Fig 46 Head of Cupid. (Photo: KAA)
Excavations at Kingscote and Wycomb, Gloucestershire

Fig 47 Head of right-hand nimbed figure. (Photo: KAA)
hand figure, of which only the head and shoulders are preserved, has a few traces of drapery, probably again green.

B Colour Plate III, Fig 43B 1.81m wide×1.01m high. At the left, the legs of the flying Cupid; in the centre, the lower part of a seated figure; at the right more uncertain traces, including an object which has been restored as another trumpet. The Cupid and the seated figure seem to be correctly reconstructed, but the sections at the right are less certain: neither the hanging drapery behind the seated figure nor the piece with the trumpet is joined with the main part, and there are intrinsic problems in the reconstruction of the trumpet piece (see below).

The Cupid has his advanced left leg bent at the knee with the end of his purple drape hanging over the thigh.

From the direction of the Cupid and perhaps held by him, a pale green ribbon runs diagonally down to the right, passing behind the thighs of the seated figure. The latter, its head and shoulders missing, is in three-quarters view to our left with its right leg extended and its left arm hanging at its side. Purple drapery hangs from the shoulders and down the figure's back (if the fragments in this area are correctly placed) and seems to cover the seat; the right leg is also covered down to the ankle, but the left leg is exposed. Against the seat, hiding it, rests an oval shield painted white with a pale blue bead-and-reel enrichment round the rim; the central boss is decorated with a design in black consisting of a quatrefoil of heart-shaped leaves enclosed by pelta-ornaments.

The mouth of the trumpet to the right is hypothetical; the tube, with its flesh-colour and slightly bulbous form, is more easily taken as part of a human

Fig 48 Torso of reclining(?) figure (area D). (Photo H Eristov)
Fig 49 Figure with calathus (area E). (Photo: H Eristov)
arm. Above this ‘arm’ are, to the left, what appears to be part of a female body, and, to the right, a snatch of pale green drapery with a right hand hanging over it, the fingers slightly bent. The hand probably belongs to a male figure, given the darker colour of the flesh.

C Fig 44a 70.5cm wide×66cm high. At the left, the leg and foot of a figure, probably female, seated in three-quarters view with purple drapery hanging over and behind it; in front of the figure is a cylindrical object, white-topped and green-sided, lying on the ground. To the right is what appears to be part of the leg of another figure. Dr Davey interpreted this as the trailing right leg of the Cupid, but measurements which I took in 1984 seem to preclude any join with the rest of the figure, so the position of the piece must remain open.

D Figs 44b, 48 1.56cm wide×78cm high. Part of the torso of a standing or reclining figure, evidently male. Whitish green drapery hangs from the left shoulder and is gathered over the left forearm; the hand holds a reed.

E Figs 44c, 49 1.50m. wide×1.32m high. Adjacent to a vertical frame in the form of a purple band at the right comes part of a figure with pale green drapery gathered over the forearm. The hand passes behind a container consisting of a bowl-shaped upper member with criss-cross markings and an apparently straight-sided lower section with vertical green markings; red splodges above the rim perhaps indicate flowers. The object is probably a calathus like those in the scenes of flower-picking Psyches in the large oecus of the House of the Vettii at Pompeii (Mau 1908, 355, pl IX, 4, fig 188; Reinach 1922, 94, nos 12, 13; 95, nos 1, 3, 4).

In addition to the fragments incorporated in the reconstructed pieces, there are a number of further fragments showing parts of figures, as well as a group with what seems to be part of a painted inscription, perhaps in Greek. Still further fragments carry remains of imitation marbling (white with blue, pink and grey veins). The latter are on a thinner plaster, of different texture from the rest, and the excavator believes that they may derive from a ceiling; but another possibility, consonant with normal Roman decorative practice, is that they come from a dado.

INTERPRETATION

It is important in discussing the interpretation of the Kingscote paintings to concentrate on those elements which are securely established and not to place reliance upon elements which are less secure. This leaves us with two principal figures: the flying Cupid and the seated figure to the right of it (pieces A and B). In addition, assuming that they belonged to the same scene, there were a couple of nimbed figures somewhere in the background (piece A). What can we deduce? The presence of the Cupid implies a mythological love-scene. The seated figure has a shield at its side and wears the long dress of a female, so might at first sight suggest a martial deity such as Minerva or Roma; but its association with the Cupid makes such an identification unlikely; moreover, the way in which it exposes one leg is totally out of keeping with the dignity of either goddess. There seem to be only two viable identifications of this figure: Achilles on Skyros, or Venus with the armour of Mars.

In earlier discussions I favoured the first interpretation. Achilles would be disguised as a woman at the court of King Lykomedes, where his mother Thetis has hidden him to save him from a premature death at the siege of Troy; the shield would be one of the items of armour brought by the Greek warriors Odysseus and Diomedes to lure him into revealing himself; and the Cupid would symbolise his love for one of Lykomedes’ daughters, Deidameia, who may have been represented to the left or right. The nimbed heads in the background would belong to two more of the daughters (if we can accept that nimbi are appropriate for such minor personages).9 The position and attributes of the supposed Achilles would, admittedly, be unusual for this context. In most representations of the Skyros episode he is shown either seated with a lyre, his true identity not yet revealed (Kossatz-Deissmann 1981, 57f, nos 95–104, pl 69), or on his feet grasping a shield and spear in readiness to go to war (Kossatz-Deissmann 1981, 58–65, nos 105–75, pls 70–4)—not, as here, still seated but with a shield at this side. But an Attic sarcophagus in the British Museum (Robert 1890, 31f no 23, pl XI; Kossatz-Deissmann 1981, 62, no 138, pl 71; Walker 1990, 39f, no 44A, fig 7, pl 16) represents a moment in which the hero has his arms but still lingers on his throne, as though reluctant to go to war.6 Alternatively, by analogy with a scene on fourth-century BC Scythian bow-cases (Rätzel 1978, 172–6; cf Schiltz 1979, 307–9; Meyboom 1978, 64f, pl 33, figs 30, 31), the moment represented could be a leave-taking between Achilles and Lykomedes’ family which takes place after he has been revealed.7

The Achilles on Skyros interpretation, which was originally proposed by Professor J M C Toynbee (pers comm, elaborated in letters dated 7, 10 and 16 June, 10, 19, 26 and 31 July, and 11 and 17 October 1978), remains a possibility, but it was to some extent inspired by the supposed presence of a couple of trumpets, recalling the bugle-call used by Odysseus and Diomedes to arouse their quarry’s martial ardour. We have seen that these trumpets are highly suspicious, which removes an important plank of the theory. A positive objection to it is the lowness of ‘Achilles’ seat, which suggests an outdoor setting rather than a couch or throne within Lykomedes’ palace. This leads to the second interpretation: that the figure with the shield is Venus posing with the armour of her consort Mars.8 If so, Cupid, as the son of Venus, would be a wholly
appropriate participant in the scene, and the subject of
the painting would echo that of the mosaic pavemen-
t from the same room, which showed a bust of
Venus holding a mirror. There is a series of paintings
at Pompeii and Herculaneum depicting Mars and
Venus seated together with one or more Cupids play-
ing with the war-god’s armour (Simon 1984, 547, no
376–7, pls 412–13; cf Helbig 1968, 81–5, nos 315–16,
318–22, 324, 326, 328; Reinach 1922, 65, nos 2, 6, 7; 66,
no 2); Venus, like the Kingscote figure, is often seated
at a relatively low level and in a rather sprawling pose,
and there is invariably a round shield in the vicinity,
whether held by a Cupid or leaning at one side. Norm-
ally Venus’ legs are discreetly covered (whereas her
torso is exposed), but the eponymous picture from
the House of Mars and Venus (Simon 1984, 547, no
376, pl 412; cf Curtius 1929, pl 1) shows precisely the
same déshabillé as the Kingscote figure. There is also
a flying Cupid at the left in a similar position to ours. It
is a reasonable inference that these paintings are
loosely based on a famous prototype or prototypes, in
which case the Kingscote mural could be a later repre-
sentative of the same general iconographic tradition.

Given the fragmentary nature of the surviving
remains, it is unwise to try to speculate further. All
we can say is that the interpretation of the scene must
remain open, but that on present evidence a subject
involving Venus and Cupid with the armour of Mars,
if not with the god himself in attendance, is the most
plausible of the available alternatives. The nimbed
females in the background, if they belong to the same
scene, may represent further Olympian deities. There
is no point in trying to explain the presence of other
features such as the calathus containing (?)flowers and
the painted writing.

DATING

The evidence from the excavations suggests a date in
the late third or fourth century AD for the architectural
context; and a similar date is proposed for the pave-
ment by the experts on mosaics (see most recently
Johnson 1993, 159–62). The tendency for figure-
paintings to become enlarged, as here, to fill much of
the surface of a wall, rather than being fitted on a
small scale into the panels and interstices of an
architectural scheme, is particularly popular at this
period, and certain details of the figures show the
use of strong outlines characteristic of late-antique
painting. On the other hand, much of the work is
carried out in a more naturalistic, painterly style such
as would be appropriate in an earlier period, and two
of Germany’s leading experts on Roman painting to
whom I have shown colour-slides favour a Severan or
earlier date. Again, it is difficult to reach a final
decision. If the paintings are pushed back to the early
third century, this might have consequences for the
dating of the mosaic; given the greater durability of
mosaic pavements and the greater cost and difficulty of
replacing them, it is on the whole unlikely that
earlier paintings would have been retained when a
new mosaic was laid. It may be significant that there
have been difficulties in assigning the Kingscote pave-
ment to any of the groupings of mosaicians thought to
have been active in south-western Britain in the late
third and fourth centuries AD. One possible explana-
tion may be that it dates to a somewhat earlier period
from which the comparative evidence is less abundant.

NOTES

1 A preliminary version was delivered as a paper at a
2 This was actually written before Swain and Ling 1981.
3 Further brief discussions in Ling 1983, 268f, 274; 1984,
58f.
4 The measurements given represent the maximum extent
of the restored plaster. The identification of the sexes of
figures is in cases of doubt based on the flesh-colouring,
normally in ancient painting darker for males than for
females. For detailed observations on the uncertainties
in the reconstructions see the Appendix by A Barbet in
5 The use of the nimbus became increasingly indiscrimi-
inate, but even in late antiquity it was usually reserved
for relatively important figures—deities (major and
minor), personifications, emperors and dignitaries.
6 ‘Achilles accepts a helmet prior to recognition of him by
the daughters of Lycomedes’ (Walker 1990, 39). In two
other works Achilles is shown still seated as Odysseus,
Diomedes and the trumpeter arrive (Kossatz-
Deissmann 1981, 61, no 130, pl 70; 65, no 170, pl 73); but
in neither has he yet received the arms.
7 I follow Meyboom’s interpretation of the bow-cases, but
other commentators are dubious about the details, and
even about the general connection with the story of
Achilles (eg Kossatz-Deissmann 1981 67, no. 182). For
other possible representations of Achilles taking leave of
Lycomedes and his family see Kossatz-Deissmann 1981,
65–6, nos 176–81, pls 74–5. In all of these, in contrast
with the bow-cases, Achilles is shown standing.
8 This idea was first suggested to me by Dr W Trillmich in
discussion following a lecture which I gave at the
German Archaeological Institute in Berlin in 1980.
9 I am grateful to Professors V M Stroka and H Mielsch for
their opinion, given on the occasion of the lecture
mentioned in Note 8.
10 For the so-called Corinian and Durnovarian ‘schools’ of
mosaicians (named after Cirencester and Dorchester)
see D J Smith 1965, 99–111; 1969a, 97–102, 109–13; 1969b,
originally wrote, ‘In general style as well as in certain
details these two mosaics’ (he counts the threshold panel
as a separate mosaic) ‘are highly distinctive but cannot
be attributed to any of the fourth-century schools so far
identified in Britain’ (Smith 1978, 23). Later he tentatively,
and on rather flimsy grounds, ascribed them to the Durnovarian school (Smith 1984, 370, 376). Peter Johnson, on the other hand, prefers to think of mosaicsists who, though once based at Dorchester, had subsequently transferred to Ilchester (Johnson 1982, 47f; 1993, 162). David Neal (1981, 90) suggests, on the basis of the type of stone used for the tesserae in the background, that the mosaic is the work of the same firm that laid pavements in the villas at Chedworth and Woodchester, and thus belongs to the Corinian ‘school’; but he admits that various crucial motifs cannot be paralleled in the Corinian repertory.

THE MOSAICS
By David S Neal and Stephen R Cosh

VENUS MOSAIC (FIGS 50-1)

The Venus mosaic came from Room 1 within Building VIII. The room is large and rectangular and divided into two parts by responds which intrude into the design. The mosaic consisted of three panels—panel A, which, excluding the coarse decorated border, is 2.5m square, panel B, a ‘threshold’ mosaic between the two main panels, and panel C, which is entirely lost. The surviving part was drawn in situ in 1976 and painted in 1978 by David Neal (Fig 50). The mosaic was lifted and is displayed in Corinium Museum.

Panel A

The scheme, drawn in simple guilloche, consists of two interlaced squares, one in grey, red, yellow and white, and the other in grey, blue, pale blue and white. This is held within, and tangent to, a square frame with quadrants in the four angles outlined in simple guilloche shaded in grey, red, yellow and white. In the interlaced squares is a medallion occupied by a female bust looking towards her right.

The workmanship of both panels is fine and the tesserae closely set. In the figured work the use of colour, particularly the greenish-blue, is not common and is ideally suited to the aquatic forms. The head of Venus is finely executed with flesh-coloured tones and as the background to many of the medallions and octagons occupied by stylised flowers and canthari in the outer ambulatory. More significantly, extensive use of this technique also occurs in Room 10 at Chedworth (Goodburn 1972, pl 8), where the back-
Fig 50 Venus mosaic, Room 1 (© D S Neal)
ground is cream, with white being used only around the birds and voluted pelta urns and in the twin petalled flowers. On this same mosaic at Chedworth the form and the colours of the spaced swastika meander are virtually identical to Kingscote. Usually at both sites the coarse 'white' tesserae directly abut the outermost grey line and the length of simple guilloche it encloses has strands shaded with two rows of red and one of white tesserae. Furthermore, the distinctive heart-shaped leaf divided along its axis of symmetry also appears on both mosaics, similarly shaded. The *canthari* at Kingscote and Chedworth are not dissimilar. Room 10 at Chedworth has been assigned by D J Smith to the Corinian Saltire School of mosaicists (Smith 1984, 368–9), and it seems likely that Kingscote also belongs to this group. Interlaced squares within square frames with corner quadrants was part of the Corinian Saltire School repertoire with at least three examples within Cirencester (Quens Lane (McWhirr 1989, mosaic 16, fig 3), Avenue Road (Lysons 1817a, pl V), and possibly Admirals Walk (Neal 1981, no 36)). The geometrical construction of the interlaced squares at Kingscote, based on a 3×3 grid, is the normal Corinian method. However, the unusual overlapping petal design within the quadrants is not typical. Similar, but not identical, forms occur at Littleton (Johnson 1983, mosaic 8, 5–8, pl 3), and Limington Road, Ilchester (Neal 1983, mosaic 8, 8–9, pls 4–5), both in Somerset, but these mosaics do not share other distinctive features with Kingscote. The central bust of Venus is also unknown on Corinian Saltire mosaics, on which figured work is indeed rare. Martin Henig draws attention to the similarity between the Kingscote Venus and the diademed Venus at Frampton (Henig 1984b, 143–6), also within a pair of interlaced squares. Frampton is a typical example of the so-called Durnovarian School of mosaicists (Smith 1984, 369–72). Here Venus is appropriately accompanied by sea creatures as at Kingscote, and at least the panel containing them at Kingscote has been considered by D J Smith as Durnovarian (Smith 1984, 370). However, the treatment of the hair of Venus is quite different and the form of the Kingscote dolphins is quite unlike the distinctive Durnovarian types—or any other for that matter—and the Durnovarian connection seems very tenuous. The right-angled Z-pattern adjacent to the marine panel is closely matched at only one other mosaic, that in Room 9 at Bancroft, Bucks (Neal 1981, no 7). The mosaics at Bancroft have many features in common with the Corinian Orpheus School. This further strengthens the Corinian connection, though at Kingscote it may represent influence rather than workmanship.

**THE KINGSCOTE BUILDINGS: A RECONSTRUCTION By David S Neal**

The key to the understanding and reconstruction of this building complex is the arrangement of the pier bases in the two principal buildings (Fig 52). The earliest of these, Building VIIIa, had a barn-like room, Room 8, separated from Rooms 6/7 to the north, originally a single, narrow, passage-like room, by a row of three stone rectangular piers with cavetto mouldings on all four sides. The piers were mounted on a continuous stone foundation but, significantly, the floor surface between Rooms 6 and 8 was carried over the foundation, confirming the piers originally stood in isolation (as demonstrated by the cavetto mouldings). Shallow sockets, or dowel holes, in the upper surfaces of the piers also indicate that originally further dressed stones were built upon them; it is unlikely that the piers were bases for wooden posts.

A similar situation was to be found in the south wing of Building VIII, a later structure built on to and at right-angles to the first and with its east wall aligned on the property boundary alongside the adjacent road. Here the principal area, Room 9, was separated from Room 10 to the west by a row of four piers. Again the floor surfaces ran over the foundation wall on which the piers were constructed.

