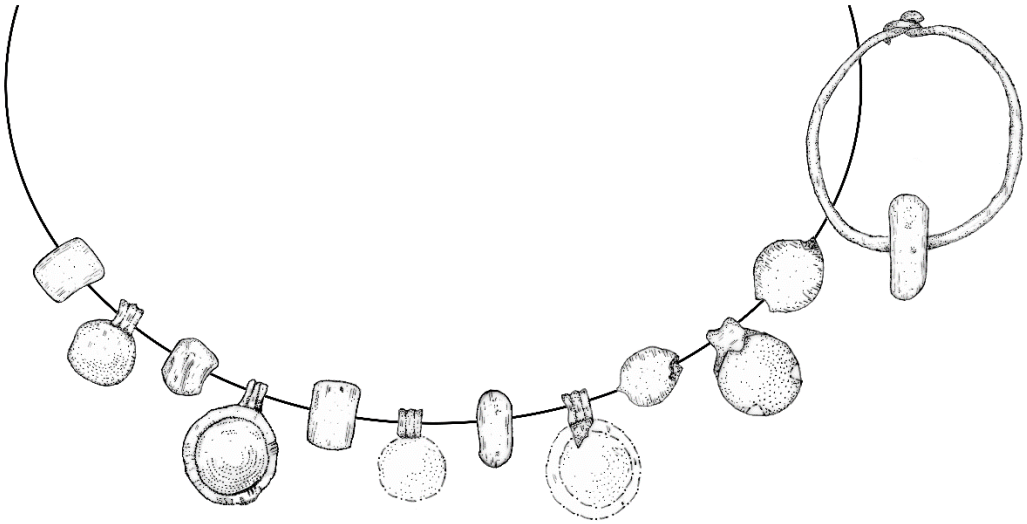
## *'Most precious ornaments': Necklaces in seventh-century England*

HAWORTH, KATIE,DANIELLE

# ‘MOST PRECIOUS ORNAMENTS’

## NECKLACES IN SEVENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

KATIE HAWORTH



Reconstruction of a seventh-century necklace of beads, pendants and wire rings from Hardingstone (Northants.).

Volume II
of two volumes

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Figure 7.10: The range of cruciform iconography present in the pendant corpus. (*from top, left to right*) CA.Me.19.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology), KE.BD.67.18 (© British Museum), Unprov.08 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); WI.Me.01.02 (© Salisbury Museum), KE.MR.00.06 (© British Museum), EY.Un.65.01 (© Yorkshire Museum), KE.Fa.00.02, KE.Wy.00.04 (both © British Museum), CA.WF.01.05 (image from PAS), KE.Wy.00.01 (© British Museum), LI.SH.92.0 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service) KE.MR.00.04, KE.Br.01.01 (both © British Museum), OX.WC.02.01 (© Ashmolean Museum), LI.Nb.00.01 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service), NO.Wl.00.01 (© British Museum) and KE.OW.00.01 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries).

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

| Pre-1974 historic county | Abbreviation |
|---|---|
| Bedfordshire | BE |
| Buckinghamshire | BU |
| Cambridgeshire | CA |
| Derbyshire | DE |
| Dorset | DO |
| County Durham | DU |
| Essex | ES |
| East Yorkshire | EY |
| Gloucestershire | GL |
| Hampshire | HA |
| Hertfordshire | HE |
| Kent | KE |
| Leicestershire | LE |
| Lincolnshire | LI |
| London | LO |
| Northamptonshire | NH |
| Norfolk | NO |
| Nottinghamshire | NT |
| North Yorkshire | NY |
| Oxfordshire | OX |
| Rutland | RT |
| Suffolk | SF |
| Shropshire | SH |
| Somerset | SO |
| Staffordshire | ST |
| Sussex | SU |
| Surrey | SY |
| Warwickshire | WA |
| Wiltshire | WI |
| West Yorkshire | WY |

Table 1.3: Abbreviations for the pre-1974 historic counties utilised in databases I and II.

| Region | Corresponding counties | No. of graves |
|---|---|---|
| Kent | Kent | 325 |
| East Anglia | Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk | 90 |
| Thames Valley | Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, London, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire | 63 |
| Southern | Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset, Surrey, Wiltshire | 44 |
| Northern | Derbyshire, East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire | 52 |

Table 1.4: The regional breakdown of data.

| Opaque | Green opaque |
|---|---|
| | Red opaque |
| | Greenish-blue opaque |
| | Yellow opaque |
| | White opaque |
| | Orange opaque |
| | Greyish-blue opaque |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Black opaque |
| **Translucent** | Blue translucent |
| | Blue-green translucent |
| | Green translucent |
| | Pinkish-brown translucent |
| | Yellow translucent |

Table 1.5: Colour terminology used to classify glass beads. Colours are listed in descending order of frequency. Descriptions are adapted from the methodology utilised by Brugmann (2004: 24).

| **Shape** | **Description** |
|---|---|
| Annular | Short, with a greater diameter relative to length and rounded sides |
| Barrel | Rounded sides and a relatively flat perforated face; diameter and length relatively equal |
| Biconical | Sharply defined flat sides; flat perforated face; diameter and length relatively similar |
| Coiled | Cylindrical, formed from a trail of glass standing proud of the surface; length greater than diameter |
| Globular | Rounded sides without an obvious perforated face; diameter and length relatively similar |
| Horned | Annular bead with projections standing proud of the surface |
| Long cylinder | Cylindrical with flat sides and a flat perforated face; length greatly exceeding diameter |
| Melon | At least three ribs formed from the sides of the bead; typically a flat perforated face |
| Short cylinder | Cylindrical, with flat sides and a flat perforated face; length greater than diameter |

Table 1.6: Terminology used to classify the shape of glass beads.

| Object ID | Type | Au (%) | Ag (%) | Cu (%) | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BU.Ga.00.01 | PE9-c | 70 | 28 | 2 | PAS: BUC-A36DE2 |
| BU.WS.55280.01 | PE1-b | 69.3 | 28.4 | 2 | Turner-Walker et al. (1995) |
| | | 63.5 | 33.6 | 2.7 | |
| | | 61.2 | 34 | 4.6 | |
| | | 69 | 28.3 | 2.1 | |
| | | 70.5 | 25.4 | 4 | |
| CA.EH.91.11 | PE1-b | 84.1 | 14.4 | 1.5 | Mortimer and Anheuser (1998) |
| | | 88.7 | 9.6 | 1.7 | |
| | | 85.4 | 13.2 | 1.4 | |
| | | 73.8 | 24.4 | 1.8 | |
| | | 88.8 | 10.2 | 1.0 | |
| | | 76.8 | 21.6 | 1.6 | |
| | | 86.8 | 11.8 | 1.4 | |
| | | 85.4 | 12.8 | 1.8 | |
| | | 86.2 | 12.8 | 1.0 | |
| CA.EH.91.12 | PE-misc | 69.9 | 26 | 4.1 | |
| | | 73.4 | 22.2 | 4.4 | |
| | | 70.5 | 26 | 3.5 | |
| | | 72.2 | 23 | 4.8 | |
| ES.Wi.00.01 | PE1-b | 58 | 38.5 | 2 | PAS: ESS-450B96 |
| GL.Le.84.08 | PE1-b | 50.4 | 47.5 | 2.1 | Mortimer (2011) |
| | | 51.2 | 46.9 | 1.9 | |
| GL.Le.95/1.01 | PE1-e | 55.6 | 42.3 | 2.0 | |
| | | 55.8 | 42.4 | 1.8 | |
| | | 55.4 | 42.6 | 2.1 | |
| GL.Le.172/2.12 | PE9-b(i) | 67.8 | 30.2 | 2 | |
| | | 68.4 | 30.5 | 1.1 | |
| GL.Le.179 | PE1-f | 65.6 | 33.6 | 0.9 | |
| | | 62.6 | 34.9 | 2.5 | |
| | | 65.4 | 33.4 | 1.2 | |
| KE.BD.134.01 | PE3-a | 59 | 39 | 2.3 | Cowell (1987) |
| KE.Ba.34.01 | PE9-b(i) | 59 | 38 | 3 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| KE.Ba.44.01 | PE9-b(i) | 54 | 41 | 5 | |
| | | 56 | 39 | 5 | |
| | | 75 | 24 | 1 | |
| KE.Ba.48.01 | PE9-b(i) | 72 | 25 | 3 | |
| | | 75 | 21 | 4 | |
| | | 72 | 24 | 4 | |
| KE.Ba.48.02 | PE9-b(ii) | 68 | 27 | 5 | |
| | | 72 | 23 | 5 | |
| KE.Ba.48.03 | PE9-b(i) | 62 | 34 | 4 | |
| | | 67 | 25 | 8 | |
| | | 56 | 40 | 4 | |
| KE.Ba.48.04 | PE9-b(ii) | 54 | 44 | 2 | |
| KE.Ca.00.01 | PE3-misc | 72 | 25 | 3 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| | | 72.5 | 25.5 | 2 | |
| KE.CL.C.01 | PE9-i | 71.5 | 27 | 2.5 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| KE.CL.12.01 | PE9-a | 59 | 38.5 | 2.5 | |
| | | 58 | 39.5 | 2.5 | |
| KE.Fa.00.125 | PE7-d | 98 | 1 | 1 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| | | 97.5 | 1 | 1.5 | |
| KE.Fa.00.129 | PE1-g | 85 | 14 | 1 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KE.Fa.00.123 | PE1-g | 45 | 54 | 1 | |
| KE.Fa.00.131 | PE1-misc | 89 | 10 | 1 | |
| | | 89.5 | 10 | 0.5 | |
| KE.Fa.00.169 | PE1-e | 85 | 12.5 | 2.5 | |
| | | 85.5 | 12.5 | 2 | |
| KE.Fa.00.170 | PE1-g | 78 | 20 | 2 | |
| | | 85 | 14 | 1 | |
| KE.Fa.00.171 | PE6 | 90 | 9 | 1 | |
| | | 89 | 10 | 1 | |
| KE.Fa.00.172 | PE3-a | 80 | 18 | 2 | |
| | | 86 | 12 | 2 | |
| KE.Fi.07.15 | PE7-a | 32 | 66 | 2 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| KE.Gi.27.01 | PE6 | 95 | 5 | | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| | | 88 | 12 | | |
| | | 80 | 19 | 1 | |
| KE.KD.205.01 | PE2-e | 74 | 24 | 2 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| KE.KD.235.01 | PE3-a | 59 | 35 | 6 | |
| | | 59 | 39 | 2 | |
| | | 60 | 36 | 4 | |
| KE.KD.253.01 | PE3-misc | 71 | 26 | 3 | |
| | | 70 | 27 | 3 | |
| KE.Mg.00.01 | PE1-b | 51 | | | PAS: KENT2652 |
| KE.OW.00.01 | PE1-misc | 85 | 13 | 1.5 | Frere et al. (1987: 283) |
| | | 84 | 14 | 2.2 | |
| | | 85 | 13 | 2.1 | |
| KE.Oz.00.01 | PE9-b(ii) | 53 | 43 | 4 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| | | 59 | 40 | 1 | |
| KE.Si.172.03 | PE1-e | 63 | 35 | 2 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| | | 67 | 30 | 3 | |
| | | 68 | 29 | 3 | |
| KE.Si.172.04 | PE9-f | 62 | 35 | 3 | |
| | | 60 | 38 | 2 | |
| | | 45 | 53 | 2 | |
| | | 57 | 40 | 2 | |
| KE.Si.172.05 | PE9-h | 71 | 28 | 1 | |
| | | 64 | 34 | 2 | |
| KE.Si.172.06 | PE9-b(i) | 72 | 26 | 2 | |
| | | 70 | 28 | 2 | |
| | | 71 | 26 | 3 | |
| KE.Si.172.07 | PE9-a | 53 | 43 | 4 | |
| | | 52 | 43 | 5 | |
| | | 54 | 43 | 3 | |
| KE.Si.172.08 | PE9-a | 52 | 45 | 3 | |
| | | 46 | 52 | 2 | |
| | | 71 | 28 | 1 | |
| KE.Si.172.09 | PE9-e | 53 | 44 | 3 | |
| | | 49 | 48 | 3 | |
| KE.SM.00.01 | PE7-a | 75 | 20 | 5 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| KE.SM.00.02 | PE7-a | 96 | 4 | | |
| KE.SM.00.04 | PE7-c | 78 | 21 | 1 | |
| | | 77 | 22 | 1 | |
| KE.SM.00.05 | PE7-a | 65 | 33 | 2 | |
| KE.SM.00.06 | PE7-a | 80 | 19 | 1 | |
| KE.SM.00.07 | PE9-h | 75 | 22 | 3 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LI.Al.00.01 | PE9-d | 59 | 37.5 | 3.5 | PAS: LIN-DAFEE5 |
| LI.Bi.00.01 | PE9-c | 87 | 10.5 | | PAS: NLM-ACB9CA |
| LI.Ha.00.01 | PE9-b(i) | 63.5 | 31.5 | | PAS: LIN-0FB775 |
| NO.Fo.00.01 | PE1-a | 61.5 | 36 | 2.5 | PAS: NMS-4198A8 |
| NO.HF.18.01 | PE1-a | 58 | 39 | 3 | Hook and La Niece (2000) |
| NO.HF.28.38 | PE6 | 61 | 37 | 2 | |
| NO.HF.33.31 | PE9-h | 76 | 21 | 3 | |
| NT.Ha.00.01 | PE9-b(i) | 64.5 | 32 | 2 | PAS: DENO-494555 |
| NT.Ne.00.01 | PE5-a | 78 | 18 | 2 | PAS: DENO-89E427 |
| NY.KD.00.01 | PE9-b(ii) | 64 | | | PAS: YORYM-B3B254 |
| NY.SH.10.04 | PE1-a | 57 | 38 | 5 | Jones (2012) |
| | | 55.5 | 42 | 2.5 | |
| NY.SH.42.03 | BE2-a | 77 | 18 | 5 | |
| NY.SH.42.04 | PE9-b(i) | 62 | 35 | 3 | |
| NY.SH.42.05 | PE9-b(i) | 70 | 27 | 3 | |
| NY.SH.42.06 | PE9-h | 58 | 39 | 2.4 | |
| | | 76.6 | 18.4 | 4.8 | |
| | | 71.1 | 25.5 | 3.1 | |
| | | 37.1 | 61.4 | 1.3 | |
| | | 27.1 | 71.6 | 1.1 | |
| NY.SH.43.04 | BE2-a | 60 | 34 | 4 | |
| NY.SH.43.06 | PE9-g | 60 | 36 | 3 | |
| NY.SH.43.07 | BE2-a | 62 | 33 | 4 | |
| NY.SH.70.05 | PE1-e | 65.6 | 31.8 | 2.6 | |
| | | 67.6 | 29.6 | 2.7 | |
| | | 64.4 | 32.2 | 3.3 | |
| | | 67.7 | 29.5 | 2.7 | |
| | | 71.7 | 23.9 | 4.3 | |
| | | 69.7 | 25.9 | 4.3 | |
| | | 71.5 | 26.6 | 1.5 | |
| | | 94.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | |
| OX.St.08.01 | PE9-b(i) | 80.5 | 18 | 1.5 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| OX.St.08.02 | PE9-b(ii) | 82.5 | 15 | 2.5 | |
| | | 81 | 16.5 | 2.5 | |
| OX.WC.02.01 | PE1-f | 81 | 12.5 | 6.5 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| | | 81.5 | 12.5 | 6 | |
| SF.Bo.93.04 | PE1-c | 57 | 40 | 3 | Hook et al. (2009) |
| SF.Bo.93.05 | PE1-a | 41 | 57 | 2 | |
| SF.Bo.93.06 | PE1-c | 40 | 58 | 2 | |
| SF.Bo.93.07 | PE1-f | 77 | 21 | 2 | |
| SF.Bo.93.08 | PE9-b(i) | 62 | 35 | 3 | |
| SF.Bo.93.09 | PE9-b(i) | 46 | 50 | 4 | |
| SF.Fr.00.01 | PE1-c | 50.9 | 47.2 | 1.9 | West (1998): 40 |
| | | 73 | 24 | 3 | |
| SF.Ix.00.01 | PE5-a | 70 | 27.5 | 2.5 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| | | 66 | 32 | 2 | |
| ST.Co.00.01 | PE1-c | 70 | | | PAS: WMID-694A6C |
| ST.Ha.00.01 | PE9-i | 75.5 | 13.5 | 12.0 | Blakelock et al. (2016) |
| WA.CV.00.01 | PE7-d | 69 | 29 | 2 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| WA.CV.00.02 | PE1-e | 67 | 30.5 | 2.5 | |
| | | 66 | 31.5 | 2.5 | |
| WA.Ro.00.01 | BE2-a | 68 | | | PAS: PAS-2B1E44 |
| Unprov.02 | PE1-a | 75 | 22 | 3 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| | | 65 | 32.5 | 2.5 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unprov.05 | PE7-a | 98 | 1.5 | 0.5 | Brown and Schweizer (1973) |
| Unprov.06 | PE7-c | 72 | 25 | 3 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| Unprov.07 | PE7-a | 88 | 10 | 2 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |

Table 2.2: Collated results of semi-quantitative compositional analyses of gold pendants and beads in database II. Note that for coin pendants of types PE7-a–c the figures refer to applied elements (loops, filigree), rather than the bulk composition of the coin itself.

| **Object** | **Type** | **Ag (%)** | **Au (%)** | **Cu (%)** | **References** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BU.WS.55280.02 | WR-Unidentified | 89 | 3.8 | 4.7 | Caple and Clogg (1995) |
| | | 88.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | |
| BU.WS.55280.03–05 | WR-Unidentified | 85.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 | |
| | | 88.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | |
| | | 87.5 | 3.2 | 5.4 | |
| | | 83.9 | 3.8 | 8.4 | |
| | | 91.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | |
| | | 91.8 | 3 | 3.9 | |
| | | 90.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | |
| | | 90.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | |
| | | 90 | 2.1 | 4.8 | |
| | | 89.3 | 4.4 | 4 | |
| | | 93.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | |
| | | 90 | 3.5 | 3.6 | |
| KE.CD.14.01 | PE9-a | 92 | 2 | 6 | Hawkes et al. (1966) |
| NO.HF.11.01 | WR-SuspHitch | 95 | 1.1 | 3.1 | Hook and La Niece (2000) |
| NO.HF.11.02 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 4.0 | 1.4 | |
| NO.HF.11.03 | WR-SuspHitch | 89 | 9.0 | 1.8 | |
| NO.HF.11.06 | WR4 | 95 | 1.5 | 2.9 | |
| NO.HF.11.08 | WR4 | 93 | 2.9 | 2.9 | |
| NO.HF.22.01 | WR-Misc | 96 | 0.5 | 3.1 | |
| NO.HF.22.02 | WR-Wrapped | 92 | 3.6 | 3.6 | |
| NO.HF.22.03 | WR-SimTw | 91 | 5.1 | 2.7 | |
| NO.HF.22.04 | WR-SimTw | 92 | 5.6 | 2.1 | |
| NO.HF.28.01 | WR-Wrapped | 84 | 13.5 | 2.7 | |
| NO.HF.28.02 | WR-SuspHitch | 91 | 6.4 | 1.9 | |
| NO.HF.28.03 | WR-SuspHitch | 91 | 6.1 | 2.1 | |
| NO.HF.28.04 | WR-SuspHitch | 90 | 6.7 | 2.3 | |
| NO.HF.28.05 | WR-SuspHitch | 93 | 4.1 | 1.9 | |
| NO.HF.28.06 | WR-SuspHitch | 93 | 4.0 | 2.6 | |
| NO.HF.28.07 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 3.4 | 1.8 | |
| NO.HF.28.08 | WR-SuspHitch | 95 | 1.9 | 2.5 | |
| NO.HF.28.09 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 1.8 | 3.3 | |
| NO.HF.28.10 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 3.6 | 1.6 | |
| NO.HF.28.11 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 3.0 | 2.7 | |
| NO.HF.28.12 | WR-SuspHitch | 95 | 2.0 | 2.3 | |
| NO.HF.28.13 | WR-SuspHitch | 96 | 2.0 | 1.3 | |
| NO.HF.28.14 | WR-SuspHitch | 94 | 3.3 | 2.1 | |
| NO.HF.28.15 | WR-SuspHitch | 96 | 3.2 | 0.9 | |
| NO.HF.28.16 | PE10-b | 95 | trace | 2.4 | |
| NO.HF.28.18 | PE8-a | 96 | 0.3 | 3.0 | |
| NY.SH.12.10 | BE2-a | 98.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | Jones (2012) |
| NY.SH.12.16 | BE2-a | 98.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | |
| SF.Bo.93.10 | BE2-b | 94 | 1 | 4 | Hook et al. (2009) |
| SF.Bo.93.11 | BE2-b | 97 | 1 | 1 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SF.Bo.93.13 | BE2-a | 85 | 5 | 9 | |
| SF.Bo.93.14 | BE2-a | 99 | 1 | | |
| SF.Bo.93.15 | BE2-a | 97 | 1 | 1 | |

Table 2.3: Collated results of semi-quantitative analyses of silver objects in database II.

| **Context** | **Species identified** | **Length** | **References** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dallow Road, Luton (Beds.), isolated grave | Panther cowrie | 65mm | Bagshawe (1931); Reese (1991: 181) |
| Marina Drive (Beds.), grave B2 | | 64mm | Matthews (1962: 28); Reese (1991: 181) |
| Marina Drive, grave E3 | | 70mm | Matthews (1962: 32); Reese (1991: 181) |
| Marina Drive, grave F2 | | >50mm | Matthews (1962: 32); Reese (1991: 181) |
| Ellesborough (Bucks.), isolated grave | | 69mm | Reese (1991: 181) |
| Burwell (Cambs.), grave 42 | Panther cowrie | | Lethbridge (1931: 53–4) |
| Hilton (Cambs.) | Panther cowrie | | Woolhouse (2007) |
| Shudy Camps (Cambs.), grave 48 | Panther cowrie | | Lethbridge (1936: 17) |
| Shudy Camps, grave 91 | Panther cowrie | | Lethbridge (1936: 24) |
| Lechlade (Glos.), grave 3 | Panther cowrie | 80mm | Boyle et al. (1998: 55) |
| Lechlade, grave 14 | Panther cowrie | 73mm | Boyle et al. (1998: 59) |
| Lechlade, grave 71 | Panther cowrie | 65mm | Boyle et al. (1998: 85) |
| Lechlade, grave 138 | Panther cowrie | 60mm | Boyle et al. (1998: 112) |
| Breach Downs (Kent) | Tiger cowrie | 77mm | Reese (1991: 180) |
| Bridge (Kent), grave 6 (2 shells) | | | Wilkinson (2008: iv) |
| Bridge, grave 9 | | | Wilkinson (2008: v) |
| Chatham Lines (Kent) | | | Reese (1991: 180) |
| Dover Buckland (Kent), grave 6 | | 69mm | Evison (1987: 217) |
| Eastry (Kent), grave 89:45 | | | Philp and Keller (2002: 12) |
| Eastry, grave 89:20 | | | Philp and Keller (2002: 12) |
| Kingston Down (Kent), grave 142 | | | Faussett (1856: 68) |
| Kingston Down (Kent), grave 299 | | | Faussett (1856: 92) |
| Sibertswold (Kent), grave 180 | Panther cowrie | | Faussett (1856: 133); Reese (1991: 180) |
| Sarre (Kent), grave 238 | Panther cowrie | 70mm | Brent (1868: 314); Reese (1991: 180) |
| Wingham (Kent) | Panther cowrie | 74mm | Conyngham (1844); Reese (1991: 180) |
| Castledyke South (Lincs.), grave 31 | Panther cowrie | fragment | Drinkall and Foreman (1998: 45) |
| Camerton (Som.), grave 100 | Panther cowrie | 66.3mm | Horne (1933: 44–5) |
| Barber's Point (Suff.), grave 6039 | Panther cowrie | | Meredith and Jenman (2014) |
| Exning (Suff.), grave 8 | Panther cowrie | c. 70mm | |
| Farthingdown (Surr.) | | | Reese (1991: 181) |
| Goblin Works (Surr.), grave 4 | Panther cowrie | 66mm | Poulton (1989) |

Table 2.4: Examples of complete cowrie shells from seventh-century graves.

| Object ID | Object type | Gold content | Wear | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KE.SM.00.01 | PE7-a (looped tremissis of Justin II) | Coin: 96%; loop: 75% | Coin: 'somewhat worn'; loop: 'little to no wear' | None |
| KE.SM.00.02 | PE7-a (Luidhard 'medalet') | Coin and loop: 96% | Coin and loop: 'only slightly worn' | Moderate |
| KE.SM.00.03 | PE7-a (looped tremissis) | Coin: 69% | Coin: 'slightly worn' | Moderate |
| KE.SM.00.04 | PE7-c (looped and framed solidus) | Coin: 82%; beaded wire rim: 78%; loop: 77% | Coin, beaded wire rim and loop: 'slight wear' | Moderate |
| KE.SM.00.05 | PE7-a (looped tremissis of St Bertand-de-Comminges) | Coin: 96%; loop: 65% | Coin: 'heavily worn'; loop: 'appreciably worn' | Heavy |
| KE.SM.00.06 | PE7-a (looped tremissis of Agen) | Coin: 92%; loop 80% | Coin: 'slight wear'; loop: 'none' | None |
| KE.SM.00.07 | PE9-h (Roman sard intaglio in gold pendant frame) | Backplate and loop: 75%; beaded wire edging: 76% | 'Slight wear' | Moderate |
| Unprov.06 | PE7-c (looped and framed solidus of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine) | Coin: 90%; filigree frame: 72%; loop: 50% | Coin, frame and loop: 'extreme amount of wear' | Heavy |
| Unprov.07 | PE7-a (looped solidus of Chlothar II, minted at Marseilles) | Coin: 81%; loop: 88% | Coin: 'somewhat worn'; loop: 'slightly worn' | Moderate |
| KE.Gi.27.01 | PE6 (beaded wire pendant) | Body of pendant: 95%; loop: 88%; cross: 80% | 'Very worn' | Heavy |
| KE.KD.205.01 | PE2-e (gold scutiform pendant) | Pendant and loop: 74% | 'Slightly worn' | Moderate |
| KE.KD.235.01 | PE3-a (Style II bracteate) | Face and beaded wire rim: 59%; loop: 60% | 'Little sign of wear' | None |
| KE.KD.253.01 | PE3-misc (Style II bracteate) | Face: 71%; loop: 70% | 'Unworn' | None |
| KE.Si.172.01 | PE7-a (looped tremissis of Verdun) | Coin: 65%; loop: 54% | Coin: 'some wear'; loop: 'little to no wear' | None |
| KE.Si.172.02 | PE7-a (looped tremissis of Marsal) | Coin: 48%; loop: 27% | Coin: 'much wear'; loop: 'somewhat worn' | Heavy |
| KE.Si.172.03 | PE1-e (composite disc pendant) | Backplate: 63%; beaded wire rim: 67%; loop: 68% | 'Somewhat worn' | Heavy |
| KE.Si.172.04 | PE9-f (reticulated glass pendant) | Backplate: 62%; collar: 60%; beaded | 'Scarcely worn' | None |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | wire rim: 45%; loop: 57% | | |
| KE.Si.172.05 | PE9-h (garnet intaglio pendant) | Backplate: 71%; loop: 64% | 'Heavily worn' | Heavy |
| KE.Si.172.06 | PE9-b(i) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 72%; beaded wire rim: 70%; loop: 71% | 'Showing wear' | Heavy |
| KE.Si.172.07 | PE9-a (amethyst cabochon pendant) | Backplate: 53%; collar: 52%; loop: 54% | 'Slight wear' | Moderate |
| KE.Si.172.08 | PE9-a (amethyst cabochon pendant) | Backplate and loop: 52%; collar: 46%; beaded wire rim: 71% | 'Slight wear' | Moderate |
| KE.Si.172.09 | PE9-e (millefiori disc pendant) | Backplate: 53%; loop: 49% | 'Showing wear' | Heavy |
| KE.Ba.48.01 | PE9-b(i) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 72%; beaded wire rim: 75%; loop: 72% | 'Showing wear' | Heavy |
| KE.Ba.48.02 | PE9-b(ii) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 68%; beaded wire rim and loop: 72% | 'Showing wear' | Heavy |
| KE.Ba.48.03 | PE9-b(i) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 62%; beaded wire rim: 67%; loop: 56% | 'Slight wear' | Moderate |
| KE.Ba.48.04 | PE9-b(ii) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate and loop: 54% | 'Slight wear' | Moderate |
| KE.Ba.34.01 | PE9-b(i) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate, sash and loop: 59% | 'Very slightly worn' | None |
| KE.Ba.44.01 | PE9-b(i) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 54%; collar: 56%; loop: 75% | 'Slightly worn' | Moderate |
| KE.Oz.00.01 | PE9-b(ii) (cabochon garnet pendant) | Backplate: 53%; loop: 59% | 'Very worn' | Heavy |
| KE.Fi.07.15 | PE7-a (looped solidus of Sigebert II/III, minted at Marseilles) | Coin: 40%; loop: 55% | Coin: 'somewhat worn'; loop: 'also worn' | Heavy |
| KE.Fi.07.25 | PE7-a (looped debased PADA thrymsa) | N/A | 'Slightly worn' | Moderate |

Table 4.1: Gold contents and assessment of the wear of pendants from Kentish cemeteries examined by Hawkes et al. (1966); wear is converted into a standardised system for comparison with other finds.

| Grave reference | Number of pins | Pin type (after Høilund-Nielsen (2013) | Material | Position in relation to the necklace |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BU.BC.108 | 1 | PI1-f | Silver | Amongst |
| BU.Wo.2168 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Copper-alloy | Just below |
| BU.WS.55280 | 1 | PI1-c | Iron | Just above |
| CA.EH.60 | 1 | PI1-b | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| CA.MW.65 | 1 | PI1-f | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| CA.MW.69 | 1 | PI1-f | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| CA.MW.82 | 1 | PI2-b | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| CA.SC.71 | 1 | PI1-f | Copper-alloy | Uncertain |
| EY.Un.31 | 1 | PI1-f | Silver | Uncertain |
| KE.BD.06 | 1 | PI1-c | Iron | Towards one end |
| KE.BD.18 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Copper-alloy | Amongst? |
| KE.BD.83 | 1 | PI1-c | Copper-alloy | Just below |
| KE.BD.132 | 1 | PI1-e | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| KE.BD.134 | 1 | PI2-b | Silver | Amongst |
| KE.BD.155 | 1 | PI2-b | Silver | Amongst |
| KE.Ea.76:36 | 1 | PI1-e | Silver | Just above |
| KE.Ea.89:05 | 1 | PI1-g | Copper-alloy | Just above |
| KE.Ea.89:20 | 1 | PI2-b | Silver | Towards one end |
| KE.Fi.16 | 1 | PI1-f | Copper-alloy | Just below |
| KE.Fi.96 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Iron | Towards one end |
| KE.Fi.124 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Iron | Amongst |
| KE.Fi.182 | 2 | PI1-g, PI1-f | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| KE.Fi.187 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Iron | Amongst |
| KE.Po.73:38 | 1 | PI1-c | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| KE.Po.02:12 | 1 | PI1-c | Copper-alloy | Just below |
| KE.Po.02:13 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| KE.PW.7095 | 1 | PI1-f | | Towards one end |
| KE.Sw.C1138 | 1 | PI-unclassified | Copper-alloy | Towards one end |
| KE.Sw.C2401 | 1 | PI1-c | Iron | Just below |
| KE.Sw.W1279 | 1 | PI1-e | Copper-alloy | Just below? |
| LI.Cl.50 | 1 | PI1-e | Copper-alloy | Just above |
| NY.SH.10 | 1 | PI1-f | Silver | Amongst |
| OX.Di.12 | 1 | PI1-f | Iron | Amongst |
| SF.BH.11 | 1 | PI1-c | Silver | Just below |

Table 5.1: Instances of pins possibly associated with necklaces recorded in database I.

| Grave | Position | Context | Necklace components | Associated objects | Associated osteological data | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BU.Bo.01 | Under pelvis | Probable bag collection | Amethyst cabochon pendant | Miscellaneous copper-alloy, iron, lead and bone objects | Middle adult I (26–35 years old), probable female | Boyle et al. (2000) |
| CA.WF.02 | By lower right leg | Bag collection | Five amethyst beads | Copper-alloy workbox, Roman copper-alloy brooch, spindle whorl, two hobnails | Adolescent (12–17 years old), probable female | Lucy et al. (2009: 91–4, fig. 4) |
| DE.CL.01 | Position in relation to body unclear | Inside a wooden casket | Glass cabochon pendant, eight silver bulla pendants, two silver biconical beads | Glass palm cup, bone comb, canine tooth | | Bateman (1848: 94–5) |
| EY.Ga.19 | By lower right leg | Placed strung in grave | Ten glass beads, silver biconical bead | None | | Mortimer (1905: 252) |
| GL.Le.145/2 | Between lower legs | Possible bag collection | Two copper-alloy wire rings, six glass beads | None | Middle adult II (36–45 years old), probable female | Boyle et al. (1998: 115, fig. 5.26) |
| HA.WP.93 | Rings and bead by upper right arm, pendant on wrist | Rings and bead in a possible bag collection | Gold composite disc pendant, two silver wire rings, glass bead | None | Middle adult I (26–35 years old), female | Hawkes and Grainger (2003: 87, fig. 2.19) |
| KE.Ba.06 | Above right shoulder | Possible bag collection | Amethyst bead | Copper-alloy bracelet, central section of a (composite?) disc brooch, a piece of scrap glass, two glass beads attached to chatelaine rings | | Faussett (1856: 136–7) |
| KE.BD.110 | Between lower legs | Possible bag collection | Two looped silver sceattas, thirteen glass beads, silver wire ring | None | Middle adult I (26–35 years old), female | Evison (1987: 241, fig. 78) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KE.BD.124 | Below the feet | Possibly originally contained within a wooden casket; there had been some minor post-depositional disturbance, probably by burrowing animals | Two amethyst beads | None | Middle adult I (26 – 35 years old), unknown sex | Evison (1987: 243, fig. 80) |
| KE.BD.133 | Above the head, towards edge of grave | Possible bag collection | Metal bead of type BE2-c, one monochrome glass bead, one polychrome glass bead | None | Middle adult II (36–45 years old), female | Evison (1987: 245, fig. 81) |
| KE.BD.141 | Near the waist | Possible bag collection | Pierced Roman coin pendant, cowrie shell pendant, two glass beads | Copper-alloy bracelet, iron and copper-alloy pin fragments | Young adult (18–25 years old), probable male | Evison (1987: 248, fig. 82) |
| KE.Cu.215 | At left hip | Possible bag collection | Two amethyst beads, reticulated glass pendant | Comb? | Young adult (18–25 years old), female | Blackmore et al. (2006: 5–7) |
| KE.Fi.138 | At neck | Probable bag collection | Repurposed anthropomorphic mount | None | Young adult (18–25 years old), female | Hawkes and Grainger (2006: 97–101) |
| KE.Po.02:08 | In region of waist | Possible bag collection | Thirteen glass beads, one amber bead | None | | Philp (2002) |
| KE.Po.73:51 | Towards the centre of the grave | Possible bag collection | Two copper-alloy pendants, three copper-alloy wire rings, two glass beads | None | | Philp (1973: 178) |
| KE.Si.133 | At the left hip | Possible bag collection | Large annular twist bead, amber bead, two glass beads | None | | Faussett (1856: 123) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KE.SP.73b | Inside right knee | Possible bag collection | Four silver wire rings, silver pendant, miscellaneous bead | None | Adolescent (12–17 years old), female | ASKED; Sue Brunning pers. comm. |
| KE.SP.323 | Foot of the grave | Inside a wooden casket | Six glass beads, three amethyst beads, cowrie shell bead, three organic pendants | Two glass fragments | | ASKED; Sue Brunning pers. comm. |
| LI.CD.76 | Under left pelvis | Possible bag collection | Three glass beads, amber bead, copper-alloy pendant | None | Child II (6–11 years old), unsexed | Drinkall and Foreman (1998: 58, fig. 25) |
| NO.HF.18 | To the left side of the deceased | A spread of objects down the side of the grave | Gold composite disc pendant | Iron shears, copper-alloy bracelet, iron firesteel, iron and copper-alloy suspension complex, copper-alloy workbox, silver linked pins | | Penn (2000: 18, fig. 25) |
| NO.HF.28 | At the edge of the grave | A spread of objects down the side of the grave | Twenty-one silver bulla pendants, openwork gold pendant | Two spindle whorls, fragmentary bone comb | | Penn (2000: 27–9, fig. 39) |
| NO.HF.33 | Near to the grave edge, to left of body | Bag collection | Fourteen silver wire rings, two amethyst beads, nine wire-mounted beads, eight glass beads | Silver toilet set, chatelaine | | Penn (2000: 31–4, figs. 44–6) |
| NY.SH.52 | Towards centre of grave | Possible bag collection | Fifteen glass beads | Two glass fragments | | Sherlock (2012: 35) |
| OX.Ye.16 | Above left shoulder | Possible bag collection | Amethyst bead | Two iron keys, bone disc, copper-alloy disc, chatelaine | | Dickinson (1977: 237) |
| SF.Bo.93 | To right side of deceased | Box collection | Sixteen silver wire rings, looped gold solidus, four | Composite disc brooch | | Scull (2009a: 16–8) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | gold disc pendants, two gold cabochon pendants, five silver biconical beads, wire-mounted glass bead, five glass beads | | | |
| SF.Bu.4275 | | Bag collection | Two silver wire rings, thirteen silver bulla pendants, two looped tremisses, glass bead | Two copper-alloy strap-ends, two pins, two cut garnets, seventeen uncut garnets | | Scull (2009a: 153–4) |
| SF.Co.30 | In the region of the neck | Possible bag collection | Gold coin pendant, six silver wire rings, silver bulla pendant, copper-alloy biconical beads, nineteen glass beads, three shell beads, wire-mounted glass bead, crystal bead, three amethyst beads | Silver toilet set | Mature adult (45+ years old), female | Penn (2011: 27–31) |

Table 5.2: Non-worn necklaces.

# APPENDIX I: SITE GAZETTEER

## BEDFORDSHIRE

Chamberlain's Barn, Leighton Buzzard (492500 226500)
Wardown Park Museum, Luton
Bibliography: Hyslop (1963)
Abbreviation: BE.CB

Harrold (495300 257200)
Bedfordshire Museum
Bibliography: Eagles and Evison (1963)
Abbreviation: BE.Ha

Kempston (503100 247400)
Bedford Museum, British Museum
Bibliography: Kennett (1973); Fisher (1971)
Abbreviation: BE.Ke

Marina Drive (500000 221300)
Wardown Park Museum, Luton
Bibliography: Matthews (1962)
Abbreviation: BE.MD

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Bottledump Corner, Tattenhoe (482940 232810)
Buckinghamshire County Museum
Bibliography: Parkhouse and Smith (1996)
Abbreviation: BU.BC

Boveney
Buckinghamshire County Museum
Bibliography: Boyle et al. (2002)
Abbreviation: BU.Bo

High Wycombe (486600 193100)
British Museum
Bibliography: Bruce-Mitford (1941)
Abbreviation: BU.HW

Westbury-by-Shenley (482900 235600)
Buckinghamshire County Museum
Bibliography: Ivens et al. (1995)
Abbreviation: BU.WS

Wolverton (480860 240490)
Buckinghamshire County Museum
Bibliography: Hancock and Zeepvat (2018)
Abbreviation: BU.Wo

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Burwell (559000 266500)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Bibliography: Lethbridge (1931); Fox (1923): 262–3, pl. XXXIV
Abbreviation: CA.Bu

Cherry Hinton (548400 255500)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Kennett (1973)
Abbreviation: CA.CH

Edix Hill (Barrington A) (537300 249500)
Bibliography: Malim and Hines (1998)
Abbreviation: CA.EH

Field's Farm, Ely (553290 277630)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Fowler (1948)
Abbreviation: CA.FF

Hooper's Field (Barrington B)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Lethbridge et al. (1935)
Abbreviation: CA.Ba

Kings Garden Hostel, Cambridge (544200 258200)
Bibliography: Dodwell et al. (2004)
Abbreviation: CA.KG

Little Wilbraham (556000 257700)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Kennett (1973)
Abbreviation: CA.LW

Melbourn (538200 243800)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Wilson (1956)
Abbreviation: CA.Me

Melbourn, Water Lane (538300 243900)
Cambridgeshire County Council Archive
Bibliography: Duncan et al. (2003)
Abbreviation: CA.MW

Quy (552500 251000)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Kennett (1973)

Abbreviation: CA.Qu

Shudy Camps (560400 244400)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Lethbridge (1936)
Abbreviation: CA.SC

Stretham (552000 275000)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Bibliography: Lethbridge (1953); Kennett (1973)
Abbreviation: CA.St

Trumpington
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Bibliography: Evans et al. (2018)
Abbreviation: CA.Tr

Westfield Farm (552600 279900)
Bibliography: Lucy et al. (2010)
Abbreviation: CA.WF

## DERBYSHIRE

Cow Low (410200 373000)
Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Bibliography: Bateman (1848); Howarth (1899); Ozanne (1962–3); Speake (1989), fig. 73
Abbreviation: DE.CL

Galley Low (421400 356400)
Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Bibliography: Bateman (1848); Howarth (1899); Ozanne (1962–3)
Abbreviation: DE.GL

Stand Low (415900 353400)
Bibliography: Bateman (1848); Ozanne (1962–3)
Abbreviation: DE.SL

White Low (422500 359800)
Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Bibliography: Bateman (1848); Howarth (1899); Ozanne (1962–3); Lester (1976)
Abbreviation: DE.Wh

Wigber Low (420500 351300)
British Museum; Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Bibliography: Collis (1983); Youngs et al. (1988), 235–7
Abbreviation: DE.WL

## DORSET

Bradford Peverell (366110 092780)
Bibliography: Keen (1980); Auton (2010)
Abbreviation: DO.BP

Trumpet Major, Fordington (370280 090060)
Dorset County Museum
Bibliography: Green (1985)
Abbreviation: DO.TM

Woodyates (403900 119500)
Wiltshire Museum, Devizes
Bibliography: Meaney (1964); Cherryson (2005)
Abbreviation: DO.Wo

## DURHAM

Sacriston
Bowes Museum
Bibliography: Petts and Gerrard (2006)
DU.Sa

## EAST YORKSHIRE

Eastburn (500000 456300)
Hull and East Riding Museum
Bibliography: Sheppard (1939a)
Abbreviation: EY.Ea

Elloughton (494100 427800)
Hull and East Riding Museum
Bibliography: Sheppard (1940b)
Abbreviation: EY.El

Everthorpe (490000 431000)
Hull and East Riding Museum
Bibliography: Loveluck (1994); Meaney (1964)
Abbreviation: EY.Ev

Garton Green Lane Crossing (498800 457700)
Hull and East Riding Museum
Bibliography: Mortimer (1905)
Abbreviation: EY.Ga

Garton Station (498200 457800)
British Museum
Bibliography: Loveluck (1994) pl. 5.2; Geake (1997)
Abbreviation: EY.GS

Painsthorpe Wold (482300 458200)
Hull and East Riding Museum
Bibliography: Mortimer (1905)
Abbreviation: EY.PW

Uncleby (482200 459400)
Yorkshire Museum
Bibliography: Smith (1912); Hansen (2017)
Abbreviation: EY.Un

**ESSEX**

Prittlewell (587840 187390)
Central Museum, Southend-on-Sea
Bibliography: Tyler (1988)
Abbreviation: ES.Pr

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Butler's Field, Lechlade (421160 200140)
Corinium Museum
Bibliography: Boyle et al. (1998); Boyle et al. (2011)
Abbreviation: GL.Le

Kemble (398870 197590)
Corinium Museum
Bibliography: Wilkinson (1988)
Abbreviation: GL.Ke

**HAMPSHIRE**

Lower Brook Street, Winchester (448400 129500)
Bibliography: Hawkes (1990); Biddle (1975)
Abbreviation: HA.LB

Preshaw (458000 124000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Kendrick and Hawkes (1937)
Abbreviation: HA.Pr

Portway West (433700 146400)
Bibliography: Stoodley (2006)
Abbreviation: HA.PW

Snell's Corner (470700 115300)
Cumberland House Museum, Portsmouth
Bibliography: Knocker (1956)
Abbreviation: HA.SC

St Mary's Stadium, Southampton (442920 111993)
Sea City Museum, Southampton
Bibliography: Birbeck (2005)
Abbreviation: HA.SM

Twyford (448380 125016)
Winchester City Museum
Bibliography: Egging Dinwiddy (2011)
Abbreviation: HA.Tw

Winnall (449410 130160)
Winchester City Museum
Bibliography: Meaney and Hawkes (1970)
Abbreviation: HA.Tw

Worthy Park (450000 132900)
Winchester City Museum
Bibliography: Hawkes and Grainger (2003)
Abbreviation: HA.WP

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

King Harry Lane, Verulamium (513100 206700)
Bibliography: Ager (1989)
Abbreviation: HE.KH

**KENT**

Barfriston (626500 148850)[1]
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Faussett (1856); NIS; Richardson (2005); Hawkes et al. (1966)
Abbreviation: KE.Ba

Bekesbourne (620750 154890)
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Faussett (1856); Richardson (2005)
Abbreviation: KE.Be

Breach Downs (620670 149000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Conyngham (1844b); Croker (1844); Richardson (2005)
Abbreviation: KE.Br

Bridge (618600 153730)
Canterbury Museums and Galleries
Bibliography: Wilkinson (2008); Richardson (2005: 13)
Abbreviation: KE.Bg

Buckland, Dover (631000 143000)
British Museum, Dover Museum
Bibliography: Evison (1987); Parfitt and Anderson (2012)
Abbreviation: KE.BD

Chatham Lines (576150 168350)
Ashmolean Museum

[1] Barfriston was considered by Bryan Fausset to be a cemetery separate from that at Sibertswold, but later assessment has concluded the graves probably all belong to a single cemetery (Richardson 2005: 72).

