Digital Chapter 11 : The Small Finds

Part 5: The Bone and Antler Objects

Lindsay Allason-Jones and Stephanie Large

(file name : Ch12DBone)

Contents

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Part V: The Bone and Antler Objects

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[*For the circumstances of the original writing and the approach taken to revising the report in the summer of 2006, please see the introduction to the metalwork reports*

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. 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. It should be noted that the 1:1 scale is approximate. The drawing number sequence has been retained with a concordance to the catalogue number or database ID number as appropriate 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.)]

The majority of the bone and antler objects from Piercebridge are pins. Most of these show signs of having been turned on a lathe as indicated by the decoration and the lathe-stock centre-marks at the ends. There is also a preponderance of hipped pins - a feature which Stevenson regarded as late (l955, 285). This would appear to be borne out by the pins discovered in Colchester (Crummy 1979).

The other group headings are combs, handles, bobbins, counters and needles - groups one would expect from a typical Roman fort - but they mirror the picture seen by the iron and bronze of a limited number of group headings rather than a general spread of types. Unlike the metalwork, however, the objects in each group were scattered throughout the site and not deposited in narrow geographical areas. Also the dating of the bone objects is more closely grouped in the late 3rd – 4th century in contrast to the wide date range of the metalwork.

Combs

All the comb fragments from Piercebridge are from double-sided composite combs.

This type began to be manufactured in the 3rd century AD and, as the Piercebridge examples show, were normally made with coarser teeth on one side than the other in the

same way as a modern nit comb: in fact lice control may be their prime function as they are rather small to be convenient for hair combing.

The combs are made up of several plates of varying widths held on both sides by a single centre plate. The centre plates are held in place by iron rivets inserted at every second join with only the end-plates pierced. These end-plates are often carved in a zoomorphic design with stamped dot-and-ring motifs, a practice which became common from the second half of the fourth century. See MacGregor 1985, 92.

1. BB77(w). 16. 12 (1103)
Single tooth plate with an iron rivet through the centre. An incised line runs along both sides to indicate how far the teeth should be cut and it would appear that this plate had the teeth cut before the comb was assembled rather than afterwards as is more commonly the case. Antler. W: 18mm.

2. TV 78. II. 7 (1104 : 2)
Single tooth plate with half of a rivet hole cut in one edge. Antler. L:64mm, W:19mm.

3. HS 76. 2 II F. 123 (1105 : 3)
End-plate of a bone comb decoratively cut to suggest two confronted stylized horses with the teeth taking the place of the mane. The body of the piece has randomly punched dot and-ring motifs with larger double dot-and-rings on either side. The remaining horse's eye is also indicated by a dot-and-ring motif but the neck is cut out. Cf Beadlam villa: MacGregor 1985, Fig.51c. L: 52mm, W: l6mm.

4. HH70. C15. 2. 167 (1106 : 3)
Centre plate from an antler comb which has split laterally across three rivet holes. The edge is bevelled and clearly shows the nicks made from cutting the teeth when the comb was already assembled. Two incised lines separate the edge from the central panel which is decorated with punched dot-and-ring motifs irregularly spaced. L: 46mm, W: 11mm,T: 3mm.

5. HS 76 . 19G. 271 (1107 : 4)
Fragment of an antler comb with two teeth plates held in place on both sides by a side-plate and three iron rivets. The teeth are rather roughly cut and trespass onto the bevelled edges of the side plates. The end is decoratively cut but not obviously zoomorphic. The side-plates are decorated with incised cross-hatching that frames each rivet in a diamond shape. Teeth all broken away L:44mm, W: 33mm.

6. HS 78. 907. 2340 (1108 : 5)

Comb made up of at least three teeth plates of different widths held by a centreplate on each side. Three iron rivets survive. The side-plates have bevelled edges with incised marginal groove and a double triangle at each end, and appears to be of antler although

the teeth are of bone. See MacGregor 1985, p. 76 for other examples of composite combs using both antler and bone. W: 60mm.

7. HS 79. 409. 3755 (1109 : 6)

Fragment of an antler side-plate from a comb with one rivet hole. Traces of the teeth being cut after the comb was assembled can be seen along both bevelled edges. L:24mm.

Implement handles

9. TF 73. R13 2. 202. (1110 : 7)

Single piece bone handle of rectangular section tapering to the blade. The terminal is conical and decorated with incised radiating lines and a marginal ring. The neck is waisted and suggests that there was a metal or leather band around it. The two broader faces are decorated with incised dot-and-ring motifs - six on one face, seven on the other. The edges both have two similar motifs at the end and a scored line. Part of the tang socket remains but the handle must have been much longer as this is very shallow and broken. L:65mm, w:10mm, T:5mm.

10. HH1 72. H49. 4. 584 (1111 : 8)

Single piece bone handle of rectangular section tapering to the blade end which is broken across a groove. The two broad faces are decorated with dot-and-ring motifs and incised lines. At the end are three wide ribs with incised oblique lines on each. The very end terminates in a knob with roughly incised lines. The edges are plain. L: 69mm.

11. HS 77.157. 778 (1112)

Rectangular plate from a two piece handle which has split along the holes drilled at both ends. Made from a long bone shaft of a large animal. L: 46mm.

12. HS 78. 900. 2023 (1113)

Section of red deer antler which has been trimmed and had a hole drilled in as the first stage in making a handle but probably never finished. L:60mm.

13. HS 78. 913. 2461 (1114)

Section of a red deer antler tine which has been trimmed although retaining a slight curve. A hole has been drilled through the middle. As this is short it may have been intended to be part of a sectioned handle similar to an example from Bytom illustrated by MacGregor (1985, Fig, 87. m). L: 20mm. D: 16mm.

14. HS 79. 855. 3335 (1115)

Knife handle made from a sheep or goat metatarsus, lacking decoration. The tang of the iron blade continues right through the handle ending in a hammered disc at the end. L: 99mm.

15. HS 409. 3756 (1116 : 9)

Fragment of a handle made from the long bone shaft of a large or medium animal. The rounded face is decorated by a series of incised lines set at irregular intervals along the entire length. L: 36mm.

16. HS 79. 1100. 4045 (1117 : 10)

Bone clasp knife handle. The body bellies out ending in two ribs each decorated with incised oblique lines. This end has had a metal band which is now missing. At the other end a bronze hinge pin goes through the centre of a rounded terminal. The neck is waisted with three ribs. Part of the iron knife blade survives. A close parallel to this knife was found at Lydney Park but is unpublished (Lydney Park Museum). L: 68mm, Max. W: 18mm. Max.T: 11mm.

17. HS 80. 1320. 4741 (1118)

Fragment of antler handle, well polished with two widely spaced lines at the wider and three at the narrow. L: 64mm.

Bobbins

This group of objects made from the metacarpals and metapodials of pigs, sheep or goats with a single circular hole cut through the shank have been variously interpreted as dress fasteners (Curle *et al* 1954) and toys (Hruby 1957: two pieces of string would be threaded through the hole and twisted, the bone would then be spun by tightening the tension on the string). The most common - and perhaps, more plausible - explanation is that they were used as wool winding bobbins (Wild 1970b, 54). They are regularly found on fort sites in the north to the extent that they can be expected to be included in any excavated group.

20. BE 79. 2 . 2 (1119)

Complete bobbin made from a sheep metacarpus (right) with the hole gouged rather than drilled. L:115mm.

21. NNA 75. A. 28. (1120 : 13)

Complete bobbin made from a sheep/goat metacarpus (left). The distal end is unfused. L:100mm.

22. HS 77 .195. 8.9EZ (1121)

Complete bobbin made form a pig metapodial with distal end unfused. A small dimple to the side of the hole suggests two attempts at drilling the perforation. L:63mm.

23. HS 77. 158. 751 (1122 : 14)

Complete bobbin made from a sheep/goat metacarpus (left). The distal end is unfused. L:113mm

24. HS 77. 271. 1487 (1123)

Incomplete bobbin made from a sheep/goat metacarpus (left). The hole has been cut rather than drilled. L: 85mm

25. HS 79. 816. 17.4 RF (1124)

Incomplete bobbin made from a sheep/goat metatarsus (right). It appears to have been chewed by an animal prior to deposition. L: 70mm.

Spoons

26. HS 80.1167. 4186 (1125 : 16)

Bone spoon with a rectangular-sectioned shank with a triangular head. The bowl is flat and oval in shape. L: 125mm, W. of bowl: 25mm.

27. HS 80. 1303. 4319. (1126 : 17)

Deep circular bowl from a bone spoon. A rib runs to the centre of the back. See MacGregor 1985, Fig. 98, 181. D:25mm.

Styli

28. HS 80. 1055. 4581. (1127 : 18)

Bone stylus with a tapering oval-sectioned shank and a flat spatulate head. A spiral line is scratched around the shank. According to MacGregor bone styli are rare in northern Europe during the Roman period but the example he gives from Whitby can be closely paralleled by this one. (1985, 124). L: 71mm.

29. HS 79. 827. 3442. (1128 : 15)

Bone spatula or stylus with an oval-sectioned shank and a square head. L: 64mm, head 18 x 17mm.

Pig fibulae

Pig fibulae shaped to a pin have been found in Anglo Saxon contexts. Suggestions as to their use include hairpins, spatulas or implements for decorating pottery. See MacGregor 1985, 120-1.

30. HS 77. 127. 376. (1129)

Pig's fibula. L:86mm.

31. HS 79. 816. 3516. (1130)

Pig's fibula with the natural shape improved upon to give a spatulate end. L: 88mm.

Beads

Bone beads are rare in Roman Britain - two facetted beads are known from Lankhills cemetery, Winchester (Clarke 1979, 296) and seven, either ring or globular, are known from South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 2.115-119). The three from Piercebridge, therefore, are of particular importance.

32. TV 78. III. 67. 37. (1131)

Cylinder bead of hexagonal section. Diam:2mm, Th: 3mm

33. HS 80. 1107. 4260 (1132 : 19)

Barrel bead with a double rib at both ends. L:11mm, Max.T. 9mm.

34. HS 80. 1321. 4772 (1133)

Cylinder bead made from a long bone shaft. L:17mm.

Finger ring

35. HS 77. 127. 786. (1134)

Fragment of a fine ring of square section. Undecorated. Made from a long bone shaft of a large animal. Int.Diam:19mm, T:5mm.