In the case of the south building access was gained by an entrance placed in the outer wall of the narrow corridor-like room, Room 10. Conventionally, such rooms are often interpreted as open verandas with the outer walls supporting a row of dwarf columns. However, this interpretation is unlikely; more probably the wall was high and the entrances were set not into the verandah walls, as such, but into the main outer walls of the properties, and Rooms 4/6/7 and 10 were really aisles alongside barns. It could be argued that the spaces between the piers had massive doors but there was no evidence for door stops midway between the piers and, in any event, the presence of cavetto mouldings would effectively preclude doors fitting flush with the sides of the piers.

Prior to the construction of Rooms 1–3, there is a
marked absence of living accommodation within the complex since most of the rooms were working areas possibly shared with stock. The only rooms that could be interpreted as being partly domestic are Rooms 4/5 and 14/15 which are cross-ranges built at right-angles to the barns or 'halls'. A similar cross-range built at the west end of the hall at Stanwick was almost certainly two storeyed and it would seem possible that the same situation prevailed at Kingscote. Indeed, it could also be argued that another storey existed over the halls for this would explain the need for such substantial piers. They possibly supported arches designed to support an upstairs wall—a wall dividing living quarters from a verandah situated directly over the aisle and linked by a staircase (as shown on the reconstruction drawing Fig 52). The presence of dwarf columns indicates that the building probably had architectural features but, as we have seen, not at ground level. The presence of small mouldings suitable for string courses might also suggest that these were placed at a height corresponding to the level between the ground and first floors—a conventional location for such mouldings.

A similar architectural arrangement existed on the villa at Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead (Neal 1974, fig 15). Room 20 was terraced into the slope of the land and had a row of three piers (not constructed on a continuous footing) designed to support a wall upstairs separating accommodation from a raised service verandah level with the verandas on the other two sides of the inner courtyard. A closer parallel, however, is the eastern building at Kingsweston, Glos (Boon 1950). Here, a 'verandah' entered through an imposing porch ran alongside a row of six piers separating a 'court'. Some interpretations for the 'court' assume it to have been open to the elements on account of its gravel floor but a better explanation, perhaps (especially since it had hearths within it), is that it was a hall and that the piers supported a wall upstairs and another level of accommodation above. The elaborate porch with its group of four piers inside the 'verandah', therefore, may have been foundations for a small room directly above and axial to an upstairs open verandah.

Although the overall ground plan, with its barn-like rooms and open hearths and working area, suggests a working farm, the elaborate stone mouldings and piers indicate a high level of architectural sophistication contemporary with the main buildings. It was not, necessarily, introduced later with the construction of Rooms 1–3 and the introduction of hypocausts and mosaic pavements. These rooms were appendages and their construction is unlikely to have affected significantly the layout, form or working of the existing structure. The situation of the building alongside a road made it potentially vulnerable to thieves. Its plan has more in common with town-houses than villas in that its rooms face inwards away from the road and not outwards overlooking the estate. Security was a factor in its layout—not surprising therefore that some of the living rooms were placed above the 'shop' and that the only direct access onto the road was via the barns.
6. THE FINDS

THE COINS
By Richard Reece and Nick Cooke

Kingscote Site 1
In total 524 coins were identified from the Site 1 excavations of which 26 derived from a small hoard (Hoard S) found in Building I. It is unclear whether the second hoard noted in the same building is included amongst the identified coins. Apart from the hoard the majority of the coins can no longer be related to any specific feature or area of the site. The exceptions are those noted in the excavator's report. The coins from the hoard are listed below by reign with reference to Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC). Other coins from Site 1 can be found listed in column 9 of Tables 13-15.

Other abbreviations:
HK—Hill and Kent (Carson et al 1960 Pt 1)
CK—Carson and Kent (Carson et al 1960 Pt II)
rev—reverse; obv—obverse

Hoard S
Constantine I RIC 7 London 154, 156, 158(2), 159, 163, 168 (2), 170 (4); Trier 209 (2), 213 (2)
Constantine II RIC 7 London 182, 219
Crispus RIC 7 London 174 (2), 194, 229; Lyon 138, 216
Constantinopolis HK as 52 but mm illegible
Irregular Very good copy of HK 48, obv CONSTANTINVS AV, rev GLORAEXERCITVS

The 26 coins from Hoard S form one very close group of 24 with two later additions, the last two listed above. The main group were all minted between AD 318 and 324; the last two belong to around the year 330. If this is one closed group then it strongly suggests a small hoard of 24 coins put together shortly after 324, to which two additions were made shortly before its burial, or loss around AD 330-5. The purchasing power of the hoard cannot be worked out in detail, but it is probably not very great. If it is accepted that the gold piece at the time of Diocletian's prices edict in 301 was worth about 1200 denarii, or 60 folles of c 10gm weight, then we have something approaching 26 quarter-folles or a tenth of a gold piece. A glance at the Price Edict will show that a hoard worth about 120 denarii is the take-home pay for a month for the lowest grade of labourer, or a well-filled purse for a middle-class shopping expedition.

Kingscote Site 2
In total 1838 coins have been recorded from the excavations at Site 2. Stratified examples have been listed by period and context at the end of the appropriate stratigraphic sections. The coins from Site 2 can also be found listed chronologically in columns 6-7 of Tables 13-15. (See Reece pp 400-21 for further discussion.)

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Fig 53 Antonine medallion. Scale 1:1
THE ANTONINE MEDALLION  
BY PAUL ARTHUR (FROM A REPORT PREPARED IN 1975)

Fig 53 This is a very rare find, only four others having been recorded from British sites, three at London and one at York (Num Chron 1st ser 3 (1841), 158 (London); Walters and Webb Collections; Sale Catalogue, 1932, no 1047, pl II (York)). The Kingscote example was struck at the mint of Rome during the reign of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), and was probably intended, in the first instance, for an imperial donative. Approximately half of the original piece remains (weight 25.31 gm). It would seem that the edges of the medallion were cold hammered, and then it was clamped in a vice and partly cut and partly snapped in half, along its ‘north-south’ axis. The reason for this is not entirely clear and its archaeological context in a fourth-century deposit sheds no light on the problem. Perhaps it was too large to go into a crucible or, alternatively, only a certain portion or weight of the metal was required. Nevertheless, it seems strange that a minor objet d’art should have been treated in such a fashion. Gucchi illustrates a contemporary medallion of Faustina Senior, similarly hammered but not cut (1912, pl 57, 8).

The obverse portrays the Emperor’s bearded bust facing left. What remains of the inscription reads ANTONINUS AUG […] but the imperial titles which would have provided a secure date for the issue are lost. The reverse is unusual. A figure stands, partly turned towards the left, and holds an empty cornucopia in its draped left arm. The drapery flows down to its feet. In the bottom right-hand corner of the scene there appears to be a small winged genius, and to the right of the main figure there is an object somewhat reminiscent of a torch or broom, whilst another can be seen over its left shoulder. The closest parallel to this type would appear to be that on the reverse of an Alexandrian coin, again of Antoninus Pius (Poole 1892, 128, nos 1166–7, pl XXI; Toynbee 1934, pl XVI, no 6). It depicts Tiberis to the left and Nilus to the right, standing and facing one another. Tiberis is clasping the right hand of Nilus and holds a branch. Nilus holds ears of corn and a cornucopia in his right arm, whilst a winged infant appears at his feet. Thus, there is little doubt that the figure on the Kingscote medallion is intended to personify the Nile, and it is in this context that we should see the torch- or broom-like objects. Although they are not exactly paralleled, the fronds and their segmented shafts almost certainly identify them as papyri, suitable attributes of Nilus and an important item in the Egyptian economy (note the photograph of the papyrus plant (Cyperus papyrus) in Calderini 1962, pl opposite 16). The winged genius may have been intended to invoke the Nile Cubits, represented on the Braccio Nuovo Nilus in the Vatican as sixteen children (Toynbee 1934, pl XXII, no 2), while the ears of corn (here lost) signified the importance of Egypt as a source of the annona. It is unfortunate that we lack one half of the medallion. The spacing of Nilus on the remaining half leaves little room for a confronting figure of Tiberis, and it may be the case that the Roman river did not appear on the original piece. Find 77/252, Site 2, (220), Room 5, Period 4.

THE SMALL-FINDS  

Introduction By Linda Viner

In the following section the small finds from Site 1 are presented first, followed by Site 2 and finally the field-walking material. The items are grouped according to functional category following the classification adopted by Crummy (1983) (see below). Within categories the material is presented in the following order: gold, copper alloy, iron, lead, shale, stone, clay, bone, glass. Descriptions are kept intentionally brief, elaborating on the illustrations only when necessary. Any contextual information is given at the end of each entry. The Site 1 quarry was excavated in two vertical halves (1) and (2), and the finds labelled accordingly: the depth from which individual finds were recovered is noted in inches.

A large number of individuals have contributed to this section, the reports, originally by material type, having been split into the appropriate catalogue sections with the author’s name by each contribution. The only exception to this is the brooch report by Donald Mackreth which appears as a self-contained section (pp 113–49) discussing the brooches from both excavations and field-walking.

Parallels for finds are cited where appropriate, and only the most complete examples of the various categories of object have been illustrated. The overall objective in the selection of objects for illustration was to provide as full a representation of the material culture as possible. A general discussion of the finds from Site 2 is provided at the end of the catalogue section. A more general overview considering all the Kingscote finds is presented by Hilary Cool on pp 220–6.

Many of the finds are essentially unstratified, through either poor recording or lost labels, although their attribution to the site is undoubted. To retain the integrity of the collection, which contains many important and interesting items as well as more mundane material, the entire assemblage has been analysed to allow some insight into activities carried on at Kingscote.

Detailed analysis of the metals has not been carried out. The term copper alloy is used throughout the report, and white metal refers to either tin or silver coating where this remains visible on an object. Following Crummy (1983), the finds are classified by function rather than by material(s) of manu-
facture. For those objects which can be attributed to more than one category, the decision is by necessity very subjective.

The groups relevant to Kingscote are:

1. Objects of personal adornment or dress
2. Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments
3. Objects used in the manufacture or working of textiles
4. Household utensils and furniture
5. Objects employed in weighing and measuring
6. Objects used for, or associated with, written communication
7. Objects employed in weighing and measuring
8. Objects associated with transport
9. Tools and ancillary equipment
10. Fasteners and fittings
11. Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry
12. Military equipment
13. Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
14. Objects and waste material associated with metalworking
15. Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain

The finds are numbered sequentially within each defined Crummy category; and chronologically according to context within each sub-type.

THE SMALL-FINDS FROM KINGSCOTE SITE 1

By Mark Redknap

1 OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

Hairpins

All metal examples appear cast. As Crummy (1983) has indicated, only broad dating is possible.

GOLD

1. Fig 54 Copper-alloy pin with a length of 111mm, with a gold surface. The upper part of the pin is finely decorated with crudely fashioned bead mouldings alternating with reels bearing incised lattice ornament, and separated by a single collar. The decoration is broadly related to that found on provincial Roman bone pins, though close equivalents in bone are rare. The more elaborately decorated fourth-century copper-alloy pins from Asselt and Xanten/Dodewaard in the Netherlands appear to have been made in a similar fashion: plated with gold, rather than amalgam gilded (Van Es 1967; 1969, 290). The Kingscote example is similar to a metal pin with bead and reel motifs from Culver Street, Colchester (period 5 or 6: Crummy 1992, fig 5.3, 284). The type may be related to Colchester type 2 (bead, reel and spool decoration), dated from the early second to third century (Crummy 1983, 28-9). SF118, Quarry (2), layer 13, 45ins. (Figure based on original site drawing.)

COPPER ALLOY

2. Fig 54 Head has a conical upper half and rounded lower half, and single collar moulding below. Head top decorated by radiating incised lines. Length 86mm. Cf Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig 93, 16) from a first/second century context. SF120, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

3. Fig 54 Similar to above, but with squar head (almost biconical); finer rays on a raised 'cap'; point missing. Length 74mm. SF123, Quarry (2), layer 13, 30ins.

4. Pin shaft? bent, both ends missing. Length 54mm. SF126, Quarry (2), layer 13, 40ins.

5. Fig 54 As no 2, with radiating incisions and two collar mouldings at junction with shaft. Length 77mm. SF127, Quarry (2), layer 13, 35ins.

6. Fig 54 Spherical-headed pin, very corroded. Traces of radiating design on top, and central girth moulding. Shaft tapers towards end. Length 22mm. SF119, Quarry (2), layer 13, 50ins.

7. Fig 54 Cylindrical head with cone top, decorated with close lattice (incised). One transverse moulding at junction with shaft. Length 91mm. SF121, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

8. Fig 54 As no 5 above; two transverse mouldings at junction of head and shaft. Length 95mm. SF122, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

9. Fig 54 Pin with flattened conical head, fine radiating incised lines above central sphere, with single collar at junction of head and shaft (now in two fragments). Length 87mm. SF207, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

10. Fig 54 Head flattened sphere, above groups of transverse mouldings (baluster and cordon). Point missing. Length 74mm. Cf Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 123, 97) from third-century occupation deposit; Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig 93.2). SF128, between Buildings 1 and 2, layer 14.

11. Fragment of wire, circular cross-section, possibly from a pin. Length 26mm. SF76, Building 1, layer 2, baulk C/D.

12. Fig 54 Copper-alloy pin shaft with spherical opaque blue glass head. Pin shaft incomplete; overall length 15mm. Similar pin with glass head from Lankhills, Winchester grave 323, AD 350-70 (Clarke 1979, 316). SF66, Box C, layer 4 (Building 1).

BONE ANTLER

Most pins appear highly polished, and some are very white in colour.
Fig 54  Site 1: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: pins. Scale 1:1
Pins with reels beneath conical head
13 Fig 54 Bone pin, conical head above three collar mouldings. Slight central swelling to shaft (point missing). Length 68mm. Cf Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 116, 89); Jewry Wall (Kenyon 1948, fig 90, 3); Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 21, 397). SF111, Building 1, Box D, level 4.

Pins with more or less spherical heads
14 Fig 54 Complete with central swelling to shaft, polished. Cf Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 19, 275). Length 81mm. SF5, Building 1.
15 Fig 54 Complete, similar to no 14. Polished, hard, white colour. Length 92mm. SF42, Building 1.
16 Fig 54 Pin with plain, flat end. Plain tapering shaft, of circular cross-section, point missing. Max width 5mm, length 58mm. SF6, Building 1.
17 Pin shaft. Width 3.5mm, length 37mm. SF79, Building 1.
18 Pin shaft. Length 28mm, thickness 4mm. SF7, Building 1.

Bracelets or armlets
COPPER ALLOY
Simple wire bracelets
19 Fig 55 Oval cross-section, tapering towards ends. Simple double hook terminals. Outside decorated with transverse punched grooves. Diameter 64mm, height 1.5mm. SF169, between Buildings 1 and 2 on top of cobbles, layer 14.

Cable bracelets
20 Fig 55 Three-strand cable, hook terminal. Total thickness 1.5mm, fragment length 37mm. SF9, F11, site 2.
21 Fig 55 Fragment of coarse, three-strand cable bracelet. Total thickness 3mm, fragment length 32mm. SF45, F11, site 2, Box C, layer 4 (Building 1).
22 As above, coarse two-strand twist. Height 3mm, fragment length 31mm. SF65, Box K, layer 4 (Building 1).

Ribbon-strip bracelets
23 Fig 55 Ribbon-strip fragment with transverse and oblique punched lines. Height 3mm, thickness 1mm, fragment length 93mm. SF60, Box C, layer 4 (Building 1).
24 Fig 55 Similar to above. Fragment with groups of transverse punched lines. Height 2mm, thickness 1mm, length 65mm. SF62, Box L, layer 2.
25 Fig 55 Fragment with large transverse external indentations, and flattened, square-ended terminal with perforation for hook. Height 3.5mm, internal diameter 56mm. SF64, Layer 4.
26 Fig 55 Bracelet terminal hook with dot decoration, bordered by V-shaped indentations. Height increases towards terminal (3mm), thickness 1mm, length 10mm. SF63, Box K, layer 2.
27 Fig 55 Fragment with rounded terminal with perforation for hook, decorated with meandering line of repeated punched dots. Height 5mm, thickness 0.5mm, length 69mm. SF170, Building 2, layer 6.
28 Fig 55 Fragment of bracelet, now flattened. Close-set punched ring-and-dot decoration. Height 6mm, thickness 1mm, fragment length 43mm. SF202, Building 1.
29 Fig 55 Fragment with decoration comprising broad shallow notches alternating with punched dots. Flattened D-shaped cross-section. Height 5mm, thickness 1.5mm, fragment length 34mm. SF45, F11, site 2, Box C, layer 4 (Building 1).
30 Fig 55 Fragment with multiple motifs, comprising ring-and-dot alternating with broad notch decoration. Height 5mm, length 18mm. SF10, Baulk C/D, layer 4.

Bracelets of oblong cross-section and narrow ornament
31 Fig 55 Ribbon strip bracelet of narrow rectangular cross-section, edge decorated with grouped transverse punched lines. Height 1mm, thickness 2mm. SF171, Building 2, layer 1, found with coin.
32 Fig 55 Fragment with regular transverse indentations. Height 2mm, thickness 2mm, fragment length 27mm. SF46, Box C, layer 4.
33 Fig 55 Bracelet with groups of fine indentations along outer edge. Height 1mm, width 2mm, length 32mm. SF45, Box C, layer 4.
34 Fig 55 Fragment with plain ‘crenellations’. Height 1mm, thickness 3mm, length 34mm. SF45, Box C, layer 4.

