

II. Finds Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme

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INTRODUCTION

The Portable Antiquities Scheme was established in 1997 and was extended to the whole of England and Wales in 2003. Surveys of Roman period finds recorded by the PAS have been published in *Britannia* annually since 2004.¹ This fifth report gives a brief overview of finds distribution and explores the distribution of two categories of artefact — button-and-loop fasteners and cosmetic sets — as case-studies in the research potential of PAS data. As in previous years, descriptions of significant individual artefacts recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers then follow.

OVERVIEW

58,752 artefacts were recorded on the PAS database in 2007, 20,526 (35 per cent) are Roman in date. This figure includes those finds that span the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The decrease in the numbers of artefacts recorded in 2007 compared with 2006 (27,308) is primarily the result of the very large number of coins (7,433) recorded on the PAS database from Norfolk in 2006, records of which had been compiled over several years. The 2007 data include only a small quantity of the many artefacts recorded from Norfolk, although all records have been entered onto the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. In 2007, 5,311 pot sherds, 196 glass vessel fragments, 17 quernstone fragments, and 169 tile and architectural pieces were recorded. All other artefacts recorded are metallic. Objects that qualify as treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 are published in the Treasure Annual Report by the British Museum and are excluded from this survey (with the exception of the silver zoomorphic plate brooch (No. 4 below)).

Table 1 shows the number of Roman non-ceramic artefacts recorded on the PAS database by county and grouped by PAS region. To enable comparison with other datasets, the Roman non-ceramic artefacts have been subdivided according to function, based on the scheme proposed by Crummy with some modifications.² As in previous years, coins are the most common Roman artefact recorded: the 11,343 records account for 76.7 per cent of the total of metallic finds. In 27 counties more than 100 coins were recorded and for these the proportion of the total finds by county has been calculated. The average proportion in these counties is 77.3 per cent, but the figure varies from 41 per cent in Norfolk to 96 per cent in Greater London. When compared with records from 2006, there have been significant increases in the number of coins recorded in Northumberland, East Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, and Devon. While this year's total number of coins recorded is lower than in 2006 (16,808, 82 per cent of all Roman metallic finds) due to an atypical set of records from Norfolk, the general trend has seen a significant increase in the percentage of coins recorded by the Scheme, which ranged from 70.5 to 72.8 per cent between 2003 and 2005. This is the result of an initiative co-ordinated by Sam Moorhead³ to record large assemblages of Roman coins (known as 'grots') found by detectorists. This is proving highly successful and is providing more material for a

¹ S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2006. II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 38 (2007), 303.

² N. Crummy, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (1983).

³ PAS National Finds Adviser for Iron Age and Roman coins.

collaborative PhD on the PAS Roman coin data.⁴ Overall the PAS database holds double the number of coins for rural sites recorded in Richard Reece's study in 1991.⁵

TABLE 1. NUMBERS OF NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE PAS IN 2007 BY COUNTY AND TYPE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wales															
Anglesey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denbigh	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Flintshire	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pembroke	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Conwy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gwynedd	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wrexham	8	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	20
Powys	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Rhonddha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Glamorgan	12	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	17	35
England															
Tyne & Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Northumbd	3	8	1	12	2	-	1	-	12	-	4	6	2	78	129
Durham	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	11
N.Yorks.	41	9	2	10	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	1	-	166	247
E.Yorks.	48	9	-	4	-	2	2	3	-	1	5	2	1	383	460
S.Yorks.	10	4	2	4	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	18	45
W.Yorks.	16	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	21	47
N.Lincs.	19	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	62	88
Cumbria	-	3	-	2	-	2	4	-	7	-	-	5	5	38	65
Cheshire	10	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	42
Lancs.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Merseyside	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
Gt. Manchester	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lincs.	200	59	17	34	4	41	5	2	10	7	5	20	10	506	920
Notts.	65	22	2	13	1	4	5	2	1	-	1	1	6	130	253
Derbys.	10	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	10	32
Herefs.	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	49
Shrops.	31	1	2	4	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	5	2	26	76
Staffs.	16	2	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	15	46
W.Mids.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3

⁴ AHRC collaborative doctorate between the British Museum and the Institute of Archaeology, UCL held by P. Walton.

⁵ R. Reece, *Roman Coins from 140 Sites in Britain* (1991).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Leics.	102	10	2	8	-	4	2	2	3	1	3	6	-	253	396
Rutland	15	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	35
Wores.	26	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	196	234
Warwicks.	52	11	2	7	-	-	5	3	5	1	1	1	-	332	420
Northants.	27	13	3	7	-	6	-	-	1	5	1	-	1	350	414
Norfolk	124	40	12	53	4	3	19	1	10	16	4	7	17	213	523
Suffolk	277	49	17	59	4	13	9	3	10	8	12	29	16	1816	2322
Cambs.	36	13	3	10	-	7	2	-	3	2	4	1	2	598	681
Essex	38	14	3	24	1	25	1	3	7	1	1	14	2	315	450
Beds.	20	11	-	5	1	3	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	220	266
Herts.	52	20	6	19	1	4	5	1	10	2	1	2	-	1007	1130
Bucks.	51	10	8	7	1	3	1	2	2	-	1	3	3	810	902
Oxon.	48	11	4	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	641	714
Gt.London	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	155
Hants.	41	16	2	8	1	3	3	-	6	1	-	5	-	609	695
Berks.	13	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	28	53
IOW	27	7	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	174	212
Surrey	38	3	2	6	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	131	188
W.Sussex	20	10	1	3	-	2	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	170	214
E.Sussex	28	5	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	219	259
Kent	30	12	1	4	-	3	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	124	182
Wilts.	114	16	2	12	-	2	1	1	-	3	7	5	1	707	871
Glos.	28	2	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	104	144
Avon	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	31
Somerset	46	10	1	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	233	305
Dorset	25	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	283	319
Devon	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	35
Cornwall	14	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	46
Total	1831	430	107	371	24	148	94	43	107	61	59	132	77	11345	14833

KEY

- A. Brooches
- B. Other objects of dress and personal adornment
- C. Toilet and medical equipment
- D. Household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights, textile equipment
- E. Objects associated with written communication
- F. Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
- G. Harness equipment
- H. Button-and-loop fasteners, toggles
- I. First- to third-century military equipment
- J. Fourth-century belt fittings
- K. Studs/mounts
- L. Miscellaneous objects
- M. Objects of unknown/uncertain function
- N. Coins

For the most part, the quantities of artefacts grouped within other categories have remained consistent with those recorded in 2006. Brooches account for 12.3 per cent of all finds recorded and other items of personal adornment 2.9 per cent. In both these categories there are particularly high numbers from Lincolnshire and Suffolk, as in earlier reports. In the 14 counties with large numbers of brooches (>40), the proportion of total finds varies from 4.6 per cent in Hertfordshire to 25.8 per cent in both Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. 18 counties have produced more than 10 items of personal adornment, with proportions varying between 2.5 per cent in Leicestershire and 8.7 per cent in Nottinghamshire. In this year's data, the proportions of brooches compared with other items of personal adornment do not co-vary.

Among the other artefact categories, there is a significant increase in the quantity of first- to third-century military equipment (I) and religious objects (F), and notable decreases in the quantities of toilet and medical equipment (C) and harness pieces (G). Among the 147 objects relating to religious belief recorded in 2007, the quantity of figurines, amulets, pendants and other objects with religious iconography is comparable with that recorded in previous reports. The large quantity of miniature objects recorded is of particular interest. This includes an exceptional quantity of items of a martial nature (22 shields, 5 spears, 4 swords and 1 axe) found using a metal detector during the 1980s at the same site in Nettleton, N. Lincs. This material probably derives from a shrine, perhaps dedicated to Mars. Other finds of miniature shields are known from North Lincolnshire, at Dragonby and Kirmington.⁶ The other Roman miniature shield recorded in 2007 was also found in Lincolnshire, at Sleaford (LIN-BC5A95). Since the inception of the scheme (see introduction) a total of 151 miniature objects has been recorded by the PAS (to May 2008). FIG. 1 shows the Nettleton assemblage to be somewhat anomalous — the axe, normally the best represented category, being represented by a single example. The quantity

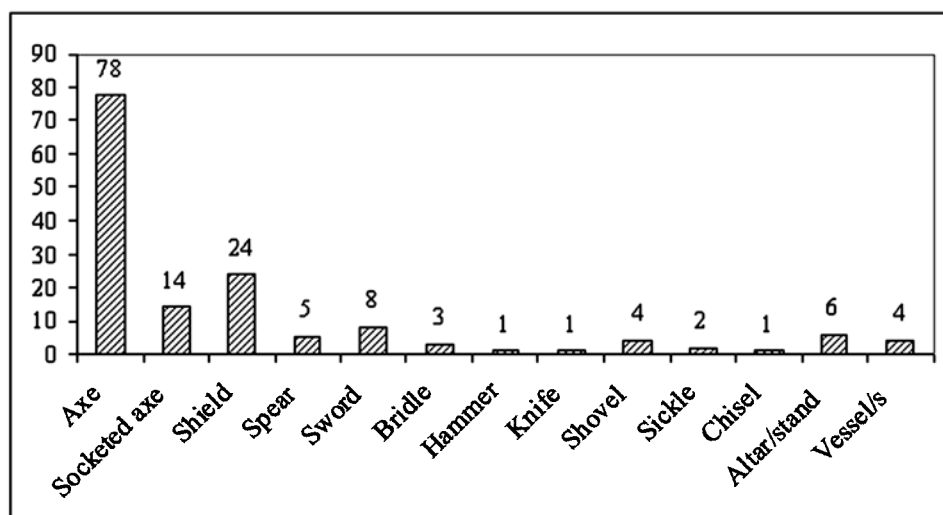


FIG. 1. Miniature votive objects recorded by PAS October 1997 to April 2008.

⁶ M. Knowles and J. May, 'Catalogue of silver and copper alloy artifacts: votive objects', in J. May, *Dragonby: Report on Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Volume 1* (1996), 271, nos 1–2, fig. 11.17; M. Henig and K. Leahy, 'A sceptre-head and two votive swords from Kirmington, Lincolnshire', *Antiq. Journ.* 66 (1986), 388–91.

of shields in the Nettleton group is reminiscent of the Salisbury Hoard.⁷ Other indicators of ritual activity documented this year include evidence of cremation burials from Great Canfield, Essex (ESS-1AAD74), and Lincoln (LIN-FE9016) and an inscribed tombstone fragment from Cherington, Glos. (NMGW-552838).

A map of the findspots of Roman artefacts has not been included in the survey this year, since the distribution closely follows that in previous reports. As previously, there is substantial variation in the quantity of artefacts recorded, from single figures in north and west Wales and several northern English counties to 2,322 in Suffolk. In general, much higher quantities are recorded in the eastern counties (Norfolk, Suffolk and Lincolnshire) than elsewhere. Since the following section discusses how PAS data contribute to establishing distributions for artefact types, it is worthwhile emphasising the contemporary factors which impinge on PAS data, including land-use patterns, agricultural regimes and detecting traditions.⁸

BUTTON-AND-LOOP FASTENERS

The function of button-and-loop fasteners remains obscure but they are likely to have served as multi-purpose fasteners for clothing and harness. Between October 1997 and April 2008, 177 examples were recorded by the PAS. The significance of this number can be gauged by comparison with Wild's fundamental discussion, based on a catalogue of 165 items, including some from outside Britain.⁹ The PAS examples have been identified using Wild's classification, which includes hybrid head forms and unclassified fasteners, as well as types classified subsequent to his work, such as those with two heads recently termed the 'double-headed type'.¹⁰ The fasteners are grouped by county in PAS regions in Table 2. In some PAS examples, only the loop survives and these are categorised as 'loop-only', while others do not belong to recognised types and are termed here as 'unclassified'. Given that significant time has elapsed since the major studies of this artefact type,¹¹ there is undoubtedly a substantial sample of excavated and other instances to be taken into account in any new synthesis, but collation of these is not attempted here. Rather, this is a preliminary study that maps the distribution of the PAS dataset and considers its implications for the classification and understanding of this artefact type.

