# IDENTITY AND THE CRUCIFORM BROOCH IN EARLY ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND: AN INVESTIGATION OF STYLE, MORTUARY CONTEXT, AND USE

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# Appendix 1: Dress Reconstruction and Textiles

The following data tables contain all available information concerning the position of brooches on the body in the grave, the textile remains associated with dress-fastening brooches, and the suggested reconstructed dress ensembles that were extrapolated through the research outlined in Chapter 6. The tables are organised according to the order of analysis in this chapter:

1. Cruciform brooches used singly to fasten cloaks over *peplos* dresses fastened by matching pairs of brooches (Tables A1.1 through A1.4)
2. Cruciform brooches used in pairs to dual-fasten cloaks (Table A1.5)
3. Cruciform brooches used in pairs to fasten *peplos* dresses (Table A1.6)
4. Cruciform brooches used to fasten various garments, but worn with one other different type of brooch, or with pairs of non-matching brooches (Tables A1.7 through A1.10)
5. Cruciform brooches worn singly (Table A1.11)

The organising principle therefore is the combination of brooches with which each cruciform brooch was worn. These data have been gathered from published reports, and checked against the online database of early Anglo-Saxon textiles hosted by the Archaeological Data Service.[1] The publication of most early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries that have yielded cruciform brooches has included an examination of the textile remains (Quarrington and Tallington in Lincolnshire, Oakington in Cambridgeshire, and Brunel Way in Norfolk are exceptions). All publications used here include grave plans and record the positions of brooches accurately within them, although in some regrettable cases textile remains have been cleaned-off brooches before an analysis could take place. Such exceptions include Broughton Lodge in Nottinghamshire and Empingham II in Rutland. For the sake of convenience and reference, the textile reports that have contributed to the data in the tables below are here listed, and full details can be found in the general bibliography. They are as follows:

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[1] Available from http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/clothing_eh_2007/ (accessed November 2011).

- Barrington A (Edix Hill), Cambridgeshire (Crowfoot 1998)
- Bergh Apton, Norfolk (Crowfoot 1978)
- Broughton Lodge, Nottinghamshire (no textile analysis)
- Brunel Way, Norfolk (no textile analysis)
- Castledyke South, Lincolnshire (Walton Rogers 1998)
- Cleatham, Lincolnshire (Coatsworth *et al* 1996)
- Easington, County Durham (Henry 1995)
- Empingham II, Rutland (no textile analysis)
- Great Chesterford, Essex (Crowfoot 1994)
- Morning Thorpe, Norfolk (Crowfoot 1987)
- Mucking (I and II), Essex (Crowfoot 2009)
- Norton, Tees (Walton 1992)
- Oakington, Cambridgeshire (no textile analysis)
- Sewerby, Yorkshire (Crowfoot 1985)
- Snape, Suffolk (Crowfoot 2001)
- Spong Hill,Norfolk (Crowfoot and Jones 1984)
- Springfield Lyons, Essex (Crowfoot 2005)
- Swaffham, Norfolk (Crowfoot 1976)
- Tallington, Lincolnshire (no textile analysis)
- Wasperton, Warwickshire (Walton Rogers 2009a)
- West Heslerton, Yorkshire (Walton Rogers 1999)
- Westgarth Gardens, Suffolk (Crowfoot 1988)

There are some problems with presenting these various textile reports in a standard format, the foremost being that detail is not given consistently in these reports. For instance, some will detail exactly where on the brooch the textile remains were recovered, others do not. Another major hindrance is that very few of these reports attempt to reconstruct costume in the manner that has been done in Chapter 6. Most of these specialist reports are sadly only given space to list the raw data. The reports from Mucking (Crowfoot 2009), Wasperton (Walton Rogers 2009a; 2009b) and West Heslerton (Walton Rogers 1999) are exceptions and have been extremely useful in reconstructing dress ensembles from the other cemeteries. There are some problems with the Cleatham textiles, which have been transcribed as accurately as possible. Because the

textile report was published separately and earlier than the full publication, they do not correspond in terms of small find numbers. Efforts have been made to identify the items mentioned in both, but some caution should be exercised reading these results from the following tables. Locations in the grave are generally straightforward, but some problems were encountered where only a schematic plan was provided, such as with the Norton report. Frustratingly, because the location of grave goods was indicated only by a circular point, and not an accurate drawing of the grave itself, the locations were not always clear. In addition, the orientations of brooches were not consistently described in the published catalogue. On the whole, however, these specialist textile reports provide a wealth of information that is rarely utilised. Though frequently the conclusions drawn from it can be ambiguous, its full presentation here is a reiteration of its potential utility.

In the following tables, grave contexts are listed alphabetically in each column, and are named by the single kind of garment-fastening brooch being considered. Consequently, a grave with three cruciform brooches may be listed in more than one table as one of them will have been used to fasten a cloak, while the other two will have fastened a *peplos* dress. The second column provides the type of the cruciform brooch under consideration, and details other brooches in the grave: their type and their position on the body. The term 'centre' refers to brooches found in the throat area down to the centre of the upper chest. 'Left' and 'right' are used as abbreviations for the left and right shoulders or left and right upper chest. The terms 'left chest' and 'right chest' distinguish a location further down around the mid-chest region. The third column offers a suggested list of all the garments for which there is evidence, and the brooches that fastened each one. The fourth and fifth columns provide all the textile information associated with each brooch, along with its precise location object if this has been given. The fourth column specifically lists textiles that the brooch is more likely to have fastened as they have been found on the reverse of the brooch. Note that this does not necessarily mean these textiles were pinned by the brooch. Where the pin can be seen to pierce the textile this has been noted, though this is rare. The fifth column provides other associated textiles, generally from the front of the brooch.

Table A1.1: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Pairs of Annular Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bergh Apton G18 | 4.7.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZS 2/2 twill | ZZ twill on front |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right | | ZZ tabby | ZS twill (probably associated) |
| Bergh Apton G37 | 2.1.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | ZS twill over a ZZ tabby | ZZ tabby on front |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | Z, S, Z tablet weave |
| Broughton Lodge G3 | 4.7.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved garment. Extra annular brooch fastening *peplos* to undergarment? | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| | Annular (centre) | | None | None |
| Broughton Lodge G8 | 4.6.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Broughton Lodge G112 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Castledyke South G29 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZZ tabby | None |
| | Annular (left) | | Traces | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ ?2/2 twill | None |
| Castledyke South G43 | 3.2 (centre?) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | Traces | Traces on front |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill, ?wool | AA tabby on front |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ tabby | ZZ tabby on front |
| Castledyke South G74 | 3.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | Z?Z ?2/2 twill | ZZ tabby on front, flax |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill, flax | ZZ 2/2 twill on front |
| | Annular (right) | | None | Z?, wool, associated |
| Castledyke South G115 | 3.2.4 | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved | Z threads | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ ?twill, wool | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | Hemp braid or cord |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | dress | | |
| Empingham II G37 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Empingham II G69 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Empingham II G100 | 4.7.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Empingham II G105 | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (3) | 3.1.1 (centre) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), cloak (fastened by cruciforms), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) and a sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ 2/2 ?flax on front |
| | 2.1.2 [Morning Thorpe G30 (1)] (right chest) | | ZZ ?tabby | None |
| | 2.1.2 [Morning Thorpe G30 (2)] (left chest) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ ?tabby | None |
| Morning Thorpe G80 | 3.2.3 (centre) | P Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | Z? Tablet | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill and ZZ ?tabby | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | ZZ tabby and ZS ply associated |
| Morning Thorpe G91 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (right | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G131 | 3.2.5 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (?right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G133 | 3.3.2 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | Z tablet weave | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (?right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Morning Thorpe G160 | 3.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G208 | 3.2.1 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by | ZZ tabby and ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ tabby and ZZ twill on front |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annular (left) | annulars), sleeved dress | ZZ tablet weave | ZZ tabby on front |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ tablet weave | None |
| Morning Thorpe G209 | 3.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | S? tablet weave | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | ZZ associated |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G253 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ tabby | ZZ tabby, ZZ twill and ZZ tablet weave on front |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G362 | 2.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (back of headplate) | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill (on pin) | ZZ 2/2 twill associated lumps (diamond or chevron) |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill; ZZ 2/2 twill | Flax tablet weave associated |
| Morning Thorpe G371 | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZS ?twill and ZS ply threads | ZS ?twill on front |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZS ply? | None |
| Morning Thorpe G393 | 3.4 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZZ tabby, flax | None |
| | Annular (?left) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill over a Z? Tablet weave on front |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G396 | 3.0.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | None | ZZ 2/2 twill on foot |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Morning Thorpe G397 | 3.2 (centre) | P Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ tabby on front |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ tabby on front |
| Norton G30 | 4.5 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZS twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ tabby | ZZ tabby |
| | Annular (right) | | None | 2/2 tabby associated |
| Norton G96 | 3.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | ZS | None |
| | Annular (left) | | Traces | None |
| | Annular (right) | | Traces | None |
| Oakington G1 | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Annular (left) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Annular (right) | | No analysis | No analysis |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | annulars), sleeved dress | | |
| Sewerby G8 | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZS ?twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Sewerby G15 | 3.2.3 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | Z? ?tablet weave | ZZ on front |
| | Annular (right) | | None | Z? around brooch |
| Sewerby G28 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Sewerby G35 | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved garment. Extra annular brooch for fastening *peplos* to undergarment? | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | Z? associated |
| | Annular (centre) | | None | None |
| Snape G16 | 4.1.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | Z tablet weave | ZZ 2/2 twill over a ZZ 2/2 twill wool associated |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill wool | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill wool | None |
| Spong Hill G39 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZS 2/2 chevron twill | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill over a ZS twill | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | ZS 2/2 chevron twill associated |
| Spong Hill G45 | 3.2.5 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) | ZZ 2/2 twill | |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ S-ply tablet and ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ S-ply tablet | None |
| Spong Hill G57 | 4.4 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (animal fibres) and ZZ 2/2 twill (?flax) | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill chevron on ring (edging?) and ZZ tabby associated. |
| | Annular (right) | | None | ZZ twill associated |
| West Heslerton G29 | 3.2.6 (centre) | Undergown fastened by Fe annular, under a *peplos* (fastened by cruciform and other annular?). Another garment | ZS 2/2 diamond twill (not pinned) | ZZ 2/2 associated |
| | Annular (left) | | None | ZS tabby wool looped around |
| | Annular (right) | | None | ZS 2/2 diamond twill on front, on top of it is a |

| | | | | ZZ 2/2 textile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Heslerton G62 | 3.2.1 (centre) | *Peplos* and sleeved dress, a veil over the top of the cloak. | None | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 wool; ZZ 2/2; Z2S and Z cords and plaits | ZZ 2/2 on front |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2; Z? tablet band | ZZ 2/2 on front |
| West Heslerton G86 | 3.2.2 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (wool) | ZZ 2/2 twill (wool) |
| | Annular (left) | | None | Z thread wrapped around ring |
| | Annular (right) | | ZS ?2/2; Z2S wool fringe | None |
| West Heslerton G173 | 3.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZS 2/2 wool (pinned) | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 wool (pinned) | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ 2/2 wool (pinned) | ZZ tabby ?wool on tip of pin. |
| West Heslerton G177 | 3.5 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 (probably pinned) | None |
| | Annular (left) | | None | ZZ tabby on front |
| | Annular (right) | | None | 2SZ plant fibre cord nearby |
| Westgarth Gardens G52 | 2.1.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars) sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (on pin) | None |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill (on pin) | ZZ 2/2 twill on front |
| | Annular (right) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill on front |

Table A1.2: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Pairs of Small Long Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Castledyke South G163 | 3.2.3 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (probably pinned), under ?2/2 twill, under ZZ 2/2 twill | ?tabby on front of foot |
| | Small long (left) | | Z? flax (pinned) and ZS ?twill | None |
| | Small long (right) | | ?ZS tablet weave? | None |
| Cleatham G34 (3) | 3.1.1 (centre) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZS 2/2 twill on back | None |
| | 3.2.6 [Cleatham G34 (1)] (right chest) | | ZS and ZZ 2/2 twill on back | None |
| | 3.2.6 [Cleatham G34 (2)] (left chest) | | ZZ 1/1 tabby on pin | None |
| | Small long (left) | | ZZ 1/1 tabby on pin | None |
| | Small long (right) | | ZS 2/2 twill on pin | None |
| Cleatham G46 | 3.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZZ and ZS 2/2 broken diamond twill on back | None |
| | Small long (left) | | Tablet braid on back | None |
| | Small long (right) | | Z and ?ZS twill on pin | ZZ 2/2 chevron twill on front |
| Empingham II G50 | 3.2.7 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Small long (right) | | None | None |
| Great Chesterford G20 | 3.4.2 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | ZZ ?twill | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Small long (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G16 | 4.4 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Small long (right) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G96 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform | None | ZZ tabby on knob |

| | Small long (left) | brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | ZZ ?twill | None |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small long (right) | | ZZ ?twill | None |
| Morning Thorpe G153 | 3.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Small long (right) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill and ZZ ?tabby on sides |
| Morning Thorpe G346 | 2.1.1 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZS tabby associated; Z ?plait on front |
| | Small long (?left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill; ZS-ply string | None |
| | Small long (?right, non-matching) | | ZZ 2/2 twill; ZS-ply string | None |
| Quarrington G15 | 3.2.1 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Small long (right) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Small long (right) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| Sewerby G49 | 4.3.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | None | Traces |
| | Small long (left) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill associated; S ply on edge |
| | Small long (right, non-matching) | | ZS twill and Z | ZZ 2/2 twill on front |
| Swaffham I G6 | 4.1.1 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZZ tabby; twill on back of foot | ZZ 2/2 twill on front, ZZ tabby on front |
| | Small long (left) | | Z ?tablet weave | None |
| | Small long (right) | | ZZ twill | Z 3-ply string |
| West Heslerton G95 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by small longs), sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill (pinned); S-ply cords | ZZ tabby on front |
| | Small long (left) | | None | Z2S cords on front |
| | Small long (right) | | ZZ 2/2 wool (pinned) | ZZ tabby flax on front |

Table A1.3: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Pairs of Other Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empingham II G73 | 4.6.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by openwork brooches) | None | None |
| | Openwork (left) | | None | None |
| | Openwork (right) | | None | None |
| Empingham II G95 | 3.2.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by openwork brooches), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Openwork (left) | | None | None |
| | Openwork (right) | | None | None |
| Spong Hill G46 | 2.2.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by Anglian equal arms) | None | ZZ tablet; S-ply; ZZ 2/2 twill, all associated |
| | Anglian equal arm (left) | | ZZ tablet; S ply | None |
| | Anglian equal arm (right) | | ZZ tablet; S ply | None |
| Springfield Lyons G4882 | 2.2.2 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by disc brooches) | Trace | ZZ ?tabby (6/6), open weave (detached) |
| | Disc brooch (left?) | | Z (coarse threads) (back) | ZZ tabby (14/12) (possibly flax) |
| | Disc brooch (left?) | | Z? tablet weave | ZZ tabby (14/12) (possibly flax) |

Table A1.4: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Pairs of Cruciform Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleatham G30 (4) | 3.2.1 (centre) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciform), cloak (fastened by cruciforms), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms) and sleeved dress | None | ZZ 2/2 diamond twill on front |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G30 (2)] (left) | | ZZ twill on reverse | None |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G30 (3)] (right) | | Tablet braid on pin | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (5)] (left chest) | | ZZ twill (on back); thread (on pin); cord (on pin) | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (1)] (right chest) | | ZZ 2/2 chevron twill (back of foot) | None |
| Cleatham G41 (3) | 2.1.3 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms) | Z 2/2 twill on pin | None |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G41 (1)] (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill on back | Cord on knob |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G41 (2)] (left) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (3) | 2.1.2 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | 2.1.1 [Morning Thorpe G90 (1)] (left or right, not specified) | | Z threads (bead string?) | None |
| | 2.1.1 [Morning Thorpe G90 (2)] (left or right, nor specified) | | Z threads (bead string?) | None |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (1) | 4.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms) and sleeved dress. Buckle. | ZZ twill; ZS tabby | ZZ tabby around knob |
| | 2.2.2 [Morning Thorpe G353 (2)] (right) | | ZZ | None |
| | 2.2.2 [Morning Thorpe G353 (3)] (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Snape G10 (2) | 3.2.7 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms) | Z tabby and Z twill | Twill on front and an associated pleasted tabby, ?flax |
| | 2.1.2 [Snape G10 (1)] (left) | | None | ?twill on front and reverse |
| | 2.1.2 [Snape G10 (3)] (right) | | None | ?twill on front |
| Spong Hill G22 (3) | 3.2.4 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened | None | ZZ tabby, ZS-ply threads |
| | 2.2.3 [Spong Hill | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill |

| | G22 (1)] (right) | by cruciforms). Buckle | | and ZS threads nearby |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2.2.3 [Spong Hill G22 (3)] (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (1) | 3.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms), sleeved dress | ZZ tabby (on pin), ZZ 2/2 twill (under catch) | ?twill on front of knob |
| | 2.1.1 [Westgarth Gardens G61 (2)] (right) | | ZZ tabby (detached from pin?) | None |
| | 2.1.1 [Westgarth Gardens G61 (3)] (left) | | ZZ ?twill | Z threads on front of brooch |

# Table A1.5: Pairs of Cruciform Brooches Dual-Fastening Cloaks

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bergh Apton G6 (1) | 3.2.7 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciform brooches), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching cruciform and small long) | ZZ fine tabby on top of a coarser Z ?twill. | None |
| Bergh Apton G6 (2) | 3.2.7 (left chest) | | None | None |
| | 2.1.3 [Bergh Apton G6 (3)](right) | | ZZ tabby (similar to above) | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| Cleatham G30 (1) | 3.2.1 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciform brooches), cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciforms), sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 chevron twill (back of foot) | None |
| Cleatham G30 (5) | 3.2.1 (left chest) | | ZZ twill (on back); thread (on pin); cord (on pin) | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (4) (centre) | | None | ZZ 2/2 diamond twill on front |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G30 (3)] (left) | | ZZ twill on reverse | None |
| | 2.1.2 [Cleatham G30 (2)] (right) | | Tablet braid on pin | None |
| Cleatham G34 (1) | 3.2.6 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZS and ZZ 2/2 twill on back | None |
| Cleatham G34 (2) | 3.2.6 (left chest) | | ZZ 1/1 tabby on pin | None |
| | 3.1.1 [Cleatham G34 (3)] (centre) | | ZS 2/2 twill on back | None |
| | Small long (left) | | ZZ 1/1 tabby on pin | None |
| | Small long (right) | | ZS 2/2 twill on pin | None |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (1) | 2.1.2 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by annulars), sleeved dress | ZZ ?tabby | None |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (2) | 2.1.2 (left chest) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | 3.1.1 [Morning Thorpe G30 (3)] (centre) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ 2/2 ?flax on front |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Annular (right) | | ZZ ?tabby | None |
| Sewerby G12 (1) | 3.4.4 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching cruciform and small long) | Z? ?twill | None |
| Sewerby G12 (2) | 3.4.4 (left chest) | | ZZ 2/2 twill (round pin); ZZ tabby (back of foot) | Trace on front |
| | 2.1.1 [Sewerby G12 (3)] (right) | | ZZ 2/2 twill under S-ply | None |

| | | | threads | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Small long (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | ZZ 2/2 twill and Z-ply thread. |
| Spong Hill G2 (1) | 4.1.2 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), ?cloak (fastened by annular), *peplos* (fastened by small longs) | ZZ 2/2 twill on pinhead | None |
| Spong Hill G2 (1) | 4.1.2 (left chest) | | ZZ ?twill | Z, S-ply thread round knobs |
| | Annular (?centre) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Small long (?centre | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Small long (?centre) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Tallington G8 (1) | 3.2.1 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), cloak (fastened by small long), peplos (fastened by cruciform brooches), sleeved dress | No Analysis | No Analysis |
| Tallington G8 (2) | 3.2.1 (left chest) | | No Analysis | No Analysis |
| | 2.1.1 [Tallington G8 (4) (left) | | No Analysis | No Analysis |
| | 2.1.1 [Tallington G8 (3)] (right) | | No Analysis | No Analysis |
| | Small long (?centre) | | No Analysis | No Analysis |
| West Heslteron G78 (1) | 2.1.4 (right chest) | Dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms and annular), undergown (fastened by small long) | ZZ 2/2 flax diamond twill (pinned) under ZZ 2.2 flax | ZZ tabby flax (thin veil) on front |
| West Heslerton G78 (2) | 2.1.4 (left chest) | | ZZ 2/2 flax diamond twill (pinned) under ZZ 2.2 flax | ZZ tabby flax (thin veil) on front |
| | Annular (centre) | | None | Z threads wrapped around wire |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 flax (pinned) | ZZ tabby flax (thin veil) on front |
| | Small long (right) | | ZZ 2/2 flax diamond twill (pinned) | ZZ tabby flax (thin veil) on front |

