

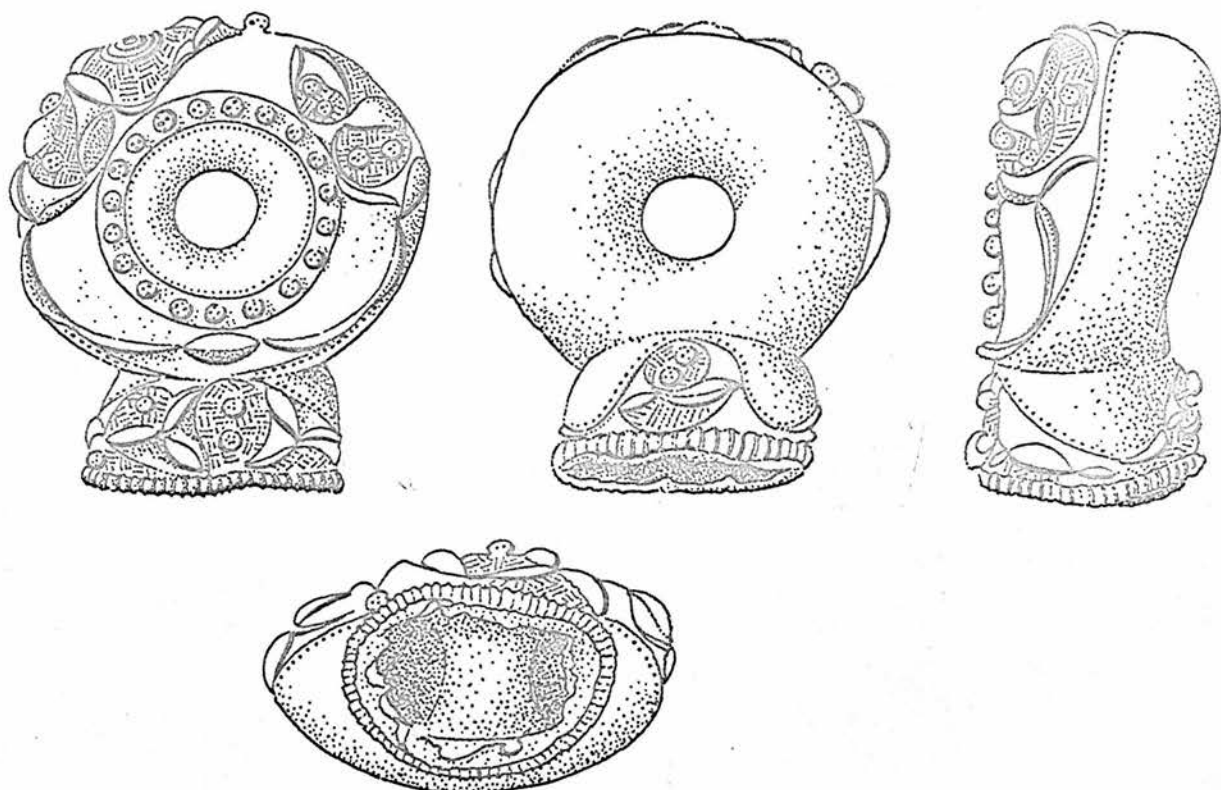
Celtic Art in North Britain before 400 A.D.

CATALOGUE-Part 2





- Site BRAIDWOOD CASTLE, MIDLOTHIAN
- Colln. Lost
- Mat. Gold
- Meas. Unknown
- Descr. Torc consisting of two circular sectioned rods, twisted together and knotted at regular intervals.
- Cond. Apparently good.
- Disc. Found in the late eighteenth century by a labourer trenching inside the fort, which was of two periods of construction--a palisaded enclosure, followed by an earth rampart and ditch defence work.
- Assoc. Unknown. By analogy the site must have been occupied from pre-Roman times, but a sherd of glass armband, possibly belonging to the second half of the 1st. century A.D. was found on the site.
- Ref. Wilson(1863), 465 & 464, fig.93.
Piggott(1957-8), 61.



Site NEW CAIRNMUIR, NETHERURD, PEEBLES.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FE 46

Mat. Gold alloy

Meas. 5.5 - 6.2 cm. (2.15 - 2.45 in.)

Descr. Ring-shaped torc terminal with coarse ribbing around the base; surrounding the central perforation, a band of close set circular bosses against a punched ground reminiscent of basket hatching. Asymmetric panels of relief are 'nailed' to the ring itself and to the entire surface of the tubular base, by means of light punch marks. The decoration itself incorporates

swelling lobes, dented bosses and one group of concentric ribs, all against a background as described above.

Cond. Perfect.

Tech. Below the basal ribs, ragged fluting marks the site of the multi-strand hoop's insertion and soldering. Hammer marks are visible in the ring's interior. The terminal with its raised decoration was cast. Additional texture was then given to background, surrounds and bosses by punching.

Disc. Found in 1806 by a shepherd boy 'upon the side of Shaw Hill near the house of New Cairnmuir, Parish of Kirkurd, Peebleshire'.

Assoc. Hoard comprising 2 identical ^{ring} terminal torcs No. 178
1 flat ~~ring~~ ^{terminal} torc No. 179.

'Upwards of 40' gold alloy coins, globular in shape of which only 2 remain--type identified as Gallo-Belgic XB; found in France in contexts 75-50 B.C. or possibly earlier.

Ref. Arch. Scot., IV, Pt. 2 (1857), 217-19 & Pl. XI.

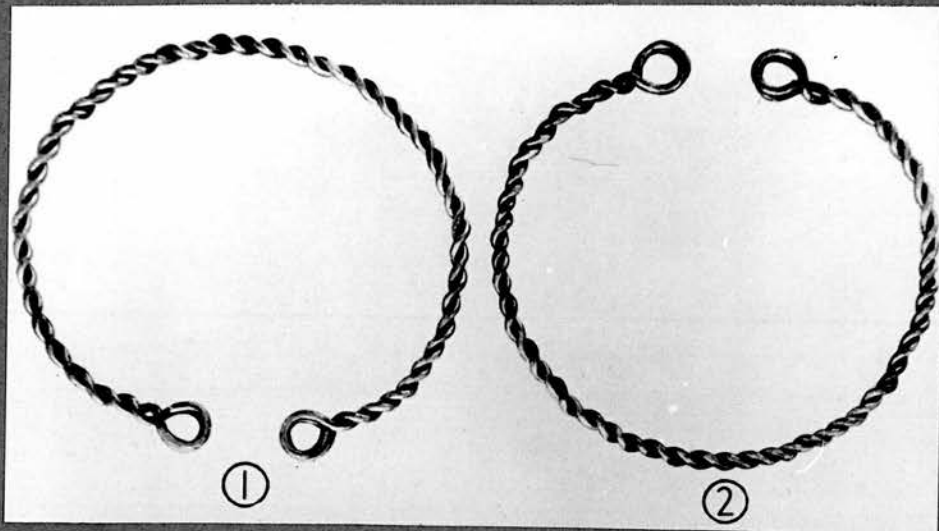
New Stat. Account, VI (1845), 57-8.

J.A. Smith (1866-8), 351-2 with illustration.

Cowen (1934-5), 455-9 & 455, fig. 1.

Clark (1954), 64 & Pl. XVII, 1, 2.

Feacham (1957-8), 112-16, Pl. XI, 4.



- Site NEW CAIRNMUIR, NETHERURD, PEEBLES.
- Colln. Sold or destroyed.
- Mat. Gold alloy
- Meas. Internal diam. approx. 9 cm. (3.5 in.)
- Descr. Two identical loop terminal torcs, each comprising two thick wires of circular section twisted widdershins, formed into a hoop and terminating in a loop at each end.
- Cond. Apparently good.
- Disc. Found in 1806 by a shepherd boy 'upon the side of Shaw Hill, near the house of New Cairnmuir, parish of Kirkurd, Peebleshire'.
- Assoc. Hoard comprising :-
 One ring terminal for a multi-strand torc No. 177
 One flat terminal torc No. 179.
 'Upwards of forty' gold alloy coins, globular in shape, of which only two remain; identified as Gallo-Belgic XB, and found in France in contexts dating to 75-50 B.C., conceivably even a little earlier.
- Ref. Arch.Scot, IV, Pt.2(1857), 217-19 & Pl.X, 2.
 Feacham(1957-8), 112-16 & Pl.XI, 1, 2.



Site NEW CAIRNMUIR, NETHERURD, PEBBLES.

Colln. Sold or destroyed.

Mat. Gold alloy

Meas. Internal diam. c. 8.3 cm. (3.25 in.)

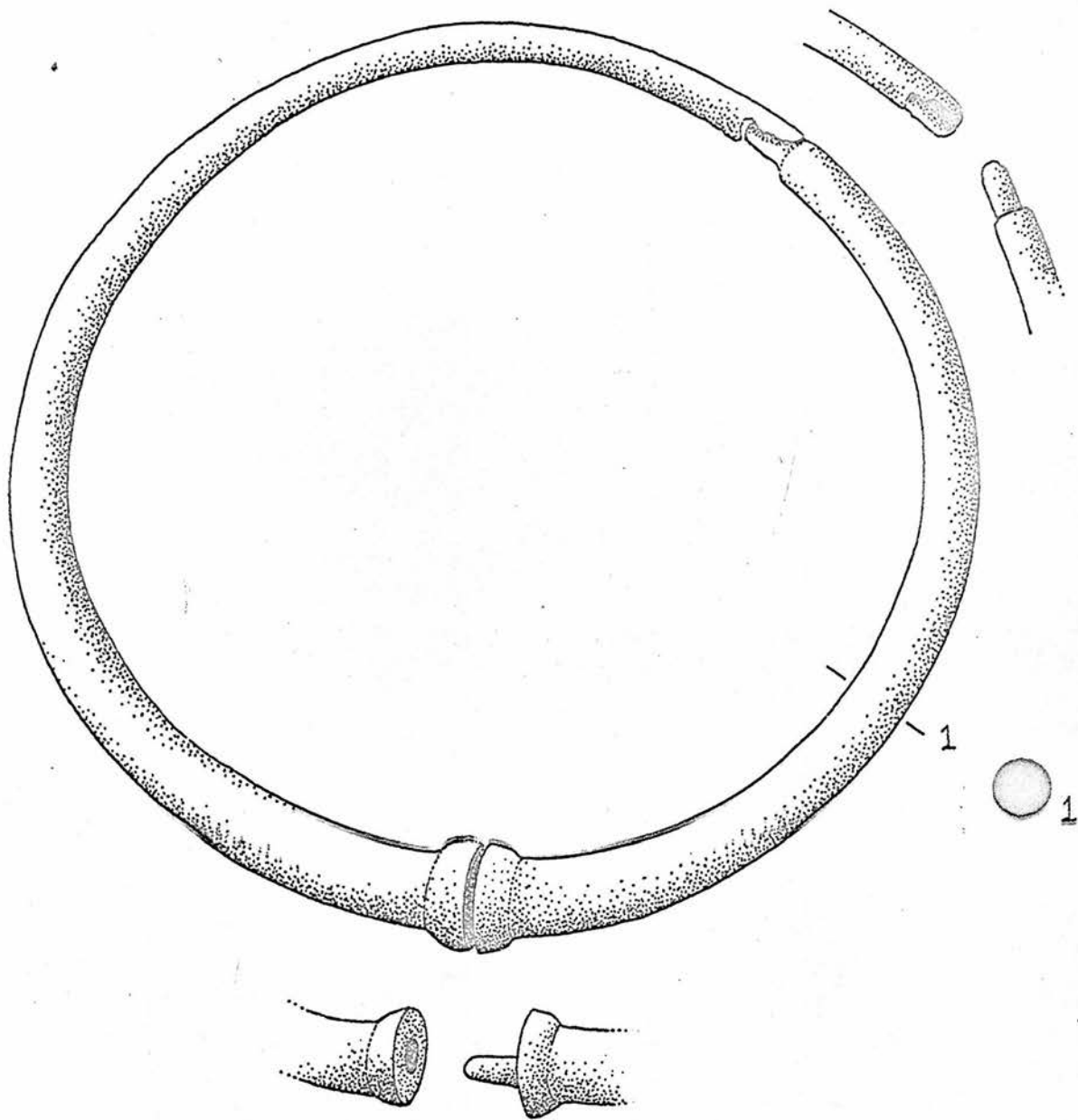
Descr. Torc with hoop of square cross-section, twisted clockwise to give a fluted appearance; the ends everted and beaten flat.

Cond. Moderate; apparently broken when discovered.

Disc. Found in 1806. As No. 178

Assoc. As No. 178

Ref. Arch.Scot., IV, Pt.2(1857), 217-19 & Pl.X, 3.
Feacham(1957-8), 112-16 & Pl.XI, 3.

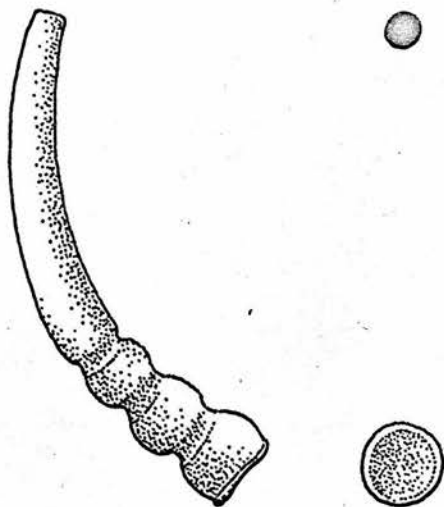


Site NEAR DUNGYLE CAMP, KELTON, DUMFRIES.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. FA 96. Originally in colln. of Joseph Tait.

