Jewellery

1 Material Analysis (Materials and Techniques, Provenance and Parallels)

The described jewellery elements also include earrings, chain fragments, cabochons (some with silver settings), rings, and a pin. There is also a shank-bead and bell pendants. The metal finds comprise a rosette stud and pins, a badge with an embossed cross, as well as pieces of embossed sheet metal.

1.1 *Shank-Bead*

One solid-cast silver fly amulet has a body decorated with stippling. On its underside there is a lateral perforation running through a narrow protuberance reminiscent of a button shank, making this a so-called shank-bead (Z4/95.2) [see Fig. 5.1]. Amulets in the form of shank-beads made of diverse materials are well known from Meroitic assemblages (Then-Obłuska 2016b; Rose, Then-Obłuska, and Pyke forthcoming). Unlike Egypt where fly amulets were common, they had special significance in Nubia. Made of precious metals, these amulets characterized rich assemblages, starting with a gold fly in the royal A-Group tomb in Qustul (Williams 1986, 306, Pl. 110a, b). Later on, large fly pendants made of ivory and gold were found in elite tombs in Kerma. Many small fly amulets dating from the period of Egyptian domination in New Kingdom times have been recorded in Nubia. Gold specimens are known from the First Archaeological Survey of Nubia (Firth 1927, Pl. 28 b), such as the gold fly pendant found in the tomb of Tanwetamani (Ku. 16) at El-Kurru (MFA [= Museum of Fine Arts, Boston] 21.314). Gold fly pendants with an attached loop or fly beads are deemed to have originated in the Meroitic period. A bracelet consisting of 13 such gold fly beads strung together in their original order, was found in Meroe, in tomb Beg. W 179, on the right wrist of the deceased (Dunham 1963, Fig. 133 =MFA 24.1092). Another 11 gold fly elements were also found in Meroe (MFA 24.538).

Two gold fly pendants were recovered from a tomb (D 16.1) in Wadi Terfowi in the Eastern Desert. Each fly has a suspension loop on its head (Castiglioni and Castiglioni 2004, Cat. 106 =SNM 31347). Last but not least, six silver toe-rings consisting of a ring and an attached fly were found in the Nobadian royal tomb B.47 at Ballana (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 42, object B.47–48). A similar fly ring was also found in a large tumulus tomb at Firka: A.11/55 (Kir-

wan 1939, Pl. xx1). Although the fly shank-bead from the El-Zuma tomb has no strict parallel, it is an example of an elite style that was popular for a long time in Nubia.

1.2 *Bell Pendants*

Small metal bells found at El-Zuma were made of silver (Z4/11), copper alloy (Z1/33, Z15/9, Z16/24), and copper alloy with an iron clapper (Z4/82) [see Figs 5.1–5.3].

A better-preserved silver specimen was cast with a half-elliptical profile and outlined rim. At the top of the bell there was a hole through which both the wire forming the handle and the hook for the clapper were threaded. The clapper is made of wire, with one end wound tightly around the handle (Z4/11) [see Fig. 5.1].

Copper alloy bells similar in their construction were found in other El-Zuma tumuli (Z1/33, Z15/9, Z16/24) [see Figs 5.2, 5.3]. The El-Zuma examples resemble a specimen known from the Napatan site of Hillat-el-Arab, although they can also be associated with some post-Meroitic artefacts (Vincentelli 2006, A.18:857). They are also reminiscent of two bells from the post-Meroitic graves T1 and T300 in Nag el-Arab (Pellicer Catalán and Llongueras Campaña 1965, 89, 98, 177, Fig. 33:5; MAN [= National Archaeological Museum, Madrid] 1980/95/20bis and 206bis, personal observation). A very similar bronze specimen was found among the beads from grave S56/T2 on Saffi Island in the Fourth Cataract region.

One of the copper alloy bells has an iron clapper (Z4/82) [see Fig. 5.2]. The bell is 17 mm in diameter. Its handle consists of a wire bent at one end into a hook from which the clapper was suspended. The clapper itself is not bent, but simply perforated.