Other bracelets
35 Fig 55 Cast penannular bracelet with flattened D-shaped cross-section, and central expansion and faint traces of transverse decoration. Very worn. Max height 11.5mm, thickness 2.5mm, diameter about 55mm. Similar from third-fourth century grave at Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 45, 1711). SF8, Box M, layer 4.
36 Fig 55 Fragment of round cross-section, and groups of transverse grooves between plain panels. Thickness 2.5mm, fragment length 24mm. SF67, F11, Building 1.
37 Fig 55 Fragment of oval cross-section with transverse grooves and incised crosses alternating with long beads. Height 2mm, fragment length 25mm. SF61, Box C, layer 5.
38 Fig 55 Ribbon-strip bracelet with incised groove down centre, transverse grooves towards terminal, and simple ring-and-dot decoration towards centre. Flattened D-shaped cross-section. Max height 4.5mm, fragment length 53mm. SF77, Box L, layer 4.
39 Fig 55 Bracelet formed by block twisting copper-alloy
Excavations at Kingscote and Wycomb, Gloucestershire

Fig 55 Site 1: Objects of personal ornament/dress: bracelets. Scale 1:1
Fig 56  Site 1: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: bracelets, rings, buckles and iron brooches. Scale 1:1
strip (square in cross-section). Height 3mm, fragment length 29mm. SF91, unstratified.

COMPOSITE ANTLER/BONE AND METAL

40 Fig 56 Tube of copper-alloy sheet, wrapped around ?antler/bone (some in situ) of ovoid cross-section. Copper-alloy sleeve decorated on one side by close-set transverse punched lines to create ribsbing (common decoration on copper-alloy armlets). Butt joints on armlets were sometimes held together by such sleeves. Similar from Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 130.13 from phase 5c, c AD 345-53). SF202, Building 1.

41 Fig 56 Fragment of large bracelet or armlet. Transverse grooves and panels of cross-hatching alternate with plain panels; two iron rivets at either end fastened the two scarfed antler/bone ends together. Cf Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 117.101); Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 39.1584). SF46, Building 1, Box C, layer 4.

ANTLER/BONE

42 Fig 56 Plain armlet or necklace (?) fragment, of oval cross-section. Length 25mm. SF47, baulk C/D, layer 4.

SHALE

43 Fig 56 Plain bracelet (now in three fragments). Height 6mm, external diameter about 55mm. SF234, Quarry (1), layer 10, 45ins.

44 Fig 56 Plain bracelet, half profile missing. Width 5mm, external diameter about 75mm. SF110, Building 1.

Finger rings

COPPER ALLOY

45 Fig 56 Ring with oval bezel and narrow hoop of rectangular cross-section. Yellow substance remaining inside edge of bezel may be adhesive for flat stone (small intaglio?). Internal diameter 17mm, bezel width 7mm. SF176, Quarry 1, layer 7, 25ins.

46 Fig 56 Ring (misshapen), hoop of circular cross-section, with expansion (representing bezel?). SF87, Building 1, Box C, layer 4.

47 Fig 56 Ring fragment with grouped transverse grooves between diagonal lines and shallow indenting (hoop misshapen). Thickness 1.5mm, height 3mm. SF75, Building 1, layer 4.

48 Fig 56 Plain ring, flat in cross-section, with overlapping terminals. Lightly indented edges. Internal diameter 18mm, height from 2 to 2.5mm. SF11, Box D, layer 4.

49 Fig 56 Ring hoop fragment, plain, circular cross-section. Internal diameter about 16mm. SF74, Building 1, layer 4.

50 Fig 56 Plain ring hoop fragment (very corroded). Similar to no 49. SF92, Building 1, layer 4.

51 Fig 56 Fragment of ring, now misshapen, decorated with grouped transverse lines. Height 2.5mm, thickness 1.5mm. SF82, Building 1.

Brooches

(COPPER ALLOY, see Site 2 pp 113-49 by Donald Mackreth)

IRON BY IAN SCOTT

52 Fig 56 Penannular brooch. The ring has a circular cross-section and simple rolled-over terminals. The plain pin is attached by a rolled-over loop. Diameter 44mm. Quarry (2), level 25ins. Fowler Type C, dating to the first century.

53 Fig 56 Small penannular brooch. The ring is of circular cross-section, with square plain terminals. There is a short plain pin attached by a rolled-over loop. Length 30mm. First century. Building 1, Box D, layer 1.

54 Fig 60 Penannular brooch. The ring has a flat rectangular cross-section and plain square terminals. The pin, which is broken, is attached by a rolled-over loop. First century. Diameter c 50mm. Quarry (2), level 20ins.

55 Fig 56 Bow brooch formed from wire. It has a sprung pin, a plain bow and a broken solid triangular catch plate. The pin is detached. Length c 62mm. Quarry (1), level 50ins.

56 Fig 56 Bow brooch formed from wire. It has a sprung pin, a plain bow and broken solid triangular catch plate. The pin is missing. Length 53mm. Quarry (1), level 30ins.

57 Fig 56 Bow brooch with a plain tapering flat cross-section bow, a hinged pin, and triangular catch plate. The pin is missing. Length 53mm. This brooch is loosely similar to Langton Down and Hod Hill type brooches in copper alloy, in that it has a hinged pin, and flat curved bow. Compare the iron brooches from Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 120 and fig 48, nos 127-30). Quarry (1), level 45ins.

Miscellaneous By Mark Redknap

58 Fig 56 Fragment from a massive copper-alloy ?armlet/bangle. Circular cross-section. May have had a more utilitarian function. Thickness 6.5mm. SF52ii, Box R, layer 4.

Glass Beads

59 Fig 57 Melon bead of opaque turquoise blue opaque glass, in two fragments. Length 15mm, diameter 22mm. Cf Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 142, 969). SF197, Quarry (2), level 60ins.

60 Fig 57 Long bead of square cross-section in translucent clear glass. Length 16mm, width 4mm. SF195, Quarry (1), level 30ins.

61 Fig 57 Triple segmented long bead in green translucent
Fig 57 Site 1: Objects of personal ornament/dress: beads, pendant, buckles. Scale 1:1
glass. Length 12mm. Cf Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 142, 998). SF4, Box K, level 1, F11 (Building 1).

62 Fig 57 Eight glass beads (SF1–3, F11, Building 1):
(a) Quintuple-segmented bead in opaque green glass. Length 13mm, max diameter 4mm.
(b) Rectangular bead of square cross-section, in clear light blue glass; moderate fine air bubbles. Length 12mm, width 7mm.
(c) Small spherical bead in translucent blue glass. Length 3mm, diameter 4mm.
(d) Short barrel bead in translucent blue glass. Length 3mm, diameter 3mm.
(e–f) Two biconical beads in translucent blue glass. Length (e) 3mm; diameter 6mm. Length (f) 3mm, diameter 5mm.
(g) Annular bead in opaque black glass. Length 4mm, diameter 10mm.
(h) Bead of so-called ‘heart- or kidney-shape’ in opaque green glass. Length 7mm, width 7mm.

63 Fig 57 Annular bead of asymmetrical form and varying thickness, in translucent light green glass. Diameter 14mm. SF188, between Buildings 1 and 2, level 1.

64 Fig 57 Small spherical bead in translucent blue glass. Length 3.5mm, diameter 4mm. SF69, Building 1, level 1, baulks C and D.

65 Fig 57 Short tubular bead in opaque dark green glass. Length 4mm. SF46iii, F11, Site 2 (Building 1).

66 Fig 57 Short tubular bead in opaque dark green glass. Length 3mm, diameter 5.5mm. SF41, Building 1.

67 Fig 57 Short tubular bead in translucent blue glass. Length 2.5mm, diameter 4.5mm. SF70, baulks C and D, level 1.

68 Fig 57 Biconical bead in translucent blue glass. Length 3mm, diameter 7mm. SF39, F11, Site 2 (Building 1).

69 Fig 57 Short hexagonal bead in dark green semi-translucent glass. Length 3mm, width 6mm. SF81, Building 1.

Pendants

SHALE

70 Fig 57 Large crescentic pendant (one arm missing), more commonly found in copper alloy. The small triangular lug is perforated at an angle, and set along one edge rather than centrally. Width from top of lug 24mm, max thickness 11mm. Parallels from Köln, Deutz (Hagen 1937, Taf 26, Abb 2, E2; though decorated and with lug in a central position), Scarborough (RA Smith 1927, 182 and fig 8) and Silchester (Lawson 1975, 256 and fig 7.61). For the top of a shale pendant with similar lug from Uley see Woodward and Leach (1993, fig 133.8). SF34, Box D, layer 4.

Buckles and belt plates

COPPER ALLOY

71 Fig 57 D-shaped copper-alloy buckle of circular cross-section, associated with short pin of flat rectangular cross-section, with three transverse punched lines near point. Max width 34mm, height 4mm, pin length 21mm (point missing). Cf Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig 44.88. SF13), Box C or D, layer 4.

72 Fig 57 Narrow rectangular buckle of hinged construction, square in cross-section. Slightly flattened terminals originally clasping iron hinge pin. Small diagonal cuts/serrations decorate one edge of the loop, with a central gap for pin. Possibly from harness equipment (cf Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 110.21)); decoration suggests that it may belong to a belt. Width overall 33mm, width of strap less than 2.6mm, arm length 12mm. For a discussion of a similar late Roman belt buckle from Neatham, Hants by G Clarke see Redknap 1986 (fig 73.88). SF14, Box C or D, layer 4.

IRON

73 Fig 57 D-shaped buckle. The loop is of rectangular cross-section, and the pivot bar of circular cross-section. The simple pin is attached by a rolled-over loop. Length 35mm. Building 1, Box A5.

Iron hobnails and other shoe fittings By Ian Scott

Hobnails are categorised as Type 10 by Manning (1985, 135, fig 32).

74 Figs 58 and 15 Hobnailed shoe, or boot, sole. No organic materials survive. Only the hobnails remain, and these are arranged more or less as they would have been on the sole of the boot or shoe. Length about 270–80mm. Unstratified. Compare the hobnail patterns on shoes from Billingsgate Buildings, London (Rhodes 1980, 105–9 and fig 59, no 591). The Kingscote shoe falls into Type C as defined by Rhodes. These are heavily nailed shoes, with closely spaced rows of nails. This pattern is usually found on the larger shoe sizes.

75 Hobnail with solid domed head, and tapering shank of indeterminate cross-section. Length 21mm. Unstratified.

76 Hobnail with solid domed head, and tapering shank of indeterminate cross-section. Heavily mineralised. Length 17mm. Level 1.

77 Hobnails with solid domed heads, and tapering shanks of indeterminate cross-section. Heavily mineralised. 46 certain examples, and one possible. Manning Type 10. Length (not measured). Building 1 (?).

78 Hobnails with solid domed head, and tapering shank of indeterminate cross-section. Heavily mineralised. Four examples. Manning Type 10. Length (not measured). Building 1, level 1.
Two shoe, or boot, cleats. One a lenticular cleat with incomplete arms. Length 34mm. The other is elongated with one extant arm. Length 40mm. Building 2, level 1/2.

81 Shoe, or boot, cleat with a circular body and short arms. There is a cone shaped stud in the centre of the expansion. Length 33mm. Building 2, level 1.

2 TOILET, SURGICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Tweezers

COPPER ALLOY

1 Tweezers with slightly flared, plain blades. Found with no 2, SF164. Min width 4mm, max width 6mm, length 1.74 (J)

Fig 58 Site 1: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: hobnails from boot. Scale 1:2.

67mm. SF163, Quarry 1, layer 7, 20ins.

Toilet spoons/ear scoops/medical instruments

COPPER ALLOY

2 Toilet spoon/ear scoop. Small cupped scoop (diameter 4mm), plain ribbon-like shaft which is bent at ends into loop and coiled eleven times around the shaft. Length overall 64mm. Cf Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 113, 53). SF164, Quarry (1), layer 7, 20ins.

3 Fig 59 Ligula with flat circular plate. Plain shaft of oval cross-section, tapering to point (broken). Length 93mm. Cf Winterton (Stead 1976b, fig 110, 101); Gadebridge (Neal 1974, fig 63.200-2). (Jackson 1986, 118 no 28) SF162, Quarry (1), layer 10, 45ins.

4 Fig 59 Spoon-probe (spoon bowl broken off), with two groups of transverse decorative mouldings at junction with plain shaft. Length 107mm. Cf Wheeler 1930, pl xxxvii, 9 and p 81, where it is called a 'tongue depresser'. (Jackson 1986, 128 no 30) SF131, Quarry (1), layer 10, 30ins.

5 Bowl from spoon probe. Length 31mm, max width 5.5mm. SF192, Quarry (1), layer 10, 30ins.

6 Fig 59 As above, spoon missing. Double-beaded moulding at junction of bowl and shaft which is of circular cross-section. Length 108mm. SF130, Quarry (1), layer 10, 45ins.

Nail cleaners

COPPER ALLOY

7 Nail cleaner, bone head (missing). Wide lattice incised decoration around shaft. Length about 41mm. SF165, Quarry (2), layer 13, 70ins.

8 Fig 59 As above. Single incised line around shaft at head of blade. Shaft of circular cross-section, decorated with incised lattice. Bone head of flattened bead profile. Bead diameter 8mm, pin length 44mm; Cirencester (Wacher and McWhirr 1982, fig 30.71) for bone example. SF158, Quarry (2), layer 13, 50ins.

9 Nail cleaner, flared blade and shaft of circular cross-section (diameter 3mm), decorated with broad lattice of incised lines. Reduction in shaft diameter at top (tang for bone head, now missing). Length 44mm. Similar to Cirencester from turf rampart (Wacher and McWhirr 1982, fig 26, 22: period IIIB, first century). SF157, Quarry (2), layer 13, 30ins.

10 Similar to no 9 SF157, with multiple-line lattice incised around shaft, and tapering head. Length 41mm. SF160, Quarry (2), layer 13, 50ins.

11 Fig 59 Nail cleaner with cast suspension loop. Three transverse bands of incised lattice decoration at the top of the shaft, which is of circular cross-section. Diameter 5mm; length 63mm. Similar with two bands of decoration from
Fig 59 Site 1: 2 Toilet instruments; 3 Items for textile working/manufacture; 4 Household utensils and furniture. Scale 1:1
Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 135.5 from phase 5e(i), c 360–70); Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig 94.5–6, from third- or fourth-century levels). SF159, Building 2, layer 6.

12 Similar to SF159, with flatter cross-section and cruder decoration. Length 5.5mm. Fourth century. SF89, Building 2, layer 6.

13 Nail cleaner, as above, head missing. Length 42mm. SF161, Building 2, layer 6.

14 Fragment with shaft of circular cross-section and rectangular, flattened terminal at one end. From toilet instrument(?). Length 32mm. SF32, Fll, site 2, Building 1.

3 OBJECTS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OR WORKING OF TEXTILES

Needles

COPPER ALLOY

Grooves are not apparent below the eye, though both needles have broken off at this point.

1 Shaft, head broken. Length 79mm. SF125, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

2 Wire needle, circular cross-section, bent back on itself. Bottom of eye visible. Length unfolded 146mm; max thickness 3mm. SF124, Quarry (1), layer 10, 60ins.

3 As above, slight flattening of shaft towards head. Length 127mm, max thickness 2.5mm. SF129, Quarry (1), layer 10, 60ins.

4 Fragment of wire, flattened slightly at one end: from needle? Length 30mm, thickness 1.2mm. SF80, Building 1.

BONE

5 Fig 59 Cone-headed needle. Hole formed by drilling two holes (point missing). Length 59mm. Cf Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 116.81); Shakenoak (Brodribb et al 1973, 143, fig 72.122); Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 140.952). SF174, Building 2, layer 6.

Spindle whorls

LEAD

6 Fig 59 Lead spindle whorl of biconical form. Height 11mm, diameter 17mm. Cf Bagendon (Clifford 1961, pl 1.1). Similar lead spindle whorls were also used in medieval and later times. SF215, Quarry (2), layer 13, 60ins.

CLAY

7 Fig 59 Spindle whorl cut from Oxfordshire colour-coated ware. Diameter (restored) about 40mm, thickness 5mm. Fourth century. SF30, Building 1.

Loom weights

CERAMIC

8 Fig 59 Small loom weight of mottled, partially reduced, fine red fabric. Diameter 41mm, thickness 13mm, hole diameter max 17mm. SF210, between Buildings 1 and 2, layer 14.

Uncertain function

STONE

9 Fig 59 Ring of oval cross-section, turned from shelly limestone. Height 10mm, thickness 11.5mm, external diameter 47mm. Oolitic limestone was used for stone moulds for pewter casting at Nettleton, and ‘other possible moulds’ from that site included stone rings of a slightly larger diameter than the Kingscote example (eg Nettleton, ext diameter 127mm, from a late level near the shrine; fig 39.7, ext diameter 78mm, from building XVIII, both with circular cross-sections (Wedlake 1982, fig 39.8.) SF86, Building 1.

The object is made from shelly limestone. On examination under the binocular microscope discrete calcite fragments can be observed which may represent shell fragments and there is a definite layering, or alignment, within the specimen (info Sara Chambers, Dept of Geology, National Museums and Galleries of Wales).

