

Digital Chapter 11 : The Small Finds

Part 2 : The Romano-British brooches and enamelled objects

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Part II : The Romano-British brooches and enamelled objects

Sarnia Butcher

**with details of alloys and enamels by Justine Bayley and additional brooches
catalogued by Lindsay Allason-Jones**

[The following report is based on the revised draft completed by the first author in February 1985 and updated with details of the alloys and enamels that became available later (Bayley 1988). At some point additional brooches from TF 74 and CVW 73 were catalogued by Lindsay Allason-Jones indicated by the initials (LA-J) after the catalogue entry. The report has been revised by the two first authors in 2007.]

This is the only specialist small finds reports for which good quality copies of the original drawings survive in the archive and they have been re-mounted. The drawing numbers here are thus the same as the catalogue numbers. If the item is illustrated, the catalogue number is starred thus (1). In the catalogue the number in brackets at the end of the site details and alloy type is the ID number in the database.]*

Brooches

Summary

T-shaped brooches

This name was employed by M.R.Hull in his unpublished corpus "Ancient Brooches from Britain". It covers a wide variety of types but although as a description it is not always very appropriate the group seems to have a general validity for the developments following on from the "Colchester" types of the mid-first century A.D. (Hawkes and Hull 1947, types III and IV).

- 1 Related to the Polden Hill brooches of south-western Britain and probably dates to the late first century AD.
- 2 A close parallel for the brooch from Honley (Huddersfield) usually quoted as showing the origin of the headstud type (cf Collingwood 1930, 54). The Honley brooch was in a hoard dated by coins to c. AD 75-80. (Richmond 1925, 14).
- 3 A headstud brooch which lacks the eponymous feature. The type appears before the end of the first century AD and from its highly detailed footknob and catchplate this example may well belong to the early phase.
- 4 A smaller brooch of the same type as the last but lacking its highly finished detail. A similar brooch occurs in an Antonine context at Camelon (unpublished).

- 5 A unique brooch of the headstud type. It is heavier and larger than most and the enamelled decoration is more elaborate; it is hinged but the tube holding the axial bar is ribbed to imitate a spring. It seems likely to date from near the beginning of the series: c. AD 100.
- 6 A crudely-made headstud brooch which probably dates from near the end of the series: perhaps Antonine.

Trumpet or Backworth brooches and their derivatives

- 7 This is Collingwood's Rii (1930, 251-254), a common form throughout Britain although most numerous in the north. Boon and Savory (1975, 58) have shown that it was in existence by c AD 75, but it is often found in later contexts.
- 8 Head of late trumpet brooch.
- 9 Part of an enamelled plate-on-bow brooch of a type catalogued by Richardson (1960, 200-213) and regarded by her as Antonine in date.
- 10 Another plate-on-bow brooch but with elaborate silver enrichment. This form of decoration seems to be most common on north British sites in the later second century.

Pseudo bow brooch

- 11 Unusual form which appears to have emerged from the knee brooch tradition.

Knee brooches

- 12 A small brooch with enamelled decoration. The type seems to be a British product of the later second century.
- 13-4 Another variant of the knee type which is more common in Britain than on the German *limes*, where the standard type seems to originate. The distribution of examples found so far extends up the eastern side of the country from Richborough to Corbridge. Its absence from Scottish sites, which have yielded many of the other knee types, may suggest a date in the third century.
- 15-6 Both these types are very common on the German *limes*, where they are dated to the second half of the second century and regarded as almost exclusively "soldiers' brooches" (cf Böhme 1972, 21). In Britain it is also found mainly on military sites.
- 17 A fragment of another type usually found on military sites in Britain; probably second or third century.

Sheath-footed brooches

- 18-21 Four brooches of a general type, antecedent to the better known crossbow type, which was common on the German *limes* in the late second and early third centuries A.D. In Britain they are not confined to military sites.

- 22-7 Six brooches of the divided bow series (no. 26 not actually divided). Similar brooches occur on the German *limes*, where they are dated to the late second and early third centuries AD. No. 27 seems to be more developed and is related to the crossbow series but the appearance of similar brooches at Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949 pl. XIV, nos. 98-9 and 103) shows that it too belongs to the first half of the third century.

Crossbow brooches

- 28-30 Three brooches belonging to the early crossbow type. It is common in Britain and elsewhere in the Empire and probably dates from the first half of the third century AD.
- 31 Part only of a medium-weight crossbow brooch, probably to be dated c. AD 250-350.

Plate brooches

- 32 Related to the Dragonesque type: it has a plain flat body and terminals of coiled wire. Not datable though perhaps most likely to pre-date the standard type, therefore possibly first century AD.
- 33 Openwork, with a double design of a hound catching a hare, on either side of a central bar. A similar brooch is known from Pannonia (Sellye 1939, 81, Taf. xiii no 10). It probably belongs to the fashion for openwork in small metal objects of the mid-second to mid-third centuries AD.
- 34 Openwork: a whirligig of trumpet-shaped elements. Probably of similar date to no. 33 above.
- 35 Lozenge-shaped brooch with large enamelled fields; traces of inset glass or millefiori. Although there are few close parallels the general type is common on the continent in the second century AD.
- 36-7 Small flat disc brooch; the field completely enamelled except for a six-pointed design in reserved metal. There are numerous examples from Britain but few known elsewhere. The only site dating is from Canterbury: a context of c AD 270-290 (Frere *et al* 1982, 121 no 25), but they are more likely to date from the second century, when enamelling was most common.
- 38 Disc brooch; too badly damaged to identify derivation.

Penannular brooches

- 39 Large knobbed terminals with multiple collars. Apart from an example at Newstead there is no good indication of date. First or second century AD?
- 40 Most unusual in having a round cell for enamel on the surviving terminal. Not datable.

- 41-2 Two brooches having terminals of Kilbride-Jones (1980, 30) Initial form. (No. 42 is of base silver).
- 43 Two fragmentary penannulars, type not identified.
- 44-5 Two small plain brooches with grooved knobbed terminals. This seems to be a north British type and the finds from Newstead (Curle 1911, pl LXXXVIII nos 12 and 16) and Mumrills (MacDonald and Curle 1929, fig 115 no 7) make an Antonine date most likely.
- 46-7 Two brooches with distinctive toothed terminals. There is a parallel from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, pl. xvi no 8, 42 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 143 no. 434).

Discussion

The collection of brooches from Piercebridge shows some traits which may or may not prove to be significant in relation to other evidence from the site.

There are a few brooches which could well turn out to be local products of the late first or early second centuries (nos. 1, 2, 3, 5). Other types are probably British but are not more closely datable than to the second century (nos. 4, 6-7, 9-10). A later group seem to be British variants of types known from the Roman frontier in Germany, dating from the latter part of the second century onwards (nos. 12-14, 17). With these there is a further group of similar date which is indistinguishable from others found on the continent, although when comparative alloy analyses are available these could also turn out to be of British manufacture, since most of them are of leaded alloys (nos. 15-6, 18-30).

The largest number of the brooches date from the later second or third centuries and of these several are of types described as "soldiers' brooches" on the German *limes*; in Britain they are sometimes more widespread but in general the association seems to be valid. Most of the parallels cited in the full catalogue come from the military zones of the northern frontier; or from Richborough. It appears that by the later second century the practice of wearing brooches had diminished amongst the inhabitants of the civil areas of Britain.

Although brooches are not good indicators of date, since they have so often been found in much later contexts than their known date of manufacture, it may be significant for the period of occupation of the site that there is no example which is necessarily to be dated earlier than c AD 75 or later than c. AD 325.

Catalogue

- 1* HS 79: 538 :337. Length 53mm. Leaded bronze (1482)

Large T-shaped brooch with hinged pin. There is a grooved expanded panel at the top of the bow; below this the bow is plain and tapers to the foot, behind which is a large triangular catchplate with triangular opening. The head of the bow is humped over the plain cylindrical crossbar and has a small tab.

The nearest parallels to this brooch come from south-western Britain and are closely related to the Polden Hill sprung brooches e.g. Camerton (Wedlake 1958, 219 fig 50, nos. 9 and 10) and Chew Valley (Rahtz and Greenfield 1978, 292 fig 114, no. 3). Camerton no. 10 is from a context dated AD 65-85 and on typological grounds the Piercebridge brooch is probably to be dated to the late first century AD.

2* HS78: 900: 2357 Length 60mm, without crest 56mm. Brass. (1483)

Large plain bow brooch showing features of several established types. The crossbar is ribbed on the outer side and is curved in profile; it must have covered a spring (now missing) since for attachment there is only a loop cast at the centre of the back of the head, through which the spring must have been threaded. On the head there is a broken rearward-facing hook which would have held the chord. There are flanges at each side of the bow where it joins the head. The bow is of stout rectangular section with faint marginal grooves. The large harp-shaped catchplate is central behind the bow. The foot-knob is slightly cupped on its underside.

This brooch is clearly related to the headstud type, even though it lacks the eponymous feature, and seems to be a good parallel for the Honley brooch quoted by R.G. Collingwood as showing the origin of the type: the headstud is suggested to derive from a rivet holding the end of the chord-hook (Collingwood 1930, 54; Collingwood and Richmond 1969, 296). The Honley brooch (Huddersfield, Tolson Memorial Museum) was published by Richmond (1925, fig 2a 14). A brooch from Richborough (Henderson 1949, 113 pl. XXVIII, no. 33 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 98 no. 232) is very close but has a small stud at the base of the crest. Newstead (Curle 1911, 318, pi LXXV.3) has another brooch identified by the author as being near the beginning of the headstud development, although this one has no decoration of the crossbar, as seen on the Piercebridge and Honley brooches. The Honley brooch was in a hoard dated to c. A.D. 75-80 and there is other evidence that headstud brooches proper were in existence before the end of the first century AD (Painter and Sax 1970).

