

BROOCHES FROM ROMAN DERBY

By D. MACKRETH

The brooches reported on here are from various excavations, including those on the defences, Little Chester, by C. S. Green (forthcoming), and casual finds given to Derby Museum.

Further details of the contexts (listed after the site codes) can be found in the relevant reports.

Strutt's Park: Strutt's Park by Josephine Dool.

DRC 74: The Racecourse Industrial Area 1974 by Josephine Dool.

DRC 68: The Racecourse Industrial Area by A. K. Gregory see The Racecourse Industrial Area 1969 and 1973 by Hazel Wheeler.

DLC 79/80: North-West Sector Excavations 1979-80 by Hazel Wheeler.

DRC 78/79: The Racecourse Cemetery 1978-79 by Hazel Wheeler.

LC 71A and LC 72B: Excavations on the Defences, Little Chester in 1971-72 by C. S. Green (unpublished).

All items are made from a copper alloy, unless otherwise stated.

Notes on Figs.123-130

Colchester derivatives

1 Behind the head of the bow is a plate with two holes, an axis bar through the coils of the spring passes through the lower, the chord being held in the upper. The plate is carried over the head to form a skeumorph of the Colchester's hook. The wings are plain and curved to seat the spring. Down the front of the bow is a line of rocker-arm ornament relieved on either side by a concave surface. The catch-plate has a pin-groove and two circular piercings one above the other.

The type to which this brooch belongs has few variations and are confined to the applied decoration or to the piercing of the catch-plate which may be plain, or as here, or have a circle above a triangle. The distribution of the type is fairly widespread in the south-east but is densest in what may be described as the lands of the Trinovantes and the Catuvellauni. It occurs in significant numbers in central southern England and also spreads to the north-west but there are few beyond the Fosse Way. The dating is tolerably well fixed and the type may have come into being before the Conquest: the only Colchester Derivative from Skeleton Green was of this type and may have been lost before the Conquest — its stratigraphical

position is a little ambiguous (Partridge, 1981, 137, fig.69, 25), but its solitary state in so early a collection is suggestive. Thereafter, the indications favour a *floruit* up to c60-65 AD: *Verulamium*, before c50 (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1936, 207, fig.44, 22), c55-61 (Richardson, 1944, 91, fig.4, 3); Colchester, 43-61 AD (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 310-1, pl.XCI, 36-8). The small number known north-west of the Fosse Way to some extent confirms that the type was passing out of use from c60 and those in the region in which it is found were founded within the suggested date-range: Wroxeter (Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury, B380), The Lunt, Baginton, Warks., (Hobley, 1969, 109, fig.19, 6). Strutt's Park, 1974, Site A, Belper Road Layer 8.

2 The spring, now missing, was once held by the Polden Hill method: an axis bar passed through the coils of the spring and through a pierced plate at the end of each wing. The chord of the spring is held by a rearward-facing hook behind the head of the bow. The section of the wings if very thin and each has three equi-spaced buried bead-rows. The bow also has a thin section and rises from the lower part of the wings. A groove runs up the wings from each side of the bow which, itself, has a

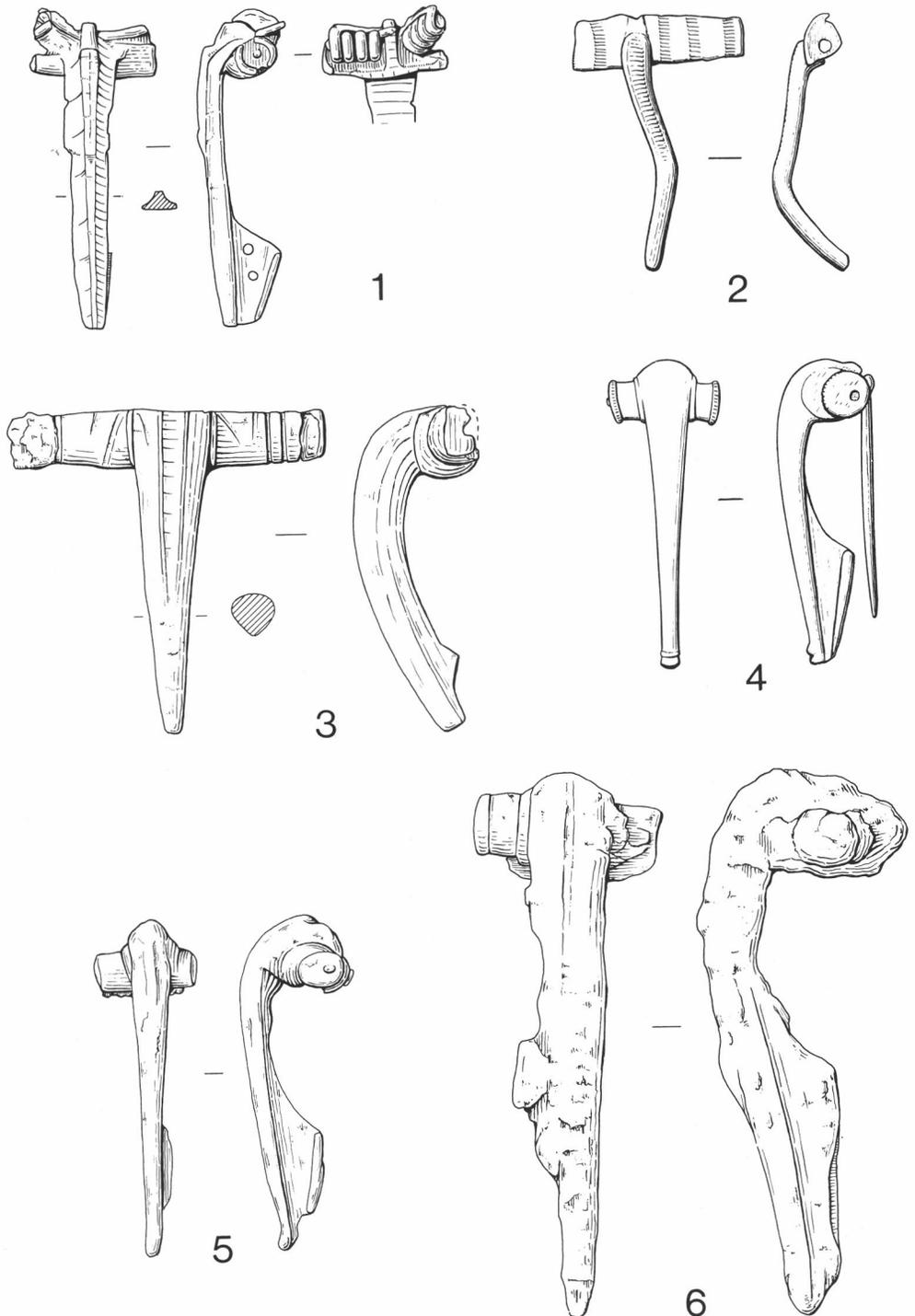


Fig 123 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

shallow beaded ridge on its upper part. The lower bow, with the catch-plate, is missing. DRC 1974[172]I (11).

The ornament on the wings and the generally slight section of all parts of what is, when compared with the common run, a large brooch, mark the group to which this brooch belongs. The primary form, represented here, is located mainly in the area running from the middle Severn valley down to Wiltshire. None seems to have been published from a dated context, but the early form can be placed in the 50s at least of the first century as the next stage of development — a more sturdy casting and the appearance of mouldings masking the junction of the wings and the bow — can also be dated to the same decade (Clifford, 1961, 173, fig.31, 5) and further versions of the development occur before 75 AD (Hobley, 1973, 66, fig.19, 7). The occurrence of what seems to be the primary type at places such as Gloucester (excavations, Carolyn Heighway, to be published) should mark the presence of survivors-in-use after the end of manufacture and shows that some may persist into the 60s but probably not beyond 70.

3 The spring was once held as in brooch 2. Each wing has four mouldings at its end, the penultimate one being wide. On each wing between the mouldings and the bow is a helical groove. The bow is broad at the top and tapers towards the foot. Running down most of the bow from the top is a wide flute with a buried moulding on each side. The bow rises from a triangular platform whose sides meet under the head and are beaded. The catch-plate is largely missing. Derby Racecourse.

The brooch does not seem to belong to a specific variety of Colchester Derivative and, in default of closely dated parallels, only a general opinion can be offered. The proportions of the whole with the long wings suggest a date in the second half of the first century rather than later.

4 The spring is held as in brooch 2. Each wing is short and has a prominent beaded border at the end. The junction of the bow with the wings is masked on each side by a curved moulding which rises from the wings. The bow has a bulbous head rising above the wings, is plain and tapers to a small foot-knob with a cross-moulding above. DRC 74 229 VI F124(c).

5 The form of the brooch is the same as that

of the last. There is only a faint trace of a moulding at the end of each wing. The bow is plain and tapers to the same kind of foot-knob as that on brooch 3. DRC 74 228 VI F124(c).