Three bronze bells with iron clappers were found on a string around the neck of a camel at Firka (Kirwan 1939, Pl. 16:A.11/6). A chain bracelet with bronze bells featuring iron clappers, similar to the El-Zuma example, was also found with a human body (Kirwan 1939, 6, Pl. 18:A.11/50). The copper alloy bell Z1/33 is larger in terms of its diameter [see Fig. 5.2]. Traces of what was most probably an iron handle and clapper can be discerned on top of and inside the bell. Although the bell could have been part of a copper alloy necklace dated to the late Roman period (Petrina 2014, Fig. 8), small metal bells were a feature of various adornments in Nubia during the period under discussion (Then-Obłuska 2016c and references therein). In one case in El-Zuma, bells were found in a burial chamber next to

FIGURE 5.1 Fly amulet and bell pendant

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a human skull (Then-Obłuska 2016c, object Z16/24). It is not certain that the bells from other tumuli were associated with a necklace worn by a person.

1.3 Cupola

A bronze cupola (Z13/29) with the rim bent inwards was most probably a fitting for the leather case next to which it was found [see Fig. 5.3].

1.4 Cross Pendant

A highly corroded iron cross (Z16/25) [see Fig. 5.3] with flared arms. It measures about 50 mm in height. No possible loop fitting could be seen at either end of the longer, vertical arms. A smaller iron cross (32 mm in height, 19 mm in width and 2 mm in thickness) with flared arms and attached cylindrical loop comes from Firka (SNM 24259, excavation number 3-6-15/1/1). A similar but smaller copper pendant was found in a Nobadian grave at Qustul (Williams 1991, 305, Fig. 145c). Large crosses found in conjunc-

FIGURE 5.2 Bell pendants
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FIGURE 5.3 Bell and cross pendants, and a cupola
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FIGURE 5.4 Earrings

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tion with beads are known from contemporary contexts in Egypt (Petrie 1914, 32, Pl. XXIII, 137a bronze) and from a Byzantine grave in Syria (Montero Fenollós and Al-Shbib 2008, Pl. L:3 iron).

1.5 Earrings

Two earrings were found in El-Zuma. In both cases they take the form of a pendant attached to a crescent-shaped hoop.

One is a gold alloy earring (Z4/12) which was discovered together with a silver bell pendant in T.4 [Fig. 5.4]. The earring measures about 12 mm in width and 22 mm in height. It consists of two parts (a hoop and pendant) soldered to one another with an alloy. The hoop is a crescent-shaped penannular ring with a circular section. One terminal is markedly thinner than the other. Crescent-shaped earrings are known from Nubia (Allason-Jones 1991, Cats 17–18, and references therein) and Aksum (Phillipson 2000, 344, Fig. 299e; Munro-Hay 1989, Fig. 15.189). Similar hoops of diverse metals are known from Nubia from the period under discussion, such as the upper part of pendant earrings, as in the case of this example from El-Zuma (Then-Obłuska 2016c and references therein). The wire pendant attached to the hoop has two spiral terminals with thinned ends. The central portion was beaded using a rolling tech-

nique and bent into an open loop onto which a hemispherical sheet-metal boss was soldered. The boss was attached to what was presumably the front of the earring. Loops with spiral ends constitute a very common element of ancient jewellery, including Nubian and pre-Aksumite pieces (Then-Obłuska 2016c and references therein).

The second earring (Z1/32), made of gold or gold alloy, also consists of a hoop and pendant soldered with an alloy [see Fig. 5.4]. The hoop is again a crescent-shaped penannular ring with a circular section. The pendant attached to the hoop consists of two conical caps with a faded coral bead in between. The upper cap was made by assembling a ring of beaded wire at the top and bottom, with four looped wires soldered between them. The looped wires have outwardly bent ends. The lower cap was made using the same technique, but the base has a claw setting additionally soldered onto it. Similarly constructed earrings comprising a hoop and a pendant, made of silver and featuring a coral bead, are known from the royal Nobadian cemeteries at Qustul and Ballana (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 41A:B.47–21, 53, B:Q.14–65, C:Q14–59 = JE 70361a,b, 7035?a,b, 70365a,b). A pair of silver hoop earrings with coral bead was also found in Grave 64 at Cemetery E in Gemmai (Bates and Dunham 1927, 59, Pls 38.2.D, D', 68: Fig. 37 = Peabody Museum 24-24-50/B4037).

1.6 Rings

Three rings come from one El-Zuma tumulus. Two are made of copper alloy and one of gold or copper-rich gold.