## Table A1.6: Pairs of Cruciform Brooches Fastening *Peplos* Dresses

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleatham G30 (2) | 2.1.2 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform) dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), sleeved dress | ZZ twill on reverse | None |
| Cleatham G30 (3) | 2.1.2 (right) | | Tablet braid on pin | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (1)] (right chest] | | ZZ 2/2 chevron twill (back of foot) | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (5)] (left chest) | | ZZ twill (on back); thread (on pin); cord (on pin) | None |
| | 3.2.1 [Cleatham G30 (4)] (centre) | | None | ZZ 2/2 diamond twill on front |
| Cleatham G41 (1) | 2.1.2 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), p*eplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches) | ZZ 2/2 twill on back | Cord on knob |
| Cleatham G41 (2) | 2.1.2 (right) | | None | None |
| | 2.1.3 [Cleatham G41 (3)] (centre) | | Z 2/2 twill on pin | None |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (1) | 2.1.1 (left or right, not specified) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform) p*eplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches) and sleeved dress | Z threads (bead string?) | None |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (2) | 2.1.1 (left or right, not specified) | | Z threads (bead string?) | None |
| | 2.1.2 [Morning Thorpe G90 (3)] (centre) | | None | None |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (2) | 2.2.2 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), sleeved dress, buckle | ZZ | None |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (3) | 2.2.2 (left) | | ZZ, 2/2 twill | None |
| | 4.1.1 [Morning Thorpe G90 (1)] (centre) | | ZZ twill; ZS tabby | ZZ tabby round knob |
| Mucking I G92 (1) | 3.2.4 (left) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches) | None | Z threads around spring (?cord) |
| Mucking I G92 (2) | 3.2.4 (right) | | ZZ, plain weave, tabby | ZZ, ?twill unknown location |
| Mucking II G825A (1) | Kent 2.2 (right) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), iron pin to fasten veil? | ZZ twill, and Z and S threads, from tablet weave | None |
| Mucking II G825A (2) | Kent 2.2 (left) | | ZZ twill | None |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mucking II G878 (1) | Kent 2.2 (right) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), iron pin to fasten veil. Applied brooches possibly in a bag. | ZS twill | None |
| Mucking II G878 (2) | Kent 2.2 (left) | | ZS twill | None |
| | Applied (centre, lower chest) | | None | None |
| | Applied (right, lower chest) | | None | ZZS striped twill, ZZ twill, and Z yarns on side. |
| Snape G10 (1) | 2.1.2 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches) | None | ?twill on front and reverse |
| Snape G10 (3) | 2.1.2 (right) | | None | ?twill on front |
| | 3.2.7 [Snape G10 (2)] (centre) | | Z tabby and Z twill | Twill on front, and an associated pleated tabby, ?flax. |
| Spong Hill G22 (1) | 2.2.3 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), buckle. | None | ZZ, 2/2 twill and ZS threads nearby |
| Spong Hill G22 (2) | 2.2.3 (left) | | ZZ, 2/2 twill | None |
| | 3.2.4 [Spong Hill G22 (3)] (centre) | | None | ZZ tabby, ZS-ply threads |
| Springfield Lyons G4988 (1) | Kent 1.2 (left) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), iron pin to fasten veil? | ZZ 2/2 twill (back, pin attachment) | None |
| Springfield Lyons G4988 (2) | Kent 1.2 (right) | | Z, S ply ?tablet (on pin, under bow); ZZ 2/2 twill (on back, on pin) | None |
| Stratford-on-Avon G70 (1) | 2.1.1 (not recorded) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), buckle to girdle undergown? | No analysis | No analysis |
| Stratford-on-Avon G70 (2) | 2.1.1 (not recorded) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| Tallington G8 (3) | 2.1.1 (right) | Cloak (fastened by small long?), dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciforms), *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), sleeved dress | No analysis | No analysis |
| Tallington G8 (4) | 2.1.1 (left) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| | 3.2.1 [Tallington G8 (1)] (right chest) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| | 3.2.1 [Tallington G8 (2)] (left chest) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Small long (?centre) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| Wasperton G17 (1) | 2.1.2 (left) | *Peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches) | Z threads | None |
| Wasperton G17 (2) | 2.1.2 (not recorded) | | None | None |
| Wasperton G167 (1) | 2.1.2 (left) | *Peplos* (fastened by | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wasperton G167 (2) | 2.1.2 (right) | cruciform brooches), iron pin to fasten veil? | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (2) | 2.1.1 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by cruciform brooches), sleeved dress | ZZ tabby (detached from pin?) | None |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (3) | 2.1.1 (left) | | ZZ ?twill | Z threads on front of brooch |
| | 3.1.1 [Westgarth Gardens G61 (1)] (centre) | | ZZ tabby (on pin); ZZ 2/2 twill (under catch) | ?twill on front of knob |

Table A1.7: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Single Annular
Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Easington G2 | 4.5 (unclear) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | ZS and wool yarn | None |
| | Annular (unclear) | | ZS 2/2 twill | ZS 2/2 twill on edge; tabby impression on front; Z/ZS tabby on edge over the top of a ZZ 2/2 twill. |
| Empingham II G81 | 4.6.2 (centre) | Mantle-dress (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | None | None |
| | Annular (left shoulder) | | None | None |
| Empingham II G91 | 3.0.1 (right shoulder) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | None | None |
| | Annular (left shoulder) | | None | None |
| Norton G22 | 4.3.1 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | ZS, ?2/2 and an SS tabby | None |
| | Annular (left shoulder) | | None | None |
| Norton G63 | 3.2.10 (centre/right shoulder) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | ZZ tabby | ZZ tabby on front, and single wool yarn around headplate |
| | Annular (right shoulder) | | None | None |
| Norton G84 | 4.4 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) and sleeved garment | None | None |
| | Annular (right shoulder) | | None | None |
| Spong Hill G58 | 3.2 (right shoulder) | Mantle-dress (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by annular) | ZZ, 2/2 twill | ZZ 2/2 twill on reverse |
| | Annular (left shoulder) | | None | ZZ, tabby in surrounding area |

Table A1.8: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Single Small Long
Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrington A G93 | 2.2.3 (left shoulder) | Cloak (fastened by small long) and one-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by cruciform) | None | Traces |
| | Small long (centre) | | None | None |
| Bergh Apton G6 (1) | 2.1.3 (right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) and dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciform brooches) | None | None |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | None | None |
| | 3.2.7 (right chest) | | ZZ fine tabby and coarser ZZ twill | None |
| | 3.2.7 (left chest) | | ZZ fine tabby | None |
| Cleatham G9 | 1.1.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), and one-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by small long) | 2/2 twill (pinned) | None |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | Single threads and unidentifiable fragments | None |
| Cleatham G36 | 2.1.1(right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) | None | None |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | ZZ 2/2 chevron twill on back. | None |
| Oakington G4 | 2 (?centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform brooch), and one-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by small long) | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Small long (right shoulder) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| Sewerby G12 (3) | 2.1.1 (right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) and dual-fastened cloak (fastened by cruciform brooches) | ZZ 2/2 twill | S-ply thread (bead string?) on front |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill napped (front and back); Z-ply (finer braid border?) on plate |
| | 3.4.4 [Sewerby G12 (2)] (left | | ZZ 2/2 twill; ZZ 2/2 tabby | Unidentified textile on front |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | chest) | | | |
| | 3.4.4 [Sewerby G12 (1)] (right chest) | | Z? ?twill | None |
| Wasperton G111 | 2.2.1 (right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) | ZZ 2/2 twill | Z2S cords (repair?) around reverse of headplate |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| West Heslerton G84 | 2.1.2 (right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) | None | ZZ 2/2 on front |
| | Small long (left shoulder) | | None | None |
| Westgarth Gardens G55 | 2.2.2 (right shoulder) | *Peplos* (fastened by non-matching shoulder brooches) and cloak (fastened by equal-arm) | None | None |
| | Small long (left shoulder | | ZZ tabby (on pin and catch) | None |
| | Saxon equal-arm (centre) | | ZS thread (near pin); ZZ 2/2 twill (reverse headplate) | None |

Table A1.9: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Single Other Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakington G20 | 2.1.2 (centre?) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shoulder *peplos* (fastened by applied), and sleeved dress | No analysis | No analysis |
| | Applied brooch (right shoulder) | | No analysis | No analysis |
| Spong Hill G26 | 2.1.1 (unsure) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), single-shouldered *peplos* (fastened by Roman brooch) | ZZ tabby | None |
| | Roman disc brooch (unsure) | | ZZ twill | None |

Table A1.10: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn with Non-Matching Pairs of Brooches

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrington A G13b | 3.3.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching disc and small long), sleeved dress | ZZ 2/2 twill | None |
| | Disc (left) | | Z? round pin | None |
| | Small long (right) | | None | None |
| Broughton Lodge G61 | 3 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching small long and annular), sleeved dress | None | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Annular (right) | | None | None |
| Sewerby G57 | 3.2.1 (left) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching annular and small long), sleeved dress, buckle | ZS 2/2 twill chevron (around pin-axis) | Wool (?sheepskin) on front, over a wool ZZ, S 2/2 (?striped) twill. Also a wool ZS 2/2 twill on knob |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ ?tabby on pinhead under a leather, ZZ 2/2 twill on pin-catch | ZS (?wool) 2/2 twill chevron or broken diamond (on front), near a ZZ tabby. |
| | Small long (right) | | ZZ 3-shed twill on pin-catch, ZS 2/2 twill on back of head-plate | None |
| Snape G14 | 2.1.2 (right) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching annular and small long) | None | ZZ ?twill on front |
| | Annular (left) | | ZZ 2/2 twill; S, Z-ply/ | Z, S-ply tablet |
| | Small long (right) | | None | ZZ 2/2 twill, wool on front; ZS on headplate; S, Z-ply fragment on foot. |
| West Heslerton G12 | 3.2.3 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching small long and Roman brooches), | ZS ribbed tabby over ZZ 2/2, and ?Z3S ply between these fabrics | None |
| | Small long (left) | | None | None |
| | Roman (right) | | None | None |

| | | sleeved dress | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Heslerton G147 | 4.3.1 (centre) | Cloak (fastened by cruciform), *peplos* (fastened by non-matching penannular and annular), sleeved dress | ZS 2/2 twill, wool (pinned), over a linen tabby; ZZ tabby, flax (not pinned) behind the ZS twill; S-ply tablet (possibly pinned) | None |
| | Penannular (left) | | None | Z2S tablet looped around ring |
| | Annular (right) | | Z2S tablet (pinned) | ZS twill, possibly associated |

Table A1.11: Single Cruciform Brooches Worn Alone

| Name of cruciform brooch | Type and position on body | Garments | Textile on brooch pin or reverse | Other associated textiles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brunel Way G17b | 3.2.2 (left shoulder, foot downward) | Mantle | No analysis | No analysis |
| Empingham II G129 | 4.4 (left shoulder, foot upward and away from body) | Mantle | None | None |
| Norton G57 | 4.3.2 (left shoulder) | Mantle and sleeved dress | None | None |

# Appendix 2: Additional Aspects of Cruciform Brooch Decoration

In addition to the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic art described in Chapter 8, there are several other important aspects of cruciform brooch decoration that deserve a brief overview. The aspects outlined in this appendix include the technical considerations of how cruciform brooch decoration was achieved (including gilding, chip-carving, punching, incising and inlays), and what the visual result of these techniques would have been. This appendix will also summarily address the meanings and purposes of geometric ornament such as linear incises, punched symbols, and the small number of geometric designs. None of these aspects are particularly relevant to the concerns of Chapter 8 as most apply equally well to nearly all types of non-ferrous jewellery produced in the Anglian regions of England during the Migration Period. Nonetheless, they are important considerations to take into account when thinking about the visual appearance of cruciform brooches as well as their production and overall symbolism.

## The Technical Aspects of Cruciform Brooch Decoration

The technical aspects of cruciform brooch manufacture are important as they provide the basic parameters of the iconography that could be successfully depicted. Arrhenius (1973) has observed that it was a slightly different technical process of moulding relief brooches (with higher ridges in order to canalise heat within the mould) that led to the incorrect perception that east Scandinavian Style I was inferior to that of the rest of Scandinavia. In fact, the slightly different technical processes followed in eastern Scandinavia meant that the higher ridges between decorative elements were more prone to damage and corrosion, leading to the impression of a poorly defined decorative surface. This direct linkage between our perception of the decoration and its original appearance is just one important reason to consider technical processes. Another is that the process of manufacture and the expertise of the craftsperson imposed other limitations on decoration, such as the complexity of design and the size and shape of the brooch. For instance, the casting technology that allowed the very large and flat Phase C cruciform brooches may not have been available during Phase A when cruciform brooches seem to

have been cast using the lost wax method (Mortimer 1999, 85). Localised technical knowledge may have been as important as a local taste for a specific motif in deciding the final appearance of a brooch. Technical aspects and the skill of the craftsperson are also important when thinking about the value of cruciform brooches (see Chapter 7). A brooch may have gained authenticity or value by its association with a particular workshop, and perhaps the reputation of its patron through whom these objects were obtained.

*The Colour of Copper-Alloys*

Among the most obvious factors to bear in mind when thinking about the colour of cruciform brooches is that, due to the processes of corrosion, they have dramatically changed from a range of golds, browns and bronzes to an assortment of greenish patinas. The Anglo-Saxons made copper-alloys in three basic types: bronze (copper and tin), brass (copper and zinc) and gunmetal (copper, zinc and tin), as well as in many shades between them (Leahy 2003, 137). The implications of Catherine Mortimer's (1990) study were that little choice went into the type of alloy used, and distinction was not made between alloy types (Mortimer 1990, 397), and also therefore colour. However, this is the topic of a PhD currently being researched by Jocelyn Baker, the results of which should be available in the near future (Baker forthcoming). It is nevertheless an important reminder that the objects we encounter now are strikingly different to how they once appeared. Newly cast copper-alloy can be polished to a bright and reflective, sparkling finish, a practice that surely took place in the past, may even account for amounts of wear on these items, and would have made cruciform brooches far more eye-catching and closer in appearance to the later gilded varieties.

*Bichrome Style*

Though the potential reflective properties of copper-alloy may lessen the difference between the un-gilded and gilded brooches, it should not diminish the importance of the latter. Bichrome Style (the application of both gilt and silver to copper-alloy) is particularly characteristic of the 6th century. The gilding of cruciform brooches was almost entirely restricted to Group 4 cruciform brooches, and it occurs on the majority of

them.  The exceptions to this are **Seagrave 1** (Type 3.2.1) and **Little Wilbraham 1** (Type 3.2.8).  The gilding of these Group 3 varieties prove that the technique was available, but was rarely utilised for particular brooch forms.  Type 3.2.8 is, in any case, closely related to florid forms (the knobs are not zoomorphic, but the classic domed form has been replaced by sweeping crescents), and therefore its gilding should not necessarily be a surprise.  The gilding of a Type 3.2.1 brooch is, however, extremely rare.  The fact that the gilding of a highly numerous Type 3.2.1 brooch (in fact, the commonest Type of cruciform brooch in the whole corpus) demonstrates that though possible, the gilding of these forms did not catch on, and this can only be due to their different symbolic associations.

The use of silver is again generally restricted to Group 4 cruciform brooches.  Sheet silver was applied to the terminals of head-plate knobs and feet using a solder (Leahy 2003, 148).  This was a technique applied to most Group 4 cruciform brooches.  The exceptions from earlier Groups are **Barrington 4** (a very large Type 3.3.2 cruciform brooch), and the second is **St John's 16** (another large Type 3.3.1).  These are both Sub-Group 3.3 brooches which is significant as these brooches show a tendency toward the florid forms of Group 4.  **St John's 16** is also entirely unique for demonstrating the only known use of silver inlay on a cruciform brooch, a very unusual technique in early Anglo-Saxon craft-working.  Many Group 3 cruciform brooches possessed the same large flat panels on their head-plate knobs that could have held silver sheet.  So although applying silver to Group 3 brooches was possible, it was rarely done.  The restricted practices of gilding and silver-sheet attachment may well relate to the social restrictions of these brooches.  In Chapter 4 it was suggested that Phase C brooches were subject to a new prestigious meaning with diminished regional significance.  The gilding and application of silver to Group 4 cruciform brooches may represent the beginnings of the process in Phase B.  It is noteworthy that nearly all Phase C brooches were executed in bichrome style.

*Chip-Carving*

Chip-carving is the technique by which the distinctive look of Style I was achieved.  Migration Period chip-carving originated in the late Roman technique used to produce the ornamentation on military belt fittings, upon which Style I art was also based (see Chapter 8, Haseloff 1974, 2).  The technique originated in wood-carving, where chips of

wood were chiselled out to form a positive relief. The same method can be applied to the wax models that were most likely used to make cruciform brooches. There is some debate as to whether or not Style I chip-carving was done in the positive (cut into a wax model) or in the negative (cut into a clay bi-valve mould). Morten Axboe, through a detailed examination of the finished products, demonstrated that at least some examples of Style I were executed in the negative (Axboe 1984). However, experimental work I have conducted myself suggests that it is as equally easily achieved in a positive mould. Therefore this aspect of mould production is open to debate. The general lack of archaeological evidence from Anglo-Saxon England, as well as the near absence of scientific experimental work in this field, means that there is no convincing evidence to support either side. As Haseloff (1974, above) found, it is probably the case that chip-carved relief became flatter and less rounded (in lower relief) over time, and this is to some extent true for cruciform brooches as well (See Chapter 8). The Style I relief on Sub-Group 4.7 is particularly flat, and these are among the latest of all cruciform brooches (Phase C). Then again, the relief carving of Sub-Groups 4.5 and 4.6 is relatively rounded, if not always detailed, which suggests the relationship is not quite so simple. Consideration of the technical process is important in this case, as these latest cruciform brooches are also notable for being the largest, flattest and thinnest in other aspects beside their design. Only experimental work will tell, but it may well be the case that making large, thin brooches with high relief makes the objects particularly fragile. Style I is also characterised by the way that its subjects are broken up into smaller segments, which could easily be added or subtracted to create abbreviations, or rearranged to create Haseloff's *Tiersalat*. Again, these small fields are partly a product of the chip-carving technique, and as Arrhenius has shown (1973, above), the ridges that run between the fields on the moulds also act to canalise the heat during the casting process and ensure an even cooling temperature. Again, therefore, the breaking up of an animal or human subject in Style I may be partly due to technical processes as well as their symbolic meaning.

*Punching and Incising – Post-Manufacture Ornamentation*

Gilding and applying silver sheet to cruciform brooches were just two possible post-casting decorative techniques applied to cruciform brooches. Far more common are the myriad punches applied to these objects. Punches will be dealt with in more detail below,

but perhaps the most common ornaments on cruciform brooches are the very fine incised lines cut into almost every attribute of cruciform brooches: knobs, bows, catch-plates, collars, brows, feet, and occasionally head-plates and even catches on their reverse. This last location is particularly interesting and may relate to the decoration of the reverses of cruciform brooches with zoomorphic and runic decoration observed in Chapter 7. There are quite direct parallels for this among late Roman brooches (Cracknell 1990) and whether or not this subtle detail may represent the continuity of possible maker's marks between the Roman and Migration Period may be an interesting avenue of research.[1] Whether or not this incised decoration was applied to the model, mould or finished metal object is an intriguing question which again requires experimental work to demonstrate. The fineness of this decoration suggests that it would probably not show up on a brooch immediately after casting, and therefore may have been cut into the brooch afterwards. However, this may not always have been the case. The nature of these post-casting decorative techniques obviously restricts their iconographic content. After casting, even a relatively soft copper-alloy cannot be punched with a large, complex design, and an intricate linear design would also be difficult to implement. The impact of a punch and its consequent resolution depends on a small surface area through which force can be transmitted. Tiny punches with simple designs would therefore produce the best results with the greatest ease. That is not to say more complex designs were not occasionally used, as these will be discussed in more detail below.

*Inlays*

Occasionally the copper-alloy surface was decorated with an inlay of another material. A unique case of silver inlay is mentioned above (**St John's 16**), but enamelling was more common. Enamelling on cruciform brooches is only found on ring-and-dot ornament, and seems to have only been executed in either red or white. The effect was achieved by heating a fine glass paste until it melted and fused to the recessed surface of the ring-and-dot ornament (Leahy 2003, 160). It is relatively rare that any trace of the coloured paste is found, as it has often been cleaned out by antiquated conservation techniques. It may

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[1] Presently, incised catches are known from a small number of cruciform brooches from a wide range of phases and regions: **Holywell Rown G21** and **G58**; **Londesborough G9 (1)** and **(2)**; **Spong Hill G58**, **C2773/1** and **C2195**; **Eye I 1**; **Empingham II G100**; **Lakenheath 13**; **Cranwich 1**; **Bunwell 4**; **Brocklesby 4**; **Mutford 1**; and **Little Wilbraham G105 (2)**. It is also known from other brooches such as great square-headed brooches from Morning Thorpe grave 371 and Beckford grave 74, and a disc brooch from Mucking grave 610.

well be the case that a broad and deep ring-and-dot ornament always held an enamel inlay. The possible significance of this particular motif is explored below. Other types of inlay are rare. Five brooches are recorded in the current corpus with glass or garnet settings,[2] as well as a further five which possess copper-alloy relief-casting that imitates these settings.[3] These examples are almost all Group 4 brooches, and probably relatively early examples among florid cruciform brooches.

