

ART. I.—*The Tullie House Fibulae.* By PROFESSOR F.
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President.

I. PREFACE.

TWENTY years ago, at the request of the late Chancellor Ferguson, I compiled a catalogue of the Roman sculptured and inscribed stones in the then new Museum at Tullie House, Carlisle, to which the curator of the Museum, Mr. Hope, in 1905, issued a short appendix of later acquisitions. I had hoped, in accordance with a wish of Mr. Ferguson, to continue the work and to catalogue the smaller Roman antiquities in Tullie House (pottery, brooches, etc.), but no favourable opportunity brought the requisite leisure. However, the Samian pottery of Tullie House was summarily catalogued by the late Lieut. Newbold, while he was lecturer at Armstrong College, Newcastle, and also by Mr. D. Atkinson, while he was helping in the Corbridge Excavations and was Research Fellow in Reading College. Mr. Newbold, indeed, had, before his death on a French battlefield, completed a catalogue of all the known potters' stamps on Samian pottery found along the Wall, and he left his MS. with me for publication. I hope, when the war is over, to be able to print this, after carrying out some desirable verification of readings. Meanwhile, Mr. T. May has made a third fuller list of the Romano-British pottery in Tullie House which, after revision by Mr. D. Atkinson, before he too went to serve in the Army, is printed in our *Transactions*, N.S. xvii, p. 114.

Mr. Hope has now suggested to me that I should resume my plan of cataloguing the other small objects in Tullie House, so far as they are of Roman date, and,

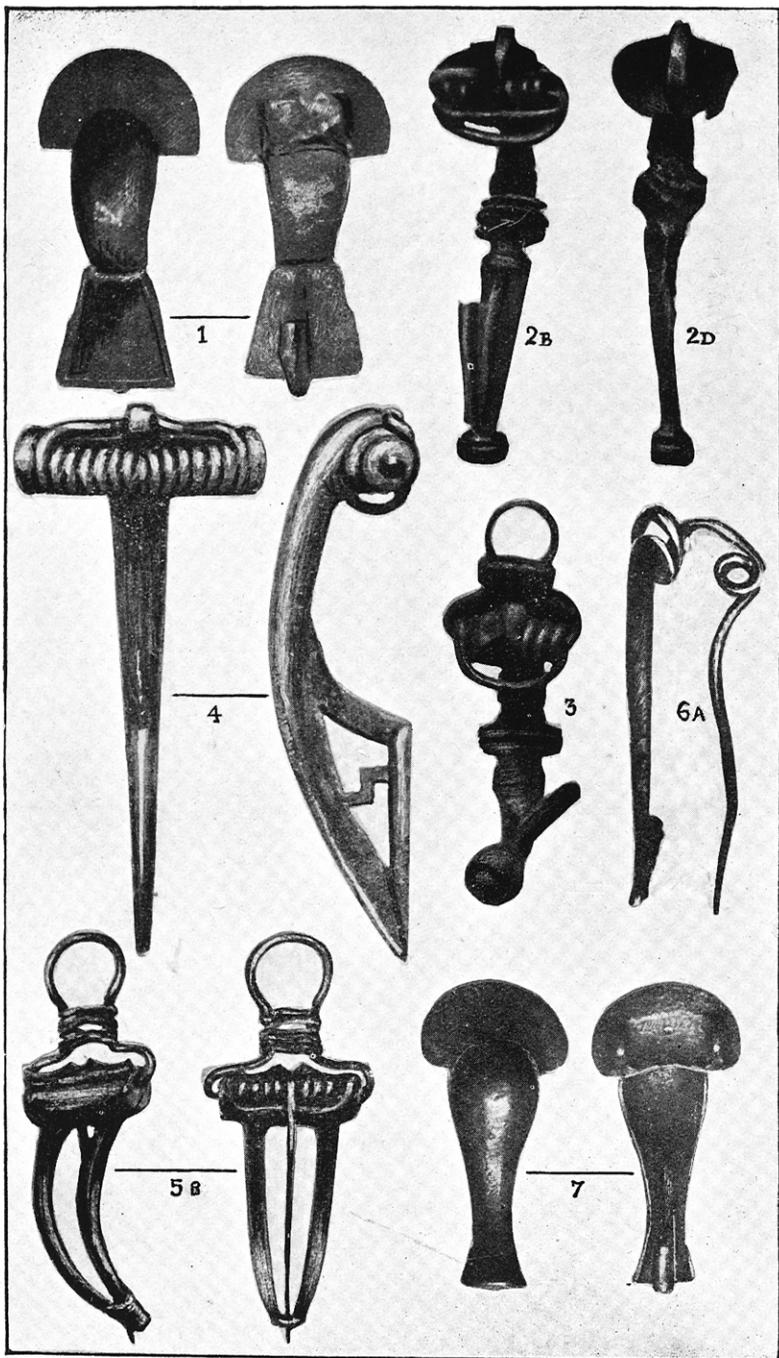
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to assist the process, was good enough to send me two parcels of the fibulae * to examine in Oxford, with a request that I would write notes on them, to be read at our April meeting (1917) which, to my regret, the circumstances of the time made it difficult for me to attend. Accordingly, I now report on the specimens sent.