4 HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS AND FURNITURE

IRON OBJECTS By Ian Scott

Bucket fittings

1 Fig 60 Bucket handle mount. Tapering strip ending at one end in a point and at the other in a loop or eye. There is a single nail hole. Bucket handle mount of Type 2. Length 140mm. See the discussion of bucket handles from Dalton Parlours, West Yorks (Scott 1990, 200–8). Quarry (2), level 12ins.

Lamp holder

2 Fig 60 Open lamp holder. A fragment consisting of the nozzle, or spout, of an open lamp. There is no evidence for a foot, or base, and it is very possible that this is part of a hanging lamp. Length 80mm. See the examples from Bayford, Kent (Manning 1985, 98–100, nos P4 and P5), Verulamium (Manning 1972b, 178, and fig 65.52), and Corbridge (Allason-Jones and Bishop 1988, 60 and fig 78.98). Building 1, box E, level 2.

Other household objects

3 Fig 60 Handle of a ladle or spoon. Fragment. The handle is of oval cross-section, with a flat section adjacent to the bowl. The small piece of bowl is flattened and folded. Length 116mm. Quarry (2), level 35ins.
Fig 60 Site 1: Ironwork: 1 Object of personal ornament/dress; 4 Household utensils and furniture; 7 Styli; 8 Horse equipment; 10 Tools. Scale: 1:2
4 Fig 60 Possible strap or mount. The central portion appears to have been an elongated diamond shape, of flat cross-section. There is a possible nail hole, but this is not centrally placed. At one end the mount expands into an irregular ovoid plate pierced by a nail hole. These are visible on the X-ray plate. The opposing end is broken, but may have consisted of a similar expansion. Length 78mm. F11, Building 1.

5 Strap or mount. A fragment of strip of rectangular cross-section terminating in an eye. No nail holes. Possibly part of a bucket handle mount. Length 73mm. Building 1, Box E, level 2.

6 Fig 59 Finger ring-key. The ring is thin. The key is a lever lock key, and the wards cut into the bit are visible on the X-ray plate. Diameter 23mm. Finger ring-keys are designed to be used with the locks on boxes and caskets. There is an example of a lock plate from Colchester with a ring-key still in the lock (Crummy 1983, 84–8, nos 2163–70 and 2195). Quarry (2), level 70ins.

Ceramic rings By Alejandra Gutierrez (for full discussion of types see pp 181–3)

7 Ceramic ring. Fragment in good condition. Thickness 18mm. Part of two sides of a polygonal ring. Building 2, layer 2.

8 Three fragments of polygonal ceramic ring. Unstratified.

9 Ceramic ring. Fragment in good condition. Thickness 16mm. Part of two sides of a polygonal ring. Unstratified.

10 Fig 61 Ceramic ring. Two fragments in good condition. Height 58mm, thickness 16–19mm. Part of two sides of a polygonal ring, with incised line decoration. Unstratified.

5 OBJECTS USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

Counters By Mark Redknap

ANTLER/BONE

1 Fig 63 Gaming counter with lathe centre mark on upper surface; highly polished. Diameter 26mm. Cf Shakenoak (Brodribb et al. 1978, fig 45,138); Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 94,2281 from context dated to probably first half fifth century); Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 136,9, phase 8). SF50, Box S, floor 4.

LEAD

2 Fig 63 Asymmetrical disc cut from lead sheet. Either a counter or a small weight. Weight 5.49gm. Max diameter 18mm, thickness 2mm. Cf Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 136, 1, from phase 6a, c 380–400). SF108, Building 1.

GLASS (ALL ARE OF PLANO-CONVEX FORM)

3–4 Two counters and one fragment, opaque white glass. Abundant fine air bubbles. Max diameter complete example 10mm and 10.5mm, thickness 5.5mm. SF201, 198, Quarry (1), layer 10, 45 and 40ins.

5 Opaque blue glass counter. Diameter 15mm, thickness 5.5mm. SF198(i), Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins.

6–7 Fig 63 Two opaque black glass counters, one with an off-centre white dot. Max diameters 15.5mm and 16mm, thickness 7.5mm and 6mm. SF198(ii), 19, Quarry (1), layer 10, 40ins; Building 1.

8 Fig 63 Counter, disc type of plano-convex cross-section; opaque greyish white glass (now pitted) decorated with three opaque green glass spots around a central opaque red glass spot. Max diameter 12.5mm, thickness 4.5mm. Cf Hassall and Rhodes 1975, fig 27 (middle) no 7; Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 135,17, from phase 5d–6b, c 353–420); Lankhills, Winchester, grave 51, dated 310–370/90 (Clarke 1979, fig 69). SF19, Building 1.

7 OBJECTS USED FOR OR ASSOCIATED WITH WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Styli By Ian Scott

IRON

See the typologies developed for iron styli in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne (Manning 1976, 34–5,
fig 10) and further developed for the Romano-British material in the British Museum (Manning 1985, 85-7, fig 24). Manning has defined four basic forms of styli:
1 with tapering point and simple flattened eraser.
2 with marked shoulder between stem and point and a simple small eraser.
3 with both point and eraser distinctly formed.
4 similar to Type 3 but with decorated stem.

Manning Type 1
1 Fig 60 Stylus, with wide splayed eraser and tapering stem of circular cross-section. The stem and scriber taper as one. The edge of the eraser is missing. The stylus is almost complete. Length 143mm. Building 1, level 1.

Manning Type 2
2 Stylus. Fragment of stem with the eraser end missing. The stem appears to taper slightly towards the eraser end and is of circular cross-section. There is a step which marks the junction between the stem and scriber. The scriber is broken. Length 39mm. Building 1.

Manning Type 4
3 Fig 60 Stylus, with wide splayed eraser. The edge is slightly angled, and may originally have been so. The short tapering stem is of circular cross-section with a baluster moulding just above the step which marks the scriber. The scriber is long, and almost complete. Length 123mm. F11, site 2 (Building 1).
4 Fig 60 Stylus. Fragment with eraser end missing. The tapering stem has a circular cross-section. There is a slight thickening of the stem just above the scriber, which is marked by decorative mouldings and a step. The decoration is best viewed on X-ray plate. The scriber is incomplete. Length 82mm. Building 1, Box R, level 1.
5 Fig 60 Stylus, with wide eraser with double splay. The short tapering stem has a sub-rectangular cross-section, and slight traces of decoration. This includes a vestigial baluster moulding just above the step which marks the scriber. Some of the decoration appears slight, perhaps created by filing the edges of the stem. The scriber is incomplete. Length 72mm. Building 1, level 1.
6 Fig 60 Stylus. Fragment of stem with the eraser end missing. The stem tapers towards the eraser end and is of circular cross-section. There is a baluster moulding which marks the junction between the stem and scriber. The scriber is broken. Length 64mm. Building 1, Box C.

8 OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORT

Harness, horse equipment and cart fittings By Ian Scott

IRON
1 Fig 60 Jointed snaffle-bit, consisting of two bars of square cross-section linked together by rolled-over loops. Their outer ends terminate in rolled-over loops which have been forced open. The side rings are missing. Length 178mm. F11, B2, Box R, Building 2.
2 Fig 60 Jointed snaffle-bit. Fragment, consisting of a slightly tapering bar of square cross-section with rolled-over loops at each end. Length 78mm. Building 1, Box D.
3 Fig 60 Jointed snaffle-bit. One half of the jointed bar, consisting of a bar of sub-rectangular cross-section, with a loop at one end and a slightly curved tubular collar at the other. The collar is squashed and distorted. Length 78mm. F11, site 2 (Building 1).

10 TOOLS AND ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

Handles By Mark Redknap

BONE
1 Fig 60 Sheep/goat metacarpal(?), shaft tooled to square cross-section, with suggestion that core originally housed a tang. One end drilled with two perforations (for suspension loop?). Similar finds, when having one single central perforation, are usually interpreted as netting needles or bobbins. Cf Shakenoak (Brodribb et al 1973, fig 73.130); Winterton (Stead 1976b, fig 122.205); Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 141.971). SF167, Quarry 2, layer 13, 40ins.
2 Fig 60 Short handle from horn core, some tooling creating facets, for tang of rectangular or square cross-section. Width 24mm, length 73mm. SF166, Quarry 2, layer 13, 30ins.

IRONWORK By Ian Scott

MASON’S AND PLASTERER’S TOOLS
3 Fig 60 Mason’s chisel formed from bar of rectangular cross-section. It ends in a chisel edge. The upper portion of the stem has the corners chamfered. The top shows signs of battering. Length 307mm. Quarry 1, level 14ins.

CARPENTER’S TOOLS
4 Fig 60 Saw blade, with tang. The blade tapers almost to a point, and the back is slightly angled near the tip. Now in pieces. Length c 180mm. A small hand saw with a handle at one end. Saws are quite common finds. Compare the saws from Hambledon Hill (Manning 1985, 19-21, no B21) and London (Wheeler 1930, 79 and pl XXXVI, 5-6). The example from Hambledon Hill was riveted to its handle, whereas one of the examples from London had a solid handle. Quarry 2, level 12ins.
5 Fig 62 Two saw blade fragments. The fragment of one blade tapers slightly, the other has parallel edges. Lengths 137mm ad 105mm. Probably a fragment from a bow or frame saw. Building 1, Box H, level 2.
6 Fig 60 Possible awl. Diamond-shaped head of rectangular
Fig 62 Site 1: Ironwork: 10 Tools; 11 Fasteners and fittings; 12 Agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. Scale 1:2
cross-section with broken stem at one end. Length 66mm. Building 1 topsoil.

KNIVES AND BLADES

7 Fig 62 Cleaver, or large knife, with a socketed blade. The blade is deep with a strongly curved edge, and slightly curved back. The socket is welded, and has a nail in situ. The blade has a triangular cross-section. Length 191mm. Area A, 'in pit' (?quarry).

8 Fig 62 Knife, with a deep blade and a handle of rectangular to square cross-section, which terminates in a rolled-over loop. The blade has a triangular cross-section. Length 129mm. FII, site 2 (Building 1).

9 Fig 62 Knife, with a deep short blade and handle, or tang, of circular cross-section springing from a rectangular base. The blade has a triangular cross-section. Length 114mm. FII, site 2 (Building 1).

10 Possible blade, with straight back and possible parallel edge. Instead of a tang there is a riveted flange. The blade has a triangular cross-section. Length 74mm. Building 1, Box H, level 2.

11 Fig. 62 Knife blade, with a curved back and tang of rectangular cross-section. The blade has a triangular cross-section and is badly corroded with severe spalling of laminations. The edge of the blade appears to curve down towards the missing point. Length 131mm. FII, site 2, Box R (Building 1).

Hone stones By Mark Redknap (with geological identifications by Sara Chambers, Dept of Geology, National Museums and Galleries of Wales)

None of the specimens examined showed any distinctive characteristics which would allow their lithological origins to be specified either stratigraphically or geographically. However, the rock types outlined are perfectly consistent with a geological source region local to Kingscote.

12 Fragment of hone-stone of rectangular cross-section. Medium-grained calcareous sandstone, polished on four sides (both ends missing). Length 32mm. The overall appearance is that of a medium-grained sandstone with elongate fragments (possibly remnant shell fragments) of calcite contained within it. The sample fizzes with hydrochloric acid although not excessively, and therefore could be described as a medium-grained calcareous sandstone. SF214, Quarry (2), layer 12, 15ins.

13 Flat polished pebble of very fine-grained stone, showing abrasion on one side. Whetstone (missing). SF206, Quarry (2), layer 13, 30ins.

14 Fig 62 Hone in three fragments, two pieces fitting. Square cross-section, some of one end surviving; medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone. Length (incomplete) 72mm and 65mm. SF83, SF21, Building 1.

11 FASTENERS AND FITTINGS

COPPER ALLOY

Decorative fittings By Mark Redknap

1 Fig 63 Four decorative copper-alloy stud heads. All have flat, circular heads. Diameters 9mm (pin length 11mm); 15.5mm (split pin through material, presumably leather, 3mm thick); 14mm (pin length 3mm); and about 24mm (restored: pin broken). SF194, Quarry (1 and 2).

2 Round or bulbous-headed stud with slightly bent shaft of rectangular cross-section. Overall length 18mm. SF211, Quarry (2), layer 13.

3 Round or bulbous-headed stud with shaft of rectangular cross-section. Possibly from furniture. Length 26mm. SF12, Box L, layer 4.


5 Hollow stud. SF36, Box L, layer 4.

6 Two hollow sheet copper-alloy rivets. Lengths 14mm and 9+mm (bent). SF202, Building 1.

7 Hollow sheet copper-alloy rivet. Max width of shaft 4mm; length 14mm. SF112, Building 1.

8 Copper-alloy spherical head on iron shaft (incomplete). Diameter of head 9mm. Terminal? SF71, Building 1, level 1, baulks C and D.

Some of these fittings may be from boxes or furniture.

9 Dome-headed boss. Diameter 11mm. Pin shaft incomplete. Cf Hassall and Rhodes 1975, fig 27.64. SF207, Quarry (1), layer 10.

10 Fig 63 Low convex boss, central pin missing. Diameter (restored) about 34mm. Bagendon (Clifford 1961, fig 39.4). Similar to no 9. SF213, Quarry (1), layer 10, 55 ins.

11 Fig 63 Low convex decorative boss with concentric mouldings, and central pin (bent). Diameter about 2.2mm, length of straight section of pin 0.5mm (ie probably attached to leather). Similar from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 124.4037), where described as possibly military. SF18, Box K, layer 4.

12 Dome-headed boss with edge moulding, sheet copper alloy. There is some suggestion of a central shaft in the lead-tin solder which fills the hollow back. Max diameter 30mm. Cf Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 151.11). SF16, FII, site 2, Building 1.

13 Fig 63 Conical boss head, with rectangular slot in the lead-tin solder filling the hollow back, for iron shaft. Diameter 18mm. SF17, FII, Site 2, Building 1.

14 Dome-headed brass boss (Cu, Zn, Pb), original edge missing. Lead-tin solder (Pb, Sn) in hollow, and suggestion
Fig 63  Site 1: 5 Recreational items; 11 Fasteners and fittings; 15 Metal-working material. Scale 1:1
in solder of shaft (now missing). Diameter of dome 18mm. SF73, Building 1.

**Miscellaneous fittings**

15 Fig 63 Mount, possibly a harness fitting. Cast, with a slightly hollow back. No evidence for method of attachment. Width 36mm, height 22mm. The openwork design similar to example from Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 125.168). Cf Richborough (Cunliffe 1968, pl XXVIII, 130); Hod Hill (Brailsford 1962, fig 3); Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 33.50); Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 157.4237 from post-Roman context). SF187, Quarry (2), layer 13, 60ins.

16 Fig 63 Pelta-shaped cast mount with hollow interior. A similar from Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 125.171) was described as 'probably a military fitting' (p 126) from a 4th-century level. Width 39mm, height 22mm. SF199, Quarry (1), layer 10, 60ins.

17 Fig 63 Slightly concave disc of sheet metal (copper alloy), traces of silvering or tinning on concave surface (front). Rear bears slight evidence off-centre for an attachment, now missing. Probably a decorative inlay rather than a mirror plate which could have been set inside a small folding pocket mirror. Diameter 28mm. SF190, Quarry (2), layer 13, 45ins.

18 Fig 63 Ribbed cylindrical tube or collar (lathe turned?) with bulbous swelling of unknown use. Similar objects from Wroxeter (Bushe-Fox 1916, pl XXI fig 2.7–8). Length 14mm, max diameter 13mm. SF194, Quarry (1 and 2).

19 Fig 63 Suspension ring, or similar. Flattened hexagonal cross-section. Height 2mm, diameter 20mm. Cf Segontium (Casey and Davies 1993, fig 10.10, 179); Ulley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig 115), where interpreted as tokens in a votive context. SF88, Building 1, Box D, layer 4.

20 Fig 63 Oval shape, of worn hexagonal cross-section. Thickness 1.5mm, diameter varies from 16.5 to 19mm. SF35, F11, Building 1.


22 Fig 63 Narrow rectangular mount with roughly bevelled edges and two rivets. Bar length 12mm, pin lengths 5mm. Similar from Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990, fig 125.183–4; latter from fourth-century context). SF202, Building 1.

23 One fragment of copper-alloy sheet, in the form of a perforated disc. Mount? Diameter 22mm. SF52(v), Building 1, layer 4.

24 Fragment of copper alloy with tinned or silvered surface. Asymmetrical form. Length 22mm. SF58, F11, Box C, layer 2.

25 Perforated copper-alloy disc. SF26, Building 1.

26 Binding of sheet folded into a tube (now badly misshapen). Overall length 64mm. Unstratified.

27 Three fragments of oval chain link of circular cross-section. Diameter about 14mm. SF75, Building 1, level 1, baulks C and D.

28 Fig 63 Oval fragment of sheet with two perforations. Length 44mm. SF55 (ii), Building 1.

29 Fig 63 Cast barrel-shaped decorative 'bead' or handle/collar of octagonal cross-section with central swelling. Max diameter 10mm, length 40mm. SF191, between Buildings 1 and 2, level 1.

**IRON BY IAN SCOTT**

**Keys**

30 Fig 62 Barb-spring padlock key formed from tapering strip. The bit which is at the wider end is pierced by two asymmetrical sub-rectangular cut-outs. The handle terminates in a rolled-over loop. Length 85mm. Box K, level 1.