Two copper alloy rings, Z21/18–19 [see Fig. 5.5], were cast as penannular hoops and measure about 20 mm in diameter, 2 mm in thickness and 4 mm in width. Their terminals are not soldered. One of them has rounded terminals (Z21/18). The terminals of toe-ring Z21/19 are slightly flattened. In the latter example, a button protruding from the hoop might have been the bezel for a setting. Both decorated and undecorated rings have been recorded in Nobadian assemblages (e.g. Säve-Söderbergh 1981, 48 and references therein; Williams 1991, Pl. 77).

The gold alloy finger-ring consists of a lozenge-shaped bezel (set with mosaic glass) and a hoop (Z4/97) [see Fig. 5.5]. The box setting is made of thin beaten metal and is bordered by beaded wire, while the hoop, round in section, is transversely ribbed. The glass inlay is made from slices of mosaic glass cane in a checkerboard pattern of yellow, red, white, and black. Checkerboard mosaic glass has been identified mainly in Meroitic and post-Meroitic bead assemblages (e.g. Then-Obłuska 2015a). Globular checkerboard beads were found in Nobadian royal tombs (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 46D, No. 157) and other contexts (Williams 1993, 230; OIM E19841—Serra East). It is uncertain whether these are reused Meroitic items. Checkerboard glass with diverse colour patterns is known to have been in use as of late antiquity (Lankton 2003, Fig. 7.0, 596), and the production of checkerboard mosaic beads continued into the medieval period (e.g. Siegmann 1997, 138, Pls 3, 4—H11/A1). A similar ring, but with a bezel of thin beaten gold set with a beryl, was found in Ballana (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 42B, object B.2–15). A ring with a similarly executed grooved hoop was found at Gemmai (Bates and Dunham 1927, Pl. LXXVIII: Figs 6, E/R52, 18, Z4/R11). Two bronze finger-rings with beaded hoops and simple silver bezels were found at Kosha (Kirwan 1939, Pl. XIX:K1/23). A silver ring from Soba is said to have had incised grooves (Allason-Jones 1991, 126, Cat. 3).

1.7 Chains

Three chains were found in El-Zuma, each representing a different type: single loop-in-loop, double loop-in-loop, and a braid of three double-wires.

1.7.1 Single Loop-in-Loop Chain with Cross-Shaped Elements

The first is made of gold alloy, and takes the form of a basic single loop-in-loop chain (Z4/98) [see Fig. 5.6]. It has two cross-shaped elements: a perforated cross with flared arms simply threaded onto the chain, and a decorated cross

with wire loops at two ends, which are attached to the chain. One loop wire is bent upward, while the other is bent to one side.

1.7.2 Double Loop-in-Loop Chain

The second is a basic double loop-in-loop chain Z4/113 made of silver [see Fig. 5.7]. In contrast to single loop-in-loop chains, in which the link being added is inserted through the last link on the growing chain, double loop-in-loop chains are made by inserting a link through both the next-to-last and the last links (Stark and Smith 1997). This chain type can be observed attached to archer's bracers made of sheet metal, most probably to be hung on a thumb (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Fig. 86C, Pl. 52A, B, objects B.80–49, B.9–28). A much thicker chain of this type was also used for the silver horse equipment bits in Q.3–93 and Q.31–48 (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 59).

1.7.3 Braided Chain

The third is a basic braid created using three silver double-wires (Z10/46) [see Fig. 5.7], which were intertwined, resulting in a flat, solid structure.

1.8 Dress Pin or Hairpin

A silver pin consisting of a long thin shaft, circular in section, with a round, tapered end (Z4/212) [see Fig. 5.7]. It is 70 mm long, 2.5 mm thick and has a head of 6 mm in diameter. It might have been a hairpin, though in Roman times hairpins were mostly carved in bone and ivory, while dress pins were usually made of metal (Rodziewicz 2007, 28–30).

1.9 Cabochons and Settings

Fifty round, oval and rectangular cabochons made of precious stone and glass were found in the tunnel of T.4 at El-Zuma [Fig. 5.8]. Some of them (26 in all) were mounted in silver settings.

Additionally, eight beaded settings (Z4/144.1, Z4/146.1–3, Z4/147, Z4/148, Z4/149, Z4/171) and many fragments (Z4/138, Z4/144.2–6, Z4/145, Z4/150, Z4/172.1–8) were collected [Figs 5.9–5.13].

