. D. A. Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (London, 1956), no. 103; *Brit. Mus. Quart.*, XI, (1937), 167, pl. xlix.

⁶⁹ *Med. Archaeol.*, XII (1968), 147.

Another cruet in pottery has kindly been brought to my notice by Mrs. Ruth Taylor of the Department of Archaeology, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, who has also supplied the drawing (FIG. 69, no. 2). It was found in the excavations at Weoley Castle (Warws.), but no details of its stratigraphical position are available. The cruet is made of pink-buff ware with mottled green glaze on the upper part down to and covering the frilled band. The rim and handle are missing, but the height can be restored as c. 11.5 cm.; the maximum diameter is 7.8 cm.

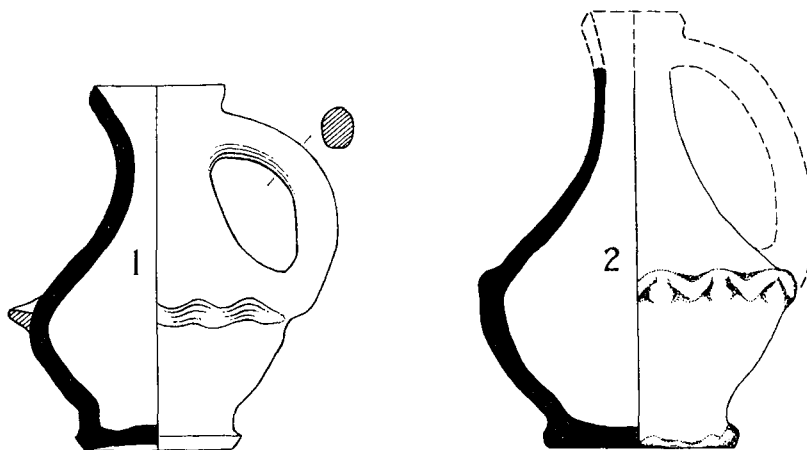


FIG. 69

LATE 13TH- OR 14TH- CENTURY POTTERY CRUETS (p. 226 f.). Sc. $\frac{1}{2}$
For use in the mass. 1, from Upper Ettington (Warws.); 2, from Weoley Castle (Warws.)

It is worth noting that of the five pottery cruets now recorded, four are from sites in different parts of the midlands and the fifth is in SW. Wales. All belong to a standard type, with narrow neck and sub-angular body, which has a frilled band concealing a structural join at the bulge. The shape and the uniformity suggest a common prototype in metal. Lewis has already mentioned cruets in various metals and in glass; the pottery vessels are closest in form to those of pewter, of which they may be regarded as simplified versions. Two identical pewter cruets from the same set of moulds, both decorated with religious scenes and emblems, were found at Weoley Castle and Ludlow Castle respectively.⁷⁰ In publishing these pewter cruets Oswald suggested an origin for them in the midlands, and the probability is that the pottery cruets were also made in this region, at a kiln yet to be located.

G. C. DUNNING

THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND CONFERENCE, 1969

The 12th Annual Conference of the Society was held in Orkney and Shetland from 9–16 April, 1969. The theme of the conference was 'The Viking Age in the Northern Islands'.

The Conference opened on Wednesday, 9 April, at 4.30 p.m. with a lecture by Mr. E. Macgillivray on 'The Vikings in Orkney'. After the lecture the Conference visited Kirkwall Museum, following which a reception was given by the Provost of

⁷⁰ Adrian Oswald in *Trans. Birmingham Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXVIII (1962), 70–1, pls. 8–10.