6 At c88mm long, this is a large brooch, in a badly corroded condition, which is the same as brooch 4 except that the mouldings at the ends of the wings are plain. DRC 79 FLB.

7 The basic form and manner of holding the spring is like that of brooches 4-6. Down the upper part of the bow is a buried bead-row which ends with a divided lenticular boss lying aslant on either side and forming a shallow V across the bow. LC 71A (67) AE 33.

8 The brooch is almost exactly similar to the last except in size and for extra decoration: a ridge on the upper part of the bow with a herringbone pattern of cut grooves which runs out on either side of the ridge as it widens on the head to leave a reserved triangle on the head from which rises the hook for the chord. DLC 80 LDB.

9 Although the bow is very badly pitted by corrosion, the basic form of the brooch can be seen to be the same as that of brooch 8, the only difference being a cast-on loop on the head whose base hides the hook; the bow is plain; the foot-knob mouldings are narrower and run all the way round the base of the catch-plate. DRC 68 Derby Museum 442-76.

10 The brooch has a hinged pin, but is of the same form as brooches 4-8. The rear-hook has been replaced by a small nib which was used to prevent a wire loop and collar lodged in the ends of the wings from moving over the head of the brooch. Only the ends of the wire loop survive. There is a pair of mouldings at the end of each wing. The bow appears to be plain except for the remains of raised ornament on the head with a pair of grooves on each side. DLC 80 NYD.

11 A more developed form than the last, its pin is hinged and the nib on the head has been replaced by a cast-on loop. Each wing has a single moulding at its end. The upper part of the bow bears a shallow raised strip with a moulded border and a swelled front between. The decoration is stopped at the bottom by a slight triangular boss. What is left of the bow, the lower part and the catch-plate are missing, has an arris down the front which may be a remnant of a joint line in the mould rather than having been a deliberate feature. DRC 74 219 I (6).

Brooches 4-8 belong to a large family which

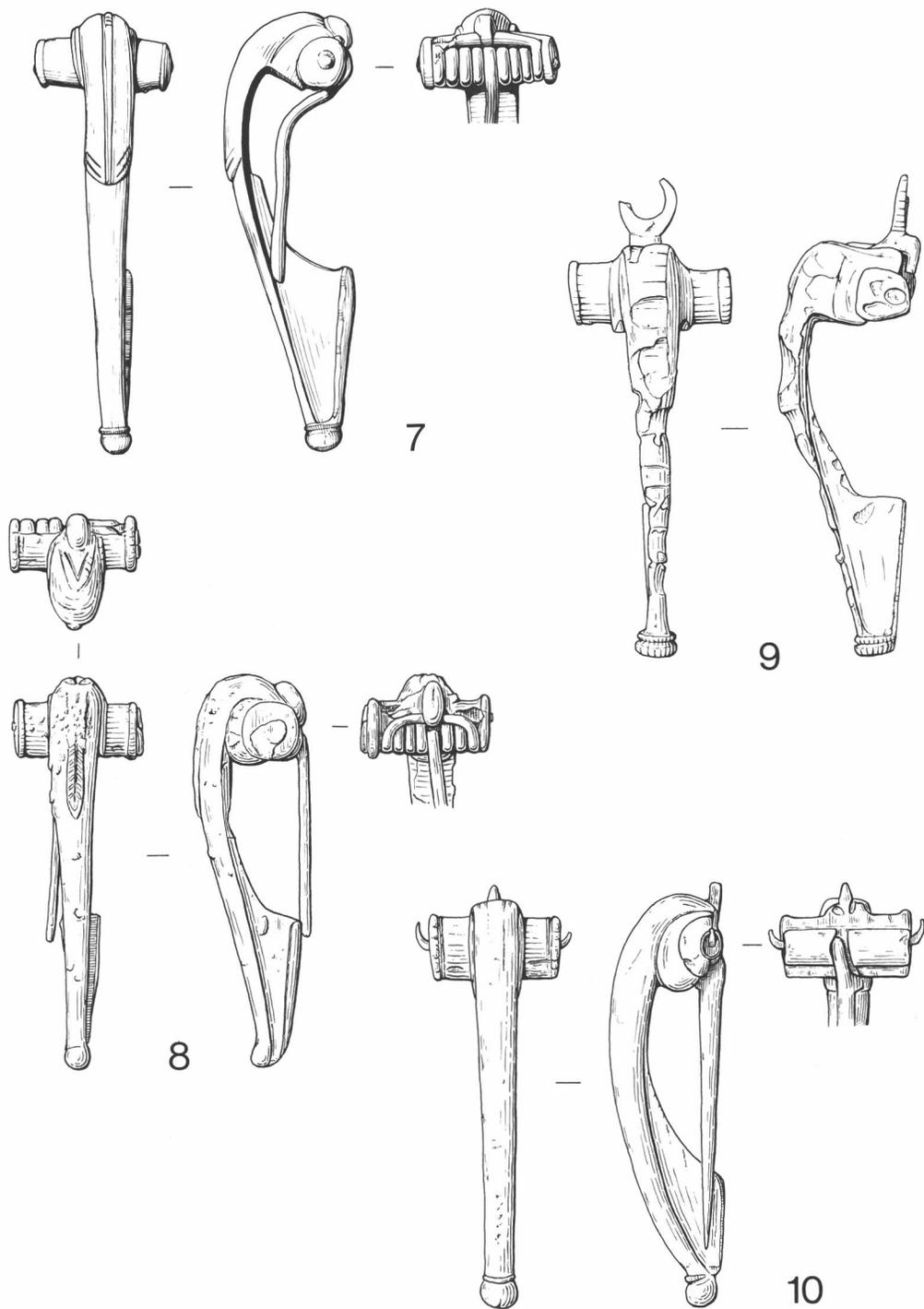


Fig. 124 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

is most commonly found in the Severn Valley and the West Midlands with numerous outliers spreading out to the north, east and south. They all have the Polden Hill system of holding the spring and, without a foot-knob, had come into being by 75 AD (Hobley, 1969, 107, fig.19, 1). Where dating is available, the main run belongs to the late first and early second century and possibly a little later (Gould, 1967, 17, fig.7, 7; Frere, 1972, 114, fig.29, 10; Wroxeter, excavations, Dr G. Webster, to be published; Stanford, 1974, 144, fig.67, 2, 5; Bushe-Fox, 1916, 23, pl.XV,5; Potter, 1979, 210, fig.84, 11). As may be expected, such a large family has variations and these tend to form definite sub-groups, but there seems to be little chronological significance in the main in these. Brooches 9-11 are palpably related to the foregoing, but have the cast-on loop on 9 and the hinged pins of 10 and 11 are uncommon habits on the type. Such examples as there are suggest that they may have been made by a manufacturer operating in the southern Pennines, but the true number may be larger than is apparent as many published examples do not have their pin-fixing arrangement described. None has any independent dating of value, but the absence of a hinged variety running parallel with those which seem to belong to the earlier strands in the overall type suggests that these hinged examples may be entirely second century. The cast-on loop on 9 may be said to point in the same direction.

12 The pin is hinged, its axis bar having been inserted in the open back of the wings which were then closed round it. The pin is made from a piece of wire wound round the axis bar. The wings are roughly circular in section and each has a groove at its end. The bow is straight-topped with an elongated swell-fronted triangle at the top and bordered by a beaded step. The rest of the bow is plain and tapers to a foot-knob which has a thin cross-moulding above and below. DRC 74 [167] II F24 (B).

13 The pin is hinged. The wings are circular in section and each has a groove at its end. The bow is stepped at the top from the wings and has, down the upper part, a beaded ridge. The lower bow, with the catch-plate, is missing. DLC 79 BLA.

14 The upper part of the bow, with the wings and pin, is missing. At the top of the surviving part of the bow is the point of a raised triangular boss which, on the relieving surfaces

on each side, has bordering cross-cuts. The rest of the bow is plain apart from a foot-knob with a cross-moulding above. DRC 74 214 I (6).

These three brooches are members of a group whose main area of distribution is in the Midlands. The group has a limited repertoire of motifs of which only two or three are used on any one brooch. Thus, while 13 seems to have little relationship with either 12 or 14, both of which are clearly of the same overall design, they are united by their common foot-knob, seen on brooch 14, and by the similar manner in which the pin is mounted. Another connection lies in the use of a triangular lower bow bearing dot-and-circle decoration (cf. Kenyon, 1948, 249, fig.80, 10; Wheeler and Wheeler, 1936, 206, fig.43, 19). The dating has yet to be fixed, but none seems to have come from a first-century context: *Verulamium*, before 150 (ibid., 206, fig.43, 17-8); Leicester, before c220 (Kenyon above).

15 The pin is, in effect, hinged: the axis bar was cast firstly in two tubes leaving a small gap between them and in which a piece of wire was wound round the bar, recurved and given a spiral end which pressed on the back of the bow when the pin was depressed. The whole assembly was inserted into the brooch mould and then cast in. The junction, however, was weak and in this case the assembly has become detached. Each wing has a buried moulding at its end. The bow is well-humped over the wings and has a groove behind to seat the upper end of the pin. The bow has a triangular section and a ridge down the centre slightly relieved on each side. The foot is plain and the catch-plate is damaged. DLC unstratified.