Mat. Cast bronze and iron

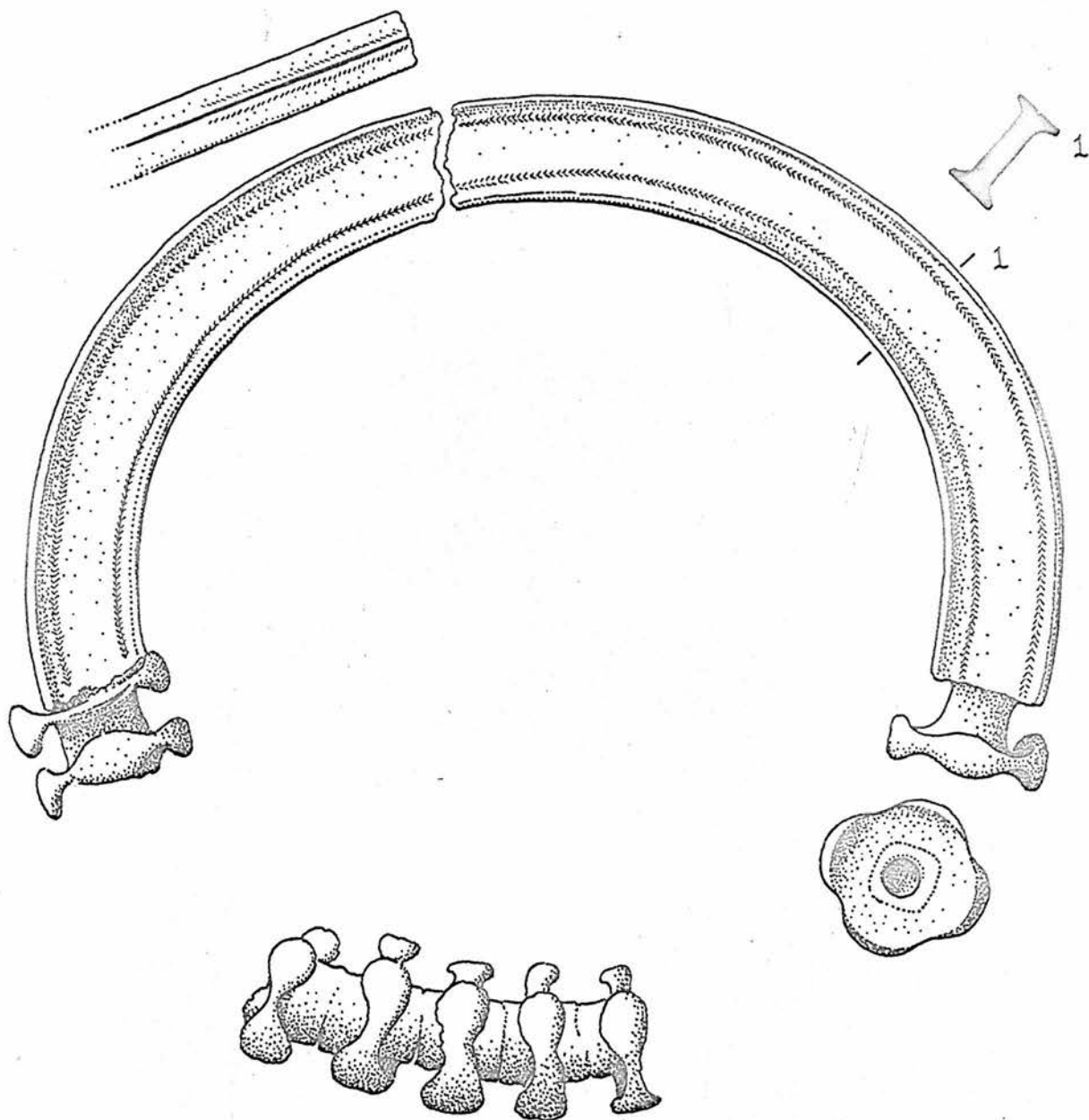
- Meas. External diam. 14 cm. (5.5 in.)
- Descr. Torc of circular cross-section expanding towards buffer terminals with faint oblique incision on their edges. An iron pin projects from the centre of one buffer to fit into a corresponding mortise in the other. One third of the way along the neck hoop is interrupted; the shorter length terminates in a tenon, the longer into a thin walled tube to contain it.
- Cond. Very good; the hollow tube-like mortise is broken.
- Disc. Circumstances unknown: found before 1829.
- Assoc. A plain bronze ring no. DO 49.
- Ref. Stevenson(1947-8), 293-4 & Pl.LIII, 2.
Purchase PSAS, LXXXII, (1947-8), 321.



- Site FREMINGTON HAGG, N.R. YORKS.
- Colln. York Mus. H 141.105
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Max.length 6.7 cm. (2.65 in.)
- Descr. Fragment of a small torc or bracelet comprising a short length of hoop and one terminal with three graded mouldings and a cupped extremity.
- Cond. Moderately good: smooth green patina on one side at any rate.
- Tech. Rather crude workmanship. The terminal's extremity is roughly hollowed out. The hoop fracture is accidental, not part of a mortise and tenon joint.

- Disc. Found before 1891; in a large metalwork hoard.
- Assoc. Contents included Roman harness mounts of a type current in the second half of the 1st. century A.D. Also Nos. 17,60-1, 74.
- Ref. Handbook to the Antiquities in the Grounds & Museum of the Yorks. Phil. Soc. 1891, 132.

- Site ATTERMIRE CAVE, SETTLE, W.R.YORKS.
- Colln. (?)Skipton Mus. or Pig Yard Club Mus.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas.
- Descr. Fragments of a beaded torc similar to Embsay No. 185
- Cond.
- Disc. Found either in the excavations of 1870 or of 1921-6.
- Assoc. Coinage and pottery suggests major occupation in the 1st. and early 2nd. centuries A.D.
- Ref. Raistrick(1939),139.



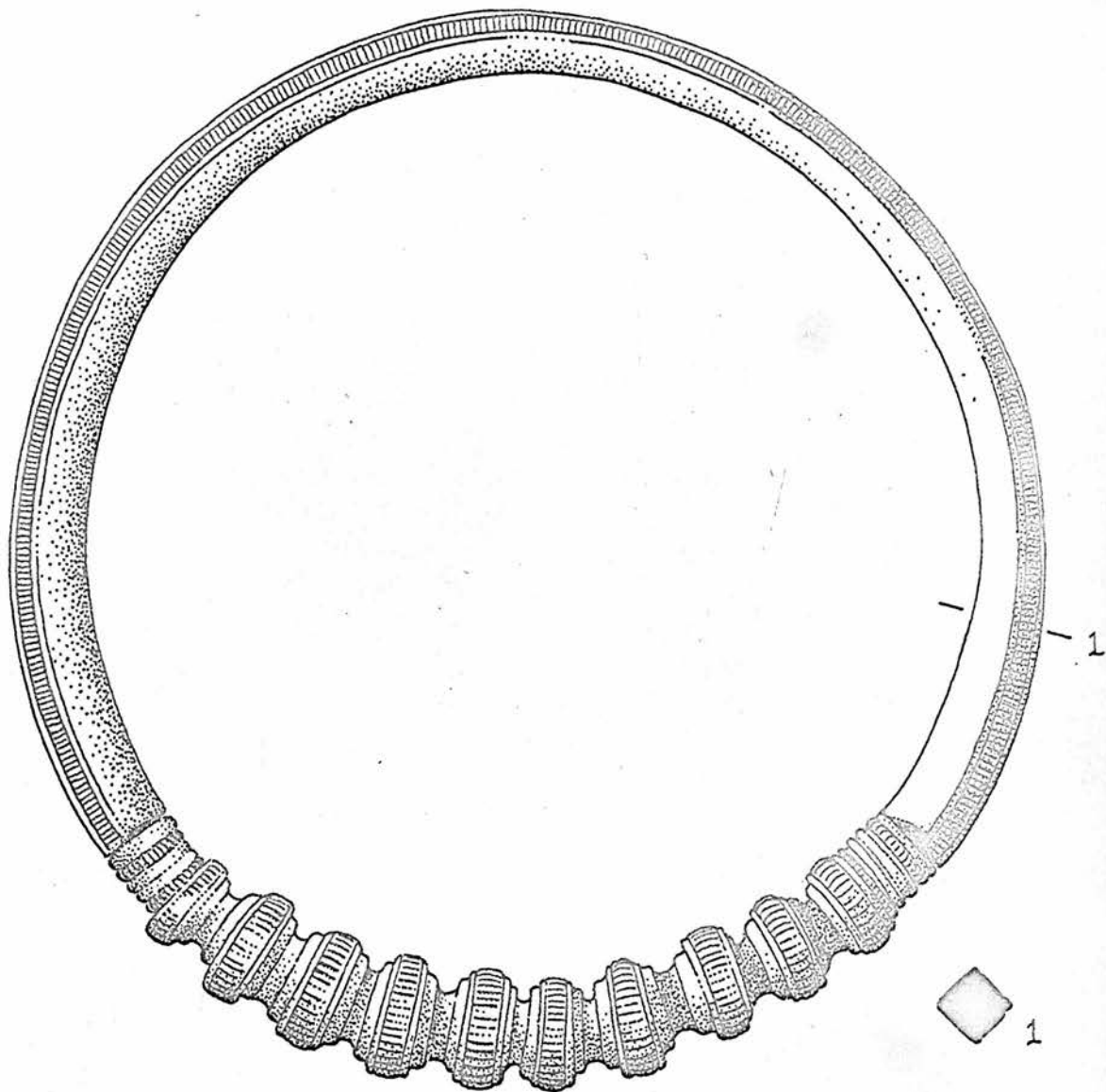
Site BENWELL, NORTHUMB.

Colln. Univ. Mus. Newcastle 1956.5.5A

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. approx. 17 cm. (6.7 in.)

- Descr. Torc of which more than half is a curved rectangular-sectioned strip, bordered by a double flange; faint incised feathering follows the base of one of the external circular flanges; and a similar pattern, separated to flank a narrow groove runs centrally along the exterior circumference itself. The remainder of the hoop originally consisted of c.14 cruciform beads, separated by a similar number of simple tubular spacers.
- Cond. Poor: the girder-like segment is centrally broken; only eight cruciform beads remain.
- Tech. Three of these beads are in fact attached to the flanged section, two one on one side, one on the other, by means of a tubular extension of the latter; the single beaded part still reveals its original function as a mortise. The remaining beads and spacers were threaded onto a separate tube, which must originally have terminated in two corresponding tenons. The feathering mentioned above upon the girder part may be rocker-tracing.
- Disc. Found in 1940 during excavations on the site of a Hadrianic garrison fort; in a builder's trench overlying two narrow buildings in the east Retentura.
- Assoc. None: positioning would suggest post 1st. century constructional phase on the wall and therefore post 122-3 A.D.
- Ref. Simpson & Richmond (1941), 23-5 & Pl.ii.



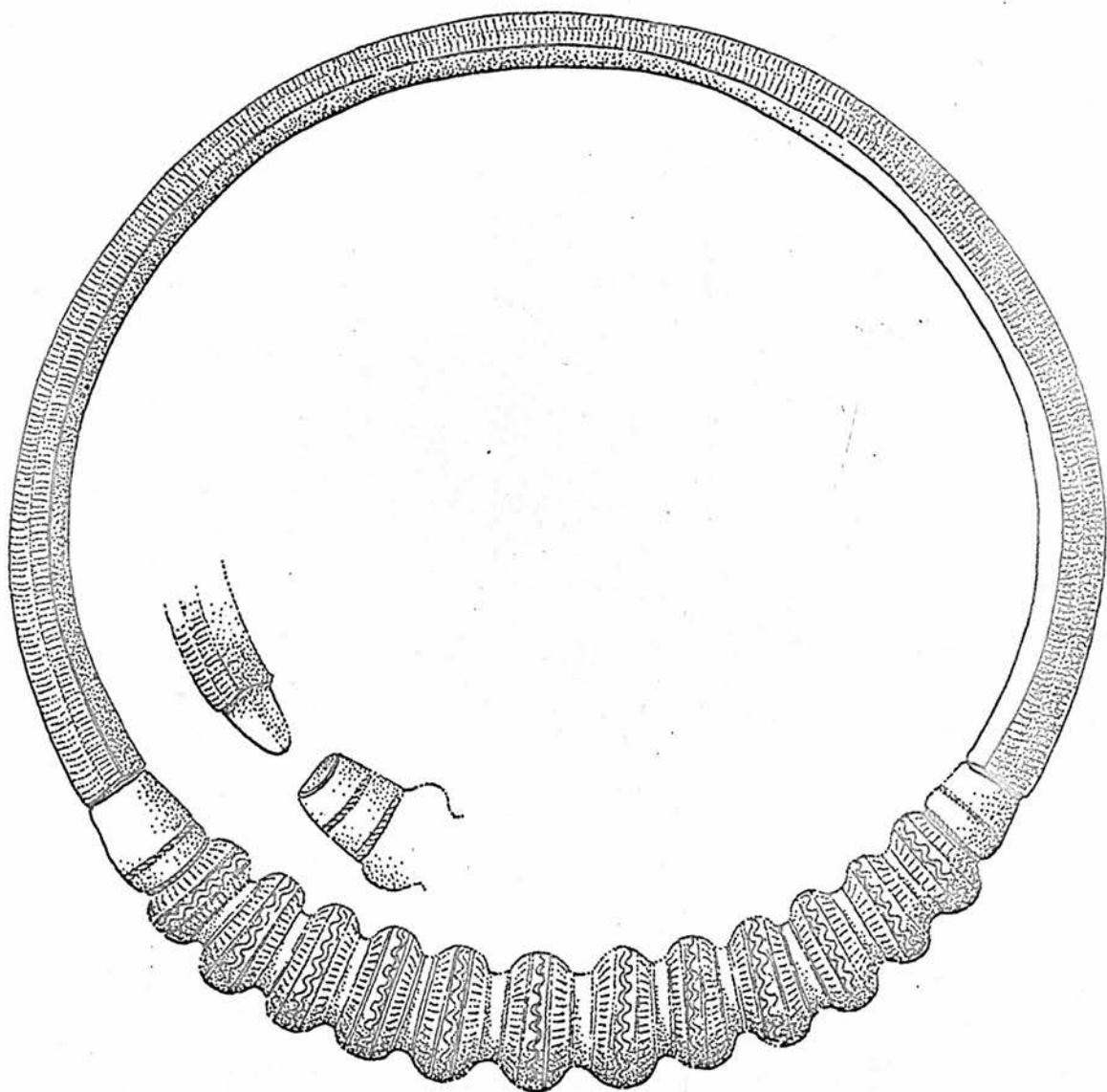
Site CARLISLE, CUMB.

Colln. Carlisle Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 14.3 - 15 cm. (5.6 - 5.9 in.)