This brief summary indicates how complex the process of applying decoration to cruciform brooches could become, depending on the level of elaboration. It seems that the more complex techniques such as gilding, applying silver sheet, and the various inlays were all more likely to occur on later brooches, either the larger Group 3 examples or Group 4.

## Structuring Ornamentation: Incised Lines, Faceting and Punching

Among the most striking aspect of cruciform brooches is their unusual shape, especially when they are considered as part of a series of bow brooches whose inheritance stretches back into the Bronze Age. In this deep historical sequence, most cruciform brooches are marked out by being (a) large and (b) flat: not necessarily unusual among Migration Period fibula, but historically unique. As far as fibulae go, all but the earliest cruciform brooches were distinctly un-pin-like. The unwieldy size of the largest cruciform brooches only makes sense when their historical development from the smallest and earliest Sub-Group 1.1 brooches is taken into account. One purpose of the typology in Chapter 2 was to outline this development. The benefit of being able to compare more than 1600 cruciform brooches and fragments should not be underestimated and can be considered as an advantage the typologist possesses over the individuals they study. Though it is a boon to understanding the development of material cultural forms, this "etic" perspective is to some extent artificial. Early Anglo-Saxons are likely to have been more than aware of the general historical trajectory of cruciform brooches, but their perspective was fundamentally different from ours: it was historically specific and based on a smaller range of forms.

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[2] These are: **Sleaford G169**, **Sleaford G50**, **Hoxne** 1, **Kenninghall I 6**, **Morning Thorpe G353 (1)** and **Easington G2**.
[3] These are: **Staxton 2**, **Westborough 3**, **Little Wilbraham G40 (2)** and **Barrington B (Hooper's Field) 2**.

How wearers and observers of cruciform brooches "made sense" of these items as part of a series is therefore a pertinent question. This section examines how this goes far deeper than just a basic definition of a cruciform brooch (i.e. a head-plate with three knobs and a zoomorphic terminal). There are subtle aspects of cruciform brooch design which demonstrate that, despite their growing and evolving size and shape, some extremely specific core ideas about the aesthetic balance of the object as a whole existed that held the structure together and made it intelligible. Thus, as the rapidly burgeoning form of the cruciform brooch developed, it risked exploding a fundamental balance: the idealised aesthetic of fibula design. It is suggested here that some of the subtlest and most discrete forms of decoration were also the most immutable, pervasive and enduring aspects of cruciform brooch ornamentation. These details can be found in incised linear ornament, and notching or faceting. Punched ornament also partly served this purpose, though some examples may have harboured iconographic significance as well. The possible symbolic content of these geometric shapes will be the subject of a subsequent section, but the location and structuring of punched decoration will be addressed here.

*Linear Ornament and Faceting*

Linear ornament and notching or faceting were present on the earliest cruciform brooches and these very simple designs are earlier than the zoomorphic terminal. Incised lines and notched edges were likely a direct inheritance from the late Roman crossbow brooch foot. This kind of decoration can also be seen on supporting-arm brooches. As such, lines and notches on the feet of brooches may be considered late Roman and sub-Roman as well as early Anglo-Saxon. It is a simple decoration that changes little between these periods. On cruciform brooches this ornamentation seems to have been appropriated and applied to the foot and catch-plate, and very soon also became incorporated on the bows of these early cruciform brooches. The long catch-plates of Type 1.1.1 brooches have the decorative formula of two semi-circular notches, followed by a transverse line, and then two longer facets. A further transverse line divides the catch-plate from what may be considered the 'foot' of these brooches. The foot decoration (see Figure 8.31a) then either abbreviates the catch-plate decoration to just a semi-circular notch on each side, or replicates the whole pattern in full. In all other types of cruciform brooch this foot decoration becomes replaced by a zoomorphic, and later an anthropomorphic, design.

The catch-plate decoration of notches-line(s)-facets, however, endures. All but two or three Group 1 brooches possess it. **Glentham 1** (Type 1.1.2) is an exception that instead displays a very long collar. This is unique among known English examples (although the cremated and fragmentary **Spong Hill C2197** is another possible candidate), but is more common on Swedish cruciform brooches (Reichstein's *typ Götene* and *typ Brunnheim*). It is possible that this expanded collar is a translation of some of the very earliest (non-zoomorphic) Norwegian brooches (Reichstein's *typ Åk*) which have a foot divided multiple times. Another exception in Group 1 is **Fring 1**, which has a unique triangular design. Triangular catch-plate faceting is known from a number of Norwegian brooches, however, such as among Reichstein's *typ Nygard*. It is perfectly possible that these two exceptions were imported from Sweden and Norway respectively, or simply that these minority designs were part of the milieu of styles in circulation during this very early period (around the mid-5th century). The triangular catch-plate design turns up once more in England on the pair of brooches **Little Wilbraham 4** and **Little Wilbraham G47**. This may indicate the design was still occasionally re-surfacing in England, or may represent fresh influence from Norway. The crucial point is that, though alternative catch-plate designs were known in England, they did not catch on.

The same basic design of notches-line(s)-facets continues to be used on nearly all Group 2 brooches. Occasionally the upper notches are missing above the dividing line (**Morning Thorpe G90 (1)** and **(2)** are just two examples), and sometimes both the notches and the longer facets are missing (**St John's 7** and **8**). This is, however, very rare, and some of these could easily be invisible due to wear or a casting with poor resolution. Only very occasionally was a catch-plate not decorated with facets, notches or linear ornament clearly the intention of the manufacturer, and the one definite example is **Holywell Row G79 (2)** whose catch-plate is decorated with punch-marks on all edges instead. That this is a Type 2.1.4 brooch, stylistically late in Group 2 (indicated by spiral nostrils and expanded trapezoid head-plate wings – see Chapter 3) may be important, as it could represent an influence from contemporary Group 3 brooches. Obviously, the vast majority of Group 3 brooches do not have catch-plates decorated in this manner due to that fact that they instead have lappets protruding from each edge of their catch-plates.[4]

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[4] A higher number of Type 3.1.1 brooches, which lack lappets, also lack the traditional catch-plate ornament. This suggests that this Type is most likely not transitional between Group 2 and 3, but exists quite firmly with most other Group 3 brooches. This further cements the rejection of such a transitional group that the present typology suggests, contrary to Åberg 1926 and Mortimer 1990.

Group 3 brooches generally have their catch-plates decorated with just punched ornament, and occasionally a ring-and-dot, or even rarer geometric designs (see below). In Group 4 brooches the same pattern continues. For the most part catch-plates are plain or have punched ornament. For the first time vertical lines are used (probably in imitation of Style I panels), and again, some rare geometric designs. The major innovation in Group 4 brooches (and a small number of transitional Group 3/4 brooches) is the introduction of Style I panels to the catch-plate. Again, this will be explored below.

In summary, the notches-line(s)-facets catch-plate design was a staple of Group 1 and 2 brooches and therefore existed as long as the traditional catch-plate without lappets was still in use. However, this kind of decoration persisted longer on the bow (which, unlike catch-plates which gained lappets, saw no major innovation throughout the whole cruciform brooch series). The ends of the bow that connect to the head-plate and catch-plate were also consistently decorated with semi-circular notches on each end, and above them, linear ornament. This kind of ornament is not found on crossbow brooches as their bows have a very different construction. Neither is it as consistently present on the very earliest Sub-Group 1.1 cruciform brooches compared to Sub-Group 1.2 brooches. This suggests that the notches and lines were transcribed from the earliest catch-plates (in turn inherited from crossbow brooches) and applied to bows. Again, this bow ornamentation is extremely pervasive and is present on 55% of Group 1 brooches, and then 83% of Group 2 brooches.[5] While Group 3 brooches lose this type of ornament on their catch-plates, it remains on their bows, though it decreases to occurring only on about 54% of them. Therefore, in this respect Group 3 does not necessarily represent a break with tradition: the line-and-notch decoration persists on the bows of this Group, though it rapidly disappears on their catch-plates. The decreasing prevalence of notches and lines of bow termini continues to decrease in Group 4, occurring on only 10% of them, none of which are from the latest Phase C.

There is therefore a trend for this simple decoration of a late Roman inheritance to gradually decrease over time. This occurs in parallel to an increasing taste for Style I

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Intriguingly, the more convincingly transitional Sub-Group 3.0 (which combine the Group 3 features of lappets and termini with Group 2 zoomorphic feet) frequently retain the full traditional design (Type 3.0.1) or just the dividing line element despite the presence of lappets (Type 3.0.2).

[5] All figures given here are approximate only. This is a region of cruciform brooches that is frequently subjected to wear, and being only shallow cuts into the surface this decoration is often worn down or hidden by corrosion or antiquated conservation techniques. Because the decoration is often on about a 45-90° plane to the rest of the brooch, it is rarely adequately illustrated on drawings.

decoration. Nevertheless, despite great changes to foot design, as well as the introduction of top-knob finials and highly decorative lappets, this subtle decoration was remarkably pervasive and enduring. It demonstrates an ideal aesthetic model for the more functional aspects of cruciform brooches: bows and catch-plates. While the rest of cruciform brooch style changed around them these aspects remained relatively stable.

If incised linear decoration was first applied to catch-plates, and secondarily to the bow terminals, whatever tool was used for cutting this decoration was soon applied to other attributes of the cruciform brooch: head-plate knob bases and domes, the median ridges of bows, collar ridges, as well as zoomorphic feet. Incised linear decoration on knobs is only seen on two Sub-Group 1.1 brooches: **Spong Hill C1034** and **Sutton 2**. Vertical linear decoration on bow ridges is also rare in this earliest Sub-Group, and is only known on four examples. It becomes more frequent in Sub-Group 1.2, when most knob domes and bases become decorated in this manner, and an increased number of bows also receive it. Vertical incised decoration on bows continues to appear sporadically on cruciform brooches throughout the entire series. It may well be more frequent, but the upper bow ridge is frequently the most worn part of cruciform brooches, and this decoration is therefore often erased. Horizontal incised decoration on knob bases and domes, however, becomes standard, and is prevalent up to Group 4, when florid head-plate knobs replace the classic dome shape.

Although this type of decoration originates on late Roman metalwork, whether or not it possessed explicitly Roman connotations during the 5th and 6th century is open to question. Such associations may have been implicitly and subtly referenced an older and more authoritative metalworking tradition. That it may have had anything to do with claims to Roman identity is far less likely in all but the earliest periods when Roman metalwork may have been more familiar. This simplistic notching, faceting and linear incising is therefore *not* analogous with late Roman motifs (running spirals) seen on early saucer brooches used in Saxon regions (Dickinson 1991, 62). It is, however, far more likely that this decoration legitimated cruciform brooches with the authenticity of belonging to a consistent metalworking tradition, whether it was strictly late Roman (during the earlier 5th century), or even referenced a relatively earlier Anglian tradition (during the later 5th and 6th century). In the face of a dramatically changing morphological form, these subtle aspects of cruciform brooches remained stable and therefore provided perfect continuity with older examples.

*Punched Ornament*

The frequency of punched decoration on cruciform brooches follows a comparable trajectory to the incised and notched decoration: gradually increasing in Group 1, then decreasing in Group 4. It is, however, far less common in Group 1 being found on only nine examples, most of which are relatively stylistically developed members of Sub-Group 1.2. Punched decoration on the earliest Group 1 brooches tends to focus on the foot: on the median ridge of the foot of **Beachamwell 2**, and the external edges of the foot from **Spong Hill C2195**. It is also seen in the inside edges of the **Beachamwell 2**'s catch-plate, a pattern also seen on **Little Waldringfield 1**, where the punching extends further to the median bow ridge. The first instances of punching on head-plates are found on relatively developed members of Group 1.2.2: **West Stow SFB 1**, **Cavenham 1**, and **Pakenham 1**. On all three brooches the punching lies on the left and right edges of the central head-plate panel, accentuating the line between head-plate and head-plate wings. Similarly, on **Pakenham 1** the punched decoration is also found on the median bow ridge. Punching again appears on the median ridge or external edges of the Type 1.2.2 foot fragments **West Lindsey 7** and **St Margaret South Elmham 2**. These earliest locations of punched ornament set up the pattern for the rest of the cruciform brooch series. The only other regions where punched ornament can be found on later brooches are around the external edges of bows and head-plate wings. Once lappets, foot-plate termini and knob finials are added to brooches of Group 3, these additional elements are also sometimes decorated with punched ornament.

Only about 10% of Group 1 brooches have punched decoration, which rises to 50% in Group 2, and 78% in Group 3. In Group 4 the frequency of punching decreases to about 52%.[6] As has been observed by Catherine Mortimer (pers. comm. 2009), punch marks seem to be located on the peripheries of fields, and therefore act to accentuate edges. Only very rarely do they occur in the centre of decorative fields (examples include **Londesborough G9 (1)** and **(2)** which both have punch marks at the centre of their nostrils). Punching is generally found along the external edges of head-plates, head-plate wings, foot termini and the termini of knob finials, as well as the edges of bows and

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[6] Again, these figures are all approximate. Punch marks are generally only shallow and are frequently erased from the surfaces of brooches due to wear, corrosion or older conservation practices. These figures have been calculated from complete brooches whose surfaces are reasonably visible, and do not appear to be excessively worn. They are conservative estimates given that a number of brooches counted that do not display punch marks probably once did.

catch-plates. Occasionally punches run down the centre of an attribute, accentuating the left and right halves of the symmetrical form, such as down the median ridge of the bow, or the centre of the nose on the foot.

Therefore, punched ornament as well as the linear incised decoration and notching discussed above are to some extent analogous: they both help define the formal aspects of cruciform brooches. They mark and accentuate the divisions between attributes, and pick out the external edges of the brooch. It is with this in mind that the layout of these types of decoration has been termed 'structuring ornament'. In this manner punching and incising provide a solid structure to cruciform brooches which remains stable over the course of their development. They act to create a recognisable and structured shape. Therefore it is also significant that both types of decoration increase and then decrease over the course of the cruciform brooch series. I have suggested that Group 1 can be characterised by the heterogeneous nature of its Types (see Chapter 2): the cruciform brooch style was not yet defined, and therefore this structuring ornament was minimal. However, as soon as clearer Types began to develop over the course of Groups 2 and 3, these structuring elements of style became more prevalent. They also became necessary in Groups 2 and 3 to rein-in the diversifying Types, and this is especially the case in Group 3. In Group 4 stamping is still relative prevalent for the stylistically earlier examples, but for the more homogenous Phase C brooches (see Chapter 2) punched and incised decoration became less and less relevant as cruciform brooches now had an easily recognisable size and shape which was repeated again and again. Of course, this was not the only purpose of this ornament. As mentioned above, the linear and notched decoration may have acted to authenticate a metalworking tradition. Punched decoration may also have held symbolic content, which will be explored below.

## Geometric Iconography

Although the main focus of cruciform brooch iconography has always been its zoomorphic and anthropomorphic art, geometrical shapes or symbols also make up a large quantity of the cruciform brooch's repertoire of ornament. The symbolic content of most of these abstract symbols is obscure. As has been established (above) punching occurred almost exclusively along the borders of decorative fields. However, other

distinctive geometric ornament can occasionally be found within the fields, and is of a distinctly different nature (generally chip-carved, occasionally engraved), and seemingly constituted a more specific symbolism. First to be discussed will be the punched decoration.

*The Iconography of Punches*

Punched decoration relies on three main forms from which a myriad of variations and composite designs are derived (see Figure A2.1). These are most simply classified as: circles/arcs (Type A), triangles (Type B), Y-shaped or triangular shapes (Type C), and composite shapes (Type D). Some of these forms are very rare and only occur on single examples. These include the S-curve (from **North Lincolnshire 2**), the triangle filled with circles, (from **Glen Parva G1**), and the diamond (from **Cleatham G34**). Another complex curvilinear design occurs on **Morton 1**, but sadly the only available photograph of this object (from the PAS) is insufficiently clear. All other punches occur on multiple examples.
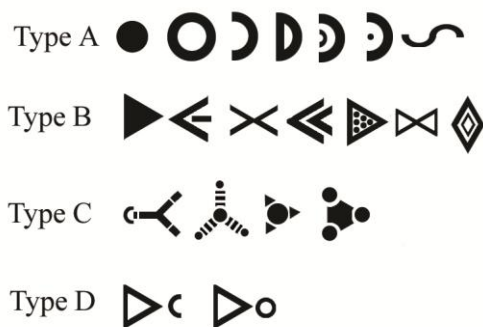


*Figure A2.1: Punch-mark types (not to scale).*

As outlined above, the frequency of punched ornament depended to some extent on typological group. The likely chronological development was from rare occurrences on Group 1 growing into common appearances through Groups 2 and 3, and finally a decrease in frequency on Group 4 brooches. The same is true for the variety of punch forms. Cruciform brooch Groups 1 and 2 share only a limited number of the simplest forms, including most Type A punches (excepting the S-curve), and the simple triangle punch (Type B). Although Type A punches remain the most common punched decoration in Groups 3 and 4, there is a much greater exploration of the triangular forms

(Type B). In some ways, however, these simple forms are predicted by the earlier punches from Groups 1 and 2, and it would not be particularly surprising if future discoveries uncover these varieties on earlier brooches. The major punched iconographical innovation in Groups 3 and 4 are the complex C and D types, which introduce, for the first time, a level of potential iconographic complexity. The Y-shape Type C punches are relatively rare, but their iconography seems repeated and specific enough to indicate a particular meaning. Type D punches, though essentially made up of a combination of the simplest Type A and B punches, only occur in Groups 3 and 4, and as we shall see below their parallels on other artefact forms suggest they may also have a special significance.

It is highly unlikely that the simplest punched ornaments of arcs, circles, dots and triangles (which form the vast majority) ever had a symbolic meaning beyond their role as a means of emphasising the brooch's form. The complexity of these symbols was obviously limited by their tiny size, but a surprising amount of variety and complexity was still achieved in some examples, which must have demanded considerable skill. It is likely that such an effort would be made to reproduce a considered and intentional symbol.

One way in which to investigate the meaning of these symbols is to see what other artefacts they occurred on, and if their meaning was specific to cruciform brooches, regions or periods. Alternatively, they may have been very general and basic motifs used as a generic technique of decorating almost anything. The most obvious comparison to make is with other copper-alloy metalwork. A sample of well-published cemeteries was consulted in order to make some basic comparisons.[7] Most dress-accessories could be punch-decorated. In the Anglian region the best additional examples are wrist-clasps, small long brooches, annular brooches, and girdle-hangers. All these items were frequently decorated with punches, and each type seems to use the same range of symbols seen on cruciform brooches. Small long brooches use a slightly more limited range, seemingly restricted to the simpler Type A and B punches. However, this may be a product of the small sample rather than anything else. Though the S-curve only occurs on one cruciform brooch, it seems to be more frequent on all of these other types, especially

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[7] The sample included Morning Thorpe, Bergh Apton, Westgarth Gardens, Snape, Castledyke South, Norton, Barrington A, Empingham II, and Broughton Lodge.

girdle-hangers. The rare Y-shaped punches (type C) seen on cruciform brooches appear to be equally rare, but are nonetheless represented on these other material cultural forms.

The same is true for less common items such as great square-headed brooches, copper-alloy bound buckets, strap-ends, silver scutiform pendants and silver bracelets. However, there seem to be some differences that can only be judged on a subjective level. There appears to be a bias for the more elaborate punches (especially the B type triangle filled with circles, and the D punches) for more elaborate or prestigious items. Great square-headed brooches more frequently have the triangle filled with circles punch, or variations of it, while D punches are seen on silver bracelets. C punches and more elaborate versions of D punches also seem to be particularly prevalent on the borders of gold bracteates. Such symbols include double chevrons topped with circles and triangles filled and topped with circles. Intriguingly, the exact same basic symbols (a triangle topped with a circle) appear in a moulded (cast, not punched) form on a number of Scandinavian relief brooches, framing the outside of the head-plate (see Figure 8.1b). These relief brooches, featuring early Style I, would have been broadly contemporary with Group 3 cruciform brooches, and they may therefore represent the source of this motif. As discussed in Chapter 8, relief brooches probably provided the model for much of Anglo-Saxon Style I, and therefore the copying of Style I onto some Group 3 cruciform brooches (this will be discussed below), may well have been accompanied by the copying of this motif. An alternative source may have been bracteates: as Chapter 8 demonstrated there are also strong links between the art of cruciform brooches and bracteates. The prominent presence of C and D motifs on bracteates may well indicate a more significant and specific meaning for this symbol in particular. Then again, bracteates could also be decorated with the simple A and B type punches. Bracteates are now generally accepted to have served an apotropaic function, and may also be seen to display scenes from a mythological narrative (see Chapter 8). The fact that a common motif was not deemed inappropriate for cruciform brooches may indicate that these particular objects were thought of similarly. Intriguingly, Teresa Briscoe, observing this motif on stamped pottery (see below), linked it to Kentish polychrome jewellery as well as decorations on the dome of Theodosius' tomb at Ravenna (Briscoe 1982, 13, 28).