Previous studies of button-and-loop fasteners demonstrated that their main distribution lay in Lowland Scotland and the North of England, with significant numbers also documented in Yorkshire, the Welsh Marches, and south Wales.¹² FIG. 2 shows the distribution of all PAS button-and-loop fasteners. Only classes represented by a significant number of examples or which reveal noteworthy distributions are distinguished by individual symbols. It is apparent that the distribution principally focuses not only on the northern counties of Durham, North Yorkshire, East Yorkshire and South Yorkshire, but also on the East Midlands (Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire), the West Midlands (Staffordshire and Shropshire), and the eastern

⁷ I.M. Stead, 'Many more Iron Age shields from Britain', *Antiq. Journ.* 71 (1991), 1–35; I.M. Stead, *The Salisbury Hoard* (1998).

⁸ *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report* 2006, 130–44.

⁹ J.P. Wild, 'Button-and-loop fasteners in the Roman provinces', *Britannia* 1 (1970), 137–55.

¹⁰ Q. Mould, 'A double-headed button and loop fastener from Reighton, North Yorkshire', *Lucerna* 33 (2007), 2–6.

¹¹ E. Burley, 'A catalogue and survey of the metalwork from Traprain Law', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 89 (1955), 118–226; J.P. Gillam, 'Roman and native A.D. 122–197', in I.A. Richmond (ed.), *Roman and Native in North Britain* (1958), 60–90; M. MacGregor, 'The early Iron Age metalwork hoard from Stanwick, N. R. Yorkshire', *Proceedings of Prehistoric Society* 28 (1962), 17–57; Wild, op. cit. (note 9); M. MacGregor, *Early Celtic Art in Northern Britain* (1976), 129–34; H.E. Kilbride-Jones, *Celtic Craftsmanship in Bronze* (1980).

¹² Wild, op. cit. (note 9); MacGregor, op. cit. (note 11), 130; Kilbride-Jones, op. cit. (note 11), 162, fig. 44.

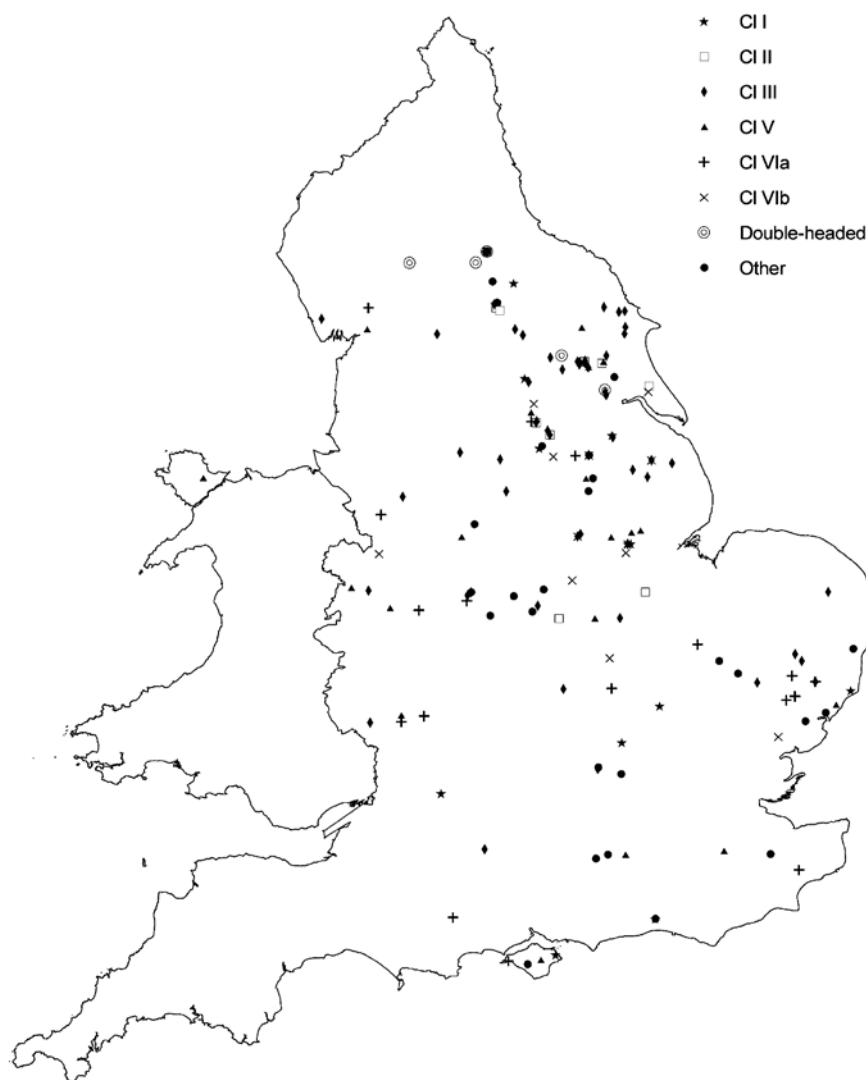


FIG. 2. Distribution of findspots of button-and-loop fasteners recorded by PAS October 1997 to April 2008.

region (particularly Suffolk), with a small scatter in other south-eastern counties. The PAS data, therefore, significantly extend the distribution pattern of this artefact type to include the Midlands, though the significance of the lack of examples from northern border counties should not be exaggerated, given the general distribution of metal-detected data (see Table 1, above).

Earlier studies suggested a military context for this type of dress- or harness-fitting.¹³ By

¹³ Wild, *op. cit.* (note 9), 145–6; M.C. Bishop and J.C.N. Coulston, *Roman Military Equipment from the Punic Wars to the Fall of Rome* (1993), fig. 112, no. 16; G. Webster, 'The swords and pieces of equipment from the grave', in P. Bennett, S.S. Frere and S. Stow, *Excavations at Canterbury Castle. The Archaeology of Canterbury* 1 (1982), 185–8.

TABLE 2. BUTTON-AND-LOOP FASTENERS BY COUNTY RECORDED BY PAS
OCTOBER 1997–APRIL 2008

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	Total
Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Durham	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	8
N.Yorks.	3	2	5	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	19
E.Yorks.	-	3	9	-	5	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	24
S.Yorks.	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11
W.Yorks.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
N.Lincs.	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cumbria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Cheshire	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lancs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lincs.	2	1	5	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Notts.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
Derbys.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Herefs.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Shrops.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Staffs.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7
Leics.	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Worcs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Warwicks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Northants.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Norfolk	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suffolk	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	16
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Beds.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Herts.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Bucks.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
IOW	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Hants.	1																	1
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
W.Sussex	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Wilts.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glos.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	14	11	38	8	17	2	8	6	6	19	14	2	2	3	5	11	10	177

KEY

A Class I

B Class II

C Class III

D Class II/III

E Class III (enamelled)

F Class IV

G Class Va

H Class Vb

I Class Vc

J Class VIa

K Class VIb

L Class VIc

M Class VI hybrid

N Class IX

O Double-headed

P Unclassified

Q Incomplete (loop only)

their nature PAS finds cannot be precisely contextualised in terms of their social distribution,¹⁴ but most are likely to derive from 'rural' sites away from areas of extensive garrisoning by the Roman army. This observation supports Allason-Jones' note that one third of examples from the environs of Hadrian's Wall come from native rather than military sites.¹⁵ It is also congruent with the origins of the type in the Iron Age.¹⁶

PAS data have also contributed to our understanding of the distribution of individual classes of fastener and provide some new insights. The frequency of types within the PAS sample approximately mirrors that already documented, with Wild's Type III being the most common. Class I fasteners — with a double-boss head and other variant forms — are in the British Iron Age tradition and date from the middle of the first century A.D. into the second century.¹⁷ Numerous examples of this type of fastener have been found in the South, including the three examples from Camerton, Somerset.¹⁸ Of the 14 PAS examples of this type, only four with two bosses have been recorded. These examples have a scattered distribution in the South and East: fasteners are recorded from the Isle of Wight (IOW-91F702), West Sussex (SUSS-D18220), Suffolk (SF-E503E7), Hertfordshire (BH-B21F44), and Lincolnshire (LIN-3C3987). The variant form of Class I with a single boss occurs more frequently further north, with three such fasteners known from North Yorkshire (SWYOR-64A566), Lincolnshire (LIN-634B21), and Bedfordshire (BH-BD9BD6). Another variant form with a double-disc head is documented from Wiltshire (NMGW-825796), Hampshire (HAMP2250), and from North Yorkshire at Swale (YORYM-9D75C8; see No. 2 below) and Brompton (NCL-9C9AB2). The distribution is significantly wider than documented in Wild's 1970 catalogue.¹⁹

Although the quantity of Wild's Class II fasteners is comparable to that of Class I, the distribution of the ring-headed fasteners of Wild's Class II differs slightly. Apart from three instances from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Shropshire, the PAS distribution shows a bias to counties in the North, with seven examples from Yorkshire and one from Durham: this pattern mirrors that documented by Wild.²⁰ The decorated Class II fasteners from Hampole, S Yorks. (SWYOR-41C081), Well, N Yorks. (YORYM-1A3126), and Thornborough, N Yorks. (YORYM-43A017), show similarities with published examples decorated with mouldings at the junction of the shank and head, in particular those with lipped-mouldings from the Stanwick Hoard, N Yorks.²¹ Only the fastener from Hampole has similar lipped decoration, whereas the examples from Thornborough and Well have either D-shaped or circular mouldings.

Fasteners with petal-shaped heads of Wild's Class III are the most numerous type recorded in the earlier studies as well as by the PAS. The 63 PAS examples represent 36 per cent of all fasteners. 38 of these (60.3 per cent) are undecorated, 17 (27 per cent) carry enamelled decoration, and 8 (12.7 per cent) are identified as hybrid Class II/III fasteners. This last type has a hole rather than a boss at the centre, and in one case also carries enamelled decoration (LVPL-DCC183). The distribution of the Class III type is widespread but there is a concentration in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. 14 of the 17 fasteners with enamelled decoration cluster in North Yorkshire, East Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire.

¹⁴ H. Eckardt, 'The social distribution of Roman artefacts: the case of nail-cleaners and brooches in Britain', *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 18 (2005), 139–60.

¹⁵ L. Allason-Jones, 'Introductory remarks on native and Roman trade in the north of Britain', in C. van Driel-Murray (ed.), *Roman Military Equipment: the Sources of Evidence. Proceedings of the Fifth Roman Military Equipment Conference*, BAR International Ser. 476 (1989), 13–24.

¹⁶ Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 137–8.

¹⁷ Wild, op. cit. (note 9).

¹⁸ R. Jackson, *Camerton. The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork* (1990), 39, nos 83–5, pl. 8.

¹⁹ Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 148.

²⁰ Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 138.

²¹ MacGregor, op. cit. (note 11, 1962), 38, nos 26, 30–2, figs 7–8.

The distribution of the 23 disc-headed Class V examples recorded by the PAS extends from Suffolk to the Isle of Wight and west to Anglesey, with some clustering in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Wild refers to Class Vb examples from Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall and a significant group of nine Class V fasteners from Caerleon and Loughor, South Wales,²² as well as the Upper German *limes*, but the PAS examples are more widely distributed and do not show such strong clustering. Almost as many examples of Class Va (10), characterised by cast ornament, have been recorded than the combined total of Class Vb, with enamelled heads (6), and the undecorated fasteners of Class Vc (6).

