

APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF QUOIT BROOCH STYLE OBJECTS

This appendix lists all objects known to the author associated with the Quoit Brooch Style (QBS), including both the earlier range of objects (mostly belt-fittings and brooches) and the 'smaller variant' quoit brooches documented by Ager.¹ This is the first time all the known objects have been brought together (list A). Past studies have distinguished quite carefully the grounds on which objects are attributed to the style. It has been debated which objects should be included or excluded, and since this is the first complete list, it will be useful here to include brief details of the evidence that justifies placement within the group (list A below). D-sectioned tubes have not been the subject of in depth study since Evison first drew attention to them,² and will be discussed in more detail. Objects documented since Suzuki's publication have also been scrutinised further to establish whether they belong securely within the corpus. Firstly, therefore, I will consider tubes, then briefly discuss long-known objects felt to be doubtful, and finally examine the new finds, and items which have previously been overlooked in the principal publications. I have documented items ultimately excluded, or currently of uncertain status, separately below (lists B and C).

D-SECTIONED TUBES

D-sectioned tubes form a distinctive category of objects. They occur at the same cemeteries, and in some cases in the same graves, as more well established QBS objects. They are linked to the style through a comparison to the strap distributor from Croydon (Surrey), decorated with zoomorphic Quoit-brooch motifs, which is in the established corpus.³ They are closely similar in form (especially the cross-section and pointed ends of the tube), although the strap distributor is more complex. Since they generally have less elaborate decoration, Suzuki questioned their relationship to other quoit brooch material.⁴ Yet most examples share the panels of linear decoration found on the Croydon item (contra White, who says strap slide tubes are undecorated).⁵ More recently, a PAS find of a tube also decorated in Zoomorphic QBS has emerged from Lyminge (Kent) (A125). This parallels the most commonly occurring form more closely than the Croydon find. A tube from Réville (France) is also decorated with zoomorphic quoit brooch ornament though it is not very distinct (A129).⁶ This object type therefore be securely attributed to the corpus. Parallels are

hard to find. Late Roman semi-tubular belt fittings from the Continent, which Evison suggested as precursors,⁷ are not very similar — they are not tubes, and had a different function, as strap ends. The only point of similarity is that they have ribbed decoration in panels rather like many of the QBS tubes.⁸ Inker suggests a more indirect link between belt fittings found in the same grave as some tubes, and those from much earlier Continental Roman sites, which is not particularly strong evidence for a late Roman derivation.⁹ Strap slides dating to the second half of the 5th century and the early 6th century exist from Continental sites in the eastern Frankish and Alemannic areas.¹⁰ Evidence from grave contexts shows that these were U-shaped and designed as scabbard fittings. They normally occur in pairs. The strap runs between the under surface of the strip slide and the upper surface of the scabbard.¹¹ Again, there is no obvious connection with the tubular D-sectioned QBS items.

DOUBTFUL ITEMS PUBLISHED BEFORE SUZUKI'S 2000 CATALOGUE

There is consensus on several objects, which, although originally associated with the style, are not generally felt to belong to the corpus, as the animal decoration shows too much divergence from the recognised features of the style. These are the scabbard mount from Brighthampton (Oxfordshire) (B4),¹² the strap end from Winterbourne Gunner (Wiltshire) which is more closely paralleled by a late Roman strap end from Richborough (Kent)(B25),¹³ and the oval mount from Howletts (Kent) (B13).¹⁴

Another group of objects is more contentious, with Suzuki accepting attribution to the style, but most others rejecting it. This comprises the openwork plate from Alfriston (East Sussex) (B1), the buckle from Amiens (France) (B3) and the buckle from Portway Down (Hampshire) (B15). I have chosen to follow Welch, White, and Ager in excluding these objects, since there is a close late Roman parallel from Richborough.¹⁵ Suzuki's objection, that the Richborough belt plate only shows half the design of the others,¹⁶ does not seem valid since the object may not be complete (on personal inspection, it shows indentations along the right-hand edge which match the openwork design, suggesting that the plate once continued beyond the current end). In addition, B1, B3 and B15 do not have other technical or stylistic features that convincingly link them with the QBS (e.g. distinctive punch marks, or silver inlay on copper alloy) and the Alfriston plate may not even actually be a belt fitting.

On personal inspection, it does not have the same fixed plate form as the others, but features cast perforated posts projecting *underneath* the plate along one edge; in buckle plates with such posts (Sommer's Sorte 2), designed to intersect with another series of posts projecting from a separate buckle, these are positioned in the same plane as the plate. More recently, documented finds of openwork fixed plate buckles from northern France, and Tours (France), also appear to indicate a predominant distribution in France, which fits better with a Continental late Roman attribution.¹⁷ Features such as the curled and pointed inner ends to the Portway Down and Amiens buckles occur on both Quoit brooch objects,¹⁸ and other early 5th-century buckles produced in Britain.¹⁹ They also occur more widely in late Roman metalwork in general, see below.

A very distinctive pair of buckles with curled terminals, from Bifrons (Kent) and Highdown (West Sussex) respectively (C1 and C4),²⁰ was omitted in Suzuki's corpus since only the minimally decorated buckles were extant. Evison says these objects are associated with QBS metalwork though she does not include them in her definitive list.²¹ Welch suggested the combination of tendril scrolls and beaded border decoration on the Highdown buckle was diagnostic,²² and the Bifrons buckle shares the beaded border and a closely similar form.²³ Ager, however, documents tendril scrolls on late Roman and Scandinavian metalwork also.²⁴ The buckles are very thick and chunky, very unlike most other QBS belt fittings, which tend to be small and delicate in appearance, and very thin in cross-section. A number of Continental finds also exist of very similar buckles, which also have curled terminals and an elaborate tongue that aligns with the buckle shape. Buckles from Frénouville (France) (gr 452) and San Miguel del Arroyo (Spain) are the closest, sharing the double loop and fixed plate as well as the curled ends to the buckle and elaborate tongue.²⁵ A number also exist from sites in Continental Europe, which share all the features except the fixed plate.²⁶ It is possible that the British finds are insular copies of the more widespread Continental late Roman forms, but their attribution to the QBS remains uncertain.