Round cabochons outnumber the oval and rectangular ones. In the case of one rectangular cabochon, the exterior part was faceted. Some are lentoid-shaped.

Most of the cabochons were made of carnelian or red agate, while the remaining ones seem to be purple, green or green-and-yellow glass, and differ in size. Among the round cabochons those measuring 7 mm to 11 mm in diameter predominate (Z4/118–125, Z4/27–131, Z4/136, Z4/140, Z4/141, Z4/154–158, Z4/161, Z4/164, Z4/166–168, Z4/170). Smaller ones, 4 mm to 5 mm in diameter (Z4/126, Z4/151,

FIGURE 5.5 Rings
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Z4/98

FIGURE 5.6 Chain fragments

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FIGURE 5.7 Chain fragments and a pin

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Z4/153), or larger specimens measuring 15.5 mm in diameter (Z4/163) were also found. The largest **oval cabochon** (Z4/159) measures 16 mm in width and 22 mm in length, and the smallest ovals are 6 mm by 11 mm (Z4/152, Z4/173). The **rectangular cabochons** measure 10 mm by 14 mm (Z4/114, Z4/117).

The bottom and the sides of the **box settings** are made of thin beaten and soldered silver, and are bordered with beaded wire. The settings were filled with white plaster to keep their shape and to facilitate the setting of the cabochon. The metal sheet at the bottom is usually partly extant and retains an irregular layer of plaster. The plain

surface of the plaster bears an impression of the cabochon that was once set in it. Most of the round specimens measure from 11 mm to 15 mm in diameter (Z4/118–125, Z4/127–130, Z4/136, Z4/164, Z4/166–168). The smallest are 9 mm in diameter (Z4/126) and the largest is 20 mm in diameter (Z4/163). Oval settings measure 10 mm by 14 mm to 17 mm by 21 mm (Z4/115, Z4/116, Z4/162, Z4/173). The rectangular settings are 14 mm by 17 mm and 14 mm by 19 mm in size (Z4/114, Z4/117).

Silver settings with stone cabochons were found at the Nobadian royal cemetery of Qustul in the following objects: a jewelled collar that was an element of horse

FIGURE 5.8 Cabochons and settings from T.4
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FIGURE 5.9 Cabochons and settings from T.4

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FIGURE 5.10 Cabochons and settings from T.4

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FIGURE 5.11 Cabochons and settings from T.4

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FIGURE 5.12 Cabochons and settings from T.4

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FIGURE 5.13 Cabochons and settings from T.4

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equipment (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 62A, Q.3–93, 94), a child's bracelet (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Q.14–60 Pl. 38F), and rings Q.14–84 (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 42B,D); however, all of them lacked the beaded wire decoration. Furthermore, two bracelets from Ballana (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Fig. 80, Pl. 40: object B.47–14, and B.47–15 =The Nubian Museum in Aswan) and two from the royal cemetery at Meroe (Dunham 1963, Fig. 126, 127a =MFA 24.1001, 24.1002, W 130 [55–65?]) featured round, oval and rectangular settings. However, unlike the Nobadian crowns and the El-Zuma finds, the bracelets lack the beaded settings around the small cabochons. Approximately 50 round, large and small, oval and rectangular bezels of carnelian, garnet, emerald as well as green glass adorned three of the Nobadian crowns; thus, the 50 cabochons from El-Zuma would definitely have made at least one of the crowns as illustrated in Ballana (Emery and Kirwan 1938; Török 1988).

The Ballana crowns were simple circlets or circlets encrusted with stones. Additionally, some of them have elements attached at the edges, sometimes encrusted with stones. The Nobadian crowns were constructed of silver, iron, plaster and wood, and often encrusted with precious stones. The circlets were fastened at the back with a metal strap and nails. All the circlets were decorated with embossed friezes (Emery and Kirwan 1938, 183–186). Except for B.6–20 and B.4, found in one of the princes' tombs, crowns decorated with stones were found in royal tombs (Emery and Kirwan 1938, B.47–13, Pl. 35A; B.80–48, Pl. 33A; B.95–22, Pl. 32B; B.114–11, Pl. 34A; B.118–29, Pl. 36A) dated to between AD 420 and 490 (Török 1986, 197). Some of them were encrusted solely with round and oval cabochons (B.6–20, B.47–13, B.80–48). Others were decorated with large round, oval and rectangular settings arranged in three rows (B.95–22, B.114–11, B.118–29). Stone settings are found in the upper and lower rows, as well as in the middle row, alternating with embossed kings' busts in B.95–22 and B.114–11, and *udjat* eyes in B.118–29. Additionally, small stones adorn the *nef-nef* crown of embossed kings' bust motifs (B.95–22) and *udjat* eye motifs (B.118–29). Furthermore, the eyes of a ram's head attached to the circlet's edge are set with tiny cabochon settings in B.95–22 and B.114–11, without beaded wire. It should be added that some of the cabochons in B.114–11 and B.118–29 are made of green glass.