Few of the specimens are of unusual character, or of very special interest. They form, however, a good representative set of the types of Bow Fibulae, which occur in Carlisle and indeed in North Britain generally. I proceed to give a brief account of each type represented in the parcels sent me, with such rough dating as appears reasonably permissible. The brooches are, as might be expected, nearly all of the second or third centuries or later. I may observe that some progress in the dating of these objects may perhaps be achieved, when we are able to compare the fibulae found in Roman Scotland with those found in our own region of the 'Southern Isthmus,' fortified by Hadrian's Wall. The Romans, we know, first marched into Scotland at the same time as they reached Carlisle, that is, about A.D. 80-5, but no substantial occupation of Caledonia began till sixty years later, when they built the Wall of Pius about A.D. 140. Even this did not last long; they retired south of Tweed and Cheviot about A.D. 180. Types therefore, of Roman fibulae which occur in Cumberland but not in Scotland, are likely to be earlier in date than 140, and may indeed be put between 80 and 140, unless—as can generally be detected—they are later, and belong to the days after Roman rule had ceased in Caledonia.†

* There are, he tells me, about 50 fibulae in Tullie House, of which about 10 are penannular. They represent, he adds, about 21 various types. The two parcels, sent to me, contained 12 and 21 fibulae, total 33 (22 types).

† Similar conclusions might also be drawn from an examination of the Samian found in Scotland. Unfortunately the rearrangement of the National Museum in Edinburgh, in itself a much needed reform, necessarily delayed by the war and by the need for economy, makes such examination difficult at the moment. I have hope, however, that Scottish antiquaries (Dr. G. Macdonald and others) have long ago practically completed what is necessary.



THE TULLIE HOUSE FIBULAE:

PLATE I.

The fibulae with which I have to deal, come from various sources. Many belong to the old Museum, once in Finkle Street; many others to the collection of the late Mr. Robert Ferguson of Morton (died 1898)*; most, of course, were found in Carlisle or its vicinity, but the precise facts of their discovery are scantily recorded. Indeed, the find-spots of the specimens given by Mr. R. Ferguson are, in many cases, lost beyond recovery. For information on these points, I am indebted to the indefatigable activities of Mr. Hope.

The heavy figures denote types, some examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying plates.

The letters prefixed in square brackets to the notice of each fibula denote the Museum press-mark. Thus:—

[R.F.] denotes the collection of the late Robert Ferguson of Morton.

[O.M.] denotes the old Museum, once in Finkle Street, previously in Lowther Street.

[φ 1892-16 or the like] denotes the Fisher collection.

[18-0-5 or the like] denotes Tullie House accessions.

5A or the like, added to the above press-marks, denotes a duplicate press-mark for Museum use.

2. CATALOGUE. A. BOW-FIBULAE.

1.—[O.M. 232]. Found in a quarry with human remains at Lazonby, according to a note by Chancellor Ferguson, who adds that no further information could be got. This fibula, which belongs to a very simple type, has a flat plate round the head. It resembles generally some of the fibulae often called 'knee-fibulae.' Specimens have been found elsewhere on the Roman Wall, as at Chesters (Museum there), at Corbridge (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd series, vol. vii, p. 185, fig. 25, etc.). Others are in the Silchester Museum at Reading, etc. This type of fibula seems to point forward to an important class

* As to him see *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 24 April, 1899, p. 423.

of later Germanic fibulae ; it may be dated, I think, like most fibulae of this character, to near the opening of the third century A.D. See Plate I., fig. 1.

2.—[7-II-2, 1911] 2A. This fibula, found in the Poltross Burn mile-castle at Gilsland,* belongs to a common and noteworthy type of bow-fibulae in which Roman and Celtic elements are combined. Well-known examples, which illustrate the type, are the highly decorated brooch found about 1810 near Backworth in south-east Northumberland, a gold brooch found in Ribchester and now in Blackburn Museum, and one found at Risingham in Northumberland, and highly enamelled (Fig. 1). An elaborate and very ornate variation of this type is supplied by one of the two large brooches dug up in 1894 on the Roman Wall at *Aesica*.



