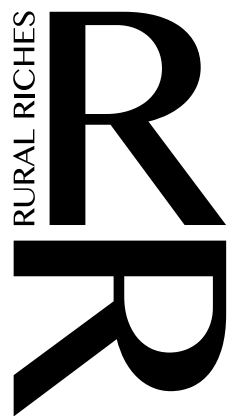


Navigating Early Medieval Europe

The Rural Riches Database Manual

Appendix 2a Brooches (recording Bow brooches and Garnet brooches)



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Authors/contributors:

Frans Theuws (archaeologist)

Bram van Heusden (archaeologist)

David Schaper (IT engineer)

This manual was made as part of the Rural Riches Project.

More information about the project and access to the database can be found on the project website: <https://www.earlymedieurope.org>

Other database manuals can be found on: <https://www.earlymedieurope.org/manuals.php>

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Introduction

This appendix describes the decisions we took before we started recording brooches in the Rural Riches database. The limited time available prevents us from considering all brooch types. In line with the goals of the Rural Riches project, we first recorded bow brooches to study rural wealth and garnet brooches to study long-distance exchanges. Therefore, we concentrated on these sixth-century brooches. Other sixth-century brooches, such as bird brooches and S-brooches can be recorded in the database as it is, but it will be needed to consider their typo-chronological qualifications first. These are unfit to record in a database like this and may not be up to date. Specialists will be consulted on how to solve this problem.

To record garnet brooches and bow brooches we started using existing surveys of garnet decorated brooches (Vielitz 2003) and bow brooches (Koch 1998) and later added entries of new finds discovered after these surveys were closed. However, this does not mean that the database contains all such brooches yet. Records are checked and improved regularly, for instance after a comparison of the general surveys with the original site publications, except when it is clear that the data in the general surveys was created on the basis of the inspection of the objects themselves.

Merovingian brooches have been the subject of study already since the nineteenth century. Today most main types of brooches (bow brooches, circular garnet decorated brooches, S-brooches, bird brooches, other small brooches, filigree brooches, *Pressblech* brooches, etc.)¹ have been studied individually, often several times, although some studies are by now outdated. Moreover, brooches have an important place in typo-chronological studies because their changing forms are considered helpful in establishing their date and the date of the contexts (mainly graves) in which they were found.² There is of course the uncertainty of the unknown timespan between the moment of production and moment of deposition. Some authors suggest that brooches were obtained by individual women at an early age, who kept them their entire life and eventually were buried with them after death. This seems to be an unlikely practice.³ Such reasoning leads to the following possibilities. The oldest specimens of a certain type of brooch would then be in the graves of children who obtained such a brooch at a young age, soon after the

¹ For example: bow brooches: Kühn 1940, 1974, 1981; Göldner 1987; Koch 1998, T. Martin 2020. Garnet brooches: Vielitz 2003. Pressblech brooches: Klein-Pfeuffer 1993. Filigree brooches: Thieme 1978; Graenert 2007. Equal-armed brooches: Thörle 2001. Bird brooches: Thiry 1939; S-brooches: Brather-Walter 2009. Cruciform brooches: T. Martin 2015.

² See for instance Friedrich 2016.

³ Sorg 2022.

first ones were produced, and then died shortly afterwards. Other girls who obtained a similar brooch at the same moment, but lived 70 years, would according to this reasoning be buried with them much later. In this line of reasoning, older people would already have one at their time of death and thus did not receive a new type of brooch when their body was prepared for interment. When such brooches were produced over a period of 30 years, and women were buried with them about 70 years later, the last brooches of that type would then be buried almost a hundred years after the start of the production of the type. However, this reasoning is a matter of debate and has now been discarded.⁴ A number of overviews have been published introducing the various brooch types, how they were worn and in what combination, and where they were placed on the body of the deceased person.⁵ Moreover, specialist studies are now available on specific types of brooches and how they were worn and distributed.⁶

We did not develop new typologies of garnet and bow brooches for the database. We used the often very detailed already existing typologies of the bow and garnet brooches. The finds discovered after the closure of these surveys should as a rule be able to be fitted in the existing typologies. This does not mean that all brooches fit nicely in the used typologies. Brooches for instance found in eastern Europe do fit in the typologies in a general sense (main form) but often have different decoration patterns. The same is true for new finds in western Europe. The reason for this is that hardly any (bow) brooch is identical to another one in terms of decoration (see below).

Most of the existing brooch typologies are geared towards typo-chronological research and are often of an exceptionally detailed nature, leading to types of which only a few specimens were found.⁷ Future research will show how relevant this is. Most scholars studying brooches also aimed to a varying degree at studying production, exchange, the development of art styles, the ethnic ascription, etc. They hoped, or a priori assumed, that details of the form and decoration not only had chronological significance, but that they also related to specific workshops, social categories, or ethnic groups. As can be expected, all these topics, and the way they are dealt with on the basis of brooch typo-chronologies, are subject to debate, not in the least because series of presuppositions are at times not tested but taken for granted, such as the assignment of specific brooch types to specific ethnic groups mentioned in written sources.⁸ Moreover, an ordering of brooches geared towards chronological research might not be ideal to study other aspects of society. See for instance Friedrich with a critical assessment of chronological reasoning and the use of historical events, which might lead to circular arguments in the creation of '*histoire événementielle*' models based on material culture.⁹

⁴ Steuer 1977; Kars 2011, 2012 [2014]; Sorg 2022.

⁵ M. Martin 1991, 1994; Heeren/Van der Feijst 2017; Heynowski 2016².

⁶ M. Martin 1994; Strauss 1992; Furtmayr 2004; T. Martin 2020.

⁷ See the table with garnet brooches below and the table at the end of this appendix with the types of bow brooches created by Koch (1998) and the number of specimens of each type in West-Francia and in his '*Fundlisten*' (including also brooches in the Rhineland and Southern Germany).

⁸ See for instance Koch 1998.

⁹ Friedrich 2016. Apart from that it is reasonable to ask whether the analysis of material culture can lead to a *histoire événementielle* at all. See a critical assessment of his work by Meier (2020).

His work also shows what the consequences are of using a strict chronological research question for the ordering of material culture such as bow brooch types. He has only 20 bow brooch types whereas Koch in the end has 178 types. Friedrich claims that for chronological purposes, the decoration is not very relevant, just the form and a number of knobs (three, five or more than five), and in several (but not all) cases the size of the bow brooches, whereas in many other typo-chronologies size is not even considered a relevant element. Decoration is a difficult criterion to use, for there seems to be an infinite variability. Even within types various motives were used.¹⁰

However, one wonders what kind of ordering of material is needed if one searches for answers on other types of questions related to production, exchange and identity. Especially this last point might be of great interest in answering questions about the relation between norm (bow brooch) and variability in the production, use and deposition of brooches. This search for identity in relation to norm and variability seems to go far beyond the simple ethnic ascription of many types that is common in much research on this type of object.¹¹

The dilemma is clear regarding what to do in our case: generalize (for instance use only 20 types of bow brooches) and not being able to split up the brooches in a later phase of the analyses in the more detailed types created by the various authors? Or copy the extremely detailed typologies of the available surveys, with the risk of constantly having to create new types because new discoveries do not fit the detailed types already created? Or press new varieties into the existing typo-chronology, with the consequence that some types become an amalgam of variability, which is not suggested to exist because of the detail in the description of the type? Or walk a middle ground where we use much of the existing typo-chronologies, but skip the ultimate refinements, so that we do not end up with types which only a few specimens can be assigned to? We chose the last option and chose not to use the ultimate very detailed typological differences in long 'determination trees', such as those in the typo-chronology of bow brooches (from type I to I.3.3.2.3.1 for instance). This will be further explained below for garnet disc brooches and bow brooches.

This choice was also determined by the time expenditure/size of research area dilemma. Our goal is to record data on early medieval material culture over a large area, if not Europe as a whole. This wide scope has consequences for the level of detail that can be grasped within a specific time (five years) with a small team. It is not possible to deal with objects on the same level of detail as can be achieved in a small area, or of one cemetery, in contrast to a large research area. However, we think we created a database that allows for the easy recording in the future of larger detail than we recorded now.

The choice for using the coding systems of Koch and Vielitz is that they can be used in a digital database. Multiple-part names of brooch types such as 'Rosdorf/Trossingen/Munningen/Torgny' (i.e. Koch type V.2.1.5) can have no place in a database like this one.

¹⁰ See for instance the choices for the eight formal components of the square-headed brooches as defined by T. Martin (2020, 870, fig. 4) and the possible combinations.

¹¹ Brather-Walter 2019.

Scientific research in its turn will create new groupings of brooches based on the chemical composition of the materials and the production technologies used, instead of their form and decoration. Brooches were usually singular handmade objects, which often are alike at first sight, but differ in detail on closer inspection. Scientific research and analyses of production techniques, in combination with traditional typo-chronological research, is important in analyzing the '*chaines opératoires*', raw material procurement (including recycled material), workshop output and distribution of the brooches.

While studying typo-chronologies of brooches we sensed that there was not yet sufficient theoretical reflection on what types and their distribution mean. There should be clearer definitions on brooches that are really equal (or if one wishes: identical) ('*gleich*', that is from the same mould) or alike ('*ähnlich*' with a similar form and some other attributes). This difference is more developed in for instance numismatics where coins from the same die (obverse and/or reverse), are distinguished from coins that have the same characteristics but are slightly different (types, meaning alike), which allows the creation of genealogy-like trees of related coins. The same goes for studies of pottery decoration. For example, there are many rosette-like single stamps on sixth-century pots, but only a limited number are equal (*gleich*) and were made with the same stamp. When the clays of pots with unequivocally identical stamps are scientifically analyzed, it becomes clear how complicated the organization of production can be, and how many possible types of organization of production and distribution can be suggested.¹² The analyses of the network of motives by T. Martin is a good step forward.¹³ We have to consider and find out how we can differentiate the diffusion of motives and ideas, from the diffusion of the objects. It is possible that 'alike' can get distributed without brooches moving. More reflection is needed. We hope we can contribute by recording as many brooches as possible in the database.

In what follows it will be explained how garnet brooches and bow brooches are recorded in the database.

¹² Van Wersch et al. 2022.


¹³ T. Martin 2020.


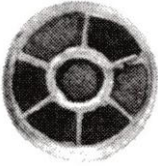
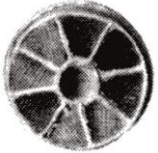



Garnet decorated brooches




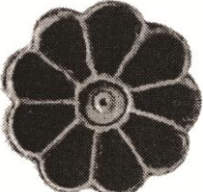

We used the work by Vielitz (2003) to set up the system for recording the circular garnet decorated brooches. However, we simplified the typological indications in the 'Type' field to some extent in that we only used the main typological distinctions and did not include the many variants of each type, as only a few specimens can be assigned to each variant. Consequently, there will be brooches that have to be assigned to a type although they do not exactly match the images and descriptions given by Vielitz (reproduced below). The description is in those cases more important than the image. Often the description makes no distinction between for instance a lobed edge or a straight round edge.

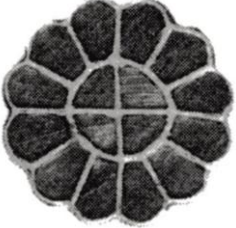


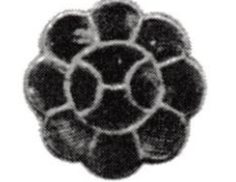
In the table below, we illustrate the type indications used. In the first column an image of a specimen of the type from the publication by Vielitz is presented, in the second its typological indication, in the third the description by Vielitz, in the fourth the phase or phases to which the type is assigned as defined by her, in the fifth the number of specimens collected by her and in the sixth remarks of various kinds. Thus, it is easy to create lists and distribution maps of each type and analyse their mutual distributions using GIS.