Another object excluded from detailed consideration by Suzuki is the Lyminge (Kent) mount (A152). Suzuki omits this item as it is fragmentary and poorly recorded, but from available drawings,²⁷ and personal inspection it clearly has zoomorphic QBS decoration and so has been included, although the buckle found in the same grave has no distinctive QBS

features and has been excluded (B14). White notes a mount from Faversham (Kent) in the British Museum (B8), which is a possible contender for inclusion within the style since it has an area of sheet metal overlay, but also notes that the decoration on the item appears to include machine-made lines and so I have excluded this object.²⁸

The Highdown belt slide is one of the most difficult objects to categorise (C3). Evison cites the use of sheet silver in support of a QBS attribution,²⁹ however, sheet silver does sometimes occur on Continental late Roman objects, for instance the belt plate from Miséry (France), as noted by Inker.³⁰ Evison compared the animal motifs with strongly arched necks to the horse's heads on other quoit brooch objects.³¹ On close inspection, we can see that they have strongly curving open jaws. Very similar animal heads are documented in Continental late Roman belt fittings.³² In this example, a strap end from Babenhausen in the Rhineland (Germany), the animal motif has a similar treatment of the animal's mane to the Highdown example, and like it, the object also has geometric chip-carving in the main field, although a different design is used. The geometric motif used is typical of Continental late Roman belt fittings. Inker notes comparable late Roman belt slides published by Bullinger, although these are not especially similar.³³ Welch accepts the object as QBS on the grounds of the 'cross-nicked framing border',³⁴ which is certainly a feature of the style,³⁵ but decoration of this type is also found on late Roman metalwork in Britain.³⁶ Suzuki compares the chip-carved motif on the belt slide to the QBS Alfriston belt plate, which is not a chip-carved item, and to the Amiens buckle (above, excluded from the QBS).³⁷ While there are some similarities with the Alfriston design, the motif is much better represented in chip-carved Continental late Roman metalwork,³⁸ and so the Alfriston plate and Highdown belt slide share a common source rather than being directly related to one another. The metal composition is brass, high zinc brass > 17 %, if the results can be considered semi-quantitatively (the metal surfaces are in good condition). These levels of zinc are typical of newly produced Roman brass objects,³⁹ and such brass could not be produced in late Roman Britain. On the other hand, the object is both small and thin, characteristic of QBS objects, and has no close parallels in late Roman metalwork. Its status remains uncertain.

An openwork belt plate from Castle Lyons (Denbighshire) (B7), mentioned by Evison as a parallel for the Orpington buckle, has silver inlay according to Evison,⁴⁰ but the decoration is not sufficiently close to extant quoit brooch material for it to be included.

Three late Roman finger rings, two from Amesbury (Wiltshire) (B2) and one from Wantage (Oxfordshire) (B20), were suggested by Henig to be decorated with QBS animals,⁴¹ but this is effectively refuted by Ager as the stylistic similarities are tenuous.⁴² It has also been suggested that a knife-sling from Brighthampton is QBS but the decoration shows no specific QBS features.⁴³

Finally a brooch from Highdown, gr 36 (C5), and one from Temple Hill, Dartford (C9) are damaged in the area of the fastening and so it cannot be determined whether they are annular brooches or smaller variant quoit brooches. A damaged broad flat ring brooch from Hauglum, Sogn Og Fjordane (Norway) (B9), described as a quoit brooch,⁴⁴ is more likely to be an annular brooch as there is no notch in the ring. Another brooch (Highdown gr 60) has a notch but no pin stops (B11), Ager and Welch classify it as an annular brooch.⁴⁵ Neither of the Highdown brooches are included in Ager's catalogue. Welch includes the Highdown mounts from gr 58 (B12) within the grouping of Quoit brooch material mainly on the strength of their similarity to other quoit brooches found at the same cemetery (two have dot-in-triangle stamps),⁴⁶ however, the punch marks are not diagnostic in themselves,⁴⁷ and so these objects have not been included.

NEW OR PREVIOUSLY OVERLOOKED OBJECTS

Most of these fall into the recognised categories of belt fittings, tubes, brooches (especially quoit and penannular), and mounts, although new object forms also exist such as bracelets and hooked mounts. Most new (or previously overlooked) finds of quoit and penannular brooches with broad flat ring, and strap slide tubes, are sufficiently distinctive in form to be uncontroversial as new additions to the corpus and are not discussed further here, although a find from Rennes in France (A155), very similar to the Alfriston penannular brooch,⁴⁸ is a particularly valuable addition. A more problematic penannular brooch is a find from Mézière with rolled terminals, which has a narrower band than other extant QBS penannular brooches. It has parallels with brooches elsewhere in France, but its decoration is unlike these, and has its best comparators among QBS artefacts.⁴⁹ Its attribution to the QBS style is currently uncertain (C7). We should note that a brooch catalogued by Soulat from Sannerville (France) (B17) appears to be a broad-band annular brooch, not a quoit brooch, since it has no notch in the ring, and so this has not been included.

Strap ends from Exton (Hampshire) (A9), Horton Kirby and South Darent (Kent) (A14) and Meonstoke (Hampshire) (A16), and clearly belong to an established group of QBS strap ends of distinctive form.⁵⁰ A strap end from Rodmell, however (B16), has been excluded, since the decoration has parallels in late Roman metalwork, and the shape is closest to that of the Winterbourne Gunner strap end which is accepted as not belonging to the style. A related item to the D-sectioned tubes (sharing both ribbed and beaded decorative motifs, and some aspects of form) is a strap fitting with a pointed end and projecting internal rivet found through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (A134). Another metal-detected find of this type also comes from Kent (A135). A further example of the same type of fitting has been identified by me from the publication of the Bifrons cemetery (A94), which is one of the most prolific cemeteries for QBS material, although the decoration of this example, circle-and-dot patterns and engraved lines, is less characteristic of the other strap slide tubes than is the PAS example. A possible tube has been found in a grave at Loima in Finland with other Anglo-Saxon material (C6), but since the drawing is poor and I have not been able to personally inspect the item I have placed this in list C for uncertain objects.⁵¹

As mentioned above, one of the tubes, from Lyminge, is decorated with zoomorphic quoit brooch decoration (A125). Further new objects with recognisable quoit brooch animals have been identified, a scabbard mount from Cheriton (Surrey) (A146) and a belt plate from Meonstoke (A17). The scabbard mount is decorated with a quadruped, which Ager compares to those on the belt plate from Mucking gr 117.⁵² The belt plate from Meonstoke and the Lyminge strap slide tube have very similar decoration to each other, consisting of quoit brooch animals in pairs,⁵³ which follow most of Suzuki's rules for the zoomorphic QBS (an exception is rule five).⁵⁴ A circular mount from St Mary Bourne (Hampshire), from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (B19), while featuring confronted pairs of animals similar to those in the QBS, is enamelled, unknown for QBS objects. The closest parallel to the zoomorphic decoration are the animals decorating the repoussé bucket mounts from Bidford-on-Avon (Warwickshire),⁵⁵ which are not classified as QBS.⁵⁶ The central motif and use of red enamelling is comparable to a circular base mount from an early medieval hanging bowl from Baginton (Warwickshire), of 5th to 6th century date.⁵⁷ On these grounds, the St Mary Bourne mount has not been included.

Other belt fittings without zoomorphic quoit-brooch decoration have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, firstly a buckle with fixed plate from Newport (Hampshire) (A22), closely similar in both form and decoration to an established Quoit brooch grouping.⁵⁸ Another belt plate from the area of Tunbridge Wells (Kent) (C10) is identified in the PAS entry as QBS. The overall shape of the plate is similar to that of some QBS objects,⁵⁹ but the item is most similar to another square plate from the Alfriston cemetery, which has not been categorised as a quoit brooch object.⁶⁰ The decoration could, however, be compared to that on some other quoit brooch objects, for instance the rosette motif with that on the Orpington buckle (A23) or the triple-dotted stems in the corners of its central panel with those on the Faversham belt-plate (A11),⁶¹ and its status currently remains uncertain. Similarly, a belt set with punched motifs from Newchurch is too fragmentary to make a definite identification possible (C8).