Broadly speaking these punched motifs appear to be common to the whole Anglian area, and most types of punch were applied to most varieties of object. The same is not true for Saxon areas to the west. Although the copper-alloy objects of these regions were often

punched in a similar manner, the same range of symbols is not represented. Rather, there seems to be a limitation to the more simple punches: mainly those composed of circles, arcs and simple triangles. In other words, the same range of symbols restricted to Group 1 and 2 cruciform brooches. Kent, however, seems to share the same broad range of punches as Anglian England, including the more complex motifs. It is perfectly possible that a wider and more in-depth survey would change these observations. However, there do seem to be some regional trends in the distribution of various and complex punch-marks: they are largely restricted to the east of the country. Again, this may indicate some particular meaning of those more complex punch-marks.

The most obvious parallels to the punch-marks used on metalwork are pottery stamps. Pottery stamps display the true variety of designs that are possible with a relatively simple die, and emphasise the idea that those punches used on metalwork really are a restricted range of potential motifs. It may also be important that all punches used on cruciform brooches have quite precise parallels among pottery stamps, which suggests again that at least not all of these designs owe their forms to being a relatively easy motif to punch. This is demonstrated most convincingly by the presence of the very specific C- and D-type punches among pottery stamps. Both are represented, albeit rarely, among the Spong Hill urns. Thus it is possible to envision a repertoire of very simple designs that were in circulation, or a range of signs, even logos, that had some specific symbolic meaning.

Whether pottery stamps possessed specific meanings, as was suggested tentatively for the C- and D-type punches above, is a difficult question, but answers have been attempted. Myres suggested that although many of these symbols were purely ornamental, others may have had mythical or magical significance (Myres 1969, 137). Most notably these include swastikas and S-curves. Myres interprets the latter symbols as serpents (Myres 1969, 138). Teresa Briscoe took a similar approach, linking arc-like stamps to the moon (Briscoe 1982, 32). However, like most scholars to have worked on pottery stamps, Briscoe was more interested in what they can tell us about manufacture, and the identity of individual potters. Catherine Hills has hinted at a possible familial relationship between stamp-linked groups of pots that appear in groups at Spong Hill (Hills 1980, 206; see also McKinley 1994, 102 for a related discussion on dual-burials). Christopher Arnold explicitly discusses the potential "heraldic" or "totemic significance of some pot stamps, (Arnold 1983, 27; 1988c, 358), suggesting that the variety of stamps on each pot

may reference a lineage of related families. The "heraldic" interpretation is not applicable to cruciform brooch stamps: compared to pot stamps there is not enough variety of shapes, and they have no intelligible regional distribution in Anglian England. Mythical significance (after Myres) seems unlikely, as all these forms are abstract, and lack any possible narrative interpretation. Chris Fern has tried to link some of these motifs to horse-symbolism, commenting that those arc-like punches or pot-stamps, and especially those depicting a triangle within an arc, may represent the print left by a horse's hoof (Fern 2010). Though this is possible, it is also quite clear that on cruciform brooches the arc symbol was generally very simple and not as complex as its analogue among pot stamps. It is also true that none of the other punches used on cruciform brooches have a credible literal or figurative meaning, and it is therefore unlikely that the arc-related punches are anything but abstract symbols. It is still possible that the rarer and more complex punches (Type C and, more likely, D given its context on other high status and potentially ritual objects, above) had an apotrapaic value, or acted as symbolic charms, but this may only be tentatively suggested, and more weight of evidence is required.

In summary, the punches used on cruciform brooches come from a very limited repertoire of possible designs based on three simple forms (arcs, triangles and Y-shapes), and one composite form. Though the possible permutations of these simple shapes were explored, they do not represent the same variety and complexity of pottery stamps. This limited selection of punches was common to Anglian regions of England, as well as to Kent, but perhaps less so to Saxon regions. More complex punches appear to have frequently been restricted to more prestigious objects, and perhaps this is the reason why Group 3 cruciform brooches, as more elaborate items, possessed a higher variety of motifs. There is also a likely chronological element to this, with new punch motifs being developed at some point during Phase B2 and being applied to a variety of jewellery and other objects. A proposed source for one motif in particular (the triangle topped with a circle), is the Scandinavian relief brooch from which Style I was also taken (see Chapter 8), or possibly bracteates. If any of these punches had an explicitly symbolic or apotropaic meaning, it may have been this one which shows the most restriction to certain object types. Specific meaning is also likely for the more complex Y-shaped punches of Type C.

Aside from punch-marks, geometric decoration on cruciform brooches is uncommon. As mentioned above, until the manufacture of Group 4 cruciform brooches, decoration within the large square fields of the head-plate and catch-plate was also rare. However, in the few instances where it was decorated, its ornamentation was geometric, chip-carved or engraved, and generally of a very different nature to the punched ornament. Variety beyond a simple ring-and-dot ornament does not really occur until Sub-Group 3.3 (the largest versions of Group 3 brooches that rival and sometimes exceed Group 4 in size).
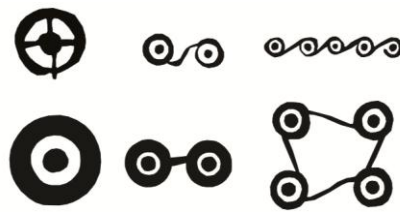


*Figure A2.2: Configurations of ring-and-dot ornament. Scale 1/1.*

Ring-and-dot is a relatively common ornament in Anglo-Saxon and Roman art (as well as Viking art) due to the simplicity of its execution: all it requires is a simple circular drill. Ring-and-dot occurs most prominently on bone combs, but is also present on a number of other brooches including small long brooches, disc brooches, and annular brooches. A miniaturised version of ring-and-dot obviously occurs as a punch motif (see above, Figure A2.1), but the ring-and-dot motif proper is larger, about 3mm in diameter at the smallest, and around 10mm at the largest. There are a number of configurations in which ring-and-dot motifs can occur (Figure A2.2). Most of the time they are placed individually at the centre of fields such as head-plates, catch-plates, top-knob finials, foot termini, the nostrils of the foot decoration; and occasionally on lappets. However, they can also occur in groups, such as the six motifs on the head-plate of **Lyminge G1**. Occasionally multiple ring-and-dot motifs were joined by lines, forming a running or continuous ornament. For instance, the head-plate of **Haslingfield 2** is flanked on its left and right sides by a series of five running ring-and-dot ornament (Figure A2.2). The head-plate of **Holywell Row G79 (1)** has four ring-and-dot motifs joined in a continuous circle. Even just two ring-and-dot motifs were sometimes joined such as on **Swarkeston Lowes G1** or **Little Wilbraham G40 (2)**.

As was mentioned above, the most intriguing aspect of ring-and-dot ornament is that in a few examples some traces of coloured enamel (red or white), adhere to the recessed part of the ornament. Though this has previously been observed (Leahy 2003, 161), it has never been discussed in any depth. Though rare, the practice of enamelling is one of the very few elements of cruciform brooch design or decoration that can be said with some confidence to derive from native Romano-British decorative techniques. Enamelling was not a technique generally used in Germania either before or after the Migration Period. It is also curious that enamelling does not seem to occur on any other motif. The ring-and-dot motif (without enamel), however, though present in Roman Britain, is also common on cruciform brooches from Scandinavia, and is present on the earliest Phase A cruciform brooches that demonstrate the clearest Scandinavian and continental influence. Therefore, the enamelled ring-and-dot represents the application of a Romano-British decorative technique to a motif either derived from Scandinavia, or common to north-west Europe. Enamelling is known from very few other artefacts from this period. The closest parallels are hanging-bowl escutcheons, which are only generally found in 7th-century burials (Geake 1999b). Hanging-bowls are very unusual items that, being decorated with curvilinear 'Celtic' ornament, are generally thought to originate in western Britain, and were perhaps manufactured long before they found their way into Anglo-Saxon graves in the east. This makes the occurrence of enamel on cruciform brooches all the more intriguing: even if hanging-bowls were manufactured this early, they reflect a very different regional identity to the cruciform brooch whose ornamentation is generally though to represent a very eastern and Anglian identity.

Although the ring-and-dot motif occurs as early as Phase A (on a Type 1.2.2 brooch: **Pakenham 1**), enamelled examples only occur on Sub-Group 3.3 brooches, or Type 3.1.1 brooches that are stylistically very close to Sub-Group 3.3. Enamelling was therefore most likely a late development that occurred during Phase B2. Enamelled cruciform brooches have a definite concentration in the midlands and from here down to western Suffolk, around the area of the Lark Valley. The surprisingly westerly distribution of these enamelled cruciform brooches is especially accentuated by the fact that they are found in areas where cruciform brooches are relatively rare, which makes their strong presence in this region all the more convincing. It may therefore be the case that enamelling on cruciform brooch did indeed originate in westerly Britain, from whence it was transported to Suffolk.

Other geometric ornamentation on cruciform brooches is even rarer. While ring-and-dot occurs on 66 cruciform brooches, geometrical decoration of all varieties can be seen on only 33 brooches at the very most (this figure includes some contentious examples). This ornamentation can be divided into four main categories: S-shapes, quatrefoils or trefoils, decoration derived from stone settings, real stone settings, and geometric shapes likely derived or at least influenced by Style I (see Figure A2.3).
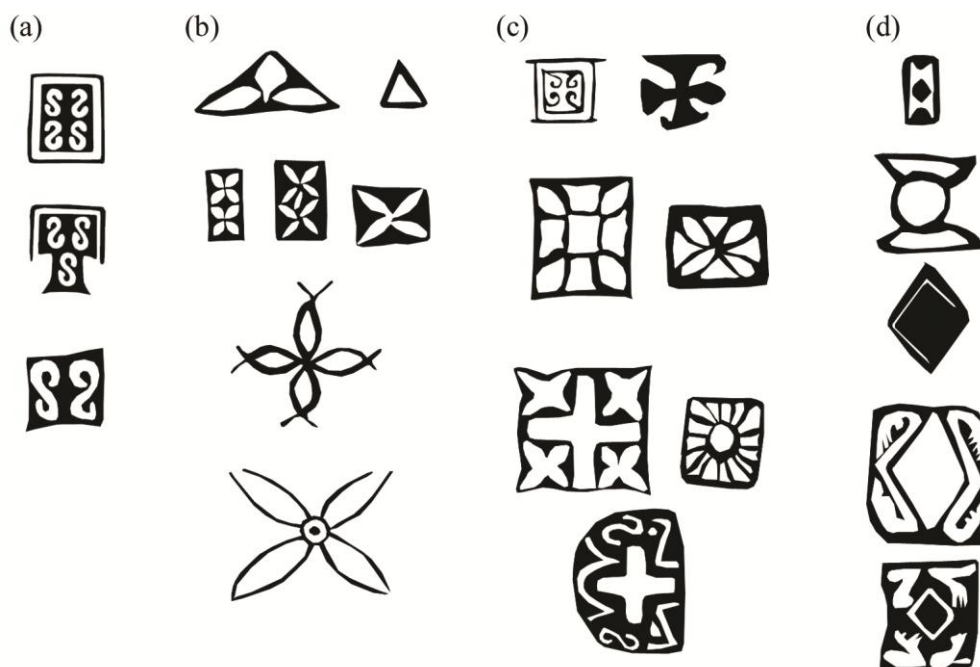


*Figure A2.3: Geometric decoration: (a) s-shapes; (b) trefoils and quatrefoils; (c) Style I derived geometric designs; (d) imitations settings. Scale 1/1.*

S-shapes only occur on four cruciform brooches, all of which are restricted to East Anglia, with one example from eastern Cambridgeshire. Again, they seem to occur on Sub-Group 3.3 brooches or Type 3.1.1 brooches stylistically very close to this Sub-Group. The occurrence of this motif on the Type 4.1.2 brooch **Felixstowe 2** is perhaps questionable, as this particular example may in fact be derived from a Style I animal limb. This motif seems to have had some significance during the Migration Period, it is seen among pot-stamps, and there is even a rare type of s-shaped brooch found in Anglo-Saxon England, which seems to derive from a Frankish model (Briscoe 1968). It may the case that it referenced a serpentine form, and although the simplicity of the form makes this only a tentative interpretation, there is some new and convincing evidence which may allow more confidence. A fragmentary head-plate is recorded on the PAS from North

Kesteven, Lincolnshire (LIN-58EC66, see Figure A2.4). Although it is likely to be a fragment of a cruciform brooch it was not included in the corpus as it is not complete enough to be certain. The key piece of evidence is that it bears the s-shaped ornament, and the rounded 'head' was recorded as clearly depicting a tiny oval eye and this is just about visible on the photograph (Figure A2.4). Given that this is essentially the same s-shaped motif, in the same location (even if it is simplified somewhat on other cruciform brooches), its interpretation as a snake seems likely. Strictly speaking, therefore, this motif is not geometric but zoomorphic, and yet it still exists well outside the Style I repertoire.

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*Figure A2.4: S-decoration on the head-plate of a possible cruciform brooch.*

The other simple geometric motifs are quatrefoils and trefoils, found on the head-plates and termini of cruciform brooches respectively. Respectively, this is due to the rectangular and triangular fields into which the motif must fit. They are known from ten cruciform brooches, all of which again are Sub-Group 3.3 or Group 4. They do not seem to have any particular distribution, but might be seen to be concentrated in Cambridgeshire and the east Midlands, as they are not found deeper into East Anglia nor in North Lincolnshire. However, the two occurrences of the motif from the Northumbrian cemetery of Norton may suggest a wider distribution. The origins of this motif are obscure. It also occurs occasionally on wrist-clasps and great square-headed brooches. John Hines (1997a, 130) tentatively suggested it may have been derived from the more common swastika. However, given the very intentional appearance of quatrefoils and trefoils (as well as the separate occurrence of a clearly intentional swastika on **Sleaford G143**, this seems unlikely). Its origin could therefore be in Roman ornament or, alternatively, it was created again *de novo* in the 6th century. The meaning of the symbol is obviously obscure, and due to its abstract nature most likely unknowable. It may reference a floral form, or perhaps a classical artistic tradition.

The remaining geometric art is perhaps best described as 'pseudo-geometric', as most likely it was in fact derived from other ornamentation. The first of these varieties imitates the settings for glass or garnets (Figure A2.3d), and the second appears to be a mixture of the geometric forms discussed above (mostly quatrefoils) and Style I ornament (Figure A2.3c). As mentioned above, only five cruciform brooches can be positively identified as possessing inset glass or garnet. In addition to this unusual ornament, these brooches are also stylistically unique for other reasons. **Sleaford G50** and **Morning Thorpe G353 (1)** are both unique forms, most closely related to Sub-Group 4.1. Though **Sleaford G169** sits firmly in Type 4.2, it still stands out by having a differently executed foot which terminates prematurely, and is also the only gilded member of this Type. **Kenninghall I 6** is a unique Sub-Group 4.3 form, while **Hoxne 1** is perhaps the most unique cruciform brooch of all being the only one made of iron (with gold and silver inlays). The motifs shown in Figure A2.3d are most likely imitations of triangular or circular setting, executed in relief-moulded copper-alloy. As can be seen, two of these are also surrounded by Style I elements (limbs). These last two examples of diamonds surrounded by Style I are illustrative of the second category of pseudo-geometric ornament. In essence, these shapes are geometric, but unlike the plain S-motifs and quatrefoils/trefoils, they are constructed by the same principle as Style I: there is no empty space in the ornament, and any void is filled with a motif to fit that space. This *horror vacui* principle was fundamental to Style I decoration, and it is likely that these ornaments were therefore a hybrid between geometric and Style I art: the motifs of the former, and composition of the latter.

This exploration of geometric forms demonstrates their problematic nature: their origins and therefore meanings are obscure, and the fact that they are rare also adds to their inscrutability. Many also seem to imitate or derive from other forms of ornamentation (settings and Style I) and therefore represent a hybridism that is difficult to fathom. The setting of garnets into a cruciform brooch would have represented access to wealth and prestige. Imitating this in copper-alloy almost seems to serve to emphasise the opposite. We must assume, however, that it is an attempt to replicate this prestige. Geometric motifs executed with *horror vacui* are also difficult to interpret, but it may be that it was to do with the general development of Style I toward more obscure and more highly broken-up motifs, as was discussed above.

## Summary

This largely descriptive survey of technical aspects of cruciform brooch design and varieties of ornamentation not covered in Chapter 8 serves to provide some additional points that should be taken into account when considering the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic decoration discussed in Chapter 8. The first point is that the technical limitations of cruciform brooch manufacture may have influenced the form of ornamentation and its development may have therefore depended on technical innovation. The second point is that the zoomorphic and anthropomorphic decoration did not exist in isolation but was contextualised by the structuring ornament outlined above that helped to maintain an easily recognisable and authentic cruciform brooch design. The third point is that this additional decoration (and some of the more complex punch-marks and geometrical ornamentation in particular) may have possessed additional iconographic significance that communicated on a slightly different level to the Style I art that forms the basis of the discussion in Chapter 8. Precisely what this additional iconography symbolised is difficult to say without contextualising it more thoroughly in a broader range of Migration Period, and perhaps also late Roman, material culture. It is hoped that this appendix may outline some lines for further investigation.

# Appendix 3: Index of Illustrated Corpus

The corpus illustrated on Plates I-CCLIX includes all brooches that could be reliably classified at least to the Group level, which comprises about 1150 examples. Brooches that could not be classified to this level are largely fragments of head-plates and knobs, and images of all of these additional fragments can be found embedded in the accompanying digital database. The brooches are arranged in this illustrated corpus according to Type, and therefore an index is included here so that specific examples (such as those mentioned in the text) can be located with ease. For the sake of clarity, and the available space on each plate, image permissions and references are included here in the index.

Not all of the images are of a high quality. Many, if not most, images taken from the PAS database are of a poor resolution, and many are the product of poor photography. Recently, the quality of images on the PAS has increased dramatically, but it leaves a large back-catalogue of images for which even basic identification has sometimes been compromised. The corpus therefore includes a mixture of my own photography and line drawings, as well as illustrations and photography taken from existing publications and the PAS database. This non-standardised method of presentation is not ideal, but given the very large size of the corpus there was no realistic alternative. References to publications are given in the index below. In addition, the museum that granted permission to reproduce these images in this thesis is also given, according to the following list of abbreviations.

## Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| AM | Ashmolean Museum |
| AL | Almonry Museum |
| BM | British Museum |
| BuM | Buckingham Museum |
| BYM | Brewhouse Yard Museum |
| CAS | Cambridge Archaeology Store |
| CM | Charnwood Museum |

| | |
|---|---|
| CUMAA | Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology |
| DM | Derby Museum and Art Gallery |
| EM | Ely Museum |
| GCLR | Girton College Lawrence Room |
| GM | Grantham Museum |
| HM | Hertford Museum |
| HERM | Hull and East Riding Museum |
| HM | Herbert Museum and Art Gallery |
| JW | Jewry Wall Museum |
| KM | Kettering Museum |
| LC | Lincoln Collection |
| LM | Liverpool Museum |
| LMAC | Leicester Museums Archaeological Collection |
| LoM | Louth Museum |
| MM | Manchester Museum |
| NLMS | North Lincolnshire Museums Service |
| NM | Northamptonshire Museum and Art Gallery |
| OM | Orford Museum |
| OMRS | Oxford Museums Resource Centre |
| PAS | Portable Antiquities Scheme |
| PHM | Preston Hall Museum and Gardens |
| PM | Peterborough Museum |
| RCM | Rutland County Museum |
| SAS | Suffolk Archaeology Service |
| SDC | Stockwood Discovery Centre |
| SMT | Sudbury Museum Trust |
| UNMA | The University of Nottingham Museum of Archaeology |
| WB | West Berkshire Museum |
| WM | Warwickshire Museum |
| WMAG | Worcester Museum and Art Gallery |
| WSM | West Stow Museum |

# Index of Corpus

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| Barrow Upon Trent 10 (2.1.3) | XXXII | PAS |
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| Baston II 2 (3.3.1) | CLXI | PAS |
| Baston II 3 (3.3.1) | CLXI | PAS |
| Baston II 4 (1.2.2) | VI | PAS |
| Bawburgh 1 (1.2.2) | VIII | PAS |
| Beachamwell 2 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
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| Bifrons G15 (2) (Kent 1) | CCLVI | Hawkes 2000, 16, fig.7 |
| Bifrons G23 (Kent 1) | CCLVI | Hawkes 2000, 20, fig.11 |
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| Bulmer 2 (3.2.1) | CV | BM |
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| Castledyke South G74 (3.2.2) | CXX | NLMS |
| Castledyke South G115 (3.2.3) | CXXIX | NLMS |
| Castledyke South G135 (2.1.4) | XXXV | NLMS |
| Castledyke South G137 (3.2.1) | CII | NLMS |
| Castledyke South G156 (1.2.1) | V | Drinkall & Foreman 1998, 187 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cleatham 3 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | NLMS |
| Cleatham 4 (4.7) | CCLIV | NLMS |
| Cleatham 8 (2.1.1) | XIX | NLMS |
| Cleatham 9 (3.2) | CXLIX | NLMS |
| Cleatham 14 (3.2.9) | CXLV | NLMS |
| Cleatham C116 (4.7) | CCLIV | NLMS |
| Cleatham C140 (1.2) | XI | NLMS |
| Cleatham C459 (1.2.2) | X | NLMS |
| Cleatham C907 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | NLMS |
| Cleatham G9 (1.1.1) | I | after Leahy 2007, 176, fig.80 |
| Cleatham G30 (1) (3.2.1) | CI | NLMS |
| Cleatham G30 (2) (2.1.2) | XX | NLMS |
| Cleatham G30 (3) (2.1.2) | XXI | NLMS |
| Cleatham G30 (4) (3.2.1) | XCVI | NLMS |
| Cleatham G30 (5) (3.2.1) | CI | NLMS |
| Cleatham G34 (1) (3.2.6) | CXXXVIII | NLMS |
| Cleatham G34 (2) (3.2.6) | CXXXVIII | NLMS |
| Cleatham G34 (3) (3.1.1) | LXIX | NLMS |
| Cleatham G36 (2.1.1) | XIII | NLMS |
| Cleatham G41 (1) (2.1.2) | XX | NLMS |
| Cleatham G41 (2) (2.1.2) | XX | NLMS |
| Cleatham G41 (3) (2.1.3) | XXX | NLMS |
| Cleatham G46 (3.2.2) | CXXI | NLMS |
| Cleatham G62 (2.1.1) | XVIII | Leahy 2007, 198, fig.102 |
| Cley next the Sea 2 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Cliddesden 1 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
| Cliffe and Cliffe Woods 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Coddenham I 1 (2.2.4) | L | PAS |
| Coddenham I 3 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| Coddenham I 4 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Coddenham I 6 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| Coddenham VI 1 (3.2.1) | C | West 1998, 134, fig.18 |
| Coddenham VI 2 (2.2.3) | XLV | West 1998, 134, fig.18 |
| Coddenham VII 1 (1.2.2) | VI | Martin *et al* 2000, 503, fig.154 |
| Colchester 1 (4.2) | CCX | BM |
| Cold Slate Mill 1 (3.1.1) | LXII | GM |
| Collingham I 1 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Collingham I 2 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Collingham IV 1 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | Laing 2005, 84, fig.3 |
| Collingham IV 2 (1.2) | XI | Laing 2005, 84, fig.3 |
| Collingham IV 4 (3.3) | CLXXIII | Laing 2005, 87, fig.4 |
| Congham 4 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Congham 6 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Corbridge 1 (2.2.3) | XLV | Knowles & Foster 1909, 407, fig.25 |
| Corbridge 2 (2.2.2) | XLII | Knowles & Foster 1909, 407, fig.25 |
| Corringham 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | NLMS |
| Corringham 2 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | NLMS |
| Cottered 1 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| Cottingham 1 (4.2) | CCX | PAS |
| Cranwich 1 (2.1.3) | XXX | BM |
| Creeting St Mary 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Cretingham 1 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |

# D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Darlington 1 (4.3.1) | CCXI | AM |
| Darlington 2 (4.3) | CCXIX | AM |
| Darlington 3 (3.2.1) | XCV | Micket & Pocock 1976, pl.VII |

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|---|---|---|
| Darlington 4 (3.2.1) | XCIX | Micket & Pocock 1976, pl.VIII |
| Dean and Shelton 1 (3.2.3) | CXXVIII | PAS |
| Desford 1 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Dorchester G2 (1.1.1) | I | after Åberg 1926, 13, fig.12 |
| Dover 2 (2.1.1) | XIII | PAS |
| Driffield area 1 (2.1.4) | XXXIV | PAS |
| Driffield C38 G7 (3.2.9) | CXLV | HERM |
| Driffield C38 G37 (4.3.2) | CCXV | HERM |
| Driffield C44 G4 (3.2.1) | LXXIX | Mortimer 1905, pl.CVII, fig.843 |
| Driffield C44 G5 (3.2.1) | LXXX | HERM |
| Driffield C44 G8 (3.1.1) | LIX | HERM |
| Drinkstone 1 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Duffield Castle 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | DM |
| Dunbar Road 1 (3.3.1) | CLVII | JW |
| Dunham on Trent 3 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| Dunton 1 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Duston 1 (4.7.1) | CCXL | NM |

## E

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eagle and Swine 1 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | PAS |
| Easington G2 (4.5) | CCXXIX | Hamerow & Pickin 1995, 48, fig.5 |
| Easington G7 (3.2.1) | LXXXIII | Hamerow & Pickin 1995, 53, fig.9 |
| East Barkwith 1 (1.2.2) | X | PAS |
| East Kirkby 1 (3.2.3) | CXXVIII | PAS |
| East Lindsey 1 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| East Riding 1 (4.1.1) | CXCIV | PAS |
| East Rudham 2 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| East Rudham 5 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| East Rudham 7 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| East Shefford 1 (1.2.2) | VII | WB |
| East Shefford 2 (2.1.4) | XXXV | WB |
| East Tuddenham 1 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Ebberston 1 (4) | CCLV | PAS |
| Edlington 2 (4.6.2) | CCXXXIV | PAS |
| Elm 1 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| Elm 2 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Elm 5 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| Elm 8 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| Elm 9a (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| Elm 9b (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| Elm 10 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| Elsham 1 (2.2.2) | XLIII | NLMS |
| Emneth 1 (3.3) | CLXXIV | PAS |
| Emneth 2 (3.2) | CLI | PAS |
| Empingham I 1 (1.1.1) | I | Hines 1984, 378, fig.1.6 |
| Empingham II G37 (3.2.1) | XCI | JW |
| Empingham II G49A (4.4) | CCXXIII | Timby 1996, 192, fig.114 |
| Empingham II G50 (3.2.7) | CXLIII | Timby 1996, 194, fig.116 |
| Empingham II G69 (3.2.1) | XC | Timby 1996, 201, fig.123 |
| Empingham II G73 (4.6.2) | CCXXXII | Timby 1996, 204, fig.126 |
| Empingham II G81 (4.6.2) | CCXXXIII | Timby 1996, 209, fig.131 |
| Empingham II G85A (4.6.1) | CCXXX | Timby 1996, 121, fig.134 |
| Empingham II G91 (3.0.1) | LII | Timby 1996, 219, fig.141 |
| Empingham II G95 (3.1.1) | LXV | Timby 1996, 223, fig.145 |
| Empingham II G100 (4.7.1) | CCXLIV | Timby 1996, 229, fig.151 |
| Empingham II G105 (3.1.1) | LXX | Timby 1996, 229, fig.152 |
| Empingham II G129 (4.4) | CCXXIV | JW |

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|---|---|---|
| Eriswell 1 (3.1.1) | LXXIV | West 1998, 140, fig.24 |
| Eriswell 2 (3.4.4) | CLXXXII | West 1998, 141, fig.25 |
| Eriswell 3 (3.4.4) | CLXXXII | West 1998, 141, fig.25 |
| Eriswell G9 (3.3.1) | CLV | WSM |
| Eriswell G22 (3.2.1) | LXXXVI | WSM |
| Eriswell G28 (2.1.1) | XV | WSM |
| Eriswell G33 (3.2) | CLII | WSM |
| Exning 1 (3.2.7) | CXLIII | WSM |
| Exning 2 (3.2.5) | CXXXV | CUMAA |
| Exning 3 (3.2.5) | CXXXVII | CUMAA |
| Exning 4 (3.1.1) | LXII | CUMAA |
| Exning 5 (2.2.4) | L | CUMAA |
| Exning 6 (4.4) | CCXXVI | CUMAA |
| Eye I 1 (1.2.2) | IX | SAS |
| Eye I 2 (1.2.2) | VIII | SAS |
| Eye I 3 (1.2.2) | VIII | SAS |
| Eye I 4 (1.2.1) | V | SAS |
| Eye II 1 (3.4) | CLXXXV | PAS |
| Eye II 5 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| Eye II 6 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| Eye II 7 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| Eye II 8 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Eye II 10 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |

# F

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Falkenham 1 (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | PAS |
| Falkenham 2 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| Falkenham 3 (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | PAS |
| Felixstowe 1 (2.1.2) | XXIV | West 1998, 162, fig.45 |
| Felixstowe 2 (4.1.2) | CXCVII | West 1998, 162, fig.45 |
| Field Dalling 3 (2) | LI | PAS |
| Finningham 2 (3.2.5) | CXXXVII | PAS |
| Finningham 3 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Fleam Dyke 1 (3.2.1) | LXXXVIII | CUMAA |
| Fledborough 1 (3.2) | CLI | PAS |
| Flitcham 1 (2.1.1) | XIX | PAS |
| Flixborough 1 (3.2.9) | CXLV | NLMS |
| Flixborough 2 (3.2.1) | LXXXIII | NLMS |
| Flixton 1 (3.4) | CLXXXV | SAS |
| Flixton 2 (1.2) | XI | SAS |
| Flixton G4 (1) (2.2.3) | XLVIII | SAS |
| Flixton G4 (2) (2.2.3) | XLVIII | SAS |
| Folkingham 1 (3.2.10) | CXLVI | PAS |
| Folkingham 2 (2.1) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Folkingham 3 (3.2.1) | LXXX | PAS |
| Folkingham 4 (4.7.1) | CCXLVII | PAS |
| Fonaby 1 (3.5) | CLXXXVII | Cook 1981, 52, fig.20 |
| Fonaby 2 (3.2) | CL | NLMS |
| Fonaby 3 (4.1.3) | CCIV | Cook 1981, 53, fig.21 |
| Fonaby 4 (4.1.3) | CCV | Cook 1981, 53, fig.21 |
| Fonaby 5 (3.1.1) | LXI | Cook 1981, 56, fig.22 |
| Fonaby 6 (3.3.1) | CLVI | Cook 1981, 56, fig.22 |
| Fonaby 7 (2.2.3) | XLVI | NLMS |
| Fonaby G23 (3.2.1) | CIV | Cook 1981, 25, fig.7 |
| Fonaby G28 (Kent 1) | CCLVI | NLMS |
| Fonaby G31 (3.2) | CLII | Cook 1981, 31, fig.10 |
| Fonaby G32 (3.4.1) | CLXXV | NLMS |

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|---|---|---|
| Fonaby G35 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | NLMS |
| Fonaby G38 (4.3.1) | CCXII | Cook 1981, 37, fig.13 |
| Fonaby G43 (1) (3.2.1) | CIX | NLMS |
| Fonaby G43 (2) (3.2.6) | CXL | NLMS |
| Ford 3 (3.5) | CLXXXVII | PAS |
| Fordham 2 (3.3) | CLXXIII | PAS |
| Fordham 3 (3.4) | CLXXXV | PAS |
| Fordham 4 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Foulsham 1 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| Foulsham 2 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Fransham 1 (1.2) | XII | PAS |
| Fransham 2 (2.1.2) | XXVII | PAS |
| Fransham 3 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Fransham 4 (4.7) | CCLIV | PAS |
| Fransham 5 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
| Fransham 6 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Freckenham 7 (2) | LI | PAS |
| Freckenham 9 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Freckenham 10 (2.2.4) | L | PAS |
| Freckenham 11 (3.4.4) | CLXXXIII | PAS |
| Freckenham 12 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Freckenham 13 (3.2) | CXLIX | PAS |
| Freckenham 14 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Fring 1 (1.2.2) | VI | Gurney 1993, 518, fig.2 |
| Friston 3 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |

# G

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ganton Wold 1 (3.2) | XCLIX | BM |
| Ganton Wold 2 (3.4.2) | CLXXVII | BM |
| Ganton Wold 3 (2.1.3) | XXXI | BM |
| Gayton 2 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Gayton le Marsh 1 (3.2) | CLII | PAS |
| Gedgrave 1 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | OM |
| Gilton 1 (import) | CCLIX | LM |
| Girton 1 (3.3.1) | CLVI | CUMAA |
| Girton 2 (2.1.1) | XVIII | GCLR |
| Girton 3 (3.3.1) | CLX | Åberg 1926, 78, fig.47 |
| Girton G2 (2.2.3) | XLVIII | GCLR |
| Girton G7 (1) (2.1.1) | XIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G7 (2) (2.1.1) | XIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G13 (3.4.2) | CLXXVIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G33 (1) (3.2.3) | CXXVIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G33 (2) (2.2.2) | XLIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G39 (1) (3.0.2) | LIII | CUMAA |
| Girton G39 (2) (3.0.2) | LII | CUMAA |
| Gislingham 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Glaston 1 (2.2.3) | XLVII | RCM |
| Glaston G2 (3.1.1) | LXXII | RCM |
| Glaston G7 (1.1.2) | II | RCM |
| Glaston G9 (3.4.2) | CLXXVIII | RCM |
| Glaston G11 (1.2.2) | VII | RCM |
| Glen Parva G1 (1) (2) | LI | Åberg 1926, 35, fig.51 |
| Glentham 1 (3.2.2) | CXVI | LC |
| Glentham 2 (1.1.2) | II | LC |
| Goodmanham 1 (3.2.1) | XCV | BM |
| Great Barton 3 (3.4.3) | CLXXX | PAS |
| Great Bealings 1 (4.1.3) | CCIV | PAS |

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|---|---|---|
| Great Chesterford 1 (3.2.5) | CXXXIV | LM |
| Great Chesterford G20 (3.4.2) | CLXXVII | BM |
| Great Dunham 1 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| Great Easton 1 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Great Finborough 1 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Great Mongeham 1 (1) | IV | PAS |
| Great Mongeham 4 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| Greetwell 1 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Gretton 1 (3.4.4) | CLXXXIII | RCM |
| Grimston 1 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Grimston 2 (3.3.1) | CLV | PAS |
| Grimston 3 (3.3.1) | CLV | PAS |
| Grimston 4 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Gunthorpe 2 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |

# H

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Halling 1 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | PAS |
| Happisburgh 1 (4.7) | CCLIV | PAS |
| Hardingham 1 (2.1.1) | XIX | PAS |
| Hardingham 2 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| Harmston 1 (2.1.3) | XXIX | PAS |
| Harper's Brook 1 (3.3.2) | CLXXI | KM |
| Haslingfield 1 (3.4.1) | CLXXV | CUMAA |
| Haslingfield 2 (3.2.3) | CXXVI | CUMAA |
| Haslingfield 3 (4.2) | CCVIII | BM |
| Haslingfield 4 (3.1.1) | LXII | BM |
| Haslingfield 5 (3.1.1) | LXII | BM |
| Haslingfield 6 (2.1.1) | XVI | BM |
| Haslingfield 7 (2.2.2) | XLIII | AM |
| Haslingfield 8 (4.1.1) | CXCIII | AM |
| Haslingfield 9 (3.4.4) | CLXXXI | AM |
| Haslingfield 11 (4.7.2) | CCLIII | Hines 1997a, pl.80 |
| Hatton I 1 (2.2.2) | XLII | LC |
| Hatton II 1 (3.2) | CXLIX | PAS |
| Heacham 1 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Heacham 2 (3.3.1) | CLXVI | PAS |
| Heacham 3 (3.1.1) | LXXV | PAS |
| Headbourne Worthy 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Headbourne Worthy 2 (1.2.2) | X | PAS |
| Healing 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Healing 2 (3.1.1) | LXXV | PAS |
| Heckington 1 (3.2) | CL | PAS |
| Hemingstone I 1 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Hemingstone II 1 (4.7.1) | CCL | Martin *et al* 1998, 214, fig.52 |
| Hemingstone II 2 (2.2.3) | XLIX | Martin *et al* 1998, 214, fig.52 |
| Hemswell 1 (3.2.2) | CXVIII | PAS |
| Hemswell 2 (3.2.2) | CXVIII | PAS |
| Hemswell 3 (3.1.1) | LXIV | PAS |
| Hevingham 1 (3.3) | CLXXIV | PAS |
| Hevingham 2 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Hibaldstow III 1 (3.1.2 or 3.2.2) | CXXIII | NLMS |
| Hindringham 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Hob Hill1 (4.7.1) | CCXLVIII | Gallagher 1987, 10, fig.2 |
| Hockworld cum Wilton I 1 (1.1.2) | II | Hines 1984, 377, fig.1 |
| Holdenby G4 (4.7.2) | CCLIII | Hines 1997a, pl.79 |
| Hollingbourne 1 (3.4) | CLXXXV | PAS |
| Holme 1 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |

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|---|---|---|
| Holme Hale 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Holme Pierrepont 1 (3.1.1) | LXXV | BM |
| Holme Pierrepont 2 (3.3) | CLXXIII | BM |
| Holme Pierrepont 3 (3.3.1) | CLIX | BM |
| Holme Pierrepont 4 (3.3.1) | CLIX | BM |
| Holme Pierrepont 5 (3.2.1) | XCVII | BM |
| Holme Pierrepont 7 (2.2.2) | XLII | BM |
| Holywell Row G16 (3.3.1) | CLXII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G21 (3.3.2) | CLXXII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G22 (3.1.1) | LVII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G37 (3.2) | CLI | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G48 (1) (2.1.2) | XXVI | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G48 (2) (2.2.2) | XLI | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G48 (3) (2.2.2) | XLI | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G48 (4) (2.1.2) | XXIII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G58 (3.3.1) | CLXII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G79 (1) (3.3.1) | CLX | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G79 (2) (2.1.4) | XXXVI | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G79 (3) (3.1.1) | LIX | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G99 (1) (3.2.1) | LXXVII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G99 (2) (3.2.1) | LXXVII | CUMAA |
| Holywell Row G99 (3) (3.2.3) | CXXIV | CUMAA |
| Honington 1 (3.2.1) | XCVII | HM |
| Horham 2 (1.1.2) | II | PAS |
| Hornsea G1 (3.2.4) | CXXX | HERM |
| Hornsea G3 (4.3.2) | CCXVII | HERM |
| Hornsea G9 (1) (3.2.1) | CVI | HERM |
| Hornsea G10 (2.2.4) | L | HERM |
| Howell 1 (1.1) | IV | NLMS |
| Howell 2 (3.4.2) | CLXXIX | NLMS |
| Howletts 1 (Kent 1) | CCLVI | BM |
| Howletts 2 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | BM |
| Howletts 3 (3.1.1) | LVII | BM |
| Howletts 4 (import) | CCLIX | BM |
| Howletts G1 (1) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | BM |
| Howletts G1 (2) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | BM |
| Hoxne 1 (3.5) | CLXXXIX | BM |

# I

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Icklingham 1 (3.1.1) | LXVI | AM |
| Icklingham 2 (2.1.4) | XXXV | AM |
| Icklingham 3 (3.2.5) | CXXXVII | AM |
| Icklingham 4 (2.2.3) | XLVIII | AM |
| Icklingham 5 (2.1.4) | XXXVI | BM |
| Icklingham 6 (4.1.2) | CXCVI | AM |
| Icklingham 7 (3.2.5) | CXXXIII | West 1998, 171, fig.54 |
| Icklingham 8 (3.1.1) | LXX | West 1998, 171, fig.54 |
| Icklingham 9 (4.1.1) | CXCV | West 1998, 174, fig.56 |
| Illington 1 (2.2.2) | XLII | Davison *et al* 1993, 79, fig.38 |
| Ipswich 1 (4.7.2) | CCLII | Hines 1997a, pl.99 |
| Islip I 1 (4.4) | CCXXVIII | Leeds 1941, pl.LI |
| Islip I 2 (3.2.1) | CX | Leeds 1941, pl.L |
| Islip I 3 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | Åberg 1926, 37, fig.56 |
| Islip II 1 (2.1.2) | XXIV | PAS |
| Ixworth I 1 (3.1.2) | LXXVI | BM |
| Ixworth I 2 (3.1.1) | LVIII | AM |
| Ixworth I 3 (1.1.2) | II | AM |

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|---|---|---|
| Ixworth I 4 (3) | CXC | West 1998, 219, fig.101 |
| Ixworth I 5 (3.1.1) | LXXV | West 1998, 218, fig.100 |