3* HS81: 1716: 4814. Length overall 72mm, without headloop 55mm. Leaded bronze. (1484)

Large brooch with same general characteristics as the last (the size and heaviness), it is also related to the headstud type. The bow is highly arched and is of plain rectangular section with slight marginal grooves. At the head the short wings are ribbed and cover a tube containing the axial bar of a hinged pin; there is a large headloop standing on a rectangular ribbed plate, all cast in one with the head. The foot is a wide triple-moulded knob reminiscent of the separate knobs attached to some headstud brooches, but this one is cast in one with the bow. It is cupped on the underside, with a central knob imitating those quoted. The catchplate is substantial; it is central and harp-shaped but extends far up the back

of the brooch. It is also unusual in having three small circles as decoration which may include some applied material, although basically they are punched.

There is a good parallel for this brooch in the British Museum; it came from Kirkby Thore and although the catchplate is modern the other features - the cast plate on the head, the form of the bow, the wings and the footknob - are all very similar (Painter and Sax 1970, 168 no 21, fig. 4). Other examples usually have the footknob merged into the base of the catchplate as in no. 4 below: Richborough (Henderson 1949, 114 no 37, pl. XXVIII = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 98 no. 234); Traprain (Burley 1958, 158 no. 26), Aldborough (site museum), Corbridge (site museum). South Shields (The Lawe Museum 57); Newstead (Curle 1911, 323, pl. LXXXVI no. 17). The type appears before the end of the first century AD, but is often found in late contexts, especially Antonine.

- 4* BB 78: 8WW: 2367 Length 43mm overall; 34 mm without headloop. Bronze. (1483)

A much smaller brooch of same type as the last (no. 3). The features are the same but lack the detailed treatment described above. The brooch is quite similar to one from an Antonine context at Camelon (unpublished).

- 5* HS 80/ER 80: 1048: 4273 Surviving length 66mm. Brass. (1486)

A unique brooch of the headstud type. As with some of those described above it is a large and heavy specimen. The spreading head wings conceal a cast tube which must have held a hinge although the tube has ribbing apparently imitating a spring. It has the typical central opening for the hinged pin. Near the top of the bow is a conical recess which presumably held a stud; there is a hole through which this must have been riveted. Above this however is a raised rectangular panel with three rectangular cells for enamel; the one nearest the head was blue and the next red. Below the stud the bow was completely covered with enamelled decoration in small cells: these give the impression of the "lozenge and triangle" decoration common on headstud brooches but they differ in detail. The "lozenges" down the centre are all divided into triangles and the triangles flanking them down each side are divided into smaller triangles. Some of the enamel is missing or discoloured but where visible each unit appears to be divided into a red triangle between two blue triangles above a blue triangle between two red ones, the whole repeated six times. There is further enamelled decoration on the wings: a quatrefoil of blue cells is divided by red triangular cells and above that a red triangle flanked by two small fields. The catchplate was central and although broken appears to have been harp-shaped, spreading high up the bow.

Some features of this brooch can be paralleled elsewhere: the British Museum collection of headstud brooches includes some with a panel above the headstud (Painter and Sax 1970, fig 3, no 14 from Micheldever, Hants.), see also an example from Traprain Law (Burley 1958, no 21). A brooch from Corbridge in

M.R. Hull's corpus (no 5036) has the same pattern of enamel cells on the wings but is not enamelled on the bow. Dating of this brooch depends on typological guesses: it could be near the beginning of the series and therefore c. AD 80/100 or might be an eclectic imitation from much later.

- 6* HS 78: 505: 1903. Surviving length overall 53mm; without headloop 45mm. Copper/brass. (1487)

Crudely made headstud brooch of average size. The ribbed wings cover a tube in which the pin was hinged. A small headloop was cast in one with the brooch. The stud near the top of the bow was nothing more than a lump of metal with a groove across it. Below this was a short panel of lozenge-and-triangle cells in which no enamel remains. The foot has three crossribs and a plain projecting knob, flat on the underside. The catchplate was long, harp-shaped and central.

This belongs to the commonest type of headstud brooch, found all over Britain (e.g. Painter and Sax 1970, nos 18-20). Usually, however, the lozenge-and-triangle decoration extends the whole way down the bow and the headstud has at least a ring of enamel. The type seems to begin about AD 100 but they are sometimes found in Antonine contexts.

- 7* HS 80/ER 80: 1043: 4323 Surviving length (i.e. as bent) 57mm. (Leaded) brass. (1488)

Trumpet or Backworth brooch, damaged and distorted. The head is plain and covers a large loop which presumably once held a spring; the tip of it projects above the existing head and probably formed the tab for a loose wire loop and plate. The moulding at the waist of the brooch shows the typical "acanthus" or petalled form, extending round the back of the brooch. The foot is plain and tapering; it ends in a large knob with coarse zigzag mouldings. The catchplate is broken off near the bow but was long and apparently harp-shaped.

Another very common type. It is Collingwood's R ii (1930, 251-4) which has subsequently been shown to be in existence by A.D. 75 (Boon and Savory 1975, 58), although many are found in later contexts. The distribution is very wide in Britain but they are most numerous in the north.

- 8 TF 74: 16B :7 W: 20mm, L: of pin 32mm. Leaded gunmetal. [LA-J] (657)
Head of a trumpet brooch which has snapped off at the top of its lozenge-sectioned bow. The surviving head consists of an oval plate with moulded decoration in high relief confined to either side of the bow. The decoration is stylised but gives the impression of two opposed fish heads. Above the head runs a rectangular bar, decorated with incised vertical lines along a median ridge, and a circular head loop. The bar and loop are both cast in one with the head. The hinged pin survives in position with the hinge contained within a projecting tube.

This must be placed late in the trumpet brooch series as the head no longer represents the mouth of the trumpet but is simply an oval plate with the bow emerging from the centre while the swirling motifs of the early forms are reduced to a confined design which does not fill the whole area available.

- 9* HH70-71:-:66. Surviving length 33mm. Brass (1489)
Part of a plate-on-bow brooch. The head and upper bow are missing. There is a circular plate bearing enamelled decoration in concentric circles: the inner ring has traces of red and the outer is turquoise. The lower bow is plain and ends in a broken moulding which may have been the annular foot common in this type. There is only a stump of the central catchplate.

The type was discussed by Richardson (1960, 200-13) who considered its *floruit* to be the Antonine period, although a more recent view inclines to the first half of the second century (Mackreth 1977, 133). The distribution within Britain is very wide.

- 10 TF 74 : - :16. Length 45mm. Brass, tinned, applied silver. (1490)
An elaborately decorated brooch of the plate-on-bow general type. The trumpet-shaped head covers a small tube in which the pin is hinged. There is a small loop cast in one with the head. An open pelta-shaped plate is cast in one with the central bow and at the foot there is a double moulding ending in a long pointed knob. All these features are emphasised by applied silver decoration: an outline of beading round the head and the pelta and on the foot mouldings; central strips of beading down the bow and small cones forming spots on either side of the head and round the pelta. The catchplate is small and harp-shaped. The silver decoration has survived in much better condition than the metal of the brooch itself.

Several brooches of this form are known, although they more often have an open ring at the foot, as with the preceding type, and some are enamelled. Silver decoration seems to be a feature of northern British brooches of the later second century: *cf* several examples from Camelon, (unpublished).

- 11 TF 74 : 106D : 189 Length 51mm, Width across the head 16mm. Lead bronze (656)
Pseudo bow brooch. Delicately modelled brooch with flat trilobate head, the central lobe of which has a large circular hole drilled through. Two transverse ribs separate the head from the bow, which is semi-oval in section and decorated by a median countersunk zig-zag rib. A short rib separates the bow from the long foot, which ends in a bead-and-reel terminal. The catchplate is short and runs from the end of the bow to the top of the foot terminal. The hinged pin is missing but the two lug plates survive as well as the iron hinge pin.

This rather unusual brooch can be compared to one from Augst (Riha 1979, Taf. 57, no. 1498), which appears to have emerged from the knee brooch tradition.

- 12* HS 78: 621: 2625 Length overall 33mm; without headloop 29mm. Brass, tinned, applied silver. (1491)

Small knee brooch. The spring of three turns is held on a bar in the half-cylindrical head on which there is a very small cast loop. In the centre of the bow there is a panel of 2 X 4 triangular cells for enamel; all that survives is blue. The foot is faceted and out-turned and covers a short central rectangular catchplate. Strips of tinning on centre of bow and across the head strips of decorated silver foil.

This appears to be a British variant of the usual knee brooch, well-known on the German *limes*, where it is dated to the second half of the second century (cf Böhme 1972, 22). Very similar examples are known from Gadebridge, Herts., (Neal 1974, fig 55, 25, 27), Catsgore, Somerset (Leech 1982, 107 fig 77 no 22), Gloucester (Mackreth in Heighway and Garrod, 1980, 105 fig 14 no 1, 105). In the northern part of Britain the same form is more often decorated with silver cf. several from Camelon (unpublished) and Traprain (Burley 1958, 160 nos 37 and 38, 160). Some of the Camelon brooches are from Antonine contexts and it is probable that the British production is of the same date as those from Germany, i.e. later second century.

- 13* BB79 : - : 1. Length. Lead bronze, tinned. (1492)

Knee brooch, complete but broken across the top of the bow. The spring of *c.* six turns was held on a bar between the discoid ends of a semi-cylindrical head; details of spring obscured by corrosion. The wide bow of flat section was cast in an S-shaped profile, with cross mouldings near the centre, both front and back. The catchplate, which is broken, is set transversely to the foot of the brooch.

- 14 CVW 73 : - : - L: 35mm, W across the head: 17mm (660)

Similar to no. 13 except that the head is tubular and the pin is possibly hinged. Cf Manchester (Bruton 1909, pl. 43, no. 3.).

Nos. 13 and 14 belong to another variant of the knee brooch which is more common in Britain than on the *limes*, although there is one from Zugmantel (Böhme 1972, 21-2 Taf. 9 no 468). Very close parallels can be quoted from Brough-on-Humber (Wacher 1969, 94 fig 39 no 35), Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 119 fig. 39 no. 6), Chelmsford (Drury 1988, 94-5, fig. 62 no. 11, Mf. 1:H), Corbridge (Haverfield 1909, 402 fig 18, with reference to another from Winshields), Richborough (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 100 no. 240, fig. 80), Woodeaton (Kirk 1949, 11 no 21, fig 2 no 10), Chilgrove (Down 1979, 145 fig 43 no 5).