A belt set overlooked in some published work is that from Pont-de-Buis-lès-Quimerch in Brittany (France) (A25). This item was categorised by Böhme as a QBS object based on its similarities to extant belt fittings,⁶² and Ager also accepts it.⁶³ Considering the form and decoration, in particular, the buckle loop, decorated with an unusual arcaded design, and with a slightly irregularly cut-out inner frame edge, is similar to the buckle loop from Highdown gr 34 (A13). One of the additional square belt plates from the same Pont-de-Buis grave is clearly of the same type as the square belt plate from Bishopstone (Buckinghamshire) (A6). It shares with the Bishopstone example the layout of the decoration (including alternating plain and decorated fields, recognised to be a defining feature of the QBS), a border of cross-nicked frames which marks out the four corner areas as separate fields, and similar decorative motifs on each edge. The Pont-de-Buis example, however, does not appear to include quoit brooch animals but stylised pelta shapes arranged in a similar way, as paired opposites (unfortunately, since it is an antiquarian find, the drawing is not to modern standards). In each case, the edge of the plate is trimmed to follow the outline of the decoration. Notwithstanding that there are some decorative differences, given the close correspondences outlined above, and the lack of comparable late Roman belt fittings (a particular expertise of Böhme's), I have accepted Böhme's classification of this object as a QBS item.

A further belt set from Mucking (Essex) has also now been published as a quoit brooch object (A21). Distinguishing features that associate it with the style are shallow chip-carving and the use of silver inlay on a copper alloy object,⁶⁴ and the buckle form is the same as the Pont-de-Buis-lès-Quimerch example (above) and that in Highdown gr 34 (A13). Swastika and key patterns are also noted as features that link the buckle to other quoit brooch objects, though they do also occur on Continental late Roman belt fittings.⁶⁵ Another belt set with swastika motifs and 'winged' ring-and-dot stamps paralleled on several quoit brooch objects including the Faversham (Kent) belt plate,⁶⁶ occurs at Morning Thorpe (Norfolk) (A19).

A recent excavation find from the Buckland Dover (Kent) cemetery, a belt set from gr 231 (B6), is described as QBS in the catalogue entry,⁶⁷ but this affiliation is not mentioned in the discussion of the belt set by Marzinzik and it belongs rather to the type with applied repoussé decoration.⁶⁸ A buckle plate from ?Herpes (B10) has also been proposed as QBS,⁶⁹ because it is decorated with cabochon glass settings set in silver, which are found on a number of quoit brooch objects.⁷⁰ The buckle plate, however, is made from iron, which would be unique among QBS objects, and it does not have any other distinguishing features. Similar buckle plates are known elsewhere in France, for instance several examples of buckle plates set with cabochons were found at Fontenay (France),⁷¹ of which the nearest comparator is the iron buckle decorated with sheet silver and a central glass setting from gr 359.⁷² Cabochon glass settings also occur in Continental Germanic buckles,⁷³ and, rarely, on Anglo-Saxon brooches, e.g. an applied disc brooch from Harnham Hill (Wiltshire).⁷⁴ The buckle plate from ?Herpes has therefore not been included.

A disc brooch from Temple Hill, Dartford (Kent) (A164), decorated with rows of masks, is among the more unusual new QBS objects discovered (its association with the style noted by Welch,⁷⁵ but has a close parallel in the established QBS disc brooch from Higham (Kent) (A149), which survives in much poorer condition. Another previously singular QBS object, a mount from Bowcombe Down (Hampshire) (A145), is now also paralleled by two new finds, a mount from Watchfield (Oxfordshire) (A166) with decorative motifs also present on the Mitcham (Surrey) buckle and another very similar mount from Shouldham (A163).

Two rather unusual new finds are firstly a bird-shaped mount decorated with a convincing quoit brooch animal from Lechlade (Gloucestershire) (A151), and a strap end from Great Chesterford (Essex) (C2), very similar in form to the Bifrons strap end, with animal ornament,⁷⁶ of a single animal in the same position as on the Bifrons item. The animal is more stylised in appearance, making its QBS status uncertain. Evison described it as an object showing transitional stylistic development, between the QBS, and Style I,⁷⁷ but this would be unparalleled and there is no overlap between the two styles on any other known object.

The most significant new finds of QBS material have occurred at the cemetery of Saint-Marcel in Brittany, adding to the numbers of objects found in the areas of France adjacent to Britain's coastline. Ager provides an identification and discussion of the material.⁷⁸ The copper alloy belt sets from gr A (A26; B18) are the most difficult in terms of a secure attribution to the style. They do not have the silver inlay characteristic of the style, and as Ager notes, the rectangular shape of their buckle loops, although shared with some QBS buckles such as the new Mucking find from gr 823 (above) is also seen in late Roman metalwork.⁷⁹ The accompanying, strip-like belt stiffeners,⁸⁰ are also best paralleled in late Roman metalwork,⁸¹ though Ager notes that the QBS Mucking gr 117 assemblage includes (much wider) belt stiffener plates.⁸² The buckle loops are deeply bevelled, a feature which does not occur on QBS buckles. Parallels for this feature occur in Germanic imitations of late Roman metalwork from beyond the Roman Rhine frontier,⁸³ and in other French cemeteries,⁸⁴ although their other features are different to the Saint-Marcel finds in both cases. One damaged belt plate and fragments of another were also found in gr A,⁸⁵ which Ager accepts as QBS through comparison of the motif details and placement with the Alfriston (A1), Bishopstone (Buckinghamshire) (A6), Faversham (A11), and Worthy Park (A27) belt plates.⁸⁶ It is possible that the buckle loops and stiffeners, which belong together stylistically, were combined with items of other origin to make up the complete belt sets. The most complete belt plate has been included in the corpus, but not the other items.

The next group of material from Saint-Marcel comprises a number of hooked mounts, suggested to be belt attachments (none appears to have been worn at burial) (A157, A158, A160, A162). The form has not been found in Britain to date,⁸⁷ and it is difficult to find comparable objects. A parallel cited by Ager with face-mask decoration typical of

Anglo-Saxon button brooches is not very similar as it appears to have had only one hook at the top of the object.⁸⁸ Hooked mounts from Chevincourt (France) and from Krefeld-Gellep (Germany), the latter found in a grave with a late Roman bracelet and so possibly a feminine item, have a separate double-ended hook attached to the back of the plaque, rather than the hooks being an integral part of the plaque as on the Saint-Marcel examples.⁸⁹ One of the Saint-Marcel plaques occurs in a grave with a bracelet, also suggesting possible feminine associations (gr 106.2). As Ager discusses,⁹⁰ the rectangular plaque with four hooks (A158), is clearly attributable to the QBS, with comparable face masks and animal ornament to other quoit brooch objects such as the Mucking gr 117 belt set.⁹¹ A motif in each corner of the plaque is either the prototype for, or a derivative of, the 'fir-tree triangle' characteristic of many QBS objects.⁹² The other Saint-Marcel plaques with four hooks do not show such close similarities with extant QBS objects.⁹³ The motif and layout of the decorative scheme on A157 copies late Roman chip-carved belt plates.⁹⁴ These hooked mounts do share some common decorative features with Quoit brooch material, e.g. the double back-to-back horsehead motif on A162 is shared with a group of QBS strap ends,⁹⁵ and the pellet-in-triangle motif on A157 is a common quoit brooch motif. Both of these motifs, however, occur more widely in the period (e.g. the former on 'Tortworth' type and Babenhausen strap ends), and the principal reason for including these objects in the QBS grouping, is their similarity to plaque A158 and the unusual nature of the object form. A circular hooked/looped mount, with less distinctive decoration (A160), is more comparable in form to late Roman rosette mounts,⁹⁶ but since it was clearly part of the same belt assemblage as A160 and shares similarities with the other items, it has been included within the corpus.