The three tombs in which crowns with round, oval and rectangular settings (B.95–22, B.114–11, B.118–29) were found have been dated to a period between AD 470 and 490 (Török 1986, 197).

1.10 Other Decorated Metal Finds

Many pieces of embossed sheet metal, beaded wires and cabochon settings, as well as studs, nails and staples were found in T.4, and a few in T.7 [Fig. 5.14].

Four fragments of a **flower-embossed silver sheet** (Z4/23.13–16) find exact parallels among certain metal fittings discovered in Ballana. In one case, a pattern was embossed on a scabbard sheet found in royal tomb B.80–36 (Emery and Kirwan 1938, 220, Pl. 49D), dated to about AD 420 (Török 1986, 197, Fig. 81A). The Ballana scabbard consists of two flat pieces of wood held together with a sheet of silver embossed with a variety of patterns (Emery and Kirwan 1938, 219, Fig. 81A–D). The same motif can be observed on the back of a horse saddle fitting (Emery and Kirwan 1938, object Q.36–165, Pl. 63E). Tomb Q.36 was dated to about AD 400 (Török 1986, 197). However, while sword fragments have been found, no horse bones have been identified from T.4 (Urszula Iwaszczuk, personal communication).

There are a few fragments of embossed silver **18-petal rosettes**, about 20 mm in diameter (Z4/23.17–22) [see Fig. 5.14]. Some fragments retain staples in certain places. Whereas the same rosette motif can be observed on a saddle fitting from Qustul tomb Q.31–40 (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 63G), a silver wreath with a series of rosettes from Ballana would be a better fit for the El-Zuma remains (Farid 1963, 101, Fig. 57–1, Pl. 26).

Many fragments of elongated plaques were embossed with a **scarab motif with a hem-hem crown and an ankh cross between the rear legs** (Z4/23.1–3, 5, 6, 8–12) [see Fig. 5.14]. The best-preserved fragment (Z4/23.1) measures approximately 38 mm by 28 mm. Fragments Z4/23.3 and Z4/23.6 appear to be parts of one element. The *hem-hem* crown is set above horizontal ram's horns, and consists of stylized bundles of reeds and a sun disk, flanked on each side by a single ostrich feather and a uraeus. No parallels have been found for these plaques so far; however, the scarab motif is reproduced in repoussé technique on a jewelled horse collar (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 62A) and embossed on an archer's bracer (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 86C). It remains a moot point whether the scarab was a motif applied frequently, alongside the rosettes, on Early Makurian crowns.

Three fragments of sheet silver with embossed **plumes** were found together with the fly shank-bead mentioned above and a nail (Z4/95.1–5) [see Fig. 5.14]. No parallel for such a motif has been traced so far.

Z4/23.24 [see Fig. 5.14] is a **12-petal rosette stud**. Two anklets of red leather decorated with a series of silver discs in the form of rosettes are mentioned as having been found in Burial C of prince's tomb B.6 at Ballana. The leather was

FIGURE 5.14 Decorated metal fittings

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cut into narrow strips and hemstitched, and the discs were attached with wire pins (Emery and Kirwan 1938, 187, Cat. No. 15). The tomb was dated to about AD 420 (Török 1986, 197). Leather elements with lead rosette studs were also found in private grave R 49–5e in Qustul (Williams 1991, Pl. 66c, Fig. 53c,e,f). They have been interpreted as armour studs.

Two rosette plaques are probably made of gold alloy sheets (Z4/213.1–2) [see Fig. 5.14]. They measure 18 mm in diameter. The rosettes were punched with a patir on a mould and consist of 17 petals. They are perforated in the middle. Both examples have a nail driven through the perforation. They might be leather decoration, like the above-mentioned examples.