The distribution of examples known so far is markedly on the eastern side of Britain, from Richborough in the extreme south-east to Corbridge and other sites of the northern frontier zone. Woodeaton is the furthest west, but there is a notable absence from other brooch-productive sites. It remains to be seen whether this distribution, if not distorted by the accident of survival, is due to the present type belonging to a later date than the common use of brooches in southern and western Britain or whether it reflects the strongly military associations of continental knee brooches (the other British versions of the knee brooch have a wider distribution). None of the known examples is from a well-dated context and it can only be assumed that they are of the same general date as other knee brooches: the second half of the second century. The absence of examples from Scottish sites suggests that perhaps a slightly later date should be considered.

- 15* HS80 /ER 80: 1078: 4766. Length 30mm. Lead bronze, tinned. (1493)
Knee brooch. The spring of c. six turns was held in the semi-cylindrical head as in no 13 above, although here the head is stouter and has a cross rib where the bow joins it. The bow is narrow but deep, with a rectangular section and ends on a flat rectangular plate forming both foot and catch.

Similar brooches are known from Dover (Philp 1981, 151 fig 32 no 74, Old Penrith (Butcher 1991a, 183 no. 624, fig. 89), Nether Denton (Hull, corpus, 2533 and 2534), Chesters (Hull, Corpus, 3089), Newstead (Curle 1911, 326 pl IXXXVII no 336) where it is argued that continental parallels suggest that it belongs to the end of the occupation). Two Richborough brooches are close to the Piercebridge example (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 100 nos. 242-3). Unlike nos. 13-14 above this type is common on the German *limes*: cf many examples from the Saalburg and Zugmantel published by Böhme (1972, 21 Taf 8 and 9, nos 418 - 456). It is dated there to the period c. A.D. 150-200 and is regarded as almost exclusively a "soldiers' brooch".

- 16 TF 74: 0: 77. L: 38mm, W across the head 21mm. Bronze. [LA-J] (659)
Small knee brooch with a well-shaped hollow bow, which ends in a splayed foot. The fanned flat head is wide in proportion to the bow and is undecorated. The sprung pin is held between two lugs by an iron hinge pin and the strip catchplate has broken at the turnover.

- 17 HS77: 127: 0. Fragment: surviving length 17mm. Lead bronze. (1494)
The foot only of what was almost certainly a brooch of a type classified in the knee series. What survives is a flat foot expanding slightly towards the lower edge, with a trace of an arched central bow, hollow behind. The broken catchplate was central behind the foot.

This is probably similar to the following brooches: Caerleon (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, fig 14 no 18), Corbridge (Forster and Knowles 1911, fig 25, 184), Housesteads (Charlton 1934, 195 no. 6, pl XXIX no 7), Old Penrith (Butcher

1991a, 183 no. 627), Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 119, fig. 37 no. 7), Thistleton (unpublished) and Richborough (Henderson 1949, 189 pl XXIX no 51, 189 ; Hull 1968, pl XXXIII no. 84, 92 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 102 nos. 245-6). This is another type which appears to be much more common in Britain than on the continent.

- 18* HS 78: 24: 1646 and 1649. Length 53mm plus headtab. Bronze, tinned. (1495)

Two fragments forming a complete brooch of the sheath-footed series. The spring of c. 10 turns was held on a bar between the discoid ends of the semi-cylindrical crossbar and there was a short cast knob on the head, possibly once holding some decorative element. The bow was of stout P-profile, with mouldings at the top and bottom; it was hollowed behind the faceted outer surface. The foot, which is also faceted, carried a sheathed catchplate. Although broken the brooch appears to be in good condition and the tinned surface has a sheen suggesting the polish of wear.

A large number of brooches can be quoted which are of the same general type; the present example is slightly unusual in the moulded decoration on the bow. Richborough has examples of the most common type: Henderson 1949, 119 n o. 54, 120 no. 58 pl XXX. One from Coldham Common in the British Museum has now been published (Johns 1981, 95 fig 8 no. 8). It also occurs at Woodeaton (Kirk 1949, 12 no. 23, pl II no 4), Caister-by-Yarmouth (Butcher 1993, 74 no. 12, fig. 42), Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, 135 fig. 56 no. 109), and Corbridge (Haverfield 1911, fig 24, 184). The type is common on the German limes (cf Böhme 1972, 23-4 Taf 13 and 14, nos. 590-609) where it is dated to the second half of the second to early third century and identified as another "soldiers' brooch".

- 19* HS: 1209: sample no 981. Length 55mm. Leaded bronze, tinned. (1496)

A P-profiled brooch with sheathed foot. The spring of eight or more turns is held on an iron bar between the discoid ends of the semi-cylindrical crossbar. This has no projection but there is a beaded moulding across its width. The highly arched upper bow is of rectangular section and has a central groove in which there is a row of circular punchmarks in which there seem to be traces of some filling, either inlay or corrosion. The slightly faceted lower bow ends in a projecting moulding and appears to be cast in one with the sheathed catch.

Apart from the decorative treatment of the upper bow and the complete absence of a projection (tab or knob) from the head, this is of the same general type as no 20 above. Brooches more particularly related to this example can be quoted from Dover (Philp 1981, 151 fig 33 no 80) and Housesteads (Charlton 1934, pl xxix no 2, 195 no 3). Some similar brooches from the Saalburg and Zugmantel are illustrated by Böhme (1972, Taf 17, nos 723-725) but these are hinged.

- 20* KF 74: 26: 45 Surviving length 39 mm (including headknob and flange). Leaded bronze, tinned. (1497)

Generally similar to nos. 18-9 above: the spring and crossbar of the same pattern but this has a moulded knob cast in one with the head and the upper bow is of deep V section. Nothing survives of the lower half. The tinned surface is in good condition.

This is almost certainly an example of the commonest type referred to under 18 above, with the headknob and deep flange on the upper bow. The examples quoted there apply.

- 21* HS79: 473: 3854. Surviving length 41mm. (Leaded) bronze. (1498)

The lower part of another P-profiled brooch, cf nos 18-20 above. Here the upper bow was of rounded section, hollow behind, and had no cross moulding at the waist. The foot was faceted and covered a sheathed catch. The surface is badly corroded.

Lacking the head it is impossible to identify this example closely, but it must belong to the general range of sheath-footed brooches, which do not appear until c. AD 150. The foot is too slight for it to belong to the heavy crossbow series and therefore it must date before c. AD 300.

- 22* TT77: 0: 1. Length 45mm. Leaded bronze/gunmetal. (1499)

Divided bow brooch with P-profile and sheathed catchplate. The spring of six+ turns was held on a bar between the discoid ends of the semi-cylindrical plain crossbar. The upper bow consists of two separate ribs of V-section, uniting above a flange at the waist. The pointed lower bow is bi-faceted and covers a sheathed catch which looks as if it might have been formed by bending a cast plate. In spite of local damage and corrosion the tinned surface is generally in good shiny condition.

Several similar brooches were found at Richborough (Hull 1968, 90, pl XXXII no 74 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 104 no. 256 fig. 82; with crest on head: Bushe-Fox 1928, pl XVII no 12, 43 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 103 no. 254, fig. 82); they are also known from Aldborough (Jones 1971, 70 fig 21 no 1) and Corbridge (Haverfield 1909. 402 fig 19, 402). The type is well-known on the German limes: cf Böhme 1972. Taf 15 nos. 645-648, 25 (the shape of the foot differs) and it was also found at Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949, 61 pl XV no 121). The dating is late second to early third century.

- 23 TF 74: 2B: 113. Length 47mm, Width across the head 22mm, length of catchplate 18mm. [LA-J]. (658)

Divided bow brooch with a tubular head. The arms are triangular in section and converge at the foot, which is elongated and expands slightly to the pointed tip. The tubular catchplate has a side opening and does not extend the full length of the foot. The sprung pin has been held in place by an iron hinge pin.

24. TF 74: 0: 0. Length 56mm, Width across head: 20mm. Silver [LA-J] (712)

Divided bow brooch, much corroded. The bows are triangular in section as is the tubular head which still contains the spring and part of the copper alloy hinge pin. The catchplate is long and appears to have been of the tubular type with a side opening. The pin is missing.

- 25* HS 78: 903: 2310: Surviving length 30mm. Lead bronze. (1500)

The central part only of a divided bow brooch, probably generally similar to no. 22 above but in very poor condition, the two ribs are now of rounded section and flattish profile, with only a slight flange below them. There is the beginning of a groove for the catchplate.

- 26* HS 79: 855: 3364 Surviving length 38 mm. Lead bronze, tinned. (1501)

The lower part of a brooch with P-profile and sheathed catch plate. The arched upper bow was not divided but had a moulded rib down each side and ended in a projecting flange. The lower bow was faceted and seems to have been cast in one with the sheathed catch. The tinned surface is in good shiny condition.

This is presumably related to the more common type with a bow divided into two flat ribs, cf Aldborough (Jones 1971, 71 fig 21 no 4). There are two specimens in Malton museum which are undivided, like this one. The type has the same distribution and dating as no 22 above.

- 27* HS79: 1206: 4123 Overall length 63mm, without headknob 56mm. Lead gunmetal. (1502)

Divided bow brooch showing features of the related crossbow type. The pin is hinged in a long narrow tube; one end of this has a small collared knob inserted while the other shows the hollow socket and on the head a similar knob is fixed on a projecting peg. This knob is also clearly a separate casting, which is splitting at the back. The two ribs of the upper bow are of sharp V section and end at a highly ribbed cross moulding. Between this and a lower three-pronged moulding there is a collar occupied by a coiled wire. This may be a repair but at Dura-Europos a number of sheath-footed brooches carried wound wire in this position which appeared to be part of the original design (cf Frisch and Toll 1949). The

lower bow is bi-faceted and pointed and covers a sheathed catch. Although the surface of the brooch shows some tinning it is not in such good condition as the preceding examples. It is unusual in being made from leaded bronze.

