Historic Jewellery Reproduction

Historic Jewellery Reproduction

Established in 1969 by Peter Shorer F.I.I.C., acclaimed archaeologist and conservator at the British Museum for over 40 years, Historic Jewellery Reproduction has become the leading retailer of a specialist range of historic artifacts and stunning gold, silver and precious stone-set jewellery which have the uniqueness of being exact reproductions of the original exquisite pieces.

Peter, with his unprecedented experience of many years working with antiquities at the British Museum and countless other museums throughout the world, is one of the select few antiquarians allowed to handle and take moulds from these rare and priceless artifacts. His amazing reproductions have been acclaimed for many years as stimulating and exciting aids to the world's history lessons and lectures as well as being a necessary part of historic cinema and televisual productions.

Buy online from us.

All of the historic jewellery reproductions in this brochure can be bought online at **www.historicjewelleryreproduction.co.uk**

Each item is unique and individual and make great gift ideas at at affordable prices to suit all pockets and tastes. Each item is accompanied by a full money back guarantee and certificate of authenticity.

Our Historic Jewellery Reproduction collection includes a vast range of brooches, pendants, rings, cufflinks, earrings and bracelets from many historical periods and areas including Bronze Age, Celtic, Anglo Saxon, Viking, Roman/Romano British, Medieval, Egyptian, Far East and South American.

This specialist collection of historical jewellery and antiquities make unique and perfect gifts. Treat yourself or someone special with one of these historical pieces.

Front cover illustrations, left to right:
Bronze Age Chi Rho Brooch, Anglo Saxon St. Cuthbert Pectoral Cross, Celtic Ipswich Torc Terminal Brooch (also back cover), Romano-British Harness Mount, Medieval Gold Salamander Brooch.

All item measurements in millimetres throughout this brochure. The images are not to scale.

H = Height   W = Width
L = Length   Ø = Diameter

Yesterday's treasures are tomorrow's presents.

Mediaeval Mermaid Brooch

Contents

About the reproduction process.

Many antique items are copied by modelling from photographs or drawings of original items, or designed 'in the form of' such items, but are modern creations.

Our items are contact moulded from the original that reproduces the style, form and surface texture of the original, which conveys the perceived beauty or attraction that the perceptive customer appreciates. It provides its own value of historic manufacture, and in some cases, signs of wear of a previous period of its history. They attract enquiring comments when worn, or displayed. They can be purchased and then compared to the original, which is kept in a glass case, and found to be of equal appearance, but the one in the glass case cannot be held in your hand or worn.

Some of my reproductions, made a few years ago, have become unique because the original may have become too fragile, due to corrosion, for further moulds to be made. Such an antiquity, in the form of a Helmet and Mask, I moulded after I had filled the lacunae and modelled to follow the decoration of the missing areas. It was sufficiently effective for a Roman Scholar to mistake it for a 'recently excavated' original, although my additions had been modelled to provide a distinguishing surface texture to prevent such a delusion. The mould has now become unique, but reproductions can still be made.

REMEMBERING THE PAST TO IMAGINE THE FUTURE.

Romano-British Deer Brooch

Services to Museums, Schools and the Entertainment Industry

Conservation: When the original may be too fragile to be handled or exhibited, a faithful reproduction may be used. If the original is incomplete, the missing areas may be modelled. If damaged, an electroform may be produced and refurbished to the initial appearance whilst the integrity of the original antiquity remains intact and undisturbed.

Educational: The RTV silicon rubber moulds produce excellent details for scientific examination of tool marks, surface texture and former wear and tear, etc. A reproduction can be handled by the students without endangering the original.

Economics: Many small museums cannot afford to purchase original artefacts for exhibition or conservation, so an exact reproduction may be acceptable.

Presentation: Often a 'finder' of treasure, or a would-be donor is happy to give an antiquity to a museum if they can have a reproduction made and presented to them in exchange.
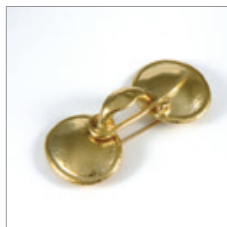
Commercial: HJR supplies items for Museum shops worldwide and also for Film, TV and Theatre. We are able to design and create jewellery and accessories with the correct historical design themes required for the production.
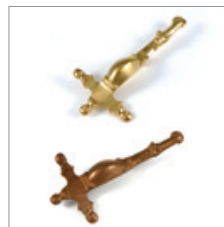

20th century Navajo Bracelet
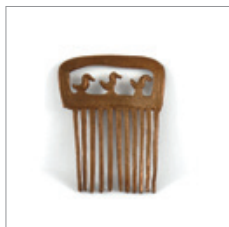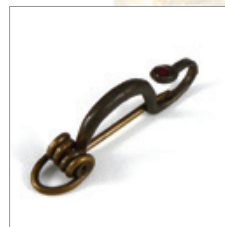
AR 71

AR 73

AR 396

AR 81A/B

AR 435

AR 82

AR 84

AR 403

AR 142

AR 236

AR 71 - Bronze Age
Bronze Comb
The original incorporates three ducks in its design and was excavated in a cremation burial north of Randers. 1000 BC. Kulturhistorisk Museum, Randers, Denmark. H55

AR 73 - Bronze Age
Spectacle Brooch
The original was excavated in a cremation burial north of Randers. 1000 BC. Kulturhistorisk Museum, Randers, Denmark. Also in bronze finish. W62

AR 396 - Bronze Age
Loch Glashen Bronze Age Axe head
The original socketed bronze axe head may be seen in the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh. The modelled miniature is available as a bronze pendant. H34

AR 81a/b - Roman
Cruciform Brooch
The bronze original was found outside a house of the Roman Iron Age during excavations at Marslev, North-East Funen. 5th century AD. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. Gilt or bronze. H66

AR 435 - Bronze Age
Twisted wire bangle
Beautiful tapered twisted round wire bangle. C. 300 BC. W83

AR 82 - Viking
Miniature Bronze Sword
The bronze original was found in an urn during excavations at Katberg, North Funen. 9th century BC. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. L86

AR 84 - Viking
Bronze decorated Razor
The original shows chased decoration in the stylistic form of a ship. It is from Voldtofte, South-west Funen. 8th century BC. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. L130

AR 403 - Bronze Age
Kilmarten Flat Axe head
Modelled from a Bronze Age Cairn stone mould impression to miniature size. Cast in bronze. Kilmarten House Trust, Argyll, Scotland. H33

AR 142 - Bronze Age
Crickley Hill Fibula. c 300BC
The bronze original has a coil-spring with a a split-tube central support and was found during excavation at Crickley Hill, Gloucester. Cast in bronze. L39.

AR 236 - Iron Age
Coriosolite Stater
The original bronze coin dated c.75BC was found in St Peters Port Guernsey. Produced in Gaul and used by Iron Age people of the Channel Islands. Features of Philip 11 of Macedonia is on one side, reverse shows a stylised horse. Guernsey Museum Channel Islands. Bronze plated pewter. Pendant. Ø19
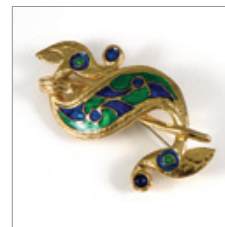
AR 1a

AR 1b

AR 5b

AR 40

AR 111a/b

AR 155

AR 327

AR 440

HJR 59

AR 87

AR 1a - Celtic
Ipswich Torc Terminal Brooch. 1st c BC
The original is one of five gold Torcs discovered by a farmer whilst ploughing in Ipswich Suffolk in 1966. The decorated terminals were part of the solid gold twisted collar. The hoard can be seen at the British Museum London. W46

AR 1b - Celtic
Ipswich Torc Terminal Pendant. 1st c BC
The original is one of five gold Torcs discovered by a farmer whilst ploughing in Ipswich Suffolk in 1966. The decorated terminals were part of the solid gold twisted collar. The hoard can be seen at the British Museum London. W46

AR 5a/b - Celtic
Celtic Plaque Pendant
The bronze original represents the face of a warrior and was found in Chesters Fort, Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland. Late 1st to 2nd century AD. H61. AR5a as a brooch.