Rectangular-headed fasteners of Class VI are the most numerous after Class III, being represented in this dataset by 35 examples. Their findspots are widely scattered, but individual types have localised distributions. Of the 19 Class VIa fasteners with enamelled rectangular heads, six were found in Suffolk and two in Staffordshire, while the rest are individual examples from other counties. The concentration in Suffolk and the dearth of examples from Lincolnshire, South, East and North Yorkshire are unexpected, since the small number of examples of this type of fastener noted by Wild and Kilbride-Jones derives entirely from sites in Yorkshire, on Hadrian's Wall and in southern Scotland.²³ The undecorated VIb fasteners recorded by the PAS (14) are concentrated in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Their previously documented distribution was more northerly, with a production site for the type at Traprain Law confirmed by the discovery of a ceramic mould.²⁴ A much higher proportion of Class VI examples than fasteners of other types is decorated. The decorated examples, i.e. those of Classes VIa and VIc (21), significantly outnumber the plain (Class VIb (14)), whilst among Class III fasteners the opposite is true (46 plain and 17 decorated examples).

The published corpus of double-headed fasteners is small, with examples from Lowbury Hill, Berks., Traprain Law, East Lothian, Stanwick and Reighton, N Yorks., Abergavenny, Monmouths., and Richborough, Kent.²⁵ The five fasteners of this often elaborate type recorded by the PAS are all from northern counties, with examples from North Yorkshire at Dunnington (YORYM-024128) and Ravensworth (NCL-70FEC6), South Cave, E Yorks. (YORYM-AC7061; see No. 3, below), Piercebridge, Durham (NCL-625592), and Waitby, Cumbria (NCL-DFC861). Whilst no two examples within the combined datasets are identical, their individual features can be paralleled. For example, the fastener from Dunnington, N Yorks., which has a petal-shaped head and a rectangular head, shows affinities with that from Reighton, N Yorks.²⁶ While those from Waitby, Cumbria (NCL-625592), and Traprain Law²⁷ have similar moulded decoration on the shank and rectangular head but differ in the petal-shaped head on the Traprain example compared with the boss head on the Waitby fastener.

Of the 11 'unclassified' fasteners, the five with heads with multiple bosses/beads have some similarities to Wild's Class I and are also likely to date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. Their shared characteristics allow a new type to be tentatively defined to extend the typology. The distribution of four of these fasteners concentrates in the West Midland counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire and Herefordshire, while a fifth example comes from East Yorkshire. Those recorded from Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote, Shrops. (WMID-D2AFD6), and Bishop Burton, E

²² Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 140; E.M. Chapman, *A Catalogue of Roman Military Equipment in the National Museum of Wales*, BAR 388 (2005), 159–60, Xc01–Xc09.

²³ Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 152, nos 91–4; Kilbride-Jones, op. cit. (note 11), 164–6.

²⁴ Kilbride-Jones, op. cit. (note 11), 164, fig. 46.1.

²⁵ D. Atkinson, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill in Berkshire* (1916); J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Second Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (1928), 74, pl. 20, no. 38; Burley, op. cit. (note 11), 191, no. 319; MacGregor, op. cit. (note 11, 1962), nos 25–8, fig. 7; MacGregor, op. cit. (note 11, 1976); H. Savory, 'Strap hook', in K. Blockley, F. Ashmore and P. Ashmore, 'Excavations on the Roman fort at Abergavenny, Orchard site 1972–73', *Arch. Journ.* 150 (1993), 211–14; Mould, op. cit. (note 10).

²⁶ Mould, op. cit. (note 10).

²⁷ MacGregor, op. cit. (note 11), fig. 7.3.

Yorks. (YORYM1602), each have three solid bosses, while that from Weston-under-Penyard, Herefords. (HESH-4C6224), has three conjoined discs, each of which also has a cast moulded boss. The reverse of these fasteners is flat. The examples from Lichfield (WMID804) and Ilam (WMID-BF8D50), Staffs., have a fourth boss placed at the centre of the three hollow bosses. A fastener with three hollow bosses is known from Appletreewick, W Yorks.,²⁸ but examples of other fasteners with more than two bosses are difficult to find. However, decoration in the form of multiple bosses is known on other artefact types, for example pin heads from Traprain Law and elsewhere in the North and items of harness equipment, such as terrets from Chesterholm and Housesteads, Northumberland.²⁹

Decorative enamelled motifs

Forty-four decorated examples of Wild's Class III, Vb, VIa and VIc have been recorded. The range of decorative enamelled motifs utilised and the association between motif and fastener type have been studied and are quantified in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3. DECORATIVE MOTIFS BY FASTENER TYPE RECORDED BY PAS

	Cl. III	Cl. Vb	Cl. VIa	Cl. VIc
1 or 2 concentric circles	9	1	2	
Chequerboard design of 4, 6 or 9 squares, usually alternating red and blue		1	4	
Rosette of 4 pointed oval cells	1	1	1	
Cross with enamelled quadrants	5		1	
Flower surrounded by border of squares		1		
3 semi-circles of enamel arranged around concave-sided triangle	1		1	
Triangles			3	
Lozenges			1	
Combination of lozenges and triangles			2	2
Square/rectangles			1	
'Celtic' motifs including swash-N and trumpet		1	3	
Wheel	1			
Sunburst		1		
Miscellaneous			2	

The distribution of the 44 fasteners with enamelled decoration follows the general spread of the artefact type, with clusters in Suffolk (7), East Yorkshire (6), and Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire (4 each). Some association between type and decoration has been noted. The decoration on Class III fasteners is generally simpler—more than 50 per cent of instances comprise one or two circles in either red (3), blue (2), or red and blue (2)—and most of these are from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Outside this area an unusual fastener from Wadenoe, Northants. (NARC-DCD2F0), has a central circular cell and eight recessed squares around the outer edge of

²⁸ Wild, *op. cit.* (note 9), 155, no. 155.

²⁹ Kilbride-Jones, *op. cit.* (note 11), 193–6, figs 59–60; MacGregor, *op. cit.* (note 11, 1976), nos 81, 85.

the head, all filled with enamel. This recalls the decoration on a bridle-bit from the Seven Sisters group from Neath Port Talbot.³⁰

The six Class Vb fasteners are decorated with more diverse and complex enamelled motifs, such as chequerboard, circle, rosette, flower, trumpet, and sunburst, sometimes bearing elaborate bi-chrome combinations. The six-petalled flower motif on the fastener from West Clandon, Surrey (SUR-76F6E1), is similar to previously published fasteners from the South, particularly one from Caerleon.³¹ An unusual fastener from Bolton-le-Sands, Lancs. (LANCUM-BFFFE3), is decorated with a 'Celtic'-style motif in the form of an S-coil with trumpet terminals infilled with yellow enamel set in a background of red enamel.

The 19 examples of Class VIa also demonstrate diversity both in decorative motif and distribution, with only two examples recorded from the North. Some examples within this group carry more complex decoration, such as the fastener decorated with a 'Celtic' motif in the form of a swash-N in a red enamel setting from Chesters, Northumbd.³² The number of similar fasteners has been increased significantly by the PAS, with examples from Gussage All Saints, Dorset (hamp3302), Dymock, Glos. (NMGW-7108D7), and Elmsett, Suffolk (SF-7B08A0). This distribution may indicate a southerly origin for the motif. Fasteners decorated with a chequerboard motif have been recorded from Staffordshire, Isle of Wight and Suffolk (2); that with a lozenge motif comes from Suffolk; the triangular motif is recorded on examples from Nottinghamshire and two from Suffolk; a cross motif is recorded on a fastener from Cheshire; the circle motif from Worcestershire and Bedfordshire; a rosette made up of four petals in yellow enamel around a central circle in red has been recorded in Cumbria; and a motif of three parallel rectangular panels from Staffordshire.

Most of the motifs recorded on the fasteners in the PAS dataset also appear on other contemporary artefact types, including harness and vehicle equipment, such as linch-pins, terrets and bridle bits, as well as brooches, especially of the Dragonisque type. These decorated fasteners therefore take their place within a broad repertoire of colourful fittings. The distribution of different fastener types and the range of motifs suggest that they may be worth further investigation in order to explore regionality in dress and harness items within central and northern England. For example, some forms have a restricted range of motifs and these tend to have a more northerly distribution (especially Class III). The craftspeople responsible for making other types of fasteners (e.g. the widely distributed Class VIa) drew on a common repertoire of motifs to create artefacts with greater variability. The predominantly second-century date of the enamel-decorated fasteners shows the endurance and development of a decorative tradition that originates in the pre-Roman period. Findspots suggest that this tradition was popular in varied settings, including military and civilian — the latter likely to predominate among the PAS examples.

COSMETIC SETS

Since 1997, the PAS has recorded a substantial number of cosmetic pestles and mortars (188). These have been classified following Jackson's 1985 study which listed 6 complete sets, 71 mortars, and 22 pestles.³³ Two significant discoveries of centre-looped sets recorded in 2007 from Suffolk and West Yorkshire are discussed below (No. 12). This new dataset provides complementary evidence to Jackson's forthcoming publication which analyses a corpus of

³⁰ J.L. Davies and M.G. Spratling, 'The Seven Sisters hoard: a centenary study', in G.C. Boon and J.M. Lewis (eds), *Welsh Antiquity* (1976), 129–30, fig. 6.

³¹ Chapman, *op. cit.* (note 22), 160, Xc05.

³² Kilbride-Jones, *op. cit.* (note 11), 166, fig. 45.11.

³³ R. Jackson, 'Cosmetic sets from Late Iron Age and Roman Britain', *Britannia* 16 (1985), 165–92.

several hundred pieces. It also helps to demonstrate that cosmetic sets were more numerous and more commonly used than previously considered.³⁴

Table 4 shows the division of cosmetic sets into end-looped and centre-looped mortars and pestles as well as other categories which occur less frequently, grouped by county and PAS region. In addition, the mortar terminals are divided into plain, knobbed and zoomorphic types, although owing to variable levels of survival, it has not always been possible to identify the types of terminals.