16 There appears to be a lump of iron corrosion in the slot for the hinged pin and this suggests a repair. The slot is wide enough for a pin formed from wire like those on brooches 12-14 and the axis bar was similarly inserted into the back of the cast wings which were then closed round it. The only ornament on what is essentially a plain brooch consists of a groove at the end of each wing and two small cross-cuts on the foot of the bow. The catch-plate has a pin-groove. LC 71A (131) AE 25.

Neither of these brooches belong to well-defined varieties of Colchester Derivatives and hence precise dating is difficult. The proportions of 15 are reminiscent of many which employ the rearward-facing hook method of securing a separately made spring,

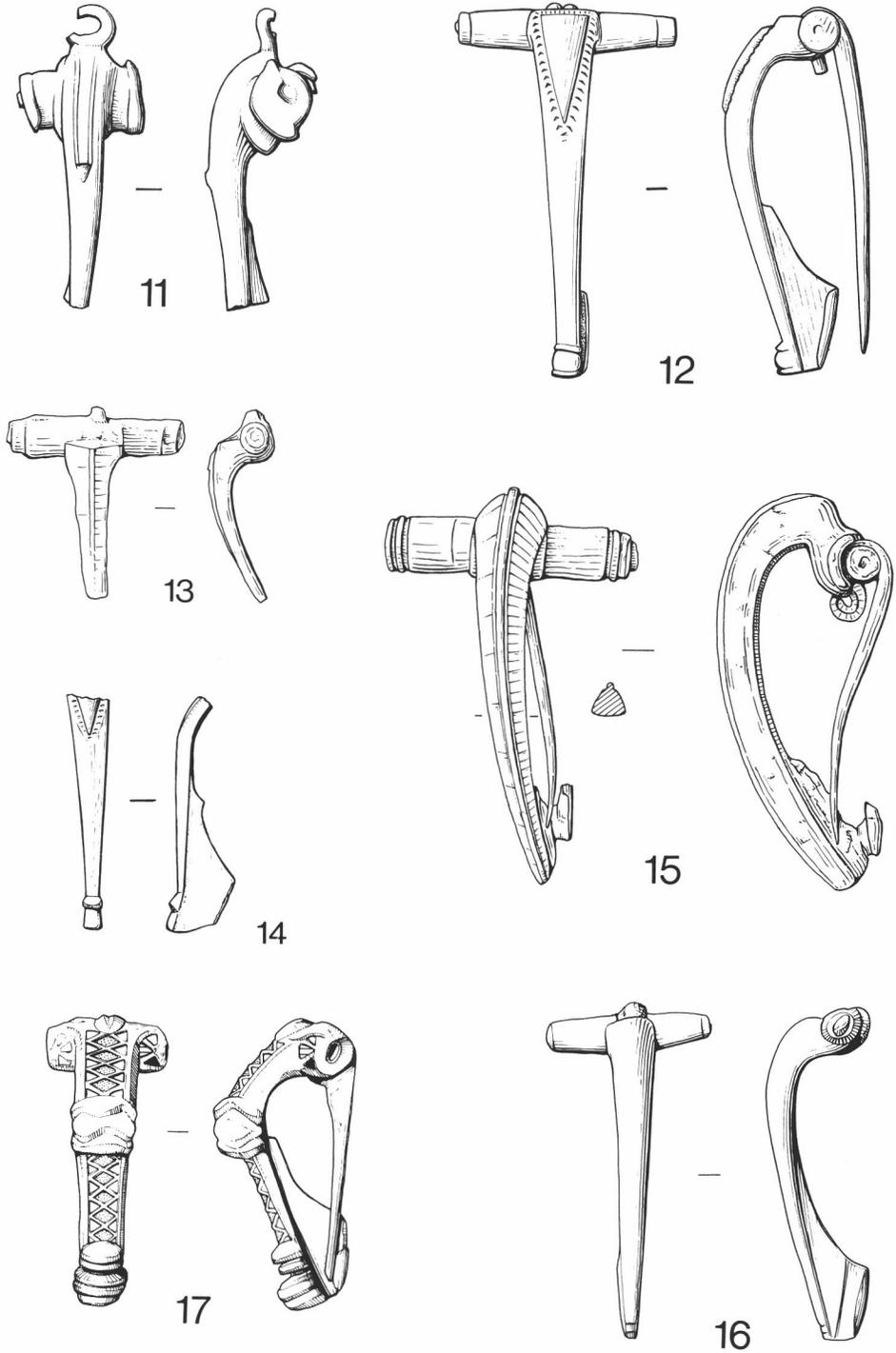


Fig. 125 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

a mannerism which seems not to have lasted in use beyond *c* 60-65 AD, and the singular way in which the hinged pin is made and fastened to the brooch suggests a relatively early date: first century, possibly before *c* 75. In the case of 16, there is even less to help in its dating. The pin assembly is like that of brooches 12-14 and seems to have been particularly favoured in the east Midlands, but none of the examples helps to refine on the general date range for most Colchester Derivatives of *c* 50-150 AD.

17 The pin is hinged. A freely moving wire loop and collar was once located in the ends of the wings — only a fragment remains. Each wing has a flat front, is swept back from the bow, and bears on the front face three triangular cells for enamel of which only blue in the central one survives. The front of the bow is interrupted by a knob made up of a fat central moulding with three obes on each side. Above and below this the face of the bow bears a series of lozenge-shaped cells containing a whitish discoloured enamel with, on each side a row of infilling. The bottom of the bow ends in two cross-mouldings separated by a deep flute from a foot-knob made up of three more. LC 71A (62) AE 34.

There can be little doubt that this is a hybrid brooch borrowing the design of the enamelled cells from varieties of the Headstud Type (cf. Down, 1978, 279-80, fig.10, 26, 11) and the knob from the Trumpet (cf. Wachter, 1969, fig.39, 33). Although the Trumpet had come into being before 75 AD (see below), developed Headstuds, all hinged, are not really to be expected much before then and it is better to see the *floruit* of the present specimen as starting after that date. The only parallels which the writer has recorded for this distinctive design are so close that it seems most likely that they were the products of a single workshop, but the distribution of the small number is too diffuse to help to define where its centre of operations was likely to have been. The only dated specimen seems to be that from Scole, Norfolk: Trajanic to mid-Antonine (Rogerson, 1977, fig.54, 9). This may indicate that the *floruit* extends well into the second century.

18 The pin is hinged. The wings appear to be plain. On the head is a tab with a recess suggesting that it had been intended to be a proper piercing. The upper bow is flat on the

front and straight-sided. Beneath the corrosion can be seen a cell, most probably for enamel arranged in a double series of rectangular cells down the upper part of the bow which ends in a shallow cross-groove with, beneath, a narrow lenticular boss on either side. The lower bow has a median arris and tapers to a simple forward-projecting foot. LC 71A (175) AE 17.

The design is known in both sprung- and hinged-pin versions of which the latter is the more common (eg, Dudley, 1967, 32, fig.11, 11; Grimes, 1930, 127, fig.55,10). Dating is difficult: on general grounds a date not before the late-first century and running into the second seems likely and the dates available offer only limited comfort — Caerleon, 130-180 AD. (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1928, 162, fig.13, 13); one with a lozenge design like that on brooch 17, but which once had a sprung-pin, was dated at Gadebridge to *c* 75-150 (Neal, 1974, 125, fig.54, 16) and thereafter the parallels become further removed in relationship and usefulness.

19 Only two very corroded fragments survive. The pin is hinged. There is a ridge along the top of the wings from which rises a cast on loop. The upper part of the bow seems to sweep out to the ends of the wings. The bow itself appears to have a groove down each side with a swelled front between. The lower bow and the catch-plate are missing.

Little can be said about this fragmentary piece. There are no particular traits present which show that it must belong to a specific group and all that given here is the opinion that its dating is likely to be late first and second. DLC 80 JTG.

20 Only the foot survives of a brooch which might have been a Colchester Derivative. The lower bow is narrow and ends in an individual design of foot-knob: below a bulbous moulding is a splayed foot with a line of cross-cuts around it. DRC 74 [3] II (1).