31 Barb-spring padlock key handle. The bit is missing. The handle tapers and terminates in a rolled-over loop. Length 110mm. F11, site 2 (Building 1).

**Rings**

32–3 Two rings of oval, or lenticular, cross-section. Diameter 55mm and 42mm. Quarry (2), level 20 and 30ins.

34–5 Two rings, or washers, of flat sub-rectangular cross-section. Diameters 32mm and 46mm. Baulk C–D, level 1; Building 2, level 2.

36 Ring of rectangular cross-section, with split spike loop attached. Length 91mm; Diameter 45mm. Building 1, Box D, level 2.

37 Ring of sub-rectangular cross-section, with fragmentary split spike loop attached. Diameter 33mm. Box R, level 1.

**Collars**

38 Collar of rectangular cross-section. Diameter 33mm. Building 1, Box B, level 1.

**Spikes and looped pins**

39 Fig 62 Spike. Elongated triangular spike of rectangular cross-section. The end opposite the point is pierced by a square nail hole, or eye. Length 203mm. Building 1, Box E, level 3.

40 Looped pin or spike. Formed from a tapering bar of square cross-section, it has a rolled-over loop at the wider end. The pin is bent. Length 106mm. Quarry (2), level 50ins.

41 Fig 62 Looped pin or spike. Formed from rod of circular cross-section, it has a rolled-over loop. The pin is,
slightly flattened near the loop. Length 103mm. Building 1, Box G, level 2.

Other fastenings
42 Fig 62 Holdfast, formed from a large Type 1 nail. The lower portion of the shank of the nail has been formed into a loop, or eye. The point has been wrapped back around the shank to complete the eye. Length 85mm. Building 1, Box F, level 2.

43 Holdfast, formed from a probable nail. The lower portion of the shank of the nail has been formed into a loop, or eye, and another nail (Type 1) is looped through the eye and rolled into crude loop. Length 79mm. Building 2, level 1.

Nails and dogs
44-5 Two Type 1 nails. One complete. Lengths 115mm and 119mm. Quarry (1), 12ins and 25ins.

46-7 Two complete Type 1 nails. Lengths 64mm and 110mm. F11, site 2 (Building 1).

48-9 Three complete Type 1 nails. Lengths 53mm, 52mm and 52mm. Quarry (2), 15ins.

50 Nail, or pin, with a flat sub-rectangular head, encrusted with corrosion products. The tapering stem has a circular cross-section. Length 53mm. Quarry (1), 40ins. Possibly Manning Type 6

51 Nail with hollow domed head, and tapering shank of square cross-section. Manning Type 8 nail. Length 54mm. Building 1, Box K, level 2.

52 Fig 62 Staple, or dog, pinched up in the middle. Length 71mm. Building 1, Box S, level 1.

Bindings, mounts and related fittings
53 Strap or mount. A fragment of strip of rectangular cross-section pierced by two probable nail holes. Length 172mm. Building 1, Box E, level 2.

Miscellaneous objects
54 Fig 62 Tanged object. The tang of a rectangular cross-section springs from a slightly dished plate, with three rivets. The rivets attached a thin sheet to the object. Only a little of the attached sheet survives. Length 110mm. Building 1, Box D, level 2. The tang was attached by rivets and almost certainly secured a handle. The identification of the object is uncertain.

55 Tapering strip, with a flange, or lever, at the narrow end. The wider end is broken but the strip has a slight wave-like curve, which may be original. Length 101mm. Building 1, Box H, level 2.

56 Socketed point or ferrule. Badly corroded. The socket is blocked with corrosion products. Length 53mm. Quarry (1), 40ins.

57 Tapering welded socket. The end is square and has a small slot on one edge. There is an elongated nail hole, or slot. The maximum diameter of the socket is 36mm. Length 101mm. Box 2, level 3.

58 Object formed from tapering strip, rolled-over to form a loop, or hook. Length 63mm. Box R, level 1.

59 Tapering strip, rolled-over at the narrow end to form a wide tubular collar. Length 93mm. The collar is probably designed to pivot about a rod, or to hold a ring. Building 1, Box D, level 2.

60 Loop, formed from wire. The wire is looped back on itself and twisted around. The wire ends in a knob. Length 53mm. Building 1, Box R, level 2.

12 OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Agricultural tool by Ian Scott

1 Fig 62 Spud. A small spud with a split socket, and a nail in situ. The blade is well made with a rectangular cross-section and a concave edge. Length 75mm. Find 24.

A spud for cleaning ploughs rather than a chisel. See the examples from Frocester Court (Scott 1979, 31, fig 13.6) and from the Lakenheath hoard (Manning 1985, 49, nos F14–16).

15 OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH METAL-WORKING

COPPER ALLOY

Bronze-smithing debris

1 One small globule/droplet of copper-alloy casting residue, 5mm×4mm. SF52 (i), Box D, layer 4.

2 Small triangular offcut of sheet copper alloy. SF52 (iv), Box S, layer 4.

3-6 Several small pieces of copper-alloy sheet, one from circular disc. Includes one lump of copper-alloy casting waste, with irregular pocked form. SF52 (vi–ix), Building 1; Box C and S, layer 4.

7 Assorted fragments of copper-alloy sheet, one with sheet copper rivet through small rectangular plate (24mm by 15mm). SF55 (iii), Building 1.

8-9 Two fragment S of sheet (scrap). SF55 (iv, v), Box L, layer 4 and Box D layer 4.

10 Fragments of sheet and one oval droplet of copper-alloy casting residue. SF55 (vi), Building 1.

11 Corner fragment of square sheet (18mm×20mm) with
one large rivet hole (diameter 4mm) and small hole near corner (diameter 1mm). SF55 (vii), baulk C/D, layer 4.

12 Fragment of twisted wire, and four fragments of sheet, one bent into sleeve with at least two circular rivet holes. SF52 (X), Building 1.

13 Fig 63 Cut rectangular strip with rivet. Length 32mm, width 11mm. SF52 (iii), Box S, layer 4.

14 Fig 63 Rectangular sheet with rivet hole at square end; other end cut to point. Thin back-plate for strap end, or off-cut? SF 55 (i), Building 1.

15-16 Seven fragments of sheet, one with rivet, two others with rivet holes. SF36; SF55 (viii), Building 1.

17 Perforated rectangle of scrap sheet with straight edge, and possible small bent sheet rivet (head size 6mm x 4mm). SF55 (X), Building 1.

18 Sheet fragment with pin. Building 1.

LEAD

19 Fig 63 Flat circular piece of lead: casting residue. Max diameter 23mm. SF208, Quarry (2), layer 12.

20 Two small fragments of sheet, one perforated and four fragments of lead waste (two in form of lead sheet). SF57 (i, iv), Building 1.

21 Fragment of casting waste. SF57 (iii), Building 1.

Repairs

LEAD

22 Fig 64 One side of pot repair? Length 42mm. SF208, Quarry (2), layer 12, 10ins.

23 Fig 64 Two pot repairs, one containing sherd of sandy greyware. Length of complete arm on smaller 48mm; length of longer arm on larger 50mm. SF189, Quarry (2), layer 12, 15ins.

24 Fig 64 Lead repair to large greyware jar, with sherds in situ: pottery of coarse fabric, dark grey exterior, cream interior, pink core. Length of internal bar 65mm. Cf Shakenoak (Brodribb et al 1968, fig 32: lead no 3). SF37, Building 1, Box D, layer 4.

25 Fig 64 Lead bar with curvature, possibly repair or binding (pipe?). Length 43mm. SF116, Building 1, Box L, layer 4.

Fig 64 Site 1: 15 Metal-working debris: lead. Scale 1:1
26-7 Fig 64 Lead plug or rivet; second example now flattened. SF29, Box K, layer 4; SF113, Building 1, Box R, layer 4.

General discussion By Mark Redknap

The small finds from the site are characterised by their high number and quality, compared with assemblages from other rural sites in Roman Britain, and they form a useful collection for comparison with those from other excavations both within the Kingscote complex and beyond.

The finds have been catalogued within the two main stratigraphic horizons recorded: those from the fills of Quarry 1 (layers 9-10) and Quarry 2 (layers 12-13), interpreted as a quarry beneath the later structures (see Fig 12); and those associated with Buildings 1 and 2.

The quarry produced, amongst other items, a wide range of dress accessories and toilet instruments, in addition to several needles for textile working, various fittings, and glass counters. Such diversity is not unusual where accumulations of discarded material may have been dumped in the hollows over a period of time to level the area. The fifteen brooches catalogued from the quarry range in date from the late first century BC through to examples current in the later first to mid-second century AD (see Mackreth, pp 114-49). The quarry fills contain several copper-alloy pins (five from (1) and three from (2), contrasting with the number of bone pins from the fourth-century Building 1 (five). The radiating design on pins nos 2, 4-6, and 9 correspond to Beckmann Type 75 (Stufe B/early Stufe C1 ältere/jüngere Kaiserzeit; Beckmann 1966). The gold plated pin is rare, and an indication of status during the early phase of the site.

Contexts associated with Buildings 1 and 2 contained fragments of composite bone bracelets/armlets fastened by ribbed sleeves, which are closely comparable with examples from Uley (where they were dated c 345-53) (Woodward and Leach 1993, 168) and the fourth-century cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester, where they occur in graves dated 350-70 (Clarke 1979, 312-14). Other examples are known from Portchester, Gloucester, and unpublished examples from Lydney. The cable bracelets from building contexts are very similar to those from Winchester (Type A: Clarke 1979, 302-3). The higher frequency of bone pins in the fourth-century contexts mirrors the pattern at Neatham (Redknap 1986, 124ff), but a broader survey is required before any chronological conclusion can be drawn.

The rectangular buckle from layer 4 (Box C or D) (no 71, SF14) may be compared to similar buckles with serrated loops and rectangular plates from Neatham (dated to late fourth/early fifth century: note by Clarke in Redknap 1986, 108) and Lankhills grave 234, dated to 350-90 (Clarke 1979, 272). The D-shaped loop from the same context (no 72, SF13) also finds fourth-century parallels at Lankhills, though the form of the belt plate is not known (Clarke 1979, figs 34-5, 488 from grave 366 (dated 370-410).

Of particular interest is the metal-working debris, and the evidence for working of copper alloy to produce goods locally. Droplets of copper alloy were found associated with layer 4, Building 1, and numerous scraps of copper-alloy sheet indicate the reworking of scrap metal. It is unclear from the site records how this material related to the ovens and hearths in Building 1. Similar metal-working has been identified at numerous settlements: Brampton, Driotwich, Middlewich, Neatham, Nettleton, Springhead, Wanborough, Wilderspool. Some form of specialist activity appears to have taken place in the vicinity of Building 1 in fourth-century Kingscote, though the products are unknown. No crucibles were recovered during the excavation, but this may have been the result of the selective retention of ceramics.

THE SMALL-FINDS FROM KINGSOCITE SITE 2

1 OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

Copper-alloy brooches (Site 1, Site 2 and field-walking) By Donald Mackreth

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

INTRODUCTION

The brooches are numbered through the Kingscote (Site 1, Site 2 and field-walking) collections in a single series (see pp 321ff for Wycomb). Where there are sections on dating, the entries are in order of initial date which allows the easy construction of diagrams so that the interpretation offered can be better understood.

The collections here illustrate the pattern of brooch-wearing in Britain. In pre-conquest times, it was the tribes closest to the continent which adopted the habit, which means that imports dating from the first century BC to the eve of the conquest were usually to be seen in the lands of the Cantii, Trinovantes, Catuvellauni, Iceni, Atrebates and Durotriges. Areas peripheral to these also imported brooches, but the imports were of both continental and British types made in the primary areas. There is more than a hint that it was the elite in these areas who adopted such things. So much is clear, but the poverty of dating evidence before the arrival of the Romans leaves much in darkness. The process of Romanisation was also one of the introduction of the customs of the south-east to parts of Britain which had, so far, hardly been affected by this process. This accounts for the differential appearance of types across Britain: in the north, the Trumpet and Headstud stand out as there are hardly any earlier brooches there.

The great period of brooch-wearing ended in the second century. It seems more than likely that British bow brooches
ceased to be made in the period 150–75. If the brooch only became reasonably common in the south-east in the hundred years before the conquest, it surely coincided with a change of dress: if brooches were suddenly fashionable, why were they not popular earlier if native dress had remained unaltered? The change in the second century should also be related to a change in dress. But this time it was not absolute, for some brooches continued to be worn into the third century; Brooches 171–7 are evidence for that. These, however, are Plate brooches and it is just possible that they were specifically part of female dress. Thereafter, British brooches either do not occur or are indistinguishable from those being worn on the continent, save for Penannular types: Brooches 190–2, Wycomb 37–8.

Looking at the collections in greater detail, what is striking is that the pre-conquest element from Kingscote, which has yielded by far the larger number of brooches, is meagre. Brooch 99 is a guarantee that at least one brooch had been discarded before the Romans arrived in the Kingscote area, and 84 and 85 should be added, but others which do, should or could date before the conquest have date-ranges which last into the 50s at least: Brooches 1–4, 86, 98, 145, 146, 184–7, Wycomb 1–2, 16–18 and 32. Other evidence is needed before a presence at either Kingscote or Wycomb in the last 10–15 years before the conquest can be put forward. The relatively large number of brooches which dominate the period 43–60/70 is evidence for a rapidly expanding population, and one will never know how many survivors in use arrived with newcomers from the south-east.

Distributions of various brooches have been given and what is striking is that many belong to the lands basically south of Glos, or include only the southern part of that county, which suits both of these sites (Brooches 9–14, 17–20, 23–9, 41–9, 54–5, 57–65, 64–5, 118, Wycomb 5–7, 9) and have early origins; when the Severn valley comes into the distributions and the emphasis moves out of the deeper south-west, the bulk of the dating is second-century (Brooches 32–40). If Kingscote and Wycomb lie in what might be described as Dobunnic territory, and people here came late to brooch-wearing, from where were the influences on their new-fangled fittings coming? Bagendon provides an interesting assemblage (Clifford 1961, 167–85). It has eight Colchesters amongst the 58 reported on, 10 iron brooches, 16 Rosettes and Langton Downs, which had all ceased to be made by the time of the conquest, 8 continental brooches with iron bars through the bow, designated the ‘Bagendon’ type, and 2 Rearhooks. There is only one Strip Brooch. The influences are entirely from Eastern England and none of the Colchesters is late in the sense that Brooches 2–4 are here. The relevance here is that there is a more south-western aspect to the present assemblages with Brooches 84–5 standing out. But beyond that, there are the Rearhooks, Brooches 5 and 6, and a fairly strong element which can only derive from the east, even if most of the brooches were made locally such as Brooches 8–14, 22. Most of these remarks apply to Kingscote, Wycomb not really having a large enough collection, even adding other examples recorded by the writer.

As the second century wore on, brooches were less tied to specific areas than they had been, and in the third and fourth century it is hard to be absolutely sure that there are regional variations at all; more like provincial distributions. That is, of course, what should be expected after the second century when there were two provinces, but the writer has not yet established that any type can be described as belonging to one province rather than another: wearers of the objects were too mobile to allow this to happen. The presence of the Aucissa-Hod Hills, Brooches 123–41 and Wycomb 25–31, might raise in some minds the thought that here had been an element of the Roman army. The writer knows of only one first-century brooch which could be described as being specific to the army (eg Bushe-Fox 1949, 107, pl 25,2), otherwise, continental brooches which occur on early military sites obviously flooded into the country in great numbers as part of ordinary trade and to suppose that a small clutch of them should indicate a fort would cover the whole of England south-east of the Fosse Way with more forts than ‘civil’ settlements. It is true that, as the third century wore on, brooches do become a mark of soldiers and members of certain official positions. None occurs at either site and the only ‘official’ item is Brooch 148 which could be said to be out of context.

CATALOGUE AND DISCUSSION OF THE KINGSCOTE BROOCHES

(FW = refers to field-walking find)

Colchesters

All have integral springs issuing from the back of the head, under the beginning of the forward-facing hook.

1 In poor condition, the hook is broken, the wings seem to be plain and the bow appears to have had a hexagonal section. FW46.

2 Fig 65 Complete, the hook is moderately long, with cross-grooves on either side of the crease, and a pointed end. The bow has a rounded section. The catch-plate has a circular hole and the return has cross-grooves top and bottom with a chevron between. Site 1, Quarry (2), level 70ins.

3 Fig 65 One coil of the spring survives. The hook is long, the wings plain and the bow is thin with a chamfer down each side and a median bead-row. FW85.

4 Most of the spring and the lower bow are missing. The wings are plain. The bow has the same section as that on 3, but without the bead-row. FW116.

Only Brooch 1 appears to be a standard Colchester: the flattened bow sections of Brooches 3 and 4, and the decoration on 2 are not typical. The bead-row on Brooch 3 and the ornamented wings and catch-plate return on 2 presage decorative traits belonging to the Colchester’s descendants and show these brooches to be late in the sequence. The bow section of Brooch 4 is unusually thin.
Fig 65 Sites 1, 2 and field-walking: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: copper-alloy brooches. Scale 1:1
and should be related to Brooch 3. However, bows with thin sections occur at the very beginning of the Colchester sequence when British craftsmen imitated the continental forms which had very short hooks, usually flat in section. In the present case, the form and length of the hook show that Brooch 4 is not early.