TABLE 4. COSMETIC SETS BY COUNTY RECORDED BY PAS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	% by county	G	H	I
Powys	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Glamorgan	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-	-
Northumbd	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Durham	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-
N.Yorks.	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	2.1	-	2	-
E.Yorks.	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1.1	1	-	1
W.Yorks.	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	2.1	1	-	-
Cheshire	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	3.2	1	2	-
Lincs.	12	2	7	1	-	-	22	11.7	2	8	1
Notts.	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-	-
Derbys.			1				1	0.5		1	
Herefs.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-
Shrops.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	1	-
Staffs.	1	1	3	-	-	2	7	3.7	-	4	-
Leics.	3	1	2	-	-	-	6	3.2	2	2	-
Wores.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.1	-	1	-
Warwicks.	5	3	1	-	-	-	9	4.8	1	1	-
Northants.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Norfolk	7	3	10	5	-	1	26	13.8	5	6	4
Suffolk	20	9	17	9	-	-	55	29.3	3	15	9
Essex	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	2.1	1	1	1
Beds.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-
Herts.	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	2.1	2	1	-
Bucks.	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1.6	3	-	-
Oxon.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	1	-
Hants.	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	2.1	-	-	-
Surrey	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-	-

³⁴ R. Jackson, 'The function and manufacture of Romano-British cosmetic grinders: two important new finds from London', *Antiq. Journ.* 73 (1993), 165–9; R. Jackson, *Cosmetic Grinders: An Illustrated Catalogue and Discussion of a Type Unique to Later Iron Age and Roman Britain*, British Museum Occ. Pap. (forthcoming).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	% by county	G	H	I
W.Sussex	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-
E.Sussex	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.1	1	-	-
Kent	1	1	2	-	-	1	5	2.7	1	2	-
Glos.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Somerset	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	-	-
Dorset	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Devon	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1.1	-	1	-
Total	74	28	53	22	1	10	188		29	49	16

KEY

A End-looped mortar

B End-looped pestle

C Centre-looped mortar

D Centre-looped pestle

E Other

F Double-looped pestle

G Plain mortar terminal

H Knobbed mortar terminal

I Zoomorphic mortar terminal

In comparison with the cosmetic mortars (128 examples), the pestles are relatively poorly represented (60 examples). Jackson noted a similar discrepancy in his 1985 corpus and suggested that this might be attributed to the mis-identification of pestles as buckle or brooch pins or amulets in published examples.³⁵ The majority of the 128 mortars are of the end-looped type (74 examples compared with 53 of the centre-looped type). The single mortar listed under (E) has neither form of attachment. In Jackson's 1985 dataset the quantities of end-looped and centre-looped mortars were extremely similar, with 39 and 36 examples respectively. It is significant that the PAS has recorded ten examples of the double-looped pestles which represent an idiosyncratic variation of centre-looped pestles, a type not previously represented.³⁶ The double-looped pestles recorded by the PAS share a similar form with the two loops set together like a figure-of-eight and attached to a shank above the oval pointed pestle.

The distribution of cosmetic sets recorded by the PAS (FIG. 3) favours East Anglia, especially Suffolk. Unlike Jackson's dataset there are, however, very few examples recorded from Essex. The relative frequency of sets in the West Midlands, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire also distinguishes the PAS sample from the previous study. In general, this might suggest a broader distribution across central England of the grooming habit associated with these items. Nevertheless, the distribution appears to retain a strongly regional character, which can be supported by the observation that areas which are otherwise well-represented by Roman artefacts in PAS records (e.g. Wiltshire) have so far not produced this artefact type. There is also some regional variability in the distribution of individual types; for example, centre-looped sets are better represented in Norfolk than in Suffolk. It should also be noted that several of the double-looped pestles have been reported on the margins of the general distribution of this artefact type.

Where possible, the terminals of the mortars have been sub-divided into plain, knobbed,

³⁵ Jackson, *op. cit.* (note 33), 170.

³⁶ R. Jackson pers. comm.

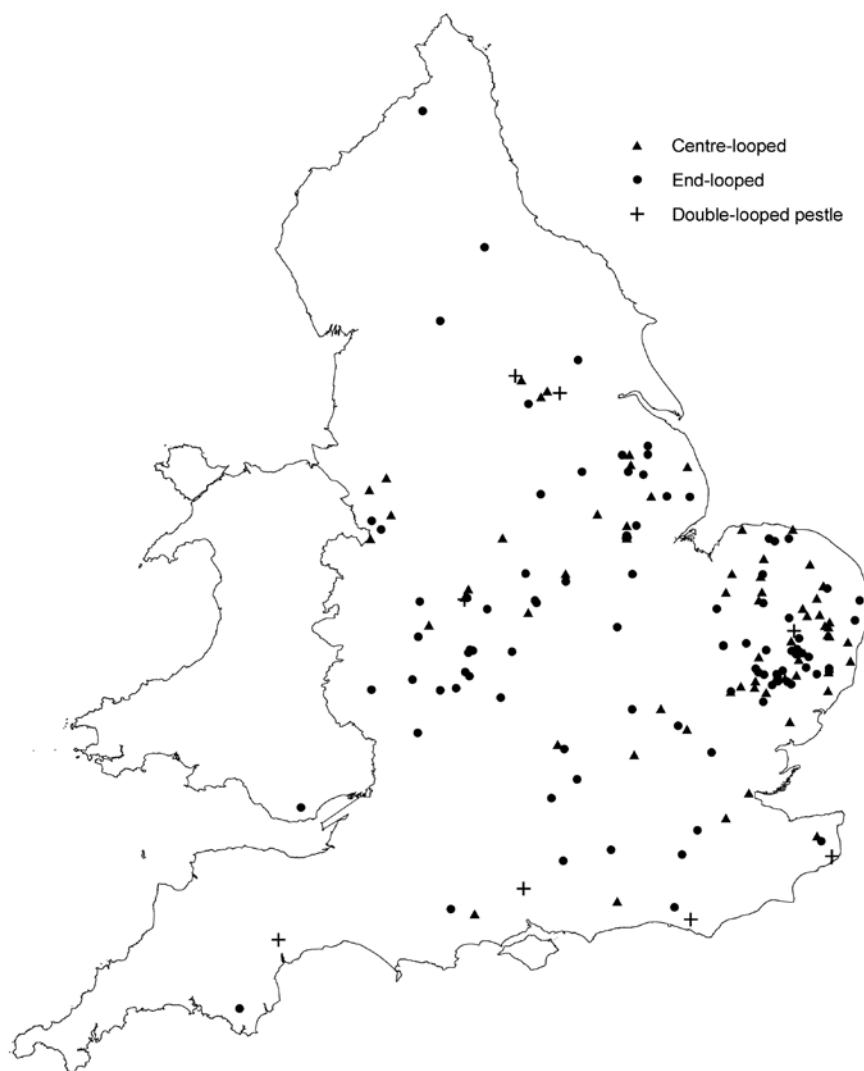


FIG. 3. Distribution of findspots of centre-looped and end-looped cosmetic sets and double-looped pestles recorded by PAS October 1997 to April 2008.

and zoomorphic forms — the knobbed form being most common (49 examples) (Table 4; FIG. 4). Of 16 mortars with zoomorphic terminals, the majority (9 examples) have been found in Suffolk, with four in Norfolk and single examples in East Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Essex. This distribution corresponds very approximately to that noted by Jackson,³⁷ although, as with the overall distribution, the emphasis in PAS examples is more northerly.

³⁷ Jackson, *op. cit.* (note 33), 171, fig. 4.



FIG. 4. Distribution of findspots of plain, knobbed and zoomorphic mortar terminals recorded by the PAS October 1997 to April 2008.

Votive deposits and burials account for a high proportion of the contexts for those documented by Jackson. The nature of the PAS data makes it impossible to compare precisely the contexts from which these artefacts derive, but it is certainly likely, if impossible to substantiate, that some derive from disturbed burials or shrines. It is worth noting that, in contrast to many of the excavated examples, most of the PAS-recorded artefacts are likely to come from rural sites, again suggesting a wider use than previously thought.

ARTEFACT DESCRIPTIONS

The entries below set out some highlights of the past year's discoveries recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers.³⁸ Fuller details of the objects recorded by the PAS can be obtained from the Scheme's central office,³⁹ and there are full descriptions of finds on the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk. The reference number in brackets associated with each record is the PAS identifying find record.⁴⁰ A selection of the most significant Roman coins recorded by the PAS is included in the annual 'Coin Register' in the *British Numismatic Journal*. As previously commented upon, research use of these data must take account of the processes by which they have accumulated.⁴¹

NORTH YORKSHIRE

(1) **Newton Kyme cum Toulston** (SWYOR-9FCBB3) (FIG. 5).⁴² A copper-alloy figurine depicting Cautopates, Mithras' attendant who symbolises darkness. He is shown holding a torch pointing downwards in his right hand. Cautopates stands facing forwards with his head turned

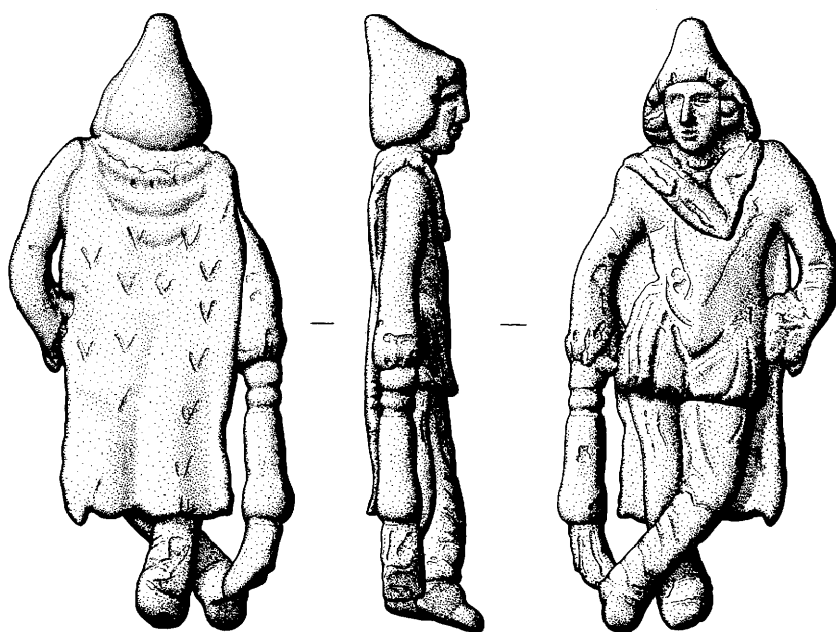


FIG. 5. Newton Kyme cum Toulston, figurine of Cautopates (No. 1). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by D. Andrews; © D. Andrews and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)

³⁸ Throughout the year, staff in the British Museum, in particular Ralph Jackson and Richard Hobbs, together with Martin Henig (Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford) have provided invaluable support in the identification of individual objects.

³⁹ Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Contact Dan Pett, Portable Antiquities Scheme, dpett@british-museum.ac.uk.

⁴⁰ The geographical sequence here follows that set out in the 'Roman Britain in 20xx. I. Sites explored' section of *Britannia*. Finds Liaison Officers have submitted reports which have been edited by the author.

⁴¹ I would like to record my thanks to R. Brewer and J. Pearce for reading and commenting on a draft of this paper.

⁴² Found by C. Hall. Recorded by A. Cooper.

slightly to the right, his legs crossed at the calves, and his left hand placed on the left hip. He wears a Phrygian cap, trousers, a short-sleeved tunic, and a cloak, and has mid-length, tousled hair. The cloak is ornamented with V-shaped motifs and grooved, curved lines on the trousers and tunic represent the folds of the cloth. The figurine is 81.5 mm high, 34 mm wide, and 11 mm thick. It is not free-standing and, despite the lack of evidence for an attachment, it must have been fixed to a base. The back of the figurine is almost flat but the decoration on the cloak indicates that it was made to be seen, unlike the back of the similar-sized figurine of Cautes, the emblem of light, from Bingerbrück, Mainz-Bingen, which is plain on the reverse and bears traces of three rivets for attachment.⁴³ Despite the popularity of the cult of Mithras, particularly among soldiers stationed in Britain as demonstrated by the concentration of mithraea on Hadrian's Wall,⁴⁴ very few metallic votive items are known. It has not been possible to find a parallel for this figurine. The only Roman objects discovered in proximity to this object include a small quantity of coarse pottery and a nummus of Constantine I. The findspot lies 1 km from the Roman fort at Newton Kyme and the find may well be associated with its garrison.

