

## 18. Small Finds

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### General Comments

The small finds assemblage is comparable with those from most of the Hadrian's Wall forts even in its date range, which is interesting given the presumed later building of the fort. There is the usual inclusion of objects which have a native bias and objects which are more or just as likely to have been used by women and civilians as the military. A few objects are unusual in their appearance, for example the two lead objects Nos. 64 and 65, and the dodecahedron No. 16, but it is the more mundane objects – the fragments of clay moulds, Nos. 156–9 – which are of most interest as they add to the body of evidence which suggests that many of the smaller items of military equipment used by the Roman army were being manufactured locally; for a full discussion of this see Allason-Jones and Dungworth 1997.

### Copper Alloy Objects

1. Trumpet brooch (H(total):70.5mm W(across head):23mm W(across waist):11mm W(across foot):10mm L(catchplate turnover):10mm).

West granary, Anglo-Saxon grave, 108R1 (78BL), B227 (*fig. 18.1, no. 1*)

Fine trumpet brooch lacking only the pin. The splayed head and upper bow are decorated with swirled motifs of mid-blue champlevé enamel. The bow is stumpy with stylised acanthus motifs between double ribs around the waist – these motifs become vestigial as they go round the back of the bow. The lower bow is triangular in section and decorated with two vertical zigzags of reserved metal. The resulting triangular cells on either side of the central rib are filled with alternating red(?) and blue enamel. A grooved rib runs around the base of the bow.

The foot is splayed with incised triangular motifs on its upper face. Its under face is deeply counter-sunk. A casting flaw has resulted in a small oval hole just above the foot. The catchplate is plain and solid with a very narrow turnover.

The oval-sectioned pin has been curled around the separately cast head loop, which acts as the hinge pin by passing through a tube cast on the back of the head. The headloop is confined by a flat loop which projects from the back of the crescentic plate. This plate has been decorated on the front with enamelled swirls to match the head to which it has been brazed.

Although enamelled trumpet brooches are common finds on military sites in the North of England in mid-1st to mid-2nd century contexts, the crescentic plate which holds the headloop is an unusual feature and may, perhaps, be equated with the elaborate rosette on a silver gilt brooch from Carmarthen (Boon and Savory 1975). The acanthus decoration on the waist, the swirling, faintly zoomorphic, motifs on the head and the triangular cells down the lower bow are all to be found regularly on local parallels, for example: Risingham (Boon and Savory 1975), Ushaw Moor (Allason-Jones 1986), and Newstead (Curle 1911, pl. LXXXV, 11–14). The closest parallel, however, comes from South Shields (Miket 1983, fig. 75, no. 126) – a brooch which is comparable in every detail, including a hole similarly placed near the foot, but lacks the head loop and confining band. Snape 1993, Group 4.1; Collingwood and Richmond 1969, Group R.

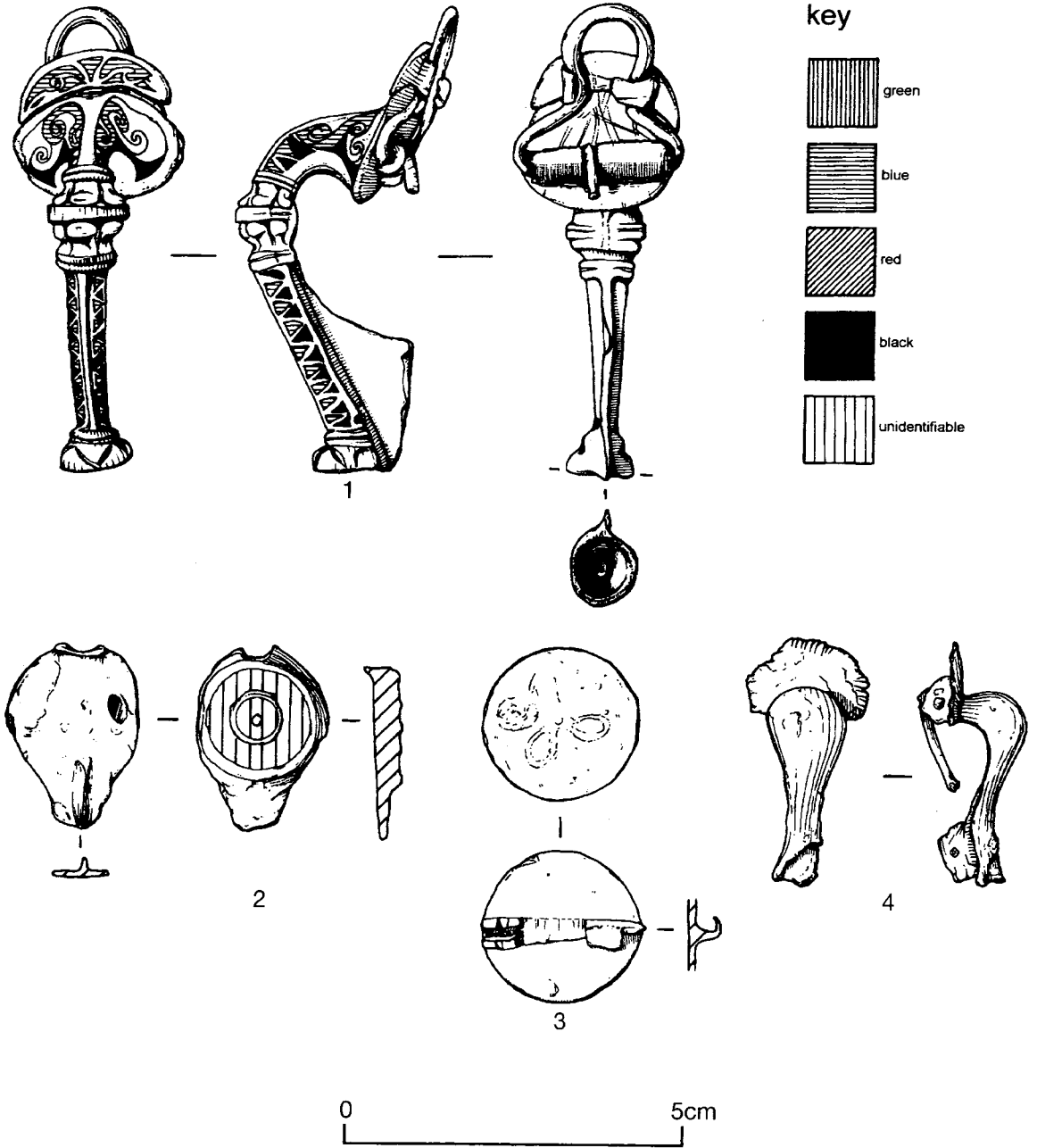


Fig. 18.1 Objects of copper alloy. Scale 1:1.

2. Trumpet and plate brooch (W(max.):18mm).  
Unstratified, SF250 (*fig. 18.1, no. 2*)

Central disc from a trumpet and plate brooch with concentric circles of enamel, the colour of which is unidentifiable. Part of the flat, tapering lower bow survives with part of the catchplate. Snape 1993, Group 4.2; Collingwood and Richmond 1969, Group Sii: 2nd century AD.

3. Disc brooch (Diam:22mm L(catchplate):9mm).  
West granary, early Anglo-Saxon drain, 136R1 (78DX), B252 (*fig. 18.1, no. 3*)

Plain disc brooch with part of its hinge lobes and catchplate surviving on a shallow rib across the back. There are traces of tinning on the surface. It is possible that this originally had an applied repoussé sheet as in Snape 1993, Group 11.1, but there is no trace of solder.

4. Knee brooch (L(total):35mm W(across head):14mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3678, SF179 (*fig. 18.1, no. 4*)

Knee brooch with a flared head with oblique, incised lines around the edge. The shank tapers to a flared foot. The pin is sprung and held by an iron pin between two lugs behind the head. The incomplete catchplate is plain. Snape 1993, Group 5.1; Collingwood and Richmond 1969, Group V: mid-2nd – 3rd century AD.

5. Brooch catchplate (L:26mm W:8mm T:4mm).

'*Via principalis*' 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), B248

Long, rectangular catchplate of a crossbow brooch. The back is convex and the front flat with heavily scored transverse and oblique lines. The side opening stops short of the slightly splayed end. The surface is tinned or silvered. Too little survives to assign this brooch to a group in the Keller (1971) typology; the majority of crossbow brooches, however, fall into a date range of early 3rd to 4th century AD.

6. Bracelet (L:94mm T:1mm W:4.75mm).

'*Via principalis*' 4, second half of fourth century, 174R1 (78EF), SF231 (*fig. 18.2, no. 6*)

Fragment of a worn strip bracelet decorated with groups of incised transverse lines separated by oblique lines. Neither terminal survives. Cf. South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.239; Lydney: Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17c.

7. Bracelet (L(total):101mm W:2mm T:3mm).

Central range, Anglo-Saxon cemetery soil, 149C (79FP), B242

Three fragments of a strip bracelet. The outer face is decorated with an incised median line with incised dots widely spaced on either side. The surviving terminal is blunt with a transverse rib and a single incised transverse line. Cf. Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17j.

8. Bracelet (Diam(int.):55mm W:3mm).

Extra-mural, third century, 2222 (85JT), B592

Four fragments of a bracelet of circular section with incisions on the surface which give the impression that the shank has been wrapped tightly with wire (cf. South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.45).

9. Bracelet (L(surviving):21mm W:0.5mm T:4.5mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3886, SF240 (*fig. 18.2, no. 9*)

Terminal from a strip bracelet decorated with incised dot-and-ring motifs arranged in grooved frames.

10. Bracelet (Diam(int.):55mm approx. W:1.5mm T:3–4mm).

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 3630, SF159  
Fragment of a strip bracelet lacking both terminals. This may have had incised decoration but is now very worn.

11. Bracelet (Diam(int.):60mm W:3mm).

East granary, medieval deposit, 189C3 (80DH), SF105

Fragment of a two-strand twisted bracelet.

12. Bracelet (Diam(int.):45mm approx.).

Unstratified, SF254

Fragment of a bracelet made from a single, twisted, circular-sectioned rod.

13. Ear-ring (Diam(int.):18mm T:1mm).

East granary, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3204, SF131

Fragmentary ear-ring of Allason-Jones 1989b, Type 1, with tapering terminals.

14. Bead or collar (L:36mm Diam(max.):10mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3683, SF181

Barrel-shaped bead or collar.