Finally at Saint-Marcel two bracelets were found which Ager attributes to the QBS (A159 and A161). He compares them to further QBS bracelets newly identified from Mucking (A154), East Shefford (Berks) (A147), and Temple Hill, Dartford (A165).⁹⁷ They are rectangular in section with the widest face to the front of the bracelet, and are typically decorated with panels of different motifs along the length of the bracelet, with borders composed of tiny repeated punch marks or engraved lines. Particular motifs used, and the framing borders, are found elsewhere in the quoit brooch corpus. Rectangular-sectioned strip bracelets of this general form are typical of late Roman metalwork and occur in a wide variety of designs.⁹⁸ The QBS bracelets are distinguished from late Roman bracelets in

several ways. Besides the presence of characteristic quoit-brooch motifs, the bracelets tend to be slightly wider than 4th-century Roman examples. They were also made to form a continuous circle, rather than having a hook-and-eye fastening as is the case with the majority of late Roman strip bracelets. Two types of fastenings occur, firstly the ends fastened together with rivets, and secondly a fastening in which the ends of the bracelets are folded over, rectangular notches that jigsaw together are cut in the ends, and a pin is slotted through the loop formed by the folded over parts (Fig 4a in main text). This type of fastening does not occur in late Roman bracelets, although it does occur in the early Roman period, sometimes forming a hinged bracelet made from separate pieces,⁹⁹ unlike the QBS bracelets. There are two closer parallels in Chatham Lines (Kent) gr XVII.¹⁰⁰ One of the Chatham Lines bracelets appears to provide a link between late Roman bracelets from Britain and those of the QBS, in that it is of recognisable late Romano-British form and decoration,¹⁰¹ but has the notched folded over fastening of some of the QBS examples. A further example with the same type of fastening occurs at Jaulzy (France), with late Roman style circle-and-dot decoration within a border, unfortunately in an antiquarian excavation of a Merovingian cemetery, so without specific context.¹⁰² Other examples with the same type of fastening occur on other sites in Continental Europe though they are not common, and are mostly 7th to 8th century in date.¹⁰³

The Mucking bracelet has tendril scrolls and winged ring-and-dot motifs that are both a particular feature of the QBS. The Temple Hill example is decorated with fir-tree triangles and tendril scroll motifs,¹⁰⁴ both characteristic of QBS decoration. The Saint-Marcel bracelet A159 also has winged ring-and-dot motifs. The East Shefford bracelet has tendril scrolls and very similar decoration to Saint-Marcel bracelet A159, including a section with circle-and-dot motifs arranged in a scale pattern. Saint-Marcel bracelet A161 has a Quoit brooch animal. Considering all this material together, each of the bracelets shares similar decorative edging borders framing the motifs, and all have panels of decoration containing different designs. Ager also draws attention to the fastening mechanism with a notch at one end shared by the Temple Hill, Saint-Marcel, and East Shefford examples.¹⁰⁵ The Mucking bracelet by contrast has two rivet holes in each end. A further find reported just before publication of this article is a decorated bracelet fragment from Borden, Swale, also with a

notched fastening (A144). It seems clear that the objects are related as a group and belong in the QBS.

APPENDIX LIST A: ACCEPTED QBS OBJECTS

gr = grave INRAP = Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives

PAS = Portable Antiquities Scheme

Belt fittings

Appendix number	Site and grave (if known)	Principal Reference	Museum, Accession Number
A1	Alfriston (East Sussex), gr 17	Suzuki 2000, cat no 10	Barbican House Museum, Lewes, A001.17 (missing)
A2	Alfriston, gr A	Suzuki 2000, cat no 10	Barbican House Museum, Lewes, A001.A.1
A3	Alfriston, gr 17	Suzuki 2000, cat no 01	Barbican House Museum, Lewes, A001.17.1
A4	Bifrons (Kent)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 16	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, KAS 1954.620.c
A5	Bishopstone (East Sussex), gr 12	Suzuki 2000, cat no 6	Missing
A6	Bishopstone (Bucks)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 11	Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury, AYBCM: 1880.28.1
A7	Chessell Down (Hamp), gr 40	Suzuki 2000, cat no 17 (nb Suzuki attributes it to gr 3); Arnold 1982, fig 9	British Museum, 1867,0729.117
A8	Croydon (Surrey)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 18	Croydon Museum and Heritage Service, M/1992/30

A9	Exton (Hamp)	PAS HAMP-2158	Winchester Museum Service, AY394
A10	Faversham (Kent)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 13	British Museum, 1155.'70
A11	Faversham	Suzuki 2000, cat no 12	British Museum, 1156.'70
A12	Frilford (Oxon), gr 5	Suzuki 2000, cat no 40 (not in main catalogue, see p11)	British Museum, 1867,0204.12
A13	Highdown (Ferring), (West Sussex) gr 34	Suzuki 2000, cat no 02	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3433
A14	Horton Kirby and South Darent (Kent)	PAS KENT-EED003	Returned to finder
A15	Howletts (Kent), gr 5	Suzuki 2000, cat no 14	British Museum, 1935,1029.10
A16	Meonstoke (Hamp)	PAS HAMP-1966	Winchester Museum Service, AY395
A17	Meonstoke	Ager 1996, fig 1	Returned to finder
A18	Mitcham (Surrey), gr 133	Suzuki 2000, cat no 07	Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge, 54.394
A19	Morning Thorpe (Norfolk), gr 367	Green, Rogerson and White 1987, fig 426 ji– ii	Norwich Castle Museum
A20	Mucking (Essex), gr 117	Suzuki 2000, cat no 03; Hirst and Clark 2009, fig 192 1a–1e	British Museum, 1970,0406.26 a–e
A21	Mucking, gr 823	Hirst and Clarke 2009, fig 73 gr 823 no 4	British Museum, 1970,0406.688a
A22	Newport (Hamp)	PAS IOW-0CB093	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, IOW 2009-14-1

