Anglo-Saxon Button Brooches: Typology, Genealogy, Chronology
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1. Introduction
1.1. The jewellery of the Migration Period (ca. AD 400–600): ethnicity/social status symbols
1.2. The corpus and design organization: Pls. 1–3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Full-face</th>
<th>Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without animals</td>
<td>Series 1 (189 examples)</td>
<td>Series 2 (8 examples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With animals</td>
<td>Series 3 (12 examples)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3. Overall distribution: Figs. 1–2; 180 from England; 23 from France; 6 unprovenanced; cf. Suzuki 2007; forthcoming

2. Typology: classifying objects
2.1. 22 classes: A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3, C, D1, D2, E1, E2, E3, F, G, H, I1, I2, K (series 1); L (series 2); J1, J2, J3 (series 3); major vs. minor classes; Pl. 1–3; Fig. 3; cf. Avent and Evison 1982
2.2. Devising an inventory of distinctive features: Pl. 1–3
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2.4. Distribution: Fig. 5–9

3. Genealogy: reconstructing an internal history
3.1. The network of family resemblances: Pls. 1–2, 5; Fig. 10
3.2. East Kent: the region of original production

4. Chronology: exploring an external history with reference to other brooch types
4.1. Origins of button brooches
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4.1.2. The Quoit Brooch Style and bracteates: Fig. 12; cf. Suzuki 2000; 2006
4.1.3. The Kentish master; cf. Bakka 1959
4.2. Integration with cast saucer brooches in Sussex, Wessex and the Upper Thames: size, shape and paired use; Pl. 4; Fig. 9; cf. Dickinson 1993

5. Conclusion and speculation: Jutish settlement in East Kent
References