

¹⁶ For excellent accounts of the later development of the Cathedral close based on the architectural history of its buildings and on documentary sources, see S. Jones, K. Major, J. Varley and C. P. C. Johnson, *The Survey of Ancient Houses in Lincoln*, 4 Vols. (Lincoln, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1997), esp. Vol. 1, 3–8, and Vol. 4, 2–3.

¹⁷ Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 87–88.

¹⁸ Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 91–94.

¹⁹ *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 2 Vols. (London, 1812), 1, 322a–b. For further discussion of the topographical implications of Aaron's property see C. Johnson and A. Vince, 'The South Bail Gates of Lincoln', *Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.*, 27 (1992), 12–16.

²⁰ In Fig. 1d we have followed the parish boundary between St Paul and St Mary Magdalene, which runs between Nos. 10 and 11 Bailgate, as the most likely northern limit, although the open area could have extended as far N. as the southern boundary of St Paul's churchyard.

²¹ Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 86–89.

²² Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 100–01.

²³ Cameron, op. cit. in note 6.

²⁴ D. Bates, *Bishop Remigius of Lincoln* (Lincoln, 1992), 17–19; P. Kidson, 'Architectural History', in D. Owen (ed.), *A History of Lincoln Minster* (Cambridge, 1993), 18–21.

²⁵ The changes in the character of the coursing of the masonry between the W. wall and the E.–W. arcades remain unrecorded and this judgement is based only on close, but superficial, inspection. The walls facing into the present western nave bay have been extensively refaced in both the late 14th and the 18th centuries. Within the western towers, however, differences between the W. wall and those running E. are more clearly visible. Even so further survey work is required to establish the stratigraphic relationship between these walls for certain.

²⁶ G. Zarnecki, *Romanesque Lincoln. The Sculpture of the Cathedral* (London, 1988), 22 ff.

²⁷ J. Rady, T. Tatton-Brown and J. A. Bowen, 'The Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury', *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 144 (1991), 1–60.

²⁸ See for example discussion in Zarnecki, op. cit. in note 25, 12–15.

²⁹ R. A. Brown and P. E. Curnow, *The Tower of London (HMSO Handbook)* (London, 1984), 9.

³⁰ P. J. Drury, 'Aspects of the Origins and Development of Colchester Castle', *Archaeol. J.*, 139 (1982), 391–401.

³¹ Although we have reconstructed the W. tower on the assumption that it was attached to the church of St Mary of Lincoln to the E., Dr Butler points out to us that in a reinterpretation such as we propose there is no necessity for any such connection. From a defensive point of view, and also perhaps from one of convenience, a reconstruction of the W. tower as a building detached from the W. front of St Mary (although in alignment with it) would be equally satisfactory, and might even allow for a conventional forebuilding against the eastern wall incorporating an entrance to the halls at first floor level. If a separate structure from the church, the tower might also have had its own projecting chapel to the E. (as at London and Colchester) and it may even have been linked to the church beyond by a bridge, as at Roskilde. Dr Butler also points out that current research into the 12th-century frieze on the W. front favours an understanding of it as part of a deliberate campaign of 'conversion', and such a conversion may have been thought necessary to turn what had hitherto been a secular building into an ecclesiastical one.

³² Op. cit. in note 12, RA21. The bishop was given licence at a date between 1101 and 1115 to make a door in the wall of the king's castle for the convenience of the bishop's house; 'provided that the wall be not thereby weakened'. This has hitherto been interpreted as a reference to a gate in the present castle wall, but according to our revised understanding, it could have been anywhere in the circuit of the Bail walls — perhaps SE. of the cathedral, for example.

³³ Cameron, op. cit. in note 6, 10; Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 128.

³⁴ At Cambridge, Worcester, Hereford and Leicester, for example.

³⁵ Hill, op. cit. in note 3, 86–90.

A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY BROOCH HOARD FROM HAMBLEDEN, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (Fig. 11)

In 1996 a hoard of fifty-nine copper alloy annular brooches was found by a metal detectorist in the parish of Hambleton, Buckinghamshire. It was reported that two had been found 'at a depth of about a foot and that the remainder were about eighteen inches deep'. Most had evidently been stacked on top of one another, in a small pit containing a darker fill compared to the surrounding substrate. No archaeological examination was possible. During conservation a very fine sediment loosely adhering to the brooches was noted.

No other artefacts were observed at the time of discovery, nor any evidence of a container or string. The burial positions were not recorded; the sequential catalogue numbers were assigned after sorting in the Museum.

The hoard was eventually acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum with generous assistance from the Museums & Galleries Commission purchase grant fund. The accession number is AYBCM 1996.83.1-59.

There are three types of brooch. Type 1 (No. 1) is unique in the hoard and has a D-sectioned hoop with an external diameter of 41 mm divided into eight zones which are alternately plain and decorated. The decoration consists of a white metal inlay in an **IXI** pattern on the flat face and an **I<>I** pattern on the semicircular face. The fields between the flanking **I**s are filled with punched annulets 0.5 mm in diameter, and a single line of annulets flanks each **I**. The pin is countersunk (only brooch No. 2 also has this feature) and the plain zone upon which its tip rests has a flattened surface. The pin loop is penannular and its semicircular sectioned collar has an incised diaper pattern. The pin tip is scooped to facilitate its resting position on the hoop. The upper and lower surfaces of this brooch are scratched and, unlike the others, its appearance lacks a pristine sparkle. It possibly had some wear.