Bracelet

36. NNA 75. A. 52c. 97. (1135)

Fragment of an undecorated bone bracelet of rectangular section. Although forty-two bracelets were recovered from the Lankhills Cemetery, Winchester, bone bracelets are rare in the north, the only one known from the Military Sector being from South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.35. Th:3mm

Spinning equipment

37. GV 76..34. 25. (1136 : 20)

A large well cut bone disc with a convex face and a central hole 9.5mm in diameter. The piece is beautifully polished and would appear to be a spindlewhorl although there are no signs of wear. D:28mm.

38. HS 79. 300. 4049A. (1137)

Fragment of a bone spindle. L:55mm.

Amulet

39. TV 79. 153. VI. 103. (1138 : 21)

Long bone shaft of a large animal carved in imitation of a large canine tooth, eg. a bear. Two large circular holes are carved on both edges (5mm diam.) piercing the bone obliquely so they cluster together on the inside. Highly polished.

Perforated bears' teeth are common in Alamannic and Frankish graves as amulets but are unknown in Britain. This example has four holes suggesting that it had a practical rather than a religious function. Its discovery with a skeleton may suggest that it is a cloak fastening. L:105mm.

[Ed. Despite what the author was told about the context at the time of excavation, there are problems with associating this item with a formal burial. See discussion in chapter 11 of the letterpress]

Buckles

42. HS 77. 127. 708 (1139 : 22)

Fragment of a bone buckle which has broken longitudinally leaving only one hinge-pin socket and part of the buckle ring. L:52mm.

43. HS 77. 175. 900. (1140)

Fragment of bone with a circular hole drilled through at the end. Possibly part of a buckle similar to above. L:16mm, W:6mm.

Tuning pegs

44. HS 78. 902. 2414. (1141 : 25)

Antler terminal with a globular head. The circular-sectioned body is decorated with three bands of incised lines and ends in a short spigot. Terminal or musical instrument peg? L: 38mm. T:11mm.

45. KF 2. 30. (1142 : 26)

Bone rod of oval section pierced by a small circular hole drilled near one end. The flat head is diamond-shaped and incomplete narrowing in thickness towards the point. Peg from musical instrument? L: 62mm.

Veneer

Bone plaques, some with peg or rivet holes, most with incised decoration, have been found on a number of sites in Roman Britain (see Hassall and Rhodes 1974 and Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, section 2) and have previously been presumed to be furniture or box inlays. Recently, however, the re-assessment of the material from the cemetery at Brougham in Cumbria has indicated that many could have come from the decorative veneers on funeral pyres (Greep 2004). None of the examples from Piercebridge show any signs of burning.

46. TF 74. 14. 169 (1143 : 24)

Decorated bone plaque with a plain triangular terminal and a semi-oval body which is pierced by two large circular holes (3mm diam.) and at least six smaller holes. L:32imm, W: 19mm, T: 2mm.

47. HS 78.505. 1763. (1144 : 27)

Diamond-shaped piece of antler inlay with a median groove. L: l6mm, W: 19mm, T: 5.5mm.

48. HS 78. 558. 257 (1145 : 28)

Triangle of bone inlay with a double dot-and-ring motif centrally placed. L: 4lmm, T: 5mm.

49. HS 78. 903. 2499. (1146)

Bone cube, possibly a blank for a dice. L: 10mm, W: 10mm, Th: 10mm.

50. ER 77. 6. 21 (1147)

Roughly worked bone rod which tapers from a rounded end. L:129mm.

51. KF 74. 30. 36. (1148)

Tapering bone strip of semi-oval section with one rounded and one flat end. L:85mm.

52. HS 76. 11B. IV. 244 (1149 : 23)

Rough plate cut from antler. Neither face is smoothed. It consists of a rectangular sheet with a waisted neck and a rounded terminal which is pierced by a large circular hole 4mm diam. L:33mm, W:21mm, T:5mm.

Antler rings

53. HS78. 538. TB (1150)

Fragment of a ring cut from a tine. Well worn. Diam: 39 x 32mm.

54. HS79. 827. 3395 (1151)

Ring cut from a red deer tine. Diam: 46 c 40mm.

55. HS 79. 11. 4017. (1152)

Ring cut from a beam of a red deer. Diam: 34 x 29mm, T: 28mm.

Antler and bone working waste

56. HS 77. 25.9.HL (1153)

Rough rectangular antler block with chamfered edges. Unfinished inlay? Diam: 20 x 15 x 3.

57. HS 78. 423. 2812 (1154)

Rough rectangular antler block. L: 10mm, W: 8mm, Th: 7mm.

58. TF 74. 1. 11 (1155)

Slice across the junction of an antler beam and tine.

59. HS 78. 900. 1985 (1156)

Tine sawn from a red deer beam.

60. HS 79. 423. 3334 (1157)

Sawn beam fragment from red deer antler.

61. HS 79. 423. 3330. (1158)

Tine sawn from beam of red deer antler.

62. HH1 72. H49. 4. 567 (1159)

Several pieces of long bone shaft of a large animal which have been roughly cut to a square section. Two have oblique cut ends.

63. HS 77. 195. 1360. (1160)

Four fragments of bone which have been shaved from the long bones shafts of large animals.

Pins

Pins with individual heads
The following have all been made from the long bone shafts of large animals.

64. GV 76. 3. 5 (1161 : 45)
Complete with a bulbous neck and a very small spherical head which ends in a disc and cone. Cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.541. L: 95mm.

65. NNC 78. 15. 43 (1162 : 46)
Complete with a tapering shank and a resharpened point. The head consists of an undercut disc over a bead – a simplified 'thistle', cf Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, Type D. L:105mm.

66. TF 74. 2. 104. (1163)
Roughly shaped with a square head which has three oblique scratches on one face. L:69mm.

67. TV 78. U/S (1164)
Lathe turned pin with an extra notch around the neck which has not been cut on a lathe. L:54mm.

68. TV 78. II. 52. 8 (1165 : 47)
Hipped shank and a long bulbous head. It is possible that this is not a pin but a medical or cosmetic probe, cf Milne 1907, 17. L:74mm.

69. TV 78. III. 64. 21 (1166 : 48)
Roughly trimmed shank with a coarse pointed head with a notch at one side of the neck. Possibly used for netting, cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 64. L:70mm

70. TV 78. III. 72. 52 (1167)
Hipped shank and onion-shaped head, cf South Shields Type F, 1984, 78. L:91mm

71. TV 78. III. 72.54 (1168 : 49)
Hipped shank and very tiny disc head. L: 89mm.

72. TV 78. III. 86. 66 (1169 : 50)
Tapering shank with a much narrower conical head. The upper 18mm of the shank is decorated with incised spiralled lines. L: 106mm.

73. HH 1. 72. 10b. 626 (1170)
Rough-out for a pin or used for thatching.

74. HH1 72. L7. 732. (1171)
Hipped shank and mushroom-shaped head. L:62mm.

75. HS 76. 24B. II. 135 (1172 : 51)
Tapering shank with a conical head and a band of incised oblique lines between two grooves on the neck. Cf South Shields 1984, no. 2.497. L:55mm.

76. HS 7.7 127. 563 (1173 : 52)
Hipped shank and a spherical head. The head is decorate' with incised radiating lines. Cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.444. L:88mm

77. HS 77. 127. 564 (1174 : 77)
Tapering shank with a drum head. The head is decorated with a series of incised vertical lines and one median groove. L:27mm.

78. HS 77. 268. KX (1175)
Hipped shank and a plain conical head. L: 83mm.

79. HS 77. 313. 1336 (1176 : 54)
Hipped shank and a rectangular-sectioned head with three wide ribs. Cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.346. L:47mm

80. HS 78. 816. 1825 (1177 : 55)
Hipped shank and a hemispherical head with a flat top. A similar pin was found with a group of medical instruments from Cologne, see Künzl 1982, Pl. 77. See also South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.519. L: 84mm.

81. HS 78. 816. 1896 (1178 : 56)
Hipped shank and a double sphere head Cf South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.436. L: 66mm.

82. HS 78. 816. Gen Rec (1179)
Hipped shank and bulbous head. L:45mm.

83. HS 78. 848. 2683 (1180)
Hipped shank. The head consists of four reels ending in a disc with five incised lines running obliquely across all the reels. L:55mm.

84. HS 78. 538. 2747 (1181 : 57)
Cupped head with a central projection. The hipped shank and two pronounced ribs set well apart with the shank narrowing between. L:69mm.

85. HS 78. 588. 2825 (1182)
Short pin with a tapering shank and a spherical head decorated with two incised lines around the widest part. L:46mm.

86. HS 79. 847. 3168b (1183 : 58)
Hipped shank and a 'thistle' head: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984. Type D. L:77mm.

87. HS 79. 902. 3205a (1184 : 59)
Tapering shank with an axe or hammer head decorated on both sides with an incised cross. Such pins are common finds in bronze in votive contexts but are also known in bone, cf Richborough: Green 1978, 69, no. 30. For a general discussion of model axes see Green 1978, 52 - 55. L:45mm.

88. HS 79. 855. 3345 (1185)
Hipped shank with a spherical head, decorated with a groove around the widest part. L: 60mm

89. HS 79. 855. 3458 (1186 : 60)
Tapering shank with a spherical head sitting on a wide ridged neck. L:95mm.

90. HS 79. 816. 3553 (1187 : 61)
Tapering shank with a spherical head with a central projection and a ridge below. There are a series of shallow grooves around the neck. The pin gives the appearance of being unfinished. L: 85mm.

91. HS 79. 816. 3581 (1188)
Drum head with two reels below. The shank is hipped below a band of three incised lines. L:58mm.

92. HS 79. 816. 3645 (1189)
Hipped shank with a cup-and-disc head. L:88mm.

93. HS 79. 555. 3809 (1190 : 62)
Hipped shank and a double sphere head. Cf South Shield Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.406. L:115mm.

94. HS 80. 1313. 4724 (1191 : 63)
Tapering shank with a conical head. The neck consists a bead which is decorated with incised oblique lines sitting between two discs. L:52mm.

95. TF 75 DO (1192)
Metacarpus of a bird (chicken?) possibly used as a pin, L:45mm.

Pins with cylindrical heads

Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, Type B

See Database ID nos. 1193-8 and fig. D11.93 no. 64

Pins with a conical head and a grooved neck.

This type is dated by Crummy to c. 50 - 200/250 (1979, 160-1, Type 2)

See Database ID nos. 1199 – 1205 and fig. D11.93 no. 65

Pins with reeled heads

This type has a long neck made up of a series of reels finishing with a conical or globular head. Crummy 1979, Type 5, c. 250 – early 5^{tth} century. All are made from long bone shafts of large animals

See Database ID nos. 1206 – 1214 and fig. D11.93 no. 66, fig. D11.94, fig. D11.96 no. 83

Pins with a bead-and-reel-shaped head.

