II. Finds Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme

By SALLY WORRELL

INTRODUCTION

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was established in 1997[1] as an initiative to record archaeological objects found by members of the general public. Funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) enabled the extension of the PAS to cover the whole of England and Wales during 2003. 2004 therefore represents the first full year in which the PAS has been in operation throughout England and Wales. The PAS is funded until 31 March 2006 by the HLF and local partners. In December 2004 the DCMS Spending Review announced that the government would fund the PAS for three years from April 2006. The first survey of Roman period PAS data was published in *Britannia* 35 (2004). This report adopts the same layout, with a brief overview of finds distribution followed by descriptions of significant individual artefacts and assemblages.

OVERVIEW

39,199 artefacts were recorded on the PAS database in 2004, 16,579 (42.3 per cent) of which date to the Roman period. This figure includes those finds which have been attributed a date overlapping the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The total compares with 9,915 Roman finds (45.8 per cent of all finds) reported in 2003, an increase of 67 per cent. 2004 data include 5,778 pottery sherds and 411 tile fragments. Otherwise the artefacts recorded are predominantly metallic, although small quantities of artefacts made in glass (49), bone (74), shale (4), and jet (4) were also documented.

Many of the finds recorded by the PAS come from sites which have been damaged or eroded, usually by agriculture, and the artefactual evidence may be the only surviving trace of past activity at a particular location. Of the Roman artefacts reported during 2004, approximately 60 per cent were discovered by metal-detector users. However, more unusual recovery circumstances must also be noted. At Piercebridge, Durham, divers recovered 234 artefacts, while at Canvey Island, Essex, 146 Roman objects were collected through beach-combing the inter-tidal zone over a period of 30 years, but were only recorded in 2004.

Table 1 shows the numbers and distribution of Roman non-ceramic artefacts reported by county (grouped by PAS region) during 2004. These figures are based on the PAS database, except for Norfolk where they do not represent the total number of artefacts recorded.[2] The artefacts that qualify as treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 are excluded from this survey, but are published in the Treasure Annual Report by the DCMS. For convenience of presentation and to enable comparison with other datasets, the subdivision of artefacts by function is based on the scheme introduced by Crummy,[3] with some modifications. Coins (72.8

[1] Pilot projects were established in Kent, Norfolk, the West Midlands, North Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the North-West in September 1997, followed by projects in Hampshire, Somerset and Dorset, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, and Wales in January 1999. During 2003 the PAS expanded to cover the remaining English counties.

[2] Owing to the very high number of artefacts presented for identification in Norfolk, only a proportion is currently available on the PAS database. Records of other artefacts are entered into the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

[3] N. Crummy, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (1983).

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TABLE 1. NUMBERS OF NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE PAS IN 2004 BY COUNTY AND TYPE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wales														-	
Carmarthen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denbigh	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Flintshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Monmouth	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Newport	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Pembroke	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rhondha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glamorgan	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Wrexham	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
								-							
England								-							
Tyne & Wear	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Northumbd	8	2	-	6	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	32	57
Durham	13	34	14	34	2	3	2	1	28	-	22	15	1	24	193
Cleveland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
N Yorks.	28	7	-	7	-	1	1	6	-	-	7	-	-	79	136
E Yorks.	41	7	2	3	1	-	6	7	-	-	4	-	1	922	994
S Yorks.	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	28
W Yorks.	9	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	30
N Lincs.	17	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	159	188
Cumbria	2	5	-	7	-	3	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	30	52
Cheshire	15	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	23	43
Lancs.	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11
Lincs.	91	18	10	30	1	6	2	8	7	11	7	2	7	285	485
Notts.	26	4	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32	68
Derbys.	12	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	31
Herefs.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	23	30
Shrops.	16	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	34
Staffs.	29	8	6	5	3	-	1	6	1	-	2	1	-	30	92
W Mids	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5
Leics.	88	15	5	11	3	3	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	220	352
Worcs.	19	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	39
Warwicks.	45	7	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	277	344
Northants.	14	10	7	3	-	2	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	401	444
Norfolk	59	11	7	9	-	5	6	-	2	1	2	3	2	139	246
Suffolk	243	71	24	69	2	6	17	6	3	7	16	5	43	1103	1615
Cambs.	20	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	179	215
Essex	125	106	-	19	6	2	4	1	5	-	10	4	2	199	483
Beds.	9	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	188	207
Herts.	72	17	4	12	-	3	2	-	1	2	3	1	2	346	465
Bucks.	31	8	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	344	395
Oxon.	8	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	57	77
Gt London	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	33
Hamps.	49	11	3	14	-	2	-	-	3	4	3	1	2	750	842
Berks.	1	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	11
IOW	15	1	2	4	-		-	2	-	-	-	-	1	75	100
Surrey	17	-	1	5	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	2	59	85
W Sussex	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	115
E Sussex	32	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	157	198
Kent	28	6	1	18	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	385	447

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wilts.	119	16	2	9	1	8	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	406	574
Glos.	47	4	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	124	185
Avon	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
Somerset	37	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	108	155
Dorset	19	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	116	141
Devon	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
Cornwall	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	57
Total	1485	392	103	321	23	62	58	50	61	36	110	37	84	7568	10390

A. Brooches
B. Other objects of dress and personal adornment
C. Toilet and medical equipment
D. Household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights, textile equipment
E. Objects associated with written communication
F. Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
G. Harness equipment
H. Button-and-loop fasteners, toggles
I. First–third-century military equipment
J. Fourth-century belt fittings
K. Studs/mounts
L. Miscellaneous objects
M. Objects of unknown/uncertain function
N. Coins

per cent) are the most numerous find: the percentage recorded in 2004 is very consistent with that in 2003 (72.7 per cent). Brooches constitute 14.3 per cent, other items of personal adornment represent 3.8 per cent, and the category combining household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights and textile equipment represents 3.1 per cent of artefacts reported. All other categories are represented by very small numbers.

As with the data recorded in 2003, there are significant regional differences in the quantity of finds recorded. FIG. 1 shows the distribution of findspots of non-ceramic finds. Although the distribution is densest in counties where the PAS has been established for some time, it can now be seen that there is a much wider and more even distribution of findspots across South, Central and North-East England. There are substantial numbers of findspots from Essex, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, Leicestershire, Surrey, and Buckinghamshire. A rise in the absolute quantity of artefacts recorded is also particularly noticeable in Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, and Durham. In those counties the number of recorded finds has increased between 2.5 to 23 times in comparison to 2003. However, this increase has not yet been documented in all counties where large quantities of finds might be expected. In Cambridgeshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire, for instance, the numbers of recorded Roman period finds are low. In other areas, such as the Weald and Downs in Sussex and Kent, the Fens, and the Pennines, the lacunae are entirely consistent with previous knowledge of land use and settlement.

In some counties where a large number of finds has been recorded during 2004, the number of actual findspots is comparatively small, owing to very large quantities of artefacts being recorded from a single site or sites in the same parish. This phenomenon is illustrated at Nether Wallop, Hants., Canvey Island, Essex, Hayton, East Yorks., and Piercebridge, Durham. This is due in large part to the recording in 2004 of large assemblages collected over a number of years.

As well as differences in quantity there are also regional differences in types of artefact

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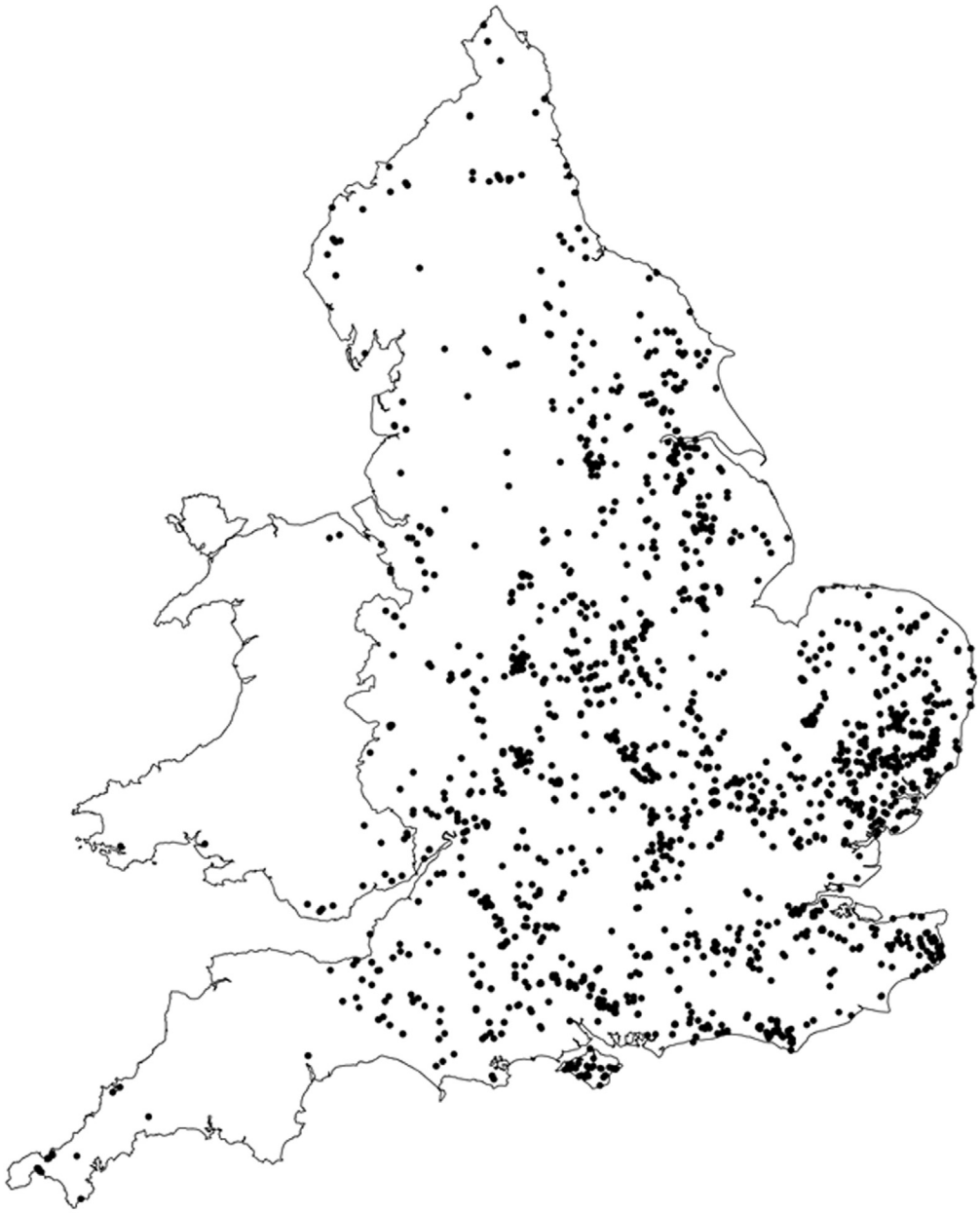