This seems to represent a transitional stage between two well-defined types: the divided bow, as no 22 above and closer examples, such as those shown by Böhme (1972, taf 15 and 16, nos 664-692: these, although they have a triple-ribbed bow, show the sharply indented flange at the lower end, and a headplate terminating in a small knob) and the early cross-bow, as no 28 below. Dura-Europos provides good parallels, although lacking the headknob (Frisch and Toll 1949 58-9 pl XIV nos 98-9 and 103). In view of these connections it must date to the earlier part of the third century.

- 28* HS81: 1868: 4818. Surviving length: overall 54mm, without headloop 48mm. Bronze. (1503)

Badly corroded and damaged light crossbow brooch. One arm of the crossbar is missing; the other is narrow and has a small end knob integral with it. At the centre a small knob stands on a rectangular moulding. The top of the pin survives where it projects from a slot in the centre of the back of the crossbar; it was hinged. The arched upper bow is narrow and probably rounded on top, flat at the rearside; it has a projecting flange near its junction with the lower bow. The lower bow is badly damaged but appears to have been plain; it has part of a sheathed catch behind. The surface of the brooch is covered with warty green corrosion and no decoration can be seen.

Numerous parallels can be found in Britain, for example Housesteads (Charlton 1934, pl XXIXa no 1, 195 no. 5), Dover (Philp 1981, 151 fig 33 no 81, Caister-by-Yarmouth (Butcher 1993, 74 nos. 5-6, fig. 39), Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 119, gih. 39 no. 91), Richborough (Henderson 1949, 119 pl XXX no 55, deposit dated before c A.D. 275/300 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 108 no. 279, fig. 85). Although the general type appears on the limes the details are usually slightly different: the headknob is on the upper bow, a mark of the more developed crossbow brooch, or if it is on the head there are no knobs at the end of the arms (cf Böhme 1972, Taf 19). A few from Augst are illustrated by Riha (1979, Taf. 50, nos 1434-6) but these have a faceted bow. Related examples from Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949, 53-4 pl XI and XII nos 62-3, 69-70) show that the type was in existence in the first half of the third century.

- 29 HS79: 552: 3653. Surviving length 48mm. (Leaded) bronze/gunmetal, tinned. (1504)

Brooch of the early crossbow type in four fragments. The pin, which is missing, was hinged in the narrow crossbar which has small knobs at the ends, cast in one with the brooch. There is a rectangular moulding at the centre, now broken; possibly a central headknob once stood on this (the brooch may have been very similar to No 4818 above). The arched upper bow is of narrow and slightly rounded V section; it has a projecting flange near its junction with the lower bow

which is faceted and cast in one with the sheathed catch. The surface of the brooch is rough with corrosion and it appears to have had no fine detail.

See no. 28 above for parallels

- 30* NNA 75: - : 44 Surviving length 25mm. gunmetal. (1505)
The upper part only of an early crossbow brooch. It has small knobs cast in one with the ends of the crossbar and at its centre. The pin, which is missing, must have been hinged in the narrow rounded crossbar. The arched upper bow has a central rib and flanges at the sides decorated with ?punched dots. The rest of the brooch is missing. The surface is smooth with a good patina.

See no 30 above for parallels; third century.

- 31* HS78: 431: 3127 Surviving length 57mm. Bronze. (1506)
Part of a crossbow brooch. The head is missing but the broken upper end of the arched upper bow shows what may be the base of a knob which would have stood on the bow rather than the crossbar (a diagnostic point). The upper bow is of deep rectangular section, presenting a narrow upper surface with faint longitudinal grooves, supplemented by a grooved V near the top. There is no flange where it joins the lower bow, only a faint moulding. The foot is stout, with two bands of cross moulding separated by a faceted strip. It is integral with the sheathed catchplate, faceted at the back. The surface is generally smooth, with a few spots of corrosion.

As it lacks the head, with attached knobs, this brooch cannot be paralleled very closely. However with its broad faceted foot and its narrow upper bow it is clearly of the same general type as several found at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, 44 pl. XVIII no. 16; Hull 1968, 91 pls. XXXII no. 76, XXXIII no. 81 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 116 nos. 317; 113 nos. 293, 289). The form of the foot and bow can be paralleled on two brooches dated to the later fourth century at Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 259-60, fig 32 nos. 24 and 532) but these features alone can be seen on brooches dated elsewhere to around A.D. 300 (cf Riha 1979, 172 Taf 51 no 1451). The piece is of bronze while most examples of the type are heavily leaded bronze.

- 32* HS77: 316: 1520. Surviving length 36mm. Bronze. (1507)
Part of a plain dragonesque or S-shaped brooch. The central part is wider and slightly hollowed behind, while the ends are of rounded wire. One end is broken beyond the first curve but the other shows a sharply reversed curve and ends in a spiral of three turns. The surface is smooth, with a good patina.
The dragonesque brooch has been discussed in several articles (Collingwood 1930, 52-54; Bulmer 1938, Feachem 1951, 1968). Here we seem to have an early

stage in its development: Collingwood derived it from an example from Braughing (Collingwood 1930, fig 11a, 53) which already showed the terminals fused into a zoomorphic form, while Feachem (1951, fig 9 II) shows an example from the Victoria Cave which is simply S-shaped with coiled terminals; the Newstead brooch is similar (Curle 1911, 319 pl IXXXV no 6).

The Piercebridge brooch, while having coiled terminals, already has a widened body. In some ways it is closest to the iron brooch from Maiden Castle (Wheeler 1943, 262 fig 85 no 32) which was regarded as a home-made copy of the dragonesque type and was found in a fourth-century context, although its characteristics are those of wrought iron and may therefore be irrelevant here. Böhme (1972, 45 Taf. 30, nos. 1175-77) shows several with a broad S-shaped body which continues to the tri-lobed terminals, and a similar S-shaped plate-brooch occurs at Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949, pl XVI).

- 33* BB77: R10 122: -. Length 33mm. Leaded bronze, tinned. (1508)
Openwork plate brooch with a double design of a hound catching a hare, on either side of a central bar. The main limbs and features of the animals are shown in light relief. Although details such as the eyes are very crudely executed the design is sophisticated and the portrayal effective. This suggests that it is copied from some better-made original. The back is flat and bears a single perforated lug, which must have held a short spring, and a transverse catchplate, the tip of which is missing. The surface is dulled and rough with corrosion.

There is a very close parallel from Pannonia (Brigetio, Sellye 1939, 81 Taf xiii no 10). Openwork plate brooches in other forms are known from Britain; none is closely dated by context but they probably belong to the fashion for openwork in small metal objects of the mid-second to mid-third centuries.

- 34* BB78: 9WW :2375 Width 35mm. Leaded bronze, tinned. (1509)
Openwork plate brooch: a whirligig formed of six linked trumpet-headed elements (one head is missing). Behind one of the heads are two lugs with the remains of a spring (including a chord) although this arrangement usually holds a hinged pin. The catchplate, behind the opposite trumpet head, is transverse. The trumpet mouldings appear crude, although this may be partly due to corrosion.

There is a close parallel from Silchester in Reading Museum and rather more degenerate examples occur at Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949, 66 pl XVI nos 149-50). As with no. 33 above these should be related to the openwork fashion of the mid-second to mid-third centuries AD.

- 35* HS 81: 1357: 4795. Length 29mm. Leaded gunmetal. (1510)
Lozenge-shaped plate brooch. There is a large round hole in the middle but the rest of the plate was enamelled. Little of this remains, only a trace of white at one end, mixture of blue and white at the other, though no definite millefiori pattern. There were metal lugs at each corner of the plate, but all are broken; one of the side angles looks as if it was a loop or perforated lug. The back is flat; at one end

there are two small lugs between which the pin is hinged on an iron bar. Part of a very small catchplate survives at the opposite angle.

There is a large range of lozenge-shaped plate brooches which share some features of this brooch; most have a raised enamel panel or a central stud. Examples which are flat, have small lugs at the angles and are enamelled in more than one colour are: Nornour 145 (Hull 1968, 48, fig 19) and one from the Saalburg (Exner 1941, 99 Taf 12 no 8). The general date for this type is second century AD.

- 36* HH71-2: Q46: 63. Diameter 21mm. Leaded bronze, tinned. (1511)
Small flat disc brooch with a central spot and a linked six-pointed design in reserved metal; the spots are tinned. The rest of the field is filled with enamel: red in the centre and green or turquoise in the outer zone. The back is flat except for a single lug carrying a spring of three turns, and a small catch plate.

Parallels for this brooch occur in most parts of Roman Britain but are virtually unknown elsewhere. Published examples include: Canterbury (Frere *et al* 1982, 121 fig 59 no 10), Ilchester (Mackreth 1982, 247 fig 116 no 25, with applied decoration on the metal divisions), Bokerley Dyke (Pitt Rivers 1888, pl clxxv no 7), Cold Kitchen Hill (Cunnington and Goddard 1934, 120, pl XXXIVa no 1), Camerton (Wedlake 1958, 230 fig. 53 no 50). Wilderspool (Thompson 1965, fig 20 no 9). For northern Britain M.R.Hull's corpus records examples from Corbridge, Wroxeter and South Shields, There is no site-dating but they presumably belong to the second century, when enamelled plate brooches were most common.

- 37* HS79: -: 3249. Diameter 21mm. Leaded bronze. (1512)
Small disc brooch. Similar to no. 36 above.

- 38 TF 74: -: 6. Diameter: 24mm, Length of catchplate: 5mm, Thickness of plate: 1mm. Leaded bronze. [LA-J] (655)
Disc brooch, so corroded that it is impossible to tell whether it has been enamelled or decorated in any way. The catchplate is squashed against the back, but the hinge lugs survive complete.

- 39* TF 74: - : 60. Maximum diameter 35 mm. Leaded gunmetal. (1513)
Penannular brooch with large knobbed terminals and multiple collars. No pin survives. The brooch is a heavy and rather crude casting; the surface is rough and damaged by corrosion.