AR 40 - Celtic
Dragonesque Brooch
c. 90 AD. The bronze original, decorated with enamel is of unique Celtic curvilinear work and was excavated in 1956 at Tullie House, site of Roman Carlisle (Luguvalium). Tullie House, Carlisle. L54

AR 111a/b - Celtic
Gallo-Belgic Stater Pendant (a) & Cuff Links (b)
The gold original is a coin of uniface form with a stylistic design of a horse. This example was found in Worthing. 1st century BC. Worthing Museum, Sussex. Ø17

AR 155 - Celtic
The Silchester Horse
The bronze original is similar in style to horses of the late Celtic period. It was most likely one of a pair of tankard handles and was found in the Basilica of Silchester – the Roman city of Calleva. 1st century AD. Museum and Art Gallery, Reading. L104

AR 327 - Celtic
Reconstruction of Snettisham gold bracelet. c 70 BC
Part of a hoard found at Snettisham Norfolk in 1950. The original was damaged by the plough but this reconstruction shows the intricate design in the form of the bracelet before damage. British Museum London. Ø78

AR 440 - Celtic
Celtic Massive Armlet
1st – 2nd century AD. Massive bronze armlet found near Drummond Castle, Muthill, Perthshire, Scotland. One of a pair, cast in one piece, chased and polished by hand. The reproductions have been chemically patinated and lacquered to retain the colour. They weigh approx. 2kg. Ø133

HJR 59 - Celtic
Celtic Ring
3rd century BC. This large masculine gold ring is decorated with a rather kindly mask using the typical Celtic curves in the Plastic style of the period. The original is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Ø59

AR 87 - Celtic
Bronze Bull. 1st or 2nd century AD
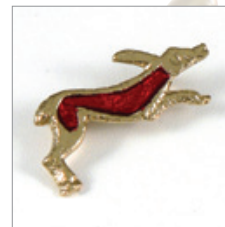The original was found at Marslev, North East Funen. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. L83.
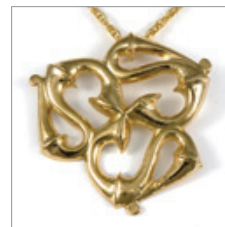
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AR 3
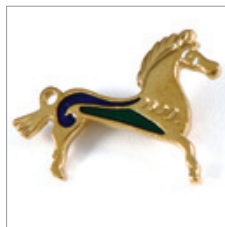
AR 26

AR 16

AR 14

AR 35a/в

AR 44

AR 49

AR 77a

A 77в

AR 7 - Roman
Romano-British Animal Brooch 2nd c AD
The bronze and enamel original is in the form of a deer and was found in Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh Roman Fort. Roman women wore small animal or bird brooches cast in bronze and delicately enamelled in a variety of colours. L30

AR 35a/b - Roman
Flavian Pendant (a) Earrings (b)
c. 100 AD. The original was excavated from the Commanding Officer's residence at Vindolanda Vicus. Vindolanda, Barton Mill, Northumberland. H57

AR 3 - Romano-British
Romano-British Phaelera
The bronze original is a badge of distinction given to private soldiers and worn on the breast. Yorkshire Museum, York. 2nd cent. AD Ø38

AR 44 - Roman
Roman Trumpet brooch. 2nd c AD
The original of bronze was excavated from the river Walbrook, London in 1950. Museum of London. Reproduces in brass. H71

AR 26 - Roman
Animal Brooch
Romano-British Brooch, 2nd century AD. The bronze and enamel original is in the form of a horse. Roman women wore small animal or bird brooches cast in bronze and delicately enamelled in a variety of colours. L36

AR 49 - Roman
Roman Trumpet brooch. 2nd c AD
The original of bronze was excavated from the river Walbrook, London in 1950. Museum of London. Reproduced in brass. L61

AR 16 - Romano-British
Sestertius of Emperor Nero
The bronze original was found during excavation of a Roman villa at Frindsbury, Kent. The reverse depicts the harbour at Ostia, the port of Rome, showing seven types of craft. 54 -68 AD. Guildhall Museum, Rochester, Kent. Ø32

AR 77a - Roman
Romano-Celtic Harness Mount. 2nd c AD
The original of bronze, was found at South Shields. Designed on the Celtic 'trumpet' motif in 'Triquetra' form. Museum of Antiquities Newcastle. Gilt finish. W61

AR 14 - Romano-British
Ipswich Torc Terminal Brooch 2nd c AD
The bronze and enamel original is in the form of a hare and was found at Stockton Earthworks, Wiltshire. Roman women wore small animal or bird brooches cast in bronze and delicately enamelled in a variety of colours. L30

AR 77b - Roman
Romano-Celtic Harness Mount. 2nd c AD
The original of bronze, was found at South Shields. Designed on the Celtic 'trumpet' motif in 'Triquetra' form. Museum of Antiquities Newcastle. Bronze finish. W64
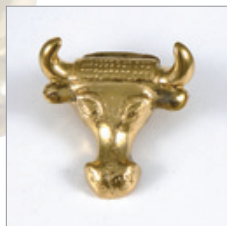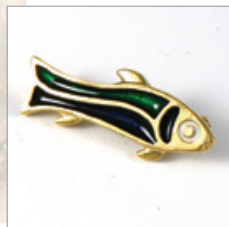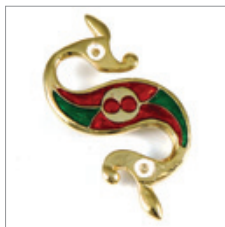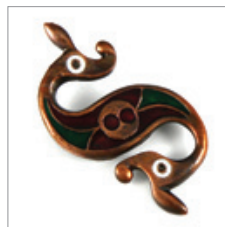
AR 53

AR 79

AR 109

AR 96

AR 88

AR 112

AR 134A

AR 134B

AR 136

AR 139

AR 53 - Romano-British
Romano-British Ox-head Escutcheon Brooch
1st – 2nd century AD. The bronze original is one of a pair that decorated the handle attachments of a stave – built bucket. Found in Dinorben Hill Fort, Abergele, North Wales. May. W34

AR 112 - Romano-British
Romano-British Fish Brooch
The bronze original is decorated with enamel. It is from a Romano-British shrine at Findon, Sussex. 2nd century AD. Worthing Museum, Sussex. L33

AR 79 - Roman
Roman Scabbard Ornament
The bronze and niello original came from Walker-on-the-Tyne. It represents a tiger and has the form of a scabbard chape. 2nd century AD. Newcastle Museum of Antiquites. W45

AR 134a - Roman
Dragonesque Brooch
2nd century AD. The bronze and enamel original is a fine example of the double headed 'dragon' brooch. This was found at Milking Gap, Hadrian's Wall. Gilt finish. Newcastle Museum of Antiquities. L52

AR 109 - Roman
Enamelled Pendant
The bronze original is decorated with red and blue enamel and probably made in Belgium. It was excavated at Rockbourne Roman Villa, Hampshire, where it can now be seen. W34

AR 134b - Roman
Dragonesque Brooch
2nd century AD. The bronze and enamel original is a fine example of the double headed 'dragon' brooch. This was found at Milking Gap, Hadrian's Wall. Bronze finish. Newcastle Museum of Antiquities. L52

AR 96 - Roman
Wheel ornament 2nd c AD
The original is part of a hoard found near the Roman gold mines at Dolaucothi. The wheel is attributed to the Celtic thunder god, Taranis. Carmarthen County Museum, Dyfed. Gilded pewter. Brooch or pendant. Ø22

AR 136 - Roman
Roman Triskele pendant
The bronze original is of open-work Celtic-style ornament. Excavated at Verulamium. 4th century AD. Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Ø55

AR 88 - Roman
Dragonesque brooch. 2nd c AD
The original of bronze found at South Shields. Named 'Dragonesque' from the monster head at each end, is unusual being wrought with rivet decoration. Museum of Antiquities Newcastle. Gilded pewter brooch. L45

AR 139 - Romano-British
Romano-British Brooch
The original is a bronze plate brooch with blue enamel roundel and orange enamel triangle decoration. 2nd century AD. Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. L45
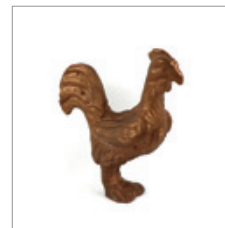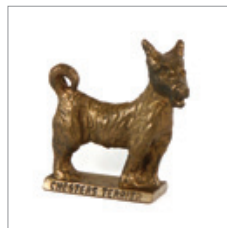
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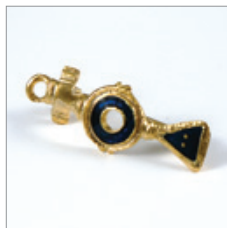
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AR 150

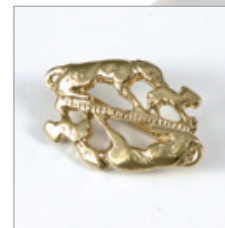**AR 140**

AR 173

AR 179

AR 189

AR 210

AR 219

AR 225

AR 145- Romano-British
Romano-British Brooch
The bronze original is in the form of a bird decorated with red and blue enamel. It was found at Sixpenny-Handley, Dorset. 2nd century AD. Gussage and District Museum, Woodcutts, Dorset. H28

AR 149 - Romano-British
Romano-British Brooch
The bronze and enamel original was found on Down Farm, Gussage St. Michael, Dorset. 2nd century AD. H42

AR 150 - Romano-British
Romano-British Disc
The bronze and enamel original is of unusual form of grape vines half encircling each side of the centre. Found at Hamshill Ditches, Wiltshire. 2nd c AD. Gussage and District Museum, Woodcutts, Dorset. H41