A23	Orpington West (Kent), gr 51	Suzuki 2000, cat no 8	London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (on display at Bromley Library), LDBMP: 66.51.4
A24	Pewsey (Wilts)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 19	Devizes Museum, 1993.367
A25	Pont-de-Buis-lès- Quimerch (France)	Böhme 1986, Abb 48	Current location not known
A26	Saint-Marcel (France), Sép A	Boulangier and Simon 2012, figs 83 and 90	INRAP
A27	Worthy Park (Kingsworthy) (Hamp), gr 41	Suzuki 2000, cat no 15; Hawkes with Grainger 2003, fig 2.28	Hampshire Cultural Trust, ARCH 84.268

Zoomorphic quoit brooches

A28	Bénouville (France)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 27	Musée de Normandie, Caen, DSAN.83.17.3
A29	Howletts, gr 2	Suzuki 2000, cat no 29	British Museum, 1918,0708.35
A30	Howletts, gr 13	Suzuki 2000, cat no 30	British Museum, 1935,1029.11
A31	Sarre (Kent)	Suzuki 2000, cat no 31	British Museum, 1893,0601.219

'Smaller variant' quoit brooches

Type unknown, possibly D3 ¹⁰⁶

A32	Barrington (Cams)	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 10.18	Ashmolean Museum
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Type D1

A33	Abingdon (Berks), gr B50	Ager 1985, cat no 1	Abingdon Museum
A34	Abingdon (Berks), gr B50	Ager 1985, cat no 2	Abingdon Museum
A35	Alfriston, gr 68	Welch 1983, 369 and fig 32	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.68.4
A36	Alfriston, gr 57	Welch 1983, fig 27c	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.57.1
A37	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts), gr 48	Annable and Eagles 2010, fig 59 no 2	Wiltshire Museum, Devizes
A38	Charlton Plantation (Wilts), gr 25	Suzuki 2000, cat no 28	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, 1983.4.103
A39	Clatterford (Hamp)	Ager 2010, 36	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, A1996.33
A40	?Herpes, Charente, (France)	Ager 1985, cat no 6; Ager and Kidd 1992, 95 no 16	British Museum, 1905,0520.26
A41	Highdown (Ferring), gr 7	Ager 1985, cat no 7	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3387
A42	Highdown (Ferring), gr 26	Ager 1985, cat no 8	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3390
A43	Highdown (Ferring)	Ager 1985, cat no 11	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3388

A44	Highdown (Ferring)	Ager 1985, cat no 12	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3389
A45	Highdown (Ferring)	Ager 1985, cat no 10	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3386
A46	Highdown (Ferring), gr 60	Suzuki 2000, cat no 37	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 3385 (number in Suzuki incorrect)
A47	Howletts (Kent)	Barry Ager pers. comm.	British Museum, 1991,0403.9
A48	Isle of Wight (Hamp)	PAS IOW-0F3813	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, 2008 T519
A49	Little Eriswell (Suff), gr 11	Ager 1985, cat no 14	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
A50	Little Eriswell (Suff), gr 11	Ager 1985, cat no 15	Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds
A51	Mill Hill, Deal (Kent), gr 95	Parfitt and Brugmann 1997, fig 52 gr 95d	Deal Museum
A52	Mucking, gr 637	Ager 1985, cat no 16, Hirst and Clarke 2009, fig 57, gr 637 no 2	British Museum, 1970,0406.558
A53	Portway Down (Hamp), gr 67	Ager 1985, cat no 5; Cook and Dacre 1985, fig 67 no 2	Andover Museum
A54	Riseley (Kent), gr 69	Ager 1985, cat no 17	Dartford Borough Museum
A55	Worthy Park (Kingsworthy), gr 77	Ager 1985, cat no 13, Hawkes with Grainger 2003, fig 2.37	Hampshire Cultural Trust

Type D2

A56	Abingdon, gr B85	Ager 1985, cat no 18	Ashmolean Museum, 1934.223
A57	Abingdon, gr B85	Ager 1985, cat no 19	Ashmolean Museum, 1934.224
A58	Barnwell (Cambs)	Ager 1985, cat no 20	Ashmolean Museum, 1909.315
A59	Chavenage barrow (Glos)	Ager 1985, cat no 21	Ashmolean Museum, 1909. 504
A60	Chavenage barrow	Ager 1985 cat no 22	Ashmolean Museum, 1909.504
A61	Chavenage barrow	Ager 1985, cat no 23	Ashmolean Museum, 1909.505
A62	Chavenage barrow	Ager 1985, cat no 24	Ashmolean Museum, 1909.505a
A63	Faversham, King's Field cemetery	Ager 1985, cat no 25	British Museum, 83, 12-13, 704
A64	Faversham, King's Field cemetery	Ager 1985, cat no 26	Current location unknown
A65	Standlake (Oxon), gr 19	Ager 1985, cat no 27	Ashmolean Museum, 1921.1110
A66	Stone area, Aylesbury vale (Bucks)	PAS BUC-2FFF01	Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury, AYBCM 2014.2.1
A67	Thennes (France)	MacGregor 1997, 126 cat no 61.1	Ashmolean Museum, 1909.592
A68	Walton, Aylesbury (Bucks)	Ager 1985, cat no 28	Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury

A69	Wheatley (Oxon)	Ager 1985, cat no 29	Ashmolean Museum, 1883.37b.
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Type D3

A70	Baginton (Warwicks)	Ager 1985, cat no 39	Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry, A/1013/42
A71	Castle Bytham (Lincs)	Ager 1985, cat no 30	Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge, Beck Coll. 47.2635
A72	East Shefford (Berks)	Unpublished	British Museum, 1893,0716.72
A73	Eastry (Kent)	Ager 1985, 2 and fig 5f (reclassified by Ager as type D3, Ager pers. comm.)	Current location not known
A74	Fairford (Glos)	Ager 1985, cat no 43	British Museum, 1926, 0707.2
A75	Fairford	Ager 1985, cat no 44	Liverpool City Museum, M.7729
A76	Frilford	Ager 1985, cat no 31	British Museum, 1867,0204.10
A77	Holdenby (Northants)	Ager 1985, cat no 32	Northampton Central Museum, D65A/1955-6
A78	Holdenby, gr M	Ager 1985, cat no 33	Northampton Central Museum, D65A/1955-6
A79	Market Overton (Rutland)	Ager 1985, cat no 34	Oakham School Museum

A80	Marston St Lawrence (Northants), gr 3	Ager 1985, cat no 36	Ashmolean Museum, 1953.68b
A81	Marston St Lawrence, gr 3	Ager 1985, cat no 35	Ashmolean Museum, 1953.68a
A82	North Luffenham (Rutland)	Ager 1985, cat no 40	Rutland County Museum, Oakham, O.S.93
A83	Oakington (Cambs)	Taylor, Duhig and Hines 1997, 78, Burials 12a and 12b	Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge
A84	Wakerley (Northants), gr 5	Ager 1985, cat no 41	Westfield Museum, Kettering
A85	Wakerley, gr 5	Ager 1985, cat no 42	Westfield Museum, Kettering
A86	Watling St. nr Bransford Bridge nr Churchover (Warwicks)	Ager 1985, cat no 37	Warwickshire Museum, Bloxam Coll. A1527