FIG. 1.

An elaborate and very ornate variation of this type is supplied by one of the two large brooches dug up in 1894 on the Roman Wall at *Aesica*. The foot † of the fibula is formed by a small cylindrical case or stud almost like a miniature pill-box. A solid triangular plate forms the sheath for the pin (here lost) and has slight signs of ornament. In the middle of the bow is a decorated knob, and at the head the bow expands into a trumpet-shaped top. Under this top is fitted the coil of the spring, from which the pin worked. The thread is passed round underneath the main body of the

* These *Transactions*, n.s. xi (1911), p. 441, fig. 20 (1). (Not figured here).

† The foot of the fibula is the end where the point of the pin comes ; the head of the fibula is where the spring, or hinge for working the pin, is attached.

brooch, and the wire is further brought through a collar to form a loop at the head; these fibulae were presumably mostly worn in pairs, and the loop took a string or chain which connected the two brooches of a pair.

Half a dozen specimens of the type occur among those sent me by Mr. Hope, viz.: [R.F. 279] **2B**, Plate I., a well preserved specimen, of unknown origin; [R.F. 278] **2C**, origin also unknown; [R.F. 304] **2D**, Plate I., and [18-05-1] **2E**, found in Carlisle, and a broken specimen [R.F. 451-3] **2F**, also found in Carlisle. The examples figured (Plate I., **2B**, **2D**) have no proper loops.

3.—[ϕ 1892-16]. Found at the east end of Bank Street, Carlisle, in 1877, near the Roman stockade, in good condition but twisted and bent out of its original shape. It is of yellow bronze or 'gold bronze,' which has probably an admixture of zinc as have some Roman bronze coins (p. 7). It differs slightly from our other fibulae of this type in that the ornament on the bow has a short cross on the raised bead in the centre and no projections above or below the bead. See Plate I. (3).

It appears that this type (**2** and **3**) grew out of a fibula made from one piece of wire (see no. **6A**), in which the foot was bent back and its end was brought on to the middle of the bow (retroflexed) and twisted round it. Thus we get the ornamented boss which regularly appears on the bow of these fibulae. This development was traced by Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Evans, in *Archaeologia* *.

Fibulae of this type are commoner in the north of England than in the south; they appear to have been made originally, as Mr. Evans pointed out, near Brough in Westmorland; perhaps one may call them the 'Brough type.' In southern England, specimens are rare; the late General Pitt-Rivers, finding one in his

* LV. p. 184, fig. 5 to 7. Compare also Mr. James Curle's notes in his account of *Newstead: a Roman Frontier-Post*, pl. LXXXV-LXXXVI, p. 321-324, and my note in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xvii, pp. xxii foll.

villages south-west of Salisbury, noted the 'peculiar' construction.* On the continent, specimens, though not absolutely unknown as far east as the Rhine, are so uncommon thereabouts, that a German archaeologist,† encountering one near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, could think of no better explanation than to put it down as of 'African' origin! There is not much doubt that the type prevailed in the second century A.D., and I incline to date it to the latter half of that century. Mr. Curle's Newstead specimens seem to belong to the Antonine period, that is, about A.D. 140-180, so far as can be judged from the places where they were found. One Newstead specimen, indeed (Curle, p. 321-2), may perhaps belong to the first century A.D., but the others seem later than A.D. 140. There can be no doubt however that a fibula of this type, widely distributed, may have remained in fashion for many years. Perhaps the real interest of the type is that it embodies a native British design which remained current in north Britain, while the spread of Roman fashions made it presently uncommon in the south, and which was being manufactured among our northern hills, at any rate, as late as the middle of the second century, if not a little later. So long did native traditions in such details last on amid the rising tide of Romanization.

4.—[7-11-1] Plate I. Found at Poltross Burn mile-castle. The spring, with five or six coils on each side of the bow, is attached to the brooch by a wire passed through a loop outside the head of the bow, which itself carries a cylindrical case for the coils. The bow is stout, rounded and plain; the catch-plate of the pin is perforated, so as to bear a step-pattern. Fibulae of this type are fairly common in Britain, and on the continent. In Britain examples have been recorded from (among other sites)—

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, i, p. 43, fig. 5. Compare ii, p. 119.

† Riese in *Heddernheimer Mittheilungen*.

Newstead (Curle, *Frontier-fort*, p. 319): second century (Fig. 2).

Polden hill, Somerset (Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 102), perhaps first century.

Colchester (Museum): from a probably first-century grave.

