

## Digital Chapter 11 : The Small Finds

### Part 1: The metalwork (excluding brooches and enamelled objects)

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*(file name : Ch11Metal text)*

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NB the figures for this report are in the file metal sf illust



# **Part 1: The metalwork (excluding brooches and enamelled objects)**

**Lindsay Allason-Jones**

## **Introduction**

Work began on the small finds assemblage from Piercebridge in 1978, whilst excavations were still in progress, and the first report was completed by 1984. This draft had the objects arranged within their materials but then by site location. In the late 1980s contributors were asked to update their contributions as part of the publishing plans for the site report and the opportunity was taken to include artefacts which had emerged from the animal bone and other assemblages. Various arrangements for the report were experimented with but the organization was largely as in the first draft. In 2006 the report was re-organized to fit more modern ideas but lack of time limited the amount of updating that was possible. The result may be seen as a somewhat old-fashioned report, but a conscious decision was made to keep the inclusion of comparable examples (as was fashionable in the 1980s) as this does emphasize the fact that the small find assemblage represents that which one would expect to find in the northern frontier zone.

The date range of the artefacts includes very few first century objects, as is normal on a northern site, but slightly more of late fourth to fifth century date than a Hadrian's Wall fort might produce, although this latter statement might be qualified by the comment that many of the Wall forts had their later layers stripped before proper archaeological attention was given to them and by the fact that we are not talking about particular large numbers in the case of Piercebridge. On the whole, the majority of the artefacts were of mid second to early fourth century, which is a picture to be found on any fort excavation in the area.

The range of object types is slightly narrower than would be expected from the average Wall fort assemblage but where types are present they are often present in very large numbers. This is particularly so in the case of hairpins, bracelets and armour fragments. The distribution pattern of the hairpins and bracelets is mostly confined to one area and it may be suggested that this identifies the building they were found in as a temple and, further, that this may have been a temple of healing. Whilst there are always difficulties in confirming that an object was worn or used only by women or deposited in honour of a female goddess (see Allason-Jones 1995), the sheer quantities found at Piercebridge seem to mirror the situation found at Lydney, which the Wheelers were confident represented a temple to healing, stating 'it is a safe inference that any marked concentration of feminine offerings at an ancient sanctuary indicates that the presiding god or goddess

dispensed relief in connexion with childbirth and its attendant ills' (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 42).

*[See the letterpress discussion and especially Table 11.4 which shows that when bracelets and hairpins of all materials are considered there is no particular concentration at any one place (ed.)]*

The concentration of copper alloy armour fragments has a more prosaic explanation. Most of the pieces were found folded into small bundles of a size suitable for melting in a one-object crucible. That the military installations in the Frontier Zone were busily recycling their bronze and brass can be seen by the number of waste pieces, crucibles and clay moulds found in forts, milecastles and turrets on Hadrian's Wall (Allason-Jones and Dungworth 1997). The majority of the pieces were from scale armour and although these cover all types from *lorica squamata* and *lorica segmentata* to possibly *lamellae*, few are easily identifiable in their folded state and it would be rash to suggest particular types of unit were present at Piercebridge from the armour scale evidence alone.

One group of objects that are also present in some quantities are pierced discs made from fragments of pottery, both coarse wares, colour coated wares and samian. When these are found on Roman sites they are invariably identified as spindlewhorls; the Piercebridge examples, however, may suggest that an alternative identification should be sought. The majority of the whorls were found in the ditches of the fort, not an area in which one can imagine spinning being carried out nor was the surrounding material such as to indicate that the whorls were with domestic waste being dumped in the ditches. Many of the whorls were also badly made with uneven thicknesses, some even including carinations and uneven shapes; this would make them unsuitable for spinning as the variations in measurements would make the spindle waver off true leading to snagging and/or an uneven thickness of thread. An alternative use for these whorls may be as gaming tallies, used both as playing men and to keep count of scores by threading on a stick.

*[The numbering at the head of each entry is as follows, catalogue number, site code, context and small find number (all as recorded on the bag), database ID number (small finds table) and drawing number. The last two are placed in brackets thus (19 : 73) – if drawing present, (19) if there is no drawing.]*

*The drawings were originally mounted in a sequence that did not correspond to the catalogue order, and in some cases were mounted in a format that was too wide for an A4 figure. Neither the original drawings or the mounted figures now survive in the archive and the drawings presented here have been derived from photocopies of the original figures and so the quality is not as good as the originals. The drawing number sequence has been retained with a concordance to the catalogue number given on each figure.*

*NB items of later medieval and later date are not included here but are catalogued in the archive. Gaps in the catalogue order and drawing number sequence show where they have been removed (ed.)]*

## **GOLD OBJECTS**

**1. HS 77. 185. 1136 (696: 1)**

Oval setting for a semi-precious stone or glass, with narrow lip. The base has two small square holes pierced from the interior. Similar settings are known from necklaces (Higgins 1961, pl. 58) and less commonly from bracelets (ibid, pl. 59). Necklaces with bezel set stones continued to be produced into the 3rd century (ibid 186). Diam: 20mm, Depth: 5mm.

**2. HS 78. 602. 0 (697:2)**

Fragment of a hoop earring with impressed cord decoration on one face. Also published as Allason-Jones 1989, Mock Type 4, no. 52. Few earrings of this type can be securely dated but the indications are that they are of 4th century date. Diam: 16mm, Th: 1.5mm.

## SILVER OBJECTS

1. TF 74. 0. 0 (712)  
Divided bow brooch, - see Brooch report no. 23 for details
  
2. TF 73. 0. P12 2. 160 (699:3)  
Silver alloy strip finger ring with overlapping terminals. The transverse incised lines which stop short of the ends. The alloy contains traces of copper and zinc. Diam: 18mm, W: 1mm, Th: 3mm.
  
3. TV 78. 0. III 67. 15 (700:4)  
Finger ring of silver-copper alloy with a raised circular boss. The splayed triangular shoulders are decorated with incised lines and have notched edges. A similar but undecorated ring was found in Coventina's Well at Carrawburgh (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, no. 33). Diam: 24mm, Diam. of boss: 9mm.
  
4. HS 77. 306. 1254 (701:5)  
Fragment of a silver alloy finger ring of square section. The outer face is decorated by a band of incised chevrons. Cf. Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.167. Diam: 21mm, W: 2mm, Th: 2mm.
  
5. HS 77. 14. 1488 (702: 6)  
Annular finger ring of pure silver. The rectangular section is nicked along the outer edges to give a chevron effect. Diam: 22mm, W: 1mm, Th: 1.5mm.
  
6. HS 79. 0. 3672 (703 : 7)  
Base silver finger ring with ribbon shank which expands and flattens to form a central panel. The panel is decorated by two roughly incised marginal lines with a fainter line which has a slight vertical stroke scratched across one end. The lines were possibly intended as guide lines for an anticipated inscription. Cf. Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, no. 32. Diam: 23mm, Max. Th: 12mm, Max. W: 2.5mm.
  
7. HH 69. 0. L10 11 58. 0 (698)  
Earring of circular-sectioned wire with overlapping pointed terminals. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 1, no. 96. Diam: 22mm, Th: 1mm.
  
8. HS 77. 127. 666 (711 : 2)  
Ring of silver wire with tapering ends. Possibly an earring. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 1 no. 97. Diam:12mm, Th: 1mm.

**9.** HS 77. 175. 947

(704 : 8)

Incomplete pin with a circular-sectioned shank tapering to both ends and with a faceted head. See Nos. 158 and 160 in the Copper Alloy report. L: 44mm, W. of head: 5mm.

**11.** HH1 72..0 H49.4.556

(706)

Fragment of a circular spoon bowl with a thick circular-sectioned shank. L: 15mm, W. of bowl: 13mm.

**12.** HS 77. 137. 404

(707 : 10)

Fragment of a base silver ring of trapezoidal section. Diam: 18mm, W: 3mm, Th: 2mm.

**13.** HS 78. 218. 1628

(708)

Collar formed from a curled sheet and decorated by two groups of three grooves. L: 13mm, Diam: 7mm.

**14.** HS 79. 505. 3352

(709 : 11)

Base silver stud with a square head. The short thick shank ends in a square rove. L: 11mm, W: 11mm, H: 7mm.

**15.** HS 77. 133. 422

(710)

Several irregular fragments of sheet. Th: 1mm.

## COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

### Objects Of Personal Adornment

#### *Torc*

1. HS 77.190.1013 (1 : 13)

Plain disc terminal and part of the hoop of a bronze penannular twisted torc. The hoop is of rectangular section and the terminal beaten flat. Penannular twisted torcs have a wide distribution throughout Britain (MacGregor, M. 1976, 94-6, Map 14) and can be dated to the first centuries BC and AD. The closest parallel to the Piercebridge example is from New Cairnmuir, Netherurd, Peebleshire (*ibid.* no. 194). L: 22mm.

#### *Finger Rings*

2. TV 78.III.87.84 (8 : 19)

Very small finger ring of shallow triangular section. An open rectangular key bit projects from a flat rectangular panel on a short flat shank. The shoulders are decorated with incised triangles and the central panel has an incised marginal line. Cf Saalburg (Jacobi 1897, Taf. XXXXIV, no. 26). Int. diam: 15mm, W 1mm, ward 10 x 10mm

3. HS 80.1327.4784 (26 : 33)

Finger ring with an elliptical-sectioned shank. A small tube projecting at an angle to the shank contains iron, suggesting it held an iron key. To one side of the tube the shank has a chip-carved panel. Int. Diam: 19mm, Max. W: 2mm, Max.Th:5mm

4. HHI 71.0.197 (3 : 15)

Ward and fragment of the shank of a finger key ring. The shank is decorated with two stamped dots. Cf. Feldburg: *ORL* 10, no. 46. L: 20mm, W of ward 14mm.

6. HS78 .806 .1873a (14 : 24)

Incomplete finger ring with a strip shank, a pronounced shoulder flange and a raised circular bezel which contains a small bun-shaped, light green glass inset. 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Henig 1978, Type VIIIa. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no.10.22). Diam. of inset: 4mm, Th. at shoulder: 4.5mm.

7. TF 78.III.72. 48 (7 : 18)

Finger ring with a thin triangular-sectioned shank widening to the ridged shoulders. A long octagonal raised bezel has held an oval glass inset of which only fragments survive. Henig 1978, Type VIIIa. Int. diam: 19mm, inset 8 x 10mm

8. TF 74.28. 42 (6)

Incomplete finger ring with a raised faceted bezel which has held an oval inset, now

missing. Henig 1978, Type VIIIa. Diam: 19mm, inset: 9 x 7mm.

**9.** HH1 71.553. 46 (2 : 14)

Fragment of finger ring with a strip shank and flanged shoulders. The octagonal bezel projects beyond the shank and has contained an oval inset. Henig 1978, Type VIIIa. Inset: 10 x 8mm.

**10.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4417 (25 : 32)

Finger ring with an oval hoop of semi-oval section expanding to the shoulders. The large circular bezel has contained a shallow circular inset. Henig 1978, Type Xb. Diam: of bezel 17mm, hoop internally: 23 x 15mm.

**11.** HS 78. 806.1873b (15 : 25)

Incomplete finger ring whose strip shank expands and thickens to take an oval inset, now missing. Henig 1978, Type XII. Int. diam: 15mm, inset 8 x 6mm.

**12.** HS 78. 1000. 0 (21 : 29)

Fragment of a large finger ring. The strip shank expands and thickens to enclose an oval or circular inset, now missing. Henig 1978, Type XII. W: 1mm, Max. Th: 13mm.

**14.** HS 76. 11. 120 (9 : 20)

Fragment of a finger ring with a thin strip shank. One flat triangular shoulder survives decorated with incised lines and scrolls. The central panel appears to have been flat. Cf. Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 112 no. 49) and Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 16 no. 53) dated by other examples to post AD 364. L: 20mm, Max. W: 15mm.

**15.** HS ? 0 0 0 (27 : 34)

Splayed shank of a finger ring decorated with two incised converging lines with marginal zig-zag motifs. A hole appears to have been drilled through the widest end. Similar to No. 14 above. L: 16mm, W: 1mm, Th: 4-11mm.

**16.** HS 77. 19.1191 (13 : 23)

Incomplete finger ring with a strip shank which expands to a rectangular central panel with an incised triangle on each shoulder. Cf. Gadebridge (Neal 1974, fig. 60, no. 116). Int. Diam: 19mm, W: 0.5mm, Th: 4mm.

**17.** HS 78. 505.2280 (17 : 27)

Fragment of finger ring with a strip shank expanding to a flat panel with an incised triangle on the shoulder. Similar to No. 16 above. L: 20mm, W: 1mm, Th: 7mm.

- 18.** HS 78. 902. 2917 (18 : 28)  
 Incomplete finger ring with a strip shank chip-carved on the outer face to give a running zig-zag decoration. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.167) and Saalburg (Jacobi 1897, Taf. LXVI, no.16). Int. Diam: 15mm, W: 1mm, Th:2.5mm.
- 19.** HS 76.12.152 (10)  
 Strip ring in two fragments with a milled median groove. Cf Winterton (Stead 1976, fig. 105, no. 57; Antonine). Int. diam: 13mm, W: 1mm, Th: 4mm.
- 20.** HS 78.901. 3029 (19)  
 Fragment of a finger ring. The strip shank is decorated with stamped dot-and-ring motifs on the outer face. Mid 4th century. Cf. Gadebridge Park (Neal 1974, fig. 60, no. 139), which also has incised lines. L: 12mm, W: 1mm, Th: 4mm
- 21.** HS 77.11. 990 (12 : 22 )  
 Fragment of a strip finger ring with scalloped edges. Cf. Verulamium (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig. 32, no. 27; AD 310 –315). L: 15mm, W: 3mm.
- 22.** HS 78. 430. 3049 (20)  
 Incomplete finger ring of oval section decorated with bands of ribbing on the convex outer face. Cf. Corbridge (Charlesworth 1961, pl. II, no. 1) and Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, no. 55). Int. diam: 17mm, W: 1mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 23.** HS 79.1102. 4007 (22 : 30)  
 Spiral finger ring made from a fragment of a twisted shank bracelet with an expanded flattened, pierced terminal. Int. diam: 20mm, W: 2mm, Th: 2mm.
- 24.** HH1 72. 21. 822 (4 : 16)  
 Incomplete finger ring which expands to a wide panel with a rib along both edges. Diam: 16mm, W: 2mm, Th. 4-12mm.
- 25.** HH1 72. 21.0 (5 : 17)  
 Strip ring whose shank expands to a peak. The ring has split across the peak. Int. diam: 12mm, W: 5mm.
- 26.** HS 79. 1117. 4039 (32 : 31)  
 Fragment of a finger ring whose strip shank expands and thickens to enclose an oval mount, now missing. W: 2mm, Max. Th: 9mm.

**27.** HS 80. 1166. 4302 (24)

Ring with a strap hoop expanding and flattening to a central plate. The ring has broken across the central plate and become distorted. Possibly a finger ring. W: 1.5mm, Max. Th: 10mm.

*Earrings*

**28.** HS 80 / ER 80.1027. 4487 (40 : 45)

Incomplete penannular earring of rectangular section which flattens at one end and is decorated with incised transverse lines. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2a, no. 392. Diam:16mm, W: 1mm, Th:1mm.

**29.** HS 78. 901. 2107 (32 : 38)

Fragment of penannular earring with a series of raised bumps along outer face. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2a, no. 393. L: 12mm, W: 1mm.

**30.** HS 77. 36. 829 (28)

Fragment of penannular earring of circular section tapering to one terminal. Decorated in one part with incised lines. Cf. Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 82, fig. 16, no. 49). Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2b, no. 394. Diam:16mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**31.** HS 9. 423.3160 (37 : 42)

Penannular earring decorated with three raised ribs separated by incised lines. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2c, no. 395. Diam: 16mm, W: 1mm, Th: 1mm.

**32.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1031. 4584 (41 : 46)

Penannular earring of rectangular section with both ends flattened and decorated with transverse raised ribs and incised lines. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2c, no.396. Diam: 21mm, W: 1 mm, Th: 1mm.

**33.** HS 77. 11. 963 (29 : 35)

Incomplete penannular earring of circular section. The shank is decorated with bands of grooves and two transverse ribs behind the surviving terminal. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2c, no. 397. Diam:15mm, W 1 mm, Th: 1mm

**34.** HS 77. 12. 0 (30 : 34)

Penannular earring with deep grooves cut across the outer face to give a crenellated effect. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2d, no.398. Diam: 12mm, W:1mm, Th: 1mm.

**35.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1053. 4359 (39 : 44)

Distorted penannular earring made from thin wire which is flattened in the middle. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 2h, no. 399. Diam: 18mm, Max.W: 2mm, Max.Th:1mm.

**36.** HS 79. 423. 3226 (38 : 43)

Penannular earring formed by twisting a piece of rectangular-sectioned wire with the terminals pointing away from the ring. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.218). Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 4, no. 400. Diam: 16mm, Th: 2mm.

**37.** HS 78. 505.1978 (31 : 37)

Penannular earring formed by twisting a circular-sectioned length of wire which tapers towards one hooked terminal. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.218). Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 4, no. 401. Diameter 19mm, maximum thickness 2mm.

**38.** HS 78. 536. 2119 (33 : 39)

Incomplete penannular bronze earring made from two pieces of wire twisted together. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.219 and 3.220). This item previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 5, no. 402. Diam: 10mm, Th: 2mm.

**39.** HS 78. 902. 2783 (35)

Loop formed from circular-sectioned wire with the ends held in a tube. Possibly the hook from a pendant cone earring, cf. gold examples from the Walbrook, London and Ashted, Surrey (Brailsford 1958, fig. 14 nos. 1-2). Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, Type 15, no. 403. L: 13mm, Th of wire: 1mm, Diam of tube: 8mm.

**40.** HS 78. 902. 3003 (36 : 41)

Hook of square section from a pendant earring, tapering to a circular-sectioned end. Previously published as Allason-Jones 1989, no. 404. L: 17mm, Th: 1mm

**41.** HS 78. 922. 2579 (34 : 40)

Hook of rectangular section from a pendant earring? This item previously published as Allason-Jones 1989 no. 405. L: 20mm, Th: 1mm.

### *Bracelets*

Many of the bracelets from Piercebridge are distorted, possibly deliberately. Where it has been possible to measure the internal diameter this has been done, otherwise the surviving length has been given when measurable.

**42.** BB 77. 0. Room 10 1.16 (45 / 50)

Complete strip bracelet with hook-and-eye terminals. The outer face is decorated with a series of stamped S-shapes. South Shields Type 3 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Cf Saffron Walden (Baldwin Brown 1915, IV, fig. 17: found in an Anglo-Saxon context but considered to be of Roman manufacture). Int. diam: 45mm, W: 0.5mm, Th: 3.5mm.

**43.** HS 78. 1005. 2897 (117 : 112)

Fragment of a bracelet similar to No. 42 above. L: 51mm, W: 1mm, Th: 5mm.

**44.** HS 77. 11. 1096 (81 : 81)

Fragment of a bracelet of similar type to No. 42 above, but broken across the terminal loop. L: 32mm, W: 1mm, Th:4mm

**45.** HS 77. 195. 1224 (84 : 84)

Three fragments of strip bracelet decorated by irregular groups of nicks along both edges. One terminal survives - slightly rounded and pierced by an oval hole. The end has incised cross-hatching and is separated from the shank by a series of incised transverse lines. South Shields Type 3 terminal (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 160mm, W:1mm, Th: 4mm

**46.** HS 78. 907. 2345 (106)

Terminal from an undecorated 'snake's head' bracelet. South Shields Type 6 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). See Johns 1996, 37-8, 109-11. L: 22mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1mm.

**47.** HS 78. 538. 2468 (109 : 105 )

Fragment of a bracelet of semi-oval section with irregularly spaced nicks along one edge. The surviving terminal is rounded. South Shields Type 7 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 54mm, W: 5mm, Th:5mm.

**48.** HS 77. 127. 800 (70 : 72)

Fragment of a terminal of a strip bracelet decorated with bands of incised transverse lines. South Shields Type 7 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L:19mm, W:1mm, Th:5mm

**49.** HS 77. 39. 856 (73)

Bracelet which has been pulled to a straight strip. The oval-sectioned shank is decorated with transverse grooves at irregular intervals. Both terminals are pointed. South Shields Type 7 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 20mm, W: 2mm, Th: 2.5mm.

**50.** HS 77. 12. 619 (67 : 69)

Fragment of strip bracelet decorated with a series of crescents stamped along the outer face. Four incised transverse lines decorate the rounded terminal. South Shields Type 7 terminal (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 54mm, W: 1mm, Th: 4mm.

**51.** HH 70. 0. J6 B. 94 (43 : 48)

Distorted bracelet of oval-sectioned wire with the ends twisted around the shank to provide a sliding knot fastening. South Shields Type 8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Th:2mm

**52.** NNA 75.11.13 (46 : 50)

Incomplete bracelet made from circular-sectioned wire with the ends twisted around the shank to provide a sliding knot fastening. South Shields Type 8. (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int. diam: 75mm, Th: 2mm.

**53.** TF 74. 0. 79B. 121 (662)

Length of wire with a second piece twisted around. Fastening of a sliding knot bracelet: South Shields Type 8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 45mm, Th: 2mm.

**54.** HS 77. 15. 832 (71 : 73)

Very distorted, broken bracelet. South Shields Type 8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Th: 1mm, W: 2mm.

**55.** HS 78. 0. 2584 (110)

Fragment of a bracelet of South Shields Type 8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 22mm, Th:1.5mm.

**56.** HS 78. 913. 3001 (121 : 116)

Distorted bracelet of a South Shields Type 8 bracelet (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Th:1mm.

**57.** HS 80 / ER 80 .1027. 4445 (139: 127)

Fragment of a bronze bracelet with the ends twisted around the shank to provide a sliding knot fastening. The shank is of rectangular section and is heavily notched along the outer edge making this an unusual example of its type. South Shields Type 8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 48mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1mm.

**58.** NNA 75. 0 A. 9 (45 ; 49)

Incomplete bracelet made from circular-sectioned wire with one end folded back and twisted around the shank to form a loop. The hooked terminal is missing. South Shields Type 9 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 115mm, Th:2mm.

- 59.** HS 76. 11. 260 (57 : 60)  
 Undecorated strip bracelet with both terminals hooked. South Shields Type 9 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984: note particularly no. 3.255). L:195mm, W:0.5mm, Th:3mm.
- 60.** HS 79. 816. 3501 (128 : 121)  
 Six fragments of a bracelet formed by twisting three strands of circular-sectioned wire together. South Shields Type 10 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Th: 3mm.
- 61.** HS 77. 195. 0 (92 : 92)  
 Fragment of bracelet formed by twisting two pieces of circular-sectioned wire with one length of iron wire which has corroded away. Variant on South Shields Type 10 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 22mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 62.** HS 79. 847. 3555 (129 ; 122)  
 Small bracelet missing both terminals. The bracelet has been made by twisting two strands of wire around each other, the wire has then been trimmed to give a neater appearance. This type of bracelet is common in the north of Britain but this example stands out in the care with which it has been made. South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int.diam: 44mm, W: 3mm
- 63.** NNA 75. 0. A IIC. 83 (49 : 53)  
 Fragment of a bracelet formed by twisting two circular-sectioned wires together. The hooked terminal has been formed by wrapping one strand around the shank leaving the other protruding as a hook. South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int. diam: 42mm, Th: 4mm.
- 64.** HS 77. 175. 862 (74 : 75)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of South Shields Type 11, made from wires of elliptical section. L: 25mm, Th:2.5mm.
- 65.** HS 77. 58. 1165 (82 : 82)  
 Fragment of wire bracelet of South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 19mm, Th: 2 mm.
- 66.** HS 76.12. 0 (59 : 62)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 25mm, Th:3mm.
- 67.** HS 76. 29. 0 (61 : 63)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984).

L:22mm, Th: 3mm.

**68.** HS 77. 127. 541 (63 : 65)

Very distorted bracelet of South Shields Type 11 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984) but missing its hooked terminal. Th: 2mm.

**69.** HS77.195. 1291. (86 ; 86)

Fragment of a South Shields Type 11 bracelet (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984).  
L: 46mm, W: 3mm

**70.** HS 78. 505. 1970 (97 : 96)

Fragment of a South Shields Type 11 bracelet (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984).  
L: 30mm, W: 3mm.

**71.** HS 79. 855. 3255 (123)

Fragment of a bracelet of a South Shields Type 11 bracelet (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 27mm, Th: 5mm.

**72.** HS 79. 538. 3636 (131 : 124)

Fragment of bracelet formed by twisting three strands of wire together with one strand protruding to form a hooked terminal. South Shields Type 12 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 20mm, Th: 4mm.

**73.** HH 70. Circular structure.13 (42 : 47)

Very small bracelet made by twisting 5 strips of copper alloy wire around an iron core.  
Diam: 45mm, W: 5mm.

**74.** HS 77. 175. 888 (75 : 76)

Fragment of a bracelet made by twisting a strip around a circular-sectioned core, now missing. One end narrows to a hooked terminal. South Shields Type 14 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 41mm, Max.W: 3mm.

**75.** HS 77. 127. 675 (69 : 71)

Fragment of a bracelet formed by twisting a length of rectangular-sectioned wire. The shank tapers towards a missing terminal. South Shields Type 15 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 30 mm, Max.Th: 3.5mm.

**76.** HS 78. 902. 2385 (107 : 103)

Fragment of a bracelet formed by twisting a length of rectangular-sectioned wire. The terminal is flattened and pierced by a 3mm diameter circular hole. South Shields Type 15, note particularly no.3.277. (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 41mm, Max.W: 3mm.

- 77.** HS 78. 911. 2652 (112 : 107)  
Fragment of a bracelet similar to No. 76 above. L: 24mm, Th: 2mm.
- 78.** HS 78. 902. 2862 (116 : 111)  
Fragment of a bracelet similar to No. 76 above. L: 50mm, Th: 2mm.
- 79.** HS 78. 927. 2941 (119 : 114)  
Fragment of a bracelet similar to No. 76 above. L: 25mm, Th: 1mm.
- 80.** HS 80. 0. 0 (114 : 131)  
Fragment of a bracelet similar to No. 76 above, broken across the perforated terminal. L: 32mm, W: 3mm.
- 81.** HS 79. 572. 4003 (134 : 126)  
Fragment of a bracelet of apparently South Shields Type 15 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984) but the twisted effect does not continue on the reverse and each ridge has a series of decorative nicks. The bracelet has been broken across the perforated terminal. L: 39mm, Th: 3mm.
- 82.** HS 79. 855. 3285 (124 : 118)  
Incomplete annular bracelet of circular section. South Shields Type 17 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int.diam: 43mm, Th: 4mm.
- 83.** HS 78. 114. 1692 (94)  
Fragment of an undecorated bracelet of elliptical section. South Shields Type 17/8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 40mm, W: 2mm, Th: 3mm.
- 84.** HS 77. 249. 1264 (85 : 85)  
Fragment of an undecorated bracelet of hemispherical section. South Shields Type 17/8 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 49mm, W: 3mm, Th: 5mm.
- 85.** ER 77.10. 53 (54 : 57)  
Incomplete, undecorated bracelet of oval section. South Shields Type 17/18 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Diam: 34mm, W: 4mm, T: 5mm
- 86.** HS 77. 175. 898 (77)  
Fragment of a bracelet of hemispherical section with a rounded terminal and no decoration. South Shields Type 18 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 55mm, W:

1mm, Th:2.5mm.

