Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 16/87

IDENTIFICATION OF BEADS AND A SHELL FROM THE GOBLIN WORKS, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY. 1985.

M E Hutchinson FGA

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Summary

Seven beads from a Saxon grave were identified. Two were amethyst, two were glass and three were shell, probably cowrie. These last were of special interest as a cowrie shell (cypraea pantherina) was found in another grave on the site.

Author's address :-

Ancient Monuments Laboratory Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission 23 Savile Row London W1X 2HE

01 734 6010 x517

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Seven beads were sent in by the HBMC funded conservator for the South East of England for identification. They were found in a grave in a Saxon cemetery dated to the sixth or seventh century AD in the grounds of the old 'Goblin' vacuum cleaner factory on the outskirts of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

The beads were examined under low power microscope and were so characteristic of their materials that no further tests were really needed. However, the identification of the amethyst beads was confirmed by a hardness test, to demonstrate that they were not fluorite, and the shell beads were taken to the British Museum (Natural Fistory) to have their identification checked as it had been called in question. A cowrie shell from another grave was also identified there.

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The Beads.

Stone Bead no 1. GW 85 S14. K 860159. Maximum length: 22.9mm (broken at the pointed end) Maximum width: 13.6mm Weight: 2.87g Material: amethyst.

Stone Bead no 2. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 21.8mm Maximum width: 12.2mm Weight: 3.92g Material: amethyst.

Glass Bead no 3. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 4.9mm Maximum width: 13.3mm Weight: 1.14g Material: glass, pale green.

Glass Bead no 4. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 14.3mm Maximum width: 16.3mm Weight: 4.69g Material: glass, blue with red spots, one spot missing.

Bead no 5. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 13.0mm Maximum width: 11.0mm Weight: 1.30g Material: shell, probably cowrie. *

Bead no 6. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 8.4mm Maximum width: 7.7mm Weight: 1.01g Material: shell, probably cowrie. * Bead no 7. GW 85 S14. K860159 Maximum length: 5.8mm Maximum width: 9.7mm Weight: 0.49g Material: shell, probably cowrie. *

* Identification confirmed by Dr J D Taylor, Dept of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History).

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Amethyst is a mauve to purple variety of crystalline quartz and it is found in many places, including Britain.

The shell beads are interesting as they have been cut from the shell of a gastropod and the ridges down the side of each head strongly suggest that this was a cowrie. An examination of various types of cowrie in the collections of the British (Natural History) eliminated most species, Museum including the mediterranean cowrie (it is too small and the teeth round the aperture are too fine) and left as the most likely species the panther cowrie (cypraea pantherina), or the tiger cowrie The panther cowrie is confined to the Red tigris). (cypraea Sea while the tiger cowrie is found near the mouth of the Red down the east coast of Africa and Sea, in other places fringing the Indian Ocean. Both are shallow water shellfish and are easily found. However, a cowrie shell (K860158), in length was found in Grave S4 in the same cemetery and 66mm positively identified as the panther cowrie has been this (cypraea pantherina) by Dr J D Taylor British Museum (Natural History). The balance of probabilities therefore would seem to suggest that the beads were cut from a panther cowrie.

this is not the first time that Although uncommon, the has been found in a Saxon grave panther cowrie in this It has been found in Saxon women's graves excavated country. Kingston Down and Sibertswold Down in Kent and in a grave on also in Kent(1) and doubtless elsewhere near Wingham, more recently.

Acknowledgments. I wish to acknowledge assistance from Martin Read (HBMC conservator), Robert Poulton (excavator) and John Taylor (BM (Nat Hist)) in writing this report.

(1) JACKSON (J Wilfrid) Shells as Evidence of the Migrations of Early Culture. Longmans, Green & Co [1917] page 133.



The Panther Cowrie, (cypraea pantherina) a, the saxon shell; b, a modern example.



and the second of a

The Shell Beads