AR 140 - Romano-British
Romano-British Brooch
The original is a bronze plate brooch in the form of a hunting hound with blue and yellow enamel decoration. 2nd century AD. Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. L40

AR 173 - Romano-British
Romano-British Cockerel
Excavated from a cremation burial at Aston, Hertfordshire. A cockerel is often found at the feet of the figure of Mercury. Probably a cult offering in a temple. 2nd century AD. P&RB Dept. British Museum. H60

AR 179 - Roman
Roman Bronze Pin
The bronze original would have been used as a dress fastening. General Pitt-Rivers excavation at Woodyates, Dorset. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. L62

AR 189- Roman
Chesters Terrier
The bronze original is said to have been found during the excavation of Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh, on Hadrian's Wall in 1876. 2nd century AD. Chester's Museum, Northumberland. H42

AR 210 - Roman
Roman Silver Brooch
The original was found at Binchester Roman Fort. It was probably made in Germany during the second century AD. Bowes Museum, Co. Durham. L40

AR 219 - Romano
Roman Brooch
The bronze original is decorated with blue and green enamel. It is of lozenge form with tooled circular projections at the corners. It was found at Bungay, Suffolk. 2nd century AD. Ipswich Museum, Suffolk. L47

AR 225 - Roman
Roman Brooch
The bronze original depicts dogs chasing rabbits. Similar small animal brooches were found throughout the Empire during this period. 1st to 4th century AD. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. L35
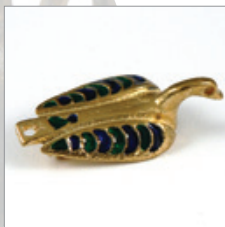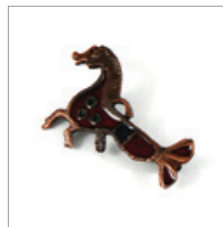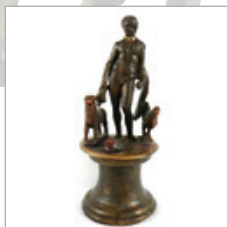
AR 11

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AR 11 - Romano-British
Romano-British brooch.
2nd century AD
The bronze original , with enamelled wings, was found in the Roman aqueduct, Lincoln in 1952. City Museum, Lincoln. L38.

AR 240 - Roman
Hercules Club Pendant
The gold original, with glass inlay is from a hoard of Jewellery of the Roman period discovered at Thetford, Norfolk. 4th century AD. British Museum, London. H39

AR 249 - Roman
Venus figure
The original bronze figure was found in 1959 at Verulamium, St. Albans. Now in Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. 20cm high. Cast bronze on marble base. H200

AR 251 - Romano-British
Romano-British Hippocamp Brooch
The original bronze and enamel brooch depicts a 'Hippocamp', a mythical creature with the head and forelegs of a horse, the tail of a fish, and wings, which pulled the chariot of Poseidon across the heavens. 2nd-3rd c AD. L41

AR 262 - Roman
Bronze Owl
The bronze original was found in Aventicum Roman City, Avenches, Switzerland. H42.

AR 255 - Romano-British
Romano-British Mercury Group
The bronze original was probably made in Gaul but found in 1971 in excavations in St. Albans. The group comprises the figure of Mercury, a Ram, a Cock and a Tortoise, upon a pedestal. He is a patron of Commerce. 2nd century AD. The original may be seen in Verulamium Museum, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. H125

AR 258 - Romano-British
The Hounslow Boar
Reconstruction to Prof. M. Jope's interpretation to include the spine missing from the original which may be seen at the British Museum. 1st century BC. L72

AR 261 - Roman
Bronze Horse
The bronze original was found in Aventicum Roman City, of uncertain date. Avenches, Switzerland. H53

AR 269 - Romano-British
Roman Triskele Brooch
An elaborate series of trumpet scrolls producing a flowing circular design. The bronze original was found in the Roman city of Aventicum in Avenches, Switzerland. Ø48
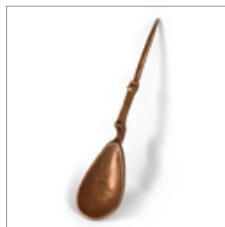
AR 270 - Roman
Roman Belt Fitting
The bronze original was found at the Caerleon Amphitheatre and may now be seen at the Roman Legionary Museum, Caerleon, South Wales. Reproduced as earrings. 2-3rd century AD. L26
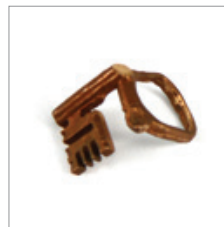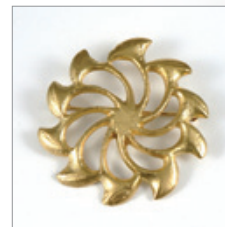
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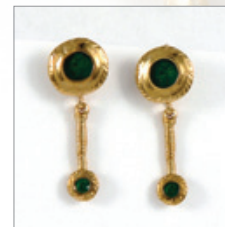AR 314

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A 351

AR 271b - Roman
Roman Trumpet Scroll brooch 2nd c AD
The original of tinned bronze was found at Usk, Gwent. It may be seen at the Roman Legionary Museum South Wales. Nickel plated. AR 271a is bronze plated. W33

AR 302- Romano-British
Consecration Cross
The original cross dates from the foundation of St. Peter Monkwearmouth in AD 674 by St. Benedict Biscop. Monkwearmouth, Tyne and Wear. As a lapel pin. Ø20

AR 314 - Roman
Roman Oyster Spoon
The bronze original was excavated from the City water front by the Museum of London. 200-250 AD. L98

AR 319 - Roman
Roman Key Ring
The bronze original is a finger ring with a key attached and was excavated from the City water front by the Musuem of London. W17

AR 320 - Romano-British
Romano-British Bronze Mount
The original bronze open-work mount, worn a s a decorative belt fitting, was found at Piercebridge Roman Fort, Co. Durham. 150-250 AD. The Bowes museum, Co. Durham. Ø48

AR 321 - Roman
Roman Bronze Spoon
The bronze original, with animal head handle, was found at Piercebridge Roman Fort, Co. Durham. 150-250 AD. The Bowes museum, Co. Durham. L117

AR 322- Roman
Roman Phallic pendant c 200 AD
The original of bronze was found at Piercebridge Roman Fort Co. Durham. The phallic symbol was believed to have magic properties to ward off the evil eye. Bowes Museum Co Durham. Cast in bronze as key ring or pendant. L32

AR 341 - Romano-British
Romano-British Horse Brooch
2nd century AD. The original is a bronze plate brooch of a galloping horse. The body and neck are inlaid with green enamel dappled with white spots. Found in a house in Roman Verulamium, it may be seen in the Verulamium Museum, St. Albans. L44

AR 343 - Romano-British
Leopard Terminal Pointer
The original iron pointer with bronze terminal, from early 2nd century AD, was found in the palatial Hadrianic wooden building. Probably a map or plan pointer. Vindolanda Museum, Northumberland. L123

AR 351 - Roman
Roman Earrings
c. 160 – 240 AD. The gold original is a disc with chased decoration around the edge and a green glass stone set in the centre. The original was found in the hearth of a civilian house at Vindolanda, Northumberland. H30
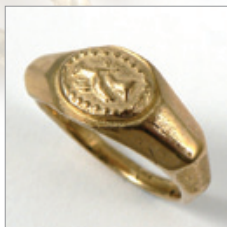
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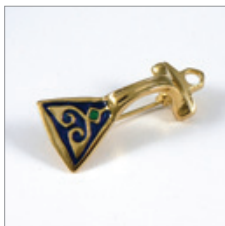
AR 356

AR 434

HJR 47A

HJR 47B

HJR 133

HJR 328

HJR 351

HJR 60

HJR 76

AR 355 - Romano-British
Romano-British Disc Brooch
The tinned bronze original from c. 90-97 AD is embossed with a Hunter and Stag motif and was probably sewn on to a textile garment. Excavated at Vindolanda, Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland. Ø33

AR 356 - Romano-British
Romano-British Fantail Fibula
The original bronze and enamel brooch, from 2nd century AD. Excavated at Vindolanda, Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland, where the original may be seen. Enamelled a-red b-blue. Available in gold. H38

AR 434 - Roman
Roman Curve Brooch
Very graceful curved brooch representative of the fine work of this period. Early 2nd century AD. L65

HJR 47a - Romano-British
Romano-British Dress Ornament
The bronze original was excavated in Colchester. Colchester and Essex Museum. W38

HJR 47b - Romano-British
Romano-British Dress Ornament Cufflinks
The bronze original was excavated in Colchester. Colchester and Essex Museum.

HJR 133 - Roman
Roman Marriage Ring
1st – 2nd century AD. The gold original is decorated with the crossed hands symbol of friendship. City Museum, Liverpool.