**87.** NNA 75. 0 A 16. 18 (47 : 51)

Small undecorated bracelet of rectangular section lacking both terminals. South Shields Type 18? (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int. diam: 42mm, W: 2.5mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**88.** HS 78. 538. 2240 (102 : 100)

Penannular bracelet of hemispherical section tapering to rounded terminals. South Shields Type 18 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int.diam: 65mm, Max.W: 3mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**89.** HS 78. 900. 2271 (104)

Undecorated bracelet of elliptical section tapering to both rounded terminals. This is now distorted but must have been quite small in diameter. South Shields Type 18 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 105mm, W: 1mm, Th: 5mm.

**90.** HS 79. 816. 3432 (127 : 120)

Very corroded penannular bracelet of oval section with no decoration visible. South Shields Type 18? (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int. diam: 56mm, W: 2mm, Th:3.5mm.

**91.** HH1 72. 0. Pit 1207a (44)

Terminal of a bracelet. Lydney Type C decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 14mm, Th:4mm, W:1mm

**92.** HS 77/8. 405. 1723 (91 : 91)

Several fragments of a strip bracelet. One piece has a torn circular hole at one end and incised transverse grooves. The shank is chipped along its edges to give a raised zig-zag motif. Lydney Type C decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). South Shields Type 3 terminal (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 95mm, Th: 3.5mm, W: 1mm.

**93.** HS 78. 414. 2602 (111 : 106)

Pointed terminal of a strip bracelet with a median groove running 15cm along the shank. A punched dot sandwiched between two incised lines separates the terminal from the shank which is chipped along both edges to suggest a raised zig-zag motif, further emphasised by incised oblique lines. Lydney Type C decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 55mm, W: 0.5mm, Th: 3mm.

**94.** ER 77. 2. 7 (51 : 55)

Two fragments of a strip bracelet with chip carving along both edges to suggest an

elongated raised zig-zag motif, in turn decorated by a continuous wavy line of punched dots. Simplified Lydney Type D decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932).  
L: 37mm and 19mm, W:1 mm, Th:4mm

**95.** HS 77 0 14W 1028 (79 : 79)

Distorted and worn strip bracelet with one terminal pierced by a 2mm diameter circular hole. Three incised transverse lines separate the terminal from the shank, which is chip-carved along both edges to suggest an elongated raised zig-zag as No. 94 but without the extra decoration. Simplified Lydney Type D/F decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). South Shields Type 3 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Cf Saffron Walden (Baldwin Brown IV, 1915, fig. 17). L:190mm, W: 1mm, Th: 3mm.

**96.** HS 77 0 14W 1037 (80 : 80)

Fragment of a strip bracelet with hooked terminal made by cutting a circular hole across the edge of the shank. The outer face is decorated with a series of punched dot-and-ring motifs with one at the very end of the terminal. Lydney Type E decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, cf no. 58 for fastening). L: 58mm, W: 4mm, Th: 1mm.

**97.** HS 78. 388. 1762 (95)

Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 96 above, but with one terminal pierced by a circular hole. L: 40mm, W: 10mm.

**98.** HS 78. 426. 2993 (120 : 115)

Two fragments of a strip bracelet. The surviving rounded terminal is decorated with one median line and four transverse lines. The shank is chip-carved along both edges to suggest an elongated, raised zig-zag motif. Lydney Type F decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 80mm, W:1mm, Th: 4mm.

**99.** HS 79. 0. 3570 (130 : 123)

Fragment of strip bracelet with incised chevrons down both edges. Lydney Type L decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). Int.diam: 52mm, W: 3mm, Th: 1mm.

**100.** HS 77 175 896 (76 : 77)

Fragment of a strip bracelet with rectangles cut from the edge to give a 'crenellated' effect. The one surviving rounded terminal is pierced by a circular hole. Lydney Type M decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932) and South Shields Type 3 terminals (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 58mm, W: 2mm,

**101.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1001. 4235 (136)

Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No.100 above. L: 37mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1mm.

**102.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4421 (138)

Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 100 above. Int. diam: 80mm, W: 3mm, Th: 1mm.

**103.** HS 77. 11. 1532 (89 : 89)

Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 100 above. Int.diam: 60mm, W: 3mm, Th:1mm.

**104.**HS 78. 505. 1921 (96 : 95)

Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 100 above. L: 30, W: 2.5mm, Th: 2mm.

**105.**HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4503 (141)

Fragment of a strip bracelet with chip-carved decoration on the outer face emphasised by oblique lines. Possibly from the same bracelet as No. 106. Int. diam: 80mm, W: 1mm, Th: 3mm

**106.**HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4506 (142 : 129)

Fragment of a strip bracelet with chip-carved decoration on the outer face emphasised by oblique lines. Part of the hook terminal survives. Possibly from the same bracelet as No. 105. Int.diam: 80mm, W: 1mm, Th:3mm.

**107.**NNA 75 0 A 38 (48 : 52)

Three fragments of a bracelet of hemispherical section with deep transverse grooves covering the whole of the outer convex face. Continuous Lydney Type P decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 60mm, W: 1.5mm, Th: 3mm.

**108.**HS 77 36 841 (72 : 74)

Fragment of a bracelet with continuous Lydney Type P decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 39mm, W: 1 mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**109** HS 77 300 1217 (83 : 83)

Fragment of bracelet of semi-oval section. The convex outer face is decorated with groups of deep transverse grooves. Lydney Type P decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.242). L:21mm, W:2.5mm, Th:2.5mm

**110.** HS 78. 900. 1984 (98)

Several fragments of a strip bracelet of a type similar to No. 109 above. L: 39mm, W: 2mm, Th:1.5mm.

- 111.** HS 76. 11. 122 (56 : 59)  
 Fragment of a strip bracelet with rectangles cut from the outer edge at 6mm intervals. The resultant 'peaks' are decorated with marginal nicks. Variant of Lydney Type Q decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). Cf South Shields Type 9 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). Int.diam: 80mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1mm.
- 112.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4529 (143 : 130)  
 Fragment of a strip bracelet with Lydney Type Q decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). Int. diam: 60mm, W:3mm, Th: 2mm.
- 113.** HS 77. 12. 554 (64 : 66)  
 Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to above but with transverse grooves in the 'valleys'. Lydney Type Q decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 40mm, W:2mm, Th: 1mm.
- 114.** HS 77. 127. 656 (68 : 70)  
 Fragment of a bracelet decorated with bands of chevrons interspersed with plain areas with decoratively nicked and faceted edges. Lydney Type R decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L:29mm, Th: 3mm, W: 1mm.
- 115.** HS 77. 197. 0 (93 : 93)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of oval section with transverse lines cut across the outer face. Lydney Type S/P decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). L: 22mm, W: 2mm, Th: 2mm.
- 116.** HS 78. 900. 2270 (103 : 101)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of elliptical section. The shank is decorated on the outer face with bands of transverse grooves. Lydney Type S decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). South Shields Type 7 terminal (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 25mm, W: 1mm, Th: 2mm.
- 117.** HS 79. 505. 3373 (126 : 119)  
 Fragment of a bracelet of oval section with one hooked terminal. The shank is decorated on the outer convex face with groups of four transverse grooves. Lydney Type S decoration (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). South Shields Type 7 terminal (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). L: 43mm, W: 1.5mm, Th: 2mm.
- 118.** TF 74 0 30A 38 (661)  
 Blunt terminal from a wire bracelet of circular section, decorated at the tip with a zone of incised lines which do not encircle the shank. L: 33mm, Th:2mm.

- 119.** HS 76. 7. 9 (119 : 58)  
 Fragment of strip bracelet decorated by regularly spaced panels of roughly incised cross-hatching. The areas between the panels are plain. L: 67mm, W: 1mm, Th:5mm.
- 120.** HS 78 11 957 (120 ; 78)  
 Very small bracelet of rectangular section lacking both terminals. The outer face is decorated by regularly spaced groups of transverse ribs. Int. diam: 44mm, W: 2mm, Th: 2.5mm
- 121.** HS 76. 12. 279/242 (121 : 61)  
 Two fragments of a bronze strip bracelet chip-carved on its outer edge to give a tightly zig-zagged line. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.232-5). Int. diam: 54mm, W: 2.5mm, Th:1.5mm.
- 122.** HS 77. 127. 613 (66 : 68)  
 Fragment of strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. L: 21.5mm, W: 2mm, Th:1mm.
- 123.** HS 77. 195. 1456 (87 : 87)  
 Three fragments of a strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. Int.diam: 47 mm, W:2mm, Th:1mm.
- 124.** HS 77. 404. 1498 (88 : 88)  
 Incomplete strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. Int. diam: 57mm, W: 3mm, Th:1.5mm.
- 125.** HS 77/8. 405.1720 (90 : 90)  
 Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. L: 33mm, W: 2mm, Th:1mm.
- 126.** HS 78. 816. 2159 (100 : 98)  
 Incomplete strip bracelet of a type similar to No.121 above.  
 Int.diam: 62mm, W:2mm, Th:1mm
- 127.** HS 78. 538. 2719 (114 : 109)  
 Fragment of a very small strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. Int.diam: 35mm, W: 2mm, Th:1.5mm.
- 128.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1001. 4154 (135)  
 Fragment of a strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. Int. diam: 80mm, W: 3mm, Th: 1mm.

- 129.** HS 79. 557. 3804 (133 : 125)  
Three fragments of a strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. L: 40 and 110mm.
- 130.** HS 78. 816. 2163 (101 : 99)  
Incomplete strip bracelet similar to No. 121 above. Int.Diam: 70mm, W: 2mm, Th:1.5mm.
- 131.** HS 78. 536. 2344 (105 : 102)  
Fragment of a strip bracelet of similar type to No. 121 above. L: 56mm, W: 2mm, Th: 1mm.
- 132.** HS 78. 901. 3053 (122 : 119)  
Fragment of a bracelet of similar to No. 121 above. L: 65mm, W: 1mm, Th: 3mm.
- 133.** HS79. 855. 3359 (125)  
Two fragments of a bracelet similar to No. 121 above. L:36mm, W:3mm, Th:1mm
- 134.** ER 77. 9. 14 (52)  
Three fragments of a strip bracelet of varying thickness, decorated with scored and repousséed parallel lines. L: 45mm, 44mm, 15mm, Th: 23mm, 9mm,18mm, W:18mm
- 135.** ER 77. 10. 51 (53 : 56)  
Fragment of strip bracelet with regularly spaced nicks along the outer edge. L: 65mm, W: 3mm, Th:1mm.
- 136.** HS 77. 14. 490 (62 : 64)  
Fragment of a bracelet made from three strands of circular-sectioned wire (1mm thick) plaited together. At one end two strands are twisted around the shank with one strand protruding to form a hooked terminal. L:80mm, W: 15mm.
- 137.** HS 77. 12. 588 (65 : 67)  
Very distorted fragment of a bracelet of elliptical section with a shallow median groove and several incised transverse lines. An irregular notch is cut from one edge to provide a hooked terminal. W: 0.5mm, Th: 3mm.
- 138.** HS 78. 901. 2123 (99 :97)  
Incomplete, very narrow strip bracelet with lightly incised zig-zag motifs which extend across the thickness of the band. The motifs are separated by plain bands with nicked

edges. W: 2mm, Th:1mm.

**139.** HS 78. 400. 2912 (118 : 113)

Incomplete bracelet of hemispherical section decorated with semi-circular nicks in the angles of the zig-zags. Int. diam: 63mm, W:1.5mm, Th:3mm.

**140.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1043. 4315 (137)

Fragment of a bracelet of elliptical section with a band of transverse lines across the outer face separating the shank from the hooked terminal. L: 42mm, W: 1mm, Th: 3mm.

**141.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4472 (140 : 129)

Fragment of a strip bracelet narrowing to a hooked terminal. Decorated by a median groove with notches along both edges. Int.diam: 80mm, Max.W: 5mm.

**142.** HS 78. 538. 2704 (113 : 108)

Fragment of a strip bracelet decorated with two rows of oblique nicks along the outer face. L: 37mm, W: 1.5mm, Th:10mm.

**143.** HS 78. 24. 2397 (108 : 104)

Fragment of a plain bracelet of pear-shaped section. L: 33mm, W: 6mm.

**144.** HS 79. 557. 3771 (132)

Two fragments of an undecorated bracelet of elliptical section. L: 50mm, W: 2mm, Th: 3mm.

**146.** HS 78. 638. 2803 (115 : 110)

Several fragments of wire of hemispherical section. One fragment has a hooked end. Possibly part of a bracelet. L: 70mm, Th:1mm.

**147.** HS 80 / ER 80.1028. 4639 (642)

Strip which is hooked at one end and decorated on one face with groups of incised transverse lines. Possibly a fragment of a bracelet. L: 27mm, W: 2mm, Th:1mm.

**148.** HS76. 19. 29 (60)

Curved bronze strip with median groove. This could be a fragment of a bracelet but it is singularly unattractive. L: 50mm, Th: 0.5mm, W:3.5mm.

#### *Beads*

**149.** HS 76. 117. 337 (602 : 463)

Small baluster bead with a single rib. Diam: 4mm, L:8mm

**150.** HS 79. 861. 0 (603)

Small spherical bead. Diam: 4.5mm.

*Pins*

**151.** HS 80 / ER 80. 106a. 4692 (156 : 139)

Incomplete rectangular plate with three large circular loops projecting from the corners and sides. One loop retains a ring whose ends have been soldered together. It is possible that there were originally six loops, each with a small ring as the plate appears to have formed the head of an object bearing a strong resemblance to the 'iron rattles' from Moorgate Street, London (Wheeler 1930, pl. XLVIII, nos 1-3). He refers to the *sistrum* - a rattle used by priestesses in religious ceremonies - and the *crepitacula* or children's rattle, and discusses a similar object with small bells attached to the rings, found in the Roman catacombs. However it is possible that the Piercebridge example is a hair or veil pin cf Walbrook, London (Brailsford 1958, fig. 14, no. 13), Richborough (Wilson 1968, pl. XLII, no.167) and Cirencester (Viner 1982, fig. 28, no. 39). L: 19mm, W: 17mm, Th: 0.5mm, diam. of ring 10mm.

**152.** HS 79. 542. 3862 (195 : 163)

Pin with a tapering circular-sectioned shank which is bent to a 90 degree angle. The incomplete ring head has a scalloped edge. This is an example of one of the ring-headed pins discussed by Stevenson (1955, 288) and would appear to be a formalised development of the rosette type: 3rd - 4th centuries AD. L: 111mm, Th: 2.5mm

**153.** HH1 72. 0. P11 2. 113 (162)

Rod of circular section, possibly a pin although the shank has no taper. The head expands to a pierced disc, which holds traces of a wire. Beyond this the head is square in section and has incised chevrons on the sides and incised cross-hatching on one face. The other face is plain. L: 107mm, Th: 3mm, Diam. Of hole: 1.5mm

**154.** HS 77. 15. 348 (173 : 152)

Pin of circular section with a long, square-sectioned head decorated with incised chevrons on one face and saltires on the other three. L:82mm, Th: 2.5mm

**155.** HS 78. 900. 2009 (181 : 157)

Pin with tapering circular-sectioned shank. The flattened head is decorated with two side notches, and an incised saltire on one face and a single horizontal line on the other. L: 103mm, Th: 3mm

**156.** NNA 75. 0 2B. 75 (166 : 145)

Pin of oval section with one end curled to form a loop through which hangs a penannular ring of circular section (diam. 8mm). Cf Jewry Wall, Leicester (Kenyon 1948, fig. 89, no.

14). L:76mm

**157.** HS 76. 24. 121 (172 : 151)

Distorted and corroded pin with a bulging, circular-sectioned shank. The angular, baluster carved neck and head has a flat projecting loop through which a length of wire is threaded. L:112mm, Max. Th: 3mm

**158.** HS 80. 1400. 4339 (201 : 166)

Pin of tapering circular section. The head is flattened to an oval and pierced by a circular hole, 2.5mm diameter, through which is threaded a loop of fine wire.  
L: 117mm, Max. Th: 3mm.

**159.** HS 78. 505. 2277 (184 : 158)

Pin with a circular-sectioned shank and a faceted head. Cf No. 9 in Silver Report.  
L:68mm, Th. of head: 7mm

**160.** HS 78. 539. 2548 (188 : 159)

Incomplete pin with a faceted head and a bulging, circular-sectioned shank. L:37mm

**161.** ER 77. 1. 0 (170 : 149)

Pin with a short tapering rectangular-sectioned shank and a globular head. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.517). L: 36mm, W of head: 8mm

**162.** HS 77.175.987 (178 : 154)

Fragment of a pin of circular section with a globular head. L:10mm, Th. of head:6mm

**163.** HS 77. 12. 884 (175 : 153)

Short pin with a diamond-sectioned shank and a globular head. L: 32mm, Diam. of head: 7mm

**164.** HS 79. 816. 0 (198)

Globular head from a pin. Diam: 7mm.

**165.** HS 78. 536. 2190 (183)

Globular head from a pin. Diam:7.5mm, H:5mm

**166.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1028. 4226 (200)

Short pin or nail with a wide globular head. L: 29mm.

- 167.** HS76. 15. 116 (171 : 150)  
Pin with a tapering circular-sectioned shank. A single groove separates the head from the shank. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.513). L:91mm
- 168.** TF 74. 0. 24 (667)  
Pin with a tapering circular-sectioned shank, with two incised grooves around the neck. The head is roughly semi-oval and is very small in proportion to the length of the shank. L: 111mm, Diam. of head 5mm.
- 169.** HS 77. 189. 1103 (179 : 155)  
Distorted pin in two pieces with a circular-sectioned shank and a tapering cylindrical head. L: 60mm, Th. of head:4.5mm.
- 170.** HH1 72. Soil heap W of N.W. 0(161 : 142)  
Silvered or tinned pin of circular section with baluster moulded head and neck. Cf Jewry Wall, Leicester (Kenyon 1948, 262, Type B); South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.509). L: 47mm, Max.Th: 3mm
- 171.** HS 79. 1206. 4118 (197 : 165)  
Pin of square section with a narrow groove incised along each angle. The long head is baluster moulded. L: 53mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 172.** TV 78. 0 6B. 45 (167 : 146)  
Incomplete pin with a gradually tapering circular-sectioned shank. The head is baluster moulded and ends in a flat head broken across a circular hole. L:84mm
- 173.** HS 77. 300. 1279 (180 : 156)  
Incomplete pin with a circular-sectioned shank, a splayed head and a groove-decorated neck. L:53mm
- 174.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1001. 4146 (199)  
Oval-sectioned pin curling at the broken end. L: 42mm.
- 175.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4435 (202)  
Pin of circular section becoming square towards the head. L: 91mm, Max.W: 4mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

- 176.** HS80 / ER 80 0. 0. 0 (206)  
Coarse pin of circular section with a roughly grooved neck. L: 49mm, Th: 3mm.
- 177.** HH1 72. 0. 845 (159)  
Distorted pin with a spatulate head and a rectangular block below the neck. L:100mm
- 178.** HH1 72. 0. 1193 (160 : 141)  
Pin of tapering circular section with a cylindrical head. L:98mm, Max.Th:2.5mm
- 179.** HH1 71/2. 0. N461.39 (158 : 140)  
Incomplete pin with a tapering circular-sectioned shank. The diamond-shaped head has projecting lugs at the angles and at the neck, and has an incised marginal line around the central circular hole (2mm diam.). Medieval? L:34mm, W of head:11mm, Max.Th:1.5mm
- 181.** HS 79. 431. 3136 (192 : 162)  
Pin with a short, tapering, circular-sectioned shank and a conical head. L: 56mm, W: of head 5mm.
- 182.** HS 78. 24. 2399 (185)  
Tapering, circular-sectioned rod bent to a missing head. Buckle or dress pin? L:35mm, Max.Th:2mm
- 183.** HS 78. 430. 3010 (190 : 160)  
Roughly made pin (?) of rectangular section. L:40mm, Max. W: 4mm, Max.Th: 1mm

### **Toiletry And Medical Objects**

#### *Nail Cleaners*

- 184.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1027. 4334 (239 : 192)  
Strip nail-cleaner with parallel sides. One end is cleft, the other flattened in the same plane as the shank to take a circular hole of 3mm diameter. The shank is chip-carved along both edges with V-shaped nicks. Nail-cleaners of this type were intended to be worn on a chatelaine with tweezers, etc (see Wheeler 1930, pl. XXXIX). L: 55mm, Max.W: 7mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 185.** ER 77. 0. III 10. 96 (237 : 191)  
Nail-cleaner of semi-oval section with a continuous band of baluster-moulding down the

rounded face. One end is flattened and bifurcated with the notch continuing as a groove up the shank, over-running some of the decoration. The other end expands to contain a large circular hole (4mm diameter). The looped end suggests that this formed a part of a chatelaine or toilet set. L: 52mm, Max.W: 4mm, Max.Th: 6mm.

### *Tweezers*

Kenyon (1948, fig. 86) divided bronze tweezers into two types: A - made from a single rectangular-sectioned strip folded to form straight arms which curve inwards only at the tip, and B - which is made in a similar way but with the arms curving from the hinge to the tip. Of the nine pairs found at Piercebridge only one is of Type B. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.436-447). Milne has discussed the use of tweezers or forceps for depilation, for raising and snuffing lamp wicks and for various manufacturing tasks, as well as for surgical purposes (Milne 1907, 90-3). The surgical forceps, however, are often of a more complex type made by sawing up the centre of a bronze bar leaving a long decorated handle. It is more likely that the Piercebridge examples are domestic or toilet implements.

**186.** TF 74. 0. 9b. 39 (664)

Pair of tweezers of Type A. The hinge is well rounded, suggesting it has come from a chatelaine. L:56mm, W:5mm

**187.** HS 78. 414. 2632 (242 : 194)

Pair of bronze tweezers in two fragments. The outer faces of the arms have been scratched with diagonal lines. L: 40mm, W: 5mm, Th: 1mm.

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**188.** HS 77. 137. 909 (240 : 193)

One arm of a pair of tweezers of Type A. L: 62mm, W: 4mm, Th: 1.5mm

**189.** HS 80. 1345. 0 (248)

One arm of a pair of tweezers of Type A. L: 62mm, W: 4mm, Th: 1.5mm

**190.** HS 78. 902. 2445. (241)

One arm of a pair of tweezers of Type A. L: 31mm, W: 5mm, Th: 1mm

**191.** HS 79. 394. 3321a (244 : 195)

Pair of tweezers of Type A. L: 64mm, W: 5mm, Th: 1mm.

**192.** HS. 0. 3221b (192)

Pair of tweezers of Type A L:65mm, width 5mm, Th.1mm

**193.** HS 79. 423. 3361 (245 : 196)

Pair of tweezers of Type A. This pair would have been inefficient as one arm is slightly longer than the other. L:48mm, W: 3mm, Th: 1mm.

**194.** HS 80. 1313a. 4360 (247 : 198)

Complete pair of tweezers of Type A with a strip folded around the arms to form a clip. L: 60mm.

**195.** HS 79. 535. 3891 (246 : 197)

Pair of tweezers of Type B. Undecorated. L: 61mm, W: 5mm, Th: 1mm.

*Medical instruments*

**196.** KF 74. 9. 9 (207 : 167)

Instrument with a long bulbous probe at the end of a circular-sectioned shank. The shank is interrupted at intervals by bands of ridge-and-groove decoration of varying widths, possibly to stop the hand slipping. The other terminal is broken off across a long shallow spoon. Two similar implements, used as colour mixers, were found in the grave of a female artist at Vendee (Blümner 1875, 458) but medically they were used as sounds and as chemists' aids to measure, mix and apply ointments and salves. That they were commonly used by doctors and opticians can be seen by the number which have survived across the Roman empire (Künzl 1982): Pompeii (ibid. fig. 3, no. 2), Kleinasien (ibid. fig. 15, nos. 13-4), Belgium (ibid. fig. 46, no.4), Cologne (ibid., fig. 68 no. 8, fig. 2, pl. 78), Brescia (ibid. fig. 83, no. 6), Luzzi (ibid. fig. 85, no. 5), Salzburg (ibid. fig. 90, no. 4), and Euphrattel (ibid. fig. 97, nos. 1-3). L:100mm

**197.** HS 77. 127. 799 (209 : 169)

Incomplete instrument consisting of a circular-sectioned rod with a ridge-and-groove decorated neck ending in a broken long narrow spoon similar to No. 197 above. L: 41mm, Max.Th: 6mm.

**198.** HH1 71. 0. Q46. 3. 222 (208 : 168)

Incomplete *cyathiscomele*. The two halves of the scoop meet at an angle and the end is pointed. The bowl of the scoop narrows to a ridge-and-groove decorated neck; the circular-sectioned shank is broken across a similar motif. L: 84mm.

**199.** HH1 71. 0 YY45 3. 478 (211 : 170)

Ear-probe consisting of a tapering circular-sectioned rod with a pointed tip. At the neck there is a bulge between two bands of ridge-and-groove decoration. The bulge is perforated by a small hole (1mm. diameter) and is also decorated by incised cross-hatching. The head is a shallow oval spoon or scoop. This type of specillum is one of the

most frequently referred to in medical documents (Milne 1907, 63). The scoop was used to remove foreign bodies from the ear (Galen XII, 652; Paulus Aegineta VI, xxiv), as a curette (Aetius II, iii, 81), and for applying medications - liquids by pouring, pastes by spreading with the back of the scoop. The pointed tip was used to perforate the skin (Galen XIV, 787) and to introduce liquids into the ear by wrapping a saturated ball of wool around the shank and allowing the liquid to run down. Ear scoops were not confined to curing ear troubles but were also used in the removal of haemorrhoids, in eye operations, and for hernias, varicose veins, etc. The hole through the bulb of the neck may have been to introduce a knotted cord which would have been used as a flexible saw, for example in the treatment of nasal polyps - see Paulus Aegineta VI, xxv (transcribed in Milne 1907, 57-8). L: 120mm

**200.** HH1 72. 774 (212 : 171)

Circular-sectioned shank of an instrument decorated with a wide incised spiral ending in a baluster moulding between two ridge-and-groove motifs. At the other end a curved circular-sectioned rod tapers from another band of ridge-and-groove decoration. Both ends are broken. An instrument in Naples Museum with spoon-and-probe terminals like No.196 has a similarly decorated shank (Milne 1907, pl. XIV no. 1) as does a needle handle from Savaria in Pannonia (Künzl 1982, fig. 92 no. 5). L: 70mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**201.** HS 76. 11. 121 (213)

Instrument with a tapering circular-sectioned shank ending in an angled blunt hook. The head has simple ridge-and-groove motifs ending in a flat projection through which is threaded a loop of wire. Blunt and sharp hooks were used by the Romans for surgery: the blunt for dissection and raising blood vessels in the same manner as the modern aneurism needle (Aetius *Tet.* II, iii; Milne 1907, 87-88). The loop suggests that the hook was part of a set. L: 112mm, Max. Th: 3mm.