A good parallel for this brooch occurs at Camelon (unpublished); brooches with large knob and a single collar also occur at Newstead (Curle 1911, 326 pl LXXXVIII, nos 3 and 17; no 17 was from the ditch of the early fort). Maiden Castle (Wheeler 1943. 264 fig 86 no 2, dated to the first century B.C.), Colchester (Crummy 1983, 18 fig 15 nos 95 and 96, no 95 in context of c. 75-85), Rudston (Stead 1980, 95fig 62 nos 21-23: two of these were with Antonine samian)

Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 119, fig. 39 no 12) and several sites in southern Britain. There is thus no clear dating and it can only be suggested that the date lies within the first and second centuries A.D.

- 40* HS 79: 446: 3780. Maximum diameter 24mm. Gunmetal. (1514)
Penannular brooch; only one terminal survives and this is turned back and flattened over the ring; it bears golden brown enamel in a small round cell but this may not have been its original colour. The ring is thick but flat, with a rough surface.

No parallel can be quoted for the use of enamel on this type of brooch. The folded-back terminals occur at Hod Hill (first half first century AD) and at any date thereafter.

- 41* HS 80/ER 80: 1069: 4451. Maximum diameter 25mm. Bronze. (1515)
Small penannular brooch; the moulded terminals bear the corner “ears” and general shape of Kilbride-Jones “Initial Form” (1980, 30. fig 20) with additional central grooves, but it is an exceptionally crude example. The pin has a grooved head where it is wrapped round the thin wire ring.

There is no objective dating at present.

- 42* HS 80/ER 80: 1069: 4433. Maximum diameter 19mm. Base silver, pin bronze. (1516)
Small penannular brooch; the terminals, although very small and blurred, are of the orthodox “Initial Form” (Kilbride Jones 1980, 30 fig 20). Pin similar to no 41 above, thin flattened wire ring.

- 43 HS 78: 816: 2363. Bronze/gunmetal. (1517)
Fragments of at least two small penannular brooches. Parts of two ribbed rings of different diameters; one has a broken terminal, the other seems to be curled back in the plane of the ring.

- 44 HS 79: 423: 3151. Diameter c. 19mm. Brass. (1518)
Small penannular brooch with grooved knobbed terminals and traces of the head of a pin wrapped round the stout wire ring.

Similar penannular brooches with grooved knobs seem to occur mainly in the north: cf Aldborough (site museum), Newstead (Curle 1911, pl LXXXVIII nos. 12 and 16), Mumrills (MacDonald and Curle 1929, fig 115 no 7), Corbridge (A.M.Laboratory no 831684), Rudston (Stead 1980, 95 fig 62 no. 24), Old Penrith (Butcher 1991a, 184 no. 632, fig. 90). Old Winteringham and Winterton (Stead 1976, 201 fig 100 no 20 and fig 102 no 33, both attributed to the third or fourth centuries). See also Caerleon (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, 166, fig 14 no 21, 166). The example from Mumrills makes an Antonine date most likely.

- 45 TF 73:-:225 Diam. c. 18-20mm. Bronze. (1519)
Half of a small penannular brooch with one terminal: a very small knob, apparently grooved.
Similar to no 44 above.
- 46* HS 80/ER 80: 1069: 4696 Maximum diameter 23mm. Brass. (1520: 33)
Small penannular brooch; the terminals are flattened and heightened at right angles to the ring, which has three bands of grooved decoration. The pin is flattened at the head where it is wrapped round the ring.
A similar brooch occurs at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, pl XVI no 8. 42 = Bayley and Butcher 2004, 143 no.434) but with the terminals even more exaggerated. See also Snape 1992.
- 47 HS78: 907: 2335. Brass. (1521: 47)
Penannular brooch very similar to no. 46 above but bent out of shape and lacking pin.
- 48 HH71-2: - : 703 [LA-J – not seen by SB) (842)
Penannular brooch in two fragments lacking the pin. The shank is D-shaped and rectangular in section with curled terminals. Total width 70mm, height 45mm, width of shank 4mm, thickness 2mm.

Fowler (1960) Type C. This type is usually confined to the south of Britain but one example is known from Great Chesters (ibid. 175).

Enamelled Objects

- 49* TF73: -: 275 Diameter 50mm. (1522)
Large flat disc with concentric bands of millefiori enamel separated by metal rings. The central field is mainly empty but there are traces of blue and white, probably the usual chequers. The two outer rings are each filled with millefiori in an eight-petalled floret design; in the middle ring the petals are blue on a white ground, with a red or black ring outlining the centre, while the outer ring has white petals and centre, with red ring, on blue. Apart from a flange at the edge and a central metal prong the back of the stud is flat.

This belongs to a group of large studs decorated with millefiori enamel; an example from Colchester has been published recently with notes of parallels (Butcher 1984). One from Gestingthorpe has the same decoration as the Piercebridge example but is smaller (diameter 36mm, Butcher 1985, 27 no. 15, fig. 8). The most common decoration is of chequers; there is no essential

difference between the objects bearing the various patterns and the following are cited to give an indication of the distribution within Britain: Chepstow (Brailsford 1958, 56 no. 6, pl. 21 from hoard with objects from first to third century); Usk (National Museum of Wales; identical with Chepstow example); Woodcuts (Pitt Rivers 1887, 127 pl XLIV no 25, 127); Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1926, 44 pl XIII no 10); Asthall (Ashmolean Mus. 1954. 46); Brough, Westmorland (Ashmolean Mus. 1927.264); Shakenoak (Brodribb *et al* 1968, fig 29, 86 no 12); Newstead (Curle 1911, 297 pl LXXI no 4; Bewcastle (Butcher 1991b); York (Yorks Mus. 18); Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 85, fig. 20 no 94, 85); Chesterholm (Brailsford 1958, 56 no. 5). They are not a British product but are found all over the western provinces: cf Sellye 1939 (Pannonia) Taf VI no 30, 67. The most likely date is late second to early third centuries.

- 50* HS 76: 11 :73 Diameter of plate 21mm; length including hinge and catch 33mm. (1523)

Complete seal-box. It is circular, with an enamelled top hinged into the perforated bottom section. At the opposite side from the hinge a small lug conceals a peg which fits into a lug on the bottom half. The enamel is in a concentric design outlined by reserved metal, tinned: a central metal spot, an inner field of translucent turquoise, an outer field of red with six reserved metal spots, tinned.

The identification of this type of object as a seal-box was challenged in the Dura-Europos report (Frisch and Toll 1949, 37) but the evidence from Wroxeter seems convincing, although not all specimens were necessarily used in this way (Bushe-Fox 1916, 27-9). The objects occur throughout the Roman provinces; circular ones with concentric spots (sometimes of inset glass) can be quoted from Dura-Europos (Frisch and Toll 1949, 39 pl VIII nos 13-15) and from Pannonia (Sellye 1939, 84 pl XV no 10). For an example found in Britain cf Crummy 1983, 103 fig 106 no 2521, (Colchester). The enamelled examples are most likely to date to the second or early third centuries.

- 51* TF74: 29c: 61. Diameter 22 mm. (1524)
An enamelled disc, probably another seal-box lid since it has a peg beneath a lug as on no 50 above. The design is in three concentric rings of enamel with central spot and dividing rings of reserved metal. The inner ring was probably black, the middle is green and the outer ring is very decayed but may have been red.
- 52 HS 80: 1191: 4269. Diameter 20mm. (1525)
Flat disc which has no flange as for a seal-box lid. It does have one projecting round lug and traces of three others. The top was enamelled in a concentric design between metal rings. In the central ring there are traces of enamel, now olive green, and perhaps not the original colour, and in the main field traces of ?dark green (again perhaps not the original colour) with blocks of turquoise forming a radiating pattern.

Probably second century AD

- 53* HS 79: 500: 3924. Overall length 34.5mm. (1526)
Lozenge-shaped seal-box. The upper section is hinged in the lower perforated section. Both have lugs at the opposite end from the hinge but there is no sign of a peg as in no. 50 above. The design on the top is outlined in reserved metal: a leaf shape with central bud is set into the two corners of the main axis. The field between them and the centres of the buds now looks pale green and may have been white originally. The rest of the enamel looks a darker shade of green and was probably green or red originally.

Probably second century A.D.

- 54* HS 80/ ER 80: 1028: 4264 Diameter 11mm. (1527)
Small metal disc with colourless glass on the surface: possibly not intentionally enamelled.

- 55* HS 78: 803: 2059. Diameter 9.5mm (1528)
Small stud with top enamelled in a concentric design: the centre was orange, within a metal ring; the main field had eight alternating blocks of black and pale green or turquoise without metal divisions, forming a cross pattern. At the back there was a metal prong about 5mm long.

Similar studs are common; examples can be quoted from Newstead (Curle 1911, 331 no. 31 p.l LXXXIX no 4, from the praetentura), Housesteads (A.M.Lab. 811582) and Corbridge (A.M.Lab. 831694), which have the same decoration but are somewhat larger. In publishing another from Barburgh Mill Miket (1974, 162, fig. 8 no 41) mentioned the existence of a mould, suggesting that this type of stud is a local product; very similar studs are however common elsewhere in the Roman provinces: cf Sellye 1939, 66 pl VI no. 10. The Barburgh Mill example should give a good indication of date since the site was only occupied from AD. 142-58.

- 56* HS 78: 823: 2323. Diameter 12mm. (1529)
Small stud, the top enamelled. The centre was ?green, within a metal ring; the main field had six blocks of alternating colours without metal divisions: blue with inset white spots which were pushed into the softened blue glass, and ?green overlying a thin black layer which probably served as an adhesive. In both fields the green may originally have been red. There is a stump of an off-centre prong at the back.

Of the same general type as no 55 above

57* HS 77: 14W: 1026. Diameter 29 mm. (1530)

Flat disc, the centre perforated; the rest of the top is enamelled in a whirligig design formed of separate cells of alternating red and turquoise, outlined by metal. The outer ring is turquoise. The back is flat and there is no indication of the purpose of the object.