Copper alloy badge Z7/7 takes the form of a round shield featuring a punched cross with flared arms and four rivets [see Fig. 5.14]. It measures about 40 mm in diameter and might have served as a leather ornament. A similar motif of a cross with flared arms is punched into a bronze pan found in one of the Ballana tombs (Emery and Kirwan 1938, Pl. 76B, B. 118–115).

2 Catalogue [Table 5.1]

The catalogue, in tabular form, presents jewellery remains according to find number. Object descriptions list (in sequence): figure number, find number (tumulus and object number), object type, material, quantity, form, colour, measurements (given in millimetres; D—diameter, L—length, W—width, Th.—thickness, H—height, HD—hole diameter), find context, season, references. The scale is 10 mm, unless otherwise stated.

TABLE 5.1 Catalogue of the jewellery

Figure no.	Tumulus no.	Find no.	Object	Material	Quantity	Form/shape	Colour	D	L/W/Th	Context data	Season	References
5.4	T.1	Z1/32	Earring	Gold and coral	1					Chamber 1, central part	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 5
5.2	T.1	Z1/33	Bell pendant	Metal	1					Chamber 1, central part	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 4
5.1	T.4	Z4/11	Bell pendant	Silver	1 (fragment)			16	wire Th. 0.9	Tunnel	2013	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 8; 2017, Fig. 4
5.4	T.4	Z4/12	Earring	Gold-alloy	1				W 12, H 22, wire Th. 1	Tunnel	2013	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 10; 2017, Fig. 5
5.14	T.4	Z4/23	Fitting	Silver	75	decorated fitting fragments + 1 piece of wood with nails				W tunnel, fill, 2.90–3.40 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 9
5.2	T.4	Z4/82	Bell pendant	Copper-alloy bell with iron clapper	1			17		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 4
	T.4	Z4/84	Ring	Copper-alloy	1			c. 32		W tunnel, fill, 8.70 m from shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.1, 5.14	T.4	Z4/95	Fitting and fly bead	Silver	42					W tunnel, fill, 8.70 m from shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Figs 4, 9
5.5	T.4	Z4/97	Finger ring	Gold-alloy	1	metal ring with checkerboard pattern, glass inlay				W tunnel, fill, near entrance to W room, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 6
5.6	T.4	Z4/98	Chain	Gold-alloy	1	chain with two cross-shaped metal elements				W tunnel, fill, near entrance to W room, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 7
5.7	T.4	Z4/113	Chain	Silver	1	fragment				W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 7
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/114	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	rectangular	green-and-yellow		10 × 14; 14 × 17	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/115	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	oval	red		10 × 16; 17 × 21	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/116	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	oval	red		12 × 16; 16 × 21.5	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/117	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	rectangular	green		9.5 × 14; 14 × 19	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/118	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	11; 15		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5.8, 5.9	T.4	Z4/119	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	10; 13		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	

TABLE 5.1 Catalogue of the jewellery (*cont.*)

Figure no.	Tumulus no.	Find no.	Object	Material	Quantity	Form/shape	Colour	D	L/W/Th	Context data	Season	References
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/120	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	round	green	8;5;13		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/121	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	10;15		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/122	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	9;12		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/123	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass?	1	round	green?	8;12		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/124	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	round	green?	8;13		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/125	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	round	purple	8;11;5		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/126	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	round	dark purple	4;5;9		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obłuska 2017, Fig. 8
5,8, 5,10	T.4	Z4/127	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	8;13		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/128	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	9;13		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obłuska 2017, Fig. 8
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/129	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	8;11		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/130	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	7;12		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/131	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass?	1	round	dark purple	8		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/136	Cabochon in setting	Metal, glass?	1	round	dark purple	7;11		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,11	T.4	Z4/138	Setting	Silver	1	fragment				W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/139	Cabochon	Glass	1	oval	green-and-yellow	8×11		W tunnel, fill, 9.00 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	

TABLE 5.1 Catalogue of the jewellery (*cont.*)