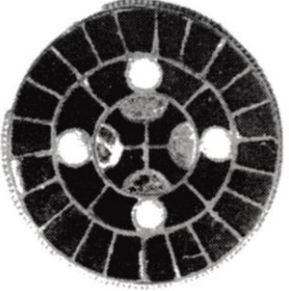



If the brooch does not really match any of the types listed below, type: 'Other' in the 'Type' field.




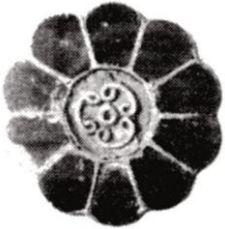
Vielitz, K., 2003: <i>Die Granatscheibenfibeln der Merowingerzeit</i> , Montagnac.					
					Phase 1: 480/500-530/540 Phase 2: 530/540-560/570 Phase 3: 560/570-600/610
Reference image	Vielitz type	Description (original description and English translation)	Vielitz phase	Number in database	Remark
	A1	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln ohne Zellmuster</i> Single-zoned circular brooches without cell pattern	1	3	





	A2	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit drei- oder vierfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with threefold or fourfold radial cell pattern	1-2 (3)	57	
	A3	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit fünf-, sechs- oder siebenfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with five- six- or sevenfold radial cell pattern	1-2 (3)	88	
	A4	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit achtfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Single-zoned brooches with eightfold radial cell pattern	1-2 (3)	65	
	A5	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit neun- oder mehrfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with ninefold or more radial cell pattern	1-2 (3)	33	
	A6	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit kästchen-zellmustern</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with box-shaped cell pattern	1-3	7	
	A7	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit Bogen-zellmustern aus zwei oder drei Segmenten</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with arched cell pattern with two or three segments	1	9	


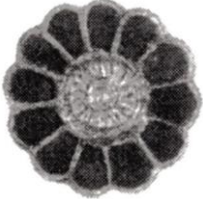


	A8	<i>Einzonige Rundfibeln mit Bogen-Zellmustern aus vier Segmenten</i> Single-zoned circular brooches with arched cell pattern with four segments	2-3	9	
	B1	<i>Einzonige Rosettenfibeln mit fünf-, sechs- oder siebenfach-radialen Zellenmustern</i> Single-zoned rosette-shaped brooches with five- six- or sevenfold radial cell pattern	1-2	20	small brooches: phases 1-2
	B2	<i>Einzonige Rosettenfibeln mit achtfach-radialen Zellenmustern</i> Single-zoned rosette-shaped brooches with eightfold radial cell pattern	1-2	42	small brooches < 2.5: phases 1-2 large brooches > 2.5: phases 2-3
	B3	<i>Einzonige Rosettenfibeln mit neun- oder mehrfach-radialen Zellenmustern</i> Single-zoned rosette-shaped brooches with ninefold or more radial cell pattern	2-(3)	22	small brooches < 2.5: phases 1-2 large brooches > 2.5: phases 2-3
	C1	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit zwei- oder dreifach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with twofold or threefold radial cell pattern	1	15	





	C2	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit vierfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with fourfold radial cell pattern	1-2	50	small brooches < 2.5: phases 1-2 large brooches > 2.5: phase 2- (3)
	C3	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit sechs- oder mehrfach-radialen Zellmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with sixfold or more radial cell pattern	2-(3)	31	
	C4	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Kästchen-Zellmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with box-shaped cell pattern	3	9	
	C5	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Bogen-Zellmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with arched cell pattern	1-3	38	



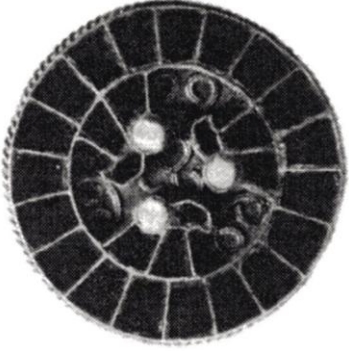

	C6	<p><i>Drei- und mehrzonige Fibeln mit granatbelegter Innenzone</i> Triple and multiple-zoned brooches with garnet-inlaid central zone</p>	(2-3)	31	Large brooches phase 3
	D1	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit radial-linearen Filigranmustern</i> Double-zoned brooches with radial linear filigree pattern</p>	1-(2?)	6	Only one specimen could be dated.
	D2	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigran-bogenmustern aus zwei oder drei Halbkreisen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree arch pattern consisting of two or three semicircles</p>	(1)-2	47	
	D3	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigran-bogenmustern aus vier Halb- oder Vollkreisen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree arch pattern consisting of four semi- or full circles</p>	(1)-2	50	





	D4	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigran-bogenmustern aus fünf oder mehr Halbkreisen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree arch pattern consisting of five or more semicircles	2-3	12	brooches 2.2 - 3.0: phases 2 brooches > 3.1: phase 3
	D5	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigranmustern aus ein oder zwei S-/8-förmigen Elementen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree pattern consisting of one or two S- or 8-shaped elements	(1)-2 (3)	26	
	D6	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigranmustern aus drei oder mehr S-/8-förmigen Elementen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree pattern consisting of three or more S- or 8-shaped elements	(1)2-3	23	Mainly phase 3
	D7	<i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigranmustern aus volutenförmigen Elementen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree pattern consisting of volute-shaped elements	2	10	Possibly also in phase 3, no examples yet


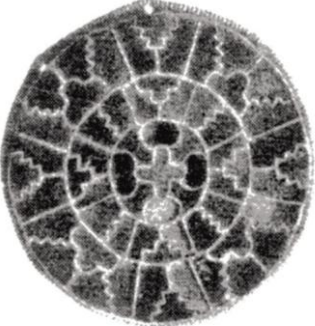

	D8	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigranmustern aus lyraförmigen Elementen</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree pattern consisting of lyre-shaped elements</p>	2 (3)	14	
	D9	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Filigran-Flechtknoten</i> Double-zoned brooches with filigree braided knots</p>	3	4	
	D10	<p><i>Dreizonige fibeln mit filigranverzierter Innenzone</i> Triple-zoned brooches with filigree-decorated central zone</p>	(2) 3	12	
	E1	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Pressblechmustern aus Kügelchen und Linien in radialer Anordnung</i> Double-zoned brooches with pressed-sheet pattern consisting of globules and lines in a radial arrangement</p>	(1)2-3	12	

	E2	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Pressblechmustern aus Kügelchen und Linien in konzentrischer Anordnung</i></p> <p>Double-zoned brooches with pressed-sheet pattern consisting of globules and lines in a concentric arrangement</p>	(1)2-3	18	
	E3	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Pressblech-Stralenkranzmustern</i></p> <p>Double-zoned brooches with a pressed-sheet aureole pattern</p>	3	8	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	E4	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Pressblech-Bogenmustern</i></p> <p>Double-zoned brooches with a pressed-sheet arch pattern</p>	3	10	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	E5	<p><i>Zweizonige Fibeln mit Pressblech-Flechtmustern</i></p> <p>Double-zoned brooches with a pressed-sheet braid pattern</p>	2-3	14	

	E6	<p><i>Driezonige Fibeln mit pressblechverzierter Innenzone</i> Triple-zoned brooches with a pressed-sheet-decorated central zone</p>	3	3	
	F1	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und Granat-Zentrum</i> Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet central zone with a central garnet inlay</p>	3	12	
	F2	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und einzelnen Granaten</i> Brooches with a filigree or pressed-sheet central zone and singular garnet inlays</p>	3	6	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	F3	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und Granat-segmenten</i> Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet central zone and garnet segments</p>	3	13	

	F4	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und Granat-Mittelachse</i></p> <p>Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet central zone and a garnet middle axis</p>	3	5	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	F5	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und (einzelligen) Granat-Sektoren</i></p> <p>Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet central zone and (single-celled) garnet fields</p>	(1)2-3	36	
	F6	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblech-Innenzone und Granat-Vogelköpfen</i></p> <p>Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet central zone and garnet bird heads</p>	3	3	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	F7	<p><i>Fibeln mit Filigran- oder Pressblechdekor und Granatsektoren in der Zwischenzone</i></p> <p>Brooches with filigree or pressed-sheet decoration and garnet fields in the intermediate zone</p>	3	29	

	G1	<i>Vierpasfibeln mit ungeteilten, abgeschrägt-halbkreisförmigen Aussenzellen</i> Four pas brooches with undivided, beveled, semicircular outer cells	1	2	Few examples to substantiate the dating.
	G2	<i>Vierpasfibeln mit ungeteilten oder radial-geteilten Halbkreis- Aussenzellen</i> Four pas brooches with undivided or radially divided semicircular outer cells	1-2	14	
	G3	<i>Vierpasfibeln mit ungeteilten oder radial-geteilten Halbkreis- Aussenzellen und mit filigran- oder pressblechverzierter Innenzone</i> Four pas brooches with undivided or radially divided semicircular outer cells and with filigree or pressed-sheet decorated central zone	1-2	5	
	G4	<i>Vierpasfibeln mit doppelt halbkreisförmigen Aussenzellen</i> Four pas brooches with doubled semicircular outer cells	1	9	Few examples to substantiate the dating.

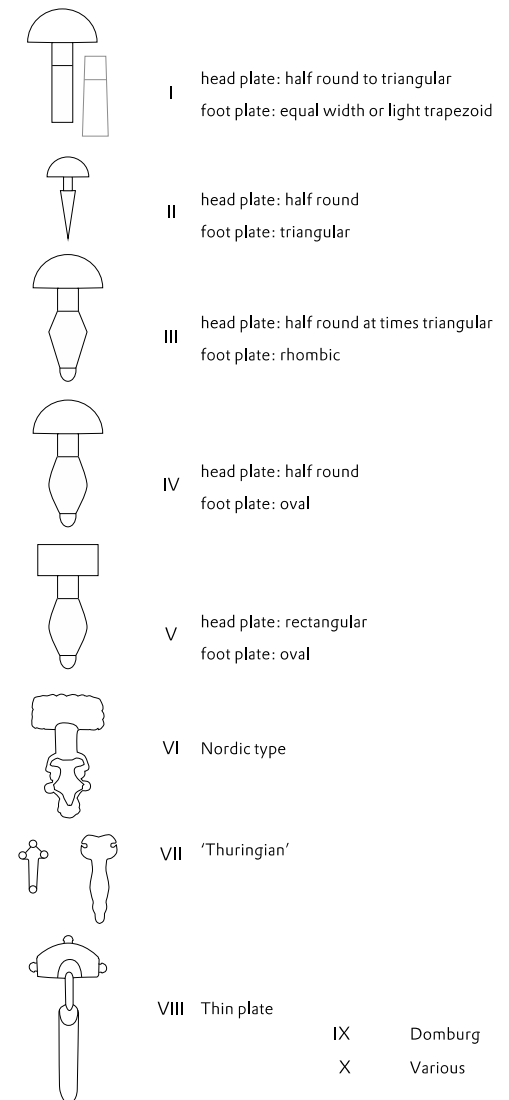
	H	<i>Fibeln mit engzelligen Mustern</i> Brooches with narrow-celled pattern	3	34	
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	H	<i>Fibeln mit engzelligen Mustern</i> Brooches with narrow-celled pattern	3	34	

Bow brooches

For the bow brooches we followed the typology by Koch (1998). One reason is that he changed the names of types into a combination of a Roman and Arabic numbers, which is easier to use in a digital data base than the long descriptive type indications one finds in the older literature. We did not use the fine-grained determinations at the bottom ends of the determination trees. Koch distinguishes bow brooches based on three main criteria in decreasing order of importance. The first criterium is the form of the head and foot plate.¹⁴ They can be round/triangular or square for the head plate and of equal width/light trapezium-shaped, rhomboid or oval for the foot plate. The second criterium is the number and appearance of the knobs on the head plate, and whether they are connected (coalesced) or separate from each other. The third criterium are the different forms of decoration and decorative motives used. However, there is a huge variability in decorations and decorative elements, leading to a substantial number of sub-types (third to fifth grade sub-types). Moreover, there are hardly any completely equal (*gleich*) bow brooches, except those found in pairs in graves (and even those are often slightly different). New discoveries would thus constantly lead to the definition of new types, which is unfeasible to work with in the end. Therefore, a degree of generalization is necessary when one wants to record bow brooches over large areas. When necessary, detailed studies must be carried out on the basis of an in-depth analysis of limited sets of bow brooches (keeping in mind that better theoretical points of departure will have to be formulated).