HJR 328 - Roman
Aemillia Gold Ring 2nd – 4th c AD
The original was found at Corbridge in 1840. The open work motto AEMILIAZESES (Aemilia may you live) may be a Christian betrothal gift. Possibly the earliest Christian artefact found in Roman Britain. Museum of Antiquities. Newcastle. 9ct Gold.

HJR 351- Roman
Roman ear-ring circa 160-240 AD
The original of gold is a disc with chased decoration round the edge set with a green glass stone in the centre. A twisted wire below indicated a similar ornament, not found. It was found in the hearth of a house at Vindolanda Vicus, Northumberland. 9ct gold. H30

HJR 60 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo Saxon Ring
Late 8th or early 9th century AD. The silver original was found in the Thames at Chelsea. It has a finely decorated oval bezel with a dragon medallion flanked by four monster heads. Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

HJR 76 - Anglo Saxon
Saxon Shield Mount. 7th c AD
Part of the Sutton Hoo Treasure from the Burial Mound No 2. Bronze gilt. Ipswich Museum. Reproduced in silver and silver gilt, as shown. Ø45

HJR 146

HJR 154

HJR 186

AR 17

AR 63

AR 74

AR101

AR 110

AR 113

AR 169

HJR 146 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo Saxon Stud Cufflink
Early 7th century AD. The silver original, with zoomorphic design is probably from Kent. City Museum, Liverpool.

HJR 154 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo Saxon Long Cross Penny of Aethelred II Cufflinks
978 – 1016 AD. The silver original was minted at the City of Rochester. Guildhall Museum, Rochester.

HJR 186 - Anglo Saxon
St. Cuthbert Pectoral Cross
c. 640 670 AD. The gold original is decorated with cloisonné enamel, garnets and a white shell centre. Example shown in 9ct gold and enamel. Chain supplied. H64

AR 17 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Saucer Brooch/ Pendant
The ormolu original was found in a series of graves at Higham, Kent. 5th -7th cent. AD Guildhall Museum, Rochester, Kent. Ø41

AR 63 - Anglo Saxon
Veggerslev Horse brooch or buckle
The bronze original brooch was found in East Jutland, Denmark. 7th century AD. National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark. L87

AR 74 - Anglo Saxon
Saxon Strap End Brooch
Modelled detail of a Saxon Strap End. 9th century AD. The bronze original was inlaid with silver and was excavated at Bamburgh Castle. The beasts are a small part of the intricate entwined design. Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland. H44

AR 101 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Sculpture pendant
A pendant based on a sculpted stone on the facing of the opening door of the west porch at St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth, Co. Durham. W17 L27

AR 110 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Penannular brooch. 5 – 6th c AD
The original of bronze found in Yarm, Cleveland. Used as a cloak fastening. The terminals have a zoomorphic (animal-like) form. Cleveland Archaeology, Middlesborough. Cast bronze. W55

AR 113 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Disk Pendant
The silver original is one of a pair, decorated with typical inter-twined design, forming part of a necklace. From the cemetery within the Battle Ditches, Saffron Walden. 9th century AD. Saffron Walden Museum, Essex. Ø88

AR 169 - Anglo Saxon
Disc pendant 9th c AD
The original of silver is part of a necklace from the cemetery within the Battle Ditches at Saffron Walden. (see AR 113) The disc has four pierced holes and a cross of different style engraved on each side. Saffron Walden Museum, Essex. Pendant. Ø32
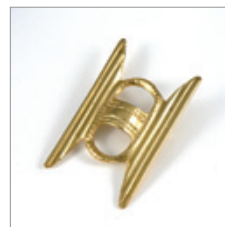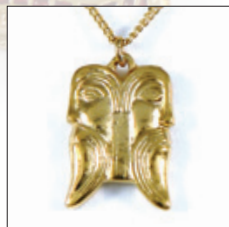
AR 176

AR 221

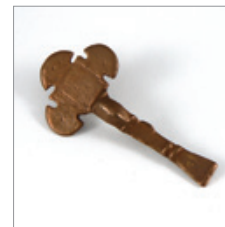AR 226

AR 227

AR 247

AR 250A

AR 250B

AR 296

AR 372

AR 278

AR 176 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Fish Pendant
The bronze-gilt (Ormolu) formed a belt ornament, possibly symbolizing Christianity. Discovered at Kingston Deveril, Wiltshire. Salisbury Museum, Salisbury. Also as ear-rings. L27

AR 221 - Anglo Saxon
Saxon Strap-End
The silver original, with zoomorphic design, is one of four from Lilla Howe, Goathland, Yorkshire. 9th century AD. Merseyside Museum, Liverpool. L59

AR 226 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Open-work Brooch
The silvered bronze original was found in a grave at Standlake, Oxfordshire. 7th century AD. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Ø29

AR 227 - Anglo Saxon
Equal-arm Brooch
The original of this unusual bronze brooch – a derivation of the exotic equal-arm. Brooches of the 5th century - was found in a grave in the Anglo-Saxon burial mound at Berinsfield, Oxford. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. L52

AR 247 - Anglo Saxon
Repton brooch AD 800
The original is a Mercian silver-gilt brooch found at the Anglo-Saxon monastery of Repton. The Griffin is a classic example seen in Byzantine illuminated manuscripts. Derbyshire Museum. W32

AR 250a - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon 'Janus' pendant. 6 – 7th c AD
This decorative padlock from Bishops Court, Dorchester on Thames, depicts the two faced Roman god Janus looking forward to the new year and back to the old. Ashmolean Museum Oxford. Gold plated. H28

AR 250b - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon 'Janus' pendant. 6 – 7th c AD
This decorative padlock from Bishops Court, Dorchester on Thames, depicts the two faced Roman god Janus looking forward to the new year and back to the old. Ashmolean Museum Oxford. Bronze plated. H28

AR 296 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon Wrist Clasp
The silver-gilt original is a triangular part of a wrist-clasp set, used to decorate a sleeve cuff. Found at Mildenhall. Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. H47

AR 372 - Anglo Saxon
Penannular Brooch 6th – 7th c AD
A circular brooch with decorated terminals. The original lead model of a terminal was found at Dynas Powys, S Glamorgan. The form of the pin is unknown but has been reconstructed to compliment the terminals. Cast in bronze with enamel. W72

AR 278 - Anglo Saxon
Anglo-Saxon small 'Long Brooch'
The bronze original was one of a pair worn by a woman and buried with her. Circa 6th century AD, it can be seen at Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. H61

AR 435

AR 74A/B

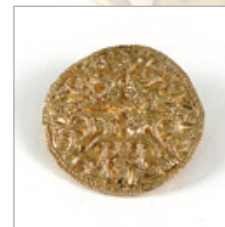AR 61

AR 62F

AR 62R

AR 82

AR 84

AR 86

AR 93

AR 72

AR 435 - Anglo Saxon
Bamburgh Beast Gold Plaque brooch
7th century AD. Excavated at Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland, 1971. Modelled representation. L48

AR 74a/b - Anglo Saxon
Brooch
Modelled detail of a Saxon Strap-End. 9th century AD. The bronze original was inlaid with silver, from Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland. H44 74b is a pendant version.

AR 61 - Viking
Bracteate Pendant
6th century AD. The gold original is of the Migration period and was found near Randers in 1847, as Treasure Trove. Kulturhistorisk Museum, Randers, Denmark. Ø48

AR 62f - Viking
Bracteate Pendant
6th century AD. The gold original is of the bifacial type of the Migration period. It was found in Eastern Jutland, 1825 as Treasure Trove. National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark. Ø28

AR 62r - Viking
Bracteate Pendant
As AR62f, showing detail on reverse. Ø28

AR 82 - Viking
Miniature Bronze Sword
The bronze original was found in an urn during excavations at Katberg, North Funen. 9th century BC. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. L88 W17

AR 84 - Viking
Bronze decorated Razor
The original shows chased decoration in the stylistic form of a ship. It is from Voldtofte, South-west Funen. 8th century BC. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. L120

AR 86 - Viking
Bracteate Pendant
The gold original has a repousse decoration of stylistic form and was discovered at Gummerup, South-west Funen. 5th century AD. Odense Bys Museer, Denmark. Ø25

AR 93 - Viking
**Viking Trfliget**
This reconstruction shows a gilded version of the original bronze which was excavated at Ribe, Denmark. 10th century AD. Antikvarisk I Samling, Ribe, Denmark. W54

AR 72 - Viking
Filigree Brooch
5th century AD. The gold original is an interwoven design with filigree and granular decration. Found in North Jutland. Kulturhistorisk Museum, Randers, Denmark. Ø 32.
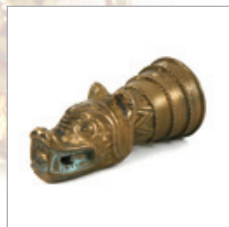
AR 135
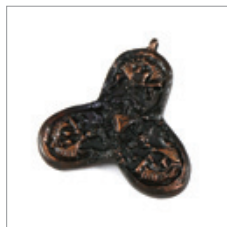
AR 185

AR 399

AR 8

AR 9

AR 406

HJR 43

AR 108

AR 10a

AR 10b

AR 135 - Viking
Tortoise Brooch
The bronze original is decorated with single gripping beasts in panels, and bosses with Borre-style knot. Found in Lisbjerg, Jutland. 9th century AD. Forhistorisk Museum, Moesgard, Denmark. L88

AR 185 - Viking
Viking Trefliget Brooch
The bronze original is decorated in the style of the period with gripping beast and Borre knot. 9th century AD. Forhistorisk Museum, Moesgard, Denmark. H52

AR 399 - Viking
Viking style Harness Buckle
Modelled and cast in bronze. Old Buittle Tower, Castle Douglas. Scotland. W45

AR 8 - Mediaeval
Face from the shrine of St. William of York
14th century AD. The carved magnesium limestone original is from the figure of a crossbowman on the shrine of St. William, Archbishop of York. Yorkshire Museum, York. W35.