(2) **Snape with Thorp** (YORYM-9D75C8) (FIG. 6).⁴⁵ A button-and-loop fastener with two conjoined disc-heads representing a variant of Wild's Class I and dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period.⁴⁶ Each head has a moulding around its outer edge and a pair of circular perforations at the centre, probably originally for enamel but of which no trace now survives. Both heads have traces of punched decoration, but much of the original surface is missing and it is not possible to identify the motifs. The long shank has a loop in the form of a pierced triangular perforation with a thickened, straight, moulded edge at each side and a flat, D-shaped extension at its end. The terminal has a circular perforation at its centre. There are two rows of curving lines of chased decoration around one side of the perforation connected by a single line of punches to a concave-sided triangle which is infilled with similar stamps. The fastener is 39 mm long and 32 mm wide and weighs 15 g. A ring-headed fastener in the Stanwick Hoard has a similar pierced triangular shank, although the area beyond the loop is decorated with small circular pits to take enamel.⁴⁷ A fastener which also has

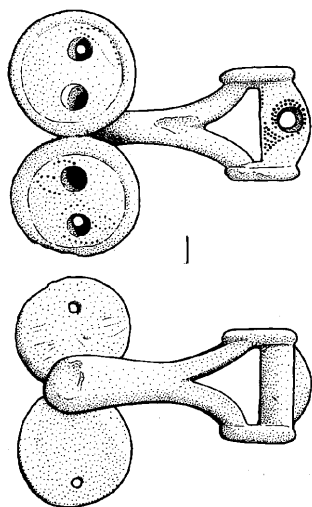


FIG. 6. Snape with Thorp, Class I button-and-loop fastener (No. 2). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Williams (from photograph); © D. Williams)

⁴³ H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland III*. Bonn (1966), 33, no. 73, Taf. 38.

⁴⁴ D.J. Breeze and B. Dobson, *Hadrian's Wall* (4th edn; 2000), 285–6.

⁴⁵ Found by R. Kennedy. Recorded by S. Worrell.

⁴⁶ Wild, op. cit. (note 9), 137–8, fig. 1.

⁴⁷ Macgregor, op. cit. (note 11, 1962), 38, no. 28, fig. 7.

two disc-heads with insets probably for enamel is known from Glastonbury, Somerset,⁴⁸ and similar variants of Class I fasteners with two discs have recently been recorded by the PAS from Malmesbury, Wilts. (NMGW-825796), and Brompton, N Yorks. (NCL-9C9AB2). See also pp. 341–7.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

(3) **South Cave** (YORYM-AC7061) (FIG. 7).⁴⁹ An unusual form of copper-alloy, double-headed button-and-loop fastener, measuring 46 mm in length. The two heads resemble the button-and-loop fasteners with enamelled rectangular heads of Wild's Class VIa.⁵⁰ The heads differ very slightly in size but are otherwise identical in both form and decoration. The circular-sectioned shank, extending from the back of the larger head, is bent at right angles after which it becomes rectangular in section and expands before it connects to the other slightly smaller, square head. This latter has a rectangular loop or strap-bar beneath. On both heads there is a linear groove around the outer edge and further decoration consists of a square with concave sides enclosing two concentric circles. The central circle contains traces of red enamel, the outer circle pale blue enamel, and the enclosing field contains traces of enamel of an unidentified colour. The decoration differs from that on Class VIa fasteners which mostly takes the form of squares or triangles. However, a fastener of this type recorded by the PAS from Stagsden, Beds. (BH-6924C3), has an outer linear border enclosing a recessed circular cell at its centre. A close parallel for this fastener has not been found but of the small number of double-headed fasteners known, that from Abergavenny with each of the petal- and boss-shaped heads decorated identically is the closest.⁵¹

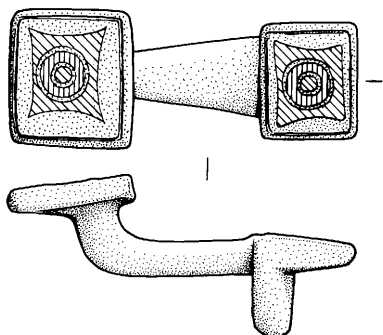


FIG. 7. South Cave, double-headed button-and-loop fastener (No. 3). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Williams (from photograph); © D. Williams)

CHESHIRE

(4) **Hale** (LVPL-035186 and 2007 T686) (FIG. 8).⁵² A silver zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a hound catching a hare was recently recorded in Cheshire and reported under the Treasure Act. The slightly stylised hound is well observed; its long ears point upwards and the eyes are large. The body is slender, the limbs long, and the haunches muscular. Its long

⁴⁸ A. Bulleid and H. St G. Gray, *The Glastonbury Lake Village I* (1911), 219, pl. xlii, E174.

⁴⁹ Found by R. Doughty. Recorded by L. Andrews-Wilson and S. Worrell.

⁵⁰ Wild, *op. cit.* (note 9), 141, fig. 2.

⁵¹ Savory, *op. cit.* (note 25), 211–14.

⁵² Found by T. McCormick. Recorded by R. Hobbs and S. Worrell.

tail curves forwards and touches the hound's back. The hound is shown biting the hare's back and holds its crouched body between its front legs. The surface of the hare's body is badly corroded. The brooch has a hinged pin secured between two lugs. Its transverse rectangular catch-plate is damaged and the pin-rest is missing. The brooch is 38 mm wide, 24 mm high and weighs 15 g.

Brooches depicting a hound and hare hunting scene are rare, though both animals are often depicted separately on plate brooches. A similar brooch is known from Szombathely, Hungary, also in silver, and another in copper-alloy from Brigetio, Hungary.⁵³ In Britain, a copper-alloy brooch from Piercebridge, Durham, has a double design of a stylised hound catching a hare, but set on either side of a central bar; this is very closely paralleled by a further brooch from Brigetio.⁵⁴ Such depictions are, however, relatively common in other media, for example, toilet-knife handles.⁵⁵ Of the 40 such objects recorded by the PAS, noteworthy examples have been found at Ropley, Hants. (SUR-E90A9), Clothall, Herts. (BH-853037), Pilton, Northants. (NARC-03BF62), Laxfield, Suffolk (SF-32AEB7), and Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Norfolk (NMS-4BA381).

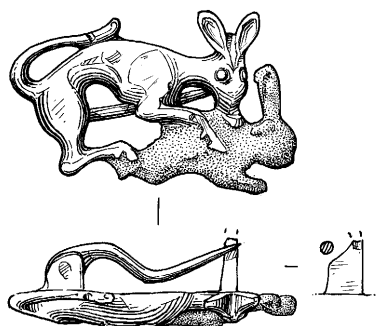


FIG. 8. Hale, zoomorphic brooch in the form of a hound catching a hare (No. 4). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams)

(5) **Weaverham** (LVPL-CB6114) (FIG. 9).⁵⁶ A near-complete, copper-alloy figurine of a three-horned bull. The animal stands with its right foreleg raised as if walking. Its right hind leg is broken just below the haunch. The head is triangular and the bull's central horn is clearly visible, but the outer two are both broken off just above the ears. Its muzzle is rounded and its circular eyes are hollow, possibly to hold a setting in enamel or glass, but no traces now survive. There are incised, short curved lines on the shoulders and at the top of the back representing the bull's coat. The swishing tail is curled back on itself and rests on the bull's back. Traces of a white-metal coating survive on the shoulders and elsewhere. The animal is 46 mm high, 71 mm wide, and 19.5 mm across its chest.

This, the most northerly example of a three-horned bull figurine so far documented in Britain,

⁵³ I. Sellye, *Les bronzes émaillés de la Pannonie romaine*, Dissertationes Pannonicae Ser. 2. Fasc. 8 (1939), 81, nos 6, 8, pl. 8; S. Butcher, 'Part II: The Romano-British brooches and enamelled objects', in H.E.M. Cool and D.J.P. Mason, *Roman Piercebridge* (2007), 11–201, no. 33, fig. D11.75 <http://www.barbicanra.co.uk/Ch11dig%20brooches.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Sellye, *op. cit.* (note 53), 81, no. 10, pl. 8.

⁵⁵ *London in Roman Times*, London Museum Catalogues: No. 3 (1930), 78, fig. 19, 4; J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (1949), 129, no. 118, pl. 36; T. Gregory, 'Iron Age and Roman objects', in T. Gregory, *Excavations in Thetford, 1980–1982, Fison Way*, East Anglian Archaeology 53 (1992), 132, no. 19, fig. 117.

⁵⁶ Found by A. Manley. Recorded by F. McIntosh.

extends the known distribution of this votive artefact type. The other findspots scattered across the South include Maiden Castle and Devizes (Dorset), Jewry Wall (Leicester), Watlington (Oxon.), Holbrook (Suffolk), and Colchester (Essex).⁵⁷ The traces of white-metal coating on the Weaverham bull, the detailing of the coat on its neck and shoulders, and its hollow eye settings are all unusual features. Other bovine representations, for example ox-head bucket mounts, bear traces of enamel in eye settings, for example from Cannock, Staffs. (HESH-178702), and Compton Abbas, Dorset (SOMDOR-B23561).

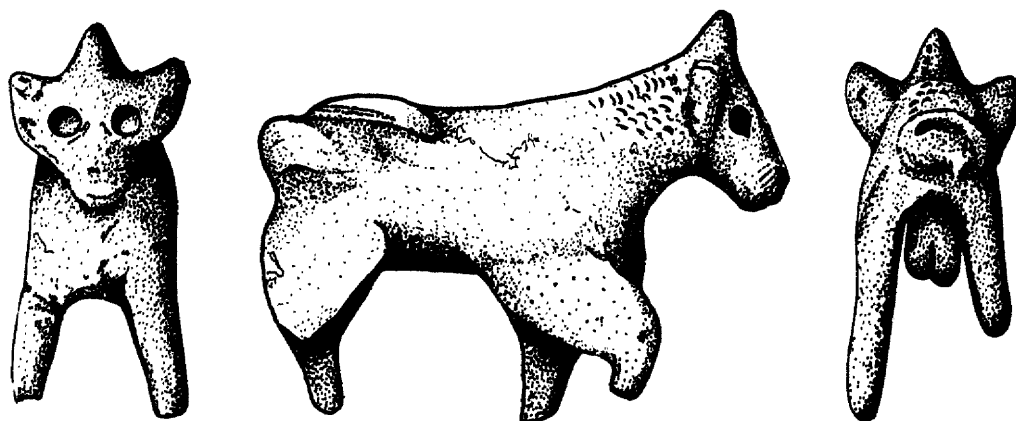


FIG. 9. Weaverham, three-horned bull figurine (No. 5). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by S. White; © S. White)

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

(6) **Scawby** (NLM-DB0143) (FIG. 10).⁵⁸ A well-preserved, copper-alloy wax spatula handle of Feugère's Type A5 in the form of a bust of Minerva.⁵⁹ The bust is well-modelled with waved hair and an elaborate high-crested Corinthian helmet. No arms are represented and the draped figure wears the *aegis*. The drapery on the back is represented by a longitudinal curved groove at the edge of each side and there is an incised lozenge between the shoulders. The facial features are realistic; the moulded nose shows signs of wear. The handle is 75 mm long, 19.5 mm wide, and 16.7 mm thick. Its pedestal is a split trapezoidal plate which contains traces of the iron spatula blade and two iron rivets, and measures 20 mm at the base. 24 Type A5 spatula handles are now known from Britain, 15 of which have been recorded by the PAS. Since the publication of examples found in Helmsley, N Yorks. (YORYMM404), Stonham Earl, Suffolk (SF8530),

⁵⁷ R.E.M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 12 (1943), 75–6, pl. xxxi; K.M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 15 (1948), 272, fig. 96; M.J. Green, *A Corpus of Religious Material from the Civilian Areas of Roman Britain*, BAR 21 (1976), 217, pl. XIX a and b; S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2005 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 37 (2006), 449–50, no. 18, fig. 19; S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2006 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 38 (2007), 320–1, no. 15, fig. 16.

⁵⁸ Found by J. Lockwood. Recorded by L. Staves and S. Worrell.