At the end of this appendix a table is provided with all types distinguished by Koch, the number of specimens he catalogued, the number of specimens in his *Fundlisten* that go with his maps, and the date of each type. In this table and the list below the preferred type designations we used to record the bow brooches in our database are marked in blue. It shows that we often did not use the fourth and

Main types as defined by Koch 1998



¹⁴ The term head plate and foot plate are used here despite the by now generally accepted opinion, based on the position of the brooches in graves, that the brooches were worn in such a way that the head plate was at the lower end and the foot plate at the top end.

fifth grade sub-types because the number of specimens in for instance the fifth sub-type is usually very small (although there are exceptions). Most sub-types of the third to fifth order are found with brooches with an equal-width foot plate and a half-round head plate with five knobs, the most common type (Koch's type I.3). The way the type names are made up allows for different levels of detail and makes it easier to include brooches that do not exactly fit one of the types. A less detailed type can be entered in the database (e.g. assigning a brooch to type I.3.1 instead of to one of the five different subtypes, when it is not clear whether it belongs to one of those), which nevertheless still provides useful information about its basic form and the number of knobs.

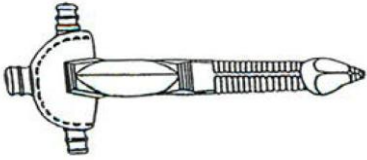
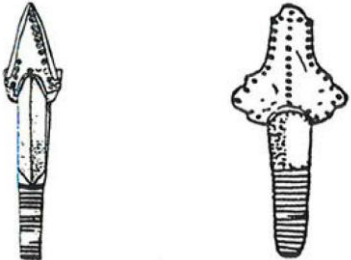

The typology by Koch is very useful for categorizing the bow brooches in his research area of West Francia (The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Northern France). However, as other areas are added to the database, new types will inevitably arise that do not really fit in Koch's typology (in general, the further away from Koch's research area, the more difficult it becomes to fit the brooches into his typology). In many cases, these different forms can be dealt with by assigning them to a more general type, based only on the basic criteria of form and number of knobs. In other cases, a larger number of brooches clearly belong to a group of their own, which is not included in the typology by Koch. For these cases, we have chosen to expand the typology by adding additional basic forms and some subdivisions. The following types have been added (marked in the list below in **yellow**):

- Cruciform brooches (type XI). A subdivision into 4 subtypes has been made based on the typology by T. Martin (2015; see also the description used by the PAS: https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/brooches-2/#Cruciform_brooch).
- 'Small-long' brooches (type XII), a type which is very common in the coastal areas of north-western Europe, including the British Isles. (See also the description used by the PAS: https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/brooches-2/#Small-long_brooch)
- Eastern European brooches (type XIII), of which one group are those found in the southern Baltic areas, especially former East-Prussia. Many of these brooches have been recorded by Kühn (1981), but this group will be far from complete. The three subtypes used here are based on very general form characteristics only, to distinguish a limited number of groups of very similar brooches. The eastern European brooches are extensively studied by Werner (1950) and Curta (2012).
- An additional rest group of brooches (type XIV) found mostly in Eastern Europe (especially the Baltic area), which are clearly bow brooches, but cannot be fitted into the other basic types listed above.
- A few additional subtypes to the types used by Koch:
 - III.1.5: Small brooches with three long knobs at a half-round head plate, and a generally rhombic (but sometimes more oval or equal-width) foot plate, that are mostly found in the Baltic-Masuric region




- III.3.7: These are brooches with a half-round head with five knobs and a rhombic foot, with an additional 'frame' around it, and small knobs or projections at the corners of the rhombus. This type is also mostly found in the Baltic-Masuric region.
- IV.2.3: This is an additional subdivision to Koch's type IV.2. These brooches have 7 coalesced knobs and are often decorated with interlace decoration. As Koch's typology only includes brooches with either 10 or 14 coalesced knobs, this additional subdivision allowed for a better categorization of the brooches with a smaller number of coalesced knobs.
- V.2.3: The defining feature of this additional group is their separated knobs at the head plate, which are (only) connected around the corners. Moreover, the oval foot is often almost heart-shaped (with 'high shoulders'). This sub-type includes quite a large number of brooches, which would be awkward to fit into the other available types, so a new sub-type was created.




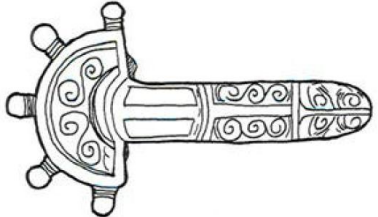

Bow brooch types marked in **blue** are used in the Rural Riches database (based on Koch 1998). Types marked in **yellow** are not used by Koch but were added as brooches from other regions were entered in the database.



An asterisk (*) in the type in the table below indicates that there is a further subdivision of this group by Koch, which is not used in this database (see also the table at the end of this appendix).

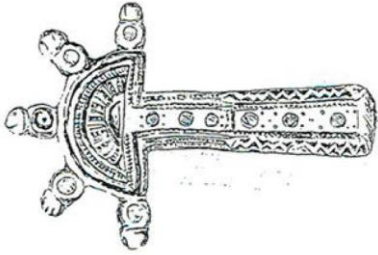



Rural Riches bow brooch typology			
Reference image ¹⁵	Type	Description	Remarks
	I	Bow brooches with half round to triangular head plate and foot plate of equal width or light trapezoid form	
	I.1	<u>Bow brooches of form group Gross-Umstad and Nieder-Florstadt/Wiesloch</u>	
	I.1.1	Bow brooches of form group Gross-Umstad	
	I.1.2	Bow brooches of form group Nieder-Florstadt/Wiesloch	
	I.2	<u>Bow brooches with three (or four) knobs</u>	
	I.2.1	Bow brooches with animal style foot of equal width	





¹⁵ The images provided here are merely examples of fibulae belonging to the type in question; other fibulae may look quite different, but still belong to the same type. Images not to scale. Images from Kühn, 1974, 1981, Koch 1998, Werner 1950, PAS.





	I.2.2	Bow brooches with swallow tail foot (form group Jena-Lobeda)	
	I.2.3*	Bow brooches with foot of equal width or light trapezoid form	
	<u>I.3</u>	<u>Bow brooches with five knobs</u>	
	<u>I.3.1</u>	<u>Bow brooches with animal form foot of equal width</u>	
	I.3.1.1	Brooches of type Krefeld-Gellep	



	I.3.1.2	Brooches of type Heilbronn-Böckingen and related variants	
	I.3.1.3	Brooches of type Eisleben/Stössen	
	I.3.1.4	Brooches of form group Fruges/Coizard-Joches	
	I.3.1.5	Brooches of form group Schwarzrheindorf/Maastricht/ Müngersdorf	
	I.3.2	<u>Bow brooches with swallow tail foot (form group Bulles/Krefeld-Gellep)</u>	


	I.3.3	<u>Bow brooches with foot of equal width or light trapezoid form</u>	
	I.3.3.1*	Brooches with spiral or hook decorated head plate, concentric circles, interlace or their rudimentary representation or degenerated animal style	
	I.3.3.2	Brooches with head plate decorated with stripes	
	I.3.3.2.1*	Brooches with radiating stripes in an arcade arrangement on the head plate	


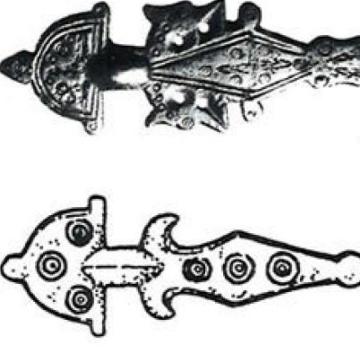
	I.3.3.2.2	Brooches with radiating stripes in an arcade arrangement above an undecorated half circle on the head plate	
	I.3.3.2.3 *	Brooches with stripes in a boxlike configuration on the head plate	
	I.3.3.2.4 *	Brooches with parallel vertical stripes on the head plate	
	I.3.3.2.5	Brooches of type Bingen/Engers	

	I.3.3.2.6	Brooches with opposing hooks on the head plate	
	I.3.3.2.7	Brooches with stripes in V form on the head plate	
	I.3.3.2.8 *	Brooches with stripes on the head plate and bird shaped knobs (type Laon)	
	I.3.3.3*	Brooches with geometric 'Kerbschnitt' decoration on the head plate	

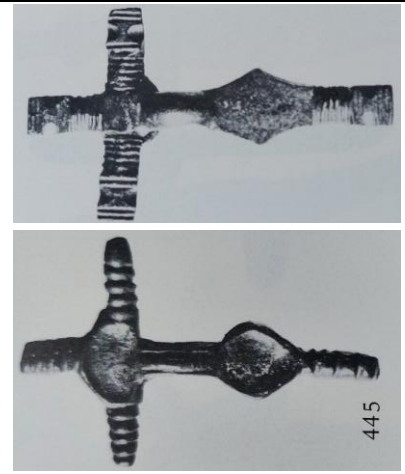
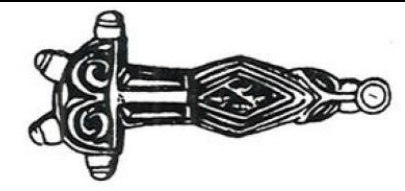

			
	I.3.3.4*	Brooches with grille decoration on the head plate	
	I.3.3.5*	Brooches with two zone decoration on the head plate	
	I.3.3.6*	Various brooches	





	<u>I.4*</u>	<u>Bow brooches with six knobs</u>	
	<u>I.5</u>	<u>Bow brooches with seven knobs</u>	
	<u>I.5.1*</u>	with animal style foot of equal width	

	I.5.2*	with foot of equal width or light trapezoid form	
	<u>I.6*</u>	<u>Bow brooches with nine knobs</u>	





	II*	Bow brooches with half round head plate and triangular foot plate	
	III	Bow brooches with half round or sometimes triangular head plate and rhombic foot plate	
	III.1	<u>with three knobs</u>	
	III.1.1*	Form group Bifrons/Preures	



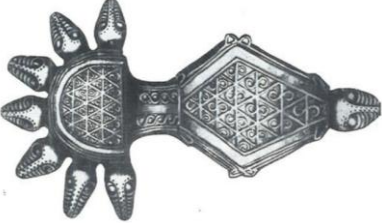

	III.1.2*	Form group Gondorf	
	III.1.3*	Eastern Germanic and eastern Germanic influenced bow brooches	
	III.1.4*	with triangular head plate	