Mr. Curle dates the type mainly to the second half of the second century. That may well be correct, but its first appearance was obviously much earlier. Ten or more examples were found at Wroxeter in 1913, which all had solid catch-plates and, so far as datable by the find-spots, belonged to about A.D. 80-120. It is generally thought, and it seems probable, that the open, *i.e.* pierced, catch-plate belongs to a type rather earlier than the solid catch-plate.

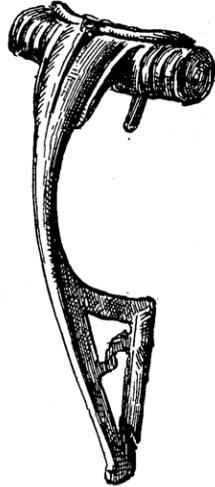


FIG. 2.

5.—[ϕ 1892, 17] 5A, and [M. 1892, 5] 5B (Plate I). The former was found in Carlisle, the latter at Kirkby Thore. This latter is a well-preserved specimen, apparently made of that bronze mentioned above (p. 5), which is sometimes called 'gold-bronze,' from its appearance. It is a mixture which has ere now deceived many ploughmen into the idea that they have turned up a substantial piece of gold. Both fibulae are examples of the class known as the 'divided bow,' a class of which many varieties occur; all (as it seems) are referable to the second and third centuries, though the device of dividing the bow into two or more parallel or converging elements seems to have been known to the Romans even in the first century A.D. Generally, in this type, a straight foot (\curvearrowright), continuing the semicircular portion of the bow, forms a sheath or catch for the pin, but in [M. 1892, 5] the end of the pin is accommodated in a tiny catch sunk in the

end of the bow itself (Plate I., 5B). The other specimen [ϕ 1892, 17] seems to have had, originally, a straight sheath which is broken off. This type of fibula, of whatever variety, is less common than some of the others noticed here. No specimen seems to have been found by Mr. Curle at Newstead—his finds indeed are all of an earlier date—nor have any been recorded at Wroxeter in the recently commenced uncovering of the site. It is, however, not uncommon abroad.*

The specimen 5B from Kirkby Thore [1892, 5], has nine coils in the spring; the thread which forms them is carried along them underneath the pin; further, the two ends of the wire are brought round to the top of the brooch to form a loop, as in no. 3; this loop is held tight by a collar of thinner wire twisted round it. We may assign this fibula to the latest years of the second or to the opening of the third century A.D. A similar date may be suggested for the fibula [ϕ 1892, 17].



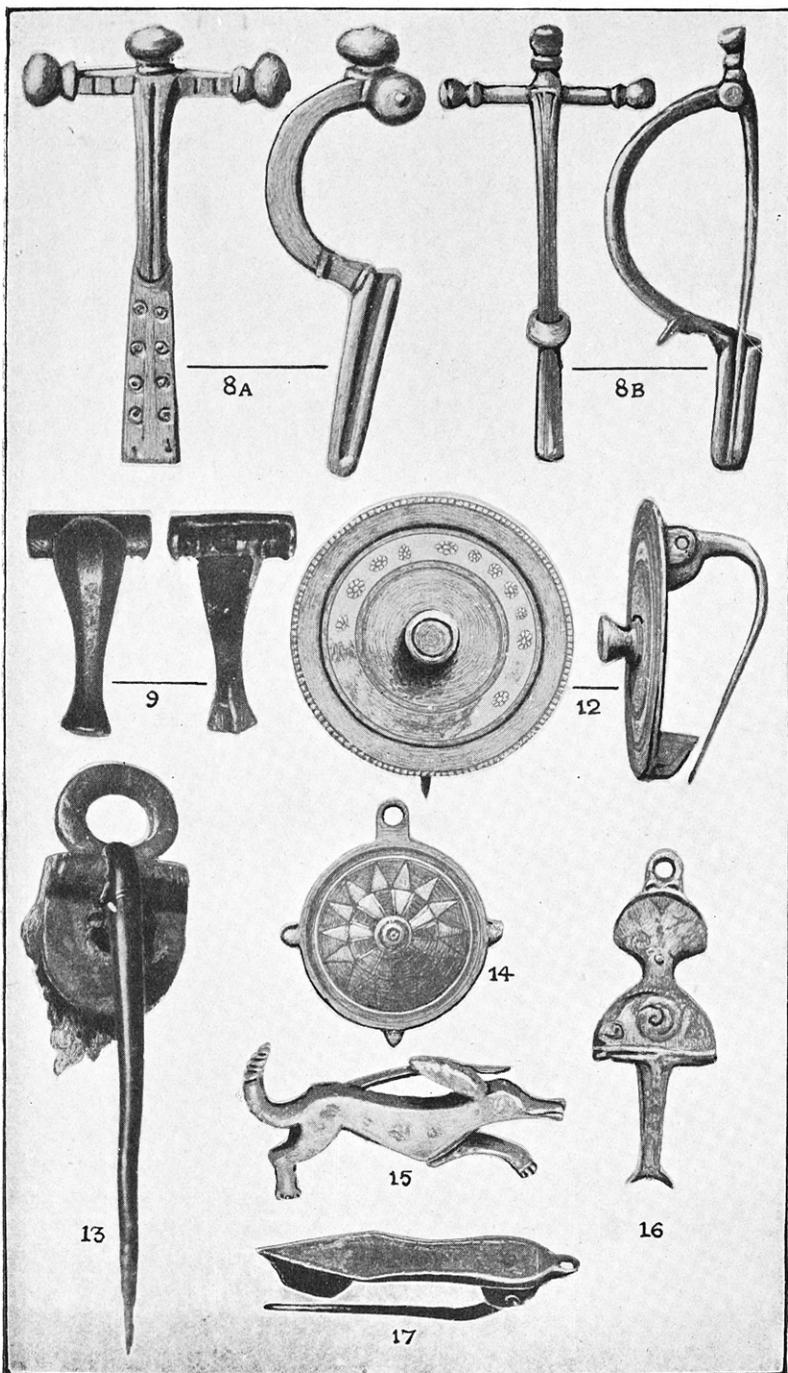
FIG. 3.