⁵⁹ M. Feugère, 'Les spatules à cire à manche figuré', in W. Cyszcz et al. (eds), *Provinzialrömische Forschungen. Festschrift für Günter Ulbert zum 65 Geburtstag* (1995), 321–8.

Popham, Hants. (HAMP2607), Micheldever, Hants. (HAMP3507), and Hook, Hants. (HAMP-4EB6C5),⁶⁰ a further 10 examples have been recorded by the PAS from Llanharry, Rhondda Cynon Taff (NMGW-89FC33), Hucclecote, Glos. (BUC-270D12), Kington, Wilts. (NMGW-DED9D2), Heytesbury, Wilts. (WILT-9F0F01), Britwell Salome, Oxon. (BH-6D69E7), Bourne, Lincs. (LIN-F37090), Reepham, Lincs. (LIN-69A207), Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Suffolk (SF-9AAE10), Middleton, Essex (SF-3292E6), and Alfriston, E Sussex (SUSS-AF5905). The rural context of these findspots comprises significant evidence for literacy, if these artefacts were being used for their primary function of smoothing wax over wooden writing-tablets. The high quality of the naturalistic modelling on this example differentiates it from most examples of this type, with the exception of those from Micheldever, Hants., and Stonea, Cambs., and a recently reported metal-detected find near Norwich.⁶¹



FIG. 10. Scawby, Minerva wax spatula handle (No. 6). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by K. Roe; © North Lincolnshire Museum)

LINCOLNSHIRE

(7) **Irnham** (LIN-15BB58) (FIG. 11).⁶² A copper-alloy folding-knife handle depicting a pair of wrestlers. Both are naked and have defined musculature, although much of the detail is not

⁶⁰ N. Crummy, 'Other types of wax spatulae from Britain', *Lucerna* 25 (January 2003), 14–17; N. Crummy, 'Wax spatula handle from Yorkshire', *Lucerna* 23 (January 2002), 6–8; H. Geake, 'New wax spatulae from Suffolk', *Lucerna* 24 (July 2002), 14–15; S. Worrell, 'Some Portable Antiquities from Hampshire and Wiltshire', *Lucerna* 24 (July 2002), 13–14, fig. 1; S. Worrell, 'More Minerva bust wax spatula handles', *Lucerna* 25 (January 2003), 13.

⁶¹ R.P.J. Jackson, 'Other copper-alloy objects', in R. Jackson and T. Potter, *Excavations at Stonea Cambridgeshire 1980–85* (1996), 350, o. 95, fig. 112; A. Dawson, 'Minerva wax spatula handle from near Norwich', *Lucerna* 35 (March 2008), 2.

⁶² Found by D. Robinson. Recorded by A. Daubney and S. Worrell.

preserved owing to severe wear and corrosion. One wrestler stands behind the other with his arms wrapped around the other's thighs, lifting him off the ground. The right foot of the raised wrestler rests on a sub-spherical object. His elongated face, which is probably bearded, has poorly defined eyes, nose and mouth. Down the back of the standing wrestler is a deep vertical slot into which the missing blade would have fitted when folded. Beneath the flat, oval plinth a rectangular copper-alloy shank has a slot which would have held the iron blade. There are patches of iron corrosion within the slot. The handle is 56 mm long, 23 mm wide, and 14 mm thick, and it weighs 41.4 g.

This representation of wrestlers originates in the Hellenistic period and is a common motif in Roman times. Discussions of similar scenes identify the combatants as either generic wrestlers or Hercules and Antaeus, as shown on a medallion from Capheaton, Northumberland, and a figurine from Bavay.⁶³ A well-preserved knife handle from Alsenz, Rhineland-Pfalz, which depicts the struggle between Hercules and Antaeus, shows the latter with his right foot resting on a spherical object representing the Earth, suggesting that the Irnham wrestlers should also be identified as the hero and giant.⁶⁴ A taste for agonistic themes on knife handles is already documented (e.g. gladiators), but the myth surrounding Hercules and Antaeus is not commonly represented in any media in the Western provinces.

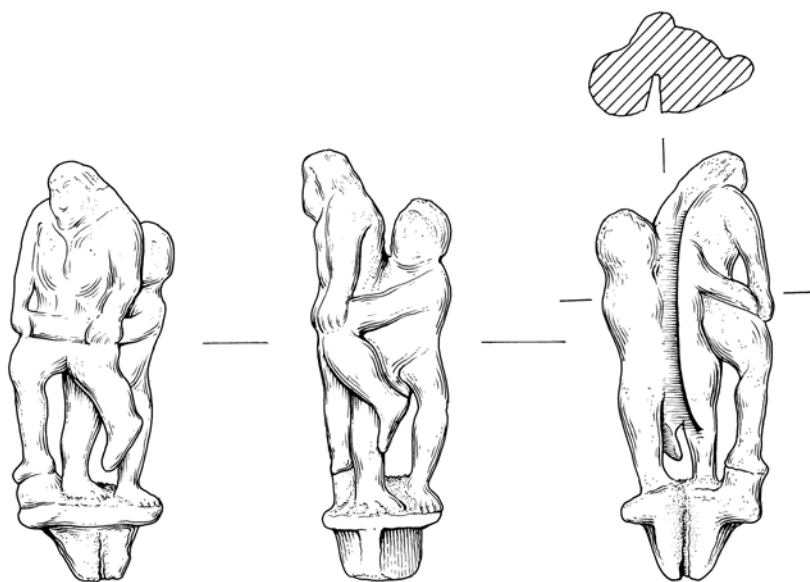


FIG. 11. Irnham, knife handle depicting Hercules and Antaeus (No. 7). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council)

(8) **Syston** (LIN-536F87) (FIG. 12).⁶⁵ This knife handle showing an 'erotic' scene is a new type for Britain and the North-West provinces. The handle is 64 mm long and 31 mm wide. Like

⁶³ *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1964), 41, pl. X, no. 50; S. Boucher and H. Oggiano-Bitar, *Le Trésor des bronzes de Bavay* (1993), 29, no. 5.

⁶⁴ H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland I. Speyer* (1960), 27, no. 41, Taf. 38.

⁶⁵ Found by D. Barker. Recorded by A. Daubney and S. Worrell.

other examples, it shows three naked individuals engaged in sexual intercourse.⁶⁶ The Syston handle, however, shows one of the three individuals holding a spherical object, possibly a human head. A man, whose genitals are clearly depicted, stands on a small ledge, leaning backwards and looking to his left whilst engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman. She is looking in the opposite direction to the man and her legs are wrapped around his waist, with his hands supporting her. She is propped against the back and shoulders of another smaller aroused male who kneels behind her on a ledge. His head is also turned to the right and he grasps the spherical object to his chest, which looks to the left. A moulding around the female's neck could represent a rope or necklace. Despite showing varying wear, the three heads all have 'Celtic' features — a pronounced wedge-shaped nose, incised oval eyes, a slit-like mouth, small, moulded ears, and a cap of hair indicated by vertical grooves. The flattened top of the head of the larger male may indicate that he is wearing a cap, beneath which hair emerges. The other two heads are rounded. The group is set on a square pedestal decorated with four transverse grooves. The two rivet-holes and the absence of a slot for the blade in the handle suggest that the knife blade was fixed rather than folding. The significance of the possible head is difficult to evaluate, but its presence may lend weight to the apotropaic significance argued for 'erotic' scenes.⁶⁷

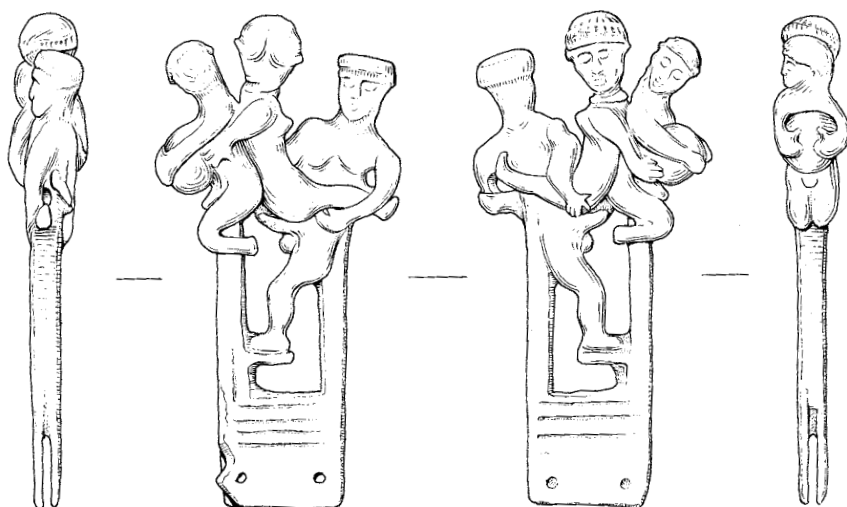


FIG. 12. Syston, knife handle depicting 'erotic' scene (No. 8). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council)

STAFFORDSHIRE

(9) **Clifton Campville** (WMID-9A0852) (FIG. 13).⁶⁸ A copper-alloy figurine depicting a ferocious feline, possibly a panther, attacking a man. The figure is 51 mm long, 25.5 mm wide,

⁶⁶ C. Johns in S.S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations Vol. I* (1984), 58–9, fig. 23, pl. 3; example recorded by PAS from Monk Soham, Suffolk (SF-A23522).

⁶⁷ C. Johns, *Sex or Symbol. Erotic Images of Greece and Rome* (1989), 143–4.

⁶⁸ Found by A. Dempsey. Recorded by C. Johnson and S. Worrell.

and 15 mm thick and weighs 46 g. Both figures are outstretched with the animal depicted on top. The animal's left hind leg reaches forwards, its left foot is placed on the man's abdomen, and its front paws clasp the man's neck while his head is held within its mouth. The only facial features depicted on the feline are its lozenge-shaped eyes and the tip of its worn and corroded nose above the back of the man's neck. The lower half of the animal's outstretched right hind leg is missing. The man's slender naked body is outstretched and is of comparable length and width to that of the animal. His left leg is bent at the knee and pushes against the animal's body; his right leg is outstretched and is broken off below the knee. His left arm is placed over the animal's right fore leg and his hand grasps the animal's neck, while the right arm, which was perhaps similarly posed, is broken above the elbow. The man's back is flat and it is likely that the figurine would originally have been free-standing, since the size and posture of man and animal are symmetrical and reasonably balanced.