FIG. 1. Distribution of findspots of Roman non-ceramic artefacts recorded in 2004.

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recorded. In the 24 counties which have recorded more than 100 objects, the proportion of the total represented by coins was calculated. The average percentage of the total for these counties is 73.1%, although regional variations within this group range from 12.4% in Durham to 99.7% in East Yorkshire.

A similar analysis of the brooch data, as the second most numerous artefact class, was undertaken. Brooches account for 14.3 per cent of the total non-ceramic artefacts recorded and represent 79.1 per cent of the total of the combined brooches and other personal adornment categories. A comparison between the brooches and other forms of personal adornment in the three counties with the highest numbers of brooches — Suffolk, Essex and Wiltshire — reveals interesting disparities. In Suffolk and Wiltshire brooches comprise 77 and 88 per cent respectively of the combined brooch and personal adornment total, whereas in Essex they comprise only 54 per cent. In addition, the quantity of artefacts of personal adornment excluding brooches in Essex accounts for a very considerable 27 per cent of all non-brooch personal adornments recorded by the Scheme in 2004. High numbers of objects of personal adornment excluding brooches, as well as items of military equipment and studs/mounts, also occur in Durham. The patterns apparent in Essex and Durham are largely owing to the recording of very large and somewhat atypical assemblages from the single sites already discussed (Canvey Island and Piercebridge).

The PAS records represent a very substantial and dynamic resource for the study of differences in the use, circulation, and deposition of material culture in Roman Britain. Nevertheless, users must take account of the processes by which the data have accumulated. For example, in any given year for any given county, the data may be skewed by the documentation of a single and perhaps atypical collection (see above). Too much importance should not be attributed to annual statistics; patterns need to be established on the basis of records compiled as the Scheme develops.

The entries below set out some of the highlights of the past year's discoveries recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers.[4] Fuller details of the finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from the Scheme's central office[5] and there are full descriptions of finds on the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk. The reference number in brackets associated with the following records is the PAS identifying find record,[6] with the exception of the brooch from Church Minshull, Cheshire (see below) which was reported as Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996.[7]

1. WALES

NEWPORT

(1) **Langstone** (NMGW-F4A3F6).[8] A copper-alloy mount in the form of a small figurine of a male banqueter which may originally have been attached, with other figures, to the rim of a

[4] Throughout the year, staff at the British Museum, in particular Ralph Jackson, J.D. Hill, and Richard Hobbs, together with Martin Henig (Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford) have provided invaluable support in the identification of individual objects.

[5] c/o Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Contact Dan Pett, Portable Antiquities Scheme (dpett@british-museum.ac.uk).

[6] The geographical sequence here follows that set out in the 'Roman Britain in 20xx. I. Sites Explored' section of *Britannia*. Finds Liaison Officers have submitted reports which have been edited by the author.

[7] I would like to record my thanks to R. Brewer and J. Pearce for reading and commenting on a draft of this report.

[8] Found by D. Groves. Record by M. Lodwick.

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vessel. It is 32 mm high and 29.5 mm wide. The figure is heavily eroded and much of the original surface and detail is now missing. The reclining banqueter rests on his left elbow with the right arm resting along the body; the right hand is now missing. The figure appears to be naked above the waist whilst the lower part of the body and legs are covered with drapery, the folds of which are indicated by cast and recessed lines on the front and rear. The left hand is visible against the base of the drape. The rear of the figure may have further drapery over the left shoulder. No details of the face survive.

The figurine is closely paralleled by an example excavated from a pre-Flavian context at Usk.[9] Similar figurines have been found in Colchester,[10] Richborough,[11] and recently at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, recorded by the PAS (IOW-2F7DD1) (see below, No. 24).

2. ENGLAND

DURHAM

(2) **Piercebridge** (NCL-920745) (FIG. 2).[12] A copper-alloy object in the form of a right leg and foot depicted wearing a sandal and sock. It is 40 mm high and 11 mm wide. The sandal is represented by ribbed mouldings running down the centre of the foot, encircling the ankle and extending to the flat sole. The sock is toed to take the sandal toe-strap. Its textile structure is depicted as a series of incisions in a herringbone pattern; such a sock would have been made by single-needle netting.[13] The incisions continue up the leg and end in a notched circumferential rib which appears to represent the top of the sock. Above this rib the leg expands slightly, ending mid-calf. The leg is hollow and the calf is divided in two longitudinally by a vertical slot, which originally accommodated the remains of what was probably an iron blade, now missing but noted by the finders upon discovery. Iron corrosion and a white substance, possibly lead solder, are visible within the slot. Two plano-convex-sectioned, ribbed copper-alloy plates were also found close to the foot and may have originally extended from the calf area of the object. These plates are each 16 mm long and 12 mm wide.



FIG. 2. Piercebridge, knife-handle (No. 2). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by and © M. Hoyle*)

9 J. Webster, 'Figural bronzes', in W. Manning, J. Price and P.V. Webster (eds), *Report on the Excavations at Usk* (1995), 49 no. 2, fig. 17 and pl. V.

10 BM accession No 70.4-2.17.

11 J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiqs. 16 (1949), 138, pl. XLIV no. 162.

12 Found by B. Middlemass whilst diving. Record by P. Walton and S. Worrell.

13 C. van Driel-Murray, pers. comm.

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The function of this object is uncertain, but it is likely to have been a knife-handle. Other objects of similar form are known from sites in the North of England. A similar leg has been identified as a candlestick or box support from Piercebridge.[14] A similar object from Corbridge, Northumberland, has been recorded by the PAS (NCL-33E168). Another right foot wearing a sandal or light boot and with a socketed upper section was excavated at Alcester, Warks., and has been interpreted as an item of furniture or a small stand.[15]

CHESHIRE

(3) **Church Minshull** (2004 T311) (FIG. 3).[16] Four fragments from two silver gilded Trumpet brooches, both of which are decorated with La Tène 'Celtic' ornament, were found with a hoard of 58 Antoninian denarii, the latest being of Faustina II (A.D. 161–176).[17] (a) The larger and heavier brooch is represented by three conjoined fragments comprising the head, centre

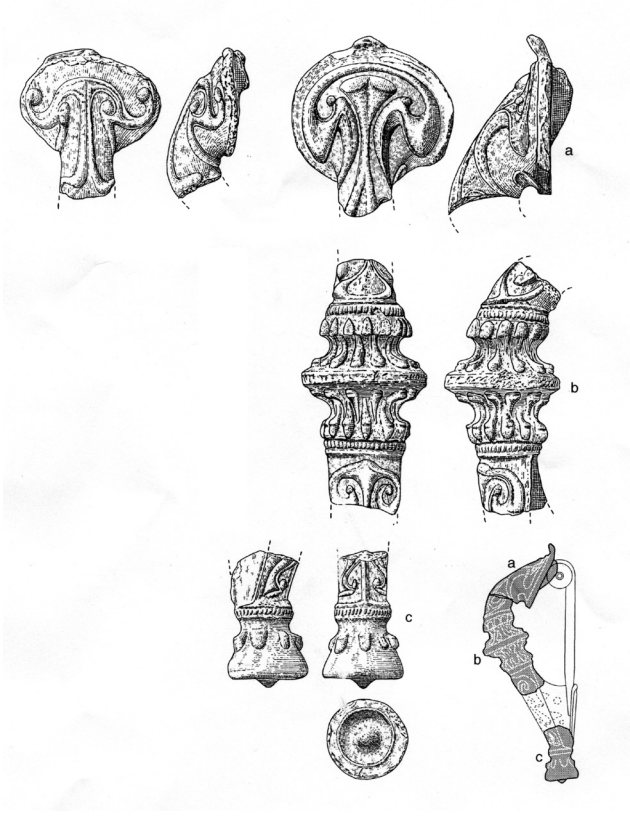


FIG. 3. Church Minshull, Trumpet brooches (No. 3). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Crummy; © The British Museum*)

14 L. Allason-Jones, pers. comm.

15 G. Lloyd-Morgan, 'Copper alloy objects excluding brooches', in S. Cracknell and C. Mahany, *Roman Alcester: Southern Extramural Area 1964–1966. Excavations Part 2: Finds and Discussion*, CBA Res. Rep. 97 (1994), 181 no. 125, fig. 89.