The second type of brooch (Nos. 2 and 15-59 inclusive), has a hoop which is half plain and half cable, the valleys between the cable ridges being decorated with pairs of triangular punch marks. The latter were applied after the hoop had been removed from the mould and explains the slight variation in hoop diameter, from 40 mm to 43.5 mm, of brooches evidently from the same or similar moulds, the deformation being caused by punching.

The pins articulate freely, their loops are crimped at the top and the extreme tips are bevelled on both faces. Thirty-five have D-sectioned imbricated collars and eight have rectangular-sectioned imbricated collars. The pin is missing from No. 58. Pin thicknesses vary from 3 mm to 4 mm, and lengths from 43.5 mm to 46 mm.

Brooch No. 2 differs in both size and pin attachments. At 30 mm external diameter it is the smallest brooch in the hoard and, with No. 1, has the only countersunk pin. Its collar is rectangular-sectioned and has two plain faces alternating with two faces decorated with diagonal lines. The pin is 2 mm thick \times 33 mm. long.

The third type, Nos. 3-14 inclusive, has two plain zones separating two cabled zones with punched decoration as before. The hoop diameters vary from 41 mm to 44 mm, the pin thicknesses from 2.5 mm to 4 mm, and pin lengths from 41 mm to 46 mm. Nine of the pins have D-sectioned imbricated collars and two have rectangular-sectioned imbricated collars. The pin of brooch No. 6 is an oddity, having a cotton reel-shaped collar with milled edges.

An impression is given of a heap of mixed pins upon the workbench being fitted to the single and double cable hoops as they came to hand. Perhaps the pin of No. 6 was left over from a previous order, although it may have been a damaged casting which was filed down to improve its appearance.

The standard of workmanship is very high and the preservation of the metalwork overall is remarkably good. All the brooches have a dark green patina. Apart from the missing pin of No. 58, the pin loop of No. 5 is broken, the pin tips of Nos. 23 and 37 are missing, the pin tip of No. 59 is bent and the pin shaft of No. 12 is bent. There is a deliberately cut line across one of the plain zones of hoop No. 13, which lies under the patination.

The finished, but unworn, condition of the brooches together with their similarity and the (apparent) absence of tools, scrap and mould fragments suggests that these were a stack straight from the manufacturer. It is interesting, even if fruitless, to speculate whether the hoard was buried by a manufacturer, merchant or thief. The site of the workshop is similarly a matter for speculation, London being the obvious candidate, whilst the market of any size nearest to the burial spot would have been High Wycombe.

Parallels for Type 1 (No. 1) are known from Great Chesters and Hexham.¹ There are also unpublished examples, although with four zones of decorative alternation rather than eight, from Cumberland and Lincolnshire.² Type 2 occurs, for example, in London in deposits dated *c.* 1230-1260 A.D. and Type 3 in deposits of *c.* 1250-1290 A.D.³

