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 the whole of England and Wales. The PAS was funded from 2003 until 31 March 2006 by the HLF and local partners and has been funded since April 2006 by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and local partners. Surveys of Roman-period finds recorded by the PAS have been published in *Britannia* annually since 2004. This fourth report adopts the same format with a brief overview of finds distribution followed by descriptions of significant individual artefacts and assemblages.

OVERVIEW

60,528 artefacts were recorded on the PAS database in 2006, 27,308 (45 per cent) of which are Roman in date. This figure includes those finds to which a date has been attributed that spans the late Iron Age and early Roman period. It represents a substantial increase from 2005 (Table 1), which can largely be attributed to the inclusion of backlog records of Roman coins from Norfolk (see below). The 2006 data include 6,635 pottery sherds and 227 tile and architectural fragments. Otherwise the artefacts recorded are as usual predominantly metallic.

TABLE 1. QUANTITIES OF ALL ARTEFACTS AND ROMAN FINDS RECORDED ON THE PAS DATABASE FROM 2003 TO 2006

	All artefacts	**Roman artefacts**	**Roman artefacts as %**
2003	21,658	9,915	45.8
2004	39,199	16,579	42.3
2005	52,094	17,992	34.5
2006	60,528	27,308	45.0

Many of the finds recorded by the PAS come from sites which have been damaged or eroded, usually by agriculture. In some cases they may be the only surviving traces of past activity at particular locations. Of the Roman artefacts reported during 2006, approximately 78 per cent were discovered using a metal-detector. Table 2 shows the number of Roman non-ceramic artefacts reported by county and grouped by PAS region, the figures being derived from the PAS database. In contrast to previous years, a very significant number of coin and artefact records from Norfolk have been entered onto the database. However it should be noted that these record only some of the very many artefacts presented for identification in the county in recent years. All records have, however, been entered onto the Norfolk Historic Environment

[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.

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TABLE 2. NUMBERS OF NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE PAS IN 2006 BY COUNTY AND TYPE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wales															
Anglesey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denbigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Wrexham	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Monmouth	3	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18
Newport	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Powys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	7
Rhondda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Glamorgan	11	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	29
Torfaen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cardiff	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Ceredigion	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
England															
Tyne & Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Northumbd	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	17
Durham	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
N. Yorks.	67	4	5	6	3	4	2	7	1	-	5	1	-	231	336
E. Yorks.	33	3	2	2	-	2	2	3	-	1	5	1	-	191	245
S. Yorks.	18	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	33
W. Yorks.	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
N. Lincs.	11	3	1	4	-	2	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	43	74
Cumbria	1	1	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	41	54
Cheshire	8	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	53
Lancs.	2	2	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	19
Gt. Manchester	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7
Lincs.	232	40	18	31	6	4	9	4	9	9	3	4	16	1076	1461
Notts.	38	4	1	5	1	5	1	1	3	-	3	-	1	128	191
Derbys.	10	-	-	13	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	38	66
Herefs.	25	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	83	121
Shrops.	30	7	1	7	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	31	84
Staffs.	36	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	70	117
W.Mids.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leics.	71	15	3	8	-	2	3	1	2	1	7	1	-	227	341
Worcs.	20	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	197
Warwicks.	43	6	3	9	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	198	266
Northants.	39	42	8	10	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	4	180	291
Norfolk	294	105	26	54	7	12	14	3	31	16	2	4	21	7433	8022
Suffolk	160	61	12	54	1	11	10	3	8	13	9	35	33	1612	2022
Cambs.	82	23	5	23	1	7	4	2	5	6	1	1	2	547	709
Essex	31	20	7	13	1	2	4	3	2	4	10	2	6	321	426

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Beds.	22	8	2	5	-	3	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	193	241
Herts.	32	13	5	26	2	7	5	1	5	9	3	-	3	451	562
Bucks.	44	5	4	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	4	340	408
Oxon.	81	30	7	16	1	4	5	1	2	2	3	2	4	598	756
Gt.London	7	7	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	44	65
Hamps.	51	13	3	14	2	2	2	-	-	4	2	-	1	634	728
Berks.	8	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	51	70
IOW	42	6	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	107	165
Surrey	29	7	3	6	-	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	4	170	228
W. Sussex	21	2	1	3	1	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	150	186
E. Sussex	50	7	4	2	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	171	243
Kent	26	6	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	4	2	5	111	162
Wilts.	106	25	5	14	-	4	1	1	2	2	2	-	5	654	821
Glos.	30	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	161	201
Avon	26	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	42
Somerset	29	7	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	137	185
Dorset	15	4	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	79
Devon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Cornwall	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	50
Total	1907	499	137	401	32	99	90	49	83	82	75	58	126	16808	20446

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- to third-century military equipment
J. Fourth-century belt fittings
K. Studs/mounts
L. Miscellaneous objects
M. Objects of unknown/uncertain function
N. Coins

Record. Individual large-scale metal-detecting rallies can also produce significant numbers of Roman finds records. Examples from 2006 include events at Letcombe Regis, Oxon. (355 finds) and at Snape (30 finds) and Well (55 finds), North Yorks. As stressed in previous reports, annual statistics for the PAS are skewed by factors of this kind.

Artefacts that qualify as treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 are generally excluded from this survey but are published in the Treasure Annual Report by the British Museum. For convenience of presentation, and to enable comparison with other datasets, the subdivision of artefacts by function is based on the scheme proposed by Crummy,[2] with some modifications.

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

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Generally the numbers of artefacts grouped in the various categories are very consistent with those recorded in 2005. Excluding the high quantity of coins from Norfolk, only the brooch (A), toilet and medical equipment (B), religious object (F), fourth-century belt fittings (J), and miscellaneous (L) categories show an increase, although there are notable decreases in numbers recorded of household utensils etc. (D), objects associated with written communication (E), first- to third-century military equipment (I), and studs/mounts (K).

Coins (82 per cent) are the most common artefact type: the percentage recorded in 2006 is higher than that in 2005 (70.5 per cent), 2004 (72.8 per cent), and 2003 (72.7 per cent), although if records from Norfolk were excluded the proportion would be similar to previous years (72.4 per cent). There is regional variation in the categories and quantities of artefact recorded. In the 24 counties from which more than 100 coins have been recorded, the proportion of the total finds which they represent was calculated. The average percentage for these counties is 76.4 per cent, but the proportion varies from 62 per cent in Northamptonshire to 92.6 per cent in Norfolk. In the 2006 data brooches constitute 9.3 per cent and other items of personal adornment 2.4 per cent of all non-ceramic artefacts recorded. However in counties with larger samples of brooches (>50), the proportions vary from 3.7 per cent (Norfolk) to 21 per cent (Leicestershire). Brooches are typically found much more frequently than items of personal adornment (Table 1, A and B) but in Northamptonshire more objects of personal adornment (42) than brooches (39) were recorded. This difference can be attributed to the exceptional collection recorded from Higham Ferrers. Of the 28 Roman pins from Northamptonshire recorded on the PAS database since 1999, 25 examples were recorded from this site in 2006.

Norfolk aside, there remains wide variation in the number of artefacts recorded between counties, from 3 in Devon to 2,022 in Suffolk (Table 2), with higher numbers continuing to be recorded in eastern counties. Numbers of finds recorded year by year in the same county vary substantially. Many fewer finds have been recorded this year from Durham and many more from Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire, but such differences are often the product of individual assemblages reported: many of the Oxfordshire finds, for example, derive from the rally at Letcombe Regis noted above. In general, however, as indicated in the previous report, findspots, if not finds, are now more broadly and more evenly distributed across southern, central and eastern England than in the first years of the scheme (FIG. 1). There are higher densities of 2006 findspots, for example, in North Yorkshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and East Sussex than in previous years.

The entries below set out some highlights of the past year's discoveries recorded by Finds Liaison Officers.[3] Fuller details of the finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from the Scheme's central office[4] and there are full descriptions of finds on the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk. The reference number in brackets is the PAS identifying find record,[5] with the exception of the two finger-rings from Little Cornard and Icklingham, Suffolk (see below) which were reported as Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. A selection of the most significant Roman coin finds recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme are included in the annual 'Coin Register' in the *British Numismatic Journal*. As well as individual artefacts, it is also worth recording here that the broader characteristics of the PAS

[3] Throughout the year, staff in 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.

[4] Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Contact Dan Pett, Portable Antiquities Scheme, dpett@british-museum.ac.uk.

[5] 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.

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FIG. 1. Distribution of findspots of Roman non-ceramic artefacts recorded in 2006.

data for Roman and other periods are receiving increasing attention.[6] Nevertheless, as previously emphasised, research use of these data must take account of the processes by which they have accumulated.[7]

6 AHRC collaborative doctorates between the British Museum and University, King's and Birkbeck Colleges in London; Proceedings of 'A Decade of Discovery: A Conference to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Portable Antiquities Scheme', eds H. Geake, M. Lewis and S. Worrell (in prep.).

7 I would like to record my thanks to R. Brewer and J. Pearce for reading and commenting on a draft of this report and to T. Brindle for assistance with GIS.

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NORTHUMBERLAND

(1) **Corbridge** (NCL-777E78) (FIG. 2).[8] A copper-alloy harness 'trifid' pendant of Bishop Type 1s.[9] The pendant has a central lobe in the form of a leaf and there are two terminals, each with a devolved acorn at the base, flanking the central panel. Four cut-out lunate shapes divide the pendant in three. The central leaf-shaped panel has an incised longitudinal line extending from the bottom of the leaf and two oblique lines on each side. The suspension-loop takes the form of a rectangular shank with a small perforation. Similar examples are known from excavations at Corbridge[10] and Catterick.[11]

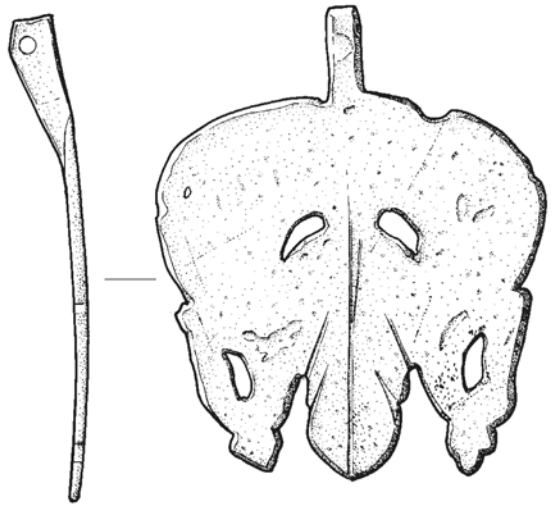


FIG. 2. Corbridge, harness pendant (No. 1). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by M. Hoyle; © M. Hoyle and Museum of Antiquities*)

(2) **Corbridge** (NCL-B6C593) (FIG. 3).[12] A mid-second- to third-century enamelled, rectangular copper-alloy buckle-plate. The decorative panel on the front has two rows of leaf ornament with a row of triple-lobed projections towards the edge of the plate. This is surrounded by an incised border except at the hinge end. A further incised line runs close to the edge on the longer sides and there are two transverse mouldings at the hinge end. No trace of enamel

8 Found by divers B. Middlemass and R. Mitchinson. Recorded by R. Collins.

9 M.C. Bishop, 'Cavalry equipment of the Roman army in the first century A.D.', in J.C. Coulston, *Military Equipment and the Identity of Roman Soldiers. Proceedings of the Fourth Roman Military Equipment Conference*, BAR International Series 394 (1988), 142, fig. 43 Type 1s.

10 L. Allason-Jones, 'The small finds', in M.C. Bishop and J.N. Dore, *Corbridge: Excavations of the Roman Fort and Town, 1947–80* (1989), 182, no. 198, fig. 87.

11 I.L. Lentowicz, 'Copper-alloy objects from Catterick Bypass and Catterick 1972 (Sites 433 and 434)', in P.R. Wilson, *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland: Excavations and Research, 1958–1997*, CBA Res. Rep. 129 (2002), 64, no. 203, fig. 256.

12 Found by divers B. Middlemass and R. Mitchinson. Recorded by R. Collins.

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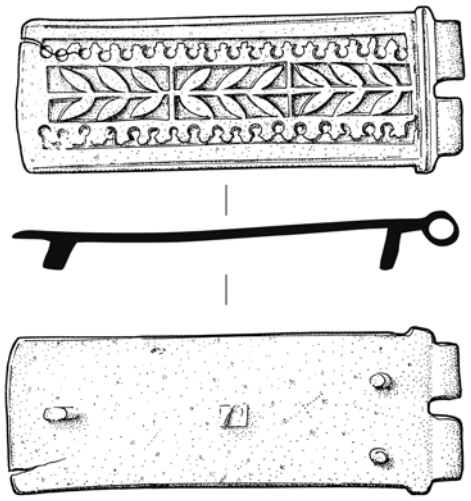


FIG. 3. Corbridge, military buckle-plate (No. 2). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by M. Hoyle; © M. Hoyle and Museum of Antiquities*)

survives. The underside has three rivets approximately 4.2 mm long, two at the hinge end and one at the opposite end. Several very similar examples are known from Wales, at Segontium, Holt, and Caerleon.[13]

LINCOLNSHIRE

(3) **Greetwell** (LIN-1632D1) (FIG. 4).[14] A cast copper-alloy tripod mount depicting the bust of a young male figure, probably representing Bacchus, emerging from a calyx of leaves above a hollow, rectangular base. The bust wears a tunic draped over one shoulder, has a rope-like border across the chest and a decorative motif consisting of four petals or leaves on the left breast. The facial features are worn; the wavy, mid-length hair covers most of the forehead. At the crown there is a moulded circular element with a central circular moulded pellet and below, on each side, there is a leaf and a bunch of grapes at each ear. On the reverse of the bust, only the back of the head is decorated. There is an integral, copper-alloy circular-sectioned shank which extends horizontally from the centre of the figure's back, turns upwards almost at right angles and has a rounded terminal. Each of the tripod legs would have had a similar mount which would have suspended a copper-alloy bowl by means of rings attached to the rim of the vessel. The base below the calyx appears to take the form of a column capital with a central longitudinal groove with convex and oblique grooves on each side forming a leaf. The lower edge of the base is notched or broken. No other decorated copper-alloy tripod mounts of this type are known from Britain, but similar tripod mounts of Bacchus have been found at Xanten[15] and Bavai.[16]

[13] E.M. Chapman, *A Catalogue of Roman Military Equipment in the National Museum of Wales*, BAR British Series 388 (2005), 111–13, Sd 01-02, Sd 04, Sd 06.

[14] Found by B. Marshall. Recorded by A. Daubney and S. Worrell.

[15] H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland* III (1966), 178–9, no. 487 Tafel. 150.