# K

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Keelby 1 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Keelby 4 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| Keelby 5 (2.2) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Kempston 1 (4.7.2) | CCLI | CUMAA |
| Kempston 2 (2.2.4) | L | BM |
| Kempston 3 (1.1.1) | I | Reichstein 1975, pl.118 |
| Kenninghall I 1 (3.2.1) | LXXXII | BM |
| Kenninghall I 2 (3.2.1) | CIX | AM |
| Kenninghall I 3 (3.2) | CXLIX | AM |
| Kenninghall I 4 (2.1.2) | XXV | AM |
| Kenninghall I 5 (4.1.2) | CXCVI | AM |
| Kenninghall I 6 (4.3) | CCXIX | Leeds 1949, pl.130 |
| Kenninghall II 1 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Kibworth Beauchamp 1 (2.1.3) | XXIX | PAS |
| Kilham I 1 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Kilham III 1 (3.2.2) | CXX | Schetelig 1906, 105, fig.126 |
| King's Field Faversham 1 (2.2.4) | L | BM |
| Kingston 1 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Kingston 2 (Kent 1) | CCLVI | PAS |
| Kingston 3 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | PAS |
| Kirby Cane 1 (2.1.1) | XIII | Penn & Ashley 2003, 311, fig.4 |
| Kirby Cane 2 (2.1.2) | XXII | Penn & Ashley 2003, 311, fig.4 |
| Kirby Cane 3 (3.4) | CLXXXV | Penn & Ashley 2003, 311, fig.4 |
| Kirby Cane 4 (3.0.1) | LII | Penn & Ashley 2003, 311, fig.4 |
| Kirby Cane 5 (1.1.2) | II | Penn & Ashley 2003, 313, fig.6 |

# L

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|---|---|---|
| Laceby 1 (4.4) | CCXX | LC |
| Laceby 2 (3.2) | CL | Thompson 1956, pl.XI |
| Laceby 3 (4.1.1) | CXCIV | Thompson 1956, pl.XI |
| Lackford C48,2282 (2) (1.2) | XI | Lethbridge 1951, 24, fig.2 |
| Lackford C50,71 (1.2.2) | VII | Lethbridge 1951, 36, fig.14 |
| Lackford C50,114A (1.2.1) | V | Lethbridge 1951, 44, fig.22 |
| Lackford C50,127 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | Lethbridge 1951, 36, fig.14 |
| Lakenheath 1 (3.1.1) | LXX | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 2 (2.2.2) | XLI | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 3 (2.2.2) | XLI | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 4 (3.3.1) | CLVIII | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 5 (3.2.1) | LXXXVII | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 6 (3.4.2) | CLXXVII | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 7 (3.2.3) | CXXIV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 8 (3.4.2) | CLXXIX | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 9 (3.1.1) | LXIV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 10 (3.2.4) | CXXX | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 11 (3.1.1) | LCV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 12 (3.2.1) | CIV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 13 (3.3.1) | CLXIV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 14 (3.0.2) | LII | BM |
| Lakenheath 15 (2.1.1) | XVI | West 1998, 231, fig.113 |
| Lakenheath 16 (3.4.3) | CLXXX | West 1998, 232, fig.114 |
| Lakenheath 17 (3.0.2) | LV | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 18 (3.5) | CLXXXVIII | West 1998, 226, fig.108 |

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|---|---|---|
| Lakenheath 19 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | CUMAA |
| Lakenheath 20 (2.2.2) | XLIV | Åberg 1926, 37, fig.58 |
| Langford 1 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Langham 1 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| Laughton 1 (4.4) | CCXXVII | NLMS |
| Lenton 1 (3.1.2 or 3.2.2) | CXXIII | PAS |
| Lenton Keisby and Osgodby 1 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
| Lenton Keisby and Osgodby 4 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| Lingwood and Burlingham 1 (1.2.2) | XII | PAS |
| Linton Heath 1 (4.6.1) | CCXXX | Leeds 1955, pl.XXIII |
| Linwood 1 (2.1) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Little Dunham 1 (1.1.1) | I | PAS |
| Little Waldringfield 1 (1.2.2) | VI | PAS |
| Little Wilbraham 1 (3.2.8) | CXLIV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham 2 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham 3 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham 4 (2.2.3) | XLVII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham 5 (4.7.2) | CCLI | Hines 1997a, pl.80 |
| Little Wilbraham G6 (3.1.1) | LXIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G31 (1) (2.1.2) | XXIV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G31 (2) (2.1.2) | XXV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G32 (3.1.1) | LXXI | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G40 (1) (3.0.2) | LV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G40 (2) (3.2.5) | CXXXV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G47 (2.2.3) | XLVII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G73 (1) (3.4.1) | CLXXV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G73 (2) (2.1.2) | XXIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G79 (3.2.4) | CXXXI | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G87 (3.2.4) | CXXIX | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G95 (1) (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G95 (2) (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G95 (3) (3.2.2) | CXXII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G105 (1) (4.1.1) | CXCIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G105 (2) (4.1.1) | CXCIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G111 (3) | CXCII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G116 (3.2.1) | XCVIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G128 (2.2.4) | L | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G143 (2.1.3) | XXIX | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G168 (3.2.5) | CXXXV | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G171 (1) (3.2.1) | CVIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G171 (2) (3.3.1) | CLXIII | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G173-4 (1) (2.2.2) | XL | CUMAA |
| Little Wilbraham G173-4 (2) (3.4.2) | CLXXVIII | CUMAA |
| Londesborough G7 (3.4.2) | CLXXVIII | Swanton 1966, 274, fig.6 |
| Londesborough G9 (1) (3.2.4) | CXXX | HERM |
| Londesborough G9 (2) (3.2.1) | LXXXV | HERM |
| Londesborough G9 (3) (3.2.1) | LXXXV | HERM |
| Londesborough G10 (3.2.4) | CXXIX | HERM |
| Long Marston 1 (3.2.1) | CX | PAS |
| Longbridge 1 (4.7.1) | CCXLVI | BM |
| Louth 1 (3.2.6) | CXXXIX | LoM |
| Loveden Hill 1 (4.1.1) | CXCV | BM |
| Lyminge I G1 (2.2.3) | XLVII | BM |
| Lyminge II 1 (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | PAS |

# M

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|---|---|---|
| Marham 1 (3.3) | CLXXIV | PAS |
| Market Overton 1 (4.2) | CCVIII | RCM |
| Market Overton 2 (4.4) | CCXXIV | RCM |
| Market Overton 3 (4.7.1) | CCXLI | RCM |
| Market Overton 4 (4.7.1) | CCXXXVIII | RCM |
| Market Overton 5 (4.2) | CCX | RCM |
| Market Rasen 1 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Market Weighton area 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Marsh Chapel 1 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| Mattishall 5 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | XCII | PAS |
| Mattishall 6 (1.2) | XII | PAS |
| Mautby 1 (4.2) | CCX | PAS |
| Mendham 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Mendham 2 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| Mendham 3 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| Mickfield 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 1 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 2 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 3 (1.2) | XII | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 4 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 6 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 7 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Middle Rasen 8 (2.1.1) | XVI | PAS |
| Mildenhall I 1 (3.1.2) | LXXVI | BM |
| Mildenhall I 2 (2.2.3) | XLVIII | West 1998, 233, fig.115 |
| Mildenhall I 3 (2.2.2) | XLI | West 1998, 233, fig.115 |
| Mildenhall I 4 (3.1.1) | LXXII | West 1998, 233, fig.115 |
| Mildenhall I 5 (1.1.1) | I | Reichstein 1975, pl.75 |
| Mildenhall II 1 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | PAS |
| Millgate C217 (1.2) | XII | Kinsley 1989, 176, fig.89 |
| Milton-next-Sittingbourne 1 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | Åberg 1926, 31, fig.40 |
| Milton-next-Sittingbourne 2 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | Åberg 1926, 31, fig.41 |
| Miningsby 1 (1.1.2) | II | PAS |
| Morning Thorpe C318 (2.2.3) | XLIX | Green *et al* 1987, 302, fig.399 |
| Morning Thorpe G16 (4.4) | CCXXI | Green *et al* 1987, 200, fig.297 |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (1) (2.1.2) | XXIII | Green *et al* 1987, 208, fig.305 |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (2) (2.1.2) | XXIV | Green *et al* 1987, 208, fig.305 |
| Morning Thorpe G30 (3) (3.1.1) | LXIX | Green *et al* 1987, 209, fig.306 |
| Morning Thorpe G80 (3.2.3) | CXXV | Green *et al* 1987, 224, fig.321 |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (1) (2.1.1) | XIV | Green *et al* 1987, 226, fig.323 |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (2) (2.1.1) | XIV | Green *et al* 1987, 226, fig.323 |
| Morning Thorpe G90 (3) (2.1.2) | XXIV | Green *et al* 1987, 226, fig.323 |
| Morning Thorpe G91 (3.2.4) | CXXXII | Green *et al* 1987, 228, fig.325 |
| Morning Thorpe G96 (3.2.1) | XCVIII | Green *et al* 1987, 230, fig.327 |
| Morning Thorpe G97 (2.2.3) | XLV | Green *et al* 1987, 233, fig.330 |
| Morning Thorpe G129A (3.2.1) | XCIX | Green *et al* 1987, 242, fig.339 |
| Morning Thorpe G131 (3.2.5) | CXXXVI | Green *et al* 1987, 243, fig.340 |
| Morning Thorpe G133 (3.3.2) | CLXX | Green *et al* 1987, 245, fig.342 |
| Morning Thorpe G160 (3.2) | CXLIX | Green *et al* 1987, 254, fig.351 |
| Morning Thorpe G208 (3.2.1) | LXXXVIII | Green *et al* 1987, 263, fig.360 |
| Morning Thorpe G209 (3.2.2) | CXXII | Green *et al* 1987, 265, fig.362 |
| Morning Thorpe G253 (3.2.1) | CIV | Green *et al* 1987, 283, fig.380 |
| Morning Thorpe G346 (2.1.1) | XIV | Green *et al* 1987, 314, fig.411 |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (1) (4.1.1) | CXCIV | Green *et al* 1987, 318, fig.415 |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (2) (2.2.2) | XL | Green *et al* 1987, 318, fig.415 |
| Morning Thorpe G353 (3) (2.2.2) | XL | Green *et al* 1987, 318, fig.415 |

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| Morning Thorpe G358 (3.3.1) | CLXVII | Green *et al* 1987, 320, fig.417 |
| Morning Thorpe G362 (2.1.1) | XIV | Green *et al* 1987, 327, fig.424 |
| Morning Thorpe G370 (3.1.1) | LXXIII | Green *et al* 1987, 332, fig.429 |
| Morning Thorpe G371 (3.1.1) | LXVI | Green *et al* 1987, 334, fig.431 |
| Morning Thorpe G393 (3.4) | CLXXXV | Green *et al* 1987, 349, fig.446 |
| Morning Thorpe G396 (3.0.2) | LV | Green *et al* 1987, 351, fig.448 |
| Morning Thorpe G397 (3.2) | CXLIX | Green *et al* 1987, 352, fig.449 |
| Morton 1 (4.1.2) | CC | PAS |
| Morton on the Hill 2 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Morton on the Hill 4 (4.7.1) | CCL | PAS |
| Mucking I G92 (1) (3.2.4) | CXXXI | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 355, fig.187 |
| Mucking I G92 (2) (3.2.4) | CXXXI | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 355, fig.187 |
| Mucking II G825a (1) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 141, fig.74 |
| Mucking II G825a (2) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 141, fig.74 |
| Mucking II G878 (1) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 168, fig.87 |
| Mucking II G878 (2) (Kent 2) | CCLVIII | Hirst & Clarke 2009, 168, fig.87 |
| Mulbarton 1 (2.1) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Mutford 1 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |

# N

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nacton 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Nassington GB (3.3.2) | CLXIX | Leeds & Atkinson 1944, pl.XXVII |
| Nassington G13 (1) (2.1.1) | XIX | CUMAA |
| Nassington G13 (2) (3.3.2) | CLXVIII | CUMAA |
| Nassington G14 (3) | CXCII | CUMAA |
| Nassington G17 (1.1.1) | I | Leeds & Atkinson 1944, pl.XXV |
| Nassington G28 (1) (3.2.1) | LXXVIII | CUMAA |
| Nassington G28 (2) (3.3.1) | CLXVII | CUMAA |
| Nassington G28 (3) (3.3.2) | CLXVIII | CUMAA |
| Nassington G31 (3.3.1) | CLXIII | PM |
| Nassington G32 (3.5) | CLXXXVIII | Leeds & Atkinson 1944, pl.XXVII |
| Navenby 1 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | PAS |
| Near Bridlington 2 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Near the Nunnery 2 (3.2.4) | CXXX | PAS |
| Newnham Croft 1 (4.2) | CCVI | CUMAA |
| Newnham Croft 2 (4.2) | CCVI | CUMAA |
| Newnham Croft 3 (3.2.5) | CXXXIV | CUMAA |
| Newnham Croft 4 (3.2.5) | CXXXIII | Åberg 1926, 47, fig.79 |
| Newton and Haceby 3 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Newton Flotman 2 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Northrepps 1 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| Northrepps 2 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| North East Lincolnshire 1 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | PAS |
| North Ferriby 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| North Hykeham 2 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| North Kelsey 1 (1.1.1) | I | PAS |
| North Kesteven 2 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | PAS |
| North Kesteven 3 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| North Kesteven 9 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| North Lincolnshire 1 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| North Lincolnshire 2 (3.2.1) | LXXXIII | PAS |
| North Luffenham 1 (3.1.1) | LXV | RCM |
| North Luffenham 2 (3.2.1) | LXXXVI | RCM |
| North Luffenham 3 (2.1.3) | XXXI | RCM |
| North Luffenham 4 (2.1.3) | XXXI | RCM |
| North Luffenham 5 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | RCM |
| North Luffenham 6 (3.2.1) | C | RCM |

North Luffenham 7 (4.7.1)　　　　　　CCXXXVI　　RCM
North Notts II 7 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1)　　　CXII　　　　PAS
North Notts V 2 (1.2)　　　　　　　　XI　　　　　PAS
North of Ipswich 1 (4.7.1)　　　　　　CCL　　　　PAS
North Thoreseby 1 (2.2.3)　　　　　　XLVIX　　　PAS
North West Essex I 1 (4.6)　　　　　　CCXXXI　　PAS
North West Essex II 1 (4.7)　　　　　　CCLIV　　　PAS
Northorpe 1 (4.1.1)　　　　　　　　　CXCV　　　PAS
Northwold 1 (3.2.1)　　　　　　　　　LXXXVI　　BM
Norton 1 (3.2)　　　　　　　　　　　CXLVII　　PHM
Norton G22 (4.3.1)　　　　　　　　　CCXIII　　　PHM
Norton G30 (4.5)　　　　　　　　　　CCXXVIII　PHM
Norton G57 (4.3.2)　　　　　　　　　CCXVIII　　Sherlock & Welch 1992, 160
Norton G61 (1) (4.3.2)　　　　　　　CCXIV　　　PHM
Norton G61 (2) (4.3.2)　　　　　　　CCXVIII　　PHM
Norton G63 (3.2.10)　　　　　　　　CXLVI　　　PHM
Norton G77 (4.3.2)　　　　　　　　　CCXVIII　　Sherlock & Welch 1992, 175
Norton G84 (4.4)　　　　　　　　　　CCXXV　　PHM
Norton G96 (3.2.2)　　　　　　　　　CXV　　　　PHM
Norton G102 (3.2.1)　　　　　　　　LXXXIV　　PHM
Norton le Clay 1 (4.3.2)　　　　　　　CCXVIII　　PAS
Nuneaton 2 (4.1.2)　　　　　　　　　CCII　　　　PAS

# O

Oadby 1 (3.2.1)　　　　　　　　　　CVIII　　　　Hines 1984, 411, pl.5
Oakington G1 (3.1.1)　　　　　　　　LXI　　　　CAS
Oakington G10 (3.1.1)　　　　　　　LXVII　　　CAS
Oakington G20 (2.1.2)　　　　　　　XXVI　　　　CAS
Osbaston 1 (4.7.1)　　　　　　　　　CCL　　　　PAS
Osbournby 1 (4.1.1)　　　　　　　　CXCV　　　PAS
Osbournby 2 (3.4.4)　　　　　　　　CLXXXIII　PAS
Osbournby 3 (2.2.3)　　　　　　　　XLV　　　　PAS
Osgodby 2 (4.4)　　　　　　　　　　CCXXVII　　PAS
Owersby 1 (2.2.1)　　　　　　　　　XXXIX　　　LC
Owston Ferry 1 (3.2.9)　　　　　　　CXLV　　　PAS
Oxborough 1 (2.1)　　　　　　　　　XXXVIII　　Penn 1998, 14, fig.11
Oxborough 2 (1.2)　　　　　　　　　XI　　　　　Penn 1998, 14, fig.11
Oxborough 7 (3.1 or 3.2)　　　　　　CLIV　　　Penn 1998, 14, fig.11
Oxborough 9 (4.4)　　　　　　　　　CCXXVII　　Penn 1998, 14, fig.11

# P

Pakenham 1 (1.2.2)　　　　　　　　　VII　　　　West 1998, 237, fig.119
Palgrave 1 (2.1.1)　　　　　　　　　XVI　　　　PAS
Palgrave 2 (3.4.1)　　　　　　　　　CLXXVI　　PAS
Palgrave 3 (3.5)　　　　　　　　　　CLXXXVII　PAS
Palgrave 6 (2.2.3)　　　　　　　　　XLIX　　　PAS
Partney 1 (4.1.3)　　　　　　　　　　CCIII　　　LC
Partney 2 (3.2.3)　　　　　　　　　　CXXVI　　　LC
Playford 1 (3.4.4)　　　　　　　　　CLXXXIII　West 1998, 241, fig.123
Postwick 1 (4.6)　　　　　　　　　　CCXXXI　　PAS
Pottersbury 1 (2.2.2)　　　　　　　　XLIII　　　PAS
Preston St Mary II 1 (1.1)　　　　　　IV　　　　　Martin *et al* 2001, fig.17
Probably near the Church 1 (4.1.1)　　CXCV　　　PAS

# Q

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|---|---|---|
| Quarrington G15 (3.2.1) | XCIV | Dickinson 2004, 40, fig.10 |
| Quidenham 2 (2.1.1) | XIX | PAS |
| Quidenham 8 (2.1.1) | XVI | PAS |

# R

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rampton 1 (3.2) | CLI | PAS |
| Rampton 3 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| Rampton 4 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| Rampton 5 (4.6.1) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Rampton 6 (3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| Rampton 9 (4.7) | CCLIV | PAS |
| Rampton 10 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Reepham 1 (3.2.7) | CXLII | PAS |
| Repton 1 (4.7) | CCLIV | PAS |
| Revesby 1 (3.4.2) | CLXXIX | PAS |
| Ringstead 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Ripple 1 (1.2) | XII | PAS |
| Roecliffe 1 (3.1.2 or 3.2.2) | CXXIII | PAS |
| Rothley 1 (4.7.1) | CCXLII | CM |
| Rothley 2 (2.1.4) | XXXVI | CM |
| Rothley 3 (4.7.2) | CCLII | Read & Smith 1907, 221 |
| Rothwell 1 (2.2.4) | L | AM |
| Rothwell 2 (2.2.4) | L | AM |
| Roudham 1 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Roxby cum Risby 2 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Roxwell 1 (4.4) | CCXXVII | PAS |
| Roydon 1 (2.1.1) | XVI | PAS |
| Roydon 2 (3.2.7) | CXLII | PAS |
| Rudston 1 (1.2.2) | VII | BM |
| Rudston 2 (1.2.2) | VII | BM |
| Runcton Holme 1 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Runhall 1 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Rushbrooke with Rougham 1 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Ruskington 1 (3.2.1) | LXXIX | LC |
| Ruskington 2 (4.4) | CCXXII | LC |
| Ruskington 3 (4.2) | CCIX | LC |
| Ruskington 4 (3.2.6) | CXL | LC |
| Ruskington 5 (3.2.2) | CXVI | LC |
| Ruskington 6 (3.2.1) | CXI | LC |
| Ruskington 7 (3.0.2) | LV | LC |
| Ruskington 8 (3.2.2) | CXVII | LC |
| Ruskington G1 (3.1.1) | LXVIII | LC |
| Ruskington II 2 (3.2.5) | CXXXVII | PAS |