- Descr. Intact torc: two-thirds of the hoop is a simple lozenge-sectioned bar whose outer facets each bear a row of close-set cross hatching confined between incised borders: the remaining third consists of ten graduated beads separated by narrow concavities; each bead has cross hatched side panels flanking a broad rib edged with incision and similarly hatched. Emerging from the final beads are two small cylinders, each four ribbed with one of the ribs milled.
- Tech. Perfect condition, brassy colour. Individual beads are noticeably worn on those areas which were in contact with the cloth garment.
Tenons emerge from the rod section to engage in the mortise holes of the beaded part.
- Disc. Found in 1881 while deepening a cellar on the west side of English Street.
- Assoc. When excavated ten years previously the cellar had produced Roman pottery, glass, coins and bones both human and animal. The suggested connection with a dedicatory tablet set up 60 yards away by a praefectus of the Ala Augusta Petriana Torquata seems dubious.
- Ref. Ferguson(1879-81), 534-5.



Site EMB SAY, SKIPTON, W. R. YORKS.

Colln. (?) lost

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. 15.3 cm. (6 in.)

Descr. Intact torc: two thirds of the hoop is a lozenge-sectioned bar whose two outer faces bear 'cord decoration': the remaining third bears 12 beads which emerge smoothly from the intervening constrictions. Each has four ribs encircling its circumference; between the two inner examples is a raised wavy line: between each inner and outer pair is transverse hatching. Between the bar and beaded part lie two tapering cylindrical sections adorned only ~~two~~^{by} two rows of encircling milling.

Tech. Apparently good condition with little or no sign of wear. The beaded section is cast in one; its cylindrical terminals conceal circular mortise holes for insertion of the short tapering tenons of the bar.

Disc. Found in 1844 by workmen procuring building materials on the edge of the moor behind Emsay: protected by two upright sandstone slabs while a third lay on top of them: the collar had left an impression on the stone and was therefore undisturbed when found.

Assoc. A melon bead was found close by.

Ref. Exhib. note Arch.XXXI(1846), 517 & Pl.XXIII.

Site GIGGLESWICK, W.R. YORKS.

Colln.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas.

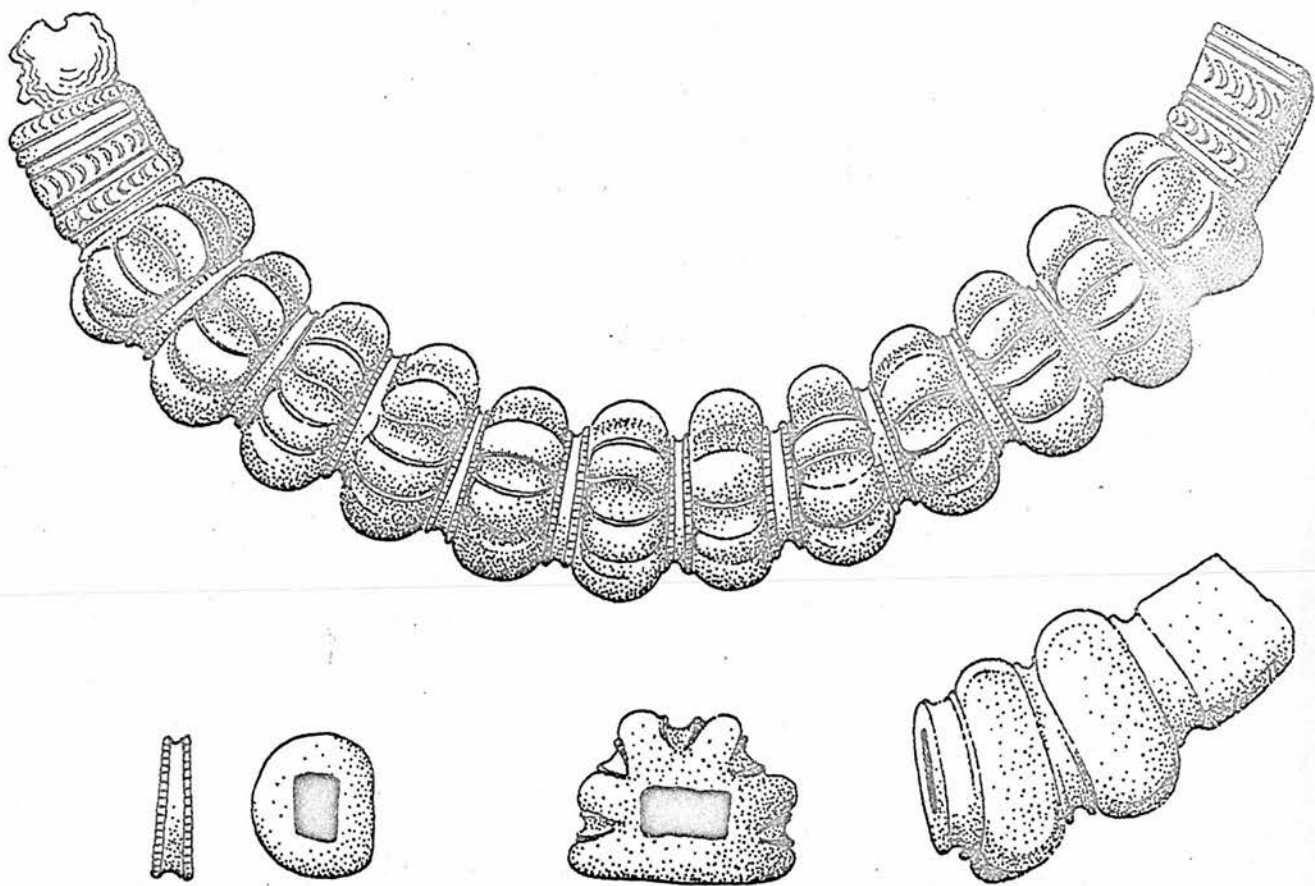
Descr. A few beads belonging to a beaded torc of Embsey type.

Cond.

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Assoc.

Ref. Unpublished. Seen by Professor Piggott.



Site HYNDFORD, LANARK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HTA I 1961-3

Mat. Cast bronze and iron

Meas. Max. 17.4 cm. (6.8 in.); width approx. 2.6 cm. (1 in.)

Descr. Approximately one-third of a torc comprising 12 large beads; each bead is decorated transversely by 6 ribs and

5 rib edged slashes; and alternating with these 13 narrow spacers, centrally constructed, their edges minutely milled. All the above details are confined to the front only, the underside being flat and featureless. This beaded section terminates in two rectangular blocks; from the far side of one of these emerges the stump of an iron tenon. The blocks are undecorated on their inner circumference and undersides; their upper faces and outer circumference edges bear close set grooves alternating with narrow bands which resemble in miniature overlapping horse-shoe impressions.

Tech.

Although snapped in three places, the individual fragments are in very good condition, smooth and golden in colour.

The beads, and presumably the end blocks, are strung on an apparently rectangular-sectioned iron rod; extensions of which would provide the lateral tangs; movement of the units upon this rod must have been constricted from the start so closely are they crammed together. The ends of free beads bear hacks and bruises as if final shaping to make them lie well with their neighbours was carried out during assembly. It is possible that iron was the material employed for the missing two-thirds of the neck hoop-- in view of its very absence.

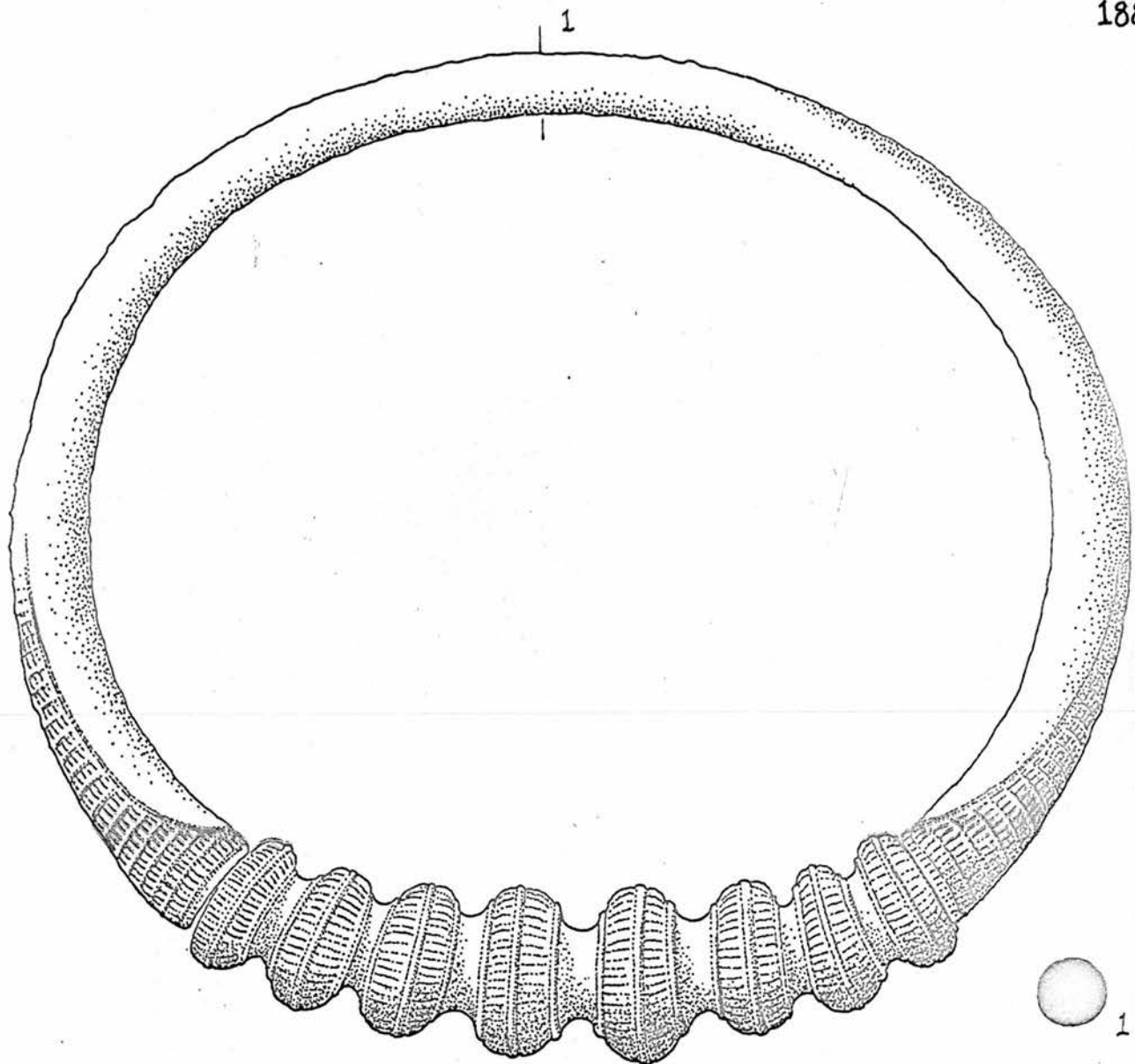
Disc.

Found in 1898 during the excavation of a crannog 'embedded in a mass of iron rust'.

Assoc.

No close association; finds included Samian ware, mostly Flavian.

- Ref. Munro(1898-9), 385-7 & fig.15.
 Stevenson(1947-8), 295 & Pl.LIII, 4.
J. Curle(1931-2), 381.



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 57

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 16.6 - 15.1 cm. (6.5 - 5.9 in.)

Descr. Torc of which approximately two-thirds is a simple bar of circular section expanding towards the front part; this bears eight graduated beads. Curvilinear panels, filled with transverse parallel grooves, cross hatched between each pair, adorn the outward faces of the two bar terminals; similar close set channels flank a central rib upon each bead.

Tech. Condition poor; the central bar section is especially corroded and now bright green. It is difficult to see how far the decoration follows the ring's exterior circumference.

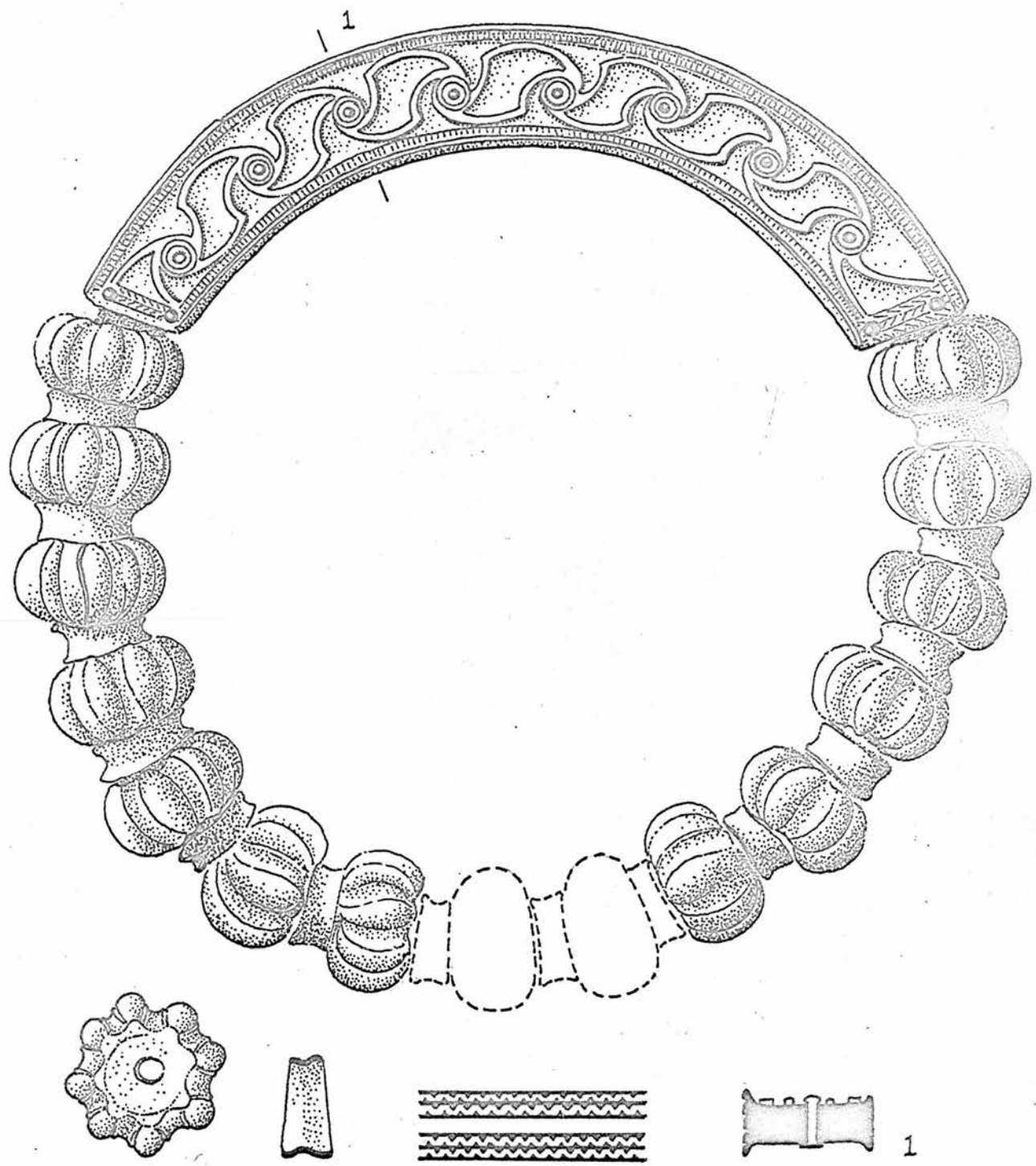
Bar and beaded segments were cast separately; the latter, which is solid, ends in tapering, circular-sectioned tenons (length approx. 1-1.5 cm.) which engage in corresponding mortise holes in the bar terminals. The incised decoration was probably executed after casting. Although uninspired it is carefully done.