AR 9 - Mediaeval
Altar Screen bracelet
Faces from an Altar Screen. 15th cent. AD The original magnesium limestone screen may have been in York Minster. Yorkshire Museum, York. L195

AR 406 - Viking
Viking-style Drinking Horn terminal
Modelled in the form of a creatures head, to fit the end of the horn as protection, including a suspension hole. Cast in bronze. Old Buittle Tower, Castle Douglas, Scotland. L53

HJR 43 - Viking
Anglo-Viking Ring
c. 900 AD. The gold original depicts two animals clasping a human head in their claws and is typical of Germanic art. Found in Fishergate, York. Yorkshire Museum, York.

AR 108 - Viking
Horse of Ribe Brooch
9th to 10th c AD. This reproduction has been created from the original clay mould fragments found in the 9th century bronzesmith's workshop at Ribe. Reproduced in collaboration with the Konservatoskole, Kobenhavn and Den Antikvarisk i Samling, Ribe, Denmark. L52

AR 10a - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge Brooch
14th century AD. The lead original depicts St, Thomas of Canterbury. Recovered from the Thames at Dowgate. Museum of London, London Wall. Ø42

AR 10b - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge Pendant
14th century AD. The lead original depicts St, Thomas of Canterbury. Recovered from the Thames at Dowgate. Museum of London, London Wall. Ø42

AR 439

AR 438

AR 19

AR 21A

AR 21B

AR 22

AR 29

AR 31

AR 32

AR 18

AR 439 - Mediaeval
Knights of St. John Heart Pendant
The original gold heart-shaped pendant, with the cross of the Knights of St John, turquoise and white enamel, with seed pearls, is from the 17th century. H32 Museum of the Order of St John. Clerkenwell, London.

AR 22 - Mediaeval
Seal of Walter
Walter, the first Grand Prior of the Order of St. John in England (1144-62) is shown kneeling in adoration before a patriarchal cross. 1148 AD. Order of St. John Museum, St. John's Gate, London. Ø51

AR 438 - Mediaeval
Knights of St. John Heart Earrings
The original gold heart-shaped pendant is represented here as a pair of earrings, with the cross of the Knights of St John, turquoise and white enamel, with seed pearls, 17th c. H32 Museum of the Order of St John. Clerkenwell, London.

AR 29 - Mediaeval
Ashanti Gold Weight Cufflinks
17th century AD. The bronze original was used in Ashanti, Central Ghana for weighing gold dust which was the medium of exchange from the 17th century onwards. City Museum, Bristol. W18x18

AR 19 - Mediaeval
Spanish Gold Four Escudos of Philip II c 1560-80 AD
The original of silver was recovered from the wreck of the Girona. Reverse - Royal arms of Philip II inscribed, SISAL. ET, HIERVSAL. Ulster museum. Belfast. Pendant.
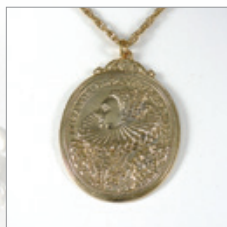
AR 31 - Mediaeval
Annunciation Pendant
The silver-gilt original is the obverse of a pendant and depicts the Annunciation which was a favourite devotional motif in the Late Middle Ages. Possibly used as a Rosary ornament. German, 15th century AD. V&A, London. Ø43

AR 21a - Mediaeval
Gold Cross of a Knight of Malta
Belonging to Fabricio Spinola of Genoa, captain of the Girona, one of the Galleass of the Spanish Armada. W57

AR 32 - Mediaeval
Nativity Pendant. German, 15th century AD
The silver-gilt original is the reverse of a pendant that depicts the Nativity which was one of the principle mysteries of Late Middle Ages religion. Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Ø 43

AR 21b - Mediaeval
Gold Cross of a Knight of Malta
It belonged to Fabricio Spinola of Genoa. He was Captain of the Girona, one of the Galleass of the Spanish Armada. This reproduction pendant is highlighted with white enamel. The original may be seen in the Ulster Museum, Belfast. W57

AR 18 - Mediaeval
Spanish Gold Four Escudos of Philip II
The gold original, struck at the Seville Mint was recovered from the wreck of the Girona, a galleass of the Spanish Armada, sunk off the coast of Ireland in 1588. 1560-80 AD. Ulster Museum, Belfast.

AR 37

AR 38

AR 39

AR 34

AR 45

AR 46

AR 48

AR 51

AR 68

AR 69

AR 37 - Mediaeval
Queen Elizabeth 1st Armada Medal AD 1589
Commemorating the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1589. The reverse shows a Bay tree and inscription. National Maritime Museum London. Gilded pewter. Pendant. H60

AR 46 - Mediaeval
Enamelled Harness Pendant
The silvered bronze original has a reposse design of a plant between two lions endorsed regardent, as found on the seal of Countess Ela. Excavated at Old Sarum. 13th century AD. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. Ø40

AR 38 - Mediaeval
Swan Pendant 15th c AD
The original of bronze with enamel may have belonged to a retainer of Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII who held Tattershall Castle. The Swan was a badge of Lancastrian supporters. Gilded pewter with enamel. Ø33

AR 48 - Mediaeval
Gold Salamander Brooch
16th century AD. The gold original, set with rubies was recovered from the wreck of the Girona. It was regarded as a charm against fire. Ulster Museum, Belfast. Also available in gold with garnets or rubies, HJR 48. POA. L40

AR 39 - Mediaeval
Sydling St. Nicholas Brooch
14th century AD. The gold original, set with gemstones is inscribed +I.M.I.C.V.I. and was found at Sydling St. Nicholas. Dorset County Museum, Dorchester. W24

AR 51 - Mediaeval
St. George Pendant
The silver-gilt original depicts St. George, a favourite saint of knights and nobles in the Late Middle Ages. Pendants of this kind were often worn hanging from Paternosters and Rosaries. 15th century AD. V&A, London. Ø31

AR 34 - Mediaeval
'S' Motif bracelet. 16th c AD
The original of silver forms a long necklet. Thought to be English but may be Scandinavian. Victoria & Albert Museum London. Bracelet. L180

AR 68 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Pilgrim Badge
15th century. The lead original depicts Richard Caister of Norwich (1420) Found in Salisbury in 1852. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. H55

AR 45 - Mediaeval
Cruciform Harness Pendant
12th – 13th century AD. The gilded bronze (ormolu) original with a repousse pierced cruciform design was excavated at Old Sarum,. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. W42.

AR 69 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Pilgrim Badge
14th century AD. The lead original depicts St. Michael the Archangel. Found in Salisbury in 1852. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. W38
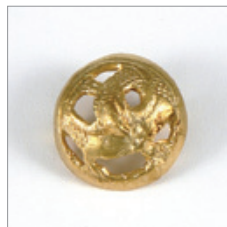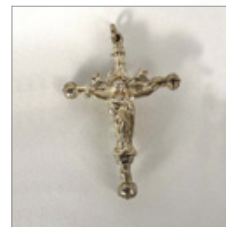
AR 83

AR 91

AR 13

AR 141

AR 143

AR 170

AR 218

AR 175

HJR 144F

HJR 144R

AR 83 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Pilgrim Badge
The lead original depicts the 'Crowned A' signifying 'Amor Vincit Omnia' as worn by the Prioress in Chaucers' 'Canterbury Tales'. 14th century AD. Museum of London, London Wall. H30

AR 170 - Mediaeval
Bronze stud
The bronze original was found during excavations in Park Street, Old Hatfield in 1975. It depicts a winged griffin and was possibly a harness mount or furniture decoration. 14th century AD. Hatfield and District Archaeological Society, Hertfordshire. Ø24

AR 91 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Pilgrim Brooch
14th century. The lead original depicts St. Thomas a'Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury 1162 – 1170. Found in London. Museum of London, London Wall. H44

AR 218 - Mediaeval
Waltham Abbey Flask
12th century AD. Pewter Flask to hold Holy Water from a pilgrimage. Created from the original mould.