Bibliography: Richardson (2005); MacGregor and Bolick (1993)
Abbreviation: KE.CL

Chartham Down (610970 154260)
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Douglas (1793); Faussett (1856); Richardson (2005) 18; Hawkes et al. (1966)
Abbreviation: KE.CD

Cuxton (572000 167350)
Bibliography: Blackmore et al. (2006); Blackmore (2006); Mackinder (2006); Reynolds (2011)
Abbreviation: KE.Cu

Dover Hill (623800 137590)
Dover Museum
Bibliography: Richardson (2005) 36–7, 211–4
Abbreviation: KE.DH

Eastry (631150 153730)
Roman Painted House, Dover
Biography: Philp and Keller (2002); Welch (2008)
Abbreviation: KE.Ea

Finglesham (632500 153400)
Maison Dieu Ospringe, Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Hawkes and Grainger (2006); Hawkes et al. (1966)
Abbreviation: KE.Fi

Gilton (628160 158180)
Ashmolean Museum, Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Hawkes et al. (1966); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 25; Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 8
Abbreviation: KE.Gi

High Meadow, Dover (631010 141970)
Dover Museum
Bibliography: Evison (1967); Richardson (2005) 28
Abbreviation: KE.HM

Huggin's Field, Milton Regis (590500 164200)
British Museum, Dover Museum
Bibliography: Rigold and Webster (1970); Smith (1908); Richardson (2005) 53–4, 266–7
Abbreviation: KE.HF

King's Field, Faversham (601220 160920)
British Museum, Fitzwilliam Museum, Ashmolean Museum, Canterbury Museum, Maidstone Museum, Rochester Museum, Birmingham Museum, Farnham Museum, Pitt-Rivers Museum, V&A
Bibliography: Richardson (2005) 34–5; MacGregor and Bolick (1993); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 26, 53–4; Dalton (1912)
Abbreviation: KE.Fa

Kingston Down (620200 151950)
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Faussett (1856); Wright (1853); Richardson (2005); Hawkes et al. (1966); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 50–1
Abbreviation: KE.KD

Milton Regis (590490 164770)
British Museum, Maidstone Museum
Bibliography: Hawkes and Grove (1963); Smith (1926); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 54–5
Abbreviation: KE.MR

Monkton (628860 165300)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Hawkes and Hogarth (1974); Perkins and Hawkes (1984); Brugmann (2004) fig. 166
Abbreviation: KE.Mo

Old Westgate Farm, Canterbury (631010 141970)
The Beaney, Canterbury
Bibliography: Webster (1982); Bennett (1982); Frere et al. (1987); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 26; Richardson (2005) 16–7
Abbreviation: KE.OW

Ozengell (635700 165400)
Liverpool Museum, British Museum, Powell-Cotton Museum, Ramsgate Public Library
Bibliography: Richardson (2005)
Abbreviation: KE.Oz

Pilgrim's Way I (581300 157500)
Maidstone Museum
Bibliography: Richardson (2005) 79; Kelly (1967)
Abbreviation: KE.Pi

Pilgrim's Way II (559470 159580)
Wessex Archaeology
Bibliography: Stoodley (2015)
Abbreviation: KE.PW

Polhill (550540 158900)
KARU Archives
Bibliography: Philp (1973); Philp (2002)
Abbreviation: KE.Po

Priory Hill, Dover (631000 143000)[2]
British Museum
Bibliography: Rigold and Webster (1970); Richardson (2005) 27
Abbreviation: KE.PH

Riseley, Horton Kirby (556250 167540)
Dartford Borough Museum
Bibliography: Anon. (1938); Cumberland (1940); Eagles et al. (2016) 96; Richardson (2005) 43
Abbreviation: KE.Ri

Rondeau Estate, Sittingbourne (590070 163860)
British Museum
Bibliography: Richardson (2005)
Abbreviation: KE.RE

Saltwood (615750 136950)
CTRL archives
Bibliography: Riddler et al. (2006); Riddler and Trevarthen (2006); Walton Rogers (2006); Reynolds (2011)
Abbreviation: KE.Sw

Sarre (626100 165050)
British Museum, Maidstone Museum
Bibliography: Brent (1866); Brent (1868); Perkins (1987); Perkins (1991); Perkins (1992); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 48–50
Abbreviation: KE.Sa

Sibertswold (626500 148850)
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Faussett (1856); NIS; Richardson (2005); Hawkes et al. (1966)
Abbreviation: KE.Si

Springhead (561800 172750)
Bibliography: Andrews et al. (2011)
Abbreviation: KE.Sh

St Martin's Church, Canterbury (615850 157770)
Liverpool Museum
Bibliography: Grierson (1952); Hawkes et al. (1966)
Abbreviation: KE.SM

St Peter's Tip, Broadstairs (637500 169300)
British Museum
Bibliography: Hogarth (1973); Evison (1979) fig. 36; ASKED; Richardson (2005) 14–5
Abbreviation: KE.SP

Teynham (596900 163900)
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Bibliography: Payne (1895a); Hines (2000a)
Abbreviation: KE.Te

Thorne Farm (633393 164914)
Thanet Archaeological Unit
Bibliography: Perkins (1985)
Abbreviation: KE.TF

Thurnham (580660 157810)
Bibliography: Beck (1940)
Abbreviation: KE.Th

Valetta House, Broadstairs (639450 167090)
Bibliography: Hurd and Smith (1911); Richardson (2005: 13–4)
Abbreviation: KE.VH

Watt's Avenue, Rochester (574020 167950)
Rochester Museum
Bibliography: Payne (1895b) lv; Payne (1897) liv–lviii
Abbreviation: KE.WA

Westbere (619930 161550)
The Beaney, Canterbury
Bibliography: Jessup (1946)
Abbreviation: KE.We

Wingham (624980 156900)
British Museum
Bibliography: Conyngham (1844a); Akerman (1855)
Abbreviation: KE.Wi

Wye Downs (607100 146800)
British Museum
Bibliography: Richardson (2005) 21–22; Webster and Backhouse (1991) 55; ASKED
Abbreviation: KE.Wy

## LINCOLNSHIRE

Castle Bytham (499000 318000)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Bibliography: Akerman (1852)
Abbreviation: LI.CB

Castledyke South (503100 421700)
North Lincolnshire Museum

[2] Probably from the same site as the Dover Buckland cemetery.

Bibliography: Drinkall and Foreman (1998); Sheppard (1939b, 1940a)
Abbreviation: LI.CD

Cleatham (493200 400800)
North Lincolnshire Museum
Bibliography: Leahy (2007)
Abbreviation: LI.Cl

Glentham
The Collection, Lincoln
Bibliography: White (1982)
Abbreviation: LI.Gl

Riby Park (518600 407800)
The Collection, Lincoln
Bibliography: Geake (1997); Meaney (1964)
Abbreviation: LI.RP

Sheffield's Hill (490900 415800)
North Lincolnshire Museum
Bibliography: Leahy and Williams (2001); Buckberry (2004)
Abbreviation: LI.SH

## GREATER LONDON

45–47 Floral Street, London (530310 181040)
Museum of London
Bibliography: Blackmore (2002); Cowie and Blackmore (2012)
Abbreviation: LO.FS

Rainham (555400 184000)
Finds now lost
Bibliography: Evison (1955); Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 23
Abbreviation: LO.Ra

St Martin in the Fields (530084 180524)
Museum of London
Bibliography: Burton (2007); Cowie and Blackmore (2012); Marzinzik et al (2008); Telfer (2010)
Abbreviation: LO.MF

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Desborough (480500 283000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Baker (1880); Webster and Backhouse (1991), 28–9
Abbreviation: NH.De

Martin's Lane, Hardingstone (476400 257400)
Northamptonshire County Council Archive
Bibliography: Haworth (2018)
Abbreviation: NH.ML

Oundle (503300 289000)
Bibliography: Maull and Masters (2005)
Abbreviation: NH.Ou

Wakerley (494100 298300)
Bibliography: Cook (1978)
Abbreviation: NH.Wa

Wootton Fields (476600 256300)
Bibliography: Chapman et al. (2005)
Abbreviation: NH.WF

## NORFOLK

Bacton (633000 335000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Speake (1970); Ellis (1847); Bland and Loriot (2010) no. 828; Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 27
Abbreviation: NO.Ba

Harford Farm, Caistor-by-Norwich (622400 304300)
Norwich Castle Museum
Bibliography: Penn (2000)
Abbreviation: NO.HF

Winfarthing
Norwich Castle Museum
Bibliography: Naylor (2016); Hilts (2019); Pestell (2018)
Abbreviation: NO.Wi

Wilton (573000 288000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Archibald (2013b); Kendrick (1937); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 27–8; Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 17
Abbreviation: Wl

## NORTH YORKSHIRE

Acklam Wold (479200 461100)
British Museum
Bibliography: Mortimer (1905)
Abbreviation: NO.AW

Arncliffe (393412 471687)
Dales County Life Museum
Bibliography: Lunnon and Martlew (2016); Martlew (2013)
Abbreviation: NY.Ar

Catterick Bridge
Bibliography: Cramp (2013)
Abbreviation: NY.CB

Seamer (502800 484100)
Hull Museums and Galleries
Bibliography: Wright (1865)
Abbreviation: NY.Se

Street House (473900 519650)
Kirkleatham Museum
Bibliography: Sherlock (2012)
Abbreviation: NY.SH

West Heslerton
Bibliography: Haughton and Powesland (1999)
Abbreviation: NY.WH

Womersley (453000 419000)
Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Bibliography: Howarth (1899); Speake (1970)
Abbreviation: NY.Wo

**OXFORDSHIRE**

Didcot Power Station (450500 192000)
Bibliography: Boyle et al. (1995)
Abbreviation: OX.Di

Ducklington (436300 207200)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Chambers (1975)
Abbreviation: OX.Du

Longcot (427000 190000)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.Lo

Long Wittenham (453900 193600)
British Museum
Bibliography: Akerman (1862); Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.LW

North Leigh (438600 214500)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Leeds (1940); Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.NL

Standlake Down (438700 204400)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Stone (1864); Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.St

Stanton Harcourt (441100 205100)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Harden and Treweeks (1945)
OX.SH

Wormwood Close, Ducklington (436000 207600)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Stone (1860); Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.WC

Yelford (436910 204980)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Dickinson (1977)
Abbreviation: OX.Ye

**SOMERSET**

Buckland Dinham (374800 150200)
Museum of Somerset
Bibliography: Horne (1926)
Abbreviation: SO.BD

Burnett
Bristol City Museum
Bibliography: Bulleid (1922)
Abbreviation: SO.Bu

Camerton (368600 196590)
Museum of Somerset
Bibliography: Horne (1928); Horne (1933); Wedlake (1958) 96–7
Abbreviation: SO.Ca

Cannington (325110 140390)
Museum of Somerset
Bibliography: Rahtz et al. (2000)
Abbreviation: SO.Cn

**STAFFORDSHIRE**

Forsbrook (396000 341000)
British Museum
Bibliography: Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 3; Bland and Loriot (2010) no. 523
Abbreviation: ST.Fo

**SUFFOLK**

Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (651800 289900)
Suffolk County Council Archive
Bibliography: Scull (2009b); Newman (1996); West (1998)
Abbreviation: SF.BH

Boss Hall (614000 245400)

Colchester and Ipswich Museums
Bibliography: Scull (2009a); Webster and Backhouse (1991) 51–53
Abbreviation: SF.Bo

Bungay (634700 289100)
Bibliography: Rainbird-Clarke (1951)
Abbreviation: SF.Bn

Buttermarket, Ipswich (616000 245000)
Colchester and Ipswich Museums
Bibliography: Scull (2009a)
Abbreviation: SF.Bu

Coddenham (612000 253800)
Ipswich Museum
Bibliography: Penn (2011)
Abbreviation: SF.Co

Covehithe
Corning Museum of Glass
Bibliography: Griffiths (1994)
Abbreviation: SF.Cv

Eriswell
Suffolk County Council Archive
Bibliography: Brugmann (2004); Peake (2013)
Abbreviation: SF.Er

Exning (561300 265600)
Suffolk County Council Archive, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Bibliography: Newton (2020); Ridgeway (1931): 521
Abbreviation: SF.Ex

Freston (617000 239000)
Ipswich Museum
Bibliography: West (1998)
Abbreviation: SF.Fr.

Hadleigh Road, Ipswich (614600 244500)
Ipswich Museum
Bibliography: Layard (1907); West (1998) fig. 85; Brugmann (2004)
Abbreviation: SF.HR

Ixworth
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Warren (1863); Kendrick (1937); MacGregor and Bolick (1993) 159; Webster and Backhouse (1991) 26–7
Abbreviation: SF.Ix

Pakefield (651900 289700)
Bibliography: Newman (1996); Abdy and Williams (2006) no. 20
Abbreviation: SF.Pk

Palgrave
Bibliography: Manning (1859)
Abbreviation: SF.Pa

**SURREY**

Ewell
British Museum
Bibliography: Webster and Backhouse (1991) 54
Abbreviation: SY.Ew

Farthingdown (529900 157800)
Guildford Museum
Bibliography: Flower (1874)
Abbreviation: SY.Fa

Goblin Works (518230 156720)
Guilford Museum
Bibliography: Poulton (1989)
Abbreviation: SY.GW

Mitcham (527000 168100)
Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Bibliography: Bidder and Morris (1959)
Abbreviation: SY.Mi

**SUSSEX**

Alfriston (551600 103700)
Lewes Castle Museum
Bibliography: Welch (1983); Brugmann (2004)
Abbreviation: SU.Al

**WARWICKSHIRE**

Bidford-on-Avon (409900 251800)
Bibliography: Humphreys et al. (1923); Humphreys et al. (1925)
Abbreviation: WA.BA

Compton Verney (431000 252000)
Ashmolean Museum
Bibliography: Pegge (1775); Smith (1904)
Abbreviation: WA.CV

Newton Lodge (451000 278000)
Bibliography: Smith (1904)
Abbreviation: WA.NL

Wasperton (426500 258500)

Warwick Museum
Bibliography: Carver et al. (2009)
Abbreviation: WA.Wa

## WILTSHIRE

Abbeymeads, Blunsdon St. Andrew (414300 189900)
Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Bibliography: McSloy et al. (2009)
Abbreviation: WI.Ab

Brunkard's Yard (416600 160400)
Devizes Museum
Bibliography: Youngs (1992)
Abbreviation: WI.BY

Barnes Place, Mere (318334 132247)
Salisbury Museum
Bibliography: Farwell (1995)
Abbreviation: WI.Me

Collingbourne Ducis (424630 154190)
Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
Bibliography: Egging Dinwiddy and Stoodley (2016)
Abbreviation: WI.CD

Old Dairy, Amesbury (416200 142000)
Salisbury Museum
Bibliography: Harding and Stoodley (2017)
Abbreviation: WI.OD

Roundway Down (400590 164760)
Devizes Museum
Bibliography: Jackson (1851); Robinson (1977/78); Semple and Williams (2001)
Abbreviation: WI.RD

Shrewton (406580 144460)
Salisbury Museum
Bibliography: Eagles et al (2016)
Abbreviation: WI.Sh

Swallowcliffe Down (396700 125500)
Salisbury Museum
Bibliography: Speake (1989)
Abbreviation: WI.SD

Yatesbury (407080 170960)
Bibliography: Smith (1879)
Abbreviation: WI.Ya

# APPENDIX II: OBJECT TYPOLOGY

## 9.1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the following typological outline is to present a detailed discussion of the individual object types covered by the current project, informed both by observations made during extensive data collection and the author's first-hand examination of a large sample of the material during museum visits. For consistency, the structure and naming conventions of this typological outline closely follows that of Høilund Nielsen (2013). In some cases, categories have been expanded or slightly reworked, partly to account for the larger data sample considered by the current project. These reworkings or expansions are signposted clearly in the following discussion.

## 9.2: PENDANT TYPOLOGY

Many of the pendants considered here, especially those constructed from precious metals, feature a suspension loop. These loops themselves can be classified according to a small number of types, which are discussed in chapter 2 (see above, chapter 3.2.1.3). A small number of pendants, especially those made of organic materials, are perforated, and here they are distinguished from beads by the position of the perforation, close to one edge of the object, rather than in the middle. A handful of pendants are suspended from miniature wire rings; these have been classified as a single object for the purposes of the current project.

### 9.2.1: COMPOSITE DISC PENDANTS (PE1)

These are circular disc pendants, typically measuring between 20–35mm in diameter. Almost all are constructed primarily from gold and feature additional applied elements, including beaded wire, filigree and gemstone or glass inlays. Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 211) typology subsumes all composite disc pendants into a single type (PE1). All are dated to the latest phase of female furnished burial, AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). While there is a high degree of individuality within the designs (unsurprisingly, given that these items must represent bespoke, 'commissioned' pieces), a shared repertoire of design features exists, and it is on this basis that the following classification of sub-types is proposed. It is rare to find more than one composite disc pendant, of any type, on a necklace. Graves producing more than one composite disc pendant include grave 92 at Sheffield's Hill (Lincs.), with two, grave 56 at Riseley (Kent), with three and the largest single collection, comprised of four pendants, from Boss Hall, grave 93. Most of the proposed sub-types of composite disc pendants show little obvious patterning in terms of their distribution, and thus are an illustration of the spread of fashions and styles across a relatively wide area.

**PE1-a (simple concentric type)**
**Number in database:** 10

**Figs.:** 9.1, 9.87

**Description:** The main design feature of these pendants are concentric circles, typically delineated by beaded or plaited wires and arranged around a central boss with a garnet or other setting. The spaces between the rings of beaded wire are typically densely filled with filigree designs or wires arranged in continuous figure-of-eight twists.

**PE1-b (simple cruciform type)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** Pendants of this sub-type feature simple cruciform or saltaire designs formed from beaded or plaited wires. The arms of the cross radiate outwards from a central boss, either of domed metal or a simple garnet inlay, and

terminate at the edges of the pendant. Occasionally, an additional piece of beaded wire divides the space between the arms of the cross into concentric circles. Additional decorative elements are otherwise rare; most of the backplates of these pendants are undecorated apart from the cruciform designs. Exceptions to this general pattern include pendants that feature additional elaboration to the backplate, in the form of filigree annulets (BU.WS.55280.01), punch-work designs (KE.Fa.00.18) or a combination of both (ES.ME.00.01).

**Figs.:** 9.2, 9.88

**PE1-c (cruciform, U-shaped terminals)**
**Number in database:** 10

**Description:** Cruciform or saltaire shapes formed from beaded or plaited wire are also a feature of pendants of this type, and here are distinguished by U- or V-shaped terminals at the ends of the arms of the cross, usually abutting the edge of the pendant. Again, this cruciform shape radiates outwards from a central boss, usually featuring a cabochon inlay. The backplate can be left plain or decorated with applied filigree between the arms of the cross. In the case of a pendant from Milton Regis (KE.MR.00.06) the U-shaped terminals are formed from several fine beaded wires and gold granules, resembling opposed birds' heads.

**Figs.:** 9.3, 9.89

**PE1-d (cruciform, cloisonné)**
**Number in database:** 5

**Description:** A small group of pendants featuring a cruciform arrangement of triangular cloisonné cells around a central boss or setting. This cloisonné cellwork is almost always set within a dense field of filigree. An unusual kite-shaped pendant from Seamer (EY.Se.00.01) has also been included in this group, given its strong similarities both in design and construction to composite disc pendants of type PE1-d. Apart from this northern find, pendants of this sub-type are clustered in Kent and Essex (see fig. 9.4).

**Figs.:** 9.4, 9.90

**PE1-e (cruciform, subsidiary bosses)**
**Number in database:** 12

**Description:** The main feature of these pendants are four subsidiary bosses arranged in a cruciform or, more commonly, a saltaire pattern around a central boss, all constructed from the same medium, either small cabochon garnets, composite shell settings or domed metal. The cruciform design is typically emphasised by additional applied beaded or plaited wires. Cloisonné cell-work, typically used sparingly, is also present on some pendants of this subtype, again emphasising the overall cruciform design. These pendants often also feature dense filigree work or similar designs in wire in the spaces between the cross arms. This type finds parallels in two pendants from Frisia, one part of the Wieuwerd hoard and the other a stray find from Cornjum, both decorated with four composite bossed and applied filigree or beaded wire (Nicolay 2014: figs. 4.23).

**Figs.:** 9.5, 9.91

**PE1-f (cruciform, miscellaneous)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** This is a less tightly defined group that includes all other miscellaneous composite disc pendants featuring a cruciform or saltaire design that do not closely fit with any of the subtypes already outlined. Features such as central cabochon settings, filigree wire and granulation connect these miscellaneous cruciform designs to the wider corpus of composite disc pendants.

**Figs.:** 9.6, 9.92

**PE1-g (three- or six-pointed design)**
**Number in database:** 8

**Description:** These pendants feature a three- or six-pointed design around a central boss, formed from either cloisonné cells or from beaded or

plaited wires. There is an intriguing visual similarity between this specific pendant subtype and seventh-century Frankish composite disc brooches, which equally feature small polychrome settings around the rim and central filigree patterns (see, for example, Périn 2000: 244–8). The poorly recorded cemetery at Faversham has produced a very closely related group of pendants of this subtype, perhaps all products of the same workshop.

**Figs.:** 9.7, 9.93

**PE1-misc (miscellaneous types)**
**Number in database:** 10

**Description:** This miscellaneous category includes unusual pendants that are difficult to parallel within the existing corpus of grave- and stray finds, plus fragmentary or incomplete pendants (some, such as SF.BH.00.01, surviving only as detached backplates) that cannot be classified further.

**Figs.:** 9.8, 9.94

### 9.2.2: SCUTIFORM PENDANTS (PE2)

These are disc pendants, usually made of silver, or more rarely copper-alloy and, in exceptional cases, gold. They are smaller on average than composite disc pendants, measuring between 15–25mm in diameter. Scutiform pendants are constructed from a single piece of sheet metal, with a suspension loop either being integral with the backplate or representing the only applied element. Punch-marks, bosses and occasionally simple geometric stamps form the main decorative repertoire, and a shared feature of all scutiform pendants is a central hemispherical boss, from which they derive their name. Not all have surviving suspension loops, and in some cases it may be that they were simply perforated for suspension. The construction of scutiform pendants from very thin sheet metal makes them quite fragile. Many have been recovered in an incomplete condition and undoubtedly there are other examples of this type among the pendants too fragmentary to be assigned to a type. A detailed typology based on their decorative forms was presented by Høilund Nielsen (2013: 211–2); this is replicated here without amendment. Scutiform pendants are a long-lived object type, with their period of use spanning the late fifth to seventh centuries. The refined typological classification has revealed some interesting chronological patterning, however, in that the earliest scutiform pendants seem to be predominantly the simpler subtypes: type PE2-a is assigned to phase AS-FB and PE2-e to phases AS-FB–D (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). These potentially earlier types are correspondingly poorly represented in the present database. Interestingly, the types that feature cruciform iconography belong to the later phases (AS-FC–E), although whether the popularity of this simple decorative motif in the later sixth and seventh centuries can be straightforwardly be connected to the process of Christianisation remains to be seen (Hines 1984: 233). Interestingly, the distribution of scutiform pendants appears to be largely restricted to Kent and East Anglia. No examples have yet been found in more westerly or northerly cemeteries.

**PE2-a (plain, irregular punch marks)**
**Number in database:** 1

**Description:** With the exception of the central boss, pendants of this subtype are either otherwise undecorated or feature simple stamped or bossed impressions arranged in an irregular pattern.

**Figs.:** 9.9, 9.95

**PE2-b (concentric punch marks)**
**Number in database:** 10

**Description:** The punched, stamped or bossed designs of this subtype are arranged in concentric circles, typically around the central boss and/or diameter of the pendant.

**Figs.:** 9.10, 9.95

**PE2-c (simple cruciform)**
**Number in database:** 17

**Description:** On these pendants, stamps, punch-marks or bosses are arranged in a cruciform pattern, typically radiating outwards from the central boss.

**Figs.:** 9.11, 9.95

**PE2-d (cruciform, subsidiary bosses)**
**Number in database:** 8

**Description:** Showing an obvious visual similarity to pendants of type PE1-e, these scutiform pendants feature four subsidiary bosses arranged in a cruciform or saltaire pattern around the central boss. Additional stamps or punch-marks can be used to emphasise the cruciform design.

**Figs.:** 9.12

**PE2-e (star-shaped design)**
**Number in database:** 3

**Description:** These pendants feature several lines of stamps or punch-marks radiating outwards from the central boss, forming a star-shaped design on the face of the pendant.

**Figs.:** 9.13, 9.95

**PE2-misc (miscellaneous types)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** Miscellaneous examples of this type include a pendant from Wolverton (BU.Wo.2168.02) decorated with irregularly shaped punch-marks, probably made with the tip of a chisel, forming a pseudo-interlace pattern around a central boss, and a pendant from Sibertswold (KE.Si.124.01), a variation on subtype PE2-d, with three subsidiary bosses forming a triangular pattern.

**Figs.:** 9.14

### 9.2.3: REPOUSSÉ PENDANTS (PE3)

Pendants of this type are distinguished by their method of manufacture, in which a matrix die is used to impress a design onto thin sheet metal (see chapter 4.1.2.1). Most are disc pendants, typically measuring between 20–30mm in diameter, and gold is by far the most commonly used material, although a handful of silver examples are known. A small number of pendants of this type feature additional applied elements, including beaded wire, granulation and cloisonné inlays. Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 212) typology primarily distinguished the so-called style II bracteates (PE3-a), which date to the seventh century, from the earlier type (PE3-b), mostly D-bracteates or imitations thereof. The classification of type PE3-a is retained here, while other pendants manufactured using the same repousse technique receive fuller treatment under a miscellaneous category (PE3-misc).

**PE3-a (Style II bracteates)**
**Number in database:** 16

**Description:** These are a group of pendants featuring stamped designs of two or more interlaced serpentine animals. Speake (1980: 67–72) has presented the most detailed discussion of Style II bracteate pendants. Most are depicted with spotted bodies, which he (ibid: 68) suggests demonstrates their derivation from serpentine designs executed in filigree (for examples of this technique in the present corpus, see HA.SM.5508.01 and NY.SH.70.05), rather than from the animal art of the earlier Kentish D-bracteates. There are two groups of die-linked Style II bracteates: three pendants from Westbere (KE.We.00.08–10) and three pendants from Wingham and Dover Buckland (KE.Wi.00.18–9 and KE.BD.134.01). A variant of this type are three pendants, intriguingly all from the south west, which feature the same spotted ribbon-like interlace but without the heads or limbs of the Style II animals. Style II bracteates are dated to phases AS-FC to AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013:

tab. 10.1). There is a closely comparable Style II bracteate featuring a pair of intertwined serpents in the Wieuwerd hoard from the Netherlands (Nicolay 2014: fig. 4.10). Most Style II bracteates have been recovered from cemeteries in East Kent.

**Figs.:** 9.15, 9.96

**PE3-misc (miscellaneous types)**
**Number in database:** 11

**Description:** There is a significant collection of miscellaneous repoussé pendants, within which small groups of related objects can be distinguished. Two pendants (BU.Wo.2168.01 and KE.Ca.00.01) feature a pattern of triple-strand interlace, which Speake (1980: 72) suggests could be either a development from or a contemporary variation of the Style II animal art. Interlace and triskeles are also part of the decorative scheme of two stamped pendants with a prominent cruciform motif, marking out the spaces between the arms of the cross. These can be compared to the Style II bracteate from Kingston Down (KE.KD.235.01), where four fields of Style II animal interlace fulfil the same function. A cruciform arrangement can also be seen on a pendant from Gilton (KE.As.00.01), formed from four moustachioed human masks around a central cruciform twist. Panels of interlace similar to that on the Wye Down pendant sit between the masks. A stray find from Kent (KE.Pe.00.01) provides a remarkably close parallel, featuring a very similar linked-loop cross and a slightly more stylised human mask. Speake (1980: 70) has previously noted a marked similarity between the iconography of these objects and that of Lombardic gold foil crosses. A final closely related pair of miscellaneous repousse pendants (KE.Ri.56.07 and WI.Sh.01.01) depict a human figure flanked by serpents. These have been discussed in detail by Eagles et al. (2016), who note other contemporary iconographic parallels in other media and propose that the unusual use of naturalistic imagery may suggest the figure is a divine or mythological being. The miscellaneous repoussé show less obvious regional clustering compared to the Style II bracteates.

**Figs.:** 9.16, 9.97

### 9.2.4: LUNATE PENDANTS (PE4)

These are lunate or pelta-shaped pendants, although the shape seems to have been derived from the motif of a pair of opposed birds' heads, with beaks curling back underneath to meet the lower edge of the pendant. In Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 212) typology lunate pendants are grouped into a single class. Here a distinction is made between composite pendants, typically made from gold with applied elements such as beaded wire and cloisonne garnets (here subtype PE4-a) and stamped sheet metal pendants (here subtype PE4-b). Pendants of this type are dated to phases AS-FC to AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**PE4-a (composite lunate pendants)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** These are pendants constructed from a sheet gold backplate, with an applied suspension loop. Most feature applied filigree decoration in the body of the pendant and beaded wire as a frame; a broken pendant of this type from Gilton (Kent) also features cloisonné garnet inlays (KE.Gi.108.01). In some cases, granulation is used to form the eyes of the opposed birds' heads. Stray finds and jewellery hoards from the Netherlands and southern Scandinavia have produced numerous comparable examples of this type, showing similar dense filigree and use of gold granules to mark the eye. Examples of such finds include two pendants from the Wieuwerd jewellery hoard, as well as stray finds from Wierum, Holwerd and Ried (all Netherlands) (Nicolay 2014: figs. 4.10 and 4.24). Three filigree decorated pelta-shaped pendants, and three related stamped gold examples, derive from a dispersed jewellery hoard uncovered at Kirkemosegård in eastern Jutland (Clemmensen 2014). Meaney (1981: fig. V.qq) also illustrates a filigree-decorated pelta-shaped pendant from a

Merovingian cemetery at Charnay. A variation on this type is a lunate pendant from St Mary's Stadium (HA.SM.4202.01). With the exception of a small curl of beaded wire added to emphasise the curved terminals, this pendant is formed from a single piece of undecorated sheet gold. The St Mary's Stadium pendant is similar in shape and form to stray finds from Wijanldum and Katwijk in the Netherlands (Nicolay 2014: fig. 4.24 and 5.24).

**Figs.:** 9.17, 9.98

**PE4-b (sheet metal lunate pendants)**
**Number in database:** 8

**Description:** Pendants of this type are constructed from thin sheet metal. This can be undecorated and simply cut into a lunate- or pelta-shaped (e.g. KE.Fi.57.54) or decorated with stamped and punched designs. This subtype has only been recorded in Kentish cemeteries to date. Three related groups of pendants of this subtype derive from graves at St Peter's Tip (KE.SP.165) and Kingston (KE.KD.161), as well as two unassociated finds from Faversham. The pendants from St Peter's Tip and Faversham are all gilded. Here the decoration takes the form of opposed bird's heads. The pendants from Kingston Down are reminiscent of the iconography of the 'fish and eagles' plaque in the Staffordshire Hoard. Associated objects suggest that these stamped PE4-b pendants should be dated to phase AS-FD. Two fragmentary sheet metal lunate pendants decorated with stamped designs from grave 166 at Bækkegård (Bornholm), dated to the later seventh century provide close parallels to the lunate pendants in the current sample (see Jørgensen 1990: 37).

**Figs.:** 9.18

### 9.2.5: CRUCIFORM PENDANTS (PE5)

Cruciform pendants are identified as such by their shape. They are one of the few objects in the present corpus that can be considered to unequivocally express a Christian identity, a theme which is often explored in relation to the well-furnished female burials of the seventh century (see chapter 7.5). The small corpus of cruciform pendants does not represent a homogenous group. As well as dividing into two sub-groups on the basis of materials and manufacture (composite gold pendants and simpler sheet metal examples), there are various cross forms represented (Cramp 2013: 75–6). It seems likely that these objects reference cruciform iconography in other visual media. It is also interesting to note that this is one of the few object types not entirely restricted to feminine contexts. Perhaps the most famous example of a cloisonné pendant cross is that found in the grave of St Cuthbert upon its reopening in 1827. Although the cross itself can be stylistically dated to the later part of the seventh century, opinion has varied as to whether the pendant was originally buried with Cuthbert upon his death in 687 (see Lucy 2016 for discussion). There is also a gold cruciform pendant in the Staffordshire Hoard, one of the few essentially complete objects in the whole collection (Fern 2019: 110). Given that the rest of the hoard seems to be composed of objects of a decidedly masculine or ecclesiastical nature, this object provides a further indicator that cruciform pendants might not have been worn exclusively by women. Two cruciform pendants in the present corpus (KE.CD.09.06 and CA.Tr.01.01) are unusual in that they do not seem to have originally made as pendants. The sheet silver cross from Chartham Down was perforated at the terminal of each arm, while the Trumpington cross features small lugs formed from soldered sheet gold, one on the reverse of each arm. It seems plausible that both of these objects were originally intended to be stitched onto garments or bags and that their suspension as pendants represents a secondary recontextualization (Lucy 2016: 9–10). Cruciform pendants are dated to the latest phase of the furnished female burial sequence, phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**PE5-a (composite cruciform pendants)**
**Number in database:** 12

**Description:** Pendants of this sub-type are those of composite design, featuring applied elements such as gemstone inlays and filigree wire. Almost all are constructed from gold. Within this there are variety of different designs. The most spectacular group among this subtype are covered in dense garnet cloisonné, a feature that is otherwise unusual among the necklace corpus. The Ixworth (SF.Ix.00.01), Trumpington (CA.Tr.01.01) and Holderness (EY.Ho.00.01) pendants are examples of this group. The cruciform pendant from the centre of the Desborough necklace (NH.De.01.20), with its central cabochon garnet and tubular arms can compared to a very similar cross among the poorly recorded finds from Milton Regis (KE.MR.00.01). Finally, there are also a number of pendants featuring filigree wire decoration and cabochon settings, often at the centre of the cross and sometimes also in the terminals of each arm. The distribution of cruciform pendants of this sub-type is relatively broad.

**Figs.:** 9.19, 9.99

**PE5-b (sheet metal cruciform pendants)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** These pendants are constructed from silver sheet, usually with little additional decoration. Two pendants from Kingston Down (KE.KD.142.01–02) featured a stamped repoussé design, while another Kentish find, KE.CD.09.06, features incised decoration.

**Figs.:** 9.20, 9.100

### 9.2.6: BEADED WIRE PENDANTS (PE6)

**PE6 (beaded wire pendant)**
**Number in database:** 16

**Description:** These are pendants constructed from concentric rings of gold beaded wire, with an attached suspension loop. In their simplest form, the central space within the rings of beaded wire is left empty. Others feature a simple cross formed by two beaded wires, while the more elaborate types include spoked designs, applied filigree or granulation or designs cut into sheet gold. A stray find of a pendant from Palgrave (SF.Pa.00.01) seems to be a variant of type PE6, with the beaded wire forming a complete disc. The chronology of this type is probably more complex than previously recognised. These pendants are assigned firmly to phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1), a date range based primarily on the example from Harford Farm (NO.HF.28.38), since few pendants of this type derive from secure grave contexts. It is likely, however, that this type was in use before the beginning of phase AS-FE. One of the earliest examples appears to be a pendant of beaded wire from grave 391b at Dover Buckland (Kent), which has been radiocarbon dated to AD520–50 (95% prob.) (Parfitt and Anderson 2012: 365, fig. 10.52). This early instance in East Kent might be connected to the broader chronological span across which similar simple beaded wire pendants were worn on the continent (Nicolay 2014: fig. 5.36) and in Scandinavia (Axboe and Grønnegaard 2019: 57–60; Clemmensen 2014: 128–30; Lamm and Axboe 1989). A more common feature of these continental examples is a central arrangement of C-shaped scrolls, formed from undecorated filigree wire.

**Figs.:** 9.21, 9.101

### 9.2.7: COIN PENDANTS AND PSEUDO-COIN PENDANTS (PE7)

Coin pendants are distinguished according to their method of suspension, either furnished with a separate loop (PE7-a) or simply pierced to allow them to be strung onto a necklace (PE7-b) (Høilund Nielsen 2013: 213). An additional category proposed here are the coin pendants mounted in a more elaborate pendant

frame, sometimes featuring cloisonné garnet or beaded wire (PE7-c). Finally, there are a small number of pseudo-coin pendants; again, a separate classification for these is suggested (PE7-d). A variety of coin types are represented. These include coins that can be considered antiques, mostly Roman copper-alloy denominations. There are also a small number of Roman gold coins and two Iron Age gold staters. Most of the coin pendants reuse contemporary or near-contemporary issues, however. The ultimate source of much of the gold available in north-western Europe during the early medieval period were supplies of Byzantine coins, in the form of *solidi* and the lighter *tremisses*. Both *solidi* and *tremisses* minted in the name of various eastern Roman emperors, from Justinian (565–74) to Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine (610–641), are represented within the coin pendant corpus. Byzantine coins were imitated in large numbers in western Europe during the sixth and these pseudo-imperial coins following the same weight standard are better represented among the pendant corpus than genuine issues. From the later sixth century onwards the Frankish and Visigothic kingdoms began to mint their own coins. These include a small number of regal issues, minted in the name of the Frankish kings, and large numbers of mint-and-moneyer types, some of which can be located to mints throughout the Frankish kingdoms. From the early seventh century Anglo-Saxon coins were produced, first in gold (sometimes referred to as shillings or *thrymsas*) and then in silver (*sceattas*); both were transformed into pendants. Pierced coin pendants are a phenomenon that spans the period of furnished burial from the fifth to seventh centuries, and so only coins from secure grave contexts or those assigned to the seventh century according to numismatic dating are included in the present corpus. A small number of stray finds of pierced *sceattas* of type C and later were noted during data collection, and provide a neat illustration of the continuing use of coins as jewellery beyond the cessation of furnished burial towards the end of the seventh century. The looped coin pendants belong to phases AS-FC to AS-FE of the furnished female burial sequence (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Generally, therefore it is possible to accept a broadly seventh century date for a number of coin pendants of types PE7-a and PE7-c, even if the coin itself could be several decades, or even centuries, old when it was modified.

**PE7-a (looped coin pendants)**
**Number in database:** 62

**Description:** This type is defined as a coin with an attached suspension loop, typically simple type 2a or 2b loops, without any additional applied elements. Most of the looped coins are gold issues. Within this there are range of coin types from imperial and pseudo-imperial issues, the majority of the Frankish regal issues and mint-and-moneyer types, plus early Anglo-Saxon gold coins. As grave finds, the distribution of coin pendants is restricted to east Kent and East Anglia. Stray and antiquarian finds largely confirm this general distribution pattern, but have filled in areas of the map, such as Norfolk and Essex.

**Figs.:** 9.22, 9.102

**PE7-b (pierced coin pendants)**
**Number in database:** 36

**Description:** Pierced coins are transformed into pendants by punching a hole through the body of the coin. It is possible that some of the coins now classified as pierced types were originally furnished with suspension loop rivetted to the coin. Piercing seems to have been a favoured technique for certain coin types. Almost all of the Roman coins, the majority of which are small copper-alloy denominations, were pierced. This is a practice that represents continuity from the fifth and sixth centuries. The two Iron Age gold staters from Street House (NY.SH.21.01–02) were also pierced. Finally, the group of modified Anglo-Saxon silver *sceattas* are also primarily pierced coins; the only exceptions to this rule are the two *sceattas* with rivetted loops from grave 110 at Dover Buckland (Kent). By contrast piercing was rarely used to transform larger gold coins into pendants.

**Figs.:** 9.23, 9.103

**PE7-c (mounted coin pendants)**
**Number in database:** 18

**Description:** Pendants of this sub-type are distinguished from other forms by the additional of other decorative elements, typically in the form of a surround or collar around the edge of the coin. These applied collars range from simple beaded wire edging to complex cloisonné garnet frames. Very occasionally there are additional decorative elements applied to the face of the coin, such as gold granules or small cabochon garnets. The corpus of mounted coins is dominated by larger gold issues, mostly imperial or pseudo-imperial *solidi*. The rarity of mounted coin pendants means that they are so far only known from stray and antiquarian finds.

**Figs.:** 9.24, 9.104

**PE7-d (pseudo-coin pendants)**
**Number in database:** 4

**Description:** This is a small corpus of uniface pseudo-coin pendants, all made from gold. Most seem to have been intended to serve a skeuomorph for true coin pendants when worn, since only one side would be visible. The obverse of coins, featuring the bust, was the side most commonly imitated among the pseudo-coin pendants, but an antiquarian find from Compton Verney (WA.CV.00.01) features a rendering on both sides of two figures either side of a standing cross, a feature of some contemporary coins. There is no consistency in the types of coins imitated: both Roman and contemporary Byzantine coins have been identified as exemplars. There is also variation in how these pseudo-coins were produced. Sometimes existing coins were used as a patrix die (e.g. KE.Ea.76:26.07), while in other cases the pseudo-coins appear to have been stamped using matrix dies. The pendant from Compton Verney was probably cast, since it is much thicker and more obviously three-dimensional when compared to contemporary coins. Pseudo-coin pendants are an illustration of the prestige associated with wearing coin pendants, even when the coins themselves were seemingly unavailable for transformation into jewellery.

**Figs.:** 9.25, 9.105

### 9.2.8: BULLA PENDANTS (PE8)

These are small, domed pendants, typically furnished with a simple suspension loop. They are among the most common seventh century pendant types and they have a wide distribution across all the regions where seventh-century cemeteries have been identified. Høilund Nielsen (2013: 213) classifies bulla pendants as a single type, dated to phases AS-FD and AS-FE. Here a distinction between the more common hemispherical bullae (type PE8-a) and the smaller number of spherical pendants (type PE8-b) is suggested.

**PE8-a (hemispherical bullae)**
**Number in database:** 177

**Description:** These are small, hemispherical pendants, typically measuring 9–13mm in diameter. The majority are silver, but small numbers of examples constructed from gold or copper-alloy have also been found. All are constructed from sheet metal and the domed shape of the pendant results from hammering a rounded punch into the metal. In some cases the loop is integral with the front or backplate, and is simply folded over to finish the pendant; other bullae feature the same soldered on reeded loops common to other pendant types. Additional decoration is rare but can include punch-marks around the flattened edge of the pendant or the application of beaded wire to form a frame. Almost all bulla pendants are circular in form; the only exceptions are two unusual lozenge-shaped pendants with central domed bosses from Melbourn (CA.Me.11.03–04). The name of this type is based on their visual similarity to Roman hemispherical pendants, referred to in classical sources as bullae. These were protective amulets generally worn singly by male children (Crummy 2016: 6–7), but there is evidence that they had begun to be worn by adult women by the late

Roman period in Britain (see, for example Cool 2006; Watson 2003: fig. 49). Although Geake (1997: 110) favours a comparison with Romano-British exemplars, pendants closely resembling bullae have been found in later seventh- and eighth-century graves in Scandinavia and on the continent, where they are typically described as scutiform pendants. Good examples include pendants from the Bornholm cemeteries of Bækkegård and Nørre Sandegård Vest (Jørgensen 1990: 37; Jørgensen and Nørgård Jørgensen 1997: pl. 9) A gold hemispherical bulla pendant is also among the stray finds from the site of Wijnaldum in the Netherlands (Nicolay 2014: fig. 4.24).

**Figs.:** 9.26, 9.106

**PE8-b (spherical bullae)**
**Number in database:** 16

**Description:** A small number of spherical bullae are also known, constructed from two domed discs attached at the edges. There is little distinction in terms of size between the spherical and hemispherical bullae. Gold bullae are better represented among this sub-type, mostly among the metal-detected stray finds.

**Figs.:** 9.27, 9.107

**PE8-misc (miscellaneous, unidentified types)**
**Number in database:** 2

**Description:** This subcategory includes those bulla pendants that have been recovered in either a crushed or fragmentary state that precludes the identification of their original shape.

### 9.2.9: INLAID PENDANTS (PE9)

Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 213–4) type PE9 classifies cabochon pendants. Strictly speaking, 'cabochon' indicates a gemstone or imitation gemstone with a polished convex upper surface, a term which does not accurately describe all of the pendants covered by class PE9. Here type PE9 has been renamed as inlaid pendants. It is defined as those pendants in which an inlay (usually of gemstone or glass) is set within a looped precious metal frame, sometimes with additional decorative elements, such as cloisonné or beaded wire, around the edge. The criteria of some of Høilund Nielsen's categories have been reworked slightly, some have been expanded and new types have been added, but the labelling conventions have been retained as far as possible for consistency.

**PE9-a (amethyst cabochons)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** These pendants feature an amethyst cabochon, typically oval or teardrop shaped, set in a metal frame. Most were probably made from reworked amethyst beads, while the shape of the small cabochon from Chatham Lines (KE.CL.XII.01) suggests the reuse of a Roman gemstone, perhaps originally the setting of a finger-ring. Høilund Nielsen (2013: 213) includes pendants set with blue glass inlays in her type PE1-a, suggesting that these served as imitation gemstones. However, almost all of these are made from deep cobalt blue glass, which cannot have been intended to serve as a skeuomorph for the much lighter amethyst cabochons, and so here these have instead been reclassified as type PE9-d.

**Figs.:** 9.28, 9.108

**PE9-b(i) (garnet and imitation garnet cabochons**
**Number in database:** 71

**Description:** Garnet cabochon pendants are among the most common pendant types in seventh-century necklaces. These pendants feature a rounded garnet cabochon in a precious metal frame. A variety of shapes are present, from the most common oval or circular forms, to

triangular, rectangular, kite-, teardrop- or stirrup-shaped cabochons. The pendant settings, typically constructed from gold and more rarely silver or copper-alloy, are usually fairly plain, decorated with a simple border of beaded wire. In a few cases, however, more elaborate settings for cabochon garnets include cloisonné garnet surrounds. A small number of pendants set with reddish glass, now identifiable by its degraded, matt surface, are also included in this category, since they are a fairly convincing skeuomorph for the more common garnet cabochons. This practice is probably related to the occasional use of red glass inlays in garnet cloisonné, almost certainly as a secondary replacement for lost stones. The small number of unmounted garnet cabochons, of types PE9-b(i) and PE9-b(ii), from necklace contexts probably represent the inlays from pendant settings that were so fragmentary upon excavation they could not be recovered. The phasing of garnet cabochon pendants to phases AS-FC to AS-FE suggests that they were introduced slightly earlier than other inlaid pendant types (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). The distribution of garnet cabochon pendants shows little obvious regional clustering.

**Figs.:** 9.29, 9.109, 9.110

**PE9-b(ii) (facetted garnet cabochons)**
**Number in database:** 15

**Description:** A variant of the relatively common garnet cabochon pendants are those featuring distinctive, flat-topped gemstones. This unusual shape identifies these stones as blanks for use in intaglio carving. An example of a garnet intaglio of this type, a reused Byzantine or Sassanian example depicting a lion, can be seen set in pendant from Sibertswold (KE.Si.172.05). Spier (2012: 144–6) identifies these gemstones as the product of a Constantinopolitan workshop of the fifth and sixth centuries, although in the Byzantine world these stones were primarily set in the bezels of finger rings (for examples, see Spier 2010: 66–7). An unmounted example of a flat-topped garnet cabochon was found in excavations at the Runde Berg in Baden-Württemberg (Koch 1987: 343–4), a site in use during the fifth and seventh centuries. The distinctive shape of these cabochon gemstones was sometimes also imitated in red glass (fig. 9.111v).

**Figs.:** 9.30, 9.111

**PE9-c (miscellaneous gemstones)**
**Number in database:** 5

**Description:** Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 214) PE9-c pendants classify pendants set with jet or similar dark substances. The best-known example of such a pendant is a pendant set with a rounded jet cabochon from Garton Green Lane Crossing (EY.Ga.12.09); a further example of a jet pendant may have been among poorly recorded finds from Newton Lodge (Warks.). For the present study, this category has been expanded to include all pendants set with unusual gemstones and related materials. Stray finds of pendants of this type recorded on the PAS database include pendants set with a degraded amber inlay (BU.Ga.00.01) and a rounded cabochon of brownish smoky quartz (LI.Bi.00.01). Finally, there is a disc-shaped pendant from Faversham (KE.Fa.00.16) set with a roundel of white marble. In each case features of the gold pendant frames help to date these stray finds to the seventh century. Reeded suspension loops and beaded wire are common decorative additions. The shapes of these pendants are also not inconsistent with the wider corpus of inlaid pendants. The pendants with jet inlays are dated to phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1); the date of the other miscellaneous pendants of this type is probably broadly consistent.

**Figs.:** 9.31, 9.112

**PE9-d (simple glass cabochons)**
**Number in database:** 28

**Description:** These are pendants inlaid with glass, usually formed into rounded cabochons. As noted above, pendants of this type were divided according to colour by Høilund Nielsen (2013: 213), with the more numerous blue cabochons grouped with amethyst cabochon pendants (type

PE9-a) and pendants set with yellowish or greenish glass classifieds separately (as PE9-d). However, these pendants form a fairly homogenous group, and have been classified here together. Pendants set with dark cobalt blue glass are most common, followed by green, turquoise and amber coloured translucent glasses. These colours are also found in the contemporary vessel glass corpus (Evison 2000: 71–2, 84–6), which might indicate the source of the glass for making these cabochons. It is also not uncommon for polychrome glass to be utilised as a pendant setting. Pendants from Sarre (KE.Sa.274.06), Cuxton (KE.Cu.306.10), Wolverton (BU.Wo.2135.03) and Cumnor (OX.Cu.00.01) all featured applied decoration, usually a pale opaque glass on a dark blue ground. Another pendant from Wolverton (BU.Wo.2135.01) featured chips of red glass stuck to an opaque white glass base. Finally, there is a disc-shaped glass pendant from St Peter's Tip (KE.SP.165.06) that features a lighter opaque grey-blue glass above a darker glass, an effect that seems to imitate nicolo, a type of chalcedony often used in intaglios. Most glass cabochon pendants are circular or oval in form. Copper-alloy pendant frames are better represented among this pendant type than those featuring imported gemstones and gold is correspondingly quite rare. This may lend support to the idea that glass cabochon pendants in copper-alloy served as more easily obtainable alternatives for more prestigious pendants made from precious metals and cabochon garnets. Pendants with glass cabochons are dated to phases AS-FD and AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1)

**Figs.:** 9.32, 9.113

**PE9-e (millefiori inlays)**
**Number in database:** 3

**Description:** These pendants feature flat panels of millefiori enamel. Two closely comparable pendants, from Sibertswold (KE.Si.172.09) and Sarre (KE.Sa.A.12), are set with roundels of chequerboard-pattern polychrome millefiori that derive originally from Roman disc brooches, of first- or second-century date (Bayley and Butcher 2004: 177–8; White 1988: 148). This is consistent both with the wider pattern of reuse of antique materials in the necklace corpus, and the apparently popularity of decorative polychrome glass. A panel of millefiori glass is also set within a kite-shaped pendant from Woodyates (DO.Wo.13d.04), which might represent another piece of recycled glass, although in this case one that has been substantially reshaped.