Disc. Found c. 1840-50 by a labourer digging field drains in a moss.

Assoc. Hoard of 22 pieces wrapped in cloth of which approximately half were given away.

1. 4 paterae of probably Antonine date i.e. 138-193 A.D. but could even be 3rd. century.
2. 4 bronze bowls nos. 255-8
3. Dragonisque fibula.
4. 2 spiral finger rings.
5. 2 head stud brooches of Collingwood's Group Q whose coil spring and wire head loop suggest a date closer to 100 than 150 A.D.

Ref. Anderson(1904-5), 372-4 & 368 fig.1.
RCANBerwick(1915), p.xxvii, fig.d.
Stevenson(1947-8), 294 & Pl.LIII, 3.



Site LOCHAR MOSS, DUMFRIES.

Colln. B.M. 53.11.5

Mat. Cast & sheet bronze

Meas. 16 - 15.4 cm. (6.3 - 6 in.)

Descr. Torc of which slightly less than half is a rectangular-sectioned bar and the remainder beaded. The bar has paired flanges, shallow on the internal circumference and deep on the external circumference. Basal to these flanges, on the 'right' side are narrow bands of transverse striation; three similar rows, arranged in herring bone fashion lie across the bar at both ends. The surface so enclosed bears a returning wave pattern which incorporates broken back motifs and bosses: along the outer flange, following both edges are paired 'false' wave patterns. The beaded section consists of large beads of flattened, globular shape, traversed by eight ribs and eight rib-edged grooves. Alternating with these are spacers similar in shape to fish vertebrae.

Cond. Perfect; however a few of the beads were lost either before or immediately after discovery. The number missing is not stipulated and the torc was illustrated intact with fourteen beads and thirteen spacers. Thirteen beads and eleven spacers remain today but following the curve suggested by the modern stringing an original full complement of fifteen beads and fourteen spacers seems more likely.

Tech. Riveting has cracked the bar's underside and adjacent section of external flanges. One bead is pierced by a small, ragged hole. All decoration confined between the flanges was cut from sheet bronze incised along the edges and attached after casting by twelve rivets of which the eight in the wave

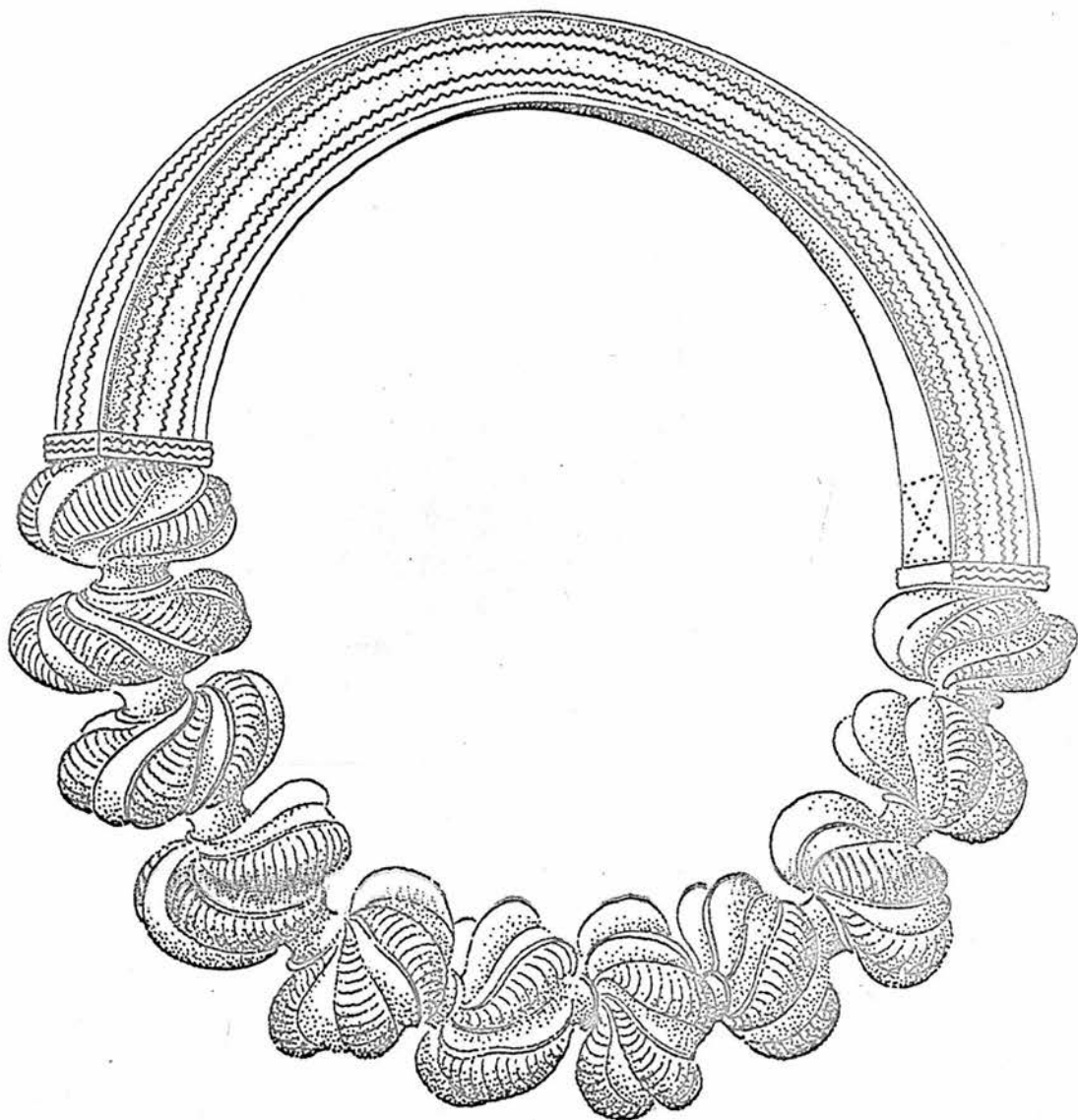
pattern have flattened-dome heads, and are surrounded by punched rings, and the remaining four, in pairs at the ends, are spherical headed. All rivets perforate the bar and are neatly beaten out and smoothed upon their undersurfaces. The flange decoration consists of two groups each of three parallel grooves from which notches are then removed on alternating sides; the final effect is of four zig-zag lines of raised decoration flanking a central rib.

All beads and spacers are hollow; the rod which once united them was of circular or oval section; and many have been of iron or bronze; in either case it is reasonable to suspect normal mortise and tenon joints at the changeover.

Disc. Found a few years before 1851 about two miles north of Cumlangan Castle; by a labourer cutting peat.

Assoc. Small bronze bowl No. 259 in which the dismantled collar was placed.

Ref. Way(1852), 83-7 & Pl. XI.
Wilson(1863), II, 140-1 & I, Pl. IX.
R.A. Smith(1925), 158 & 157 fig. 188.
Fox(1958), 107 & Pl. 29b.



Site ROCHDALE, MOW ROAD, LANCS.

Colln. Rochdale Mus.

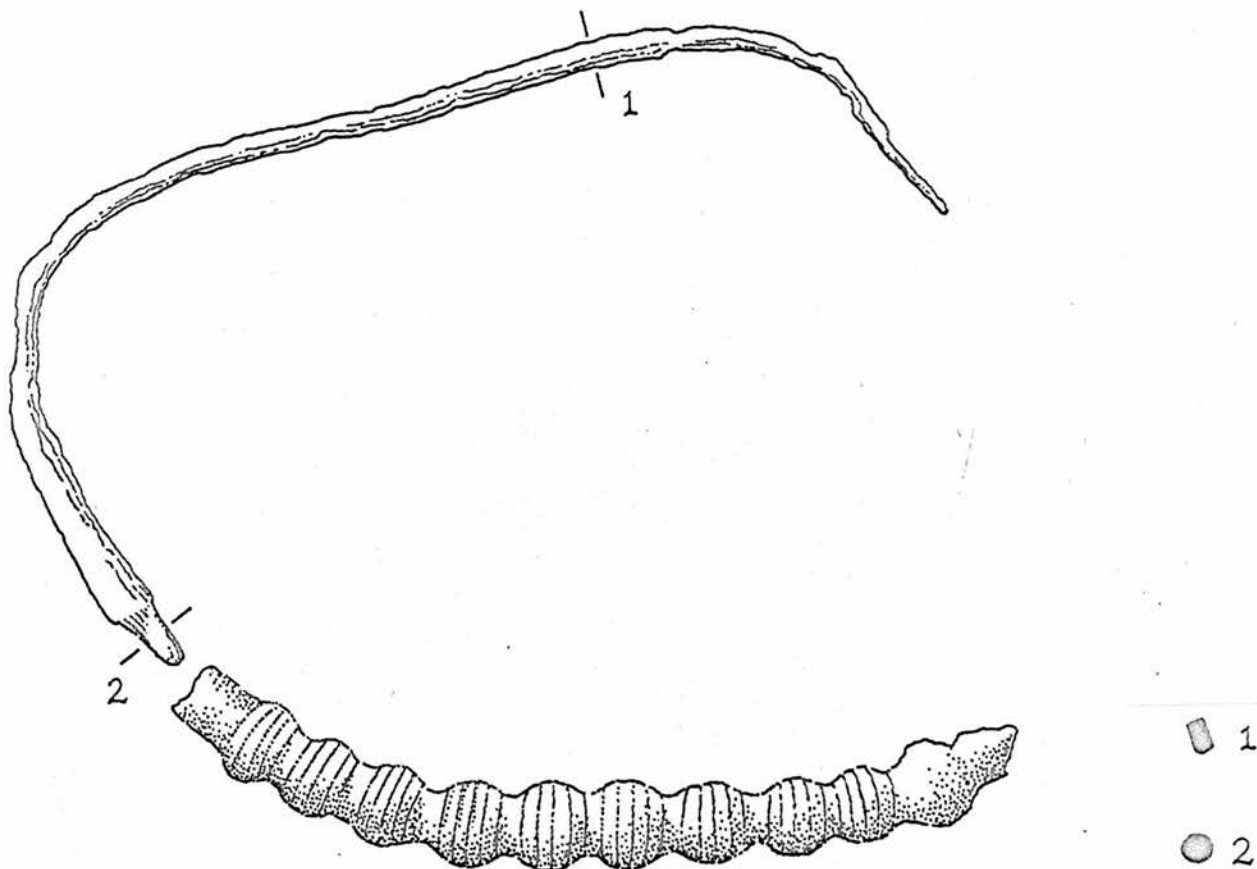
Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. c.10.2 cm. (4in.) Weight 1lb. 5 oz.

Descr. Torc with beaded decoration confined to the front

half. The beads are of two kinds and alternate; eleven large examples are pumpkin shaped and bear a swirled five-rib and channel pattern, the ribs incised with transverse, close-set parallel lines; ~~the~~ ten of smaller size are simple, reel-shaped spacers. The nape section is a rectangular-sectioned bar with two raised edges forming a recessed upward face; within this, following the inner and outer circumferences are two pairs of incised wavy lines. Three such lines adorn the outer edge; and two punched saltires lie upon the inner edge, close to the bar terminals which consist of platform-like expansions displaying two more rows on their edges.

- Cond. Perfect.
- Tech. Careful execution. None of the eleven large beads and all of the smaller are threaded upon an iron bar which terminates in two tenons. The nape section, solid and cast separately includes the remaining two large beads in which are mortise holes for insertion of the tenons of the beaded section.
The wavy line decoration is of 'false' type in which two deep grooves are worked close together and triangular nicks are removed alternately from the inner facing sides of each groove.
- Disc. Found c. 1831 by a labourer in a stone quarry; after removal of a tree root and breaking up of a large, loose stone underneath.
- Assoc. Assoc. -----
- Ref. Whatton(1834), 595-7.
Allen(1904), illus. opp.p.110.



Site SKERNE, E.R. YORKS.

Colln. Hull Mus.

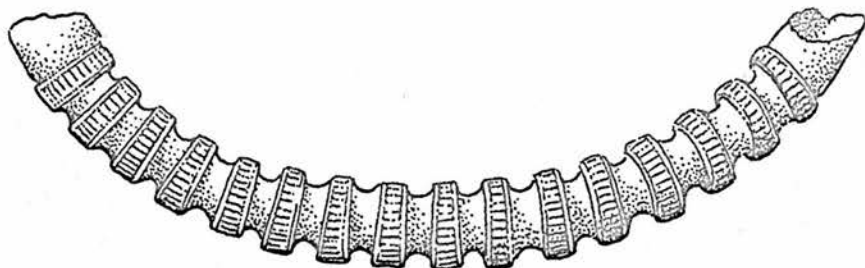
Mat. Brass

Meas. Max. length of beaded portion 10.6 cm. (4.2 in.)

Descr. 'Degenerate' beaded torc comprising ten faintly ribbed beads and a hoop graded in thickness and rectangular sectioned.

Cond. Very poor: the beads are very heavily worn and the hoop badly distorted and missing in part.

- Tech. The beaded section is cast in one piece and terminates in two short tubes which act as mortice holes to house the short tenons of the plain hoop segment(only one of which remains).
- Disc. Found on 12th.May,1897.
- Assoc. Sixteen bronze and one silver Roman coins: these were in the possession of the Earl of Londesborough but may now be in the British Mus. and are therefore probably untraceable.
- Ref. Unpublished.