This type can vary markedly in appearance but is based on a series of thick beads and thinner reels always ending in a flat head which invariably shows signs of having been worked on a lathe. All have been made from the long bone shaft of large animals. Crummy 1979, Type 6, c. 200 – late 4th / early 5th century AD.

See Database ID nos. 1215 – 1243 and fig. D11.95

Composite pins

Eight of the pins had been shaped at the head to provide a spigot in a similar way to the pins of type G at South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 78 – 80). The majority of the South Shields examples have a shale disc bead held by the spigot – one of the Piercebridge pins has a globular shale bead but the rest are lacking the bead and it is possible that the heads were either of shale or glass. This type is not included by Crummy (1979) and it would appear to be a northern type. Unlike the South Shields pins, none of the Piercebridge composite pins have any decoration on the shank.

See Database ID nos. 1244 – 1251 and fig. D11.96 nos. 84-87.

Pins with facetted heads.

According to Crummy this type (Type 4) can be dated to c. 250 to late 4th / early 5th century (1979, 161-2). In the north of England they are known from South Shields, Corbridge, Vindolanda and Brough (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 72, Type C). They are all made from long bone shafts of large animals. See Also MacGregor 1985, 117).

See Database ID nos. 1252 – 1257 and figs. D11.96 nos. 87-90, D11.97 no. 92.

Pins with plain heads

These pins have nothing separating the head from the shank. The heads can be flat, rounded or pointed. It is possible that some of these were not intended to be used as pins but as awls or medical instruments (Künzl 1981, pl. 77)

See Database ID nos. 1258 – 1291 and fig. D11.97 nos. 93-95.

Pins with globular or spherical heads

The majority of bone pins which could be assigned to a type had globular or spherical heads, Crummy Type 3, Allason-Jones and Miket Type A. Crummy's examples from six dated finds suggest that this type had a life-span of c. 200 to late 4th / early 5th century AD/ All bar one were made from long bone shafts of large animals.

See Database ID nos. 1292 – 1389 and figs. D11.97 nos. 95-96, D11.98

Counters

Most of the counters have been made from long bone shafts of large animals. See Macgregor, A. 1976 for a discussion of their manufacture and use. See Potter 1979, 75-9. for a discussion of the possible games played with such counters. The typology is taken from Kenyon 1948.

See Database ID nos. 1069 – 1102 and fig. D11.89.

Needles

All the bone needles from Piercebridge have been made from long bone shafts of large animals. Only one (fig. D11.90 no. 43) has a decorated head.

See Database ID nos. 1390 – 1406 and fig. D11.90.