[16] G. Faider-Feytmans, *Recueil des bronzes de Bavai*, Gallia suppl. 8 (1957), 114–15, no. 280, pls XLIV–XLV.

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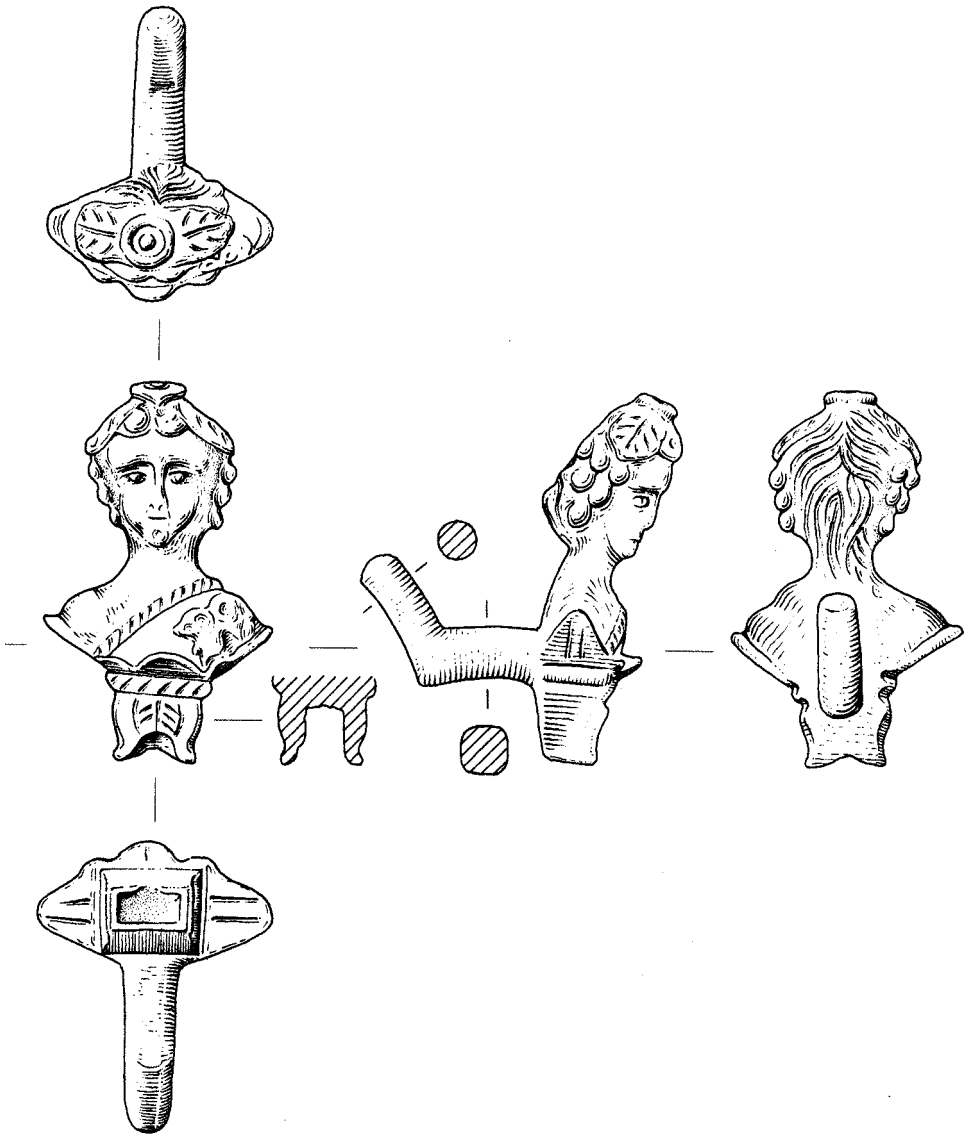


FIG. 4. Greetwell, tripod mount (No. 3). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council*)

DERBYSHIRE

(4) **Longford** (DENO-82D537) (FIG. 5).[17] A copper-alloy amulet in the form of a crouching

[17] Found by J. Fawley. Recorded by R. Atherton and S. Worrell.

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animal. An erect phallus and testicles are either gripped by or emerge from its mouth. The identity of the quadruped is unclear; it appears to be bear-like, but the circular scar of the missing tail, with an oblique incised line on either side, is larger than might be expected for a bear. An integrally-cast 'prong' between the underside of the testicles indicates that the amulet is free-standing rather than a pendant. It is 44.2 mm long, 10.2 mm wide, 16.6 mm high, and weighs 13.28 g. Although no direct parallel is known, artefacts which combine zoomorphic and phallic imagery are found in the form of *tintinnabula* and as amulets with phalli transformed into animals.[18] Other phallic ornaments in which animals are incorporated as part of the design include a bull's head phallic pendant from Icklingham, Suffolk, where the phallus projects centrally from the nose.[19]

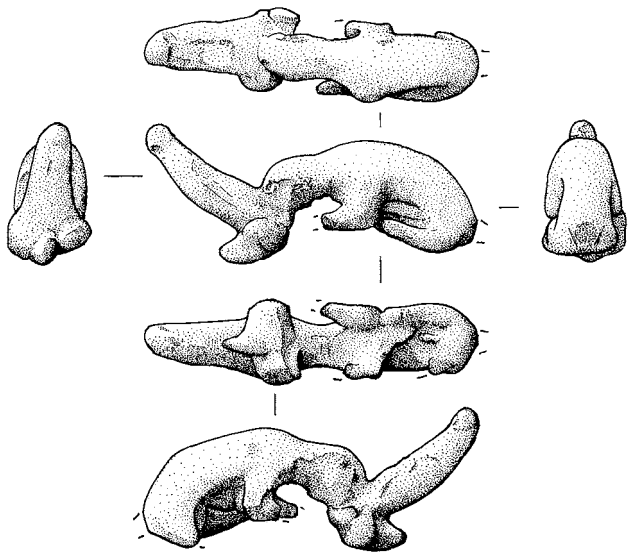


FIG. 5. Longford, zoomorphic/phallic amulet (No. 4). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

HEREFORDSHIRE

(5) **Weston under Penyard** (HESH-57C8E2) (FIG. 6).[20] A copper-alloy figurine of a ram carrying a saddle with bags suspended on either side. The ram stands on a flat rectangular plinth with rounded corners and a mid-grey-silver coating on the underside which may be the remains of solder. The hind legs are cast together and the long tail trails down to the plinth. The back slopes down towards the tail and the saddle, with a pointed knop at its centre and an oval bag on

[18] C. Johns, *Sex or Symbol. Erotic Images of Greece and Rome* (1989), 68, pls 52–3.
[19] J. Plouviez, 'Whose good luck? Roman phallic ornaments from Suffolk', in N. Crummy (ed.), *Image, Craft and the Classical World. Essays in Honour of Donald Bailey and Catherine Johns,* Monographies instrumentum 29 (2005), 159, no. 7, fig. 1.
[20] Found by D. Young. Recorded by P. Reavill.

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each side, is positioned centrally. The head is slightly pointed, its horns curling on either side; the eyes are represented by incised ovals with off-centre stamped circles and the mouth by a crooked incised line. The body is decorated with a series of linear ridges extending along its back and legs, which probably represent rolls within the ram's wool. The figurine is 26.4 mm long, 12.4 mm wide, 26.2 mm high, and it weighs 17.95 g. It may have been part of a larger group of figures associated with the cult of Mercury. The saddle-bags perhaps represent two purses, a votive gift to the god. A similar example from near Bow Brickhill, Bucks., was found close to a late third-century coin hoard which included coin blanks and a pair of iron coin dies.[21]



FIG. 6. Weston under Penyard, figurine of ram carrying saddle bags (No. 5). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by L. Chapman; © L. Chapman and Birmingham City Council*)

STAFFORDSHIRE

(6) **Near Cannock** (HESH-178702) (FIG. 7).[22] A copper-alloy ox-head bucket-escutcheon. At the top of the head are the remains of an integral, circular loop to hold a handle. The ears project to the side, each with a central oval depression. Projecting forward are two horns, crescentic in profile, one of which is near-complete. The head tapers to a long, rather slender nose. The circular eyes originally held red enamel, which survives in the left eye, with traces in the right. The muzzle flares outwards at its straight base and the circular, shallow nostrils and the concave mouth are incised. The sides of the mount are slightly faceted. The back is hollow in order to contain solder to attach the mount to a vessel and there are also traces of mineralised wood. The back also has an integral, sub-rectangular lug projecting at a right angle below the loop, before curving downwards. The mount is 46 mm long, 24.3 mm wide, has a maximum thickness of 21.2 mm, and weighs 20.9 g. A similar example, also with a square muzzle and forward-curving horns, is known from Dinorben hillfort, Conwy.[23] In form it is also broadly similar to an example from Poole's Cavern, Derbys., which has a lug on the back, but also has two rivets for attachment to the vessel.[24]

21 S.S. Frere, 'Roman Britain in 1990, I. Sites explored', *Britannia* 22 (1991), 258, fig. 19.
22 Found by D. Field. Recorded by P. Reavill.
23 W. Gardener and H.N. Savory, *Dinorben; a Hill-fort Occupied in Early Iron Age and Roman Times* (1964), 144–8, fig. 21, pl. XXXIV.
24 K. Branigan, 'Copper/bronze artefacts', in K. Branigan and J. Bayley, 'The Romano-British metalwork from Poole's Cavern, Buxton', *Derbys. Arch. Journ.* 109 (1989), 40, no. 70, fig. 3.

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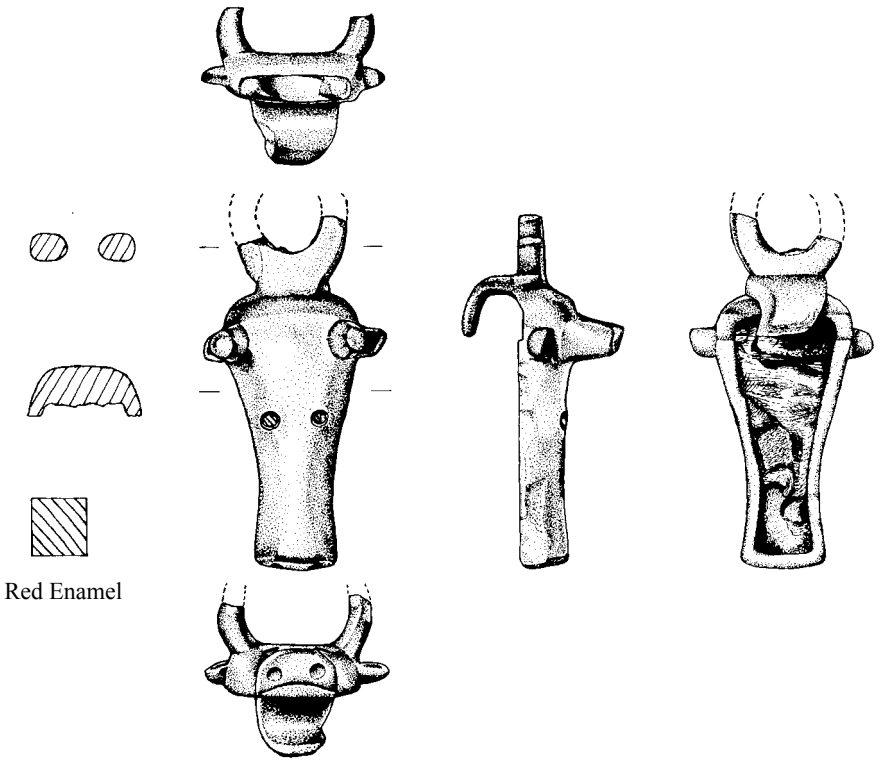


FIG. 7. Near Cannock, ox-head bucket mount (No. 6). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by L. Chapman; © L. Chapman and Birmingham City Council*)

WORCESTERSHIRE

(7) **Chaddesley Corbett** (WMID865) (FIG. 8).[25] A lead pattern of a Polden Hill type brooch, now badly distorted. The semi-circular wings have closed, unpierced end caps which are now misshapen. The back of the head is hollow and there are traces of the rearward-facing hook. No decoration in the form of a crest or flanges on the upper part of the bow is present, the solid catchplate has the edge turned over, and there is a large, rounded footknob with a sprue at its base. The object is 47.36 mm long, 26.2 mm wide across the wings, and weighs 40.14 g. Three lead patterns for Headloop/Trumpet type brooches are known from Poole's Cavern, Derbys.[26] Another lead Colchester-derivative brooch pattern has recently been recorded by the PAS from Grimston, Norfolk (NMS-006CB8).

25 Found by P. Harriman. Recorded by A. Bolton.

26 D.F. Mackreth, 'The Roman brooches', in D. Bramwell, K. Dalton, J.F. Drinkwater, M. Hassall, K. Lorimer and D.F. Mackreth, 'Excavations at Poole's Cavern, Buxton: an interim report', *Derbys. Arch. Journ.* 103 (1983), 55–6, nos 5–7, fig. 3; J. Bayley, 'Analysis and examination of the metalwork: lead', in Branigan and Bayley, op. cit. (note 24), 46–50, nos 126–8.

