METAL OBJECTS FROM BROUGH-UNDER-STAINMORE.

In the Craven Museum, Skipton (⅔).

Art. X.—*Objects from Brough-under-Stainmore in the Craven Museum, Skipton.* By R. G. Collingwood.

THE objects here described, like a great number of other things in metal now in the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, the Yorkshire Museum, and elsewhere, were found at Brough-under-Stainmore, and are now in the Craven Museum, whose Curator, Mr. F. J. North Dufty, very kindly allowed them to remain for some months in my possession in order that I might study them. I publish them here as an instalment of a more comprehensive account of the Brough objects; an account which would have a very real value as evidence of the industrial and cultural state of Roman Westmorland. One such instalment, by our Vice-President Mr. H. S. Cowper, appeared in these *Transactions* (N.S., iii, pp. 70-71) in 1903; I hope shortly to produce another by arrangement with the authorities of the British Museum.

1. Lead sealing. Obverse:— C̅ V̅ I̅ Γ Reverse blank. T M D
The reading is probably intended for C VII, *i.e.* C(ohors) vii. Several other Brough sealings have a reading C VII T or C VII TR (C.I.L., vii, 1269, nos. 15-17 and perhaps others) and may record the Seventh Cohort of Thracians. The thread is still traceable, running from top to bottom.

2. Another from the same matrix as no. 1. The thread is traceable, running from top to bottom.

3. Another. Obverse: L I̅I̅ Λ Reverse MFS. The obverse reads *L(egio) ii. A(ugusta)*. A bad reading of this sealing or a duplicate is given in *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, iii, p. 144, no. 46 The thread runs from side to side.

4. Another. Obverse C VI R with a palm-branch. Reverse CAP with a star above and below. In C.I.L., vii, 1269, no. 10, the reverse is wrongly given as CAD. The obverse plainly

G

refers to the Sixth Cohort of R . . . . (? Raetians; that cohort was at one time stationed in Raetia: *Notitia Dign., oc.,* xxxv, 27). The thread (running from top to bottom) has been pulled out, leaving a hole.

5. Another from the same matrix as no. 4. The thread is in the same position.

6. Another. Obverse C VII T (for which see no. 1, above). Reverse D C (not certainly legible). The thread runs from top to bottom.

7. Brooch, 1.6 in. long, of the " head-stud " pattern (group Q. in the writer's *Arch. of Rom. Brit.*). No enamel except a plain ring in the head-stud: fore-edge and foot undecorated: the whole brooch cast in one piece except for the pin (hinged, now lost) and the wire head-loop. The plainness of the design, and the hinged pin, would lead one to place this brooch late in the history of the group, but not so late as the examples with the head-loop cast on solid, which are found at Scottish sites before the end of the second century. I am disposed to date this variety in the third quarter of the century; in a forthcoming article on " Romano-British Art in Northumbria," to be published in *Archæologia*, I have suggested that it may as a rule date later than *c.* A.D. 160.

8. Part of a " trumpet " or " harp " brooch of group R(ii), type 52 (author's *Archæology of Rom. Brit.*). The type is identical with that of the two chained brooches from Stanwix described elsewhere in this volume; it belongs to the middle of the second century. This example is a " waster;" the metal has failed to run past the acanthus waist-mouldings and the foot-end of the brooch is therefore missing; the maker has crushed it up to put it back into the crucible. It is an interesting specimen as showing the technical difficulties presented by this form of brooch; clearly no. 7 belongs to a type that was much easier to cast, and this is no doubt one reason why brooches of group R tend to disappear late in the second century.

9. Penannular brooch with writhen knobs. The pin is brought to a chisel-edge instead of a point; this is not uncommon in brooches of this type, and suggests that they were used for coarse and loosely-woven fabrics. The view of certain German scholars, that they were buckles (*O.R.L. Wiesbaden,* p. 94, no. 28), is not altogether convincing.

10-14. Five finger-rings. Nos. 11, 13 and 14 will fit a man's little finger or the second or third finger of a woman; nos. 10 and 12 are suitable for a child.

15. Head for a pin, in the shape of a hand holding a pellet between thumb and forefinger. A common type of hair-pin; cf. *Wroxeter Report* for 1913, fig. 5, nos. 10-11.