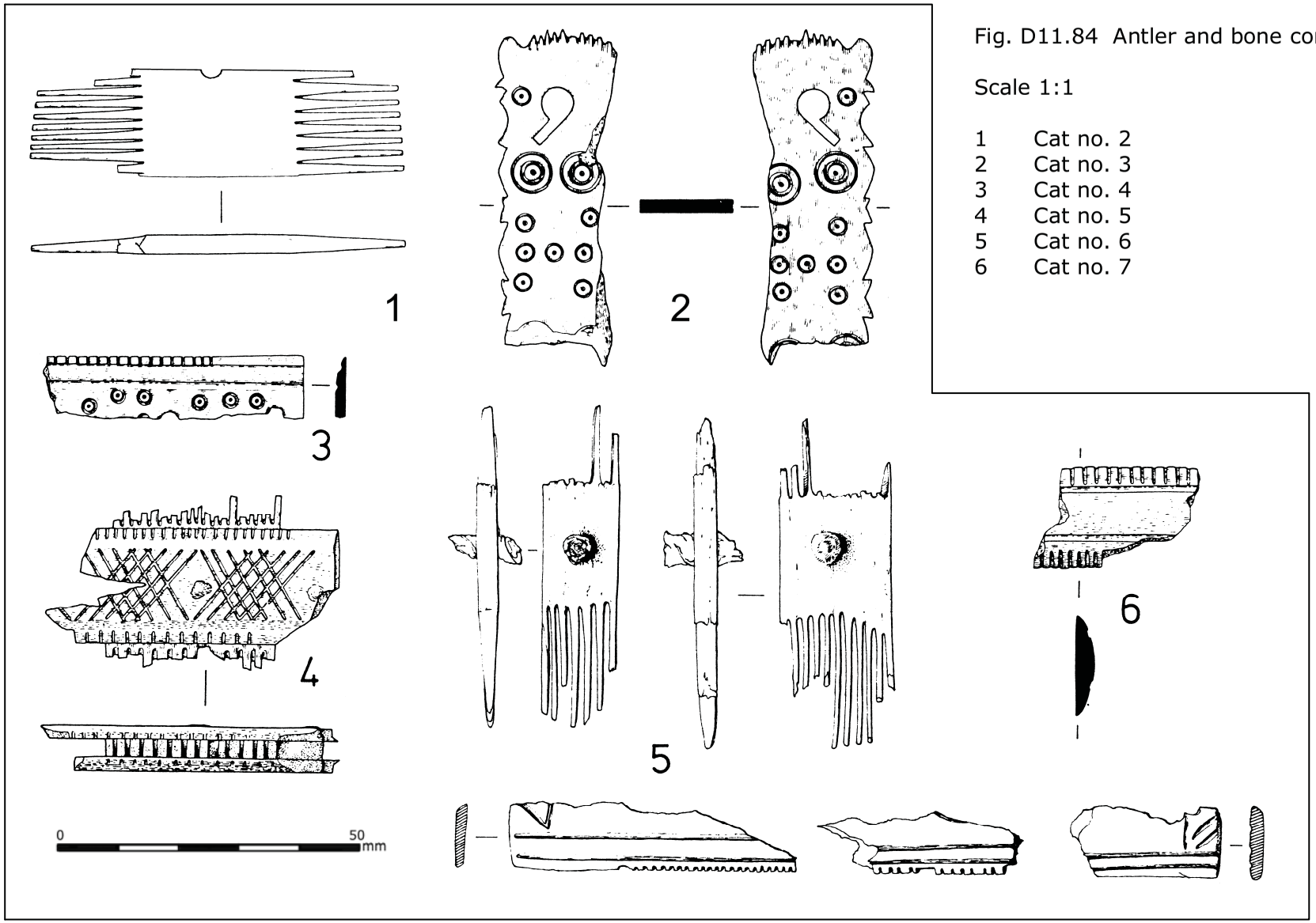

Fig. D11.84 Antler and bone combs

Scale 1:1

1 Cat no. 2
2 Cat no. 3
3 Cat no. 4
4 Cat no. 5
5 Cat no. 6
6 Cat no. 7

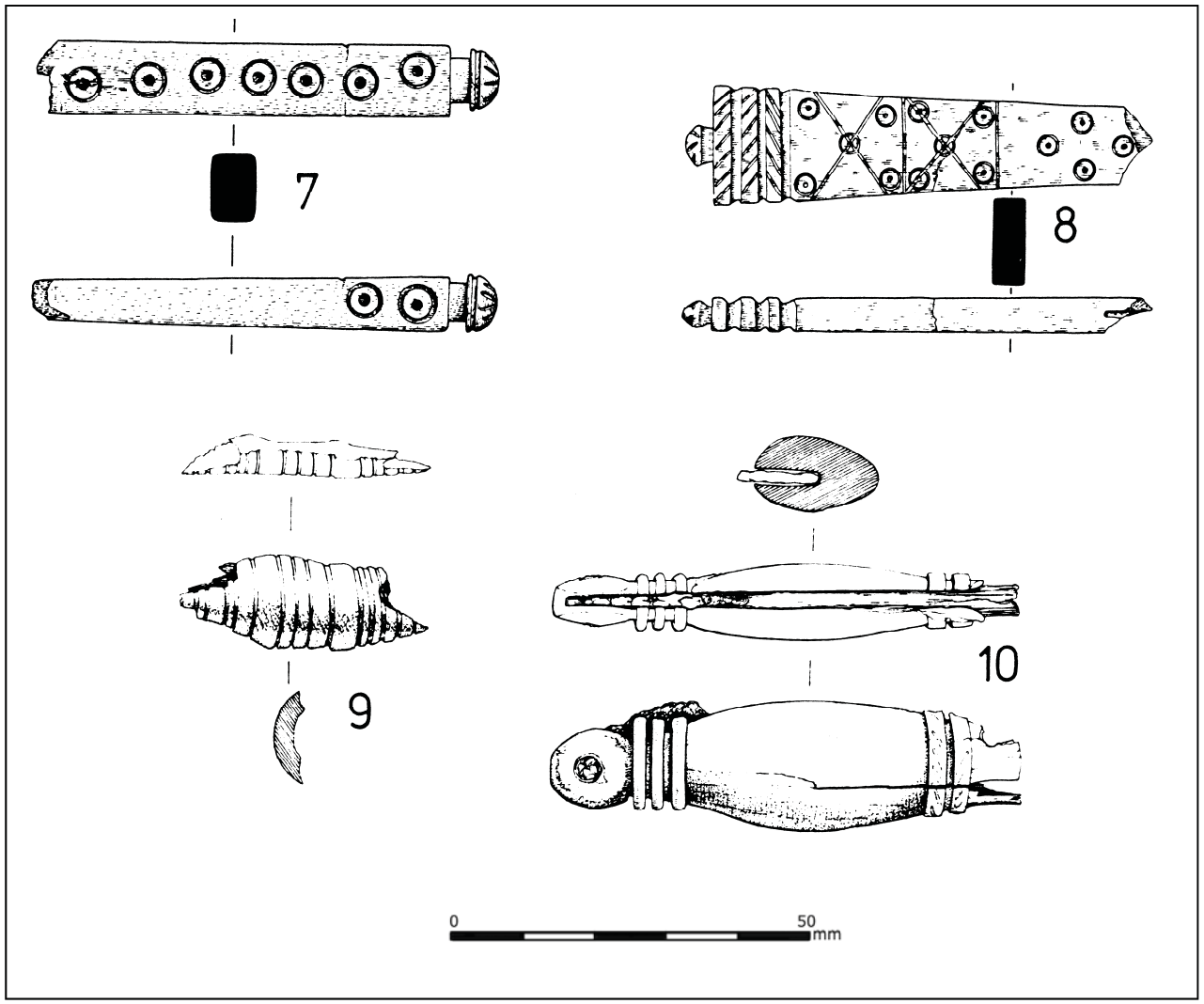

Fig. D11.85 Bone handles

Scale 1:1

7 Cat no. 9
8 Cat no. 10
9 Cat no. 15
10 Cat no. 16

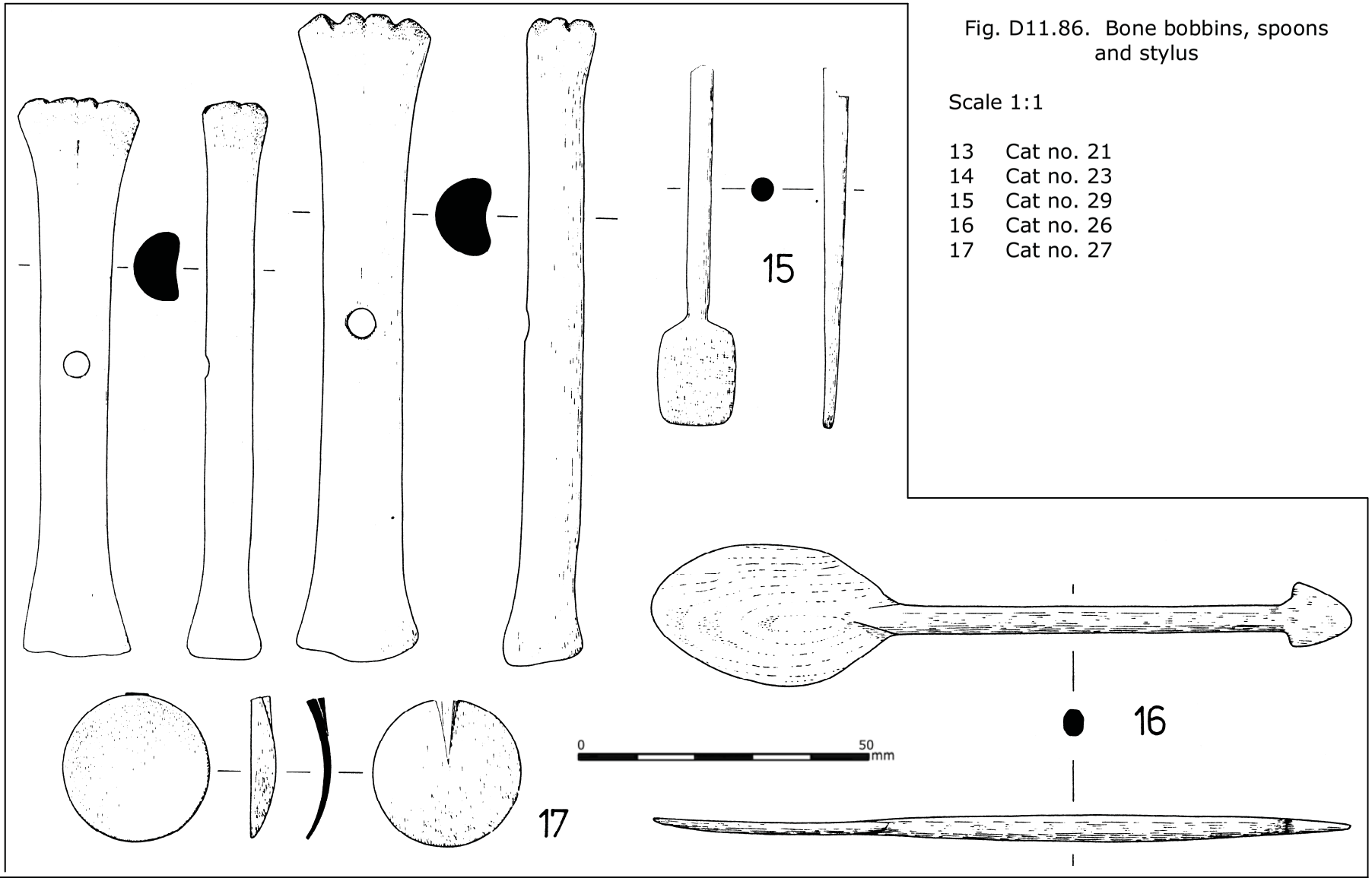

Fig. D11.86. Bone bobbins, spoons and stylus

Scale 1:1

13 Cat no. 21
14 Cat no. 23
15 Cat no. 29
16 Cat no. 26
17 Cat no. 27

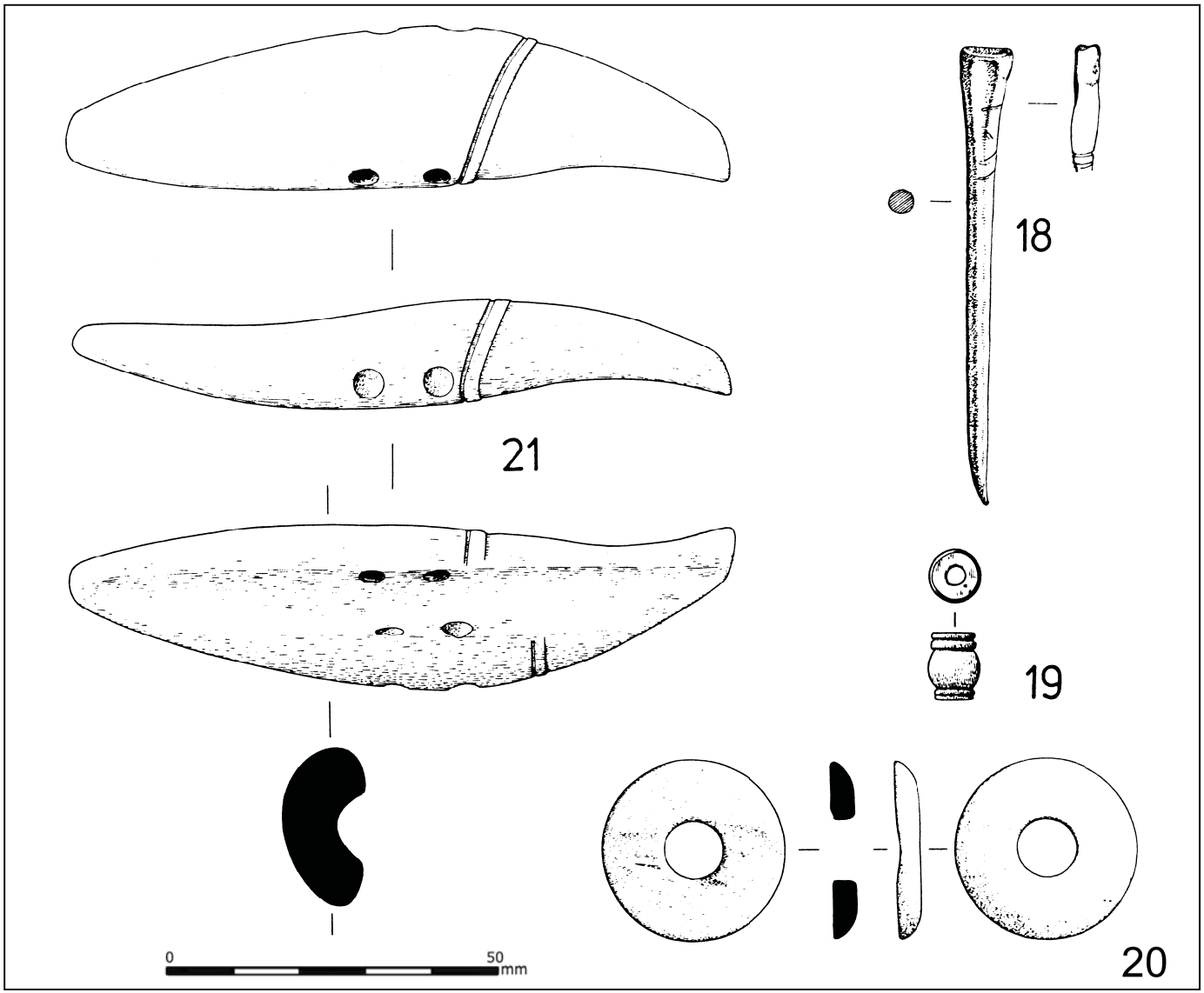

Fig. D11.87 Bone stylus, bead, spindle whorl and amulet