15. Seal box (Diam:22mm H(total):6mm).

Northern defences, unphased, 2675 (87BO), B626 (*fig. 18.2, no. 15*)

Complete but corroded circular seal box with a projecting hinge. The face is decorated with champlévé enamel arranged in concentric circles: the central circle of reserved metal contains an unidentifiable colour; the second ring contains red enamel, while the outer circle has a field of green enamel enclosing

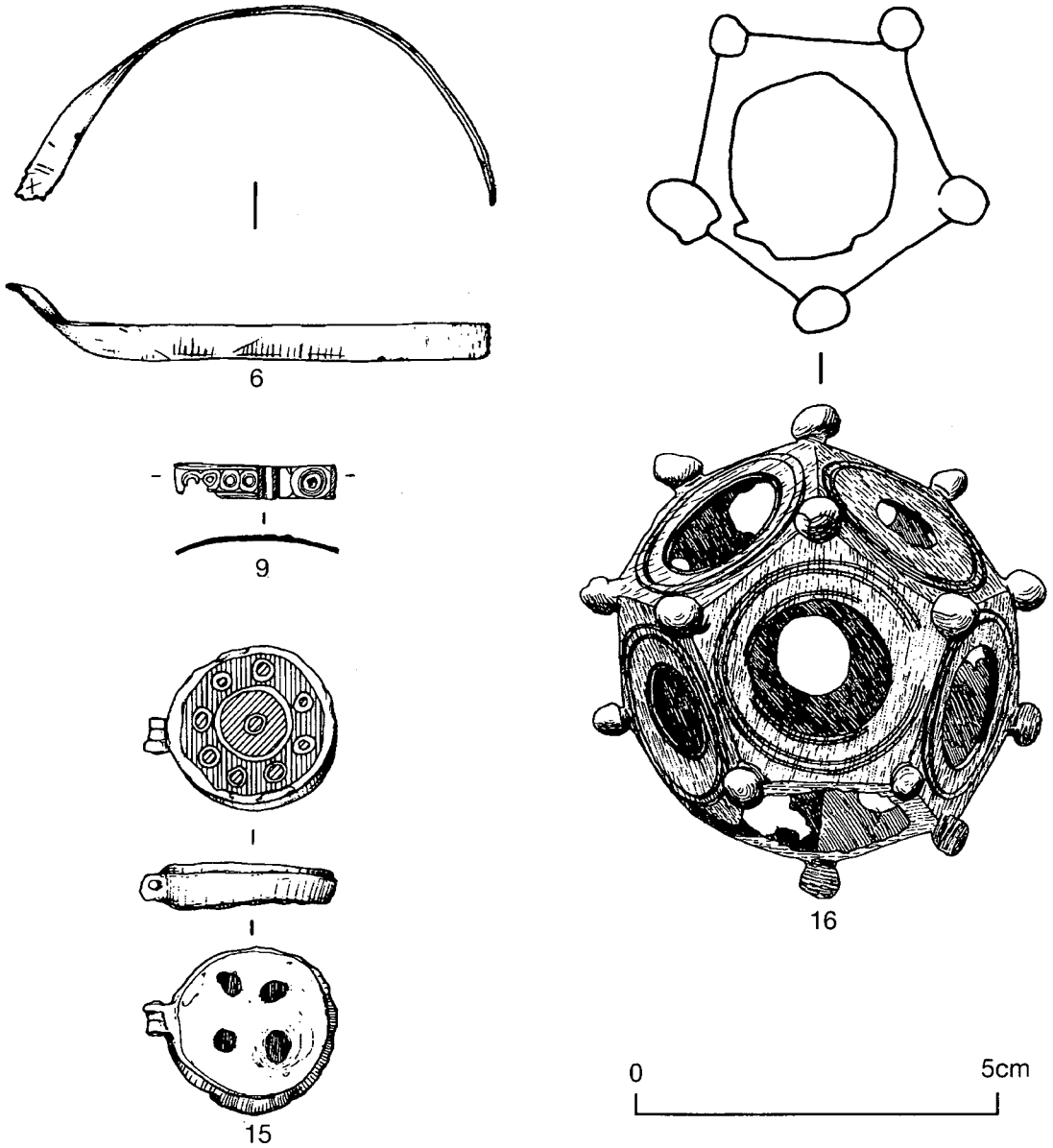


Fig. 18.2 Objects of copper alloy. Scale 1:1.

a series of eight small reserved metal circles each of which contains red enamel. The rim is plain. The base is pierced by four circular holes through which traces of the lead seal can be seen inside the box.

Lead seals were used by the Roman authorities and by individuals to seal bales, boxes, doors and

documents and were often protected by a small copper alloy box. Seal boxes come in a variety of forms of which this is the most common, and could be decorated with appliqué or enamel. A local parallel for this example is known from Hadrian's Wall (Museum of Antiquities unpubl.) but they are

known throughout the Empire (*cf.* Dura Europos, Syria: Rostovtzeff *et al.* 1949, pl. VIII, nos 13 and 14).

16. Dodecahedron (H(total):65mm W:65mm). East granary, late third century or later, 3378, SF193 (*fig. 18.2, no. 16*)

Almost complete hollow dodecahedron with globular knobs projecting from each corner. Ten of the pentagonal faces are pierced by a circular hole surrounded by a pair of incised concentric circles and a single marginal line. The other two faces are also cut by a circular hole but are undecorated. The holes vary in size: 9mm, 11.5mm, 12mm, 15mm, 16mm, 17mm, 18mm, 19mm, 19mm, 20mm, with larger holes in the opposed undecorated faces: 23mm and 24mm.

Dodecahedra have been found on many sites in the northern provinces of the Roman Empire (see Nouwen 1993), in contexts which range from the 1st century to the 4th century A.D. Two others are known from northern England: from South Shields and Corbridge (see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 3.741 and page 219) and nine others from southern British sites (Nouwen 1993).

Their purpose has been widely discussed without any firm conclusions being reached. Kurzweil considered that they were used as surveying instruments (1956); Thompson, Dorfield, Bosanquet, Blair and Collingwood were united in their belief that they were candlesticks, their opinion being based on the discovery of wax in the interior of the Feldberg example (see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 218). Smith (1922) offered the suggestion that they were used as polygonal dice whilst an alternative hypothesis, that they were used for a version of the 19th century game, 'A Voyage Round the World', may be deduced from the work of Biggs, Lloyd and Wilson (1976).

The most recent suggestion, by Henig and Leahy (1989), that they are sceptre heads is based on their similarity to a sceptre from Sturton by Stow in Lincolnshire and a second example thought to have come from Suffolk. These two items have hollow, multifaceted, knobbed heads cast in one with a staff socket. The two undecorated opposed holes on the Newcastle dodecahedron may support the sceptre theory as it is possible that these were intended to take a shank which would have passed through the hollow centre. However, the argument is not conclusive and further evidence is required for these enigmatic items to be fully identified.

This example has been published: Nouwen 1993, no. 63.

17. Leaf-shaped plate (L:48mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3918, SF281 (*fig. 18.3, no. 17*)

Incomplete, leaf-shaped plate of bronze deeply indented to represent a leaf with veins. This is reminiscent of the more elaborate, silver embossed votive plaques found at Bewcastle and may have had votive significance (Collingwood and Wright 1965, no. 986-7).

18. Medical or toilet instrument (L:42mm W:5.5mm).

*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon deposit, 139R3 (80BE), SF11 (*fig. 18.3, no. 18*)

Shank of a small medical or toilet instrument of tapering circular section, lacking the tip. The top is a plain disc pierced by a circular hole through which passes a fragment of copper alloy wire. The long neck is decorated with bands of ridge-and-groove motifs with an area of incised crosshatching in between. This would appear to have come from a cosmetic set rather than a box of instruments (*cf.* Wheeler 1930, pl. XXXIX).

19. Fitting (L:27mm W(across terminal):5mm).

'*Via principalis*' 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), B250

Distorted, narrow fitting of semi-oval section with one globular terminal. The other terminal is a pierced disc separated from the shank by a rib. The shank has incised lines across its surface.

20. Button-and-loop fastener (W:15mm H(head):13.5mm).

*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon deposit, 549 (82DL), SF129 (*fig. 18.3, no. 20*)

Flat, rectangular head of a button-and-loop fastener. The loop has broken off just above the stem. Wild has described this type as 'typically north British' and a clay mould for the type has been found at Traprain Law (Wild 1970, Cat. no. 95). The type has a wide date range: an early example was found in the late Flavian bath-house at Red House near Corbridge (Daniels 1959, 156, no. 8), whilst an example from Traprain Law was found in a late 4th century context (Wild 1970). See also McCarthy 1990, fig. 22, no. 108, 136.

21. Buckle (L:33mm W:28.5mm T:3mm).

*Principia*, late fourth century, 266C (79IT), B243 (*fig. 18.3, no. 21*)

Buckle of triangular section with the ends of the shank projecting into the D-shaped loop. The attachment plate is an open rectangle with traces of the iron pin wrapped around the hinge bar.

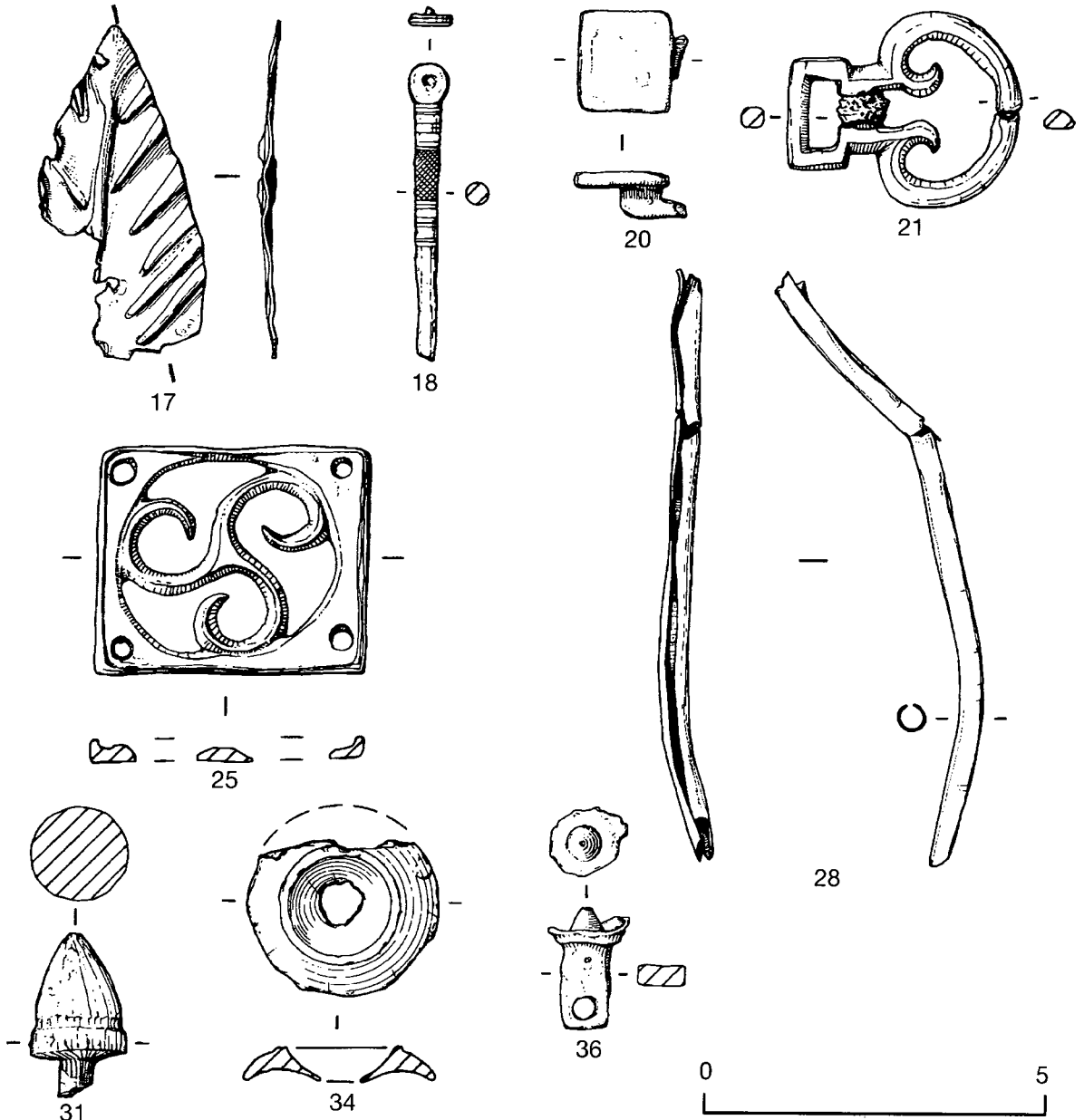


Fig. 18.3 Objects of copper alloy. Scale 1:1.