HEADSTUDS

21 The pin is hinged. Each wing has a groove at its end and its front surface is nearly flat. In the centre is a cast-on loop. The bow has a rounded top which is stepped from the wings. At the top of the bow is an oval boss with two clefts forming a deep V. Below the boss and down to the forward-facing foot-knob, between bordering grooves is a panel of enamelled cells composed as a series of lozenges with infilling

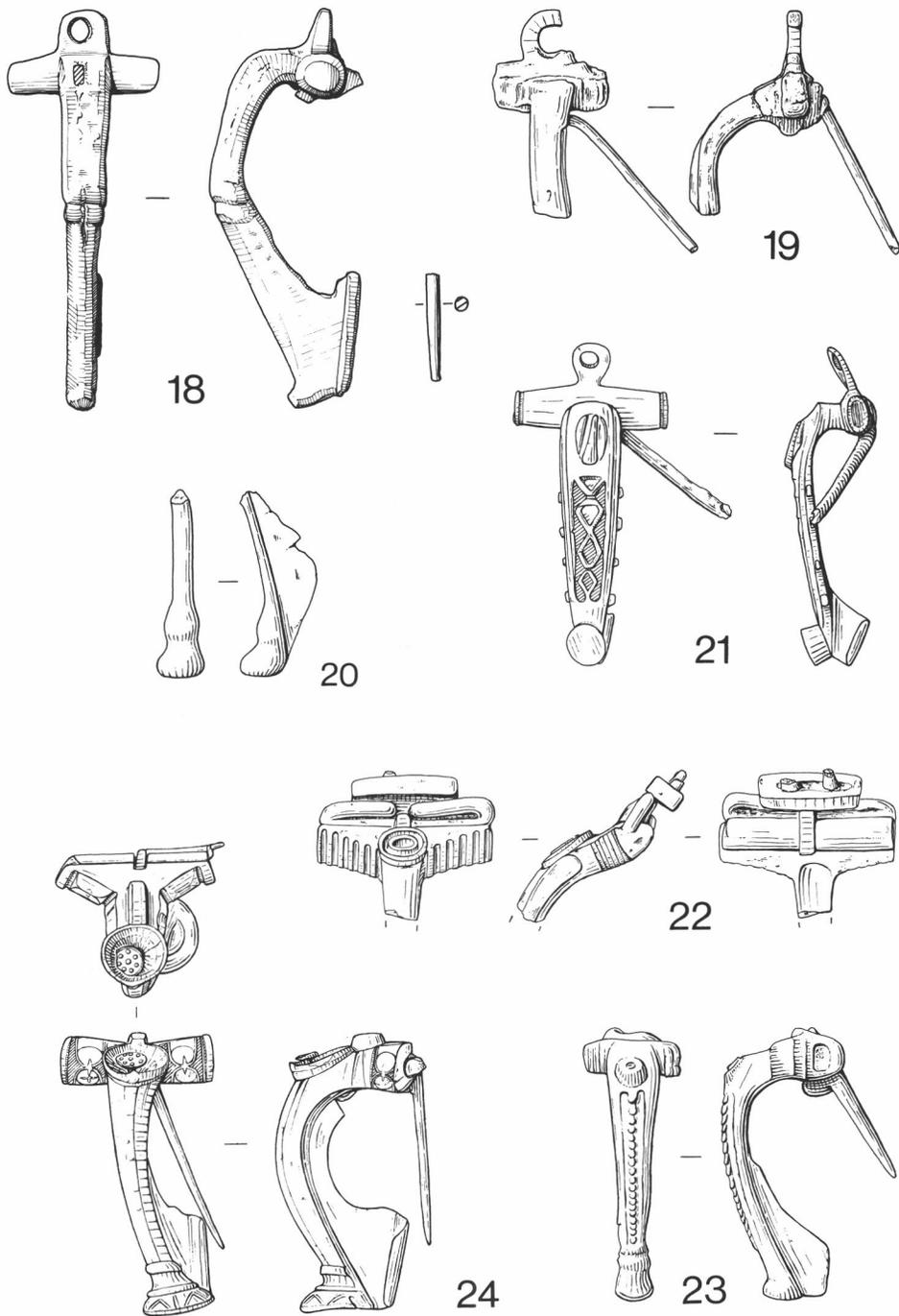


Fig. 126 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

triangles On either side of the bow and matching the enamelled zone, are four square ended projections. DLC 79 ABD.

This is a common type with some variations in decorative tricks. The reasonably constant features are the presence in one form or another of a pierced tab or crest; a feature on the top of the bow; enamelling between that and a forward-facing foot-knob; and the series of small projections on either side of the bow. The most remarkable variation is the replacement of the crest (cf. Frere, 1972, 116, fig.30, 12) by a dog (Atkinson, 1942, 203, fig.36, H16). The type had come into being by 75 AD as four from a single pit at The Lunt, Baginton, Warks., show (Hobley, 1973, 65-6, fig.1, 4, 6 and unillustrated). Another was found in Neronian rubbish at Wall, Staffs., (Gould, 1967, 15, fig.7, 2) and a few were still certainly in use in 80 at least (Curle, 1911, 323, pl.LXXXVI, 23) and one dated 105-115 at *Verulamium* may be residual (Frere, 1972, above).

22 The pin is hinged. The brooch is fitted with a freely moving wire loop and collar like the one which was once present on brooch 10. The wings sweep back from the bow and each has a buried ridge at each end. At the top of the bow is a circular stud with a central cell surrounded by a circumferential groove, both containing discoloured enamel. Most of the bow is missing and what survives appears to be plain. DLC 79 DCD.

23 The pin is hinged. On the head are the stubs of a cast-on loop. Each wing has three steps in towards the bow. At the top of the bow is a circular stud with a circumferential groove. On the front of the bow down to the foot is a ridge made up of large beads lying in a flute and ending in three cross-mouldings separated by a flute from the foot-knob which is made up of two mouldings. DRC 74 142 I (2).

To some extent, these two brooches are varieties of what is, in effect, a very diverse group. In the first case, where a line of reserved lozenges is to be expected, there is a series of beads, otherwise its details call for little comment. In the second case there seems to be no sign of ornament beneath the stud. The first has the remains of a cast loop, but the second has a freely moving wire loop and collar. The date-range to be offered can only be general as neither belongs to well-established groups: late first century into the second.

24 The pin is hinged. Each wing has a gently curved front on which is a panel outlined in red enamel containing two opposed reserved peltas filled with blue enamel. On the head of the bow is a skeuomorph of the pierced crest once used to hold the chord of the spring. The top of the crest has a buried longitudinal moulding and at its base, at the top of the bow, is a wide stud with a forward peak and a large conical hollow which passes right through to the back of the bow. Seated in the hollow is a rivet, with a berried rosette on its head, which was obviously intended to secure a separately made stud, probably of paste or enamel. The bow has chamfered sides leaving a narrow front face which seems to have been finished with white metal. The foot has a widely splayed base, under which is a conical hollow pierced through to the catch-plate, with grooved arcs cut into its outer surface. Between this and the bow is a wide flute stepped above and below. The upper step also seems to have a white metal finish. The catch-plate runs up as a prominent web behind the back of the bow as far as the clenched end of the rivet in the top cone. DRC 78 unstratified.

While the deep cones are a common feature of Headstuds with enamelled wings, the writer knows of only one which seems to have preserved both its setting and the rivet (Bushe-Fox, 1949, 114, pl.XXVIII, 34) and the rivet itself is seldom preserved (Down, 1978, 278-80, fig.10, 26, 11). Dating is rarely helpful: Old Winteringham, third century (Stead, 1976, 198, fig.99, 12); Chichester, after the early-second century (Down, 1978, above). The probability is that the style belongs essentially to the first half of the second century, perhaps with specimens surviving in use to *c* 175 or thereabouts.

TRUMPETS

25 The sprung-pin is mounted on a pierced projecting plate behind the head of the bow. The corrosion renders the details obscure, but the system uses a rolled sheet tube through both plate and coils of the spring which is kept in place by a wire loop and collar of the same pattern as that which was once present on brooch 17. The collar is a cast plate with a flat front face on which is a line of triangles filled with enamel, blue alternating with a discoloured one. At each end of the plate is a spike which has been bent round to grip the waist in the wire loop. The trumpet head is covered with a double axe motif at the top and two pairs of