	III.1.5	with very long knobs, found mostly in the Baltic-Masuric region (includes some fibulae with more oval or almost equal-width footplates)	
	III.2	<u>with four knobs</u>	
	III.3 III.3.1	<u>with five knobs</u> type Douai	





			
	III.3.2	type Junkersdorf	
	III.3.3*	type Hahnheim	
	III.3.4*	type Champlieu	

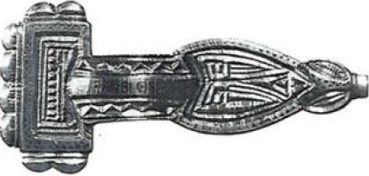


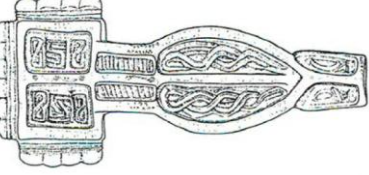

	III.3.5	type Bréban	
	III.3.6*	Eastern Germanic and eastern Germanic influenced bow brooches	





	III.3.7	with a 'frame' around the rhombic part of the foot, with lappets at the corners (found mostly in the Baltic-Masuric region)	
	III.4*	<u>with six knobs</u>	
	III.5	<u>with seven knobs</u>	
	III.5.1	brooches of type Grottammare	
	III.5.2	brooches of type Mistrin	




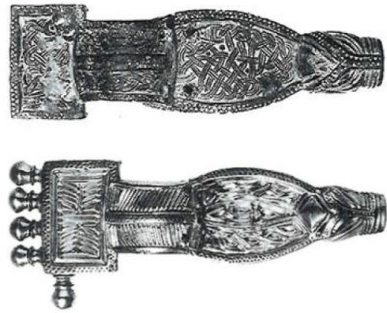
	III.5.3	brooches with hypertrophic end of the footplate	
	III.5.4	brooches with stripe decoration over entire head plate and birds heads knobs	
	III.5.5	brooches of Baltic-Masuric type	
	III.6*	<u>with nine knobs</u>	




	IV	Bow brooches with half round head plate and oval foot plate	
	IV.1	<u>with separate knobs</u>	
	IV.1.1	brooches of type Burghagel	
	IV.1.2	brooches of group Cividale/Holubice/Breny	
	IV.1.3	brooches of the group Schwaz/Szentendre/Lucca/ Belfort	
	IV.1.4	brooches with 11 knobs and geometric 'Kerbschnitt' decoration	
	IV.2	<u>with coalesced knobs</u>	
	IV.2.1	brooches with 10 knobs and interlace decoration on the headplate	



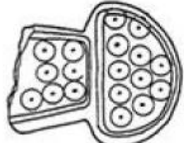

	IV.2.2	brooches with 14 knobs and stripes on the head and foot plate	
	IV.2.3	brooches with 7 knobs and often interlace decoration on the head and foot plate	
	V	Bow brooches with rectangular head plate and oval foot plate	
	V.1*	<u>with no knobs at the head plate</u>	
	V.2	<u>with knobs at the head plate</u>	
	V.2.1	<u>with coalesced knobs</u>	
	V.2.1.1	brooches of type Worms	




	V.2.1.2	brooches of type Nordendorf/Maastricht	
	V.2.1.3	brooches of type Herbrechtingen	
	V.2.1.4	brooches of type Schwarzhendorf	
	V.2.1.5	brooches of the series Rosdorf/Trossingen/Munningen/ Trogny	
	V.2.1.6	brooches of type Peigen/Kápolnásnyék	

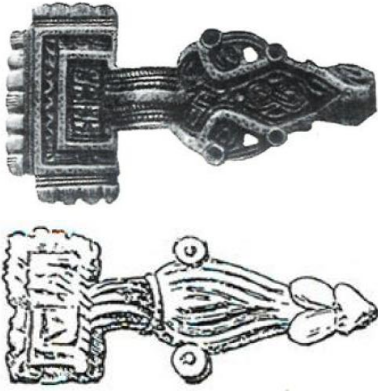


	V.2.1.7	Singular forms	
	V.2.2	<u>with separate knobs</u>	
	V.2.2.1	brooches of the form group Anguilcourt-le-Sart/ Monceaux	
	V.2.2.2	brooches of type Achenheim/Sauville	
	V.2.2.3	brooches of from group Rhenen/Lavoye	





	V.2.2.4	brooches of type Andernach/Kent	
	V.2.2.5	brooches of type Montale/Weimar	
	V.2.2.6	brooches with angular ' <i>Kerbschnittdekor</i> '	
	V.2.2.7	singular forms	




	V.2.3	<p>with separate knobs that are connected around the corners, and an <u>almost heart-shaped oval foot (corresponding to the types Mainz (47) and Gabsheim (49) in Kühn 1940, 1974)</u></p>	
	VI	<p>Bow brooches of Nordic type</p> <p>Bow brooches with a rectangular head and a 'baroque' style foot (i.e. a rhombic or cross-shaped foot plate with downward-facing bird heads at the transition between bow and foot, to different degrees of abstraction)</p>	
	VI.1	<p>Jutland-Anglo-Saxon bow brooches</p>	
	VI.2	<p>type Langweid</p>	





	VI.3	type Cividale	
	VI.4	type Caulaincourt	
	VI.5	type with half round foot end (local type)	
	VI.6	form group Sainte-Sabine/Horkheim	




	VI.7	various bow brooches (continental imitations)	
	VI.8	type Andernach/Nordendorf	
	VI.9*	Kentish little square headed brooches and imitations	



	VI.10	various bow brooches	
	VII	'Thuringian' bow brooches Generally smaller in size; includes: miniature brooches, bird-head brooches, 'pincer'-head brooches, and the type 'Rositz'	
	VII.1	<u>VII.1 brooches with three round inlays, miniature brooches of form Weimar/Arcy-Sainte-Restitue and with pincer shaped head plate</u>	
	VII.1.1	miniature brooches of form Weimar/Arcy	
	VII.1.2	miniature brooches with pincer shaped lobed head plate	





	VII.1.3	brooch with three roundels and half round head plate without knobs	
	VII.2*	<u>bird head brooches</u>	
	VII.3	<u>pincer brooches</u>	
	VII.3.1*	brooches with trapezoid foot plate	
	VII.3.2*	brooches with oval foot plate	





	<u>VII.4</u>	<u>type Rositz</u>	
	VIII	Thin plate bow brooches, their developed forms and imitations Large brooches, generally without relief decorations, with half-round or pentagonal head plates, and rhombic, triagonal/trapezoid or long, narrow (pentagonal) foot plates.	
	<u>VIII.1</u>	trapezoid or diamond-shaped foot plate (greatest width below the middle)	This type has been removed, since its brooches belong to the group of brooches studied by Gauß (2009), see type VIII.3.
	<u>VIII.2*</u>	<u>polychrome cabochon decorated</u>	
	<u>VIII.3</u> <u>VIII.3.1</u> <u>VIII.3.2</u>	<u>type Smolin and developments</u> MMK-Gruppe 1 MMK-Gruppe 2	Gauß (2009) has identified two groups within this type of brooches. However, they are impossible to clearly distinguish without a physical inspection of the brooches themselves. Therefore, determination is only possible to the type level (VIII.3) when just using images.


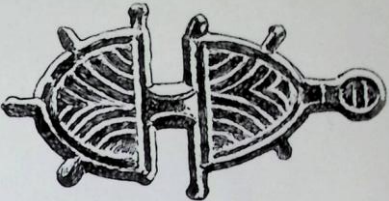
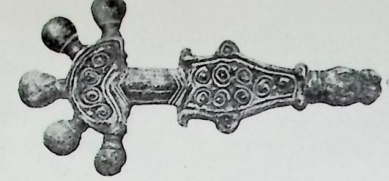
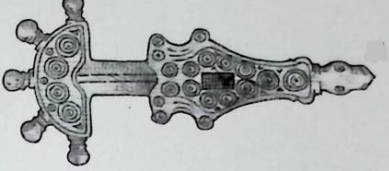

	VIII.4	<u>'kerbschnitt' addition of type Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay and developments</u>	
	VIII.5	<u>with garnets on head- and foot plate</u>	
	IX	Domburg brooches Bow brooches with a 'heart'-shaped head (originally consisting of two inward-facing bird heads or spirals), and a 'heart-shaped' foot with two lobes at the end.	
	X*	Various bow brooches Bow brooches with combinations of head and foot plates that do not fit in the other types listed here (e.g. a rectangular head combined with a rhombic foot)	

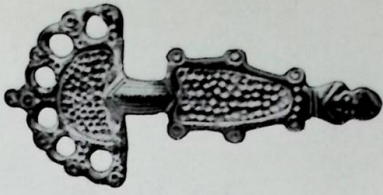

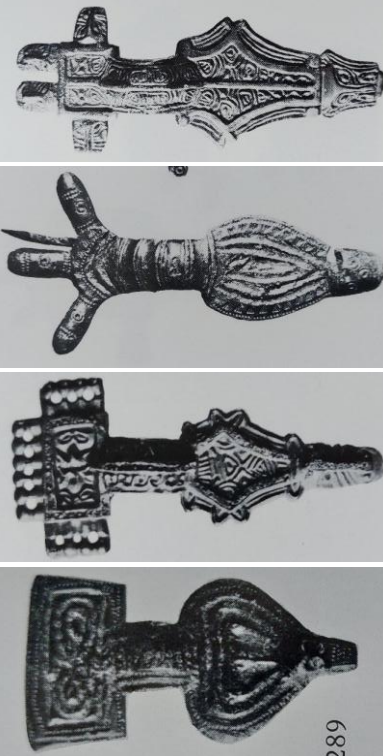
	XI	Cruciform bow brooches	Typology adapted from T. Martin (2015), more information about the typology and terminology can be found on the website of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).
	XI.1	Small and narrow, without 'wings' at the head plate	Image: PAS, NCL-EF51D5 , provided by Museum of Antiquities of the University and Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, CC BY-SA .
	XI.2	Larger and broader, with 'wings' at the head plate, sometimes with punch-mark decorations	Image: PAS, LIN-D481A6 , provided by Lincolnshire County Council, CC BY-SA .
	XI.3	Head plate wings can be trapezoidal, the foot has lappets and projections, commonly decorated with punch-marks	Image: PAS, DUR-FF0ED2 , CC BY-SA .