16 Found by J. Gibbons. Record by J.D. Hill. See above, p. 422.

17 Reported as Treasure (2004 T311). The coins were identified by J. Williams and R. Abdy.

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of the bow, and terminal from the end of the foot. The spring, pin, lower bow, and catch-plate are missing. The head has a design of raised trumpet-shaped peltas, the arch of the bow has a large elaborate boss in the form of opposed column terminals and this motif is repeated on the terminal of the foot. The original brooch was elaborately decorated, with large areas of the raised ornament highlighted with gilding. This brooch is very similar in size and decoration to the complete gilded silver Trumpet brooch found at Carmarthen.[18] (b) Only the head of the smaller second brooch survives. It is decorated with curving raised peltas and tendrils and the 'voids' of the design are picked out with gilding. The fragments suggest that these two brooches were deliberately cut up and broken.

The decoration of a small number of copper-alloy Trumpet brooches is clearly inspired by La Tène Celtic Iron Age styles. These brooches are often relatively large and are related to other rare brooches with similar La Tène inspired ornament. The date of Roman objects decorated with La Tène Iron Age inspired designs is very uncertain since few come from closely-dated archaeological contexts. This find is important as the association with the coin hoard provides a further piece of dated evidence, suggesting that the application of this style may have persisted beyond the immediate post-Conquest period.

LINCOLNSHIRE

(4) **Near Ludford** (LIN-E8F806).[19] Two fragments of a late Roman lead tank found in close association. Both fragments are flat, roughly rectangular and join at the rim and again towards the lower body. The decorated fragment is 395 mm high and 260 mm wide and the undecorated fragment is 348 mm high and 283 mm wide. Both fragments are about 10 mm thick. The fragments have a slightly expanded rim decorated with a moulded single-cable band with incised chevrons. One of the fragments has a moulded vertical double-cable band. These designs are not uncommon and are seen on most of the other examples.[20] That the tank represented by these fragments was deliberately destroyed is indicated by the level of damage on the fragments; the upper edges of the rim on both fragments show a series of linear marks made by a chisel, indicating that the initial strikes to split the tank were directed from above. There are also a number of further clean, linear chop marks along the inside edges of the fragments. The complete chisel marks show a consistent blade width of 61 mm. The jagged tears and a warped chisel mark at the base of one of the fragments suggest that the sides were bent back and forth until they fractured at the base.

The Ludford tank represents the fourth example found in Lincolnshire and the sixteenth from Britain. The two fragments of the tank found at Walesby, Lincs., perhaps show a similar process of destruction before deposition. The repeated chevron design on the rim and the vertical double-cable motif on the face of the Ludford fragments are also seen on the Walesby tank, although unlike the latter tank, there is no sign of Christian iconography on the Ludford example.

The fragments were discovered in a stratified context and a 4 m by 3 m trench was excavated over the findspot. This revealed a shallow oval pit into which the fragments neatly fitted, indicating that it was originally dug specifically for their concealment. No other Roman artefacts have been found close to the findspot.

(5) **Torksey** (NLM-C7BD85) (FIG. 4).[21] An incomplete copper-alloy Roman rider figurine. The figure is 56.8 mm high and 38.5 mm wide across the arms. The lower parts of the limbs

18 G.C. Boon and H.N. Savory, *Antiq. Journ.* 55 (1975), 41–61.
19 Found by G. Lee and J. Wilkinson. Record by A. Daubney.
20 C.J. Guy, 'Roman circular lead tanks in Britain', *Britannia* 22 (1981), 271–6.
21 Found by D. Wilson. Record by L. Staves.

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FIG. 4. Torksey, rider figurine (No. 5). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by K. Leahy; © K. Leahy and North Lincolnshire Museum*)

and both hands and feet are now missing. Both arms are raised and bent at the elbow, the right slightly higher than the left, and this stance suggests that items were originally held in each hand. The posture suggests that the figure was originally attached to a horse. His left leg is pushed slightly forward of the right leg**.** His hair is curly and there is a trace of a probable crested helmet. Although his face is very worn, the outlines of the eyes, the nose, and a groove for the mouth are still visible. He wears a short-sleeved tunic which ends mid-thigh and is tied at the waist, perhaps with a wide belt, and also a short cape. What is possibly an armlet is visible on his right arm above the elbow. His outfit is similar to that of the rider figurine from Brigstock, Northants.[22] Another rider figurine also found near Torksey is slightly smaller than this example and the detail is less clear.[23] The PAS has also recorded a rider figurine found 3 miles north of Torksey at Marton, Lincs. (LIN-D53ED6).

(6) **Harmston** (DENO-9632F6) (FIG. 5).[24] A copper-alloy figurine of a bound captive of Jackson's Type II.[25] The male figure is crouching or seated, and is tightly bound around the neck, wrists, and under the knees. The rope is realistically represented, with a twist between the wrists and knees, although the detail is hidden by soil concretions at the neck and below the knees. The captive has no hair, the triangular nose is wide and flat, the eyes are large with a central dot, and the mouth is indicated by a short incised line. The hands are grooved to represent the short fingers and thumb and there is a broad vertical groove between the hands. The ribs are represented by six incised lines on the front and back, and two shallow grooves down the back of the figure emphasise the prominent backbone. The figure has no ankles and feet. There is a circular opening between the arms and knees behind the rope. The vertical perforation through the figure's torso that

22 K.S. Painter, 'Two Roman bronzes from Brigstock, Northamptonshire', *Antiq. Journ.* 61 (1981), 309–41.
23 C. Johns and V. Rigby, 'A Christian late Roman gold ring from Suffolk and a warrior found recently near Torksey, Lincolnshire', *Antiq. Journ.* 64 Part II (1984), 393–5.
24 Found by P. Walters. Record by R. Atherton.
25 Thanks to R. Jackson for access to his unpublished paper on bound captive figurines.

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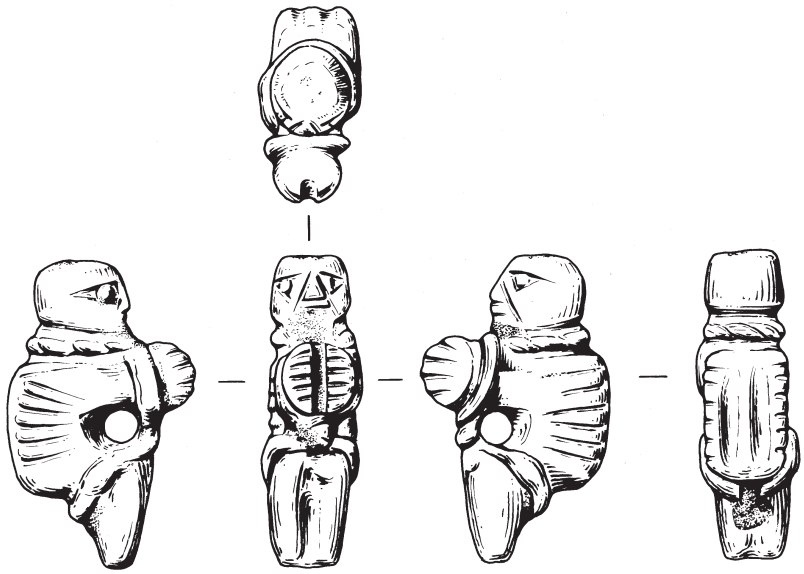


FIG. 5. Harmston, bound captive figurine (No. 6). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Watt; © Derby City Council*)

characterises this type is not visible, probably due to the flattening at the head and buttocks. The figurine is 40.4 mm high and 24.1 mm wide, with a maximum thickness of 12.7 mm.

Other figurines of Jackson's Type II include examples from Brough-under-Stainmore, Cumbria, and Thonock, Lincs.[26] The latter was also recorded by the PAS (NLM 2845). The ten bound captive figurines now known from Britain possibly date to the second to third centuries A.D.

LEICESTERSHIRE

(7) **Near Hinckley** (FIG. 6).[27] An assemblage consisting of nineteen Horse-and-Rider brooches was found scattered over a small area. All the brooches are incomplete and the pin survives on only two examples. Most are in a poor condition, although the enamel survives relatively well on eight examples. They belong, like the majority of known Horse-and-Rider brooches, to Ferris' Type 1.[28] This type is characterised by minimal detail on the crude outline shape. None of the riders have feet below the horse's belly, which is a general characteristic of this type. Eight examples are fragments only, four are incomplete with a large part of both the horse and rider present, while the rider on eight brooches is intact, although the horses are incomplete. Only two brooches have nicks to indicate the mane. Of the eight surviving riders, three have an eye depicted by a punched dot which is both disproportionately large and poorly placed on two examples. One rider has a nose and chin crudely depicted, the others are without surviving facial features. There is considerable variation in the shape and colour of the enamel cells. The configuration of the

[26] R. Jackson, 'Roman bound captives: symbols of slavery', in N. Crummy (ed.), *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of Donald Bailey and Catherine Johns*, Instrumentum Monograph (Montagnac), forthcoming.

[27] Record by W. Scott and S. Worrell.

[28] I.M. Ferris, 'Horse-and-Rider brooches in Britain: a new example from Rocester, Staffordshire', *South Staffs. Arch. & Hist. Soc. Trans. 1984–1985* 26 (1986), 1–10.