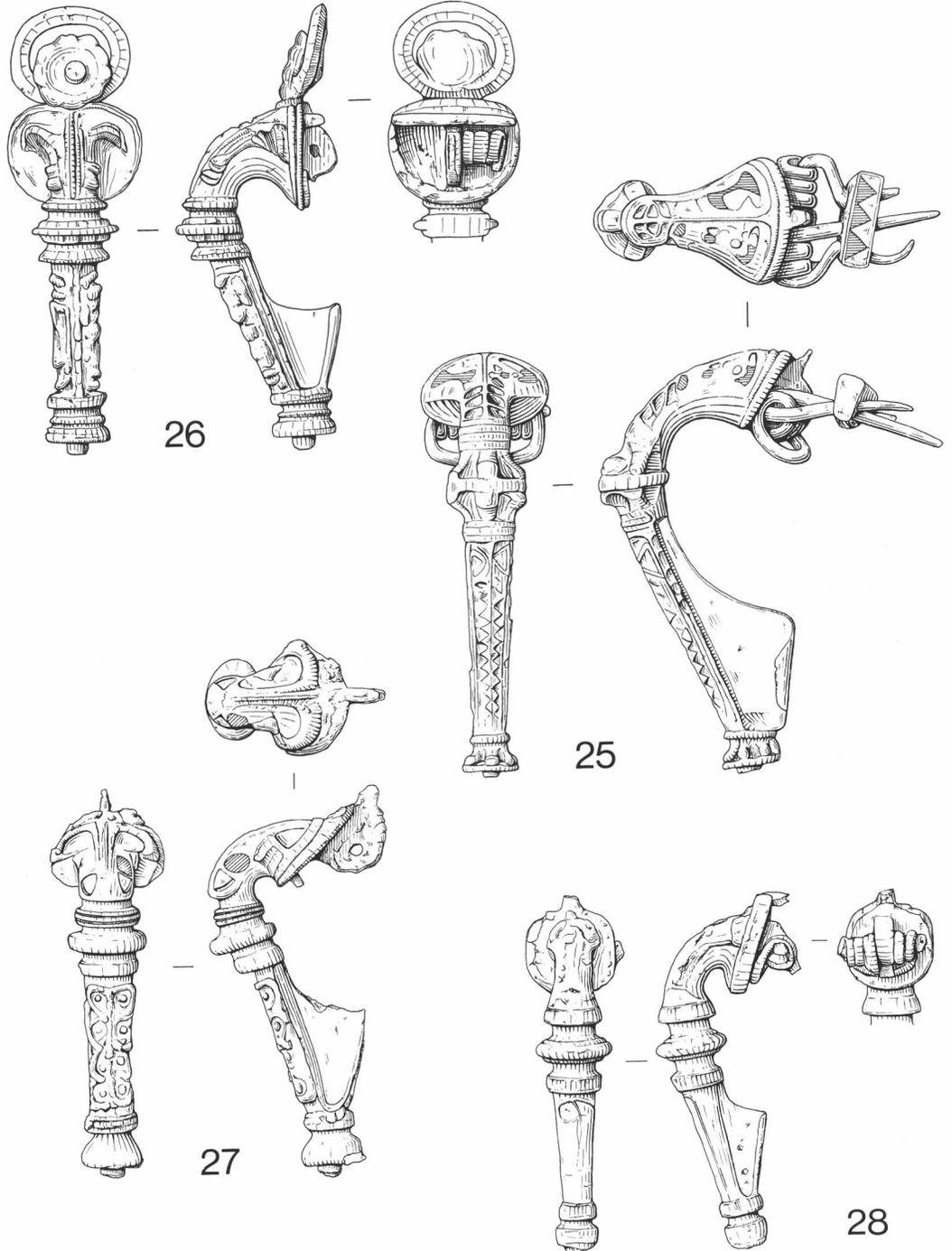


Fig. 127 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

leaf-like elements near the bottom. The knob is made up of a central cross-moulding between petalled decoration, the whole separated from the rest of the bow by triple cross-mouldings above and below. The lower bow is enamelled with a reserved saltire at the top and reserved lozenges below. The colours are not recoverable. The foot knob is a partial repeat of the knob and has, under, a boss rising from a dished surface. DLC 80 JQD.

26 The sprung pin was mounted on a pierced lug behind the head of the bow, but, unlike the last, was held in position by an axis bar. Across the top of the back of the head is a projecting plate presumably intended to keep the spring in position. On the head of the bow is a cast-on loop which has, mounted in front and largely blocking it, an ornament in the form of a flower with a central boss. The upper bow is covered with relief decoration consisting of a strong central ridge with, on either side at the top, a divided lenticular boss linked with two more at the bottom by another broad ridge. Between the linking element and the central ridge are two steps. The knob is made up of a simplified central 'acanthus' ornament stopped top and bottom by a pair of cross-mouldings. The lower bow has another strong central ridge with, on each side, a panel which has a repeat of the lenticular bosses top and bottom joined by trumpet mouldings which narrow and join each other leaving an elongated triangular surface next to the central ridge. The foot is made up of a pair of cross-mouldings separated from three more by a flute. Under the foot is a repeat of the ornament on brooch DLC 79 CHB/EO.

27 The spring is missing, but was mounted in the same fashion as that on brooch 25. The head of the bow has relief decoration of 'celtic' type made up of a single element on each side leaving a simple groove between. At the lower end the element swings out in a curve and then up to the top of the head where it expands and sweeps down the side of the head with a major recurve. The knob consists of three sets of triple mouldings, the central one being prominent and separated from the others by deep flutes. The lower bow is corroded and the ornamental scheme appears to be made up of four loops on each side, each having a small boss contained within it. The foot-knob is a repeat of the knob but with only two sets of mouldings. Under the foot is a repeat of the boss to be found on brooches 25 and 26. DLC 79 AYA.

28 The brooch has considerable corrosion

accretions and not all details are clear. The sprung pin seems to have been mounted in the same way as in brooch 27. No decoration is visible on the head. The knob is like that of brooch 27, but with the central element of each triple moulding being beaded. The lower bow seems to be plain apart from a central and bordering ridge. The foot repeat the knob, but with two sets of mouldings again with beading. There appears to be a repeat under the foot of the ornament on the previous brooches. DLC 79 EXH.

29 The sprung pin is mounted in a version of the Polden Hill method (see brooch 2). The head is plain and attenuated with a trace of a median arris on the lower part. The knob ornament does not run all the way round and consists of a version of that on the last two brooches, without beading, and with pairs of cross-mouldings at top and bottom. The lower bow is plain with a median arris and the foot-knob is made up of a pair of small mouldings. DRC 74 [41] II (1).

30 The upper bow, with the pin-fixing arrangement, is missing. At the top of the surviving fragment is the central member of a knob made up of three cross-mouldings the central one of which is wider than the others. Below this is a narrow flute and two equal-sized cross-mouldings. The lower bow is plain and tapers to a foot-knob which repeats the pattern of the middle part of the knob. LC 72 B (305) AE 45.

31 The sprung pin was mounted as in brooch 28. On the head is a cast-on loop. Around the top of the trumpet is a step and the trumpet is triangular in section, plain, with a marked arris down the middle. The knob consists of three single cross-mouldings, the central one larger than the others, separated from the upper by a flute. The lower bow is plain with an arris and the foot-knob has two cross-mouldings above it. DLC 79 EXC.

32 A repeat of the last except that, due to corrosion, the cast-on loop and foot ornament are missing. DLC 79 BQA.

Despite arguments seeking to show that the classic Trumpet brooch had evolved by the middle of the first century AD (Boon and Savory, 1975), the earliest dated specimens still remain those from The Lunt, Baginton, Warks., before 75 AD (Hobley, 1969, 110, fig.19, 9; Hobley, 1973, 66, fig.19, 8). The first had been broken and repaired and broken again before being lost or discarded.