	<p>XI.4</p>	<p>'florid' style, with relief style decoration</p>	<p>Image: PAS, FAKL-BD5E61, provided by The Portable Antiquities Scheme, CC BY-SA.</p>
	<p>XII</p>	<p>'Small-long' brooches</p> <p>No relief decorations, but stamps, punch-marks and other shallow decorations can be present. There is a large variety of possible combinations of form elements: head plates can be rectangular, half-round, cross-shaped etc.; foot plates can be rhombic, 'spade'-shaped, longitudinal, 'baroque', etc.</p>	<p>More information about the typology and terminology can be found on the website of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).</p> <p>Due to the large variety of different combinations of form elements, this group has not yet been further divided into types.</p>

	XIII	'Slavic' bow brooches	Typology adapted from Curta 2012, Werner 1950; the names of the types correspond to those given by Werner. Images from Werner 1950.
	XIII.1	With a mask-shaped end of the foot or derivatives	
	XIII.1.A		This type has been removed, see also Curta 2012.
	XIII.1.B	B: Sparta – Linkuhnen - Cosoveni	
 	XIII.1.C	C: Maros-Gambas – Pergamon	
	XIII.1.D	D: Plenita – Daumen	

	XIII.1.E	E: Waplitz – Warwen	
	XIII.1.F	F: Smjela – Dobogó	
	XIII.1.G	G: Miniatur: Sarmizegetusa – Kiskörös	Miniature
	XIII.1.H	H: Miniatur: Pergamon – Tei-See	Miniature
	XIII.1.J	J: Miniatur: Novi Banovci – Kellaren	Miniature

	XIII.1.K	K: Miniatur: Verschiedene <i>Miniature: miscellaneous</i>	Miniature
	XIII.1.L	L: Lači	
		XIII.2 With an animal head-shaped end of the foot	
	XIII.2.A	A: S-Spiralen <i>S-shaped spirals</i>	
	XIII.2.B	B: Gitterrechteck + Vogelköpfen <i>Grid rectangle + bird heads</i>	
	XIII.2.C	C: Eingeschlagene Punktkreise <i>Struck point circles</i>	

	XIII.2.D	D: Vogelkopfköpfen + Würfelaugen/Punkten <i>Bird head knobs + 'dice eyes'</i>	
	XIII.2.E	E: Sonderformen <i>Singular forms</i>	
	XIV	Various bow brooches from Eastern Europe Bow brooches of a distinctly different style than the 'Frankish' or West-Germanic bow-brooches, which cannot be assigned to the types XII or XIII	

Recording bow brooches: how we proceeded (up to early 2026)

After having established the basics described above, we started recording the bow brooches in the catalogue composed by Koch. This was a relatively easy and straightforward task, as all type indications were provided. The next step was more laborious. We wanted to include the bow brooches brought together over many years by Kühn in his three volumes on bow brooches in the Rhineland, Southern Germany and middle Germany. To avoid recording the same brooch twice, extensive concordance lists were made using cross references by Koch, specific contexts, types and measurements mentioned by both authors. We were thus able to almost completely avoid duplications. The work of Kühn confronted us with bow brooches from Italy and eastern Europe. As we had decided not to use long names as type identifications in the database, we had to identify the brooches mentioned by Kühn but not by Koch in the simplified Koch typo-chronology. The same procedure was followed when the bow brooches collected by Göldner for the Rhineland were recorded. Those brooches were checked using the previous concordance so in the end the concordance contained brooches collected by Koch, Kühn and Göldner. That did cost a lot of time and at times decisions on what to do. The great advantage of the present database is that a comprehensive database is now developing on bow brooches with references to the different works used to record the brooches. At the same time, we added brooches presented in regional overviews such as bow brooches discovered in the Crimean Peninsula (Zasetskaya 1997). We also recorded the brooches of type VIII brought together by Gaus (2009). More regional overviews of bow brooches will be recorded as well as bow brooches found at individual sites. Up to now we did not (yet) systematically record brooches in significant numbers in England and Scandinavia.¹⁶

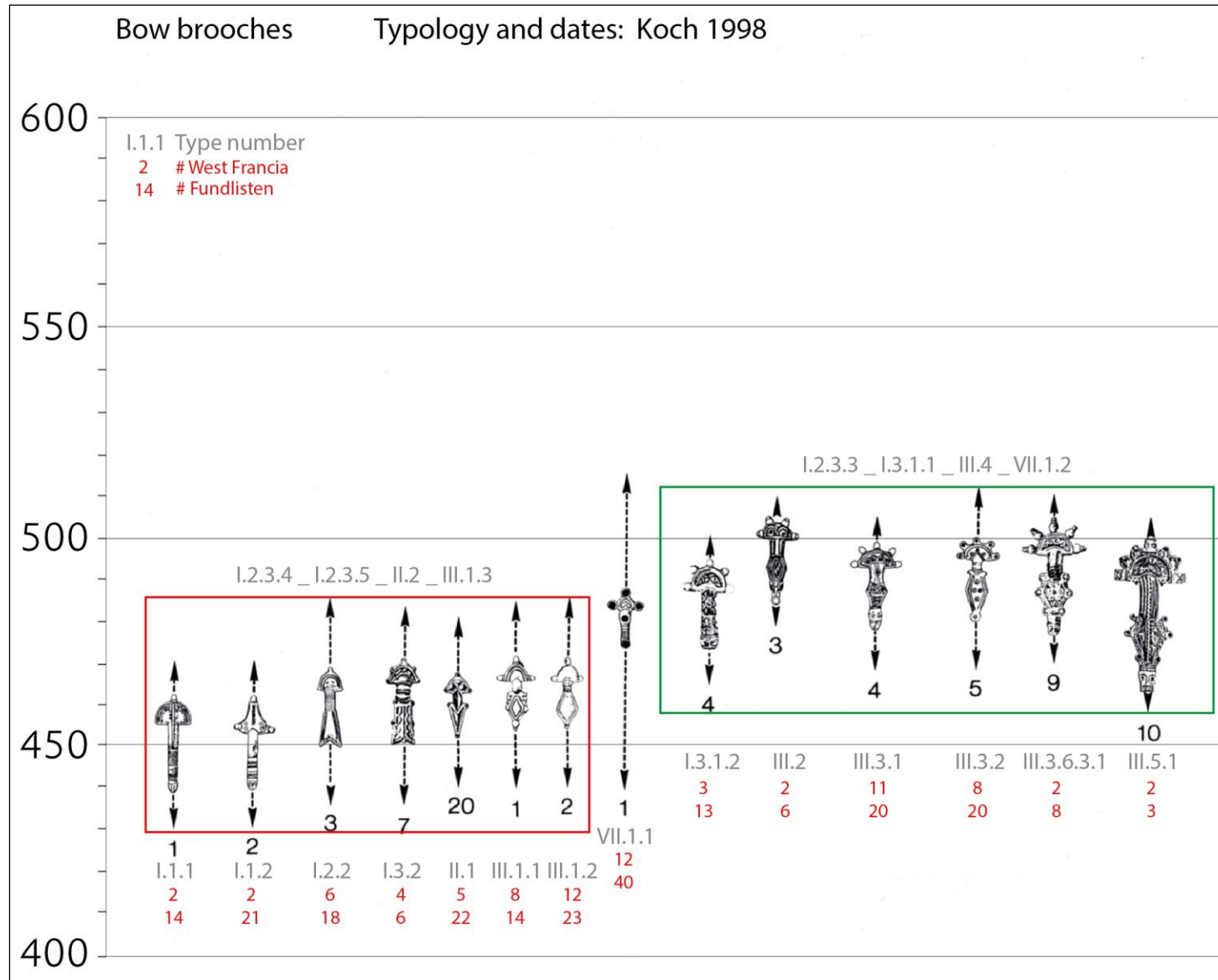
Dating the bow brooches

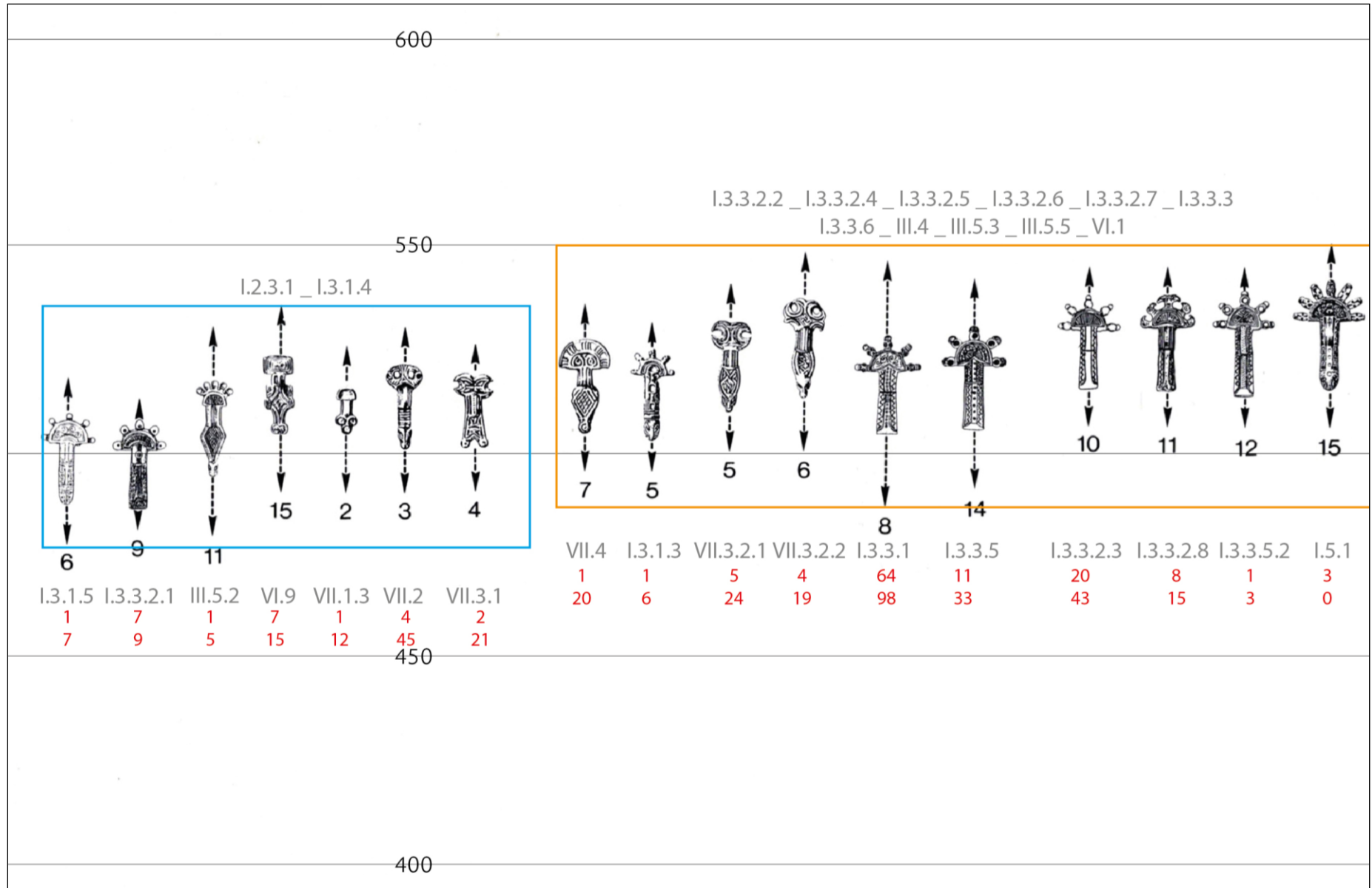
Koch went at great length to date the individual types of bow brooches, although he also warns for accepting the suggested dates with great certainty, because often not enough well-dated contexts are available, which is partly due to the limited number of specimens for a type. For the time being, we accept his dates and take new suggestions for dating bow brooches on board.¹⁷ Although it is necessary to consult his texts, we rearranged his chronological schemes, as we did not organize them according to type, but to date. In the image presented below this scheme is presented. The various colored boxes represent groups of brooches that form more or less coherent chronological groups. They are thus series of more or less contemporary brooches. It can be seen that there is a gradual chronological development. Above the frames of the coloured boxes the types are mentioned that were not represented with an image. Below the frames are the type indications of the illustrated brooches, as well