**202.** HS 80. 0. 0 (214 : 172)

Instrument with a long bulbous probe (specillum) at the end of a tapering, circular-sectioned shank. 50mm from the probe there is a band of ridge-and-groove decoration from which the shank emerges as square in section with a groove running along the centre of each face. This part ends in a second band of ridge-and-groove motifs and a squat bulbous probe. A similar 'double olive' probe in the Milne Collection is referred to as a *dipyrene* (Milne 1907, 57, pl. XI, no. 1) and a second instrument with less complex shank but similar terminals is known from the equipment chest of Gaius Firmus Severus, an oculist from Rheims (Milne 1907, 58, pl. XI no. 5; Künzl 1982, fig. 35 no. 24). This type of probe had a variety of uses: Paulus Aegineta describes using one heated as a cautery (VI.xiv) but they were mostly used as sounds or to apply ointments. L: 110mm

**203.** HH1 71. 0. A41 2a. 234 (230 : 185)

Incomplete instrument consisting of a tapering oval-sectioned rod with a curved point. At the other end, the shank becomes hexagonal in section as it emerges from a flange in a curve. L: 92mm

**204.** HH1 72. 0. surface. 183 (231 : 186)

Long rod of circular section with a polished disc head bent against the shank. The other end is splayed but broken. This instrument may be a tongue depressor (see Milne 1907, 79, pl.XX, no. 6), a spoon (cf Künzl 1982, fig.18, nos. 13-4, from Ephesos) or a dental mirror. L:117mm, Diam. Of head: 22mm

**205.** HS 77. 189. 1048 (232 : 187)

Instrument with an octagonal-sectioned tapering shank and an oval spatulate head. L: 95mm, W: of head: 9mm.

**206.** HS 79. 557. 3788 (233 : 188)

Instrument with a thick octagonal-sectioned shank tapering slightly to the winged spatulate head. The terminal has a shallow circular hole which shows traces of iron and may have held a needle or knife blade. This may be a writing stylus but styloid instruments were used for minor operations, as described by Galen (XII. 865) and Hippocrates (I.46). (See Milne 1907, 72-3, pl. XVII, nos. 3, 6). L: 127mm, W of head: 10mm.

**207.** TF 74. 0. 2C(N).146 (665)

Spatula with a leaf-shaped blade and a winged neck. The hexagonal-sectioned shank has snapped off but the instrument is likely to have been double-ended. Leaf-shaped blades were used as spatulas and for blunt dissection. For examples from Corbridge, see Gilson 1981, and for continental parallels, Künzl 1982, 15-17. L: 114mm, W. across blade: 11mm.

**208.** HS 79. 538. 3547 (234)

Spatulate head from an instrument with a circular-sectioned shank. L: 23mm, W: 8mm.

**209.** HS. 0. E. section. 0 (235 : 189)

Short instrument with a tapering oval-sectioned shank and a spatulate head. L: 60mm.

**210.** HS 79. 550. 3696 (236 : 190)

Handle from an instrument with a heavily baluster-moulded head and a circular-sectioned shank which expands to the recessed ends. Handles into which detachable blades or needles could be attached are known from Roman medical kits (see Milne 1907, 69), but such handles could also have served a domestic purpose. L:65mm

**211.** HS 79. 964. 4034 (299 : 239)

Tapering strip split into four prongs above a rivet which appears to have held the strip

to others of a similar shape. The excavations at Richborough produced a set of three forks rivetted together (Wilson 1968, pl. XLVII no. 211) and a set of four were found at Alteberg-Heftrich, where it was suggested that they were surgical or tattooing tools (*ORL* 9, Abb. B, II, Taf. II, 6, p. 9, no. 18). L: 46mm, Max.W: 5mm, Th:1mm

### *Ligulae*

Ligulae are found in large quantities on Roman sites throughout the Empire and there is no reason to suppose that they were all for medical use. Some were certainly used as toilet instruments for applying kohl, rouge, etc. Of the 16 found at Piercebridge, seven are pierced at the neck, although only one example contains a loop (No. 212). There is no obvious reason for a perforated neck; possibly such ligulae were used in the manner of an eyed probe (Milne 1907, 76-7, 83) but the loop and hook arrangement may suggest a dual purpose as a balance for weighing ointment, see Rheims (Künzl 1982, fig. 32, no. 7). A medical ligula from Corbridge has a bronze loop threaded through the neck from which hang three smaller rings, and may have been part of a pocket set consisting of tweezers, ligula, probe and scoop (Gilson 1981, fig. 6). See also Scarborough 1969, pl. 33.

**212.** TF 73. 0. R13.3. 212 (215 : 173)

Ligula consisting of a circular-sectioned shank tapering to a sharp point with an angled disc head. At the neck the shank expands to contain a 1mm diameter circular hole through which a loop holds an S-shaped hook. L: 127mm, W of head: 5mm.

**213.** BE 79. 0 II. 120. 4 (216 : 174)

Incomplete ligula with a circular-sectioned shank and an angled disc head. The neck is rectangular in section and is decorated with incised chevrons on all faces above a pierced circular expansion. L: 62mm, W: of head: 5mm

**214.** BB 73. 0. D. 9 (217 : 175)

Ligula with a tapering, circular-sectioned shank. The head is an angled disc sitting on a ridge-and-groove decorated neck above a small circular hole pierced through the shank. The hole appears to have been plugged. L: 113mm, W of head: 5.5mm.

**215.** HH1 71. 0. 188 (218 : 176)

Ligula with a circular-sectioned tapering shank with a broken disc head. This is a coarser instrument than is usual. L: 96mm, W of head: 8mm.

**216.** HH1 72. 0. 10a. 659 (238 : 177)

Ligula with a tapering circular-sectioned shank and a flat, angled pear-shaped head. L: 120mm, W of head: 3.5mm.

**217.** HS 77. 195. 1332 (222)

Flat angled disc head from a ligula. W of head: 7mm.

**218.** HS 77. 316. 1476 (223)

Incomplete ligula with an oval-sectioned tapering shank and an angled disc head. L: 33mm, W of head: 3mm.

**219.** HH1 72. 21. 971 (219 : 178)

Ligula with a circular-sectioned shank which expands to rectangular section 25mm below the angled disc head. This neck is decorated with nicks down the four edges. The pointed tip is sharp. L: 111mm, W of head: 5mm.

**220.** HS 76. 0. 5 (220 : 179)

Distorted ligula with a circular-sectioned tapering shank which is lacking its tip. The flat oval head is separated from the shank by a band of baluster-moulding and ridge-and-groove decoration. L: 100mm.

**221.** HS 76. 29. 296 (221 : 180)

Distorted ligula with an angled disc head. The pointed tip is curved and may have been originally hooked. L: 136mm, W of head: 5mm.

**222.** HS 79. 943. 4006 (227 : 182)

Ligula with a circular-sectioned tapering shank and an angled disc head. The shank is flattened to provide a large projection to surround the hole at the neck. L:130mm.

**223.** HS 78. 505. 2092 (224)

Incomplete ligula with a circular-sectioned tapering shank and an angled disc head. The baluster-moulded neck is much thicker than is usual. L: 30mm, W of head: 5mm.

**224.** HS 79. 900. 3762 (225 : 181)

Incomplete ligula with a circular-sectioned shank which tapers towards both ends. The head is an angled flat oval disc. L: 62mm, W of head: 6.5mm.

**225.** HS 79. 535. 3884 (226)

Fragment of an angled oval head of a ligula. L:11mm.

**226.** HS 79. 1100. 4018. (228 : 183)

Ligula with an angled disc head. The circular-sectioned shank has broken across a drilled

hole. L: 26mm, W: of head: 4mm.

**227. 0. 0. 0**

(229 : 184)

Ligula with a tapering oval-sectioned shank with a pointed tip. The shank flattens towards the angled oval head and is pierced by a small circular hole. The narrow neck has a wide band of incised ridge-and-groove decoration. L: 130mm, W of head: 5mm.

## **Household Utensils**

### *Lighting*

**228. HS 77. 300. 1227**

(251 : 201)

Small brass support in the form of a stylised lion's foot. As the leg narrows a triangular bar projects backwards and is pierced by an iron nail or rivet. The leg ends in a long rectangular-sectioned spike and has been silvered only on the parts which would normally be on view. Part of a candlestick or box support. L: 31mm, Total H: 32mm, Max. W: 16mm.

**229. HS 78. 821. 2360**

(252 : 202)

S-shaped leg from a candlestick or box with a stylised animal's foot. At the top of the curve a short rectangular-sectioned shank projects and ends in a triangular head. Cf Walbrook (Wheeler 1930, pl. XLVII, no. A2) described as 'leg of a casket'. L: 64mm.

**230. HS 79. 816. 3577**

(253 : 203)

Support in the form of a human right foot and leg wearing a book and leggings. Only the outer side of the hollow calf is moulded. The foot is proportionally too long for the leg. A very similar foot was found at Housesteads but depicts the left leg (unpublished Housesteads Museum 766390). Possibly a candlestick or box support although the use of similar terminals has been suggested as razor handles (P.Walton pers.comm.). H: 33mm, L. of foot 17mm.

### *Vessels*

**231. TF 73. 0. P12 7. 268**

(277 : 225)

Fragment of a vessel rim. Diam: 225mm.

**232.** TV 78. 0.1. 17. 1 (278)

Rectangular strip which may have been cut from the out-turned rim of a very large vessel. Along the rim on the inner face are several intermingled rows of vertical lines repeated just below the curve of the rim. H: 44mm.

**233.** HS 76. 0. II. 128 (279 : 226)

Fragment of a vessel with an expanded rim. An incised line runs around the inner face, 5mm below the edge. Diam: 130mm.

**234.** HS 77. 313. 1362a (280 : 227)

Out-turned rim of a small shallow dish. Est. diam: 80mm.

**235.** HS 77. 0. 1674 (281)

Fragment of the beaded rim of a vessel.. No measurements possible.

**236.** HS 78. 538. 2464 (282)

Fragment of a distorted vessel. A row of incised dots runs along the flat edge of the rim. L: 40mm.

**237.** HS 79. 535. 3797 (283 : 228)

Fragments of a vessel with an out-turned rim and a horizontal rib 9mm from the rim. Est. diam:120mm.

#### *Vessel Escutcheons*

**238.** HS 77. 11. 466 (274 : 222)

Bucket or bowl escutcheon with a hook chip-carved to represent a swan's head. The flat plate is broken but was possibly oval and pierced by a rivet hole. There are traces of silvering or tinning. This escutcheon bears a close resemblance to those found on hanging-bowls of late Roman to Anglo-Saxon date: see particularly Capheaton, Northumberland (Cowen 1931) and Baginton, Warwicks (Leeds 1935). Henry (1936, 209) gives continental examples. L:17mm

**239.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4431 (276 : 224)

Long strip of hemispherical section moulded to represent a stylised beast's head at the rounded end with nostrils and eyes indicated by incised dots. The 'body' of the beast has incised transverse and oblique marginal lines. The other end is broken as it starts to hook backwards. The lower half of the back has traces of lead solder. This is possibly a bucket or bowl escutcheon of late Roman date, although there is no immediately obvious parallel. There are marked similarities between this and the more common escutcheons (see No. 238). L: 40mm, W: 7mm.

**240.** HH 70. 0. L11 2. 124

(271 : 219)

Ring of oval section threaded through a solid-cast hollow fitting. The flat 'base' of the fitting has a central shank flanked by a circular hole: both 2mm in diameter. The appearance of this piece is markedly Celtic, and can be compared with the first century bridle bits from Polden Hill (Somerset) and Llyn Cerig, Anglesey (Fox 1958, Pl. 72d and fig. 39 respectively). However, the shank and rivet holes suggest that it may be a bucket escutcheon. Diam. of ring: 37mm, W: 3.5mm, Th: 3.5mm, H of fitting 17mm, W. of fitting: 14mm.

**241.** HH1 71. 0. Q42. 64

(272 : 220)

Hollow bucket escutcheon of triangular shape with a faceted face. A large loop projects from the top of the face. This form is common in the Rhineland in the second century (see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984 for parallels). L: 78mm, W:28mm, Max.Th: 11mm.

**242.** HS 76. 110. 316a

(273 : 221)

Hexagonal plate with an angled looped head, cut from a sheet. L: 27mm, W:12mm, Th:1mm

**243.** HS 76. 110. 316b.

(273)

Hexagonal plate with an angled looped head, cut from a sheet. L: 28mm, W:11mm, Th: 1mm.

**244.** HS 78. 902. 2918

(275 : 223)

Incomplete plate of a similar type to No. 243 above. L: 22mm

### *Handles*

**245.** HH 70. X10 7. 93

(284 : 229)

Solid handle which tapers to the terminals which are flattened to discs with a ribbed neck. The shank is oval in section but slightly faceted. An iron bar is fixed between the arms by iron disc-headed rivets. L: 71mm, Max.T of shank: 6mm, Max. W of terminals: 43mm.

**246.** TF 74. 0. 2c(N). 127

(285 : 230)

Incomplete, circular-sectioned handle with a central moulded decoration of two beads held by three discs. The ends taper and curl tightly. The handle has been attached (to furniture?) by a loop set through a disc washer with notched edges. Cf Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1932, Pl XII) and Wallsend (unpublished sf 1041 and 369). L: 70mm, Depth of loop: 11mm, Diam. of disc 13mm.

**247.** HS 77. 11. 617

(289 : 232)

Small disced handle washer with a square hole pierced through from the upper face. The edge is decorated with incised nicks along the edge. Similar to No. 246 above. Diam: 13mm, Th: 0.5mm, hole 4 x 4mm.

**248.** TF 74. 0. 106D. 202

(286 : 231)

Distorted handle of U-section, tapering at the ends to provide hooks. Both of the hooks are decorated with an incised X at the very end. L: 123mm, Max.W: 11mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**249.** TV 78. 0. III 64. 20

(288)

Curved strip of hemispherical section. Fragment of a handle. A curled piece of copper alloy was found with this piece which may have held the handle to the escutcheon.

L: 50mm, W: 2mm, Diam: 2mm. (dimensions of curled fragment: Diam: 7mm, W: 4.5mm, Th: 5mm.).

**250.** TF 73. 0. R12. 12. 231

(287)

Complete handle of the strip type tapering to the terminals. The shank is convex on the underside and has three ribs running along the face. The ends slip into sheathed hooks, which are made from curled sheet. L: 82mm, Max. W of handle 9mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**251.** HS 77. 12. 819

(290 : 233)

Incomplete handle tapering to the hooked terminal. A rough groove runs along the wider part of the handle on both faces. L: 35mm, W: 2mm, Th: 3mm.

**252.** HS 78. 430. 3041

(291 : 234)

Handle of rectangular section with one of the loosely curled ends missing. The outer face has a series of rough nicks which may have been intended to be decorative.

L: 36mm, W: 1.5mm, Th: 2mm.

**253.** HS 80. 0. 4141

(292 : 235)

Strip handle thickening towards the terminals before splaying to flat leaf-shaped plates, only one of which survives. L: 69mm

#### *Furniture Fittings*

**254.** HH1 72. XX. 1. 847

(249 : 199)

Two dimensional bird's wing with a projection at the base. One face is incised with a rough indication of feathers. Both sides of the projection have an incised X. Cf Catterick: Allason- Jones 1980, 47-9. L: 31mm, W: 24mm, Th: 2mm.

**255.** HS 78. 847. 2798

(445 : 350)

Elaborate knob with dished face from which projects a central moulded boss. The flared, circular-sectioned shank has a small bronze washer attached. L: 30mm,

**256.** HS 79. 500. 3912

(446 : 351)

Baluster-moulded knob with an eight-sided shank made in one with the head. L: 21mm, Max.Th: 10mm.

**257.** BB 78. 0. Room 1. 2775

(447 : 353)

Oval-sectioned rod terminating in a disc neck and a long pyramid head. L: 39mm, Max.W: 6mm.

**258.** HS 78. 538. 2384

(448 : 353)

Hollow terminal with a conical head. Thin collar surrounds the neck. The very top of the terminal is decorated with a small recessed boss. H: 24.5mm, Max.Diam: 19mm.

**259.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1028. 4636

(449 : 354)

Conical terminal with a baluster-moulded neck. H: 15mm

#### *Keys*

**260.** HS 78. 0. 847

(298)

Elaborate key handle of fleur-de-lys shape, with a circular-sectioned socket in which traces of the iron key shank survive. This is a common type: see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.347 for comparable examples. A similar handle from Richborough (Henderson 1949, pl. XXXIV no. 86) was dated pre-AD 90 but the examples from Zugmantel (*ORL* 8, pl. XIII, figs 51.63) suggest a post AD 150 date. L:68mm

**261.** HS 76. 100. 304

(296 : 238)

Incomplete key handle of similar type to No. 260. H: 48mm, Th: 14mm.

**262.** HS 77. 0. 487

(297 : 237)

Elaborate key handle of a similar type to No. 260. L: 71mm, Max. W: 47mm, Max.Th: 13mm.

**263.** TF 74. 0. 2B (N). 115

(663)

Key with a thin oval-sectioned shank and a circular looped terminal. The ward is covered by a quantity of lead hiding the form. L: 108mm.

*Needles*

**264.** HS 77.131.382 (147 : 134)

Needle of circular section. The neck has a series of five grooves before the head flattens. The eye is circular (2mm diam.) and countersunk on one face only. L:102mm, Max.W:4mm

**265.** HS79. 423. 3354 (152 : 138)

Coarse needle with a flat oval head and a circular eye (diam. 2.5mm). The incomplete oval-sectioned shank is twisted clockwise along its length. L:33mm, W of shank:3mm

**267.** HS 77. 50. 935 (148 : 267)

Incomplete needle of oval section with a slightly flattened rounded head pierced by a 2mm diam. circular hole. L:52mm, Max.W:3mm

**268.** TF 74. 0. 37A. 55 (666)

Incomplete needle of circular section, broken across the eye. L:82mm, Max.Th:3mm

**269.** GV 76. 31. 36 (145 : 132)

Needle with a circular-sectioned shank broken across the oval, countersunk eye. L:107mm, Th:3mm

**270.** HS 78. 538. 2387 (150 : 136)

Incomplete circular-sectioned needle with a circular eye (2mm diam.). L:85mm, Max.Th:4mm

**271.** HS 76. 12. 28 (146 : 133)

Incomplete needle broken across a countersunk circular eye. L:51mm, Th:2mm

**272.** HS 80. 1245. 4131 (153)

Distorted needle of circular section broken across the eye. L:121mm, Max.Th:4mm

**273.** HS 0.0.0 (154)

Fragment of a needle of oval section. An incised line runs down the shank from an oval eye. L:21mm, Max.W:2mm

**274.** 0.0.0 (155)

Needle in two fragments with a countersunk rectangular eye. A groove runs from the eye

some way down the oval-sectioned shank. L:79mm, Th:1.5mm

**275.** NNA 75. 38C. 73 (165 : 144)

Distorted bronze rod of diamond section with one end flattened and splayed to form a head which has broken off across a circular hole. L: 95mm, W of head: 9mm

**276.** HS 78. 1001. 2402 (186)

Circular-sectioned shank of a pin or needle. L:16mm, Th: 2mm

**277.** HS 78. 414. 2539 (187)

Pointed end of a pin or needle. L: 22mm, Max.Th: 2mm

**278.** HS 78. 902. 2944 (189)

Pointed end of a pin or needle of oval section. L: 39mm, Max.W: 3mm

**279.** HS 79. 870. 3674 (193)

Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 44mm, Th: 2mm.

**280.** HS 77. 175. 914 (176)

Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 31mm, Max.Th: 1mm.

**281.** HS 77.11. 966 (177)

Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 22mm, Max.Th: 1.5mm.

**282.** HS 79. 19. 3753 (194)

Fragment of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 20mm, Max.W: 1.5mm

**283.** HS 78. 811. 2149 (182)

Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 13mm, Max.Th: 2mm.

**284.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1028. 4626 (203)

Circular-sectioned shank of a pin or needle. L: 59mm, Max.Th: 3mm.

**285.** ER 77. 1. 31 (168)

Curving shank of a circular-sectioned pin or needle. L:50mm, Th:1.5mm

- 286.** ER 77. 1. 46 (169 : 148)  
Curving shank of a circular-sectioned pin or needle. L:67mm, Th:1.5mm
- 287.** TF 73. 0. R12 2 3. 149 (163 : 143)  
Tapering rod of circular section. The end of a pin or needle. L:77mm, Max.Th:2.5mm
- 288.** NNA 75. 0. 27C. 65 (164)  
Distorted fragment of pin or needle of rectangular section. L:75mm, Th:2mm
- 289.** HS 79. 1100. 4004 (196 : 164)  
Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 53mm, Max.Th: 2mm.
- 290.** HS 80 / ER . 0. 0 (204)  
Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 58mm, Th: 2.5mm.
- 291.** HS 80 / ER 80. 0. 0. 0 (205)  
Pointed end of pin or needle. L: 48mm, Max.Th: 2mm.
- 292.** HS 77. 12. 830 (174)  
Pointed end of a pin or needle formed by rolling a bronze sheet. L:50mm, Max.TH:3mm
- 293.** HH 70. 414. 3.110 (157)  
Pointed end of a pin or needle of circular section. L: 63mm, Max.T: 2mm

*Spoons*

- 294.** TF 73. 0. P12 10. 314 (300 : 240)  
Incomplete spoon with a circular bowl. The rectangular-sectioned shank has a pronounced 'cotton-reel' moulding just below the bowl. The shank merges into the back of the bowl in a long tapering rib. Similar spoons are common on Roman sites of the second to third centuries, but the decorated shank is unusual. L: 39mm, Diam. of bowl (approx.) 23mm.
- 295.** ER 78. 0. 2 10. 118 (304 : 243)  
Distorted, silvered bronze spoon with a tapering oval-sectioned shank. The shallow, lute-shaped bowl is decorated with an incised scroll on either side of the keel. L:142mm
- 296.** TF 75. 17. 0 (301 : 241)  
Lute-shaped bowl of a spoon which has been silvered or tinned. The rectangular-

sectioned shank has broken across a ribbed band and joins the bowl at a cut-away junction before tapering along the back of the bowl. L: 75mm, W of bowl 27mm.

**297.** TF 75. 7. 19 (302 : 242)  
Fragment of a lute-shaped bowl of a spoon with traces of silvering still surviving.  
L: 31mm.

### **Religious Objects**

**302.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1045. 4413 (254 : 204)  
Curved plate filled with lead. Part of the shoulder of a male statuette. L: 60mm.

**303.** HS 77. 11. 535. (389 : 315)  
Three dimensional phallic pendant with an incomplete loop at one end .Phallic pendants were commonly used in the Roman period as symbols of good luck, worn either round the neck or on harness. This example is unusual in the positioning of the loop. Cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.586-7; Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 42, nos. 403-408. L: 34mm

### **Items related to Trade**

#### *Steelyards And Balances*

**304.** TF 74. 0. 129 (306 : 244)  
Steelyard weight in the form of a stylised acorn with a knobbed end. The weight is decorated by two horizontal grooves. The ring attachment is incomplete. Cf Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1926, pl. XIV, no. 21); Manchester (Bruton 1909, pl. 93, no. 30), Brough-under-Stainmore. L: 36mm, Max.Th: 10mm.

**305.** HHI 72. 0. 19/12. 1034 (308 : 246)  
Incomplete steelyard of oval section. At one end is a collar, at the other three projecting loops, each with a circular hole (4.5mm diam.). Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.470). L: 22mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**306.** HS 78. 900. 1983 (309 : 247)  
Arm of a balance of rectangular section ending in a loop. L: 37mm, Th: 2.5mm, Weight 3mm.

**307.** HS 80. 1322. 4760 (310 : 248)  
Rod of rectangular section with nicks along both edges of the upper face. An L-shaped bar projects from one end. Balance or part of spoon junction. L: 40mm, W: 3mm, Th: 3mm

**308.** HS 80. 1356. 4786

(311 : 249)

Incomplete circular-sectioned balance. The surviving terminal is baluster moulded and ends in a ring from which hangs a chain link. A decorative lug projects from the centre of the balance pierced by a 1.5mm diam. hole. Cf London Wall: Lambard 1908, pl. XXIII, no. 8. L: 204mm, Max.Th: 3mm.

### **Seal Boxes**

**309.** TF 74. 0. 46C. 200

(293 : 236)

Base of a circular seal-box with four circular holes drilled through. The hinge is intact. The box contains a lump of corroded lead seal of which too little survives to identify the impression. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Milet 1984, no. 3.381). Diam: 22mm, Th: 6mm.

**310.** HS 80. 1107. 4255

(294)

Fragment of a circular seal-box base pierced by two circular holes. Diam: 22mm, Diam. of holes: 4mm.

**311.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4550

(295)

Base of a circular seal-box with the hinge complete. The floor is pierced by four circular holes. Diam: 21mm, Diam. of holes: 2.5mm.

### **Plumbobs**

**312.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1093. 4613

(307 : 245)

Conical plumb-bob with a flat disc head and a deep neck. L: 21.5mm, Diam. of head 10mm.

### **Transport**

**313.** H 1 72. 0. 1215

(250 : 200)

Hollow eagle's head emerging from a collared tube. The eagle holds a ball or pellet in its open beak. Webster discusses British and continental examples of such heads, identified by Karoly as cart fittings to which the reins were tied when a cart was stationary (Webster 1960, 74-5). The closest example, geographically, is from High Rochester (Dodds, 1940, 154 no. 10). A 1st century AD date has been suggested. H:40mm, Diam of tube:20mm

**314.** HS 73. 5. 189

(265 : 214)

Incomplete harness junction hook consisting of a flat plate whose shape is governed by two circular rivet holes with a decorative terminal. The hook is missing. This type of eyelet is common on military sites and the examples from Lincoln (Webster 1949, Pl X) and Novaesium (Koenen 1904, Pl. XXX no. 9) make it clear that they were used in

groups of four on harness. For other examples see Webster 1960, 49. L: 45mm, W: 10mm, Th: 2mm.

**315.** HHI 71. 0. 209 (264 : 213)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 314 above. L: 2mm, Th: 1mm.

**316.** HS 78. 0. BB6E i. 2199 (266 : 215)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 314 above. L: 36mm, Max.W: 15mm, Th: 1mm.

**317.** BB 78. 0. 2327. (268 : 217)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 314 above. L: 52mm, Max.W:14mm.

**318.** HS 78. 0. BB5 i. 2226 (267 : 216)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 314 above. A small, hollow, dome-headed bronze stud was found in one of the 'rivet' holes. L: 32mm, Diam. stud: 10mm.