# S

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sancton 1 (2.1.4) | XXXIV | AM |
| Sancton 2 (3.2.1) | CIII | AM |
| Sandy 1 (4.4) | CCXXVI | PAS |
| Sarre G97 (Kentish 1) | CCLVI | Åberg 1926, 30, fig.35 |
| Saxby 1 (3.1.1) | LXVIII | LMAC |
| Saxby 2 (3.1.1) | LXVIII | LMAC |
| Saxham Little 1 (3.4.2) | CLXXIX | West 1998, 243, fig.124 |
| Saxham Little 2 (2.2.3) | XLIX | West 1998, 243, fig.124 |
| Scawby 1 (4.4) | CCXXVII | NLMS |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seagrave 1 (3.2.1) | XCIV | BM |
| Searby 1 (3.2.1) | LXXXI | LC |
| Sedgeford 1 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Sedgeford 2 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Sedgeford 3 (2.2) | LI | PAS |
| Sewerby G8 (3.1.1) | LXIII | Hirst 1985, 121, fig.34 |
| Sewerby G12 (1) (3.4.4) | CLXXXI | Hirst 1985, 123, fig.36 |
| Sewerby G12 (2) (3.4.4) | CLXXXI | Hirst 1985, 123, fig.36 |
| Sewerby G12 (3) (2.1.1) | XIX | Hirst 1985, 123, fig.36 |
| Sewerby G15 (3.2.3) | CXXV | Hirst 1985, 124, fig.37 |
| Sewerby G28 (3.2.1) | XCIII | Hirst 1985, 129, fig.42 |
| Sewerby G35 (3.1.1) | LXIII | Hirst 1985, 131, fig.44 |
| Sewerby G49 (4.3.2) | CCXVI | Hirst 1985, 139, fig.52 |
| Sewerby G57 (3.2.1) | C | Hirst 1985, 145, fig.59 |
| Sheepy 3 (3.2) | CLI | PAS |
| Sheepy 4 (3.3.1) | CLXVI | PAS |
| Sheffield's Hill G1 (1) (3.2.1) | LXXXII | NLMS |
| Sheffield's Hill G1 (2) (3.2.1) | LXXXII | NLMS |
| Sheffield's Hill G1 (3) (3.2.6) | CXXXIX | NLMS |
| Sheffield's Hill G108 (2.1.4) | XXXV | NLMS |
| Shelley 1 (2.2) | LI | BM |
| Shorewell 1 (1.2) | XI | BM |
| Shorewell 2 (1.1) | IV | BM |
| Shotesham 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Sibsey 1 (4.4) | CCXXVII | NLMS |
| Sibton 1 (4.6.1) | CCXXXI | West 1998, 244, fig.126 |
| Sleaford 1 (3.4.1) | CLXXV | BM |
| Sleaford G13 (1) (3.1.1) | LX | BM |
| Sleaford G49 (3.2.6) | CXLI | BM |
| Sleaford G50 (4) | CCLV | BM |
| Sleaford G66 (1.2.2) | VIII | BM |
| Sleaford G79 (3.2.1) | LXXVII | BM |
| Sleaford G80 (3.2.1) | XC | BM |
| Sleaford G86 (4.4) | CCXX | BM |
| Sleaford G116 (4.4) | CCXXI | BM |
| Sleaford G123 (3.4.1) | CLXXV | BM |
| Sleaford G145 (4.4) | CCXXII | BM |
| Sleaford G155 (2.2.2) | XLII | BM |
| Sleaford G158 (3.2.1) | CX | BM |
| Sleaford G169 (4.2) | CCVII | BM |
| Sleaford G182 (1) (2.2.3) | XLVI | BM |
| Sleaford G182 (2) (2.2.3) | XLVIII | BM |
| Sleaford G189 (2.1.2) | XXII | BM |
| Sleaford G205 (1) (2.2.3) | XLVII | BM |
| Sleaford G205 (2) (2.2.3) | XLVII | BM |
| Sleaford G223 (3.4.2) | CLXXVII | BM |
| Sleaford G233 (3.2.1) | XCII | BM |
| Sleaford II 1 (3.1.1) | LXI | LC |
| Sleaford III 2 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| Sleaford III 4 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Sleaford III 5 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Snainton 1 (1.2.2) | X | PAS |
| Snape G10 (1) (2.1.2) | XXVII | SAS |
| Snape G10 (2) (3.2.7) | CXLIII | SAS |
| Snape G10 (3) (2.1.2) | XXVII | SAS |
| Snape G16 (4.1.2) | CXCVIII | SAS |
| Snitterby 1 (3.1.1) | LXXV | PAS |
| Soham I 1 (4.1.3) | CCIII | CUMAA |

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| Soham II 1 (3.4.3) | CLXXX | CUMAA |
| Soham III G7 (3.2.4) | CXXX | Lethbridge 1933, 157, fig.2 |
| Soham IV 2 (4.5) | CCXXIX | PAS |
| South Cambridgeshire 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | PAS |
| South Cambridgeshire 2 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| South Carlton 1 (3.2.2) | CXXI | PAS |
| South Carlton 2 (3.2.1) | XCII | PAS |
| South Carlton 3 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| South Carlton 7 (2.1) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| South Clifton 1 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| South Elkington C27 (1.2.1) | V | Webster 1952, 59, fig.18 |
| South Elmham St Margaret 1 (1.1) | IV | West 1998, 244, fig.125 |
| South Ferriby I 1 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| South Ferriby II 1 (3.5) | CLXXXVII | NLMS |
| South Ferriby II 2 (3.4.1) | CLXXVI | NLMS |
| South Ferriby II 3 (3.1.2 or 3.2.2) | CXXIII | NLMS |
| South Ferriby II 5 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | NLMS |
| South Ferriby II 9 (1.2.2) | X | HERM |
| South Ferriby II 10 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | HERM |
| South Ferriby II 11 (2.1.2) | XXIV | HERM |
| South Kesteven 6 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| South Kesteven 7 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| South Kesteven 11 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| South Kesteven 18 (import) | CCLIX | PAS |
| South Kesteven 21 (3.4.4) | CLXXXIII | PAS |
| South Willingham 1 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | BM |
| Southery 1 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXII | PAS |
| Spilsby 2 (4) | CCLV | PAS |
| Spong Hill C62 (2.1) | XXXVIII | Hills 1977, 196, fig.109 |
| Spong Hill C1034 (1.1) | IV | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1072 (1.2.2) | IX | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1138 (3.1.1 or 3.2.1) | CXIII | Hills 1977, 196, fig.109 |
| Spong Hill C1160 (2) | LI | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1168 (1) (1.2.2) | X | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1168 (2) (1.2) | XI | Hills 1977, 195, fig.108 |
| Spong Hill C1168 (3) (1.2) | XI | Hills 1977, 195, fig.108 |
| Spong Hill C1168 (4) (1.2.2) | X | Hills 1977, 195, fig.108 |
| Spong Hill C1216 (1.1) | IV | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1288 (4.1.1) | CXCV | Hills 1977, 196, fig.109 |
| Spong Hill C1468 (1) (1.2.2) | VI | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1468 (2) (1.2.2) | IX | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1469 (1.2.2) | VIII | Hills 1977, 194, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill C1730 (2.2.3) | XLIX | Hills & Ricket 1981, 224, fig.138 |
| Spong Hill C2195 (1.2.1) | V | Hills & Ricket 1981, 224, fig.138 |
| Spong Hill C2197 (1.1) | IV | Hills & Ricket 1981, 223, fig.137 |
| Spong Hill C2656 (1.2.2) | VI | Hills *et al* 1987, 172, fig.92 |
| Spong Hill C2997 (1.2.2) | IX | Hills 1994, 205, fig.102 |
| Spong Hill C3055 (1) (3.1.1) | LXXV | Hills 1994, 205, fig.102 |
| Spong Hill C3055 (2) (2.1.2) | XXVII | Hills 1994, 205, fig.102 |
| Spong Hill G2 (1) (4.1.2) | CXCIX | Hills *et al* 1984, 117, fig.70 |
| Spong Hill G2 (2) (4.1.2) | CXCIX | Hills *et al* 1984, 118, fig.71 |
| Spong Hill G22 (1) (2.2.3) | XLV | Hills *et al* 1984, 125, fig.78 |
| Spong Hill G22 (2) (2.2.3) | XLV | Hills *et al* 1984, 125, fig.78 |
| Spong Hill G22 (3) (3.2.4) | CXXXII | Hills *et al* 1984, 126, fig.79 |
| Spong Hill G26 (2.1.1) | XIII | Hills *et al* 1984, 130, fig.83 |
| Spong Hill G39 (3.2.1) | XCIII | Hills *et al* 1984, 140, fig.93 |
| Spong Hill G45 (3.2.5) | CXXXVI | Hills *et al* 1984, 147, fig.100 |
| Spong Hill G46 (2.2.2) | XLII | Hills *et al* 1984, 148, fig.101 |

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| Spong Hill G57 (4.4) | CCXXIII | Hills *et al* 1984, 154, fig.107 |
| Spong Hill G58 (3.2) | CXLVIII | Hills *et al* 1984, 156, fig.109 |
| Springfield Lyons G4882 (2.2.2) | XLI | Tylor & Major 2005, fig.33 |
| Springfield Lyons G4988 (1) (Kent 1) | CCLVI | Tylor & Major 2005, fig.37 |
| Springfield Lyons G4988 (2) (Kent 1) | CCLVI | Tylor & Major 2005, fig.37 |
| Springfield Lyons G6096 (Kent 1) | CCLVI | Tylor & Major 2005, 85, fig.41 |
| St Ives 1 (4.1.2) | CC | Leeds 1955, pl.XXIII |
| St John's 1 (2.2.2) | XLIII | CUMAA |
| St John's 2 (3.2.5) | CXXXIII | CUMAA |
| St John's 3 (2.1.2) | XXI | CUMAA |
| St John's 4 (2.1.2) | XXI | CUMAA |
| St John's 5 (3.3) | CLXXIII | CUMAA |
| St John's 6 (3.4) | CLXXXIV | CUMAA |
| St John's 7 (2.1.1) | XV | CUMAA |
| St John's 8 (2.1.1) | XV | CUMAA |
| St John's 9 (1.1.2) | II | CUMAA |
| St John's 10 (1.1.2) | II | CUMAA |
| St John's 11 (3.2.3) | CXXVII | CUMAA |
| St Jxohn's 12 (3.0.2) | LV | CUMAA |
| St John's 13 (3.0.2) | LIV | CUMAA |
| St John's 14 (2.1.1) | XVII | CUMAA |
| St John's 15 (3.3.1) | CLXV | CUMAA |
| St John's 16 (3.3.1) | CLXV | CUMAA |
| St John's G8 (2.1.1) | XIX | CUMAA |
| St Margaret South Elmham 1 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |
| St Margaret South Elmham 2 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| Stamford Bridge 1 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| Staxton 1 (3.2.6) | CXLI | HERM |
| Staxton 2 (4.3.2) | CCXIV | Leeds 1949, pl.131 |
| Stone 1 (1.2.2) | X | BuM |
| Stradsett 1 (3.2.1) | CXI | PAS |
| Stradsett 2 (3.2) | CXLIX | PAS |
| Stratford-on-Avon G70 (1) (2.1.2) | XXI | Hawkes & Dunning 1961, fig.15 |
| Stratford-on-Avon G70 (2) (2.1.1) | XIV | Hawkes & Dunning 1961, fig.15 |
| Stuston 2 (2.2) | LI | PAS |
| Sudbury 1 (1.1.1) | I | SMT |
| Surlingham 1 (1.1.1) | I | PAS |
| Sutton 2 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Sutton 3 (1.2.1) | V | PAS |
| Swaffham I G6 (4.1.2) | CCI | Hills & Wade-Martins 1974, 25 |
| Swaffham II 1 (2.2) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Swarkeston Lowes G1 (3.1.1) | LXXIV | DM |

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| Tallington 1 (3.1.1) | LXIV | LC |
| Tallington G5 (3.4) | CLXXXV | Albone & Leahy 2000, 150, fig.7 |
| Tallington G8 (1) (3.2.1) | XCVI | Albone & Leahy 2000, 154, fig.9 |
| Tallington G8 (2) (3.2.1) | XCVI | Albone & Leahy 2000, 154, fig.9 |
| Tallington G8 (3) (2.1.1) | XVIII | Albone & Leahy 2000, 154, fig.9 |
| Tallington G8 (4) (2.1.1) | XVII | Albone & Leahy 2000, 154, fig.9 |
| Tallington II 1 (3.2.9) | CXLV | PAS |
| Tathwell 1 (2.2.2) | XLI | PAS |
| Tathwell 2 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| Thelnetham 1 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Thimbleby 1 (3.4) | CLXXXIV | MM |
| Thimbleby 2 (3.2.5) | CXXXV | MM |
| Thorndon 2 (1.1.2) | III | PAS |

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| Thorndon 3 (1.2.2) | X | PAS |
| Thurcaston and Cropston 1 (Kent 2) | CCLVII | PAS |
| Titchmarsh 1 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Toddington 1 (3.3.2) | CLXXI | SDC |
| Torksey 1 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Towton 1 (4.3) | CCXIX | PAS |
| Trumpington 1 (2.2.2) | XL | CUMAA |
| Trumpington 2 (2.1.2) | XXV | CUMAA |
| Trumpington 3 (1.1) | IV | CUMAA |
| Tuddenham St Martin I 1 (3.3.2) | CLXX | CUMAA |
| Tuddenham St Martin I 2 (1.2.1) | V | West 1998, 246, fig.128 |
| Tuddenham St Martin I 3 (1.2) | XII | West 1998, 247, fig.129 |
| Tuddenham St Martin I 4 (1.1) | IV | West 1998, 247, fig.129 |
| Tuddenham St Martin II 1 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | PAS |
| Tuddenham St Martin II 2 (2.2.4) | L | PAS |
| Tuddenham St Martin II 3 (1.2.2) | X | PAS |
| Tuddenham St Martin V 1 (1.1.2) | II | Martin *et al* 1999, 360, fig.95 |
| Tuddenham St Mary 1 (3.2.1) | LXXXVII | CUMAA |
| Tuddenham St Mary 3 (3.0.2) | LIV | CUMAA |
| Tuddenham St Mary G1 (3.2.1) | CVII | CUMAA |
| Tuxford 1 (3.1.1) | LX | PAS |

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| Ufford 1 (3.5) | CLXXXVI | West 1998, 249, 131 |
| Unprovenanced 1 (3.2.2) | CXIV | MM |
| Unprovenanced 2 (3.1.1) | LIX | KM |
| Unprovenanced 3 (4.7.1) | CCXXXVII | BM |
| Unprovenanced 4 (import) | CCLIX | BM |
| Unprovenanced 5 (2.1.1) | XVI | BM |
| Unprovenanced 6 (3.2) | CLI | BM |
| Unprovenanced 7 (import) | CCLIX | BM |
| Unprovenanced 8 (4.1.2) | CCI | CUMAA |
| Unprovenanced 9 (4.7) | CCLIV | DM |
| Unprovenanced 11 (4.3.1) | CCXI | Pocock 1970, pl.1 |
| Unprovenanced 12 (1.1.2) | II | West 1998, 254, 136 |
| Unprovenanced 13 (2.1.3) | XXIX | West 1998, 254, 136 |
| Unprovenanced 14 (3.2.1) | CIII | West 1998, 254, 136 |
| Unprovenanced 15 (3.2.1) | XCVIII | West 1998, 254, 136 |
| Unprovenanced 16 (1.2.2) | VI | West 1998, 254, 136 |
| Unprovenanced 17 (4.7) | CCLIV | EM |
| Unprovenanced 18 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | PAS |
| Unprovenanced 19 (2.2.2) | XLIII | PAS |
| Upton Snodsbury 1 (4.1.2) | CCII | WMAG |
| Upton with Fishley 1 (1.2) | XII | PAS |
| Upwell 1 (1.2) | XI | PAS |

# W

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|---|---|---|
| Waddington 1 (3.0.2) | LIV | NLMS |
| Wakerley 1 (2.2.2) | XLIV | Hines 1984, 403, fig.5 |
| Walcote near Folkingham 1 (4.7) | CCLIV | PAS |
| Walcote near Folkingham 2 (4.5) | CCXXIX | PAS |
| Wangford 1 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | West 1998, 250, 132 |
| Wanlip 1 (3.2) | CLII | PAS |
| Wanlip 2 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| Wargrave 1 (4.6.1) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Warwickshire 1 (4.5) | CCXXIX | PAS |

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| Washingborough 3 (4.6) | CCXXXI | PAS |
| Wasperton G17 (1) (2.1.2) | XXII | WM |
| Wasperton G17 (2) (2.1.2) | XXII | WM |
| Wasperton G111 (2.2.1) | XXXIX | WM |
| Wasperton G167 (1) (2.1.2) | XXVII | WM |
| Wasperton G167 (2) (2.1.2) | XXVIII | Carver *et al* 2009, 310 |
| Welbeck Hill G64 (1) (3.0.1) | LII | Hines 1993, 66, fig.125 |
| Welbeck Hill G64 (2) (3.2.1) | CVII | Hines 1993, 66, fig.125 |
| Wellingore 1 (3.0) | LVI | PAS |
| Wenhaston 1 (1.1.2) | II | West 1998, 251, fig.133 |
| West Acre 1 (1.2) | XI | PAS |
| West Acre 3 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| West Acre 4 (2.1.3) | XXXIII | PAS |
| West Hendred 1 (2.1.3) | XXXII | OMRS |
| West Hendred 2 (2.1.3) | XXXII | OMRS |
| West Heslerton G12 (3.2.3) | CXXVII | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 19 |
| West Heslerton G29 (3.2.6) | CXL | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 46 |
| West Heslerton G62 (3.2.1) | CVI | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 95 |
| West Heslerton G78 (1) (2.1.4) | XXXIV | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 123 |
| West Heslerton G78 (2) (2.1.4) | XXXIV | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 123 |
| West Heslerton G84 (2.1.2) | XXVIII | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 134 |
| West Heslerton G86 (3.2.2) | CXIV | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 136 |
| West Heslerton G95 (3.2.4) | CXXXII | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 152 |
| West Heslerton G143 (3.2.2) | CXVII | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 245 |
| West Heslerton G147 (4.3.1) | CCXII | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 255 |
| West Heslerton G173 (3.2.2) | CXIX | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 302 |
| West Heslerton G177 (3.5) | CLXXXVI | Haughton & Powlesland 1999, 311 |
| West Lindsey 2 (4.4) | CCXXVII | PAS |
| West Lindsey 5 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| West Lindsey 7 (1.2.2) | IX | PAS |
| West Lindsey 13 (2.1.4) | XXXVII | PAS |
| West Lindsey 14 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| West Rudham 3 (2.1.1) | XVI | PAS |
| West Stow 1 (3.4.3) | CLXXX | WSM |
| West Stow 2 (3.4.3) | CLXXX | WSM |
| West Stow 3 (4.1.2) | CXCVIII | WSM |
| West Stow 4 (4.1.2) | CXCVII | WSM |
| West Stow 5 (2.1.1) | XVII | WSM |
| West Stow 6 (2.1.4) | XXXIV | CUMAA |
| West Stow 7 (2.2.2) | XLII | AM |
| West Stow 8 (3.1.1) | LXXIII | AM |
| West Stow 9 (2.1.2) | XXII | AM |
| West Stow 10 (1.2.2) | VIII | West 1998, 251, fig.133 |
| West Stow 11 (3.4) | CLXXXIV | WSM |
| West Stow 12 (2.2.2) | XL | WSM |
| West Stow 13 (3.1.1) | LXIX | WSM |
| West Stow SFB 1 (1.2.2) | VII | WSM |
| West Torrington 1 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| West Torrington 2 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| Westborough 1 (3.1 or 3.2) | CLIV | PAS |
| Westborough 3 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| Westcotes 1 (3.1.1) | LXVII | JM |
| Westgarth Gardens G52 (2.1.2) | XXVI | WSM |
| Westgarth Gardens G55 (2.2.2) | XLI | WSM |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (1) (3.1.1) | LXXI | WSM |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (2) (2.1.1) | XV | WSM |
| Westgarth Gardens G61 (3) (2.1.1) | XV | WSM |
| Weston Colville 1 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |

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| Weston Colville 2 (3.4.2) | CLXXVII | PAS |
| Weston Colville 3 (3.2.2) | CXVI | PAS |
| Weston Colville 4 (3.4.2) | CLXXIX | PAS |
| Whissonsett 1 (3.0.1) | LII | PAS |
| Whitehill Point 1 (4.3.2) | CCXVI | Camp & Miket 1982, fig.6 |
| Wickenby 1 (2.1.3) | XXX | PAS |
| Wickenby 4 (2.2.3) | XLIX | PAS |
| Wickenby 6 (4.1.2) | CCI | PAS |
| Wickham Skeith 2 (1.1.1) | I | PAS |
| Wickham Skeith 6 (4.7.1) | CCL | PAS |
| Wickham Skeith 7 (2.1) | XXXVIII | PAS |
| Wigston Magna 1 (4.3.1) | CCXI | Leeds 1949, pl.136 |
| Winchester 1 (1.1) | IV | PAS |
| Wood Enderby 1 (2.1.2) | XXVII | PAS |
| Wood Walton 1 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Woodston Barrow 1 (3.4.4) | CLXXXI | BM |
| Woodston Barrow 2 (3.4) | CLXXXIV | BM |
| Woodston Barrow 3 (3.2.1) | CVI | PM |
| Woolsthorpe by Belvoir 1 (3.2) | CLII | GM |
| Woolsthorpe by Belvoir 2 (3.3.1) | CLVIII | GM |
| Worcestershire 1 (4.6.2) | CCXXXIV | PAS |
| Wymondham 3 (3.3) | CLXXIV | PAS |

# Y

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| Yaxley 2 (3.2) | CLIII | PAS |
| Yaxley 3 and 4 (3.1.1) | LXXIV | PAS |
| Yaxley 8 (3.2) | CXLVIII | PAS |
| Yaxley 11 (3.1.1) | LXXV | PAS |
| Yaxley 12 (3.2) | CXLVII | PAS |
| Yaxley 13 (4.1.2) | CCII | PAS |
| Yaxley 15 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |
| Yaxley 16 (4.1.1) | CXCV | PAS |

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Type 1.1.1: (1) Dorchester G2; (2) Mildenhall I 5; (3) Nassington G17; (4) Empingham I 1; (5) North Kelsey 1; (6) Wickham Skeith 2; (7) Cleatham G9; (8) Little Dunham 1; (9) Sudbury 1; (10) Kempston 3; (11) Surlingham 1.