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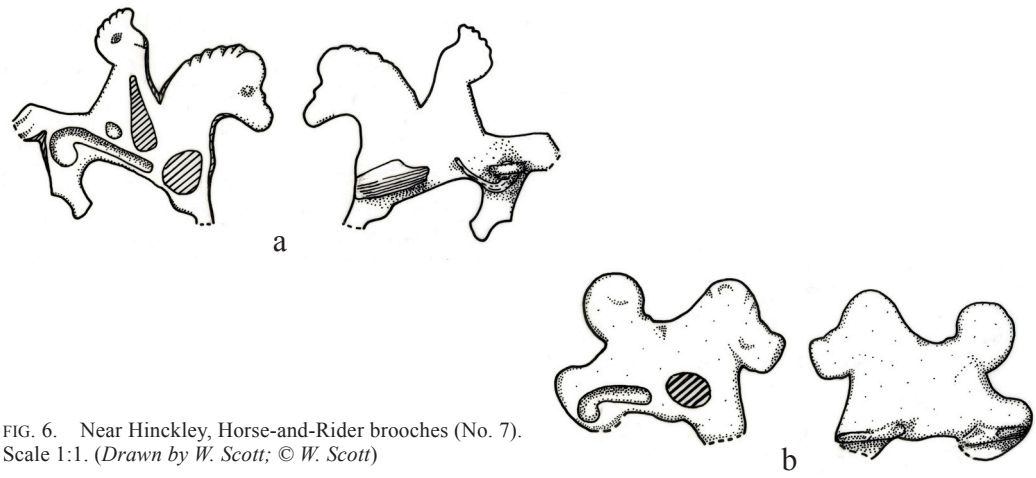


FIG. 6. Near Hinckley, Horse-and-Rider brooches (No. 7). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by W. Scott; © W. Scott*)

cells on fifteen of the brooches is very similar to that on brooches from Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk.[29] An elongated cell perhaps represents the rider's arm, with a small oval cell behind it. Behind the large cell on the horse's chest a thin cell runs along the body and curves downwards at the rear of the horse to indicate the hind leg (FIG. 6a). On the other four brooches, there are one to three spots of enamel on the horse's chest. A similar feature occurs on an example from Lamyatt Beacon, Somerset, which has been interpreted as possibly representing a piebald.[30] On four brooches the cells are filled with red and blue enamel in various combinations. Four brooches have only red enamel, while four others contain only blue enamel. Single examples have red and green enamel and turquoise. The most unusual colour combinations are brooches with yellow and red and yellow and green enamel respectively. It is not possible to identify the colour of the enamel in two brooches.

Two brooches are particularly crude in their rendering of both horse and rider. On one example, the rider of the schematically portrayed horse is little more than a rounded knob and only the horse has cells which are filled with red enamel. On another example there is little space for the rider's body owing to the disproportionate size of the head (FIG. 6b).

Horse-and-Rider brooches appear to be characteristic of religious sites and can be interpreted as ex-voto or souvenir objects. 47 brooches recorded from 27 sites were included in Ferris' study. Of these, 13 are from known temple sites or areas showing ritual activity. Prior to the discovery of this group, assemblages were represented by eight brooches from Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk,[31] and five brooches from Lamyatt Beacon, Somerset.[32]

(8) **Near Loughborough** (DENO-AC7275) (FIG. 7).[33] A complete copper-alloy leaf-shaped seal-box with a knobbed terminal and an anthropomorphic head cast in high relief. It is 33 mm long and 20.3 mm wide. The head is approximately 6 mm at its maximum height and is enclosed

[29] D.F. Mackreth, 'The brooches', in D. Gurney, *Settlement, Religion and Industry on the Fen-Edge. Three Romano-British Sites in Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology rep. 31 (1986), 66–7, fig. 41.

[30] S.A. Butcher, 'The brooches', in R. Leech, 'The excavation of a Romano-Celtic temple and a later cemetery on Lamyatt Beacon, Somerset', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 317–19, no. 8, fig. 34.

[31] Mackreth, op. cit. (note 29).

[32] Butcher, op. cit. (note 30), 316–19, nos 6–10, fig. 34.

[33] Found by P. Jackson. Record by R. Atherton.

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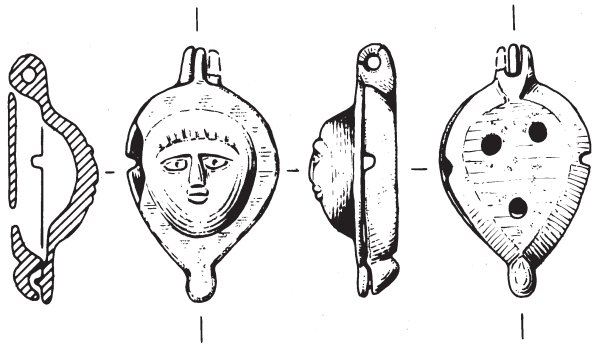


FIG. 7. Near Loughborough, seal-box (No. 8). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watt; © Derby City Council*)

by a flat, undecorated border. The head is cast in provincial style with a sub-oval face, a thick straight fringe defined by short vertical nicks, a prominent brow ridge, and a wedge-shaped nose which is barely defined in profile. The mouth, with moulded lips, is slightly open. The eyes are almond-shaped with the pupils defined by central dots. The reverse of the lid is hollowed and undecorated. The base has two opposing notches in the walls and three perforations in the bottom.

Seal-boxes with figurative decoration are comparatively rare in Britain. In contrast to this example, most are circular with the central figure riveted to the lid. The majority are decorated with zoomorphic motifs,[34] although a seal-box lid from Walbrook, City of London, is decorated with the head of Domitian.[35]

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(9) **Little Missenden** (BUC-410F94) (FIG. 8).[36] A copper-alloy handle, probably from a fixed-blade razor. The handle terminates in an anthropomorphic head and is 33.9 mm high and

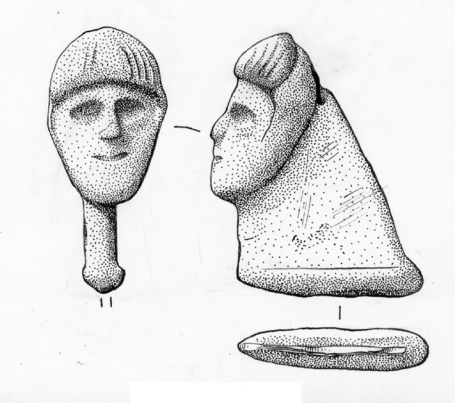


FIG. 8. Little Missenden, razor handle (No. 9). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © Buckinghamshire County Museum*)

[34] R.J. Brewer, 'Zoomorphic seal boxes: Usk and the Twentieth Legion', in M. Aldhouse-Green and P. Webster (eds), *Artefacts and Archaeology. Aspects of the Celtic and Roman World* (2002), 174–89.
[35] Guildhall Museum Publication, *Small Finds from Walbrook 1954–1955* (1958), 14.
[36] Found by A. Podbury. Record by R. Tyrrell.

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24.2 mm wide. The face is framed by straight hair and has hollow eyes, a prominent nose and a straight mouth. The handle extends from the back of the head and ends in a simple moulding. Traces of the iron blade, probably originally triangular, can be seen in the slot at the base of the handle. Such triangular razors normally have zoomorphic terminals and no parallels for this anthropomorphic handle are known from Roman Britain.

(10) **Hardwick** (BUC-DB7A84) (FIG. 9).[37] An incomplete late Roman copper-alloy leaf-shaped strap-end with both ends now missing, but likely to have had a bifurcated tip. It is 33.8 mm long and 15.2 mm at its widest point. The engraved ornament consists of a large peacock and what is likely to represent the tree-of-life. The peacock stands in profile to the left and pecks the tree which has a cross-hatched trunk and four branches, three of which terminate in three fruits. The peacock has a 'crown' of three crest feathers and its neck, body, and tail are decorated with zig-zag, cross-hatched, or oblique lines. On the tail feathers these lines lie either side of circular stamped motifs which represent the eye feathers. The body is also decorated with two circlet motifs. The legs are long and terminate in three toes. Below the tail and above the back is a line of crescentic punch marks. A border along the outer edge of the strap-end and extending to the crest consists of crescentic motifs along a guide line.

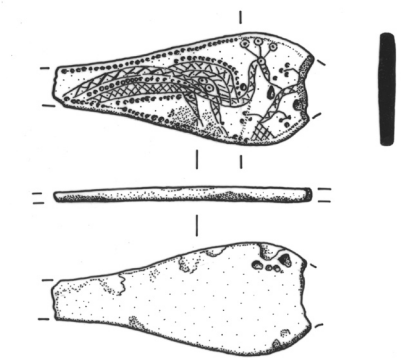


FIG. 9. Hardwick, strap-end (No. 10). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Andrews; © Buckinghamshire County Museum*)

The peacocks on the two strap-ends from Wavendon Gate, Milton Keynes, Bucks.,[38] and on the buckle-plates from East Challow, Oxon.,[39] and Harlow Temple, Essex,[40] are more stylised and cruder in style than the example from Hardwick. The execution of the engraving on the Hardwick example suggests superior technical and artistic skills possessed by the craftsman responsible.

37 Found by P. Carrington. Record by R. Tyrell and S. Worrell.

38 C.F. Mawer, 'Peacock strap-ends', in R.J. Williams, P.J.Hart and A.T.L.Williams, *Wavendon Gate, A Late Iron Age & Roman Settlement in Milton Keynes*, Bucks. Arch. Soc. Monograph 10 (1996), 116–20.