**319.** BB 78. 0. 8WW. 2524a (269 : 218)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 314 above. L: 34mm, Max.W: 14mm.

**320.** BB78. 0. 8WW. 2524b (270)

Fragment of harness junction hook, similar to No. 312 above. L: 16mm, W: 13mm, Th: 1mm.

**321.** TF 74. 0. 12 B. 17 (342 : 271)

Cruciform harness trace with hollow expanded arms. Cf Verulamium (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig. 34.57) and Camerton (Wedlake 1958, fig. 58, no. 10). L:38mm, W:36mm, Th: 8mm

**322.** NNA 75. 0. 52a. 93 (343 : 272)

Fragment of a small terret with a tapering hemispherical-sectioned loop separated from the oval-sectioned bar by a high ridge. See Leeds 1933, 118. L: 24mm, Max.Th: 7mm, Max.Th: 6mm.

**323.** TF 78. 0. III. 66. 31 (344 : 273)

Simple terret with an oval ring and a rectangular loop. The elliptical section of the ring tapers away from the loop. Cf Wallsend (1980s excavations, unpublished sf 601), Verulamium (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig. 40, no. 126), Richborough (Henderson 1949, pl. XXXVI, no. 124). W of ring: 29mm, W of loop: 20mm, Max.Th: 10mm

**324.** HS 79. 473. 3860 (345 : 274)

Thick curved strip. Found in association with a horse's skull: possibly harness fragment. L:50mm, W:10mm, Th:5mm

**325.** NNA 75. 0. A. 3 (385 : 311)

Distorted domed disc with incised concentric circles all over one face. The disc is roughly pierced in the centre with a surrounding circular mark suggesting a washer or dome-headed stud. The disc has been reused as a harness pendant by forcing a thick iron loop through the edge. Diam: 51mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**326.** NNA 75. 0. 27B. 68 (386 : 312)

Incomplete heart-shaped harness pendant. The complex openwork design has obviously been intended to be symmetrical but is not. A circular loop projects across the top. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 32, nos. 229-40. 2nd-3rd century AD. L: 31mm, W: 40mm, Th:1.5mm.

**327.** HH1 71. 0. M44. 2 Wall. 36 (396 : 321)

Hollow oval dome for four projections from the edge to provide fastenings. L: 34mm, W: 27mm, H: 15mm.

### **Items relating to Clothing**

#### *Button and Loop Fasteners*

**330.** HH 1 72. 629 (255 : 205)

Button-and-loop fastener with large circular head. The cast decoration consists of a marginal rib and central dimple with raised collar. The back shows a mould seam. The triangular loop has been added separately to a projecting rod. Wild (1970a) Type Va. Cf Benwell (Petch 1927, pl. XL, no. 16), Zugmantel ( Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 55, no. 677). According to Wild such button-and-loop fasteners have a limited date range emerging in the late 1st century and dying out at the end of the 2nd century. The various theories as to their purpose include cloak fasteners (Wild 1970a), harness pendants (Philipson 1886, 208) and harness terminals (Curle 1913, 100), particularly girth straps (MacGregor 1962, 31). Their regular appearance in pairs would perhaps support the view that they were harness fittings but many of them are not strong enough for such a purpose and the separate loop on the Piercebridge example would certainly be a point of weakness. Diam:42mm, L of loop:31mm

**331** HS 80 / ER 80. 1054. 4591 (256 : 206)

Button-and-loop fastener with a flat square head and a triangular loop. Wild (1970a) Type VIb, which he describes as 'typical north-British'. The main centres of manufacture of this type are thought to have been near Hadrian's Wall and at Traprain Law, where a clay mould was discovered. Parallels have been found associated mostly with second century material. See Wild 1970a, 141, 152-3. L: 37mm, button 17 x 17mm.

## Military Equipment

### *Armour*

There are many pieces of sheet or plate which may be identified as armour scales. They cover all types from *lorica squamata* and *lorica segmentata* to possibly *lamellae*. The *lorica squamata* scales show differences in size, from the small Corbridge type (Robinson 1975, fig. 162) to the larger Carnuntum type (*ibid.* figs. 437 and 438), and vary in the shape of the link holes, some being carefully drilled and circular, as is usual, but some square-cut (*ibid.* fig. 436), and some roughly pushed through with a nail (*ibid.* 153). Many of the scales are neatly folded into small square packages and/or torn from their links, suggesting that they were intended for melting down in small crucibles. Although the quantity of armour scales seems great, none were found still linked together and few are in good enough condition to point to specific parallels. It would be rash to suggest particular types of unit present at Piercebridge from the armour scale evidence.

**333.** HS 79. 855. 3265 (459)

Five fragments of strip with a stamped corded decoration along one edge. Breast plate reinforcement or helmet decoration? W: 8mm, Th:1mm.

### *Fittings:*

**334.** HS 77. 31. 434 (450)

Loop projecting from a bar with an expanded spigot. This type of armour loop was used as an alternative to hooks on *lorica segmentata* from Carnuntum and Corbridge (Robinson 1975, Fig. 184). L: 26mm

**335.** HS 77. 0. 742 (451 : 356)

Cuirass loop similar to No. 334 above. L: 21mm, W: 15mm.

**336.** HS 78. 421. 2736 (452)

Plate pierced by a single circular hole. One end is cut away to form an incomplete hook. This type of fastening, known as a girdle-plate tie hook, is to be found on *lorica segmentata* (Robinson 1975, Fig. 183). L: 24mm, W:13mm, Th: 0.5mm.

### *Decorated plates:*

**337.** KF 74. 0. A25.14 (453)

Broad strip of sheet with a rounded end. The edge is decorated with repoussé dots and the end is pierced by a single hole. Such plates were found on the Newstead *lorica segmentata* reinforcing the breast and girdle connection, the rounded end being attached by a rivet to the breast plate with the lower end wrapped under the edge of the plate. A hole drilled through the double thickness of the metal provides the 'eye' for the hook from

the top girdle plate. See Robinson 1975, 180, fig. 181. L: 62mm, Max.W: 22mm, Th: 0.5mm

**338.** HS 77. 127. 371 (454 : 357)

Incomplete strip with repoussé dots along two edges. Breast plate reinforcement strip similar to No. 337 above. L: 25mm, W: 21mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**339.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1001. 4205 (382 : 308)

Incomplete rectangular plate with an incised marginal line along both long edges. Three stamped dot-and-rings motifs lie in a central line with two more at each end. The back is roughened and has traces of lead solder. Two of the dot-and-ring motifs pierce the plate but probably through wear rather than by intention. L: 55mm, W:15mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**340.** HS 77. 127. 542 (455 : 358)

Incomplete strip by a single circular hole. Both long edges are decorated with repoussé dots, some of which have worn through. L: 25mm, W: 21mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**341.** HS 77. 195. 1396 (457 : 360)

Fragment of strip, similar to No. 340 above, pierced by a single circular hole. L: 25mm, W: 25mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**342.** HS 77. 195. 1030 (456 : 359)

Long strip folded neatly in half and then in three. The long edges are decorated with repoussé dots, some of which have worn through. The piece is pierced by at least two circular holes. Breast reinforcement plate? Est. L:156mm, W: 14mm.

**343.** HS 79. 855. 3278 (494 : 389)

Rectangular plate with a curved piece cut from one corner and emphasised by a marginal groove. Two edges are decorated by double lines of repoussé dots. The plate is pierced in one corner by a circular hole. L: 43mm, W: 30mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**344.** TF 73. 0. R14 9. 304 (471)

Two pieces of plate riveted together with a rod whose ends have been hammered flat. One piece of the plate has an incised marginal line. W: 9mm, Th: 2mm.

*Lorica segmentata:*

**345.** HS 77. 137. 921 (487 : 383)

Plate with carefully cut edges, one of which is curved and bent to a right angle. The body of the plate has two holes where rivets(?) have been removed. This appears to be a neck

plate from *lorica segmentata* of the Newstead type (Robinson 1975, fig. 181) but may come from *lorica squamata* (Robinson 1975, pls. 434-5). L: 68mm, W: 32mm, Th: 0.5mm

*Lorica squamata:*

**346.** TV 78. 0. 93 (475 : 373)

Rectangular plate pierced by three circular holes. Fragment of *lorica squamata*?  
L: 56mm, W: 30mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**347.** HS 77. 11. 983 (488 : 384)

Rectangular plate with one side cut to a curve with a rough hole punched through the edge. Neck plate for *lorica squamata*? L: 90mm, W: 32mm.

**348.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1055.A. 4673 (497)

Corroded plate with a raised curved edge. Neck plate for *lorica squamata*? Th: 0.5mm.

**349.** HH1 71. 0. U54/55. 18 (504 : 393)

Rectangular sheet folded in half. The sheet is badly corroded but appears to be pierced by one large and one small circular hole on the fold and four small holes through one side. *Lorica squamata* scale. L (folded): 24mm, W: 32mm.

**350.** HH1 72. 0. A21. 993 (505 : 394)

Incomplete *lorica squamata* scale pierced by a group of four holes at one end and two more at one edge. L: 38mm, W: 25mm.

**351.** HS 77. 195. 1211 (520 : 406)

*Lorica squamata* scale folded in three and pierced by at least five holes. W: 25mm.

*Lamella:*

**352.** HS 77. 24. 0 (503 : 392)

Fragment of a scale pierced by a circular hole and with a rounded end. Nos.352-7 may be from *lamella* armour. Robinson (1975, 162) comments that *lamellae* on Roman sites in Britain are far from common and are often an indication of the presence of eastern auxiliaries. The examples below, however, are by no means complete and the identification is tentative. L: 10mm, W: 8mm

**353.** TF 73. P13. 11. 0 (498)

Armour scale pierced by two parallel holes through rounded ends. *Lamella*? L: 14mm, W: 15mm, Th: 0.5mm.

- 354.** TF 73. 0. Q12 5. 0 (499)  
Armour scale pierced by two parallel holes. *Lamella?* L: 15mm, W: 16mm.
- 355.** TF 73. 0. S14 4. 0 (500)  
Fragment of armour scale with a rounded end. *Lamella?* L: 28mm, W: 16mm.
- 356.** CVW 73. 0. 232a (501)  
Fragment of a narrow armour scale pierced at the rounded end by a single hole. *Lamella?*  
L: 20mm, W: 10mm.
- 357.** HS 76. 100. 308 (502 : 391)  
Fragment of an armour scale pierced at the rounded end by a single hole. *Lamella ?*  
L: 11mm, W: 11mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- Folded plates:*
- 358.** HS 78. 847. 2721 (492 : 388)  
Rectangular sheet with two opposing corners brought to the centre and folded back.  
One globular-headed river is still in position. Armour plate? Cf Gadebridge Park (Neal  
1974, 137, fig. 59, nos. 104-6). L: 36mm, W: 23mm.
- 359.** HS 78. 431. 3118 (493)  
Plate similar to No. 358 above. L: 17mm
- 360.** HS 79. 93. 4025 (495 : 390)  
Plate folded in a similar way to No. 358 above. L: 7mm, W: 7mm.
- 361.** HS 76. 12.168 (477 : 374)  
Plate folded in a similar way to No. 358 above. L: 13mm
- 362.** HS 76. 5. 0 (479 : 376)  
Plate folded in a similar fashion to No. 358 above. L: 22mm
- 363.** HS 76. 16. 12HP. 0 (480)  
Plate folded in a similar way to No. 358 above. L: 22mm
- 364.** HS 76. 127. 0 (481 : 377)  
Plate folded in a similar way to No. 358 above. L:18mm, W:12mm

**365.** HS 77. 15. 431 (482 : 378)  
Plate folded in a similar way to No. 358 above. L: 18mm

**366.** HS 76. 26. 276 (478 : 375)  
Curved rectangular plate which has broken at both ends across punched circular holes. The plate thickens towards one edge. L: 40mm, W: 15mm.

*Pierced plates:*

**367.** HS 77. 75. 1468 (458 : 361)  
Trapezoidal plate pierced by a single hole at the wider end. Fragment of armour? L: 25mm, Max.W: 18mm, Min. W: 10mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**368.** HS 76. 11. 129 (461 : 363)  
Rectangular sheet torn across two link holes. L: 22mm, W: 19mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**369.** HS 76. 0. 25B. 158 (462 : 364)  
Fragmentary sheet pierced by two circular link holes. L: 30mm, W: 20mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**370.** HS 76. 12. 256 (463 : 365)  
Fragmentary sheet pierced by a roughly made link. L: 20mm, W: 19mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**371.** HS 77. 127. 559 (464 : 366)  
Fragment of a sheet folded in half. Pierced by two square holes, one of which is torn. Armour scale or edging? L: 41mm, W: 11mm, Th: 0.33mm, Diam of holes: 2 x 2mm.

**372.** HS 77. 14. 0 (465 : 367)  
Rectangular sheet folded in half and pierced by a single circular hole at one end. L: 17mm, W:15mm.

**373.** HS 78. 505.1935 (466)  
Curved rectangular sheet broken at both ends across punched circular holes. L: 22mm, W: 12mm, Th:1mm.

**374.** HS 78. 927. 3000 (374 : 467)  
Folded sheet with a hole pierced through two corners. L: 26mm, W: 12mm, Th: 0.25mm

**375.** HS 78. 0. 0 (468 : 369)  
Rectangular sheet folded in half with one end deeply cleft and pierced by circular holes in

the arms with a further hole through the fold. L: 25mm, W: 21mm.

**376.** HS 79. 816. 3567 (469 : 370)

Sheet curved to U-section with four holes pierced along one edge. Another two holes pierce the other edge which is decorated with two marginal grooves. L: 43mm

**377.** HS 79. 550. 3618 (470)

Distorted sheet pierced by several circular holes through which wire has been slotted and then hammered flat. L: 54mm.

**378.** TF 73. 51. 0 (472)

Corroded plate with a second plate rivetted to the back by rivets. The second plate has a loop projecting from the edge and the front plate is shaped to copy part of the loop. Fragment of armour plate. L: 37mm, W: 46mm.

**379.** TV 78. 66. 51 (474 : 372)

Rectangular plate with one corner missing or removed, and pierced by two holes, one in the centre and one in one corner. L: 38mm, W: 44mm.

**380.** 22 Back Garden. 0. V.7 (476)

Square plate with a rivet pushed through two corners. L: 18mm, W: 19mm, Th:0.5mm.

**381.** HS 77. 127. 727 (484 : 380)

Trapezoidal plate pierced by roughly shaped links at each corner.  
L: 31mm, W: 27mm.

**382.** HS 77. 127. 735 (485 : 381)

Incomplete plate with a circular hole drilled through the surviving corner. L: 25mm, W: 20mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**383.** HS 77. 127. 758 (486 : 382)

Distorted plate pierced by a roughly shape link. L: 41mm.

**384.** HS 78. 900. 2273 (489 : 385)

Rectangular plate folded at one edge and with rounded corners. Three small square holes are pierced along one edge. L: 20mm

- 385.** HS 78. 24. 2400 (490 : 386)  
Large rectangular plate pierced by three holes arranged in a triangle, one of these still contains a link and has a piece of sheet attached. L: 50mm, W: 34mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 386.** HS 78. 409. 2553 (491 : 387)  
Rectangular plate pierced by three circular holes. A hook projects from one edge. Armour fastening.
- 387.** HS 79. 0. 0 (496)  
Fragmentary plate pierced by at least two holes. L: 24mm, Th: 0.5mm
- 388.** CVW 73. 0. 232b (506)  
Rectangular armour scale with one link hole surviving. L: 28mm, W: 17mm, Th: 1mm.
- 389.** NNA 75. 20. A 22 (507 : 395)  
Incomplete armour scale with one link hole surviving. L: 14mm, W: 16mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 390.** NNA 75. 28. C A. 55 (508 : 396)  
Incomplete armour scale pierced by three disc-headed rivets. One end is folded over. L: 32mm, W: 22mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 391.** NNA 75. 10. C A. 72 (509 : 397)  
Incomplete armour scale pierced at the surviving end by a group of four circular holes. L: 25mm, W: 22mm, Th: 0.5mm
- 392.** NNA 75. 0. A. 0 (510)  
Rectangular armour scale with one link hole surviving. L: 16mm, W: 13mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 393.** 22 Back Garden. 0. III C. Trench 11.5 (511 : 398)  
Rectangular armour scale pierced by three pairs of link holes. One pair still retains a fragment of wire. A large hole has been roughly pierced off-centre at one end. L: 28mm, W: 13mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 394.** HS 76. 12. 34 (512 : 399)  
Incomplete scale with the corners cut off and pierced by two circular holes. L: 27mm, W: 16mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 395.** HS 76.12. 58 (513 : 400)  
Incomplete scale with one corner cut away and a hole cut through one edge. L: 13mm, W: 14mm, Th: 1mm.

- 396.** HS 76. 11. 111 (514 : 401)  
 Armour scale with one rounded end. Both ends are pierced by links made from rolled sheet. A marginal groove runs along one edge. L: 50mm
- 397.** HS 76.110. 319 (515 : 402)  
 Armour scale pierced by two circular holes and folded in half. L: 25mm.
- 398.** HS 76. 11. 0 (516 : 403)  
 Scale with one rounded end and one cleft end. The scale is pierced by a circular hole in each arm. A length of twisted wire was found with the scale. L: 18mm, W: 12.5mm, L of wire: 4.5mm.
- 399.** HS 77. 24. 469 (517 : 404)  
 Small armour scale with a rounded end pierced by general discussion see four circular holes. One face has been roughened to provide a key for tinning or solder. L: 17.5mm, W: 16mm, Th: 0.25mm.
- 400.** HS 80. 1322. 4757 (531 : 413)  
 Incomplete armour scale with one link hole surviving. L: 19mm, W:15mm, Th:5mm,
- 401.** HS 78. 478.1644 (521)  
 Curved rectangular armour scale with one corner cut away. The scale has been torn across three circular holes. L: 24mm, W:16mm, Th: 0.5mm
- 402.** HS 78. 0. BB 2. 1918 (522 : 407)  
 Armour scale with a rounded end, pierced by three circular holes. L: 17mm
- 403.** HS 78. 304. 1990 (523 : 408)  
 Armour scale folded several times and pierced by at least 18 small holes arranged in diagonal lines. L: 23mm.
- 404.** HS 78. 630. 1997 (524 : 409)  
 Fragment of armour scale pierced in one corner by a circular hole. L:19mm, W:15mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 405.** HS 78. 400. 2958 (529 : 412)  
 Fragment of an armour scale, torn across a circular hole. L: 20mm, W: 10mm.

*Plain fragments:*

**406.** ER 77. 10. 45

(406 : 362)

Sheet with one rounded end and a corner cut from the other. L: 26mm, W: 12mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**407.** HS 79. 423. 3170

(381 : 307)

Very thin plate cut to a decorative symmetrical shape. L: 31mm, W: 42mm, Th: 0.25mm

**408.** GV 76. 8. 3

(473 : 371)

Very corroded plate with a raised edge and median rib. One face was covered with soil or mud which was found to contain traces of carbonised plant stem and seeds. Alison M. Donaldson has suggested *Brassica* s.l. (cabbage, mustard, etc.) or a member of the *Chenopodiaceae* family (goosefoot). L: 30mm, W: 10mm, W. of hook: 8mm.

**409.** HS 77. 127. 572

(483 : 379)

Two fragments of thin plate, one of which has a folded edge. Armour scale? L: 28mm, W: 13mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**410.** HS 77. 127. 663

(518 : 405)

Fragment of armour scale. L:13mm, W: 11mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**411.** HS 77.127. 676

(519)

Triangular fragment of armour scale with the edges curved back. L: 24mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**412.** HS 78. 816. 2299

(525)

Rounded end of an armour scale. L:12mm, W: 26mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**413.** HS 78. 919. 2491

(526 : 410)

Incomplete armour scale with a square roughly pierced through.L: 13mm, W: 19mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**414.** HS 78. 538. 2767

(527)

Several fragments of unidentifiable armour scales.

**415.** HS 78. 901. 2945

(528 : 411)

Fragment of armour scale, much corroded. L: 16mm, W: 17mm.

**416.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4661 (513)

Two armour scales of a rectangular shape with a rounded end. L: 24mm and 30mm, W: 16 and 18mm, Th: 0.25mm.

*Balteus Fittings*

**417.** HS 77. 133. 423. (360 : 288)

Openwork heart-shaped plate projecting from a bar with chamfered edges on the face. This type of plate was used to finish off a soldier's balteus or cross strap, although most have an openwork inscription instead of the stylised pelta-and-foilage design of the Piercebridge example. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 31, nos. 217-28. 2nd - 3rd century AD. L: 45mm, W: 60mm, Th: 1.5mm

**418.** HS 76. 0. 2c. 103 (359 : 287)

Fragment of an openwork balteus terminal similar to No. 417, with a trefoil end. L: 52mm, Th: 1mm.

**419.** 0. 0.0 (361 : 289)

Tiny fragment. Possibly part of a balteus terminal similar to No. 417. L: 8mm, Th: 2mm.

**420.** HS 78. 538. 2378 (394 : 320)

Curved strip with one irregular edge suggesting that it is the border of an openwork plate. L: 47mm, W: 6mm, Max.T: 2mm.

**421.** HH1 72. 30. B43. 489 (365 : 293)

Openwork strap hinge consisting of two triangular plates held together by an iron pin. One of the plates has a disc-headed stud on the reverse. The hinge has been silvered or tinned on one face. Cf Osterburken: Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 37, no. 325 (note also nos. 326-7, 331-2). Mid 2nd century AD. L: 65mm, Max.W: 14mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**422.** HS 78. 322. 1564 (366 : 294)

Plate with decoratively cut edges pierced by a circular hole. Cf Richborough: Wilson 1968, pl. XXXVI, no. 115. L: 35mm, W: 22mm, Th: 0.5mm, Diam: of circular hole :3mm.

*Strap Ends*

**423.** TF 73. 0. P11 3. 292 (349 : 278)

Strap end with a splayed cleft plate held by a circular-sectioned rivet. The terminal is pear-shaped and protrudes from a ball at the end of the plate. Cf Osterburken (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 36, no. 319 - *terminus post quem* AD 150). L:66mm, W: 11mm.

**424.** NNA 75. 0. 2b A. 90

(350 : 279)

Strap end which expands towards the split end. The leather is held in place by a rivet with a globular head. Cf Saalburg (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 36, no. 323). L: 31mm, Max.W: 8mm, Max.Th: 4mm.

**425.** BB 73. 0. D12. 13

(351 : 280)

Incomplete openwork strap end. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 65, Taf. 41, nos. 394-7. Late 2nd century AD. L: 27mm, W: 13mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**427.** HS 76. 0. U/P. 76

(353)

Strap end formed by a hollow tube decorated with one end squashed flat and held by an iron rivet. L: 20mm, Max.W: 6mm.

**428.** HS 76. 100.0

(354: 282)

Strap end made by folding a fragment of sheet and then cutting to shape. A circular-sectioned rivet holds the two plates together trapping fragments of leather. L: 14mm, W: 11mm, Th: 3mm.

**429.** HS 77. 189. 1023

(355 : 283)

Strap end expanding towards a pointed terminal. The attachment is missing. L: 52mm, Max. W: 10mm, Th: 2.5mm.

**430.** ER 80. 1099. 4301

(357 : 285)

Strap end with a bulbous shank and globular terminal. The head is square around a square hole. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.602). L: 38mm, Max.W: 11mm.

**431.** HS 79. 450. 3810

(356 : 284)

Fragment of the looped head of strap end. L: 8mm, W: 19mm, Th: 3mm.

**432.** HH 70. 0. from circular structure.19 (383 : 309)

Flat heart-shaped strap pendant with openwork pelta motifs cut from the top. The pendant has a very small flat hook and a bulbous terminal and is more rounded in shape than is usual. L: 44mm, Max.W: 34mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**433.** KF 74. 0. Area 25.13

(384 : 310)

Pear-shaped elongated strap pendant with a disc terminal and peltae cut from the body of the plate. A long hook projects back from the ridge at the top. The pendant is heavily

tinned on the back and edges but little survives on the face. L: 61mm, W: 21mm, Th: 1mm.

**434.** HS 77. 114. 432 (388 : 314)

Heart-shaped pendant with a winged bulbous terminal which is flat at the back. The plate is decorated with three open peltae motifs which have been cut not cast. The loop is incomplete. This type of pendant, which was used to decorate and weight the straps of soldiers' aprons, are common finds and Oldenstein has suggested that they cannot be earlier than the mid 2nd century and are more likely to be of 3rd century date (Oldenstein 1977a, 127-36). L: 39mm, Th: 1.5mm

**435.** HS 79. 873. 3932 (391 : 317)

Triangular strap pendant with a globular terminal missing its loop. Cf. Oldenstein 1976, Taf. 29. L: 28mm, W: 33mm, Th:1.5mm.

**436.** HS 80. 1107. 4292 (392 : 318)

Leaf-shaped apron pendant. The only decoration is an incised V below the hook or ring. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.662). L: 33mm

**437.** HS 78. 102. 1654 (390 : 316)

Apron 'pendant' of similar type to No. 436 above. L: 39mm, Max.W: 22mm.

**438.** HS 76. 24. 126 (387 : 313)

Incomplete crescentic pendant with chip-carved decoration and a loop projecting across the upper edge. Mid 3rd century AD. Cf Oldenstein 1977a Tafn. 44-5; Wallsend: 1980s excavations, unpublished sf 1116. L: 20mm, Th: 3mm.

#### *Openwork Mounts*

**439.** TF 74. 0. 2A. 105 (672)

Fragment of openwork, very corroded. Possibly a hare and hound motif or a firebrand motif (cf. Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.773). The openwork emerges from a bar with a beaded rib. L: 30mm.

**440.** HH1 72. 0. 0 (368 : 296)

Large mount with an openwork design of ten swirled trumpet motifs. A large rectangular loop projects from the back. A mount of similar size and fastening with a debased multi-triskele motif enclosed in a border, was discovered in the recent excavations at Housesteads (unpublished Housesteads Museum 766352). Diam: 51mm, Total H:14mm

**441.** BB 77. 122. Room 10. 24 (371 : 298)

Triskele mount with two short shanks cast in one with the mount and projecting from the back. Two additional disc-headed rivets pierce through the internal curls of the mount. The triskele or trompetenmuster motif is commonly used on Roman bronze work of the 2nd to 3rd centuries. For parallels and discussions see von Jenny 1935, Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 69, nos. 897-926 and Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.768. A clay mould for making a similar mount has been uncovered at South Shields (Allason-Jones in Miket 1983, 135, no. 17, pl. 8). L: 40mm, W:20mm.

**442.** HS 79. 816. 3908 (375)

Fragment of openwork mount with traces of gilding on the chamfered upper face. A short shank projects from the back. L: 34mm, Th: 3mm.

**443.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1551. 4771 (376 : 302)

Fragment of a circular mount with a central openwork design. Traces of white metal survive on one face. L: 25mm, Th: 1mm.