Type 1.1.2: (1) Glentham 2; (2) Wenhaston 1; (3) Kirby Cane 5; (4) Hockwold cum Wilton I 1; (5) Horham 2; (6) Tuddenham St Martin V 1; (7) St John's 9; (8) St John's 10; (9) Ixworth I 3; (10) Unprovenanced 12; (11) Miningsby 1; (12) Glaston G7.

Type 1.1.2: (1) Northrepps 2; (2) Ashwellthorpe 2; (3) Falkenham 2; (4) Thorndon 2; (5) Marsh Chapel 1; (6) Great Mongeham 4; (7) St Margaret South Elmham 1; (8) Chichester 1; (9) Foulsham 1; (10) Eye II 10; (11) Acle 1; (12) Ashwell 1.

Sub-Group 1.1: (1) Trumpington 3; (2) Mickfield 1; (3) Preston St Mary II 1; (4) Spong Hill C2197; (5) Sutton 2; (6) Cliffe and Cliffe Woods 1; (7) Great Mongeham 1; (8) Winchester 1; (9) Hindringham 1; (10) Freckenham 12; (11) Foulsham 2; (12) Breckland 2; (13) South Elmham St Margaret 1; (14) Howell 1; (15) Tuddenham St Martin I 4; (16) Headbourne Worthy 1; (17) Gislingham 1; (18) Shotesham 1; (19) Spong Hill C1216; (20) Spong Hill C1034; (21) Newton Flotman 2; (22) Blaxhall 6; (23) Shorewell 2; (24) Near Bridlington

Type 1.2.1: (1) Middle Rasen 1; (2) Lenton Keisby and Osgodby 1; (3) Appleby II 1; (4) Binbrook 2; (5) Tuddenham St Martin I 2; (6) Beachamwell 2; (7) Bolingbroke 1; (8) South Elkington C27; (9) Lackford C50,114A; (10) Castledyke South G156; (11) Spong Hill C2195; (12) Fransham 5; (13) Burnham Market 1; (14) Eye I 4; (15) Cliddesden 1; (16) Holme 1; (17) Sutton 3.

Type 1.2.2: (1) Burston 1; (2) Fring 1; (3) Spong Hill C2656; (4) Spong Hill C1468 (1);
(5) Coddenham VII 1; (6) Little Waldringfield 1; (7) Baston II 4; (8) Unprovenanced 16.

Type 1.2.2: (1) Rudston 1; (2) Rudston 2; (3) West Stow SFB 1; (4) East Shefford 1; (5) Cavenham 1; (6) Glaston G11; (7) Pakenham 1; (8) Lackford C50,71.

Type 1.2.2: (1) Spong Hill C1469; (2) Braiseworth 2; (3) Bawburgh 1; (4) Claxby 1; (5) Eye I 2; (6) Sleaford G66; (7) Brixworth 3; (8) West Stow 10; (9) Eye I 3.

Type 1.2.2: (1) Eye I 1; (2) Langford 1; (3) Cley next the Sea 2; (4) West Lindsey 7; (5) Roxby cum Risby 2; (6) St Margaret South Elmham 2; (7) East Tuddenham 1; (8) Spong Hill C2997; (9) Spong Hill C1072; (10) Great Finborough 1; (11) Spong Hill C1468 (2)

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Type 1.2.2: (1) Tuddenham St Martin II 3; (2) Cleatham C459; (3) South Ferriby II 9; (4) Headbourne Worthy 2; (5) Thorndon 3; (6) Snainton 1; (7) East Barkwith 1; (8) Stone 1; (9) Spong Hill C1168 (4); (10) Spong Hill C1168 (1)

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

Sub-Group 1.2: (1) Spong Hill C1168 (3); (2) Spong Hill C1168 (2); (3) Lackford C48,2282 (2); (4) Coddenham 6; (5) Cleatham C140; (6) Mendham 3; (7) Oxborough 2; (8) North Notts V 2; (9) Briningham 1; (10) West Acre 1; (11) Collingham IV 2; (12) Upwell 1; (13) Shorewell 1; (14) Langham 1; (15) Northrepps 1; (16) South Kesteven 11; (17) Billingford 1; (18) Blaxhall 2; (19) South Ferriby I 1; (20) Flixton 2.

Sub-Group 1.2: (1) Tuddenham St Martin I 3; (2) Mattishall 6; (3) Ripple 1; (4) Fransham 1; (5) Upton with Fishley 1; (6) Lingwood and Burlingham 1; (7) Middle Rasen 3; (8) Carlton Colville 1; (9) Millgate C217.

Type 2.1.1: (1) Cleatham G36; (2) Spong Hill G26; (3) Girton G7 (1); (4) Girton G7 (2);
(5) Dover 2; (6) Kirby Cane 1

Type 2.1.1: (1) Morning Thorpe G346; (2) Morning Thorpe G90 (1); (3) Morning Thorpe G90 (2); (4) Bifrons 1; (5) Morning Thorpe G362; (6) Stratford-on-Avon G70 (2).

Type 2.1.1: (1) Westgarth Gardens G61 (2); (2) Westgarth Gardens G61 (3); (3) Eriswell G28; (4) St John's 7; (5) St John's 8.

Type 2.1.1: (1) Lakenheath 15; (2) Haslingfield 6; (3) Broughton Lodge 1; (4) Quidenham 8; (5) Unprovenanced 5; (6) Roydon 1; (7) Middle Rasen 8; (8) Palgrave 1; (9) West Rudham 3.

Type 2.1.1: (1) St John's 14; (2) Tallington G8 (4); (3) West Stow 5.

Type 2.1.1: (1) Cleatham G62; (2) Tallington G8 (3); (3) Beesby with Saleby 1; (4) Girton 2.

Type 2.1.1: (1) St John's G8; (2) Sewerby G12 (3); (3) Nassington G13 (1); (4) Quidenham 2; (5) Flitcham 1; (6) Cleatham 8; (7) Hardingham 1.

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Type 2.1.2: (1) Cleatham G41 (1); (2) Cleatham G41 (2); (3) Cleatham G30 (2).

Type 2.1.2: (1) Cleatham G30 (3); (2) Stratford-on-Avon G70 (1); (3) Buckingham 1; (4) St John's 3; (5) St John's 4.

Type 2.1.2: (1) Kirby Cane 2; (2) West Stow 9; (3) Sleaford G189; (4) Wasperton G17 (2); (5) Wasperton G17 (1).

Type 2.1.2: (1) Holywell Row G48 (4); (2) Morning Thorpe G30 (1); (3) Little Wilbraham G73 (2); (4) Bergh Apton G5.

Type 2.1.2: (1) Morning Thorpe G30 (2); (2) Morning Thorpe G90 (3); (3) Islip II 1; (4) South Ferriby II 11; (5) Little Wilbraham G31 (1); (6) Felixstowe 1.

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

Type 2.1.2: (1) Little Wilbraham G31 (2); (2) Trumpington 2; (3) Kenninghall I 4

Type 2.1.2: (1) Oakington G20; (2) Holywell Row G48 (1); (3) Westgarth Gardens G52.

Type 2.1.2: (1) Snape G10 (1); (2) Wasperton G167 (1); (3) Snape G10 (3); (4) Bergh Apton G37; (5) Aldwincle 1; (6) Spong Hill C3055 (2); (7) Wood Enderby 1; (8) Bunwell 3; (9) Fransham 2.

Type 2.1.2: (1) Wasperton G167 (2); (2) Tuddenham St Martin II 1; (3) West Heslerton G84; (4) Collingham IV 1; (5) Navenby 1; (6) Unprovenanced 18; (7) North Kesteven 2; (8) Middle Rasen 2.

XXVIII

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

Type 2.1.3: (1) Little Wilbraham G143; (2) Burston 2; (3) Kibworth Beauchamp 1; (4) Harmston 1; (5) Unprovenanced 13; (6) Bunwell 4.

Type 2.1.3: (1) Bergh Apton G6 (3); (2) Barrington 7; (3) Wickenby 1; (4) Cranwich 1; (5) Cleatham G41 (3).

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Type 2.1.3: (1) North Luffenham 3; (2) Ganton Wold 3; (3) North Luffenham 4.

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Type 2.1.3: (1) West Hendred 1; (2) West Hendred 2; (3) Barrow Upon Trent 10.

Type 2.1.3: (1) South Ferriby II 10; (2) Lackford C50,127; (3) Titchmarsh 1; (4) West Acre 4; (5) Wanlip 2; (6) Middle Rasen 6; (7) Dunton 1; (8) Torksey 1; (9) Sleaford III 5; (10) North Kesteven 3; (11) Fonaby G35; (12) Islip I 3.

Type 2.1.4: West Heslerton G78 (1); (2) West Heslerton G78 (2); (3) West Stow 6; (4) Sancton 1; (5) Driffield area 1.

Type 2.1.4: (1) Sheffield's Hill G108; (2) Icklingham 2; (3) East Shefford 2; (4) Castledyke South G135.

Type 2.1.4: (1) Holywell Row G79 (2); (2) Baston II 1; (3) Icklingham 5; (4) Rothley 2.

Type 2.1.4: (1) Wangford 1; (2) South Willingham 1; (3) Keelby 4; (4) Eye II 7; (5) Cleatham 2; (6) Lakenheath 19; (7) Tathwell 2; (8) South Clifton 1; (9) North Hykeham 2; (10) Burgate 1; (11) West Lindsey 13; (12) Great Dunham 1; (13) North Kesteven 9; (14) Hardingham 2.

Sub-Group 2.1: (1) South Carlton 7; (2) Linwood 1; (3) Keelby 5; (4) Brigstock 1; (5) Folkingham 2; (6) Spong Hill C62; (7) Wickham Skeith 7; (8) Swaffham II 1; (9) Oxborough 1; (10) Mulbarton 1.

Type 2.2.1: (1) North Luffenham 5; (2) Owersby 1; (3) Wasperton G111; (4) Little Wilbraham 2; (5) Little Wilbraham 3; (6) Hevingham 2; (7) Gunthorpe 2; (8) Coddenham I 4; (9) Kenninghall II 1; (10) Banham 2; (11) Brigstock 2; (12) Drinkstone 1; (13) North East Lincolnshire 1; (14) Keelby 1; (15) Middle Rasen 4.

Type 2.2.2: (1) Trumpington 1; (2) Little Wilbraham G173-4 (1); (3) West Stow 12; (4) Morning Thorpe G353 (2); (5) Morning Thorpe G353 (3); (6) Barrington A 4; (7) Baginton 1; (8) Baginton 2.

Type 2.2.2: (1) Mildenhall I 3; (2) Tathwell 1; (3) Lakenheath 3; (4) Westgarth Gardens G55; (5) Springfield Lyons G4882; (6) Lakenheath 2; (7) Holywell Row G48 (2); (8) Holywell Row G48 (3).

Type 2.2.2: (1) Spong Hill G46; (2) Sleaford G155; (3) West Stow 7; (4) Hatton I 1; (5) Corbridge 2; (6) Illington 1; (7) Ash 2; (8) Holme Pierrepont 7.

Type 2.2.2: (1) Mutford 1; (2) Thelnetham 1; (3) South Cambridgeshire 2; (4) Haslingfield 7; (5) Congham 6; (6) Sleaford III 4; (7) Unprovenanced 19; (8) St John's 1; (9) Girton G33 (2); (10) Pottersbury 1; (11) Elsham 1; (12) Runhall 1; (13) Freckenham 14.

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

Type 2.2.2: (1) Wakerley 1; (2) Ancaster 1; (3) Lakenheath 20.

XLIV

Type 2.2.3: (1) Spong Hill G22 (1); (2) Spong Hill G22 (2); (3) Corbridge 1; (4) Morning Thorpe G97; (5) Osbournby 3; (6) Coddenham VI 2.

Type 2.2.3: (1) Barrington A 6; (2) Barrington 3; (3) Barrington A 7; (4) Sleaford G182 (1); (5) Barrington A G93b; (6) Fonaby 7.

Type 2.2.3: (1) Lyminge I G1; (2) Little Wilbraham 4; (3) Little Wilbraham G47; (4) Sleaford G205 (1); (5) Sleaford G205 (2); (6) Glaston 1.

Type 2.2.3: (1) Icklingham 4; (2) Flixton G4 (1); (3) Flixton G4 (2); (4) Mildenhall I 2; (5) Girton G2; (6) Sleaford G182 (2).

Type 2.2.3: (1) Baston I 1; (2) Hemingstone II 2; (3) Great Easton 1; (4) Saxham Little 2; (5) Morning Thorpe C318; (6) Brandon 2; (7) Freckenham 9; (8) Bonby 4; (9) Fordham 4; (10) Wickenby 4; (11) Spong Hill C1730; (12) North Thoreseby 1; (13) Palgrave 6; (14) Morton on the Hill 2; (15) Kingston 1; (16) North Lincolnshire 1.

Type 2.2.4: (1) Kempston 2; (2) Rothwell 2; (3) Rothwell 1; (4) Exning 5; (5) Hornsea G10; (6) King's Field Faversham 1; (7) Little Wilbraham G128; (8) Tuddenham St Martin II 2; (9) Freckenham 10; (10) Coddenham I 1.

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Sub-Group 2.2: (1) Shelley 1; (2) Stuston 2; (3) Bourne 1; (4) Sedgeford 3.
General Group 2: (5) Glen Parva G1 (1); (6) Freckenham 7; (7) Field Dalling 3; (8) Spong Hill C1160.

Type 3.0.1: (1) Barrington 1; (2) Welbeck Hill G64 (1); (3) Empingham II G91; (4) Kirby Cane 4; (5) Whissonsett 1.

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

Type 3.0.2: (1) Girton G39 (1); (2) Girton G39 (2); Lakenheath 14.

Type 3.0.2: (1) St John's 13; (2) Waddington 1; (3) Bottesford 1; (4) Tuddenham St Mary 3.

Type 3.0.2: (1) Ruskington 7 (2) St John's 12; (3) Morning Thorpe G396; (4) Little Wilbraham G40 (1); (5) Lakenheath 17.

Sub-Group 3.0: (1) Eye II 8; (2) Rushbrooke with Rougham 1; (3) Fransham 6; (4) Binbrook 1; (5) Wellingore 1; (6) Collingham I 1; (7) Collingham I 2.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Bury St Edmunds 1; (2) Howletts 3; (3) Holywell Row G22.

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Type 3.1.1: (1) Akenham 1; (2) Akenham 2; (3) Ixworth I 2.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Holywell Row G79 (3); (2) Driffield C44 G8; (3) Unprovenanced 2.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Sleaford G13 (1); (2) Baginton 3; (3) Tuxford 1.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Fonaby 5; (2) Oakington G1; (3) Sleaford II 1.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Haslingfield 4; (2) Haslingfield 5; (3) Cold Slate Mill 1.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Sewerby G8; (2) Little Wilbraham G6; (3) Sewerby G35.

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Type 3.1.1: (1) Lakenheath 9; (2) Hemswell 3; (3) Tallington 1.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Lakenheath 11; (2) North Luffenham 1; (3) Empingham II G95.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Morning Thorpe G371; (2) Icklingham 1; (3) Carlton Scroop 2.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Oakington G10; (2) Westcotes 1; (3) Brooke 2.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Saxby 1; (2) Saxby 2; (3) Ruskington G1.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Morning Thorpe G30 (3); (2) West Stow 13; (3) Cleatham G34 (3).

Type 3.1.1: (1) Empingham II G105; (2) Lakenheath 1; (3) Icklingham 8.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Westgarth Gardens G61 (1); (2) Little Wilbraham G32.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Mildenhall I 4; (2) Exning 4; (3) Glaston G2.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Morning Thorpe G370; (2) West Stow 8; (3) Brooke 5.

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

Type 3.1.1: (1) Eriswell 1; (2) Swarkeston Lowes G1; (3) Yaxley 3 and 4.

Type 3.1.1: (1) Heacham 3; (2) Holme Pierrepont 1; (3) Ixworth I 5; (4) Aylesby 1; (5) Burston 3; (6) Yaxley 11; (7) Spong Hill C3055 (1); (8) Healing 2; (9) Snitterby 1.

Type 3.1.2: (1) Ixworth I 1; (2) Mildenhall I 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Sleaford G79; (2) Holywell Row G99 (1); (3) Holywell Row G99 (2).

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Asgarby 2; (2) Beeby 1; (3) Nassington G28 (1).

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Ruskington 1; (2) Driffield C44 G4.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Driffield C44 G5; (2) Folkingham 3.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Searby 1; (2) Bulmer 1.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Sheffield's Hill G1 (2); (2) Sheffield's Hill G1 (1); (3) Kenninghall I 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Easington G7; (2) Flixborough 2; (3) North Lincolnshire 2.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Benwell 1; (2) Burneston 1; (3) Norton G102.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Londesborough G9 (2); (2) Londesborough G9 (3).

Type 3.2.1: (1) Eriswell G22; (2) Northwold 1; (3) North Luffenham 2.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Tuddenham St Mary 1; (2) Lakenheath 5.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Fleam Dyke 1; (2) Morning Thorpe G208.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Brunel Way 1; (2) Broughton Lodge G112.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Sleaford G80; (2) Empingham II G69.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Barrington A 3; (2) Empingham II G37.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) South Carlton 2; (2) Sleaford G233.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Sewerby G28; (2) Spong Hill G39.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Seagrave 1; (2) Quarrington G15.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Darlington 3; (2) Goodmanham 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Tallington G8 (1); (2) Tallington G8 (2); (3) Cleatham G30 (4).

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Holme Pierrepont 5; (2) Honington 1.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Little Wilbraham G116; (2) Morning Thorpe G96; (3) Unprovenanced 15.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Darlington 4; (2) Morning Thorpe G129A.

Type 3.2.1: (1) North Luffenham 6; (2) Sewerby G57; (3) Coddenham VI 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Cleatham G30 (1); (2) Cleatham G30 (5).

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Type 3.2.1: (1) Castledyke South G29; (2) Castledyke South G137.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Unprovenanced 14; (2) Sancton 2.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Morning Thorpe G253; (2) Lakenheath 12; (3) Fonaby G23.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Asgarby 1; (2) Bulmer 2.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Woodston Barrow 3 (scale not known); (2) West Heslerton G62; (3) Hornsea G9 (1).

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Welbeck Hill G64 (2); (2) Tuddenham St Mary G1.

Type 3.2.1: (1) Little Wilbraham G171 (1); (2) Oadby 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Fonaby G43 (1); (2) Kenninghall I 2; (3) Brooke 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Sleaford G158; (2) Islip I 2; (3) Long Marston 1.

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

Type 3.2.1: (1) Ruskington 6; (2) Stradsett 1.

Type 3.1.1 or Type 3.2.1: (1) Bonby 3; (2) Banham 3; (3) Mattishall 5; (4) East Rudham 7; (5) East Rudham 5; (6) Barrow Upon Trent 9; (7) North Notts II 7; (8) Southery 1; (9) Creeting St Mary 1; (10) Nacton 1; (11) Holme Hale 1; (12) Corringham 2; (13) Ringstead 1; (14) Healing 1; (15) Aylesby 2; (16) Corringham 1; (17) Cleatham C907; (18) Cleatham 3; (19) North Ferriby 1.

Type 3.1.1 or Type 3.2.1: (1) Duffield Castle 1; (2) Market Weighton area 1; (3) South Cambridgeshire 1; (4) Elm 2; (5) Friston 3; (6) Congham 4; (7) Grimston 4; (8) Sleaford III 2; (9) Spong Hill C1138; (10) Appleby 1; (11) Middle Rasen 7; (12) Mendham 1.