Scale 1:1

18 Cat no. 28
19 Cat no. 33
20 Cat no. 37
21 Cat no. 39

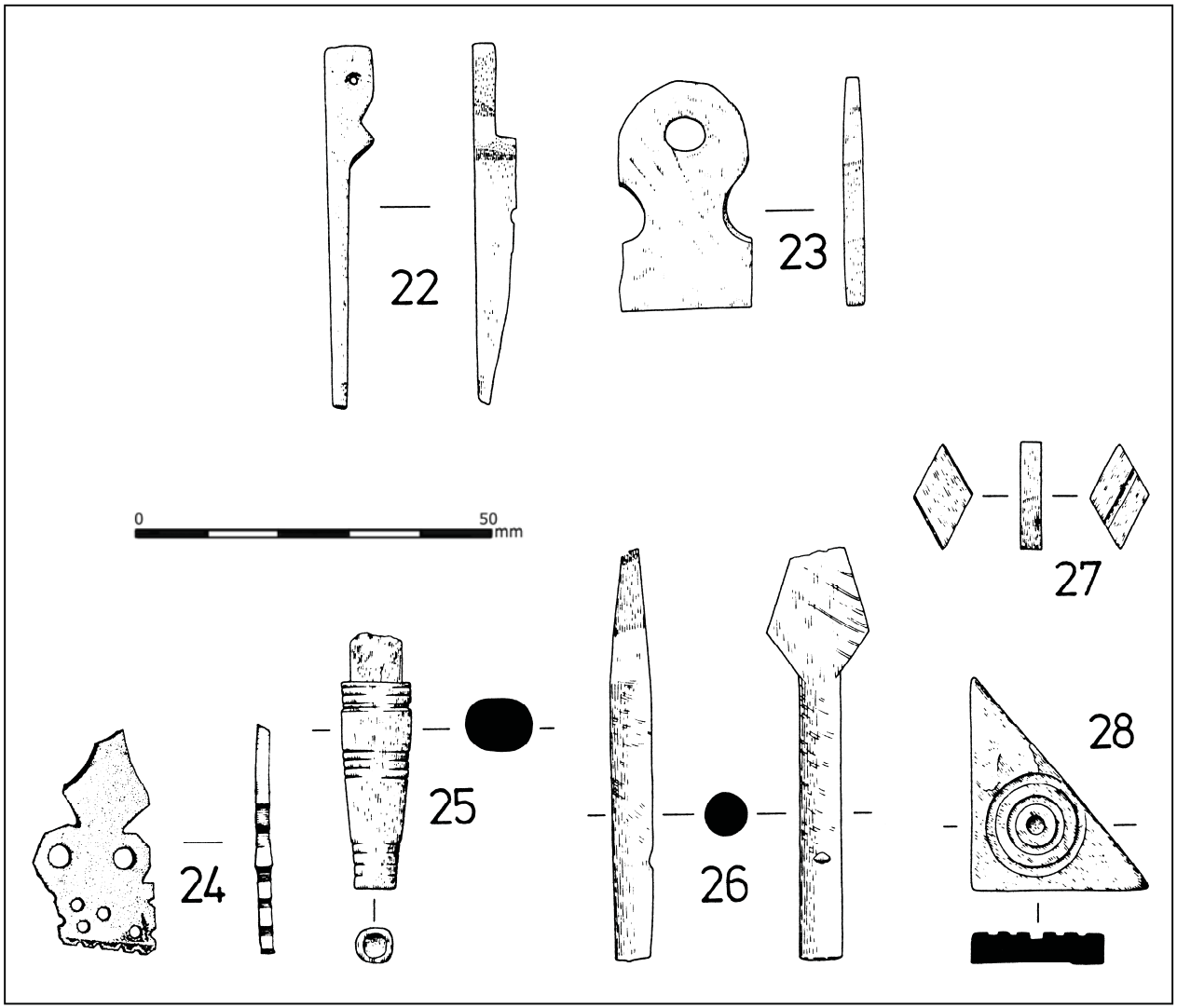

Fig. D11.88 Bone and antler buckles, tuning pegs and veneers

Scale 1:1

22 Cat no. 42
23 Cat no. 52
24 Cat no. 46
25 Cat no. 44
26 Cat no. 45
27 Cat no. 47
28 Cat no. 48

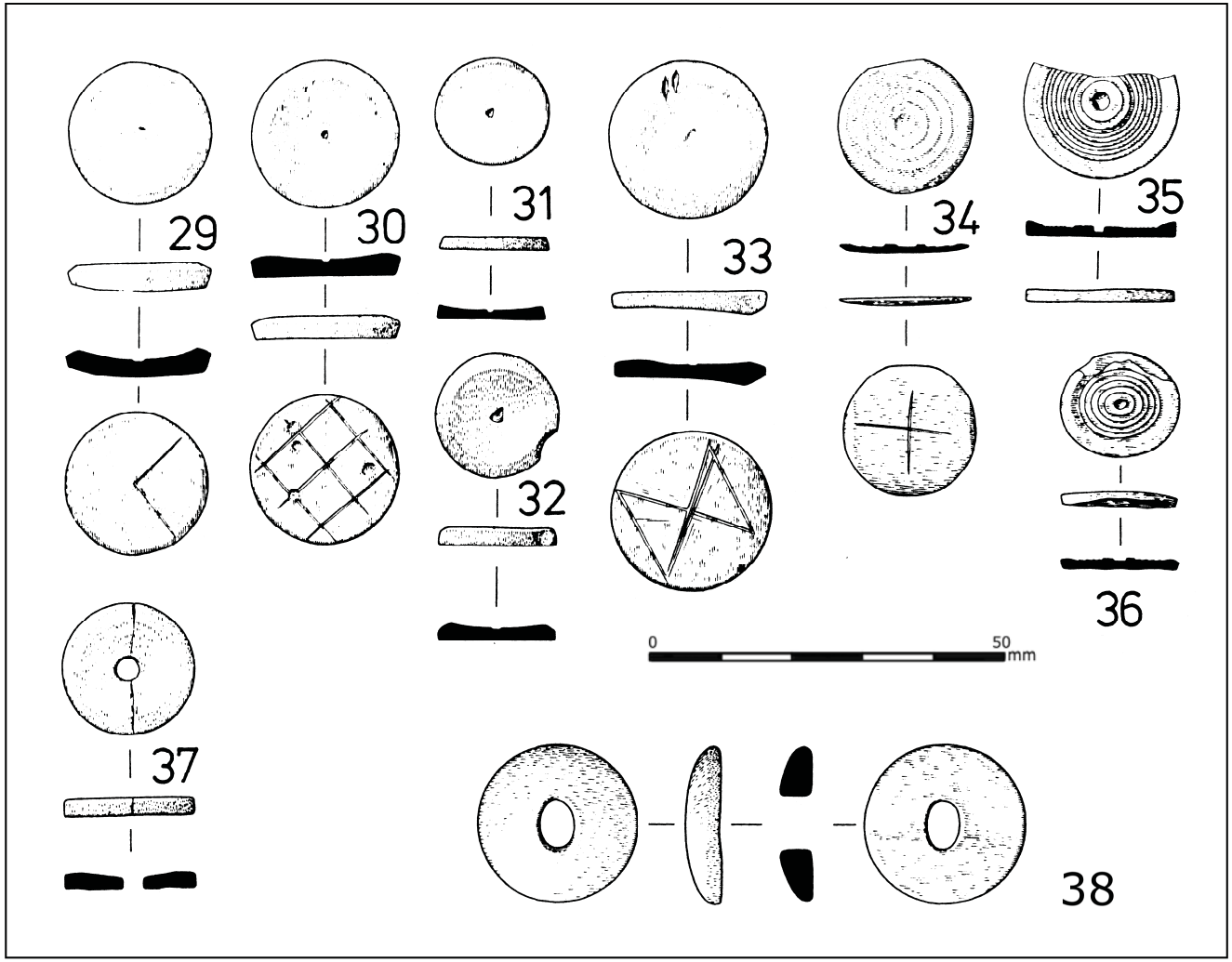

Fig. D11.89 Bone Counters

Scale 1:1

29 Database ID 1079
30 Database ID 1081
31 Database ID 1087
32 Database ID 1088
33 Database ID 1092
34 Database ID 1094
35 Database ID 1096
36 Database ID 1097
37 Database ID 1098
38 Database ID 1088