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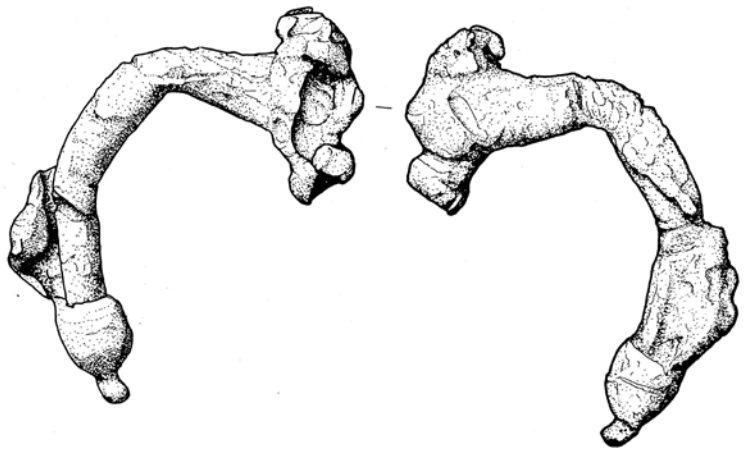


FIG. 8. Chaddesley Corbett, lead pattern of a Polden Hill brooch (No. 7). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by C. Stevens; © C. Stevens*)

WARWICKSHIRE

(8) **Henley-in-Arden** (WAW-F4DF95) (FIG. 9).[27] Two joining fragments of a copper-alloy ox-head bucket-escutcheon. Extending from above the animal's incomplete horns, which point forwards, are the remains of an integral loop to hold the missing handle. One of the eyes is missing, but the surviving oval eye is defined by an incised groove. The narrow face expands slightly to the rounded muzzle which has no trace of nostrils. A copper-alloy rivet head is placed off-centre, just below the eyes and protrudes at the back of the mount, where it would have joined the small tear-shaped fragment which has the remains of the rivet in place. The object is 41.6 mm long, 27 mm wide across the horns, 19 mm thick from the horns to the reverse, and weighs 24.75 g. A similar bucket-escutcheon or mount was found at Shepton Mallet, Somerset.[28]

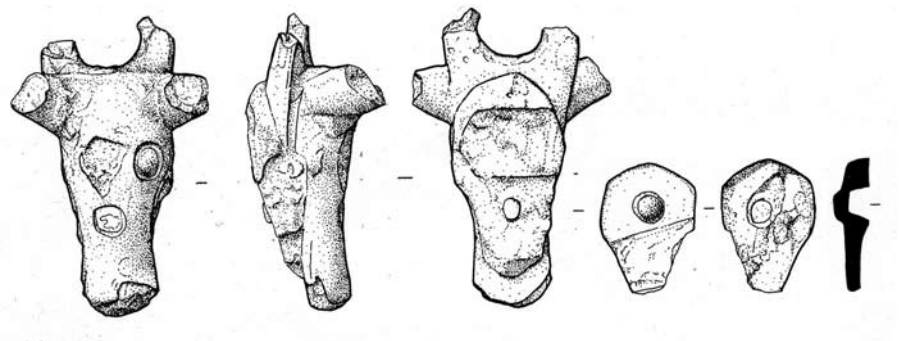


FIG. 9. Henley-in-Arden, ox-head bucket mount (No. 8). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by C. Stevens; © C. Stevens*)

27 Found by D. Fowkes. Recorded by A. Bolton.
28 K.S. Painter, 'A bronze ox-head from Somerset', *Antiq. Journ.* 43 (1963), 291–2, fig. 1, pl. XLVIII.

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LEICESTERSHIRE

(9) **Narborough** (LEIC-8572C4) (FIG. 10).[29] An unusual copper-alloy chatelaine with a nail-cleaner and part of another toilet implement intact. The plate is roughly cruciform and has a semi-circular suspension-loop in the centre of its upper edge. The lower edge has a circular-sectioned band which is decorated with incised longitudinal lines and has a robust, perforated, semi-circular lug at each end to hold the suspension-bar. This bar has riveted ends and could have carried a maximum of three implements, although parts of only two survive. Each implement has a semi-circular loop above three bead-and-reel mouldings. The nail-cleaner is of Baldock Variant 3 Type;[30] it has offset shoulders, a leaf-shaped blade and the suspension-loop at right-angles to the plane of the blade; it is similar to examples from Colchester[31] and Wanborough.[32] Where complete, chatelaines most commonly carry three implements, usually a nail-cleaner,

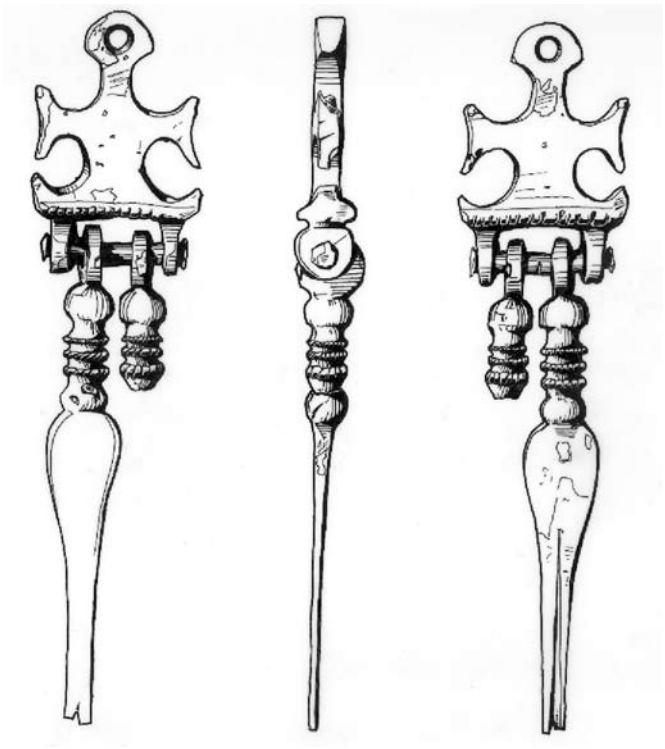


FIG. 10. Narborough, chatelaine (No. 9). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by P. Johns. © Leicestershire County Council*)

29 Found by W. Gemmell. Recorded by W. Scott and S. Worrell.

30 N. Crummy and H. Eckardt, 'Regional identities and technologies of the self: nail-cleaners in Roman Britain', *Archaeol. Journ.* 160 (2003), 51–2.

31 N. Crummy, 'Category 2: toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments', in N. Crummy, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–9* (1983), 58, no. 1872, fig. 62.

32 D. Hooley, '8. Copper-alloy and silver objects. Toilet and cosmetic equipment', in A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wacher and A.P. Fitzpatrick, *The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, Britannia Monograph 19 (2001), 106, no. 196, fig. 44.

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a pair of tweezers, and an ear-scoop, as examples from Poole's Cavern, Derbys.,[33] and Burgh, Norfolk.[34] However, examples with a larger number of implements are known, for example elaborate sets from Castleford, West Yorks., and London.[35] No close parallel for the form of this chatelaine is known. It is 93 mm long, 23 mm wide, 8 mm thick, and weighs 21.8 g.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

(10) **Norton** (NARC-733D28) (FIG. 11).[36] A very unusual copper-alloy nail-cleaner with the head portraying a female bust, perhaps intended to represent Venus. The 'Celtic' features are flat and include a pronounced nose, a slit-like mouth, and a cap of hair which is parted in the centre and combed back. Below the head, the narrow, long neck expands to a small, square chest with two small, projecting protrusions, possibly intended to represent breasts. The chest is incised with an 'X' on each side and on the back face. A suspension-loop extends from the back of the head and is set at a right angle to the plane of the blade. The object is 55 mm long. It is without a published parallel but the style of the features and the form of the blade suggest a first- to second-century date. Although this object is less stylised, there are some similarities with a pin from East Ilsley, West Berks., recently recorded by the PAS.[37]

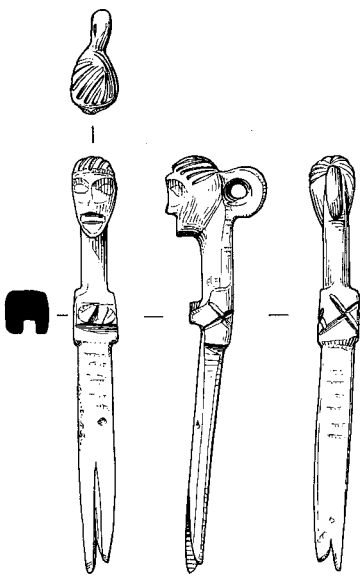


FIG. 11. Norton, nail-cleaner (No. 10). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

[33] Branigan, op. cit. (note 24), 40, no. 64, fig. 3.
[34] E. Martin, 'IV. Copper-alloy objects: other copper-alloy objects, 1947–1957 excavations', in E. Martin, *Burgh: The Iron Age and Roman Enclosure*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 40 (1988), 22, no. 17, fig. 12.
[35] London Museum, *London in Roman Times* (1930), 823, pl. 34.
[36] Found by M. Goodman. Recorded by T. Brindle.
[37] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2003 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 35 (2004), 333, no. 20, fig. 18.

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HERTFORDSHIRE

(11) **Standon** (BH-EDA355) (FIG. 12).[38] A copper-alloy folding-knife handle in the form of a panther which sits upright and arches forwards. The facial features are well-defined, with large, raised sub-oval mouldings surrounding the small circular eyes, two small holes for the ears, two for the nostrils, and three drilled holes, perhaps originally containing insets, along the line of the mouth. The animal's chest and legs are fully modelled, but the back and haunches adjoin the blade and the four paws join and form the curved base of the handle. Above the animal's head is a rectangular block with four transverse ridges and three grooves. The longitudinal slot running down the back of the handle contains the corroded remains of the iron knife-blade. The blade would originally have been hinged at the top of the slot. The handle is 76 mm high, 10.4 mm wide, 18.6 mm deep, and weighs 40.7 g. A very similar example has recently been recorded by the PAS from Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (SF-CA2A74).

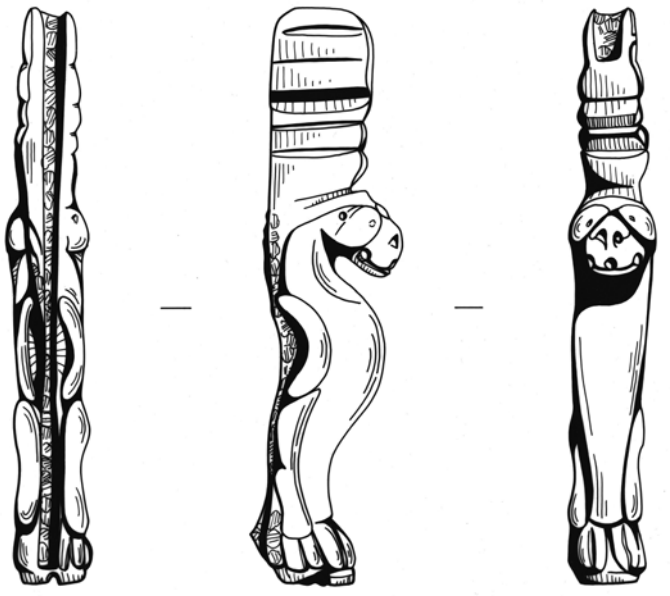


FIG. 12. Standon, folding-knife handle in the form of a panther (No. 11). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museum*)

(12) **Much Hadham** (BH-C53040) (FIG. 13).[39] A steelyard weight taking the form of the head of the young Hercules, cast in copper alloy and filled with lead. The mouth, eyes, and slightly crooked, flattened nose are all realistically depicted. The full hair extends to just below the level of the ears, which are not visible. The chin is square and only the upper part of the neck is depicted. The head-dress is made of the skin from a lion's head. The recessed hollows for the lion's eyes are clearly visible and the skin of the upper jaw is stretched towards the top of

[38] Found by Mr K. Easton. Recorded by J. Watters.
[39] Found by K. Easton. Recorded by J. Watters.

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Hercules' face while the lower jaw is pulled downwards to cover his ears. At the mid-point of the animal's upper jaw is the remnant of a copper-alloy suspension-loop. On the underside of the figure's head the lead core is clearly visible. It is 47.1 mm high, 40.8 mm wide, 39.7 mm deep, and weighs 246.58 g. There are no parallels for steelyard weights of Hercules from Britain, but figural steelyard weights representing Bacchus (Silchester), Minerva (South Shields), Cybele (London), and Isis or Cybele (York) are known.[40]

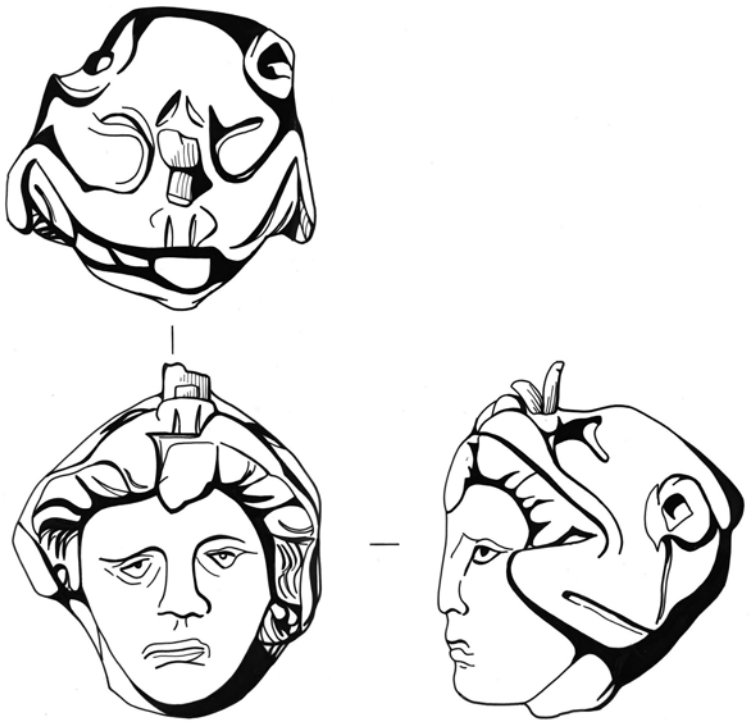


FIG. 13. Much Hadham, steelyard weight in the form of the head of the young Hercules (No. 12). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museum*)

(13) **Bovingdon** (BH–E13406) (FIG. 14).[41] A fine copper-alloy lid from the focus of a first- to second-century oil lamp. This intricately-moulded piece is cast in the round and depicts Cupid sitting on the back of a dolphin. He leans slightly backwards and this, with the pose of the dolphin, gives the impression of plunging motion. The chest and torso of the naked figure are well-moulded; the arms are held down by the figure's side and the hands rest on the lower part of the thighs, just above the knees. A small pair of wings extending backwards from the shoulders are now bent. The facial features have lost much detail through corrosion. The full hair has a 'crest' on the crown of the head. The dolphin is heavily stylised; its head has a pointed snout and

[40] G.C. Boon, *Roman Silchester: the Archaeology of a Romano-British Town* (1957), 292, no. 7, fig. 34; L. Allason-Jones and R. Miket, *The Catalogue of Small Finds from South Shields Roman Fort* (1984), 174, nos 3.472–3.473; M.J. Green, *A Corpus of Religious Material from the Civilian Areas of Roman Britain*, BAR 24 (1976), 222, no. 15, pl. XXIIj; M.J. Green, *A Corpus of Small Cult-Objects from the Military Areas of Roman Britain*, BAR 52 (1978), pl. 95.

[41] Found by S. Pugsley. Recorded by J. Watters.