Fig. D11.70 T-shaped
brooches

Scale 1:1

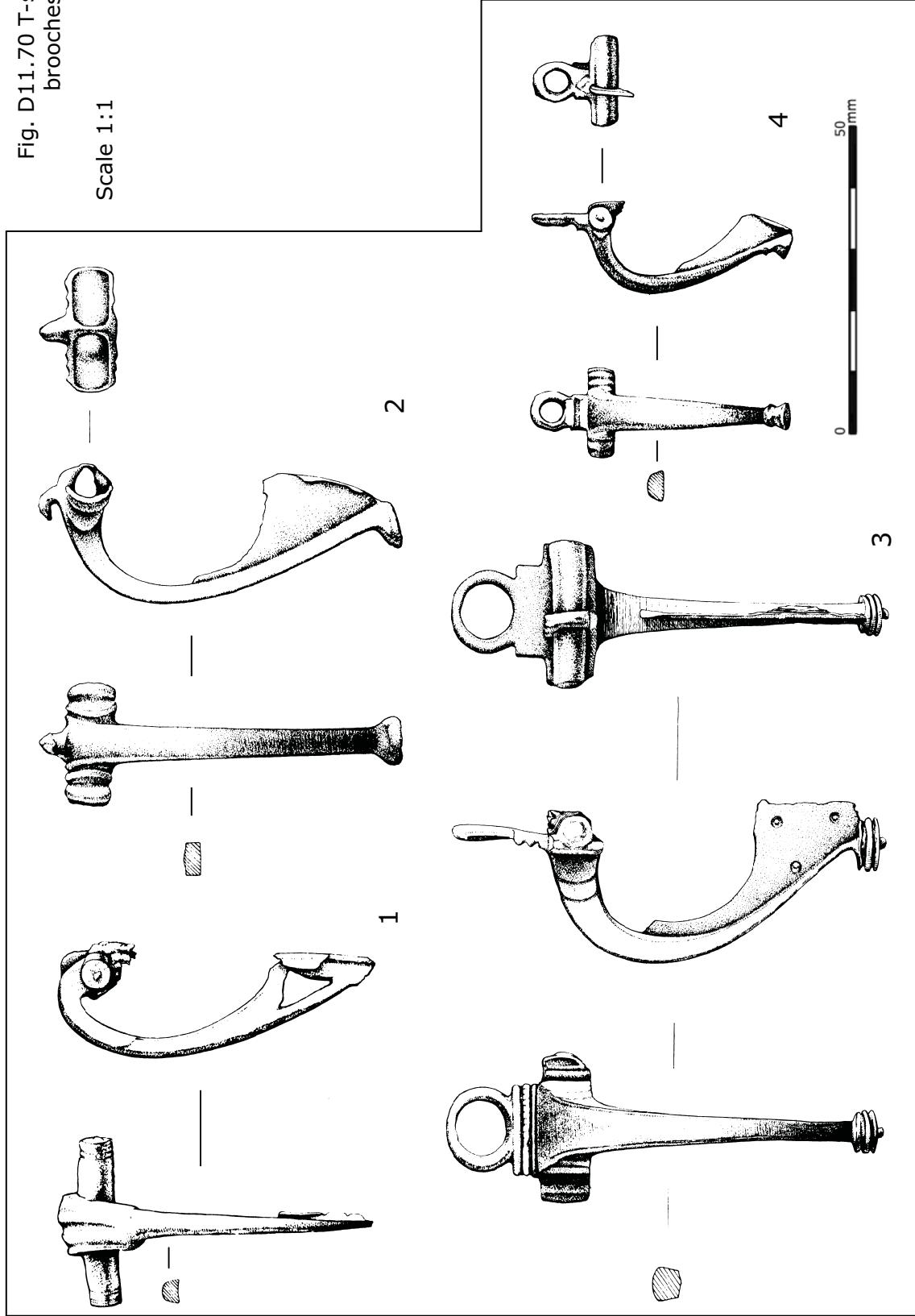


Fig. D11.71 Headstud brooches

Scale 1:1

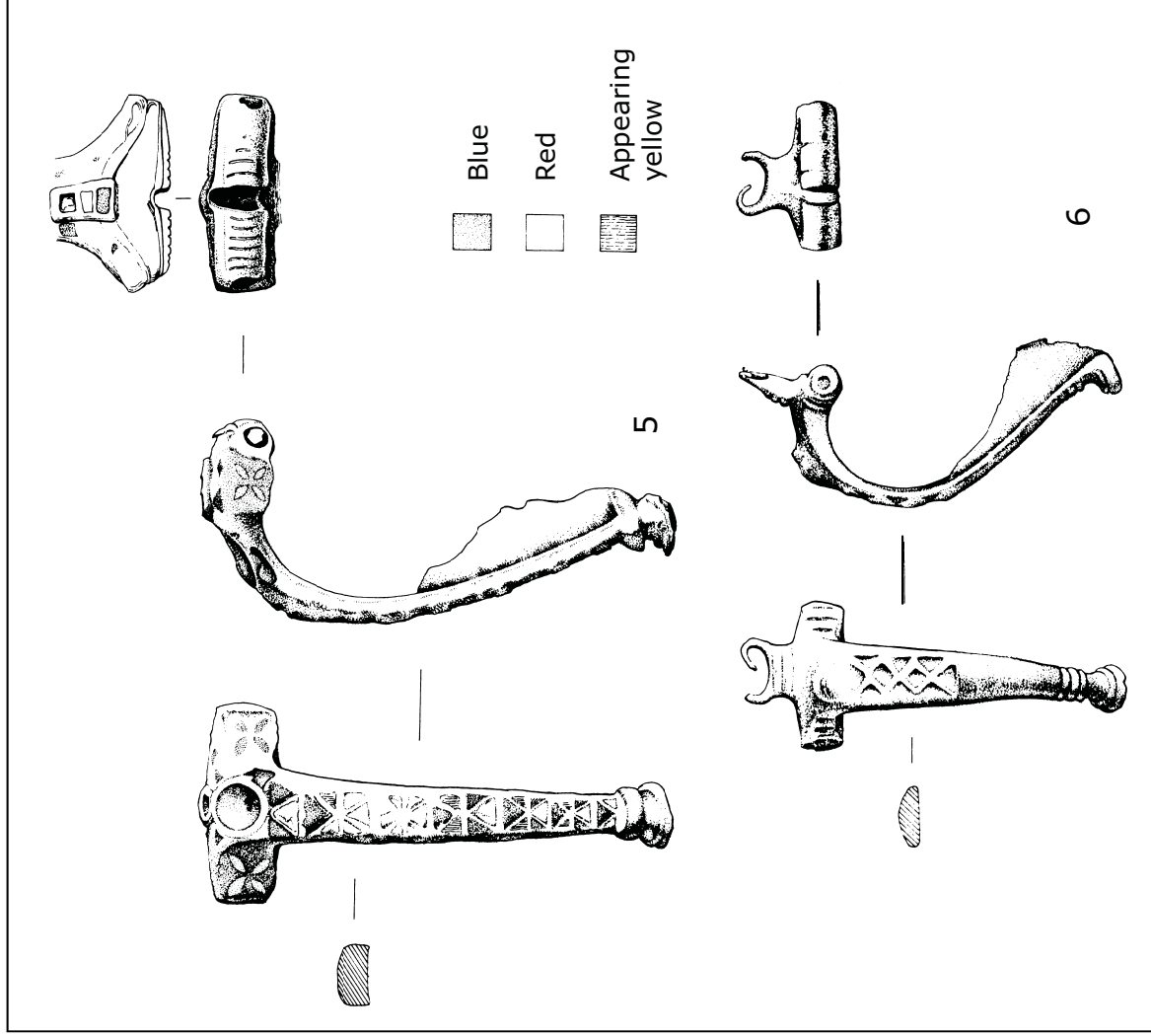


Fig. D11.72 Trumpet and
knee brooches

Scale 1:1

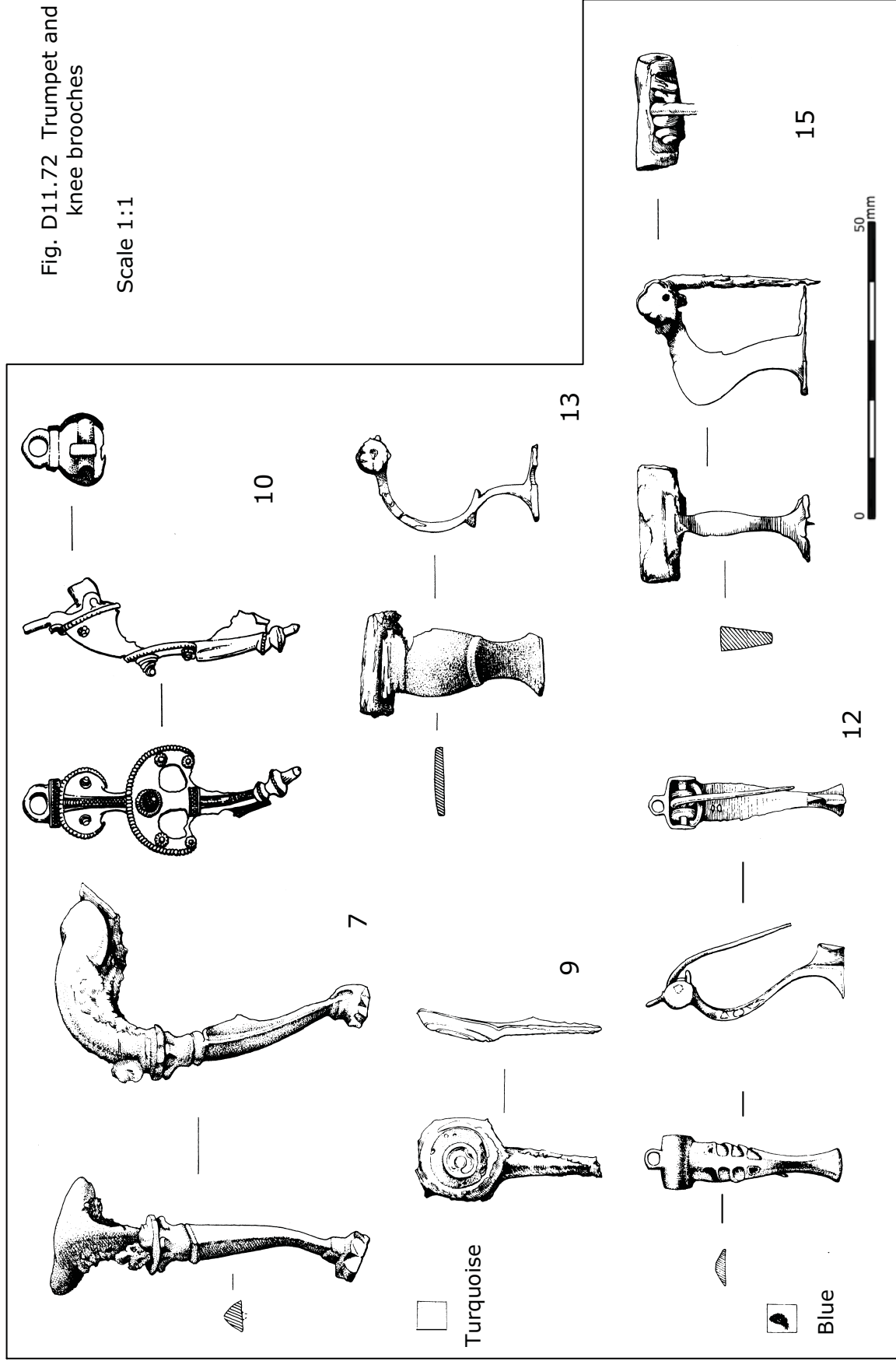