22. Buckle (L(total):45mm W(shank):2mm T(shank):2.5mm). 'Via principalis' 4, second half of fourth century, 286C (79JC), B245

Buckle of narrow, rectangular section and rectangular shape. Both terminals are flattened and pierced by a circular hole to take the detached hinge bar. Possible a girth buckle: see Bishop 1988, fig. 36, Type 1, 129, for parallels.

23. Buckle (L:24mm W(max.):5mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 4, second half of fourth century, 302C (79KG), B2506  
Distorted buckle pin of semi-oval section with incised lines across the convex face. A collar runs around the neck dividing the shank from the flat oval hinge loop which still shows traces of the iron pin. The other end has a small scooped terminal designed to fit over a buckle shank.
24. Buckle (W:15mm L:23mm T:4mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 4, late fourth century, 298C (79JK), B246  
Badly corroded, small, oval buckle of oval section. One edge has an inset section to take the pin.
25. Openwork plate (W:38mm L:37mm T(max.):3mm Holes:2-3.5mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 4, second half of fourth century, 154R1 (78EA), B234 (*fig. 18.3, no. 25*)  
Rectangular, openwork plate with a raised rim on one face. The centre is filled by a simple triskele motif set in an open circle. Each corner is pierced by a small circular hole. The back is flat and roughly finished.  
Openwork belt mounts with triskele motifs are typical of the late 2nd to early 3rd century A.D. although few can be found which have an exact parallel. The evidence of the clay moulds discussed on p. 231 may suggest that this piece could have been made on site (see Allason-Jones and Dungworth 1997).
26. Mount (L:25mm T(max.):1.25mm).  
East granary, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 272C3 (81BE), SF35  
Fragment of a flat mount with a fine openwork design. Additional decoration is provided by an incised zigzag line. The back is flat but the face is slightly convex.
27. Possible harness pendant (L(surviving):33mm T:1mm).  
North-east buildings, late third century or later, 4028, SF279  
Fragment of openwork, possibly from a large harness pendant.
28. Binding (L:91mm W:3.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon grave, 584 (82EL), SF140 (*fig. 18.3, no. 28*)  
Length of U-sectioned binding nipped to form a tube. Metal binding was used to secure the edges of helmets, scabbards and shields; the proportions of this fragment may suggest that it came from a helmet (see Robinson 1975, pls. 204-33).
29. Terminal (L:43mm W(max.):9.5mm T(max.):9.5mm).  
'*Via principalis*', early Anglo-Saxon surface, 282C (79IY), B244  
Terminal of lentoid shape and oval section with a double disc neck. Both faces have been filed from their original shape.
30. Terminal (H(total):16.5mm Diam:7.5mm T(shank):4mm).  
*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), second half of fourth century, 557 (82EJ), SF171  
Small conical terminal set on a deep disc neck. A circular-sectioned iron rod projects from the base but iron corrosion over the head makes it difficult to be sure whether the shank fits into the base or passes right through the terminal. Spur prick (*cf.* Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 3.687-8) or helmet knob (*cf.* Robinson 1975, pl. 262).
31. Terminal (H(total):24mm Diam:13mm Diam(spigot):4mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3553, SF239 (*fig. 18.3, no. 31*)  
Conical terminal with a roughly incised groove and a solid, circular-sectioned shank.
32. Strip (L:22mm W(strip):6.5mm T:0.5mm Hole:4mm).  
'*Via principalis*', 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), B249  
Flat strip with a flat oval terminal pierced by a large circular hole.
33. Boss (Diam:24mm H:4mm).  
*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), second half of fourth century, 557 (82EJ), SF166  
Incomplete, hollow flanged boss with two holes through the rim.
34. Boss (Diam:18mm H:5mm Diam(hole):5mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3645, SF161 (*fig. 18.3, no. 34*)  
Incomplete, hollow flanged boss with a roughly cut central hole which is surrounded by a shallow rib.
35. Boss (Diam:6mm H:4mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 4 silting, late fourth century, 298C (79JK), B259  
Tiny, hollow domed boss filled with lead/tin alloy caulking. Similar studs are to be found on all Roman sites in the north; sometimes the caulking is intended to secure the stud alone, but more often it holds an iron shank in position.
36. Stud (H(total):17mm Diam:14mm Shank:7 x 3.5mm).

- Extra-mural, pre-mid-third century, 2327 (85II), SF281 (*fig. 18.3, no. 36*)  
Small, bell-shaped stud with a short, rectangular-sectioned shank cast in one with the head. The 'skirt' is ribbed near the top and the face is flat with a raised rim and central cone. The shank is pierced by a 4mm circular hole. There are traces of tinning on the surface. This falls into Allason-Jones's (1985) Type 2, and is comparable in its small size to examples from Red House, Corbridge: Hanson *et al.* 1979, *fig. 21, no. 7.*
37. Stud (Diam:19mm L(shank):17mm).  
West granary, primary, 193R1 (78FX), B241, SF193  
Squashed stud – originally a hollow dome with a tapering rectangular-sectioned shank.
38. Stud (Diam(head):16mm).  
North-east buildings, late third century or later, 4027, SF278  
Stud with a hollow domed head. The shank is enclosed in iron rust.
39. Stud (Diam:31mm).  
North-east buildings, post-Roman collapse, 3948, SF265  
Shallow domed head of a stud with the back filled with iron rust.
40. Stud (Diam:17mm).  
North-east buildings, post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon, 633 (82FT), SF174  
Disc-headed stud lacking its shank.
41. Stud (Diam:21mm H:16mm).  
*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), second half of fourth century, 570 (82EQ), SF145  
Disc-headed stud with a circular-sectioned shank.
42. Stud (Diam:14mm H:9mm).  
East granary, medieval deposit, 217C3 (81AH), SF296  
Stud with a thick disc head and a wide strip shank.
43. Stud (Diam:13.5mm T:4.5mm).  
Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2446 (86AQ), B616  
Stud with a thick disc head which has a chamfered edge. The shank is missing.
44. Stud (Diam:13mm H:3mm).  
Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2446 (86AQ), SF296  
Solid domed head of a stud, lacking its shank.
45. Rivet (L:13mm Diam(head):6mm).  
Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2183 (85IR), SF265  
Small rivet with a circular-sectioned shank and a globular head.
46. Pin or tack (L:65mm T(max.):4.5mm).  
East granary, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 272C3 (81BE), SF39  
Short pin or tack with a circular-sectioned shank. The tiny globular head sits on a wider baluster-moulded neck.
47. Pin or tack (L:23mm T:3mm).  
*'Via principalis'* 3, mid-fourth century, 187R1 (78FO), B240  
Pointed end of a pin or tack of circular section.
48. Rod (L:34mm W:4.5mm T:3mm).  
*'Via principalis'* 4, second half of fourth century, 290C (78JS), B261  
Rod of rough rectangular section.
49. Plate (L:30mm T(metal):0.5mm).  
*'Via principalis'* 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), B250a  
Lozenge-shaped plate with two corners folded into the centre and then bent out to the edges to form a straight-sided plate.
50. Strip (L:25mm W:5.5–8.5mm T:1mm).  
*'Via principalis'* 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), B247  
Splayed flat strip.
51. Strip (L:25mm W:3.5mm T:1mm).  
Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2446 (86AQ), SF296  
Fragment of a rectangular-sectioned strip.
52. Strip (L(total):27mm W:11mm T:1mm Diam(-rivet head):6.5mm).  
*'Via principalis'* 4, second half of fourth century, 174R1 (78EF), B239  
Two fragments of a rectangular strip, one of which is pierced by a small circular hole near one end. A rough disc-headed rivet was in association.
53. Ring (Diam(int.):11.5mm W:3.5mm T:3mm).  
NE buildings, post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon, 633 (82FT), SF174  
Annular ring of semi-oval section.
54. Ring (Diam(int.):27mm W:3mm T:3mm).  
Northern defences, second quarter of fourth century, 2492 (86BY), SF310  
Annular ring of oval section.
55. Ring (Diam:18mm W:2mm T:2.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), fourth century, 570 (82EQ), SF144  
Penannular ring of lozenge section.



56. Ring (Diam(int.):20mm W:3.5mm T:2.5mm).  
Via praetoria 3/4 (north), fourth century, 557  
(82EJ), SF175

Annular ring of semi-oval section.

57. Ring (Diam(int.):19mm W(max.):3mm  
T:3.5mm).

Pre-fort gully, Period 4, 166R3 (80CH), B272

Fragment of a ring of roughly triangular section.  
One end has split across a groove.

58. Ring (Diam(int.):18.5mm W:2mm T:2.5mm).  
Via praetoria (north), Anglo-Saxon deposit, 549  
(82DL), SF144

Penannular ring of lozenge section with blunt  
terminals.

59. Rod (L:50mm).

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 2152 (85HR),  
SF0

Bent rod enclosed in iron rust with adhering straight-  
grained wood.

60. Waste

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 2068 (85FL),  
SF255

Fragment of bronze waste.

61. Waste

Northern defences, unstratified (1985), B581, SF248  
Fragment of bronze waste.

A number of unidentifiable copper alloy frag-  
ments are listed in the archive report. There was a  
heavy concentration of these in the fourth-century  
metalling of the *via praetoria*.

## Iron Objects

62. Window grille fragment (L:34mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon, 2174, SF1217  
(fig. 18.4, no. 62)

Four point star, possibly with a hole in the centre.  
This object is very distorted but is more likely a  
centre panel from a window grille than a calthrop.

63. Catapult bolt (L(head):52mm).

North-east buildings, late third century or later,  
4079, SF0 (fig. 18.4, no. 63)

Catapult bolt of square section with a split socket.

## Lead Objects

64. Waste with incised decoration (L:43mm  
W:30mm T:various).

North-east buildings, pre-construction, 3105, SF199  
(fig. 18.4, no. 64)

Piece of lead waste with some original and some  
trimmed edges. In the centre the letters XV (or XVI)  
have been lightly scratched. Over the natural edge of  
the dribble, and visible from an opposing viewpoint  
to the letters, there is a firmly incised doodle of a  
building. This gives the appearance of a fort or town  
gate with double doors flanked by ashlar towers.