**Figs.:** 9.33, 9.114

**PE9-f (reticulated glass cabochons)**
**Number in database:** 14

**Description:** Pendants of this type are set with polychrome glass, either in the form of flat inlays or rounded cabochons, decorated with bichrome twists of glass. The most common combination of colours are pale or brightly coloured bichrome twists applied to a dark or cobalt blue base glass. Circular, oval-shaped or pear-shaped pendants predominate. While there is an obvious connection in terms of technique between these pendants and annular twist beads (type BE1-AnnTw), none of the pendants can convincingly be identified as a segment of a reused bead. Instead, these inlays appear to have been produced as such. Two pendants of this type were found in the same grave at Sibertswold (KE.Si.172.04, 14) and appear to have formed a matching set. Most other secure grave contexts have only produced a single example, but a grave located on the Pilgrim's Way (KE.PW.01) produced two unusual polychrome pendants broadly fitting this type. Pendants of this type are dated to the latest phase of furnished female burial, phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.34, 9.115

**PE9-g (reused bead pendants)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** These are pendants set with segments cut from large polychrome glass beads. Most are Iron Age glass beads, including three pendants set with Iron Age Class 6 beads, reset

to highlight the triangular arrangement of three white spirals on the surface of the bead. All these are from northern cemeteries, in Derbyshire (DE.CL.01.07), Humberside (LI.SH.68.07) and North Yorkshire (NY.SH.43.06). The same grave at Sheffield's Hill also produced two other reused bead pendants, one set with a different type of Iron Age bead and the other a broken annular twist bead. A comparable annular twist bead repurposed as a pendant setting comes from a grave at Mere (WI.Me.01.02). This subtype represents a new addition to Høilund Nielsen's (2013) typology.

**Figs.:** 9.35, 9.116

**PE9-h (intaglios and cameos)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** These are pendants set with carved gemstones, either intaglios or cameos. The cameos are all garnet, and feature a similar lobed design, either shell shaped or circular in form. Stray and antiquarian finds from Preshaw (HA.Pr.01.02), Seamer (NY.Se.00.07) and Hargrave (NH.Ha.00.01) provide comparisons for the specular shield-shaped pendant from Street House (NY.SH.42.06) set with a scallop-shaped cameo. The intaglios are variously garnet, carnelian, onyx or glass and include both reused Roman antiques and near-contemporary eastern imports. This subtype represents a new addition to Høilund Nielsen's (2013) typology, but the dating of other necklace elements found in association with the intaglio pendants from Sibertswold (KE.Si.172.05) and Harford Farm (NO.HF.33.31) suggest that the wider group may belong to phase AS-FE.

**Figs.:** 9.36, 9.117

**PE9-i (trapezoidal inlaid pendants)**
**Number in database:** 22

**Description:** This pendant type, again a new addition to Høilund Nielsen's (2013) typology, covers pendants set with flat inlays, typically of garnet or glass, in trapezoidal or triangular pendant frames. A closely comparable group of pendants from the poorly recorded cemetery at Faversham (Kent) are set with simple garnet and glass cloisonné. The distribution of these pendants is largely restricted to Kent, which might reflect the stronger influence of Merovingian jewellery fashions. Two closely comparable pendants have been recovered at a site near Utrecht in the Netherlands, 'Leidische Rijn'. These are pear-shaped, set with a large flat garnet and a small piece of translucent green glass (Nicolay 2014: fig. 5.29). A comparison might also be made with simple cloisonné garnet pendants from sixth-century Merovingian cemeteries (see Koch (2013: fig. 21).

**Figs.:** 9.37, 9.117

**PE9-misc (miscellaneous cabochon pendants)**
**Number in database:** 6

**Description:** This miscellaneous category covers inlaid pendants that are now missing their settings, preventing identification of their specific type.

**Figs.:** 9.38, 9.118

### 9.2.10: NATURAL PENDANTS (PE10)

**PE10-a (perforated shells)**
**Number in database:** 8

**Description:** These pendants consist of small, typically sub-rectangular pieces of shell perforated towards the upper edge to form a small pendant. In some cases, distinctive ridged edges help to identify them as deriving from the larger panther or tiger cowries, complete examples of which are known from several seventh-century graves. Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 215) type PE10-a primarily includes perforated examples of complete panther or tiger cowrie shells. However, the size of these species

prohibits their use in necklace contexts; all perforated examples seem to have been suspended as part of girdle assemblages. Indeed, the only complete example of a whole perforated cowrie shell from a necklace (KE.SP.323.11) is a much smaller species, probably a European cowrie (*Trivia monacha*), a common species in British waters.

**Figs.:** 9.39, 9.120

**PE10-b (tooth or claw pendants)**
**Number in database:** 18

**Description:** These pendants are set with single animal teeth or claws. Where evidence of mounting survives, typically this took the form of a collar of sheet metal, either of gold or copper-alloy wrapped around the upper part of the tooth or claw. The means of suspension could be a simple loop, a wire ring passing through the tooth or claw or a simple perforation. Most common are beaver's incisors, mounted so that the front surface was displayed outwards. This has a rich, sometimes striped, orange colour, deriving from iron present in the enamel, which may have contributed to the aesthetic appeal of these objects. Two Kentish cemeteries have also provided examples of mounted claws, perhaps from birds of prey. Both teeth and claw pendants have been found in earlier, sixth-century contexts (MacGregor 1985: 109–110). Also included in this category are pendants made from copper-alloy collars suspended from wire rings. These are sometimes described as bucket pendants, since comparable earlier sixth-century pendants are thought to imitate in miniature wooden stave-bound buckets, probably originally used in the preparation and serving of alcoholic drinks (Dickinson 1993). However, in their shape and method of construction these pendants are visually similar to the copper-alloy collars used to mount teeth or claws in pendants of type PE10-a. Two comparable copper-alloy pendants, apparently part of chatelaine complexes, from grave 15 at Bloodmoor Hill (Suff.) appear to have originally secured a wooden object (Scull 2009b: 405). It is tempting to speculate whether the other seventh-century bucket pendants might also once have contained some organic substance.[1]

**Figs.:** 9.40, 9.121

**PE10-c (miscellaneous natural pendants)**
**Number in database:** 3

**Description:** Examples of miscellaneous natural pendants include two perforated fishbones suspended as pendants from a necklace at Marina Drive (BE.MD.E2.10 and 12) and a fossil set in a copper-alloy pendant frame from St Peter's Tip (KE.SP.16.07).

**Figs.:** 9.41, 9.121

### 9.2.11: MISCELLANEOUS PENDANTS (PE-MISC)

**Number in database:** 44

**Description:** Many of the miscellaneous pendants are fragmentary items, including detached backplates and suspension loops or antiquarian discoveries that cannot be firmly assigned to a type based on available descriptions. Some of the miscellaneous pendants are unusual forms that find few parallels in the wider corpus but which fit generally into the range of materials and techniques of the seventh-century jeweller. These include two unusual silver hand-shaped pendants, one from a secure context at Melbourn (CA.Me.11.02) and a comparable example from Faversham (KE.Fa.00.124). Meaney (1981: 169) speculated as to whether they might have imitated similar pendants produced in Egypt during the First Intermediate Period but acknowledged the

[1] In this regard, it is interesting to note that some sixth century bucket pendants also seem to have contained organic substances: textile fragments in the Anglo-Saxon examples from Bidford-on-Avon, Driffield, Lakenheath and Holywell Row and wood and perhaps even incense in comparable Scandinavian and Continental examples (Dickinson 1993: 52). This is difficult to reconcile with their identification as miniaturised containers for liquid.

difficulty in explaining the transmission of the idea across such a large gap of both time and space. The hand-shaped pendant from Melbourn appears to take advantage of the ridged shape of a strip of reeded silver to form the fingers; possibly in this case the shape suggested itself to the maker. From Edix Hill (CA.EH.91.12) there is an unpolished lump of rock crystal, roughly drop-shaped, set in a cradle formed from strips of sheet gold and suspended from a miniature wire ring. This object shows some similarity to rock crystal balls in similar slings, worn as part of girdle assemblages during the sixth century, and may represent the adaption of the idea to work in a necklace context. A polished rock crystal disc also forms part of an unusual pendant from Cambridgeshire (CA.St.00.01). A seventh-century date is suggested both by the crude garnet cloisonné of the cruciform frame, the biconical suspension loop and the central flat-topped amethyst cabochon. Another significant group of objects within the PE-misc group are those made from reused items. There are three examples of pendants made from the reused central element of composite disc brooches, and as such they are composed of several rings of cloisonné cell-work around a central boss of white (shell?) inlay. Two examples (HA.Wi.05.01 and CA.Bu.00.01), made from copper-alloy with simple rectangular cell-work, derive from reused Class 4 composite disc brooches, of the type found at Milton, Abingdon and, recently, West Hanney (all Oxon.) (Avent 1975; Hamerow 2015). The third pendant (KE.Wy.00.03), in gold and featuring a more complex design of stepped cloisonné cells, is probably from a slightly earlier Class 2 or 3 brooch.

**Figs.:** 9.122

### 9.3: BEAD TYPOLOGY

The definition of a bead is an object with a central perforation; this feature distinguishes beads from perforated pendants (types PE7-b and PE10-a). The proliferation of beads of various materials is a characteristic feature of seventh-century necklace fashions. This section begins with those beads made from glass, before moving onto beads of other materials. Again, Høilund Nielsen's (2013) typology provides a framework, and this is supplemented by Brugmann's (2004) more detailed bead typology where appropriate.

#### 9.3.1: GLASS BEADS

##### 9.3.1.1: MONOCHROME GLASS BEADS

**BE1-WoundSp (wound spiral type)**
**Number in database:** 668

**Description:** These beads are named for their method of manufacture; the winding of glass around a mandrel results in spiralling marks around the perforated face of the bead. How visible these marks are depends on the length of time the glass was heated after the forming of the bead around the mandrel. These beads typically measure 7–9mm in diameter and 5–6 mm in length; the perforation diameter is often fairly large relative to the size of the bead, typically between 3.5 and 4.5mm wide. The most common shapes of wound spiral beads are barrels and short cylinders. All are made from opaque glass; the most common colours are bright greens (34.8 percent), reds (26.7 percent) and greenish-blues (19 percent). Opaque white and yellow beads are also not uncommon. A classic 'Final Phase' type, these beads date to phases AS-FD and AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). The distribution of wound spiral beads is very broad. As Brugmann (2004: 40–1) notes, wound spiral beads find numerous parallels on the continent and in Scandinavia. Seventh-century graves at Liebenau (Lower Saxony) have produced several wound spiral beads, predominantly opaque green, red and greenish-blue in colour (Siegmann 1997: taf. 4.3). Other examples have been found in graves at Nørre Sandegård Vest on Bornholm,

again mostly red and green in colour (Jørgensen and Nørgård Jørgensen 1997: pl. 31).

**Figs.:** 9.42, 9.123

**BE1-Dghnt (doughnut type)**
**Number in database:** 81

**Description:** These are small annular beads, typically measuring between 8–11mm in diameter and 3–4mm long, with a narrow perforation diameter. They have a distinctive shape, with one flat and one domed surface, which results from their manufacture by piercing and annealing a glob of molten glass on a flat surface, perhaps painted with a clay slip to facilitate removal (see Haworth 2018). All are made from translucent glass, probably recycled cullet. The most common colours are translucent blue-green (39 percent of the corpus) and cobalt blue (36 percent) glass, with smaller numbers of translucent green (11 percent), pinkish-brown (9 percent) and yellow (2 percent) glass. These broadly correspond to the colours used in contemporary glass vessels (Evison 2000: 71–2, 84–6). Although classified among the monochrome bead types, doughnut beads are occasionally composed of two fused areas of differently coloured glass. This undoubtedly results from their manufacture from cullet that included areas of applied decorative trails in a secondary colour. Doughnut beads have been assigned to phases AS-FD and FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: fig. 10.1). Brugmann (2004: 41) suggests that doughnut beads are an insular bead type, without continental parallels.

**Figs.:** 9.43, 9.124

**BE1-Orange (orange type)**
**Number in database:** 199

**Description:** The distinguishing feature of these beads is their bright orange colour, the result of high levels of cuprite particles suspended in the glass matrix (Wilthew 2006b: 391; Sode et al. 2017: 330). These are fairly large beads, typically measuring between 9–10.5mm in diameter and 7.5–9.5mm long. Almost all are barrel-shaped in profile, although there are handful of short cylindrical examples. They are produced by winding, and the resulting spiralling marks are sometimes visible on the sides of the bead. The surface of these beads often appears matt, with the result that they were sometimes described as 'ceramic' or 'terracotta' beads, especially in antiquarian reports (c.f. Brugmann 2004: 1). Some degraded examples show areas of greenish discolouration (see figs. 9.125iv and v); this tendency to degrade may mean that there are other, unidentified examples of this type, especially among the beads not examined first-hand by the author. Orange beads are one of the few types that span the transition in female fashion between the later sixth and seventh centuries, across date phases AS-FC and AS-FD (Hines and Bayliss 2013: 364, fig. 10.1); some examples catalogued elsewhere therefore fall outside the parameters of the present study. Although the distribution of orange beads shows a marked cluster in east Kent, small numbers of orange beads are found in cemeteries across England. There are numerous continental parallels for this type, from Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and the Lower Rhine region to southern Scandinavian, Bornholm and Gotland (Brugmann 2004: 40; Siegmund 1995; Katzameyer 1997: Abb. 3). Recent compositional analyses of Scandinavian and continental orange beads show that at least some are made from high-alumina mixed soda-potash glasses of probable Indo-Pacific origin (Sode et al. 2017). Whether the same is also true of the Anglo-Saxon examples is presently unclear, but it seems likely that complex processes of long-distance import and local imitation are represented in beads of type BE1-Orange.

**Figs.:** 9.44, 9.125

**BE1-Melon (melon type)**
**Number in database:** 68

**Description:** Melon beads are named for their distinctive shape, which involves pressing a bladed instrument into the sides of the bead while the glass remains hot and malleable to form a series of ribs. There are three distinct types of

melon beads in the present sample. The large turquoise Roman melon beads and the sixth-century melon beads made in translucent blue and yellowish-green glasses are classified separately below. This category covers the large number of melon beads made from opaque glass, almost always greenish-blue or green in colour. A small number of ribs is typical. Most of these opaque melon beads are generally similar in size to the opaque wound spiral beads, between 4–8mm long and 7.5–10mm in diameter. It seems plausible to suggest these simple, sometimes crudely formed opaque melon beads are products of seventh-century beadmakers. The distribution map of this type is also consistent with this.

**Figs.:** 9.45, 9.126

**BE1-BlueAnn (blue annular beads)**
**Number in database:** 61

**Description:** These are wound annular beads made from a deep blue semi-translucent glass. They typically measure between 8.5–12mm in diameter, and 4–6mm long. Brugmann (2004: 74) dated translucent blue beads to the earliest of her date phases, A1 (mid fifth to early sixth century). It is clear, however, that translucent cobalt blue glass was used to make a number of seventh-century bead types and so the continued production of very simple annular beads during the seventh century century is equally plausible. Only a handful of graves contain more than a single example, and EY.Un.38 represents an outlier, with four beads of this type.

**Figs.:** 9.46, 9.127

**BE1-CopperCore (copper core type)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** A type not listed by Brugmann (2004) or Høilund-Nielsen (2013), these beads are distinguished by the presence of a thin copper-alloy tube within the perforation of the bead. This was probably served a practical purpose during manufacture, allowing the bead to be more easily removed from the mandrel, since the copper-alloy tube would almost certainly not have been visible when worn (Haworth 2018: 246–8). These beads are spherical or ellipsoid in profile. The majority are made from translucent cobalt blue or pinkish-brown glasses. Two unusual beads made using the same technique, both from Camerton (Som.), are made from opaque greenish-blue and white in polychrome designs, with a central twisted cable wrapped around the circumference of the bead. One (SO.Ca.32.05) bears a striking resemblance to 'herringbone' or 'zigzag' beads from early medieval Irish sites, usually dated from the late sixth to ninth centuries (see Mannion 2015: 26–7, fig. 34).

**Figs.:** 9.47, 9.128

**BE1-Coiled (coiled type)**
**Number in database:** 27
**Description:** A relatively unusual type, and one which was not discussed by Brugmann (2004), are long cylindrical beads with a distinctive spiralling profile. The manufacturing process probably involved winding a stringer of glass around a mandrel and carefully controlling the application of heat to prevent the distinctive raised twists from melting into the bead surface. These beads vary in length from 7–11.5mm, with a maximum diameter of between 4 and 6mm. The most common glass colours represented among this bead type are opaque yellow (33.3 percent) and translucent cobalt blue (29.6 percent); related colours, including translucent blue-green and opaque white are also present in small numbers. Beads of this type are most common in Kent, but are found in small numbers in other regions.

**Figs.:** 9.48, 9.129

**BE1-RoMelon (Roman melon beads)**
**Number in database:** 20

**Description:** All of the Roman melon beads in the present corpus are made from faience, a material featuring a ground-quartz body covered with a turquoise blue vitreous glaze. The name refers to their distinctive shape, with multiple shallowly incised segments around the circumference of the bead. Compared to

contemporary Anglo-Saxon types, Roman melon beads are particularly large, with examples in the present corpus ranging between 15–21.5mm in diameter and 12–17.5mm long. No secure grave context has produced more than a single reused melon bead. It seems that, as a type, faience melon beads were preferentially selected for reuse during the early medieval period (Brugmann 2005: 29). This practice has been discussed as an aspect of wider reuse of Roman material culture (see, for example White 1988: 111; Werthmann-Carroll 2020: 181–2).

**Figs.:** 9.49, 9.130

**BE1-RoCane (Roman cane type)**
**Number in database:** 15

**Description:** Beads of this type are very long cylinders, made from either blue or green translucent glass. The length of complete examples typically exceeds 12mm, with a diameter of 4–6mm. The manufacturing process involves drawing a bubble through a cylinder of glass, before cutting off individual beads. Brugmann (2004: 29, 74) identifies this as a Roman type, reused in small numbers during the early medieval period. This is generally consistent with the small number of beads of this type in the present corpus, and the fact that no grave (or indeed cemetery) has produced more than two examples.

**Figs.:** 9.50, 9.131

**BE1-CylPen (pentagonal cylindrical type)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** These are cylindrical beads with a pentagonal cross section and a flat perforated face. The shape results from the careful manipulation of the bead during manufacture. Beads of this type sit within phases AS-FC and AS-FD of the female sequence (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1), indicating that the small numbers in the present sample are likely heirloom beads. The pentagonal cylindrical beads in the present databases are either opaque green or opaque red in colour; Brugmann (2004: 75) notes that opaque white and yellow were popular colours in the seventh century. The distribution of the beads in the current sample is largely restricted to east Kent; this is consistent with the distribution of these beads during the sixth century (see Brugmann 2004: fig. 41).

**Figs.:** 9.51, 9.132

**BE1-CylRound (round cylindrical type)**
**Number in database:** 28

**Description:** As their name suggests, these beads are cylindrical, with a round cross-section, marvered sides and a defined flat perforated face. A range of colours is represented in the present sample, with opaque red, opaque white and opaque greyish-blue being the most common tones. A relatively long-lived type, these beads are dated to phases AS-FB to AS-FD (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). They are particularly common in cemeteries in East Kent.

**Figs.:** 9.52, 9.133

**BE1-TranslMelon (translucent melon beads)**
**Number in database:**

**Description:** These beads are relatively large melon beads, made from translucent glass, either translucent blue or yellowish-green in colour. These beads correspond to Brugmann's (2004) types BE1-MelonBl and BE1-MelonYG. As both of these are early sixth-century types, dated to phase AS-FB (Hines and Bayliss 2013: 10.1), they are found in small numbers in the present database, and so the two colours have been grouped into a single category here. Given that they represent likely heirlooms, it is not surprising that no grave or cemetery has produced more than a single example.

**Figs.:** 9.53

**BE1-SegGlob (segmented globular type)**
**Number in database:** 25

**Description:** Although segmented globular beads in the sixth century are made from opaque

glasses of various colours (Brugmann 2004: 75), by the early seventh century, these beads are almost all opaque yellow in tone. As the name suggests, these are globular beads, originally made with multiple segments, although it is not uncommon for individual beads to have become detached and to be worn singly. These beads are dated to phases AS-FB to AS-FD (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.54

**BE1-SmallSeg (small segmented type)**
**Number in database:** 104

**Description:** These are drawn cylindrical beads, crimped to form small segments. These are small beads, typically not exceeding 6mm in length. Almost are made from translucent green or blue-green glass. These beads were not classified as a separate type by Høilund Nielsen (2013) or Brugmann, although the latter noted the presence of a drawn segmented beads in greenish glasses in Kentish graves, dating them to the later sixth and early seventh century (Brugmann 2004: 75). This observation is confirmed by the results of the present study, which shows small segmented beads of this type are restricted entirely to east Kent, and probably date earlier in the sequence of seventh-century female graves than later.

**Figs.:** 9.55

**BE1-MiscMono (miscellaneous or unidentified monochrome beads)**
**Number in database:** 1687

**Description:** The present databases contain large numbers of miscellaneous monochrome beads. Many of the beads in this category are those cursorily mentioned in the excavation reports of cemeteries excavated by antiquarians during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Even where materials from these cemeteries has been transferred to museum collections, the association of groups of beads with particular graves is not recorded, and so these objects cannot now be identified. In these cases, beads have been recorded as miscellaneous types. Smaller numbers of monochrome beads from more recent excavations and those examined first-hand by the author are also classified within this miscellaneous category, because they cannot be closely matched to the typological classes outlined above.

#### 9.3.1.2: POLYCHROME GLASS BEADS

**BE1-AnnTw (annular twist type)**
**Number in database:** 11

**Description:** These are large annular beads, typically measuring 18–25mm in diameter. The body of the bead is typically made from translucent glass, either dark green or greenish-brown, light pinkish-brown or blue-green in colour. Twisted bichrome cables in contrasting colours, usually made from opaque glass, are applied in swags to the surface of the beads. Common colour combinations include cables of opaque or translucent green and opaque yellow and translucent blue-green and opaque white. In one unusual example from a seventh-century grave at Cannington (Som.), three different contrasting bichrome cables were added (fig. 9.134ii). Annular twist beads are another distinctively seventh-century type; their use is restricted to phases AS-FD and AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Annular beads have also proved difficult to parallel outside Anglo-Saxon England, suggesting that they represent specialised insular bead production. The number of annular twist beads worn as beads (i.e. strung on a necklace) is low compared to the overall size of the corpus; they are more commonly singled out for suspension as pendants (type PE9-g) or on wire rings, or found in other contexts, including as part of a bracelet in grave 20 at Harford Farm and an element of bag groups (such as a broken example in grave 11 at Shudy Camps). A list of annular twist beads was first collated by Guido 1989; see also Guido 1999:

338–9);[2] more recent finds are mentioned by Geake (1997: 44) and Brugmann (2004: 41).

**Figs.:** 9.56, 9.134

**BE1-WhSpiral (white spiral type)**
**Number in database:** 35

**Description:** These beads feature a concentric spiral of opaque white glass on a dark coloured base, usually opaque greenish- or greyish-blue. Almost all are annular in shape, although the cemetery at Burwell (Cambs.) has produced two barrel-shaped examples from two separate graves (fig. 9.135i). These are fairly large beads, measuring 13.5–16mm in diameter and 4.5–6mm long. Beads of this type are one of the very few polychrome forms dated primarily to the seventh century, in phases AS-FD and AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). The distribution of these beads shows little regional clustering.

**Figs.:** 9.57, 9.135

**BE1-Koch34 (Koch34 type)**
**Number in database:** 85

**Description:** These are barrel-shaped glass beads, typically measuring 7–9mm in diameter and 5–7 mm in length. They are decorated with two thin crossing waves of secondary glass on a contrasting base colour, applied around the diameter of the bead. Another example of a long-lived type, these beads are dated to phases AS-FB to AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). The combination of translucent blue-green waves on a white background is suggested to persist slightly later than other colour combinations, into phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). This is consistent with the results of the present study: blue-and-white beads are by far the most common type. Other colour combinations are composed of opaque white, red and yellow glasses, which are typically represented by a single example.

**Figs.:** 9.58, 9.136

**BE1-Mosaic (mosaic type)**
**Number in database:** 15

**Description:** Sometimes also known as millefiori beads, this type features a series of roughly square 'tiles' across the circumference of the bead; dots within panels of contrasting colour and bichrome spoked or petal shapes are the most common designs. Typical colour combinations seen on the mosaic segments include opaque red and white glass, opaque yellow and translucent green glass, and opaque white and translucent blue-green glass. Some beads of this type also feature collars of opaque red glass around the perforation. Beads of this type take two main forms: long cylinders and barrel shapes. The former measure anywhere from 10–20mm in length and between 7.5–8.5mm in diameter; the latter tend to be larger, at 12–22mm in diameter and 9.5–16mm long. The manufacturing technique used to produce mosaic beads is debated. Brugmann (2004: 21) suggests that thin sections of premade rods of polychrome glass were first fused together, and then folded around a mandrel. Alternative reconstructions suggest that mosaic chips can simply be arranged in the desired pattern, and then a blob of heated glass rolled across them. Whatever the technique used, it is almost certain that this bead type was not produced in early medieval England, but instead represents an import. Numerous Merovingian cemeteries have produced beads of this type, and their distribution clusters around the Rhine and Danube (Andrae 1973: fig. 26). The original source of these long-distance imports has previously been identified as Egypt (Andrae 1973) Indeed, large numbers of mosaic beads have been found in late Roman and early Byzantine cemeteries in Egypt. The distribution of these beads in seventh-century cemeteries is largely restricted to Kent.

**Figs.:** 9.59, 9.137

[2] It seems likely that the annular twist bead recorded by Guido (1999: 339) as coming from grave 26 at Holywell Row actually derives from a poorly recorded cemetery at Quy (Cambs.) (object ref.: CA.Qu.00.03).

**BE1-OvWa (overlying wave type)**
**Number in database:** 10

**Description:** These are annular beads, typically measuring 14–18mm in diameter and 6–9mm long. The base colour of the bead is either translucent cobalt blue or, more rarely, a dark opaque glass that appears almost matt black. Applied decoration takes the form of thin trails of opaque white glass in a wave or zigzag pattern. Guido (1999: 22) dated beads of this type to the late fifth and sixth century, suggesting the smaller numbers found in seventh-century contexts represent heirlooms.

**Figs:** 9.60, 9.138

**BE1-DotReg (regular dot type)**
**Number in database:** 11

**Description:** A barrel-shaped or globular bead type, these beads feature dots of an opaque glass on a base of a contrasting colour spaced evenly around the sides of the bead. Typically, these beads measure 16–18mm in diameter and 14–18mm in length. These are a predominately sixth-century bead type, belonging to phase AS-FB (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Brugmann (2004: 80) records that three colour combinations were produced: opaque yellow dots on opaque red beads, opaque white dots on opaque blue beads and opaque red dots on opaque blue beads. Only the latter form has been noted in seventh-century necklace contexts. It may be that this sub-type was produced slightly later than the other colour combinations, or that it was preferentially selected for reuse in the seventh century. No grave or cemetery in the current sample has produced more than a single example, and the distribution of these beads shows little obvious regional clustering.

**Figs.:** 9.61, 9.139

**BE1-Dot34 (Dot34 type)**
**Number in database:** 9

**Description:** These are barrel-shaped or globular glass beads, typically measuring 13–17mm in diameter and 10–13mm in length. The body of the bead is opaque white. Two crossing swags of translucent blue-green glass are applied around the diameter of the bead and dots of opaque red glass were applied to the centre of the waves. These are another example of an earlier bead type, dated to phases AS-FB to AS-FD (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). The preference for white and blue BE1-Koch34 beads in the seventh century might explain the continued use of this type into phase AS-FD in small numbers.

**Figs.:** 9.62, 9.140

**BE1-Koch20 (Koch20 type)**
**Number in database:** 17

**Description:** These beads are barrel-shaped or globular and feature applied decoration around the sides of the beads in the form of overlying waves and dots. This decoration is executed in a single colour on a contrasting base glass. Among the small numbers of beads of this type in the present sample, combinations of white and greenish-blue glass and red and white glass are most common. These beads are dated to phases AS-FB and AS-FC (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). That they represent heirlooms is supported by the small numbers recorded, and the fact that no cemetery has produced more than two beads of this type.

**Figs.:** 9.63, 9.141

**BE1-Koch58 (Koch58 type)**
**Number in database:** 1

**Description:** These are short cylindrical beads with flat marvered sides. The diameter measures around 12mm and the length 7–9mm. The decoration consists of combed trails of opaque glasses, typically red and white, but in the case of two beads from Dover Buckland (KE.BD.76.01–02) opaque white and a dark glass that appears almost black is used. Trails of opaque yellow glass circle the edges of the perforated faces of the beads. Another sixth-century type, Koch58 beads

are dated to phases AS-FB (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.64, 9.142

**BE1-Mottled (speckled type)**
**Number in database:** 1

**Description:** These are barrel-shaped beads, typically 10–12mm in diameter. While the base glass is opaque greenish-blue in colour, irregular speckles of opaque glasses in at least two colours (such as reds, whites and yellows) are found around the diameter of the bead. Manufacture of these beads may have involved rolling the heated base glass on the mandrel over various small chips of opaque glass, in a range of colours, to collect them on the bead before allowing these to melt flush with the surface. The small chips could conceivably derive from waste glass. These are an earlier bead type; Brugmann (2004: 80) assigns them to her phase A.

**Figs.:** 9.65

**BE1-Koch32 (Koch32 type)**
**Number in database:** 1

**Description:** A type identified by Koch (1997) in her study of Merovingian polychrome beads in Württemberg and Nordbaden, these beads feature streaks of opaque greenish blue-glass over an opaque white and red striped body.

**Figs.:** 9.66, 9.143

**BE1-Candy (Candy type)**
**Number in database:** 2

**Description:** Candy beads are barrel-shaped or globular bead type with a dark body and applied opaque white and red waves and dots. Brugmann (2004) dates this type to her phase A1, suggesting the two beads of this type in the present corpus are heirlooms.

**Figs.:** 9.67

**BE1-IronAge (Iron Age beads)**
**Number in database:** 2

**Description:** There are two examples of Iron Age beads in the present data sample. One is a large blue-and-white Class 6 bead (OX.WC.02.02), while the other is an annular clear glass bead with applied opaque greyish blue decoration (CA.SC.71.01). The size and colour of the latter suggest it is a possible Iron Age type.

**Figs.:** 9.68

**BE1-MiscPoly (miscellaneous or unidentified polychrome beads)**
**Number in database:** 51

**Description:** Beads decorated with single trails of a secondary colour are present in some graves (see HA.LB.23.38). Other miscellaneous polychrome types include beads with irregular applied spots of secondary glass. Long cylindrical beads with applied dots of colour are present in several Kentish graves (KE.Ea.76:10.01, KE.Fi.07.08, KE.Fi.57.15 and 39). Other unusual polychrome bead types include large horned beads (OX.Di.12.07 and SF.Co.16.02).

**Figs.:** 9.143

### 9.3.2: AMETHYST AND COWRIE SHELL BEADS

**BE1-Amethyst (amethyst beads)**
**Number in database:** 531

**Description:** These are pear- or droplet-shaped beads made from amethyst quartz. In cross-section, most beads have a flatter lower side and a more rounded upper edge. The perforated face of the beads is polished to a flat facet, but this feature can become distorted by wear. The majority of the beads in the present sample sit between 15–25mm in length and 10.5–14mm at their widest point, although some beads can be substantially larger. There is also variation in colour across the corpus, and indeed some beads

feature distinctive banding of paler and darker quartz. The purple colour of amethyst is the result of magnesium oxide within the stone (Koch 1987: 346). Amethyst beads belong to phases AS-FC to AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1), although a small, unusually translucent amethyst beads from grave 245 at Dover Buckland, dated to the later sixth century, represents an early example (Parfitt and Anderson 2012: 397). Amethyst beads are undoubtedly imports, almost certainly in their finished form. Their arrival in seventh-century England was clearly part of a more intense trading network, since closely comparable beads are found in sixth and seventh-century contexts in Scandinavia, Germany and northern Italy (Drauschke 2010; Ljungkvist 2010: 421–5; Paroli 1996: tav. 5, 10, 17, 18).

**Figs.:** 9.69, 9.144

**BE1-Cowrie (cowrie shell beads)**
**Number in database:** 133

**Description:** These are sub-rectangular beads with a distinctive saddle-shaped profile. Most feature distinctive ridged edges, which demonstrates that they were cut from the lips of a large cowrie shell, probably a panther or tiger cowrie. The perforation runs lengthways through the bead, parallel to the ridged edge. Smaller sub-rectangular shell beads without the distinctive ridges are assumed to derive from the same source. Cowrie shell beads are particularly susceptible to aggressive soil conditions, with many examples displaying surface degradation. The possibility that other examples will have decayed completely is quite likely. The date range of cowrie shell beads broadly parallels that of amethyst beads, belonging to phases AS-FC to AS-FE. Finds of cowrie shell beads are present in Scandinavian graves of the sixth to eighth centuries (Jørgensen and Nørgård Jørgensen 1997: pl. 34).

**Figs.:** 9.70, 9.145

**BE1-Disc (disc-shaped shell beads)**
**Number in database:** 8

**Description:** These are disc-shaped beads of white material, probably shell. Some are in the form of very short cylinders; other have a distinctive hemispherical profile, suggestive of an alternative (perhaps earlier) use as the shell annulets evident on some of the composite disc pendants and brooches. The classic disc-shaped beads are dated to the very last phase of furnished female burial, AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Flat disc-shaped shell beads are a feature of many later seventh-century cemeteries on the continent and in Scandinavia (Siegmann 1997: 137; Jørgensen and Nørgård Jørgensen 1997: pl. 31).

**Figs.:** 9.71, 9.146

**BE1-Misc**
**Number in database:** 18

**Description:** These are beads made of miscellaneous organic materials: bone, unidentified shell species, chalk and perforated fossils. Some may have been intended to serve as skeuomorphs for the imported cowrie shell beads; others may simply have been valued as intriguing curios.

**Figs.:** 9.72, 9.147

### 9.3.3: METAL BEADS (BE2)

**BE2-a (wire beads)**
**Number in database:** 87

**Description:** These are beads formed from coils of wire, either of beaded or plain section. Most beads are biconical, suggesting that two halves were made separately as cones and soldered together at the widest point. There are also a small number of cylindrical wire beads. Complete beads of this type typically measure 10–15mm in length and 5 – 7.5mm in diameter at the widest point. Gold and silver are the most common

materials; copper-alloy examples are unusual but would be more susceptible to corrosion, and so may be underrepresented. Beads of this type are dated to the latest phase of furnished female burial, AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Tubular beads formed from spirals of copper-alloy or gold wire are a feature of sixth- to eighth century graves in Scandinavia (see Jørgensen and Nørgård Jørgensen 1997: pls. 28–29, 31–4).

**Figs.:** 9.73, 9.148

**BE2-b (sheet metal beads)**
**Number in database:** 31

**Description:** There are several types of beads constructed out of sheet metal. Some share the same biconical shape as beads of type BE2-a. These beads can be left undecorated, feature simple incised decoration, or, in the most elaborate cases, applied decoration, in the form of beaded wire and filigree designs. These can be either gold, silver or copper-alloy. Another variant of beads of type BE2-b are longer and almond-shaped, almost always made from sheet silver. Simple incised decoration, usually running parallel to the perforation, is a feature of many of these beads. These beads are dated to phases AS-FD and AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.74, 9.149

**BE2-c (bell-shaped beads)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** Bell-shaped beads are formed from two hemispheres of sheet metal, soldered together at the rims. There is a perforation through the apex of the dome, through which the necklace cord passed. Most are made from silver, but copper-alloy examples are also known. A relatively long-lived type, bell-shaped beads are found in graves of phases AS-FB to AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.75, 9.150

**BE2-misc (miscellaneous metal beads)**
**Number in database:**

**Description:** This category covers miscellaneous beads, primarily constructed from metal. It includes two glass beads furnished with metal collars, one a simple glass bead with a denticulated silver collar (BU.Wo.2360.01) and another a large polychrome Iron Age bead in an elaborate gold frame (CA.SC.24.01). There are also a small number of beads constructed from segments of shell set within copper-alloy collars (BE.Ke.73.05 and KE.Si.151.20). Finally, this category also includes miscellaneous bead like objects, such as the copper-alloy button? from Finglesham (KE.Fi.174.03).

**Figs.:** 9.76, 9.151

### 9.3.4: OTHER BEADS

**BE3 (amber beads)**
**Number in database:** 67

**Description:** Amber beads from seventh-century contexts take a variety of forms, although annular beads are particularly common. There is also considerable variability in size.

**Figs.:** 9.77, 9.152

**BE-misc (miscellaneous or unidentified non-glass beads)**
**Number in database:** 15

**Description:** Among the miscellaneous beads are a beads of a variety of materials, including jet, quartz and stone.

**Figs.:** 9.78

### 9.4: WIRE RING TYPOLOGY

Wire rings are classic elements of seventh century necklaces. The majority, over ninety percent, are made from silver wire. The wire ring typology here diverges in part from that presented by Høilund Nielsen (2013). While the more complex terminal types are covered by the existing typology, the identification of simpler types depends on the size of the ring and the number of examples. For the purposes of the present study, all wire rings are classified according to terminal type. Wire ring types with more complex terminal forms generally have a greater diameter than simpler types. The smallest rings on average are those with simple twisted terminals (WR-SimTw). The largest rings are those with spiral bezels (WR-SpBezel) and suspension hitches (WR-SuspHitch). This correlation almost certainly reflects underlying chronological shifts. Small, simple forms of wire ring are found in some sixth century contexts and represent earlier forms. Equally, the typically larger suspension hitch type is assigned to phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1). Experiments replicating wire rings of various forms using pre-made plated silver wire have shown that the process of making a single ring is relatively quick and easy to learn and requires few tools.

**WR-Wrapped (wrapped terminals)**
**Number in database:** 197

**Description:** These rings are formed by crossing the terminals of the wire and wrapping them tightly around the body of the ring, forming neat spirals. Rings of this type are often described as 'slip-knot rings'. The diameter of these rings typically measures 18–25mm.

**Figs.:** 9.79, 9.153

**WR-SimTw (simple twisted terminals)**
**Number in database:** 20

**Description:** These rings are the simplest type, formed from loosely the wire terminals around the body of the ring. It seems these are an earlier type, introduced in the sixth century, but examples are also found in seventh-century graves (Hawkes 1973: 192). There is a higher proportion of copper-alloy rings among this type than other forms.

**Figs.:** 9.80, 9.154

**WR-HookLoop (hook-and-loop terminals)**
**Number in database:** 13

**Description:** In this relatively unusual ring type one end of the wire is formed into a loop and the other end is formed into a hook inside the loop.

**Figs.:** 9.81, 9.155

**WR-SpBezel (spiral bezel terminals)**
**Number in database:** 17

**Description:** In this elaborate ring type the terminals have been shaped into a spiral bezel at the top of the ring. Typically, the diameters of these rings measure 21.5–25mm. Wire rings of the same shape are also found in the region of the hand in some graves, worn as finger rings (see Parfitt and Anderson 2012: 413 for an example).

**Figs.:** 9.82, 9.156

**WR-SuspHitch (suspension hitch terminals)**
**Number in database:** 39

**Description:** The terminals of these rings are formed into a tightly curled suspension hitch at the upper edge. This facilitated their suspension directly onto necklaces, with the cord or thread passing through the tube formed by the suspension hitches. Experimental reproductions of these wire rings types have shown that the tightly spiralling and evenly formed suspension loops can be achieved by twisting the wire around a sturdy metal rod. There is an obvious connection, visually and in terms of manufacturing technique, with the hitches used to suspended glass beads among pendants of type WR-BeadinHitch. Typically, these rings measure 20–28.5mm in diameter.

**Figs.:** 9.83, 9.157

**WR-misc (miscellaneous types)**
**Number in database:** 19

**Description:** This miscellaneous category includes wire rings with unusual terminal forms. These include two silver rings from Finglesham (KE.Fi.07.04 and 23), where the wrapped terminals form a decorative figure-of-eight shape. Also classified under this miscellaneous category are a small number of rings without terminals, where the two ends have been overlapped and soldered to form a closed circle. These can be formed of wire or, in some cases, from thin strips of sheet silver, soldered to form a ring. Finally, this miscellaneous category includes several ring-shaped objects that appear to have been worn in a similar fashion. This includes at least three repurposed finger-rings, two probably contemporary or near contemporary (KE.Fi.58.02 and KE.Fi.157.06) and one a reused Roman object. Other miscellaneous ring-shaped objects included in this miscellaneous category include the looped shank of a copper-alloy key (KE.Fi.200.03) and a Bronze Age penannular ring (KE.SP.159.06).

**Figs.:** 9.84, 9.158

**WR-unidentified (unidentified types)**
**Number in database:**

**Description:** This category encompasses all rings that cannot be assigned to a particular type, including the many examples of fragmentary rings.

### 9.5: WIRE-MOUNTED BEADS

**WR-BeadonRing**
**Number in database:** 70

**Description:** These are beads suspended from wire rings, mostly of silver but with some copper-alloy examples. It is likely that this type is underrepresented within the current sample, due to the fragmentation of wire rings. Various bead types are represented among the corpus, but small annular doughnut beads and wound spiral beads are particularly common. The most common wire terminal types are wrapped and simple twisted forms. Hines and Bayliss (2013: tab. 10.1) suggest that beads on wire rings date to phases AS-FC and AS-FE, although use throughout the seventh century seems plausible given the large number of examples in the present database.

**Figs.:** 9.85, 9.159

**WR-BeadinHitch**
**Number in database:** 21

**Description:** Corresponding to Høilund Nielsen's (2013: 217) pendant type, PE11, these beads have been reclassified as a variant of the wire rings here given their similarity to the bead-on-ring type. These are beads, typically large annular polychrome glass types, suspended from a hitch, typically constructed from silver wire. The form of the narrow tubular terminals of beads of this type typically resembles that of wire rings of type WR-SuspHitch. It is not uncommon for a single rich grave to produce multiple beads in suspension hitches. Bead types represented include two annular twist beads (CA.Bu.26.01 and SF.Co.30.16), a generally rare type in the seventh century, five mosaic beads from the same grave at Harford Farm (NO.HF.33), again an unusual, probably heirloom type, and some miscellaneous polychrome types from Finglesham (KE.Fi.07). There are also three instances of porphyry discs furnished with suspension hitches, all from Kentish graves. There was clearly deliberate selection of large and visually interesting beads for suspending within wire hitches. Presumably this technique was intended to display the larger surface area of the perforated face of decorative annular beads. This type has only been recovered in Kent and East Anglia to date. This type is dated to the latest phase of furnished burial, phase AS-FE (Hines and Bayliss 2013: tab. 10.1).

**Figs.:** 9.86, 9.160

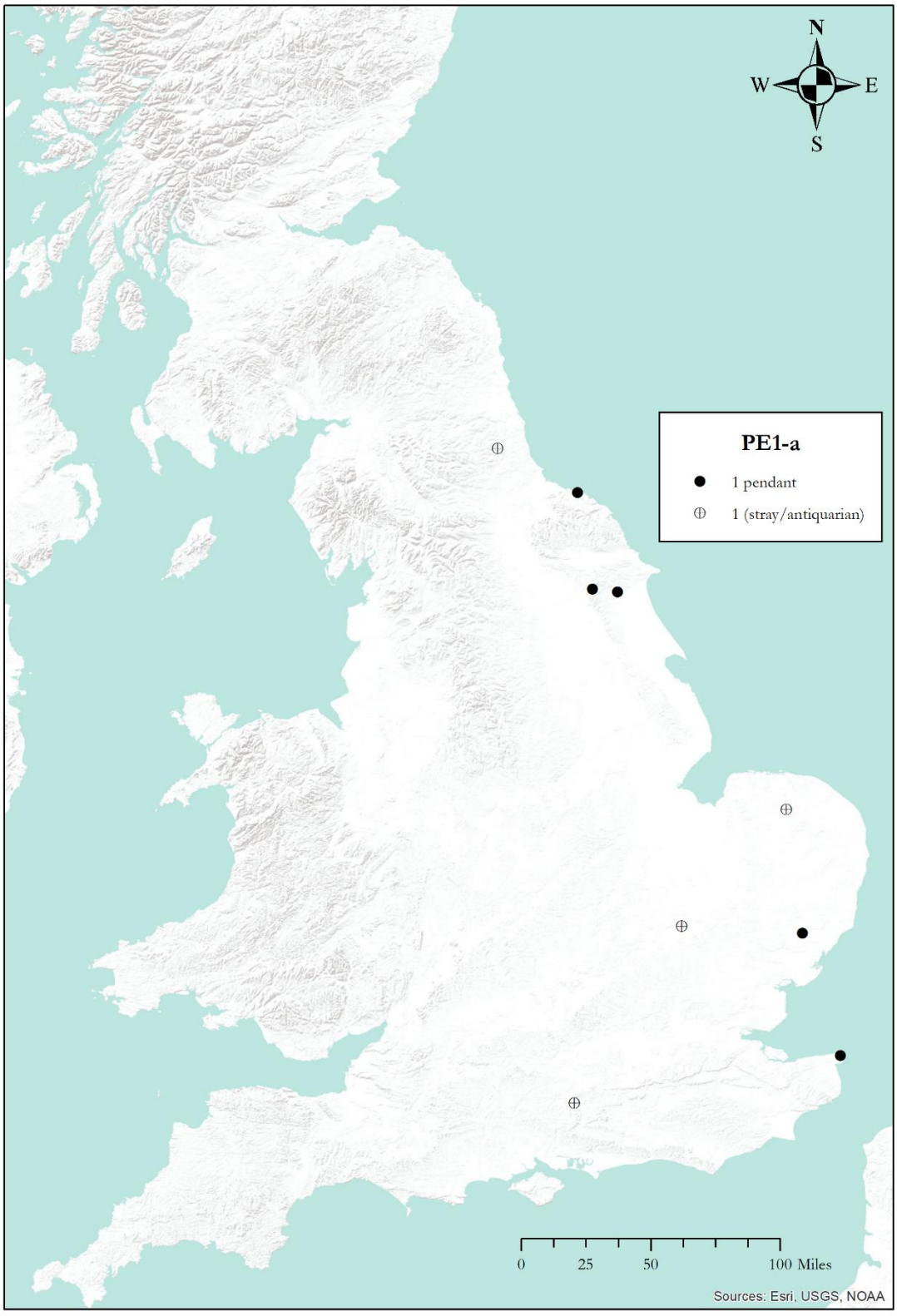


Figure 9.1: The distribution of the 9 type PE1-a composite disc pendants in database II.