AR 13 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Livery Badge
The lead original depicts the sun in the arms of a crescent moon. Possibly the arms of the Daunger family. Found in Salisbury in 1852. 14th – 15th cent. AD. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. W45
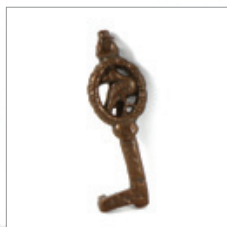
AR 175 - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge 12th c AD
Cast from the original stone mould of a souvenir sold to visitors to the shrine of the Holy Cross of Waltham (Waltham Abbey) The inscription reads + Signum Sanct Crucis de Waltham Museum of London. Pewter Pendant. L70 W45

AR 141 - Mediaeval
Florentine Sea Horse
Florentine Sea Horse bronze figure. On marble base. 16th century AD. National Maritime Museum, London. W125

HJR 144F - Mediaeval
Wolsingham Cross
16th century AD. The silver original is English or Flemish with applied figures, Obverse - Christ crucified, Reverse - the Virgin Mary. Found at Wolsingham, now in the Cathedral Treasury, Durham. H58. HJR 144F is Obverse, HJR 144R is Reverse.

AR 143 - Mediaeval
Double Ended Spoon
Double Ended Spoon The original of bronze found in the early mediaeval levels at Coppergate York in 1978. York Archaeological Trust. York. Cast bronze. L151

HJR 144R - Mediaeval
Wolsingham Cross
16th century AD. The silver original is English or Flemish with applied figures, Obverse - Christ crucified, Reverse - the Virgin Mary. Found at Wolsingham, now in the Cathedral Treasury, Durham. H58. HJR 144F is Obverse, HJR 144R is Reverse.
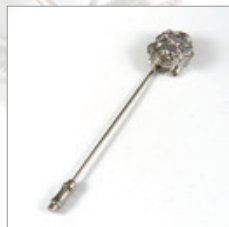
AR 178

AR 223

AR 228

AR 229

AR 239

AR 273a

AR 273b

AR 274

AR 275

AR 279

AR 178 - Mediaeval
Bronze key
Bronze original found in cottage gardens at at Wilton, Wiltshire, in the 19th c. A bird is enclosed by a wreath bow and the suspension loop is held in the mouth of a grotesque animal. 11th – 12th century AD. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. L70

AR 223 - Mediaeval
Replica of a circular gold medallion
Possibly used for ornamenting a Scroll of the Law. In the centre, a seven branched candelabrum, below to the left, the Schofar and to the right, the Luvav. Byzantine, 8th century AD. Jewish Museum, London. Ø 64.

AR 228 - Mediaeval
Byzantine Bronze Horse Brooch
10 – 12th century AD. This beautifully stylized horse seems to imply it is wearing a saddle. The original, from Antioch, Beirut or Smyrna would have been used to fasten a cloak. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. L40

AR 229 -Mediaeval
Lihou Island Crucifix 16thc AD
Original of bronze found in the Priory in 1838. The Priory was a daughter house of the Abbey of Mont St Michel in France. Obverse Christ Crucified, reverse Virgin Mary. Guernsey Museum. Cast bronze or plated pewter. H86

AR 239 - Mediaeval
Dove descending
Modelled on a mid-eleventh century AD manuscript illustration of the Dove Descending to the King David, following the account of the Baptism of Christ, (Matthew 3:16, etc.) British Library, London. H32

AR 273a - Mediaeval
Lion Mask Stickpin
The original is a steel part of a superbly decorated detached wheel-lock in the Royal Armouries collection, HM Tower of London, England. Franco-German, possible Lorraine, c. 1620. H15

AR 273b - Mediaeval
Lion Mask Cufflinks
The original is a steel part of a superbly decorated detached wheel-lock in the Royal Armouries collection, HM Tower of London, England. Franco-German, possible Lorraine, c. 1620. H15

AR 274 - Mediaeval
Close Helmet Stickpin
The original, from c. 1570 is modelled on a close helmet made in the workshops at the Royal Armouries, HM Tower of London, England. W18

AR 275 - Mediaeval
Mermaid brooch. c1620. Possibly Alsace-Lorraine
The steel original from c. 1620, is the wheel-retaining clip of a superbly decorated wheellock in the Royal Armouries at HM Tower of London, England. L40

AR 279 - Mediaeval
General Monck Medal
A bronze badge in the collections of the National Army Museum, it was cast from a silver original. Produced in 1660 for distribution among Monck's friends when he was raised to peerage for services rendered to the King. National Army Museum, London. H42
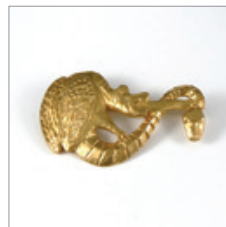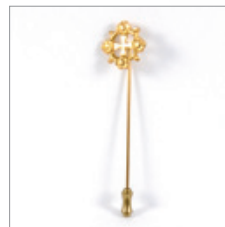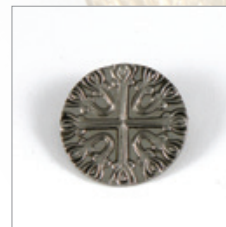
AR 293

AR 294

AR 295

AR 300

AR 311

AR 315

AR 316

AR 318

AR 329

AR 331

AR 293 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Ampulla
The lead original is in the form of a Scallop shell and was filled with Holy Water sold at a shrine as a souvenir of pilgrimage. Found at Hockwold in Norfolk. Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. H38

AR 294 - Mediaeval
Horse Harness Pendant
The bronze and enamel original bears the Arms of St. Edmund. It would have been used by a retainer to show he belonged to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. W31

AR 295 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Pilgrim Badge
The lead original, in the form of a camel, was found at Dunwich, Suffolk. Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. L47 W27

AR 300 - Mediaeval
Norman Amphisboena
The original stone sculpture is in the form of a dragon with a snake head tail. From c. 12th century AD, it was found at St. Peter's Church. Monkwearmouth, Tyne and Wear. L44 W25

AR 311 - Mediaeval
Prince Rupert of the Rhine
This medallion has been modelled from a reconstruction of a painting; engraved arms on reverse. Nephew of Charles I. Fought at Edgehill, Cropredy, Naseby, Bristol. H54

AR 315 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval Manuscript clip
The bronze original was excavated from the City water front by the Museum of London. 1350 – 1400 AD. L63

AR 316 - Mediaeval
Cock and Hen badge
The lead original was excavated from the City water front by the Museum of London. 1350 – 1400 AD. L26

AR 318 - Mediaeval
Mediaeval 'Ich Dene' Feather Badge
c. 1376 AD. The lead original was possibly made for the funeral of the Black Prince in 1376. Excavated from the City water-front by the Museum of London. He was the eldest son of King Edward III and was known as Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales. Reproduced to half size in plated pewter. H58

AR 329 - Mediaeval
Sarratt Emblem pin
A modelled Cross within a gilded Garland of Friendship bronze stud (c. 1520AD), found in the churchyard, Sarratt, Hertfordshire. L18 x18

AR 331 - Mediaeval
Foliated Cross
The original from early 13th century AD, sculpted decoration on a tomb in the Church of St. Chad may be seen at the Parish Church of the Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Ø27

AR 336

AR 345

AR 346

AR 361A

AR 361B

AR 362A

AR 362B

AR 364

AR 375

AR 402

AR 336 - Mediaeval
Ampulla of Thomas a'Becket
1270 – 1350 AD. The lead original is a Pilgrim's Ampulla, designed to hold Holy water. Decorated with pierced surround and Latin inscription "Thomas is the best Doctor of the worthy sick". The reproduction is in domestic pewter. Ø65

AR 345 - Mediaeval
William & Mary 1689 Cypher.
Taken from a fine brass lectern decoration in the English Reformed Church, Amsterdam. Presented when William & Mary were crowned in England. Begijnhof Church Amsterdam. Modelled as a brooch. W30

AR 346 - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge of St Alban. 15th c AD
The lead original, depicts the severed head of St Alban hanging from a tree. Legend says the executioners eyes fell out, seen here as the Roman Soldier catches them. Found in Angel Passage London. H51

AR 361a -Mediaeval
Tudor Rose Bracelet
Decorated in the style of the Emblem of the Mary Rose flag ship of Henry VIII sunk in 1545 and recovered in 1982. Mary Rose, Portsmouth. Nickel plated pewter. Bracelet. L175

AR 361b - Mediaeval
The Mary Rose Bracelet
As AR 361a in gold plated pewter. L175

AR 362a - Mediaeval
The Mary Rose Earrings
Created with emblems of the Tudor Rose, connected with the Mary Rose, flagship of Henry VIII, sunk in 1545. The Tudor Rose decorates many artefacts such as cannon, used on and recovered with the wreck. These stud earrings are gold plated pewter. L175