Perhaps we may assign to this class a fibula figured by W. Curle, p. 324 (fig. 47), from Hod Hill, Somerset, Dorset. But the classification of this brooch (fig. 3) is not quite certain.

6.—[O.M. 204] 6A. Much damaged bow fibula, found in Carlisle. This can hardly be restored with full surety to its original type, but it shows interestingly how the coil of the spring, the bow and the pin of such a brooch can be all formed of one continuous wire (Plate I.). It is perhaps an example of a simple and common form of bow fibula, known as the "poor man's fibula." [R.F. 306] 6B is the bow of a similar safety-pin from the Robert Ferguson collection (Curle's *Newstead*, pl. LXXXV, fig. 1).

7.—[R.F. 304-I]. Find-spot unknown. One of the so-

* See, for example, O. Almgren, *nord-europäische Fibel-Formen*, fig. 189 (from Bavaria).



THE TULLIE HOUSE FIBULAE:

PLATE II.

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TO FACE P. 9.

called 'Knee-fibulae.' The bow swells out into a more or less bulbous form towards the head of the brooch, and ends in a flat semicircular plate, under which was attached the spring (here lost); the catch at the foot, for the point of the spring, is formed by a largish plate (Plate I., 7). This type of brooch is not uncommon. It occurs at Newstead, among the later finds at that spot (Curle, pl. LXXXVII, fig. 30), and it should probably be referred to the second half and end of the second century.*

8.—[5-09-2] 8A. Found at the old vicarage, Brigham, in West Cumberland, and [R.F. 237] 8B found at Brough, Westmorland. In these two fibulae the bow is rounded, but is continued by a straight foot, which forms a sheath for the pin and which is distinguished by a cross-piece at the head, from which the pin works, and which is further characterised by knobs at the end of the cross-pieces; they belong to the so-called 'Cross-bow' type of fibulae (Plate II., 8A & 8B). This type is common on sites occupied in the third and fourth centuries. I am unable to say whether either of our specimens belong to the beginning or end of the centuries in question, as the type, which has many varieties, was in use over a long period of time. It is, however, characteristic of the later empire. An example [7-II-5] 8C in base silver, and another, in bronze [7-II-4] 8D, were found by Mr. F. G. Simpson in the Poltross Burn mile-castle,† [5-09-1] 8E is another example in bronze from the Robert Ferguson collection, provenance local but not accurately known.

9.—[R.F. 304-2]. Find-spot unknown. Small fibula of the 'Knee' type‡ (Plate II., 9), closely resembling one found

* Curle, *Roman Frontier Post*, pp. 325-326; *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd series, vii, pp. 181 foll., fig. 14.

† These *Transactions*, n.s., fig. 20, 5-6. See O. Almgren, figs. 187, 190.

‡ Sometimes the title 'Knee-fibulae' is reserved for brooches in which the knee made by the end of the bow assumes an angular outline and is not simply bulbous. I do not see however, that there is any specific difference between the four fibulae figured by me in *Arch. Ael.*, third series, vii, p. 183, fig. 14-17. In our specimen the pin is lost, but the spring survives; it consisted originally

at Corbridge in 1910, figured in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., vol. vii, p. 183, fig. 16. This belongs to the same general group as no. 1. (See Fig. 4).