**444.** HS 78. 536. 2117 (379 : 305)

Incomplete openwork plate of square shape with projecting peltae. Under one pelta the plate is pierced by a square rectangular hole surrounded by circular mark suggesting a washer or disc-headed nail. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 81 for square openwork plates. L: 63mm, W: 43mm, Th: 0.5mm, Diam. of hole: 3 x 3.5mm, Diam. of 'washer': 9mm.

**445.** HS 77. 195. 1181 (373 : 300)

Fragment of a circular openwork mount or pendant with a projecting loop. L: 21mm, Th: 1mm.

**446.** HS 78. 907. 2336 (393 : 319)

Small strip with one irregular edge suggesting that it is part of an openwork mount. L: 19mm, W: 13mm, Th: 0.25mm

#### *Mounts*

**447.** HS 78. 848. 3178 (380 : 306)

Flat plate cut to represent a dolphin. The eye is represented by a hole drilled through the plate and the back has a row of marginal nicks running from the fin to the tail. The fin is decorated by a line of repoussé dots. The beak and tail are missing. L: 76mm, Th:1mm.

**448.** HH1 71. 0. 23 (367 : 295)

Large circular mount with a dimpled boss. A large rectangular loop stretches across the

back. Diam: 38mm, Total H: 17mm.

**449.** HS 73. 0. A1 BS. 0 (369 : 297)

Bell-shaped mount of hollow hemispherical shape with a projecting knob decorated with an incised spiral. H: 30mm, Diam: 46mm.

**450.** HS 76. 12. D. 21 (372 : 299)

Rectangular mount with splayed ends and decoratively-shaped sides. In the centre is a stepped, hollow, rectangular boss. Two disc-headed studs project from the back. Cf Weißenburg (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 51, no. 589). 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. L: 33mm, W: 14mm, Total Th: 2mm.

**451.** HS 80. 1327. 4783 (377 : 303)

Mount in the form of three solid hemispherical bosses arranged in a triangle with a loop across the back of two of them. This type of decoration is similar to that found on Type 1 button-and-loop fasteners (Wild 1970a, 137), and has its prototype in the British Iron Age (Gillam 1958, 79-80). Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.744). L: 20mm, W: 20mm, Total Th: 13mm

**452.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4473 (395)

Strip with two incised lines running along one edge and an incised zig-zag along the scalloped edge. A rivet projects through one end suggesting a mount. L: 49mm, W: 6mm, Th: 0.5mm.

#### *Belt Plates*

**453.** HS 80. 1327. 4780 (259 : 309)

Loop in the shape of a miniature bow. Traces of tinning or silvering survive on the surfaces. A similar loop is fastened onto a 'belt plate' from Pfünz by means of a lip which fits between the two short internal projections (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 72, no. 951). Oldenstein gives no purpose for the loop but implies that it is for fixing pendants to the plate. A second, unattached, loop is known from Zugmantel (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 72, no. 952). 3rd century. L: 46mm, W: 15mm, Th: 2.5mm.

**454.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4425 (260 : 210)

Two flat plates of an elongated 'amphora' shape. The narrow ends are cleft and, on one plate, an incised line develops from the cleft. The two plates are stuck together with a thin film of lead. In 1961 Hawkes and Dunning discussed a strap-end of similar shape which had a split butt into which the belt-end was inserted and secured by one or more rivets. The Piercebridge plates are very similar to Hawkes and Dunning Type VA (1961, 63, fig. 23f), but lack the obvious method of attachment. L: 55mm, Max. W: 19mm

**455.** TF 74. 0. 2B(N). 133 (671)

Peltate terminal from a small rectangular beltplate. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.632). L: 18mm, W: 14mm.

**456.** HS 79. 816. 3569 (363 : 291)

Two flat belt plates with nicks cut along the straight edges. One is broken across a circular hole with the other end cut away to form an oval head on a straight neck. The other plate is broken at both ends, one across a projecting loop.  
L: 39mm and 50mm, w: 21mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**457.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1527. 4753 (364 : 292)

Belt tag with a splayed circular-sectioned terminal projecting from a diamond- sectioned ring. From the opposite side projects a rod ending in a horizontal bar. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.593), Pfünz (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 37,no. 340). Late 2nd - early 3rd century AD. L: 49mm, Diam: of ring 15mm.

#### *Belt Hinges*

**459.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4556 (348 : 277)

Fitting consisting of an oval plate with two rings projecting from the edge to form a hinge. Opposite the hinge is a shank of triangular section with a short spigot projecting from the under face. A double ridge-and-groove motif separates the plate from the shank. Hinge from a belt or harness. L: 30mm.

#### *Buckles*

**460.** HH 70. 0. Y9 2. 95. 0 (532)

Very distorted buckle with the shank expanded to hold the thin iron hinge bar. The buckle may have been square with rounded corners.  
Th: 4mm.

**461.** TF 74. 0. 21 (533 : 414)

Large circular buckle of hemispherical section with a projecting pin plate. The plate is decorated with knobs and an end rib. Cf Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig. 45, no. 41: 4th - 5th century); Saalburg (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 79, no. 1059) - late 3rd - 4th century, See Abb. 8 for a diagram showing the method of use. Diam: 50mm, W: 5mm, Th: 3mm.

**462.** KF 74. 0. 10 (534 : 415)

Incomplete buckle with an oval loop. The pin plate is a projecting open rectangle. This buckle can be compared to a harness fastening from South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.591). L: 38mm.

- 463.** TV 78. 0. III 66. 9 (535 : 416)  
 Fragment of a D-shaped buckle of rectangular section. The hinge bar has a small projection to stabilise the missing pin. Cf. South Shields : Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.628. L: 20mm, W:16mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 464.** HS 77. 0. 0 (541 : 420)  
 Decorative buckle with scrolls projecting into the oval loop and from the rectangular pin plate. Cf Novaesium (Koenen 1904, Taf. XXX no. 86), South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984 no. 3.617). L: 33mm, W: 24mm, Th: 1.5mm.
- 465.** HS 79. 816. 3539 (545 : 424)  
 D-shaped buckle of rectangular section. A rectangular buckle plate is wrapped around an iron hinge bar. The barrel-ended pin is decorated with incised transverse lines. Cf. Saalburg (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 75 no. 994). L: 34mm, W:23mm
- 466.** HS 79. 551. 3597 (546 : 425)  
 Rectangular buckle of square section. The ends of the arms are expanded and pierced by 2.5mm circular holes to take the missing hinge bar. Cf. Rudston (Stead 1980, fig. 64, no. 42); Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 110, nos. 21-2: late 3rd - 4th century AD). L: 27mm, W. of terminals: 5mm.
- 467.** HS 77. 36. 831 (538 : 418)  
 Buckle similar to No. 466 but with a single rivet. L: 19mm, W: 7mm.
- 470.** HS 78. 423. 3117 (544 : 423)  
 Chip-carved buckle pin of rectangular section. Cf. Silchester (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 43, no. 10, fig. 13 i: 4th - 5th century). L: 23mm, W: 3mm, Th: 2mm.
- 471.** HS 76. 12. 178 (554 : 432)  
 Chip-carved buckle pin of hemispherical section. cf. Hawkes and Dunning 1961. 4th - 5th century. L: 25mm, W: 4mm.
- 472.** HS 76. 12. 173 (553 : 431)  
 Short buckle pin of rectangular section with an incomplete hinge loop set at right angles to the shank. L: 23mm.
- 473.** ER 77. 17.37 (537 : 417)  
 Rectangular sectioned curved buckle pin with an incomplete hinge loop at one end. Cf Saalburg Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 75 no. 994. L: 16mm, Th: 3mm

- 474.** HH1 71. 0. L501. 91 (548 : 427)  
Curving buckle pin of oval section which expands to the curled hinge. L: 30mm, Max.W: 5mm, Max.Th: 3mm.
- 475.** HS 78. 536. 2129 (564 : 438)  
Buckle pin similar to No. 474. L: 38mm, Max.W: 4mm.
- 476.** HS 78. 902. 2391 (566)  
Buckle pin of oval section which has been flattened at one end to wrap around the hinge bar. The flattened area is decorated with 4 incised transverse lines. L: 40mm.
- 477.** HS 77. 36. 789 (558 : 434)  
Buckle pin of oval section flattened at one end in a similar fashion to No. 476. L: 28mm.
- 478.** TF 73. 0. P12 2. 179 (549 : 428)  
Buckle pin similar to No. 476. L: 23mm.
- 479.** NNA 75. 209. 19 (550)  
Buckle pin similar to No. 476. L: 35mm, Th: 2.5mm.
- 480.** TF 75. 7. 10 (551 : 429)  
Buckle pin similar to No. 476. L: 24mm.
- 481.** HS 77. 127. 520 (555 : 433)  
Straight buckle pin of circular section with one end curled and one end pointed. L: 35mm, Th: 2mm.
- 482.** HS 78. 505. 2058 (563 : 437)  
Straight buckle pin similar to No. 481.
- 483.** HS 77. 11. 602 (556)  
Curved buckle pin similar to No. 481.
- 484.** HS 76. 24. 138 (552 : 430)  
Strip buckle pin with one end pointed and other curled. L: 25mm, W: 3mm.

- 485.** HS 77. 127. 719 (557)  
Fragment of a buckle pin similar to No. 484. L: 13mm.
- 486.** HS 77. 11. 962 (560)  
Fragment of a buckle pin similar to No. 484.  
L: 24mm, Th: 3mm.
- 487.** HS 77. 175. 843 (559 : 435)  
Fragment of a buckle pin similar to No. 484. L: 22mm, W: 3mm, Th: 1mm.
- 488.** HS 77. 195. 1237 (562)  
Fragment of a buckle pin similar to No. 484. L: 15mm
- 489.** HS 80. 1069. 0 (572)  
Incomplete buckle pin similar to No. 484. L: 23mm, Max.Th: 3mm.
- 490.** HS 79. 1100. 4064 (570 : 442)  
Curved buckle pin of rectangular section tapering from the curled end. L: 26mm.
- 491.** HS 78. 901. 3038 (569)  
Curved buckle pin of oval section tapering from the curled end. L: 16mm, Th: 3mm.
- 492.** HS 78. 902. 2501 (567 : 440)  
Incomplete buckle pin similar to No. 491. L: 24mm, W: 2.5mm, Th: 0.75mm.
- 493.** HS 78. 902. 2948 (568 : 441)  
Incomplete buckle pin similar to No. 491. L: 18mm
- 494.** HS 78. 902. 2351 (565 : 439)  
Strip buckle pin curved at both ends. L: 19mm, W: 2.75mm, Th: 1mm.
- 495.** HS 77. 195. 1203 (561 : 436)  
Bow-shaped buckle pin of oval section flattening to both ends. L: 33mm, W: 2mm.

### *Buckle Plates*

**496.** BB (W) 77. 0. 14 4 1. 0 (536)

Rectangular buckle plate with a rounded end. The opposing end is split and curled to form the hinge. The plate is pierced by two circular holes (1.5 and 2.5mm in diameter). Cf Robinson 1975, fig. 179: buckles attached to *loricae segmentata* of Corbridge Type A. L: 37mm, W:14mm, Th:1mm

**497.** HS 78. 500. 2596 (543 : 422)

Buckle plate similar to No. 496, with two rivet holes. L: 19mm, W: 15mm.

**498.** HS 78. 217. 1624 (542 : 421)

Hinge plate formed by folding a rectangular sheet and cutting to shape. The plate has broken across the fold. A 5mm circular hole is allowed for the attaching rivet. L: 20mm, W: 16mm.

### *Helmet Fittings*

**499.** TF 74. 0.103D. 185 (670)

Curved rectangular strip expanding at one terminal to end in a wide flat spigot. Possibly a reinforcing strip from a helmet (Cf. Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.720). L:90mm, Max.W:13mm

**500.** HS 79. 557. 3708 (433)

Hollow domed stud head with a countersunk concentric rib decorating the face. The head is in fragments and is held together by the lead caulking. There is no trace of a shank. This type of boss is found on helmets and *lorica segmentata* of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Robinson 1975, 48, fig. 83). Diam: 22mm, height 6mm.

### *Spurs*

Spurs from Roman Britain are discussed by Shortt (1959) and more parallels are given in Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.685-8.

**501.** HS 79. 446. 3774 (319 : 255)

Incomplete spur with a groove-decorated prick which is held in position by an iron rivet the end of which forms the tip of the prick. The 'swan's head' hook projects from a chip-carved plate. The arms are of triangular section and only one disc terminal remains, roughly pierced by an off-centre circular hole. L: 56mm

**502.** HS 77. 11. 351 (314 : 250)

'Swan's head' hook and chip-carved plate from a spur. The plate is pierced by a circular hole. L: 31mm, Max.W: 15mm.

**503.** HS 77. 32. 467 (315 : 251)  
Fragment of a spur. The arm is trapezoidal in section and ends in a rectangular block decorated with incised lines. The disc terminal is pierced by a circular hole with traces of an iron rivet. L: 43mm, Diam. of disc:18mm.

**504.** HS 78. 816. 1789 (316 : 252)  
Fragment of a spur. The arm is trapezoidal in section and ends in a chip-carved block. The disc terminal has a chamfered edge and is pierced by a circular hole. L: 28mm.

**505.** HS 78. 531. 1975 (317 : 253)  
Incomplete spur. The prick is missing but its circular rivet hole survives. The swan's head hook projects from a chip-carved plate. The surviving arm is hemispherical in section and ends in an oval terminal. Cf. Corbridge (Shortt 1959, fig. 3, no. 8: 3rd to 4th century). L: 70mm.

**506.** HS 78. 400. 2962 (318 : 254)  
Fragment of a spur. The arm is trapezoidal in section and ends in a chip-carved block. The oval terminal is pierced by an iron rivet. L: 39mm, Diam. of disc 18mm.

#### *Weapons*

**507.** TF 74. 0. 98C.196 (669)  
Rectangular dagger or knife guard with a rectangular hole to take the tang. L: 19mm, W: 9mm.

**508.** HS 77. 11. 968 (339 : 268)  
Flat oval plate with a rectangular hole in the centre. Guard for a knife or dagger. L: 21mm, W: 11mm.

**509.** HS 78. 421. 2705 (340 : 269)  
Fragment of a knife or dagger guard. L: 12mm, W: 5mm, Th: 1mm.

**510.** HS 79. 1100. 4019 (341 : 270)  
Rectangular dagger guard with an elliptical central hole. The guard is hollow and the upper face curves away from the hole. L: 43mm, W: 12mm, H: 4mm, L of hole: 30mm.

#### *Scabbard Fittings*

**511.** HHI 72. 19. 1041 (320 : 256)  
Incomplete scabbard runner with a plain shank which tapers away from the baluster moulded terminal. Cf Colchester (Webster 1960, 78, no. 74, fig. 4). L: 78mm.

**512.** HS 78. 414. 2516

(323 : 259)

Scabbard runner with a tapering chamfered shank and a plain triangular terminal. A pelta loop projects on a stem from the top and two short shanks from the reverse. This is a common type of scabbard runner throughout the northern provinces from the 1st century AD onwards. See Webster 1960, 74, no. 34, 76, no. 61; Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.644-6 and Oldenstein 1977a, Tafn. 12-3, nos. 36-60 for comparative examples. L:108mm

**513.** TF 74. 94. 40

(321 : 257)

Fragment of a scabbard runner of a similar type to No. 512, but with a knobbed triangular terminal. L: 60mm.

**514.** HS 77. 195. 1131

(322 : 258)

Pelta loop terminal from a scabbard runner of a similar type to No.512. L: 44mm

**515.** HS 79. 465. 3926

(324 : 260)

Scabbard runner of a similar type to No. 512, but with a saltire incised on the trefoil terminal. L: 99mm.

**516.** HS 80. 1344. 4787

(325 : 261)

Fragment of a scabbard runner of a similar type to No. 512. L:99mm

**517.** HS 78. 505. 1943

(338 : 267)

Distorted bronze strip with one reeded face. Possibly a scabbard mount of a similar type to that from Hod Hill (Brailsford 1962, A6) or Waddon Hill (Webster 1960, 91, no. 211). L:73mm, W:7mm, Th: 1mm

### *Chapes*

**520.** TF 74. 0. 30A. 72

(668)

Incomplete scabbard chape, roughly triangular in shape, with a median rib down the front. Both back and front plates are pierced by two circular holes but these do not line up. Fragments of wood remain *in situ*. Cf. South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.397-8; Oldenstein 1977a, 110. L: 36mm, W: 40mm (estimate).

### *Binding*

**521.** HH1 71. 0. RAJ 2. 291

(326)

Fragment of binding of semi-circular section nipped in at one end. Several fragments were found varying in width. None of the fragments have the bulbous ends which indicate scabbard bindings and are mostly too narrow to enclose the thickness of a shield.

Cf. Spettisbury Rings, Dorset (Gresham 1940, 120), Hod Hill (Brailsford 1962, 1), Newstead (Curle 1911, 187, pl. XXXV), and Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 337, fig. 63). L: 33mm, W: 5mm.

**522.** HH1 72. 0. 2250. 2. 513 (377 : 262)

Three fragments of binding with occasional semi-circular projections for rivets along the edges. Dome-headed rivets hold the projections together. Cf Spettisbury Rings (Gresham 1940, fig. 4). L: 214mm, W:5mm

**523.** HH1 72. 0. 19/12. 1034 (328 : 263)

Fragment of binding with rivet projections similar No. 522, one of which still contains a dome-headed rivet. L: 108mm, width 5mm.

**524.** HH1 72. 0. pit. 1207 (329)

Fragment of binding. L: 74mm, W: 4.5mm.

**525.** HH1 72. 0. 0 (330 : 264)

Fragment of binding. L: 77mm, W: 6mm.

**526.** CVW 73. 5. 332 (331)

Small fragment of binding. L: 10mm, W: 7mm.

**527** HS 76. 19. 275 (332)

Fragment of binding. L: 47mm, W: 8mm.

**528.** HS 78. 801. 1695 (333 : 265)

Fragment of binding. L: 43mm.

**529.** HS 78. 304. 1989 (334)

Fragment of binding. L: 55mm, W: 5mm.

**530.** HS 78. 395. 2031 (335)

Fragment of binding. L: 29mm.

**531.** HS 79. 423. 3272 (336)

Tiny fragment of U-sectioned binding. L: 22mm, Total W: 6mm.

**532.** HS 79. 855. 3365 (337 : 266)

Fragment of binding. L: 80mm, W: 5mm.

### **Fasteners and Fittings**

#### *Ferrules*

**533.** TF 74. 0. 98C. 178 (573 : 443)

Conical ferrule made from a rolled sheet joined with lead solder. The disc base has been added separately and is pierced by a square-sectioned iron pin. A fragment of hard wood survives inside. L: 29mm, Max. Diam: 14mm.

**534.** HS 77. 195. 1183 (574 : 444)

Small conical ferrule. L:17mm, Max.diam: 5mm.

**535.** HS 79. 816. 3544 (575)

Disc with traces of wood on one face suggesting that it is the end of a ferrule. Diam: 16mm, Th: 1mm

**536.** HS 79. 816. 3556 (576)

Strip curled to form a ferrule. Diam: 15mm, L:13mm, Th:1mm.

**537.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1071. 4619 (577 : 445)

Small ferrule made from a curled sheet with the corners rounded. Traces of iron survive inside. L: 18mm, Max.diam: 5mm.

**538.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4662 (571)

Curved buckle pin of oval section with one end flattened and broken. L: 37mm, Th: 2.5mm.

#### *Knobs*

**539.** TF 74. 0. 26c. 48 (443 : 348)

Baluster-moulded knob with a five-sided shank made in one with the head. L: 32mm, Diam:12mm.

**540.** HS 77. 15. 429 (440 : 349)

Capstan-shaped knob with traces of a circular-sectioned shank. Decorated with two incised lines. H:16mm, Diam: 12mm.

### *Bell-shaped Studs*

Copper alloy 'bell-shaped' studs are common finds on Roman sites of all types and there have been many suggestions as to their use, e.g. bolts for fastening lock plates (Curle 1911, no. 10), handles for boxes or drawers (Kenyon 1948, no. 23), vehicle or furniture decorations (Webster 1960, 94, no. 227), the ends of keys or latch-lifters (Jacobi 1897, 472), or door studs (Allason-Jones 1979, 64). They divide into two types - those with an iron shank secured in the copper alloy head by lead (Type 1), and those with a copper alloy shank cast in one with the head (Type 2). Complete examples of this latter type have a circular hole near the end of the shank. Despite the similarity of the two types it is probable that they served different functions. No. 554 is an example of the first type with the iron shank piercing a fragment of iron plate. This confirms that this type was used to decorate lock plates of chests or boxes as were the eight (Planck 1982, 124 Abb. 101). The eight from Walheim, however, were identical whilst the examples from Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, 30-32 nos. 79-85) differed in shape and size, suggesting that they could be used singly as well as in sets. The length of the shank on the second type makes its use as a mere decoration unlikely. No. 556 seems to confuse the matter further: the proximity of the shank hole to the head rules out its use as a door stud whilst the disc head on the smaller stud makes its use as a box or drawer handle improbable if not impossible. The smaller stud appears to be complete and its limited length suggests that it could only have held fine material such as leather or cloth. A full discussion of the function of such studs can be found in Allason-Jones 1985.

**541.** HH1 72. 0. 21 (606 : 466)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a single heavy rib above the skirt. An incomplete rectangular-sectioned shank of iron is caulked to the head, which is countersunk with a central dimpled boss. L: 27mm, Diam of head: 28mm

**542.** TF 73. 0. Q12 2. 65 (607 : 467)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a countersunk head and a central conical boss. Incised lines decorate the face and sides. An incomplete, square-sectioned tapering iron shank is caulked to the head. Surv.L: 34mm, Diam. of head: 29mm.

**543.** TF 74. 0. 2A. 111 (608 : 468)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) decorated with incised concentric circles on the face around the central dimpled boss. Fragments of the square-sectioned iron shank survive. Surv. L: 15mm, Diam. of head: 28mm.

**544.** KF 74. 29. 23 (609 : 469)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) hollowed to take a missing shank. The face is deeply dished and the central cone protrudes well past the skirt. Undecorated. L: 16mm, Diam: of head 23mm.

**545.** TV 78. 72. 57

(610 : 470)

Head of a bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with no shank surviving. The undecorated, deeply dished face has a central cone which projects beyond the skirt. L: 8mm, Diam. of head:18mm

**546.** HS 76. 0. 2

(611 : 471)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a central cone on a dished face, which has a marginal groove. Another groove runs around the waist. The iron shank has snapped off flush with the end of the stud. Surv. L: 22mm, Diam. of head: 30mm.

**547.** HS 76. 11.113

(612 : 472)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a dished face and a central dimpled cone which protrudes well past the skirt. A single incised line runs just above the waist. Fragments of the iron shank survive. Surv.L: 20mm, Diam. of head: 25mm.

**548.** HS 76. 11. 160

(613 : 473)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a short but wide skirt. The face is dished with a single marginal line and a central dimpled boss. A fragment of the iron shank survives. Surv.L:11mm, Diam: 28mm.

**549.** HS 77. 127. 604

(614 : 474)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a dished face which has a marginal groove and central dimpled boss. A fragment of the iron shank survives. Surv.L: 21mm, Diam. of head: 23mm.

**550.** HS 77. 12. 608

(615 : 475)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with some of its iron shank surviving. The dished face has a central dimpled boss but is otherwise undecorated. Surv. L:11mm, Diam. of head: 14mm.

**551.** HS 78. 913. 2599

(616 : 476)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) lacking its iron shank. The deeply dished, undecorated face has a central cone which projects beyond the skirt. L: 12mm, Diam. of head:16mm.

**552.** HS 78. 1006. 2794

(617 : 477)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with fragments of a square-sectioned iron shank and an undecorated countersunk face. L:15mm, Diam. of head: 32mm.

- 553.** HS 79. 816. 3450 (618 : 478)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with fragments of a square-sectioned iron shank and a countersunk face. L: 13mm, Diam. of head: 30mm.
- 554.** HS 79. 816. 3482 (1894 : 479)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a deeply dished face and a central dimpled boss which protrudes slightly from the skirt. A fragment of the iron shank survives. Surv.L: 12mm, Diam. of head: 22mm.
- 555.** HS 79. 551. 3595 (620)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with traces of a square-sectioned iron shank and a countersunk face. Surv. L: 11mm, Diam. of head: 20mm.
- 556.** HS 80. 1015. 4279 (621)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a countersunk face and a conical boss projecting well out from the skirt. The face has three incised concentric lines and one concentric rib. The skirt has a single incised line around the waist. The iron shank is pierced through an iron plate attaching it to the strut. Surv. L; 32mm, Diam. of head: 28mm.
- 557.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4479 (622 : 480)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 1) with a shallow skirt. The countersunk face has a central boss and two incised marginal lines. Only a fragment of the iron shank survives. Surv. L:15mm, Diam: 23mm
- 558.** HH1 72. 0. V38. 128 (623 : 481)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 2) with a rectangular-sectioned shank cast in one with the head. The head is countersunk with a central dimpled boss. The neck is ribbed. The shank is pierced by a circular hole (4mm diameter). A small disc-headed stud (L: 9mm, Diam. of head 10mm) was fitted into the shank hole. L: 60mm, Diam. of head 28mm, W. of shank: 11.5mm, Th. of shank: 4-6mm.
- 559.** HS 78. 0. U/S. 2585 (624 : 482)  
Very small bell-shaped stud (Type 2) with a square-sectioned shank cast in one with the head. The head is deeply dished and undecorated. L: 13mm, Diam: 17mm.
- 560.** HS 80. 1321. 4748 (625 : 483)  
Bell-shaped stud (Type 2) with a rectangular-sectioned bronze shank cast in one with the countersunk head. L: 25mm, Diam. of head:19mm.

**561.** HS 81. 1366. a. 4796

(626 : 484)

Bell-shaped stud (Type 2) with a countersunk face. The rectangular-sectioned shank is tapering and cast in one with the head. L: 22mm, Diam. of head 17mm.

*Studs*

Decorated

**562.** TF 74. 0. 35 C. 173

(678)

Small circular stud countersunk at the back and missing the circular-sectioned shank. The face is also countersunk with a reserved dot of metal in the centre. Traces of green/white enamel survive around the dot. Cf Barburgh Mill (Micket 1974, 162 no. 41, fig. 8). Diam: 14mm.

**563.** HS 78. 218. 1795

(425 : 340)

Stud with a flanged domed head decorated with a marginal groove. The single circular-sectioned shank has a disc rove. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, nos. 542-63, particularly no. 558 from Niederbieber. 2nd-3rd century AD. Diam: 26mm.

**564.** HS 78. 901. 2057

(426 : 341)

Heart-shaped stud with a short circular-sectioned shank projecting from the back. The end of the shank has been expanded by hammering in order to secure a washer, fragments of which are still attached. L: 20mm, W: 7mm.