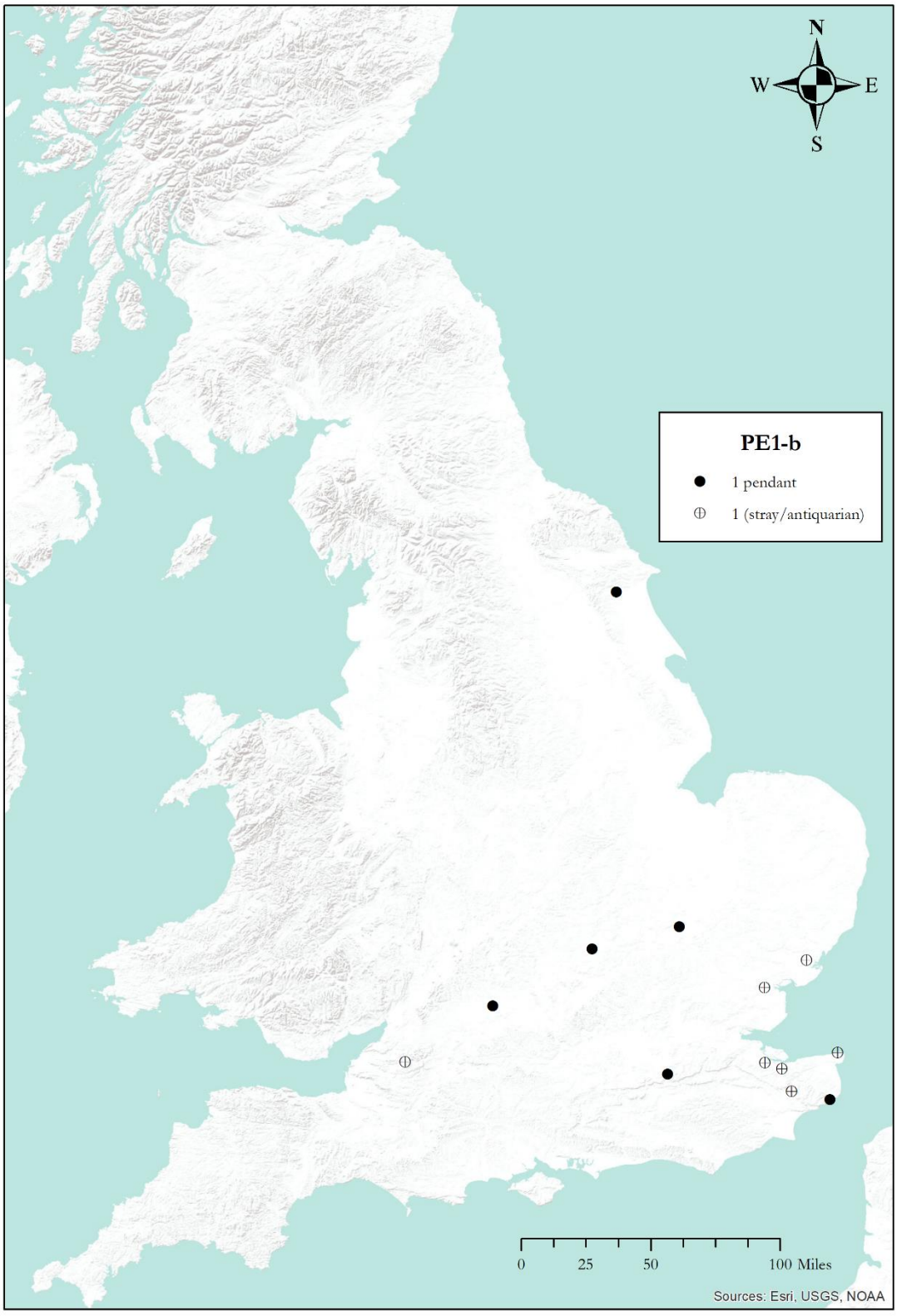


Figure 9.2: The distribution of the 13 type PE1-b composite disc pendants in database II.


Figure 9.3: The distribution of the 10 type PE1-c composite disc pendants in database II.


Figure 9.4: The distribution of the 6 type PE1-d composite disc pendants in database II.

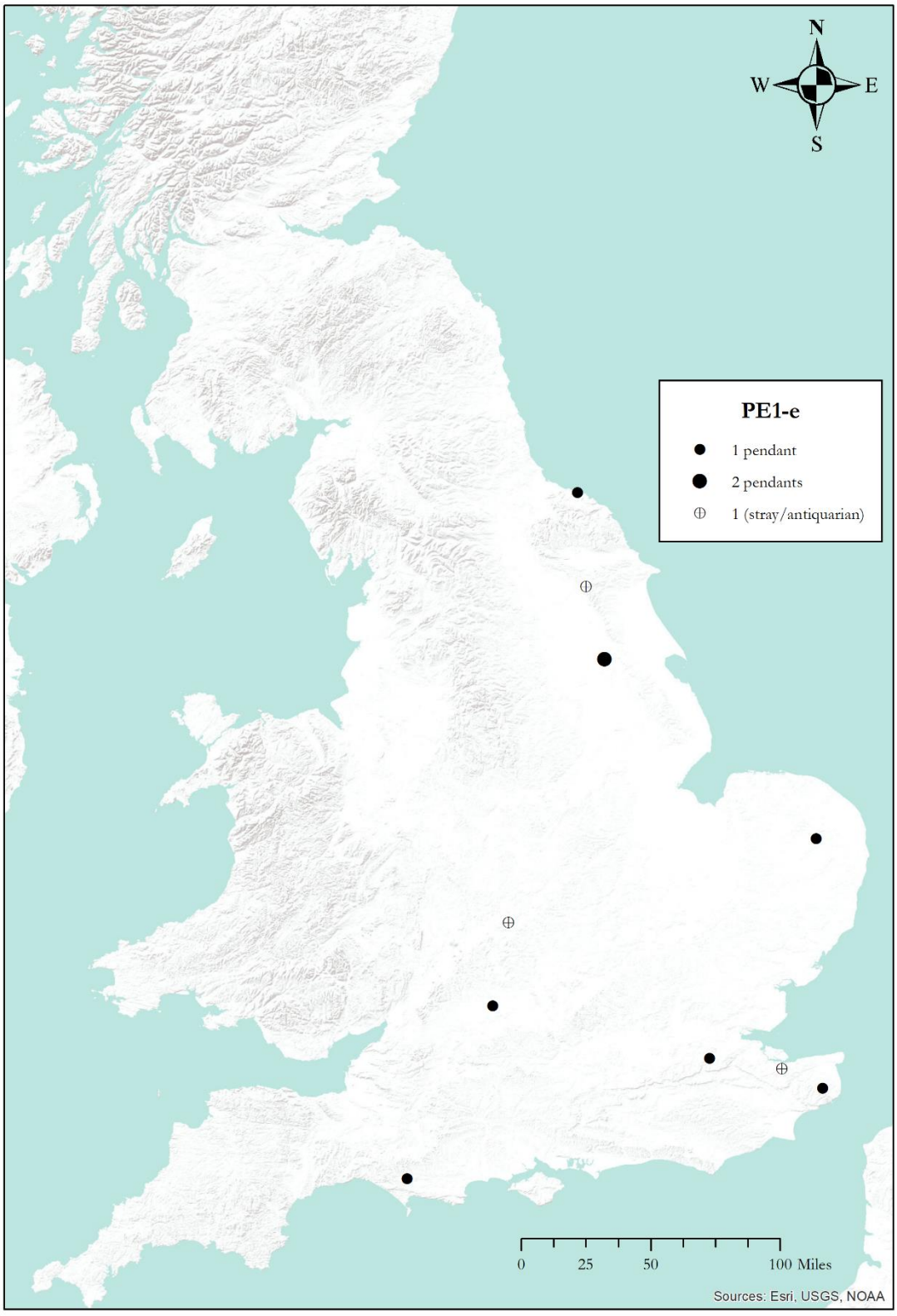


Figure 9.5: The distribution of the 11 type PE1-e composite disc pendants in database II.

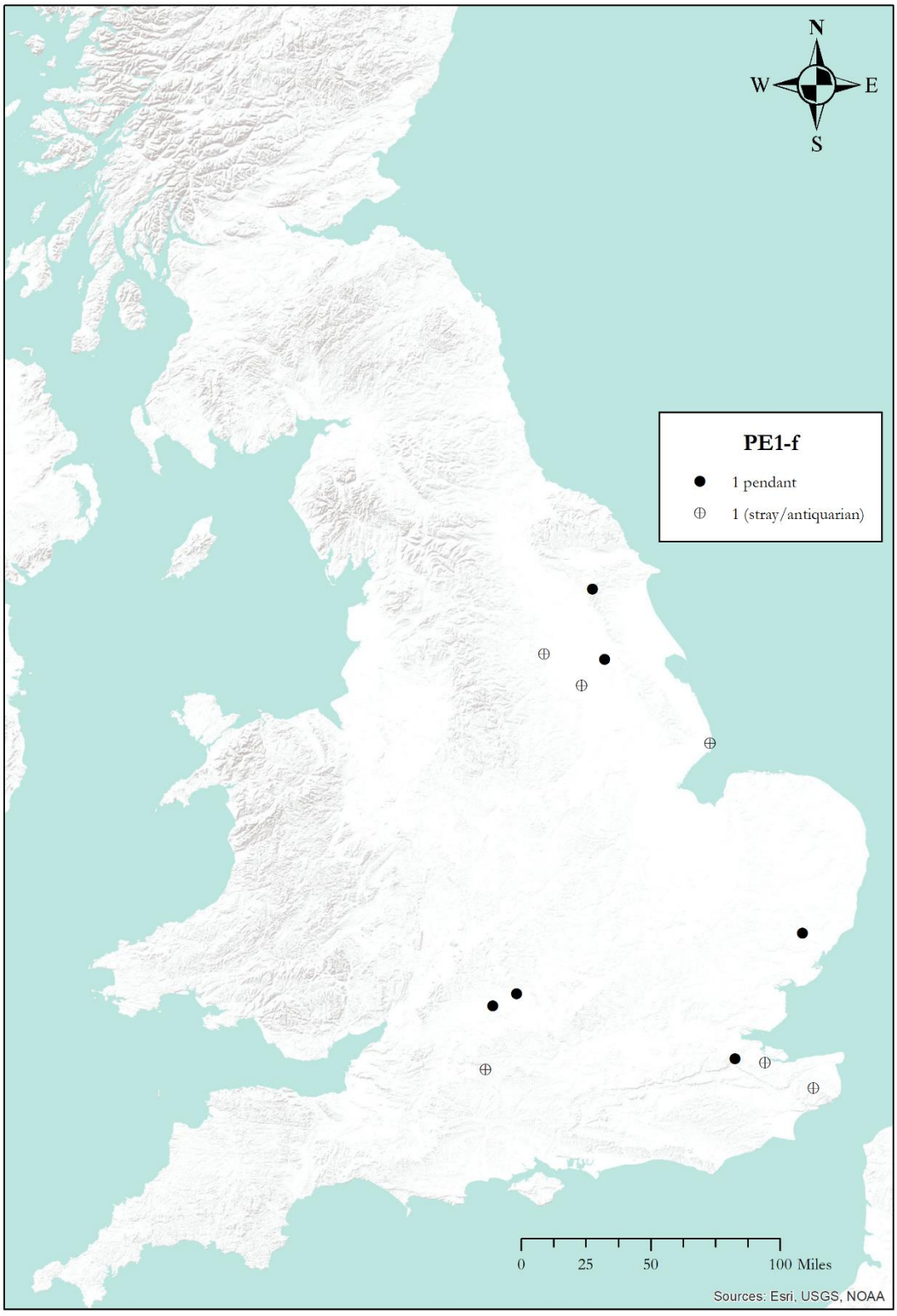


Figure 9.6: The distribution of the 14 type PE1-f composite disc pendants in database II.


Figure 9.7: The distribution of the 8 type PE1-g composite disc pendants in database II.


Figure 9.8: The distribution of the 10 type PE1-misc composite disc pendants in database II.


Figure 9.9: The distribution of the 1 type PE2-a scutiform pendant in database II.

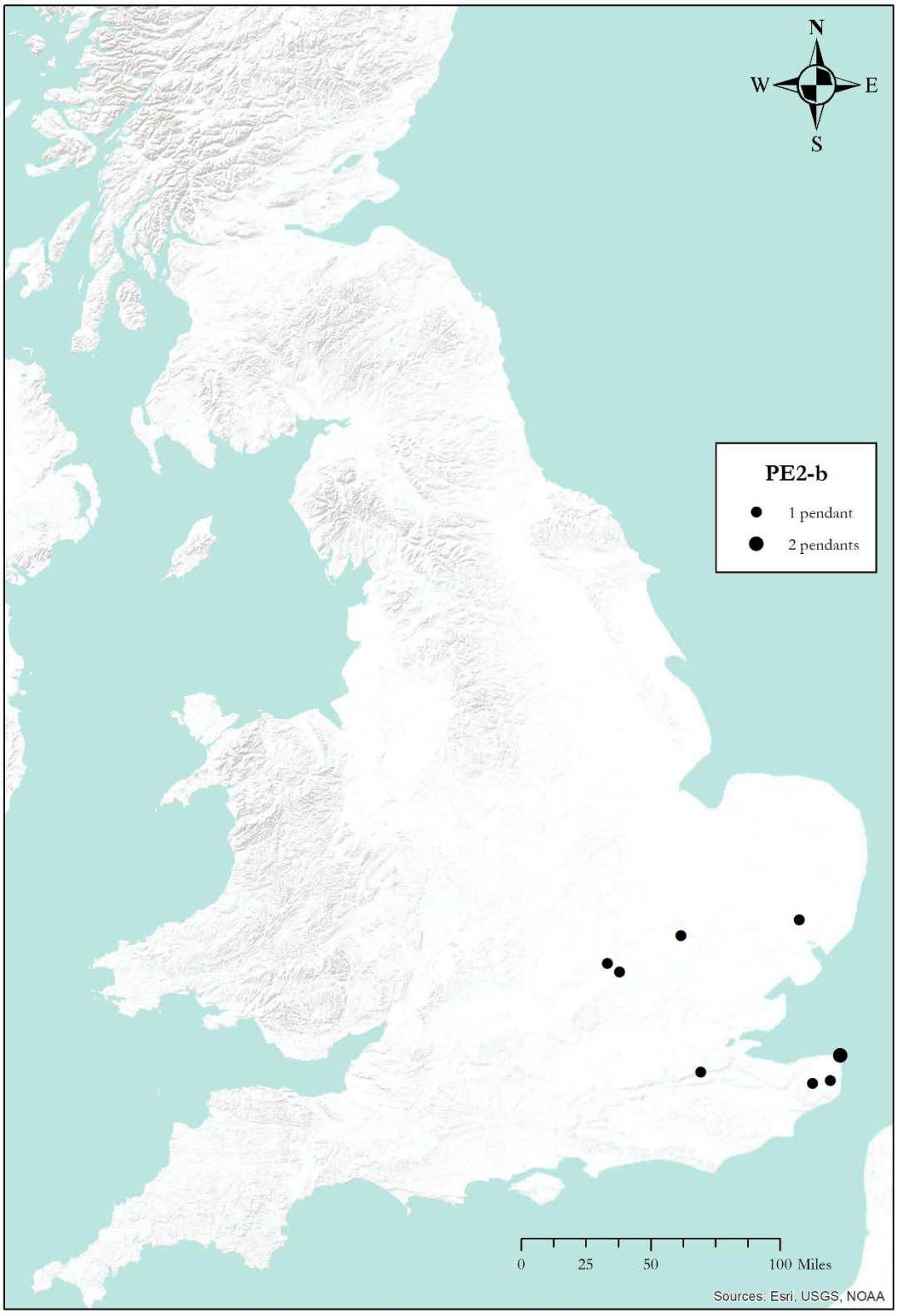


Figure 9.10: The distribution of the 10 type PE2-b scutiform pendants in database II.

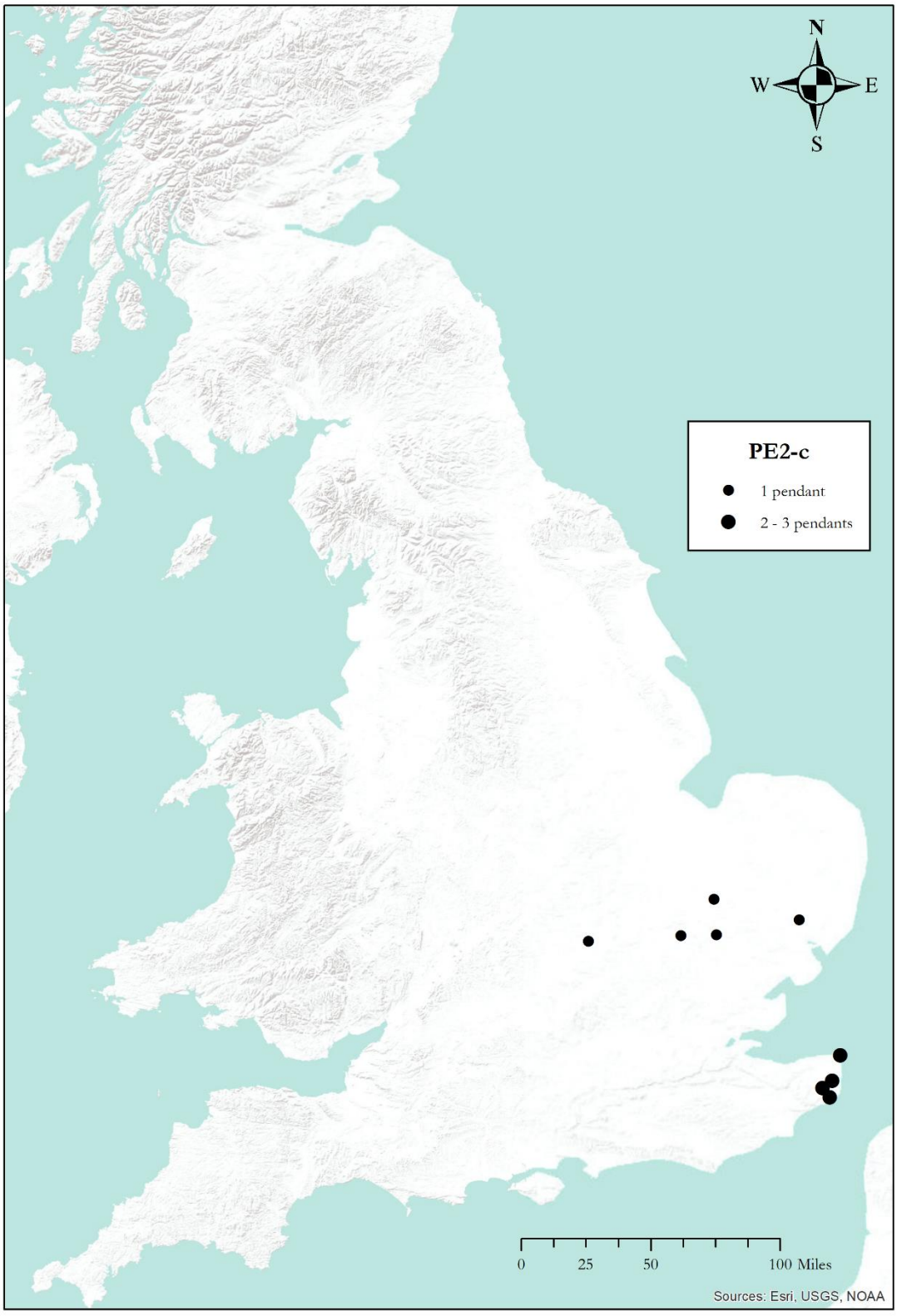


Figure 9.11: The distribution of the 16 type PE2-c scutiform pendants in database II.

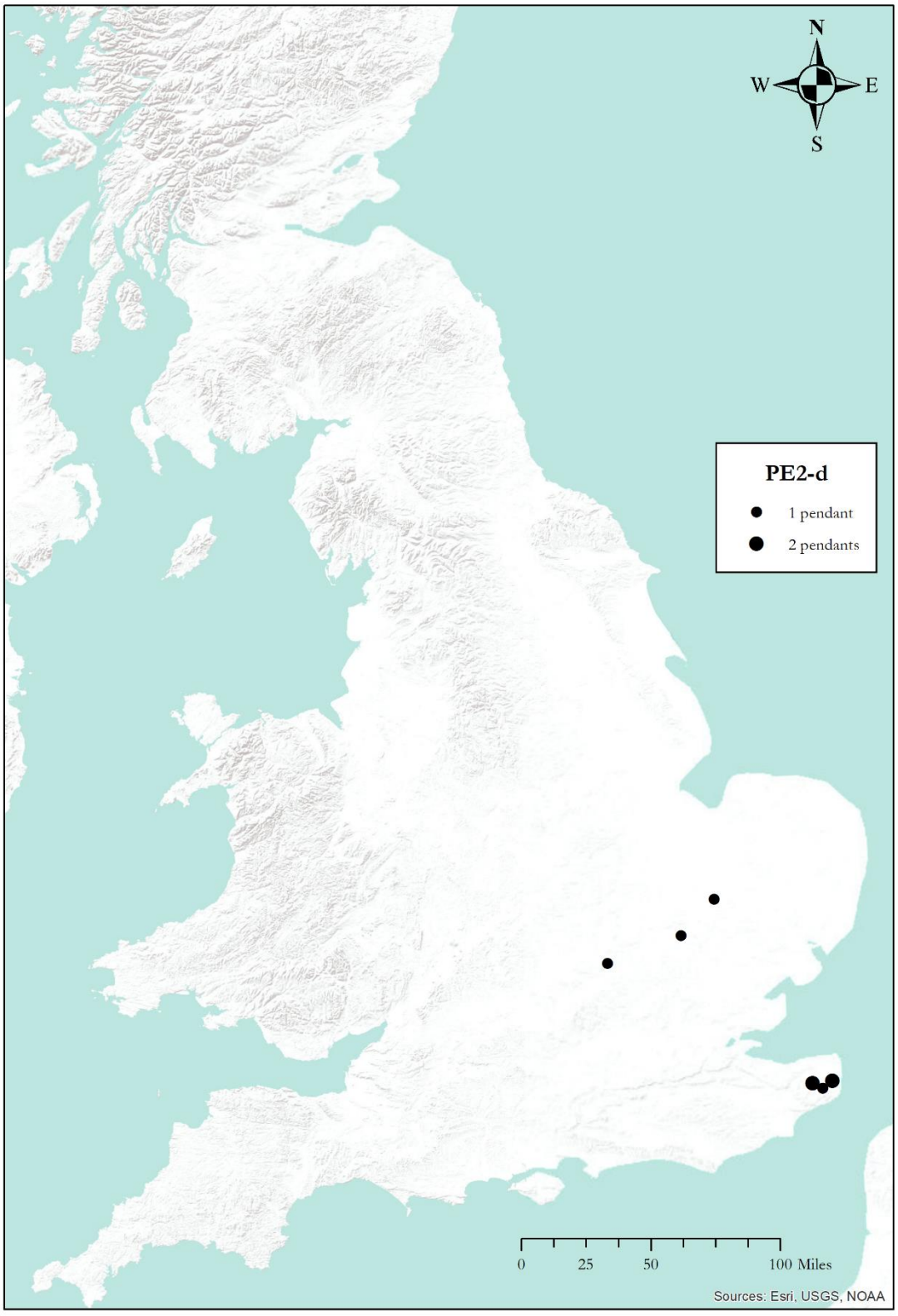


Figure 9.12: The distribution of the 8 type PE2-d scutiform pendants in database II.


Figure 9.13: The distribution of the 3 type PE2-e scutiform pendants in database II.


Figure 9.14: The distribution of the 6 type PE2-misc scutiform pendants in database II.


Figure 9.15: The distribution of the 15 Style II bracteates (type PE3-a) in database II.

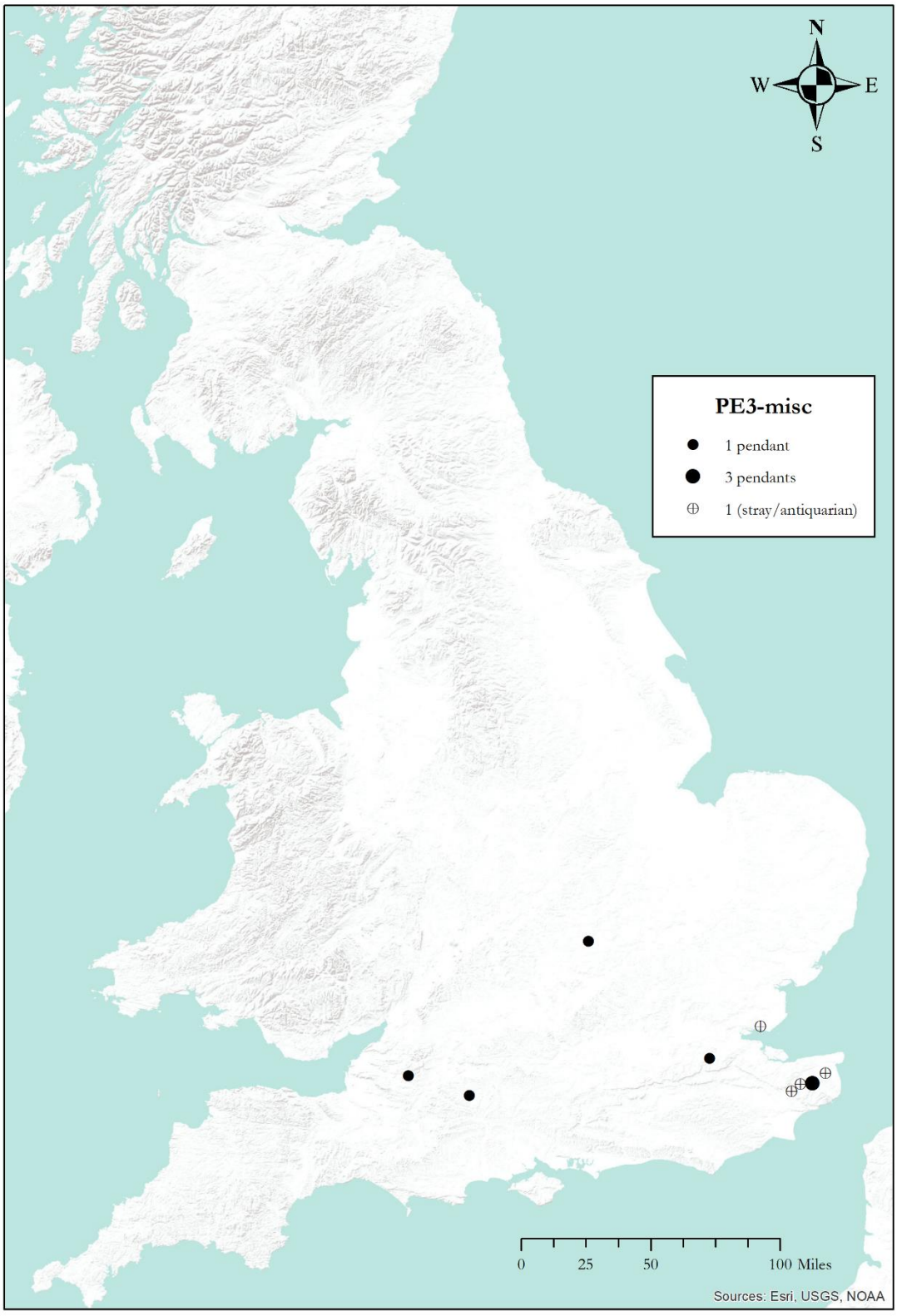


Figure 9.16: The distribution of the 12 miscellaneous repoussé pendants (type PE3-misc) in database II.


Figure 9.17: The distribution of the 4 type PE4-a lunate pendants in database II.


Figure 9.18: The distribution of the 11 type PE4-b lunate pendants in database II.


Figure 9.19: The distribution of the 14 type PE5-a cruciform pendants in database II.


Figure 9.20: The distribution of the 6 type PE5-b cruciform pendants in database II.


Figure 9.21: The distribution of the 16 type PE6 beaded wire pendants in database II.

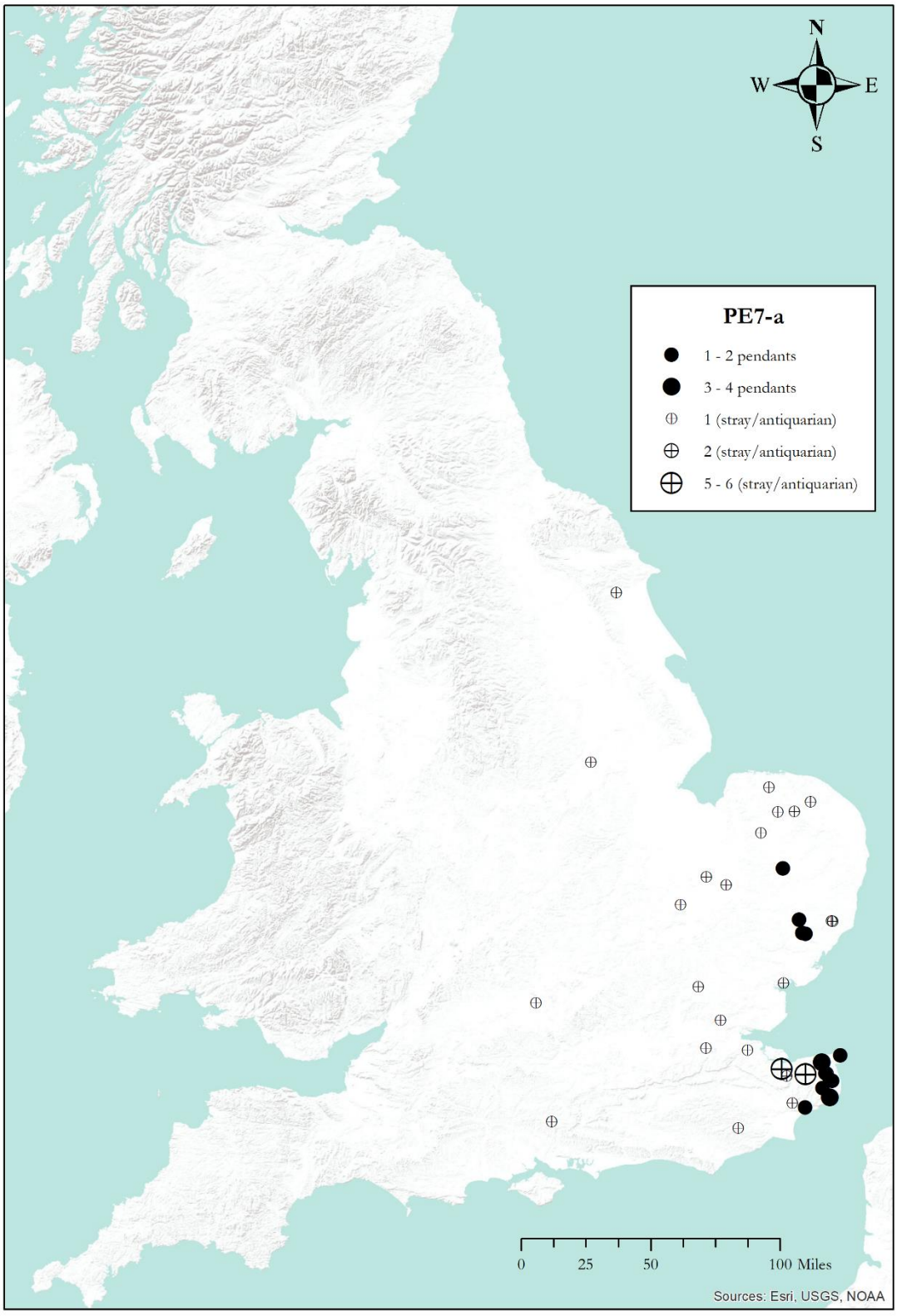


Figure 9.22: The distribution of the 58 looped coin pendants (type PE7-a) in database II.

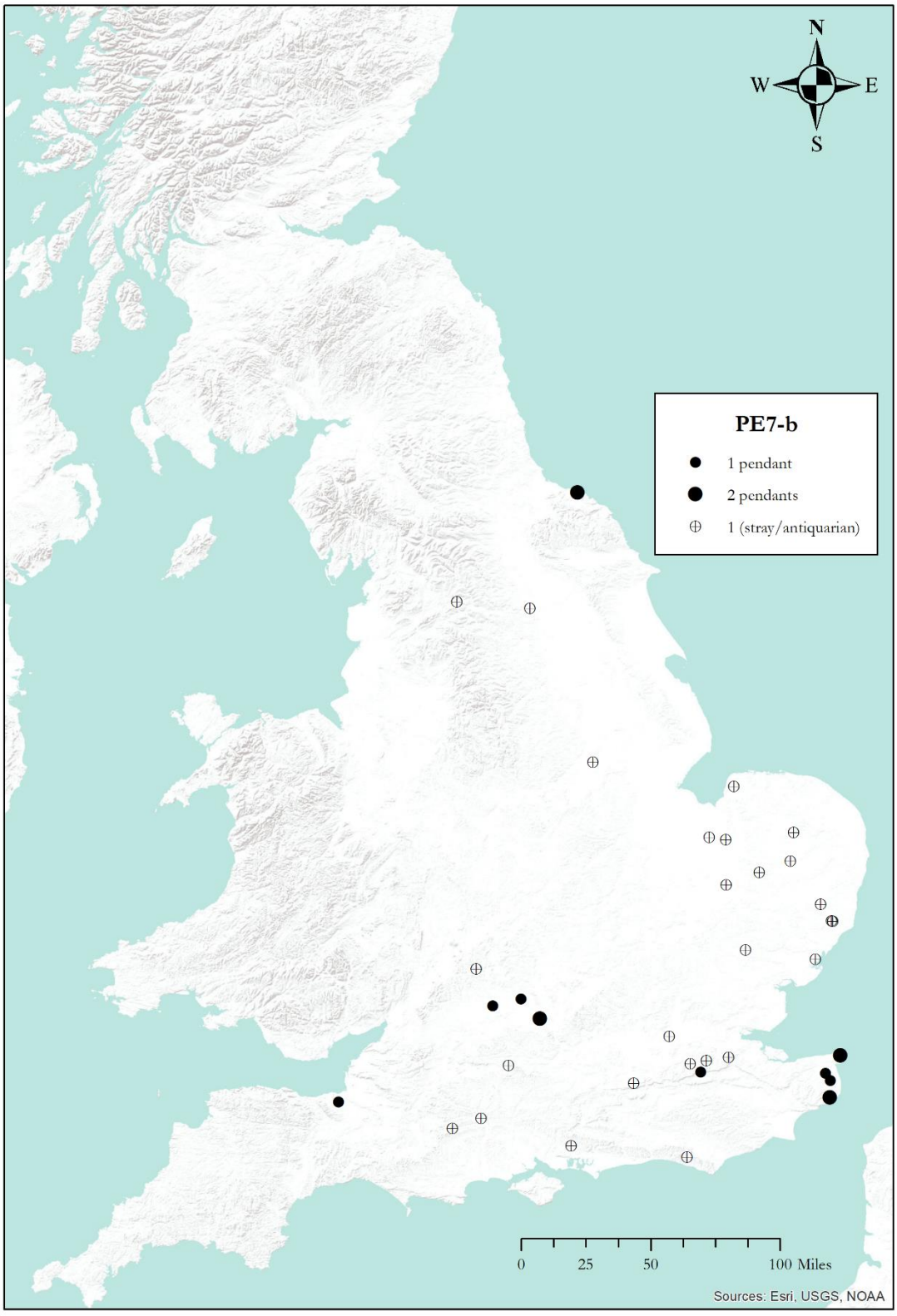


Figure 9.23: The distribution of the 40 pierced coin pendants (type PE7-b) in database II.


Figure 9.24: The distribution of the 15 mounted coin pendants (type PE7-d) in database II.


Figure 9.25: The distribution of the 5 pseudo-coin pendants (type PE7-d) in database II.

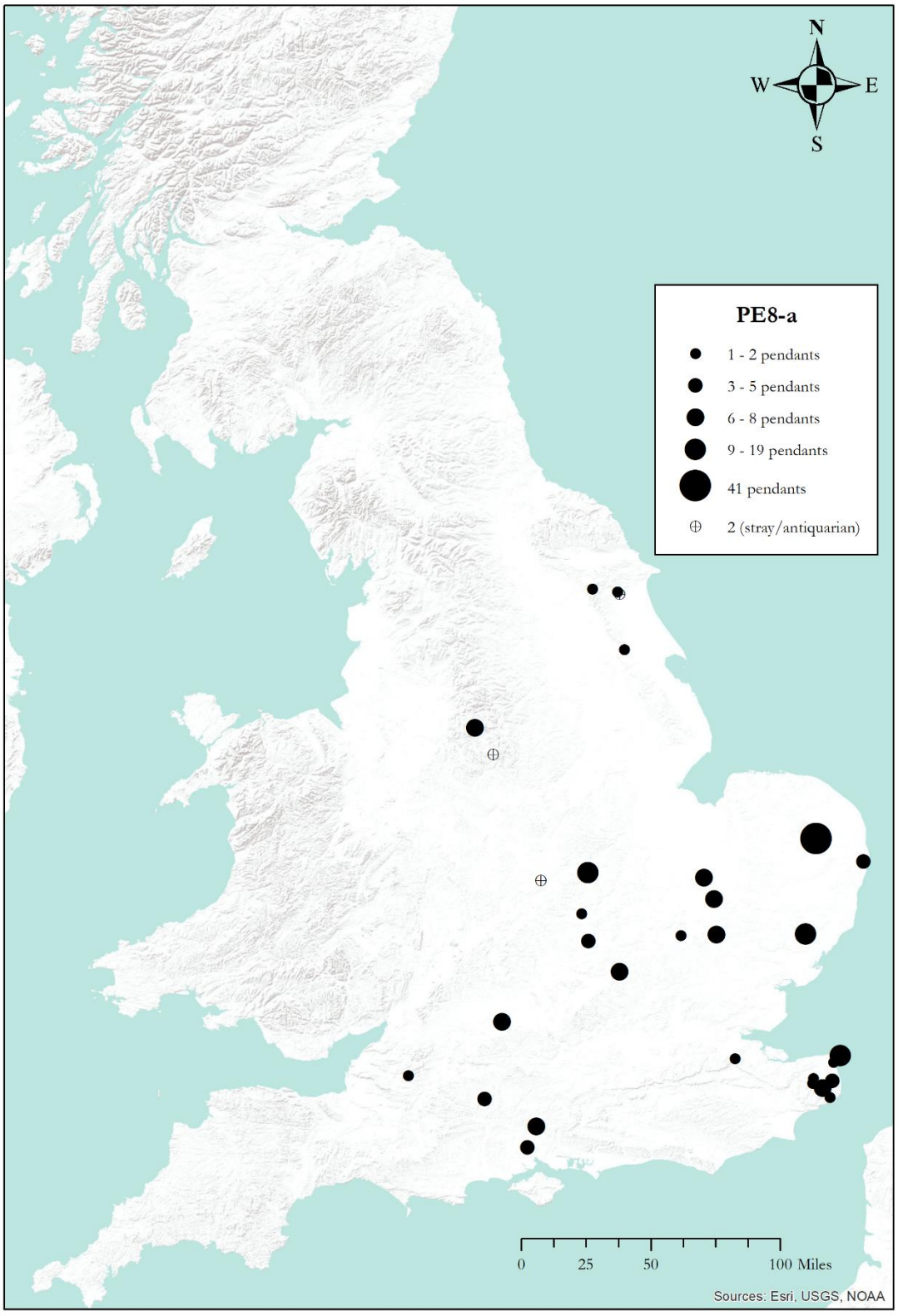


Figure 9.26: The distribution of the 179 hemispherical bulla pendants (type PE8-a) in database II.


Figure 9.27: The distribution of the 16 spherical bulla pendants (type PE8-b) in database II.

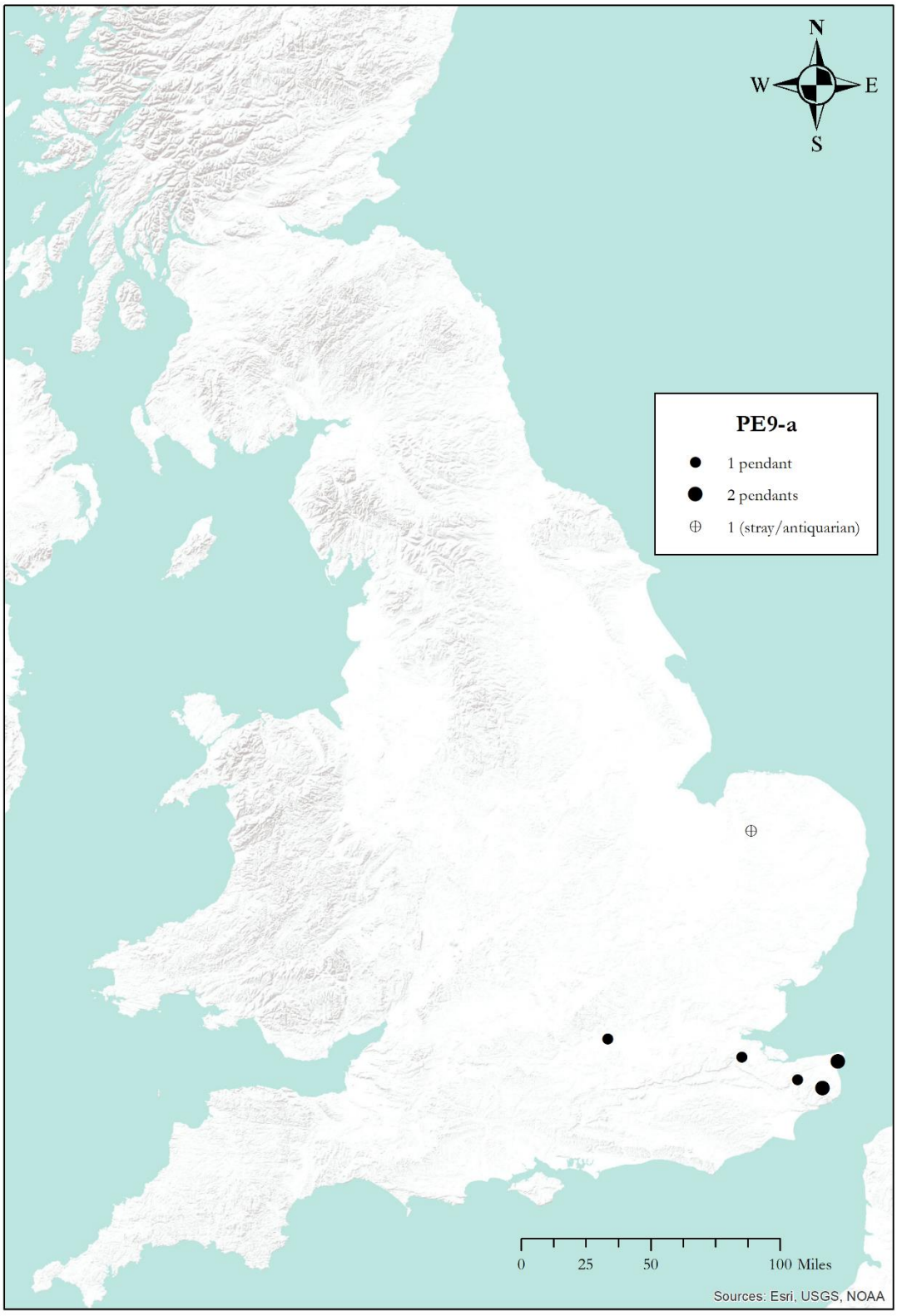


Figure 9.28: The distribution of the 8 amethyst cabochon pendants (type PE9-a) in database II.

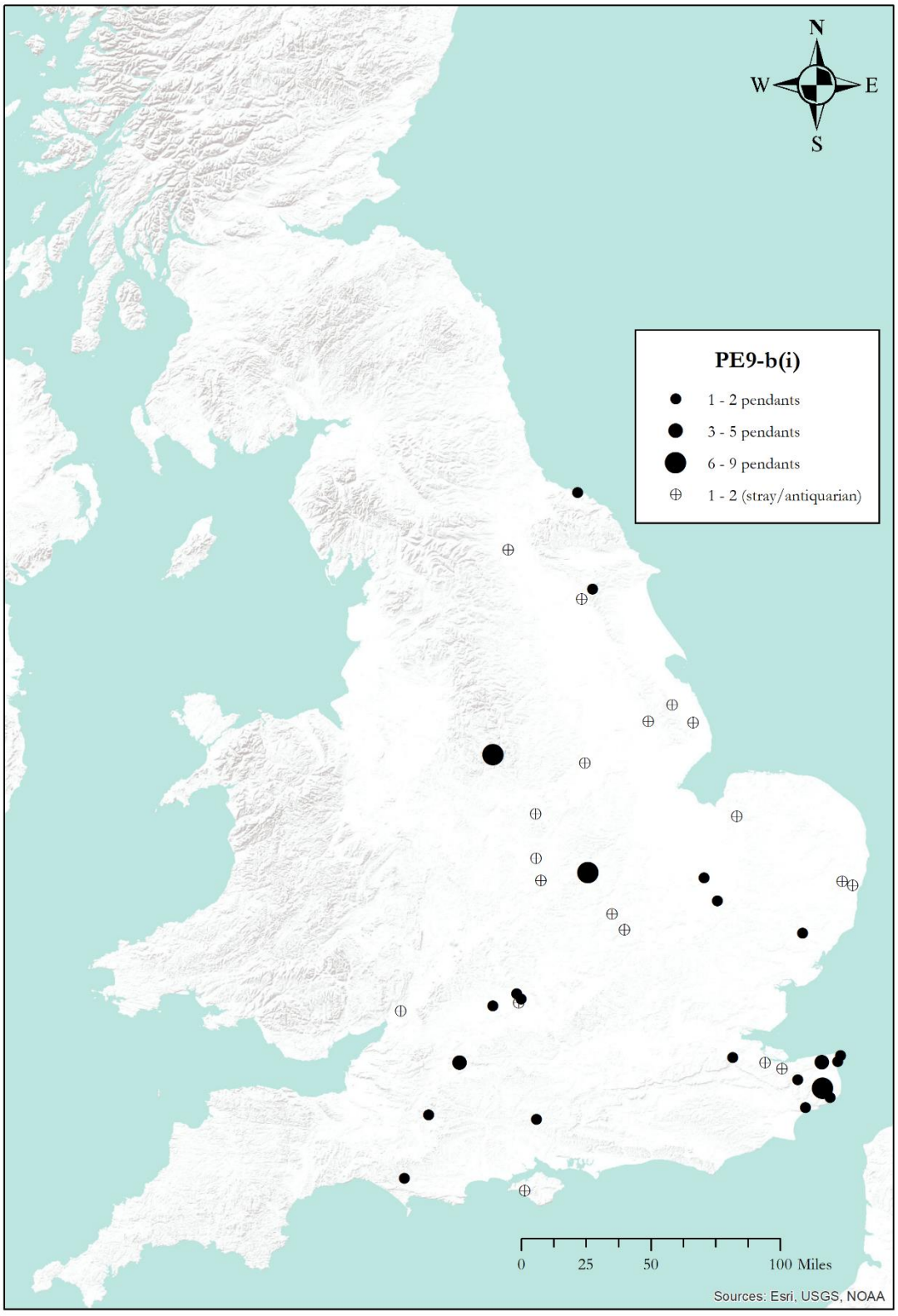


Figure 9.29: The distribution of the 73 garnet cabochon pendants of type PE9-b(i) in database II.

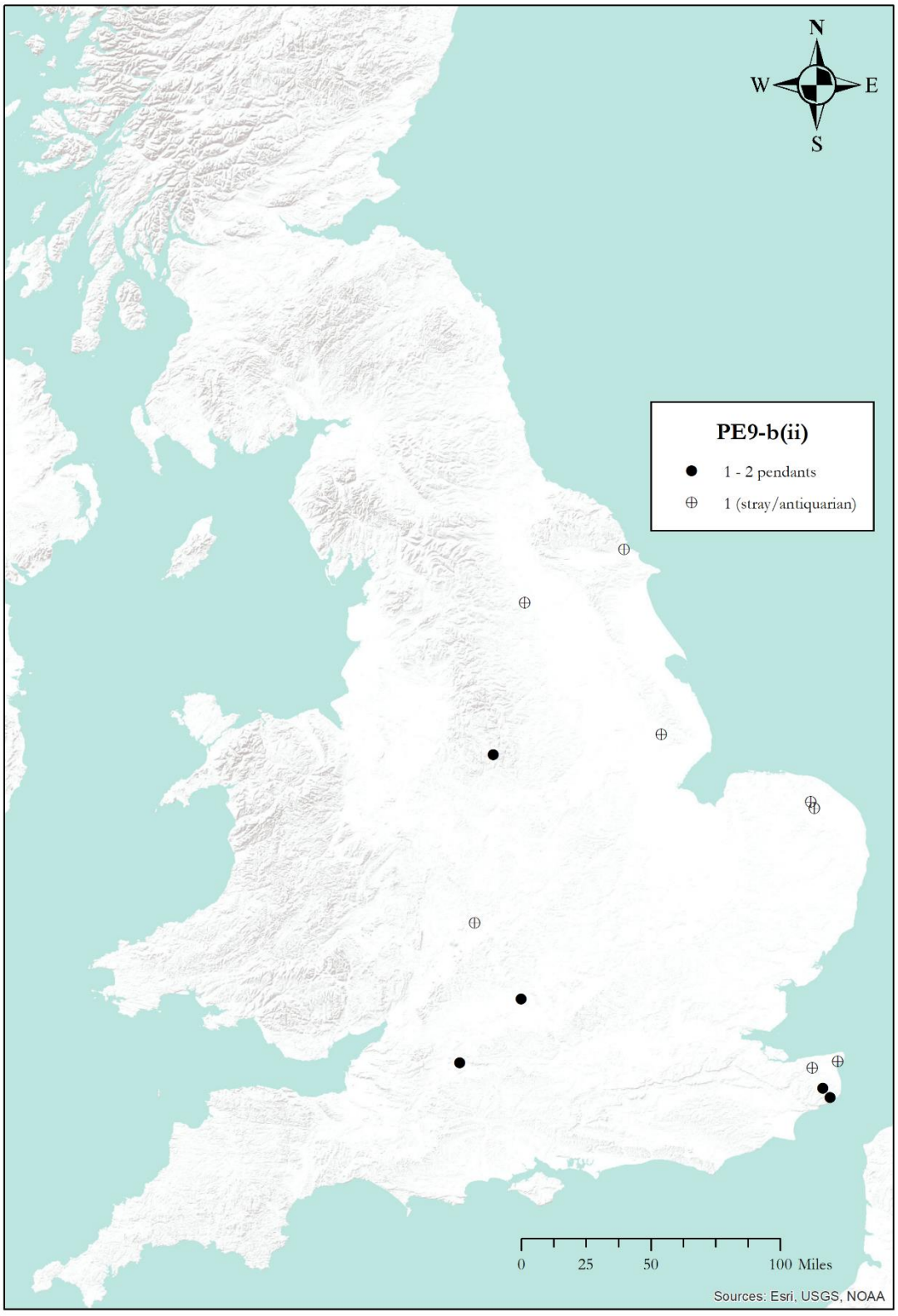


Figure 9.30: The distribution of the 17 garnet cabochon pendants of type PE9-b(ii) in database II.