Site RICKERBY PARK, STANWIX, CARLISLE, CUMB..

Colln. Carlisle Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. 11.3 cm. (4.4 in.)

Descr. Approximately one-third of a torc comprising 16 graduated disc 'beads' whose edges are followed by two engraved lines joined by transverse striations; the intervening spaces between the beads are concave and undecorated.

Cond. Poor; rough, greyish-green surface.

Tech. The entire segment was cast in one piece, the incision probably executed afterwards. At both ends, emerging from the two last 'beads' in the row are two plain extensions, one of which at least is tubular for the insertion of a tenon belonging to the missing, plain segment.

Disc. Found in 1933 during excavation at the west end of

the park, south of the vallum and overlying a small V-sectioned ditch which itself is earlier than the vallum.

Assoc. Probably post 128 A.D. as the vallum was apparently one of the final features to be constructed in the Wall defences.

Ref. Simpson & Richmond(1934),156-7.
Simpson & Richmond(1941),23-5.

Site PROVENANCE UNKNOWN

Colln. Originally in the Colln. of the Lancs. & Cheshire
Historical Soc.--now lost.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. (?)

Descr. Thirteen beads from a beaded torc.

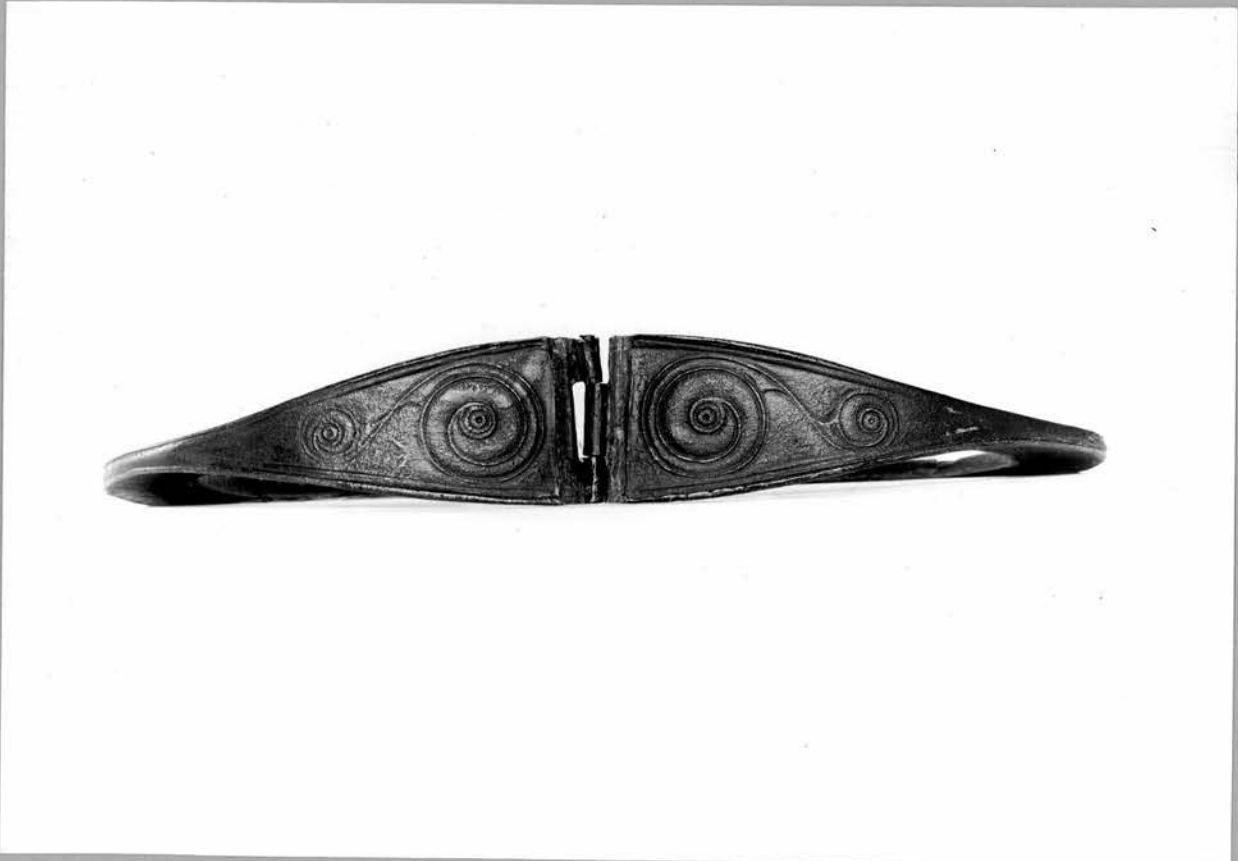
Cond. (?)

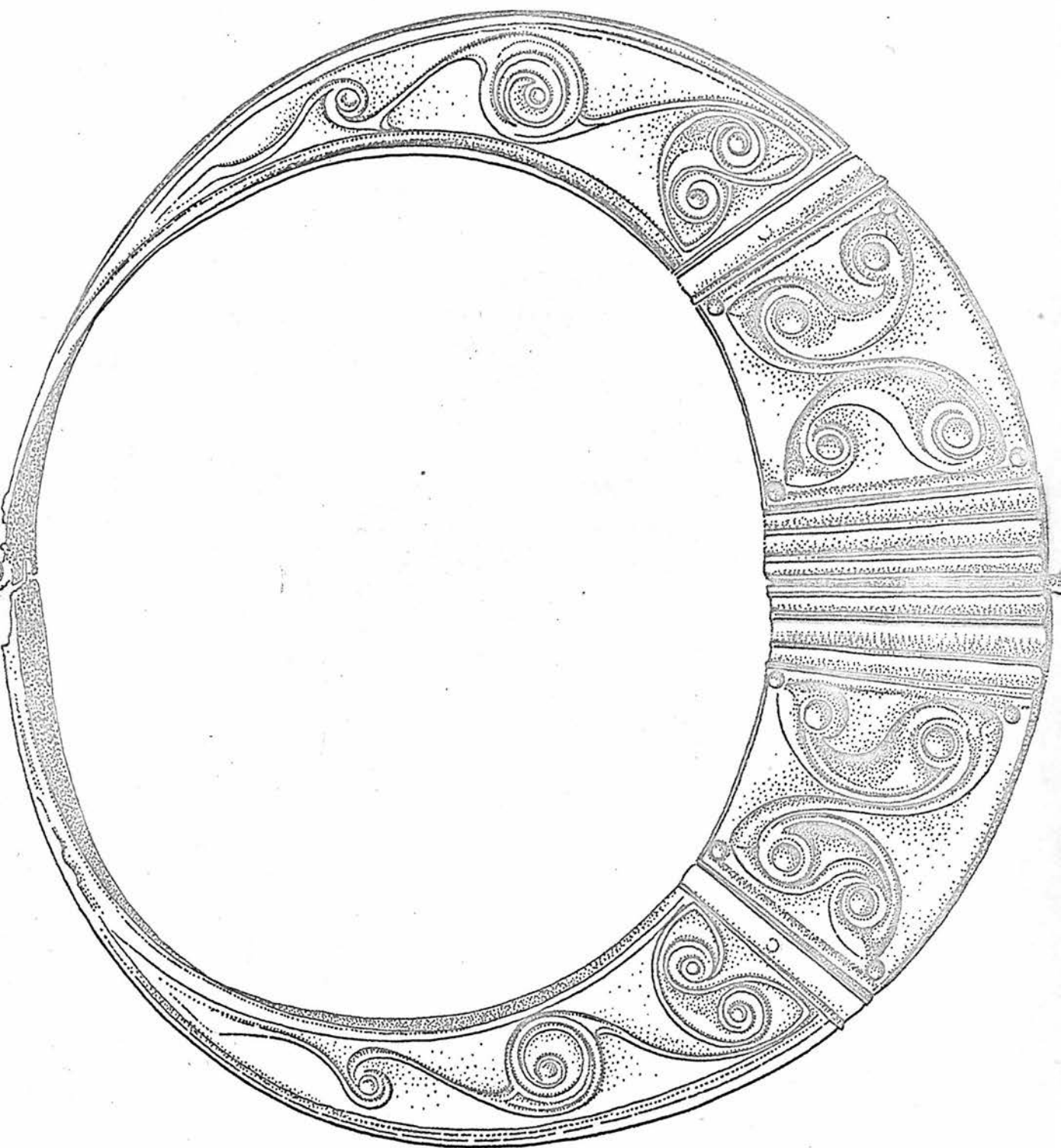
Disc. Circumstances unknown.

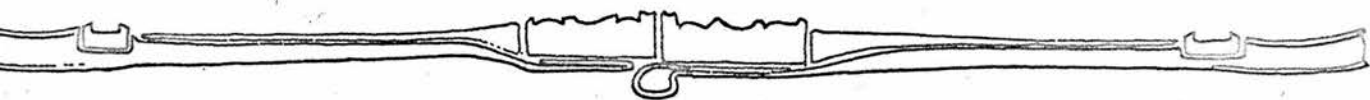
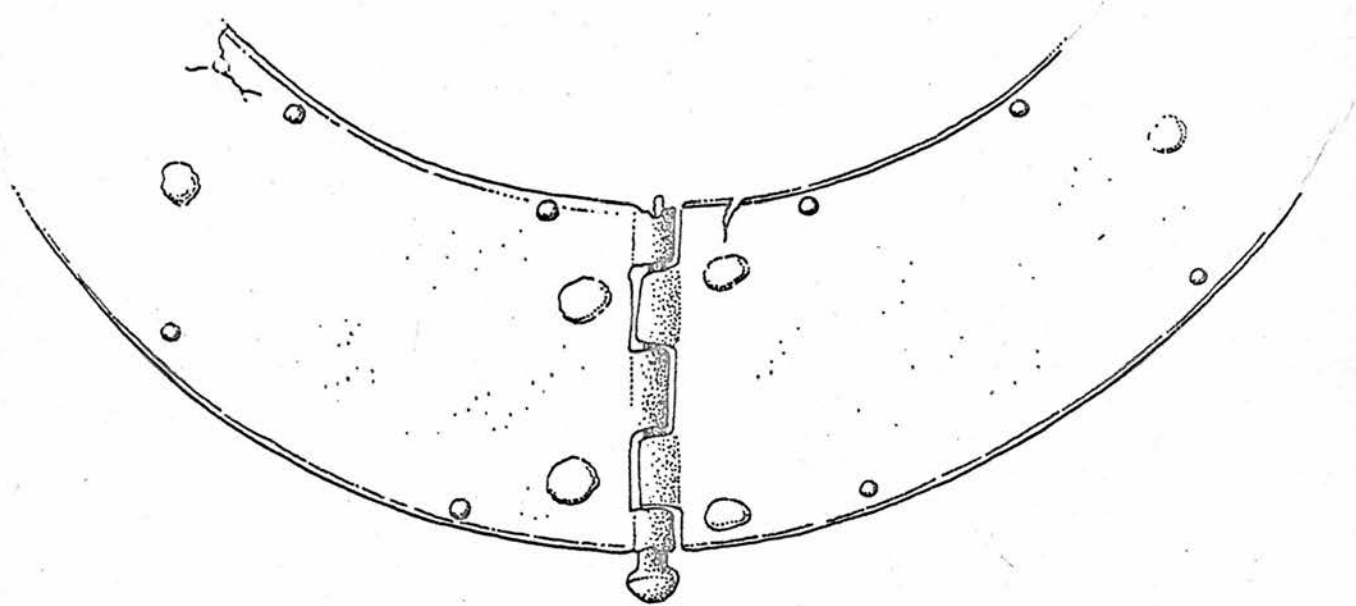
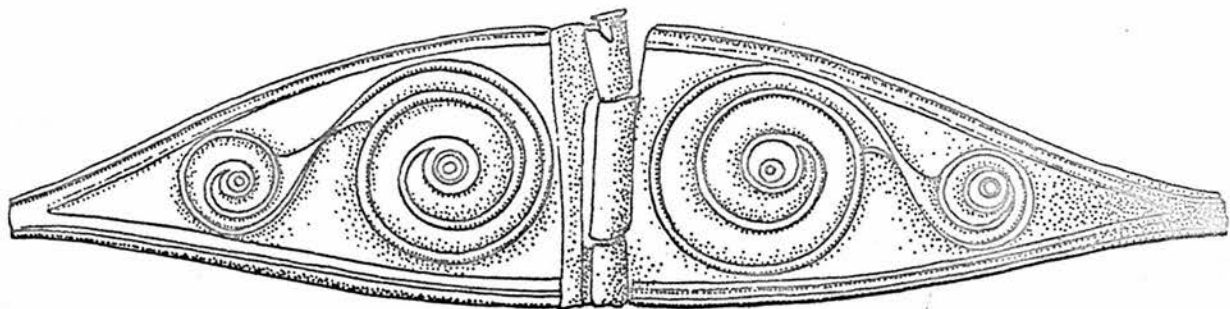
Assoc. -----

Ref. V.C.H.Derby, I, (1906), 248.









Site STICHEL, ROXB.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. PA 37

Mat. Cast and beaten bronze

Meas. 19.4 - 18 cm. (7.65 - 7.05 in.) -minus hinge and pin extensions. Max. width 4.9 cm. (1.9 in.)

Descr. Collar in two planes--vertical for that part of the hoop which corresponds with the back of the neck; and horizontal for the front; simple hinges occur centrally to both sections and all external flat surfaces are decorated with panels of running scroll and swash-N inspiration, defined by clusters of ribs and stressed by bosses.

Cond. Perfect, save for minor distortion of the back hinge and the loss of two small flanking ribs; also a few small cracks in the repoussé work.

Tech. The collar displays meticulous execution and complex construction. Its base plate is in two cast parts; at the back one is centrally and the other laterally extended by beating and curled over to form a basic hinge swivelling on a simple pin. Cast decoration in low relief adorns the side and nape sections. In front both p^eices are spread by beating and folded back on themselves after the construction (between them) of a similar hinge--in this case five-sectioned; the round-headed, circular sectioned and tapering pin for this fastening still exists. Flanking the hinge are two repoussé panels with raised edges, bearing the swash-N motifs: they are each attached by four boss-headed rivets at the

corners. Between hinge and swash-N panels are two cast segments, each five-ribbed and secured by two rivets, flush to the upper side and spread on the under-surface. Narrow bands, similarly executed and attached by single centrally placed rivets, separate the cast side decoration from the repoussé front panels. Two similar units probably flanked the nape hinge also. Execution is meticulous. Faint flaws visible on the cast parts, at the transition from back to side planes, are the result of too rapid cooling of the metal—the molten material rushed initially through these constrictions, and on 'recoiling' to complete the mould filling, was of a different temperature.