Type D4

A87	Barrington	Ager 1985, cat no 38	Ashmolean Museum, 1927.76
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D-sectioned tubes

A88	Alfriston, gr 14	Welch 1983, 351 and fig 5	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.14.5
A89	Alfriston, gr 91	Welch 1983, 376 and fig 38	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.91.3
A90	Alfriston, gr 103	Welch 1983, 378 and fig 40	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.103.3
A91	Apple Down, Compton (West Sussex), gr 18	Down and Welch 1990, 101, fig 22.2	The Novium Museum, Chichester
A92	Barrington, gr, April 21st no 7	Foster 1883, 15 and pl V no 2	Current location not known
A93	Beddingham (East Sussex)	PAS SUSS-1062E3	Returned to finder
A94	Bifrons, gr 75 (pointed fitting)	Hawkes 2000, fig 34, gr 75 no 6	Maidstone Museum, KAS 554
A95	Bifrons	Hawkes 2000, fig 41, no 47	Maidstone Museum, KAS620 1954.5786
A96	Bifrons	Hawkes 2000, fig 41, no 48	Maidstone Museum, KAS620 1954.3359
A97	Bifrons	Hawkes 2000, fig 41, no 49	Maidstone Museum, KAS 620 1954.5783
A98	Bifrons	Hawkes 2000 fig 41, no 50	Maidstone Museum, KAS 620 1954.5787
A99	Bifrons	Hawkes 2000, fig 41, no 51	Maidstone Museum, KAS 620 1954.3361
A100	Bowcombe Down (Hamp)	Inker 2000, fig 7c	Current location not known

A101	Buckland Dover (Kent), gr 407	Parfitt and Anderson 2012, gr 407 fig 10.56	British Museum
A102	Charlton Plantation, gr 19, burial 9	Davies et al 1985, 129, fig 15	Salisbury Museum
A103	Charlton Plantation, gr 40, burial 24	Davies et al 1985, 120–121, fig 9A	Salisbury Museum
A104	Charlton Plantation, gr 40, burial 24	Davies et al 1985, 120–121, fig 9B	Salisbury Museum
A105	Chatham Lines (Kent), Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (first in top row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A106	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (second in top row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A107	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (third in top row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A108	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (fourth in top row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A109	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (first in bottom row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A110	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12, (second in bottom row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A111	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (third in bottom row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a

A112	Chatham Lines, Tumulus vi	MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat no 25.12 (fourth in bottom row)	Ashmolean Museum, 1836.p129, 212a
A113	Croydon	Suzuki 2000, cat no 22	British Museum, 1895,0313.40
A114	Droxford (Hamp)	Aldsworth and Welch 1978, material in the BM no 52	British Museum, 1902,0722.52
A115	East Shefford	Welch 1983, 94	British Museum 1893, 0716.101
A116	?Herpes	Ager and Kidd 1992, 95–6 no 15	British Museum, 1905,0520.783
A117	Highdown (Ferring), gr 29?	Welch 1983, 93–4, 468 and fig 98b	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, unnumbered
A118	Highdown (Ferring)	Welch 1983, 90, 92 and fig 119b	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 1970.128
A119	Highdown (Ferring)	Welch 1983, 90, 92 and fig 119a	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 1970.150
A120	Highdown (Ferring)	Welch 1983, 90, 92 and fig 119c	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 1970.151
A121	Highdown (Ferring)	Welch 1983, 90, 92 and fig 119d	Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, 1970.152
A122	Isle of Wight	PAS IOW-39F248	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, 2013.3.59
A123	Isle of Wight	PAS IOW-7D31F1	Returned to finder
A124	Isle of Wight	PAS IOW-D23CA3	Returned to finder
A125	Lyminge (Kent)	PAS FAKL-2931C4	Returned to finder
A126	Mucking, gr 842	Hirst and Clarke 2009, fig 76, gr 842 no 1	British Museum, 1970,0406.707
A127	Mucking, gr 637	Hirst and Clark 2009, fig 57, gr 637 no 5	British Museum, 1970,0406.553

A128	Petersfinger (Wilts), gr XLVIII	Leeds and Shortt 1953, 30 and pl VII	Salisbury Museum
A129	Réville (France), gr 147	Scuvée 1973, pl 7, no 56, and fig 42, no 147.III	Current location not known
A130	Reading (Earley) (Berks), gr 13	Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig 14	Current location not known
A131	Riseley	Evison 1965, 100	Current location not known
A132	Riseley, gr XCVII	Evison 1965, 100	Dartford Borough Museum, unnumbered
A133	Rochester (Orange Terrace) (Kent)	Evison 1965, 100	Guildhall Museum, Rochester, A2530
A134	Restricted location, Isle of Wight (strap fitting with pointed end)	PAS IOW-6B9271	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, IOW 2006-25-2
A135	Restricted location, Kent (strap fitting with pointed end)	Ager 2012b, 8	Current location not known
A136	Shorwell, Isle of Wight (Hamp)	Unpublished	British Museum, 2006,0305.140
A137	Stowting (Kent)	Evison 1965, 100	Current location not known
A138	Temple Hill, Dartford, gr 6	O'Brien and Mustchin 2015, fig 15 no 6.4 (tube on bracelet)	Maidstone Museum MNEMG.TEMP.2015.196
A139	Willsborough nr Ashford (Kent)	Evison 1965, 100	Pitt-Rivers Museum

A140	Worthy Park (Kingsworthy), gr 77	Hawkes with Grainger 2003, fig 2.37.	Hampshire Cultural Trust
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Other objects

A141	Alfriston, gr 43 penannular brooch	Suzuki 2000, cat no 32	Barbican House Museum Lewes, A001.43.3
A142	Bifrons, pendant	Suzuki 2000, cat no 39 (with cabochon)	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, KAS 1954.620.c
A143	Bifrons, pendant	Suzuki 2000, cat no 39 (without cabochon)	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, KAS 1954.620.c
A144	Borden, Swale (Kent), bracelet	PAS KENT-06B559	Returned to finder
A145	Bowcombe Down, gr 15, mount	Suzuki 2000, cat no 23	Isle of Wight Heritage Service, IWCAC 449.13.1
A146	Cheriton (Surrey), scabbard mount	PAS SUR-029B13	Returned to finder
A147	East Shefford, bracelet	Ager 1990, 59; Dickinson 1976, fig 12b	British Museum, 1891,0323.14
A148	Faversham plate brooch	Suzuki 2000, cat no 35	British Museum, 1069.'70
A149	Higham (Kent) plate brooch	Suzuki 2000, cat no 36	Guildhall Museum, Rochester, A2496.
A150	Howletts plate brooch, gr 28	Suzuki 2000, cat no 38	British Museum, 1935,1029.9