This depiction bears little resemblance to the  
bronze mount in the form of a gateway, now in the  
National Museum of Hungary (Bennett in Bidwell  
*et al.* 1988) but does bring to mind some of the  
gateways glimpsed in the background of several  
scenes on Trajan's Column (*e.g.* Florescu 1969, Taf.  
IV, XIX, CXXI). Other parallels may be noted on  
the reverse of coins, *e.g.* a *denarius* of Claudius  
showing the Praetorian Camp (Sutherland 1974, pl.  
284). There is, however, no clear evidence that the  
architecture is intended to be military (*cf.* a *sestertius*  
of Nero showing the Temple of Janus on the reverse  
(Sutherland 1974, pl. 309), which bears several  
points of similarity to the Newcastle doodle).

65. Tag with incised decoration (L:42mm W:25mm  
T(sheet):1mm Hole:5mm).

Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2446  
(86AQ), SF302 (fig. 18.4, no. 65)

Rectangle of lead with one end curled into the centre.  
The other end has rounded corners and a large hole  
pierced through one corner. The outer face has  
graffiti scratched on it, possibly to represent a pair  
of pecking birds. There is no evidence for graffiti on  
the inner face.

This closely resembles the tags found at Usk  
(Wright, Hassall and Tomlin 1975, 291–3, no. 39),  
Carlisle (Hassall and Tomlin 1989, 334, no. 14, and  
Tomlin 1991, 297, no. 9), and Caerleon (Hassall and  
Tomlin 1989, 342, no. 60). Most of the known tags  
are incised with a rough inscription rather than a  
drawing and it has been suggested that they were  
used to identify clothing or equipment: see Hassall  
and Tomlin 1989, 335, no. 17, for a discussion of  
their purpose.

66. Weight (Diam:19mm H:15mm Hole:6mm  
Weight:15gm approx.).

Northern defences, Norman deposit, 2434 (86AK),  
SF290/E94 (fig. 18.4, no. 66)

Conical weight with a vertical hole.

67. Clamp (L:48mm).

Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2507  
(86CJ), E112

Pottery repair clamp still holding a fragment of grey  
ware. One face has been shaped to a roughly oval

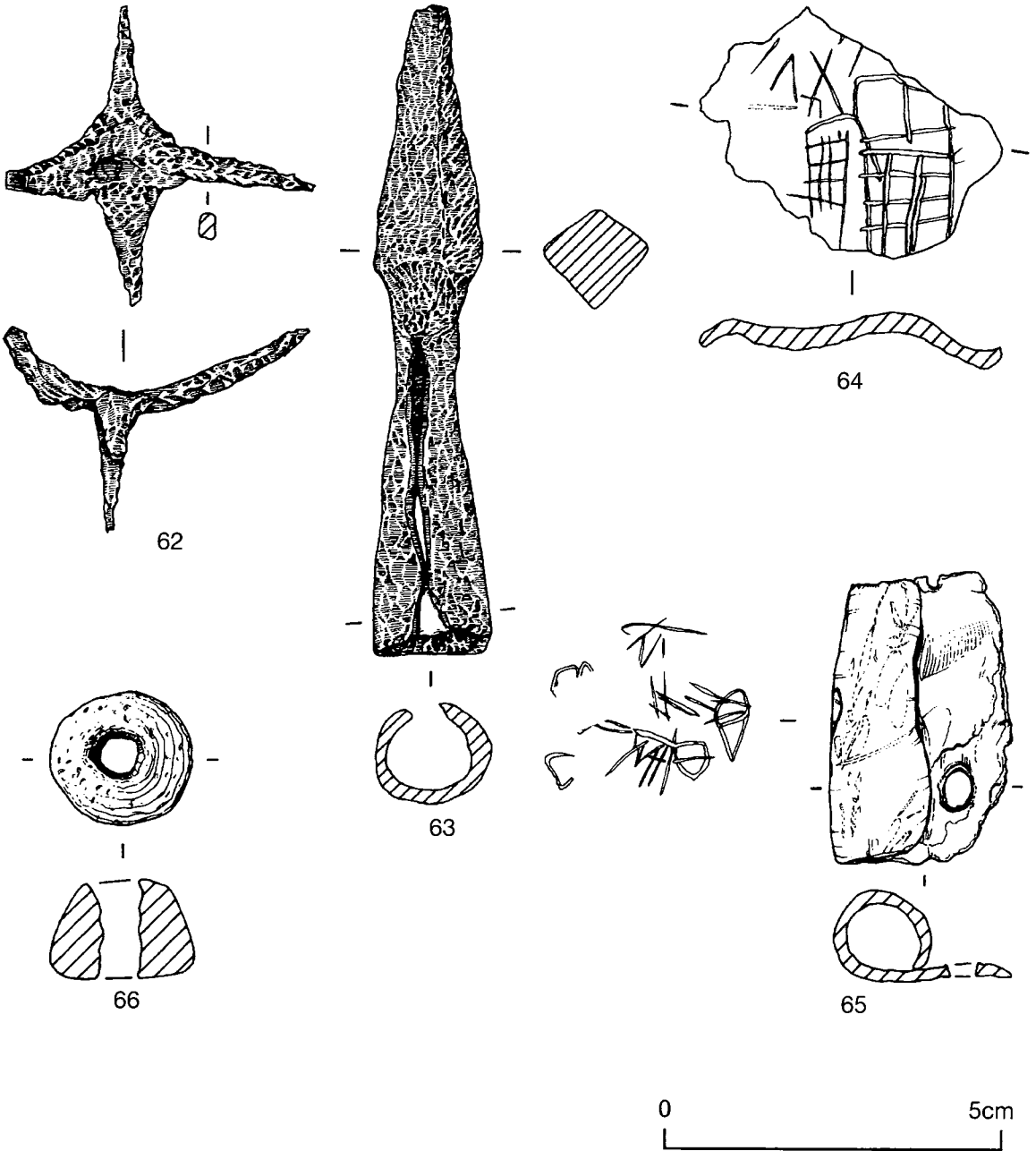


Fig. 18.4 Nos 62–63, objects of iron; nos 64–66, objects of lead. Scale 1:1.

plate. Cf. South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos. 8.74–91.

68. Sheet (L:21mm Diam(tube):8mm).  
West granary, second half of fourth century, 123R1 (78DB), E86

Sheet of lead rolled into a tube.

69. Ring (Diam(int.):15mm W:3mm H:4mm).  
Unstratified (1982), SF157

Annular ring of irregular section, with a slight flange projecting on one face.

70. Strip (L:92mm W:9mm T:4.5mm).  
Pre-fort, Period 4 gully fill, 182R3 (80CY), E87  
Distorted strip of roughly rectangular section.

71. Strips (L:24mm W:15.5mm T:1mm L:16mm W:17mm T:1mm).  
Northern defences, medieval layer, 2272 (85KW), E60

Two strips with curled ends.

72. Stud caulking (Diam:18mm H:12mm T(shank):2.5mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 2, second quarter of fourth century, 336C (79KJ), E88

Caulking from a conical stud with a square-sectioned shank passing through it.

73. Stud caulking (Diam:20mm H:5mm Hole:2.5mm).

'*Via principalis*' 4, late fourth century, 298C (79JK), E88

Caulking from a domed stud with a square hole for the shank.

Fragments of lead waste are listed in the archive report. These were mainly found in the area of the *principia* and the street immediately in front of it in late fourth-century contexts.

### Bone and Antler Objects

74. Rake or hoe (W(max.):96mm Hole:29 x 30mm).  
*Via praetoria* (south), second quarter of fourth century, 362R2 (78FL), C69 (fig. 18.5, no. 74)

Incomplete rake or hoe cut from the base of a red deer antler. The coronet or burr has been left untrimmed and the brow and bez tines have been used as the two prongs. Unfortunately, both prongs have broken close to the beam so the wear pattern has not survived; this would have indicated whether the implement was used as a hoe or a rake. A large rectangular hole has been roughly cut through the beam by a metal tool to take the haft.

Similar implements from Romano-British contexts have been discussed by Bagshawe (1949, 86–7)

and Stevenson (1950, 195) with local parallels from Wallsend and South Shields published by Smith (1968, 281–4) and Allason-Jones and Miket (1984, no. 2.1).

75. Bobbin (L:102mm).

'*Via principalis*' 4, second half of fourth century, 149/154R1 (78GB), C21 (fig. 18.5, no. 75)

Bobbin made by boring a hole through the haft of a sheep's metacarpal. This simple form of bobbin can be found in Iron Age contexts but continued to be popular on northern military sites into the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. For parallels, see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.24.

76. Knife handle (L:34mm T:5mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2168 (85IL), C63 (fig. 18.5, no. 76)

Fragment of a two-piece knife handle. The convex face is decorated by a series of incised transverse lines arranged in groups with oblique lines. The surviving edge is notched. One circular rivet hole survives with indications of another placed off-centre.

77. Knife handle (L:20mm T:3mm Hole:4mm).

*Praetorium*, second quarter of fourth century, 262C (79HT), C71

Fragment of a two-piece knife handle which has broken across a circular rivet hole. The convex face is decorated with incised oblique and transverse lines.

78. Knife handle (L:71mm T(iron tang):6 x 4mm).

*Via praetoria* 2 (north), late third century or later, 153R3 (80CD), C73 (fig. 18.5, no. 78)

Knife handle made by the simple expedient of cutting one end off a sheep's metacarpal and inserting the rectangular tang of an iron knife. There has been no attempt to trim or decorate the bone.

79. Comb (W(comb):51.5mm L(plate):32mm T(max.):4mm).

West granary, second half of fourth century, 123R1 (78DB), C20

End plate from a double-sided composite comb. The teeth are more widely spaced on one side than the other and shorten towards the end resulting in a flat, triangular area pierced by an iron rivet. The end has been cut to a concave curve but is otherwise undecorated.