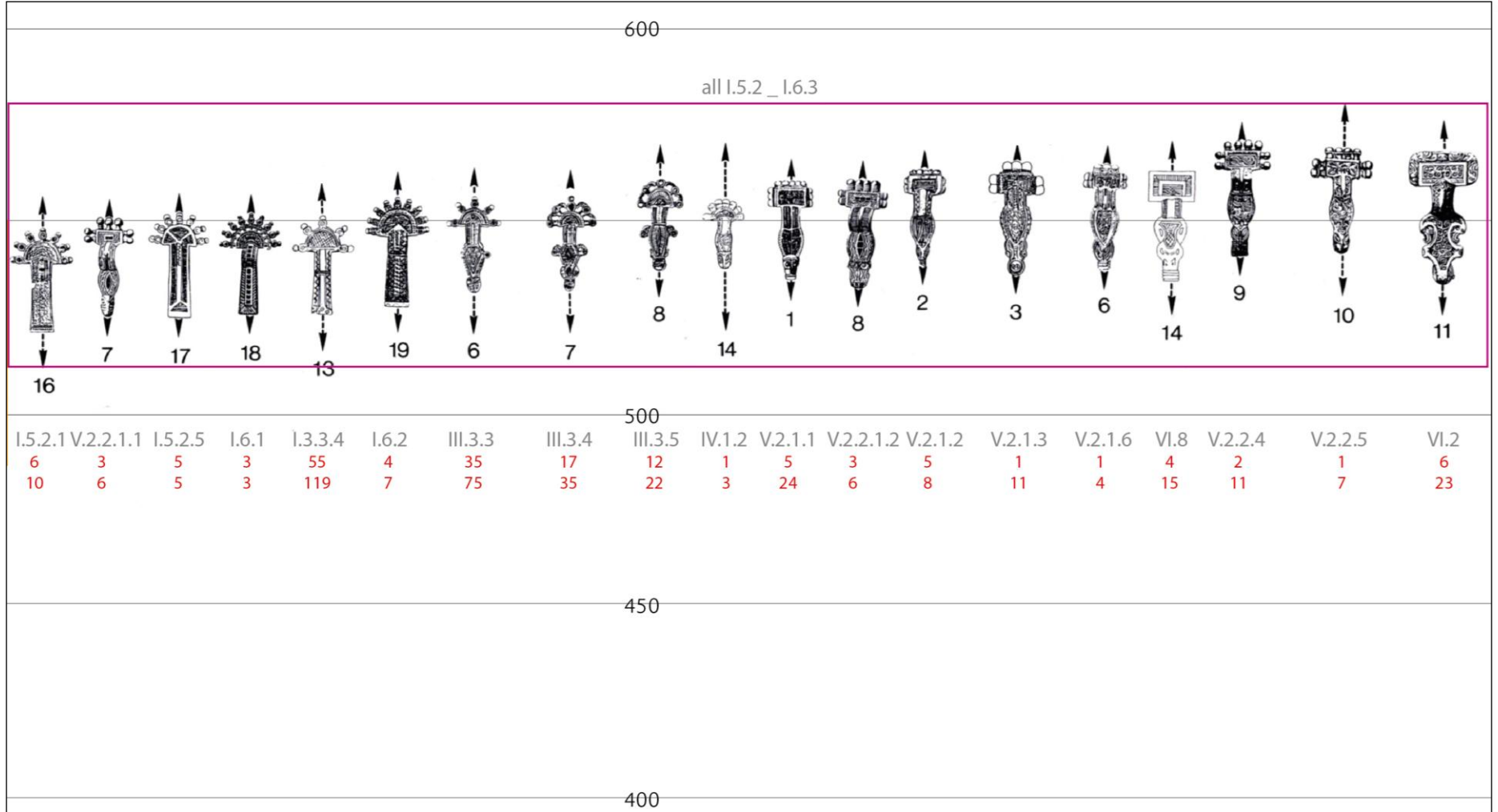
¹⁶ See for instance the works of T. Martin 2015 and Røstad 2021.

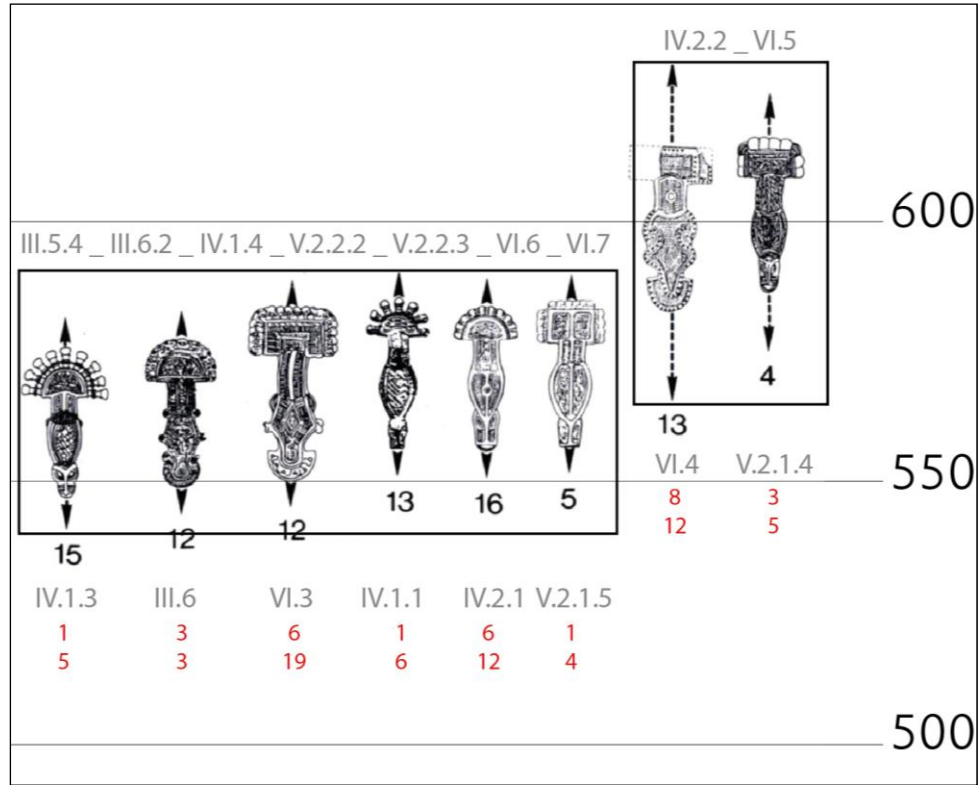
¹⁷ Friedrich 2016.

as the number of specimens in Koch's study area and the numbers in his *Fundlisten*. In this way it can be immediately seen which types have been found often and which ones are rare. On the following pages, the typo-chronological schemes provided by Koch are presented.