A151	Lechlade (Glos), gr 123, mount	Boyle et al 1998 fig 5.82, gr 123 no 2	Corinium Museum, Cirencester
A152	Lyminge, gr 3, mount	Suzuki 2000, no 42 (not in main catalogue, see p11)	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, KAS TEMP.2014.80
A153	Lyminge, gr 10, penannular brooch	Suzuki 2000, cat no 33,	Maidstone Museum and Art Gallery, KAS 1954
A154	Mucking, gr 631, bracelet	Hirst and Clark 2009, fig 55, gr 631 no 4	British Museum,1970,0406.539
A155	Rennes (France), penannular brooch	INRAP 2017; Labaune-Jean 2015 figs 4–9 and 14	INRAP
A156	Riseley, gr 22, penannular brooch	Suzuki 2000, cat no 34	Dartford Borough Museum
A157	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 67, hooked mount	Boulangier and Simon 2012 fig 93, 67.1 and figs 74 and 76	INRAP
A158	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 145, hooked mount	Boulangier and Simon 2012, fig 127, no 145.1 and figs 74, 78 and 128	INRAP
A159	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 129, bracelet	Boulangier and Simon 2012, fig 117, no 129.2 and fig 79	INRAP
A160	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 106, hooked mount	Boulangier and Simon 2012, fig 104, no 106.4 and figs 74 and 77	INRAP
A161	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 106, bracelet	Boulangier and Simon 2012 fig 104, no 106.3 and fig 79	INRAP

A162	Saint-Marcel, S�ep 106, hooked mount	Boulangier and Simon 2012, fig 104, no 106.2 and figs 74 and 75	INRAP
A163	Shouldham (Norfolk)	Gurney 2001, 700 and fig 3	Returned to finder
A164	Temple Hill, Dartford, gr 54, plate brooch	O' Brien and Mustchin 2015, fig 32, no 54.3	Examined at the British Museum, current location not known
A165	Temple Hill, Dartford, gr 6, bracelet	O'Brien and Mustchin 2015, fig 15, no 6.4	Maidstone Museum, MNEMG.TEMP.2015.196
A166	Watchfield (Oxon), mount	Ager 1992 illus. 70, no 83.136	Oxfordshire County Museum Woodstock/Oxford Archaeology Unit
A167	Worthy Park (Kingsworthy), gr 50, mount	Suzuki 2000, cat no 26 Hawkes with Grainger 2003 fig 2.32	Hampshire Cultural Trust, ARCH 84.151

APPENDIX LIST B: EXCLUDED OBJECTS

Appendix number	Site and grave (if known)	Principal Reference
B1	Alfriston, gr 103, plate fitting	Suzuki 2000, cat no 4
B2	Amesbury (Wilts), finger rings	Henig 1995, 171–2 and fig 101
B3	Amiens (France), buckle	Suzuki 2000, cat. no 5

B4	Brighthampton (Oxon), scabbard mount	Suzuki 2000, cat no 24
B5	Brighthampton, knife-sling	Blair 1994, 12–13 and fig 15
B6	Buckland Dover, gr 231, belt set	Parfitt and Anderson 2012, fig 10 gr 231a
B7	Castle Lyons (Denbighshire), belt plate	Evison 1968, 236; Grimes 1930, fig 56, 22
B8	Faversham, mount	White 1988, 57 and fig 40
B9	Hauglum, Sogn Og Fjordane (Norway) brooch	Pilet 1992, 41 no 9
B10	?Herpes, belt plate	Soulat 2009, Annexe 1, fig 8
B11	Highdown, gr 60, brooch	Ager 1985, 20, Welch 1983, 62
B12	Highdown, gr 58, mounts	Suzuki 2000, cat no 43 (p11, not in main catalogue list); Welch 1983, 94 and fig 104b
B13	Howletts, oval mount	Suzuki 2000, cat no 25; British Museum acc. no. 1991,0403.34
B14	Lyminge, buckle	Suzuki 2000, cat no 41 (p11, not in main catalogue list)
B15	Portway Down, buckle	Suzuki 2000, cat no 9
B16	Rodmell strap end	PAS SUSS-C03C01
B17	Sannerville (France), brooch	Soulat 2009, 63, 179, fig 34
B18	Saint-Marcel, gr A, buckle frame and belt stiffeners	Boulanger and Simon 2012, fig 90, nos. 4–5; see also fig 82

B19	St Mary Bourne (Hamp), mount	PAS HAMP-FFCDF4
B20	Wantage (Oxon), finger ring	Henig 1995, 171–2 and fig 103
B21	Winterbourne Gunner (Wilts), strap-end	Suzuki 2000, cat no 20

APPENDIX LIST C: UNCERTAIN OBJECTS

C1	Bifrons, buckle	Hawkes 2000, fig 47, no 28; Hawkes and Dunning 1961 fig 19c
C2	Great Chesterford (Essex), strap-end	Inker 2000, 33 and fig 6b; Evison 1994, 20
C3	Highdown, belt slide	Suzuki 2000, cat no 21
C4	Highdown, gr 26, buckle	Welch 1983, fig 97c; Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig 19d
C5	Highdown, gr 36, brooch	Welch 1983, 62 and fig 101
C6	Loima, Finland	Vierck 1967, 54–5 and Abb 1 nos 2–3
C7	Mézière, France	Labaune-Jean 2015, figs 11– 13
C8	Newchurch area, Isle of Wight (Hamp)	Returned to finder. Photo from Isle of Wight Heritage Service, A.1999.47
C9	Temple Hill, Dartford (Kent)	O'Brien and Mustchin 2015, fig 35 no 3

C10	Tunbridge Wells (Kent), belt plate	PAS KENT-3626B1
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¹ Ager 1985.

² Evison 1965

³ Suzuki 2000, cat no 22; Inker 2000, 33; Evison 1965, 50–51.

⁴ Suzuki 2000, 108.

⁵ White 1988, 61.

⁶ The clearest photograph is in Ager and Kidd (1992, 96).

⁷ Evison 1968, 240–41.

⁸ See Hawkes and Dunning (1961, 66–68 and fig 24h) for British examples.

⁹ Inker 2000, 33.

¹⁰ Hines et al 2013, 185.

¹¹ Menghin 1983, 103–4, see fig on page 19.

¹² Discussed by Suzuki 2000, 37–8, Suzuki cat no 24; Ager 1997, 208–9; Evison 1965, 60–1.

¹³ Suzuki 2000, 37, Suzuki cat no 20; Evison 1965, 60.

¹⁴ Suzuki 2000, 37, Suzuki cat no 25; Evison 1965, 60. Once lost, this mount has now been located and acquired by the British Museum, 1991,0403.34.

¹⁵ White 1988, 52; Welch 1983, 91; the object is catalogued in Cunliffe (1968, 94, cat no 104, pl XXXV) and is held in the English Heritage Archive at Dover Castle.

¹⁶ Suzuki 2000, 83.

¹⁷ Ager 1997.

¹⁸ For example, additionally to those listed above, Suzuki 2000, cat nos 6, 7 and 8.