Figure 9.31: The distribution of 5 miscellaneous cabochon pendants (type PE9-c) in database II.

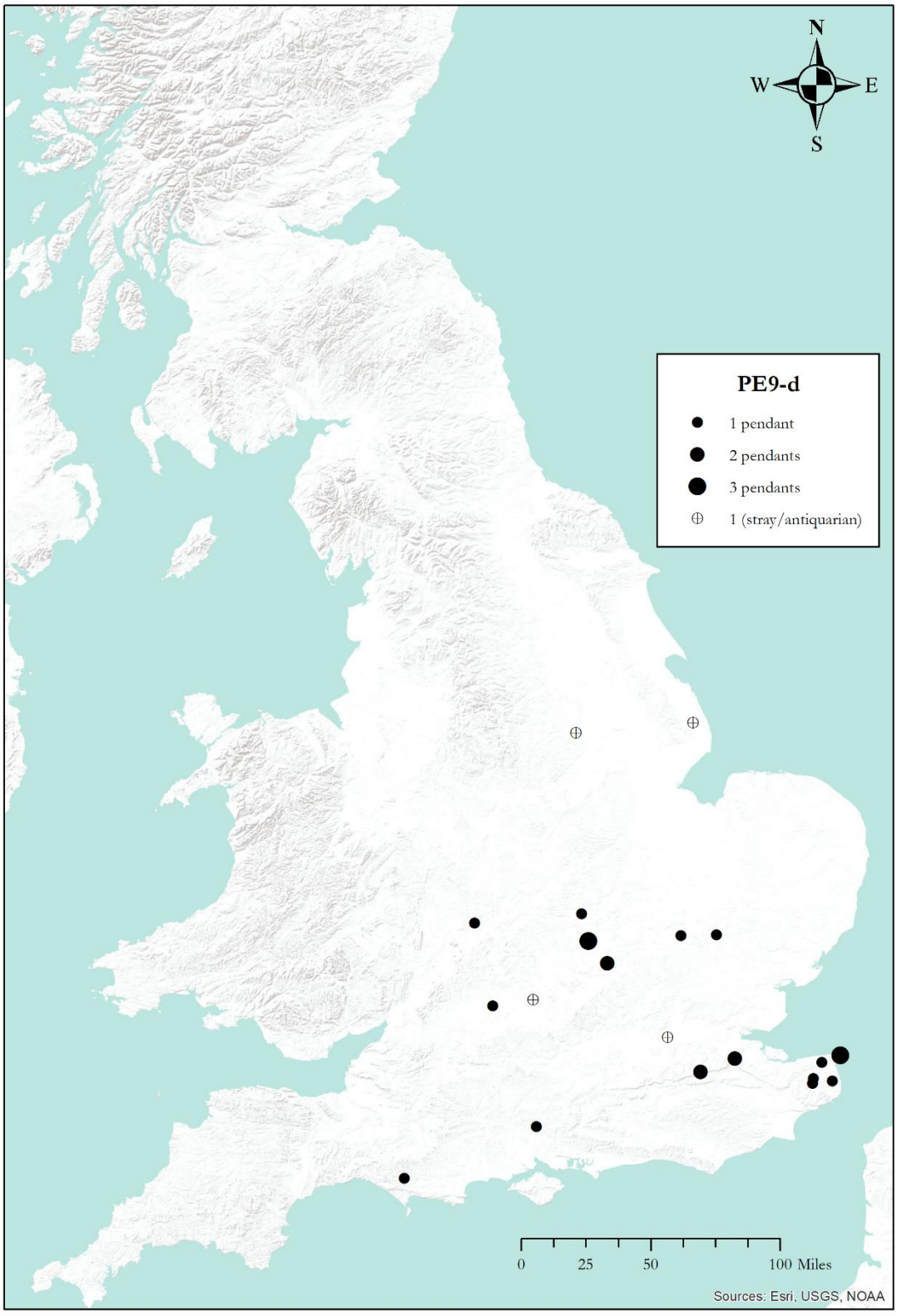


Figure 9.32: The distribution of 27 glass cabochon pendants (type PE9-d) in database II.


Figure 9.33: The distribution of the 3 millefiori pendants (type PE9-e) in database II.

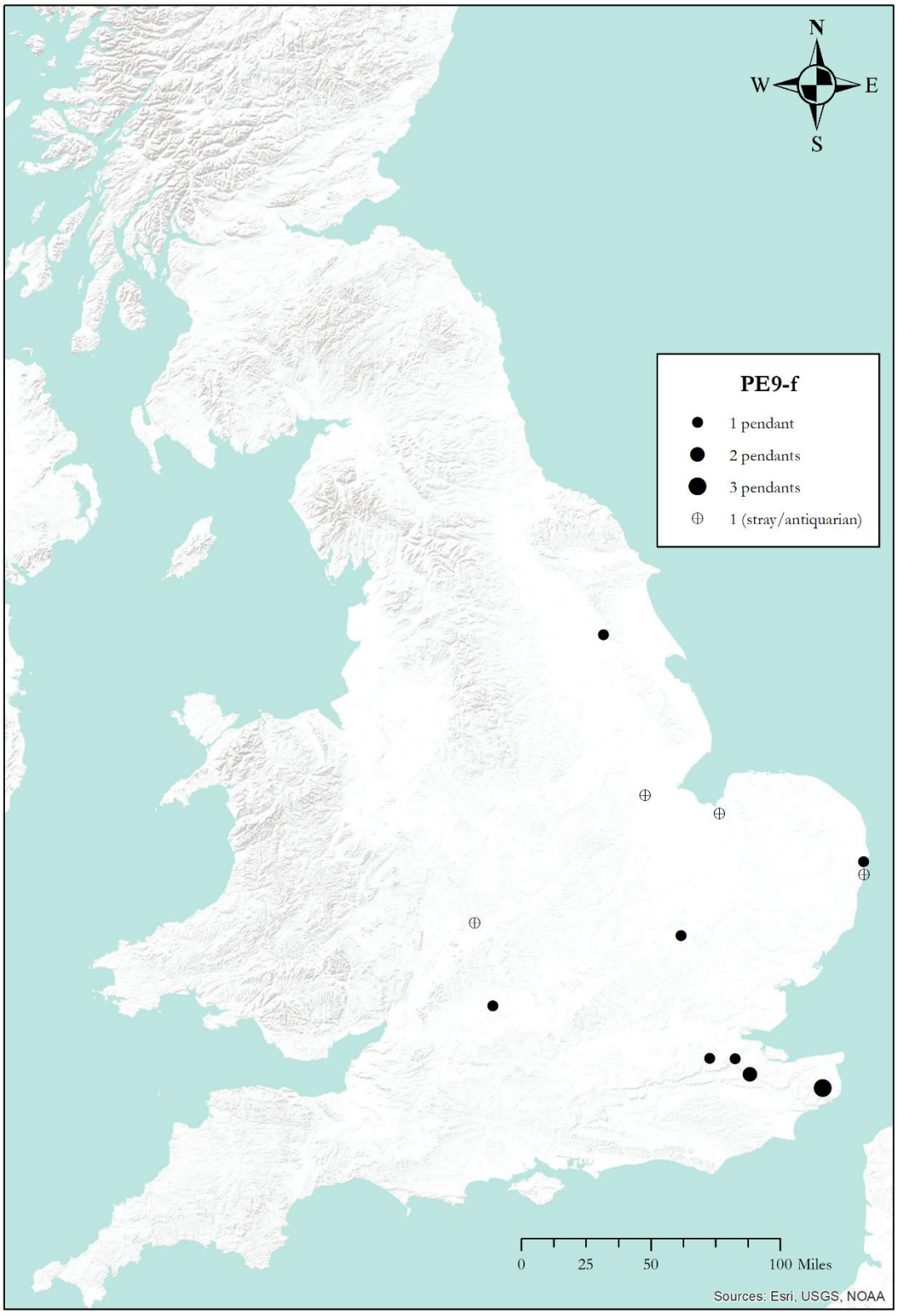


Figure 9.34: The distribution of the 15 reticulated glass cabochon pendants (type PE9-f) in database II.


Figure 9.35: The distribution of the 6 repurposed glass bead pendants (type PE9-g) in database II.


Figure 9.36: The distribution of the 13 intaglio and cameo pendants (type PE9-h) in database II.

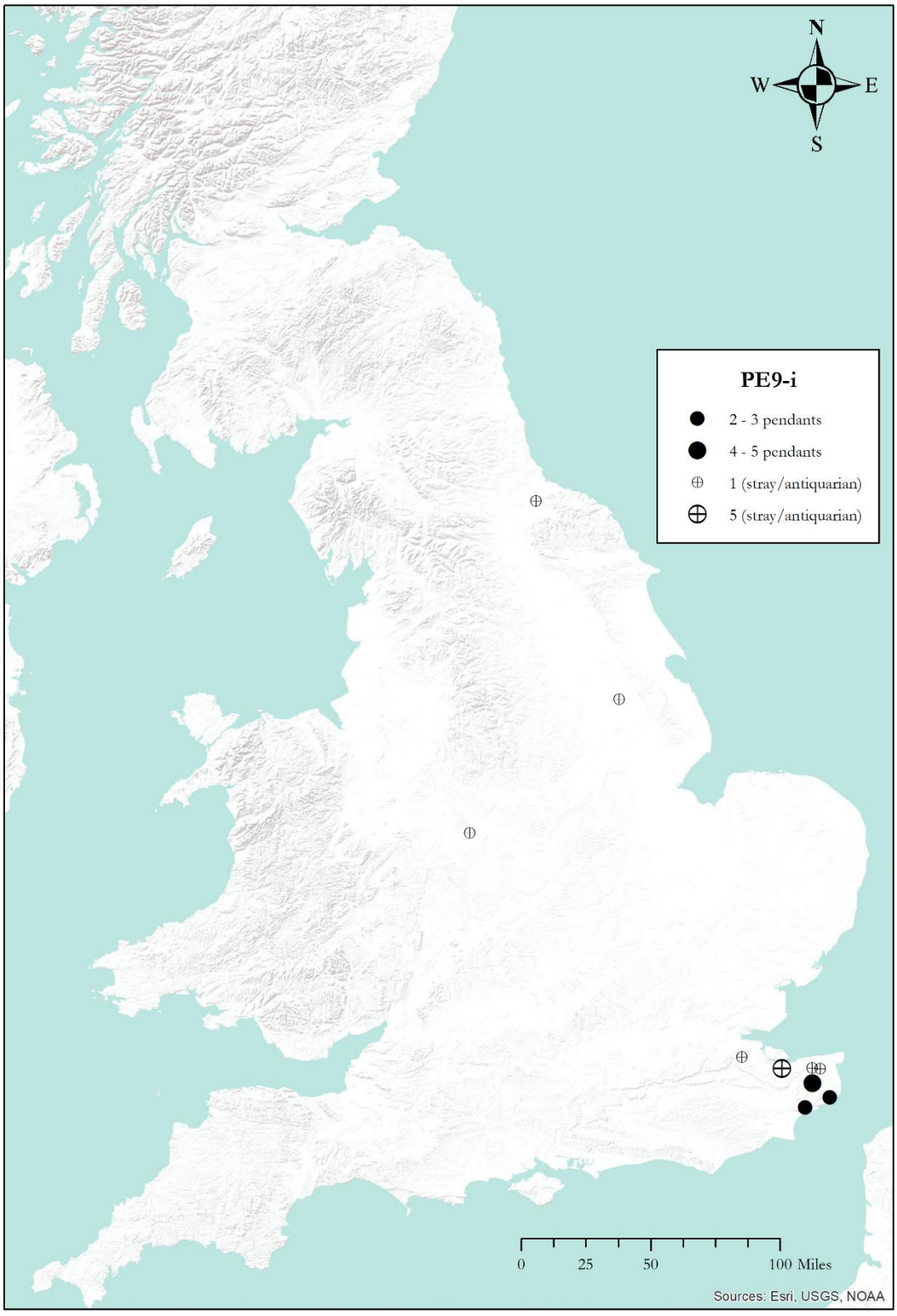


Figure 9.37: The distribution of the 21 trapezoidal inlaid pendants (type PE9-i) in database II.


Figure 9.38: The distribution of the 7 miscellaneous cabochon pendants (type PE9-misc) in database II.


Figure 9.39: The distribution of the 8 perforated shell pendants (type PE10-a) in database II.

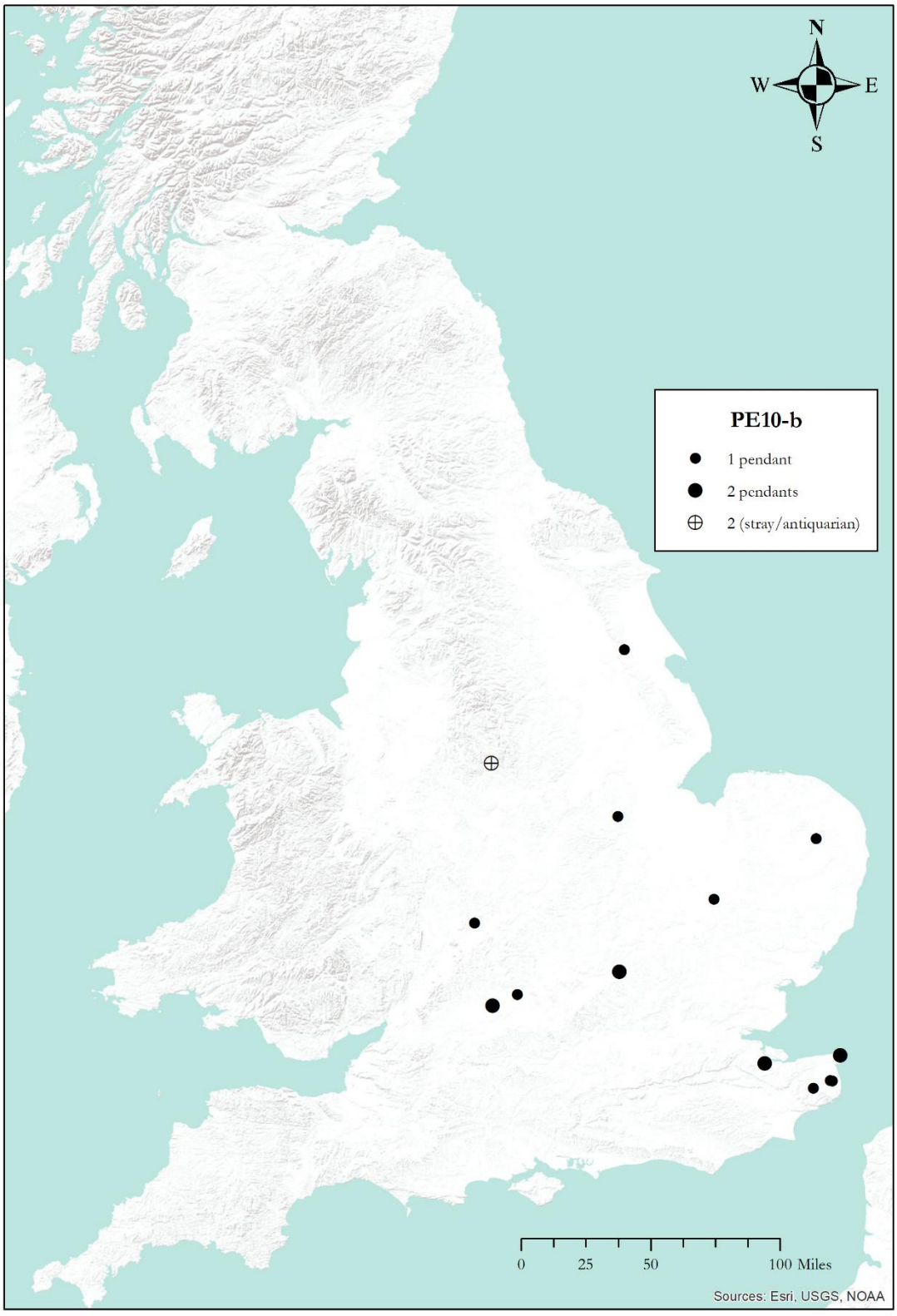


Figure 9.40: The distribution of the 19 tooth/claw pendants (type PE10-b) in database II.


Figure 9.41: The distribution of the 3 miscellaneous natural pendants (type PE10-misc) in database II.

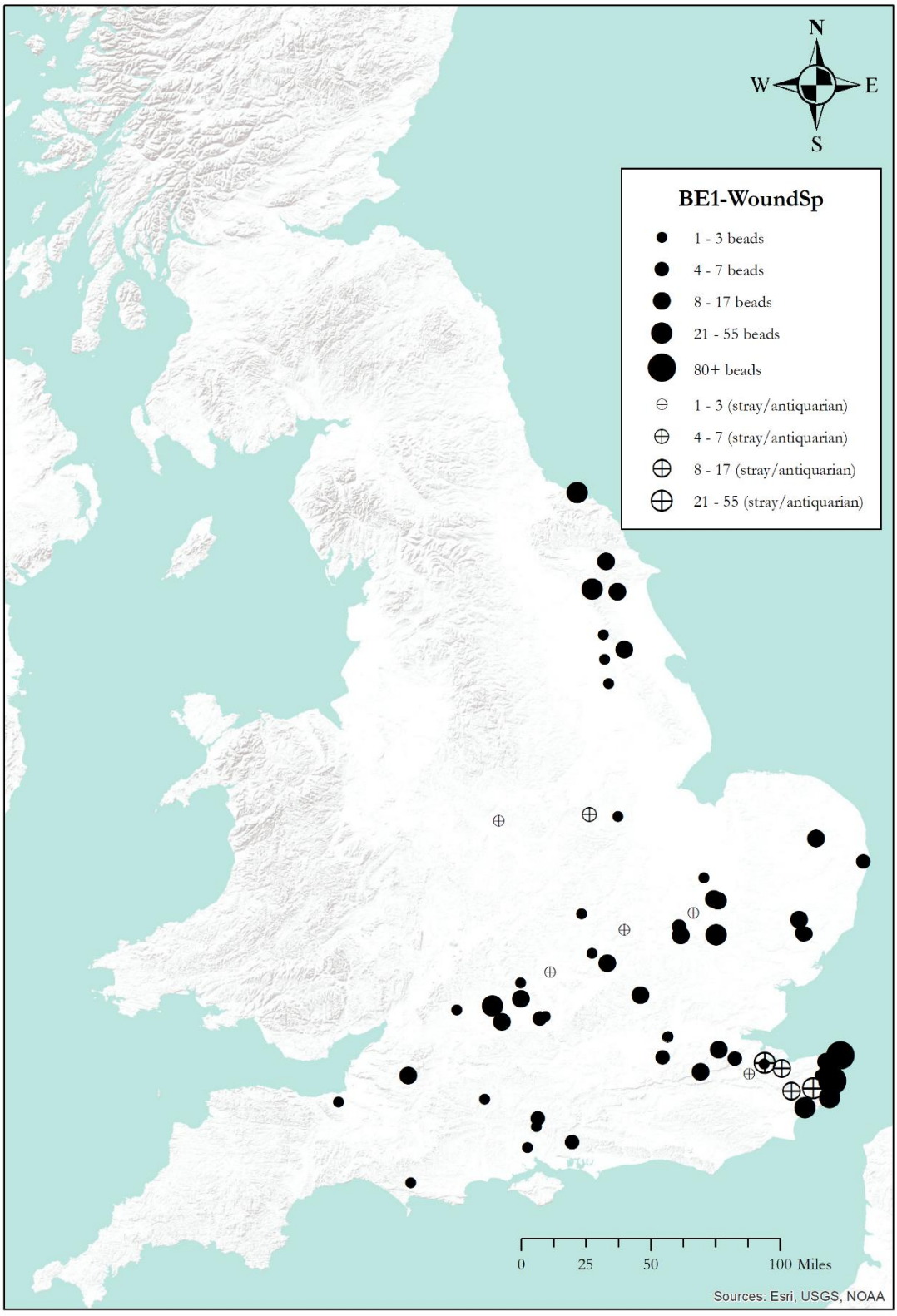


Figure 9.42: The distribution of the 845 wound spiral beads (type BE1-WoundSp) in database II.

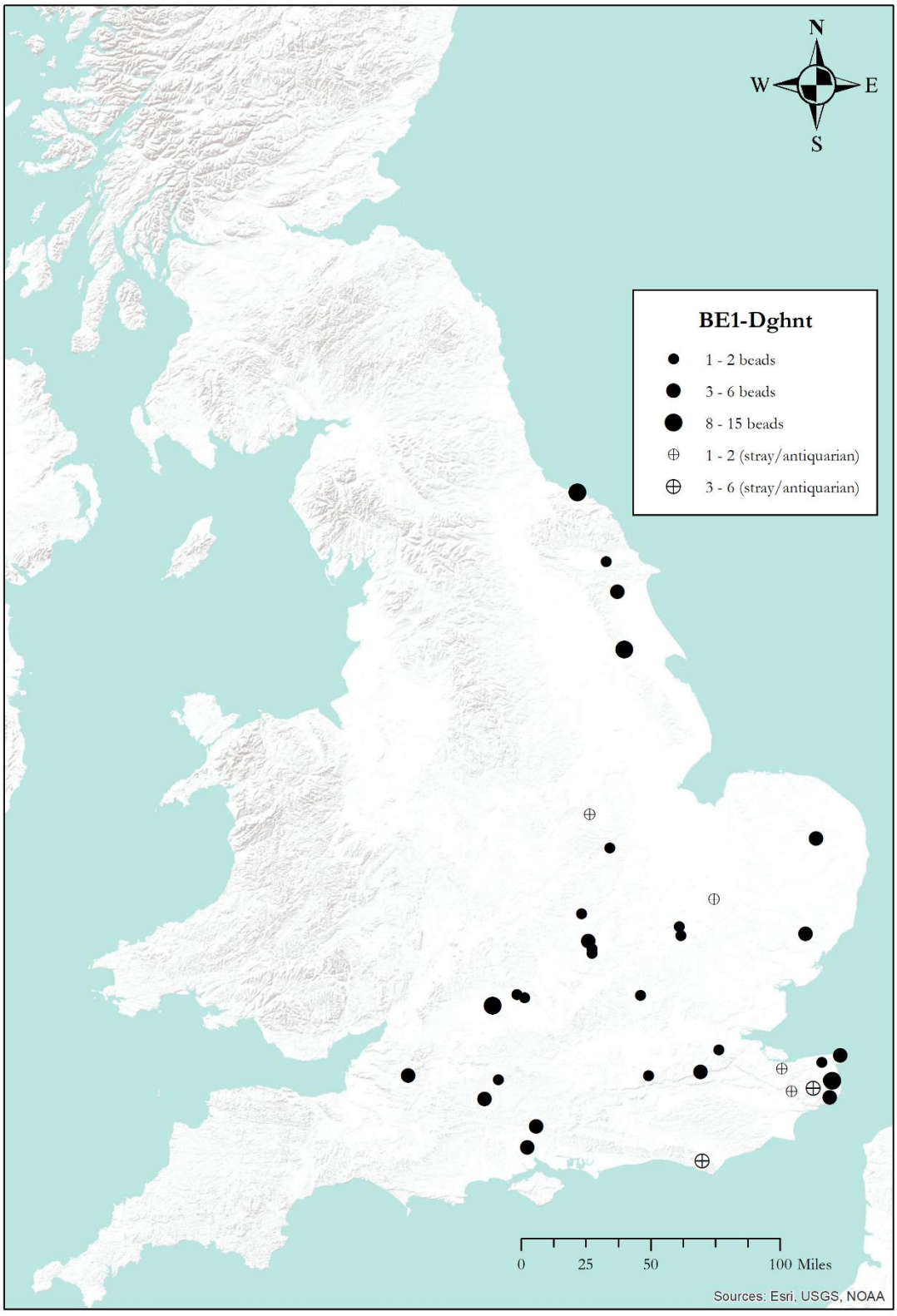


Figure 9.43: The distribution of the 108 doughnut beads (type BE1-Dghnt) in database II.

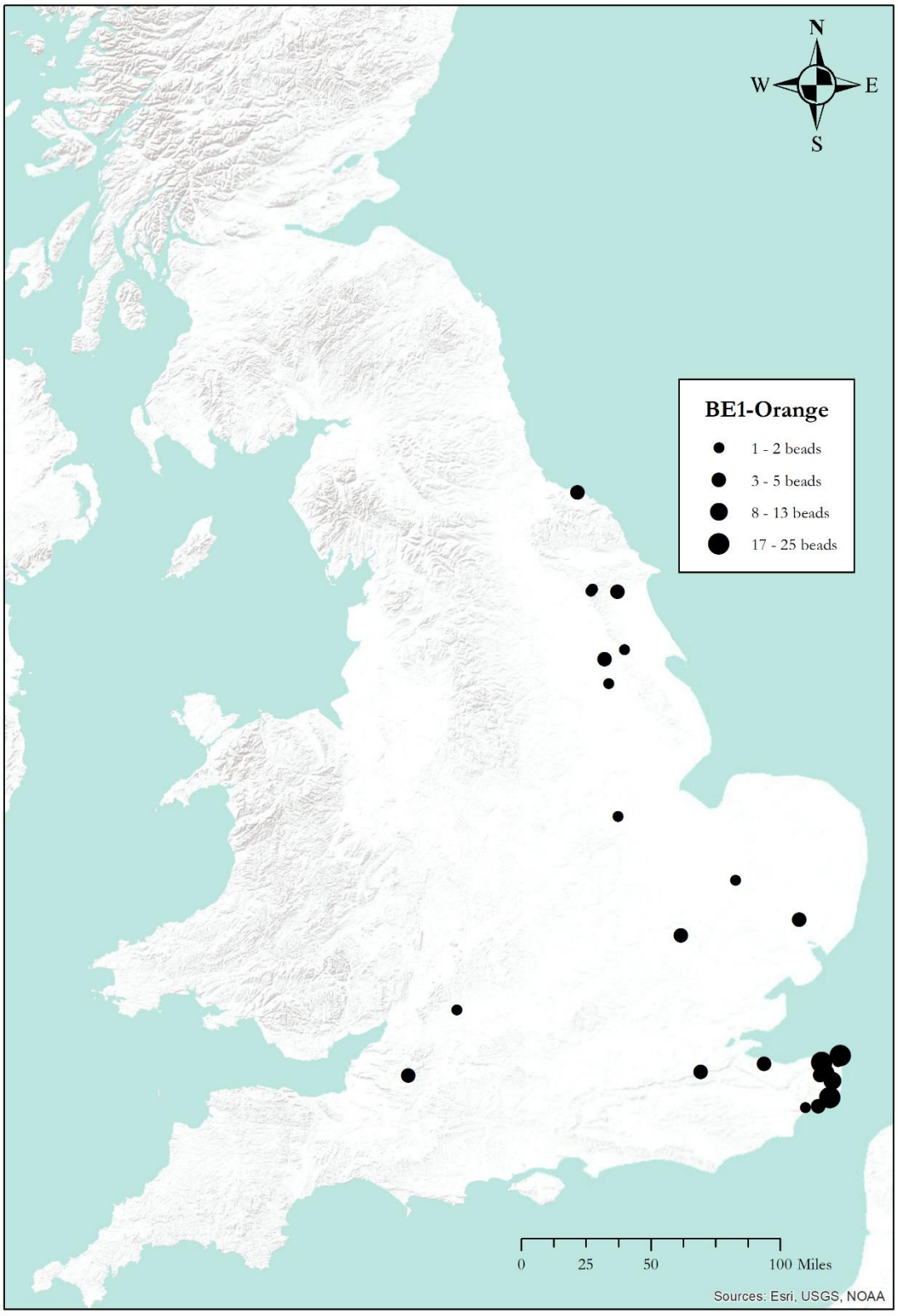


Figure 9.44: The distribution of the 151 opaque orange beads (type BE1-Orange) in database II.

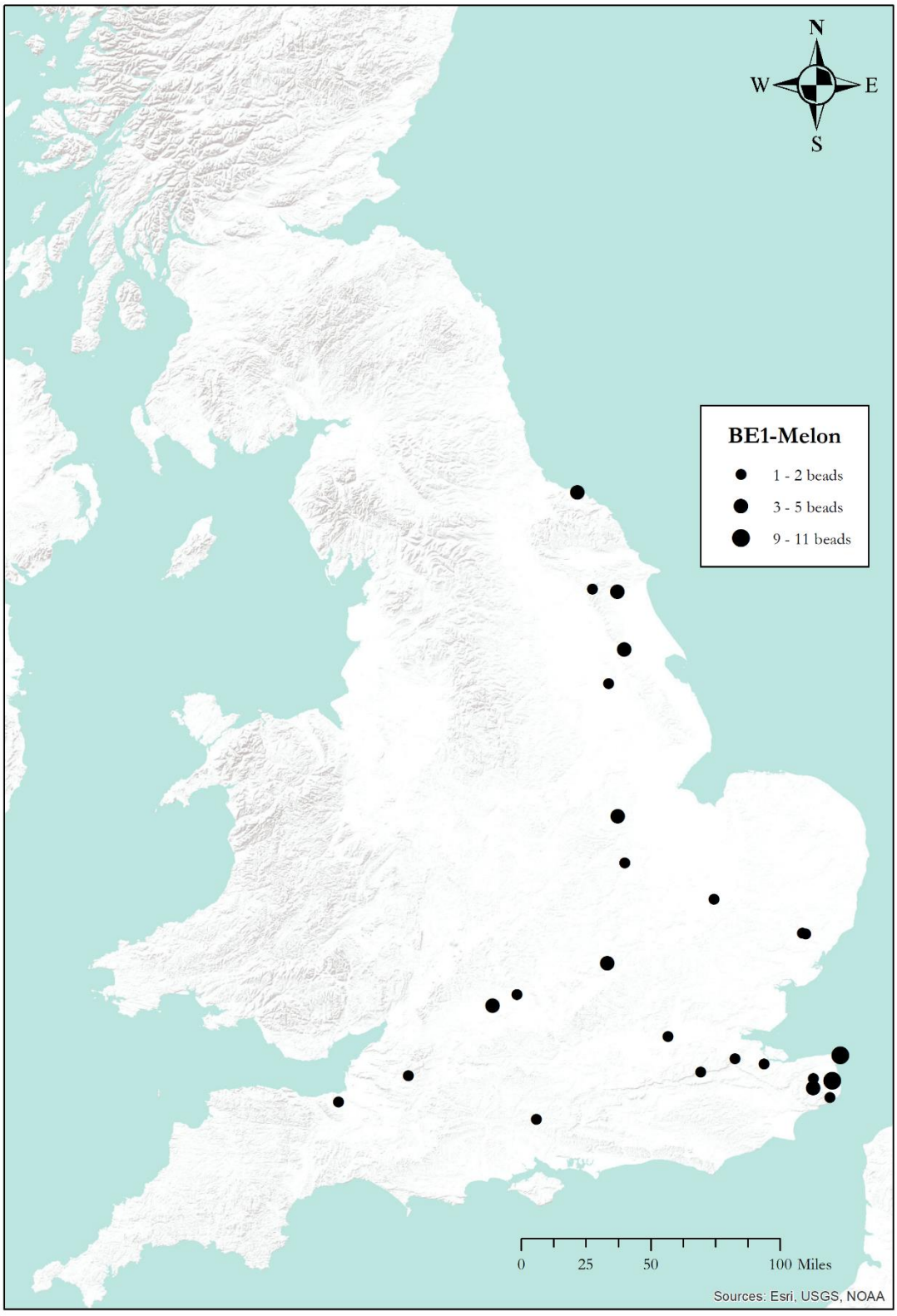


Figure 9.45: The distribution of the 63 melon beads (type BE1-Melon) in database II.

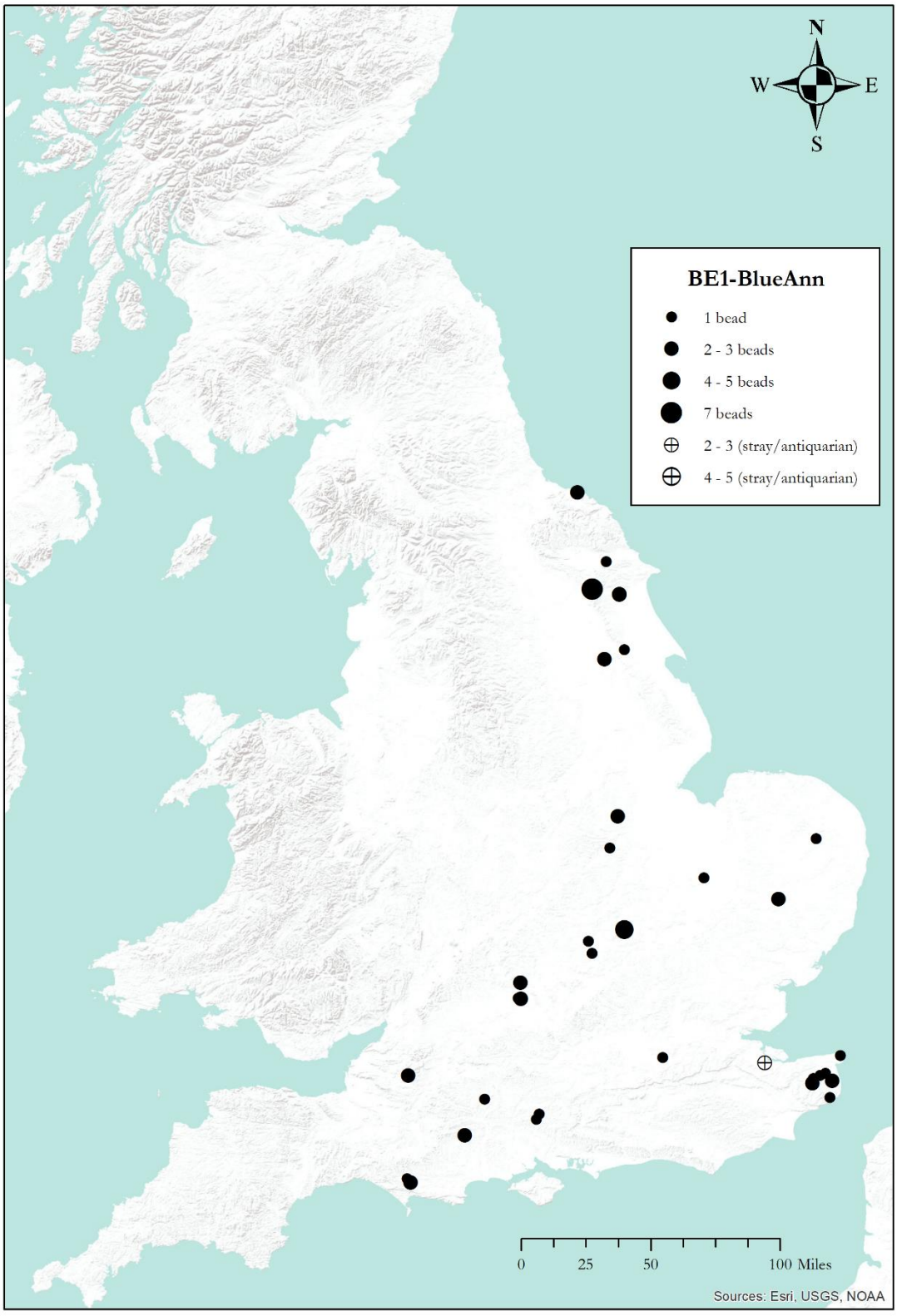


Figure 9.46: The distribution of the 65 blue annular beads (type BE1-BlueAnn) in database II.

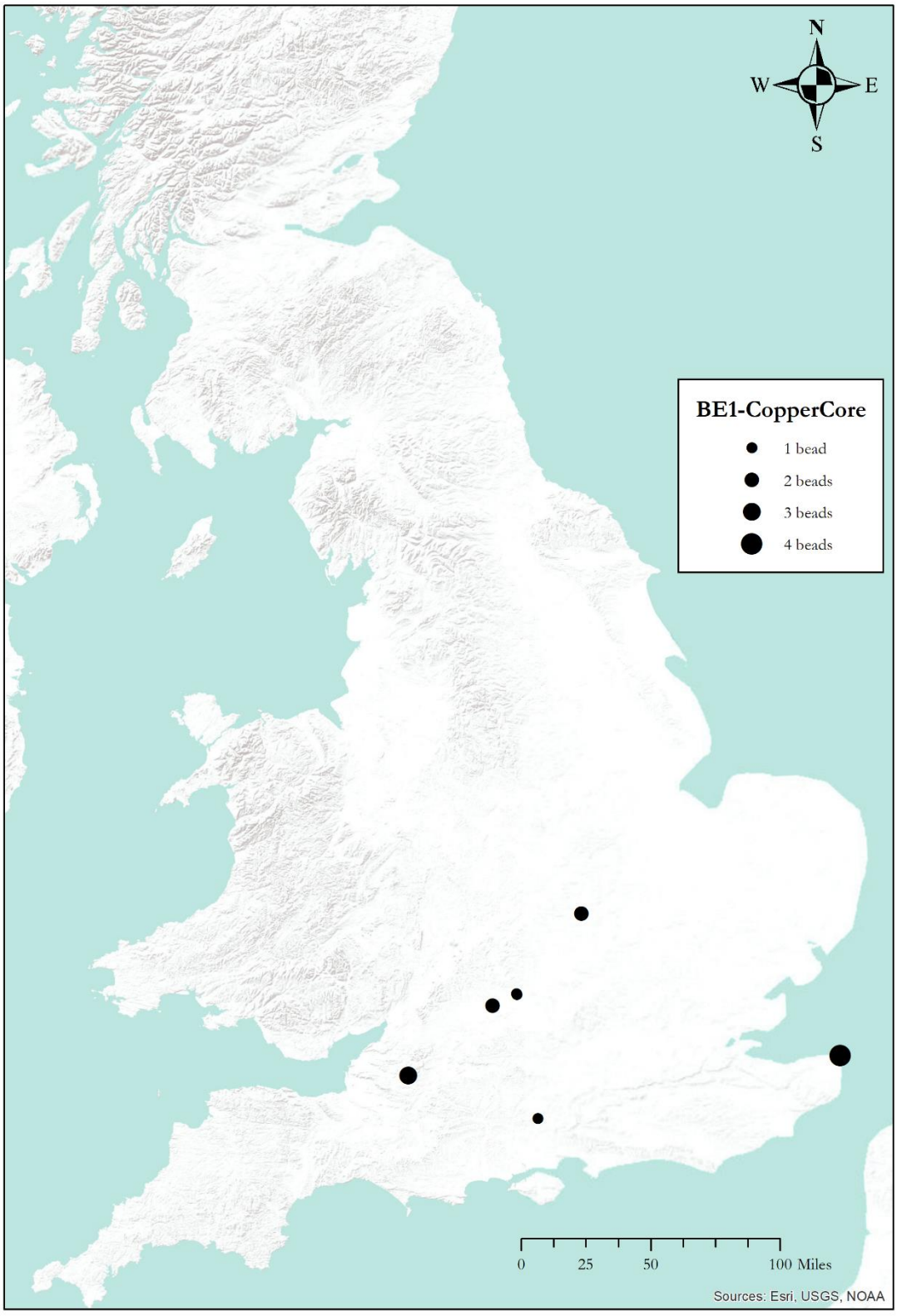


Figure 9.47: The distribution of the 13 type BE1-CopperCore beads in database II.

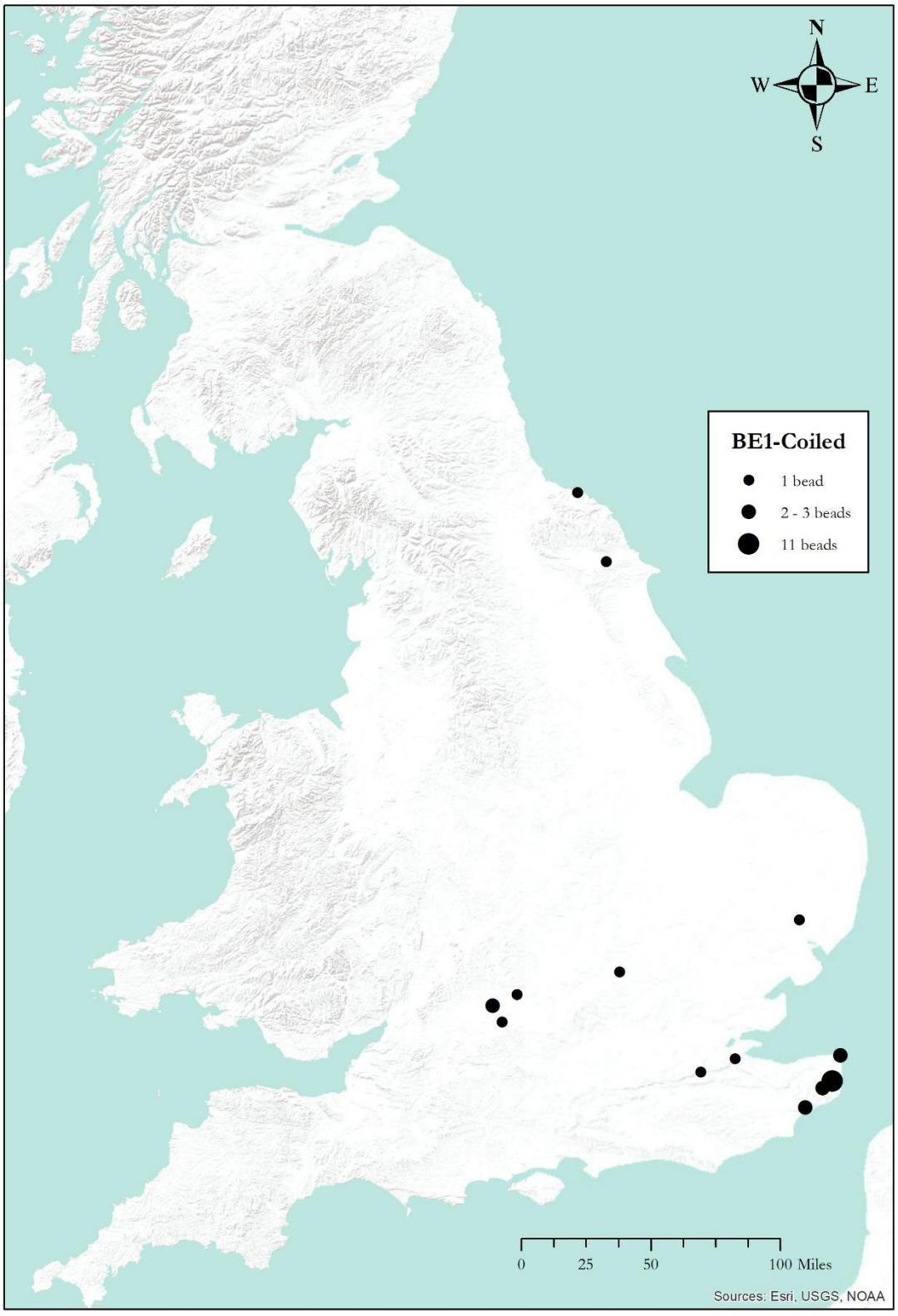


Figure 9.48: The distribution of the 29 coiled cylindrical beads (type BE1-Coiled) in database II.

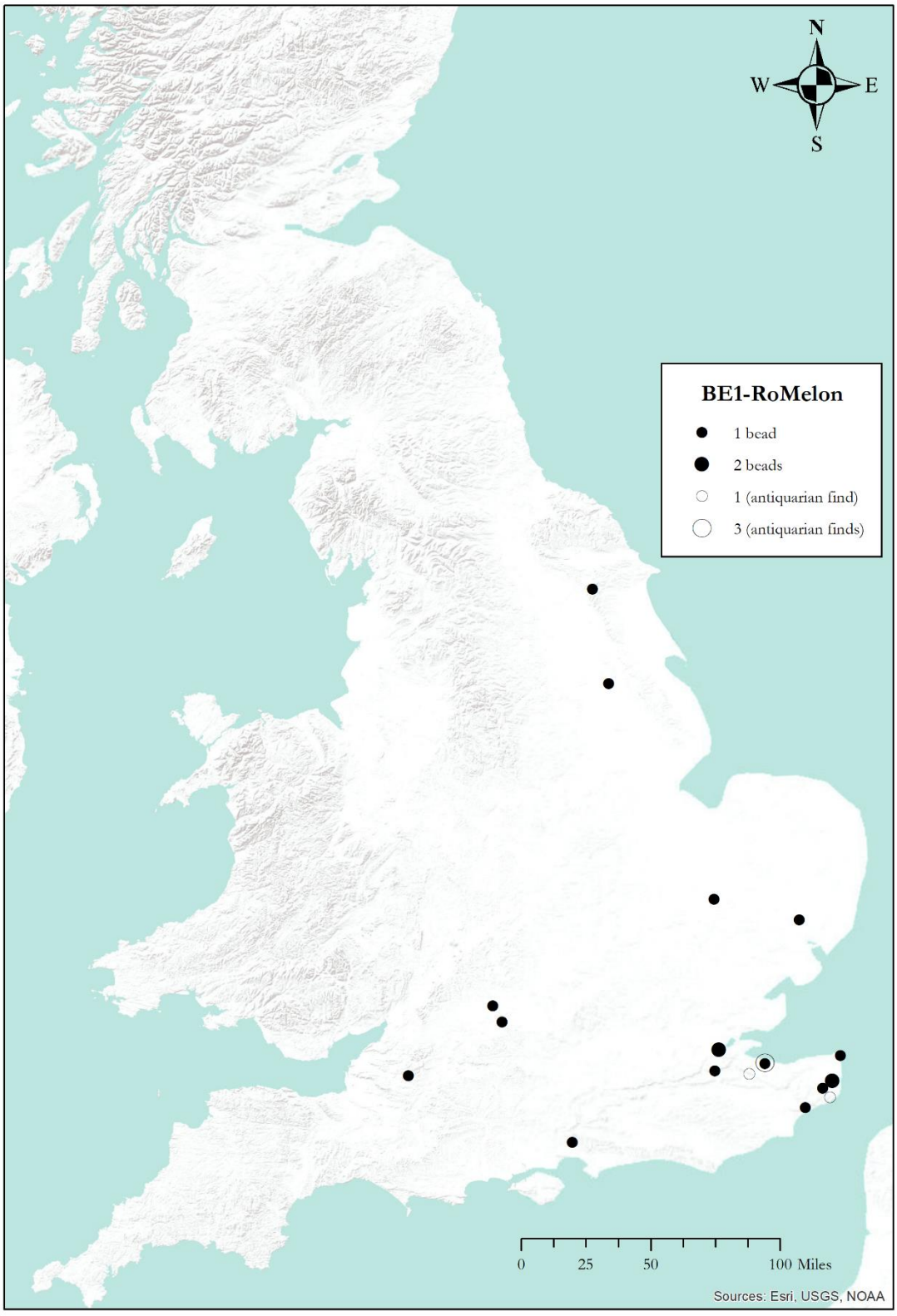


Figure 9.49: The distribution of the 20 Roman faience melon beads (type BE1-RoMelon) in database II.