Double-sided composite bone combs had a long period of popularity and are found on both Roman and Saxon sites. They were made from rectangular

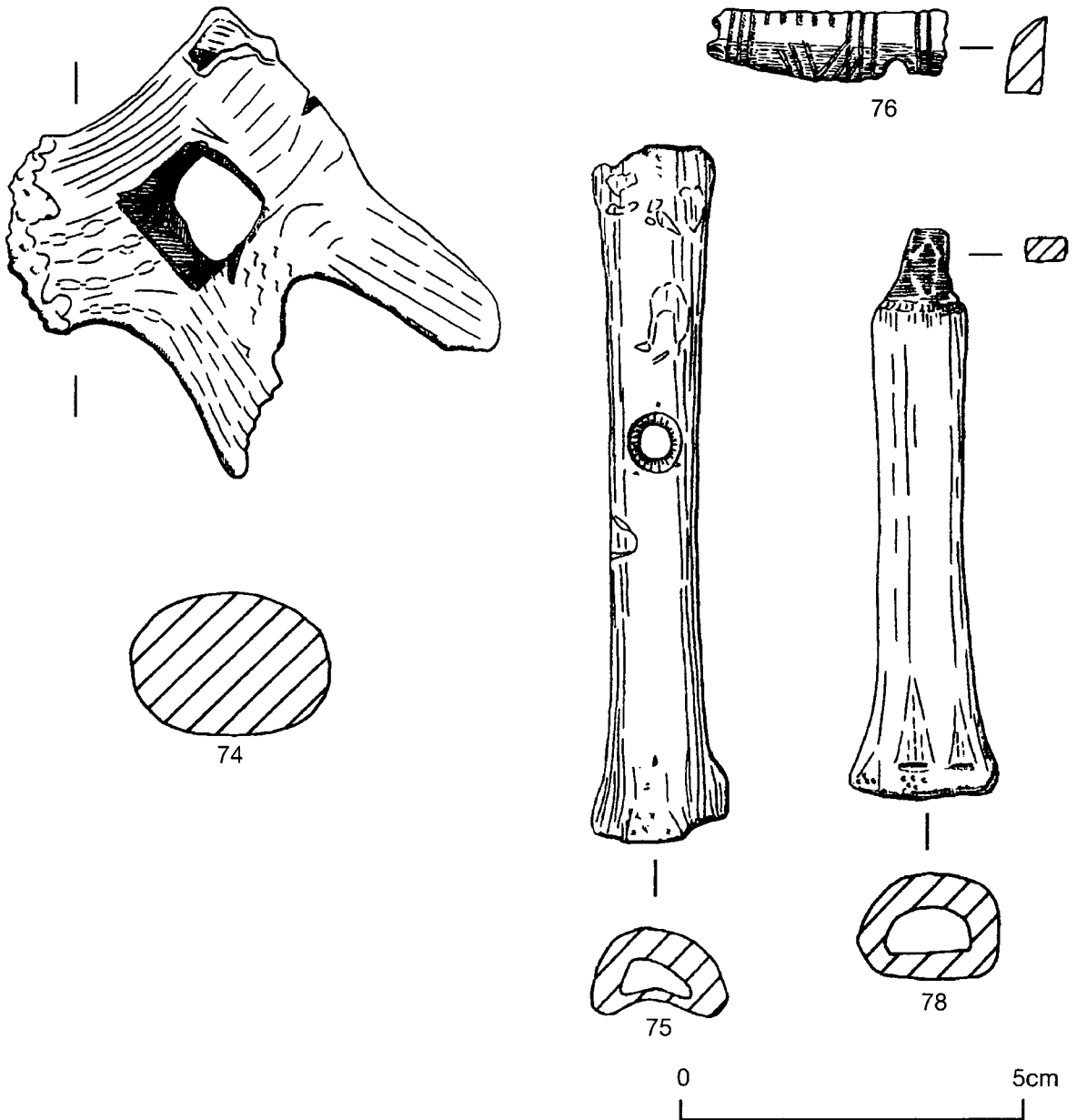


Fig. 18.5 Objects of bone; no. 74 at scale 1:2, nos 75–8 at scale 1:1.

panels of bone which were placed side by side and held in place by iron rivets through rectangular holding strips which ran along the centre of each face. The teeth were cut after assembly. See MacGregor 1985, 92–96.

80. Comb (L(surviving):50mm T(total across holding plate):8mm W(toothed plates):25mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3644, SF160/162 (fig. 18.6, no. 80) Several fragments of a single-sided composite comb.

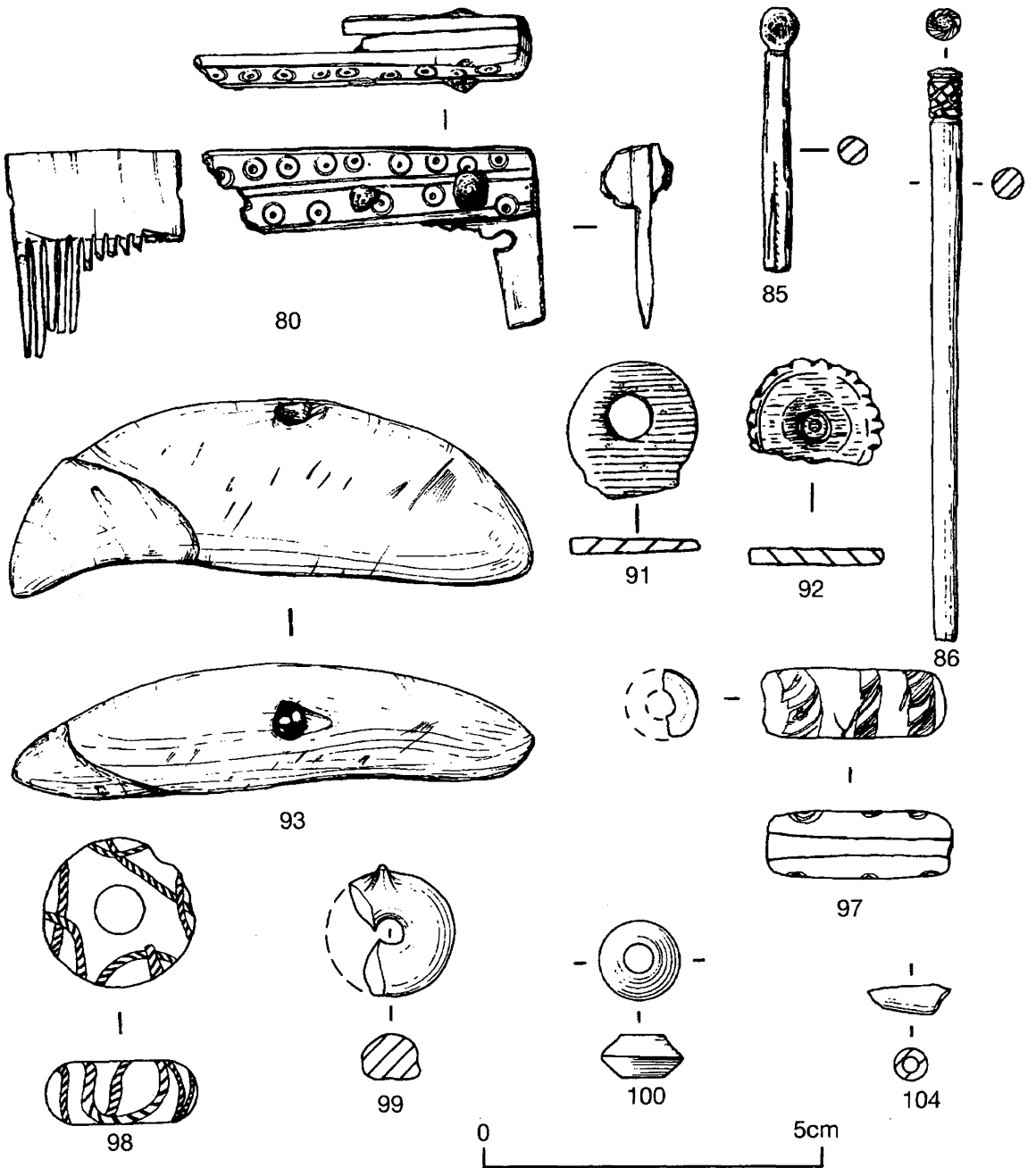


Fig. 18.6 Nos 80-93, objects of bone; nos 97-104, objects of glass. Scale 1:1.

The holding plates are both triangular in section and decorated with incised lines and two registers of incised dot-and-ring motifs; they taper to the terminals and are held in place by iron rivets. The toothed plates have a plain, uncut section at the surviving end with a single circular hole.

Single-sided composite combs are usually earlier than the double-sided examples but the decoration on this example suggests that it may be contemporary with No. 79 above. See MacGregor 1985, 82–92.

81. Comb (L(surviving):28mm W:17mm T:3mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2700, SF19

Fragment of the holding plate of a comb, decorated with incised lines along both edges, probably as part of the manufacturing process of a double-sided composite comb as the lines on one side are more widely spaced than those on the other. The central section has a panel of crosshatching.

82. Comb (L(surviving):24mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2700, SF18  
Fragment of a holding plate of a comb, possibly the same comb as No. 81 above.

83. Spindlewhorl (Diam:38mm H:20mm Hole:11mm).  
'Via principalis' 4, second half of fourth century, 286C (79JC), C22

Discoid spindlewhorl with a convex upper face and a flat base. The walls and face are decorated with deeply incised lines arranged in parallel pairs. This piece has been made with some care.

84. Needle (L(surviving):32mm W(max.):3.5mm). North-east buildings, early modifications, 3052, SF67

Fragment of a needle of circular section which flattens to the eye.

85. Pin (L:37mm W(head):5mm).  
'Via principalis', Anglo-Saxon grave, Sk277 (79HY), C75 (fig. 18.6, no. 85)  
Incomplete pin with a roughly cut globular head and a shank of irregular section.

86. Pin (L(surviving):85mm T(max.):5mm). North-east buildings, pre-construction hearth, 2918, SF46 (fig. 18.6, no. 86)  
Incomplete pin tapering from the missing head with a band of crosshatching around the neck. Circular section.

87. Pin (L:63mm T(max.):4mm).  
*Praetorium*, second quarter of fourth century, 375C (79KM), C70  
Pin of circular section lacking a head. The shank tapers to both ends.

88. Pin (L(surviving):34mm W(max.):3.5mm). North-east buildings, pre-construction hearth, 2918, SF47  
Fragment of a circular-sectioned shank of a pin which has broken across the neck. Staining suggests that the head may have been separate and held in place by animal glue.

89. Needle or pin (L(surviving):48mm T(max.):3mm). North-east buildings, early modifications, 3058, SF66  
Tapering fragment of a bone needle or pin shank.

90. Rod (L(surviving):54mm T(max.):4.5mm). North-east buildings, Norman clay bank, 3536, SF122  
Fragment of a tapering rod of polished bone of irregular section, possibly from a needle or pin.

91. Disc terminal (L:19mm W:17.5mm T:3mm Hole:6mm).  
Unstratified (80BH), C72 (fig. 18.6, no. 91)  
Disc terminal which has broken from a flat shank and is pierced by a large circular hole. Possibly from a key or a spoon.

92. Counter (Diam:19mm T:3mm).  
Extra-mural, third century, 2222 (85JT), C64 (fig. 18.6, no. 92)  
Incomplete disc counter with a notched edge. The countersunk face has a central dimpled boss. Cf. South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 2.221.

93. Pierced tusk (L:74mm Diam(hole):3.5mm). North-east buildings, early modifications, 2974, SF65 (fig. 18.6, no. 93)  
Boar's tusk bored with a circular hole through the centre. The angle at which this hole has been drilled would make it uncomfortable to wear as a pendant and it may have been used as a handle.

94. Smoothed antler tine (L:130mm).  
'Via principalis' 3, mid-fourth century, 186R1 (78FB), C84  
Tine cut from a red deer antler. The surface is smoothed but this may be natural wear rather than deliberate trimming.