**565.** HS 78. 80. 2045

(374 : 301)

Heart-shaped stud with chamfered upper edges. Two flattened shanks project from the reverse. L: 23mm, H:10mm.

**566.** TF 73. 0. P13 4. 262

(398)

Fragment of a circular, dimpled stud with a single circular-sectioned shank. Diam: 16mm, H: 9mm.

**567.** CVW 73. 2. 15

(400 : 323)

Head of a disc stud with two incised marginal lines containing an incised whorled design. Diam: 27mm, Th: 1mm.

**568.** HS 77. 11. 420

(411)

Small fragment of the disc head of a stud. The edge of the head has decorative notches. Cf South Shields (Allason-Jones and Micket 1984, no. 3.885), Straubing (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 50 no. 564), Zugmantel (ibid, Taf. 50 no. 570). 2nd - 3rd century AD. Diam: 13mm

**569.** HS 77. 195. 1125

(418 : 334)

Stud with a tapering rectangular-sectioned shank. The disc head is decorated with raised ribs around a central boss. Cf. Saalburg (Oldenstein1977a, Taf. 48 nos. 528-9). Diam: 25mm, H: 23mm.

**570.** HS 78. 913. 2383

(427 : 342)

Stud with a short, tapering, rectangular-sectioned shank projecting from the back. The end of the shank has been expanded by hammering. The circular head has a central boss surrounded by two wide grooves and turned-down edge. Diam: 24mm, H: 8mm.

**571.** HS 79. 816. 3908

(435)

Fragment of openwork stud with one shank surviving. L: 34mm.

**572.** HS 79. 526. 3273

(431 : 346)

Hollow conical stud with an oval-sectioned shank and a triangular rove. Diam: 22mm, H:15mm.

**573.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1031. 4311

(440)

Incomplete circular stud head, slightly domed, with two incised marginal lines and two extra around the central dot. The reverse has no shank but shows traces of lead. Cf Straubing (Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 48 no. 540) 3rd century. Diam: 29mm

**574.** HS 79. 1133. 4066

(437 : 347)

Disc stud with a rectangular-sectioned shank. The head has a shallow central boss and a slight marginal rib on the underside. Diam: 25mm, H: 11mm.

Studs with rectangular heads:

**575.** CVW 73. 1. 0

(401)

Stud whose incomplete rectangular head has bevelled edges to its upper face. A short, circular-sectioned shank projects from the back and ends in an incomplete rove. L: 18mm, W: 16mm, H: 6mm.

**576.** HS 77. 401. 1349

(424 : 339)

Stud consisting of a long hollow bar of hemispherical section decorated by two incised lines across each end. Two short, circular-sectioned shanks with hammered ends project from the back. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.879) Zugmantel (Oldenstein 1977a: Taf 58 no. 726). 2nd century AD. L: 34mm, W: 5mm

**577.** HS 77. 11. 615

(414 : 331)

Bar stud similar to No. 576 with a single incised line across each end. Two disc-headed shanks project from the back. L: 19mm, W: 5mm, H: 10mm.

- 578.** HS 78. 902 (430 : 345)  
Stud with a rectangular head and a single, hollow, tapering shank. L: 8mm, W: 5mm, H: 10mm.
- 579.** HS 79. 559. 3890 (434)  
Fragment of a long stud with splayed ends. The head is curved in section and a short shank projects from the reverse. L: 17mm, Max.W: 12mm, Th: 4mm.
- 580.** HS 77. 127. 802 (627)  
Rectangular strip with rivet through one end. Stud? L: 22mm, W: 8mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 581.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1054. 4601 (628)  
Rectangular stud with single rivet projecting at one end. L: 34mm, W: 11mm.
- Domed:
- 582.** TF 74. 0 A. 9. 0 (682)  
Disc stud with a slightly domed head and a tapering rectangular-sectioned shank. Diam: 29mm, H: 19mm.
- 583.** TF 74. 0. 2C(N). 157 (680)  
Stud with a slightly domed disc head and a short rectangular-sectioned tapering shank. Diam: 27mm, H: 16mm.
- 584.** HS 77. 127. 514 (412)  
Very small, hollow, domed stud with traces of a ring attachment underneath. Diam: 10mm, H: 4mm.
- 585.** HH1 72. 0. XX45 2. 429 (397 : 322)  
Hollow dome-headed stud with a circular-sectioned shank and a disc rove. 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Cf Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 46 nos. 485-9. Diam: 20mm, H: 15mm.
- 586.** TF 74. 0. 18 (402)  
Sheet cut to a rough circle and slightly domed with a hole torn from the centre. Head from a stud. Diam: 35mm.
- 587.** TF 74. 0. 2C(N).127 (403 : 324)  
Small, hollow dome-headed stud with a short square-sectioned shank. Found with handle No. 246. Diam: 9mm, H: 4mm.

- 588.** TF 74. 9. 2 (404 : 328)  
Stud with a domed circular head and a thick circular-sectioned shank which ends in a disc rove. Cf. Oldenstein 1977a, Taf. 46 nos. 485-9. Diam: 14mm, H: 11mm.
- 589.**HS 76. 12. 169 (408 : 329)  
Stud with a circular hollow domed head and a rectangular-sectioned tapering shank. Diam: 20mm, H: 20mm.
- 590.** HS 77. 127. 724 (415 : 332)  
Hollow fragment of a domed stud head. Diam: 15mm.
- 591.** HS 77. 196. 1158 (419 : 335)  
Stud with a circular, hollow domed head and a rectangular-sectioned tapering shank. Diam: 21mm, H: 20mm.
- 592.** HS 77. 227. 1310 (422 : 337)  
Stud with a rectangular-sectioned shank and a circular, shallow domed head. Diam: 30mm, H: 13mm.
- 593.** HS 77. 307. 1337 (423 : 338)  
Hollow domed stud head of a quaternary copper-zinc-tin-lead alloy. The object is white metal all through and not plated but the tin level is too low to suggest speculum. Diam: 5mm, height 4mm.
- 594.** HS 78. 414. 2518 (428 : 343)  
Stud with a hollow domed head and a tapering square-sectioned shank which is bent at a right-angle halfway along its length. Diam: 18mm, H: 24mm.
- 595.** HS 78. 816. 0 (429 : 344)  
Domed stud with a rectangular-sectioned shank. Diam: 21mm, H: 31mm.
- 596.** HS 79. 1209. 4104 (439)  
Distorted stud with square hole torn in the centre of the domed head. Diam: 22mm.
- 597.** HS 79. 1100. 4052 (436)  
Large hollow domed stud head with no obvious means of attachment. Diam: 31mm, H: 4mm.

**598.** 0.0 (442)

Hollow domed stud head. Diam: 18mm

Domed with separate shank

**599.** TF 74 0 2B(N) 675 (681)

Hollow flanged domed stud head of copper alloy with lead-tin caulking holding the iron oval-sectioned shank in position. Diam: 27mm.

**600.** HS 76. 11. 40 (407 : 328)

Domed stud head with an iron shank caulked into position with lead - this appears to be a repair replacing an earlier bronze shank. Diam: 20mm.

**601.** HS 79. 1133. 4067 (438)

Hollow stud head with traces of gilding. The iron shank is caulked into position with lead before passing through an iron plate. Diam: 18mm.

Disced:

**602.** TF 74.1.14 (679)

Stud with a disc head and a thick circular-sectioned shank with a hammered end. There is a considerable amount of waste material still attached to the underside of the head suggesting that the piece is not finished. Diam: 25mm, H: 19mm.

**603.** TF 74. 1. 20 (683)

Incomplete stud with a disc head and a very short rectangular-sectioned shank. Diam: 25mm.

**604.** NNA 75. 0. 28c A. 86 (405 : 326)

Incomplete disc stud. The end of the short, square-sectioned shank has been expanded by hammering. Diam: 34mm, H: 6mm.

**605.** BB 78. 0. III Room 8W. 2326 (406 : 327)

Stud with a disc head and a square-sectioned shank. Diam: 19mm, H: 7mm.

**606.** HS 76. 110. 317 (409 : 330)

Stud with a disc head and a square-sectioned shank which has been cut at the neck and bent across the back of the stud. Diam: 19mm, H: 9mm.

**607.** HS 77. 114. 529 (413)

Very small stud with a disc head and a short, rectangular-sectioned shank. Diam: 8mm,

H: 6mm, Th: of shank: 2.5mm.

**608.** HS 77. 190. 1022 (417)

Disc stud with a hole torn in the centre which has held a double-headed tube as a shank, now in fragments. Diam: 17mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**609.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1093. 4394 (441)

Stud with a fragmentary disc head and a short, thick, circular-sectioned shank expanded at the end. Est. diam: 27mm, H: 7mm.

**610.** HS 77. 195. 1187 (420)

Incomplete disc head from a stud with a square-sectioned shank. Diam: 4mm.

**611.** HS 77. 54. 1199 (421 : 336)

Distorted disc stud head with an irregular hole torn through the centre. Traces of lead survive on the under surface. Diam: 24mm.

**612.** HS 79. 816. 3655 (432)

Stud with a disc head and a circular-sectioned shank which ends in a disc rove. Diam: 15mm, H: 7mm.

**613.** TF 74. 0. 85C/87B. 164 (694)

Incomplete slightly dished disc with no trace of shank.

**615.** HS 77. 12. 861 (652 : 501)

Small semi-circular plate pierced by a circular hole. The straight edge has two semicircular notches cut out with the edge in between nicked continuously. A groove around the hole suggests a washer or a disc-headed rivet. L: 8mm, W:17mm, Th: 0.5mm, Diam. of hole: 2mm.

**617.** HS 76. 110. 318 (632 : 484)

Disc head from a stud. L: 21mm, Th:1.5mm.

Unidentified:

**620.** TF 73. 0. P13 4. 262 (399)

Incomplete stud with a circular-sectioned shank. Too corroded for the form of the head to be identified. H: 9mm.

**621.** HS 621. 77. 127. 785 (416 : 333)

Incomplete stud with a hammered square-sectioned shank and an oval(?) head. Diam:

18mm, H: 9mm.

*Collars*

**622.** HH 69. 0. M10. 2A.16 (578 : 446)

Collar with overlapping ends held by disc-headed rivet. Silvered. Diam:15mm, W: 0.25mm, Th: 10mm.

**623.** HH1 72. 0. A21. 1019 (583 : 456)

Long barrel-shaped collar blocked at one end. L: 34mm, Diam:12mm.

**624.** TF 73. 0. R12 5. 318 (584 : 451)

Long octagonal-sectioned bead or collar. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.1270). L: 25mm, Diam:10mm.

**625.** GV 76. 51. 39 (585 : 452)

Barrel-shaped bead or collar. L: 11mm, Diam: 12mm,

**626.** BB 73. D6. (586 : 453)

Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Traces of leather were found in the hollow centre. H: 7mm.

**627.** TF 74. 0. 106D.193 (676)

Hollow tube with facets running the length of its barrel shape. Bead or collar. L: 26mm, W: 15mm.

**628.** TF 74. 0. 23A. 26 (675)

Hollow tube with facets running the length of its barrel shape. Bead or collar. L: 50mm, W: 14mm.

**629.** TF 74. 0. 105D. 181 (674)

Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Diam:16mm, H: 9mm.

**630.** TF 74. 0. 33C. 53 (637)

Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Diam: 13mm, H: 7mm.

**631.** HH1 71. 11 (579 : 447)

Penannular bead or collar of barrel shape. H: 5.5mm.

- 632.** HH1 71. 0. P50 3.0 (580 : 448)  
Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Cf. South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.1298). Diam:1`0.5mm, W:7mm.
- 633.** HH1 72. 0. 391 (581 : 449)  
Tapering collar formed by curling a sheet. L: 23mm.
- 634.** HH1 72. 0. 696 (582)  
Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Diam: 12mm, H: 6mm.
- 635.** HS 76. 12. 98 (587 : 454)  
Penannular collar with an incised line running along both edges. Diam: 11mm, H: 6mm.
- 636.** HS 76. 12. 189 (588 : 455)  
Incomplete collar of capstan shape with a median rib. H: 9mm, Diam: 10mm.
- 637.** HS 76. 110. 314 (589)  
Penannular collar of barrel shape. Diam: 10mm, W: 1.5mm, Th:3mm.
- 638.** HS 77. 151. 555 (590 : 456)  
Penannular ring. Collar? Diam:13mm, Th: 3mm.
- 639.** HS 77. 114. 689 (591 : 457)  
Penannular collar of barrel shape. Diam: 6mm, H:5mm.
- 640.** HS 77. 195. 1416 (592)  
Incomplete collar of sub-rectangular shape. L: 7mm.
- 641.** HS 77. 15. 0 (593 : 458)  
Penannular collar with an incised line running along both edges. Diam:14mm, W: 0.5mm, L: 4mm.
- 642.** HS 78. 218. 1628 (594 : 459)  
Penannular collar decorated with bands incised lines leaving a globular centre. A rectangular panel has been cut from one end. L:15mm, Diam: 8mm.

- 643.** HS 78. 902. 2429 (595 : 460)  
Long octagonal-sectioned bead or collar. L: 52mm, Diam: 16mm
- 644.** HS 79. 1100. 4016 (596 : 461)  
Incomplete bead or collar of barrel shape. Diam: 11mm, W: 2mm, L:8mm.
- 645.** HS 77. 896 (604 : 464)  
Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Diam: 12mm, L: 7mm.
- 646.** HS. 0. C40. 0 (605 : 465)  
Barrel-shaped bead or collar. Diam: 13mm, L: 6.5mm.
- 647.** HS 80.1318. 4552 (597)  
Collar made from a rolled sheet with overlapping ends. Diam: 10mm, L:13mm.

*Tubes*

- 648.** NNA 75. 20. 42 (598)  
Incomplete and distorted tube decorated by two incised lines along one edge and two rouletted bands. H: 16mm, Th: 0.5mm.
- 649.** HS 77. 300. 1251 (599)  
Tube with overlapping sides formed from a rolled sheet. L: 27mm, Th: 4mm.
- 650.** HS 77. 312. 1323 (600)  
Tube. L: 25mm, Th: 2mm.
- 651.** HS 78. 278. 1590 (601 : 462)  
Incomplete tube decorated with bands of ribs and incised grooves around the body. There is a wide band of incised cross-hatching near one end. L: 30mm, Diam: 15mm, Th:1mm.

*Washers*

- 652.** TF 74. 0. 94C. 161 (677)  
Disc with a collared hole in the centre. Diam: 30mm, Diam. of hole: 11mm.
- 653.** TF 74. 0. 18 (684)  
Incomplete disc washer with a rectangular hole in the centre. Diam: 25mm, Th: 0.5mm,

Diam. hole: 5.5 x 3mm

**654.** TF 75. 21. 12 (370)

Large semi-circle of copper alloy with a semi-circular hole cut from the edge showing traces of charcoal. Diam: 76mm, W: 43mm, Max.Th:12mm.

### **Miscellaneous**

#### *Rings*

**655.** TF 74. 0. 94D. 174 (692)

Annular ring of triangular section, thickening towards the inner edge.

#### *Strips*

**656.** TF 74 0 96D 180 (691)

Rectangular strip pierced at the end by a copper alloy rivet. L: 27mm, W: 16mm, Th: 0.25mm.

#### *Rods*

**657.** TF 74. 0. 6B. 41 (686)

Oval-sectioned rod curled at the broken end. The other end is rounded. L: 72mm, Th: 6mm.

**658.** TF 74 0 94C 176 (690)

Circular-sectioned rod with blunt ends. The rod has been curved to a C but is too small to be a bracelet and lacks the terminals for a handle. L: 90mm, W: 4mm.

**659.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 0 (644)

Rod of rectangular section tapering to circular section at the broken end. The other end has snapped off across a circular hole containing an iron rivet. L: 44mm, Max. W: 5mm, Max. Th:2.5mm.

**660.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1053. 4369 (645)

Curved rod of square section with a flat circular head pierced by a roughly square hole. L:103mm, Diam. of head :14mm, Th. of shank :3.5mm, Diam. of hole: 4 x 4mm.

**661.** HS 77. 127. 621 (634 : 491)

Fragment of an oval-sectioned rod curved at one end which also narrows markedly. L: 27mm, Th: 3mm.

**662.** HS 77. 36. 886

(635 : 492)

Curved rod of diamond section with a roughly shaped knobbed terminal on a grooved neck. L: 30mm, Th: 3mm.

*Strips*

**663.** HS 76. 15. 5A. 0

(633 : 490)

Strip with a decorative cut end which is pierced by a small rivet. A fragment which is shaped to fit the decorative end was found in association. L: 30mm, W: 12.5mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**664.** HS 76. 11. 263

(629 : 486)

Incomplete strip with rounded end. Belt terminal? L: 32mm, W: 11mm.

**665.** HS 78. 400. 2751

(630 : 487)

Terminal tapering from the surviving end which is pierced by a disc-headed rivet. The broken end is curled and decorated by three incised lines. L: 21mm, Max.W: 9mm.

**666.** HS 78. 1003. 31

(636 : 493)

Rectangular strip cleft at one end with a tiny rivet at the base of the cleft. L: 9mm, W: 6mm, Th: 0.25.

**667.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1075. 4730

(637 : 494)

Thin strip tapering to a cleft end. L: 32mm, Max.W: 6mm, Th: 0.25mm.

**668.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1048. 4278

(262 : 211)

Rectangular plate. Traces of lead on the reverse indicate that like that it had a second plate attached. The narrow end is rounded, not cleft like the other example. L: 45mm, Max. W: 37mm, Th: 1mm.

**669.** HS 80 / ER 80.1048. 42

(263 : 212)

Fragment of a plate similar to No. 668. L: 32mm, Max. W: 12mm, Th: 0.33mm.

**670.** HS 79. 423. 3357

(631 : 488)

Incomplete strip pierced by a central hole. L: 7mm, W: 6mm, Th: 1mm.

**671.** TF 74. 0. 1A. 112

(687)

Rectangular plate pierced at two corners by a circular hole, one of which has a short wire rivet with hammered ends, passing through it. L: 27mm, W: 23mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**672.** TF 74. 0. 2A(N).117

(685)

Curved strip broken at both ends with two rough shanks from the back. L: 44mm

*Hooks*

**673.** HS 76. 11. 91

(638 : 495)

Complete hook of rectangular section tapering from a rounded end pierced by an oval hole. L: 37 Max.W: 8mm.

**674.** HS 76. 0. II. 148

(639 : 674)

Hook of rectangular section broken at both ends. One end shows traces of iron corrosion. L: 29mm, W: 5mm, Th: 2mm.

**675.** HS 78. 536. 2114

(640 : 496)

Fragment of hook with raised edges tapering to the point. L: 20mm.

**676.** HS 80. 1118. 4247

(641)

Sheet fragment which tapers to a strip and folds over to form a flat hook. L: 28mm.

**677.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069. 4697

(643)

Well-formed hook with a rectangular-sectioned shank tapering away from the terminal. L: 42mm.

**678.** HS 77. 127. 673

(646 : 497)

Small horseshoe-shaped loop of square section. L: 12mm.

**679.** HS 79. 0. U/S. 3191

(647 : 498)

U-shaped loop of diamond section. L:24mm, Th: 3.5mm.

**680.** HS 76. 12. IIc. 0

(648 : 499)

Staple formed by bending a rectangular-sectioned rod through two right angles. L: 12mm, W: 22mm.

**681.** HS 78. 414. 2626

(649 : 500)

Staple formed by bending a rectangular-sectioned strip to an open rectangle with pointed ends. L:19mm, Th: 2.5mm.

**682.** HS 80. 1318. 4410

(650)

Clip formed by folding a sheet and nipping the edges. L:10mm, W: 12mm.

**683.** TF 74. 0. 98D.167 (689)

Rectangular strip which undulates along its length as if it has been folded and then unfolded. L: 90mm, W: 22mm, Th: 0.33mm.

**684.** TF 74. 0. 1A. 112 (688)

Wire hook. L: 26mm, Th: 2mm.

*Blocks*

**685.** HS 76. 13. 6B. 0 (651)

Cube. L: 10mm, W: 9mm, Th: 6mm.

**686.** HS 77. 175. 978 (346 : 275)

Bar of square-section with a loop at each end. The bar is nicked along each edge and all four sides with incised crosses and transverse lines. L: 20mm, W: 3mm, Th: 3mm.

**687.** HS 77. 300. 0 (347 : 276)

Object pierced by a large circular hole with a rectangular projection from one corner and a pointed shank from the diametrically opposed corner. The rectangular projection has been pierced by a circular hole which is incomplete. L: 30mm, W: 13mm, Th: 7mm, Diam. of complete circular hole: 10mm.

**688.** ER 77. 10. 20 (362 ; 290)

Broken loop of oval section, chip-carved to a V-shape with flat rectangular terminals. The terminals are held together by a bronze rivet which has been cast in one with one of the heads. The rivet has pierced the other head and then been hammered flat to secure it. L: 26mm, W:11mm, Th:5mm.

**Metalworking**

**689.** TF 74. 0. 2C(N). 158 (693)

Strip roughly hammered. Metalworking flange. L: 48mm, W: 19mm, Th:1.5mm.

## LEAD OBJECTS

1. HH 72. 0. V. 54

(713 : 1)

Object made by preparing a lead sheet in a rectangular mould. One part is decorated by three horizontal ribs dividing it into four fields: the first having a series of vertical ribs, the second a row of saltire crosses, the third a line of scallops projecting from the rib, and the fourth a similar row separated by vertical lines. The sheet was then cut into three times to a depth of two-thirds from the edge to form four strips two-thirds of the way from one edge; the whole was then curled to form a socket.

There has been some discussion as to what these items could be and even which way up they go. This could be a very simple way of producing a candlestick, requiring the minimum of time, skill or expense. However, if the strips are considered to be the legs, one would imagine the weight of a candle would make them bow if used for any length of time. If this suggestion is accepted then the two small tabs at the top of the removed strip may be seen as a mechanism to avoid the candle slipping down. Alternatively, the object could be set the other way up with the tube set over a shank and the strips bent to hold candles of various widths.

In their discussion of similar examples from Kelvedon, Colchester, Wickford and Scole, Major and Eddy (1986) suggested that these were terminals for poles or sticks and postulated a Christian significance. However, correspondence between the present author and Hilary Major has since confirmed that these objects are indeed three-legged candlesticks. As the four examples discussed in 1986 all come from urban sites in East Anglia, Major and Eddy further questioned whether the type of object was specific to that region; the discovery of two in a military context in the north of England makes it clear that their use was more wide spread.

H: 92mm, Diam. of socket 20mm.

.2. TF 73. 0. P12. 2

(714 : 2)

'Candlestick' made by same method as No 1. One leg is missing and the other two are incomplete. The socket is again divided into panels by horizontal ribs: the first is decorated with vertical ribs and a group of three dots arranged in a triangle, the middle panel by vertical ribs, and the third panel by hanging scallops and vertical ribs.

H: 60mm, Diam. of socket: 60mm.

3. HS 78.90. 1

(715 : 3)

Oval flat lead plate, possible a spoon bowl, with one edge pinched to make an oval-sectioned handle.

L: 60mm, W: 31mm.

4. HS 78. 809

(716 : 4)

Globular weight with a loop at the top made from an iron rod, which has been bent in half and passed through the weight with both ends showing at the base. Cf Coventina's Well, Carrawburgh (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, 34, no. 99).

H: 40mm, Diam: 29mm, Th. of iron rod 2.5mm.

**5. ER 77.10. 8. 1** (719)

Circular weight with a convex upper face and a countersunk undersurface. A hole bored through the centre shows traces of wear marks on the convex face.

Diam: 30mm, Th: 7mm, Diam. of perforation: 7mm.

**6. HS 78. 505a** (717)

Weight in the form of a barrel-shaped bead, which is wider at one end than the other.

L: 22mm, Th: 5-8mm.

**7. HS 78. 505b** (718)

Small weight in the form of a barrel-shaped bead.

L: 25mm, Th: 7mm.

**8. HS 77.175** (720)

Annular bead.

Diam: 14mm, Th: 9mm, Diam. of hole: 5mm.

**9. TF 73. 0. Q13** (721)

Circular spindlewhorl or weight, flat on both faces.

Diam: 30mm, Th: 5mm, Diam. of perforation: 6.5mm.

**10. HS 79.1. 209** (722)

Distorted, beaded rim of bowl.

L: 76mm, Max. Th: 3.5mm.

**11. HS 79. 0** (723)

Capstan-shaped lead ingot. Found by metal detecting on spoil.

H: 40mm.

**12. GV 76. 0.8.1A** (724)

Rectangular sheet with a rectangular hole torn from one edge.

L: 80mm, W: 9mm, Th: 1.5mm.

**13. HS 77.196** (725)

Square plate with a small hole pierced through the centre.

L: 45mm, Th: 2mm.

**14. HS 78. 279** (726)

Incomplete plate with a circular hole cut through one edge.

L: 19mm, Th; 1.5mm, Diam. of perforation: 9mm.

**15. HS 80.1533** (727)

Corner of square or rectangular plate with a small square hole pierced through. One face has two lines scored in the shape of a Y.

L: 25mm, W: 21mm, Th: 0.5mm.

**16.** HS 80. 1069 (731)

Roughly rectangular plate with a projecting rectangular loop. Similar cramps have been found at South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 8.85-90) and two found *in situ* on a 4th century coarse ware vessel confirm that they were used to mend broken pottery (Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne Acc. No. 1956.128.118.A: unpublished).

L:50mm.

**17.** HS 77. 127 (728)

Pottery repair cramp, similar to No. 16 above, with one disc-headed leg surviving. Thickness of pottery repaired: 8mm.

**18.** HS 78. 847 (729)

Fragment of a cramp similar type to No. 16 above Surviving

L:16mm, Th: 9mm.

**19.** HS 79. 873 (730)

Fragment of a cramp similar type to No. 16 above

L: 29mm, thickness of pottery repaired: 3mm.

**20.** HS 78. 900 (734)

Incomplete ring or collar.

Diam: 28mm, W: 2mm, Th:15mm.

**21.** HS 76.11 (735)

Tube formed by rolling a sheet.

L: 21mm, Diam: 12mm, Th: 2mm.

**22.** HS 76. 19 (736)

Tube formed by rolling a sheet.

L: 17mm, Diam: 9mm, Th: 2mm.

**23.** HS 78. 505 (737)

Tube made from a sheet.

L:17mm, Diam: 8mm.

**24.** KF 74. 29 (738)

Disc with two shallow concentric ribs on one face and a small circular projection from the edge.

Diam: 35mm, Th: 2mm.

**25.** HS 77.195 (739)

Oval disc.

L: 43mm, W: 36mm, Th: 5mm.