39 C. Brown and M. Henig, 'A Romano-British buckle plate from East Challow, near Wantage', *Oxoniensia* 67 (2003), 363–5.

40 R. Bartlett, 'A late Roman buckle from Harlow Temple, Essex', *Essex Archaeology and History* 18 (3rd series) (1987), 115–20.

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HERTFORDSHIRE

(11) **St Albans** (BH-F25093) (FIG. 10).[41] An incomplete cast copper-alloy figurine of Harpocrates, 69.3 mm high and 29 mm wide. The figure is depicted leaning slightly to the right. He wears a draped, full-length, v-necked garment. The drapery extends down the upper part of the arms, although the lower parts are now missing. Traces of solder within the arm sockets indicate that the arms were cast separately. The right arm is raised slightly, presumably originally with the right hand raised to the chin in Harpocrates' characteristic gesture. The hairstyle is elaborate, with a frontal peak and curls to the shoulders. He wears a simple headdress with a backward-facing crest at the front. The eyes contain traces of solder and may originally have held glass or enamel settings. No trace of the nose remains and the facial features are only faintly depicted. The figurine has been broken from a base and the lower legs and feet are now missing. Although more commonly depicted naked, draped figurines of Harpocrates occasionally occur in Britain and are usually assumed to be Eastern imports. Two examples are known from London, both of which are naked; one from the Thames at London Bridge and the other unprovenanced.[42]

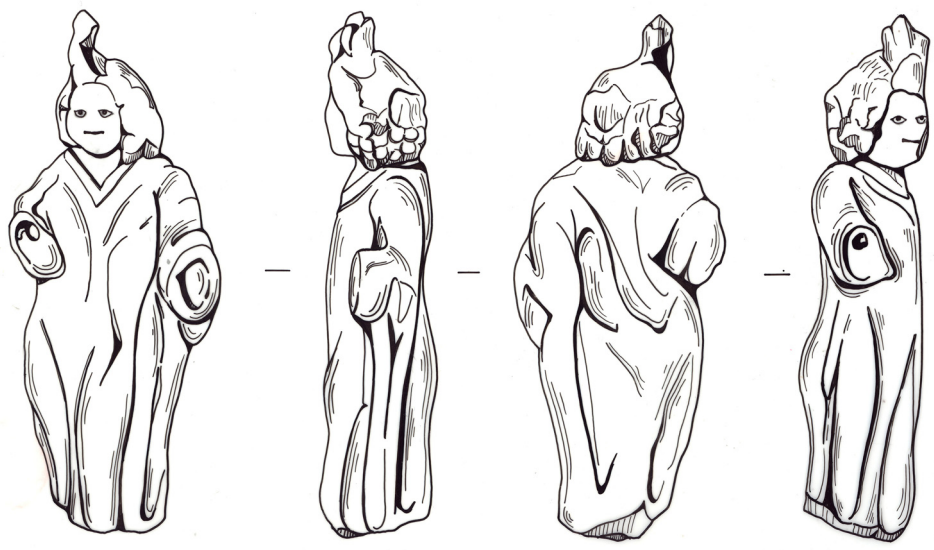


FIG. 10. St Albans, Harpocrates figurine (No. 11). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museums*)

(12–13) **Hunsdon (**BH-A5EBE7, BH-84F731).[43] A copper-alloy knife-handle representing Hercules in provincial style (FIG. 11). The full-length figure measures 40.8 mm high and 23.8

41 Found by V. Seaborn. Record by J. Watters. Identified initially by Coventry Museum and confirmed by D. Bailey.
42 L.F. Pitts, *Roman Bronze Figurines from the Civitates of the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes*, BAR 60 (1979), 76, 127–8, pl. 31.
43 Record by J. Watters.

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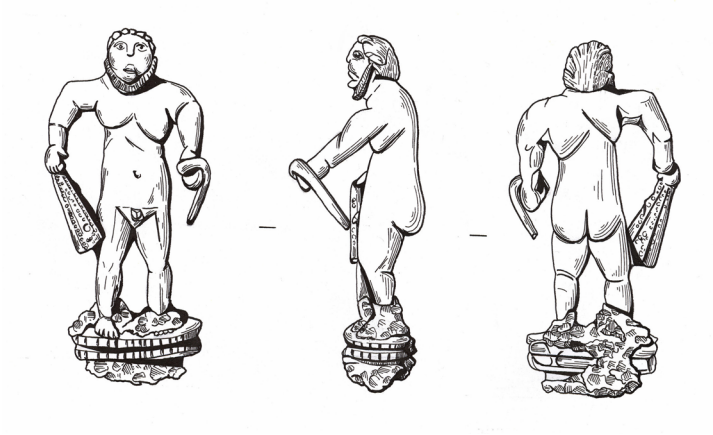


FIG. 11. Hunsdon, Hercules knife-handle (No. 12). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museums*)

mm wide. It stands facing, with the right leg slightly flexed and more weight placed on the left leg. The length of the limbs is disproportionate to the size of the body, the legs being particularly short. The right arm is set at a right angle to the body and both hands are lowered; in his right hand he holds a possible club which is divided into three panels and decorated with circular and crescentic stamps on both sides; in his left hand he holds what appears to be a snake.[44] The naked body is robust, although the musculature is only partially and crudely defined. The features on the round face are well-defined: a wedge nose, almond-shaped eyes, and full cheeks. The 'capped hair' is defined by oblique incised lines at the fringe which extend for a short distance onto the back of the head, while the neatly-trimmed beard extends from the hair-line to beneath the chin. Hercules stands on a rectangular plinth which is 16.5 mm long by 8 mm wide. The front and sides of the plinth, decorated with vertical incisions, are divided in two by a groove. The base of the plinth has a copper-alloy protrusion, which is 12.2 mm long and 3.2 mm wide. It is covered in iron corrosion, presumably from the missing blade.

The Hunsdon Hercules was found close to an unusual copper-alloy stud (BH-84F731) (FIG. 12) which had probably been attached to a box or casket. It is 26.6 mm high and 19.5 mm wide. It depicts a male bust representing a child satyr or a cupid.[45] The expression is serious; the hair

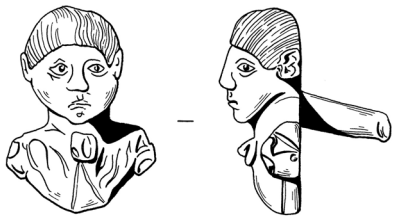


FIG. 12. Hunsdon, stud (No. 13). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museums*)

[44] Hercules usually holds a cloak in this hand rather than a snake. M. Henig (pers. comm.) suggests that Hercules may be fighting the snake which guards the tree bearing the golden apples of the Hesperides.
[45] Identified by M. Henig.

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is short, straight, and brushed forward and the nose, eyes, mouth, ears, and brow ridge are all sharply defined. The lower edge of the bust is curved and suggests the folds of a draped garment, traces of which can also be seen on the slightly corroded surface. Where the neck joins the torso is a raised, sub-circular detail, 3 mm in diameter; this may represent a medallion or pendant. The reverse is flat and there is an integral circular-sectioned rivet extending downwards from directly behind the neck.

OXFORDSHIRE

(14) **South Leigh** (BERK-EB3477) (FIG. 13).[46] A complete, fine late Roman buckle and plate of Hawkes and Dunning Type 1b.[47] The facing dolphins at the centre of the top edge of the buckle each have open jaws defined by two incised transverse lines and a short line for the mouth. A short transverse line forms the ear and a ring-and-dot represents the eye. A horse's head extends from the crest of each dolphin with the mane depicted by close-set transverse lines along its upper edge. The necks are decorated with two lines of small circular stamps, which continue as a single line around the lower edge of the horse at the junction with the dolphin and run up the chest of the horse and round to the head terminating before the nose. The rectangular plate is 56.3 mm long and 22.9 mm wide and is decorated with a double row of small circular stamps between irregular grooves along both long sides. The short side, opposite the buckle, has a line of closely-set, stamped crescents with a small circular stamp between each stamp. A further line

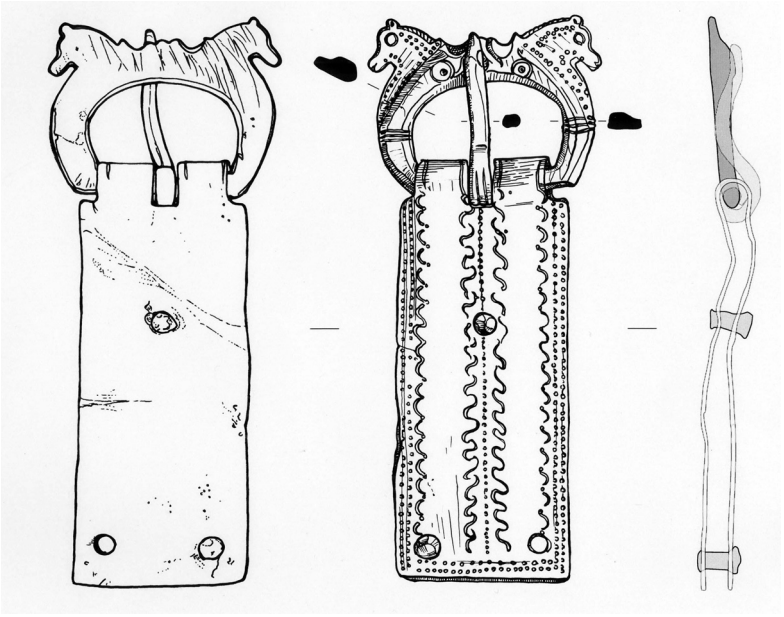


FIG. 13. South Leigh, buckle and plate (No. 14). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Lucas; © West Berkshire Heritage Service*)

46 Found by M. Aries. Record by S. Worrell and K. Sutton.
47 S.C. Hawkes and G. Dunning, 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century', *Medieval Archaeology* 5 (1961), 1–70.