Fig. D11.73 Sheath-footed brooches

Scale 1:1

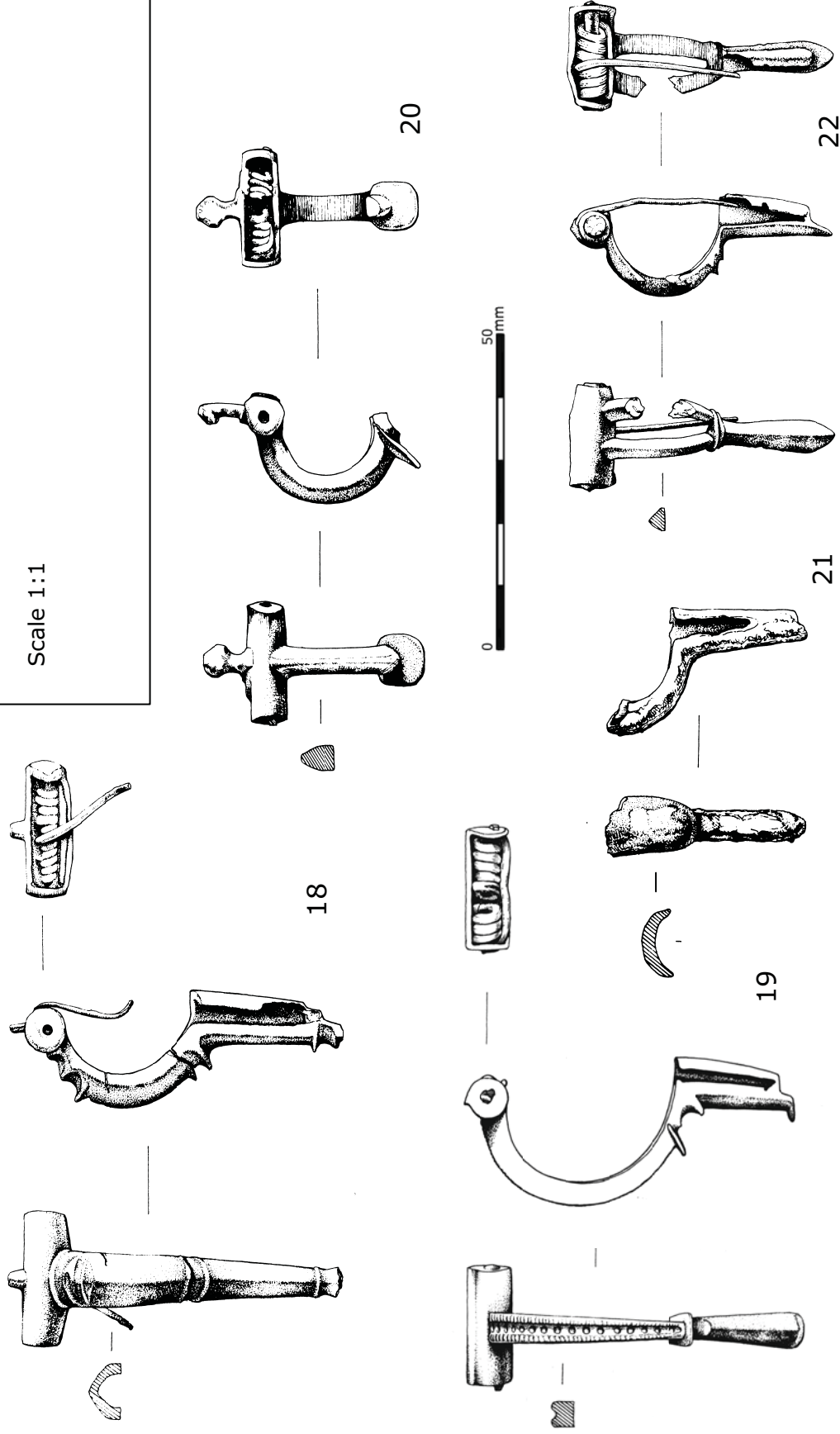


Fig. D11.74 Sheath-footed
and crossbow brooches

Scale 1:1

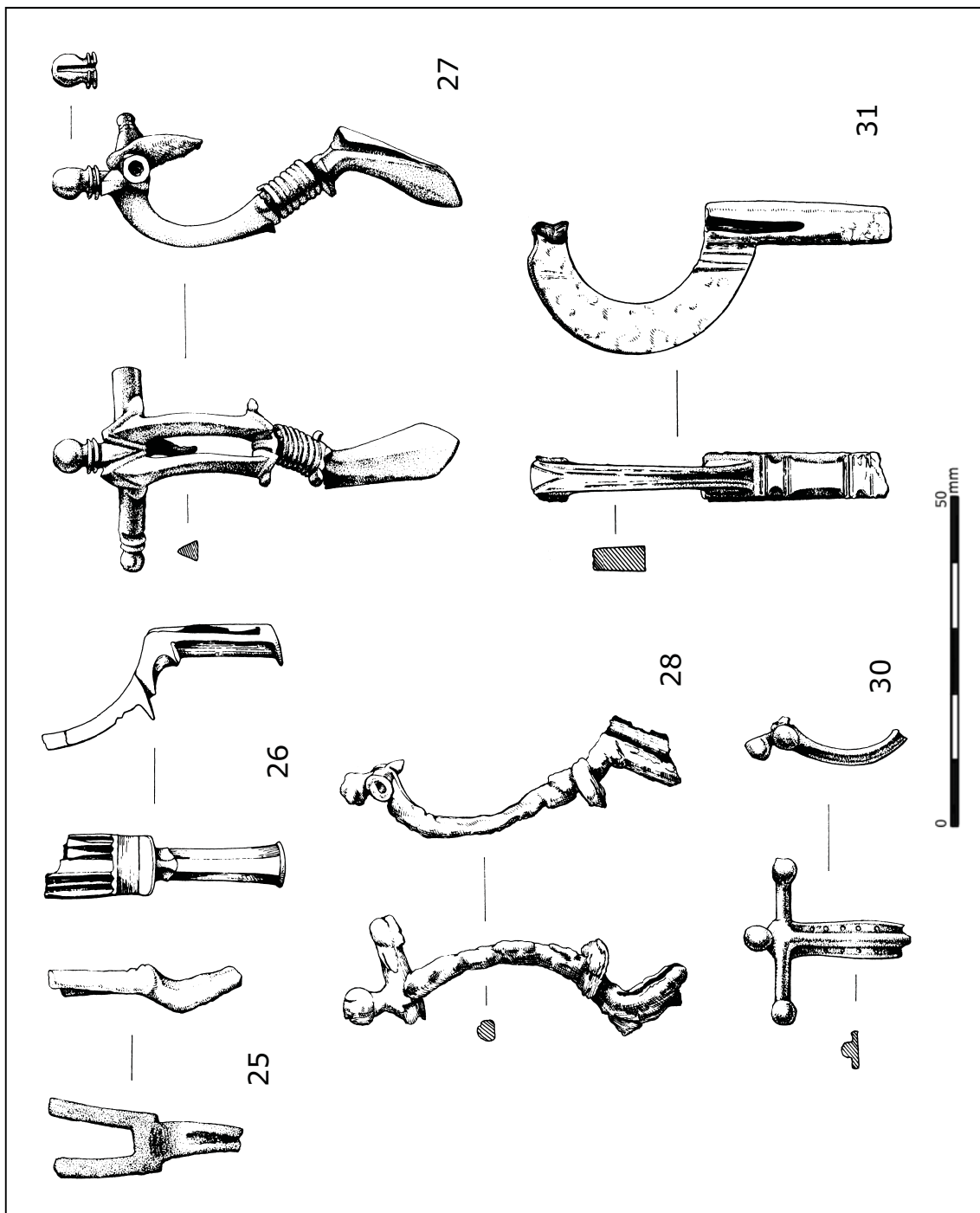


Fig. D11.75 Plate brooches

Scale 1:1

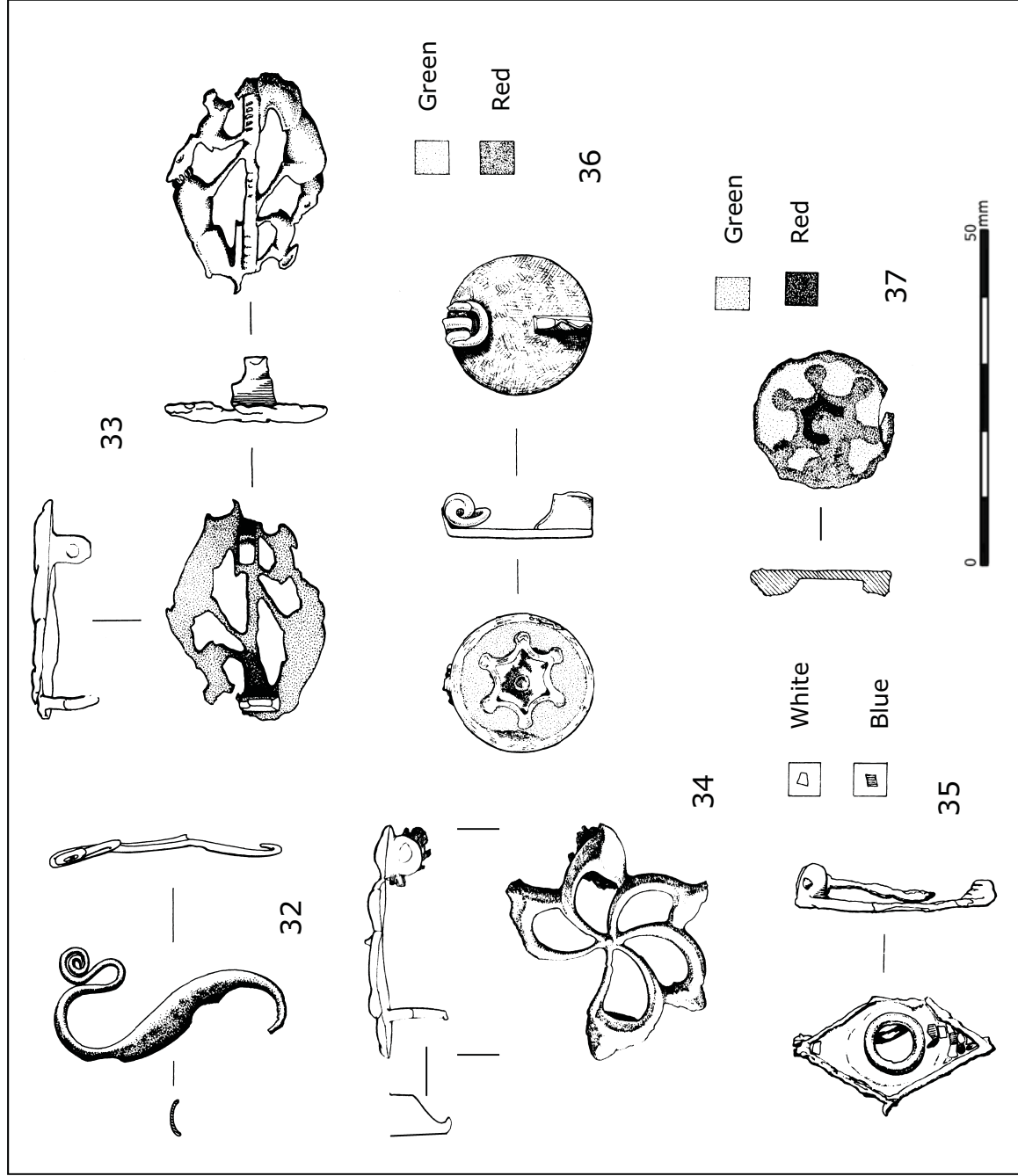