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large eyes, and there is a fin close to the head on each side upon which Cupid places his feet. The body tapers to the tail fin, which is now missing. The dolphin sits on a slightly damaged circular pedestal which has a looped handle at the back. On either side of the pedestal are small circular holes which may have allowed an unimpeded flow of air to the lamp. A copper-alloy square-sectioned rivet sits within a hole at the centre of the base. This protrudes slightly on the underside and presumably acted as a means of attachment to the lamp. The object is 66.7 mm high, 34.6 mm wide at the base, 61.6 mm from front to back, and weighs 114.3 g. A number of oil lamps in the British Museum show Cupid and an example from Cologne depicts him riding a dolphin.[42]

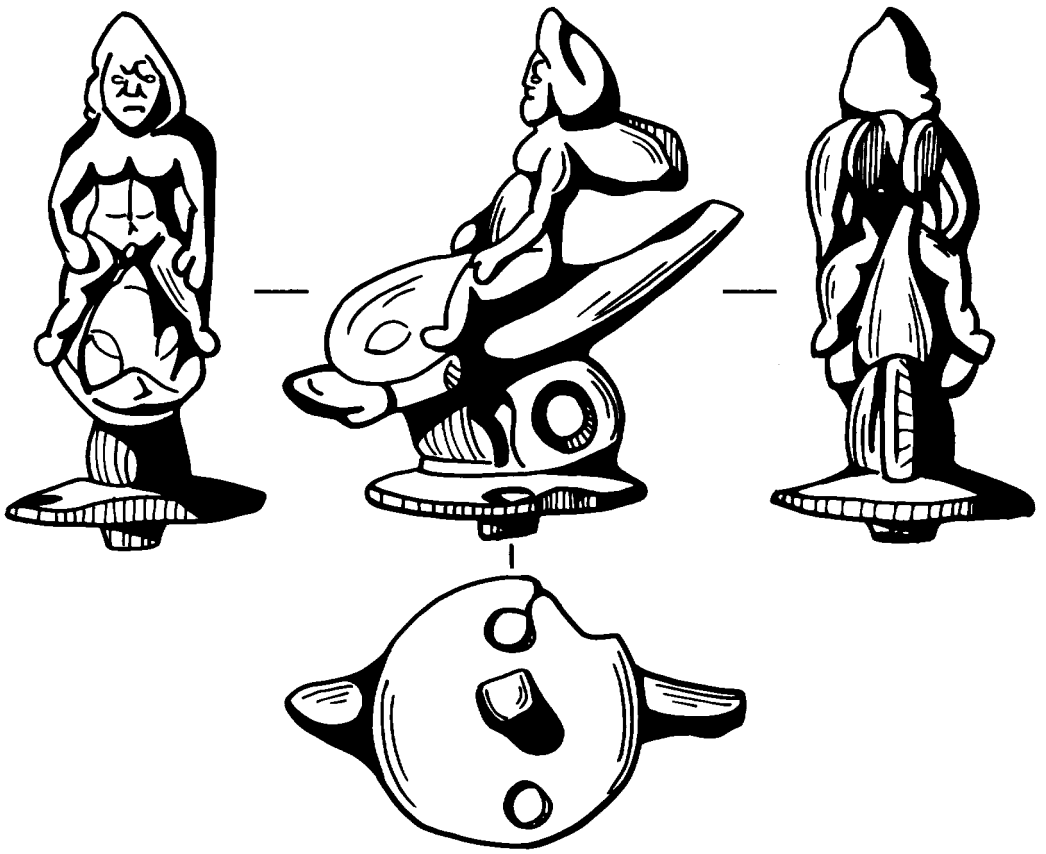


FIG. 14. Bovingdon, focus lid from oil lamp (No. 13). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museum*)

OXFORDSHIRE

(14) **Witney** (BERK-12D494) (FIG. 15).[43] A fragment of a Roman lead figurine depicting Mars. The figurine wears a Corinthian helmet, the crest of which is slightly bent, but is otherwise naked.

[42] D.M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum III, Roman Provincial Lamps* (1988), 14, Q3026, fig. 17.

[43] Found by R. Hathaway. Recorded by K. Sutton and S. Worrell.

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The head, half of the torso, the right arm, and part of the left hand survive. The right arm is bent across the torso and the poorly-defined fingers are depicted, apparently clasping the left hand. The facial features are poorly defined, although both eyes, a trace of the nose, and the mouth are visible. The face is full, the chin square, and the neck disproportionately thick. The figurine is 46.8 mm long, 19.8 mm wide, 17.8 mm thick, and weighs 43.75 g. Lead figurines are not common, although a representation of Diana is known from excavations at The Lanes, Carlisle.[44] The PAS has so far recorded eight copper-alloy standing Mars figurines from Cullompton, Devon (DEV-D813C28), Fawley, Hants. (HAMP-DECB17), Cromhall, Avon (GLO-B771F1), Cricklade, Wilts. (WILT-6E3327), Rudford and Highleadon, Glos. (GLO-36CA95), Blankney, Lincs. (LIN-074A24), Braiseworth, Suffolk (SF10055), and Hampton, Worcs. (WMID41).

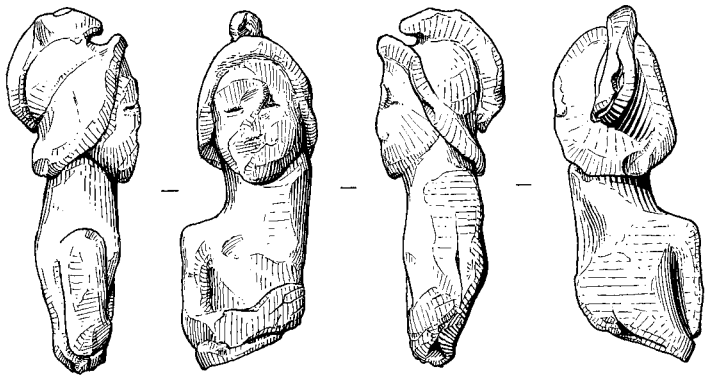


FIG. 15. Witney, lead figurine of Mars (No. 14). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

(15) **Watlington** (BUC-668F82) (FIG. 16).[45] A copper-alloy figurine of a three-horned bull. A well-known Gallo-Roman iconographic symbol, it is argued that the third horn indicates enhanced supernatural power. The featureless face widens to the branching, upward-curving horns which have slightly knobbed terminals. A third horn in the centre of the head curves forwards and is wider than those to the sides. The forehead is flat, the ears are not represented, the nose is short with a rounded muzzle, and the mouth is indicated by a short, incised, horizontal groove. The neck is thick and there are very slight transverse mouldings defining musculature. Only traces of the legs are present, and the angle of the hind left leg suggests that the bull was seated and that the legs were perhaps not further defined. The tail is oval in section and tapers towards its missing tip. Other three-horned bulls have been found in Britain and northern Gaul, for example a figurine in the late Roman temple at Maiden Castle,[46] a mount from Cookham now in Reading Museum,[47] and a pipeclay figurine from a child's grave

44 M.R. McCarthy, T.G. Padley and M. Henig, 'Excavations and finds from The Lanes, Carlisle', *Britannia* 13 (1982), 84–5, pl. IIIa.
45 Found by P. Saunders. Recorded by R. Tyrrell and E. Ghey.
46 R.E.M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 12 (1943), 75–6, pl. xxxi.
47 M. Henig, S. Read and L. Cram, 'Three-horned bull', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 346–7.
48 Green, op. cit. (note 40, 1976), 32 and 217, pl. XIX a and b.

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at Colchester.[48] This figurine is the second three-horned bull to be recorded by the PAS. The previous example was found at Holbrook, Suffolk (SF-DCB627);[49] this, however, was a standing bull wearing a *dorsuale* around the body, suggesting that it had been prepared for sacrifice.

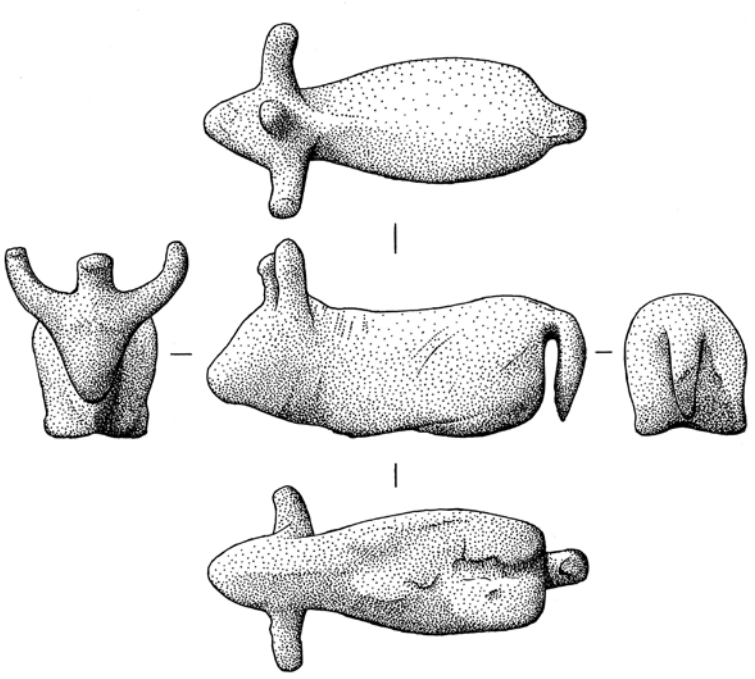


FIG. 16. Watlington, three-horned bull figurine (No. 15). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Buckinghamshire County Museum*)

NORFOLK

(16) **Stanfield Marginal** (NMS-C7CC44) (FIG. 17).[50] A copper-alloy handle from a jug, finely cast in the form of a dolphin. The open mouth of the dolphin forms a right angle that would have abutted and overlapped the rim of the jug. The D-sectioned body arches out and down towards the twisted tail where there is a concave tear-shaped plate for attachment to the body of the vessel. The dolphin has cast fins and pointed oval eyes with dots for pupils, engraved grooves on the crest, and fine scales over the curved surface of the body. The pad-like terminal of the 'tail' is oval with a blunt projection at the lower edge which is engraved to form a pair of feet within a border of radiating incised lines. The handle is 74 mm long and 47 mm wide.

[49] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2005 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 37 (2006), 449–50, no. 18, fig. 19.
[50] Found by R. Davis. Recorded by S. Ashley.

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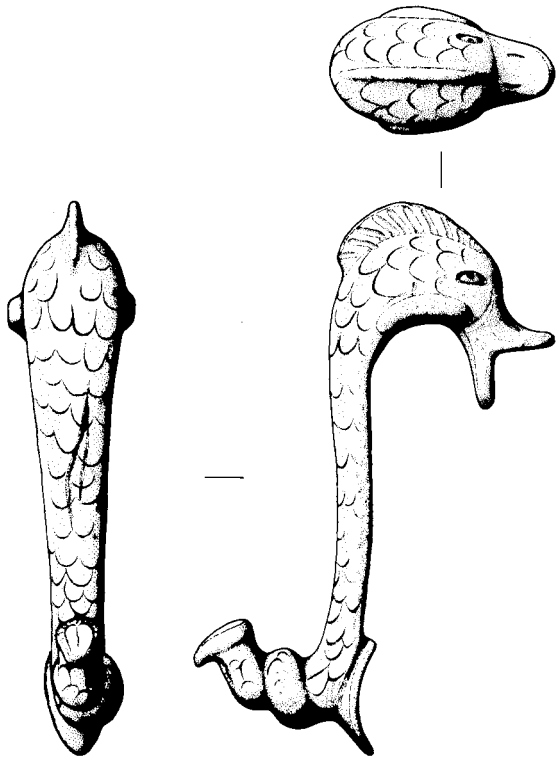


FIG. 17. Stanfield Marginal, jug handle in the form of a dolphin (No. 16). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

(17) **East Winch** (NMS-6B32A1 & NMS-5A2005) (FIG. 18).[51] Two fragments of a late fourth- to early fifth-century copper-alloy buckle frame of Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA, found on

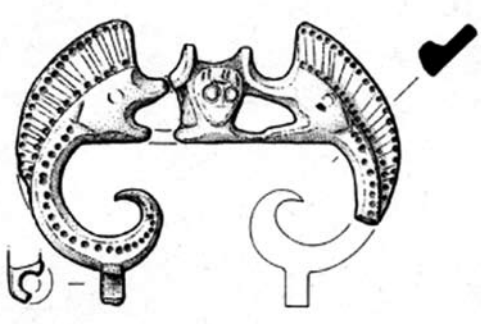


FIG. 18. East Winch, Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA buckle frame (No. 17). Scale 1:1
(*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

[51] Found by S. Brown. Recorded by A. Rogerson.

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separate occasions.[52] The dolphin's crest and body are decorated with lines of punched dots, those on the crest being joined by obliquely engraved lines. The eye is represented by a poorly-executed punched dot. Between the widely-opened jaws is a large aperture. The upper 'lip' of each dolphin curls outwards and a human mask is held between their mouths. This mask has five vertical grooves for hair, single transverse grooves for brow and mouth, and ring-and-dots for eyes. There are traces of white-metal coating or solder on the reverse. The estimated width is 50 mm.

SUFFOLK

(18) **Waldringfield** (SF-BC1C94) (FIG. 19).[53] A complete late first-century copper-alloy 'trifid' pendant of Bishop Type 1l.[54] The pendant is symmetrical and roughly heart-shaped with three acorn-shaped terminals. The front surface of the heart is delimited by raised mouldings. The outer acorn-shaped terminals are further embellished with oak leaves. In the centre of the pendant are two roughly oval holes, below which hangs the acorn-shaped moulded projection. The front surface is further decorated with incised, opposing vine tendrils, leaves, and bunches of grapes. Originally these were probably inlaid with niello, no trace of which survives. The front face and sides also retain traces of a silver foil. This pendant is 45 mm long, 38 mm wide, and 3 mm thick. Similar pendants are known from Fremington Hagg[55] and Wroxeter.[56]

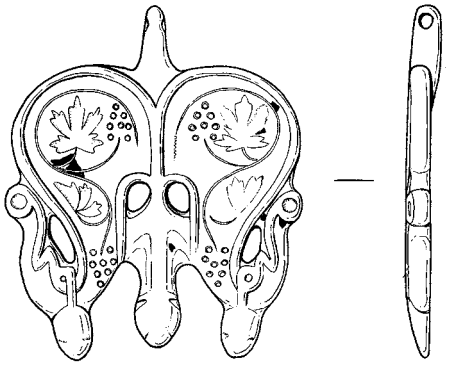


FIG. 19. Waldringfield, harness pendant (No. 18). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

[52] S.C. Hawkes and G.C. Dunning, 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century: with a catalogue of animal-ornamented buckles and related belt-fittings', *Medieval Archaeology* 5 (1961), 50–7, figs 17–18.
[53] Found by P. Tomlinson. Recorded by F. Minter.
[54] Bishop, op. cit. (note 9), 142, fig. 43 Type 1l.
[55] G. Webster, 'A hoard of Roman military equipment from Fremington Hagg', in R.M. Butler, *Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire* (1971), 109, nos 1–2, figs 5, 9.
[56] J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Second Report on the Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, 1914* (1914), 16, no. 22, fig. 7.