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of stamped circles runs down the centre of the plate with a line of running S-shaped scrolls on either side. The buckle-plates from Houghton Down,[48] Popham, and Silchester,[49] all in Hants., are decorated with geometric motifs. Figured decoration, most commonly depicting peacocks, is known from Stanwick, Yorks., Harlow, Essex, and Tripontium, Warwicks.[50] The decoration on the South Leigh buckle is difficult to parallel.

NORFOLK

(15) **Shouldham** (FIG. 14).[51] An unusual pair of Roman dividers, complete apart from a short length of the point of one arm. The two steadily tapering arms, whose rather pitted surfaces carry small patches of white-metal coating, are held by an iron spindle, as indicated by ferrous concretions on the surface of the hinged terminals. The top of the hinge is decorated with



FIG. 14. Shouldham, dividers (No. 15). Scale 2:3. (*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

48 M. Henig, 'Objects of copper alloy', in B. Cunliffe and C. Poole, *Houghton Down, Stockbridge, Hants, 1994*, The Danebury Environs Programme The Prehistory of a Wessex Landscape Vol. 2 Part 6; English Heritage and Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 49 (2000), 104–7.

49 Hawkes and Dunning, op. cit. (note 47), 50 nos 3–4, fig. 15, p & q, respectively.

50 Bartlett, op. cit. (note 40).

51 Found by M. Coggles. Record by A. Rogerson.

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moulded ribs and the sides have transverse grooves. The spindle holds a fully round zoomorphic mount on either side: one in the form of the head and neck of a bird with ring-and-dot eyes and engraved cross-hatched feathers on its lower neck; the other a cow's or bull's head with recessed eyes drilled at the centres. Such drilled blind holes were sometimes intended to secure enamel inlay. A vertical slot through the bird's neck aligned with a slit or recess in the adjacent arm would have held a wedge that when pushed downwards would have pressed the terminals tightly together, thus fixing the arms at any required angle.

The arms are identically decorated with champlevé enamel and moulded facets. Where it survives, the badly decayed enamel is now pale green. The decoration consists of a pair of quatrefoils with drilled holes at the centres, and below these a line of five triangular cells. Where the enamel is entirely missing, the drilled central holes can be seen. The lower parts of the arms, below a wide transverse moulded groove, have three longitudinal facets. File marks cover all the visible parts of the flat inner faces of both arms. The dividers are 171 mm in length and have a maximum width of 40 mm. Although the dividers are early Roman in date, the use of the traditional Iron Age motif of a bovid head together with a bird's head in combination with enamelling suggests that it was made in the late first or second century A.D.

Roman dividers are not common artefacts and they are normally undecorated utilitarian objects in iron and/or copper alloy. The Shouldham dividers are an elaborate example of a simple form of dividers. A far less elaborate pair from Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, was considered to have been used by a surveyor rather than a craftsman.[52]

SUFFOLK

(16) **Eye** (SF-A3C1A5) (FIG. 15).[53] A complete copper-alloy spindle in the shape of a bovine head from a pair of Roman dividers. It belongs to the type with a distinctive four-part construction with two arms, a spindle, and a small wedge which allowed the arms to be tightened. In the case of this example, the wedge had evidently been removed or had fallen out resulting in the loss of the arms, but the rectangular slot for the wedge is diagnostic. This spindle consists of a shaft, 21

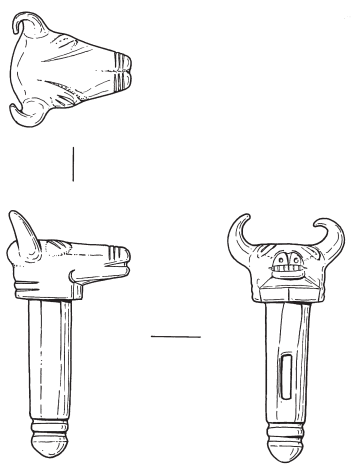


FIG. 15. Eye, spindle from dividers (No. 16). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

[52] M.J. Darling with D. Gurney, *Caister-on-Sea: Excavations by Charles Green, 1951–55*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 60 (1993), 100–1, no. 416, fig. 73.

[53] Found by P. Kemp. Record by F. Minter.

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mm long and 5.5 mm in gauge, cast as a square but with the corners of the shaft rounded. It has a rectangular, vertical slot through it and at the top of this shaft is a three-dimensional, neatly modelled ox head projecting at right angles. The base of the shaft terminates with a rounded tip and two transverse grooves. The slit appears 7 mm above the base and is 7 mm long and 1 mm wide. At the top of the shaft, which terminates 7 mm above the slot, the casting expands abruptly, forming the neck of the bull, which has two deep grooves on the back. The shaft projects from the centre of the wide neck. The head is roughly triangular in shape with a tapering snout and a pair of horns, which stand out from the object and curl inward to form points. The mouth is slightly open and teeth can be seen. There are also transverse grooves across the top of the snout and at its tip roughly semi-circular grooves with central circular incisions represent the nostrils. The expanded rear of the head is 10 mm wide and 5 mm thick in front of the horn roots and behind the eyes. The eyes are represented by roughly rounded V-shaped mouldings within which there are two parallel diagonal grooves.

(17) **Ingham** (SF-177545) (FIG. 16).[54] A complete copper-alloy figurine of Priapus, 60.5 mm high and 20.7 mm at its widest point. He wears a pointed cap, or *pileus*, with hair protruding from beneath its rim. The *pileus* was worn by craftsmen, peasants, fishermen, and others and is an appropriate accoutrement for a rustic god such as Priapus. He has an oval face with close-set circular eyes, a small triangular nose, and a horizontal line representing the mouth, which is visible through a long pointed beard. The neck is broad, the shoulders narrow, and the elbows set at right angles to the body. The palms of the hands are pressed together. Covering the upper half of the body is a cloak, the folds of which are depicted with moulding and grooves. The arms are beneath the cloak and the rest of the body is naked. The legs are straight and separated by a longitudinal groove. There are transverse grooves behind the knees and the feet are disproportionately small and lacking in detail. The well-modelled and rounded buttocks protrude

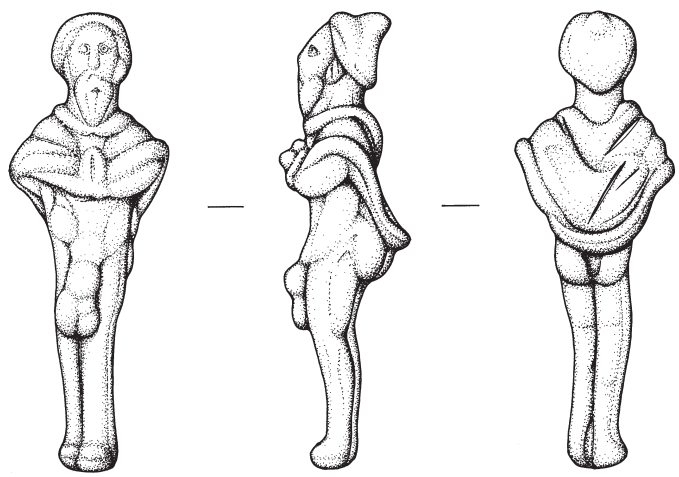


FIG. 16. Ingham, Priapus figurine (No. 17). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

54 Found by M. Frost. Record by F. Minter. Identified by M. Henig.

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from beneath the upturned edge of the cloak. Extending almost to the knees are enlarged testicles with only a trace of the penis above. The front of the body is distorted, the waist is swollen, and it is unclear what the ambiguous mouldings at the right-hand side represent.

Although engraved gems and other works of art show Priapus, the figurine from Ingham is only the second figurine of Priapus from Britain. Together with the Pakenham Priapus,[55] the Ingham figurine may suggest a local rural cult venerating Priapus. In appearance the two figurines are rather different; the Ingham Priapus is depicted as a mature, bearded man with enlarged testicles, whereas that from Pakenham is represented by a youthful, beardless, ithyphallic man who is naked but for the head-dress. The Pakenham Priapus is noted for its elegant modelling and, at 84 mm high, is slightly larger than the Ingham Priapus whose modelling is very much coarser.

ESSEX

(18) **Canvey Island** (ESS-BE3913) (FIG. 17).[56] A complete copper-alloy Roman knife-handle in the form of a three-dimensional zoomorphic head, probably a wolf or dog. It is one of over 260 Roman objects collected from the inter-tidal zone at Canvey Island over a period of 30 years. The animal head is realistically portrayed, with the flattened brow running into a pointed snout with a defined nose bridge. The pointed ears are laid flat against the side of the head, maintaining this flattened profile. The lenticular eyes have dots for the pupils and the cheeks are moulded with a realistic bulge. The nose is moulded with a deep septum running down the flat front of the snout and the end is moulded with a bulging muzzle. The mouth is shown slightly open, and its tongue shows between the jaws. Running between the ears and around the jaw to the bottom of the snout, the head is moulded with raised diagonal lines to represent a furry ruff.