- 26.** HS 79. 300 (740)  
Roughly circular disc with two cut straight edges. On both faces there are three incised lines which cross apparently at random.  
Diam: 26mm, Th: 3mm.
- 27.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069 (741)  
Oval disc with an irregular face.  
L: 17mm, W:13mm, Th: 2 - 4mm.
- 28.** HS 77.100 (742)  
Short, circular-sectioned rod with one end nipped flat.  
L:41mm, Th: 5.5mm.
- 29.** HS 80.1191 (744)  
Sheet with one curved end. One edge is cut into four short strips with rounded ends.  
L: 82mm, Th: 1mm.
- 30.** HS 80 / ER 80.1069 (745)  
Sheet with two curved ribs on one face. A short shank with a disc end projects from one edge. On the back of this fragments of iron adhere.  
L: 53mm, W: 28mm.
- 31.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1001 (743)  
Thin sheet with no recognisable shape.  
L: 22mm.
- 32.** HH 69.0. V12 (746)  
Tapering strip which is split several times at the narrower end.  
L: 100mm, Max.W: 18mm.
- 33.** HS 76.100 (747)  
Fragment of strip of triangular section.  
L: 40mm, Max. th: 5mm, W: 7mm.
- 34.** HS 77.195 (748)  
Strip folded in half.  
L: 46mm. W: 49mm, Th: 2.5mm.
- 35.** HS 79.855 (749)  
Strip bent to a right angle.  
L: 77mm, W: 8mm.
- 36.** HS 79. 934 4024. (750)  
Strip of rectangular section tapering from one end.  
L: 40mm, W: 6-10mm, Th: 3mm.

- 37.** HS 79. 1135 (751)  
Curved strip of rectangular section with one end tapered and tightly curled.  
Th: 5mm, W: 9mm.
- 38.** HS 80 / ER 80.1001 (752)  
Curved strip.  
L: 47mm, W: 7mm, Th: 2mm.
- 39.** HS 80.1055 (753)  
Strip of rectangular section tapering to one end.  
L: 38mm, Max.W: 4mm.
- 40.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069 (754)  
Irregular strip folded over coarse plaster.  
L: 69mm.
- 41.** NNA 75. 2 (732)  
Strip.  
L: 67mm.
- 42.** GV 76.16 (733)  
Strip.  
L: 135mm.
- 43.** TF 74. 0. 94C (1067)  
Length of waste which has been pierced roughly at one end possibly for use as a weight.  
L: 68mm.
- 44.** HS 80 / ER 80.1001 (755)  
Blob with curved face, possibly the caulking from a stud.  
Diam: 18mm.
- 45.** HS 80 / ER 80. 1069 (756)  
Blob of waste.L: 19mm.
- 46.** HS 76. 0. III. 250 (757)  
Two irregular lumps of pewter waste.
- 47.** TF 74. 0. 94D (1068)  
Curved strip with a median rib. Two flat bars project from the shorter edge of the curve.  
L: 65mm.

## IRON OBJECTS

The ironwork from Piercebridge was, on the whole, in a poor condition and largely consisted of nails. In total 3584 iron nails were catalogued and measured. Of these 2157 had disc heads while only 66 had other forms of head that could be recognized. 1361 consisted of shanks only. Of the other iron artefacts, there is a very high proportion of keys and knives of a domestic type with very few weapons in the assemblage.

### Jewellery

1. HH1 72. 0. 703 (842 : 52)

Penannular brooch in two fragments lacking the pin. The shank is D-shaped and rectangular in section with curled terminals. Fowler (1960) Type C. This type is usually confined to the south of Britain but one example is known from Great Chesters (Fowler 1960, 175).

Total W: 70mm, H: 45mm, W. of shank: 4mm, Th: 2mm.

2. HS 77. 127. 0 (843 : 53)

Fragmentary finger ring of strip section expanding to enclose an oval inset, now missing. Henig 1978, Type XI. Int. diam: 17.5mm, W: 2.5mm, W. of bezel: 12.5mm.

### Pins

3. HS 78. 539. 2663 (934)

Tapering pin lacking its head. L: 71mm, Max. Th: 4mm.

4. HS 78. 900. 2003 (935)

Incomplete pin of oval section tapering from a pinched head. L: 43mm, Max. Th: 3mm.

5. HS 78. 1000. 2992 (936 : 89)

Incomplete pin with a globular head and a twisted shank. L: 24mm.

### Medical Or Toilet Instruments

6. HS 76. 15. 0 (814 : 29)

Oval-sectioned handle from a medical instrument which has held a blade such as a scalpel. One end tapers before expanding to a globular terminal whilst the other has a split ending in a circular hole to allow the blade to be gripped. Bronze examples are known from Corbridge (Gilson 1981, fig. 1).L: 83mm, W: 11mm.

9. NNA 75. 0. 98 (817: 32)

Solid square spatulate blade with an oval- sectioned short shank ending in a loop. Cautery or *ferrens candens* - cf Cramond (Gilson 1983, 386).L: 84mm, W. of blade: 28mm, W. of loop: 20mm

## Writing Equipment

### *Styli*

**10.** HS 77. 175. 0 (818 : 33)

Stylus with a spatulate eraser, a straight shank and a narrowed point. Manning 1976, 34  
Type II.L: 92mm

**11.** HS 77. 127. 0 (819 : 34)

Oval-sectioned shank with one spatulate end. Incomplete. L: 86mm, W. of blade 13mm.

**12.** NNB 75. 0. 2 (820 : 35)

Stylus with a long straight circular-sectioned shank with one spatulate end, the other incomplete. L: 112mm.

**13.** HS 77. 195. 1386 (821)

Corroded stylus with a long narrow spatulate eraser and a sharply tapering point. Webster 1975, fig. 130, no. 244. 4th century. L: 82mm, Max. width: 12mm.

**14.** HS 78. 400. 2913 (822)

Splayed eraser from a stylus. L: 29mm.

**15.** HS 77. 313. 0 (823)

Rod of oval section, incomplete and much corroded with a spatulate head. Possibly a stylus. L: 82mm, Th: 11mm.

### *Document Case*

**16.** HS 80. 1000. 0 (887 : 71)

Oval plate with a circular-sectioned long handle attached by hooking the ends through loops which pass through the plate. The plate is also pierced by a hole near one end and a rivet under one end of the handle. Lid for a documents case, cf Chesterholm (Birley 1970, 138, no. 1): 3rd century.L: 88mm, W: 49mm, Th. of plate 0.33mm, Th. of handle: 4mm, Diam. of hole: 5mm.

## Household Utensils

### *Light*

**17.** HS 77. 14. 486 (867)

Short, circular-sectioned socket from the narrow end of which splay three incomplete legs to form a candlestick. Cf Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 131, no. 249; from an early 4th century context); Verulamium (Manning 1972, Fig. 65, no. 51), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 60, no.51). H: 50mm.

**18.** NNA 75. 0. 53 (895 :79)

Socketed hook with the end bent through 90 degrees twice. Lamp holder? L: 82mm, H: 50mm, Diam. of socket: 16mm.

*Cauldron Chains*

**19.** KF 74. 0. A13. 0 (824 : 36)

Y-shaped cauldron chain of the Great Chesterford type (Neville 1856, 1-13). The upper part consists of several links of the figure-of-eight type whilst the lower section has two lengths of chain made from double loop links. Associated with the obvious lengths of chain are a rod with a loop at one end and a knobbed terminal at the other, a swivel ring of rectangular section with an expanded area pierced by a circular hole (diameter of ring: 65mm, diameter of hole: 9mm), and a double bar chain junction which ends in a loop at one end and a block at the other (length 205mm. - fig. 40) in a similar fashion to C10 from Carlingswark Loch (Piggott 1955, 32). Parallels to cauldron chains of the Great Chesterford type are given in Piggott 1955, 44, and the type discussed on pages 13-4 of the same reference, see particularly plate I.

**20.** HS 78. 394. 1987 (825 : 41)

Oval-sectioned bar with one looped terminal and one conical. Swivel from a cauldron chain. L: 85mm, W: across loop: 30mm.

**21.** HS 77. 15. 0 (826 : 42)

Oval-sectioned rod with one globular and one splayed end. Swivel from a cauldron chain?

**22.** HS 73/4. 0. 26 A13.0 (908)

Fragment of a cauldron hook made from a rectangular-sectioned strip which is bent to a loop with the ends hooked. L: 218mm, Shank 14 x 12mm.

**23.** TF 73. 0. S13 155.4. 0 (825)

Large handle of circular section curled at the surviving end to hold an iron ring. L: 90mm, Max. W: 30mm, Diam. of ring: 45mm.

**24.** HS 73/4.0. 26 A13. 0 (909)

Incomplete loop nipped at the waist. Possibly part of a cauldron chain. L: 72mm

**25.** HS 77. 11. 0 (918)

Figure of eight loop. Possibly from a cauldron chain - see No.19. L:70mm

**26.** HS 78. 400. 0 (919)  
Incomplete figure of eight loop similar to No. 19.L: 44mm

*Vessels* (853)

**27.** HS 78. 505. 0  
Fragment of a rod handle. L: 49mm.

**28.** HS 78. 1003. 2534 (855 : 58)

Bar with one end tightly curled. The other end is splayed and contains a pear-shaped loop. Possibly the escutcheon from a bucket. L: 58mm, Max. W: 16mm.

*Box Fittings*

**29.** KF 74. 0. A 27. 21 (891 : 75)

Two spatulate iron bars - one pierced by two circular holes (5mm diameter) at one end and a third at the other. The second bar is pierced by a single hole at each end and has one hooked end which fits into the corresponding hole on the first bar to form a hinge. A loop hinge used on lids, cf Heilbronn-Bockingen (Schonberger 1960, Abb 7, nos. 1-13) Total L: 208mm, W: 33mm.

*Ladles*

**30.** HH1 72. 0. YY45 3. 0 (893 : 77)

Large circular ladle bowl with a rectangular-sectioned shank projecting from one edge. Cf Heilbronn-Bockingen (Schonberger 1960, Abb 6, nos. 2).L:128mm, Diam. of bowl: 80mm, Depth of bowl 25mm.

**31.** HS. 0. D. 8 (894 : 78)

Deep circular ladle bowl similar to No. 30 above but with no handle surviving. Diam: 94mm, Depth: 24mm.

*Knives*

**34.** HS 78. 901. 2483 (798 : 22)

Knife with a curved back and straight edge. The tang is set midway down the depth of the blade and tapers sharply. Manning 1976, Type I.L: 140mm, Max. depth of blade: 20mm.

**35.** HS 78. 913. 2480 (783 : 14)

Knife with a deep blade. The tang continues the line of the straight back. The edge curves sharply to the point. Manning 1976. Type IIA. L: 77mm, Max. depth of blade: 29mm.

**36.** HS 77. 12. 0 (786 : 12)

Fragment of a knife of Manning 1976, Type IIA.L: 46mm, Max. depth of blade: 22mm.

**37.** HS 77. 227. 0 (787)

Knife blade with a straight back and a curved edge. Manning 1976, Type IIA.L: 60mm, Max. depth of blade: 15mm.

- 38.** TF 73. 0. R12 11. 234 (781)  
Fragment of a straight-backed knife blade with rectangular-sectioned tang. Manning 1976, Type IIB.L: 50mm, Max. depth of blade: 20mm.
- 39.** TF 74. 0. 0 (802 : 24)  
Knife with the tang following the line of the slightly concave back. The edge is straight. Manning 1976, Type IIB.L: 15mm, Max depth of blade: 25mm.
- 40.** TF 75. 19. 0. (782)  
Knife blade with a straight back and a curved edge. The tang is set midway down the depth of the blade and is of rectangular section. L: 135mm, Max. depth of blade: 24mm.
- 41.** HS 78. 414. 2588 (784)  
Knife blade with a straight back. The edge is incomplete and the tang has been set midway down the depth of the blade. L: 98mm.
- 42.** TT 77. 0. D3. 0 (790)  
Knife with a rectangular-sectioned tang set slightly lower than the straight back. L: 76mm.
- 43.** HS 78. 539.2670 (792)  
Fragment of a knife blade with a straight back. L: 58mm.
- 44.** NNA 77. . 50 (793 : 17)  
Incomplete knife blade with straight back continuing the line of the rectangular-sectioned tang. The edge is angled. L: 82mm, Depth of blade 17mm.
- 45.** HS 78. 806. 1854 (789 : 16)  
Incomplete knife with a convex back and a straight edge. The tang is rectangular-sectioned and tapering, following the line of the back. L: 155mm, Max. depth of blade: 40mm.
- 46.** HS 78. 536. 2130 (791)  
Fragment of a knife with a convex back and a straight edge similar to No. 45 above. L: 55mm, Max. depth of blade: 29mm.
- 47.** GV 76. 38. 2B. 0 (785)  
Incomplete and fragmentary knife with an oval-sectioned tang which continues the straight line of the back. L: 69mm.
- 48.** HS 77. 402. 1484 (788 : 15)  
Knife with a very slim blade of triangular section. The rectangular-sectioned tang continues the line of the edge rather than the back. L: 103mm, Max. depth of blade: 10mm.

- 49.** HS 79. 0. 4058. (794 : 18)  
Very small knife blade with the rectangular-sectioned tang set halfway down the depth of the blade. The back is straight and the edge is curved. L: 9mm, Depth of blade: 11mm.
- 50.** HH1 71. 0. R53 1 0 (795 : 19)  
Knife blade with rectangular-sectioned tang which continues the line of the long straight back. The edge is angled. L: 174mm, Depth of blade: 23mm.
- 51.** HS 76. 11. 0 (796 : 20)  
Short triangular knife blade with a straight blade continuing the line of the rectangular-sectioned tang. L: 72mm, Depth of blade: 25mm.
- 52.** HS 81. 1430. 0 (800)  
Knife blade with a curved edge and back, the line of the edge being less pronounced than the back. L: 92mm, Max. depth of blade: 20mm.
- 53.** HS 79. 1100. 4030 (801 : 23)  
Large knife with a sinuous back and a well-curved edge. The tang is rectangular-sectioned, short and tapering. A knife from Housesteads is similar though smaller and with a less pronounced shape (Manning 1976, 37, no. 27) L: 210mm, Max. depth of blade: 50mm.
- 54.** HH 69. S11 4A. 9 (803)  
Fragment of a triangular-sectioned knife blade. L: 69mm.
- 55.** HH 70. 0. P10 AE. 0 (804)  
Knife blade (?) with straight edge and back with one edge pinched to form a tang. Incomplete. L: 82mm, Max. depth of blade: 30mm.
- 56.** GV 76. 38. 2B. 0 (805)  
Fragment of a knife blade with traces of a wooden handle. No edge or back survives. L: 50mm.
- 57.** HS 77. 190. 1016 (799)  
Knife blade with a curved edge and back. The rectangular-sectioned tang continues the line of the back. L: 96mm, Max. depth of blade :20mm.
- 58.** HS 78. 900. 1952 (806)  
Knife blade which tapers to a tang. The edge and back are too corroded to identify shape. L: 80mm.
- 59.** HS 80. 1015. 0 (807)  
Point of knife blade. L: 34mm.
- 60.** TF 74. 1. 25 (1062)  
Fragmentary knife blade with a humped back, straight edge and an oval-sectioned tang.

L: 48mm, W: 17mm.

### *Cleavers*

- 61.** BB 77. 126. 0 (808)  
Incomplete cleaver with a wide rectangular-sectioned tang. Cf Manning 1976, 38, no. 136. L: 120mm, Depth of blade: 46mm, W. of tang: 25mm.
- 62.** HS 77. 127. 360 (809 : 25)  
Small cleaver with a deep triangular blade the rear of which curves back to give a longer cutting edge. An incomplete rectangular-sectioned tang continues the line of the back. L: 90mm, Depth: 45mm.
- 63.** CVW 73. 81. 0 (797 : 21)  
Short cleaver blade with an undulating back and an incomplete, oval-sectioned tang. L: 145mm, Max. depth of blade :45mm.
- 64.** HS 79. 451. 3455b (810 : 26)  
Cleaver with a circular-sectioned socket. The line of the back and socket is concave whilst the edge is convex. Manning 1976, nos. 134-5. L: 184mm.
- 65.** HS 80. 1112. 0 (811)  
Cleaver with a deep triangular blade with a rectangular-sectioned tang which continues the line of the back. L: 120mm, Depth 40mm.
- 66.** HS 78. 505. 2207 (812 : 27)  
Squat blade with two curved edges and a tapering narrow tang. A similar object found at Portchester in a 4<sup>th</sup> century context is identified as a knife (Webster 1975, fig. 126, no. 198) whilst another from the same site but from a later context is described as 'perhaps a medieval arrowhead' (Cunliffe 1977, fig. 105, no.31). L:88mm, W:26mm

### *Keys*

- 67.** HS 78. 816. 1924 (766 : 7)  
L-shaped lift key from a tumbler lock. The tapering rectangular-sectioned shank is pierced by a small circular hole at the end. The ward has two teeth lying parallel with the shank. See Manning 1976, 39, no. 144 for parallels to what is probably the commonest type of Roman key. L: 105mm.
- 68.** HS 78. 816 (758 : 1)  
L-shaped lift-key from a tumbler lock. The rectangular-sectioned shank is pierced at the end by a circular hole and narrows halfway down its length. The ward has two teeth. L: 121mm.
- 69.** HS 78. 816. 2598 (759 : 2)  
L-shaped lift-key from a tumbler lock. The tapering rectangular-sectioned shank is curled to form a loop at one end. The ward has three teeth lying parallel with the shank. Cf.

Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 58 no. 28).L: 148mm.

**70.** BB 77. 21. 15 (768)

Small key from tumbler lock. The circular-sectioned shank ends in an oval loop and the rectangular ward lies parallel with the shank. L: 80mm

**71.** ER 77. 0. Area III. 0 (760)

Barrel padlock key consisting of a long rectangular-sectioned, tapering bar with a flat spatulate head set at right angles to the shank and pierced by a rectangular hole. Cf. Ward Perkins 1940, 149.L: 165mm, Diam. of rectangular hole: 5 x 6mm.

**72.** HS 77. 133. 0 (762)

Bar of rectangular-section, with a rounded end pierced by a circular hole. The bar narrows at a mid point then expands to a spatulate head bent through two right angles. Possibly a slide key, cf Housesteads (Manning 1976, no. 146) L: 238mm

**73.** HH1 72. 9. 770 (763 : 4)

Key from a rotary lock with a looped handle and simple ward set to one side of the hollow shank. Cf. Ward Perkins 1940, 136 .L: 80mm.

**74.** BB (W) 77. 1. 0 (764 : 5)

Key from a rotary lock with a diamond-shaped looped handle. The ward is set to one side, well up the shaft and consists of two main teeth subdivided into two. With this key were found a rectangular iron plate (65 x 46mm) pierced by a 7 x 5mm rectangular hole, a long bar with a bifurcated end (length: 110mm) and a curved rod ending in a hook (length: 60mm). The additional pieces may be part of the lock mechanism cf. Cf. Ward Perkins 1940, 138, Type V.L:160mm

**75.** HH 70. 0. X9 3B. 0 (765 : 6)

Small key from a slide lock. The rectangular shank expands to enclose a circular hole. The ward projects forward and to one side and possibly had three teeth. Cf Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 58 no. 30).L: 48mm, Diam. of hole 12mm.

**76.** HS 76. 15. 60 (767)

T-shaped lift key. Cf Housesteads (Manning 1976, no. 143).L: 63mm, W of ward 33mm.

**77.** HS 77. 235. 0 (761)

Incomplete key with a deep ward and two broad teeth. A rectangular hole is pierced through the angle of the ward. L: 85mm, Max. W: 26mm, Diam. of hole: 7 x 4mm.

## **Transport**

**78.** HH1 72. 0.0 (865 : 62)

Incomplete hipposandal with both inturned wings surviving. Possibly of Aubert's (1929) Type I which would have a long vertical rod at the front and a hooked heel as well as the side wings when complete. Hipposandals have been identified as temporary horseshoes

for use on metallised road surfaces. Some examples have spikes to give a grip in icy conditions. Cf Corbridge (Allason-Jones 1979, 66) and Verulamium (Manning 1972, 171).L: 117mm, W: 106mm

**79.** HS 78. 300. 3975 (868)

Small cruciform mount with one convex face and a circular hole pierced through the centre. Harness mount ? L: 24mm, W: 19mm, Diam. of hole: 5mm.

**80.** HS 78. 536. 2532 (856 : 59)

Lynch-pin with a rounded flat head and a tapering rectangular shank. Cf Manning 1976, Fig. 9, Type 2a. L: 80mm, W. of head: 24mm.

**81.** TF 74. 0. 0 (857)

Lynch-pin with a rounded head which ends in a returned hook. The shank is rectangular-sectioned and tapering. Cf Manning 1976, fig. 9, Type 2bL: 155mm, Max. W: 44mm, W. of hook: 6mm.

**82.** HS 78. 500. 0 (877)

Circular ring with a short rod projecting from one edge. The rod has an expanded end suggesting that it is a swivel ring. L: 44mm, Diam. of ring: 27mm.

**83.** HS 78. 351. 0 (878 : 65)

Oval ring with a shank projecting from one edge ending in a circular-sectioned expansion. Swivel from harness? Diam. of ring: 27mm, L. of projection: 15mm.

#### *Horseshoes*

**84.** TF 75. 0. 0 (873 : 64)

Fragment of a large horseshoe with four holes (not countersunk), one of which retains its nail. There has been considerable discussion in the past as whether the Romans used horseshoes and if so what form they took. It is now thought that some form of horseshoe may have been used although the number from secure contexts is small (Manning 1976, 31). It is impossible to date horseshoes from form alone so, as none of the Piercebridge examples are complete, no attempt has been made nor parallels given. L: 122mm

**85.** GV 76. 0. 38 2B. 0 (874)

Horseshoe of very narrow shape and width of arm. Three rectangular holes survive, set in a fullered groove. L: 90mm, W: of arm 13mm.

**86.** GV 76. 5. 18. (875)

Fragment of a horseshoe with two rectangular holes set in a fullered groove. L: 120mm.

**87.** HS 78. 1001. 0 (876)

Curved tapering bar pierced by a single rectangular hole. Probably part of a horseshoe. L: 73mm.

**88.** GV 76. 257. 0 (879 : 66)  
Strip folded in half with the two arms curving away from each other. Traces of iron rich leather survive in the fold. Fragment of harness. L: 77mm, W: 6mm.

### **Clothing, Belt fittings and Buckles**

**89.** HS 80. 1330. 0 (844 : 54)  
Open rectangle with one short edge expanded to a curled hook. Belt-fastener. L: 48mm, W: 32mm, Th: 6mm.

**90.** HS 76. 15. 70 (852)  
Belt loop consisting of central ring from which emerges two opposing splayed rods. The whole is slightly curved. Such belt loops are more common in bronze, cf South Shields (Allason-Jones in Miket 1983, no. 7). L: 114mm, Diam. of ring: 25mm, Th: 4mm.

**91.** HS 77. 0. 759 (845 : 55)  
Small rectangular buckle with part of the pin surviving corroded onto the cross bar. L: 27mm, wall thickness: 23mm.

**93.** HS 78. 536. 2396 (846)  
Fragment of a rectangular buckle with straight outer edges and curved inner edges. L: 39mm

**94.** HS 79. 870. 3683 (847)  
Fragment of a rectangular buckle. L: 50mm.

**95.** HS 79. 431. 3707 (848 : 56)  
D-shaped buckle with the end of the pin flattened and wrapped around the bar to form a hinge. L. of pin, 22mm, W: 27mm.

**96.** BE 79. 0. 6 (849 : 57)  
D-shaped buckle which narrows in section to take the now missing pin. L: 63mm, W: 42mm, Th: 4mm.

**97.** TF 73. 0. P12.2. 0 (850)  
Oval buckle with a rectangular pin bar. Cf. Turret 33B (Miket and Maxfield 1972, 175). L: 52mm, Max. W: 9mm.

**98.** ER 77. 1. 0 (851)  
Brooch or buckle pin with a flattened end pierced by a circular hole. L: 36mm, Diam. of hole: 2.5mm.

**99.** HS 77. 77. 1461 (917)  
Loop of triangular shape and oval section. Possibly the loop from a button-and-loop fastener. See Nos. 330 and 331 in Copper Alloy section. L: 30mm, Th: 4mm.

*Shoe Fittings*

**100.** NNB 75. 0. 9 (880 : 67)

Crescentic iron plate studded with a minimum of 5 hobnails. Toe or heel plate. L: 55mm, L. of hobnails 17mm.

*Hobnails*

Altogether there were 127 hobnails, of the usual dome-headed type, scattered around the site and they can be accounted for by casual loss.

**101.** HH 70. 0. CS R4. 0. (1045)

1 example

**102.** HS 76. 14. 0. (1046)

10 examples

**103.** HS 76. 114. 310. (1047)

37 examples

**104.** HS 77. 147. 0. (1048)

8 examples

**105.** HS 77. 134. 0. (1049)

5 examples

**106.** HS 77. 34. 0. (1050)

1 example

**107.** HS 78. 620. 0. (1051)

1 example

**108.** HS 79. 561. 0. (1052)

1 example

**109.** HS 79. 855. 3296. (1053)

8 examples

**110.** HS 79. 538. 3687. (1054)

12 examples

**111.** HS 80. 1072. 0. (1055)

7 examples

**112.** HS 80. 1328. 0. (1056)

5 examples

**113.** HS 80. 1191. 0. (1057)

1 example

**114.** HS 80. 1097. 0. (1058)

30 examples

**115.** HS 80. 1043. 0. (1059)

1 example

## **Military Equipment**

### *Armour*

**116.** HS 77. 195. 1204 (862)

Oval-sectioned bar ending in a thick disc pierced by a circular hole. The face of this disc has been covered by a copper alloy disc. Probably a helmet strengthener, cf Hebron, Israel (Robinson 1975, pl. 175-8). Imperial Italic Type G, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2nd century. L: 37mm, Diam. of terminal: 17mm.

**117.** HS 77. 100. 0 (863)

Rectangular loop projecting from an angled bar. A second loop is fixed to the back of the first with its bar projecting away from the other. Possibly a harness or armour fastening. L: 36mm, W: 35mm, Hole: 15 x 12mm.

**118.** TF 74. 74. 56 (1064)

Two small rectangular *lorica squamata* plates held together at one corner by a copper alloy rivet which has a length of copper alloy wire wrapped around it to form a long hook between the plates. L: 35mm.

**119.** HS 78. 1001. 0 (920)

Semi-oval loop from the back of a mount. W: 30mm, H: 22mm.

### *Spurs*

**120.** HS 78. 0.0 (858 : 60)

Rivet spur with conical prick. Above the prick a hook curves over from an expanded plate. The one complete arm ends in a rounded loop with an iron rivet through it. Rivet spurs are the commonest type of spur found in Roman Britain and often have the hook projecting above the heel-plate. This feature has been identified as suggesting a swan's head (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.685). Iron spurs are not as commonly found as those of copper alloy but there are examples from South Shields, Corbridge and Dorchester (Shortt 1959, 61-76). L: 76mm, L. of prick: 20mm, H: 25mm

**121.** HS 78. 505. 1887 (859)

Curved iron strip with an incomplete cone projecting from the convex face. This appears to be a prick spur lacking both terminals. For parallels and references see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 5.73. W. across curve: 82mm, Depth: 16mm

### *Shield Fittings*

**122.** HS 80. 1504. 4782 (861 : 61)  
Incomplete large flanged dome. Possibly a shield boss, cf Sewingshields (Haigh and Savage 1984, no. 71) or a bowl, cf Verulamium (Manning 1972, 176, no. 47).Diam: 174mm.