British Colchesters were around in the early first century AD and were almost certainly not being made at the time of the Roman conquest. The earliest derivatives, while not yet published from undoubted pre-conquest deposits, are so early that it is hard to believe that the parent was still being made alongside them. The clearest example is only the one from Skeleton Green (Mackreth 1981a, 137, fig 69.25) which came from a layer which elsewhere was sealed beneath the flood deposit. Its unique status in that assemblage is emphasised by the point that there was only one Hod Hill. Had the site continued for any significant time after the arrival of the Roman army, there must have been more examples of each type: the site cannot have remained occupied as late as 45. The King Harry Lane cemetery is the best site for seeing which kinds of brooches were in favour in the late pre-Roman Iron Age. The total assemblage produced only one Colchester Derivative (Stead and Rigby 1989, 354, G316.4 phase 3) and no full-blown Hod Hill, which is strange, given the dating given to the phases of the cemetery the last two of which are 40–60 and after 60: such brooches are to be found in Verulamium hardly 0.5 km away. Although the cemetery could have started in c 15 BC (Stead and Rigby 1989, 83), the authors preferred to begin Phase 1 at AD 1. If the dating is adjusted to the earliest reasonable time, then all the phases can be shifted to some degree or other backwards and this would remove the problem of the brooches. A hint that this is the best thing to do comes in the samian report which remarks upon the lack of samian, there being only six vessels, three earlier than AD 25, none for the period 25–50 and two for 45–65, all during a period when samian was being imported in increasing quantities (Stead and Rigby 1989, 113). Whatever arguments are advanced to explain away the absence of imported pottery, they cannot be applied to native brooches. The bearing of all this on the dating of the Colchesters here is that the end of manufacture should be c 40 and the cemetery allows a remarkable view of this, its assemblage not being the product of ordinary site usage and disturbance. The rest of the evidence shows that Colchesters continued in use for another 15 or so years: AD 55/60.

No examples of Brooches 2–3 were recovered from the cemetery. The distribution of those like 4 betrays a marked bias towards central southern England and west as far as South Cadbury, the writer having only noted one each from Essex and Herts. As the Colchester was not a main type in use in Sussex, part of Atrebatic lands (Mackreth 1989a, 182–4, fig 26.3), and the other areas in which the design occurs are all peripheral to the Colchester’s heartland, the chances are that Brooch 3 is late, but not necessarily made later than the main type best represented by Wycomb 1. Brooch 4 is not as distinctive as 3, but the same general comments on dating almost certainly apply. As for Brooches 1 and 2, the first is almost certainly earlier than the other three which may mean that it had passed out of use at the latest five to ten years earlier than 3 and 4; on the second, it is the circular hole and decoration on the return of the catch-plate which point to a late date and therefore the same terminal date as that suggested for Brooches 3 and 4 should apply here.

Colchester Derivatives

Both 5 and 6 had the chord of the separately made springs held to the body of the brooch, by a rearward-facing hook; solder behind the left-hand wing secured the spring itself (Mackreth 1991a, 122).

5 Each wing has a groove at its end. The bow has an essentially diamond section, with a beaded ridge down the middle and a step on each margin. FW21.

6 Fig 65 At the end of each wing is the stub of an extra hook. In addition, each wing has a split pin through it forming a loop to hold an axis bar through the coils. Each wing has a large moulding at the end and another tied with a flute to the bow at the other end. The bow has a rounded back, a step down each side and a ridge down the rounded front. FW66.

Both are Rearhooks, although Brooch 6 has extra fittings which convert it into a kind of Polden Hill (see Brooch 17). The Rearhook has a distinctive distribution and a short life tying it into one of the most famous episodes of Romano-British history. Those found in the rest of Britain come from Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambs, as it is at present defined (1994), and out-number by a factor of 2.5 those from the rest of England. On distributional grounds alone, the type could be seen as being specifically Iceni.

The dating of the type is: Puckeridge, 40–65 (Mackreth 1979, 38, fig 6.10); Bagendon, 43–50, two examples (Clifford 1961, 172, fig 31.14); Braungheat, 45–55 (Olivier 1988, 46, fig 19.46); Thetford, c 45–61, two examples (Mackreth 1991a, 122, fig 112.10, 12); Leicester, mid-first century (Clay and Pollard 1994, 139, fig 73.4); Colchester, Sheepen, 49–61, three examples (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 311–12, pl 91.44, 46, pl 92.51); Colchester, 49–61, one example, 50/55–60, two examples, 50–65 one example (Crummy 1983, 12–13, fig 6.56–7, fig 7.61, fig 8.62); Bagendon, 50–60 (Clifford 1961, 172, fig 31.2); Goltho, Lincts, 50–100, two examples (Beresford 1987, 171, fig 153.2–3); Longthorpe, Cambs, before 60/5 (Dannell and Wild 1987, 87, fig 21.10); Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts, before 60/70 (Ward-Perkins 1938, 352, fig 2.1); Colchester, 61–65 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 311, pl 91.45); Baginton, Warks, 64–70 (Hobley 1969, 108, fig 19.3); Harlow, 80–100 (France and Gobel 1985, 79, fig 41.68); Braungheat, third century (Potter and Trow 1988, 46, fig 19.45); Exeter, mid-fourth (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 225, fig 101.21). All the dating known to the writer is given here. The overwhelming impression is that the bulk of the examples date to before c 65, all but two begin before that date and none dates to the second century. This is not the normal pattern.
The Finds

for such charts. Where there is a similar number of dated examples, there is usually a clear floruit fading away into a less well-defined period which marks the trail of residual items through the rest of the Roman period. Here there is as near a complete break at c 65 as it is possible to get when it comes to archaeological dating and the general lack of residual items due to later disturbance is remarkable. This, coupled with the distribution should be the clearest evidence that the type was indeed Icenian, and such a badge for it to be unwise of members of the tribe to be caught wearing it. The examples which occur on military sites should be looked on as souvenirs of the time.

Brooch 7 represents a small element in brooches surviving into modern times. This includes brooches with extra rearhooks mounted on the ends of the wings; forward-facing hooks; integral springs, but chords passing through cast crests; combinations of the Polden Hill and Harlow (see Brooches 8–14) systems; Colchesters with rearward-facing hooks and Polden Hills fitted with forward-facing hooks. One feature which they all seem to have in common is that they all seem to belong to the same short period and mark a stage of intense experimentation before the chief pin-holding systems became regularised. The dating of Brooch 6 is given by its rearward-facing hook rather than by any other characteristic.

7 The spring is missing. How it had been fastened to the bow is unclear. The trace of wire trapped in the casting immediately behind the bow could be a rearward-facing hook, a forward-facing hook (see Brooches 8, 15–16) or the spring itself. FW26.

The writer has seen one other brooch which had the wire of its spring inserted into the mould before the body of the brooch was cast: Eccles, Kent (Detsicas unpub). The rarity of such brooches suggests that they, also, should belong to the group mentioned under Brooch 6, and it is more than likely that the same narrow date-range should be given: before 60/70.

The next seven brooches have or had their springs mounted on an axis bar housed in the lower of two holes in a plate behind the head of the bow, the chord passing through the upper.

8 Fig 65 The upper hole in the plate behind the head was closed by a hook. Each wing has a bead-row at its end. The bow has a flat front face with a groove down each side and an engraved herringbone pattern with a median line between. The lower bow is missing. FW127.

9 The end of each wing has a pair of sunken mouldings. The bow has a median ridge down the upper part stopped by a pair of cross-grooves and there is another pair at the foot. Site 1, Quarry (2), level 80ins.

10 As 9, with only one sunken ridge at the end of each wing, and with most of the bow missing. FW42.

11 The lower bow only of a brooch as 9, but without the grooves at the foot. Site 2, (307), Building VII, Period 3.

12 Each wing has a groove at its end. The plate behind the head rises over the top to run as a ridge down the front. Almost all the bow is lost, but there are traces of a ridge on each side. FW135

13 Almost identical to 12. Most of the bow is missing, but without bordering ridges. FW76.

14 The spring is missing. Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow, largely missing, is plain. FW78.

The Colchester spring system was succeeded by four principal methods of holding the pin. In no particular order, there was the Rearhook, reviewed above; the Harlow, the system used in this group and in Wycomb 3; the Polden Hill, illustrated by Brooches 15–48 and Wycomb 5–13; and the hinged pin, see Brooches 49–59 and Wycomb 14. The standard Harlow brooch (eg Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 137, fig 69.25) replaced the Colchester in its homeland and moved into the lands of the Iceni after the demise of both Boudicca and the Rearhook type. There are twice as many true Harlows in the lands of the Iceni and Catuvellauni as in the rest of Britain. Brooch 8 is, again, a hybrid type. The plate is there, but the upper hole is not; instead the chord was held in place by a forward-facing hook. This feature should place the brooch before c 75, and the presence of bead-rows on the wings would also suit this. The remaining six brooches, despite the damaged condition of four of them, share some basic characteristics: four have wings each with a simple groove or moulding at its end; five have ridges down the upper bow and, on the two with the lower bow, this is stopped at the bottom by cross-cuts and the bow has a pointed foot. The only one which does not look as though it could have come from the same workshop is Brooch 14 which lacks the ridge on the upper bow. Although the bulk of brooches with Harlow springs belong to the south-eastern parts of England, there is, a secondary concentration in Wilts/Glos which may account for the development of a distinctive group in this area. Brooch 9 is a typical example and Brooches 10–13 either definitely, or most probably belong to it as well. All four examples at Barnsley Park were residual, as was one from Brockworth found with a coin of Gratian (Rawes 1981, 65, fig 8.1), and the writer has not come across any other dating evidence.

Brooches 15–48 have or had their spring held in the Polden Hill manner: an axis bar through the coils is held in place by pierced plates at the end of the wings, the chord being secured by a hook or a pierced plate.

15 Fig 65 The hook holding the chord faces forward. Each wing has two beaded mouldings. The junction with the bow is masked by a curved and beaded moulding rising from the wings. The bow has a flat back, a step down each side and a beaded ridge down the middle of the rounded front, there being a groove on each side of that. The catch-plate has two piercings divided by a dog-leg bar. FW69.

16 Fig 65 The hook holding the chord faces forward. Each wing has a sunken moulding at the end and a diagonal one between that and the bow. This has a short, pointed ridge at the top. FW29.
Two more examples of the experimental stage in the development of the standard Colchester Derivatives, in these cases, the Polden Hill. The forward-facing hook can only derive from the Colchester itself and the general proportions of Brooch 16 are strongly reminiscent of one of the latest types of Colchester (eg Frere and St Joseph 1974, 44, fig 23.2); not only that, but the use of diagonal ornament on the wings is a mark of brooches from eastern England and it is possible that the Kingscote example is an import. The date of Brooch 16 should be before 75, if not 65. The earlier date should be the terminal one for Brooch 15 whose style, again, recalls what was to be found in the lands of the Iceni before 60/5, and the forward-facing hook should be equally early.

17 Fig 65 The wings are plain. The hook holding the chord is carried over the head as a pointed, shallow ridge with cross-cuts. There is a large sub-triangular piercing in the catch-plate. FW23.

18 Fig 65 The wings are plain and relatively short. The top of the bow rises up to mask the hook for the chord and there is a series of cross-cuts down the upper part. The catch-plate has a small triangular piercing. Site 1, Quarry (2), level 20 ins.

19 As 18, there is a sunken moulding at the end of the left-hand wing and the ridge on the head has an extra ridge on each side. FW55.

20 Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The ridge on the head is clearly a skeuomorph of the hook on the Colchester. The lower bow is missing. FW121.

Brooches Wycomb 5-6 are dealt with here. All six have decorative skeuomorphs of the hook found on the Colchester; the first two have plain wings, the other two having simple mouldings at the ends. Whether such minor differences are essential in defining a brooch group or family is far from clear. The writer has not been able confidently to isolate a sub-group to which these four brooches could belong. Assuming that simple wings, skeuomorph hook and catch-plate with one or two large piercings would define such a group, the distribution of similar examples is widespread and thin. None, however, has been recorded by the writer north or east of Wilts, Warks, Shrops and North Wales. Admittedly, there are only 19 in all, including these four, in the writer’s index. The small number also yields little dating: Gloucester, second half of the first century (Garrod and Heighway 1984, 93, fig 63.3); Prestatyn, late third/early fourth century (Mackreth 1989b, 88, fig 36.2). The second date is useless, but the first would certainly suit the large piercings in the catch-plates of Brooches 17-19.

21 Fig 66 The wings are plain. The junction of the wings with the bow is masked by a moulding. The hook for the chord is continued as a ridge down to the foot. There seem to be metal accretions on the brooch which, as the visible parts of the brooch are crisp, should not be the result of partial melting. The plates at the ends of the wings are sufficiently well preserved for it to be certain that they had never been pierced and the hook has patently never been one; this should be an unfinished brooch, the ‘accretions’ being metal running into cracks in a clay mould. FW59.

As an unfinished casting, the brooch provides evidence for the presence, for a short time at least, of a craftsman making small items, with a good chance that the brooch design is specific to the region at large. The mouldings on either side of the head may appear to be insignificant, but they are more prominent on other Polden Hills and are a marked feature of the principal workshop tradition in the Marches (see Brooch 30 etc). However, when dealing with unfinished material, we cannot be sure of what may have been added to complete the piece: filing could have converted the central ridge into the appearance of a bead-row, added grooves at the ends of the wings and emphasised the foot. Diagonal grooves could have been added to the wings as well to produce a brooch remarkably like one from Orton Longueville, Cambs, a member of a small group firmly located in the East Midlands, all unpublished. However, the presence of the mouldings clasping the head of the bow divorces this specimen from these others. In short, the writer does not have any really close parallels for Brooch 21. A wide date-range can only be suggested: the latter part of the first century to c 150/75 when all British bow brooches seem to have ceased to be made. However, the small size of the mouldings on either side of the head may be a sign that the brooch is typologically early.

22 Fig 66 The chord here once passed through a loop. Each wing has a beaded double bead-and-reel of three elements. The bow has traces of a divided moulding on the head with a moulding on each side. There is considerable wear. The catch-plate has the remains of a single large piercing. FW32.

The decorated wings are important for understanding the origin of the pattern of the wings of the group to which brooches 23-8 and Wycomb 7 belong. The bead-and-reel pattern is very unusual on Polden Hills, and also on the Harlow spring system (see above Brooch 8), it being a particular mark of the Rearhook and of hinged-pin brooches generally in the east of England. The full ornament occurs sparsely across the western parts of England, mainly south of Worcester, and a thinner scatter in the same area of those with the outer half of the wing decorated in the same way. Few, however, appear in eastern England, and the problem is whether these are early developments, or exports from western England. The Polden Hill was the preferred pin-making small items, with a good chance that the brooch family which dates to the late first century into the second (see after Brooch 33), should suggest that the present piece is first century.
Fig 66 Sites 1, 2 and field-walking: Objects of personal ornament/dress: copper-alloy brooches. Scale 1:1
23. The very thin wings were forged, including the now missing pierced plates at the ends, into their final form. Each wing has three beaded elements. The hook is broad and a groove on each side of the very thin bow runs up it. The bow has a short bead-row on the upper part and two cross-cuts at the foot. The catch-plate has a piercing in the shape of half a conventional heart. FW33.

24. As 23, without the cuts at the foot; the catch-plate is damaged, but had been pierced. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 60ins.

25. As 22 without the cuts in the foot. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 80ins.

26. Fig 66 As 22, without the cuts in the foot; there is no piercing in the catch-plate. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 45ins.

27. Another repeat, but with one cut in the foot and a circular hole in the catch-plate. FW24.

28. Fig 66 The wings are covered in corrosion products, but their thinness and the style of the bow is reminiscent of the previous examples. Site 1, Quarry (2), level 60ins.

29. Each wing is curved to seat the spring and has three beaded ridges. The junction of the bow with the wings is masked by a prominent beaded moulding. The foot is lost, but enough remains of the catch-plate to show that there had been a large piercing. FW34.

Brooches 23–8 have very thin sections, so thin that the ends of the wings could be forged to form the pierced plates required by the Polden Hill method. A few of these brooches may not be one-piece castings, but be prefabricated wings and bow riveted together: a method used in a very small group of brooches, some even having a separately rearward-facing hook trapped between bow and wings. Few have been published and the distribution favours the Marches with an emphasis on Glos. The connection between these brooches, the present group and Brooch 22 is shown by one from Kingsholm (Garrod and Atkin unpub sf112) which has the moulded wings of 22, its wings riveted to the bow, and a moulded upper part of the bow as well as a large triangular hole in the catch-plate. The distribution of those ranging from the strict pattern represented by Brooches 23–7 to those like Brooch 27 shows that the homeland is the lower Severn valley, the distribution trailing markedly up the Severn and across into Warks, with outliers in Hants, Wilts and Oxon. As most are unpublished, dating is poor: Baginton, Warks, before c 75 (Hobley 1973, 66, fig 19.7); Derby, first/second century (Mackreth 1985, 281–3, fig 123.2); Whiston, Glam, before 125 (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, 167–9, fig 68.8) and early third century to 300/40 (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, 167, fig 68.6); Barnsley Park, after 350 (Webster and Smith 1982, 142, fig 50.89). As we shall see, not one of these lies within the demonstrable floruit.