Disc. Found in 1747 while digging a well at the east end of the village; at a depth of 7 ft.

Assoc. Possibly massive armlet No. 223 and (?) a fragment of another.

Ref. PSAS, III (1857-9), 237-8 & fig. 2.

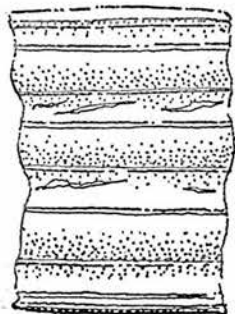
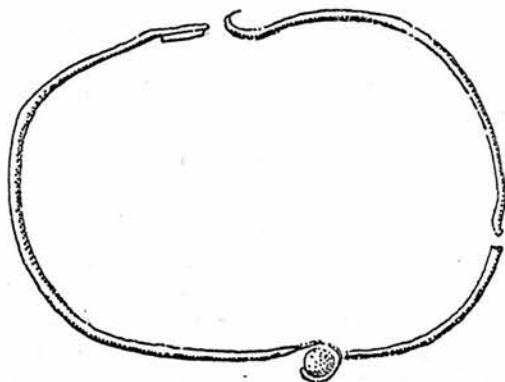
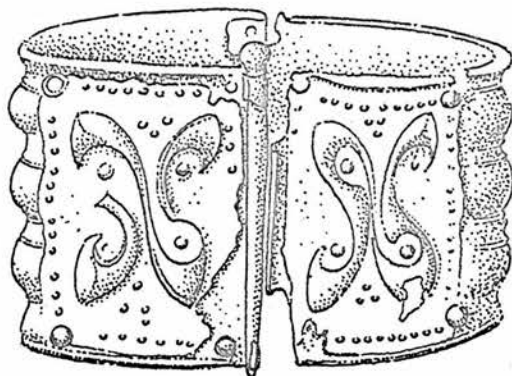
Wilson (1863), 146-7 & illustr.

T.A. Smith (1866-8), 351 & fig.

Anderson (1882), 135-7 & 136, fig. 112.

Atkinson & Piggott (1955), 232-3 & Pl. LXXXV, b.

Fox (1958), 107 & Pl. 62, b.



Site PLUNTON CASTLE, KIRKCUDD.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 36

Mat. ^{cast} Repoussé bronze

Meas. Diam. 6.5 - 5 cm. (2.55 - 1.95 in.)
Depth 4 cm. (1.6 in.)

Descr. Cuff-like bracelet in two parts, joined by simple hinge mechanisms; the edge of one half has its metal prolonged centrally and rolled over to make a tube, while the corresponding edge of the other has two similar tubes in later positions; when brought together a pin may be shot through. The body of the bracelet has neat everted edges and three

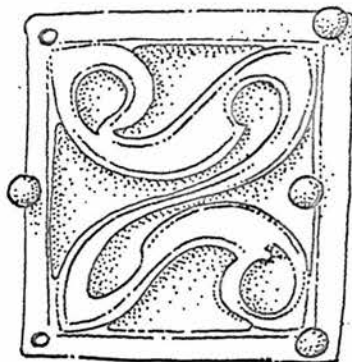
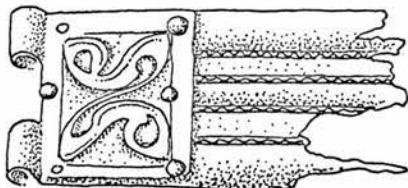
horizontal ribs separated by similar channels; flanking each hinge are two rectangular plates, each attached at their four corners by decorative, dome-headed rivets; a row of marginal dots encloses a misunderstood repoussé version of Leed's swash N pattern.

Cond. Moderate: the metal itself is smooth and dark but its excessive thinness has resulted in cracks and tears; much of the plate decoration is now perforated rather than repoussé. No actual signs of wear are visible but one of the attaching rivets is strengthened at the back by a small patch-like washer. The shank of one hinge pin only remains; it is circular in section and tapered, its head dome shaped; a different alloy from the bracelet proper has been used.

Disc. Found in 1826 'in a turbary near Plunton Castle'-- parish of Borgue.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Don. note PSAS, III(1858-9), 236-8 & fig.1.
Arch.J., XVI(1859), 194-5 & illustr.
J.A.Smith(1866-8)348 & fig.
Anderson(1883), 137-8 & fig.113.
Evans(1896), 192, fig.14.
Leeds(1933), 110 & 111, fig.32,4.



Site THURST HOUSE, DERBY.

Colln. (?)Buxton Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length c. 5 cm. (2 in.)

Descr. Fragment of cuff-like bracelet; one end ragged, the other curled back in two lateral lengths to make one part of a hinge mechanism. The band is decorated with three horizontal ribs alternating with two channels, defined by a recessed wavy line. Behind the hinge, a square plate was attached by means of six dome headed decorated rivets, of which four now remain; the plate bears Leed's swash-N pattern in bold cut out technique.

Cond. Poor: half of one hinge mechanism, and an adjacent strengthening plate with a ragged fragment of the band now remaining.

Tech. The cut out decoration is neatly outlined with a chased line.

Disc. Found in 1890 by an 'intelligent tradesman' 2 ft. below ground level.

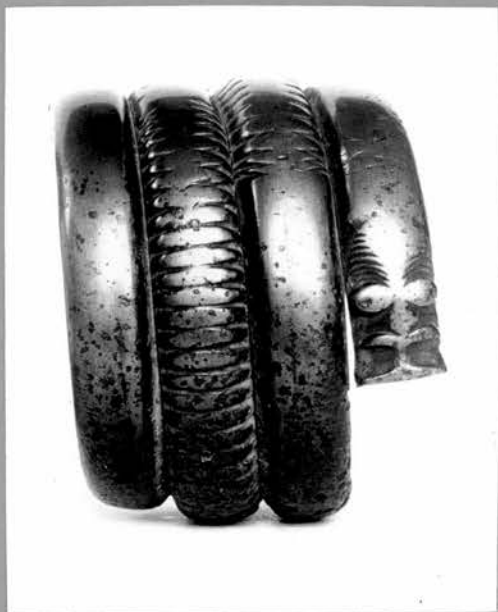
Assoc.

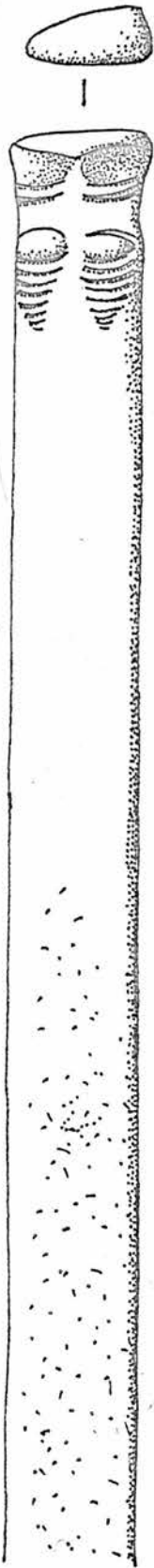
Coins of 154-270 A.D.; Samian sherds of the period 100-250 A.D. and 2nd. century brooches.

Ref.

Cox(1891), Pl. XII, 5.

V.C.H. Derby, I(1905), opp. 234, fig. 35.





Site BUNRANNOCH, PERTH.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 75

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diam. 6.1 cm. (2.4 in.)
Width of bar 1.3 cm. (0.5 in.)

Descr. Spiral armlet of three and a half coils, the terminals in the form of slightly differing snake heads. The central coil is banded at close set intervals by deep grooves. At the terminals, oval raised platforms emphasized by tapering cuts reminiscent of horns adorn the forehead of each snake. Incised eyebrows overlie curved recesses which define the snout.

Cond. One half is smooth and golden, the other pitted and brown--perhaps the result of partial exposure. The incision is virtually worn away on the bar's summit.

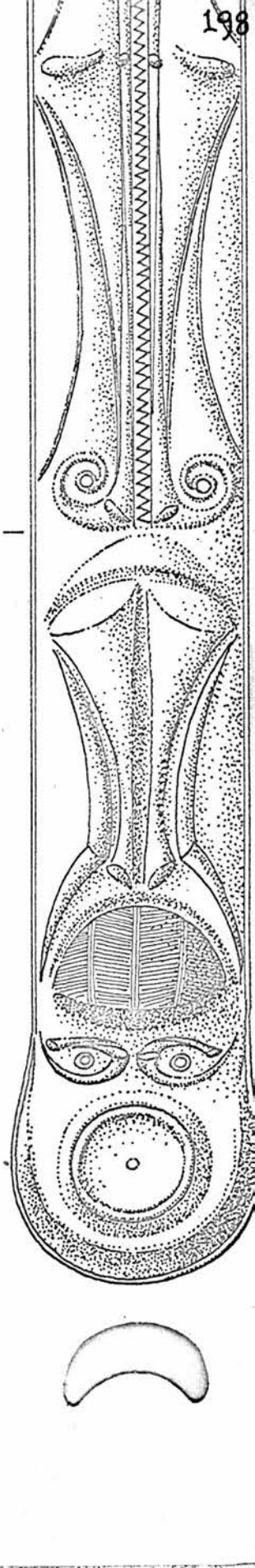
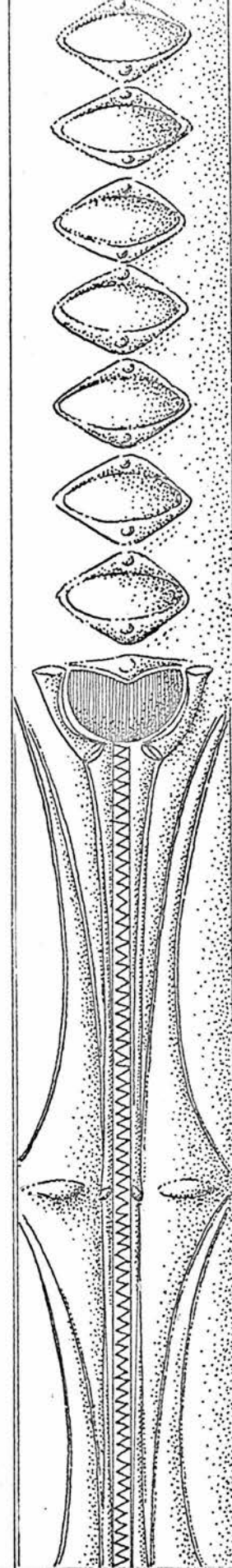
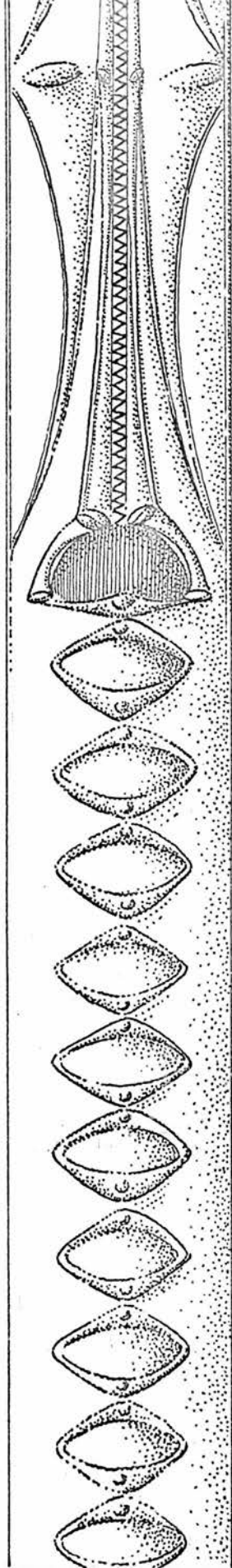
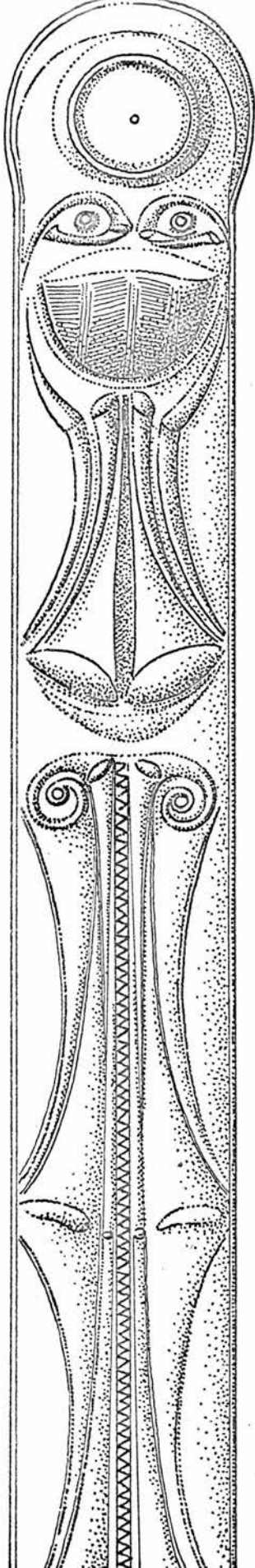
Tech. The rod was probably cast straight and then coiled. One end is moulded and flawed in the casting, the other has been sawn across. Internal cracks are due to cold metal. There are traces of filing on the outer edges to neaten the casting.

Disc. Found before 1830 at the foot of Schiehallion.

Assoc. Massive armlet No. 216 'Some other smaller articles, all in a vessel of some kind'.

Ref. Anderson(1903-4), 460-1, fig.1.





Site CULBIN SANDS, MORAY

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. PA 89

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diam. approx. 6.4 cm. (2.5 in.)
 Depth at front approx. 8.9 cm. (3.5 in.)
 Depth at back approx. 6.9 cm. (2.7 in.)
 Width of coil 2.3 cm. (0.9 in.)

Descr. Spiral armlet in the form of a two-headed snake; of the three coils the central is entirely decorated by seventeen simple raised lozenge-shaped panels. The remaining coil on either side bears a complex design in low relief, based upon the trumpet stem motif, emerging from a sub-oval panel of fine hatching and centred on a channel filled with raised zig-zags. The decoration terminates in the snakes' heads. Each of these has a forehead panel in high relief---finely striated, tiny eyes, surrounded by trumpet stem frames and, upon the snout, a large circular recess.