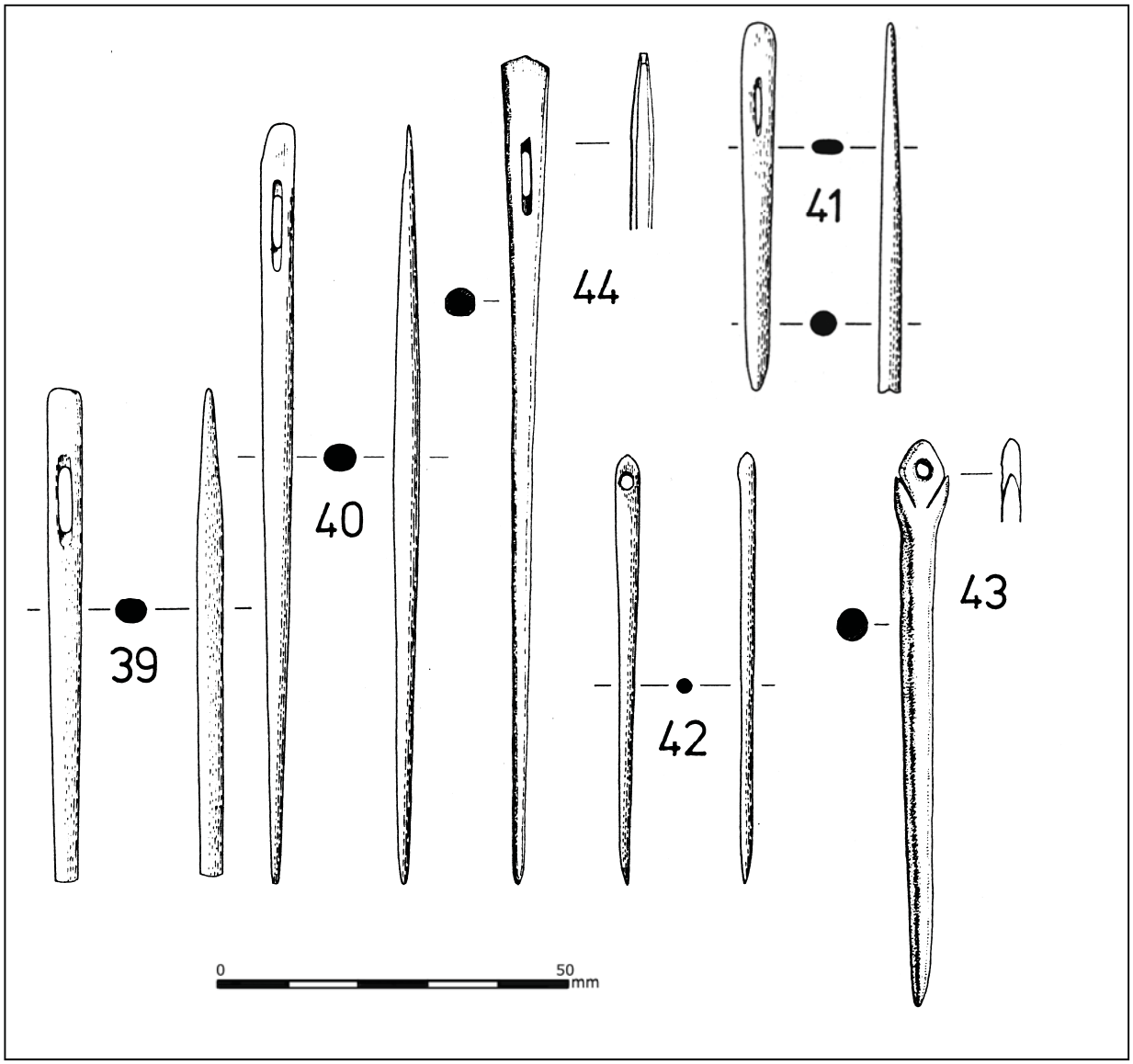

Fig. D11.90 Bone needles

Scale 1:1

39 Database ID 1390
40 Database ID 1398
41 Database ID 1400
42 Database ID1402
43 Database ID 1403
44 Database ID 1406

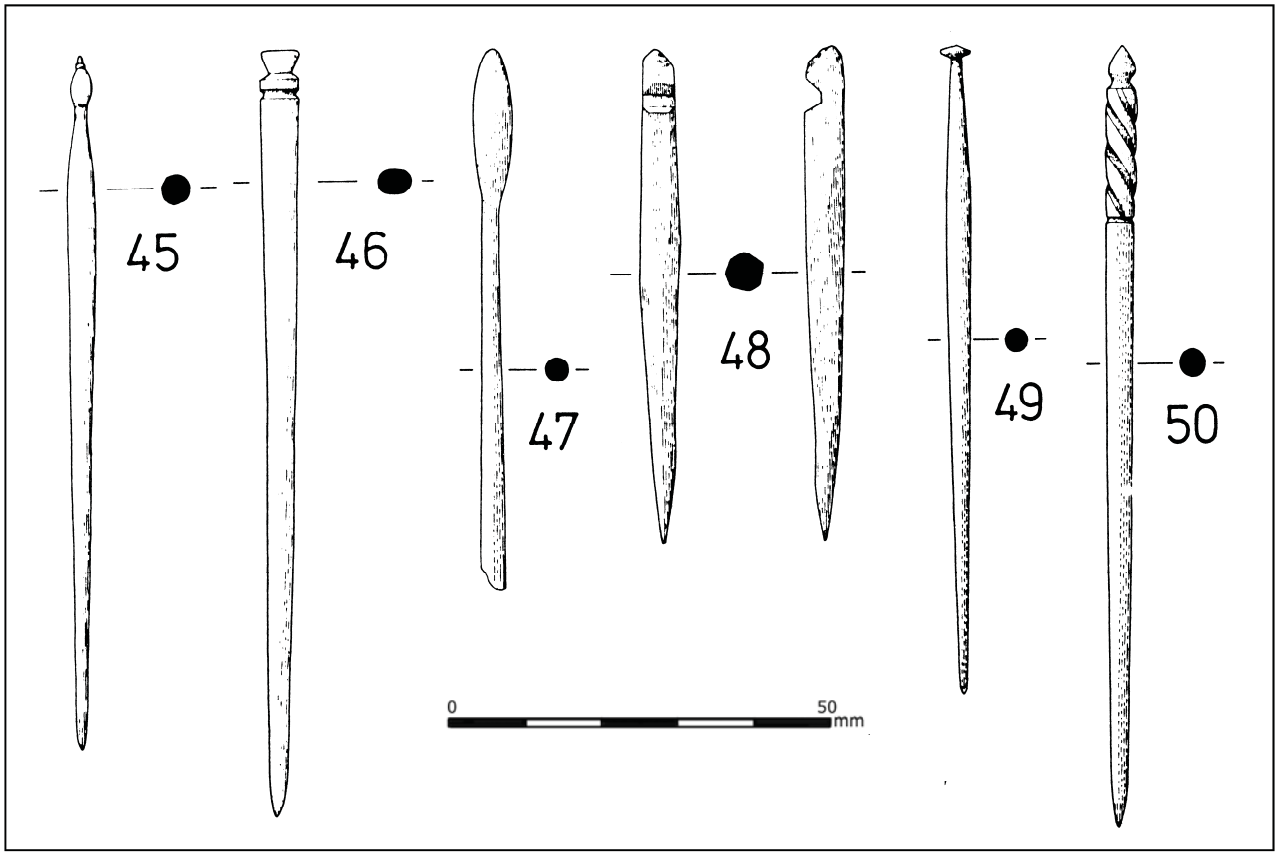

Fig. D11.91 Bone hairpins and probe

Scale 1:1

45 Cat no. 64
46 Cat no. 65
47 Cat no. 68
48 Cat no. 69
49 Cat no. 71
50 Cat no. 72

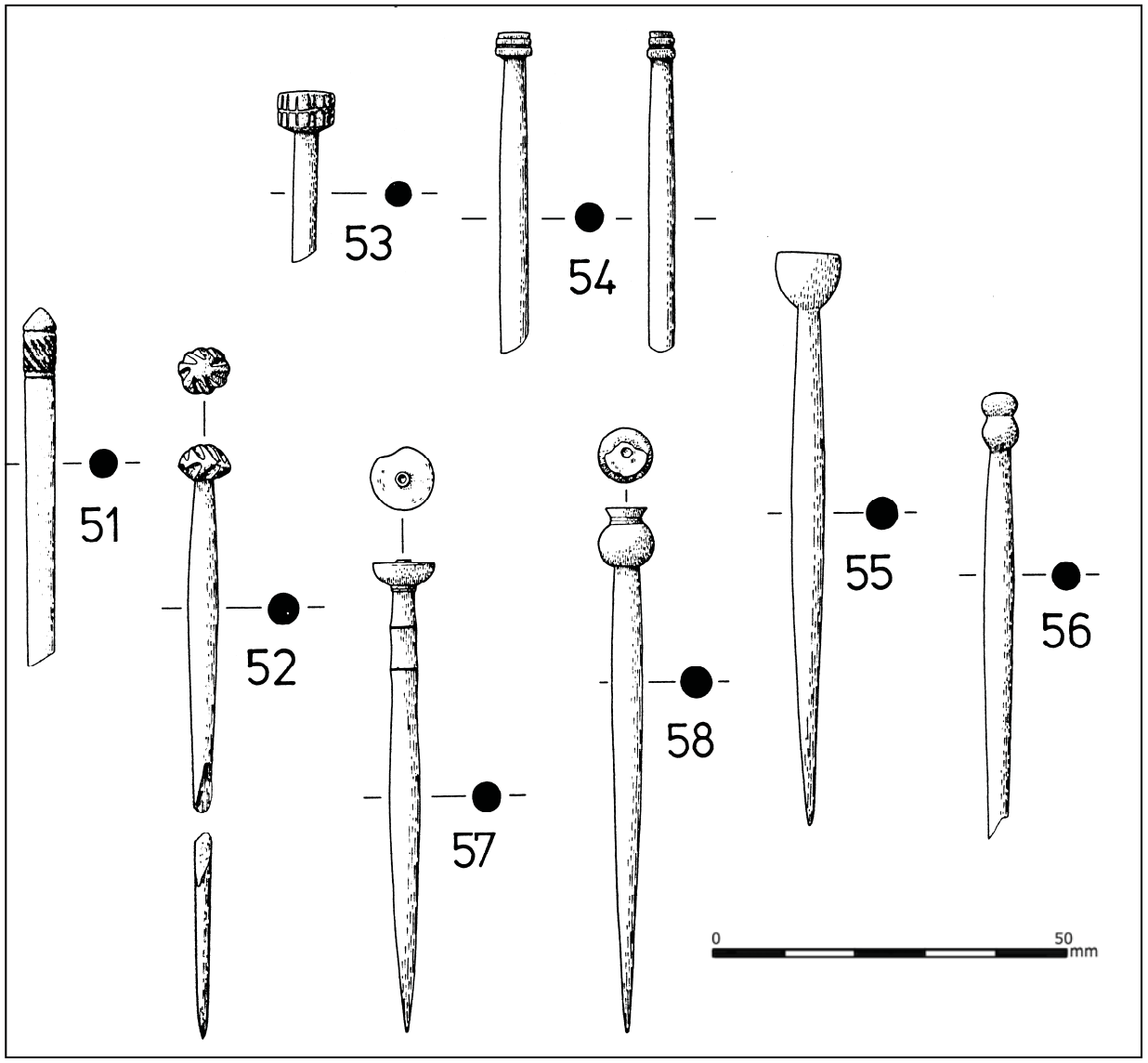

Fig. D11.92 Bone hairpins

Scale 1:1

51 Cat no. 75
52 Cat no. 76
53 Cat no. 77
54 Cat no. 79
55 Cat no. 80
56 Cat no. 81
57 Cat no. 84
58 Cat no. 86

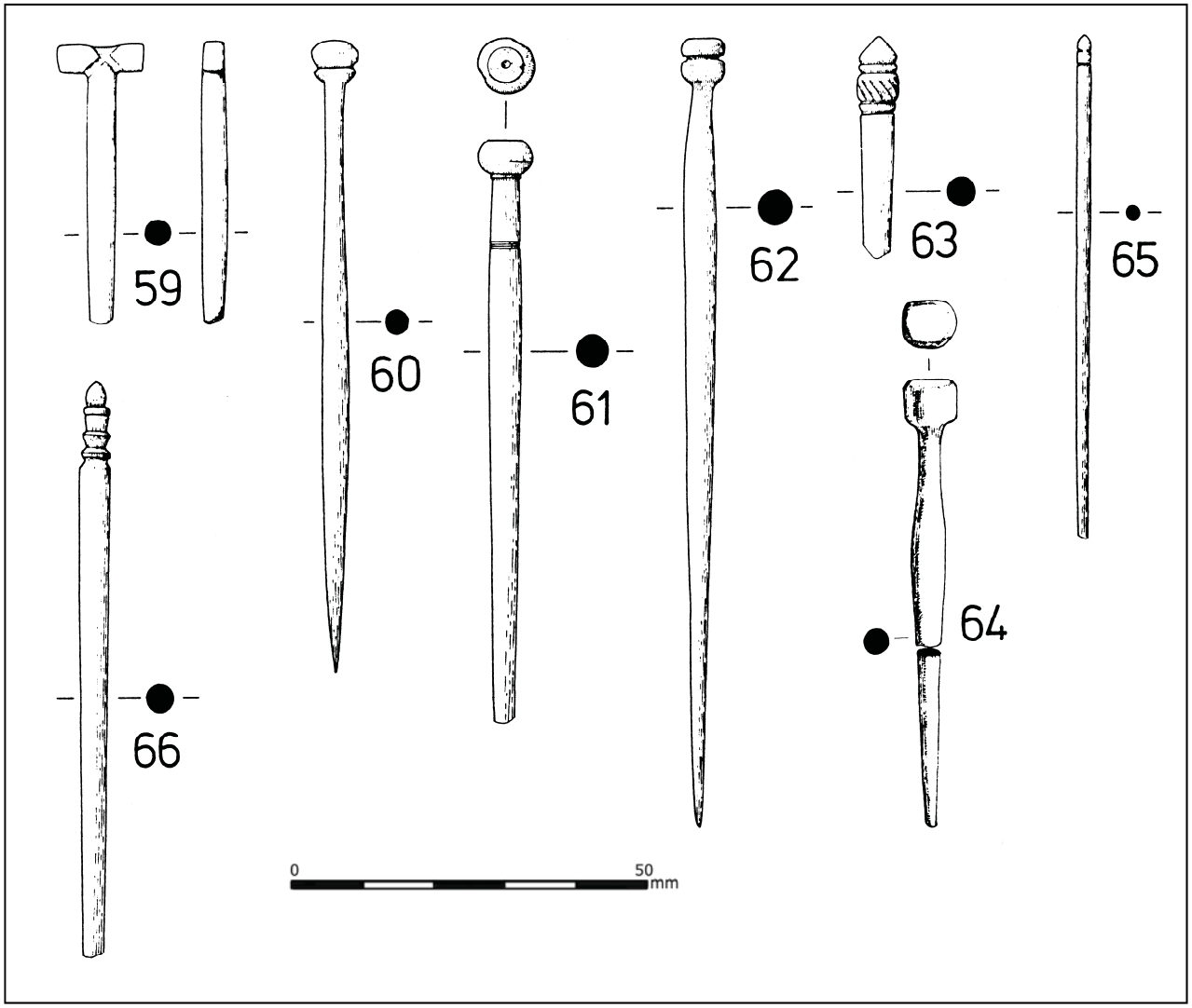

Fig. D11.93 Bone hairpins

Scale 1:1

59 Cat no. 87
60 Cat no. 89
61 Cat no. 90
62 Cat no. 93
63 Cat no. 94
64 Database ID 1196
65 Not identified
66 Database ID 1212