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(19) **Nacton** (SF-6EEB01) (FIG. 20).[57] An unusual, complete copper-alloy hairpin with its head integrally cast in the form of a rotary key. Measuring 151 mm long, the shaft has a roughly circular cross-section and tapers to a point. The key's handle is flat with a circular piercing, the rectangular shank is decorated on the front face with transverse grooves, and the rectangular bit is set at right angles to the shank and is decorated with an incised zig-zag on the front. There are no published parallels for this pin which belongs to Cool's Group 18, sub-group C, defined by the head taking the form of a particular object.[58]

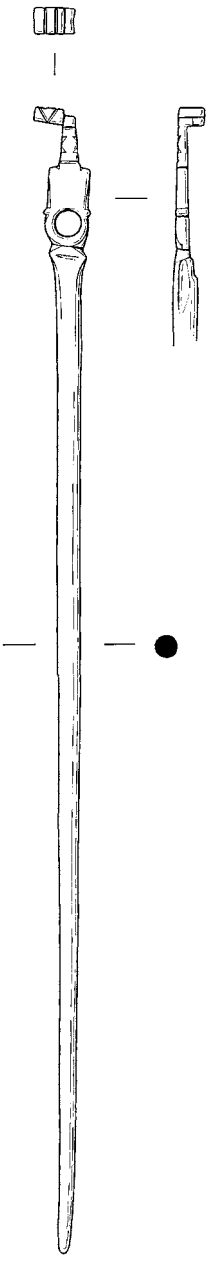


FIG. 20. Nacton, hair pin (No. 19). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

[57] Found by L. Fox. Recorded by F. Minter.
[58] H.E.M. Cool, 'Roman metal hair pins from southern Britain', *Archaeol. Journ.* 147 (1990), 168, fig. 11.1–3.

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(20) **Ousden** (SF-764A47) (FIG. 21).[59] A complete copper-alloy button-and-loop fastener, which falls outside Wild's classification and for which no published parallel has been found.[60] It is likely to date to the second century.[61] It has a flat and very slightly rounded, heart-shaped head, which may represent a leaf, with a transverse ridge and a rounded knob at its terminal; the loop is triangular. There is a small, central, rectangular projection at the upper end of the back of the head. The back of the head is rough and the casting seams are visible. The fastener is 49 mm long and the shank and loop are 28.3 mm long.

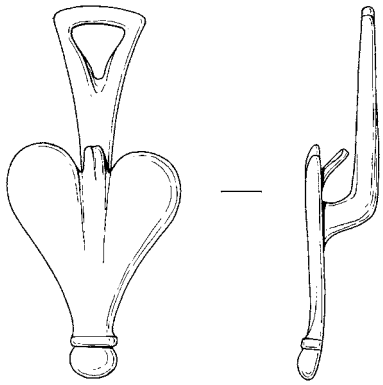


FIG. 21. Ousden, button-and-loop fastener (No. 20). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

(21) **Martlesham (**ESS-B4CEF5) (FIG. 22).[62] An incomplete, second-century, copper-alloy furniture-fitting depicting Hercules, cast in high relief. The shoulder-length hair appears as a band running around the brow and the back of the head. The back of the head and crown are plain, probably to represent a cap. The full beard covers the thick neck, the brow and cheekbones are raised and rounded, and the nose is missing. The mouth is a simple, horizontal incised line, whilst the eyes are shallow lenticular depressions with a raised, domed iris and a small dot for the pupil. The left eye is obscured by damage and the ears are not visible. The figure's musculature is clearly defined and realistically rendered. The standing figure is truncated just above the ankle on the left leg and at the knee on the right leg. Most of both hands is missing. The raised right hand holds a club and a lion skin is draped over the lowered left forearm. Only the base of the penis survives. The back of the figure, apart from the head, is flat, indicating that the figure was probably attached to a box or piece of furniture and not placed on a pedestal. The figure is 81 mm long, 18.5 mm wide at the waist, 50.4 mm wide including the arms, and weighs 110.8 g.

59 Found by R. Davis. Recorded by F. Minter.
60 J.P. Wild, 'Button-and-loop fasteners in the Roman provinces', *Britannia* 1 (1970), 137–55.
61 J.P. Wild, pers. comm.
62 Found by D. Smith. Identified by M. Henig, recorded by C. McDonald.

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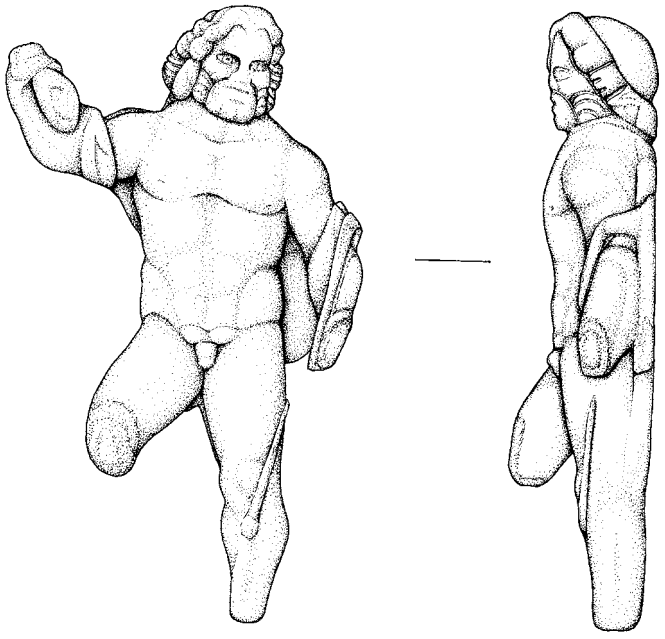


FIG. 22. Martlesham, furniture-fitting depicting Hercules (No. 21). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

(22) **Little Cornard** (SF-8A6886 and 2006 T537) (FIG. 23).[63] One of two finger-rings recently recorded in Suffolk as Treasure. This example is an unusual second-century gold penannular snake-ring of Johns Type Bii, consisting of a slender twisted hoop with confronted, flat-backed snake-head terminals in low relief.[64] The rendering of the snake heads is reduced to a pattern of swellings, curves, and lines with a distinct nose in the form of a round bead and a central nasal ridge running back from it, flanked by two slanting ridges to represent the brows. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface indicated a gold content of 89–91 per



FIG. 23. Little Cornard, gold snake ring of Johns Type Bii (No. 22). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: F. Minter; © Suffolk County Council*)

[63] Found by M. Matthews. Recorded by F. Minter.
[64] C. Johns, *The Snettisham Roman Jeweller's Hoard* (1997), 36–7, 102–4, fig. 9.

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cent, with 7–9 per cent silver, and the remainder being copper. It is 37.55 mm long, 2.9 mm wide across the hoop, 4.35 mm wide across each terminal, and weighs 2.5 g. The twisted hoop is unusual but whether it was part of the original design or is of later working is not known. No other Type Bii finger-rings in gold have been recorded.

(23) **Icklingham** (SF-8BEF14 and 2006 T210) (FIG. 24).[65] This complete silver finger-ring is a simple penannular ring with confronted snake-head terminals of Johns Type Bii, head Type V.[66] The terminals are stamped out in low relief and the stylised snake-heads, which just meet, are represented by a pattern of swelling curves and lines. On the terminals details are restricted to scales around the edges of the heads and the pie-crust edges. There are more than 30 silver, Type Bii finger-rings from the Snettisham jeweller's hoard, but only one example has similar pie-crust edges.[67] The external diameter is 16.6–20.6 mm, the internal diameter is 14 mm, the hoop is 3.9 mm wide, extending to 9 mm wide across the terminals, and it weighs 7.7 g.

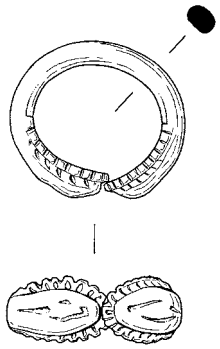


FIG. 24. Icklingham, silver snake ring of Johns Type Bii (No. 23). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

(24) **Drinkstone** (SF-9EFED0) (FIG. 25).[68] A late fourth- to early fifth-century Roman copper-alloy buckle-plate of Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA. The plate is rectangular with four loops for the attachment of the buckle, which was held by an iron bar, of which part survives. In each corner of the plate are circular rivet-holes containing the remains of corroded iron rivets. The plate has open-work decoration in the form of an arcade of three arches arranged with two smaller parallel arches and one larger arch below. Each arch contains a human head each with two circular indentations representing eyes and a straight groove for the mouth. There are also three ring-and-dot motifs stamped across the centre of the plate and a further example beneath the centre of the lower arch. The edges of the plate have small transverse grooves/nicks along them and each corner has a rounded projection. Although no direct parallel for this buckle plate is known, there are similarities with plates from Lydney Park, Glos., and Sarre, Kent, although neither example has human head motifs projecting from an arch.[69]

65 Found by V. Kemball. Recorded by F. Minter.
66 Johns, op. cit. (note 64).
67 Johns, op. cit. (note 64), 36–7, no. 270.
68 Found by P. Sage. Recorded by F. Minter.
69 Hawkes and Dunning, op. cit. (note 52), 50–5, fig. 18, nos a and i.

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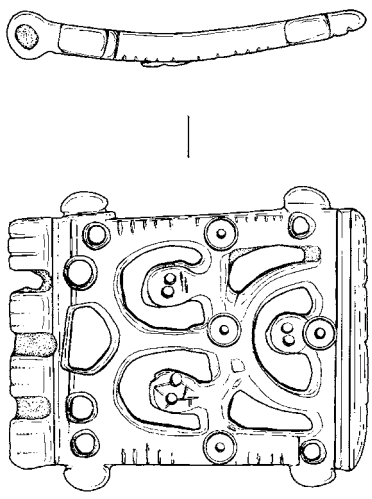


FIG. 25. Drinkstone, Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA buckle plate (No. 24). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(25) **Stow cum Quy** (SF-99E3E4) (FIG. 26).[70] An extremely fine copper-alloy horse-and-rider figurine surviving in exceptional condition. The horse and male rider are both almost complete and were made as separate, solid, three-dimensional castings. They were discovered together as one piece but subsequently became detached due to the disintegration of the heavily corroded iron spike that had held them together. Copper-alloy figurines of mounted and armoured men representing rider gods, probably a native version of Mars, are known from several sites in Britain, most of which are in the East Midlands and northern East Anglia. This example is distinguished by the attention to detail in its modelling. It is most similar to a figurine found in Lincolnshire, but in the vicinity of the Roman site at Brough, Notts.[71]

The rider's right arm is raised and the hand probably held a spear which is now missing. His left arm is lowered and held away from the body. His hand, which is likely to have held a shield, is missing. The figure wears a crested helmet, a short pleated tunic with short sleeves, a belt and a cloak which billows out behind him. He has short hair, the face is oval as are the large eyes, the nose is wedge-shaped, and the mouth is depicted by a short, horizontal slit. The horse is well-modelled and advances at a canter with its forelegs extended, unlike other examples depicted with the four feet on the ground or in a trotting forward motion.[72] The pricked ears, similar to those on the Lincolnshire example, also indicate that the horse is alert. The proportions of the horse are anatomically incorrect; the slender body is very narrow and the legs are elongated. The right hind lower leg below the hock is missing. The tapering tail is long and slender. The small head is raised, the large eyes are oval and are very reminiscent in shape to those of the rider, the ears are pricked, the muzzle rounded, the nostrils flared, and the mouth slightly open. Wavy mouldings and grooves down either side of the neck depict the mane which is also 'twisted' into five projecting 'plaits'. The first 'plait' is the forelock and is depicted as considerably longer than the others. The body is adorned with an elaborately decorated band, passing around the front of

70 Found by D. Pangborn. Recorded by F. Minter.
71 C. Johns, 'I. Romano-British statuette of a mounted warrior god', *Antiq. Journ*. 70 (1990), 446–52.
72 ibid., 451.

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FIG. 26a. Stow cum Quy, horse-and-rider figurine (No. 25). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

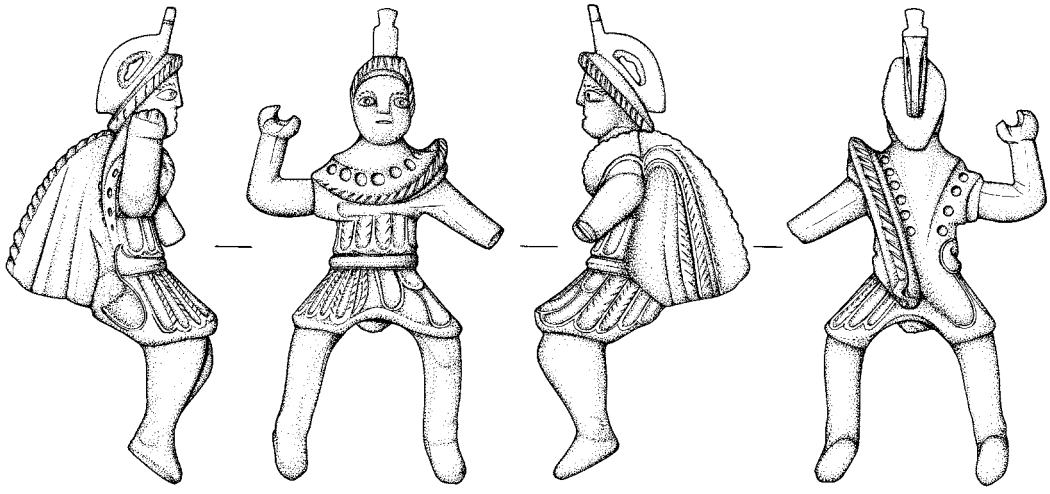


FIG. 26b. Stow cum Quy. The Rider from the horse-and-rider figurine (No. 25). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

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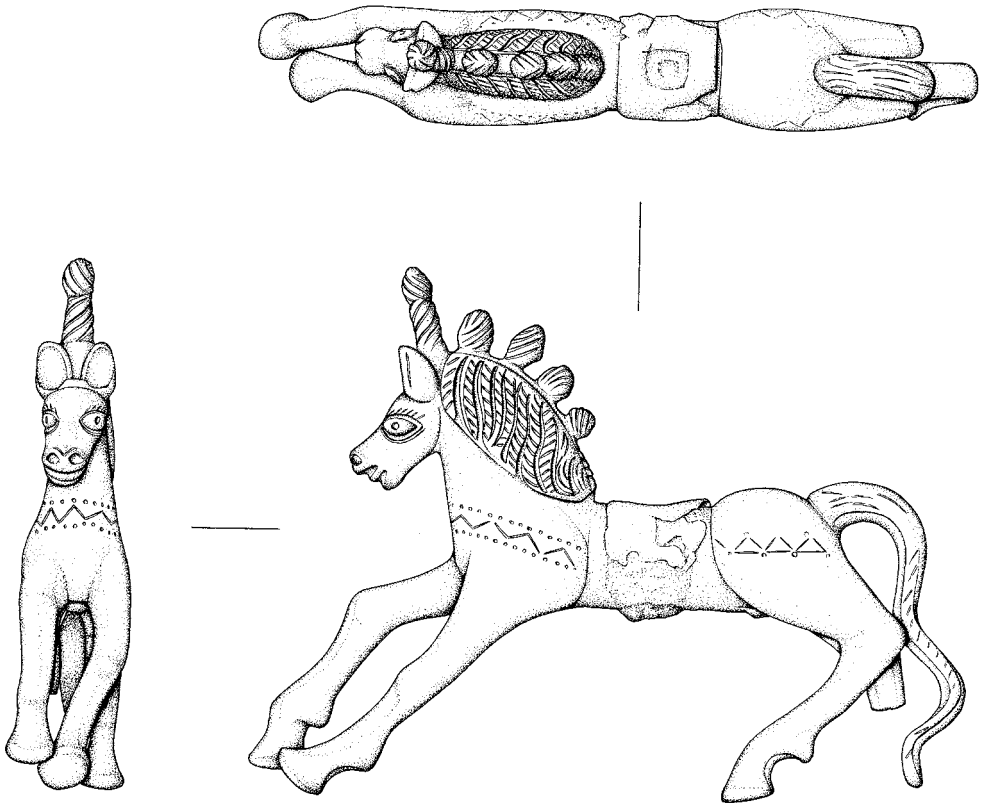


FIG. 26c. Stow cum Quy. The Horse from the horse-and-rider figurine (No. 25). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

the horse's chest and beneath its tail, which presumably represents a harness strap. The band is outlined by two borders of circular stamped motifs enclosing a line of incised chevrons. This horse has neither a halter nor a fringed horse-cloth or saddle similar to that worn by the horse figurine from Brigstock, Northants.[73] Found with the Stoke cum Quy figurine was a fragment of copper-alloy sheet which may have been wrapped around the horse's body to represent a saddle-cloth. The horse from Westwood Bridge, Peterborough also wears a saddle-cloth and the feathers or other ornament in its forelock represent the only other mane decoration so far recorded on figurines of this type.[74] A corroded, circular-sectioned iron shaft passes through the centre of the horse's body, the possible saddle-cloth, and the base of the rider and would originally have held the rider in position.