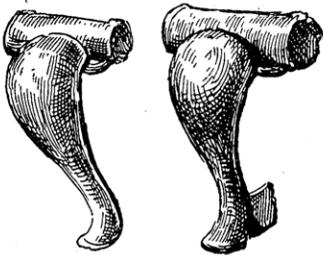


FIG. 4.

(Curle, *Newstead*, pl. LXXXVII,
31 and 32.)

10.—[14-99]. From Papcastle. An uninscribed example of the so-called 'Aucissa' type. This type has a plain bow, generally with one line or ridge along it, the pin is fitted not to a spring, but to a hinge at the head. This fibula is a somewhat remarkable find in Cumberland, for it appears to belong properly to the beginning of the

first century A.D., and it is therefore somewhat earlier than the origin of the fort of Papcastle can well be put. There is the possibility, no doubt, that a small object of this kind may have been sorted wrong by a dealer and its origin thus mislaid; the history of this particular specimen does not seem known, but it may easily have been through a dealer's hands, and, if so, it may have come even from the south of England. Or our dating of the type may be incorrect. An Austrian scholar, using arguments which, however, do not appear to me at all strong,* ascribes it to the period A.D. 70-100, while an Italian writer assigns it to the second century A.D. In Britain, certainly it occurs not uncommonly in the south, the country occupied before about A.D. 70, but is rare near or beyond the Wall of Hadrian. No examples have been noted at Corbridge or in Mr. Curle's excavations at Newstead (both of them sites first occupied soon after

of seven or eight coils, and is half enclosed in a half-open cylindrical case. The date of this fibula is probably much the same as the date assigned to no. 7.

* *Oesterr. Jahreshfte.* xii, Beiheft, p. 93. Compare *Ausonia*, iii, p. 49.

A.D. 75), nor so far as I know, anywhere in Scotland. I have discussed and illustrated the type fully in the *Archaeological Journal*, lx, p. 242.*

B. DISK-FIBULAE.

11.—[R.F. 308-1] **11A.** Circular disk fibula, of which the pin, here lost, was attached to a coiled spring underneath. The ornament to the face, much damaged, consisted of concentric circles : its centre, now weathered away, bore probably in the middle a raised stud or boss ; outside that was a circular ring of metal, then a ring of green enamel enclosing a row of metal dots, and yet further outside, I think, a circle of blue enamel surrounded by a broader ring of metal, the inner edge waved. Fibulae of this general type are not uncommon, and may generally be ascribed to some period near the middle of the second century. Our specimen seems to have been found in Carlisle. [R.F. 308-2] **11B,** find-spot unknown, is a similar brooch in all respects but much more weathered.†

12.—[O.M. 205] Plate II. Circular disk fibula with a pin attached to a hinge underneath it. Whether the pin is ancient, I am not sure ; the piece has undergone some mending. The ornament on the face, like that of the preceding (no. **11**), is arranged in concentric rings ; unfortunately, it is much damaged. In the centre is a small round stud, which rises nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the disk. The ring of ornament next to this stud is formed by a slightly concave band of metal. The next circle outward was enamelled ; the enamel so far as it now survives, is white ; a row of coloured rosettes runs through the centre and consists of eight tiny triangular spots arranged around a circular space ('*millefiori*' enamel). The remaining ring of ornament is of concave metal, similar to the inner band, the outer edge is milled or beaded. The

* See also my note in *Ephemeris Epigr.* ix, p. 662 and Schumacher in *Westd. Korr.-Blatt*, 1895, p. 26. Mr. Gray has lately given a summary of my results in the 'Connoisseur.'