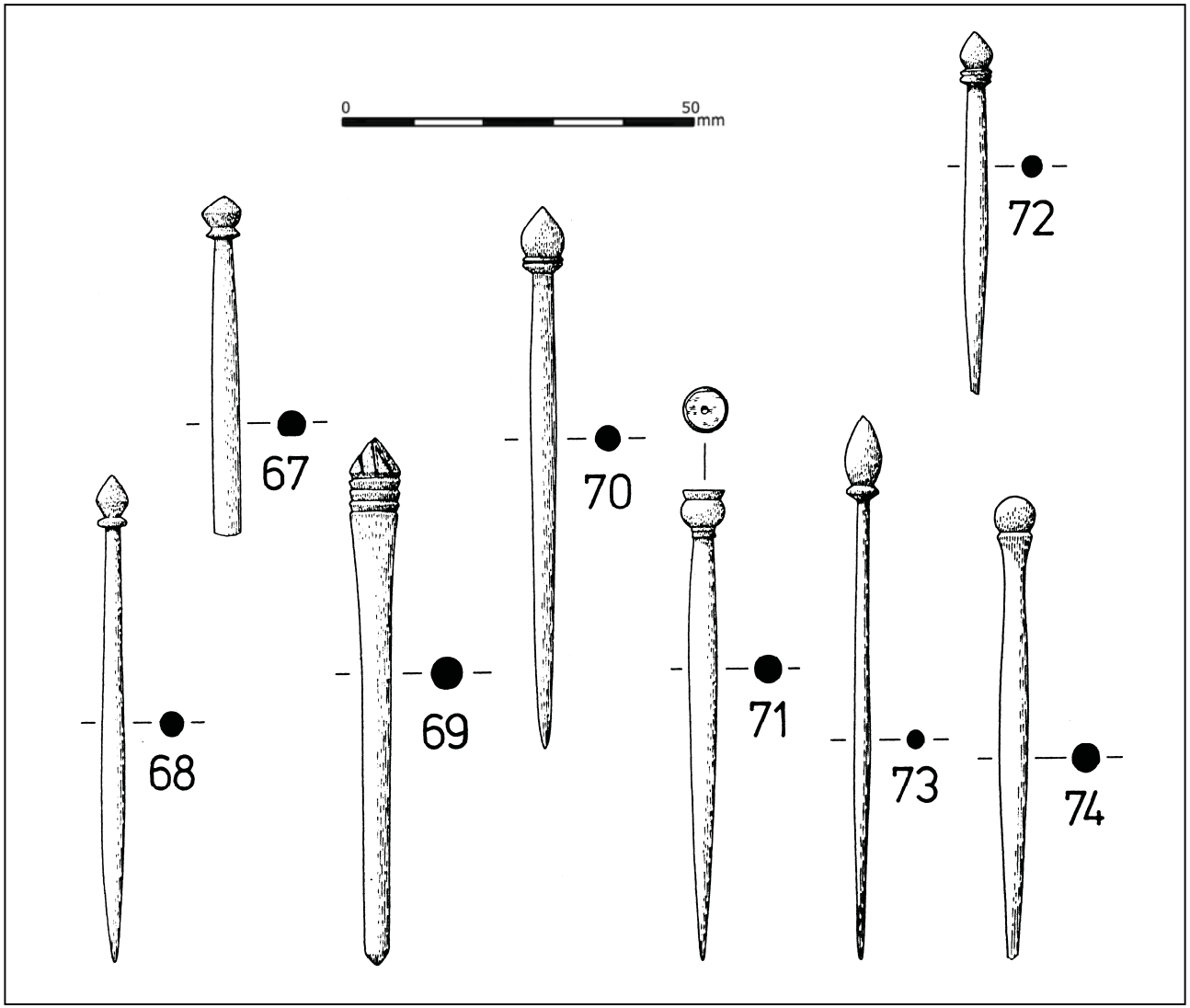

Fig. D11.94 Bone hairpins

Scale 1:1

67 Database ID 1204
68 Database ID 1205
69 Database ID 1209
70 Database ID 1208
71 Database ID 1209
72 Database ID 1212
73 Database ID 1213
74 Database ID 1214

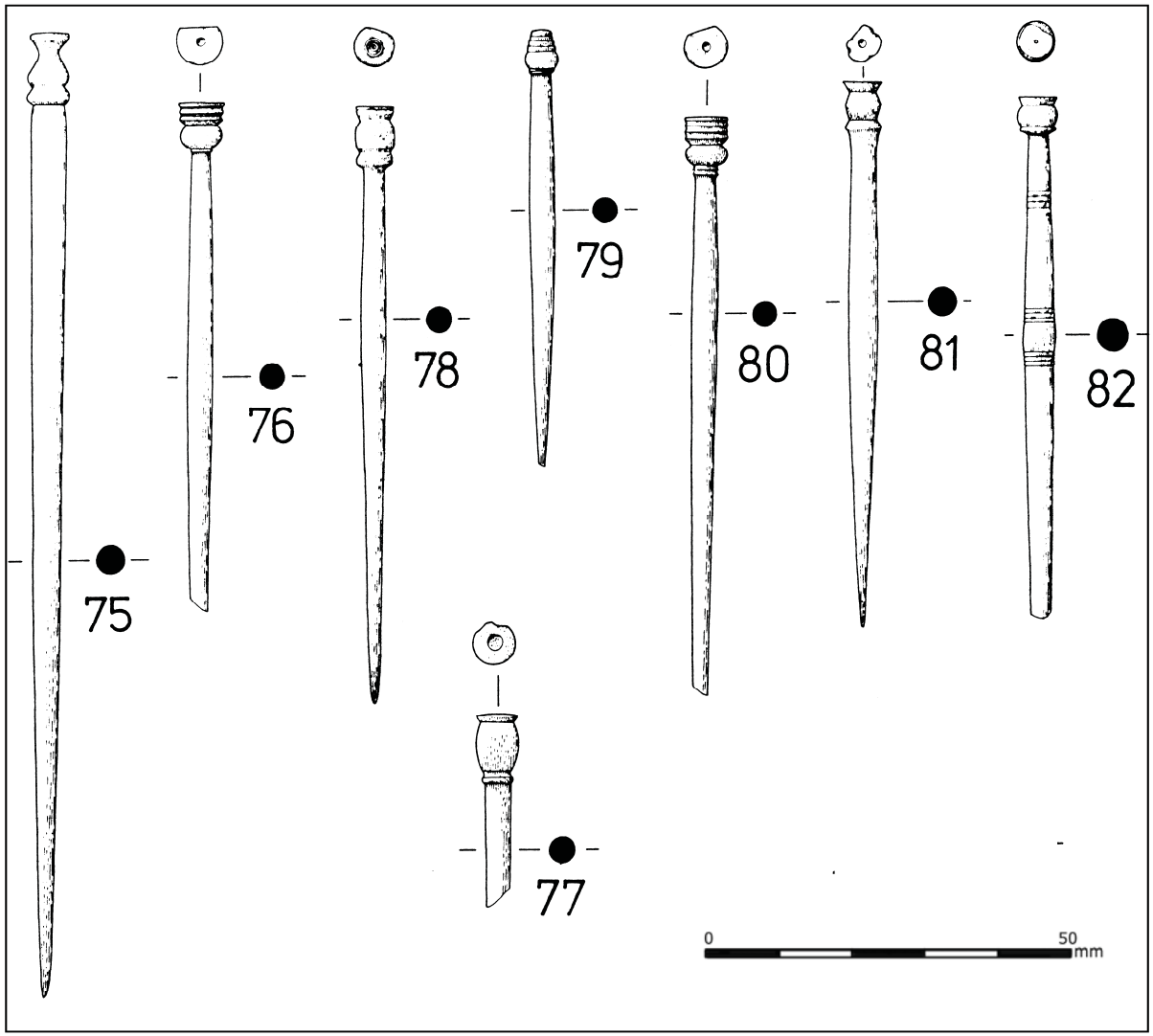

Fig. D11.95 Bone hairpins

Scale 1:1

75 Database ID 1217
76 Database ID 1219
77 Database ID 1220
78 Not identified
79 Database ID 1226
80 Database ID 1227
81 Database ID 1235
82 Database ID 1234