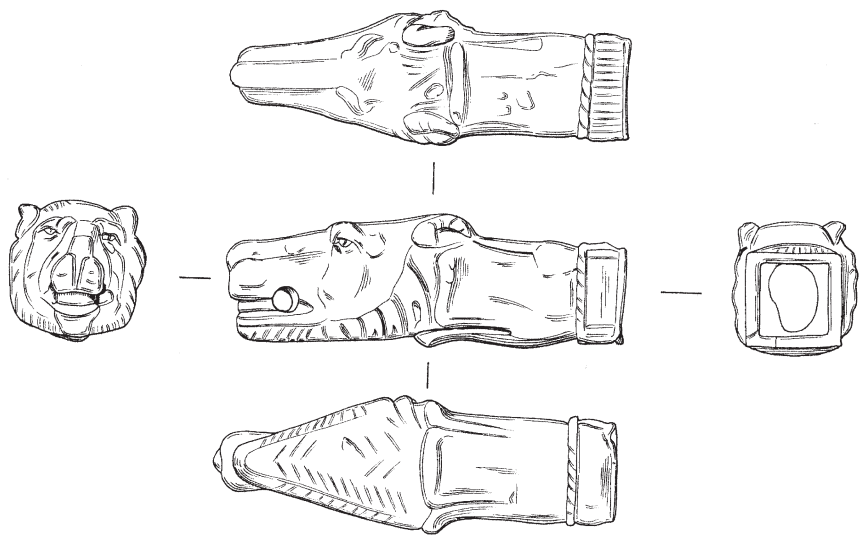


FIG. 17. Canvey Island, knife-handle (No. 18). Scale 2:3. (*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

[55] C. Johns and M. Henig, 'A statuette of a herm of Priapus from Pakenham, Suffolk', *Antiq. Journ.* 71 (1991), 236–9.

[56] Found by Mrs N. and Mr G. Lewin. Record by C. McDonald.

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The underneath of the animal's head is flat, and incised with diagonal lines in a herring-bone pattern, probably to further depict the animal's fur. Running side to side through the end of the animal's snout and jaw is a circular perforation for the fitting of a suspension loop, which is now missing.

The animal's head extends from a rectangular shaft. The shaft has been moulded to appear as if the head is extending from a four-petalled flower with one rectangular 'petal' for each side of the shaft. The open end of the shaft is moulded with a rectangular collar with a raised double border. Between the border on the top of the collar are raised, parallel, transverse lines. The handle is hollow from the end of the shaft to approximately half way along the animal's snout, from where it is a solid casting. It is 75 mm long. A knife-handle from Cologne has a similar 'petalled' shaft and circular perforation, but depicts a horse's head,[57] and a further example, again showing a horse, was found in London.[58]

WILTSHIRE

(19) **Grittleton** (NMGW-A26065).[59] An unusual sprung T-shaped brooch which is decorated on the upper bow with a raised cast anthropomorphic head upon a slight crest placed above a triangular moulding. The human head has a horizontal line forming the hair-line, deep circular dots for the eyes, and a short horizontal groove for the mouth. The nose may have been raised, but has now worn away. The anthropomorphic decoration on the bow is unusual, not least since its placing suggests that this brooch was worn with the spring at the bottom. A fragment of a T-shaped 'sawfish'-type brooch found at Neath, Glamorgan, has a similar head on its upper bow, although the head is the opposite way up to the Grittleton example.[60] Another T-shaped 'sawfish'-type brooch with a cast head in the same orientation as the Neath example was found at Nor'nour, Isles of Scilly.[61]

HAMPSHIRE

(20) **Owslebury** (HAMP-3E0708) (FIG. 18).[62] A figurine of an eagle standing upright on a flat sub-triangular base. It is 39.5 mm high and 22.4 mm wide. The eagle is depicted in a classical style with its head turned slightly to the left and with both wings slightly outstretched. The beak has been has broken off. Circular depressions on either side of the head form the eyes. Small longitudinal depressions and ridges on the breast represent feathers. On the

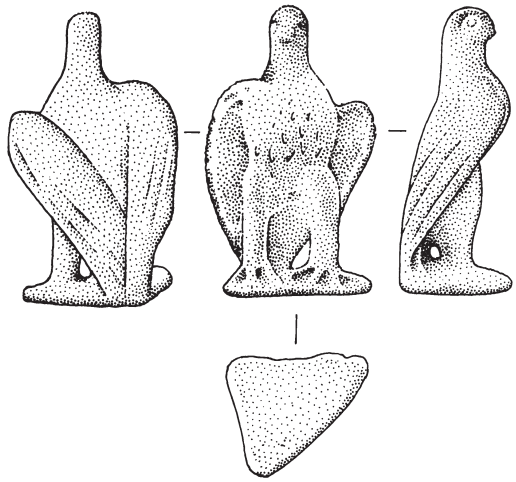


FIG. 18. Owslebury, eagle figurine (No. 20). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

57 H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland III. Bonn* (1986), 110 no. 251, Taf. 116.

58 C. Roach Smith, *The Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities* (1844), no. 331. BM registration no. 1856, 7-1, 1132.

59 Found by B. Vaughan. Record by M. Lodwick.

60 G. Lloyd-Morgan, 'Excavations at Neath: excavations 1984/5 and 1989 – the finds', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 39 (1992), 246 no. 1.

61 M.R. Hull, 'The Nor'nour brooches', *Arch. Journ.* 124 (1967), 28–64.

62 Found by K. Halls. Record by J. Puls.

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reverse the tips of the wings cross, with the right wing overlapping the left wing. Both wings are decorated with transverse depressions and ridges depicting the feathers. The PAS has recorded six other eagles, either standing, as in this example, or in flight. The example from Osbournby, Lincs. (LIN-7645F7), is closest in style to this example.

(21) **Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley (**HAMP-EFC828) (FIG. 19).[63] A copper-alloy doorknob spearbutt dating from the third to fifth centuries A.D. It is 70.6 mm long and the butt is 52.3 mm in diameter. The hollow circular shaft tapers slightly before expanding at the rounded butt, which is slightly damaged. The shaft is decorated with four transverse grooves close to the socket and there is also a slight ridge on the terminal. Doorknob spearbutts are relatively common finds in Ireland, and moulds are known from northern Scotland.[64] Recent finds of doorknob spearbutts in England include two examples excavated in Bedfordshire which indicate that these objects were present in the late fourth century A.D.[65] A doorknob spearbutt with a rib at the junction of the shaft and butt has also been found in Titchmarsh, Northants., and has been recorded by the PAS (NARC1664).

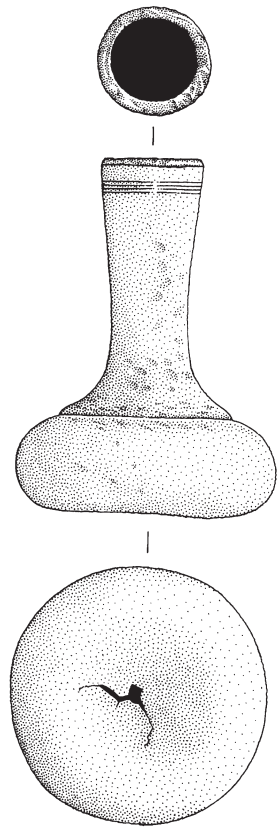


FIG. 19. Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley, doorknob spearbutt (No. 21). Scale 2:3. (*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

ISLE OF WIGHT

(22–24) **Bembridge** (IOW-A7CF33, IOW-C28CE6, IOW-2F7DD1).[66] A pair of cast copper-alloy busts and a figurine were found in the same field. Both busts, which are probably fittings for furniture or other wooden objects, are similar in form and style; they are forward facing and have oval faces with rounded chins. The hair is indicated by a series of small grooves at the fringes and narrow grooves over the rest of each head which suggest that the hair is swept back. The larger bust (IOW-A7CF33) (FIG. 20) is 45.5 mm in length, has a maximum width of 19.5 mm, and appears to be bearded. The smaller bust (IOW-C28CE6) (FIG. 21) is 32.5 mm in length and has a maximum width of 22 mm. The neck of each bust slopes gently outwards to form the shoulders. The base of each mount is sub-oval and there is a central integral copper-alloy spike, only a small part of which survives on the smaller bust.

The copper-alloy figurine (FIG. 22) in the form of a reclining banqueter, found some years

63 Found by A. Pike. Record by J. Puls.

64 A. Heald, 'Knobbed spearbutts of the British and Irish Iron Age: new examples and new thoughts', *Antiquity* 75 (2001), 689–96.

65 ibid., fig. 1.