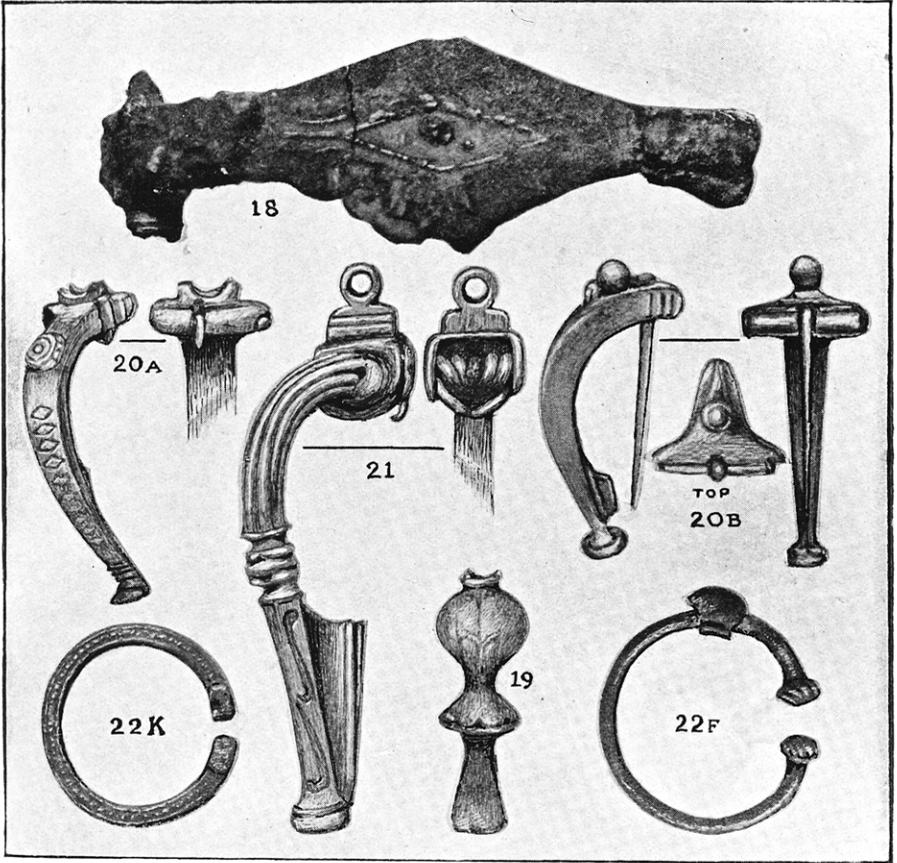
† The same type of brooch is figured by Mr. Curle in *Newstead*, pl. LXXXIX, fig. 1).

disk, as a whole, measures one and a half inches in diameter. It was silvered and, no doubt, bravely ornamented, when perfect. (Compare for a parallel O. Almgren, *op. cit.*, pl. x, fig. 222). These disk-fibulae come nearer to our modern brooch than most ancient fibulae, which would be perhaps be more conveniently called safety-pins.

13.—[R.F. 253]. Found at Settle, Yorks. The pin of an otherwise vanished brooch. It is a substantial pin, two and a half inches long, worked on a hinge. Above the hinge is one of the loops, such as frequently appear on some bow fibulae (pp. 4, 5); underneath can be dimly discerned traces of a coil or spring, from which, however, no pin seems to have been worked (Plate II., **13**).

14.—[ϕ 1892-7]. Found in Bank Street, Carlisle. Circular disk fibula, rising into a small boss, pin beneath. The boss was enamelled 'champlevé' in red and blue, in a style not unlike the second century. The metal has been silvered and the enamelling is in two concentric circles, the inner circle being in alternate triangles of red and blue and the outer and larger in blue only. The enamelled boss is separated from the flange by a deep groove, whilst the edge of the flange has four opposite projections, one of which forms a small loop (Plate II., **14**). A similar brooch with a wider flange and more projections is figured in Curle's *Newstead*, pl. LXXXIX, fig. 20.

15.—[4-13-1]. Found by Mr. Simpson, in a turret near Birdoswald. A small fibula, a little over 1½ inch long, shaped like a running dog, or similar animal; different observers may dispute the zoology. The upper side is decorated with blue enamel, containing five yellow dots; the animal's eye is also enamelled. The whole is an example of what is (somewhat pedantically) called the 'zoomorphic' type. The pin is attached to a hinge on the lower, plain side of the animal. The date is probably about the middle of the second century (Plate II., **15**).



TULLIE HOUSE FIBULAE:
PLATE III.

16.—[R.F. 451-1]. Bow fibula greatly weathered, marked by a semicircular expansion on the bow and by the presence of a ring or loop at both head and foot, that at the foot broken; underneath the head of the bow was a coiled spring (Plate II., **16**). Somewhat similar pieces, found by Mr. Curle at Newstead* (Fig. 5), belong probably to the middle of the second century A.D.



FIG. 5.

17.—[R.F. 278]. Small flat 'zoomorphic' fibula, similar to no. **15**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Underneath are pin and hinge, and a catch-plate. The front, save for faint traces of blue and yellow enamel, has been wholly weathered away. No doubt, some animal was represented, perhaps a fish. For the rest, see no. **15** [4-13-1]. The find-spot is unknown (Plate II., **17**).

18.—[R.F. 280-1]. Found at Walton, Cumberland. Largish fibula 3 inches long, of an unusual disk type, much worn. The pin and its catch-plate are underneath but have been almost wholly lost; the front bears, or bore, what may be called a lozenge-shaped pattern (Plate III., **18**). The nearest parallel which I know to this certainly unusual type is figured by van Bastelaer in his *Cimetière de Strée* (Mons, 1877), pl. III, fig. 2, where the brooch is said to represent a tortoise, though it does not look at all like that.