Although no direct parallel to this figurine is known, sculptures and objects depicting carnivores devouring men are documented from Britain, including a figurine from Woodeaton, Oxon., and a key handle from Brampton, Norfolk.⁶⁹ Continental representations of felines with human heads include harness and vehicle fittings from Neuss, Cologne, and Andenne (Namur).⁷⁰ This may be a votive object, for the linking of humans and felines in these other instances may have a cultic significance;⁷¹ alternatively, it may be a memento of the arena, the figure recalling the representation of *damnatio ad bestias* on the famous mosaic from Zliten.⁷²

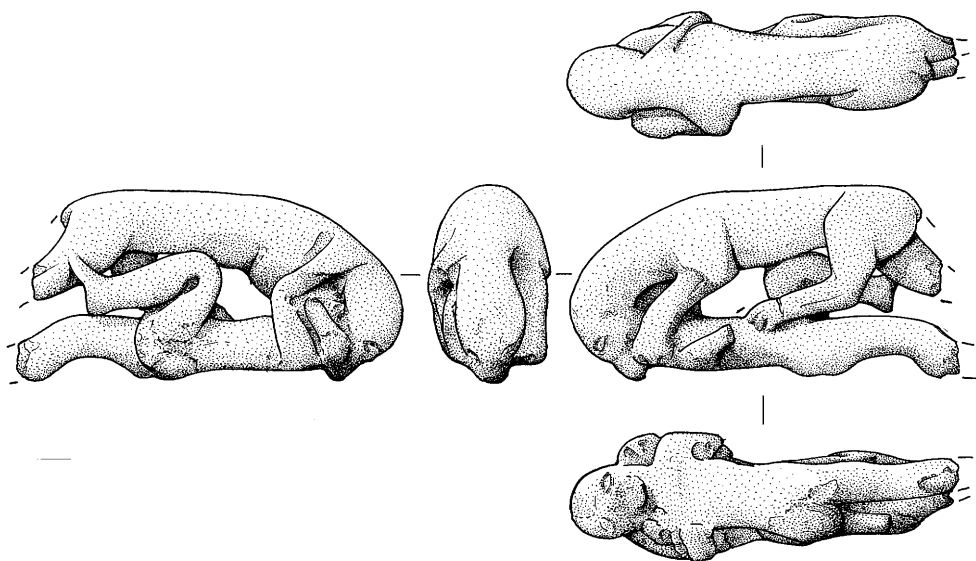


FIG. 13. Clifton Campville, figurine of ferocious feline attacking a man (No. 9). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams)

⁶⁹ J. Toynbee, 'Three bronze figurines in the British Museum, Part I, 3. A monster devouring a human figure', *Antiq. Journ.* 63 (1963), 121–2, pl. XIXd; M. Henig, *Religion in Roman Britain* (1984), 65, pl. 22; Green, *op. cit.* (note 57), 177, no. 3, pl. XXIXa; M. Henig, 'A bronze key handle from Brampton, Norfolk', *Antiq. Journ.* 64 (1984), 407–8, fig. 14.

⁷⁰ Menzel, *op. cit.* (note 43), 168, nos 466–7, Taf. 141 and 169, no. 469, Taf. 142; G.M. Faider-Feytmans, *Recueil des bronzes de Bavai* (1957), 153, no. 289, pl. 113.

⁷¹ Henig, *op. cit.* (note 69, 1984), 408.

⁷² K.M.D. Dunbabin, *The Mosaics of Roman North Africa: Studies in Iconography and Patronage* (1978), 66, pl. XX.48.

LEICESTERSHIRE

(10) **Narborough** (LEIC-5FC533) (FIG. 14).⁷³ A significant addition to the corpus of early Christian symbols from Britain is represented by a copper-alloy seal-ring from Narborough. It has a bezel with eight projecting lugs, four of which are at the shoulders creating an indented edge. The bezel rises 3.5 mm above the hoop and is engraved with a chi-rho with serifs within a circular beaded border. The ring has an external diameter of 23 mm; the diameter of the bezel is 13 mm. In form, the ring is similar to a copper-alloy example decorated with two fish flanking an anchor excavated at the villa at Moor Park, Herts. A chi-rho is known on a gold ring from Brentwood, Essex, on silver rings from Fifehead Neville, Dorset, and Thruxton, Hants., and on a copper-alloy ring from Silchester, Hants.⁷⁴

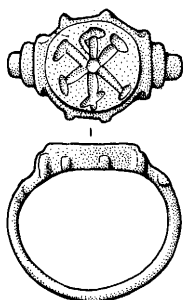


FIG. 14. Narborough, Christian finger-ring (No. 10). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by D. Williams (from photograph); © D. Williams)

NORFOLK

(11) **Oxborough** (NMS-E185A6) (FIG. 15).⁷⁵ An incomplete, first-century, copper-alloy lampstand of floral form.⁷⁶ The curvilinear shaft is in the form of lopped branches with three curves and a spiked projection pointing upwards at the outside angle of each curve. Each of the curved legs of the tripod base is surmounted by a stylised dolphin whose head sits on top of the foot leaving an aperture between the shaft and the creature. The dolphin's trefoil tail touches the lower curve of the shaft. Each dolphin has three small fins, a very pointed muzzle, and indentations for eyes. The top of the stem is circular, very slightly concave, and with traces of corroded iron. The lampstand is 75 mm high and the distance from the centre of the base to foot is approximately 27 mm. No similarly adorned parallel has been found. However, a Late Roman silver lampstand with tripod feet in the form of stylised dolphins is known from the Beaurains Treasure.⁷⁷ The lampstand from Oxborough represents a very significant addition to the corpus of evidence for this form of lighting equipment. Only seven other copper-alloy lampstands

⁷³ Found by W. Gemmell. Recorded by W. Scott.

⁷⁴ M. Henig, 'An early Christian signet ring from the Roman villa at Moor Park', *Herts. Arch.* 9 (1987), 184–5, pls 1–2; C. Johns, 'A Roman Christian ring from Brentwood, Essex', *Antiq. Journ.* 65 (1985), 461–3, fig. 7; C.F. Mawer, *Evidence for Christianity in Roman Britain. The Small-Finds*, BAR 243 (1995), 67, 72–4, D3.Go. 3, D3.Si.5, D3.Si.10, D3.Br.6.

⁷⁵ Found by J. Underdown. Recorded by E. Darch.

⁷⁶ D.M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum IV. Lamps of Metal and Stone, and Lampsteads* (1996), 95–6, Q3891–93, pl. 112.

⁷⁷ P. Bastien and C. Metzger, *Le Trésor de Beaurains* (1977), 187–92, B 24, pl. XII; Bailey, op. cit. (note 76), 103, Q3917, pls 132–3.

are known from Britain, with two examples from London and others from Harlow, Essex, Flixborough, N Lincs., Shakenoak, Oxon., Fishbourne, W Sussex, and north-west Norfolk.⁷⁸

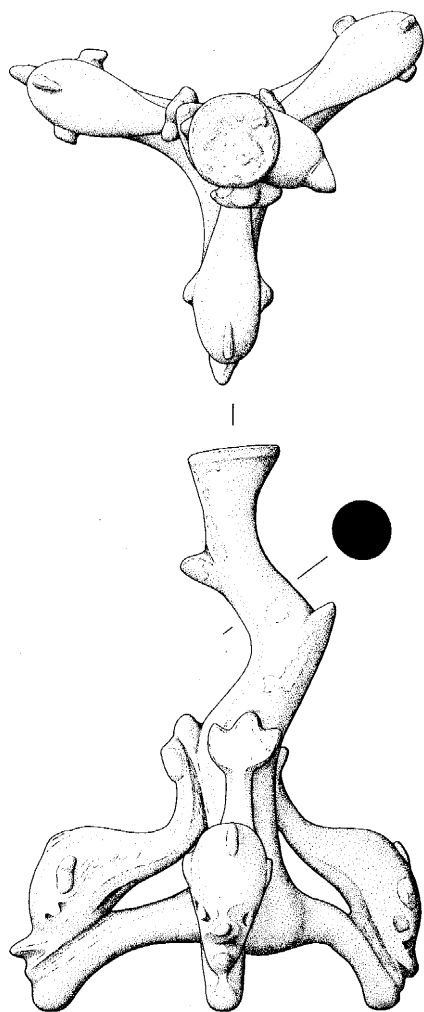


FIG. 15. Oxborough, incomplete first-century lampstand (No. 11). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology)

SUFFOLK

(12) **Battisford** (SF-0DD8B6 and SF-0E0233) (FIG. 16).⁷⁹ The two elements of a copper-alloy cosmetic set. Complete cosmetic sets are rare finds and it is striking that two complete sets, both of the centre-looped type, were recorded by the PAS in 2007 from Battisford, Suffolk (SF-

⁷⁸ H. Eckardt, *Illuminating Roman Britain*, Monographies instrumentum 23 (2002), 'Appendix 1: 5. Metal lamps, lamp hooks, lanterns and lamp-stands', 229, 318, nos 1459, 1702, 2416, 794, 793, 1715 and 1183, fig. 102; Worrell, *op. cit.* (note 57, 2006), 448, no. 16, fig. 17.

⁷⁹ Found by M. Frost. Recorded by F. Minter.

0DD8B6 and SF-0E0233) and Micklegate, W Yorks. (SWYOR-172273 and SWYOR-170A20).⁸⁰ The components of the cosmetic set from Battisford were found in very close proximity to one another. The incomplete pestle, 48.4 mm long and 4 mm wide, has one plain terminal surviving, but the heart-shaped loop is broken. The surviving length of the mortar is 59 mm; it is 10.4 mm at its widest point and 15.4 mm deep. Its crescent-shaped bow is incomplete; the surviving terminal is knobbed and the loop is heart-shaped. The bow has a straight break and when the pestle is placed within the mortar the breaks in both components align. This feature strongly suggests that breakage occurred whilst the cosmetic set was intact and this may represent the ritual 'killing' of the object prior to deposition in a funerary context.⁸¹ Above the centre-loop and on both faces of the mortar there are four recessed triangular cells pointing away from the loop; these would originally have contained enamel, no trace of which now survives. Other centre-looped mortars with similar decoration on the bow are known from Colchester, Essex, Springhead, Kent,⁸² Colkirk, Norfolk (NMS1110), Coddanham, Suffolk (SF-C55C98), and Hacheston, Suffolk, the last having traces of blue enamel in the triangular cells (SF1696).

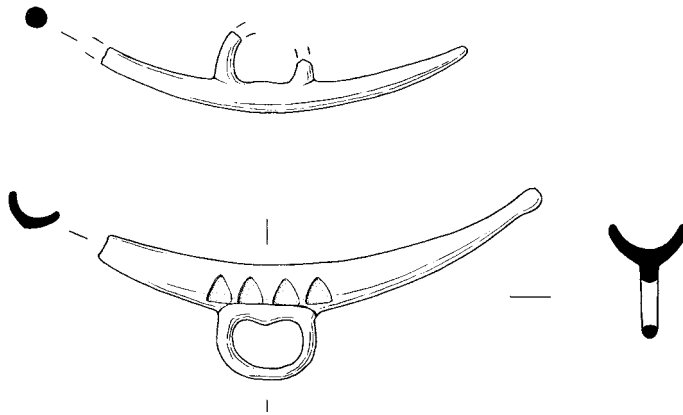


FIG. 16. Battisford, centre-looped cosmetic pestle and mortar set (No. 12). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council)

(13) **Capel St Mary** (ESS-B39770) (FIG. 17).⁸³ A second-century, copper-alloy bust of Antinous. It is only the second known depiction of Hadrian's favourite from Britain, but is inferior in quality to the bust from Littlecote, Wilts.⁸⁴ Although the Capel St Mary bust has much in common with that from Littlecote, in physiognomy and detail, it is particularly close to an unprovenanced example on a tripod mount now in Lyon Museum.⁸⁵ The face is round, the

⁸⁰ Jackson, op. cit. (note 33), 165–6, 176–8, nos 1, 2, 3, 4, fig. 5 and 184, nos 57–8, fig. 7.

⁸¹ R. Philpott, *Burial Practices in Roman Britain. A Survey of Grave Treatment and Furnishing A.D. 43–410*, BAR 219 (1991), 239.

⁸² Jackson, op. cit. (note 33), 187, 189, nos 76–7, fig. 8.

⁸³ Found by S. Henderson. Recorded by L. McLean and S. Worrell.

⁸⁴ B. Walters and M. Henig, 'Two busts from Littlecote', *Britannia* 19 (1988), 407–10.