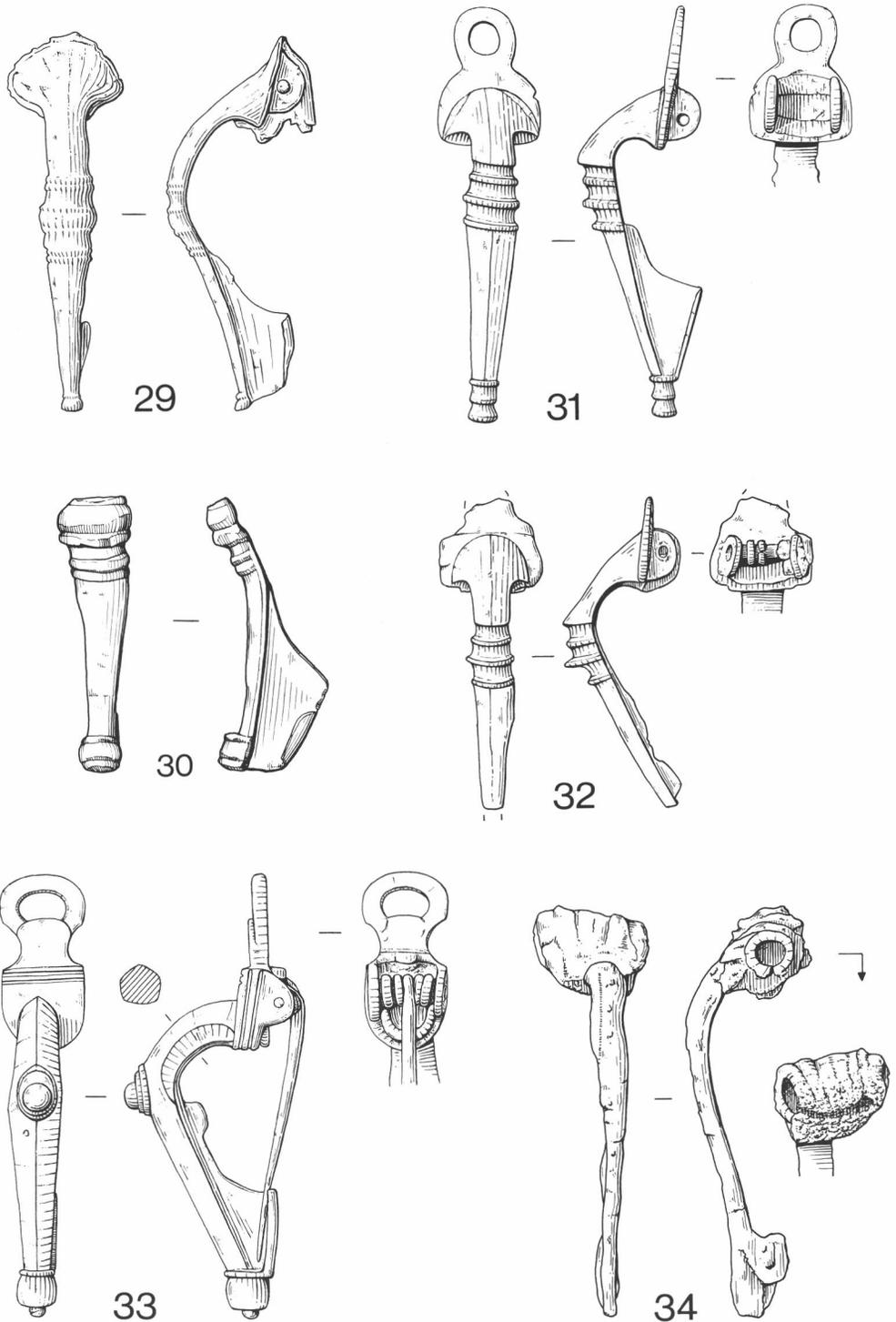


Fig. 128 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

Both betray no sign of being early in any series. One is plain and the other is enamelled relatively simply in red, but also has moulded divided lenticular bosses. However, the limitation to red only for the colour of the enamel may be significant the exclusive use of this colour seems to be an early feature and polychrome enamel on brooches is not well established much before c 75 AD.

Brooch 25 has a design which belongs, with few changes, to a small group which, itself, has no independent dating, but three of them occur on sites which start in or after 80 AD. (Curlie, 1911, 322, pl.LXXXVI, 13-4, Bohme, 1970, 7, Abb.1, 8). This is a high proportion of the specimens known to the writer and is probably a sure indication that the *floruit* for this design lies in the later first century and in the second.

Brooches 26-28 have, under the green corrosion accretions, a grey appearance and, in the case of 26, there is a silvery finish. A visual inspection suggested that these three brooches may have been cast in a silver, probably base, alloy. Mr Paul Wilthew of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory carried out an X-Ray Fluorescence examination of exposures of what were as near as possible uncorroded parts of the body of each brooch. The results are not expressible in percentages and are relative only. None contains any silver. Mr Wilthew's comments are as follows: 26 "High Tin leaded bronze. The appearance suggests a white, high tin, copper alloy (Speculum metal)."

27 "Leaded bronze, high tin. The tin level could be a tin-rich layer, ie, a coating, or the object could be a solid high tin bronze." 28 "Low tin bronze, a small amount of lead."

Lead may have been introduced to help the metal flow more freely into moulded relief, except that none can be seen on brooch 28, but the decorative detail is fine and precisely defined, hence the lead may have been added to achieve that effect. It may be noted, however, that the amount of lead in 28 is lower than in the other two. Without a proper examination of all the Trumpet brooches, it will remain in doubt as to whether or not these three stand out from the rest as much in their alloying constituents as they do decoratively.

Brooches 26, 27 and 28 possibly, belong to a group which is found in western England, especially in the Welsh Marches. The chief

characteristics are the use of moulded or inlaid ornament of markedly elaborate and usually 'celtic' type. The group contains, in comparison with virtually every other class of British brooch, a very high proportion of bullion pieces and a good many are marked by the use of applied silver trim or inlay as well as the occasional use of gilding (Boon and Savory, above; Atkinson, 1942, 205, fig.37, H61; Thompson, 1963). There are few repeats in the patterns and it is the school as a whole which should be regarded. Dating is, as may be expected, not well fixed: Chorley, Lancs., deposited c 140 (BM. Guide, 18, fig.9, 18); Wroxeter, before 130 (Kenyon, 1940, 224, fig.15, 4), 110-130 (Bushe-Fox, 1913, 26, fig.9, 7), mid second century (Atkinson, 1942, above); Holcombe, Devon, 70-180 (Pollard, 1974, 138-40, fig.22, 2, very poor drawing: Boon and Savory, 1975, pl.XV, C). In other words, the emphasis is on the first quarter of the second century but specimens probably carried on in use until the middle of the century. Brooch 26, with its cast-on loop and flower, is a development from the originally freely moving wire loop and collar, but need not be dated significantly later than those which have that arrangement as it may be a trait belonging to a particular workshop.

The similarity between the fragment 30 and brooch 29 suggests that the former has been correctly classified. However, beyond that, neither is representative of a major variety of Trumpet and, therefore, neither can be given a date other than has been suggested for the foregoing examples due to a general lack of dated specimens. Brooches 31 and 32 also belong to a well-defined group although the distribution of the small number recorded by the writer shows a tendency to lie further north than the moulded and inlaid group: the emphasis is much more on the Marches and the southern Pennines. The details are almost unvarying and few have any decoration other than that displayed on these two (Hume, 1863, 72, pl.IV, 3). Dating is hard to seek and one from Wroxeter from a context dated to about 110-130 (Bushe-Fox, 1913, 26, fig.9, 8), provides only the lightest hint that the *floruit* of the variety is almost certainly the same as that for the preceding Trumpets.

UNCLASSIFIED

33 The spring is mounted like that on brooch

28. The head of the brooch is formed into a vertical plate with a squared top and a half-round lower edge. Across the top are two grooves and above is a cast-on loop which is concave-sided below a curved step immediately below the hole. The upper bow has marked central arris, one along each side and a curved under face, the whole having a pentagonal section. The profile of the upper bow is a quadrant. The lower bow has another arris and has, at the point of junction of both parts, a lenticular boss with a groove round the side and a small protuberant hemispherical boss. The foot-knob is bold with a groove round the top and another hemispherical boss under it. The catch-plate rises from the foot-knob, tails right up the back of the bow and ends in a semicircular projection.

Although never common, the type had a long life beginning at some ill-defined point in the first century (Wroxeter, Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury, X. 27; Gould, 1967, 15, fig.7, 5). Typologically, the earliest stage is the decorative elements on the upper bow, not present here, which are always stopped at the bottom with a boss or a circular inset of enamel. While the early versions tend to have Colchester Derivative-style wings, the head soon assumes the shape which it has here (Cotton, 1947, 145, fig.8, 3), but the sprung-pin is mounted on a version of the single lug which belongs to the main run of Trumpets (see brooch 25). There is a plain series to which the present specimen belongs, but the marked feature of the group is the detail that repeats of a design are hardly ever found: it is the bow ornament and the head-plate of the developed ones, coupled usually with a cast-on loop, which remain the common factors, with an occasional foray into more esoteric ornament often based upon decorative tricks belonging to the Trumpet type (eg, B. M. Guide, 18, fig.9, 21; Radford, 1936, 55, pl. OX, 1; Hume, 1863, 71, pl.III, 3). Dating is exiguous and can be misleading (eg, Gould, above: Hadrianic-Antonine, but with a lot of earlier material): Silchester, 100-120 (Cotton, above); Biglands, Cumbria, 125-180/197 (Potter, 1977, 171, fig.11, 16). DRC 79 220 KF.

NAUHEIM DERIVATIVE

34 Corrosion hides the precise details of the spring, but the visible signs are that there were two coils on the left and three on the right,

with the usual internal chord. The bow has a rounded front and sides and there is a recurve in its profile. Strutt's Park FN 3.

It does not appear that this brooch should be considered to be particularly early in the post-Roman range of this type. Although the series begins in the first century BC, most found in Britain can only be dated after the Conquest and two examples, also with recurved profiles, from Newstead suggest that the date-range should be considered as running to *c* 90 although, by that date, any specimen may well be a survivor in use (Curle, 1911, 318, pl.LXXXVII, 1; Curle, 1917, 231-2, fig.1, 1).

UNCLASSIFIED

35 Now in two pieces and badly corroded, the head of the bow appears to have been rolled under to house an axis bar for a hinged pin. There seems to be the remains of an expansion of the head forming short wings. The bow is broad at the top and tapers to an almost pointed foot. On the upper half of the bow is a step at the top, median and bordering ridge — the bow between these having a swelled surface. The foot is marked by at least five cross-outs. DLC 80 KMC.

The character of this brooch, along with its apparent method of securing the axis bar of the hinged pin, suggests a relationship deriving from the Aucissa series and possibly the item belongs to the British Derivative of that, the Strip brooch. In general, it is only the brooches preceding the ultimate brooch of the sequence, that bearing the name itself, which have rolled-under heads and it would seem that those British brooches which have a similar mannerism are the earliest in their own series. As the Aucissa hardly survives to *c* 55 and may be regarded as having largely passed out of use by *c* 50 AD, it is tempting to see brooches such as the present example, which owe nothing to the Hod Hill, as being discarded at an almost equally early time. Dating does not help: parallels for the Derby brooch offer no aid. In the light of what seems to be the general tendency in the dating for the Strip Brooch, the writer would not care to see the present specimen as being to any significant degree after *c* 60 AD at the latest.