The starting point in sorting out the sequence is a brooch from Bagendon, dated c 50–60 (Clifford 1961, 173, fig 31.5). It has beaded ridges on the wings, a large piercing in the catch-plate and the Polden Hill spring assembly. It also has mouldings rising from the wings masking the junction with the bow. It matches Brooch 29, except for the lack of a ridge, beaded or not, down the upper part of the bow. The suggestion is that brooches like 23–7 are earlier than Brooch 29 which, if the specimen from Bagendon is of any account, should be c 60. This is not unlikely, as we shall see when it comes to the earlier stages of the family to which Brooches 33–40 belong (see after Brooch 40). These seven brooches, and Wycomb 7, should be earlier than 65/75.

30. Fig 66 Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end, a helical sunken moulding and a prominent moulding hiding the junction with the bow. The hook behind the head runs over the top to become a short ridge. There is a small projection at the foot. The catch-plate has a fairly large triangular hole. Site 2, (112), Quarry 3, Phase 2.1.

The relationship with the previous group, especially Brooch 29, is obvious. The bead-rows are replaced by a different scheme. The slight suggestion of a foot and the enlarged mouldings on either side of the head of the bow point to a typologically later date than the previous group, but the large hole in the catch-plate still indicates the first century.

31. Fig 66 The chord passed through a pierced crest at the top end of a skeuomorph of the Colchester’s hook. Each wing has a moulding at each end with a vertical line of three annular stamps between. The mouldings next to the bow are beaded like the moulding masking the junction of bow with wing, Site 2, (435), Quarry 2, Phase 4.7.

Although with different proportions, and unusual decoration on the wings, the whole brooch is strongly reminiscent of the general group to which the preceding examples belong. The nature of the catch-plate piercing should again point to the first century as the probable floruit.

32. Each wing has a moulding at its end. The junction with the bow is hidden by a moulding. The bow has a ridge down the centre of the upper part. The lower bow is missing. FW132.

33. Each wing has a prominent moulding at its end. The moulding next to the bow is thin, but marked in profile. The bow is plain apart from a short and broad ridge on the head and a two-part foot-knob running right round under the catch-plate. Site 2, (112), Quarry 3, Phase 2.1.

34. As 33 but without the ridge on the head; the lower bow is missing. FW109.

35. Fig 67 Like Brooch 32, there is a beaded ridge down the bow to the foot-knob which is separated from the bow by a flute and two cross-mouldings. FW69.

36. Like the general type of nos 33–5, there is a beaded ridge down the upper half of the bow and a repeat of the two-part foot-knob. FW35.

37. Fig 67 The left-hand wing has a triple moulding at its end, the right-hand one a single one. The bow has a beaded ridge down the middle and, on either side, a series of
Fig 67 Sites 1, 2 and field-walking: Objects of personal ornament/dress: copper-alloy brooches. Scale 1:1
divided mouldings set diagonally so that they form a series of saltires across the bow. The two-part foot-knob is separated from a cross-moulding at the foot of the bow by a flute. Site 2, (345), Quarry 2, Phase 4.7.

38 Fig 67 As 37, except the left-hand wing is missing. The clay core is still in place in the head of the bow. FW37.

39 Fig 67 Each wing has a single moulding at its end. The moulding next to the bow is minimal. The bow has a plain ridge down the centre with a saltire at the top formed by lobes. The sides of the bow for a short length beneath this are indented. The two-part foot-knob is applied to the front of the bow only. The brooch was tinned or silvered. Site 2, (121), Quarry 3, Phase 2.1.

40 Fig 67 Each wing has a single moulding at its end. The bow has three ridges down the middle and, on either side of these, small bosses. The curved mouldings seen in profile are replaced with a simple step which would run to the foot, except for what looks like an interruption near the top.

Brooches 33-40 and Wycomb 8 all belong to the same family which is the single largest group in all the Polden Hills. Its main characteristics are the style of foot-knob, the way in which the swelling head of the bow rises over short wings whose only decoration tends to be one or two vertical ridges at the ends, and the presence of large mouldings rising from the wings on each side of the head of the bow. Brooch 39 does not immediately appear to share all of these features, but its decoration is related to that of 37 and 38, and the wings and foot-knobs of Brooches 36 and 40 show that minor variations can be expected. One major one, the hinged pin, is found mainly in the southern Pennines and immediately neighbouring areas. Although there is such close correspondence between ornamental types, it would seem that there was more than one centre or circuit for their manufacture and, for some reason, one decided on an alternative pin-fixing arrangement. Brooch 32 is included here as an example of the earlier form. The present group illustrates the way in which the decoration could be varied while keeping the essential form of the type. Those close to Brooch 31 have a distribution which lies mainly in the Marches and the Midlands, marked by north of, but adjacent to, the area in which Brooches 23-8 lie. There seems to be a stage before the typical foot-knob was adopted and examples of these have no specific distribution. One of them provides an indication of when the family was developing: Baginton, Warks, before 70? (Hobley 1969, 107, fig 19.1). Another from Croft Ambrey could be almost as early, 75-150, and its pierced catch-plate points that way (Stanford 1974, 144, fig 67.1).

Plain examples of the main family, such as Brooch 34, occur chiefly in the Marches and the Midlands again with a very sparse fringe reaching the north of England and East Anglia. Those with decorated bows can be divided into two broad groups: those with ornament derived ultimately from skeuomorphs of the hook of the Colchester and those with ornament down the whole bow. As might be expected, there is no major difference in their distribution, most occurring in the Marches and the Midlands as before; perhaps there is a tendency for the more elaborate ones to be more common in the Marches than elsewhere, a characteristic to be found amongst Trumpets with inlaid or relief ornament.

The dating is: Derby, three examples, late first/second century (Mackreth 1985, 283-4, fig 123.4-5, fig 124.10); Croft Ambrey, three examples, c 75-160 (Stanford 1974, 144, fig 67.2, 4-5); Wroxeter, 80-120 (Bushe-Fox 1916, 23, pl 15.5); Shakenoak Farm, Oxon, early second century (Brodribb et al 1968, 95, fig 27.7); Verulamium, 115-30 (Frede 1972, 114, fig 29.10); Worcester, before 120 (Mackreth 1992a, 73, fig 37.1); Leicester, early/mid-second century (Clay and Pollard 1994, 145, fig 74.23); Derby, c 120-50 (Mackreth 1985, 283-5, fig 124.8); Watercrock, 120-90 (Potter 1979, 210, fig 84.11); Worcester, c 130-70 (Mackreth 1992a, 73, fig 32.3); Wall, Staffs, Hadrianic-early Antonine (Gould 1967, 17, fig 7.7); Caerleon, Hadrianic-Antonine (Breuer 1986b, 170, fig 54.5); Wilcote, Shakenoak Farm, mid second-mid/mid-third century (Brodribb et al 1971, 118-19, fig 47.70); Derby, 150-75 (Mackreth 1985, 283-5, fig 123.6); Baldock, 150-80 (Stead and Ribgy 1986, 113, fig 45.83); Whiton, Glam, before 160 (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, 169, fig 69.12); Tewkesbury, 160-200 (Hannan 1993, 64-5, fig 18.4); Exeter, late second/early third century (Mackreth 1991b, 235, fig 101.20); Tewkesbury, 200-50 (Hannan 1993, 64, fig 18.3); Worcester, three examples, earliest third century (Mackreth 1992a, 73, fig 37.4-5 and not illus) and c 240-300 (Mackreth 1992a, 73-5, fig 37.6); Gloucester, late third century (Hurst 1986, 39, fig 22.1); Prestatyn, late third/early fourth century (Mackreth 1989b, 92, fig 37.10); Derby, late third/fourth century (Mackreth 1985, 283-5, fig 125.11); Gadebridge, before mid-fourth century (Neal 1974, 123, fig 54.14); Gloucester, late fourth century (Hassall and Rhodes 1975, 66, fig 26.1); Cirencester, two examples, 375-410/20 (Mackreth 1986, 104, fig 77.1.2). The beginning of the floruit is obviously close to 75 and runs strongly through to c 150/75. One element persists into the early third century, but the link back to the main run is weak and it is probably residual. All after that are clearly residual. There is an examples from the Polden Hill Hoard (British Museum, 46.3-22, 125) which should say more about the dating of the hoard than about the brooch.

41 Fig 67 The chord passes through a pierced crest. Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has two sets of mouldings at its top flaring out towards the bottom, each set having a beaded ridge and at least one plain one. The rest of the bow is plain, ending in a projecting triple-moulded foot. FW1.

42 Fig 67 A version of the last in which each wing has three vertical ridges, the flaring sets of mouldings are two less pronounced single mouldings. The bow has a skeuomorph of the Colchester's hook defined in part by a groove on each side. The lower bow is missing. FW131.

43 Fig 67 Similar to the last, the wings are again ridged;
the flaring mouldings are replaced by a single one set off from each side of the bow by a groove. The skeuomorph hook is more exaggerated, with a central flute. The lower bow is plain and tapers to a point. FW47.

A curious feature of brooches specific to south-western England is the way in which the extra mouldings on the sides of the head of the bow, noted in previous brooches, become more exaggerated until the eccentricity displayed by no 41 is reached. Brooches 43 and Wycomb 9 are more modest and the appearance of a skeuomorph of the hook found on the Colchester is more obvious. Added mouldings also appear on hinged-pin brooches, but never with the same elaboration as those on Brooches 41-2. The distribution of sprung-pin and hinged-pin groups is instructive: the first predominates in Glos, followed by Soms a long way behind; the hinged-pin, on the other hand, is very markedly in Soms and Wils, the neighbouring counties being very weakly represented. What is being seen here is the different traditions of the two areas. The pre-conquest workshop tradition of the general south-west was to have hinged pins, and this carried on after the conquest. Further north, the sprung pin was favoured, there having been no indigenous brooch-wearing habit before the conquest. The dating of both groups is, H indicating hinged pins: Camerton, two examples, one H, 65-85 (Wedlake 1958, 218, fig 50.7); Alton, Hants, early Flavian (Millet 1986, 67, fig 25.2); Verulamium, before c 80 (Llowther 1937, 37, fig 2.1); Nettleton, coin dating, 69-117 (Wedlake 1982, 125, fig 52.38); Wilcote, Oxon, 70-100/10 (Hands 1993, 29, fig 23.6); H, Nettleton, late first century? (Wedlake 1982, 123, fig 51.30); H, Camerton, first or second century (Wedlake 1958, 229, fig 53.40); H, Chew, late first/second century (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.3); Camerton, 120-45 (Wedlake 1958, 218, fig 50.6); H, Ower, Dors, probably before 125 (Woodward 1987a, 95, fig 52.210); Wilcote, Oxon, mid-second century? (Hands 1993, 29, fig 23.7); H, Ilchester, before late second century (Leach 1982, 243, fig 115.9); H, Camerton, before 180 (Wedlake 1958, 219, fig 50.9). None of the dated ones includes any like Brooch 41. Both begin well inside the first century and an ending before 150 is indicated by the lack of residual items from the late second century, apart from one not noted.

44 Fig 67 The chord passes through a skeuomorph hook below which are two cells for enamel, now missing, on either side of two reserved lozenges. Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has a step down each side, serrated in the central part, and tapers to a cross-moulding under which is a flute and then the two-part foot-knob. The catch-plate has a pin groove. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 12ins.

45 Fig 68 A repeat of the last; the long cells are separated into two rows of triangles, the foot-knob has lost its cross-moulding and the pin groove is missing. FW2.

46 Although the head is lost, the brooch had the same design as that of Brooch 44, but without the pin groove. Site 2, (234), Room 6, Building I, Period 3.

47 Fig 68 The head is lost. The bow is broad at the top tapering to a simple projecting foot with a cross-cut above. On each side of the bow is a groove while in the middle, below the fracture, is the trace of a shallow skeuomorph hook. Site 1, F11, Building 1.

The first three brooches, and Wycomb 13, belong to the same family, the two complete ones having marked skeuomorphs of the Colchester's hook. This element can vary, along with the enamelling below. Occasionally, both may be replaced by a small face in relief (eg Dudley 1967, 62, fig 24.245), but the usual changes are the absence of enamelling and the reduction of the hook to a crest at the top and a small boss representing the end. Sometimes the teeth on each side of the bow may be absent. The general form of Brooch 47 shows that it belongs to the same group as the other three, as well as the traces of the hook, and the foot which a brooch from Alcester, Warks (unpub, sf437) shows can be assigned to the group. The distribution lies mainly in Soms, Glos, Wilts and parts of Oxon, although examples were successfully traded through most of southern England. Dating is poor: Caerleon, Flavian (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, 162, fig 13.7); Dorchester-on-Thames, pre-Antonine? (Freer 1962, 137, fig 27.6); Wilcote, Shakenoak Farm, late third century? (Brodrribb et al 1978, 100, fig 41.245). None of this looks convincing, unless the serrated edges of the bow derived from a major group of hinged-pin brooches lying mainly in the Midlands which have regular close-set projections down the sides of the bow, and a variety of ornament where the stud on a Headsud brooch would be (eg Atkinson 1942, 203, fig 36.H16). If so, the brooch from Caerleon would be in its correct horizon: the other group dates to the middle of the second half of the first century. Brooches 44-7 should, therefore, provisionally date from the late first century to about the middle of the second.

48 Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has a sharp bend at its top, the skeuomorph hook sitting on a platform, and below the platform has a groove down each side and tapers to a projecting foot made up of two mouldings. Site 1, Quarry (2), level 65ins.

Despite the lack of teeth on either side, and any decoration on the broad face, of the bow, this brooch belongs to the same workshop tradition as the previous four. The sharp angle at the top of the bow is no barrier, as an example from Claydon Pike (unpub) shows. The floruit is probably the same as that of Brooches 44-7.

Brooches 49-59 have or had hinged pins.

49 Fig 68 A robust brooch, each wing has a triple moulding at its end and an incised X between those and the bow. This has a cast-on loop on the head and a moulded excrescence, tapering to a point, down the upper part. The feature has four strong cross-mouldings at the top, three fat ones below those, and the rest is moulded with three bulges divided by narrow cross-mouldings. The bow tapers to a blunt foot with a simple projecting foot. Site 2, (51), Area 11.

The elaborate excrescence on the bow points to a family
of brooches with both sprung and hinged pins. The sprung pins may be earlier, but the overall dating is not good. There is, however, a difference in distribution of the pin types which may indicate the general line of development. Sprung-pin brooches are mainly in Dorset and the area around with few in the deep south-west, whereas hinged-pin brooches are markedly in that region, with a good representation in Dorset. This suggests that Dorset was the land where the type was born and that it was taken up with relative enthusiasm further west where the hinged pin was traditional before the conquest. The elaborate ornament derives from an applied plate riveted to the bow and extending behind the head to form the hook for a Polden Hill arrangement (see Hod Hill below). In theory, once the hinged-pin is introduced, the plate is redundant, but it was retained as an ornamental feature (see Dorchester below). Thereafter, the separate plate disappears to be replaced by cast skeuomorphs. The dating possibly reveals this, 5 marks those with springs. Late Roman examples have been excluded: Hod Hill, two examples, both S, before 50 (Braillford 1962, 11, fig 10, C100-1: Richmond 1968, 117-19); Dorchester, Poundbury, mid-first century (Green 1987, 95, fig 66.7); Waddon Hill, two examples, both S, 50–60 (Webster 1960, 97, fig 7.25, fig 8.31); Holcombe, 70–180 (Pollard 1974, 138, fig 22.1); Camerton, 150–200 (Wedlake 1958, 225, fig 51.21); Exeter 160–200 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 233, fig 101.11). No sprung-pin brooch is really late first century, while hinged-pin examples should carry on into the second century, probably indicated by one from Nor’Nour which also shows a marked affinity with the previous group (Dudley 1967, 40, fig 17.98). There is great variety in design, one of the most extreme coming from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967, 58, fig 23.229). There are signs that some standard patterns were produced, but the general impression is that the elaborate decoration on the upper bow was the main inspiration.

50 The outer half of the complete wing is made up of five vertical sunken mouldings. The surviving part of the bow has a bordering groove and a triple moulded ridge down the middle. The brooch was tinned or silvered. FW108.

51 Fig 68 The ends of each wing have two or three mouldings. The bow has on each side an added element made up of two vertical ridges separated from the bow by a groove. The bow has a broad ridge on its upper part with three mouldings the middle one of which is beaded. The lower bow is missing. FW125.

52 Fig 68 The complete wing has a large moulding at its end which may represent two or three. The bow has a short beaded ridge down its upper part with an additional moulding here and along the lower part. The foot is marked by two cross-cuts. The catch-plate has a triangular hole. FW31.

53 Fig 68 The head is lost. What is left has a plain median ridge and a pair of projections on the sides of the upper part. FW128.

These four brooches are placed together for the sake of simplicity. No two belong to a recognised school, but 51–3 have elements added to the upper bows, and there is a strong possibility that 50 had as well. The discussion after Brooch 43 showed that hinged-pin brooches with these mouldings occur mainly in Soms and Wilts and that the date range is from the later first century to, perhaps, 150.

54 Each wing has a flat front and a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has a cast tab on its head, a central arris with cross-cuts running down to an expansion which bears a lozenge defined by a groove and containing two triangular cells with enamel, discoloured in the upper and red in the lower. Beneath the expansion, the bow returns to its former section. The foot with the catch-plate is missing. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 30ins.

55 As 54, only here the head is missing. The lower bow tapers to a blunt foot and the catch-plate has a pin-groove. FW77.