AR 362b - Mediaeval
The Mary Rose Earrings
As AR 362a with nickel plated finish. H13

AR 364 - Mediaeval
Cross of St. Alban
The form of the cross of St. Alban, who was martryred in 304 AD is illustrated in Mediaeval manuscripts, depicting a slender cross with a disc at the top. An actual cross has not been found. H38

AR 375 - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge
The pewter original, from 16th century was excavated in Chelmsford, Essex in 1972 and depicts the Pie-Ta Virgin Mary with the dead Christ in her lap. It was, perhaps, mass produced for pilgrims as a souvenir. Chelmsford and Essex Museum. L30 W25

AR 402 - Mediaeval
St. Andrew Mediaeval Pilgrim Badge
The lead original was found at St. Andrews incomplete and damaged. This brooch was carefully moulded, reconstructed as a brooch. St. Andrews Museum, Kinburn Park, Argyll, Scotland. H63
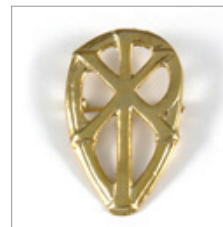
AR 405

AR 216

AR 415

HJR 345

HJR 229

HJR 264

HJR 177

HJR 334

AR 2A

AR 2B

AR 405 - Mediaeval
Oliver Cromwell medal
From 1599-1658 AD, this medal is thought to have been an official Protectorate reward for political or military service. The 1740 cast is very rare and may be seen in the Cromwell Museum, Huntingdon, Cambs. Ø36

HJR 264 - Mediaeval
Girona HIS and Cross Ring
16th century AD. The gold original is inscribed with the sacred monogram 'HIS+' and is likely to have belonged to one of the clerics on board the Armada Galleas Girona from which it was recovered in 1968. Ulster Museum, Belfast.

AR 216 - Mediaeval
Pilgrim Badge of Compostella
15th century AD. The pewter original was recovered from the Thames near London bridge. The scallop shell is the emblem of St. James, patron of pilgrims and is often worn on the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella. Museum of London. H24.

HJR 177 - Mediaeval
Taunton Silver-gilt Spoon
The silver original was made by Robert Wade and has a gilt knop chased 'LM 1634 FW'. Taunton Museum, Somerset. L180. Available singly or in a set of six at a discount.

AR 415 - Mediaeval
St. Columba Pilgrim Badge
Represented by modelling the cross of Iona within an emblem of Dunedd, Argyll on behalf Kilmartin Museum, Argyll. H45

HJR 334 - Mediaeval
St. Austin's Friary Ring
15th century AD. The gold original, inscribed 'Ave Maria Gracia Plena' was found in 1984, encircling a finger bone in a burial associated with St. Austin's Friary, Shrewsbury. Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

HJR 345 - Mediaeval
William & Mary 1689 Cypher
Taken from a fine brass lectern decoration in the English Reformed Church, Amsterdam. Presented when William & Mary were crowned in England. Begijnhof Church Amsterdam. Modelled as a brooch. W30

AR 2a - Mediaeval
Detail of Pew Decoration
The Greek monogram Khi Rho, signifying Christ from the parish church at Doddington House. Gilded pewter as pendant or brooch. Add Also available in gold and silver, HJR 2a and b. H46

HJR 229 - Mediaeval
Lihou Island Crucifix 16th c AD
The original is bronze and was found by F.C. Lukis during his excavations of the priory on Lihou Island 1838. Lihou Priory flourished from mid 12th to mid 16th c as a daughter house of the Abbey of Mont. St. Michel in France. A also in silver. H86

AR 2b - Mediaeval
Detail of Pew Decoration
The Greek monogram Khi Rho, signifying Christ from the parish church at Doddington House. Gilded pewter as pendant or brooch. Add Also available in gold and silver, HJR 2a and b. H46
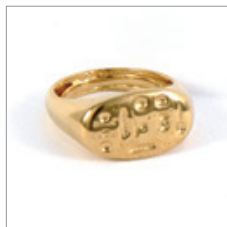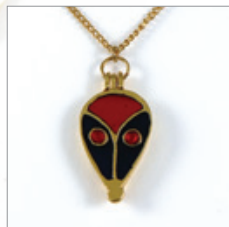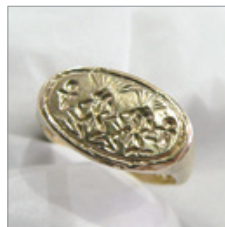
AR 97

AR 98

AR 99A

AR 99B

AR 148

AR 180

AR 253

HJR 117

HJR 192

HJR 147

AR 97 - Egyptian
Ring of Akhenaten
The gold original is from Tell El-Armana and belonged to the father of Tutankhamun, Eighteenth Dynasty. 1350 BC. Manchester Museum. W23

AR 98 - Egyptian
Egyptian Menat
The bronze original is a counterpoise for a heavy bead collar worn in the Eighteenth Dynasty. It depicts the goddesses Isis and Hephthys. 1400 BC. Manchester Museum. H129

AR 99a - Egyptian
Egyptian Shell Pendant
c. 1850 BC. The gold original is from Riqqeh, 21st Dynasty. It contains the name 'Kha'Kaure' (King Sesostris III). Manchester Museum. W19

AR 99b - Egyptian
Egyptian Shell Earrings
As AR 99a as earrings. W19

AR 148 - Egyptian
Egyptian Cat
The bronze original is representative of this type of art and adulation of the feline form. City Museum, Bristol. H52

AR 180 - Egyptian
Seal-Box Pendant
The original of bronze inlaid with enamel, in the form of a Lotus flower. Seal boxes were used to protect the seal of packages in transit. Collected by General Pitt-Rivers in Fyoum, Egypt. Salisbury Museum. Gilded pewter with enamel. Pendant. L33

AR 253 - Egyptian
Egyptian Cosmetic Knife
The bronze original is in the form of an Ibex standing erect on its hind legs upon a crescentic blade for cosmetic use. This is a representation of the elegant style of designs utilizing animals as cosmetic implements in the XVIII dynasty. 1400 BC. WAA Dept. British Museum. H135

HJR 117 - Egyptian
Egyptian Signet Ring XVIII Dynasty c1450 BC
The original of gold shows two figures of the god Bes. From a tomb at El Amarna. Liverpool Museum.

HJR 192 - Egyptian
Egyptian Charm Ring
XVIIIth Dynasty, 1300 BC. The silver original has a Hieroglyphical inscription to provide magical protection to the wearer. Manchester Museum. W16.

HJR 147 - Egyptian
Mycenaean Ring
c 1400 - 1300 BC. The gold original is a typical design from Minoa/Mycenae. G&R Dept. British Museum, London.
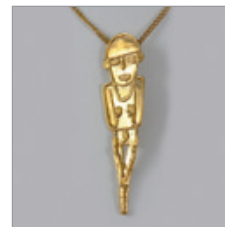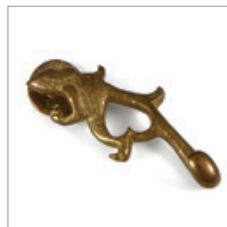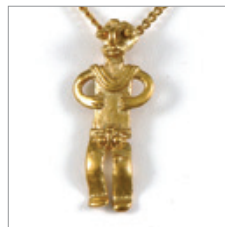
AR 27

HJR 106
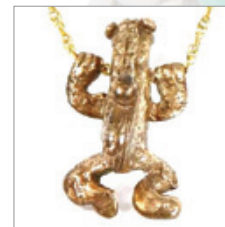
AR 30

HJR 115

HJR 129

AR 131

AR 42

AR 130

AR 128

HJR 131

AR 27 - Far East
Chinese coin Pendant
Wang Mang, AD 14. The original copper coin is shaped like a spade and is known as a HUO PU. Oriental Museum, Durham. H53

HJR 106 - Far East
Japanese Kadzuka
18th – 19th century AD. The bronze original is a knife hilt ornament showing a superbly modelled horse. Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

AR 30 - South American
Quimbaya Pendant
Disk in the form of a mask to represent the sun. The gold original is from the Quimbaya area of Columbia. 9th-15th cent. AD. V&A London.