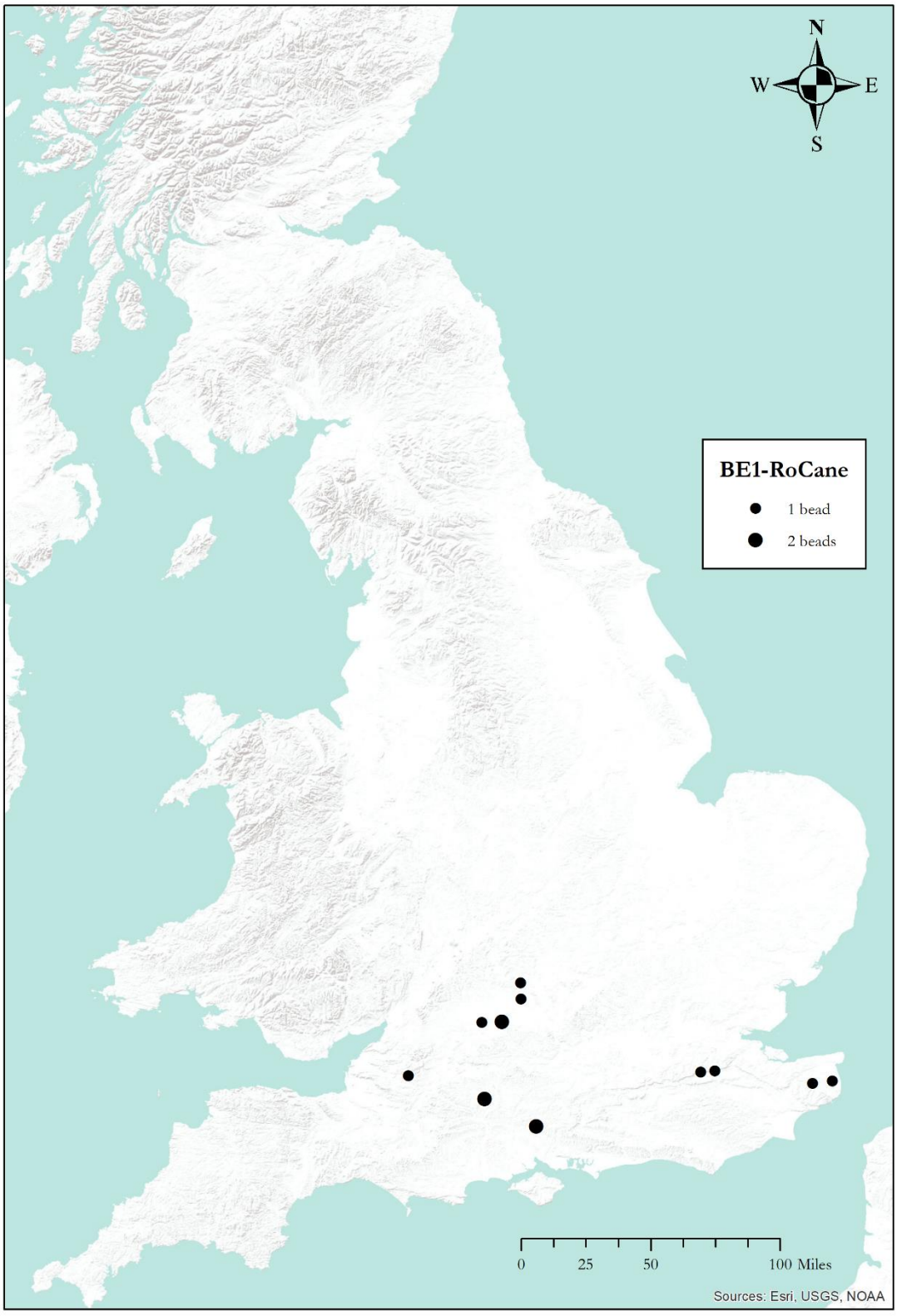


Figure 9.50: The distribution of the 14 Roman cane beads (type BE1-RoCane) in database II.

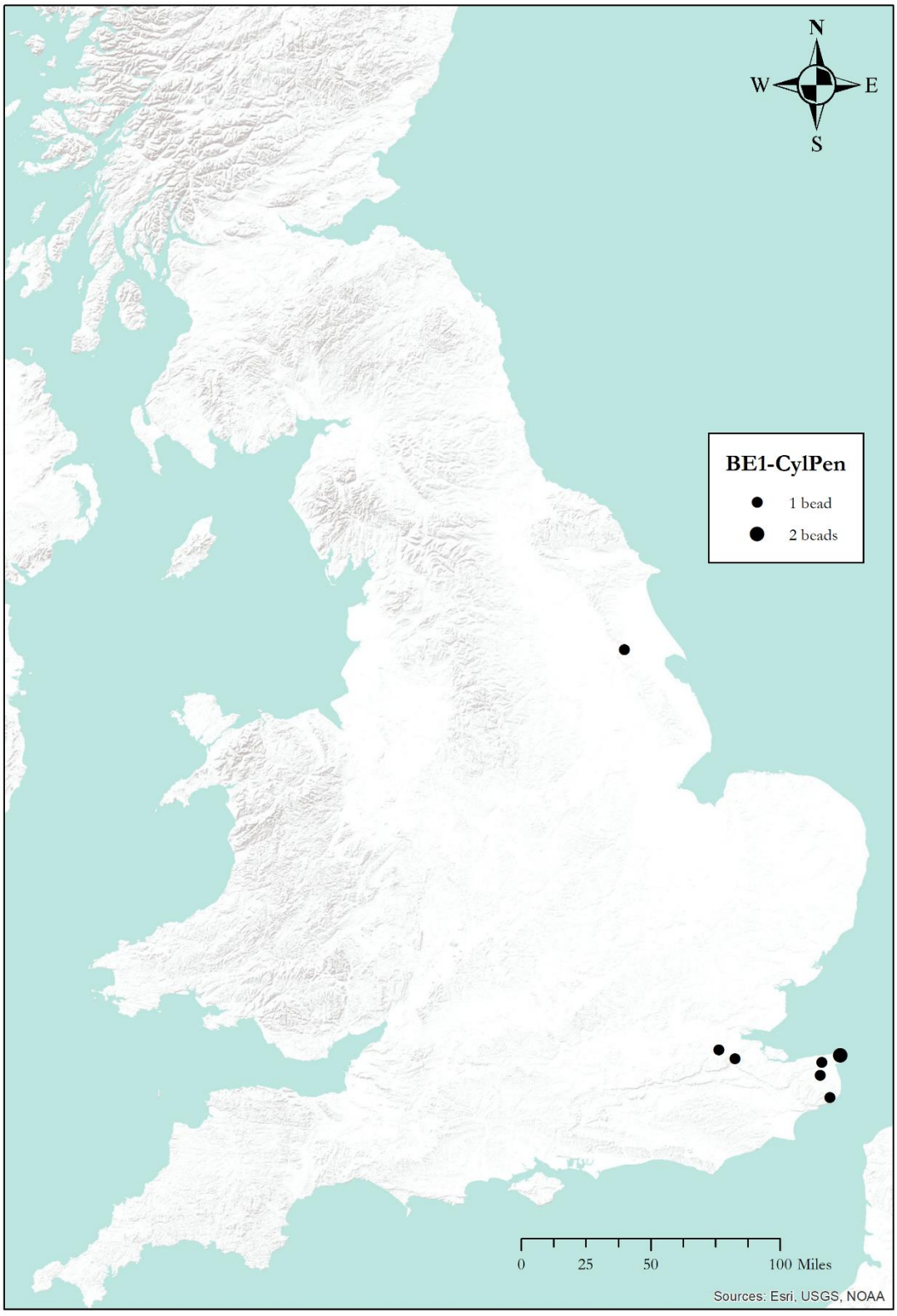


Figure 9.51: The distribution of the 8 cylindrical pentagonal beads (type BE1-CylPen) in database II.

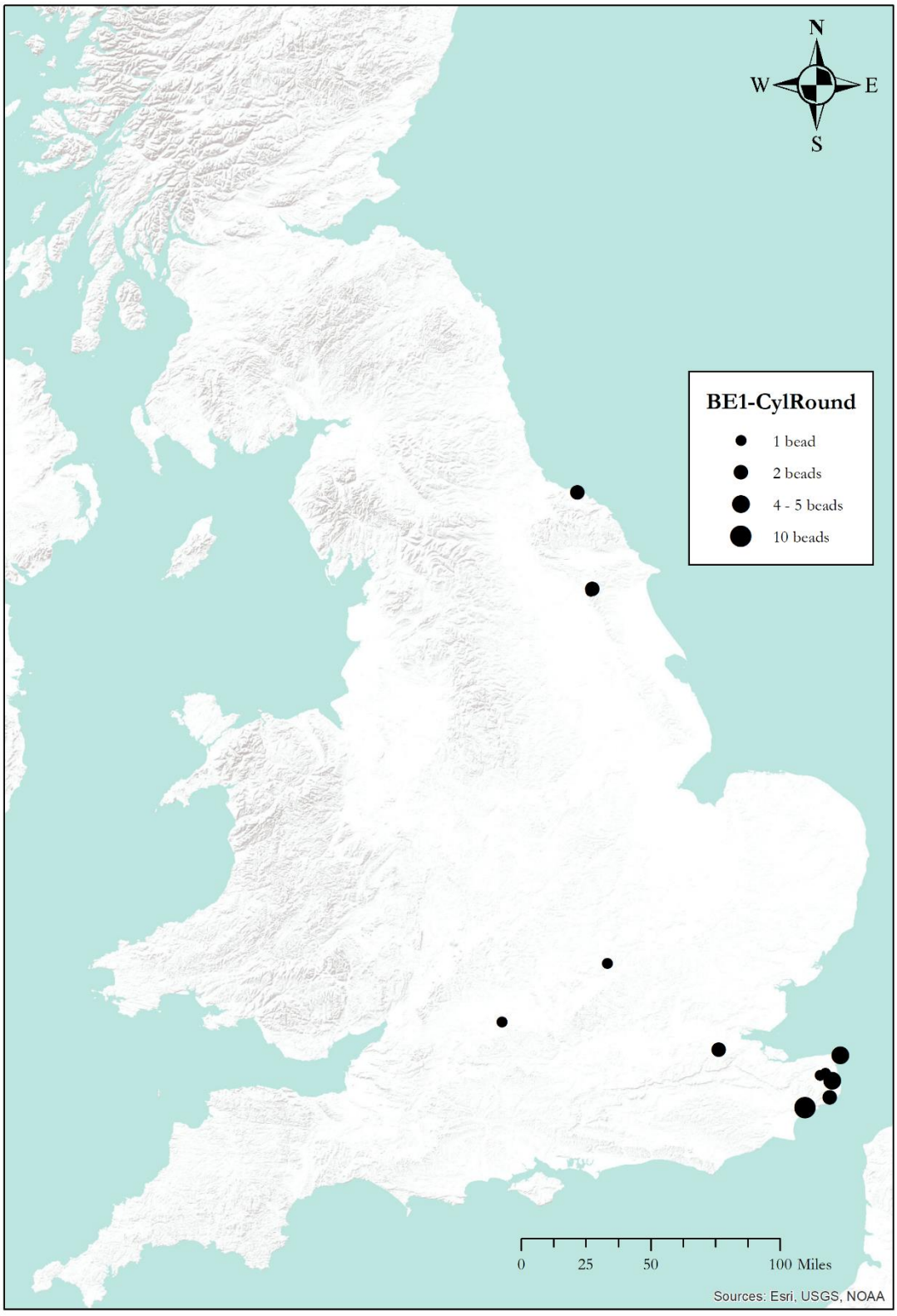


Figure 9.52: The distribution of the 32 cylindrical round beads (type BE1-CylRound) in database II.

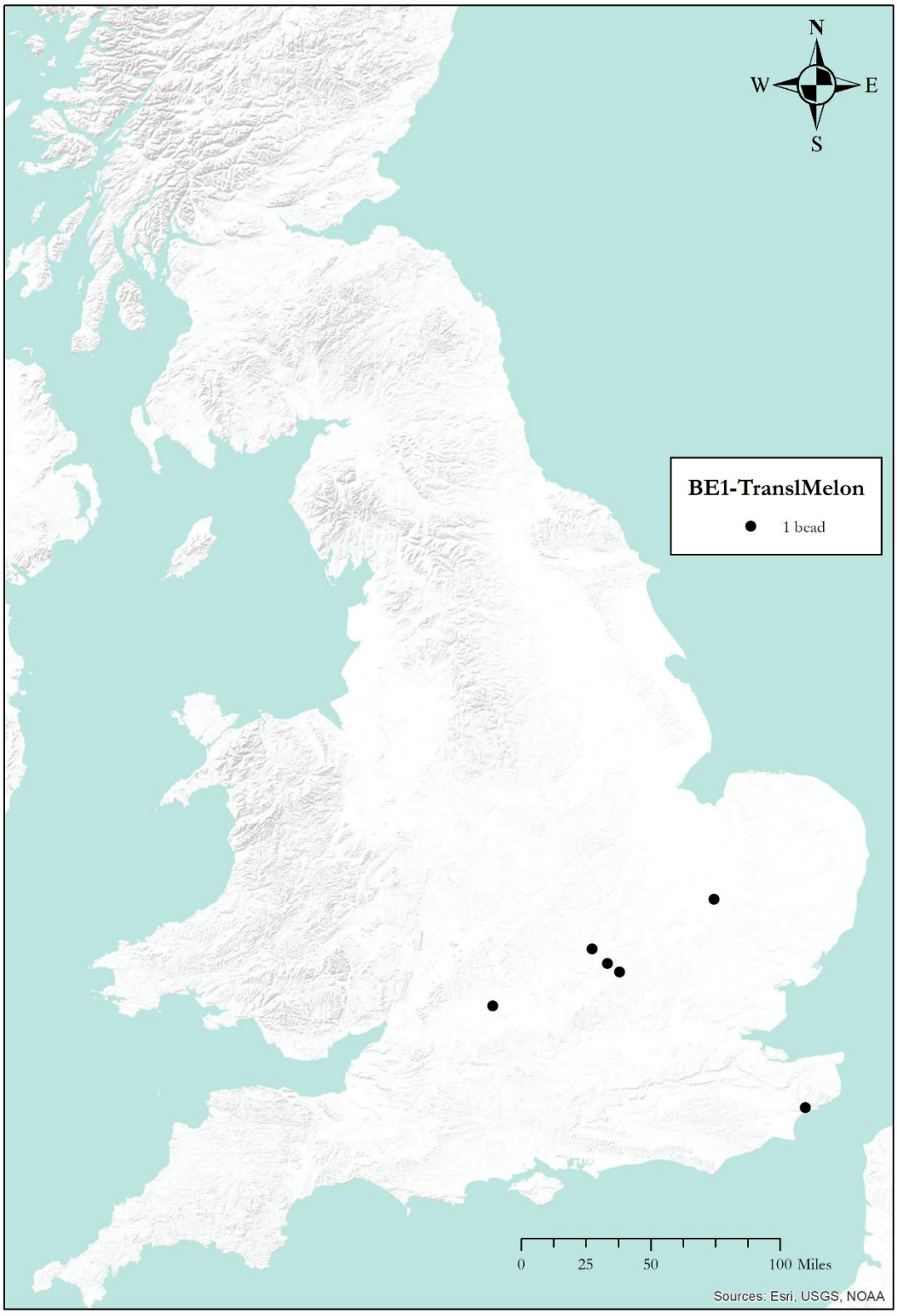


Figure 9.53: The distribution of the 6 translucent melon beads (type BE1-TranslMelon) in database II.

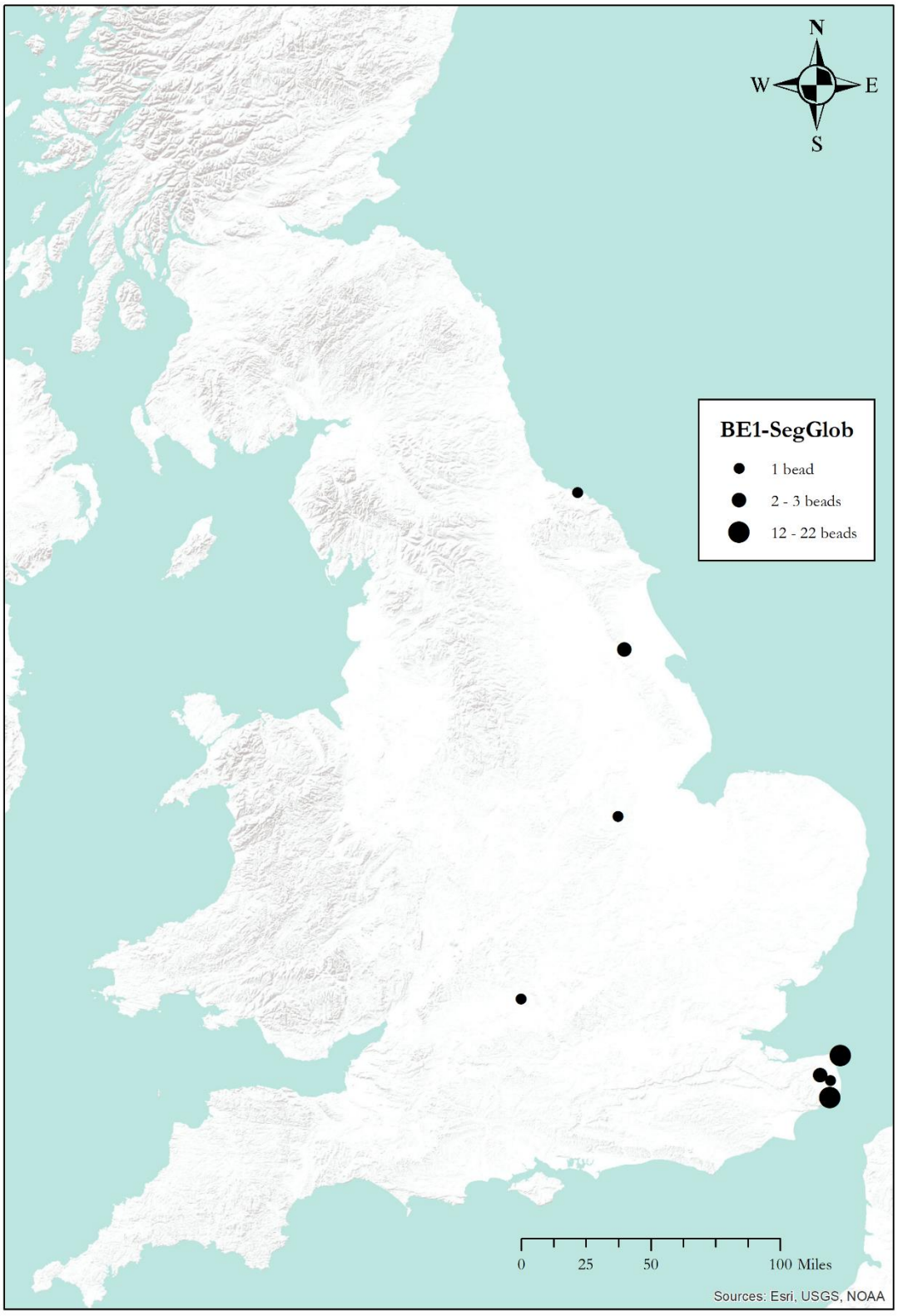


Figure 9.54: The distribution of the 44 segmented globular beads (type BE1-SegGlob) in database II.


Figure 9.55: The distribution of the 106 small segmented beads (type BE1-SmallSeg) in database II.

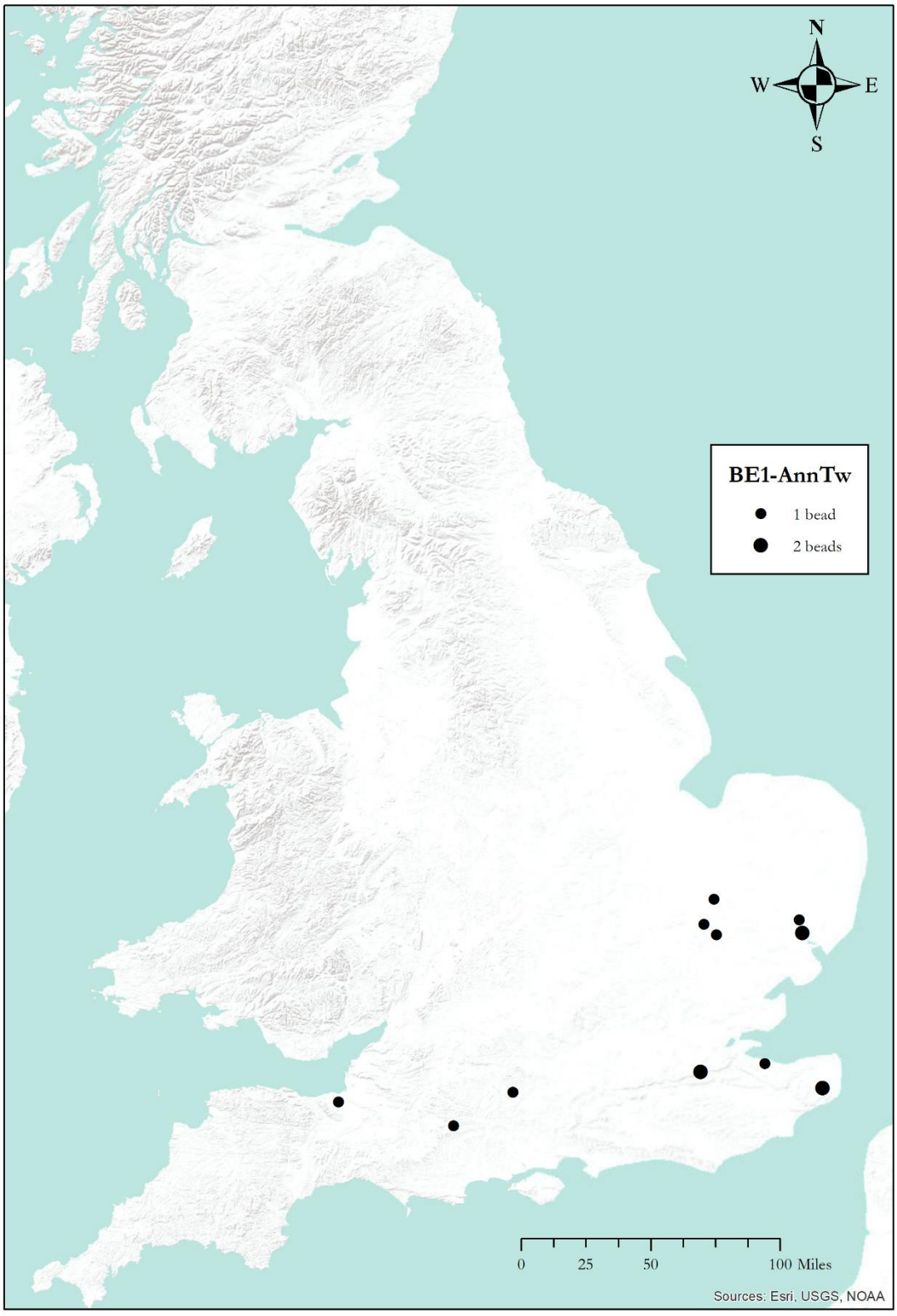


Figure 9.56: The distribution of the 13 annular twist beads (type BE1-AnnTw) in database II.

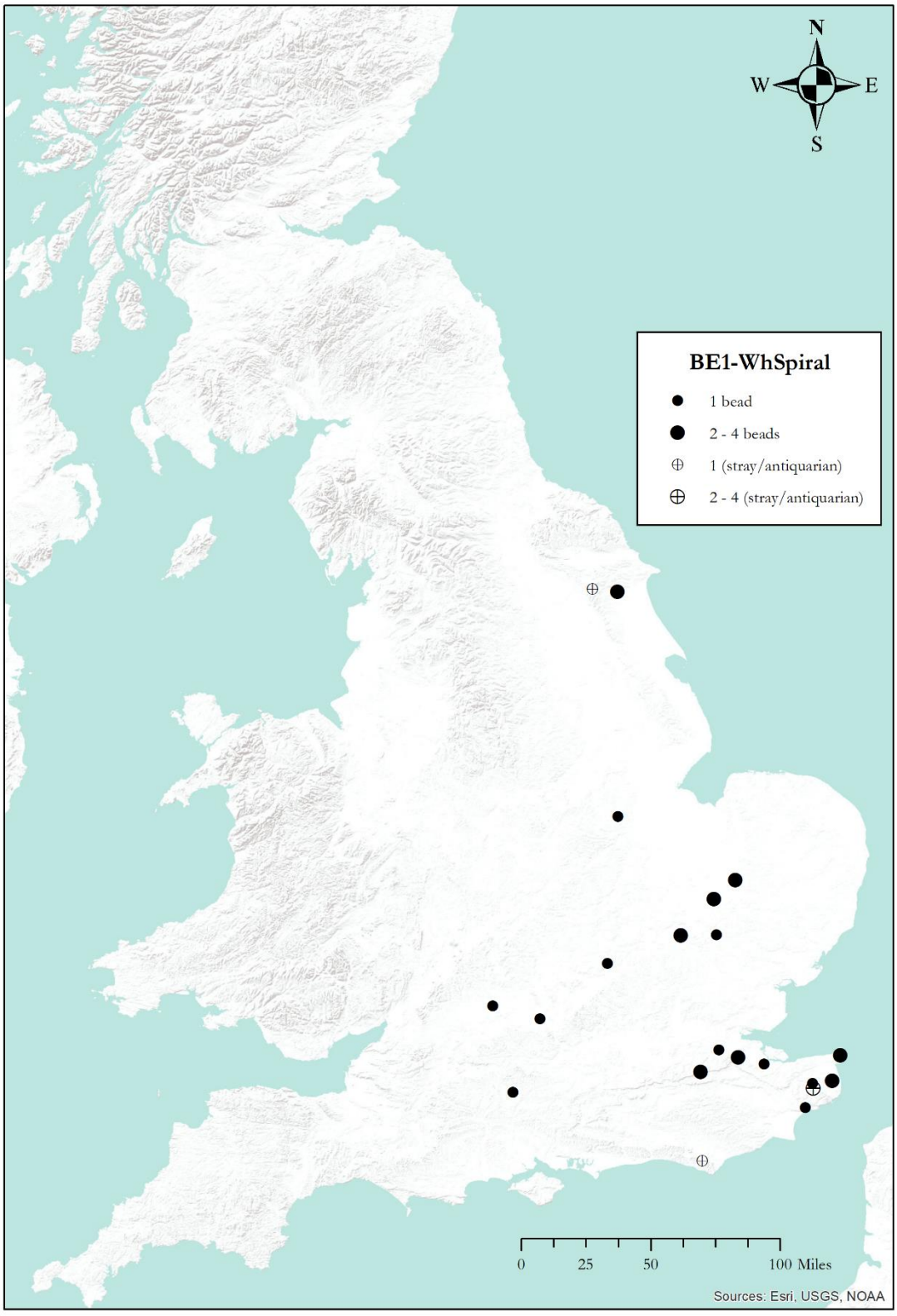


Figure 9.57: The distribution of the 37 white spiral beads (type BE1-WhSpiral) in database II.


Figure 9.58: The distribution of the 14 type BE1-Koch34 beads in database II.

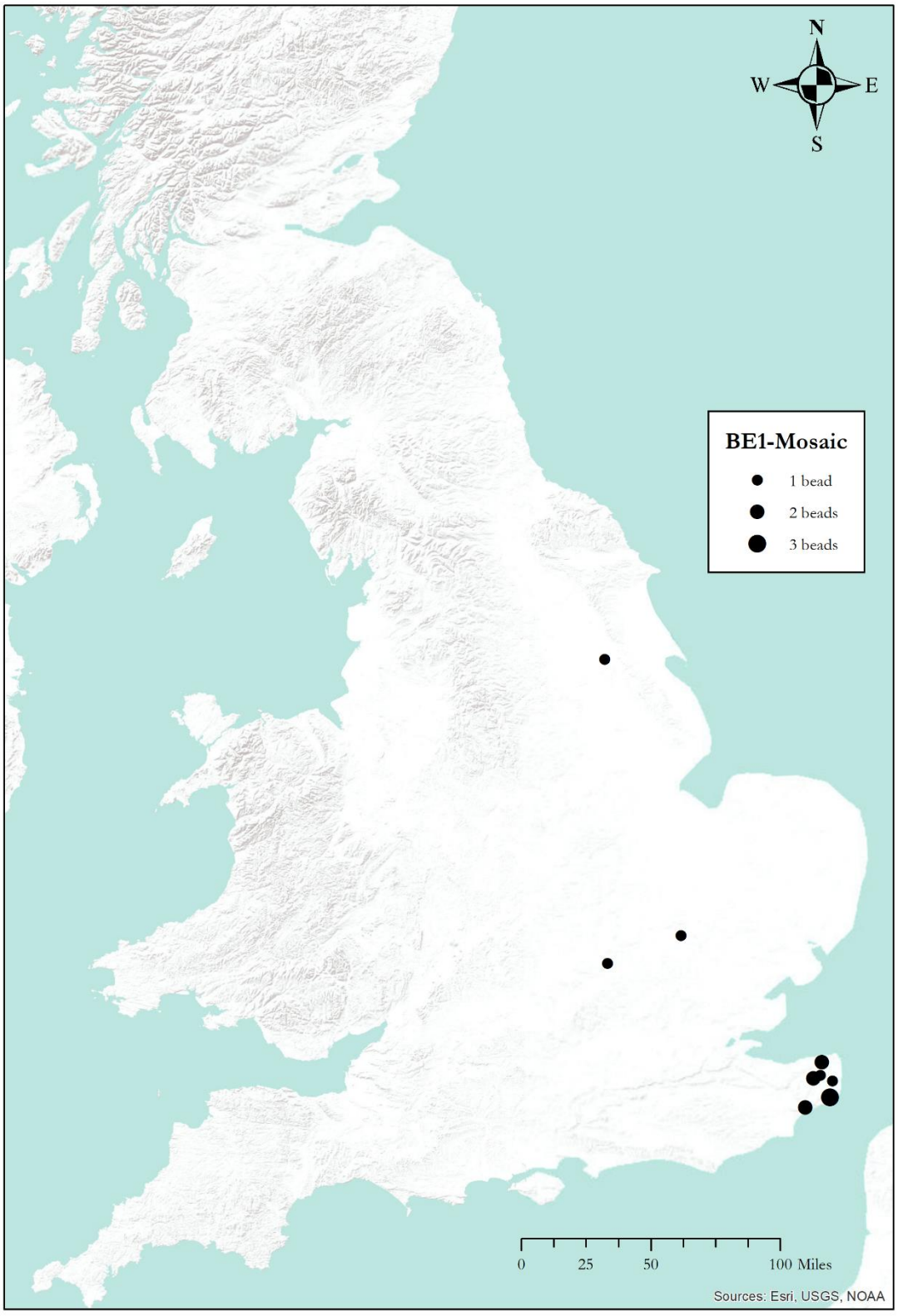


Figure 9.59: The distribution of the 14 mosaic or millefiori beads (type BE1-Mosaic) in database II.

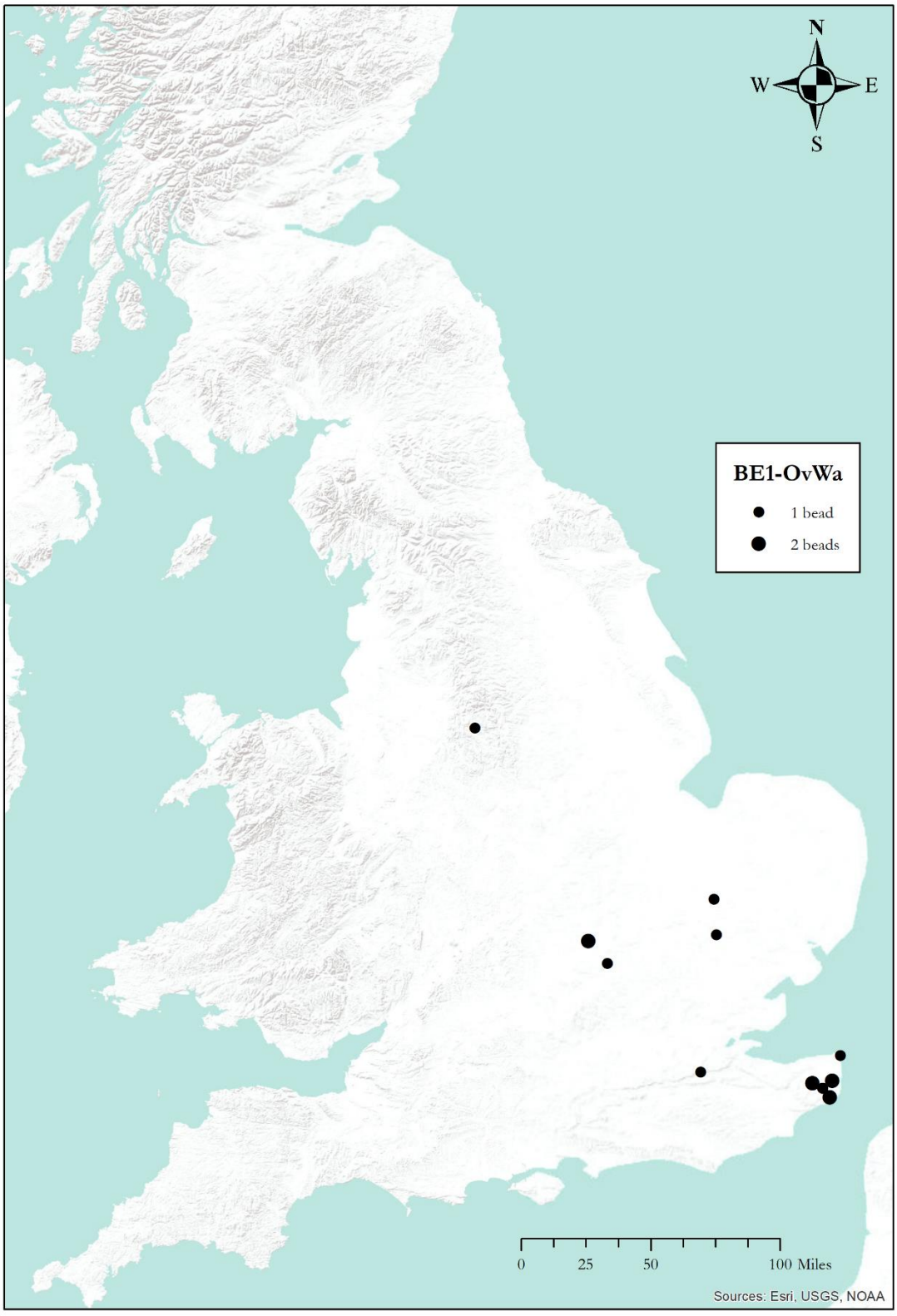


Figure 9.60: The distribution of the 13 overlying wave beads (type BE1-OvWa) in database II.


Figure 9.61: The distribution of the 6 type BE1-DotReg beads in database II.


Figure 9.62: The distribution of the 7 type BE1-Dot34 beads in database II.


Figure 9.63: The distribution of the 7 type BE1-Koch20 beads in database II.


Figure 9.64: The distribution of the 4 type BE1-Koch58 beads in database II.


Figure 9.65: The distribution of the 4 mottled beads (type BE1-Mottled) in database II.


Figure 9.66: The distribution of the 1 type BE1-Koch32 bead in database II.


Figure 9.67: The distribution of the 2 type BE1-Candy beads in database II.


Figure 9.68: The distribution of the 2 reused Iron Age beads (type BE1-IronAge) in database II.

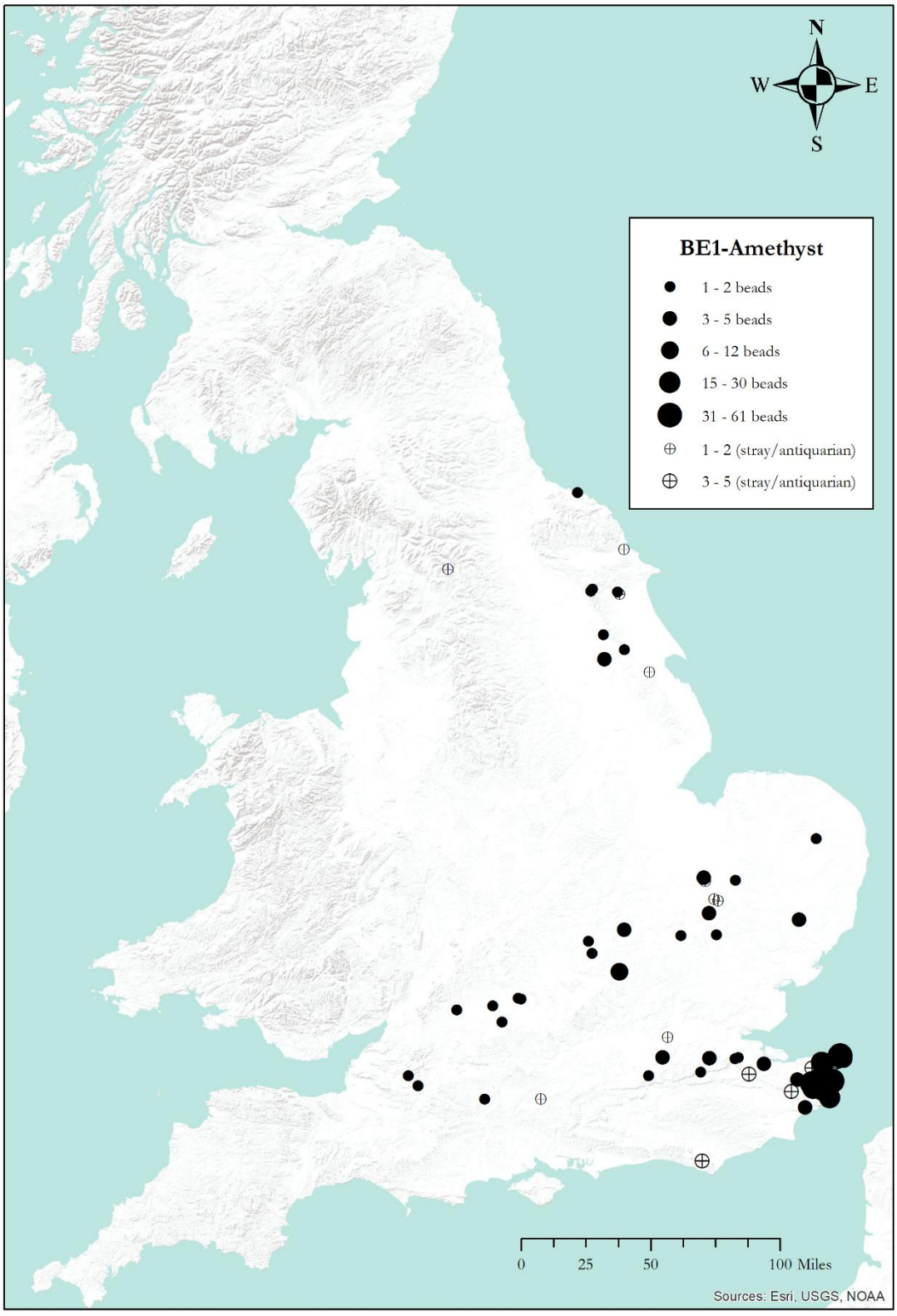


Figure 9.69: The distribution of the 415 amethyst beads (type BE1-Amethyst) in database II.

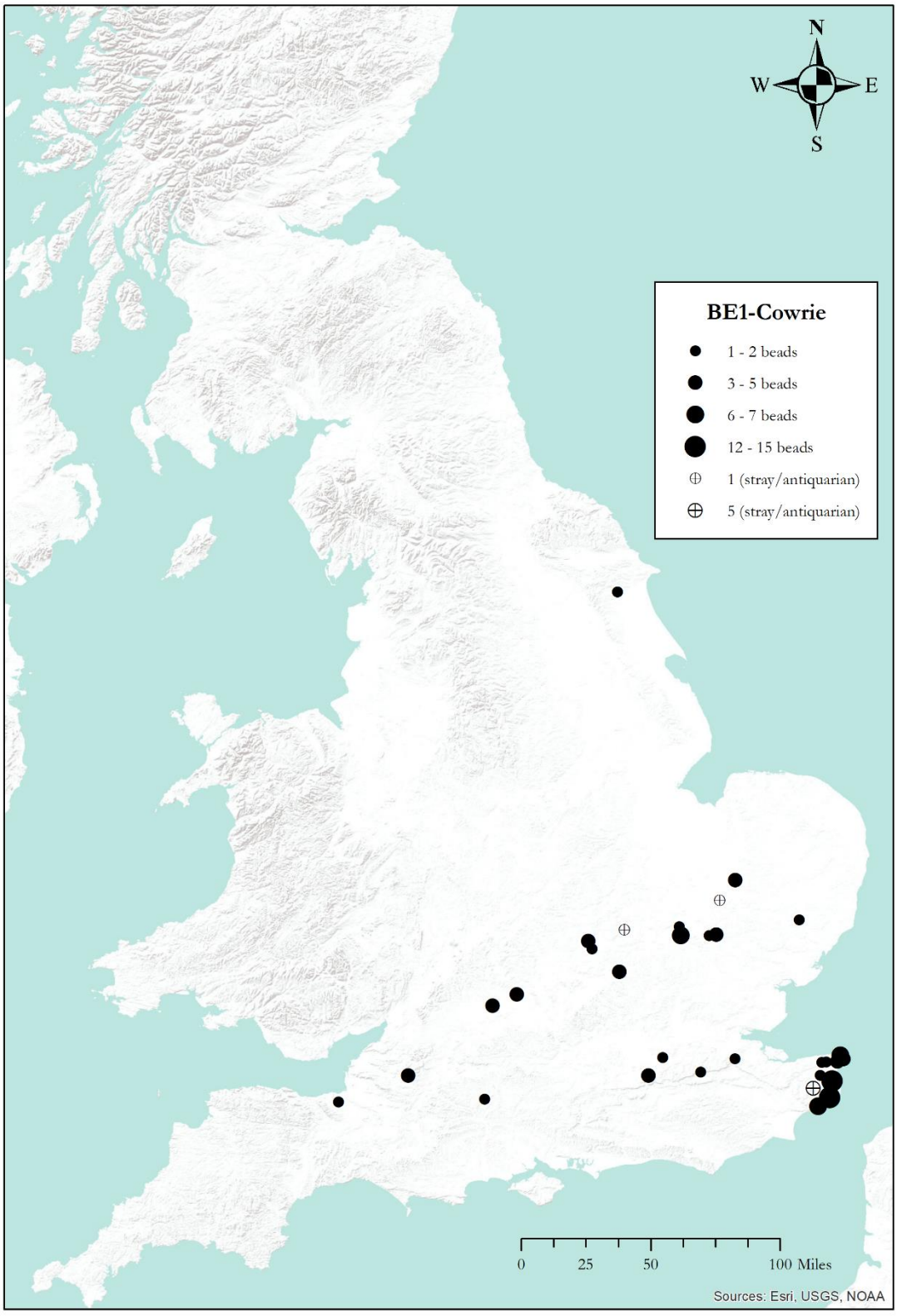


Figure 9.70: The distribution of the 104 cowrie shell beads (type BE1-Cowrie) in database II.


Figure 9.71: The distribution of the 7 disc-shaped shell beads (type BE1-Disc) in database II.

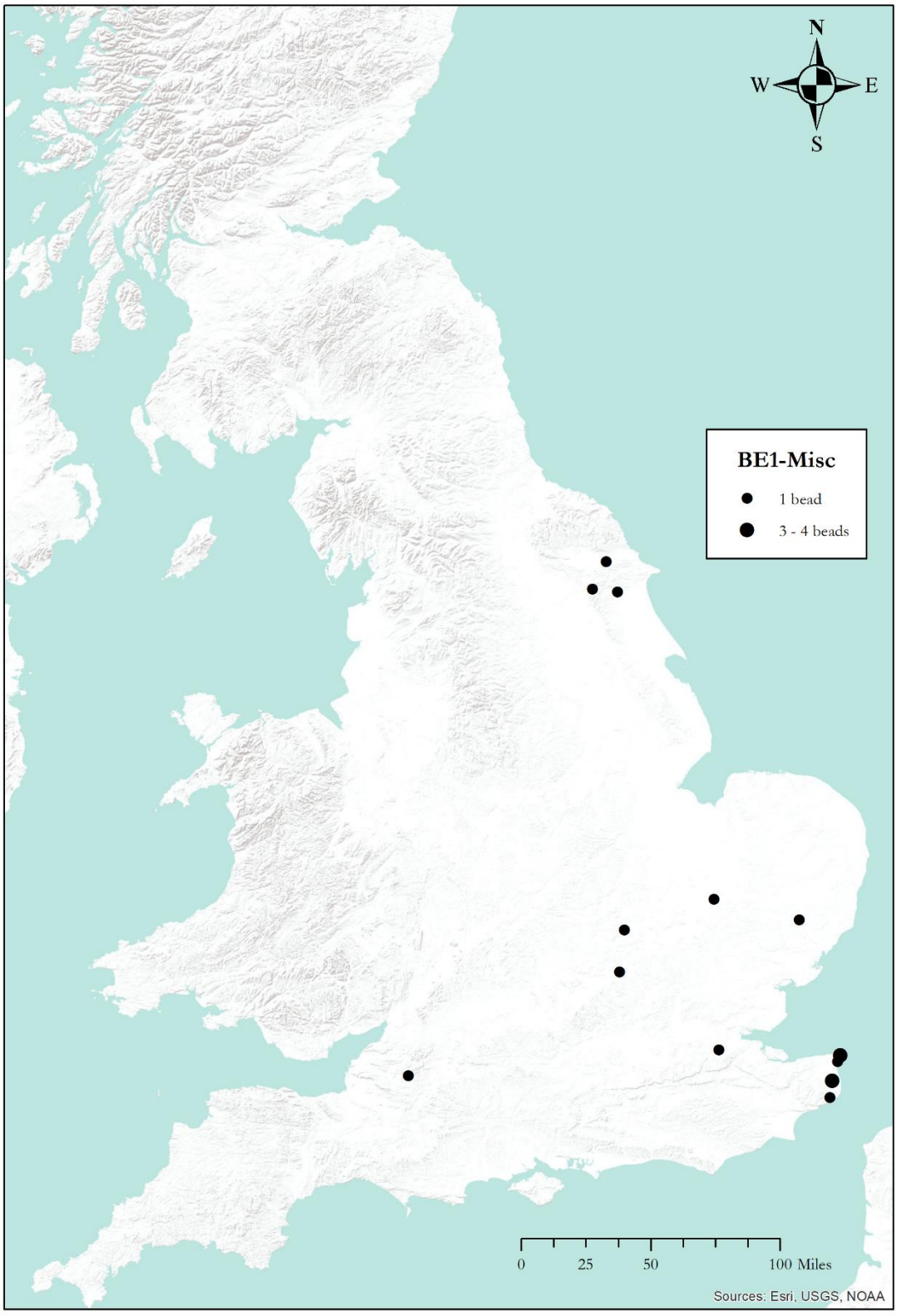


Figure 9.72: The distribution of the 18 type BE1-Misc beads in database II.