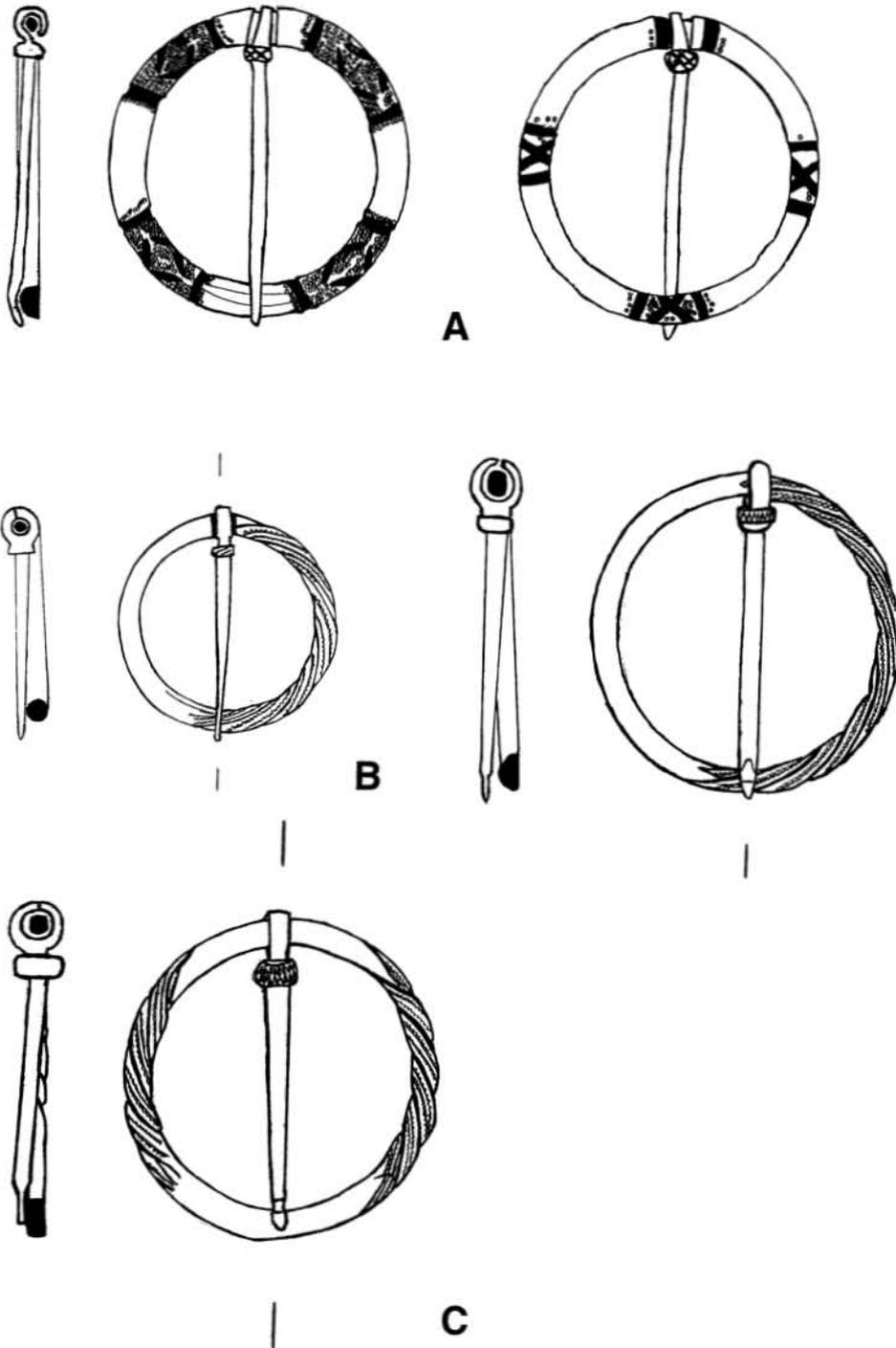


FIG. 11

Three types of brooch represented in the Hambleton brooch hoard. (A): Type 1 (no. 1, obverse and reverse); (B): Type 2 (left, no. 2; right, no. 21); (C): Type 3 (no. 3)

All these are individual finds and therefore of limited help for association and dating. The only find that combines Types 2 and 3 is that with two silver brooches from the site of the Coventry Hospital and now in the British Museum. These were found together with coins that date the deposition of the hoard to the 1290s.⁴ The Hambledon Brooch Hoard would fit this date well, although it is difficult to estimate how much earlier or later it should be.

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NOTES

¹ P. Brewis, 'Six Silver Ring-brooches of the fourteenth century from Northumberland', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th Series, Vol. IV (1927), 104-08.

² John Cherry, pers. comm.

³ G. Egan and F. Pritchard, 'Brooches', *Medieval finds from Excavations in London: 3. Dress Accessories c.1150-c.1450* (London, 1991), 247-71.

⁴ J. D. A. Thompson, *Inventory of British Coinhoards*, 37, No. 103, pl. Xb (1957).

⁵ Buckinghamshire County Museum.

A MEDIEVAL WOODEN HARPOON FROM THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND (Figs. 12 and 13)

The Langstone Harbour Archaeological Survey project is a multi-disciplinary research project to map and record the archaeology and interpret the social and physical development of the harbour over the past 10,000 years. The area is well known for its prehistoric archaeology,¹ and artefacts are continually being found and recorded by fishermen and locals. One such object is reported here.

A wooden 'harpoon' was dredged from the grey silty clays of Sweare Deep by local fishermen in about 1980² and bought by the current owner Mr E. Mcleod. It was found at c. SU 730 045 on the edge of the Sweare Deep channel which connects Chichester and Langstone Harbours N. of Hayling Island; on recovery it was thought to have been stuck in the mud as if thrown or shot.³ The object was conserved by the Portsmouth City Conservation Officers along with material from the Mary Rose. The wood had been air dried and treated with P.E.G. 4000 when examined and sampled for radiocarbon dating. No formal identification was made on the P.E.G. 4000 impregnated artefact, but conservation at the Portsmouth City Conservation Office recorded it as being probably yew (*Taxus baccata*), which is often used for this type of tool. It is likely to have been shaved down from a straight roundwood branch.

The object is 538 mm long and c. 8 mm in diameter tapering to a weathered point. The well finished cylindrical shaft varies between 7.5 and 9 mm in diameter and gently tapers to a worn blunted point at the butt end (Fig. 12). Heavy weathering and pitting is more evident along this taper, suggesting that it may, in part, be a product of, or becoming accentuated by, post-depositional weathering and erosion. If it was stuck into the muds the butt end would have been more water worn. The remaining length of shaft was smooth and well finished. No tooling marks could be distinguished, largely because the shaft had been well finished. The head of the harpoon is unusual; it is triangular in cross section, an almost perfect equilateral triangle with each face 13.5 mm long. Into the upper flat face a series of five paired 'barbs' have been cut. The pairs of barbs are 20 mm long and splaying at about 15° making them 12 mm wide and only projecting about a couple of millimetres