Cond. Very good: glossy patina interrupted by green patches of corrosion and brassy highlights; there is no sign of wear.

Tech. Either at the wax model stage or even in the final cast form, this armlet was once straight. The process of manufacture was probably as follows:- a negative of half of the armlet as a straight bar would be carved in wood, complete with spinal detail but lacking the finest incisions. Molten wax would be poured into this twice--- to make two identical straight bars which could then be

joined. At this stage, hair lines of incision would be executed with a needle, the underside hollowed and the surface decoration polished and perfected. At this stage either the wax model would be gently heated and curved around a wooden bar; or left straight. In both cases the layers of very fine slip would be applied; in the latter case the mould would require to be reinforced with wire because of its extreme length. If a coiled mould was made a gate would be provided at one side, near the end and at a simple point in the decoration. If a straight mould was produced the gate would emerge from one muzzle. The mould in either case would be drained of wax and cooked; then casting would proceed. In the second alternative the mould would be held at a slant, decoration downwards for obvious reasons. After casting the mould would be broken and, if straight, the bar would be coiled by a process of annealing.

A crack would seem to have developed at the end farthest from the gate. At this point the armlet was sawn across on either side of the faulty segment; the two parts were cut back centrally to form a sort of crenellated edge; behind each excision a flared hole was drilled through the metal, bell mouth downwards. Wax was then built up to replace the removed section and to fill the sawn and drilled voids; the area was once more invested with clay and the wax poured out; the armlet was then heated and molten metal poured in through a provided gate and out through a vent until the temperature of molten and cast metal was approximately the same; the technique is called burning on and the weakness of such a joint is largely remedied by ^{the} sawn and drilled keying of each section. Discolouration of the metal alone shows its position today. This repair suggests the straight bar method of execution to Mr. Mancini; coiling after casting

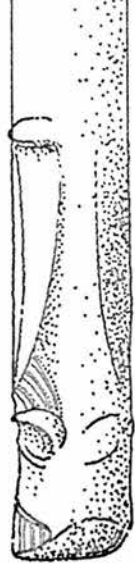
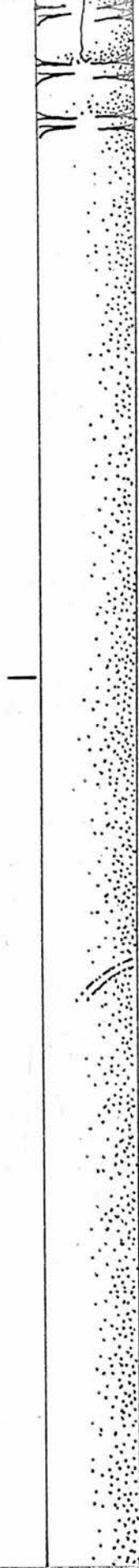
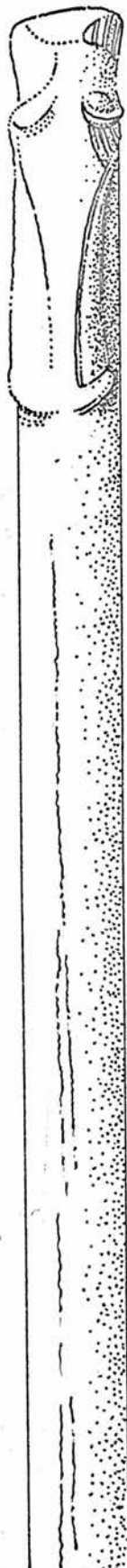
is quite feasible although it would take a day or more of laborious work.

Disc. Found c. 1823 or 1824 by a sportsman seeking a replacement for his gun flint; in sand dunes on the west side of Findhorn Estuary; sold to a local shopkeeper for 2/6.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Ellis(1829), 285-93 & Pl.XXV.
 Launder(1831), 99-102 & Pl.VI.
 J.A. Smith(1880-1), 316-65 & 345, fig.22.
 Anderson(1883), 156-8 & fig.136-7.
 Black(1890-1), 505, fig.30.
 Purchase PSAS, LXV(1930-1): 17-18 & 17, fig.3-5.





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Site DUNTULM, SKYE

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. PA 86 1953 1037

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diam. approx. 5.9 cm. (2.3 in.)
External diam. 7.1 cm. (2.8 in.).
Weight approx. 18½ oz.

Descr. Spiral armlet of three and a half coils, the terminals in the form of debased snake heads. The central full coil is banded at regular intervals by twenty-eight pairs of deep transverse grooves, widening towards the edges so that the enclosed, faintly bulging segments are approximately oval in shape. There is no further decoration until one reaches the terminals where in each case a crest of predominantly trumpet stem origin leads to raised eyebrows and a faceted snout; small panels of close set striations lie at the sides between the crest and eye and behind the snout.

Cond. Very good: the surface is smooth and brassy. In all save protected areas the surface decoration has been worn away. Light, diagonal streaks on the now undecorated stretches suggest to Mr. Mancini the former presence of some complex pattern, but I am not convinced.

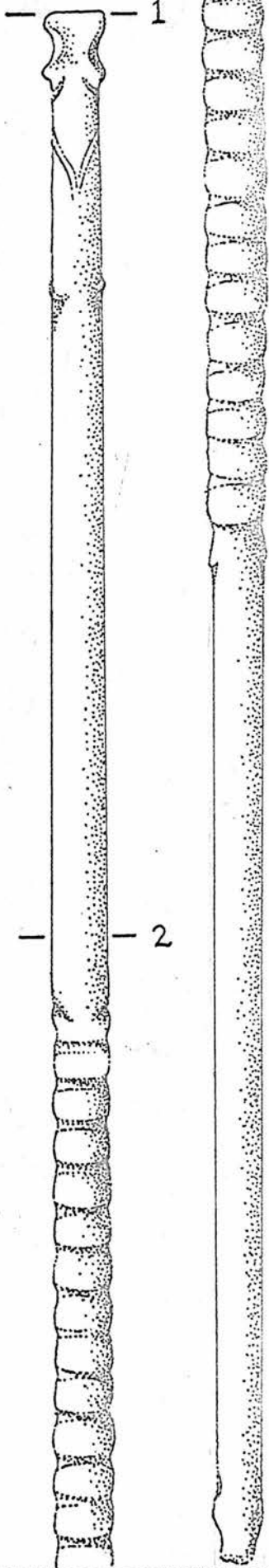
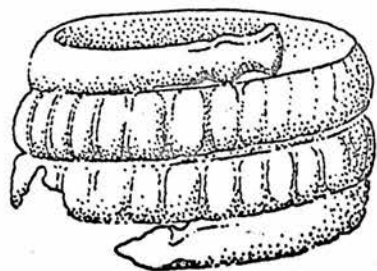
Tech. The deep cracks visible along the length of the bar are the result of 'cold' casting---that is the metal (or mould) was insufficiently heated to flow swiftly the entire length of the casting. In this case it seems likely that the bracelet was cast as a coil; for with

such flaws the bar would probably have disintegrated if coiled after casting.

Disc. Found in 1953 by a labourer digging peat.

Assoc. -----

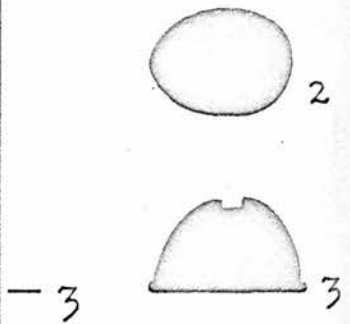
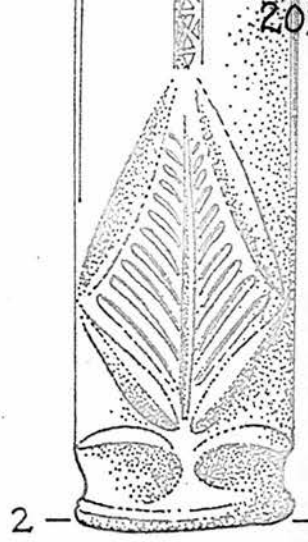
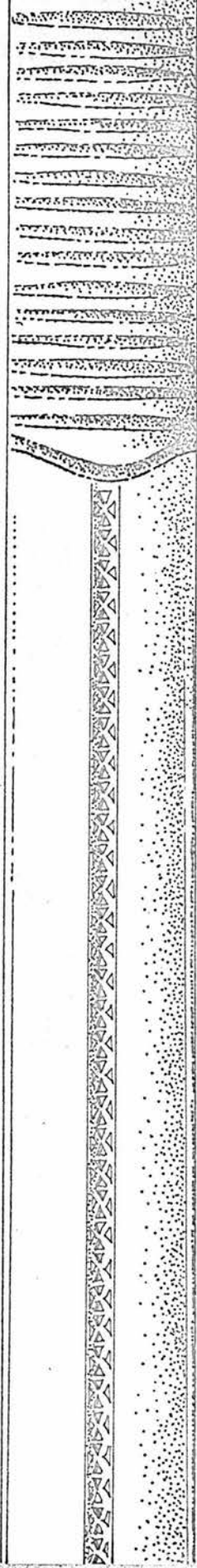
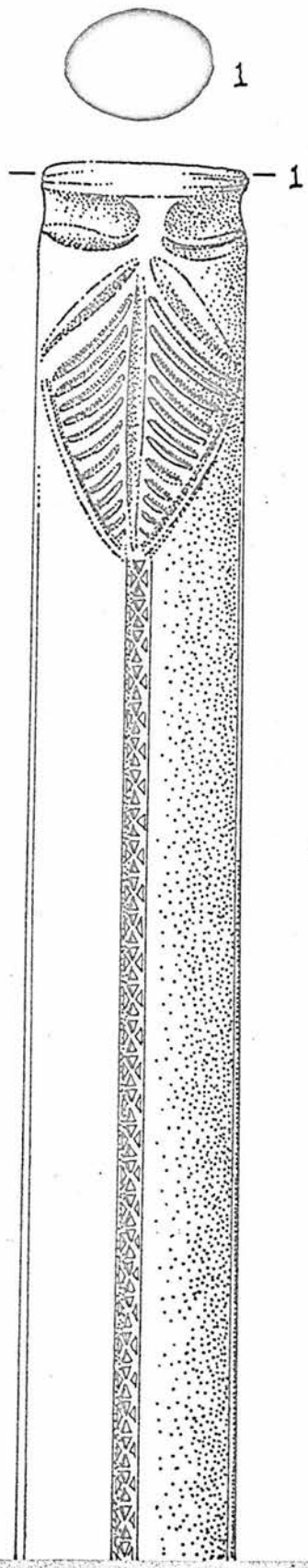
Ref. Illustrated London News, April, 1953: 580.



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- Site HURLY HAWKIN, ANGUS.
- Colln. At present in possession of the excavator, Mr. D. B. Taylor.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Diam. 5 cm. (1.95 in.)
Max. width 2.3 cm. (0.9 in.)
- Descr. Spiral snake bracelet of three full coils, the central one of which is ribbed. The snake heads are shaped and have little surface definition.
- Cond. Very poor; the coil is cracked and corroded at three points, and one of the terminal heads is damaged. The surface is patchy. There are extreme signs of wear on the external face.
- Tech. The casting is competent but not outstanding. Decoration is executed in deep incision with ribs of low relief to indicate the 'crest'.
- Disc. Found in 1961 during excavation within the walls of a broch; in one of several rectangular huts apparently erected against the broch's internal wall and towards the centre of the enclosed area.
- Assoc. Fragment of ribbed bracelet, bronze pin and cup-shaped object of lead; also numerous objects of stone.
- Ref. Discovery & Excavation, Scotland 1961(1962), 5.





- Site PITALPIN, ANGUS
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 23
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Internal diam. approx. 6.1 cm. (2.4 in.).
External diam. 8.1 cm. (3.2 in.).
Max. width 7.4 cm. (2.9 in.).
Width of bar 1.8 cm. (0.7 in.).
- Descr. Spiral armband of three coils, the terminals in the form of crude snake heads. The central coil is bounded by deep, swelling, close set grooves; two curved ^{channels} ~~series~~ separate this panel from the flanking stretches, decorated only with a central longitudinal channel, enclosing a lattice panel in relief. The snakes' crests are diamond shaped, outlined by swelling ribs and filled with bold incised feathering. Eyebrow ridges are strong, eye depressions shallow. The snouts end in twin grooved ridges.
- Cond. Excellent: greenish gold in colour with a high gloss; rare patches of roughening and very little sign of wear.
- Tech. The armband was apparently cast as a straight bar with the gate at one muzzle and the decoration face downwards---hence the few air bubbles present occur on the underside where the metal would flow last. This is the reason for the decoration's particular crispness. A negative representation of the armband was probably carved in wood; as evidence for this the spinal decoration is in the Kerbschnitt technique

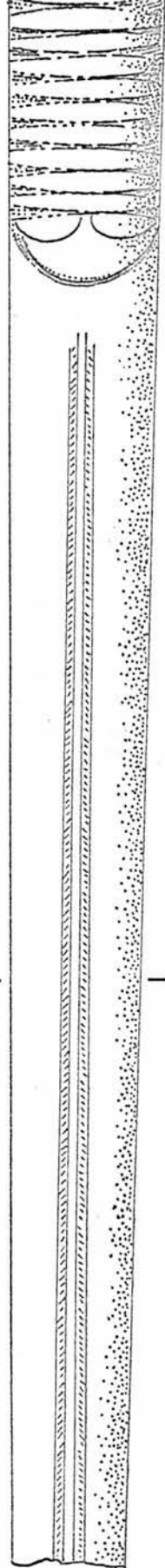
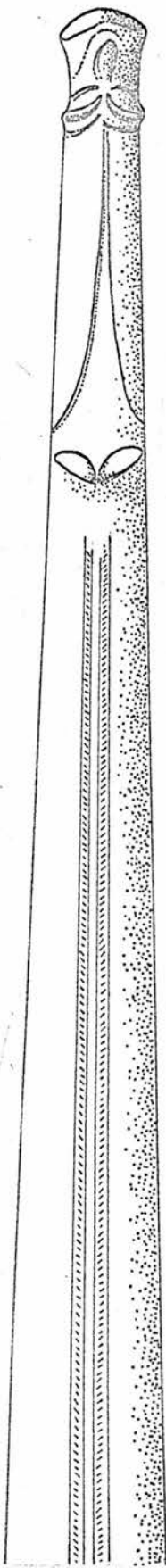
and moreover reveals faint traces of wood grain pattern. A wax model would then be made from this depression; after final tooling it would be coated with clay to form a long mould, doubtless reinforced with wire. After casting the armlet would be coiled by a process of annealing, hammering and quenching. The interior was finally filed smooth. Seven or eight blunt jabs into the metal towards each end of the armlet may be the marks of a clamp used in the annealing process.