Figure no.	Tumulus no.	Find no.	Object	Material	Quantity	Form/shape	Colour	D	L/W/Th	Context data	Season	References
5,8, 5,11	T.4	Z4/140	Cabochon	Glass	1	round	red	8.5		W tunnel, fill, 9.00m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/141	Cabochon	Glass	1	round	red	7		W tunnel, fill, 9.00m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/144	Setting	Silver	6	1 round and 5 fragments				W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5,12	T.4	Z4/145	Setting	Silver	1	fragment				W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/146	Setting	Silver	3					W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/147	Setting	Silver	1	oval				W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/148	Setting	Silver	1					W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/149	Setting	Silver	1					W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,12	T.4	Z4/150	Setting	Metal	1	fragment				W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/151	Cabochon	Glass	1	round	red	4		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/152	Cabochon	Glass	1	oval	red		6.5×10.5	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/153	Cabochon	Glass	1	round	red, whitish	5.5		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/154	Cabochon	Agate	2	round	red	7		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/155	Cabochon	Agate	2	round	red	10		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/156	Cabochon	Agate	1	round	red	13		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/157	Cabochon	Agate	3	round	red	8		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/158	Cabochon	Glass	3	round	dark purple	8		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5,8, 5,12	T.4	Z4/159	Cabochon	Glass	1	oval	red		10×22	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	

TABLE 5.1 Catalogue of the jewellery (*cont.*)

Figure no.	Tumulus no.	Find no.	Object	Material	Quantity	Form/shape	Colour	D	L/W/Th	Context data	Season	References
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/160	Cabochon	Glass	1	oval; lenticular	green		13 × 16	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/161	Cabochon	Glass	1	round	dark purple	7		W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/162	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	oval	green		?; 12 × 16.5	W tunnel, fill, 8.50 m from edge of shaft	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/163	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	round	green	15.5; 20		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/164	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	8; 11		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/165	Cabochon in setting	Glass	1	oval	red		6 × 12	W tunnel, fill, 2.40–4.25 m from edge of shaft, layer 5	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/166	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	9.5; 14		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/167	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	9		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/168	Cabochon in setting	Silver, agate	1	round	red	9; 12		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/169	Cabochon	Glass	1	oval	green		7 × 12	W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/170	Cabochon	Agate	2	round	red	7		W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.13	T.4	Z4/171	Setting	Silver	1					W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.13	T.4	Z4/172	Setting	Silver	8	fragments				W tunnel, fill, 8.70–9.60 m from edge of shaft, dark bottom layer	2017	
5.8, 5.13	T.4	Z4/173	Cabochon in setting	Silver, glass	1	oval	green		6 × 11; ca. 10 × 14	W tunnel, fill, entrance to W room (W chamber?)	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 8
5.7	T.4	Z4/212	Pin	Silver	1	pin				E tunnel, S part, dark layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 7

TABLE 5.1 Catalogue of the jewellery (*cont.*)

Figure no.	Tumulus no.	Find no.	Object	Material	Quantity	Form/shape	Colour	D	L/W/Th	Context data	Season	References
5.14	T.4	Z4/23		Gold-alloy	2	rosette decorated objects of thin plate		18		E tunnel, S part, dark layer	2017	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 9
5.14	T.7	Z7/7	Badge	Copper-alloy	1	badge					2015	Then-Obluska 2017, Fig. 9
5.7	T.10	Z10/46	Chain	Silver	1 (fragment)	chain fragment				Chamber	2007	
5.3	T.13	Z13/29	Cupola	Bronze		cupola with edges bent inside		15	11	Chamber 4, W part, near fragments of a leather case (Z13/15)	2009	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 8
5.2	T.15	Z15/9	Bell pendant	Bronze?	1 (fragment)	bell		20	Wire Th. 1	Fill of shaft, E part	2013	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 8
5.3	T.16	Z16/24.1-2	Bell pendant	Copper-alloy	2	bells				Chamber 1 (burial chamber), S part, near skull	2011	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 8
5.3	T.16	Z16/25	Cross	Iron	1	cross				Chamber 1 (burial chamber), S part, near skull and skeleton	2011	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 9
5.5	T.21	Z21/18	Ring	Bronze	1	ring		23	W 4.5-5; Th. 2-4	Burial chamber, central part	2013	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 11
5.5	T.21	Z21/19	Toe ring	Bronze	1	ring with single central button		21	W 4; 2—thickness of metal sheet	Burial chamber, central part; found on foot phalanx	2013	Then-Obluska 2016c, Fig. 11

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