16-19. Four strap-ends. No. 18 has been split at the end for insertion of the strap, which has been held in place by a rivet; the others have been attached in the ordinary way by means of a loop. Strap-ends of this kind, which are common at Roman military sites, cannot have been used for straps more than 0.2 or 0.25 in. wide, that is to say, too narrow to be buckled; and the explanation seems to be, that a broad leather military belt (*cingulum*) was terminated by slitting its end into a number of thongs, each thong finished off with one of these objects (see Ritterling, *Das frührömische Lager bei Hofheim*, p. 152).

20. Buckle. On the upper face are three ring-and-dot ornaments; on the lower, two loops. The buckle could be fixed to a strap by passing the loops through holes punched in the strap and passing a pin through the loops. The general form of this buckle, with its tongue bent down at the end, is Anglo-Saxon rather than Roman; and it would be interesting to know whether it was found with the Roman objects, in which case it indicates the presence of Teutonic elements in the garrison of Verterae at some late date in its history, or whether it is a relic of the Anglo-Saxon period which has been included by mistake in the collection. The latter hypothesis is the less interesting but the more probable.

21. Buckle with a roller on the bow to diminish friction in tightening the strap. A similar buckle but without a roller is shown in *O.R.L. Wiesbaden*, plate x, no. 30.

22. Bow of a buckle, ornamented with four knobs and triangles of green enamel. The general form is Roman, the decoration Celtic. The casting is poor and the object has never been finished with a tool; it is impossible to be sure that it has ever been made up into a complete buckle.

23. Acorn-shaped pendant. For similar pendants, a common Roman type, cf. *O.R.L. Pfünz,* plate xiii, nos. 63, 64; *Zugmantel,* pl. xiii, 30-33; *Stockstadt,* pl. ix, 66. In the last case the pendant (which was much larger than ours) was a weight for a steelyard, and the same explanation is adopted in the first Richborough report, p. 46 (no. 21) for a pendant somewhat like ours but much heavier. Ours weighs just under one ounce avoirdupois (304 grains) and might possibly have served for a small steelyard intended for objects weighing up to about a pound (*libra*=5050 grains).

24. Bar with a knob at each end, 1.5 in. long. I have not seen an exact duplicate, but it is no doubt a toggle for use as a dress-fastener, the middle being attached to a thong or tape or to the edge of a garment, and a loop or button-hole slipped over the two ends. Toggle dress-fasteners, differing from this specime n only in being shorter and stumpier, are fairly common in northern Britain in the Roman period (another from Brough, these *Trans.*, N.S., iii, piate facing p. 71; three from Newstead, Curle, *Rom. Front. Post*, pl. 77, no. 16, and pl. 82, nos. 6, 8; one in the Black Gate; two at Traprain Law, one in the prehistoric stratum, *P.S.A. Scot.*, lv (1920-21) p. 178 and fig. 15, no. 10; one in a Haddingtonshire cave, *P.S.A. Scot.*, xliii, 251; one from Aldborough, Eckroyd Smith, *Reliquiae Isurianae*, pl. xxiii, no. 18; one from Wroxeter, 1913 report, fig. 5, no. 7). They seem from the above list, to go back to pre-Roman times in this area, and I cannot find that they ever spread to southern Britain or to the continent.

25. Flawed casting for a terret or guide-ring for reins. The complete object would have been a stout ring attached by a milled collar to a plate by which it could be fastened to a piece of wood. Examples are shown in *O.R.L. Wiesbaden*, plate x, nos. 44, 48 (and p. 95); Wheeler, *Rom. Fort near Brecon*, fig. 59, nos. 2, 3; and Curle, *Rom. Front. Post*, plate 75, no. 12, where it is pointed out (p. 298) that this is the Roman, as opposed to the British, type of terret. The British type has ornamental flanges at intervals on the ring.

26. Flawed casting for a lock-bolt. The lock here represented is one of the ordinary Roman types. The bolt is pierced with a number of holes forming a definite pattern; it is held in place by tumblers arranged in the same pattern, which are forced into the holes by a spring; the key has projections answering to the same holes, and when the key is inserted these projections force the tumblers out of the holes, so that by sliding (not turning) the key the bolt can be moved. (For explanations and diagrams, cf. Ward, *Rom. Era in Britain*, p. 235, fig. 67 a-c; *Brit. Mus. Guide to R.B.*,p. 44; Wheeler, *London in R. Times*, p. 69, *seqq.*). A small bolt such as this is intended not for a door-lock but for the lock of a box or the like.

27. Lid of a seal-box, enamelled. The outer ring of enamel is green; the inner has completely perished; the nine dots are bright orange. The work is rough and the casting bad, and the object looks like a trial piece which has never been worked up into a complete seal-box. The seal-box is one of the most familiar of small Roman objects.