36 Now in two pieces, the surviving part of the spring is integral with the body of the brooch and the system used is that of the

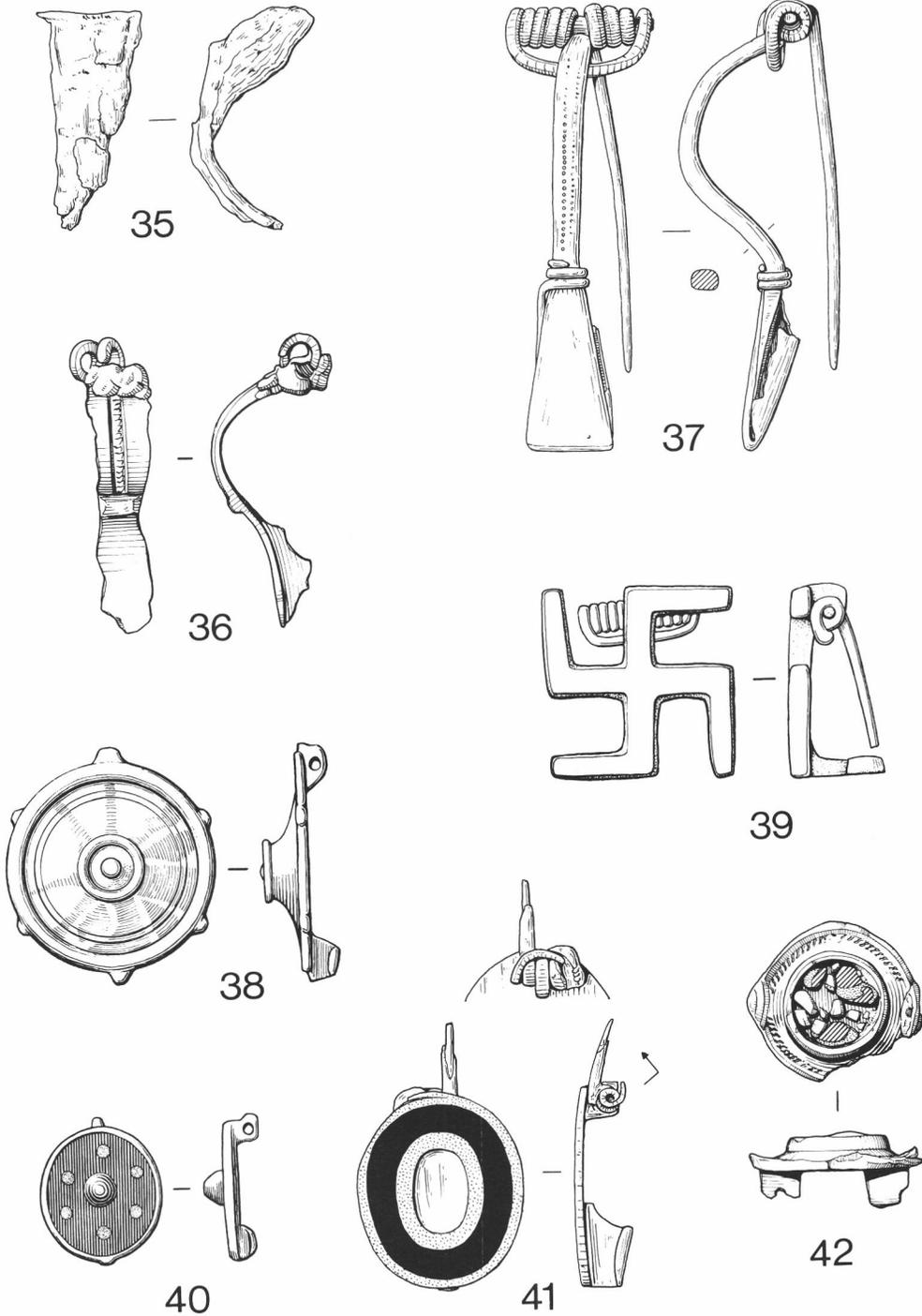


Fig. 129 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

Colchester. The bow is broad, has a marked recurve in profile and is divided into two parts by a step at the point of inflection. Down the upper bow is a bead-row buried in the shallow swelled front. The lower bow has a median aris and the foot is damaged. LC 71A (105) AE19.

The type is continental and none has been published from a pre-Conquest deposit in Britain. One from Colchester was dated 49-61 AD (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 321, pl.XCVI, 120). It is in essence an *Augenfibel* without the 'eyes'. Its distribution in Britain seems to be in the south but it would be unwise to use the examples recorded by the writer to argue that these indicate that they should be thought of as belonging to the first ten or twenty years after the Conquest although that would seem to be the date of those lost at Augst (Riha, 1979, 69, Taf.7, 207-9). Indeed, the dating there for this specific variety suggests that it may have passed from use by c 55 AD. However, other close relatives were clearly made for a longer time (eg, Bohme, 1972, 10-11, Taf.1, 5-14) and occur on sites founded in the late first century and it may be that the early terminus for brooch 34 is deceptive.

37 The eight-coil spring has an internal chord and is integral with the body of the brooch in the manner of the Nauheim Derivative. The spring has a bar running through it wedged tightly enough to suggest that the coils had been wound round it. The bow has a flat back, rounded sides and a flat front with shallow chamfered edges. The bow has remains of two rows of punched dots down the front staggered to form a chevron down the front. The quality of the ornament is such that it could be argued that the brooch has received a great deal of wear. The lower bow, or foot, consists of a narrow triangular plate which is bent up at the bottom and folded back on the foot. A slot has been cut on one side for the pin and the other is drawn out to a wire which is coiled round the point of inflection between the upper and lower bow. DRC 79 221.

The writer has come across only one other example of this type from Britain. It was found at *Verulamium*, but not in a dated context (Hattatt, 1982, 124-5, fig.54, 106). It is rare within the empire and, from published sources, may be taken to be virtually unknown in the provinces north of the Alps and the Mediterranean, although Spain

must be excluded from this sweeping statement as so little has been published from there. Almgren, in his study of north European brooches, isolated a group which includes brooches of the present habit and whose sequence leads into the Crossbow type (Almgren, 1923, Tafn.VII-VIII). In reality, the present brooch is a La Tène II with a developed spring — the chord is internal — and with the open-framed catch-plate pushed in to lie against the lower bow. The initial stages which develop into the Crossbow are marked by the appearance of a knob on the head of the bow with others mounted on the ends of the bar through the spring (ibid., Taf.VII, 163). These features are absent from the present example which, in its decoration, displays a style more common in the middle of the first century AD in Britain. However, the profile already displays the 'P'-shape of the later brooches and the catch-plate is clearly a forerunner of the slot to be found on the Crossbow and its earlier relatives. The dating is not clear and the writer has seen no parallel amongst a large family which is close enough to be pressed into service. The dating arrived here is purely typological and hence must be regarded as being tentative: as the early Crossbow had developed by the middle of the third century, brooch 37 should be placed no later than the earliest third and more probably in the second as far as its end date is concerned. The beginning of the possible date-range is less easy to estimate. The decoration cannot be used to provide a first century date as British practice is not admissible. Argument must, therefore, depend upon the profile and the habit displayed by the catch-plate and, on balance, the date should be in the second century at the earliest. Thus, an entirely second century date seems to be the logical conclusion, but the brooch itself is almost certainly an import from Free Germany which may have been more conservative than the Empire, hence the actual date-range may lie more properly in century 150-250.

PLATE

38 The hinged pin is missing. The plate is circular and has a bold bordering ridge. The main face is dished, with two shallow ridges near the outer edge, and rises in the centre to form a cone with a concave profile topped by a projecting roll around a sunken surface which

has a small boss in the centre. Around the edge of the brooch are five survivors of a set of six equi-spaced small projections. DRC 74 145 VI (2).

A member of a relatively common type which has few variations. Some specimens have enamel lying in an annulus against the bordering ridge and one at least seems to have a properly recessed zone for it (Bushe-Fox, 1916, 25, pl.XVI, 12). All the dating available from Britain supports a *floruit* in the second century: Wroxeter, before 120 AD (Bushe-Fox, above); Kidlington, Oxon., later second century (Hunter and Kirk, 1954, 57, fig.25, 2, pl.III); Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., 150-200 (Neal, 1974, 128, fig.55, 29). One from Dura Europos should not have arrived there before 165 (Frisch and Toll, 1949, 40, pl.IX, 21).

39 In the form of a swastika with its arms turning to the right, the plate is thick and plain except for a small notch in the top surface at the end of each arm. The spring of the pin is bilateral with an internal chord and mounted on a single pierced lug. The catch-plate is in the same plane as the bottom edge of the brooch and has a slot cut in it for the pin. DRC 74 176 VI F34.