66 Found by B. Manser, D. Badman and J. Trout respectively. Record by F. Basford.

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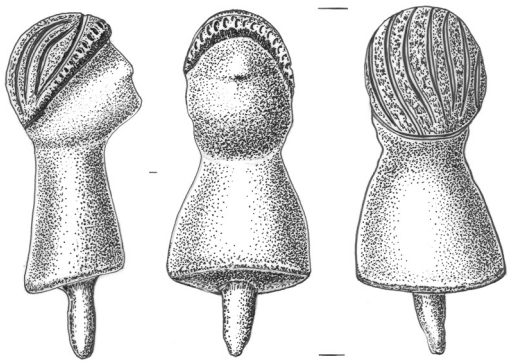


FIG. 20. Bembridge, mount (No. 22). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford*)

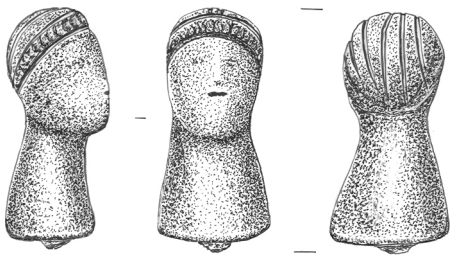


FIG. 21. Bembridge, mount (No. 23). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford*)

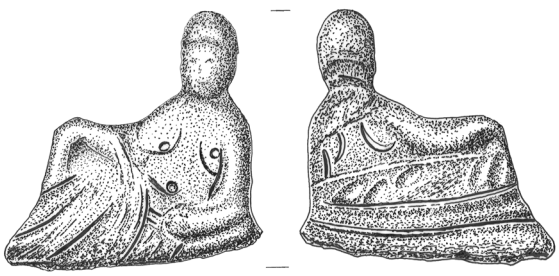


FIG. 22. Bembridge, reclining banqueter figurine (No. 24). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford*)

earlier, probably adorned a vessel. It is very similar to the example from Langstone, Newport, recorded by the PAS (NMGW-F4A3F6, above No. 1) and to the parallels cited with that find. Above the waist the banqueter is naked and below the body is draped in a mantle which is represented by cast and incised lines. The facial features and details of the hair are not visible owing to the erosion of the original surfaces but other physical features — the chest, navel and shoulder blades — are well-defined, albeit in a rudimentary style. Incised lines on the rear surface suggest that the banqueter is reclining on a couch. The figure is 33 mm in length and 34 mm wide.

SURREY

(25) **Reigate** (SUR-488165) (FIG. 23).[67] A copper-alloy fitting in the form of a cloaked, but otherwise naked male figure cradling a lamb in his left arm. The figure has been identified as Attys, shown here as a shepherd. Adjacent to his right shoulder is the curving terminal of a staff which he was probably grasping in his right hand, now missing. The head is rather pitted but there are hints of some form of headgear, possibly a Phrygian cap. The figure is cut off below the knees and is shown emerging from a group of three leaves, now slightly distorted, which form a cup or well below and behind the figure. There is an oval aperture in the base. The fitting is 84 mm high.

67 Found by J. McArthur. Record by D. Williams. Identified by M. Henig.

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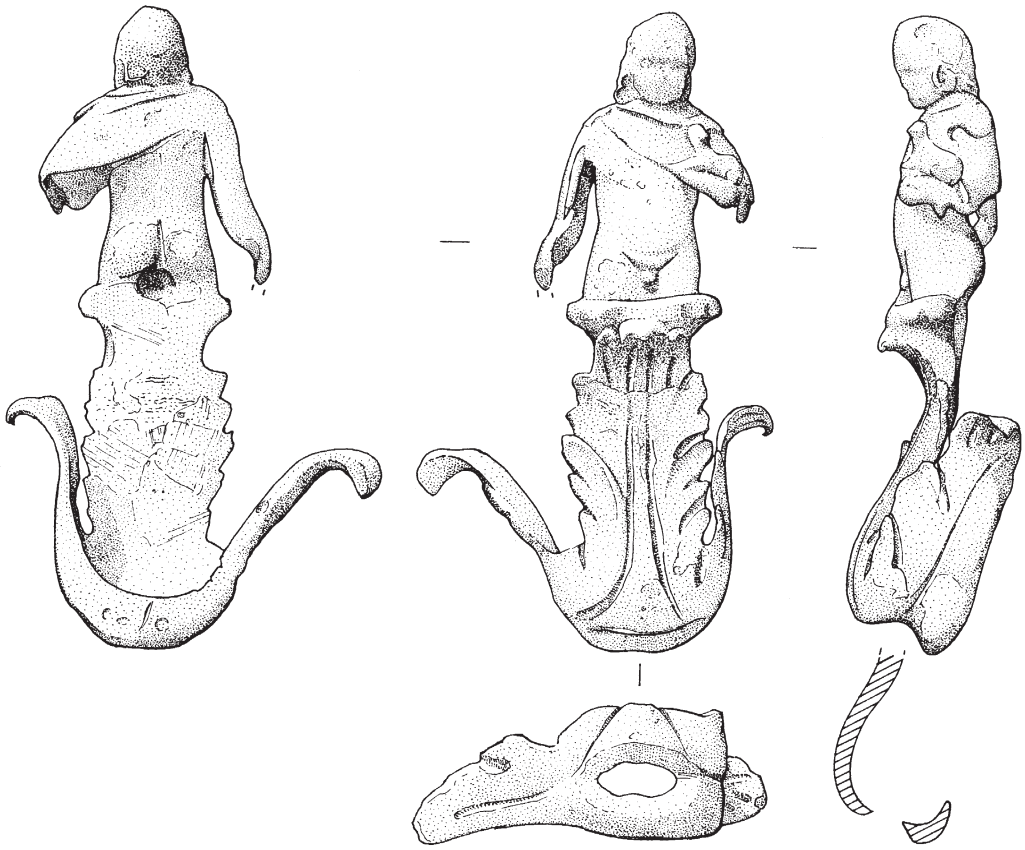


FIG. 23. Reigate, table fitting (No. 25). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Surrey County Council*)

Very similar fittings are found on the legs of a small table from Pompeii[68] on each of which a baby satyr emerges from a calyx of leaves holding a hare in the crook of its left elbow. The upper terminal of the lower section of each table leg ends in an outer calyx into which this piece would have slotted, the calyx thus being formed of two parts. The curving upper section of each leg would have entered from behind the figure leaving it standing proud at the angle of each leg. The outer part of the calyx is integral with the table leg and the inner with the emerging satyr. The Pompeii parallel suggests a Vespasianic date.

The fitting is without parallel in Roman Britain. It is quite plausible that in its final deposition it served a votive function, for nearby were found a small, heavily abraded figurine, a pendant in the form of a human leg, a figurine of a quadruped, probably a goat, and a small concentration of pottery.

68 L.P.B. Stefanelli, *Il Bronzo dei Romani. Arredo e suppellettile* (1990), 260 no. 20, figs 107–8.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(26) **Dymock** (NMGW-64F295, NMGW-650318, NMGW-48CD83).[69] Three similar brooches of unusual construction were recovered in the same parish. The brooches, which are incomplete, are constructed from separately-made components. The wings and hook were attached to the head and bow by means of an integral rivet at the back of the head, which was then hammered over on the interior of the wings. At the base of the rear of the head on one example there is a small lug or rivet. The wings arch back from the bow and possibly formed a Polden Hill-type spring arrangement, although the wings only survive on one example and the ends have been lost. The bows are generally slight and undecorated. The upper bow is sub-rectangular in section, the lower bow tapers to a simple foot, and the catchplate is solid. These brooches have a similar method of construction to a brooch from Wroxeter, which has a projection on to which the missing wings would have been attached and in addition has a boss riveted through the upper bow.[70]

DORSET

(27) **Puddletown** (SOMDOR-86B238) (FIG. 24).[71] A copper-alloy human head in a very schematic style. It is 25.5 mm high, 21.6 mm wide, and 21.7 mm deep. The face is oval with a shallow, sloping forehead and high cheek bones. There is no brow ridge and the almond-shaped eyes are deeply recessed and hollow. The triangular nose is broad and has little definition in profile. A short, slightly down-turned groove represents the mouth, the chin is rounded, and the ears are cast as C-shaped ridges. The top of the head is flattened into a sub-circular plane, the back of the head is rounded and no hair is depicted. The head is broken off at the neck and there is iron corrosion within the socket. The function of this object remains elusive, although the iron suggests that it may have been a decorative element from a functional object. An equally schematic anthropomorphic fitting in the form of a bust is known from St Austell, Cornwall.[72]

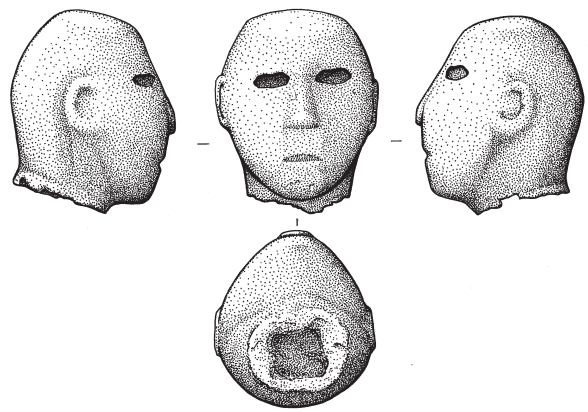


FIG. 24. Puddletown, terminal (No. 27). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by M. Trevarthen; © Somerset County Council*)

69 Found by P. Smith. Record by M. Lodwick.

70 D.F. Mackreth, 'Military brooches', in G. Webster and J. Chadderton, *The Legionary Fortress at Wroxeter. Excavations by Graham Webster* (1996), 155–85, no. 3 fig. 4.4.

71 Found by J. Hinchcliffe. Record by C. Hayward Trevarthen. Identified by J.D. Hill.

72 M. Henig, 'An anthropomorphic fitting', in A. Saunders and D. Harris, 'Excavations at Castle Gotha, St Austell', *Cornish Archaeology* 21 (1982), 146–7 no. 1. fig. 18.

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The head and back of the bust of the Cornish example are more extensively flattened and the head rests on a tubular socket with iron corrosion within it. This object may have served as a terminal of a linch-pin.

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