19.—[R.F. 451-2] (Plate III.). Origin unknown. Much worn, small, bow fibula, with a small semicircular plate planted across the middle of the bow, more or less at right angles to it. The bow expands towards the top, and was apparently fitted with a spring. At the head was a small ring (as on no. **14**), too small to be fastened by any but a very thin thread † to the other brooch of the pair.

* Curle, p. 324, and fig. 47-1.

† Mr. Curle, *Newstead* (p. 327), found a piece of silver chain finely plaited, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square in section.

20.—[7-II-7] **20A**, Plate III. Bow-fibula, pin lost. Apparently the bow was decorated with a series of small lozenges of enamel, with a well-marked round stud on the bow near its head. Similar examples are not uncommon; this was found near Poltross Burn by Mr. Simpson. Compare Curle, *Newstead*, p. 324, figs. 21, 23 (Fig. 6).

[R.F. 228] **20B**. Small bow fibula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, fairly well preserved. The pin turns on a small hinge underneath the head. There is a prominent knob on the bow just above the hinge. At the foot, the bow ends in a round stud, of the kind common on bow-fibulae. The bow itself is entirely plain, and unornamented. I hesitate to date it. The specimen seems to have been found at Furness Abbey (Plate III., **20B**).



FIG. 6.

21.—[7-II-3]. Found in the Poltross Burn. The bow of the fibula has a small boss half-way along it, and is partly grooved. At the head it joins on to a solid piece (somewhat like no. **4**), under which was fixed the spring, with two coils on each side of the pin. At the top of the whole is a ring also in a solid piece with the bow (much as in nos. **16** and **19**). The piece appears to have been cast, as indeed is the case with many of our fibulae. At the foot is a triangular catch-plate and the usual stud (Plate III., **21**).

C. PENANNULAR FIBULAE.

22.—Lastly, I have to mention penannular fibulae made of a ring and a pin working round it. [R.F. 278] **22A** resembles [O.M. 233] from Lazonby, [R.F. 14-4-96] **22B** from Scarborough [4-13-3], and [4-13-2] **22C** from a turret on the Roman Wall near Appletree (by Bird-

oswald). Of these, only the one from Scarborough has a complete ring: the other three have a gap in the circle and the two terminals of wire at the gap are more or less ornamented. But in [R.F. 14-4-96], diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the ring is worked so as to resemble twisted wire. In [R.F. 278], diam. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the two terminals of the ring at the opening in it are worked into ornament, resembling on each side two round beads, separated by flat ones. [4-13-3] is a much smaller brooch, diam. hardly 1 inch. In these penannular brooches, the pins are not flattened out as sometimes occurs, but are simple straight lengths of round wire, spatulate at the ends, which if bent at all, have been bent by the chances of time.

[R.F. 451] **22D** has a very heavy ring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; half of the ring is missing and it may or may not have been a complete ring. The pin is intact and is attached to the part left. The find-spot is unknown.

[4-13-2] was found at Appletree turret by Mr. F. G. Simpson; it is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The terminals consist of two round beads, the outer ones rather larger than the inner. The pin is similar to [4-13-3] **22E**. [R.F. 279] **22F**, Plate III., and [7-11-6] **22G** (the latter found at Poltross Burn mile-castle by Mr. Simpson), are similar in all respects to [4-13-3]. The pins of both are wanting; only the broken head of [R.F. 279] remains. [R.F. 14-6] **22H** found at Exeter, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, of thin wire flattened oval in section. The terminals are formed by turning back the two ends into small loops which are notched at each side for ornament. The under side of the fibula is plain but the upper side is decorated by a narrow raised band resembling twisted wire or cord. The pin is flattened throughout its length.

[R.F. 229] **22I** found at Walton, Cumberland, is a very

small example, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; the ends terminate in raised oblong pieces $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across, and cross-lined on the upper side. The pin is awanting.

Finally, in one small brooch [O.M. 233] **22k** from Lazonby, (diam. rather less than 1 inch) the ring has a section more or less square, not rounded, on which is graved a tiny line of zigzag ornament. The pin is awanting (Plate III., **22k**).

[Fig. 1 has kindly been lent by Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A. from *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. v, p. viii, and *Proc. S.A.N.* 3 ser. 82. For Figs. 2-6, Fibulae from Roman Scotland, after Mr. James Curle's book on *Newstead*, we have to thank Messrs. Maclehose, the publishers. The three plates are from photographs by Mr Linnæus E. Hope, F.L.S., and drawings by Miss F. Hope, reproduced to nearly the size of the real fibulae].