95. Antler tine (L.(surviving):68mm).  
North-east buildings, second half of fourth century,  
3959, SF271  
Tip of a red deer antler with no signs of working.
96. Antler tine (L:89mm).  
Unstratified (1978), C83  
Piece of antler damaged at the tip, possibly naturally.

### Glass Objects

97. Bead (L:26mm W:10mm Hole:2.5mm).  
West granary, Anglo-Saxon layer, 101R1 (78BJ),  
J1, SF108 (*fig. 18.6, no. 97*)  
Incomplete cylinder bead of opaque terracotta glass  
with three horizontal marvered bands of streaked  
opaque yellow and translucent natural glass. This  
bead has been made in the same tradition as a drum  
bead found in 1929 on Dog Leap Stairs, which has  
been published as being of 7th century date (Cramp  
and Miket 1982, 8, no. 5); however, Guido (1999,  
Type XIXb) refers to examples from Great Chester-  
ford (Essex) and Spong Hill (Norfolk) being from  
contexts as early as the 5th and 6th centuries AD.
98. Bead (Diam:21mm L:9mm Hole:7mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3945,  
SF259 (*fig. 18.6, no. 98*)  
Drum bead of translucent green glass with marvered  
trails of self-coloured glass and an opaque yellow  
glass trail.
99. Bead (Diam:17mm L:6.5mm Hole:3.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon layer, 549  
(82DL), J8, SF128 (*fig. 18.6, no. 99*)  
Clear white glass ring bead with a pulling scar pro-  
jecting from one edge. Traces of opaque yellow glass  
suggest that this may have been decorated with  
marvered dots. See Guido 1978, 65: Medium Group  
6X.
100. Bead (Diam:11mm L:5.25mm Hole:4.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon surface, 491  
(82CH), J7a, SF89a (*fig. 18.6, no. 100*)  
Biconical bead of dark blue translucent glass. Guido  
(1978, *fig. 37, form 12, 97*) has described this type as  
being of late Roman date but lists some from con-  
texts as early as the 1st century AD. This example,  
and the ones discussed below, are large for the type  
but are comparable to other northern military  
examples from Vindolanda and Chesters (Guido  
1978, 219).
101. Bead (Diam:10.5mm L:5mm Hole:4.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon surface, 491  
(82CH), J7b, SF89b  
Biconical bead of dark blue translucent glass, similar  
to above.
102. Bead (Diam:14mm L:7mm Hole: 8mm).  
Northern defences, Norman deposit, 2434 (86AK),  
J12, SF293  
Biconical bead of dark blue translucent glass, similar  
to above.
103. Bead (Diam:4mm L:8mm Hole:2mm).  
East granary, Saxo-Norman grave, 3189, SF112  
Translucent turquoise cylindrical bead of hexagonal  
section.
104. Bead (L:9.5mm T:4mm Hole:1.5mm).  
Central range, Anglo-Saxon coffin, 40C (79CC), J4  
(*fig. 18.6, no. 104*)  
Incomplete, opaque light blue cylinder bead tapering  
to both ends. Guido described this form as being  
current by the 2nd century A.D. and popular during  
the 3rd century, but dying out in the 4th. The form  
is mostly confined to the South and Midlands but a  
few examples have survived at Vindolanda and  
Chesters (Guido 1978, *fig. 37, form 14, 222*).
105. Bead (Diam:4mm L:2.5mm Hole:1.5mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3761,  
SF215  
Small cylinder bead of opaque turquoise glass.
106. Bead (Diam:4mm L:2.5mm Hole:1.5mm).  
Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2301, SF280  
Cylinder bead of opaque green glass.
107. Bead (L:3.5mm W:3mm Hole:1mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3765,  
SF212  
Tiny green opaque glass bead of square section and  
shape.
108. Bead (Diam:5mm L:14mm Hole:1mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3765,  
SF212  
Nipped tubular bead of translucent turquoise green  
glass.
109. Bead (Diam:5mm L:12mm Hole:1mm).  
Extra-mural, late third century, 2204 (85JH), SF171  
Nipped tubular bead of translucent turquoise glass.
110. Bead (Diam:5.5mm L:3.5mm Hole:1.5mm).  
*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon layer, 146R3  
(80BM), J5, SF12  
Small drum bead of dark green translucent glass.  
Guido traces this form from the 1st century BC right  
through into Anglo-Saxon levels and lists examples  
from South Shields, Chesters, Great Chesters, and  
Housesteads (1978, *fig. 37, form 5, 209-10*).

111. Bead (Diam:3.5mm L:3mm Hole:1mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3664,  
SF172

Tiny drum bead of translucent turquoise glass.

112. Bead (Diam:10mm L:7mm Hole:3mm).  
North-east buildings, early Anglo-Saxon layer,  
2849, SF28

Globular bead of opaque turquoise glass.

113. Melon bead (H:16mm).  
West granary, Anglo-Saxon grave, Sk55 (78DH), J2  
Fragment of an opaque turquoise glass melon bead.  
This is one of the commonest forms of bead to be  
found on Romano-British settlement sites and milit-  
ary installations in the north of England. Guido  
(1978, 100) has shown that they mostly appear on  
Flavian and Antonine sites with a gap before their  
re-emergence in post-Roman contexts. It has further  
been suggested that melon beads had a talismanic  
role and were worn to ward off the Evil Eye (Alla-  
son-Jones 1989a).

114. Melon bead (Diam:9mm L:8mm Hole:  
3.5mm).

North-east buildings, late third century or later,  
2985, SF72

Small melon bead of light turquoise which fades to  
cream.

115. Melon bead (Diam:8.5mm L:7mm Hole:  
2.5mm).

North-east buildings, late third century, 2999, SF71  
Small turquoise melon bead.

116. Armlet (Diam(int.):70mm W:10mm T:  
12mm).

West granary, Anglo-Saxon layer, 101R1 (78BI),  
C200

Fragment of a large armlet of translucent olive  
yellow glass with three blue and white twisted cords  
at the apex and white lines at the edges. Variant of  
Kilbride-Jones 1938, Type 2.

117. Armlet (Diam(int.):60mm approx.).

Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2446  
(86AQ), SF297

Fragment of an armlet with a light blue core and a  
dark blue surface decorated with white lines and  
yellow blobs. Variant on Kilbride-Jones 1938, Type  
2.

118. Armlet (Diam(int.):50mm W:7mm T:10mm).  
North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3763

Fragment of an armlet of translucent ice blue glass  
with a single blue and white twisted cord at the apex.  
Kilbride-Jones 1938, Type 2.

119. Armlet (Diam(int.):45mm W:6mm T:11mm).  
'*Via principalis*' 3, mid-fourth century, 186R1  
(78FB), C84

Fragment of a plain white opaque glass armlet of  
semi-oval section.

### Semiprecious Stone Object

120. Intaglio (L:13mm W:9mm T:5mm).  
North-east buildings, late third to mid-fourth cen-  
tury, 617 (82KF), S105 (fig. 18.7, no. 120)

Oval carnelian intaglio of Henig's (1978) Type 6  
with a convex face, sloping walls, and a bevelled  
edge to the flat back. The figure of a naked male  
deity, facing to his right has been incised using short,  
straight lines to depict the limbs. The right arm is  
raised while the left arm is held away from the body  
and appears to be holding a laurel branch or a  
caduceus. Both legs are slightly flexed with the left  
leg curving back. The figure is so stylistically repre-  
sented that there is no neck and the head is only  
suggested by a small indentation. The horizontal  
shoulder line dominates the image.

It is difficult to be sure which deity is intended by  
this representation. Possible identifications include  
Apollo (cf. South Shields: Henig 1978, no. 21) or  
Mercury (cf. Castlesteads: Henig 1978, no. 47).



Fig. 18.7 No. 120, intaglio. Scale 4:1.

### Jet and Shale Objects

121. Handle (L(surviving):30mm W:8mm-  
10.5mm).

North-east buildings, Norman clay bank, 3621,  
SF154 (fig. 18.8, no. 121)

Fragment of a tapering tubular jet handle decorated  
with incised transverse lines close to the surviving



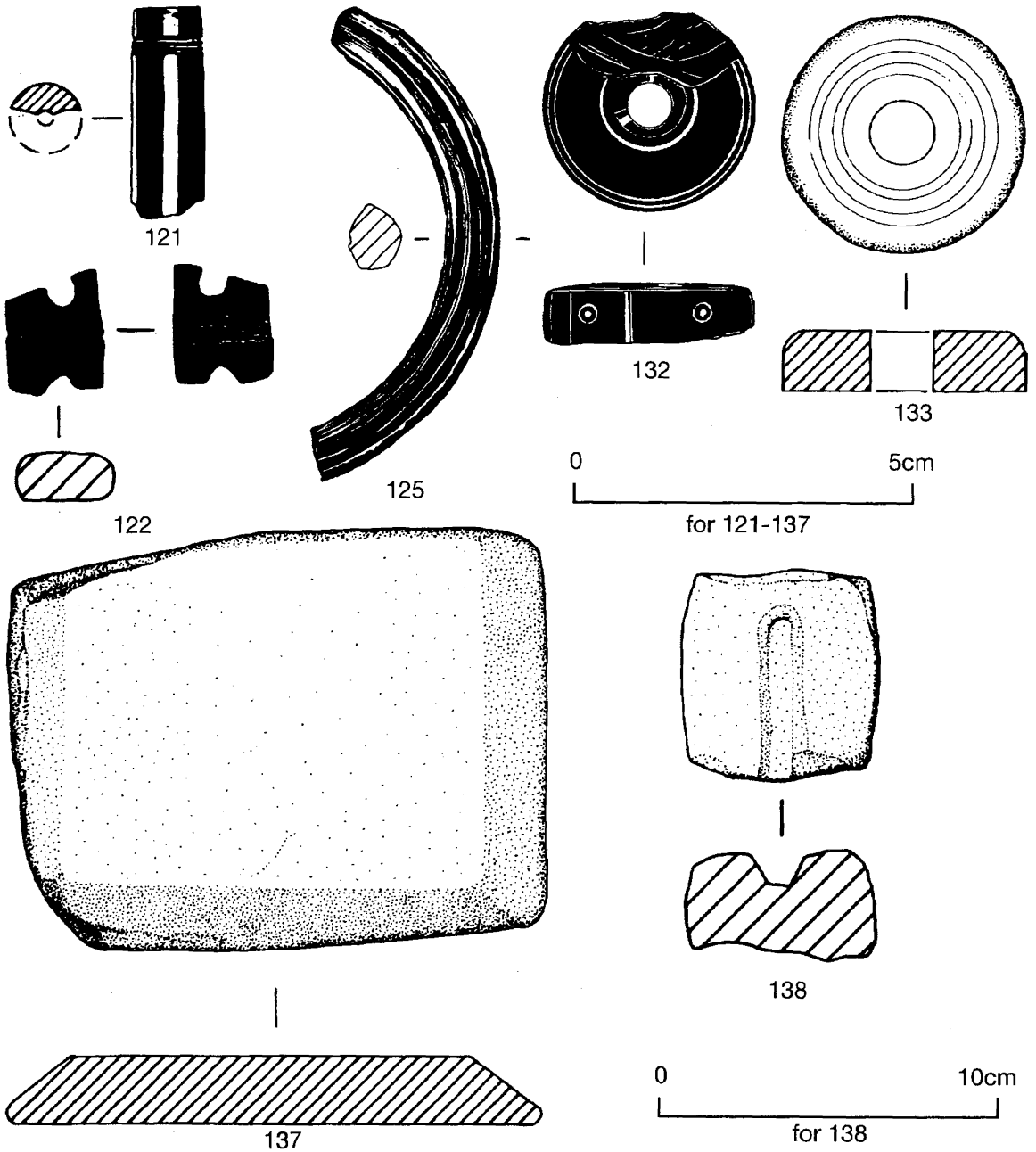


Fig. 18.8 Nos 121-133, objects of jet and shale. Scale 1:1. Nos 137-8, objects of stone, no. 137 at scale 1:1, no. 138 at scale 1:2.