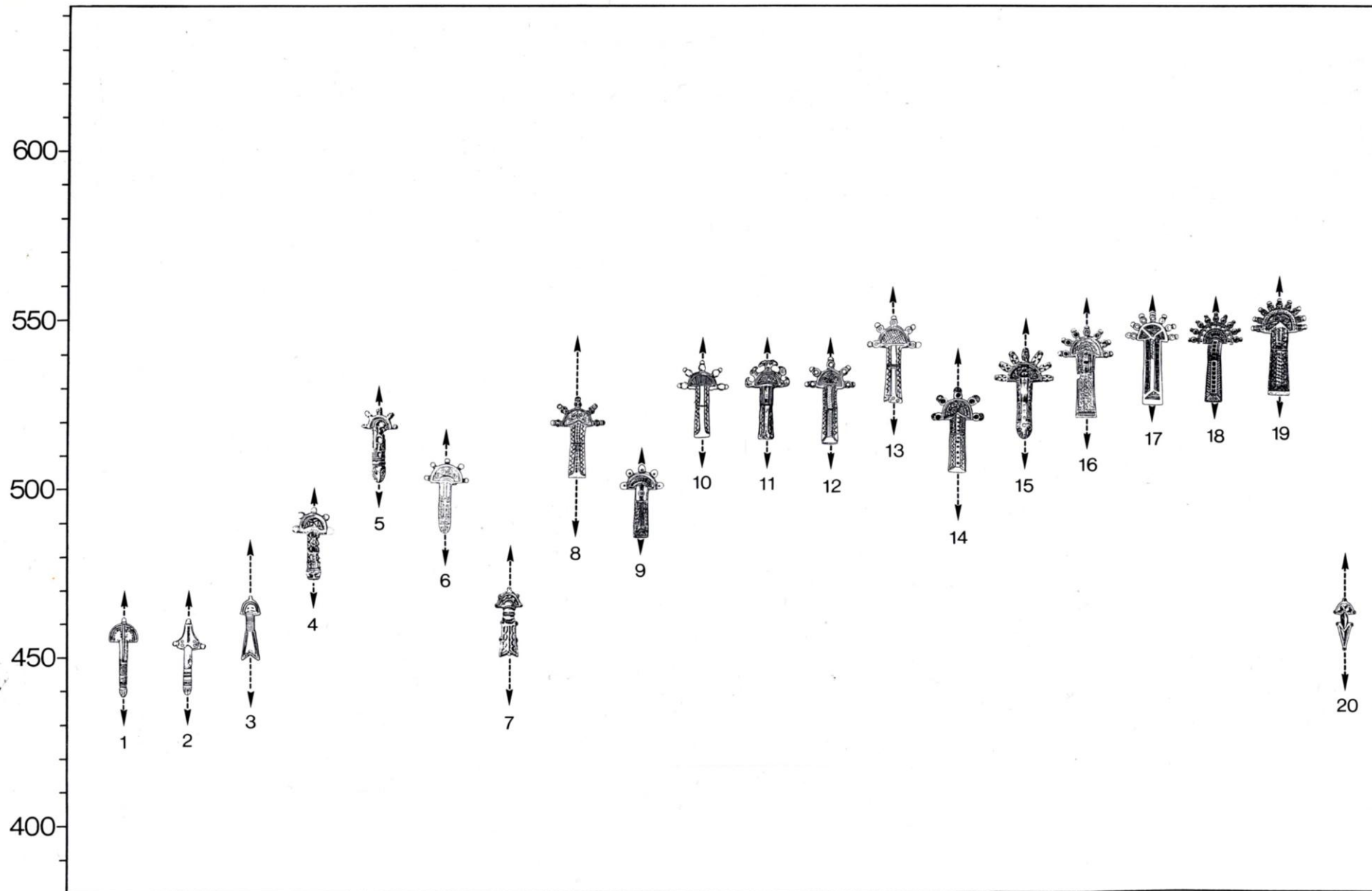




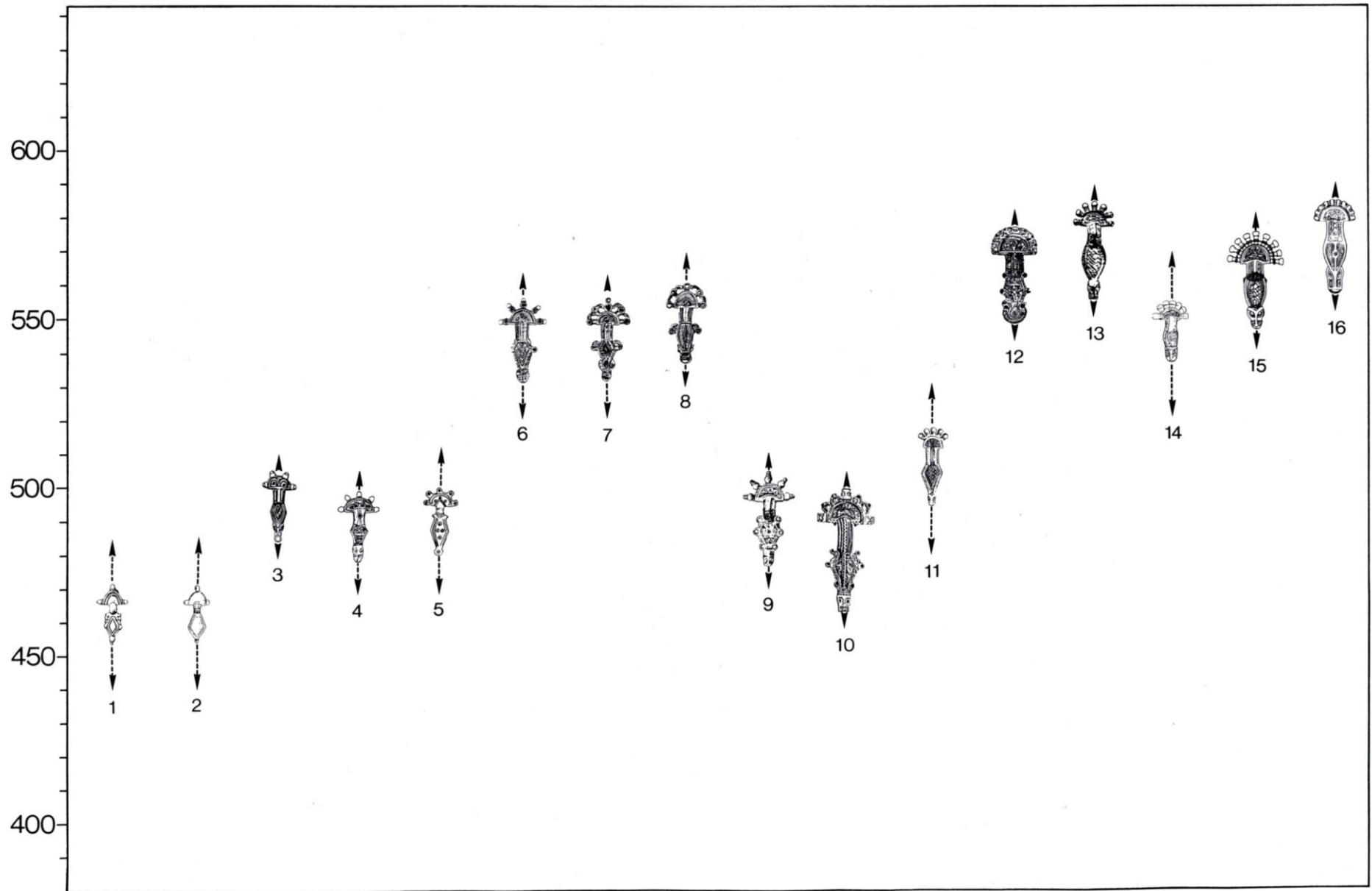




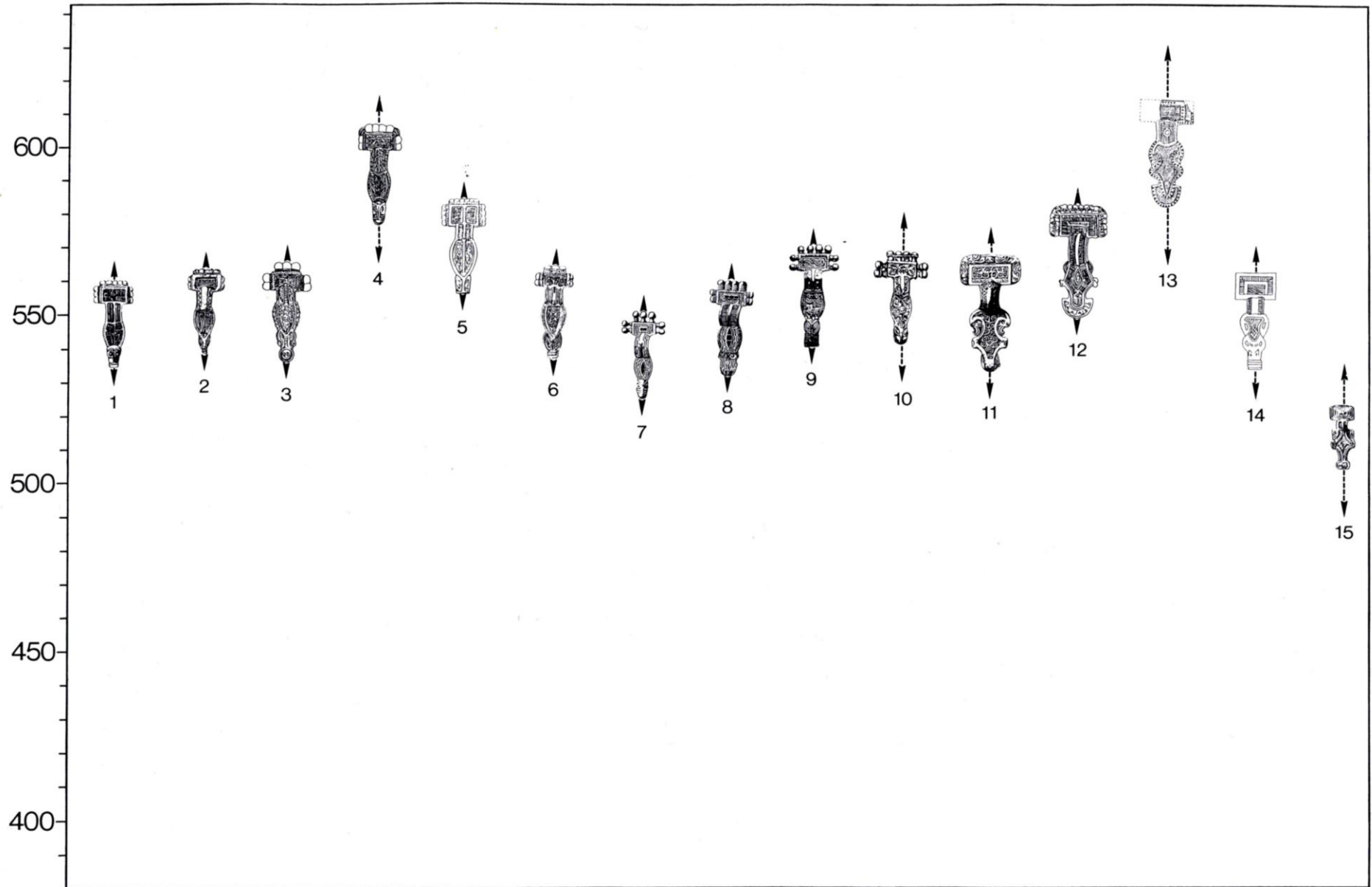
Koch 1998, Typentafel 1, Brooches of type I and II



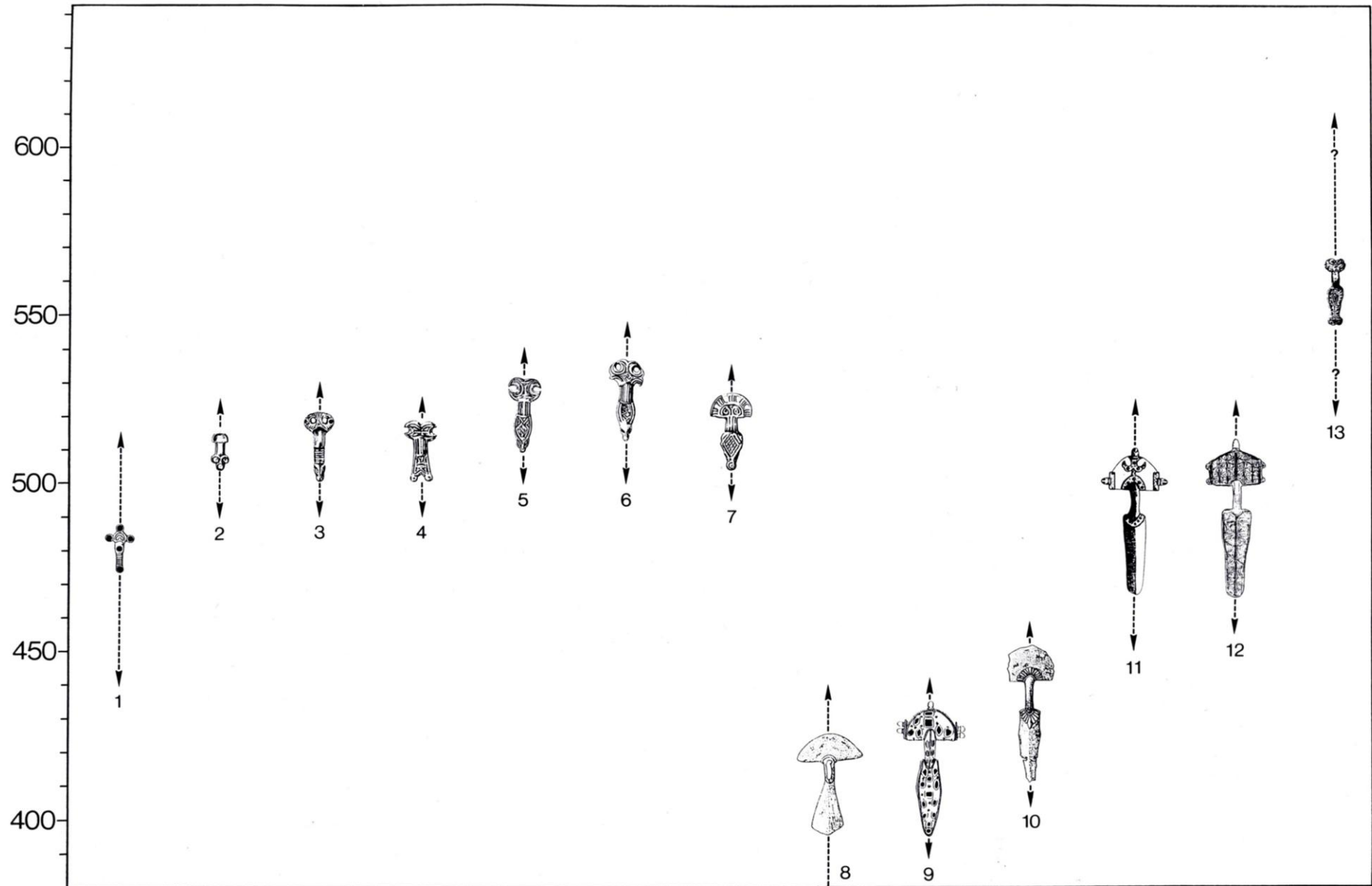
Koch 1998, Typentafel 2, Brooches of type III and IV



Koch 1998, Typentafel 3, Brooches of type V and VI



Koch 1998, Typentafel 4, Brooches of type VII, VIII, IX



On the following pages will follow a table with **all** types defined by Koch, with the number of brooches he assigned to each type in his catalogue (Koch 1998). Note that the numbers here are thus not the total amounts recorded in the database.

Blue: type indications used in the database.

Yellow: counts in these fields not given, taken together in a count of a higher order sub-type.

Pink: more than 10 specimens in the count.

Green: more than 20 specimens in the count.