These two brooches belong to the same group. There are few variations in design, most relating to the form of the enamelling. The distribution favours Wilts and the south-west generally, but not Glos. The picture is distorted to some measure by the large number recovered from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967, 34, fig 13.37-46, 62, fig 24.242; Butcher 1977, 59–60, fig 8.23). Dating: Rope Lake Hole, Dorset, said to be late pre-Roman Iron Age (Woodward 1987b, 160, fig 85.96); Whitton, 55–75 (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, 173, fig 70.20); Gadebridge, up to mid-second century (Neal 1974, 125, fig 54.18); Chew, second century (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.14); Exeter, 160–200 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 235, fig 101.11). No sprung-pin brooch is really late first century, while hinged-pin examples should carry on into the second century, probably indicated by one from Nor’Nour which also shows a marked affinity with the previous group (Dudley 1967, 40, fig 17.98). There is great variety in design, one of the most extreme coming from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967, 58, fig 23.229). There are signs that some standard patterns were produced, but the general impression is that the elaborate decoration on the upper bow was the main inspiration.

56 Fig 68 The head is lost. The bow divides into two parts separated by a cross-moulding. The upper part has a triple moulded central element separated from a double one on each border by a flute. On either side at the bottom is a small boss. The lower bow is narrow, has a central arris, and tapers to an ill-formed foot-knob. Site 1, Quarry (1), level 12ins.

Colchester Derivatives with such a marked decorative panel on the upper part of the bow are uncommon. One, with a Polden Hill pin-fixing arrangement (see above Brooch 15) dated 43–140, comes from Winchester (Cunliffe 1964, 88, fig 24.2). As the range covers almost the whole period during which Colchester Derivatives flourished, this is not useful. Two others which may be related have Polden Hill spring systems, but are undated: Woodateon, Oxon (Taylor 1917, 108, fig 7.33), and Sutton Courtenay, Oxon (Leeds 1927, 68, pl 6.13). However yet another, from Shepton Mallet (unpub), uses the Harlow spring system.

57 Fig 68 The short wings are plain. The bow has a tab on the top, is broad and has a step down the upper part which
Fig 68 Sites 1, 2 and field-walking: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: copper-alloy brooches. Scale 1:1
has two cross-cut raised lozenges on it joined by an arris. The lower bow tapers to a simple projecting foot. Site 2, (292), Area 11, ?Phase 4/5.

A member of a well-established, though not large, group. The distribution favours Wilts and south Glos, although examples found their way to Suffolk, Kent and the Channel Islands. Dating is exiguous: Exeter, c 75–80 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 235, fig 101.17); Caerleon, Hadrianic-Antonine (Brewer 1986a, 170, fig 54.6); Gadebridge, late second/mid-third century? (Neal 1974, 125, fig 54.19); Barnsley, Glos, after 350 (Webster and Smith 1982, 143, fig 36.154). Only the first two are useful, indicating as they do the late first to mid-second century: British bow brooches had ceased to be made by 175.

58 Fig 68 The wings have a flat front face. There is a cast-on loop. The upper bow has a flat front face with three vertical cells for enamel, now missing, separated from the lower bow by a cross-moulding above a flute and a moulded element with three lobes. The lower bow is broad with a rounded front face and a slight taper to a boldly projecting foot. FW15.

59 Similar to the last, each wing has a circular section and a large moulding at its end. The bow has a cast-on loop, two cells for enamel, now missing on the upper bow which is separated from the lower by two lenticular bosses. Beneath these is a median arris. The projecting foot has a flute. FW25.

Brooches 60–1 have Polden Hill spring systems, see above Brooch 15.

60 Fig 68 The pierced crest for the chord on the flat head of the bow has a moulded profile the bow being divided into three sections. The top one has two vertical cells for enamel, now missing; the middle one a lobe on each side at its top, a double one at its bottom and a buried ridge down the middle; the bottom one is plain. The elaborate foot-knob has a cross-moulding at the top and two grooves forming a V below. Site 2, (112), Quarry 3, Phase 2.1.

61 Fundamentally the same as the last; the two lower parts of the bow have a central buried ridge, the lobes at the top are now divided lenticular bosses and those at the bottom are single. The foot has two cross-mouldings above a knob with an arris. The two cells have discoloured enamel, with a touch of red in one. The enamel may have had alternating colours. FW22.

This family is one of the very few in which the pin-fixing arrangement is immaterial. There are few variations, the chief ones being the forms of the enamelling and lower bow. The latter is represented here by Brooch 60, the former by designs of two opposed triangles (eg Nash-Williams 1932, 35, fig 31.4), or lozenges and triangles (eg Atkinson 1916, 37, pl 9.45). The distribution of the two pin-fixing arrangements is remarkably similar, save for one quirk, covering most of the area south-west of a line from Dorset to Wroxeter. The oddity is the large number of hinged-pin ones from Nor’Nour (Dudley 1967). This could represent a genuine bias in the deep south-west, but the collection at Nor’Nour need not have come from that region (Fulford 1989). The dating evidence is divided into two. However, there is one sub-group whose numbers are smaller and with a platform head (see Nash-Williams above) which may be different from the ruck, although the distribution is not. In each group, those with hinged pins are indicated by H: Part 1—Chew, late first/second century (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.8); Caerleon, c 125 (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, 162, fig 13.9); Wroxeter, after 1257 (Atkinson 1942, 205, fig 36.140); Part 2—Verulamium, H, second century (Stead and Rigby 1989, 17, fig 11.30); Caerleon, H, 130–80 (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, 162, fig 13.13); Worcester, c 150–200 (Mackreth 1992a, 75, fig 37.7); Camerton, H, third century (Wedlake 1958, 221, fig 55.15A). The evidence is thin, providing only general indications. In the first part, while the single example could be late first century, the rest of the dating points to the second, but not necessarily later than 125/50, and all the dated examples are Polden Hills. The second group has a date-range running from the earlier part of the second century to the third, all later examples have been omitted, and most have hinged pins. In general, none should have been made after 150/175, but one or two may have survived in use to the third century.

Brooches 62–9 have or had hinged pins.

62 Fig 69 The pin was hinged. Each wing has a pair of sunken mouldings at its end. There had been a cast-on loop on the head. The upper bow has a flat panel at its top containing cells for enamel, now missing, arranged as a central line of three lozenges with infilling triangles down the sides. Beneath the panel is a petalled knop like that to be found on some Trumpets (see Brooch 111). The lower bow is missing. Site 2, (121), Quarry 3, Phase 2.1.

63 Fig 69 Each wing has a flat front face and pair of sunken mouldings at its end. On the head is a crest below which the bow has a step down each side ending in a ‘gable’ moulding above three cross-mouldings divided by flutes. The lower bow has, at the top, a panel with cells for enamel consisting of four cells around a central circular one. The panel ends in an inversion of the ‘gable’. Below that is a step down each side and a foot made up of a cross-moulding under a flute topped by two more. The catch-plate return has a buried cross-moulding at top, bottom and middle. FW53.

Both brooches borrow from the Trumpet type, either the petalled knop (see Brooches 100–1, Wycomb 19–20), or cross-mouldings of other varieties. Of the two, however, only Brooch 62 belongs to a definite group which is closely related to the previous group, and which may also have cross-moulded knops as well as either sprung or hinged pins. Brooch 63 lacks clear associations for the enamelled ornament beneath the knop. The dating for the first is, H indicates a hinged pin, third century and later examples have been omitted: Gadebridge, c 75–150? (Neal 1974, 125, fig 54.16); Brockworth, H, before c 150 (Rawes 1981, 66, fig 8.3). The distribution of the group to which 62 belongs is very much the same as for the previous four and the weak...
Fig 69 Sites 1, 2 and field-walking: 1 Objects of personal ornament/dress: copper-alloy brooches. Scale 1:1
dating points also to the same basic floruit. Brooch 63 should have the same range.

64 Only the wings and the very top of the bow survive. Each wing has a buried moulding at its end. Running across the whole brooch is a ridge from the centre of which rises a pedestal, with two cross-grooves, under a loop. The bow had a very broad head and was thin. FW126.

65 Fig 69 The wings are, in effect, the bottom part of a plate running right across from which a central loop rises. The bow has a very broad top with, under a point of inflection, a groove down each side and a small crest in the middle. The rest is missing. FW129.

66 Fig 69 The wings have a flat front and join above the bow. There are traces of a continuous plate across the top and a dip in the middle may have been part of a loop. The bow is very broad with a plain top and a band of seven flutes across the bow down to the break below which the rest is missing. FW137.

67 Fig 69 The wings are plain. From the head rises a tall tab with a loop above a cross-groove. The bow has a curved section and a crest with cross-cuts. Most of the bow is missing. FW105.

68 The surviving wing is plain. There is an excrescence rising from the head which may be all that is left of a pedestal and loop. The bow is plain apart from part of a central crest at the fracture below which the rest is missing. Site 2, (349), Quarry 2, Phase 4.7.

These five items are gathered here as they have at least two features in common: the hinged pin and broad, thin bows. The wings are also very thin and basically plain, Brooch 64 being an exception, and Brooch 65 having an upstanding element running the full length of the wings. All are related one way or another: all once had a loop on the head, all had a two-part design for the bow, the lower part commonly plain, and all should have had a broad foot, usually fitted with a projecting moulding, sometimes of some elaboration (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.12). Beyond these details, the designs are varied, it being the general uniformity of style which binds them together. This can be seen in these fragments, all having lost most or all of the bow. The most frequent design has an elongated moulding divided by a groove on the upper bow between raised roundel, often with cross-cuts (eg Mackreth 1992a, 58, fig 3.23). At its most devolved, this pattern has a cross-cut ridge down the middle, and Brooches 67-8 probably belong here. The other chief variation has, on the upper bow, a series of vertical mouldings, sometimes with rocker-arm ornament (eg Wedlake 1958, 225, fig 52.23), and Brooches 65-6 are related. As for Brooch 64, the moulded pedestal under the cast-on loop is more a feature of the second pattern. The distribution of each design is fairly similar: the first is definitely at home in Soms with Wilts and south Glos being the other chief areas; the second is more widespread, lying mainly in the same area, but spreading further afield. The dating for both groups is, with the first design being indicated by R: Catsgore, two examples, first-fourth century (Leech 1982, 105, fig 77.13-4); Nettleton, R, with first/second century pottery (Wedlake 1982, 125, fig 53.48); Dorchester, Poundbury, late first into second century (Green 1987, fig 66.2); Cameron, 90-200 (Wedlake 1958, 225, fig 52.23); Catsgore, R, early second century (Leech 1982, 109, fig 78.28); Exeter, R, mid-second century (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 235, fig 101.19); Chew, second century (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.12); Catsgore, R, late second century (Leech 1982, 109, fig 78.260); Chew, R, two examples, late third/mid fourth century (Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig 114.13, 15); Catsgore, R, three examples, late third-fourth century (Leech 1982, 105, fig 76.10-12), R, after 335 (Leech 1982, 109, fig 78.27); Chichester, late fourth century (Mackreth 1989a, 185, fig 26.1, 13). The dating breaks down into two groups with a marked break between them: the first beginning in the first or second century, and the second in the mid-third. The floruit is securely second century, with a possibility that the group may have begun in the first century and the probability that none was made after 150/75; the rest are clearly residual. That so many of these should belong to the first pattern is almost certainly a product of the sites on which they occurred, and not because the dating is later.

69 Fig 69 The bow is broad and flat with a bordering groove. The foot consists of two strongly projecting mouldings. Site 2, (16), Area 11, Period 5.

70 The bow is broad and flat ending in a cross-moulding in line with the bottom of the catch-plate. Below these is a fluted neck ending in a large triple moulding. Site 2, (232), Room 6, Period 5.

71 As 70, only with the triple moulding replaced by a single under a row of petals. FW136.

72 As 71, but with a single moulding at the bottom. FW137.

There is little here to help assign these catch-plates to particular types. While Brooch 69 need not belong to the types represented by the previous five, it is more likely than not. As for Brooches 70–2, the writer has noted other lower bows of exactly this kind, but so far has been unable to isolate a group which has it as a characteristic: a single trumpet from Caerleon (unpub) has the same foot, but a curved front to the bow, unlike the flat faces here. However, it should be noted that the distribution of all lies firmly within the area covered by the first pattern mentioned in the previous comment, although its lower bow does not give much hope that the present form also belongs. Perhaps it will prove to be the second group which will have this distinctive foot-knob: none of the previous five brooches has a lower bow, and three lower bows of this style is a very large number not to be associated in some way with the types represented on this site, and these are the only reasonable candidates.

73 The head of the bow is rolled under to house the axis bar of the hinged pin. There is a moulding at the end of one
extremity. There are no real wings, the bow sweeps out to the ends of the axis bar from a constriction and sweeps out to a lesser degree to a point below. The rest of the brooch is missing. The writer knows of no parallel and only the broadest date-range can be suggested: late first and second century. Site 2, (234), (Room 6), Building I, Period 3.

Brooches 70–1 have the Polden Hill spring system, see above Brooch 15.

74 Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has a central sunken ridge with, on each side at the top, four thin ridges running out to the edge of the bow. There is a small projecting foot. FW8.

75 On the head was a loop and a pedestal with a cross-groove. The wings are minimal and flat. The bow splays out, with a series of vertical mouldings, from the main part which has a sunken central ridge, with a repeat of the ridges on Brooch 70, only divided in this case. FW48.

76 Fig 69 A basic repeat of the last; the pedestal has two cross-grooves. FW110.

These three brooches are tied together by the decoration on the bow. Brooches 75–6 are clearly from the same workshop, but the distribution ranges from Hadrian’s Wall to Kent. Brooch 74 is more of a problem. Its general form makes it as a precursor of the form represented here by Brooches 33–40 and Wycom 8 and the use of similar ornament in the repertoire of the main type is another indication and occurs in a variation in which the moulding on each side of the head is replaced by a flat face (eg Neal 1974, 123, fig 54.14). The distribution of these shows that their homeland should be the Marches. Allowing that all three of these brooches belong to the main family, then 75–6 should belong to the main floruit, but Brooch 74 should be earlier, say late first into early second century.

77 Fig 69 The pin is hinged. Each wing is bold with a ring-and-dot in relief at the end and a helical sunken ridge between that and the bow and crossing another running in the other direction. The top of the bow has a central ridge which runs down to the central feature which consists of a very large circular rivet, its head finely cross-cut in two directions, with a repeat of the ring-and-dot motif above and below and a projection on each side which once had an annular groove. There are triangles filled with yellow enamel fitted into the spandrels on each side. The lower bow has two elongated lozenge cells, probably once filled with a pale blue enamel, with infilling triangular ones on each side. Traces of red enamel survive in the top ones. There is a small projecting foot. FW28.

The writer knows of no parallel for this extraordinary brooch. Its affinities, however, probably lie with Brooches 54–5 and it illustrates one of the difficulties in dealing with brooches. The design of the two brooches which have already been reviewed seems to have arrived fully formed, the writer having nothing, other than Brooch 77, representing stages preceding the chief type. There need not have been steady development and, as so few brooches actually survive, a short formative stage could easily leave problematical pieces like this one. If it is an earlier form, the date-range may be the later first century, possibly into the earliest second.

Brooches 78–83 have all lost their upper bows and wings.

78 All that remains of the upper bow is part of a central crest with a concave face on either side. The lower bow is flat and ends in a poorly defined foot. The catch-plate has a circular hole. Site 1, Quarry (1), Level 39ins.

79 The bow is very narrow with no definite traces of decoration. The catch-plate is incomplete, but has parts of two large holes divided by a thin bar. FW139.

80 The bow has a central arris. The catch-plate has a three-sided piercing, two concave and the other convex. FW141.

81 The bow has a rounded front and a sub-triangular piercing in the catch-plate. FW73.

82 As 81, but with no piercing in the catch-plate. FW140.

83 As 82 with cuts in the foot to give, in profile, a flute between nicks. FW138.

None of these fragments can be confidently assigned to a definite group. Those with pierced catch-plates are likely to be first century, with Brooch 75 being entirely so, just running into the second, and here Brooch 78 with its circular hole is possibly the latest. The remaining two can only be assigned to the late first century to 150/75 in manufacture.

Late La Tène, British

Brooches 84–94 have or had four-coil-internal-chord springs. Those with no springs can safely be assumed to have had this system, as three-coil systems have not been recorded this far west by the writer.

84 Fig 69 The top of the bow is a slightly domed disc with a groove down each side, two more down the middle and a further two at the top of the lower bow which is narrow and tapers to a pointed foot. The catch-plate is small. FW6.

85 Fig 69 In poor condition; the design is assured. Half the spring with the pin is missing. The bow has a disc at the top, with two curved grooves forming vesicas on each side. Below the disc is a waist and then the bow swells out again before narrowing to the pointed foot. The catch-plate is small. FW37.

Brooch 84 is a member of Feugère’s Type 11a (Feugère 1985, 247, fig 23, pl 83, 1101–12, esp 1103) and dated by him from the second half of the first century BC to the mid-first century AD and he feels that the latter end of this range is too late. Examples occur in Britain, but there is little in the way of dating although an example from Meare ought to be firmly pre-conquest, another from Braughing was AD 150–200 (Olivier 1988, 37, fig 17.5) and a third came from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Akerman 1853, 141, fig p 142). However, a possibly related item came from Fox Holes Farm, dated to 80–20 BC (Mackreth 1989c, 133, fig 76.7). Brooch 85 is clearly related and its shape is reflected in at