- end. The end retains its file marks. *Cf.* Allason-Jones 1996, nos 301–6.
122. Bead (L:17mm W:9mm T:7mm Holes:4mm). Pre-fort, Period 3, 109R1 (78FT), S101 (*fig. 18.8, no. 122*)  
Incomplete jet bead of rectangular shape and section. The bead has broken at both ends across large circular holes. The face is slightly convex and has a roughly incised transverse line which runs down the sides to deepen and cross on the reverse.
123. Bead (Diam:20mm T:5mm Holes:1.5mm). *Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon layer, 522 (82CV), S106, SF99  
Incomplete shale disc bead with a convex upper face and a chamfered edge. There is a central dimple or lathe chuck scar. Two circular holes are pierced transversely. *Cf.* Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos 7.55–67.
124. Armlet (Diam(int.):70mm W:5.5mm T:5mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3646, SF167  
Fragment of an oval-sectioned jet armlet with dot-and-ring motifs on the outer face, set 14.5mm apart. *Cf.* Allason-Jones 1996, nos 78 and 79.
125. Armlet (Diam(int.):64mm W:8mm T:9.5mm). *Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), second half of fourth century, 625 (82FR), S97, SF170 (*fig. 18.8, no. 125*)  
Fragment of a shale armlet with an irregular oval cross-section. A lathe-turning scar runs around the inner face while the outer face is decorated by a series of lateral grooves. *Cf.* South Shields: Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 137, for an armlet of similar section. Decoration on shale armlets is more common on examples from Silchester (Lawson 1976) than the typical northern products found at South Shields.
126. Armlet (Diam(int.):68mm W:6mm T:4mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 2890, SF44  
Fragment of a flat, oval-sectioned, undecorated jet armlet.
127. Armlet (Diam(int.):58mm W:6mm T:4.5mm). East granary, Anglo-Saxon layer, 3235, SF145  
Fragment of a flat, oval-sectioned, undecorated shale armlet.
128. Armlet (Diam(int.):70mm W:9mm T:8mm). North-east buildings, early Anglo-Saxon fence, 3906, SF258b  
Two fragments of cannel coal(?), undecorated armlet of semi-oval section.
129. Armlet (Diam(int.):45mm W:3mm T:6mm). North-east buildings, early Anglo-Saxon fence, 3906, SF258a  
Fragment of an oval-sectioned, undecorated shale armlet.
130. Armlet (Diam(int.):45mm W:3mm T:6mm). North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3656, SF171  
Fragment of a shale, oval-sectioned armlet with no trace of decoration. For a discussion of these smaller armlets see Allason-Jones 1996, 35.
131. Inlay (L:44mm W:39mm T:4mm). West granary, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 101R3 (80AB), S118  
Fragment of a sheet of cannel coal with one well polished face. Two straight edges survive, both chamfered on the reverse. This may have been intended to be used as inlay. Jet, shale and cannel coal inlay fragments are rarely found in Romano-British contexts but a few are known, see Allason-Jones 1996.
132. Spindlewhorl (Diam:30mm T:7.5mm Hole:6.5mm). West granary, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 101R3 (80AB), S118 (*fig. 18.8, no. 132*)  
Shale spindlewhorl. The surviving face is convex with incised lines running around the central hole and the edge. The walls also have incised parallel lines and 'stamped' dot-and-ring motifs. For the type see Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos 7.172–83; and Hagen 1937, Abb.10.
133. Spindlewhorl (Diam:35.5mm Hole:10mm). West granary, post-Roman tumble, 135R1 (78DW), S35 (*fig. 18.8, no. 133*)  
Shale whorl. One face has sheered off but the remaining face is flat and decorated by four incised concentric circles.
134. Spindlewhorl (Diam:37.5mm Hole:9.5mm). West granary, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 101R1 (78BI), S107  
Incomplete whorl made from burnt compacted shale. The surviving face is convex.
135. Spindlewhorl (Diam:51mm T:9mm Hole:9mm). Northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon surface, 2470 (86BG), S109  
Undecorated shale whorl.
136. Spindlewhorl (Diam: 35mm T:10mm Hole: 11.5mm).

*Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon surface, 491 (82CH), SF94

Incomplete whorl with two incised lines running around the walls. The whorl has been made from a burnt compacted shale which is high in silica and probably not local in origin.

## Stone Objects

[The stones used in the manufacture of the following items were identified by Andrew Newman of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.]

137. Palette (L:80mm W(surviving):61mm T:10mm).

Northern defences, mid-fourth century or later, 2490 (86BX), S112 (*fig. 18.8, no. 137*)

Incomplete palette of poor quality slate, possibly of local origin. The original shape was rectangular with all the edges bevelled to allow the palette to slide into a metal frame, but at some time in antiquity one edge has been trimmed back.

Slate palettes were used during the Roman period for mixing ointments, cosmetics or pigments. Their appearance at Housesteads (Daniels and Rushworth forthcoming), South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, nos 12.67–8), and Bar Hill (Robertson, Scott and Keppie 1975, fig. 19, no. 56) shows that an example is not out of place on a northern military site.

138. Bar mould (L:57mm W:56mm T(max.):32mm W(of bar, max.):15mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2168 (85IL), S81 (*fig. 18.8, no. 138*)

Incomplete bar mould made from a local micaceous sandstone. The mould has been a rectangular block with a central depression which would have produced an oval-sectioned bar with rounded ends.

Moulds of this type have been found in the North in Iron Age and Roman contexts up to the late 4th century AD. See, for example: Gubeon Cottage: Jobey 1957, 163; Hartburn: Jobey 1973a, fig. 11, no. 4; Tower Knowe: Jobey 1973b, fig. 7, no. 10; Traprain Law: Burley 1957, 221; and Wolsty Hall, Cumbria: Blake 1959, 9.

139. Bowl (Diam(int.):120mm H(int.):67mm T:21–27mm).

Northern defences, primary, 2501 (86CC), S114 (*fig. 18.9, no. 139*)

Fragment of a bowl of coarse, silica-rich sandstone. The outer wall is decorated with a band of incised

oblique lines below the beaded rim. The wall of the bowl thickens towards the missing base.

140. Disc (Diam:69 x 61mm T:16mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon surface, 2174 (85IS), S80a

Rough disc cut from micaceous sandstone.

141. Disc (Diam:47 x 41mm, T:14mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon surface, 2174 (85IS), S80b

Rough disc cut from micaceous sandstone.

142. Disc (Diam:47mm T:12mm).

East granary, medieval layer, 3044, C29

Disc roughly cut from a pink micaceous sandstone, possibly a lid.

143. Disc (Diam:44mm T:9mm).

East granary, medieval layer, 3120, C29

Disc roughly cut from a micaceous sandstone.

144. Disc (Diam:41mm T:10mm).

East granary, modern, 2934, C29

Disc roughly cut from a micaceous sandstone.

145. Whetstone (L(surviving):52mm W:27mm T:21.5mm).

Central range, Anglo-Saxon or Norman layer, 20C (79AT), S86

Fragment of a rectangular-sectioned whetstone of fine-grained micaceous sandstone.

146. Whetstone (L(surviving):57mm W:21mm T:13mm).

*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), second half of fourth century, 557 (82EJ), S93

The end of a small pointed whetstone of oval section made from a fine-grained, well-cemented sandstone.

147. Whetstone (L:182mm W:27mm T:25mm).

Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon layer, 2168 (85IL), S85

Rectangular-sectioned whetstone with pointed ends, made from a silica-rich, fine-grained sandstone.

148. Whetstone (W:90mm T:34mm).

Northern defences, third century, 2484 (86BP), S116  
Fragment of a triangular-sectioned sandstone whetstone.

149. Whetstone (L:132mm W(max.):50mm T:25mm).

Northern defences, mid-fourth century or later, 2495 (86BZ), S115

Incomplete whetstone of triangular section tapering to a pointed end. The other end is cut obliquely. The stone used is an igneous rock from the Cheviots known as andesite.

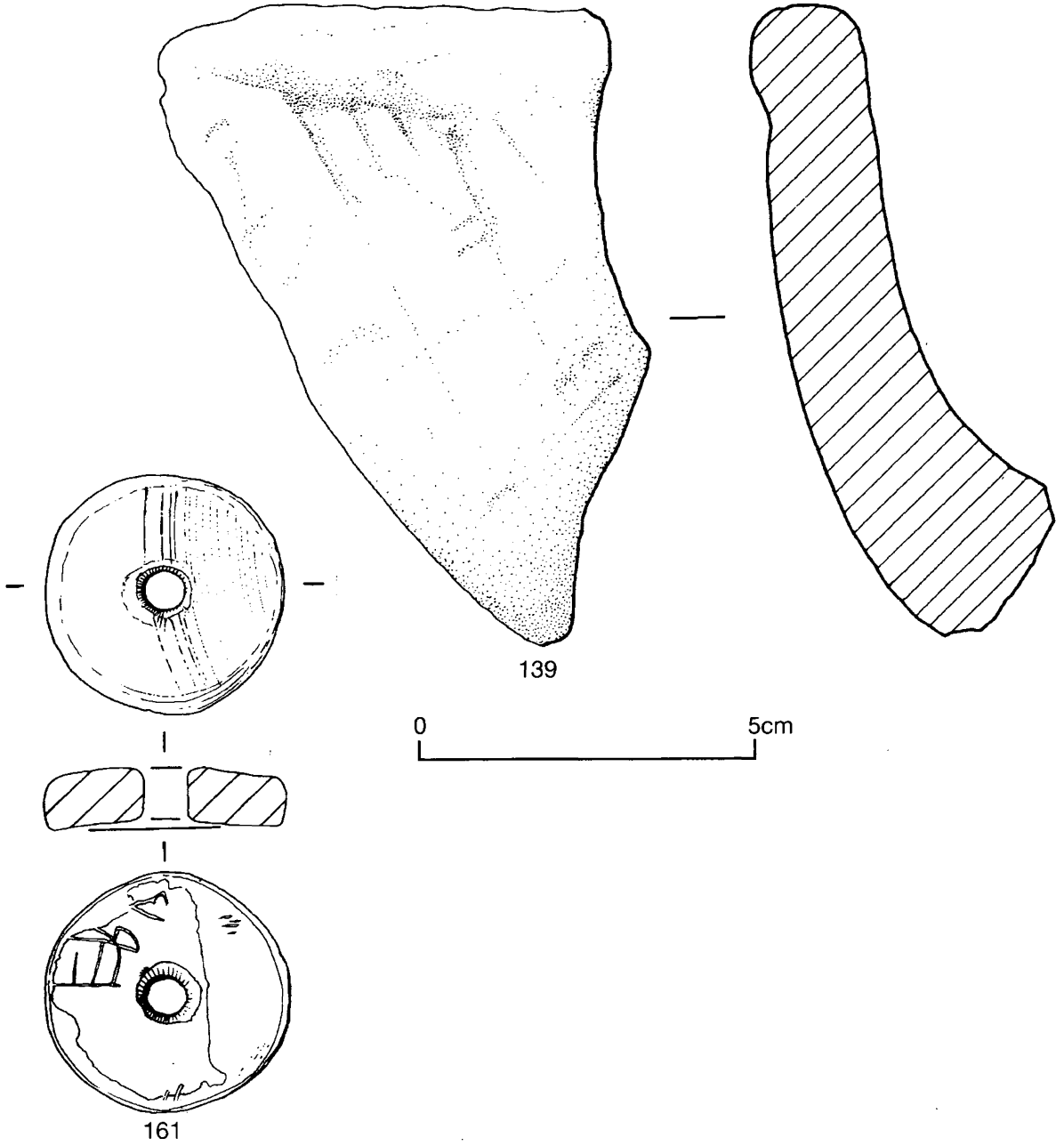


Fig. 18.9 No. 139, stone bowl; no. 161, clay disc. Scale 1:1.