Samian plain ware

1

Cream ware.

3.

Samian ware

4.

Terracotta

2.

5.

6.

0   1   2   3   4   5 *inches.*

SCALE FOR FIGS 1, 2, 3. & 4.

ROMAN POTTERY FROM

BROUGH- under STAINMOOR.

NOW IN THE

CRAVEN MUSEUM.
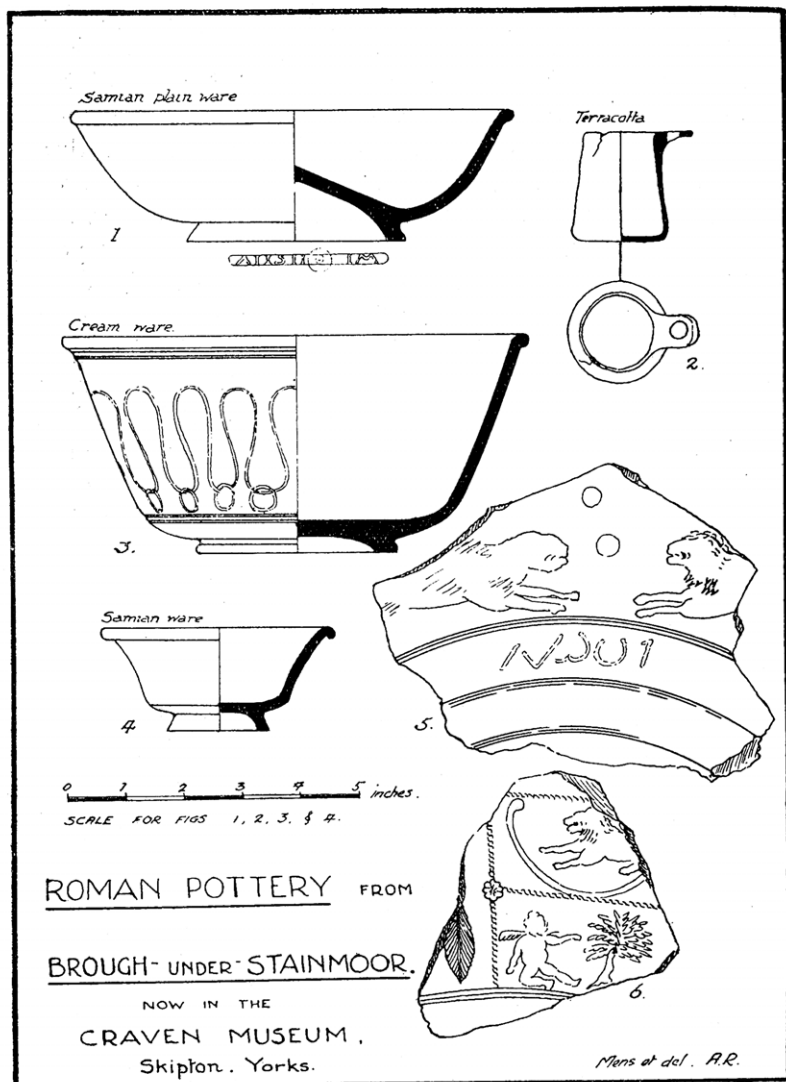
Skipton. Yorks.

Mens et del . A.R.

FIG. 2.

Dr. Arthur Raistrick has made, and kindly allows me to reproduce, drawings of six pieces of pottery, five of them Samian, from the same collection. No. 1 is a bowl (Drag. 31) with the stamp AIISTIVI. M of the Lezoux potter Aestivus, who worked in the second half of the second century. No. 2 is a little vase with a pierced handle, in coarse ware. No. 3 is a cream-coloured bowl with raised ornament. No. 4 is a bowl (Drag. 46) probably of the Antonine period; cf. Oswald & Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, plate lv, showing varieties of this form, and cf. there no. 13. No. 5 is a portion of a Dr. 37 in free style with running animals (lion on right) and a maker's name in graffito in the mould. I have not seen the sherd myself, and am not certain of the reading. No. 6 is from another 37, decorated in metopes: the types include the kneeling Cupid (Déch. 264; Albucius, Laxtucissa, Paternus) the fig-tree (Déch. 1140) a palm-leaf (Déch. 1174) and a lion running to the left in a demi-medallion. Date, about the reign of Hadrian.