HJR 115 - Far East
Japanese Menuki
18th – 19th century AD. The bronze original is a knife hilt ornament in the form of a lion. Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. L34

AR 129 - South American
Columbian Pendant
c. 1200 – 1600 AD. The gold original is a stylized female in Muisca style. Merseyside Museum, Liverpool. H62

AR 131 - South American
Columbian Pendant
c. 500 – 1000 AD. The gold original is of a lizard who's front feet are hollowed to allow it to hang freely from the chain. Merseyside Museum, Liverpool. L34

AR 42 - Mediaeval
Chinese Belt hook
The bronze original is in the form of a dragon of the Yuan Dynasty. 13th -14th century AD. Oriental Museum, Durham. L80

AR 130 - South American
Columbian Pendant
c. 500 – 1000 AD. The gold original is of a male figure in the Quimbaya style. Merseyside Museum, Liverpool. H38

AR 128 - South American
Columbian Pendant
c. 1000-1500 AD. The gold original is in the form of a dancing man wearing a head-dress. Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. H62
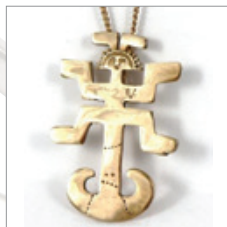
HJR 131 - South American
Columbian Pendant
c. 500 – 1000 AD. The gold original is of a lizard who's front feet are hollowed to allow it to hang freely from the chain. Merseyside Museum, Liverpool. L34
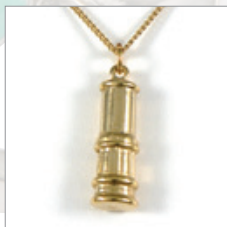
HJR 232a

HJR 232b

AR 203

AR 206

AR 224

AR 50

AR 127

AR 181

AR 205

AR 338

HJR 232a - South American
Tolima Pectoral
c. 1000 AD. The cast and hammered gold original is characteristic of the flat, stylized human figures with a crescentic base of this period. Modelled to 1/4 size as a pendant. H27

HJR 232b - South American
Tolima Pectoral
c. 1000 AD. The cast and hammered gold original is characteristic of the flat, stylized human figures with a crescentic base of this period. Modelled to 1/8 size as a brooch.

AR 203 - Recent
American Indian Manta Decoration
The original, made from silver coins, was used to fasten a shawl-like garment pinned at the neck. C. 1880 AD. American Museum in Britain, Bath. W41

AR 206 - Recent
Navajo Pendant 20th century
Called 'Naja' by Navajo Indians. Who made them from silver coins until the US Government issued silver 'slugs' to stop the practice. American Museum in Britain. Bath. Plated pewter with enamel. H81

AR 224 - Recent
Silver gilt Amulet. 18th c AD
Ten Commandments over the Angel preventing Abraham sacrificing his son Isaac. Reverse -Clock face at 9 o'clock, the time for Morning Prayer. Jewish Museum. London. Cast in brass. H73

AR 50 - Recent
General Strike Memento 1926
The original of brass in the form of a Miner's lamp was made to raise funds for the striker's families. Beamish Museum Co. Durham. Gilded pewter as Pendant or fob-brooch. H27

AR 127 - Recent
Palmetto Emblem 18th c AD
Replica of military cap badge of a South Carolina Regiment. Composed of the shields of the State Seal and a Palmetto tree, the trunks of which were used to defend Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island 28th June 1776. Private collection S Carolina USA. H54

AR 181 - Recent
General Pitt-Rivers' Medallion
The originals were designed by Dr. John Evans and were placed by General Pitt-Rivers in the majority of his excavations in Cranbourne Chase, stamped with the date. Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire. Ø37

AR 205 - Recent
Navajo Bracelet 20th century
These were originally made from silver coins until the US Government issued silver 'slugs' to stop this practice. Turquoise was used for decoration. American Museum in Britain. Bath. Plated pewter with enamel.

AR 338 - Recent
Organ Brooch
To commemorate a new organ based upon the original 1754 design in the English Reformed Church Begijnhof where the Pilgrim Fathers gathered. Begijnhof, Amsterdam. Nickel plated pewter. Brooch. H50

AR 352

HJR 452

HJR 438

AR 437

AR 441

HJR 47c

HJR 451A

HJR 2B

HJR 450A

HJR CC 4

AR 352 - Recent
Louis Philipe XIV Cross. 1725 – 85
An eight pointed cross with dove descending. Modelled from a painting in Chateaux Vaux le Vicomte near Melun, France. Gilded pewter with enamel. H44

HJR 452 - Recent
Silver Brothel Token cufflinks
Used in brothels across the Roman Empire to avoid confusion between languages when a particular service is desired. Ø20

HJR 438 - Recent
Silver Caesar Augustus ring
Based on a coin found by a metal detectorist, the master pattern has been created by Mike Shorer DCJ FGC FIPG. top Ø24

AR 437 - Recent
Maltese cross buttons, 19th c
Gold plated with nickel plated, enamelled cross detail. Swivel back fittings. The Maltese Cross is the symbol of an Order known as Knights Hospitaller or Knights of Malta. Ø 20. Museum of the Order of St John. Clerkenwell, London.

AR 441 - Recent
Maltese Cross with fleur-de-lys granulation decoration, gold, 19th c, Malta. The Maltese Cross is the symbol of an Order known as Knights Hospitaller or Knights of Malta. H44 Museum of the Order of St John. Clerkenwell, London.

HJR 47c - Recent
Silver Celtic Dress Ornament Pendant
The bronze original was excavated in Colchester. Colchester and Essex Museum. W38.

HJR 451a - Recent
Venus, Goddess of Love Brooch
Moulded from a beautifully carved steel gunstock detail from the Royal Armouries, Tower of London. H76. Also available as a pendant, HJR 451b.

HJR 2b - Recent
Chi Rho Pendant
As AR2a in silver, as a pendant. See AR 2a and b on page 24.

HJR 450a - Recent
Diana the Huntress Brooch
Silver/gilt. Moulded from an escutcheon plate on a flintlock musket from the collection at the Royal Armouries, Tower of London. H62. Also available as a pendant, HJR 450b.

HJR CC 4 - Celtic Curves
Large Sterling Silver Pendant
Designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 10

HJR CC 6

HJR CC 7

HJR CC 8

HJR CC 9

HJR CC 5

HJR CC 11

HJR CC 1

HJR CC 12

HJR CC 3

HJR CC 10 - Celtic Curves
Satin/polished Sterling Silver cufflinks
Satin and high polish finish swivel-back cufflinks, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 6 - Celtic Curves
Large Sterling Silver 'Open' Brooch
Designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 7 - Celtic Curves
Articulated Sterling Silver Bracelet
Articulated Bracelet, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 8 - Celtic Curves
Articulated Sterling Silver Necklace
Articulated Necklace, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 9 - Celtic Curves
Satin/polished Sterling Silver cufflinks
Satin and high polish finish swivel-back cufflinks, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 5 - Celtic Curves
Medium Sterling Silver Pendant
Designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 11 - Celtic Curves
Satin/polished Articulated silver earrings
Satin and high polish finish articulated stud back drop earrings, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork. H36

HJR CC 1 - Celtic Curves
Large Sterling Silver Brooch
Designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

HJR CC 12 - Celtic Curves
Satin/polished Articulated silver earrings
Satin and high polish finish articulated stud back drop earrings, designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork. H36

HJR CC 3 - Celtic Curves
Small Sterling Silver Brooch
Designed by Peter Shorer, based on the flowing motifs seen on Celtic metalwork.

Reproducing Historic Jewellery: The Process.

Depending on the complexity and fragility of the piece, RTV (Room Temperature Vulcanizing) liquid rubber is poured onto or around it. The catalyst within the rubber cures it within a 24 hour period. Every nuance of detail is picked up by the rubber. The mould is then coated with an electro-conductive chemical spray and immersed in a tank of acidic Copper Sulphate. An electrode of pure Copper is lowered into the solution and attached to a power supply.

A current is passed from this anode through the solution to the mould, which is wired up to be the cathode, thus completing the circuit. This creates ionic deposition, i.e. the copper travels through the solution from the solid copper block and deposits onto the mould. We build up a working thickness of 1.0 – 1.5mm.

Any excess metal is removed, the pieces are filled and fitted together to create a solid representation which is then used as a master pattern for cire perdue (lost wax) casting. It sounds quite simple, doesn't it? It isn't.

Historic Jewellery Reproduction: The Future.

My father devoted over 40 years perfecting the RTV moulding technique, creating exact replicas of many famous artifacts. He always questioned the efficacy of all the techniques he used in his quest to find out how on earth such beautiful objects were made so many thousands of years ago. He even devised a technique of shrinking the RTV mould to produce exact replicas, but on a smaller scale, which had never been done before. I consider myself to be extremely lucky to have had my dad as such a remarkable tutor, linked to the artistic abilities of my mother, so that many museums and individuals around the world and even the British Library have had the confidence to allow me to make reproductions of their artifacts.

Mike Shorer DCJ, FGC, FIPG
www.mikeshorerjewellery.com

WWW.HISTORICJEWELLERYREPRODUCTION.CO.UK

Illustrations, left to right:
*AR 362b The Mary Rose Earrings, AR 45 Cruciform Harness Pendant,
HJR 450a Diana the Huntress Brooch, HJR CC 1 Large Sterling Silver
Brooch, AR 437 Maltese cross buttons.*

Historic
Jewellery
Reproduction

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