150. Whetstone (L:121mm W:54mm T:26mm).  
Extra-mural, early Anglo-Saxon surface, 2174  
(85IS), S70

Whetstone of uneven elliptical section made from a fine-grained micaceous sandstone. One end is blunt but the other has been cut obliquely.

151. Whetstone (L:116mm T:22mm W:41mm).  
Northern defences, second quarter of fourth century, 2486 (86BU), S113

Whetstone of oval section with rounded ends, made from a coarse sandstone.

152. Whetstone (L(surviving):68mm W:32mm T(max.):27mm).

Unstratified (77DR)

Fragment of a sandstone whetstone tapering to a rounded terminal.

153. Whetstone (L:99mm W:38mm T:15mm).

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 2272

Well used, rectangular-sectioned whetstone of micaceous whin, originally a pebble now with a dished working surface.

154. Whetstone (L(surviving):64mm W:24mm T:15mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon layer, 2875, SF38

Fragment of a fine sandstone whetstone of elliptical section.

155. Whetstone (L(surviving):36mm W:23mm T:15mm).

North-east buildings, late third to mid-fourth century, 3037

Blunt tip from a tapering, elliptical-sectioned whetstone of fine sandstone.

## Clay Objects

[Pottery identifications by J. N. Dore.]

156. Mould

Extra-mural, third century, 2222 (85JT), M49

Fragment of a two piece mould made from roughly shaped clay with the impression pressed into the flat surface. Two holes have been pierced through for metal mould pins. The object manufactured appears to have been a leaf-shaped openwork mount with peltate motifs, measuring 40 x 22mm.

157. Mould

Extra-mural, third century, 2222 (85JT), M49

Fragment of a two piece mould which has vitrified in use. Three holes have been pierced through for metal mould pins. The object manufactured appears

to have been an oval openwork mount with triskele motifs, measuring 37mm.

158. Moulds

Extra-mural, third century, 2222 (85JT), M49

Twelve other fragments of clay moulds. Where impressions survive the objects manufactured appear to have been openwork mounts with triskele motifs.

159. Mould

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 2649 (87DN)

Fragments of a two piece clay mould for manufacturing a D-shaped buckle. The buckle would have measured 35mm x 26mm.

Several comparable moulds have been found in the area of Hadrian's Wall: South Shields: Allason-Jones in Miket 1983, pl. 8, 135, no. 17; Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, no. 9.7; Turret 26a: Allason-Jones 1988, 204, nos 16, 17, 18. All the moulds appear to have been used to manufacture military mounts, in particular the openwork forms which were popular in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. Their discovery within military installations would seem to suggest that the manufacture of such mounts was under military control. See Allason-Jones and Dungworth 1997.

160. Spindlewhorl (Diam:35mm T:7mm Hole:6.5mm).

North-east buildings, late third to mid-fourth century, 620 (82FL), M62

Spindlewhorl cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian (Drag.37).

161. Disc (Diam:35mm T:8mm).

North-east buildings, second half of fourth century, 3959, SF273 (*fig. 18.9, no. 161*)

Disc cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian with a central hole. The letters FBI are scratched on the inner surface.

162. Disc (Diam:33mm T:7mm Hole:5mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2912, SF45

Disc cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian with countersunk central hole.

163. Disc (Diam:38mm T:7mm Hole:5mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2854, SF36

Half a disc cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian with central hole.

164. Disc (Diam:41mm T:4.5mm Hole:6mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2700, SF20

Half a disc cut from a body sherd of Black Burnished ware with a single hole in the centre.

165. Spindlewhorl (Diam:35mm T:7mm Hole:7mm).

Pre-fort, Period 4, 598 (82FZ), M61

Spindlewhorl made from a gritty grey ware body sherd.

166. Plaque (L:43mm W:42mm T:4mm).

North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 2700, SF21

Trapezoidal plaque cut from grey coarse ware with a slit cut into the centre.

### Additional ceramic finds

*A. T. Croom*

[Samian identifications by B. Dickinson.]

167. Spindlewhorl (Diam:27mm T:6mm Hole:6mm).

North-east buildings, medieval deposit, 3621

Incomplete spindlewhorl cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian.

168. Spindlewhorl (Diam:32mm T:6mm Hole:5.5mm).

South curtain wall (1969), unstratified

Incomplete spindlewhorl cut from a body sherd of Central Gaulish samian dish or bowl.

169. Disc (Diam:31mm T:6mm).

Northern defences, medieval deposit, 2654 (87CE)

Roughly shaped samian disc cut from curved body sherd of decorated Central Gaulish samian (Drag. 37).

170. Counter (Diam:19mm T:10mm).

*Via praetoria* 3/4 (north), 625 (82FR)

Small counter cut from a body sherd or flagon.

171. Counter (Diam:41mm T:11mm).

North-east buildings, Norman clay bank, 897 (85HS)

Flagon footring smoothed down to form a counter.

### Bridge Hotel excavations finds

*A. T. Croom*

Entries include identification, dimensions, period, context number and small finds number, followed by a description. (Not illustrated)

1. Pottery disc (D:35mm B:7mm).

Medieval, 14, 14.1

Very roughly shaped disc cut from a BB2 bowl/dish sherd. One face has a central drilled depression (D:7mm max).

2. Antler offcut (L:64mm).

Medieval, 19, 19.2

End of an antler tine, with the cut end slightly trimmed.

### Metalworking debris

*A. T. Croom*

[See also clay moulds, small finds report, nos 156–9.]

Furnace lining

Primary construction levels in the *principia* produced a fragment of slag and a piece of furnace lining from the earlier hearths (89 (79EF) and 284). Other fragments of furnace lining came from very late or early post Roman contexts.

Crucibles

1. (L:45mm), northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2470 (86BG).

(*fig. 18.10, no. 1*)

Rim fragment from near spout with green, red and black vitrification on the exterior. Micaceous cream fabric with black inclusions, cream on the other.

2. (L:25mm), northern defences, early Anglo-Saxon, 2460 (86AZ).

(Rim fragment red and black vitrification on the exterior. Mid-grey fabric, with black inclusions.

Both crucibles were probably similar in shape to examples from South Shields (Dore and Gillam 1979, nos. 257–9).

3. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3821.

Body sherd, vitrified.

Fired clay

4. (L:50mm), south curtain wall (1968), residual, NCC (68FQ).

(*fig. 18.10, no. 4*)

Incomplete bowl-shaped object in a hard orange fabric with mica plate inclusions. Not vitrified. Clay pinched together on one side before firing (at the top of the object in the illustration).

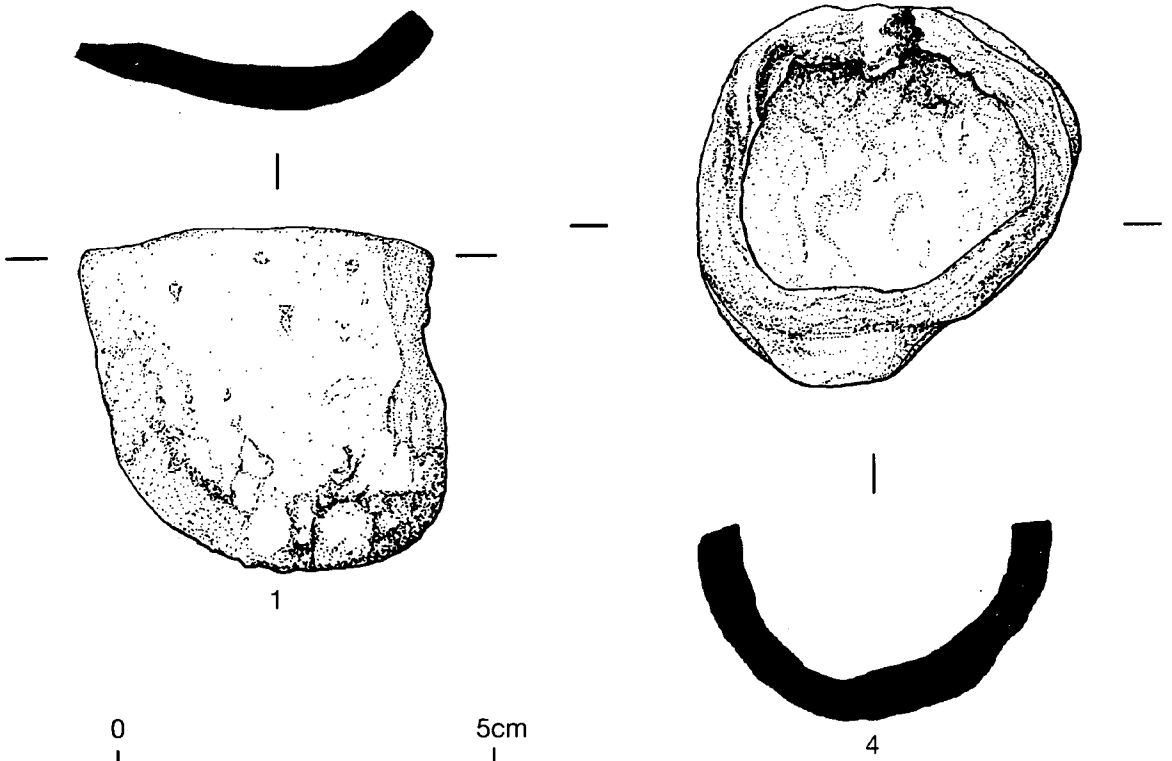


Fig. 18.10 Metalworking debris. Scale 1:1.