The *Hakenkreuzfibel* is found along the Rhine-Danube frontier with outliers in front and behind that line. They are not often found in Britain and the discussion of those from Saalburg and Zugmantel concludes that they belong to the later second and earlier third centuries (Bohme, 1972, 45-6) — much hinges on that from Niederbieber, a site not occupied before 190 (Gechter, 1980, 590), the brooch itself seems not to have survived, and those from Dura Europos which was occupied by the Romans between 165-256 (Frisch and Toll, 1949, 64-5, pl.XVI, 137-8, 141).

40 The spring, now missing, was mounted on a single pierced projecting lug. The plate is oval and recessed for enamel save for a small rounded boss in the centre. The enamel is green in colour with six spots equally spaced set in it. DRC 74 116 VII (1).

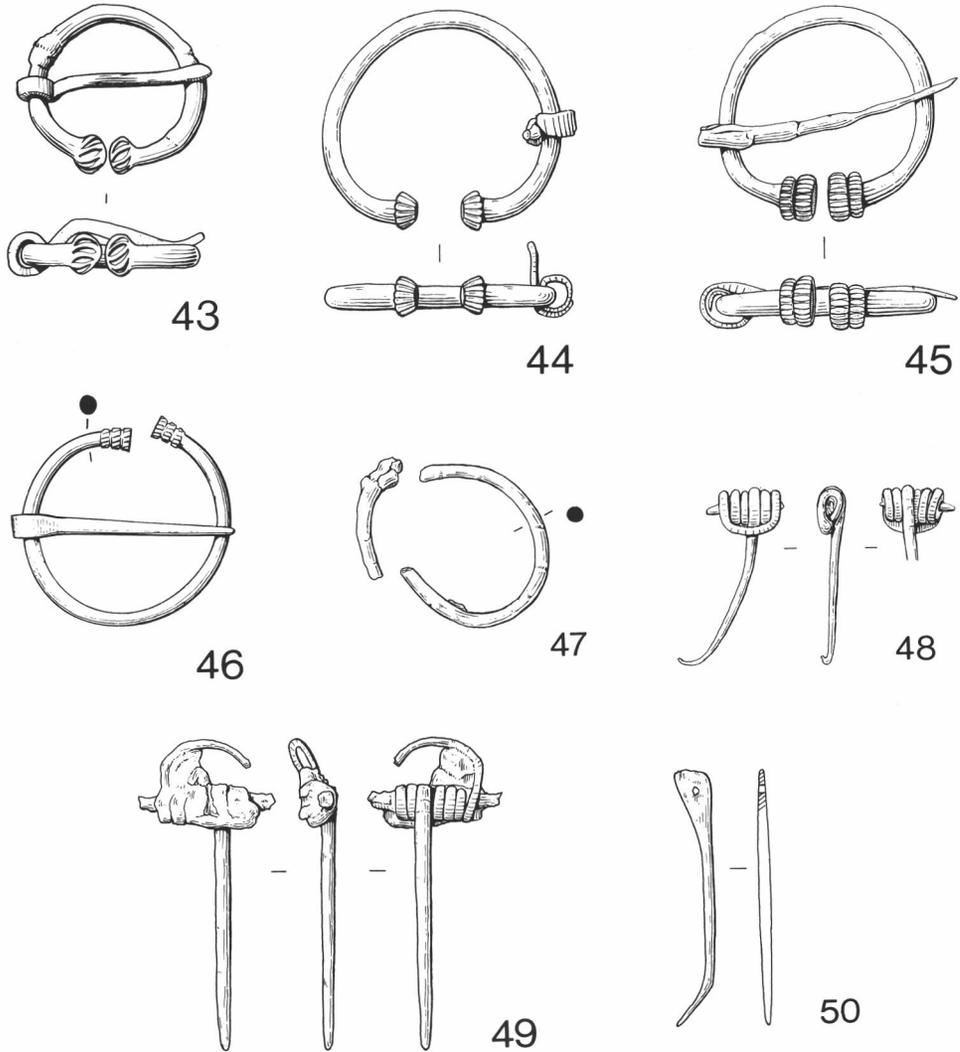
There is little to say about this simple design. In general, enamelling plate brooches of this kind are second century in date and, without dated close parallels, it would not be wise to speculate further.

41 The spring is mounted as in the last. The

plate is oval with two recesses. That around the outside contains blue enamel, but the inner zone is empty. DRC 68, cutting 1 F 4.

42 The spring was mounted as on the previous two brooches. The plate is circular, gilded on the front and tinned or silvered on the back. In the centre is a raised cell which contains remains of a red and yellow marbled gem, almost certainly conical in its original form, set in place on a bed of a clear greenish glass or paste. The zone around this has, in its outer half, a series of elongated S stamps. LC 72 B (219) AE 44.

The appearance of a different paste behind the displayed material in 42 is unusual in that instances of what seems to have been a technique for fastening a separately made piece of enamel or frit to base are rarely recorded. It must be supposed that most ordinary enamelling was fired in position and did not require a base. The only other instance which the writer has come across is on a variety of Trumpet brooch from Kilpheder, South Uist, in which a miniature *opus sectile* panel of black and yellow triangles was anchored down on a bed of red enamel or frit (Lethbridge, 1952, 182, fig.4, 1). 41 and 42 are members of a distinctive family whose numbers and distribution show conclusively that it was of British manufacture. The origins of the family lie in a purely enamelled version belonging to the second century of which 41 is an example. The central cell, as here, is usually empty even if there is enamel in the outer one or two zones. In rare cases the central one contains a paste intaglio (Atkinson, 1916, 35, pl.IX, 34; Boon, 1974, fig.19, 3) although one case of the, later, conical gem is known (Dudley, 1967, 54, fig.22, 197). The intaglio and the cone provide a direct link with the gilded series (Winchester, excavations, M. Biddle, unpublished; Nan Kivell, 1927, 328, pl.II, E). The other main links are that both enamel and gilded series employ the same spring-fixing arrangement as can here be seen, both may be round or oval and have one or more zones around the central setting. Despite the type being British, both the enamelled and gilded series are poorly dated. An enamelled one, found beneath a road belonging to the stone fort at Richborough, is presumably third century at the latest (Bushe-Fox, 1949, 117, pl.XXIX, 48) and, of the gilded ones, only one specimen seems



COLOUR SYMBOLS FOR ENAMEL :



Fig. 130 Roman Derby: brooches. Scale 1:1

to have come from a dated context here: Fishbourne, c 300 (Cunliffe, 1971, 106, fig.40, 43). Otherwise it is the continent which provides a proper indication: Augst, with third century pottery (Riha, 1979, 88, Taf.13, 309); Saalburg and Zugmantel,

before 260 (Bohme, 1972, Taf.29, 1132, 1134, p.110 (+1133)). From these it seems that the gilded type should belong to the first half of the third century and ran on from enamelled ones which should be entirely second century.

PENANNULARS

43 The ring has a circular section. Each terminal consists of a single moulding with cross-cuts around the periphery. The pin is humped and has a suggestion of a spatulate end. LC 71A (69) AE 91.

44 Like the last, each terminal is shaped as a frustrum of a cone and has cross-cuts. DRC 68.

45 The same as the previous two, but each terminal has a pair of mouldings. Derby.

46 Here, there are three cross-cut mouldings on each terminal. The pin is flat. DRC 74 [18] V (1).

47 Fragments of a penannular brooch with a ring of circular section, no trace of the terminals survives. DRC 74 VI F124 (c).

With a single exception, there appears to be little difference in the dating of each of the three varieties here, and it is not clear whether the absence of cross-cuts is significant: those brooches with three mouldings seem to have an earlier origin than the others, but the number of dated specimens available to the writer may not be great enough for a definite trend to be established.

However, the ranges yielded are as follows: three mouldings — from the Conquest into the second century (Wheeler, 1943, 264, fig.86, 4; Cunliffe, 1971, 107, fig.40, 46; Atkinson, 1942, 208, pl.47, H93); one or two mouldings — possibly second into the third century (Curle, 1911, 326, pl.LXXXVIII, 12, 15-6; Hartley, 1972, 40; Macdonald and Curle, 1929, 555, fig.115, 7; Hartley, 1972, 41; Kenyon, 1948, 252, fig.82, 8, 10).

FRAGMENTS

48 A six coil spring with an internal chord, mounted on an axis bar, which may have come from a brooch which had two pierced lugs between which the spring was housed. The spring seems to suit a flat surface and hence may have come from a plate brooch. DRC 68 Cutting 1 sf. 6.

49 A pin and spring mounted on an axis bar. The chord of the spring forms a wide curve suggesting that the item may have come from a brooch in which the chord was probably internal and used a version of the Polden Hill method (see brooch 2). DLC 80 JYQ.

50 A hinged pin from a brooch. DRC 74 27 III (1).