[73] C. Johns, 'Two Roman bronzes from Brigstock, Northamptonshire', *Antiq. Journ.* 64 (1981), 309, fig. 1; M.V. Taylor, 'Statuettes of horsemen and horses and other votive objects from Brigstock, Northants', *Antiq. Journ.* 43 (1963), 264–5, no. 1, pl. xxxix a.

[74] Taylor, op. cit. (note 73), 265–6, no. 2b, pl. xli.

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ESSEX

(26) **Near Saffron Walden** (ESS-6F60D3) (FIG. 27).[75] A copper-alloy figurine portraying a sleeping young African boy. He is seated with his right leg bent vertically in front of his left leg which lies horizontally. The right arm is held close to the body and the flat hand, with the digits realistically depicted, rests on the left knee. The rounded end of the right foot does not portray individual toes and the left foot is missing. The boy's head tilts to the right and rests on his right hand. The tightly curled 'Afro-style' hair and the facial features are realistically modelled. There is an off-centre circular socket, 6.3 mm in diameter and 7 mm deep, at the top of the head. The belly protrudes slightly with the navel represented by a faint depression. The penis rests against the left bent leg. The back is moulded with prominent shoulder blades and a shallow groove down the spine. The buttocks are flat and divided by a slight incised line. The figurine is 57.4 mm high, 38 mm wide, and weighs 163.6 g.

This figure may be a representation of a slave boy who has fallen asleep waiting for his master at a party whom he will later guide home by lamplight. Similar figures are shown on lamps and those shown asleep with amphorae may hint at a party taking place 'off-stage'.[76] Although a close parallel for this figurine is thought to be a Hellenistic original,[77] it is more likely that the figurine discussed here is a second-century copy rather than a Hellenistic original surviving as an heirloom in Roman Britain.[78]

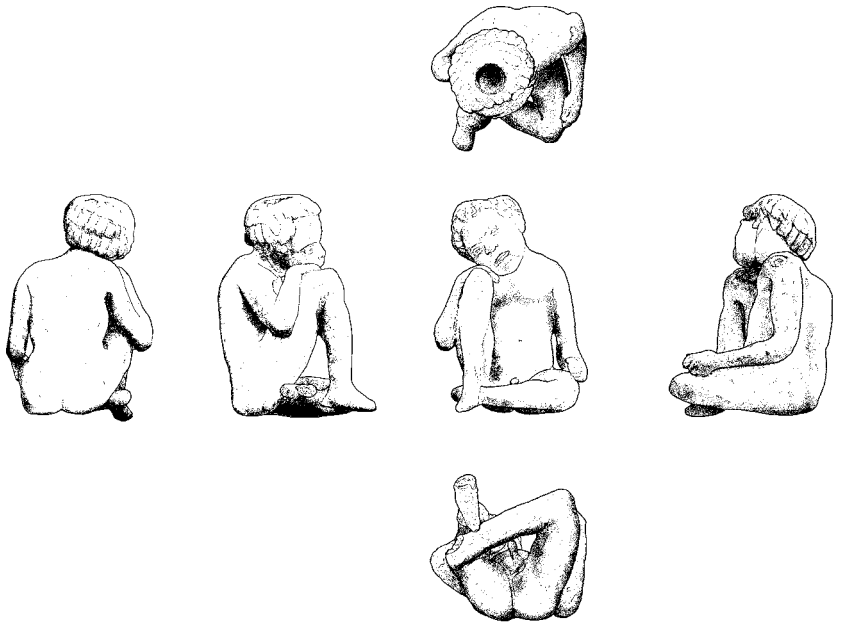


FIG. 27. Near Saffron Walden, figurine depicting a sleeping African boy (No. 26). Scale 1:2. (*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

75 Found by R. Rogers. Identified by M. Henig, recorded by C. McDonald.
76 D. Bailey, pers. comm.
77 F.M. Snowden, *Blacks in Antiquity. Ethiopians in the Greco-Roman Experience* (1970), 77.
78 M. Henig, pers. comm.

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The function of the circular depression in the top of the head is unknown but if the figure were a steelyard weight it may have held a soldered iron loop. In this case a link between slavery and the weighing and trading of goods might be symbolised. However, though the depression is certainly central to the figure, enabling it to hang straight, other figured steelyard weights normally had an integral copper-alloy suspension-loop. Alternatively, the depression may have held a soldered spike for a candle, although the candle would have been extremely slender.[79] A more likely alternative is that the depression held some sort of lamp arrangement; the flat base of the figure may suggest that it was soldered to a separate base which would have given greater stability.

(27–28) **Chelmsford** (ESS-A66FE2) (FIGS 28–29).[80] Two late Roman large pewter platters represent the first known hoard of pewter vessels from Essex. Each has a very shallow, vertical wall surmounted by a broad flanged horizontal rim.

(27) The rim edge is decorated with an incised concentric line and the internal surface of the base is incised with a series of concentric circles. The rim diameter is 360 mm, the width of the rim is 37 mm, the wall is 17 mm high, and the vessel weighs 1.25 kg. There is also a double

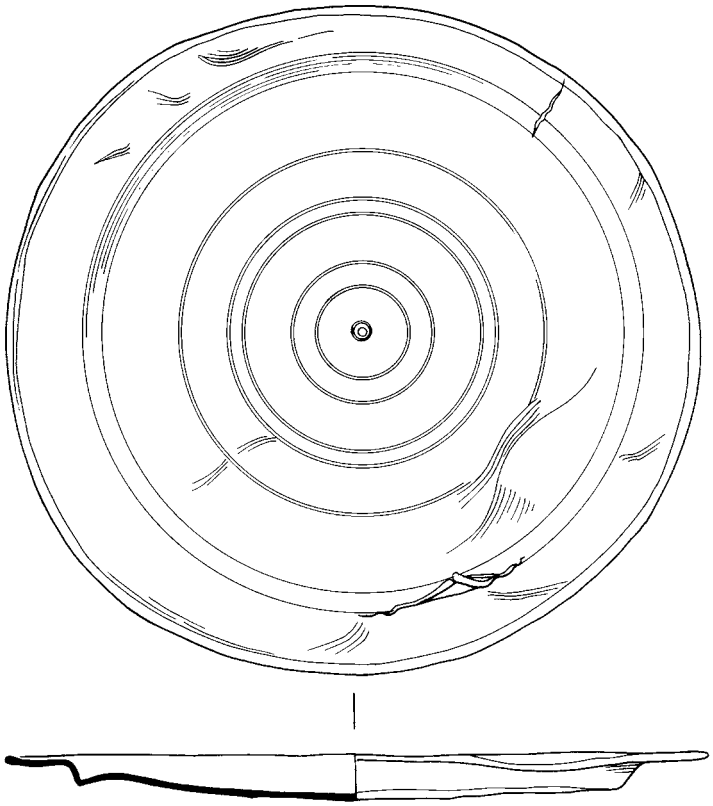


FIG. 28. Chelmsford, pewter platter (No. 27). Scale 1:4.
(*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

[79] D. Bailey, pers. comm.
[80] Found by L. Porcher. Recorded by C. McDonald.

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incised line around the upper body, just below the rim. The external surface is undecorated. The platter, which is slightly distorted, has a significant tear of 96 mm where the rim meets the upper body and the rim also has a transverse split and a short crack at one point.

(28) The rim is decorated with a single incised concentric line and the rim edge is slightly upturned. The shallow wall of the platter is 13 mm high. The internal surface of the base is decorated with a series of incised concentric circles. The rim diameter of the platter is 377 mm, of which 36.8 mm is the width of the rim, and it weighs 1.57 kg. The external surface is undecorated, but there are slightly raised concentric lines formed from the incised lines on the internal surface. The platter has a significant tear 180 mm long at the junction of the rim and upper body. There is also a tear between the beaded portion of the rim and the main body of the rim of which is 70 mm long. The platter is slightly distorted.

Although neither the exact circumstances of recovery nor the subsequent treatment of the platters before they were reported are known, it can tentatively be suggested that this platter was placed beneath No. 27. Such a circumstance has been recorded in the blacksmith's hoard from Kilverstone, Norfolk, where the pewter plates, of similar form to the Chelmsford examples, were

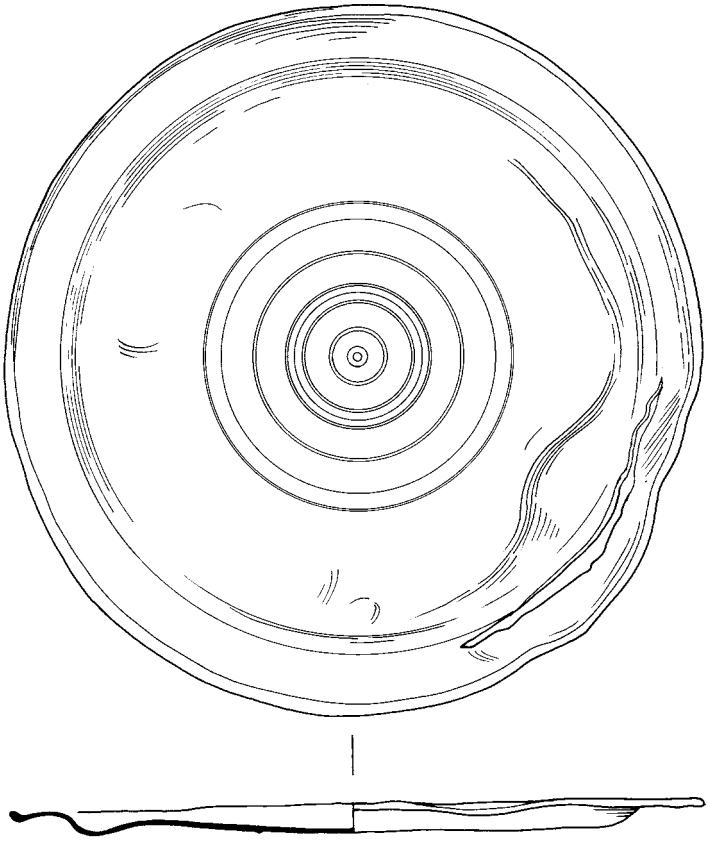


FIG. 29. Chelmsford, pewter platter (No. 28). Scale 1:4.
(*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

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neatly stacked at the side of a pit.[81] A similar platter was recently found in a pewter hoard with another plate and a small, deep dish from Cambourne, Cambs.[82]

GREATER LONDON

(29) **Southwark** (LON-8C0467) (FIG. 30).[83] A Roman lead-alloy oval object, the front depicting a retrograde bust of Mars, helmeted and facing right, and the reverse plain. There appears to be a flaw, or possible damage to the front face. It is 15.5 mm long, 12 mm wide, 3 mm thick, and weighs 3.65 g. This may be a *tessera* or token, perhaps used as a pass to allow entry into a military building or a bath-house, for example. A token from the Thames foreshore with the head of Venus engraved upon it is suggested to have been used to secure entrance to a brothel.[84] Alternatively, the object might be the sealing for a package, but there are no transverse perforations for a cord to attach it.

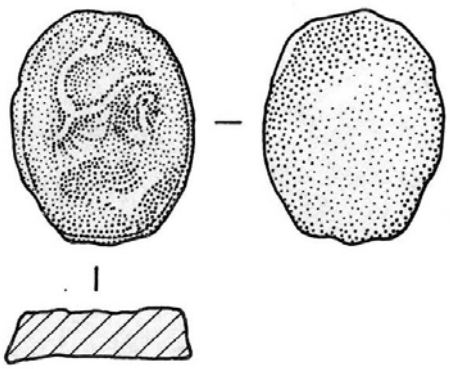


FIG. 30. Southwark, lead token or *tessera* (No. 29). Scale 2:1. (*Drawn by F. Vardy; © F. Vardy and MoLAS*)

SOMERSET

(30) **Aller** (SOMDOR-D963B7) (FIG. 31).[85] A pair of copper-alloy pointed-jawed forceps.[86] The forceps are 82.6 mm long, 3.8–15 mm wide, and weigh 15 g. They have a wide, triangular hinge, which narrows into arms terminating in rounded points. The arms are considerably thicker than the flat hinged-piece. The centre of each arm is decorated with three bands of two transverse parallel incised lines, with two separate incised 'X's between the linear decoration on each face. A pair of pointed-jawed forceps of similar size with a broad head and decoration was excavated from a context dated *c*. A.D. 280 at Richborough, Kent.[87] There are many surgical uses of pointed-jawed forceps in ancient written accounts but such implements also had toilet uses.