Fig. D11.76 Penannular brooches

Scale 1:1

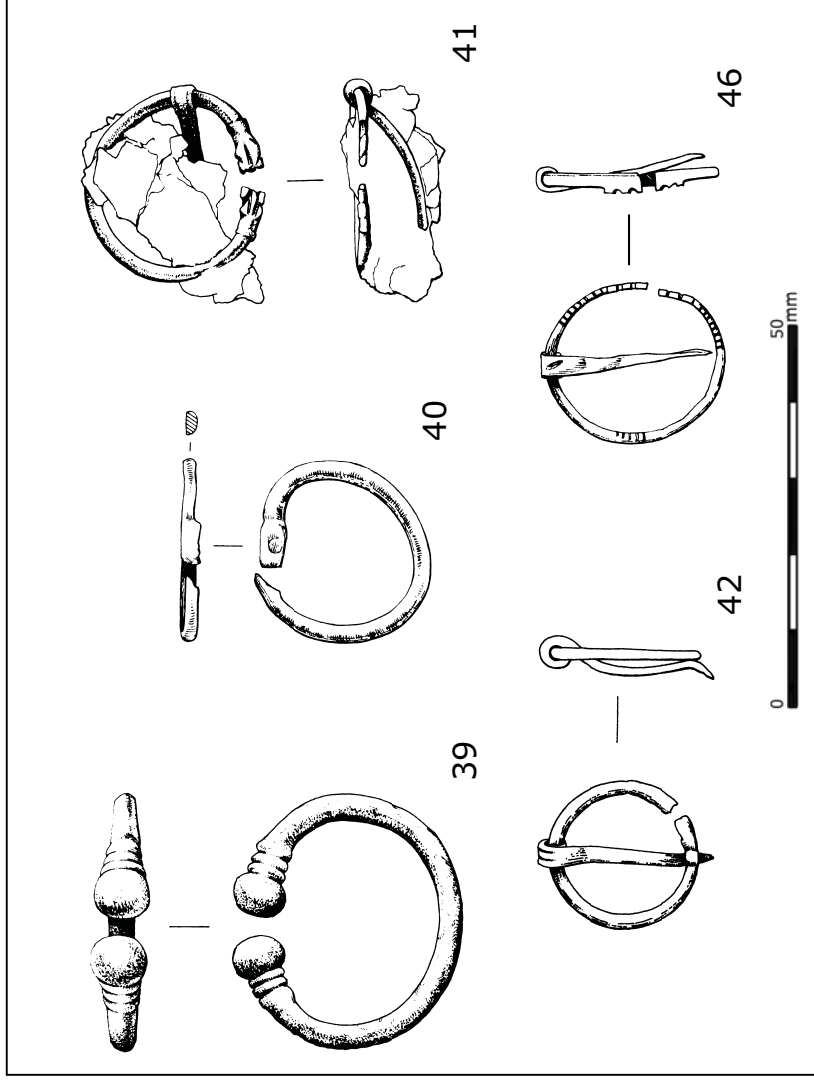


Fig. D11.77 Enamelled seal boxes

Scale 1:1

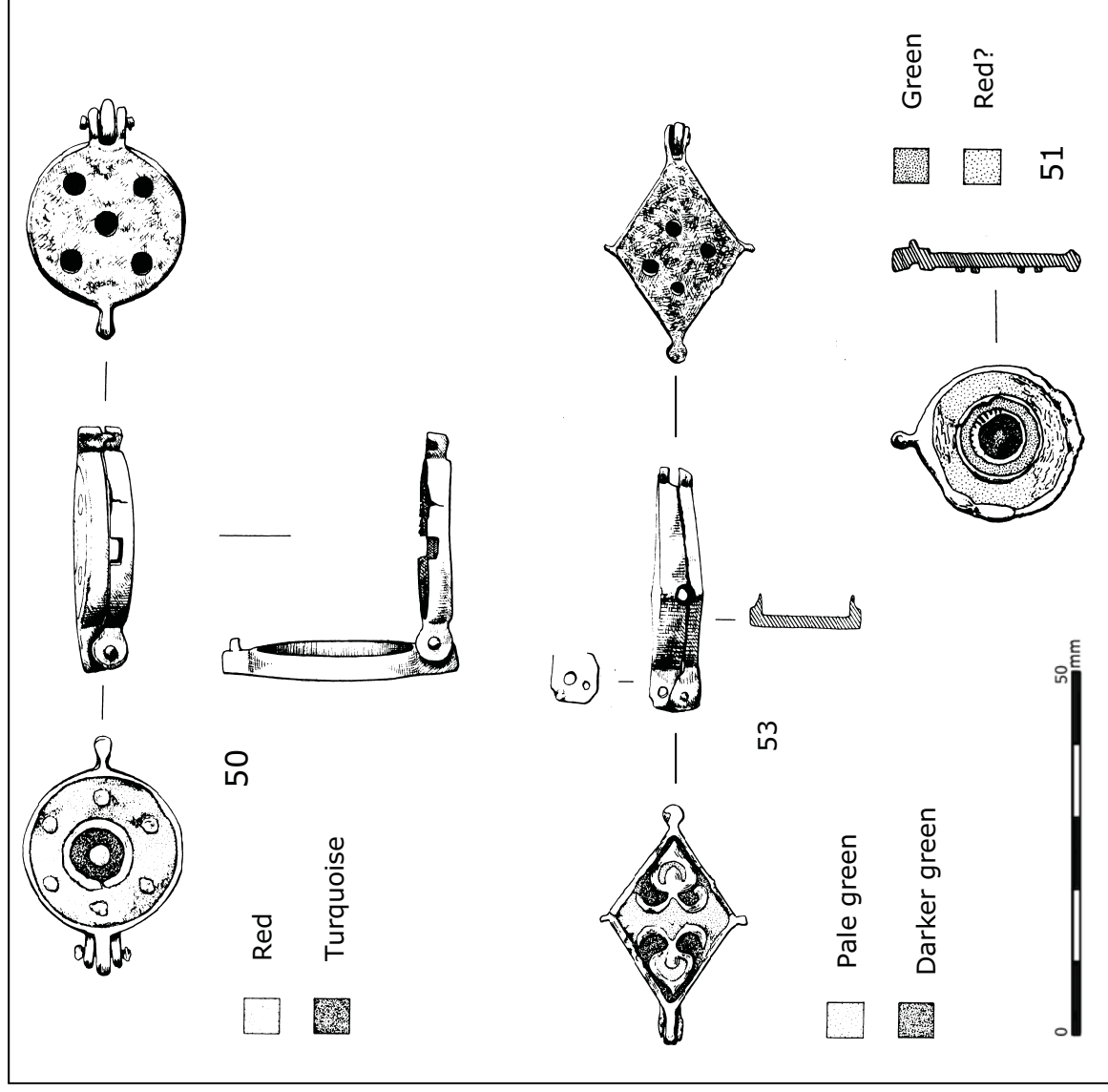


Fig. D11.78 Enamelled studs and other
enamelled items

Scale 1:1

