

ceased. Many of the finest products in this style were buried in graves in the 6th century, and a date in the second half of the 5th century would be quite possible for Mitcham, grave 133; particularly in view of the heavy wear evident on this buckle. The iron buckle with silver inlay in grave 61 was associated with a pair of applied brooch bases, and possibly also with a saucer brooch decorated with ten spiral coils, and part of a bronze binding for a bucket.¹² The large size of the applied brooches here suggests a 6th-century context. The glass vessels in graves 199 and 200 lack associations and, though they were probably buried within the 5th century, their date cannot be more closely defined.

If for the sake of argument, we place the floriate cross applied brooches from Mitcham in the first half of the 5th century, we still have only six such potentially early graves in a cemetery of over 250. Without these six graves the later 5th century is poorly represented. While it is of course dangerous to argue from a cemetery as badly and as incompletely excavated as Mitcham, the fact remains that positive evidence for the cemetery's existence in the first half of the 5th century is lacking. Whereas at the cemeteries of Mucking,¹³ Berinsfield (Oxon.),¹⁴ and Dyke Hills, Dorchester (Oxon.),¹⁵ we find military belt fittings and brooches of undoubtedly early 5th-century types — for example Böhme's Perlberg type (the Luton brooch)¹⁶ —, these are absent at Mitcham. In fact the Mitcham cemetery is little different in character from Sussex cemeteries such as High Down¹⁷ and Alfriston¹⁸ and no one has yet suggested that these begin before the middle of the 5th century. It is probable then that graves 205 and 201 should be dated at the earliest around the middle of the 5th century.

M. G. WELCH

THE ANGLO-SAXON PENDANT CROSS FROM WINSTER MOOR, DERBYSHIRE

The Winster Moor cross is thus described in the *Catalogue of the Bateman Collection of Antiquities in the Sheffield Public Museum*:¹⁹

"Looped cross, of pure gold, ornamented with filigree work, and having a garnet cut in facets set in the centre. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide. Found in a barrow on Winster moor, Derbyshire, in 1776. From the collections of the Rev. John Mason, Adam Woolley, and White Watson. J. 93-706."

This description, which reproduces almost word-for-word the entry in Bateman's own catalogue of 1855,²⁰ is probably the source of the continuing belief that the faceted central garnet is an integral part of the original jewel. For instance, Audrey Ozanne has written:²¹ "The cross is made up of a solid gold plate with a central setting containing a single faceted garnet . . .", and more recently R. F. Jessup has remarked with

¹² Ibid., 237.

¹³ M. U. Jones and W. T. Jones, 'An early Saxon landscape at Mucking, Essex' in T. Rowley (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Landscape* (Oxford, 1974), 31.

¹⁴ The Berinsfield cemetery excavated in 1974 is unpublished. I am extremely grateful to David Miles and David Brown for allowing me to examine this material.

¹⁵ J. R. Kirk and E. T. Leeds, 'Three early Saxon graves from Dorchester, Oxon.', *Oxoniensia*, xvii-xviii (1952-3), 63-76.

¹⁶ H. W. Böhme, *Germanische Grabfunde des 4. bis 5. Jahrhunderts zwischen unterer Elbe und Loire* (München, 1974), 13-14, Karte 4.

¹⁷ C. H. Read, 'On excavations in a cemetery of South Saxons on High Down, Sussex', *Archaeologia*, lrv (1895), 369-82; id., 'Further excavations in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at High Down, Sussex', *ibid.*, lv (1896), 203-14.

¹⁸ Op. cit. in note 10, and A. F. Griffith, 'An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alfriston, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.*, lvii (1915), 197-208.

¹⁹ E. Howarth (London, 1899), 222.

²⁰ *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects preserved in the Museum of Thomas Bateman at Lomerdale House, Derbyshire* (Bakewell, 1855), 153.

²¹ *Medieval Archaeol.*, vi (1962), 26.

similar lack of qualification:²² "The small equal-armed pendant gold cross has a central faceted garnet boss secured by a beaded mount . . .". R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford has reproduced a drawing of the cross together with a separate diagram of the garnet which emphasizes the cruciform pattern of the facets.²³ In each of these descriptions there is no comment to dispel the obvious implication of the stone's originality.

The garnet is not original. This is made quite clear by James Douglas in *Nenia Britannica*:²⁴

"Having directed some enquiries concerning this barrow to Mr. H. Rooke, of Woodhouse Place, near Mansfield, a member of our Society [of Antiquaries], and a gentleman who has frequently visited Derbyshire, to explore many curious British remains of great antiquity in that county, I received from him the following information: 'About twenty years ago, a woman picked up in a field near Winstor . . . a small brass cross of filagree-work; in the middle is a socket, which probably contained a stone. It is now in the possession of Mr. Mason of Winstor'."

Douglas also illustrated the cross, which he mistakenly took to be of brass, with its central socket empty. The present garnet must have been added between the years 1797, when *Nenia Britannica* was published, and 1835 when the cross came into Thomas Bateman's possession at the death of his father, the antiquary William Bateman.

The original stone would not have been anything like the present one. Anglo-Saxon garnets were never enhanced with multiple facets, although a single facet is sometimes found on stones set *en cabochon*.²⁵ Baldwin Brown describes and illustrates: "round, square, oval, or triangular garnets cut and polished with rounded faces, so as to make them what would be called in popular language carbuncles."²⁶ Consideration of the analogous Winstor Moor brooch²⁷ shows that this is the type of stone which the central setting is most likely to have contained.

G. A. LESTER

ANGLO-SAXON LYRE TUNING PEGS FROM WHITBY²⁸ N. YORKSHIRE (FIG. 46; PL. XII, B)

Abbess Hilda founded the monastery of Whitby at Streanæshalch in 657, and it survived until the Danish destruction in 867. Simeon of Durham reports the area reoccupied c. 1075. Sir Charles Peers and C. A. Raleigh Radford excavated the Yorkshire site in 1924-5, unearthing traces of foundations of the Anglo-Saxon monastic buildings in an area at least 300 by almost 200 ft.²⁹ They recovered a considerable number of pieces of sculpture and inscribed crosses, some pottery, coins, a textile, and numerous small artifacts of miscellaneous materials, including four bone objects which they classified simply as "pegs".³⁰

These four bone objects, now placed on permanent loan in the British Museum by Mrs W. H. Strickland (inventory numbers W. 521-524), show the distinctive characteristics of lyre tuning pegs (FIG. 46): a long tapering shaft, with a single string hole near its narrow tip, expanding to a shoulder, above which is a faceted head, coming to a blunt point, for attaching a tuning wrench.

²² *Anglo-Saxon Jewellery* (Aylesbury, 1974), 76.

²³ *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Archaeology* (London, 1974), 235, fig. 40, d, e.

²⁴ *Nenia Britannica* (London, 1793), 68. The illustration is in the vignette on p. 67.

²⁵ e.g. on the necklets from Brassington Moor (Derbys.), and Desborough (Northants).

²⁶ G. Baldwin Brown, *The Arts in Early England*, iv (London, 1915), 424.

²⁷ *Catalogue of the Bateman Collection* (1899), 223.

²⁸ I wish to thank R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford and Myrtle Bruce-Mitford for their generous assistance with this article.

²⁹ C. Peers and C. A. R. Radford, 'The Saxon monastery of Whitby', *Archaeologia*, LXXXIX (1943), 27-88, pls. xviii-xxx.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 71, items 110-12, fig. 21.