**123.** TF 74. 0. 94C. 0 (1064)  
Triangular-sectioned strip bent to a right angle. One end forms a pointed leaf shape with a dome-headed rivet through it. The other end is broken but seems to be wider. This may be a piece of angle bracket from a box or a strengthening bar from the centre of a shield. Cf Sewingshields (Haigh and Savage 1984, nos. 95-8), Doncaster (Buckland 1978), Newstead (Curle 1911, 182, pl. XXXIV, 1 and 2). L: 27mm, W: 11mm.

### *Weapons*

#### Spears

**124.** NNA 75. 0.0 (769 : 8)  
Long very narrow leaf-shaped spearhead with a circular-sectioned socket. L: 160mm, W. of blade 18mm, Diam. of socket 14mm.

**125.** KF 74. 0. A33. 28 (770 : 9)  
Small spearhead with a leaf-shaped blade and a wrap-around socket. See Manning 1976, 18, no. 1 for a discussion of the type.L: 145mm, Max.W. of blade: 20mm, Diam. of socket: 12mm.

**126.** HS 76. 19. 0 (771 : 10)  
Spear or arrowhead with a leaf-shaped bulbous blade and a circular-sectioned socket. L: 93mm, Diam. of socket 8mm.

**127.** HS 77. 127. 545 (772)  
Very corroded and fragmentary spearhead with a leaf-shaped blade and a solid tang. L: 83mm.

**128.** HS 81. 1461. (773)  
Spearhead with a leaf-shaped blade and a circular-sectioned socket. There is no sign of a rivet hole. The spearhead is very corroded and bent to a curve but appears to be complete. L: 180mm, Diam. of socket: 15mm.

#### Ferrules

**129.** HS 77. 114. 399 (870)  
Large conical spear or pole ferrule. L: 116mm, Diam. of socket: 45mm.

**130.** HS 79. 816. 0 (871)  
Large conical spear or pole ferrule with a split socket. L: 111mm.

**131.** HS 79. 868. 3896 (872)  
Incomplete conical ferrule. L: 30mm, Diam: 12mm.

**132.** 0. 289 (904 : 86)  
Large conical ferrule with a split circular-sectioned socket. L:104mm, Diam. of socket: 32mm.

#### Arrowheads

**133.** HS 77. 175. 0 (774 : 11)  
Triple-ribbed arrowhead with symmetrically placed ribs and a short square-sectioned tang. Occasionally referred to as the Scythian type, this is a common type of Roman arrowhead and appears to have been used throughout the period (see Manning 1976, 22)L: 33mm

**134.** HS 78. 505. 2253 (775 : 12)  
Triple-ribbed arrowhead similar to No. 133 above with a short circular-sectioned shank. L: 45mm, Max. W: 15mm.

**135.** HS 78. 1003. 2857 (776 : 13)  
Triple-ribbed arrowhead similar to No. 133 above. L: 33mm.

**136.** HS 76. 12. 99 (777)  
Leaf-shaped arrowhead with a short rectangular-sectioned tang. L: 37mm.

#### Ballista Bolt-Heads

**137.** HS 77. 195. 1180 (778)  
Ballista bolt-head with a conical tip and a tapering solid shank. L: 85mm, Max.T: 10mm

**138.** HS 78. 405. 1709 (779)  
Ballista bolt-head with a rounded end and a socketed shank expanding from the head. See Manning 1976, 21 for a discussion and parallels. L: 50mm.

#### Building Details

**140.** TF 73. 0. Q11 3. 0 (869)  
Circular-sectioned socket with a square-sectioned tapering terminal set at right angles. Probably a window pintle. L: 89mm.

**142.** HS 78. 827. 3492 (900 : 83)  
Short rectangular-sectioned bar expanding to a curved T-shaped head. The other end is rounded. Staple.L: 40mm, W. of head: 23mm.

**143.** BE 79. 114. 0 (901 : 84)  
Thin bar of rectangular section with both ends curved through 90 degrees. Staple, cf

Carlingswark Loch (Piggott 1955, 37 no. C54) L: 64mm, W: 7mm.

**144.** HS 79. 1112. 0 (994)  
Semi-oval-sectioned rod ending in a curved hook at one end in the manner of a window latch. L: 86mm.

**145.** HS 77.127. 0 (945)  
Right-angled bracket tapering from one end. L: 130mm, W: 16-33mm.

**146.** HS 77. 15. 0 (946)  
Bracket made from a bar bent at one end to make an angular hook. L: 65mm.

**147.** HS 80. 1315. 0 (947)  
Right-angled bracket. Total L: 95mm.

**148.** HS 78. 805.1823 (948)  
Bracket of rectangular section forming a tapered right angle. L: 52mm, Total W: 37mm, Th: 7mm.

**149.** HS 78. 901. 2029 (949)  
L-shaped bracket of rectangular section. L: 51mm, Total W: 40mm, W. of arm: 11mm, Th. of arm: 10mm.

**150.** TF. 0. R12 2. 77 (1063)  
T-shaped masonry clamp. L: 60mm, W. cross head:39mm.

#### *Spiked Loops*

Such loops are common on all Roman sites and had a variety of uses, either being driven into wood to form a loop or linked with another to form a hinge. See Frere 1972, 184.

**151.** HS 77. 195. 0 (910)  
Iron spiked loop. L: 20mm

**152.** HS 77. 100. 0 (911)  
Iron spiked loop. L: 60mm.

**153.** HS 78. 218. 1793 (912)  
Iron spiked loop. L: 40mm.

**154.** HS 78. 907. 2066 (913)  
Iron spiked loop. L: 41mm

**155.** HS 79. 1143. 0 (914)  
Iron spiked loop. L: 76mm

**156.** HS 80. 1055. 0 (915)

Iron spiked loop. L: 42mm.

**157.** HS 80. 1345. 4776 (916)

Iron spiked loop. L: 80mm

### **Tools**

**158.** HS 73/4. 0. 26 A13. 0 (906)

Complete but very corroded blacksmith's tongs with long straight arms with conical terminals. The arms curve to cross with a rivet forming the hinge, bellying out before coming together to form long holding bars. Examples of blacksmith's tongs have been found in both military and civilian contexts. For parallels see Manning 1976, 23 no. 51.L: 462mm, W. across hinge: 40mm, L. from hinge to tips:130mm.

**159.** HS 73/4. 0. 28 A13. 0 (907)

Hinge and fragments of the arms from a pair of blacksmith's tongs similar to No. 158 above. Arms 11 x 11mm in section, W. across hinge: 40mm.

**160.** HS 79. 1100. 4023 (827 : 43)

Wide blade with parallel sides and a sharpened end. The handle is complete and has been made from the long bone of an ungulate, expanding at both ends to fit comfortably in the hand. The tang is of elliptical section with a larger iron plate covering the whole of the end. The tang is packed around inside the handle with fragments of wood to ensure a tight fit. Woodworking chisel. Cf. Corbridge Site Museum (unpublished).L: 190mm, Max. W. of handle: 30mm, Max. W of blade: 31mm.

**161.** HS 78. 902. 2660 (828 : 44)

Small tool with a wide splayed head and a short tapering shank. No handle survives. A similar tool from Housesteads has been identified by Manning as a paring chisel (1976, 25, no. 59).L: 60mm, W. of handle: 7mm.

**162.** HS 77. 12. 0 (831)

Incomplete spatulate blade similar to No. 161 above. L: 45mm.

**163.** ER 77. 34. 0 (829 : 45)

Chisel with a long shank ending in a socket. The blade is short, rectangular and wedge-shaped. L: 188mm, W. of blade: 21mm.

**165.** HS 77. 12. 352 (832 : 47)

Tool consisting of a thick, circular-sectioned shank tapering to a splayed flat terminal. A similar object from Housesteads has been identified by Manning as a mason's chisel (1976, 26, no. 68).L: 126mm, W. of blade: 15mm, W. at end 14mm.

**166.** ER 77. 0. Area III. 0 (833)

Incomplete tool with a short rectangular-sectioned tang. The blade is wide and

incomplete but has two iron cone-headed studs, one on either side of the tang which is set at a 33 degree angle to the blade. L: 70mm.

**167.** ER 77. 0. Area IV 34. 0 (834)

Long socketed chisel? Incomplete. Cf Brampton (Manning 1976, 14, no. 9)L: 188mm, Diam. of socket: 14mm, W. of blade: 21mm.

**168.** TV 78. 0. AC. 0 (835 : 48)

Long rectangular-sectioned bar with an expanded end. The other end narrows to a long wedge-shaped blade. Smith's set, cf Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig. 60 no. 2: AD 270-5).L: 42mm, W:28mm, Max.Th:16mm

**169.** HS 77. 15. 0 (836)

Rod of oval section ending at the wider end in a globular head. The narrow end is broken and expanded. Probably the shank of a large tool or implement. L: 118mm, Max. W: 25mm.

**170.** HS 77. 175. 982 (837 : 49)

Shears made in one piece. The square-sectioned arms expand as they form the 'hinge'. The blades have parallel sides but taper sharply to the inner edge at the tips. The rear of the blades have been cut to a decorative scallop pattern. Cf Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 127, nos. 202 and 203: both from a 4th century context) and Housesteads (Manning 1976, fig. 23, no. 142).L: 110mm, W. of blade: 17mm.

**171.** GV 77. 0. IA. 0 (838 : 50)

Axe with pear-shaped haft-hole. The upper edge of the blade runs straight from the top of the haft-hole whilst the lower edge fans away from the convex base of the haft-hole. The cutting edge is curved. The axe is possibly medieval (Ward Perkins 1940, Type IVB) but note also the axe from a 2nd century context at Burnswark, Dumfries (Anderson 1899, 249).L: 186mm, Max. depth of blade: 99mm,

**172.** HS 79. 1100. 4054 (839)

Pointed bar bifurcating at the broken wider end, presumably to enclose a handle. L: 117mm, Max. W: 17mm.

**173.** HS 78. 908. 2189 (840 : 51)

Turfcutter with an incomplete blade and a wide socket. Turfcutters and allied implements are discussed by Manning (1969) and local parallels are given in Manning 1976, 28-9, nos. 80 and 81.L: 95mm, Diam. of socket: 24mm,

**174.** HS 76. 11. 125 (841)

Large implement with disc head and an expanding shank ending in a split socket. L: 100mm, Diam. of head: 67mm, Diam. of socket: 23mm.

**175.** ER 77. 0. Area IV 1. 0 (844)

Rock wedge with a circular sectioned shank and a splayed end. L: 75mm, Diam. of

shank:14mm, W. of blade end: 23mm.

**176.** TF 74. 0. 64 (1066)  
Corroded strip with a suggestion of a serrated edge. Saw blade ?L: 100mm, W: 21m

### **Fasteners and fittings**

#### *Studs*

**177.** TF 73. 70. 0 (883 : 69)  
Stud with a convex disc head and a square-sectioned shank. Diam: of head 41mm, L: 55mm.

**178.** HS 76. 15. 69 (884)  
Disc-headed stud. A copper alloy disc has been fastened to the head by lead. Several similar studs have been found at Wallsend (unpublished) but their precise use is not known. Diam: 32mm, H: 23mm.

**179.** HS 77. 127. 0 (885 : 70)  
Small stud with a rectangular-sectioned shank and a domed head. Diam. of head: 12mm, L: 16mm.

**180.** HS 77. 175. 932 (886)  
Stud with a rectangular head and a short shank ending in a disc rove. Head: 24 x 10mm, Diam. of rove: 8mm, L: 10mm.

**181.** ER 77. 8. Area III 1.0 (888 : 72)  
Wide band shaped to a nipped oval. As the loop goes round one curve it becomes oval-sectioned. Two iron rivets pierce through the wider arc. L: 130mm, Max. H: 42mm, Max. W: 36mm.

**182.** HS 78. 0. 0 (890 : 74)  
Rectangular-sectioned spike with one end split into five arms with two arms curled away from the centre. L: 122mm.

**183.** HS 78. 900. 1946 (889 : 73)  
Rectangular-sectioned bar ending in a flattened oval with a decoratively notched edge pierced by a circular hole. L: 45mm, W. of end 24mm, Hole diam: 5mm.

#### *Collars*

**184.** HS 77. 114. 540 (921)  
Iron collar D: 125mm, W: 52mm, Th: 4mm.

**185.** HS 78. 901. 2037 (922)  
Collar with slightly bowed walls.D: 19mm, Th:14mm.

**186.** HS 80. 1309. 0 (923)

Incomplete collar. W: 40mm, Th: 8mm.

### **Miscellaneous**

#### *Discs*

**187.** HS 79. 1100. 4020 (924 : 87)

Disc pierced by a 6mm central hole flanked by two 2mm diameter holes. Diam: 17mm.

**188.** HS 77/8. 403.1689 (925)

Incomplete disc. Diam: 30mm, Th: 2mm.

#### *Sheets*

**189.** GV 76. 0. 16.2A. 0 (939)

Rectangular plate pierced by three circular holes (or possibly five). Very corroded armour or box plate. L: 40mm, W: 36mm.

**190.** HS 77. 936. 0 (940)

Corroded irregular sheet with a rectangular bar along one edge. L:196mm, Bar thickness: 4mm, Sheet thickness: 1mm.

**191.** HS 77. 307. 0 (941)

Rectangular plate snapped off across a circular or oval hole. L: 34mm, W: 21mm.

**192.** HS 77. 268.1534 (942)

Strip with a thickened end. A wide rib runs along one face a narrow rib along the other face. L: 62mm, W. of ribs: 9 and 5mm.

**193.** HS 80. 1313. 0 (943)

Rectangular plate pierced by a circular hole near one end. L: 61mm, W: 32mm, Diam. of hole: 7mm.L: 30mm, Max. W: 5.5mm, Max. Th: 1mm.

**195.** HS 78. 1001. 3007 (938)

Two fragments of wire twisted together. L: 28mm, Th: 2mm.

**196.** HS 76. 15. 117 (951)

Distorted rectangular-sectioned bar. L:105mm, W: 14mm, Th: 3mm.

**197.** HS 79. 465. 3943 (952)

Thick rectangular-sectioned bar expanding in one plane towards one end. L: 200mm, Max. W: 50mm.

**198.** HS 79. 1143. 4084 (953 : 90)

Thick rectangular-sectioned bar expanding to a thinner spatulate blade pierced by an oval hole. : 85mm, W. of 'blade': 47mm, Shank: 14 x 18mm.

*Bar*

- 199.** HS 79. 1203. 4124 (954)  
Rectangular-sectioned bar expanding in thickness at one end. L: 86mm, W: 19mm, Th: 16mm - 5mm.
- 200.** HS 81. 1754. 0 (955)  
Tapering bar of rectangular section. L: 56mm, W: 22mm, Th: 5mm.
- 201.** BH 78. 29. 4 (956)  
Bar of rectangular section. L: 96mm
- 202.** ER 77. 17. 29 (957)  
Strip of rectangular section expanding to a blunt terminal which is pierced by a circular hole. L: 55mm, Max. W: 10mm, Th: 2mm.
- 203.** ER 77. 0. Area II 1.0 (958)  
Curved bar of rectangular section with a globular end. L: 105mm, Diam. of terminal: 23mm.
- 204.** HH70. 0. R11 2.0 (959)  
Block of rectangular shape and section. L: 65mm, W: 24mm, Th: 13mm.
- 205.** HS 77. 114. 454 (960)  
Bar of rectangular shape and section. L: 92mm, W: 42mm, Th: 10mm.
- 206.** HS 77. 195.1370 (961)  
L-shaped bar. L: 48mm.
- 207.** HS 78. 505. 1821 (962)  
Bar with rounded end. The other end has broken across a circular or oval hole. L: 36mm, W: 17mm.
- 208.** HS 78. 816. 2165 (963)  
L-shaped bar with a rivet through the complete end. L: 135mm.
- 209.** HS 78. 816. 2282 (964)  
Rectangular bar with a square hole cut through one end. L: 87mm, W: 28mm, Hole: 7 x 7mm.
- 210.** HS 78. 24. 2437 (965)  
L-shaped bar. L: 79mm.
- 211.** HS 79. 538. 0 (966)  
Bar of rectangular section. L: 72mm, W: 17mm, Th: 7mm.

**213.** HS 79. 85. 3371 (968)  
L-shaped bar of oval section with a hole pierced through one end close to the side. L: 54mm, Max. Th: 14mm.

**214.** HS 79. 450. 3400 (969)  
Bar curved through 90 degrees with a shank projecting through or from the 'inner' surface. L: 68mm, W: 22mm.

*T-Shaped Rods*

T-shaped rods are known to have held box flue tiles etc in place but it is likely they also fulfilled several other functions. See Manning 1976, 40-41 for some local parallels.

**215.** KF 74. 0. A13 1003. 0 (970 : 91)  
L: 118mm.

**216.** GV 76. 2. 0 (971)  
L: 70mm

**217.** GV 76. 2. 0 (972)  
L: 52mm.

**218.** GV 76. 64. 0 (973)  
L: 38mm

**219.** HS 76. 11. 0 (974)  
L: 52mm

**220.** HS 77. 137. 0 (975)  
L: 67mm.

**221.** HS 78. 505. 0 (976)  
L: 55mm.

**222.** HS 78. 805. 1872 (977)  
L: 36mm.

**223.** HS 78. 505. 1980 (978)  
L: 45mm.

**224.** HS 78. 900. 2333 (979)  
L: 34mm

**225.** HS 79. 923. 0 (980)  
L: 75mm.

- 226.** HS 80. 1067. 0 (981)  
L: 60mm.
- 227.** HS 80. 1321. 0 (982)  
L: 65mm.
- 228.** ER 77. 0. 1 26. 0 (983)  
L: 52mm.
- 229.** HS 79. 0. 0 (984)  
L: 157mm.
- 230.** HS 79. 1100. 0 (985)  
L: 132mm.
- 231.** HS 79. 913. 3194 (986)  
L: 80mm.
- 232.** HS 79. 394. 3383 (987)  
L: 142mm
- 233.** HS 79. 1143. 4086 (988)  
L: 120mm
- 234.** HS 80. 1053. 0 (989)  
L: 100mm.
- 235.** HS 80. 1318. 0 (991)  
L: 145mm.
- 236.** HS 80. 1318. 0 (990)  
L: 145mm.
- 237.** HS 79. 394. 3381 (950)  
T-shaped bar which is too thin to be a holdfast. L: 31mm, Total W. across arms: 55mm,  
Th: 5mm.
- Hooks*
- 238.** HS 78. 901. 2482 (926 : 88)  
Tapering stake of rectangular section with wider end curled to form a loop. L: 177mm,  
Max. W: 11mm.
- 239.** HS 77. 505. 1497 (992)  
Very small hook tapering from a circular-sectioned rod. L: 15mm, Th: 3mm.

**240.** HS 78. 505. 2331 (993 : 92)  
Rectangular-sectioned hook which emerges from a tapering bracket at right angles.  
Possibly a lamp hook. L: 72mm.

**241.** HH1 72. 2. 458 (995)  
L: 112mm.

**242.** TF 73. 0. SR. 0 (996)  
L: 65mm.

**243.** GV 76. 39. 0 (997)  
L: 74mm.

**244.** HS 77. 127. 754 (998)  
L: 60mm.

**245.** HS 79. 535. 3777 (999)  
L: 123mm.

**246.** HS 77. 11. 1426 (897 : 81)  
Long undulating hook of rectangular section tapering from a curled end. L: 120mm, W: 13mm, Th: of loop:16mm.

**247.** HS 78. 24. 0 (898 : 82)  
Thin rectangular-sectioned rod with one end curled to make a long hook. Halfway down the shank thickens noticeably and ends in a loop. L: 102mm, W: 12mm, Max. Th: 10mm.

**249.** HS 78. 505. 1942 (929)  
Rod of oval section bent to a right angle with one end forming a hook. L: 87mm, Th: 7mm.

**250.** HS 79. 550. 3621 (930)  
Thin rectangular-sectioned rod with tapering hooked end. L: 52mm, W: 3mm, Th: 2mm.

#### *Loops*

**251.** HS 78. 816. 2225 (864)  
Angular U-shaped loop. L: 70mm, W: 512mm, Th: 2mm.

#### *Rings*

**252.** NNB 75. 0. 9 (881 : 68)  
Penannular ring with tapered ends. The strip section thickens to an oval central panel but there is no sign of an inset and it is rather large for a finger ring. Int. Diam: 27mm, W: 3mm, Th. of central panel: 14mm.

- 253.** HS 76. 24. 149 (882)  
Large ring of circular section found with a rectangular-sectioned bar whose ends are nipped to rest over the rim of the ring but are not fastened to it in any way. Diam: 104mm, W: 7mm, bar: L:111mm, W: 14mm, Th: 7mm.
- 254.** HH1 72. 0. B43 2. 409 (1000)  
Diam: 19mm
- 255.** HH1 72. 21. 848 (1001)  
Diam: 18mm
- 256.** TF 73. 0. P/Q 11. 3 (1002)  
Diam: 52mm
- 257.** TF 73. 0. S13.138 (1003)  
Diam: 62mm
- 258.** TF 73. 0. S13.138 (1004)  
Diam: 64mm.
- 259.** TF 74. 0. 0 (1005)  
Diam: 60mm.
- 260.** NNA 75. 0. 38C. 62 (1006)  
Diam: 38mm.
- 261.** HS 77. 11. 378 (1007)  
Diam: 30mm.
- 262.** HS 77. 24. 0 (1008)  
Diam: 45mm.
- 263.** HS 77. 12. 0 (1009)  
Diam: 26mm.
- 264.** HS 77. 127. 0 (1010)  
Diam: 37mm.
- 265.** HS 77. 137. 0 (1011)  
Diam: 50mm.
- 266.** HS 77. 300. 0 (1012)  
Diam: 46mm
- 267.** HS 77. 131. 413 (1013)  
Diam: 40mm.

<b>268.</b> HS 77. 143. 497 Diam: 10mm.	(1014)
<b>269.</b> HS 77. 127. 662 Diam: 29mm.	(1015)
<b>270.</b> HS77. 127. 717 Diam: 19mm.	(1016)
<b>271.</b> HS 77. 175. 953 Diam: 21mm.	(1017)
<b>272.</b> HS 77. 195. 1356 Diam: 28mm.	(1018)
<b>273.</b> HS 77. 263. 1415 Diam: 35mm.	(1019)
<b>274.</b> HS 78. 505. 1792 Diam: 21mm.	(1020)
<b>275.</b> HS 78. 820. 1831 Diam: 13mm.	(1021)
<b>276.</b> HS 78. 394. 1944 Diam: 56mm.	(1022)
<b>277.</b> HS 78. 900. 1945 Diam: 27mm.	(1023)
<b>278.</b> HS 78. 628. 1958 Diam: 13mm.	(1024)
<b>279.</b> HS 78. 538. 2443 Diam: 31mm	(1025)
<b>280.</b> HS 79. 320. 0 Diam: 58mm.	(1026)
<b>281.</b> HS 79. 1100. 4048 Diam: 32mm.	(1027)
<b>282.</b> HS 80. 1054. 0 Diam: 30mm.	(1028)

<b>283.</b> HS 80.1025. 0 Diam: 55mm.	(1029)
<b>284.</b> TF 74. 0. 2B (N).159 Oval ring of oval section with a shank projecting from the outer edge. W: 35mm, H: 20mm, Th: 5mm.	(1065)
<i>Rods</i>	
<b>285.</b> BB 77. 122. Room 10. 28 L: 131mm, Th:16mm	(1030)
<b>286.</b> HS 77. 11. 0 L: 130mm.	(1031)
<b>287.</b> HS 77. 313. 1355 L: 130mm, Th: 5mm.	(1032)
<b>288.</b> HS 78. 0. 0 L: 32mm.	(1033)
<b>290.</b> HS 78. 811. 0 L: 70mm.	(1034)
<b>291.</b> HS 78. 505. 0 L: 45mm.	(1035)
<b>292.</b> HS 78. 227. 0 L: 41mm	(1036)
<b>293.</b> HS 78. 536. 0 L: 32mm.	(1037)
<b>294.</b> HS 78. 811. 0 L: 49mm	(1038)
<b>295.</b> HS 78. 93. 0 L: 68mm	(1039)
<b>296.</b> HS 78. 304. 0 L: 47mm.	(1040)
<b>297.</b> TV 8. 87. 0 L: 62mm	(1041)
<b>298.</b> HS 80. 1355. 0 L: 70mm.	(1042)

- 299.** HS 80. 1330. 0 (1043)  
L: 64mm
- 300.** HS 80. 1318. 0 (1044)  
L: 46mm.
- 301.** HS 77. 110. 503 (927)  
Fragment of a circular-sectioned rod. L: 25mm, Th: 3mm.
- 302.** HS 78. 415. 0 (928)  
Tapering rectangular-sectioned rod. L:17mm, W: 3mm, Th: 2mm.
- 303.** HS 81. 1737. 0 (931)  
Rod of rectangular section tapering to one terminal. L: 41mm, W: 8mm, Th: 7mm.
- 304.** HS 81. 1747. 175 (932)  
Rod of rectangular section tapering to a ring terminal. L: 50mm, Diam. of ring: 30mm
- 305.** TF 73. 0. AAS 1 BS. 0 (933)  
Rod with a thick rectangular shank and bar head. The head is bent to a 90 degree angle.  
L: 58mm, Max. W: 12mm, Max. Th: 6mm.
- Miscellaneous*
- 306.** HS 80. 1069. 0 (866 : 63)  
Bar which expands to an elliptical plate then tapers to form a tight spiral at right angles.  
L: 59mm, W. of spiral: 27mm.
- 307.** HH1 72. 851 (902)  
Rectangular strip with a circular-sectioned rivet through centre. Neither end complete. L:  
80mm, W: 26mm, Th: 2mm.
- 308.** GV 76. 0. 38 2B. 0 (903 : 85)  
Strip pierced by two holes. At one end the strip narrows sharply. L: 129mm, Max.W:  
35mm, Hole diam: 7 x 5mm.
- 309.** HH70. 0. 0 (905)  
Long bar in four pieces. The bar curves to form three hoops and has six shanks projecting  
from the opposite face. These shanks do not appear to be set at regular intervals. It is now  
impossible to say whether the pieces should join to form one long object or should be  
entirely separate. The general appearance is of municipal lawn edging but its original use  
is so far unknown L: 1.55m, H: from top of hoop to end of shanks: 172mm, W. across  
bar: 17mm.
- 310.** TF 74. 0. 33C. 0 (1061)  
A strip of thin plate is held by a copper alloy strip which runs along two edges and in

front of one face where it is held clear by an iron rivet. Several fragments of iron found in association show traces of wood. L: 25mm.