[81] A. Challands, 'The blacksmith's hoard', in D. Garrow, S. Lucy and D. Gibson, *Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk 2000–02: an Episodic Landscape History*, East Anglian Archaeology Monograph 13 (2006), 125, no. 3, fig. 4.23.

[82] http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/cambridgeshire/cambourne/pewter.html

[83] Found by P. Olivant. Identified by M. Henig. Recorded by K. Sutton and E. Ghey.

[84] M. Henig, 'The language of love in Roman Britain', in M. Henig (ed.), *Roman Art, Religion and Society. New Studies from the Roman Art Seminar, Oxford 2005*, BAR International Series 1577 (2006), 60, fig. 8.

[85] Found by R. Merrell. Identified by R. Jackson and K. Leahy and recorded by N. Payne. Accession no.: Somerset County Museum TTNCM 18/2007/3.

[86] R. Jackson, 'A set of Roman medical instruments from Italy', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 123, no. 12, fig. 1.

[87] J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Second Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 7 (1928), 45, pl. xix no. 25.

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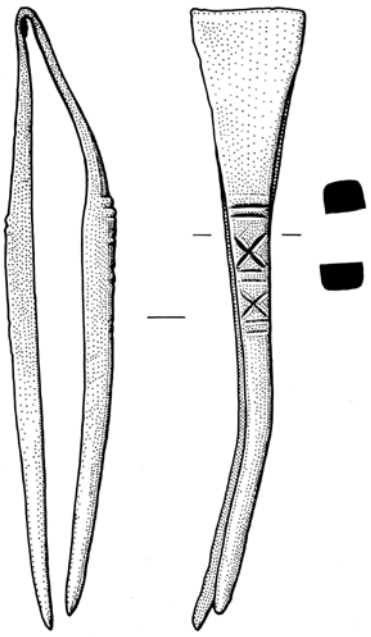


FIG. 31. Aller, pointed-jawed forceps (No. 30). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by J. Read; © Dorset County Council*)

(31) **High Ham** (SOMDOR-8C0C83) (FIG. 32).[88] An early Roman copper-alloy plate brooch with bone roundel ornament of Feugère's Type 24f,[89] Riha Type 7.7.[90] The brooch takes the form of a twelve-pointed star and in each point two motifs alternate: concave circular roundels with central rivets and fern leaves made up from incised lines arranged around a larger concave central roundel, again with a central rivet. On this brooch one of the smaller roundels and two leaf tips are missing. The rivets would have held bone discs in place, although all are missing from this example. Traces of a white metal coating survive on the front of the brooch. On the back are the remains of a curving catchplate and the lug for the broken hinged-pin. Within Britain similar brooches have been found particularly on sites in the South-East, for example

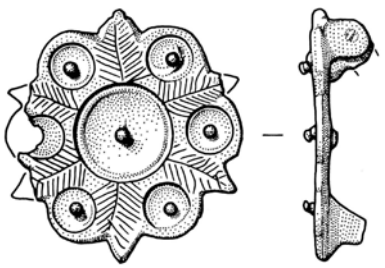


FIG. 32. High Ham, first-century plate brooch (No. 31). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by J. Read; © Dorset County Council*)

[88] Found by R. Hollock. Recorded by N. Payne.

[89] M. Feugère, *Les Fibules en Gaule Meridionale de la conquète à la fin du Ve siècle après J.-C.*, Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise, Suppl. 12. (1985), 350, nos 1–30, fig. 52.

[90] E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Forschungen in Augst 3 (1979), 184, Taf. 59.

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from excavated contexts at Woodcock Hall, Norfolk,[91] from Northamptonshire,[92] and by the PAS from Coddenham (SF181) and Charsfield (SF8727), Suffolk. Brooches of this type are unusual in the South-West, although an example was excavated at the fortress at Usk.[93]

DEVON

(32) **Kingsbridge** (DEV-5BBFF4) (FIG. 33).[94] A copper-alloy fitting in the form of a human head in a very schematic style, of late Iron Age to early Roman date. Although incomplete, the full face is flattened at the crown above the ill-defined brows, but is otherwise full and rounded. The hollow eyes are deeply recessed and no ears are represented. The nose is short, straight and slender with a transverse groove immediately below. A wide groove of equal length to that below the nose depicts the mouth. The chin is large and rounded and no hair is depicted. On the reverse is a robust circular socket with very slight traces of iron corrosion within it. The simplified facial physiognomy is similar to that on an object from St Austell, Cornwall, interpreted as a cart fitting.[95] A terminal of uncertain function in the form of a human head in a similarly schematic style was recently recorded by the PAS in Puddletown, Dorset.[96]

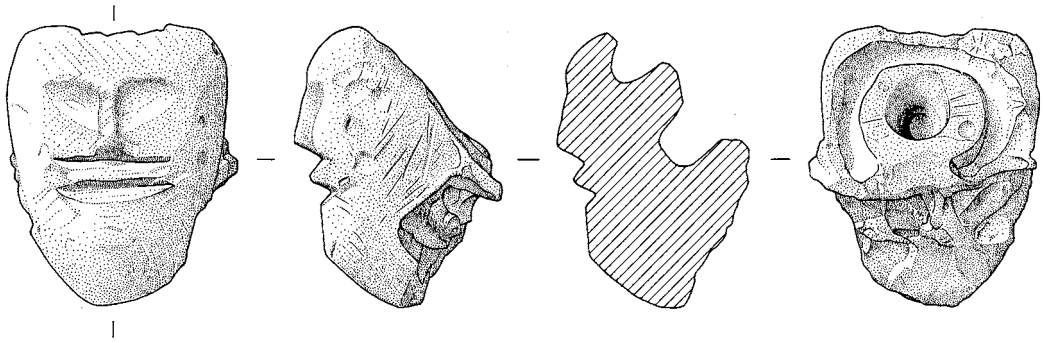


FIG. 33. Kingsbridge, anthropomorphic mount (No. 32). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Reed; © Exeter City Council*)

DORSET

(33) **Compton Abbas** (SOMDOR-20B086) (FIG. 34).[97] A Roman blue-glass intaglio of first-century B.C. or first-century A.D. date. It is oval in plan and sub-hemispherical in profile with a flat undecorated reverse; it is 11.5 mm long, 9.5 mm wide, and 2 mm thick. The lower layer

[91] R.A. Brown, 'The Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Woodcock Hall, Saham Toney, Norfolk', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 35, no. 163, fig. 23.
[92] R. Hattatt, *Iron Age and Roman Brooches* (1985), 138, fig. 59, no. 514.
[93] J. Webster, 'Brooches', in W.H. Manning, J. Price and J. Webster, *The Roman Small Finds. Report on the Excavation at Usk 1965–1976* (1995), 69, no. 19, fig. 23.
[94] Found by M. Workman. Recorded by D. Wootton and S. Worrell.
[95] 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.
[96] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2004 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 36 (2005), 471, no. 27, fig. 24.
[97] Found by J. and V. Harper. Identified by M. Henig and recorded by N. Payne.

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is dark blue and the upper is light blue, perhaps in imitation of nicolo. The intaglio depicts a kneeling warrior with spear and circular shield. It is possible that this intaglio may originally have come from an early Roman fort.[98]



FIG. 34. Compton Abbas, intaglio with kneeling warrior device (No. 33). Scale: 4:1.
(*Photo: N. Payne; © Dorset County Council*)

(34) **Pamphill** (SOMDOR-62D6A1) (FIG. 35).[99] A copper-alloy finger-ring of Henig Type XII with a glass intaglio of probable second-century A.D. date. The intaglio has three differently coloured layers of glass, the lowest dark blue, the middle white, and the upper an orangey-brown in imitation of sardonyx. The motif is lightly engraved as a simple rudder with cross bar representing the steering oar, an attribute of the goddess Fortuna. Rudders feature, with other symbols, on two other glass gems from Dorset, from Hod Hill and Waddon Hill respectively.[100] The outer diameter of the ring is 22.4 mm, the internal diameter is 22.3 mm, it is 5.4 mm wide and weighs 3.7 g.



FIG. 35. Pamphill, finger-ring with intaglio with rudder device (No. 34). Scale 2:1.
(*Photo: N. Payne; © Dorset County Council*)

98 M. Henig, pers. comm.
99 Found by S. Hopkins. Identified by M. Henig, recorded by N. Payne.
100 M. Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites*, BAR 8 (2nd edn, 1978), 236, pl. XIII, nos 405 and 406.

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WILTSHIRE

(35) **Kingston Deverill (**WILT-4BF5B6) (FIG. 36).[101] A copper-alloy lozenge-shaped brooch with a large oval lug at each corner, one of which is missing. At the centre of the plate there is a raised oval moulding in the form of a human face in 'Celtic style', enclosed by a flat oval moulding. The facial features are clearly defined; the mouth is represented by a horizontal slit, the triangular nose is very prominent, the eyes are depicted by diagonal lines, and the curving eyebrows are long and extend almost to the edge of the face. The straight hair is swept back and between the eyebrows is a vertical line which may represent the central parting. The corner lugs are recessed and it is likely that they would originally have held enamel, although no trace now survives. There is a circular hollow behind the main plate. As is standard with this type of brooch, the hinged pin is aligned horizontally across the centre of the plate. The brooch is 36 mm long, 28 mm wide, and weighs 8.57 g.

Brooches with human mask decoration appear to be a South-Western phenomenon, with a particular focus of distribution on Wiltshire. Other examples of lozenge-shaped brooches with human face masks are known from Wanborough, Wilts.,[102] Tetbury, Glos., and Hampshire,[103] and recently the PAS has recorded other examples from Avon, Wilts. (WILT-1617A7), and Grittleton, Wilts. (NMGW-FC9E20). Interestingly, also from Grittleton is a T-shaped brooch with a face mask on its upper bow;[104] other T-shaped brooches of 'sawfish'-type with similar decoration on the upper bow are known from Neath, Glamorgan,[105] and Nor'nour, Isles of Scilly.[106]

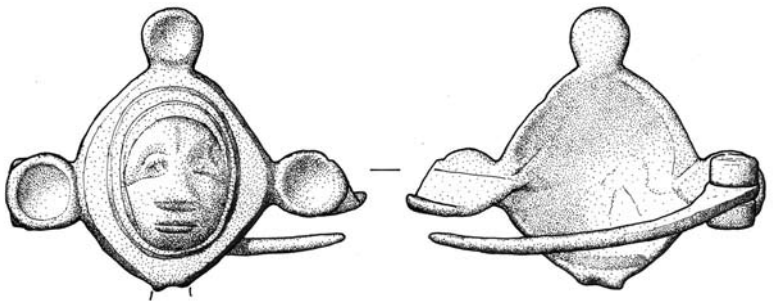


FIG. 36. Kingston Deverill, lozenge-shaped brooch (No. 35). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Andrews. © D. Andrews*)

HAMPSHIRE

(36) **Fullerton** (HAMP-453C46) (FIG. 37).[107] A copper-alloy zoomorphic figurine in the form of a crocodile. The animal is very well modelled with its neck, head and tail rising from a

[101] Found by V. Macrae. Recorded by R. Wood, K. Hinds and S. Worrell.
[102] S. Butcher, '7. The brooches', in A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wacher and A.P. Fitzpatrick, *The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, Britannia Monograph 19 (2001), 62, no. 126, fig. 25.
[103] R. Hattatt, *Ancient Brooches and Other Artefacts* (1989), 186, no. 1656, fig. 87.
[104] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2004 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 36 (2005), 467, no. 19.
[105] 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.
[106] M.R. Hull, 'The Nor'nour brooches', in D. Dudley, 'Excavations at Nor'nour in the Isles of Scilly, 1962–6', *Arch. Journ.* 124 (1967), 62, fig. 24, 245.
[107] Found by M. Hams. Recorded by R. Webley.

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flat underbelly. The raised head tapers to a snout, the open jaws reveal its teeth and the eyes are represented by raised mouldings. The upper surface of the body is decorated to render the animal's leathery skin. Down the length of its back are three ridges divided into irregular squares and rectangles by transverse lines. The flanks and legs have been decorated using punched circular stamps. The tail tapers as it curves, reaching a maximum height of 27.7 mm. The legs are bent back on themselves and each foot terminates in three toes. The greyer colour of the underside of the body suggests that the figurine might have been soldered to another surface, although it could also have stood alone. It has a dull green patina, with areas of corrosion on the head, tail and flanks. The figurine is 56.6 mm long, 21.5 mm wide, and weighs 25.5 g. It lacks parallels in Britain and continental examples are unprovenanced. A crocodile with its tail raised over its back is depicted on the Augustan coins struck at Nîmes and in statue form at Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.[108] The figurine is presumably part of an imported Nilotic group and may suggest a local interest in the Cult of Isis.

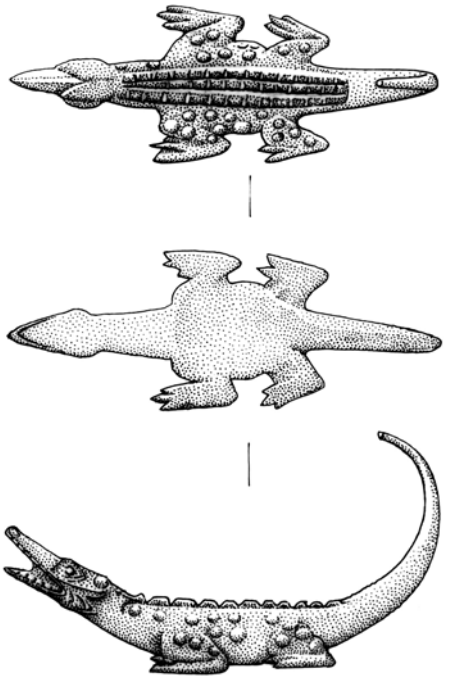


FIG. 37. Fullerton, crocodile figurine (No. 36). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

(37) **Droxford** (HAMP-156A74) (FIG. 38).[109] An almost complete, copper-alloy circular seal-box lid, with a separately cast eagle riveted at the centre. The eagle is enclosed by a concentric moulding with short, incised transverse lines. It stands with its head facing to the front, although

[108] H. Mattingly and E.A. Sydenham, *RIC* I (revised edn by C.H.V. Sutherland; 1984), 51–3, nos 154–61, pl. 3 nos 154, 155, 158, and 159.
[109] Found by P. Radford. Recorded by R. Webley.

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on similar examples the head is shown turned to the right. The wings are outstretched and the feathers are depicted on its chest by incised curved lines. The rivet can be seen on the underside of the lid within a slightly raised circle. Feugère and Abauzit's[110] catalogue of circular seal-boxes with riveted zoomorphic motifs records sixteen examples from Britain and Brewer has added a further eight examples.[111] Of these, the six seal-box lids with an eagle motif have been found in Cirencester, East Anglia, London, Old Penrith, Richborough, and York. Of the 129 seal-boxes recorded on the PAS database (May 2007), there are three examples with a zoomorphic motif, all of which are eagles from Nettleton, Wilts. (GLO-B305D6), Shipdam, Norfolk (NMS762), and Churchill, Worcs. (WMID550).