Light brown: dates not in the *Typentafel* but from the text

Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
I									
	I.1								
		I.1.1				2	14	430-470	
		I.1.2				2	21	430-470	
	I.2								
		I.2.1				4		450-500	
		I.2.2				6	18	430/40-480/90	
		I.2.3						440-550	General date based on individual dates
			I.2.3.1			3	3	490-530/40	
			I.2.3.2			3	3	460-550	
			I.2.3.3			2	2	450-500	
			I.2.3.4			2	2	440-470/80	
			I.2.3.5			2	2	440-460	
			I.2.3.6			2			Singular specimens, no date
	I.3								
		I.3.1							
			I.3.1.1			1		460/70-500	
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
			I.3.1.2			3	13	460/70-500	
			I.3.1.3			1	6	490/00-530	

			I.3.1.4		2		490-520	
			I.3.1.5		1	7	470/80-510/20	
		I.3.2			4	6	480/90-480	
		I.3.3						
			I.3.3.1				480/90-540/50	
				I.3.3.1.1				
					I.3.3.1.1.1	8	8	490-530/40
					I.3.3.1.1.2	4	4	
				I.3.3.1.2				
					I.3.3.1.2.1	6	9	
					I.3.3.1.2.2	4	6	
				I.3.3.1.3				
					I.3.3.1.3.1	7	11	
					I.3.3.1.3.2	9	34	
					I.3.3.1.3.3	1	1	
				I.3.3.1.4	9	13		
				I.3.3.1.5		12		
					I.3.3.1.5.1	4		
					I.3.3.1.5.2	2		
				I.3.3.1.6	3			
				I.3.3.1.7	1			
				I.3.3.1.8				
					I.3.3.1.8.1	2		
					I.3.3.1.8.2	1		

Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
					I.3.3.1.8.3	1			
					I.3.3.1.8.4	1			
					I.3.3.1.8.5	1			
			I.3.3.2						
				I.3.3.2.1				480-510	general date on the basis of individual types
					I.3.3.2.1.1	7	9	480-510	
					I.3.3.2.1.2	2		480-510?	
				I.3.3.2.2		6	10	500-550	
				I.3.3.2.3				500/10-540/50	
					I.3.3.2.3.1	13	37		
					I.3.3.2.3.2	4	6		
					I.3.3.2.3.3	2			
					I.3.3.2.3.4	1			
				I.3.3.2.4				500-550	general date on the basis of individual types
					I.3.3.2.4.1	12	16	500-530 (550)	
					I.3.3.2.4.2	9	20	500-550	
					I.3.3.2.4.3	3		no date	a container group of 3 different brooches
				I.3.3.2.5		4	12	500-550	
				I.3.3.2.6		4	5	500-550	
				I.3.3.2.7		3		500-550	

				I.3.3.2.8			15	500/10-540/50	
					I.3.3.2.8.1		4		
					I.3.3.2.8.2		2		
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
					I.3.3.2.8.3		1		
					I.3.3.2.8.4		1		
			I.3.3.3					490/500-550/60	general date on the basis of individual types
				I.3.3.3.1					
					I.3.3.3.1.1		7	500-550/60	
					I.3.3.3.1.2		2	500-550/60	
				I.3.3.3.2			7	500-550/60	
				I.3.3.3.3			5	8 500-550	
				I.3.3.3.4			2	500-550	
				I.3.3.3.5					
					I.3.3.3.5.1		4	12 500-530 (550)	
					I.3.3.3.5.2		9	25 500-550	
				I.3.3.3.6			4	500-550	
				I.3.3.3.7			2	490/500-550	
			I.3.3.4					510/20-560	
				I.3.3.4.1			30	55	
				I.3.3.4.2			25	64	
			I.3.3.5					490-540	
				I.3.3.5.1				28	

					I.3.3.5.1.1	5			
					I.3.3.5.1.2	2			
				I.3.3.5.2		1	3	500/10-540/50	
				I.3.3.5.3		2	2		
				I.3.3.5.4		1			
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
			I.3.3.6					490-550/60	general date on the basis of individual types
				I.3.3.6.1		1		(500) 525-550/60	
				I.3.3.6.2		2		490-520/30?	
				I.3.3.6.3		3		490/500-550/60	
	I.4								problematic dates, maybe not in database
		I.4.1				1	7	500-600	
		I.4.2				1		490/500-520/30	
	I.5								
		I.5.1						500/10-550	
			I.5.1.1			2			
			I.5.1.2			1			
		I.5.2						500/10-550/60	general date on the basis of individual types
			I.5.2.1			6	10	510-550/60	
			I.5.2.2			4	4	500-550/60	
			I.5.2.3			1	1	500-550	

			I.5.2.4			5	6	510-550/60	
			I.5.2.5					520-550/60	
				I.5.2.5.1		2	2		
				I.5.2.5.2		3	3		
			I.5.2.6			1	15	500-550/60	
			I.5.2.7			2		500-550	
	I.6							510/20-550/60	general date on the basis of individual types
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
		I.6.1				3	3	520-550/60	
		I.6.2					7	520-560	
			I.6.2.1			2		510/20--550/60	
			I.6.2.2			2		510/20--550/60	
		I.6.3				2	2	500-550/60	container group of singular brooches
II								440-500	general date on the basis of individual types
	II.1					5	22	440-480	
	II.2					1	12	440-500	
III									
	III.1								
		III.1.1						440-480/90	
			III.1.1.1			6	12		
			III.1.1.2			2	2		

		III.1.2					23	440-480/90	
			III.1.2.1				3		
			III.1.2.2				5		
			III.1.2.3				2		
			III.1.2.4				2		
		III.1.3						440-500/20	general date on the basis of individual types
			III.1.3.1				1	435/45-480/90	
			III.1.3.2				2	450/60-500	
			III.1.3.3				1	480-520	
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
		III.1.4						430/40-520	general date on the basis of individual types
			III.1.4.1				1	560/70-520	
			III.1.4.2				1	440/50-500	
			III.1.4.3				1	430/40-560/70	
	III.2							480-510	general date on the basis of individual types
		III.2.1					2	6 480-510	
	III.3								
		III.3.1					11	20 470-510	
		III.3.2					8	20 470-510	
		III.3.3						520-560/70	
			III.3.3.1				5	33	

			III.3.3.2			29	39		
			III.3.3.3			1	3		
		III.3.4					35	520-560/70	
			III.3.4.1			12			
			III.3.4.2			4			
			III.3.4.3			1			
		III.3.5				12	22	530-570	
		III.3.6						470-510	
			III.3.6.1						
				III.3.6.1.1		7			
				III.3.6.1.2		2			
			III.3.6.2			4			
			III.3.6.3						
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
				III.3.6.3.1		2	8		
				III.3.6.3.2		3	6		
				III.3.6.3.3		1	2		
				III.3.6.3.4		2	3		
			III.3.6.4			4			
			III.3.6.5			2			
	III.4							500-550	
		III.4.1				2			
	III.5								
		III.5.1				2	3	460-500/10	

		V.2.1							
			V.2.1.1			5	24	530-560/70	
			V.2.1.2			5	8	530/40-570	
			V.2.1.3			1	11	540-570	
			V.2.1.4			3	5	560/70-610/20	
			V.2.1.5			1	4	550-590	
			V.2.1.6			1	4	530-570	
			V.2.1.7			14			container group
		V.2.2							
			V.2.2.1						
				V.2.2.1.1		3	6	520-550/60	
				V.2.2.1.2		3	6	520/30-570	
			V.2.2.2			1	3	550-570	
			V.2.2.3			3		540/50-560/70	
			V.2.2.4			2	11	530/40-570/80	
			V.2.2.5			1	7	530-580	
			V.2.2.6			6		various dates	
			V.2.2.7			5			container group
VI									
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
	VI.1					3		500-550	
	VI.2					6	23	520/30-570/80	
	VI.3					5	19	540/50-590	
	VI.4					8	12	510/20-630	

	VI.5					1		550-610/20	
	VI.6					1	2	540-575	
	VI.7					11		550-570	
	VI.8					4	15	520/30-570	
	VI.9							490-530/40	
		VI.9.1				5	13		
		VI.9.2				2	2		
	VI.10					3		various dates	container group
VII									
	VII.1								
		VII.1.1				12	40	440-510/20	
		VII.1.2				1	8	470-500	
		VII.1.3				1	12	490-520/30	
	VII.2							490-530	
		VII.2.1				3	17		
		VII.2.2				2	28		
	VII.3								
		VII.3.1				2	21	490-520/30	
		VII.3.2						500-550	general date on the basis of individual types
			VII.3.2.1			5	24	500-540	
			VII.3.2.2			4	19	500-550	
Main type	first sub-type	second sub-type	third sub-type	fourth sub-type	fifth sub-type	West Francia	Fundliste	Date	Remarks
	VII.4					1	20	490/500-530/40	

VIII									
	VIII.1					10		380-440	
	VIII.2								
		VIII.2.1				1		390-440	
		VIII.2.2				1			
	VIII.3					16	18		
		VIII.3A						400/10-460	
		VIII.3B						450-520/30	
	VIII.4					5	9	450/60-520/30	
	VIII.5					1		difficult to date	
IX						11	22	?	Domburg brooches
X									container group
	X.1					1			
	X.2					1			

How to record brooches in the database?

To fill the Rural Riches database with brooches the following steps have to be taken:

* First: the site

One must find **the site** in the database on which the brooch was discovered. If no site can be found that matches the site on which the brooch was found you first have to create a site-record. If you only want to record a brooch it is not necessary to fill in the entire tab with site data, this can be done later. The coordinates and administrative data need to be recorded, as well as the type of site and the literature (see manual sites).

* After you found a site or created one, go to the tab 'Contexts and Material culture ' in the tabs line of the site.

* Then: Context

The context in which a brooch or an ensemble of brooches was found, may already have been recorded. In that case you find the context (usually a grave, but occasionally a stray find) in the list of contexts.

If you do not see the context (grave) in which your brooch was found, you have to create the context: 'add a new context'. Fill in from the reference list the type of the context, it is the bottom field). This will in most cases be a grave. The context must be chosen from a reference list. If brooches cannot be related to a specific context and are for instance stray finds from a cemetery, create a context with 'unknown' as context type and as Identifier: Unknown 1. If you chose Stray find as site type before, you have to create a context Unknown from the reference list at the bottom with identifier: Stray find 1. If you chose Cemetery as site type: DO NOT put all stray finds of that cemetery in one context (Unknown 1) for the database will produce contexts with at times large number of brooches. This is not a problem when there are more than 10 stray finds of brooches, but when there are two three or four these contexts will appear in lists used for analysing for instance the '*Vierfibeltracht*' (see below). **So, make a new context for each stray find (Unknown 1, Unknown 2, Unknown 3 etc.).** An exception can be made for the find of two identical brooches, they originated most likely from one grave.

* Then: ensemble

The brooch may be a singular brooch in the context (grave) or may be part of an **ensemble** of for instance a pair of (more or less) identical brooches (a pair of bow brooches) or even part of an ensemble of three or four brooches (so-called *Vierfibeltracht*).

In the context form you can see whether there is already an ensemble of brooches in that context. If so, you can add finds (individual brooches). Most likely there is not yet an ensemble of brooches. **You always must create an ensemble of brooches**, even when there is one brooch only.

* Then: find.

Each brooch in a grave is a find in an ensemble. Several characteristics of that brooch have to be recorded. To do so you must create a Find, by clicking on 'Add a new find'. The identifier is usually the grave number and the number of the find in the grave (simple: 24-1). If the finds in a grave have no number or letter to refer to, make a number yourself or a question mark (24-?). If there are two brooches it is: 24-?, 24-??. When four brooches are present in such a grave: 24-?, 24-??. 24-???, 24-????

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