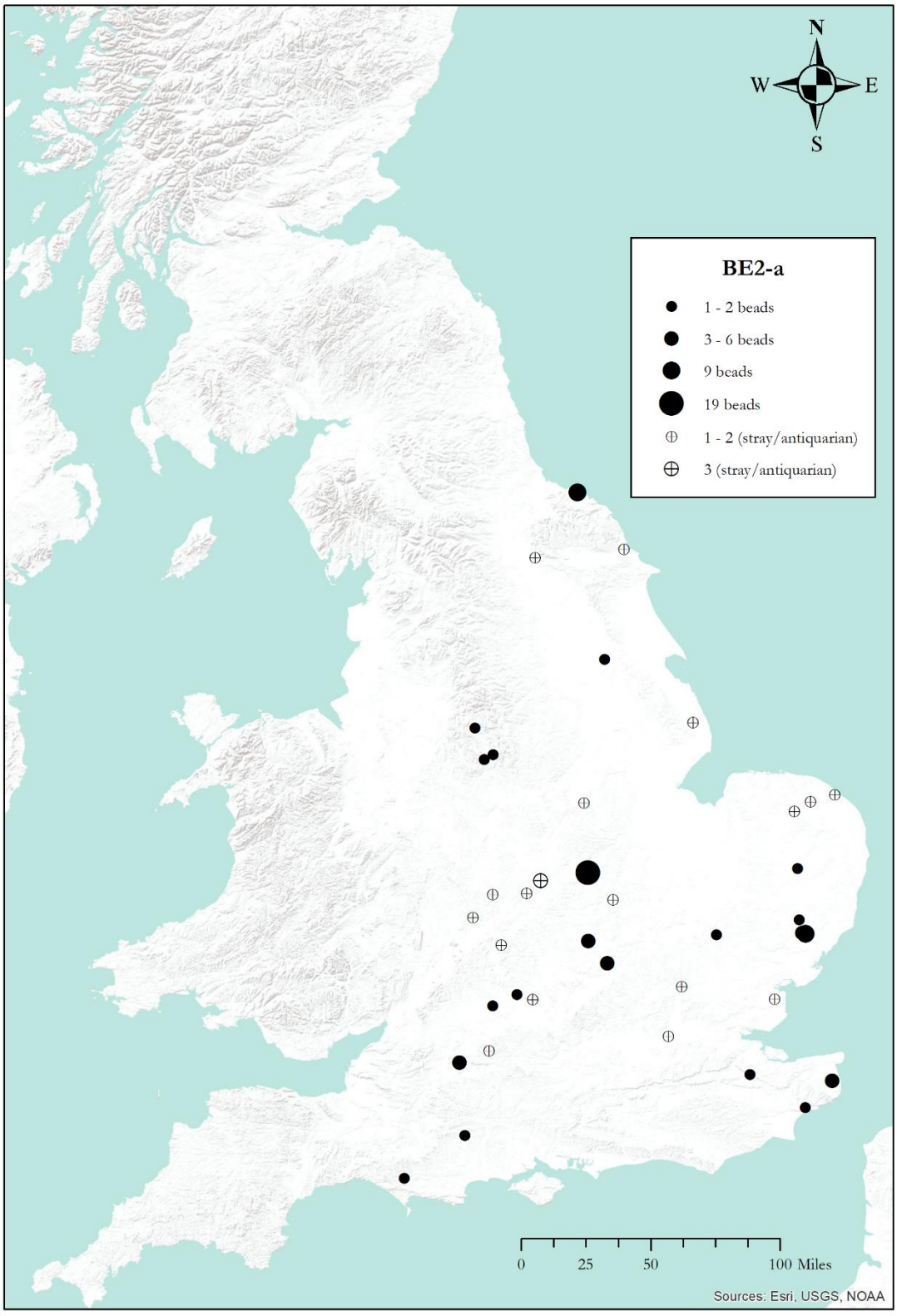


Figure 9.73: The distribution of the 102 biconical wire beads (type BE2-a) in database II.

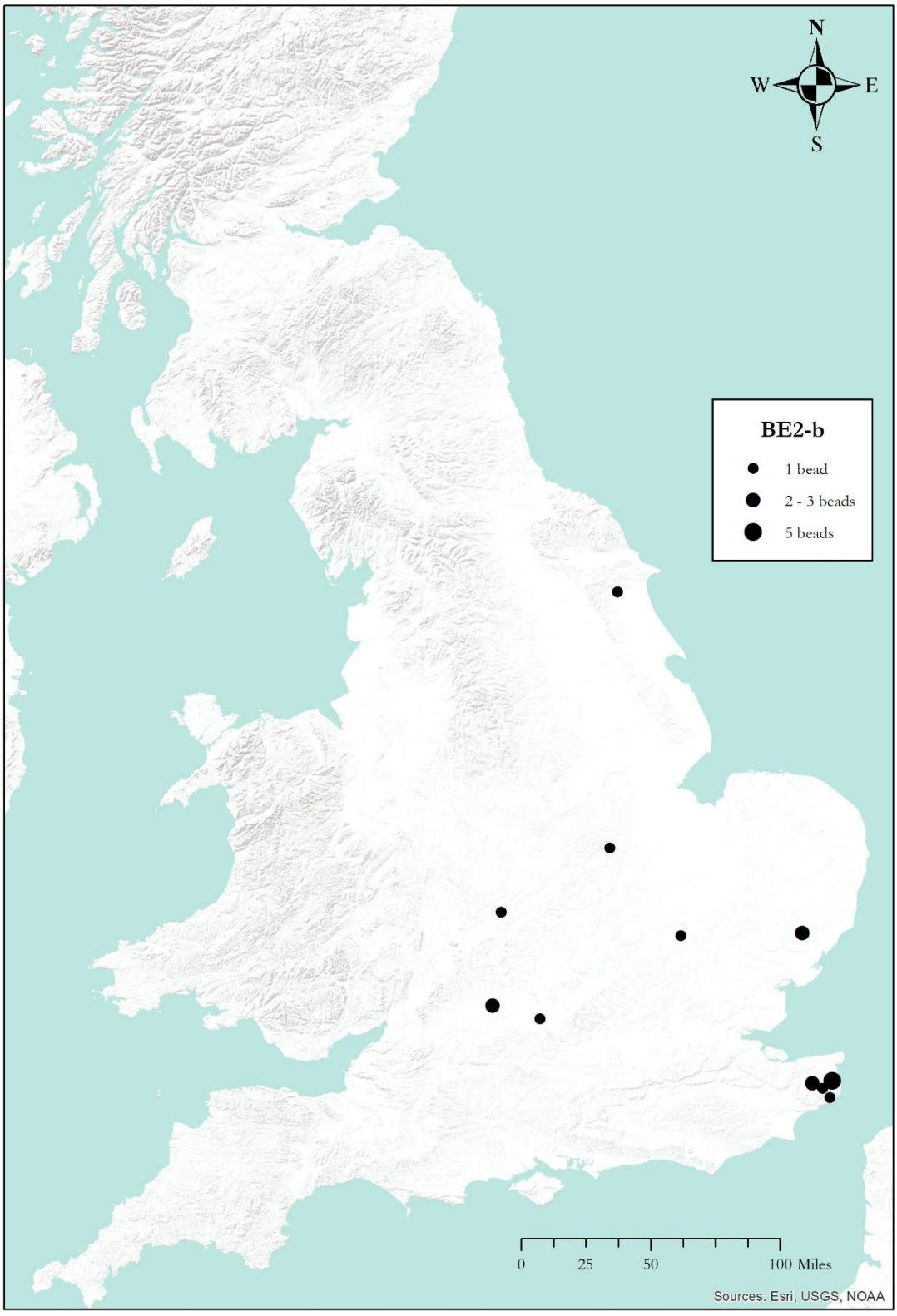


Figure 9.74: The distribution of the 20 biconical sheet metal beads (type BE2-b) in database II.

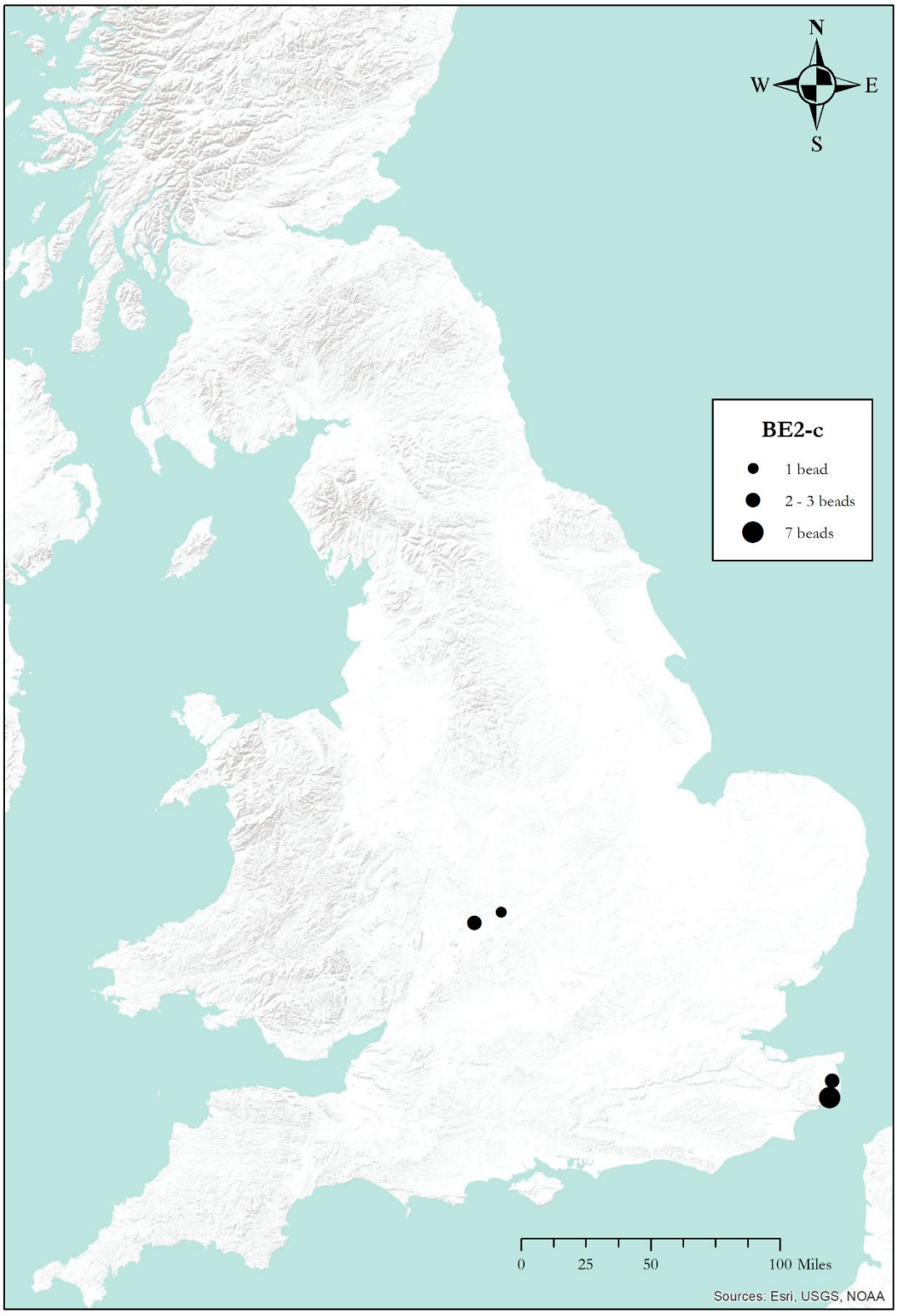


Figure 9.75: The distribution of the 13 bell-shaped metal beads (type BE2-c) in database II.

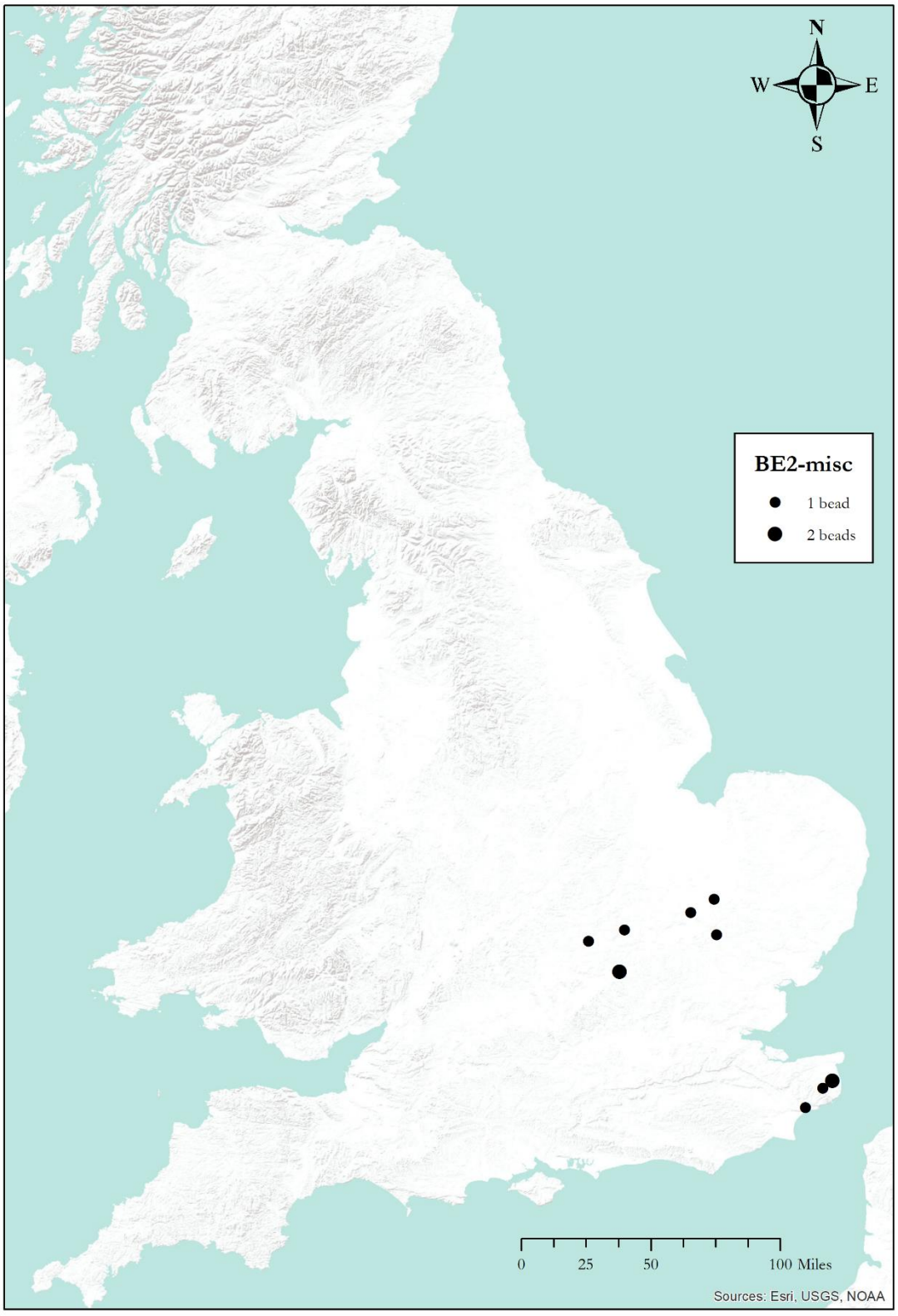


Figure 9.76: The distribution of the 11 miscellaneous metal beads (type BE2-misc) in database II.

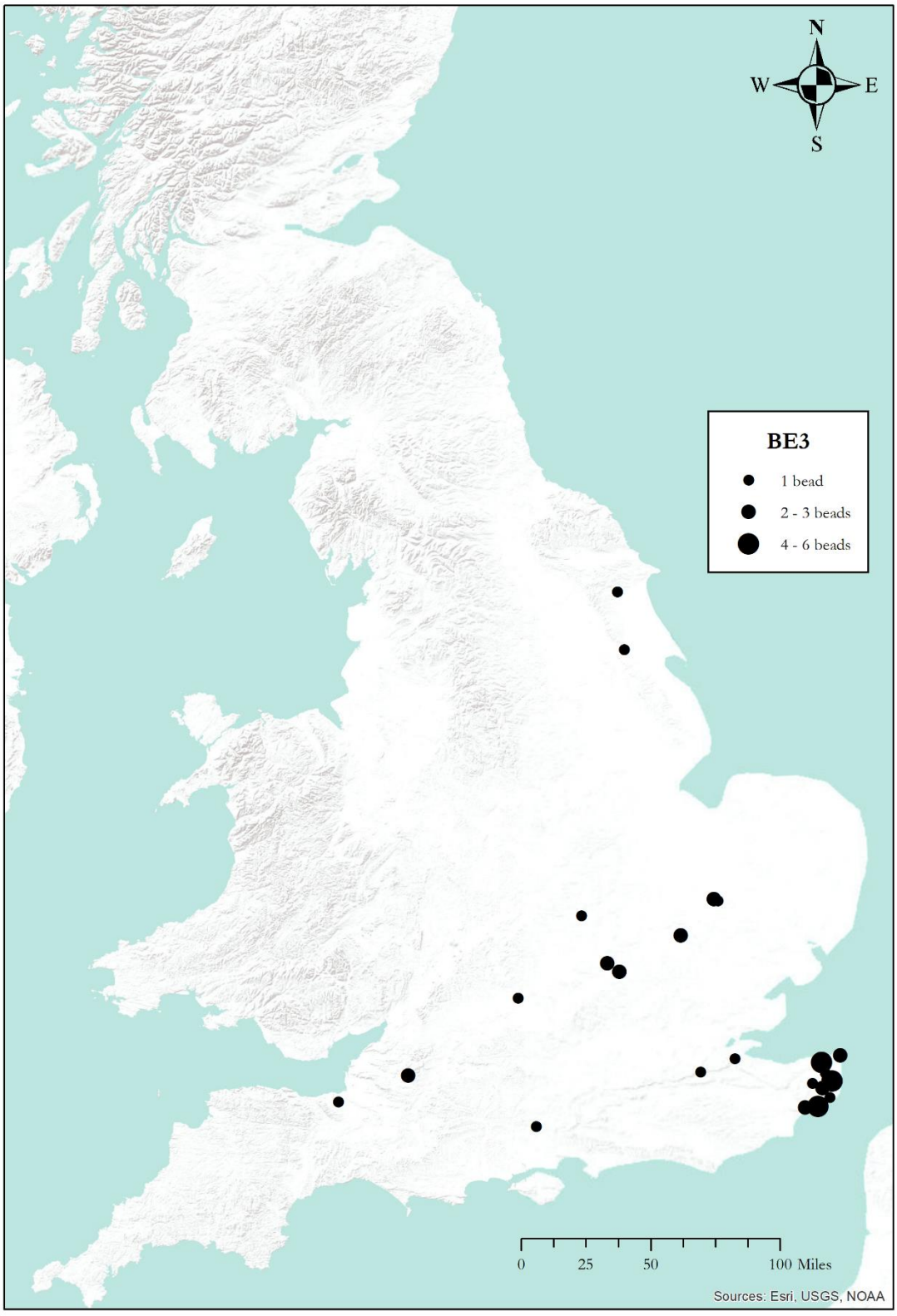


Figure 9.77: The distribution of the 44 amber beads (type BE3) in database II.

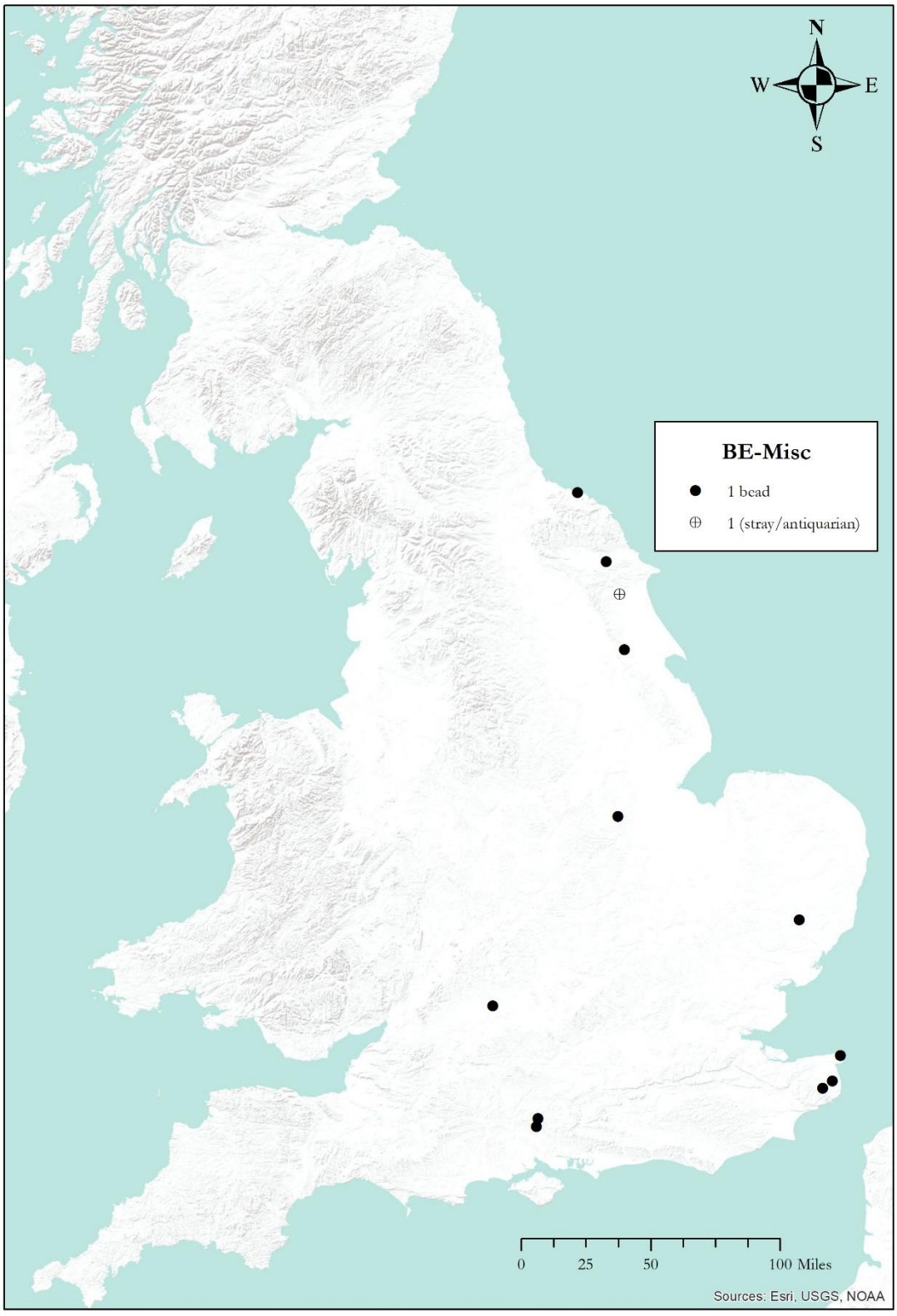


Figure 9.78: The distribution of the 12 miscellaneous beads (type BE-misc) in database II.

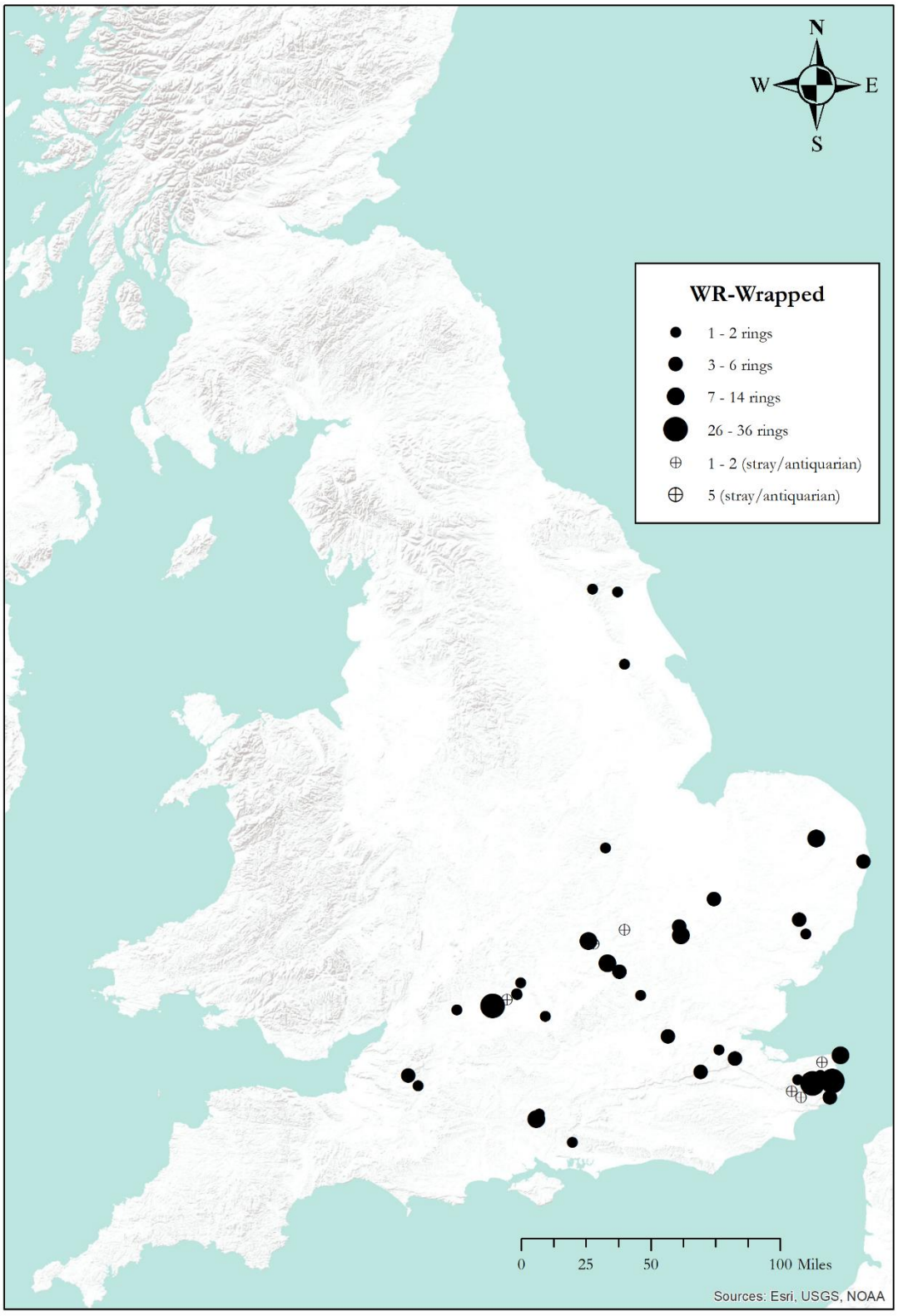


Figure 9.79: The distribution of the 220 wire rings with wrapped terminals (type WR-Wrapped) in database II.

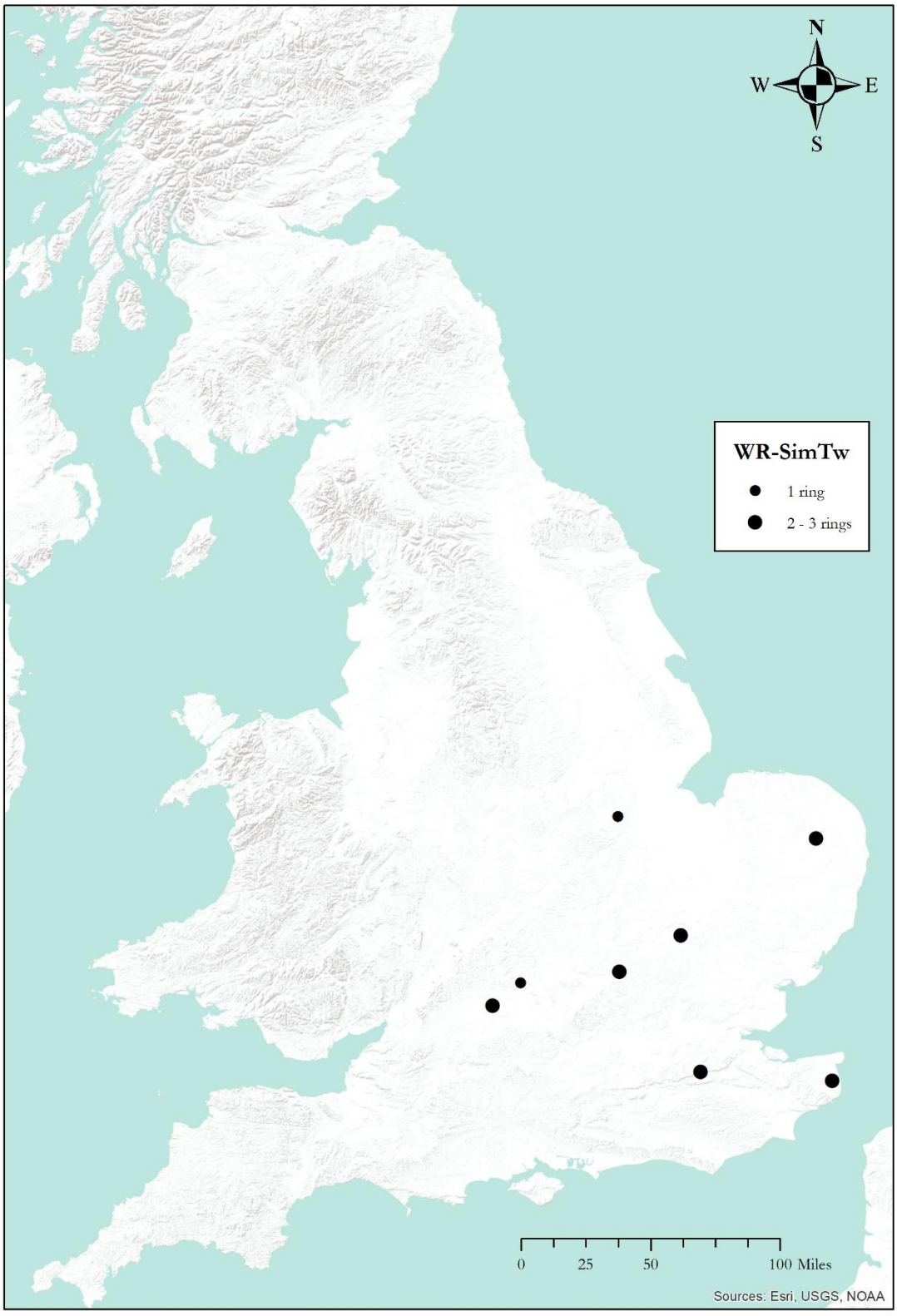


Figure 9.80: The distribution of the 15 wire rings with simple twisted terminals (type WR-SimTw) in database II.


Figure 9.81: The distribution of the 12 wire rings with hook- and loop-shaped terminals (type WR-HookLoop) in database II.

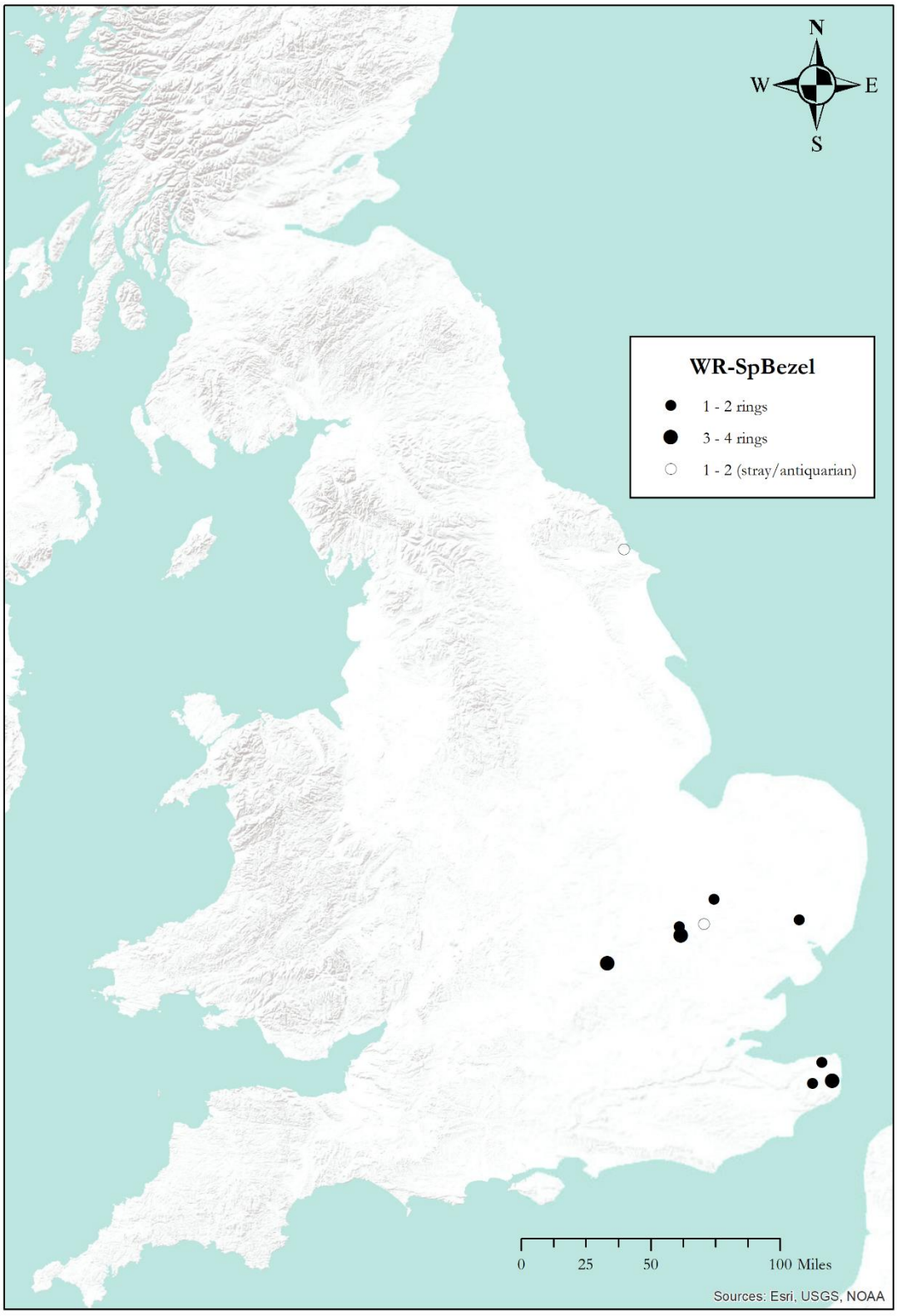


Figure 9.82: The distribution of the 19 wire rings with spiral bezels (type WR-SpBezel) in database II.

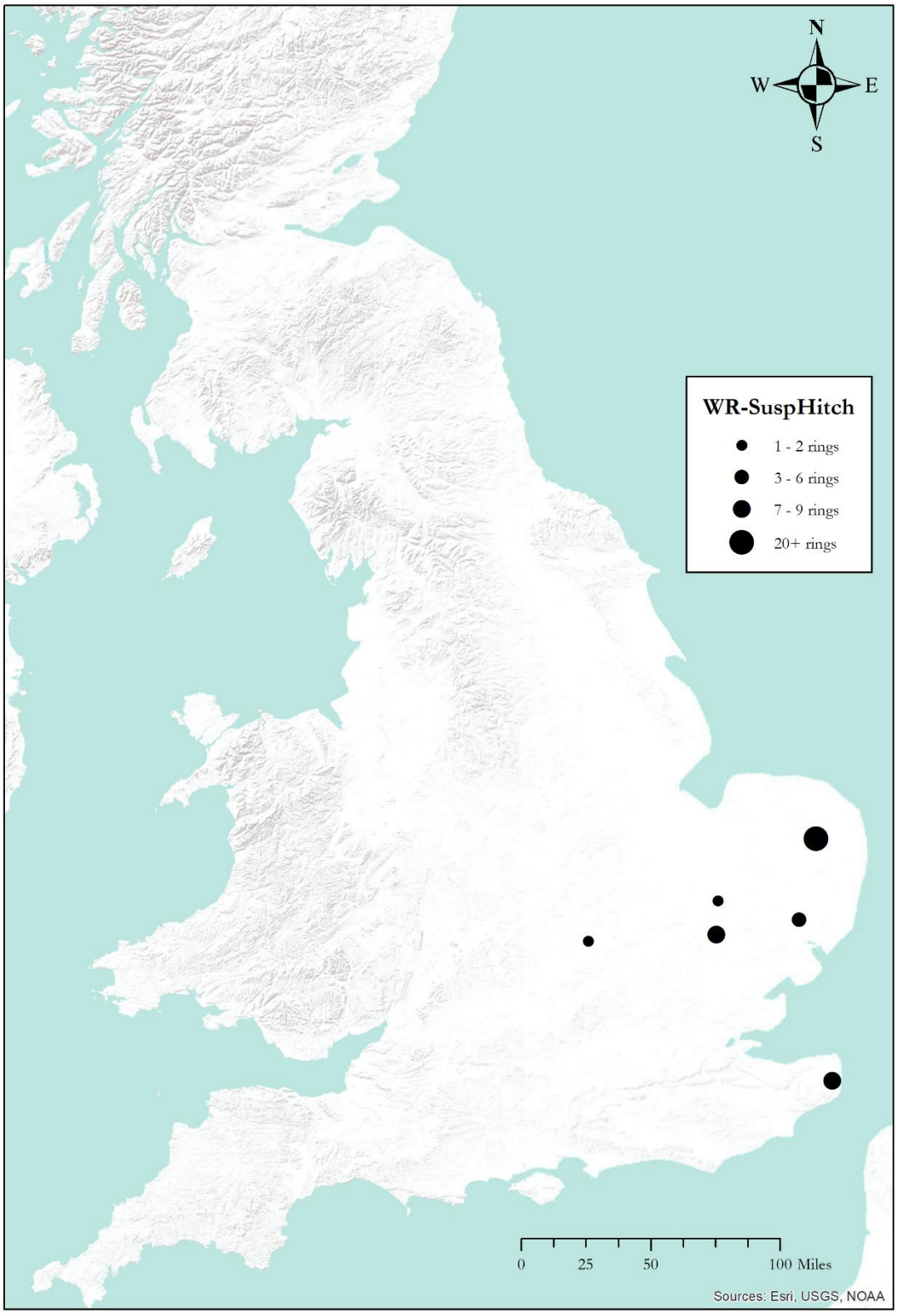


Figure 9.83: The distribution of the 43 wire rings with suspension hitches (type WR-SuspHitch) in database II.

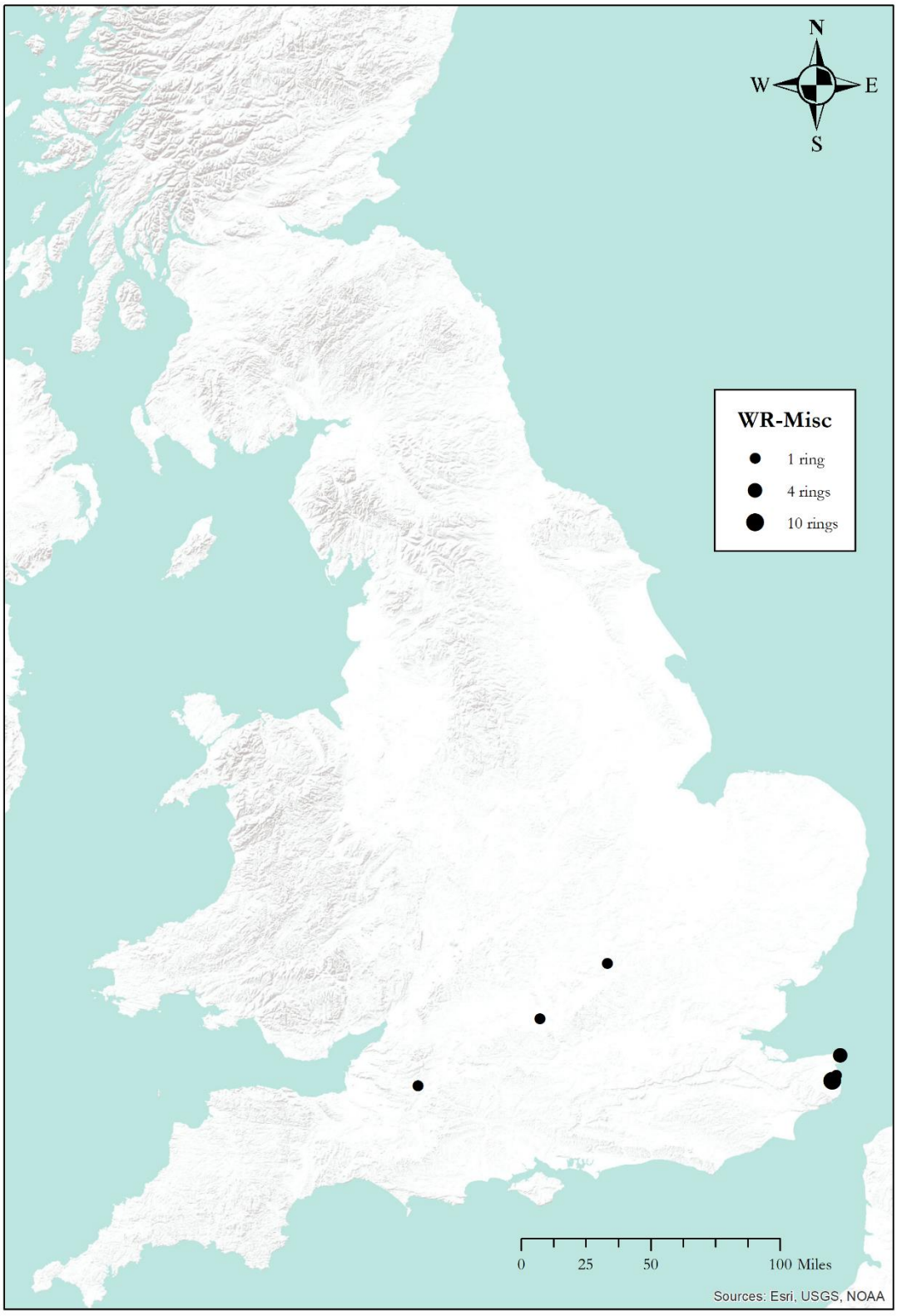


Figure 9.84: The distribution of the 19 miscellaneous rings (type WR-Misc) in database II.

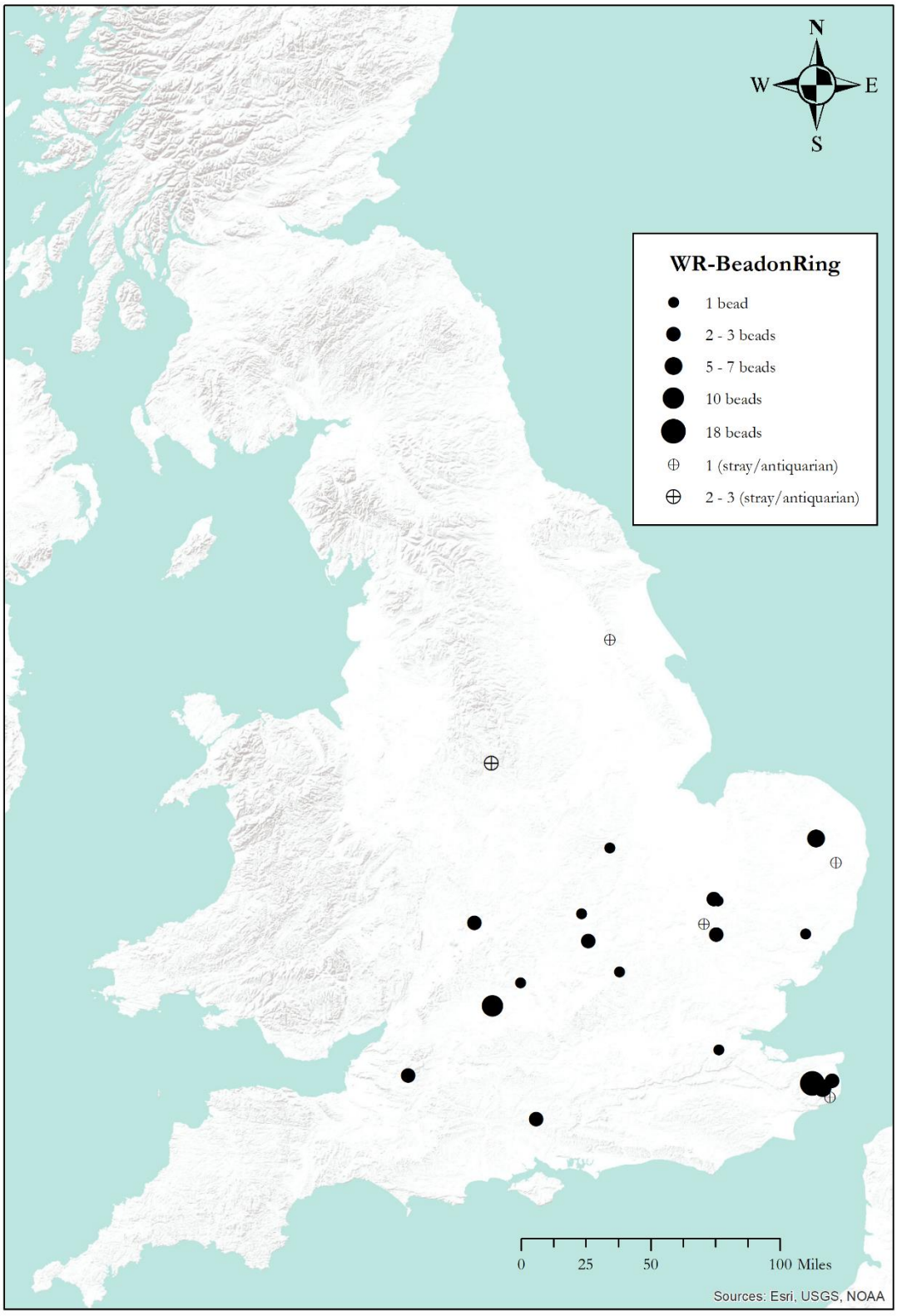


Figure 9.85: The distribution of the 70 beads suspended on wire rings (type WR-BeadonRing) in database II.

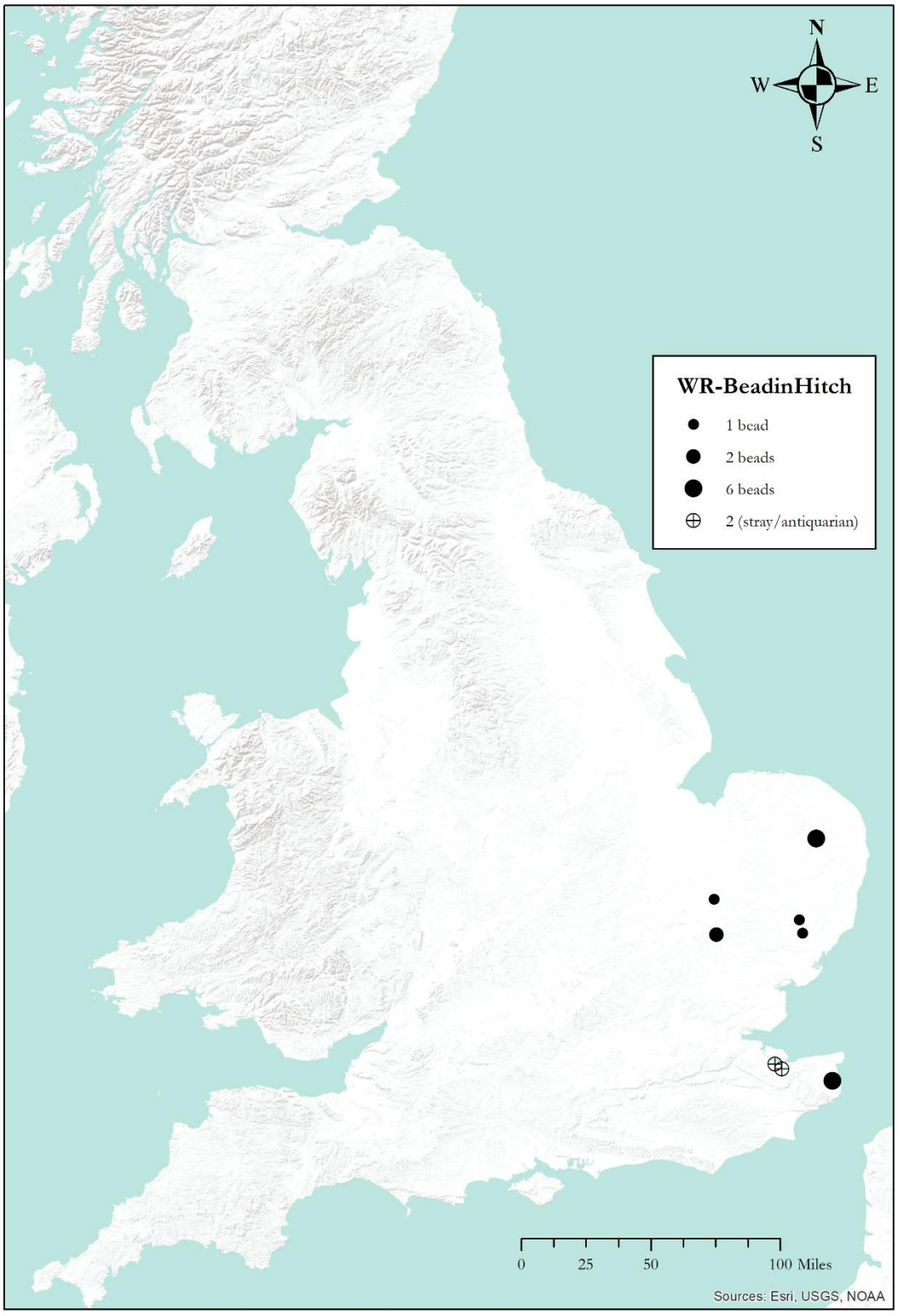


Figure 9.86: The distribution of the 21 beads in wire suspension hitches (type WR-BeadinHitch) in database II.