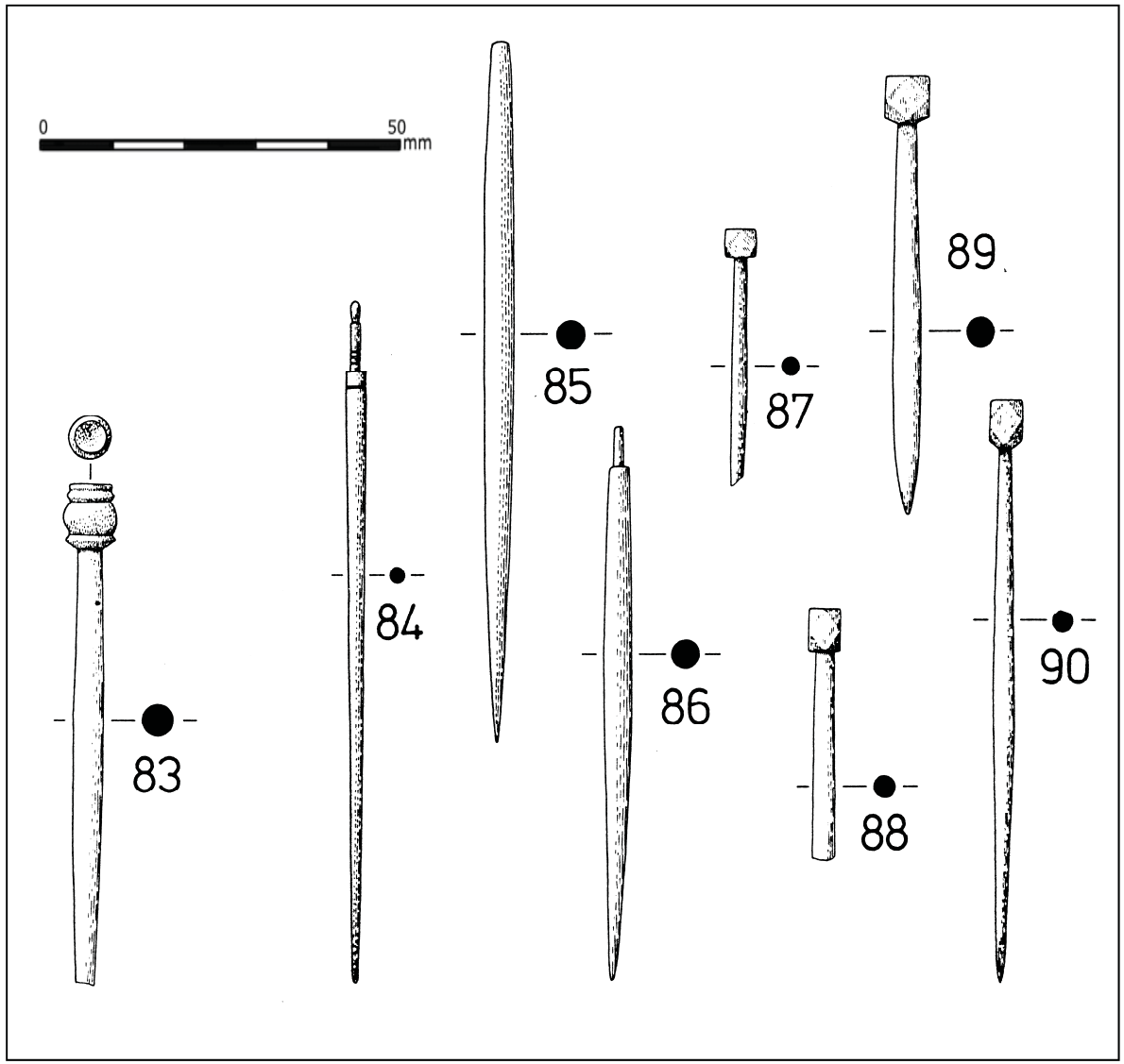

Fig. D11.96 Bone hair pins

Scale 1:1

83 Database ID 1214
84 Database ID 1244
85 Database ID 1245
86 Database ID 1251
87 Database ID 1252
88 Database ID 1254
89 Database ID 1256
90 Database ID 1257

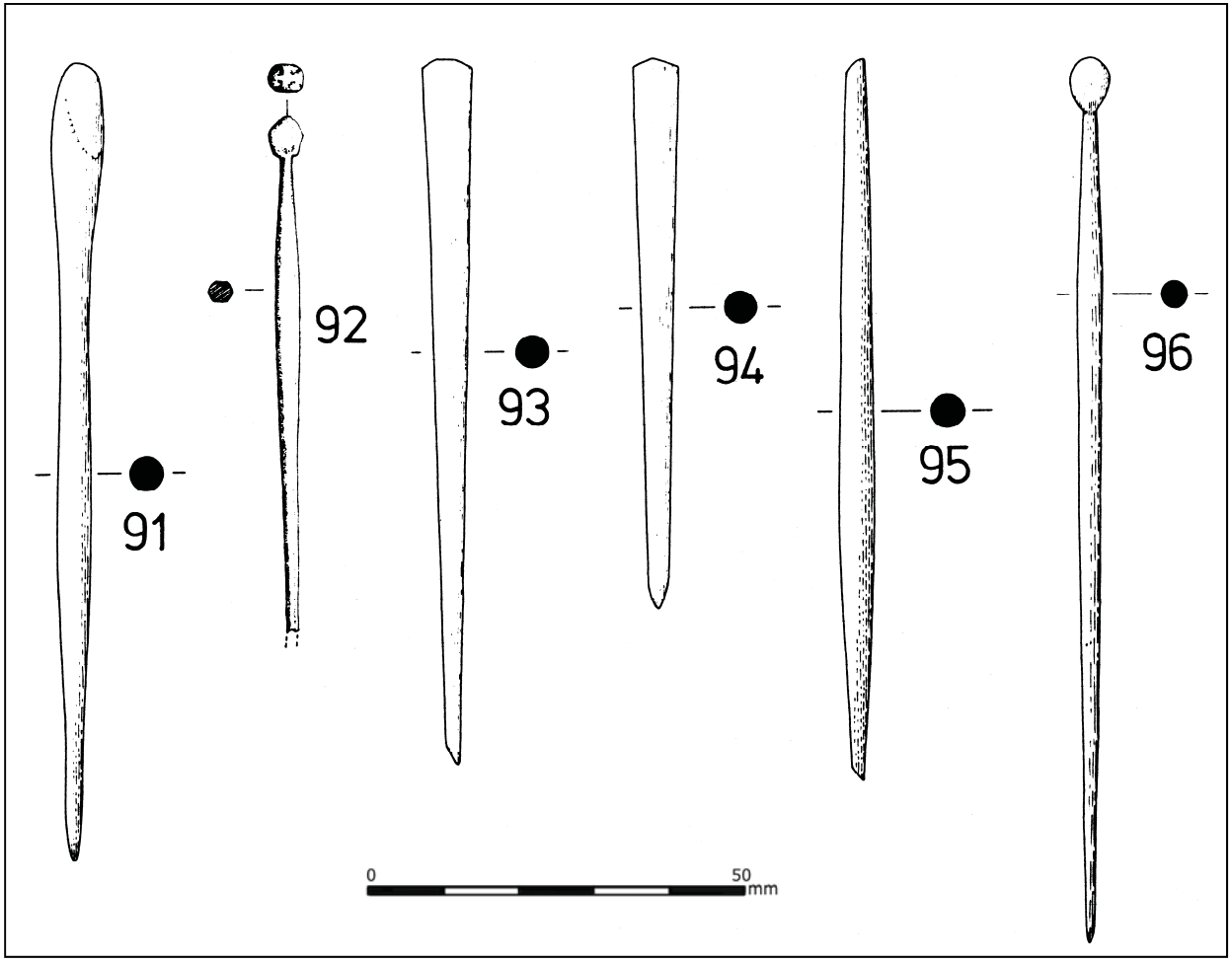

Fig. D11.97 Bone hairpins

91 Not identified
92 Database ID 1255
93 Database ID 1262
94 Database ID 1263
95 Database ID 1277
96 Database ID 1301

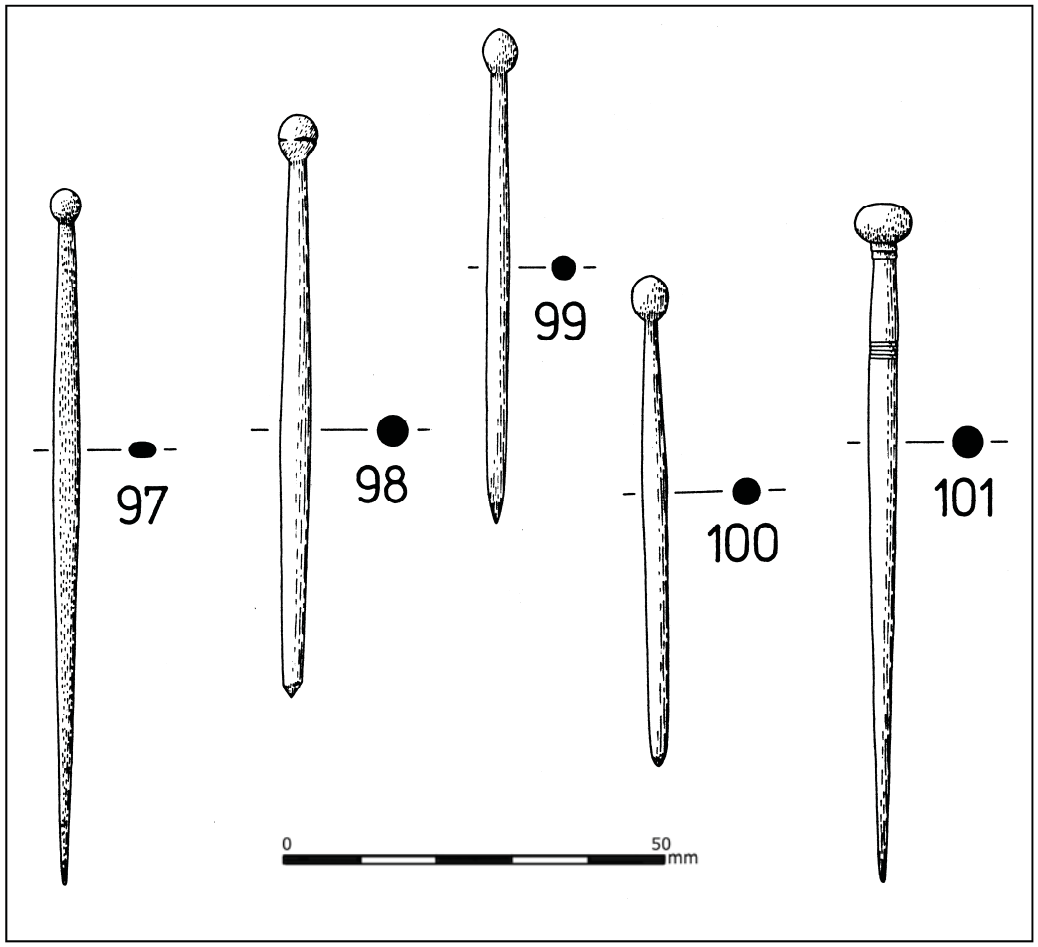

Fig. D11.98 Bone hairpins

Scale 1:1

97 Database ID 1326
98 Database ID 1342
99 Database ID 1343
100 Database ID 1349
101 Database ID 1375