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- ¹⁹ See Hawkes and Dunning 1961, figs 17–18.
- ²⁰ Hawkes and Dunning 1961, type IIC, fig 19, c–d, see also Hawkes 2000, fig 47 no 28; Welch 1983, fig 97c.
- ²¹ Evison 1968, 62–63.
- ²² Welch 1983, 93.
- ²³ See Inker (2000) for a detailed analysis of beaded decoration on QBS objects.
- ²⁴ Ager 1985, 10.
- ²⁵ See Marin 1990, 128–9; Pilet et al 1993, pl 4 no 2; Pérez Rodríguez-Aragón 1992, fig 5 no 5.
- ²⁶ Evison 1968, fig 4h from Arras; Marin 1990, 128/ Pilet et al 1993, pl 2 no 4 from Sées; Sommer 1984, Taf 15 no 5 from Furfooz.
- ²⁷ Evison 1968, fig 3e–f.
- ²⁸ White 1988, 57 and fig 40.
- ²⁹ Evison 1968, 68.
- ³⁰ Inker 2000, 29–30.
- ³¹ Evison 1965, 65.
- ³² See, for example, Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 23, fig 7.
- ³³ Inker 2000, 33; Bullinger 1969, Taf XVIII.i and Abb 7.
- ³⁴ Welch 1983, 92.
- ³⁵ See extended discussion by Inker (2000).
- ³⁶ Inker 2000, 43 and fig 6.
- ³⁷ Suzuki 2000, 52–3.
- ³⁸ E.g., Böhme 1974, Taf 59 no 5 from Rhenen; Taf 114 no 13 from Bailleul-sur-Thérain. Hawkes (1961, 55) noted Scandinavian and Anglo–Saxon parallels, Hawkes 1961, 55.
- ³⁹ Cowell and Hook 2010, 179; Bayley 1998, 9.
- ⁴⁰ Evison 1968, 236; Grimes 1930, fig 56, 22.
- ⁴¹ Henig 1995, 171–2 and figs 101 and 103.
- ⁴² Ager 1997, 209.
- ⁴³ Blair 1994, 12; Barry Ager pers. comm.
- ⁴⁴ Pilet 1992, 41.
- ⁴⁵ Ager 1985, 20; Welch 1983, 62.
- ⁴⁶ Welch 1983, 94.
- ⁴⁷ See Ager 1985, fig 15.
- ⁴⁸ Suzuki 2000, cat no 32.
- ⁴⁹ Labaune-Jean 2015.
- ⁵⁰ Suzuki 2000, 53 and cat nos 17–19; Evison 1965, 62, 65.
- ⁵¹ Barry Ager kindly drew my attention to this item.
- ⁵² Comments in PAS entry SUR-029B13.
- ⁵³ Ager 1996.
- ⁵⁴ Suzuki 2000, 35–6.
- ⁵⁵ Evison 1965, fig 24f, i and j.
- ⁵⁶ See comments by Ager in PAS entry HAMP-FFCDF4.
- ⁵⁷ Bruce-Mitford 2005, 34–36 (on dating), cat no 93, figs 375 and 384; Leeds and Harden 1936, pl VIc.
- ⁵⁸ Suzuki 2000, cat nos 6–8.
- ⁵⁹ See, for example, Suzuki 2000, cat no 2.
- ⁶⁰ Welch 1983, fig 45b.

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- ⁶¹ Barry Ager pers. comm.
- ⁶² Böhme 1986, 525.
- ⁶³ Ager 2012a, 242.
- ⁶⁴ Hirst and Clarke 2009, 530.
- ⁶⁵ See, for example, Evison 1965, plate 9a showing a belt set from Herbergen.
- ⁶⁶ Ager 1997, 208.
- ⁶⁷ Parfitt and Anderson 2012, 394.
- ⁶⁸ Marzinzik 2012, 127.
- ⁶⁹ Soulat 2009, annexe 1, fig 8; Ager and Kidd 1992, 95. See comments on the questionable attribution of a group of finds to this site in the main text.
- ⁷⁰ Evison 1965, 49–52.
- ⁷¹ Pilet 1994, plate 54, gr 359, no 2; plate 58, gr 385 no 1.
- ⁷² See also Marin 1990, 102.
- ⁷³ Marzinzik 2003, 38.
- ⁷⁴ Evison 1978, 261 and pl LIVc.
- ⁷⁵ Welch 2007, 231.
- ⁷⁶ Suzuki 2000, cat no 16.
- ⁷⁷ Inker 2000, 33 and fig 6b; Evison 1994, 20.
- ⁷⁸ Ager 2012a.
- ⁷⁹ Ager 2012a, 241.
- ⁸⁰ Boulanger and Simon 2012, fig 90, nos 6–9, see also fig 82.
- ⁸¹ See, for example, Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig 1; Bullinger (1969) shows possible reconstructions.
- ⁸² Ager 2012a, 241.
- ⁸³ e.g., Madyda-Legutko 1986, Taf 12 Typ 8 and Taf 14 Typ 18.
- ⁸⁴ See, for example, Piton 1985, 271 and pl 141.
- ⁸⁵ Boulanger and Simon 2012, fig 90, nos 5 and 12, see also fig 83.
- ⁸⁶ Ager 2012a, 241.
- ⁸⁷ Ager 2012a, 24.
- ⁸⁸ Soulat 2009, fig 79.
- ⁸⁹ Bullinger 1969, Taf XVIII no 3; Pirling 1966, gr 1121 Taf 91 no 23a.
- ⁹⁰ Ager 2012a, 240.
- ⁹¹ Suzuki 2000, cat no 3.
- ⁹² Seen on, for instance, Suzuki 2000, cat nos 3, 12, and 33.
- ⁹³ Boulanger and Simon 2012, fig 74, 67.1 and 106.2; see also figs 75–76.
- ⁹⁴ Compare, for example, Bullinger 1969, Taf XXXVII no 3.
- ⁹⁵ Suzuki 2000, cat nos 17–19.
- ⁹⁶ Bullinger 1969, Abb 8 no 4.
- ⁹⁷ Ager 2012a, 241.
- ⁹⁸ See Swift 2000, 127–153.
- ⁹⁹ Cool 1983, 975–9.
- ¹⁰⁰ Evison 1965, fig 15 a and h; MacGregor and Bolick 1993, cat nos 26.6 and 26.7. From the Tribal Hidage database, Sue Harrington pers. comm., the grave is dated to AD 450–525, and contained imported Frankish beads; Evison (1965, 34–5) also suggests Frankish associations for the grave.
- ¹⁰¹ Swift 2000, type A14, p129, p302 and figs 156, 172.

¹⁰² Wührer 2000, 50; Vallet 1977, 37–8, figs 2–3; for this decoration on late Roman bracelets, see Swift 2000, 136, 303, and fig 182.

¹⁰³ Wührer 2000, 50–51.

¹⁰⁴ O'Brien and Mustchin 2015, fig 15 no 6.4; not all the motifs are visible in the drawing.

¹⁰⁵ Ager 2012a, 241.

¹⁰⁶ Originally a quoit brooch (soldered pin stops of the form used on type D3 missing, but position indicated by discolouration), and converted into a broad-band annular brooch when repaired, Barry Ager pers. comm.