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FIGURE 9.87

Type PE1-a: (i) CA.Ba.00.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology), (ii) EY.Un.31.01 (© Yorkshire Museum), (iii) HA.Al.00.01 (© British Museum), (iv) NY.SH.10.04 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.5), (v) SF.Bo.93.05 (after Scull 2009a: fig. 2.20), (vi) Unprov.02 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.88

Type PE1–b: (i) BU.WS.55280.01 (after Ivens et al. 1995: fig. 142); (ii) ES.Me.00.01 (PAS: ESS-00D4F2); (iii) ES.TM.00.01 (PAS: ESS-7E4F06); (iv) GL.Le.84.08 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.69); (v) KE.Fa.00.01 (© British Museum); (vi) KE.MR.00.03 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (vi) KE.Wy.00.01 (© British Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.89

Type PE1–c: (i) KE.MR.00.03 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.Wy.00.02 (© British Museum); (iii) NO.Ox.00.01 (PAS: NMS-515C15); (iv) SF.Bo.93.04 and (v) SF.Bo.93.06 (both after Scull 2009a: fig. 2.20); (vi) SF.Ey.00.01 (© British Museum); (vii) SF.Fr.00.01 (after West 1998: fig. 46); (viii) ST.Co.00.01 (PAS: WMID-694A6C). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.90

Type PE1–d: (i) KE.Fa.00.02 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.MR.00.05 (© British Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.91

Type PE1–e: (i) DO.Ch.01.01 (PAS: DOR-1B7E81); (ii) GL.Le.95/1.01 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.74); (iii) LI.SH.92.05 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (iv) NO.HF.18.01 (after Penn 2000: fig. 86); (v) NY.SH.70.05 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.6); (vi) WA.CV.00.02 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.92

Type PE1–f: (i) EY.Un.65.01 (© Yorkshire Museum); (ii) GL.Le.179.04 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.101); (iii) KE.Br.00.01 (© British Museum); (iv) KE.MR.00.04 (© British Museum); (v) LI.Hx.00.01 (PAS: LVPL-C2D4CE); (vi) LI.SH.92.04 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (vii) LI.Sk.00.01 (PAS: LIN-7A7C04); (viii) OX.WC.02.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (ix) RT.Ru.00.01 (PAS: LEIC-47932A); (x) SF.Bo.93.07 (after Scull 2009a: fig. 2.20). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.93

Type PE1–g: (i) KE.Fa.00.03 and (ii) KE.Fa.00.04 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Fa.00.05 and (iv) KE.Fa.00.06 (© Ashmolean Museum); (v) LI.BS.00.01 (PAS: NLM-DD07EF). Scale 1:1.

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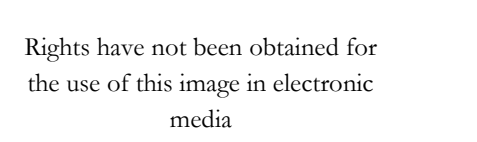


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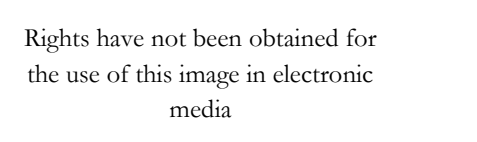


FIGURE 9.94

Type PE1–misc: (i) DE.WL.00.03 (© British Museum); (ii) HA.SM.5508.01 (after Birbeck 2005: fig. 26); (iii) KE.Fa.00.07 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) SF.BH.00.01 (after West 1998: fig. 47). Scale 1:1.

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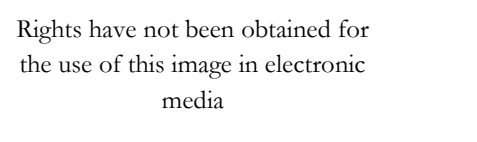


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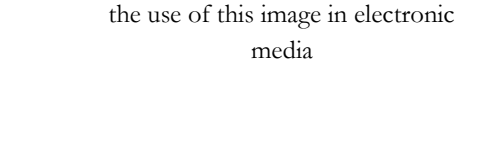


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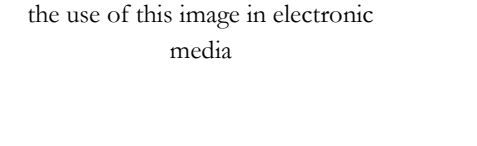


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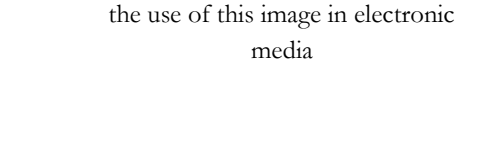


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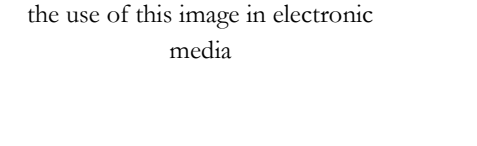

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FIGURE 9.95

Type PE2-a: (i) KE.SP.354.05 (© British Museum); Type PE2-b: (ii) KE.SP.237.04 (© British Museum); Type PE2-c: (iii) BU.Wo.2045.01 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.13); (iv) KE.BD.67.18 and (v) KE.BD.67.19 (© British Museum); (vi) KE.SP.165.01 (© British Museum); Type PE2-e: (vii) KE.SP.49.01 (© British Museum). Scale 1:1.

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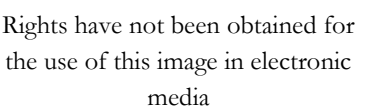


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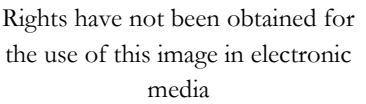


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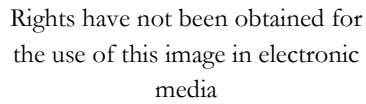


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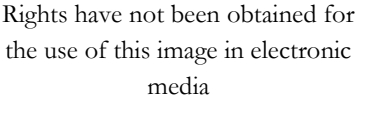


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FIGURE 9.96

Type PE3-a: (i) HA.Pr.01.01 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.BD.134.01 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Ca.00.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) KE.We.00.08 and (v) KE.We.00.09 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (vi) KE.Wi.04a.02 and (vii) KE.Wi.04a.03 (© British Museum); (viii) Unprov.09 and (ix) Unprov.10 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.97

Type PE3-misc: (i) BU.Wo.2168.01 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.37); (ii) KE.As.00.01 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Pe.00.01 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (iv) KE.Wy.00.04 (© British Museum); (v) SO.Ca.05.01 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.98

Type PE4-a: (i) EY.We.00.01 (PAS: YORYM-DF4851); (ii) HA.SM.4202.01 (after Birbeck 2005: fig. 17); (iii) KE.Gi.108.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) NT.KH.00.01 (PAS: DENO -E601A3). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.99

Type PE5-a: (i) KE.El.00.02 (PAS: KENT-9D33EB); (ii) KE.MR.00.01 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (iii) LI.Nw.00.01 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (iv) NT.Ne.00.01 (PAS: DENO-89E427). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.100

Type PE5-b: (i) GL.Le.187.20 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.106); (ii) SF.BH.11.06 (after Scull 2009b: fig. 7.10). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.101

Type PE6: (i) KE.El.00.01 (PAS: KENT-C162C6); (ii) KE.Ma.00.01 (PAS: KENT-6E1652); (iii) KE.Ra.00.01 (PAS: KENT-F5A964); (iv) KE.Wr.00.01 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (v) NO.Di.00.01 (PAS: NMS-B42421); (vi) Unprov.08 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.102

Type PE7-a: (i) CA.DD.00.01 (PAS: CAM-9287C0); (ii) ES.Bi.00.01 (PAS: ESS-10F463); (iii) ES.MI.00.01 (PAS: ESS-5D63D4); (iv) EY.ER.00.01 (PAS: YORYM-701955); (v) KE.Af.00.01 (PAS: KENT-E5C9B7); (vi) KE.BD.00.01 (© British Museum); (vii) KE.BD.110.15 and (viii) KE.BD.110.16 (© British Museum); (ix) KE.Fa.00.08, (x) KE.Fa.00.09, (xi) KE.Fa.00.10, (xii) KE.Fa.00.11, (xiii) KE.Fa.00.12 and (xiv) KE.Fa.00.13 (© British Museum); (xv) KE.Ho.00.01 (PAS: KENT-5E6A92); (xvi) KE.Sa.A.04, (xvii) KE.Sa.A.08, (xviii) KE.Sa.A.16 and (xix) KE.Sa.A.20 (© British Museum); (xx) KE.Se.00.01 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (xxi) KE.Wo.00.01 (PAS: KENT-C37138); (xxii) NO.NE.00.01 (PAS: NMS-98E733); (xxiii) NO.Sw.00.02 (PAS: NMS-541A06); (xxiv) SF.Co.30.01 (after Penn 2011: fig. 96); (xxv) Unprov.03 and (xxvi) Unprov.05 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.103

Type PE7-b: (i) ES.Br.00.01 (PAS: LEIC-E1C167); (ii) GL.Le.179.05 (© Corinium Museum); (iii) KE.BD.129.12 (after Evison 1987: fig. 53); (iv) KE.BD.141.03 (after Evison 1987: fig. 58); (v) NO.Bh.00.01 (PAS: NMS-A6853C); (vi) NO.Cr.00.01 (PAS: NMS-0F87A2); (vii) NY.SH.21.01 and (viii) NY.SH.21.02 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.8); (ix) SF.Re.00.02 (PAS: SF-59659C); (x) WI.Al.00.01 (PAS: SOM-8325A1). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.104

Type PE7-c: (i) KE.Ht.00.01 (PAS: KENT-AC7E52); (ii) NO.Ba.00.01 (© British Museum); (iii) NO.Wl.00.01 (© British Museum); (iv) ST.Fo.00.01 (© British Museum); (v) Unprov.04 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.105

Type PE7-d: (i) KE.Fa.00.14 (© Ashmolean Museum); (ii) WA.CV.00.01 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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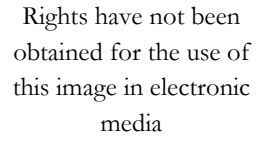


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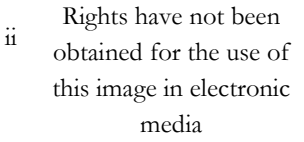


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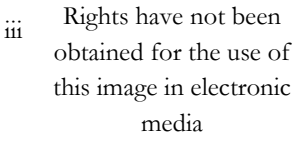


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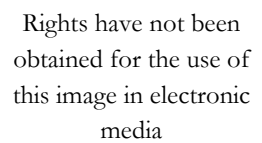


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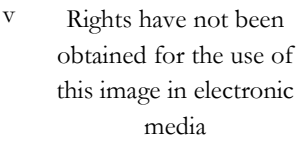


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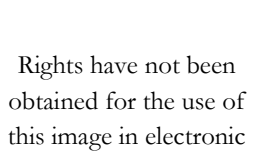


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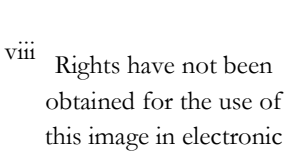


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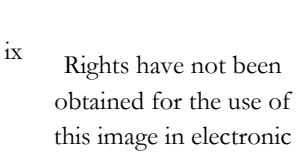


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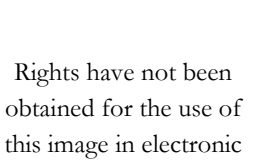


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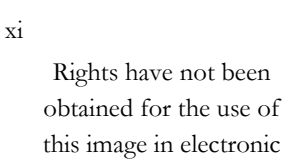


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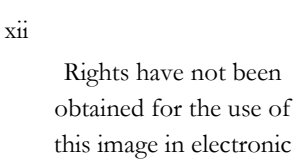

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FIGURE 9.106

Type PE8-a: (i) CA.SC.19.01, (ii) CA.SC.19.02 and (iii) CA.SC.19.05 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (iv) EY.Un.62.01 (© Yorkshire Museum); (v) KE.BD.391a.01 (© British Museum); (vi) KE.SP.16.01, (vii) KE.SP.16.02, (viii) KE.SP.16.03, (ix) KE.SP.16.04, (x) KE.SP.16.05 and (xi) KE.SP.16.06 (© British Museum); (xii) KE.SP.76.17, (xiii) KE.SP.76.18, (xiv) KE.SP.76.19 and (xv) KE.SP.76.21 (© British Museum); (xvi) LI.CD.61.01 and (xvii) LI.CD.61.02 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (xviii) NH.ML.03.04 (after Haworth 2018: fig. 4). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.107

Type PE8-b: (i) ES.Ut.00.01 (PAS: CAM-379F45); (ii) LI.LW.00.01 (PAS: SWYOR-2B14B6); (iii) NH.ML.03.02 (after Haworth 2018: fig. 2); (iv) NO.Sn.00.01 (PAS: SF-71F723). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.108

Type PE9-a: (i) KE.CL.XII.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (ii) KE.Si.172.07 and (iii) KE.Si.172.08 (after Hawkes et al. 1966: fig. 3). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.109

Type PE9-b(i): (i) BE.Ke.32b.01 (© British Museum); (ii) CA.WF.01.03 (after Lucy et al. 2009: fig. 3); (iii) EY.Fa.00.01 (PAS: YORYM-379F9F); (iv) GL.HS.00.01 (PAS: GLO-9C3FFD); (v) GL.Le.172:2.12 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.100); (vi) HA.LB.23.04 and (vii) HA.LB.23.07 (after Hawkes et al. 1990: fig. 168); (viii) IW.Ca.00.01 (PAS: IOW-05E330); (ix) KE.BD.67.20 and (x) KE.BD.160.07 (© British Museum); (xi) KE.MR.00.02 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (xii) KE.Sa.115.02 and (xiii) KE.Sa.123.01 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (xiv) LI.Sh.00.01 (PAS: LEIC-437467); (xv) LI.Al.00.04 (PAS: LIN-18EEC1); (xvi) NO.Ga.00.01 (PAS: NMS-B1F206); (xvii) NT.Ha.00.01 (PAS: DENO-494555); (xviii) NY.Ca.00.01 (© Yorkshire Museum); (xix) NY.SH.42.04 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.2); (xx) NY.SH.42.05 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.3); (xxi) OX.As.00.01 (PAS: BH-743E5E); (xxii) OX.St.08.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (xxiii) SF.BH.93.08 and (xxiv) SF.BH.93.09 (after Scull 2009a: fig. 2.20); (xxv) SF.Bl.00.01 (PAS: SF-2C6BC4); (xxvi) SF.Ex.08.02 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (xxvii) SF.Ha.00.01 (PAS: SF-CD3B63); (xxviii) SF.MS.00.01 (PAS: SF-40EE34); (xxix) SH.WS.00.01 (PAS: HESH-842BC5). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.110

Type PE9-bi (loose cabochons): (i) KE.Sa.115.01 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (ii) KE.SP.384.02 (© British Museum); (iii) OX.WC.02.03 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.111

Type PE9-bii: (i) KE.BD.134.02 and (ii) KE.BD.134.03 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Fa.00.15 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) KE.We.00.06 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (v) OX.St.08.02 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.112

Type PE9-c: (i) BU.Ga.00.01 (PAS: BUC-A36DE2); (ii) KE.Fa.00.16 (© British Museum); (iii) LI.Bi.00.01 (PAS: NLM-ACB9CA). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.113

Type PE9-d: (i) BU.Wo.2135.01, (ii) BU.Wo.2135.02 and (iii) BU.Wo.2135.03 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.29); (iv) CA.SC.45.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (v) KE.SP.161.06 and (vi) KE.SP.165.06 (© British Museum); (vii) LI.Al.00.01 (PAS: LIN-DAFEE5); (viii) NH.ML.03.10 (after Haworth 2018: fig. 9); (ix) NT.Tu.00.01 (PAS: DENO-633A60); (x) OX.Cu.00.01 (PAS: SUR-2A2601). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.114

Type PE9-e: (i) KE.Sa.A.12 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.Si.172.09 (after Hawkes et al. 1966: fig. 3). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.115

Type PE9-f: (i) CA.Me.11.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) KE.PW.01.01 and (iii) KE.PW.01.02 (© Maidstone Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery); (iv) KE.Si.172.04 (after Hawkes et al. 1966: fig. 3); (v) LI.Go.00.01 (PAS: BERK-C82D3E); (vi) NO.KL.00.01 (PAS: PAS-D3A974); (vii) SF.BH.22.01 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.116

Type PE9-g: (i) LI.SH.68.01, (ii) LI.SH.68.04 and (iii) LI.SH.68.07 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (iv) NY.SH.43.06 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.4). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.117

Type PE9-h: (i) EY.Br.00.01 (© British Museum); (ii) HA.Pr.01.02 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Si.172.05 (after Hawkes et al. 1966: fig. 3); (iv) KE.SM.00.07 (after Hawkes et al. 1966: fig. 1); (v) KE.Ul.00.01 (PAS: KENT-B8F318); (vi) NH.Ha.00.01 (PAS: DENO-859998); (vii) NO.HF.33.31 (after Penn 2000: fig. 96); (viii) SY.Ew.00.01 (© British Museum); (ix) NY.SH.42.06 (after Sherlock 2012: pl. 3.7). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.118

Type PE9-i: (i) KE.BD.413.05 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.CL.C.01 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iii) KE.Fa.00.17, (iv) KE.Fa.00.18, (v) KE.Fa.00.19, (vi) KE.Fa.00.20 and (vii) KE.Fa.00.21 (© British Museum); (viii) KE.Pr.00.01 (PAS: KENT-F51366); (ix) KE.We.00.07 (© Canterbury Museums and Galleries); (x) RT.Ru.00.02 (PAS: LEIC-3DC96C). Scale 1:1.

i

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FIGURE 9.119

Type PE9-misc: (i) HA.LB.23.02 (after Hawkes 1990: fig. 168); (ii) LI.Do.00.01 (PAS: LIN-EDB856). Scale 1:1.

i

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FIGURE 9.120

Type PE10-a: (i) KE.SP.73a.08 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.SP.323.11 (© British Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.121

Type PE10-b: (i) DE.WL.00.04 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.Ea.76:15.10 (after Welch 2008: fig. 35); (iii) LI.CB.01.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (iv) OX.Du.01.01 (after Chambers 1975: fig. 11); (v) KE.SP.323.12 (© British Museum). Type PE10-misc: (vi) KE.SP.16.07 (© British Museum). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.122

Type PE-misc: (i) CA.St.00.01 (after Lethbridge 1953: pl. I); (ii) HA.LB.23.01 (after Hawkes 1990: fig. 168); (iii) KE.Fa.00.22 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) KE.Fi.68.21 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.94); (v) KE.Fi.138.58 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.117); (vi) KE.Wy.00.03 (© British Museum); (vii) NO.De.00.01 (PAS: NMS-F1A8E7); (viii) SF.Ex.06.03 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service). Scale 1:1.

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FIGURE 9.123

Type BE1-WoundSp: (i) CA.Bu.00.06 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) EY.Un.03.07 and (iii) EY.Un.13.08 (© Yorkshire Museum); (iv) GL.Le.14.04, (v) GL.Le.14.12, (vi) GL.Le.17.01 and (vii) GL.Le.177.01 (© Corinium Museum); (viii) KE.BD.107.01, (ix) KE.BD.132.01 and (x) KE.BD.141.02 (© British Museum); (xi) KE.SP.94.02, (xii) KE.SP.232.03, (xiii) KE.SP.237.01, (xiv) KE.SP.237.02, (xv) KE.SP.371.01 (© British Museum); (xvi) SF.BH.22.03 and (xvii) SF.BH.22.04 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (xviii) SF.Ex.06.01 and (xix) SF.Ex.09.02 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (xx) SO.Ca.94b.05, (xxi) SO.Ca.97.03 and (xxii) SO.Ca.97.05 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

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Rights have not been obtained for the use of this image in electronic media

FIGURE 9.124

Type BE1-Dghnt: (i) CA.Me.11.11 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) KE.SP.62.05 (© British Museum); (iii) SO.Ca.05.02, (iv) SO.Ca.32.02, (v) SO.Ca.57.04 and (vi) SO.Ca.57.05 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

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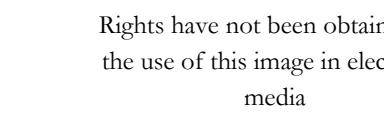
Rights have not been obtained for the use of this image in electronic media

FIGURE 9.125

Type BE1-Orange: (i) EY.Un.31.02 (© Yorkshire Museum); (ii) KE.Gi.D.11 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iii) KE.SP.31.02, (iv) KE.SP.76.02, (v) KE.SP.96.01 and KE.SP.161.05 (© British Museum); (vii) KE.Wi.00.01 (© British Museum); (viii) LI.SH.68.06 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (ix) SO.Ca.31.04 and (x) SO.Ca.79.10 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

i


ii




iii


iv

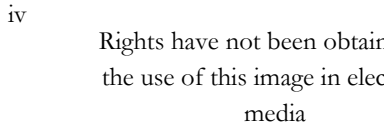
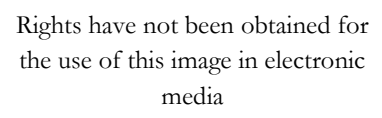



FIGURE 9.126

Type BE1-Melon: (i) KE.BD.141.01 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.SP.129.04 and (iii) KE.SP.351.02 (© British Museum); (iv) SO.Ca.57.06 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

i




ii

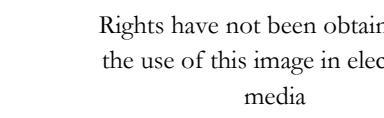
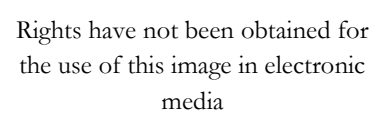


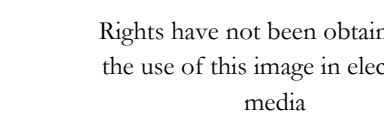

FIGURE 9.127

Type BE1-BlueAnn: (i) KE.Gi.D.06 (© Ashmolean Museum); (ii) SO.Ca.05.04 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

i

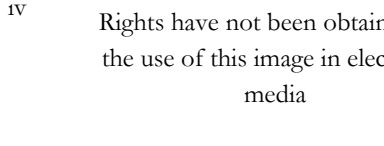



ii




iii


iv




v


vi

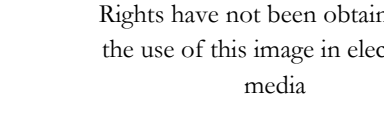
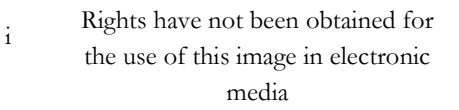


FIGURE 9.128

Type BE1-CopperCore: (i) KE.SP.134.02 and (ii) KE.SP.148.01 (© British Museum); (iii) NH.ML.03.09 and (iv) NH.ML.03.11 (after Haworth 2018: figs. 8, 10); (v) SO.Ca.32.03 and (vi) SO.Ca.32.05 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

i




ii

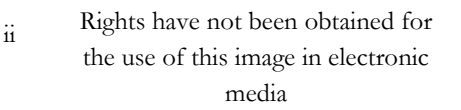
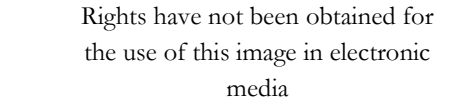



FIGURE 9.129

Type BE1-Coiled: (i) GL.Le.145.04 (after Boyle et al. 1995: fig. 5.89); (ii) SF.Co.06a.01 (after Penn 2011: fig. 91). Scale 2:1.

i




ii


FIGURE 9.130

Type BE1-RoMelon: (i) KE.SP.49.11 (© British Museum); (ii) SO.Ca.97.01 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 2:1.

i


ii

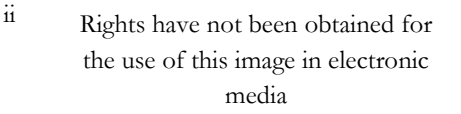



FIGURE 9.131

Type BE1-RoCane: (i) SO.Ca.31.01 (© Museum of Somerset); (ii) HA.Tw.1070.07 (after Egging Dinwiddy 2011: fig. 7). Scale 2:1.

i


ii


FIGURE 9.132

Type BE1-CylPen: (i) KE.BD.133.11 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.Sh.2827.01 (after Hardy and Andrews 2011: fig. 5.35). Scale 2:1.

i


ii

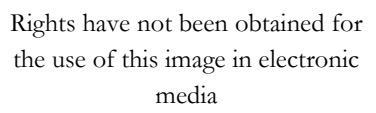



FIGURE 9.133

Type BE1-CylRound: (i) EY.Un.38.06 (© Yorkshire Museum); (ii) KE.Gi.D.12 (© Ashmolean Museum). Scale 2:1.

i


ii


FIGURE 9.134

Type BE1-AnnTw: (i) SF.Bu.3362.01 (after Scull 2009: fig. 3.52 and pl. 10); (ii) SO.Cn.405.01 (© Museum of Somerset and after Rahtz, Hirst and White 2000: fig. 60). Scale 2:1.

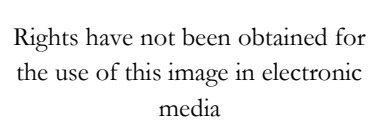
i


ii


FIGURE 9.135

Type BE1-WhSpiral: (i) CA.Bu.00.08 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) EY.Un.00.02 (© Yorkshire Museum). Scale 2:1.

i

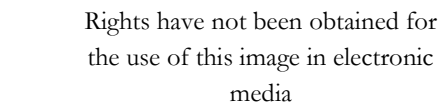



ii

FIGURE 9.136

Type BE1-Koch34: (i) KE.SP.49.12 (© British Museum); (ii) SF.Ex.06.02 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service). Scale 2:1.

i




ii

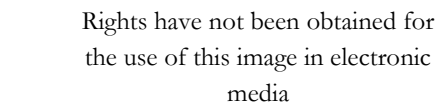
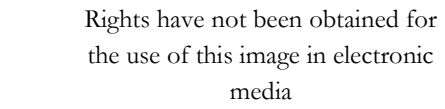



FIGURE 9.137

Type BE1-Mosaic: (i) KE.BD.53.07 (© British Museum); (ii) LI.SH.68.08 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service). Scale 1.5:1.

i




ii

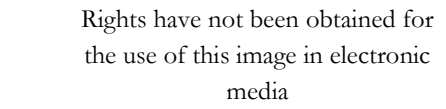
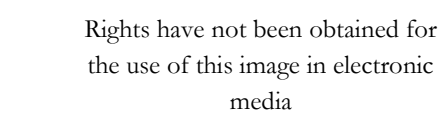



FIGURE 9.138

Type BE1-OvWa: (i) KE.BD.133.12 (© British Museum); (ii) KE.SP.06.07 (© British Museum). Scale 2:1.

i




ii

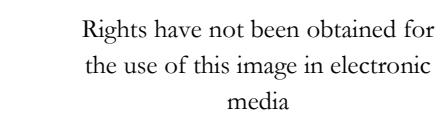



FIGURE 9.139

Type BE1-DotReg: (i) GL.Le.17.02 (© Corinium Museum); (ii) SF.Ex.05.01 ( © Suffolk Archaeology Service). Scale 1.5:1.

i


ii

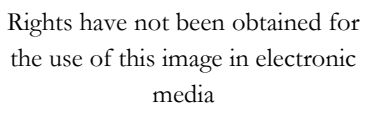



FIGURE 9.140

Type BE1-Dot34: (i) LI.CD.61.07 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (ii) CA.MW.107.01 (after Duncan et al. 2004: fig. 24). Scale 2:1.

i


ii


FIGURE 9.141

Type BE1-Koch20: (i) WI.CD.110.01 (after Egging Dinwiddy and Stoodley 2016: fig. 2.75); (ii) GL.Le.187.21 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.106). Scale 2:1.

i


ii

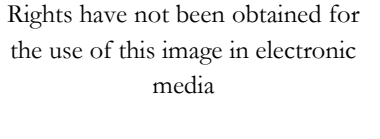



FIGURE 9.142

Type BE1-Koch58: (i) KE.BD.76.01 (© British Museum); (ii) OX.Di.12.07 (after Boyle et al. 1995: fig. 96). Scale 2:1.

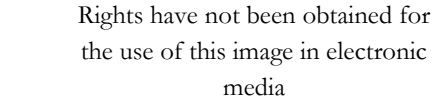
i


ii

FIGURE 9.143

Type BE1-Koch32: (i) KE.SP.96.04 (© British Museum). Type BE1-MiscPoly: (ii) KE.SP.62.06 (© British Museum). Scale 2:1.

i

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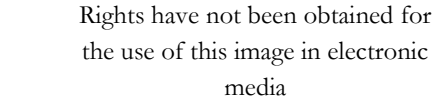


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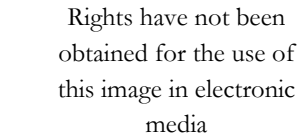


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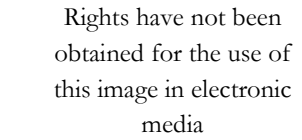
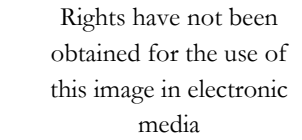



v

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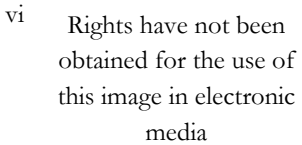
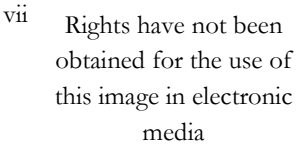
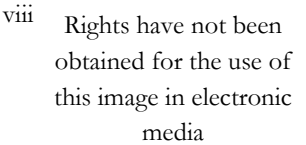



vii




viii

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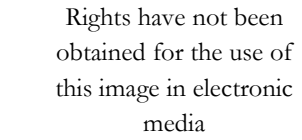
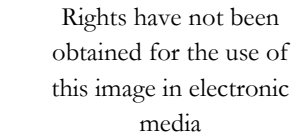



x

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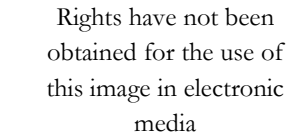


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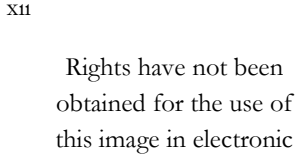
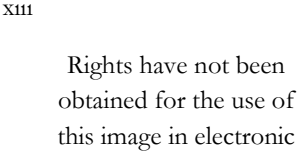



xiii




xiv

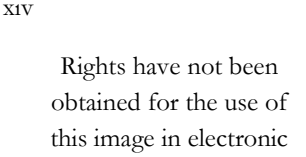
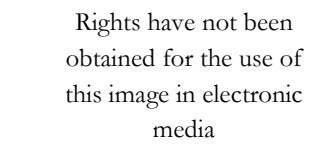



FIGURE 9.144

Type BE1-Amethyst: (i) CA.SC.62.02 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) LI.SH.35.02 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (iii) CA.Me.09.09 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (iv) KE.BD.53.08, (v) KE.BD.124.01 and (vii) KE.BD.413.03 (© British Museum); (viii) KE.Gi.D.21 and (ix) KE.Gi.D.25 (© Ashmolean Museum); (x) KE.PH.00.03

(© British Museum); (xi) KE.SP.62.07 and (xii) KE.SP.323.07 (© British Museum); (xiii) LI.CD.167b.08 ( © North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (xiv) LI.SH.35.02 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (xv) SF.Ex.00.07 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (xvi) SO.Ca.98.01 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 1:1.

i




ii


iii


iv

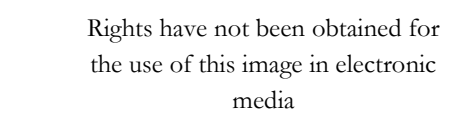

v


vi


FIGURE 9.145

Type BE1-Cowrie: (i) BU.Wo.2135.06 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.29); (ii) KE.BD.67.09 (© British Museum and after Evison 1987: fig. 37); (iii) KE.SP.148.04 (© British Museum); (iv) SO.BD.06.07 (© Museum of Somerset); (v) SO.Ca.79.12 (© Museum of Somerset); (vi) WI.OD.312.12 (after Harding and Stoodley 2017: fig. 14). Scale 2:1.

i




ii

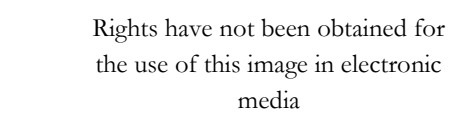
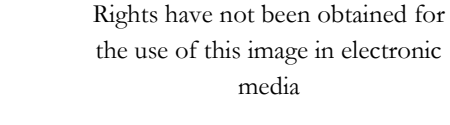



FIGURE 9.146

Type BE1-Disc: (i) HA.Tw.1070.18 (after Egging Dinwiddy 2011: fig. 7); (ii) HA.LB.23.49 (after Hawkes 1990: fig. 168). Scale 2:1.

i

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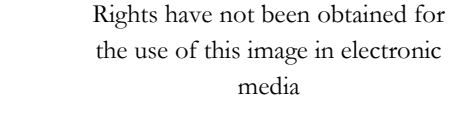

iii

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iv

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FIGURE 9.147

Type BE1-Misc: (i) EY.Un.45.02 (© Yorkshire Museum); (ii) KE.Fi.68.03 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.94); (iii) KE.SP.73.07 and (iv) KE.SP.362.08 ( © British Museum). Scale 1:1.

i

ii

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viii

FIGURE 9.148

Type BE2-a: (i) LI.Al.00.02 (PAS: LIN-18EEC1); (ii) LI.SH.35.01 and (iii) LI.SH.35.05 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (iv) NO.Wt.00.01 (PAS: NMS-6F95B0); (v) OX.Cu.00.01 (PAS: BERK-71D8C4); (vi) SF.Ex.08.01 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service) and Newton et al. 2020: fig. 16) (vii) SF.MS.00.01 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (viii) WA.Ro.00.01 (PAS: PAS-2B1E44). Scale 2:1.

i


ii

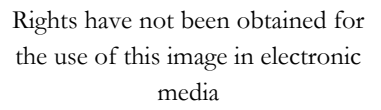



FIGURE 9.149

Type BE2-b: (i) GL.Le.172/2.13 (© Corinium Musem and after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.100); (ii) SF.Bo.93.10 (after Scull 2009a: fig. 2.21). Scale 2:1.

i

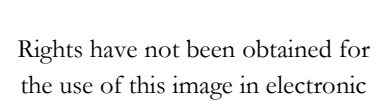

ii


FIGURE 9.150

Type BE2-c: (i) KE.BD.67.22 and (ii) KE.BD.133.01 (after Evison 1987: figs. 37 and 55). Scale 1:1.

i


ii



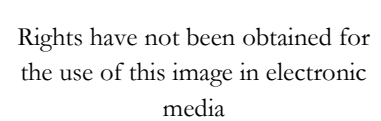

iii


FIGURE 9.151

Type BE2-misc: (i) BU.Wo.2360.01 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.64); (ii) CA.SC.24.01 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (iii) KE.Fi.174.03 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.129). Scale 1:1.

i


ii



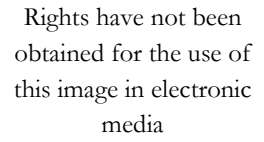
iii


iv


FIGURE 9.152

Type BE3: (i) KE.Gi.D.18 (© Ashmolean Museum); (ii) KE.SP.49.13 (© British Museum); (iii) SF.Ex.05.02 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (iv) SO.Ca.31.02 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 1:1.

i

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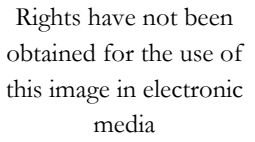


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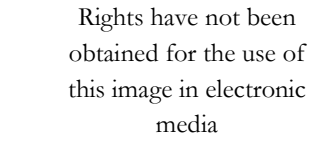


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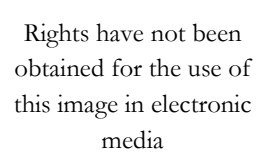


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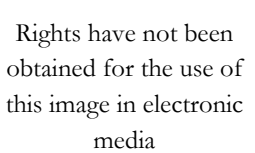


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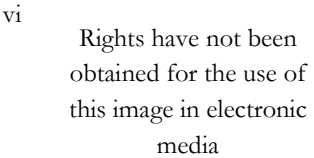


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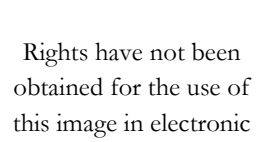


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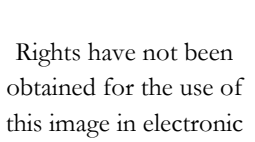


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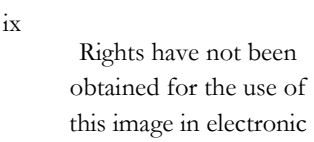



FIGURE 9.153

Type WR-Wrapped: (i) BU.Wo.2045.02 (after Hancock and Zeepvat 2018: fig. 3.12); (ii) CA.Bu.26.02 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (iii) GL.Le.145/2.01 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.89); (iv) KE.BD.413.06 (© British Museum); (v) KE.Sh.2827.05 (after Hardy and Andrews 2011: fig. 5.35); (vi) LI.CD.160.02 (© North Lincolnshire Museums Service); (vii) OX.LW.03.04 (© British Museum); (viii) SF.BH.22.08 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (ix) SO.Ca.57.01 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 1:1.

i


ii

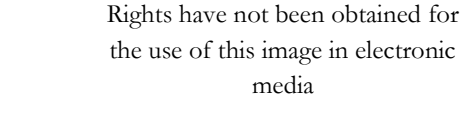
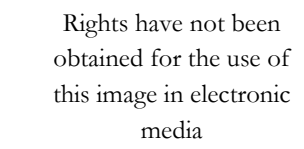


FIGURE 9.154

Type WR-SimTw: (i) GL.Le.177.08 (after Boyle et al. 1998: fig. 5.100); (ii) NO.HF.22.03 (after Penn 2000: fig. 91). Scale 1:1.

i




ii


iii

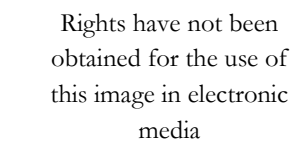
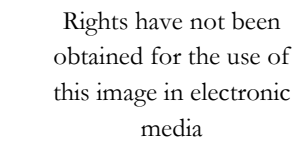



FIGURE 9.155

Type WR-HookLoop: (i) BE.CB.39.03 (after Hyslop 1963: fig. 13); (ii) HA.LB.23.02 (after Hawkes 1990: fig. 168); (iii) SF.Co.38.02 (after Penn 2000: fig. 99). Scale 1:1.

i

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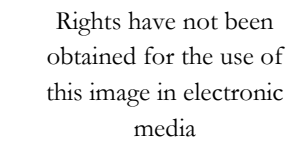


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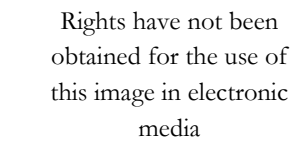
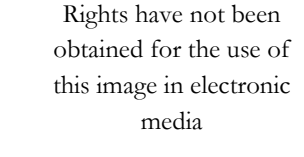


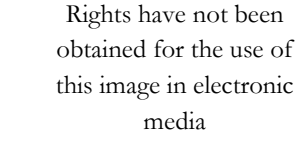

FIGURE 9.156

Type WR-SpBezel: (i) BE.CB.39.04 (after Hyslop 1963: fig. 13); (ii) KE.Fi.62b.11 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.92); (iii) SF.Co.30.05 (after Penn 2011: fig. 96). Scale 1:1.

i




ii

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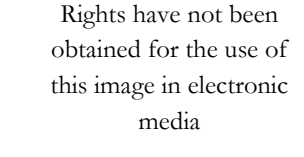
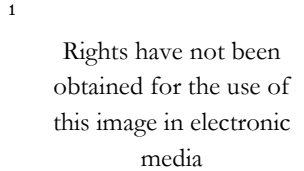



FIGURE 9.157

Type WR-SuspHitch: (i) KE.Fi.138.03 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.117); (ii) SF.Co.30.07 (after Penn 2011: fig. 96); (iii) SF.Ex.09.01 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service). Scale 1:1.

i

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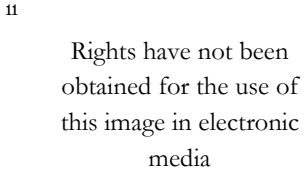


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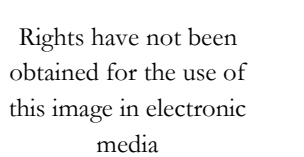
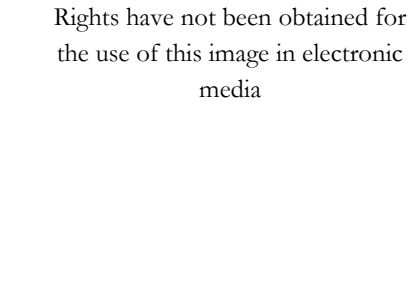


FIGURE 9.158

Type WR-Misc: (i) HA.SM.5508.04 (after Birbeck 2005: fig. 26); (ii) KE.Fi.07.04 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.73); (ii) OX.Di.12.08 (after Boyle et al. 1995: fig. 96). Scale 1:1.

i

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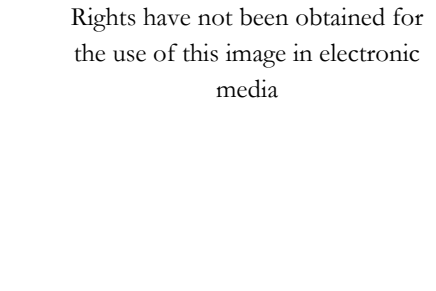


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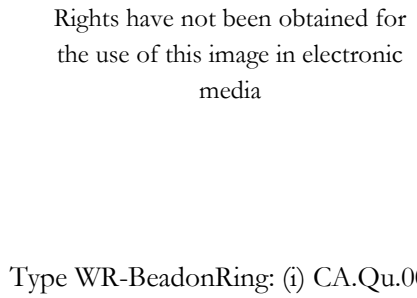


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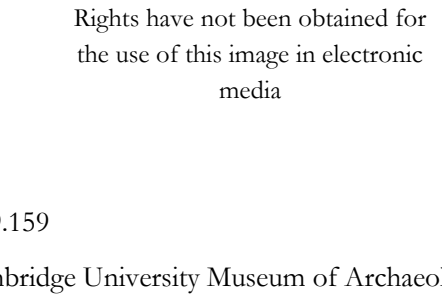
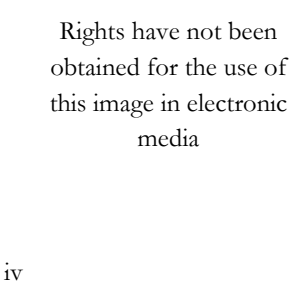


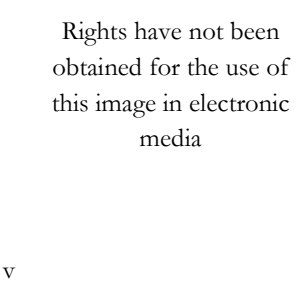

FIGURE 9.159

Type WR-BeadonRing: (i) CA.Qu.00.03 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) DE.WL.00.02 (© British Museum); (iii) SF.Ex.02.05 (© Suffolk Archaeology Service); (iv) SO.Ca.94b.02 (© Museum of Somerset). Scale 1:1.

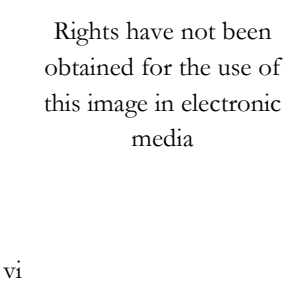
i




ii




iii

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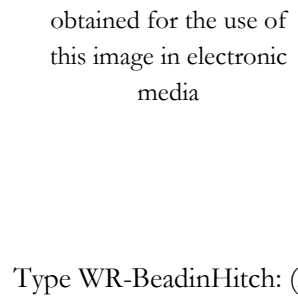


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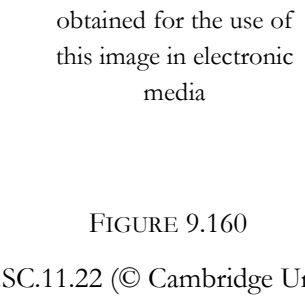


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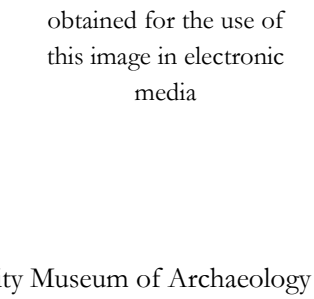


FIGURE 9.160

Type WR-BeadinHitch: (i) CA.SC.11.22 (© Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology); (ii) KE.Fa.00.23 (© British Museum); (iii) KE.Fa.00.24 (© Ashmolean Museum); (iv) KE.Fi.07.13 and KE.Fi.07.17 (after Hawkes and Grainger 2006: fig. 2.73); (vi) SF.Co.30.16 (after Penn 2011: fig. 97). Scale 1:1.

**Amethyst bead**

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Condition | |
|---|---|

| Length | Width | Depth | Perforation dia. | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| Colour | Shape |
|---|---|
| | |

| Wear | Manufacturing details |
|---|---|
| | |

| Notes | |
|---|---|

| Photograph nos. | |
|---|---|

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Condition | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Brugmann type | Shape |
|---|---|
| | |

| Length | Width | Perforation diameter | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| Colour and opacity | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Wear | Manufacturing details |
|---|---|
| | |

| Notes | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Photography nos. | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Material(s) | Condition |
|---|---|
| | |

| Hoilund-Nielsen type | Shape | Colour/transparency |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Length | Width | Perforation diameter | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| Wear | Manufacturing details |
|---|---|
| | |

| Notes | |
|---|---|

| Photography nos. | |
|---|---|

**Pendant**

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Condition | Hoilund-Nielsen type |
|---|---|
| | |

| Length | Width | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Loop length | Loop width | Loop diameter |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Shape | Weight |
|---|---|
| | |

| Components | Materials |
|---|---|
| | |

| Loop type | |
|---|---|

| Evidence of manufacture | |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| FOCUS reconstruction | |

| Wear | Repair |
|---|---|
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photography nos. | |

**Wire ring**

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Condition | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Material | Shape | Hoilund-Nielsen type |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Length | Width | Max. wire thick. | Min. wire thick. | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| Terminal type | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Wear/damage | Manufacturing marks |
|---|---|
| | |

| Notes | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Photography nos. | |
|---|---|
| | |

| Object ID | Context | Accession number |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Condition | |
|---|---|

| Bead material | Wire material | Weight |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Bead type (Brugmann) | Bead shape |
|---|---|
| | |

| Bead colour and opacity | |
|---|---|

| Bead length | Bead width | Perforation diameter |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| Wire ring terminal type | Wire ring shape |
|---|---|
| | |

| Wire length | Wire width | Max. wire thickness | Min. wire thickness |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| Manufacturing evidence (bead) | Manufacturing evidence (wire) |
|---|---|
| | |

| Wear/damage (bead) | Wear/damage (wire) |
|---|---|
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photography nos. | |