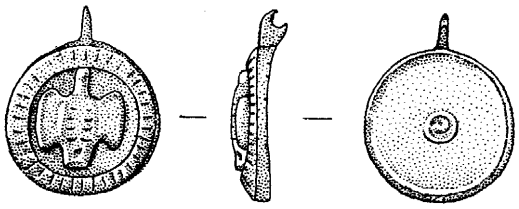


FIG. 38. Droxford, seal-box lid with an eagle (No. 37). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

BERKSHIRE

(38) **West Ilsley** (HAMP-E88954) (FIG. 39).[112] An incomplete copper-alloy vehicle fitting in the form of an eagle's head, of first-century date. The head is beautifully rendered with feathers depicted by both moulded and incised decoration. The eagle holds a spherical object, perhaps a cake or pellet of food, within its beak. The head emerges from a calyx consisting of three petals, which themselves emerge from a double collar above the heptagonal-section body. This object is broken 9 mm below the double collar and there is also a fracture which travels up through the collar and into one of the petals. Within the hollow casting, an iron tang is surrounded by lead. Examples where the body element is complete suggest that the socket would have been *c*. 40 mm long and would probably have had a hooked projection, possibly in the form of a swan's head, as the example from Cirencester.[113] Another well-rendered terminal with an iron/lead core was found at Chichester.[114] Similar examples are known from Colchester, Leicester, Water Newton,[115] and Calstone Wellington, Wilts.[116] The PAS has recorded a further three examples

[110] M. Feugère and P. Abauzit, 'Les boîtes à sceau circulaires à décor zoomorphe riveté d'époque romaine', *Revue Archéologique de l'Est et du Centre-Est* 46 (1995), 41–57.

[111] R.J. Brewer, 'Zoomorphic seal boxes: Usk and the Twentieth Legion', in M. Aldhouse-Green and P. Webster, *Artefacts and Archaeology. Aspects of the Celtic and Roman World* (2002), 174–90.

[112] Found by R. Baier. Recorded by R. Webley.

[113] G. Webster, 'The Roman military advance under Ostorius Scapula', *Archaeol. Journ*. 115 for 1958 (1960), 74–5, no. 37, fig. 3.

[114] A. Down, *Chichester Excavations III* (1978), 296–7, no. 47.

[115] Webster, op. cit. (note 113), Colchester 76, 78, nos 51, 68, Leicester 84, no. 136, Water Newton 95, no. 232, fig. 8.

[116] N. Griffiths, 'The Roman army in Wiltshire', in P. Ellis (ed.), *Roman Wiltshire and After. Papers in Honour of Ken Annable* (2001), 60, no. 39, fig. 3.7.

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of this form of object from Gedgrave, Suffolk (SF-97C2C8), Butley, Suffolk (SF-9CC792), and Berwick, East Sussex (SUSS-18A703).

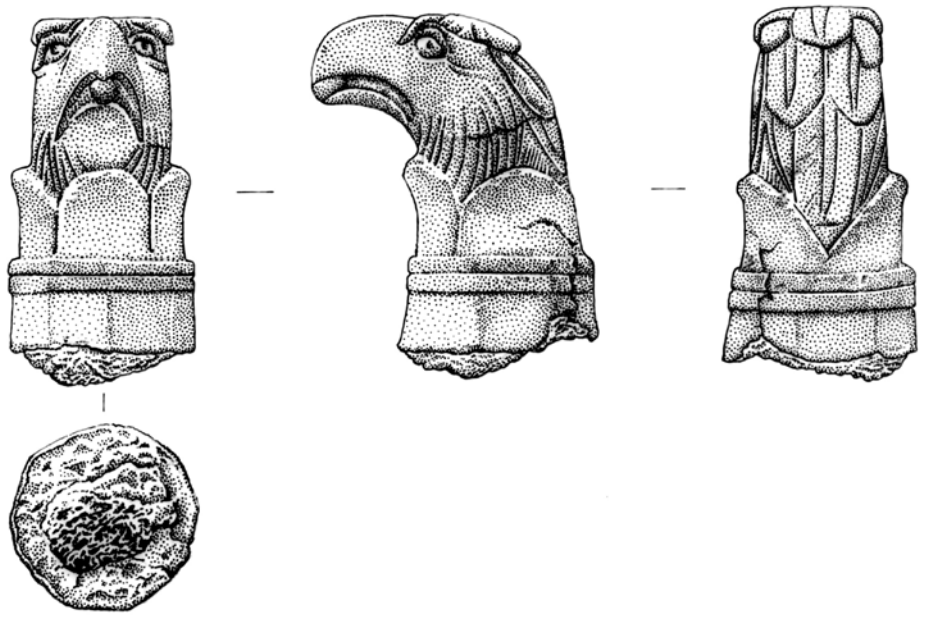


FIG. 39. West Ilsley, vehicle fitting in the form of an eagle's head (No. 38). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

ISLE OF WIGHT

(39) **Yarmouth** (IOW-6A25B6) (FIG. 40).[117] A complete, copper-alloy, third/fourth-century spoon. It has a characteristic off-set at the junction of the stem and the bowl. The spoon is bent but if straightened its overall length would be 165 mm. It weighs 16.54 g. The length of the handle including the off-set is 120 mm. The sub-oval bowl is slightly pointed at its end and has a maximum depth of 6 mm, a length of 48 mm, and a width of 29 mm. An 18 mm length of stem, above the off-set, is 1.8 mm thick and flat on both faces; each face is decorated with linear grooves of varying length. The remaining part of the stem, which is 91 mm in length, is sub-circular in cross-section and tapers gently towards the pointed terminal. The stem is embellished with two baluster mouldings, 44 mm apart, each with five grooves and flanked on either side by a collar. The large bowl size, the marked offset, and the style of decoration are all characteristic features of late Roman spoons. Four other Roman spoons have been recorded from the Isle of Wight.[118]

[117] Found by J. Trout. Recorded by F. Basford.
[118] D.J. Tomalin, *Roman Wight: A Guide Catalogue* (1987), 61, nos E20, E21 and E22.

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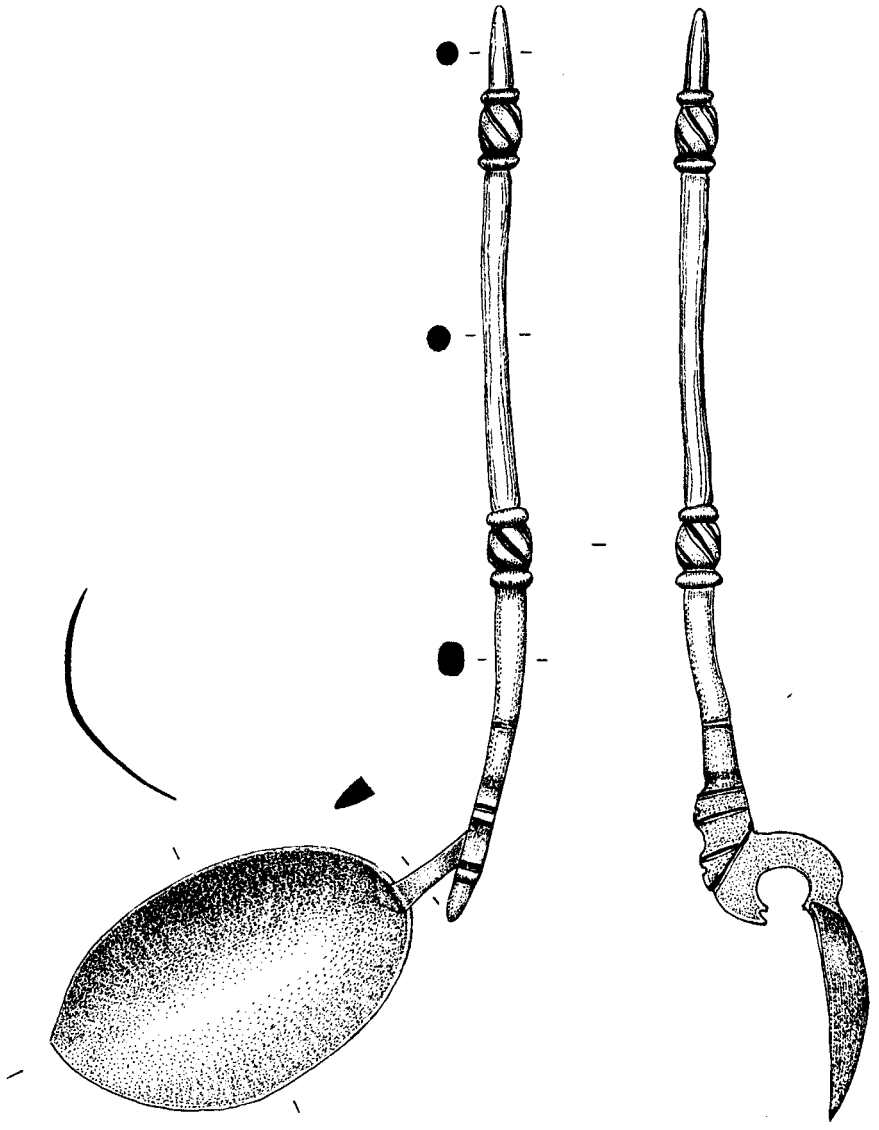


FIG. 40. Yarmouth, third/fourth-century spoon (No. 39). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford*)

SURREY

(40) **Guildford** (SUR-60FDA2) (FIG. 41).[119] An almost complete, first-century cavalry strap-fitting of Bishop Type 6f.[120] It comprises a slightly waisted, flat, rectangular plate, on the back

[119] Found by J. Hills. Recorded by D. Williams.
[120] Bishop, op. cit. (note 9), 166, fig. 52, Type 6f.

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of which is a pair of worn spikes for attachment to the leather strap. The terminal is a rounded knob with no decoration. The plate has a thick silver coating, now worn, on which are two symmetrical groups of highly stylised leaf motifs, each inlaid with niello. It is very similar to examples from Camulodunum,[121] Camerton,[122] Newstead,[123] and Fremington Hagg.[124]

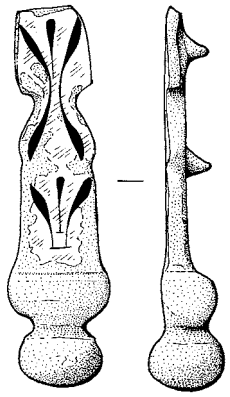


FIG. 41. Guildford, first-century cavalry strap-fitting (No. 40). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Surrey County Council*)

EAST SUSSEX

(41) **Ticehurst** (SUSS-5C54B2) (FIG. 42).[125] A copper-alloy medallion of the emperor Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161), depicting the Capitoline Triad of Jupiter, Minerva and Juno and struck at Rome between A.D. 140 and 144.[126] Medallions are normally larger than regular coins and were struck for special occasions. They were probably given as presents at the New Year



FIG. 42. Ticehurst, medallion of the emperor Antoninus Pius (No. 41). Scale 1:1. (*Photo: L. Andrews-Wilson; © PAS and Sussex Archaeology Society*)

121 C.F.C. Hawkes and M.R. Hull, *Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavations at Colchester 1930–1939*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 14 (1947), 335, no. 25, pl. CII.
122 R. Jackson, *Camerton. The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork* (1990), 38, no. 78, pl. 7.
123 J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People: the Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose* (1911), pl. lxxii, nos 8 and 10.
124 Webster, op. cit. (note 55), 109, no. 75, fig. 14.
125 Found by R. Hodgkinson. Recorded by L. Andrews-Wilson and S. Moorhead.
126 F.G. Gnecchi, *Medaglioni Romani* II (1912), no. 66.

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or were presented as marks of honour to officials, soldiers, or even rulers outside of the Roman Empire. Antoninus Pius issued a famous series of medallions celebrating the nine hundredth anniversary of Rome; these pieces showed scenes from Roman mythology. Three other specimens of this type are recorded in Milan, Paris, and Vienna. An incomplete medallion of Antoninus Pius with a reverse perhaps depicting Tiberius and Nilus was found at Kingscote, Glos.[127] Another medallion recently recorded by the PAS is of Gallienus and was found at Menworth with Darley, North Yorks. (SWYOR-9A9EF5).[128]

KENT

(42) **Eastchurch** (KENT-6045D0) (FIG. 43).[129] A copper-alloy female bust, perhaps representing Venus. Most of the torso and arms, if they were ever present, are now missing. Facial features include a triangular, wedge-shaped nose, almond-shaped eyes with a small, circular depression/stamp to represent pupils, and a slit mouth. The hair-style, possibly Flavian, has a high diadem of hair rising to an apex over the forehead and appears to be gathered at the back of the head into a bun. The facial features and hair-style are very similar to a bust/appliqué found at Cirencester, Glos., which has an iron pin/shank probably for attachment to an item of furniture.[130] It is suggested that the Cirencester appliqué may depict Venus owing to its nudity, although its elaborate hair-style may also suggest a link with portraiture.

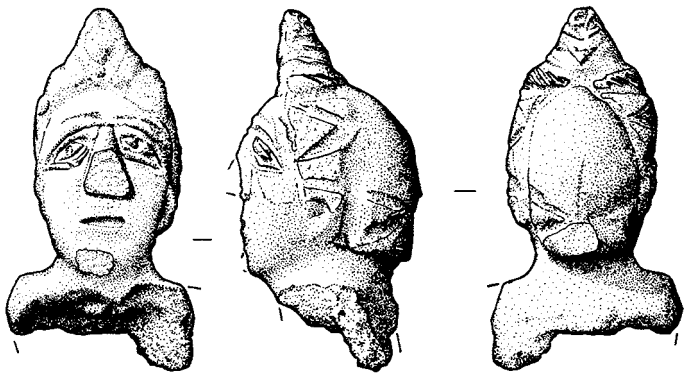


FIG. 43. Eastchurch, female bust (No. 42). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Andrews; © Kent County Council and D. Andrews*)

Portable Antiquities Scheme, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY
s.worrell@ucl.ac.uk

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[127] P. Arthur, 'The Antonine medallion', in J.R. Timby, *Excavations at Kingscote and Wycomb, Gloucestershire* (1998), 92, fig. 53.
[128] H.A. Grueber, *Roman Medallions in the British Museum* (1874), 65, ref. 10.
[129] Found by J. Braby. Recorded by A. Richardson.
[130] M. Henig and J.M. Paddock, 'Metal figurines in the Corinium Museum, Cirencester', *Trans. Bristol & Glos. Arch. Soc.* 111 (1993), 89, fig. 3, no. 7.

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