⁸⁵ A.N. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta, W.J.T. Peters and W.A. van Es, *Roman Bronze Statuettes from the Netherlands II. Statuettes Found South of the Limes* (1973), 24–5 no. 11; 26–7 no. 12.

neck broad, and the musculature poorly defined on the naked chest; the full hair is arranged in waves which cluster at the ears and down the back of the head. The eyes stare forward, although it is impossible to see the pupils owing to iron corrosion within their settings. The brows are finely arched and the nose straight. The facial features, although well-modelled, perhaps lack the expression evident on other depictions of Antinous.⁸⁶ Level with the centre of the shoulder blades is a cavity, which holds the remains of a square, iron rivet, that would have secured the mount to a box or piece of furniture. The bust is 77.2 mm high and 50.8 mm wide, and weighs 290 g.

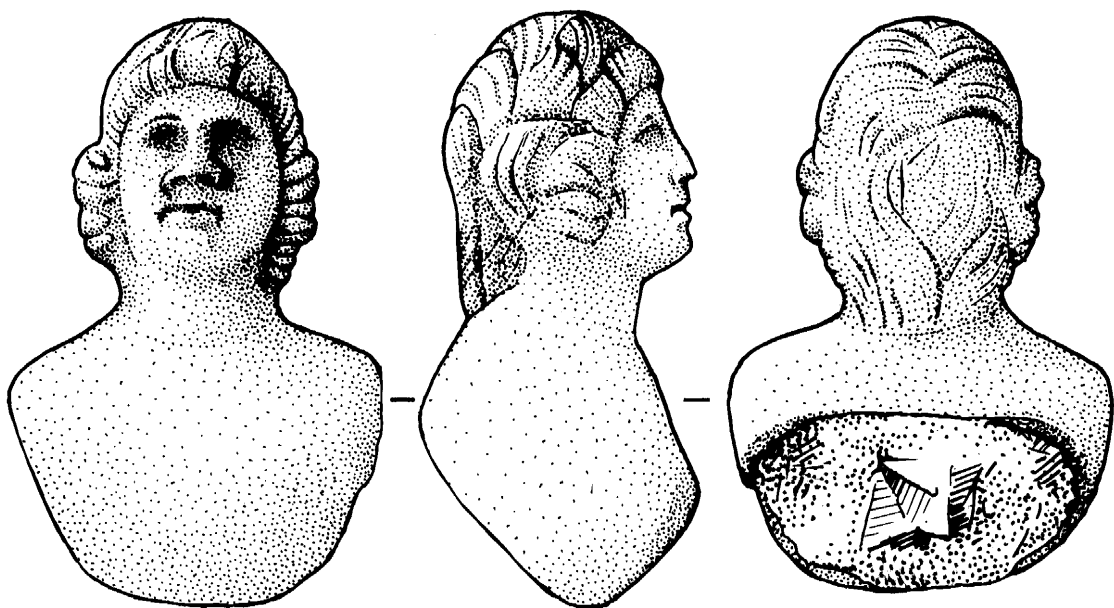


FIG. 17. Capel St Mary, bust of Antinous (No. 13). Scale 1:1.

(Drawn by D. Williams (from photograph); © D. Williams)

WILTSHIRE

(14) **Trowbridge** (WILT-251A24) (FIG. 18).⁸⁷ A terminal from a toilet-knife handle in the form of a truncated bust with a double-head/face. The faces are divided by a deep groove running across the top of the head. The facial features are moulded with the mouths depicted by two short horizontal grooves above which is a punched dot below a prominent triangular nose. The eyes are pointed ovals with dots at the centre representing the pupils, and with curved eyebrows. The hair is combed forward. The base of the terminal is circular and there is a trace of a circular-sectioned iron projection extending from its centre. The terminal is 25.6 mm high, 15 mm wide (ear to ear), and 17.4 mm thick (chin to chin), and it weighs 23 g. It has not been possible to

⁸⁶ S. Boucher, *Bronzes romains figurés du Musée des Beaux-Arts de Lyon* (1973), 122, no. 187; Menzel, *op. cit.* (note 43), 71–1, nos 169–70, pl. 59.

⁸⁷ Found by S. Booth. Identified by R. Jackson. Recorded by K. Hinds.

analyse the metal composition of this object, but the silvery/grey sheen of the patina suggests a high tin content.

An example from Richborough, with an integral copper-alloy handle, is the only published instance of this terminal type.⁸⁸ Two similar terminals have, however, been recorded by the PAS from Hartest, Suffolk (SF6944), and Bures St Mary, Suffolk (SF-D0D636). Where iron blades on toilet-knives of this series survive, they are generally of Manning's type 1C dating to the first to second century.⁸⁹ This double-headed imagery is also present on other domestic items, for example a steelyard weight with Cupids from Bavay.⁹⁰

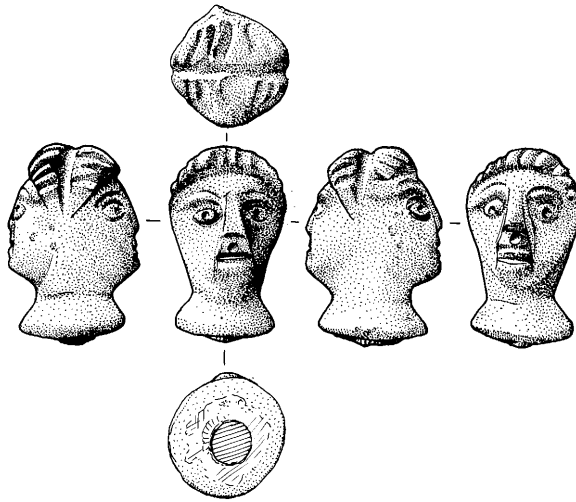


FIG. 18. Trowbridge, knife handle with a double-head/face (No. 14). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by D. Williams (from photograph); © D. Williams)

HAMPSHIRE

(15) **Andover** (HAMP-378231) (FIG. 19).⁹¹ A copper-alloy bound captive figurine represents the twelfth example known from Britain and the seventh of Jackson's Type II recorded from sites in the North-Western provinces.⁹² This small figurine, measuring 34 mm in length and 21 mm in width, represents a naked, crouched man with his legs drawn up; he is bound with a rope at the neck, wrists and ankles. The strands of the rope are delineated by diagonal mouldings. The area

⁸⁸ A.M. Henderson, 'Small objects in metal, bone, glass etc.', in J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent* (1949), no. 172, pl. XLV; A. Kaufmann-Heinemann, *Götter und Lararien aus Augusta Raurica: Herstellung, Fundzusammenhänge und sakrale Funktion figürlicher Bronzen in einer römischen Stadt*, *Forschungen in August* 26 (1998), 32–5, figs 9–11.

⁸⁹ W.H. Manning, *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* (1985), 108–10, fig. 28, pl. 53, Q3.

⁹⁰ Boucher and Oggiano-Bitar, op. cit. (note 63), 99, no. 158.

⁹¹ Found by A. Doris. Recorded by R. Webley.

⁹² R. Jackson, 'Roman bound captives: symbols of slavery?', in N. Crummy (ed.), *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of Donald Bailey and Catherine Johns* (2005), 151–5, nos 2, 8, 11–13, 16, figs 1–3, 8; I. Ferris, 'A note on a bronze figurine of a barbarian captive from Northern England', *Durham Arch. Journ.* (2001), 19–20.

between the legs, arms and stomach is solidly cast. There is a large, circular perforation piercing the abdomen transversally, which is met by a circular perforation running vertically from the captive's head to the bottom. It is by means of such perforations that figurines of this type were secured onto another object using pegs, probably of wood. The head is disproportionately large in relation to the body and has 'Celtic' style features, including small, circular eyes in hollow sockets, a short nose, strong chin and curved ears. The hairstyle is also distinctively 'Celtic' with the hair brushed onto the forehead in straight lines, although it finishes just beyond the circular perforation, where the smooth surface may suggest that the back of the head was shaved. This treatment of the hair is only paralleled in one other example from London.

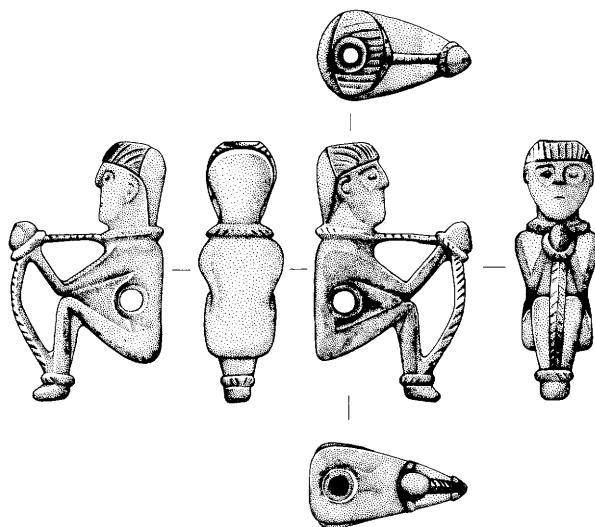


FIG. 19. Andover, bound captive figurine (No. 15). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service)

ISLE OF WIGHT

(16) **Shorwell** (IOW-992993) (FIG. 20).⁹³ An incomplete, enamelled copper-alloy, zoomorphic brooch in the form of a swimming bird. The body consists of a flat circular disc, which has a raised and notched outer rim with small projections at either side that represent vestigial wings. There is a knurled step at the junction of the short, triangular neck and body, and both the head and neck are wide. The eyes are represented by hollow recesses which would originally have held a setting, although no traces now survive. Within the crescent-shaped recess in the body there are three raised rings arranged around the base of the neck which each contain traces of red enamel. The fan-shaped tail has a transverse rib at the junction with the body and projects over the two close-set pin lugs which held the missing hinged pin. The tail has a central triangle defined by grooves and a shallow semi-circular notch at its outer edge. Both sides of this central

⁹³ Found by R. Atkinson. Recorded by F. Basford and S. Worrell.

triangle are decorated with three rows of stamped arcs representing tail feathers. The brooch is 24.7 mm wide and 37.3 mm long, and weighs 8.5 g.

Of the 236 zoomorphic plate brooches so far recorded by the PAS, bird brooches are the most common, with 102 examples. Of these, there are 62 examples of birds in a sitting pose, 16 are in flight, and there are 23 chicken brooches. Only three examples of this type of brooch of a sitting bird, with the body represented by a flat circular disc, are recorded, including the present example and finds from Charsfield, Suffolk (SF-5704E4), and Hitcham (SF-3BAC53), Suffolk. That no parallels have been found on the Continent suggests that this style of brooch may have been manufactured in Britain. Other brooches depicting flattened sitting birds, albeit with a lozenge-shaped body, are also rare, but are documented from Icklingham, Suffolk (SF-33BCC6), Marham, Norfolk (NMS-E1A9D6), Amiens and elsewhere in France, Switzerland and Germany.⁹⁴

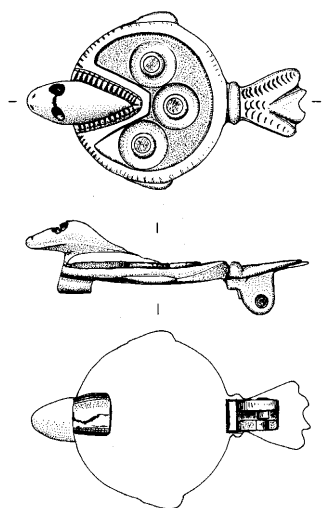


FIG. 20. Shorwell, zoomorphic brooch of swimming waterbird type (No. 16). Scale 1:1.
(Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford)

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⁹⁴ R. Hattatt, *Brooches of Antiquity. A Third Selection of Brooches from the Author's Collection* (1987), 226, no. 1153, fig. 71; E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst* (1979), 202, no. 1739, Taf. 67 (typ. 7.25); E. Ettlinger, *Die römischen Fibeln in der Schweiz* (1973), 124, no. 19, Taf. 14.