Disc. Found in 1732; circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Jervise(1854-7),444.
 Wilson(1863),136-7 & fig.127.
 J.A.Smith(1880-1),348-9 & fig.25.
 Anderson(1903-4),461 7 fig.2.



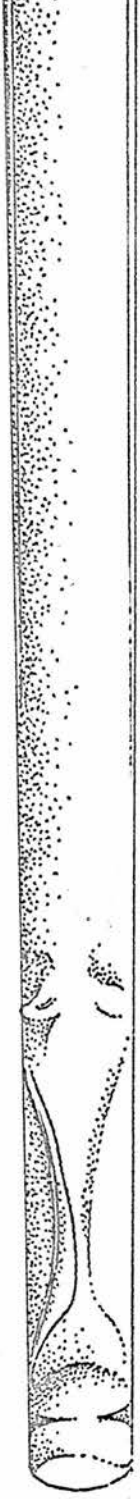
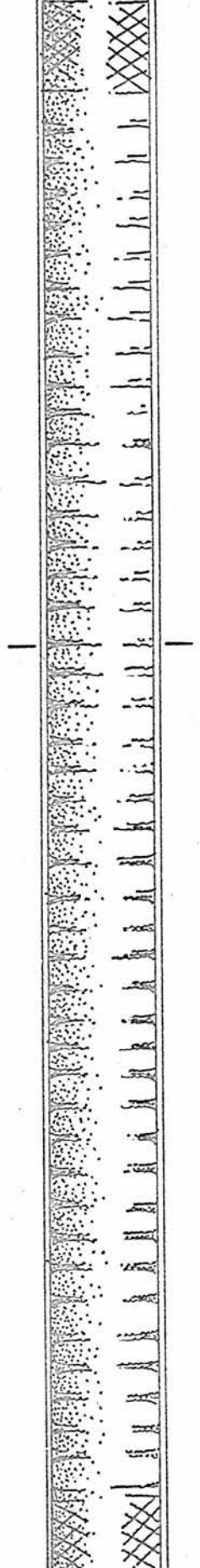


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- Site WEST GRANGE OF CONAN, ANGUS
- Colln. N.M.A. Edin. HD 56
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. External diam. 7.4 cm. (2.95 in.)
Width across end 1 cm. (0.4 in.)
- Descr. Tapering spiral armband of three full coils, the terminals in the form of snake heads. The central coil is banded at regular intervals by deep grooves. At either end of this panel are triple curved incisions reminiscent of simple palmettes and beyond, four longitudinal incisions enclosing fine feathering run the entire length. Details of the terminals include a converging 'crest', eyebrows and snout executed in high relief and deep incision.
- Cond. Moderate; the surface is rough. One terminal is broken off immediately before the 'crest' commences. There is no definite sign of wear.
- Tech. The armband was probably cast as a straight bar with all surface details complete save the feathering and was coiled subsequently; for such a long mould reinforcement with wire would be a necessity. Hollowing of the underside is essential to facilitate the rolling up process.
- Disc. Found in 1874 during the excavation of a souterrain.
- Assoc. The contents give little hint of date but included fragments of Roman amphorae.
- Ref. J.A. Smith (1880-1), 350, fig. 27.





Site LOCATION UNKNOWN

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 24

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diam. 6 cm. (2.35 in.)
 Max. depth 6.4 cm. (2.5 in.)
 Width of each bar 1.7 cm. (0.65 in.)

Descr. Spiral armlet of three full coils, the terminals in the form of debased snake heads. The central coil is banded by deep, transverse grooves, between which the surface bulges slightly. Flanking this stretch are two short panels of diagonal cross-hatching. Near the terminals a 'crest' of paired trumpet stems leads to a domed, forehead panel beyond which eyes and (?) nostrils are indicated by dents and slashes. Diagonal cross-hatching is incised upon the ends.

Cond. Very poor; corrosion has reached an advanced stage. Surface details have been entirely worn away along the coils' summit; the only parts of terminal decoration which have escaped attrition are those halves of high relief 'crest' which lie within the lee of their adjacent coils.

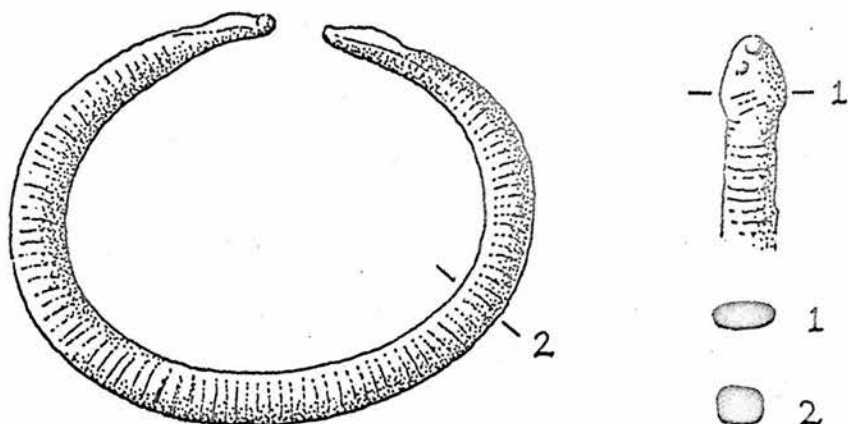
Tech. The execution of decoration upon this very area suggests casting as a straight rod. Faint underside hollowing would be carried out at the wax model stage to facilitate the coiling process of the final product.

Disc. Found before 1892, circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. J.A. Smith (1880-1), 349, fig. 27.

Anderson (1883), 159-60, fig. 139.



Site FELL OF BARHULLION, GLASSERTON, WIGTOWN.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. DO 28

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 5.3 cm. (2.05 in.) - 6.7 cm. (2.65 in.)

Descr. Penannular bracelet of oval section, the hoop banded with close-set ribbing, the terminals flattened and bearing a possible hint of an eye and a knobbed snout.

Cond. Moderate; there are traces of wear on the external circumference.

Tech. The ribbing dies out on the interior.

Disc. Found before 1889, circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Don.note PSAS, XXIII(1888-9), 151, fig.53.
Maxwell(1888-9), 225, fig.41.



Site CAIRNTABLE, AYRE.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 90

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. External diam. 5.4 - 5 cm. (2.15 - 1.95 in.)

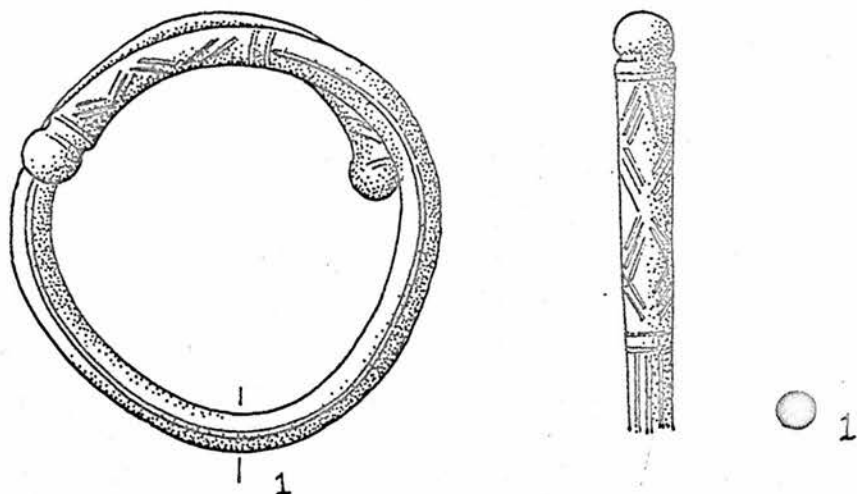
Descr. Pennanular bracelet of thin, rectangular section, with rounded ends, erratically dented; the remainder of the ring is decorated longitudinally with fine parallel incisions, augmented by faint 'feathering' similarly executed.

Cond. Quite good; although corrosion has attacked the termin

Disc. Found before 1933 under a boulder on the eastern margin of the East Cairn.

Assoc. A pennanular bronze ring of thick, circular section.

Ref. Don. note PSAS, LXVIII(1933-4), 11.



Site LOCALITY UNKNOWN. PROBABLY LANARKSHIRE.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. DO 22. (formerly in the Sim Collection)

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. External diam. appr. 5.5 cm. (2.15 in.) Intern. diam.
4.65 cm. (1.85 in.).

Descr. Armlet consisting of a circular sectioned rod with knobbed oveclapping terminals. The outer circumference is longitudinally engraved with three parallel lines to within a distance of 3/2 cm. (1.3 in.) of the ends where it is replaced by a similarly executed lattice pattern.

Cond. Very poor: surface is dark and pitted with patches of green corrosion: the decoration is very lightly incised and is now difficult to see.

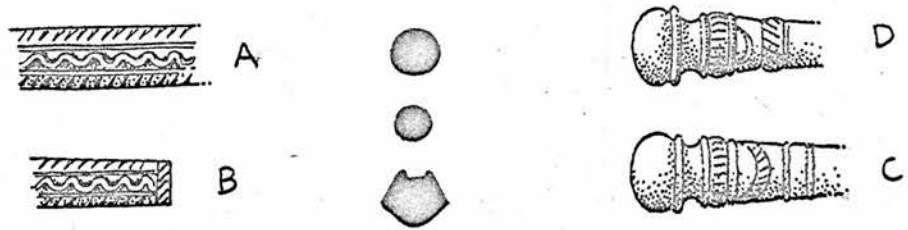
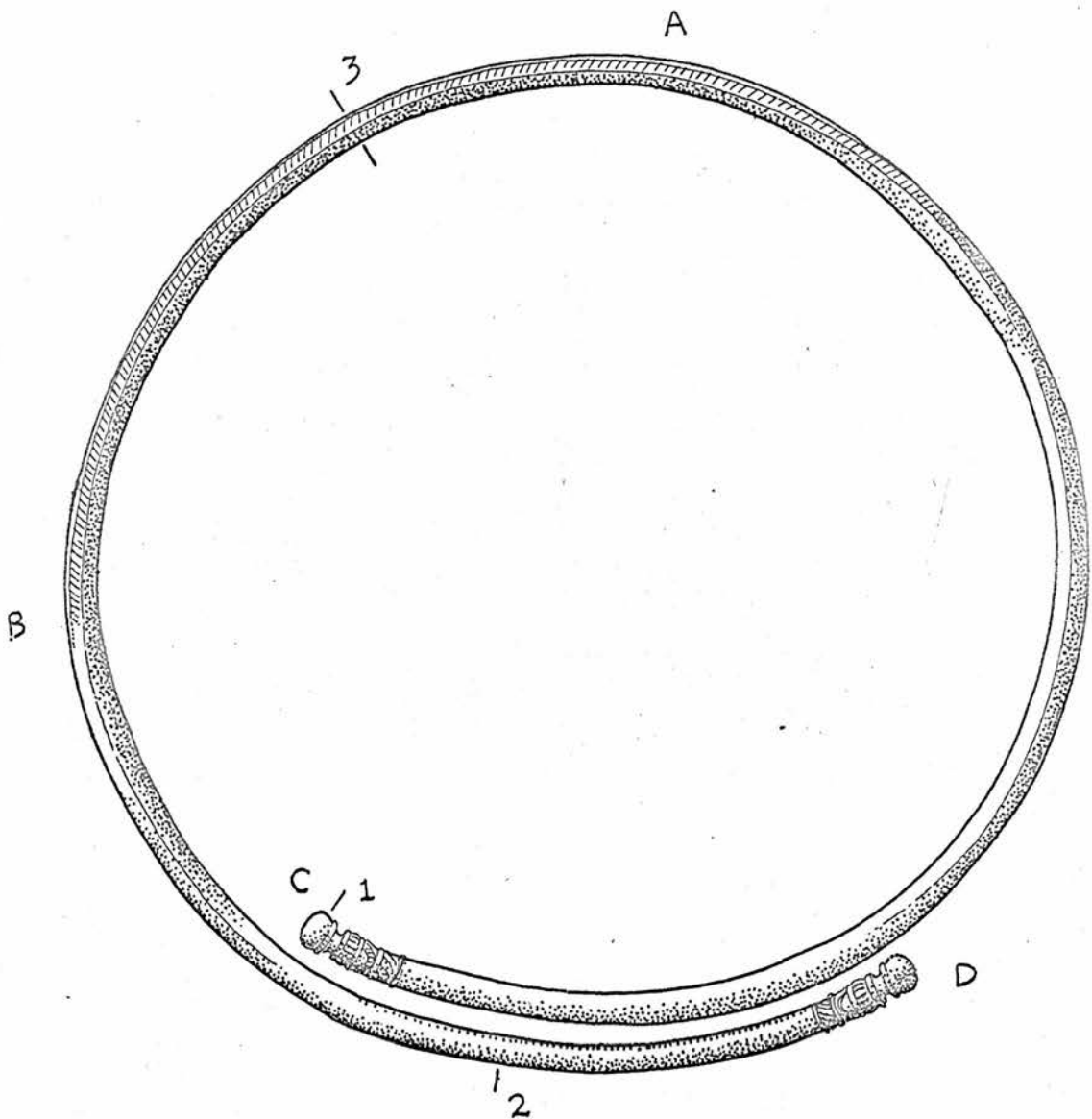
Tech. The irregularity of the hoop suggests that this may originally have been a buffer-ended torc--for a child.

Disc. Found before 1882; circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

REF

Ref. Unpublished.



Site NEWSTEAD, ROXB.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FRA 850

Mat. Cast brass

Meas. Length approx. 93.2 cm. (37.75 in.)

Descr. Presumed torc, more likely to be a spiral armlet. Of circular cross-section near the knobbed terminals, the wire takes on a pentagonal form for 12 ins. central to its length; the central of the three outward facing facets is recessed and adorned with wavy fin, while the two flanking facets are incised with diagonal hatching. Both terminals are slightly expanded towards the knobs and decorated with alternating grooves and ribbed mouldings with incised detail.

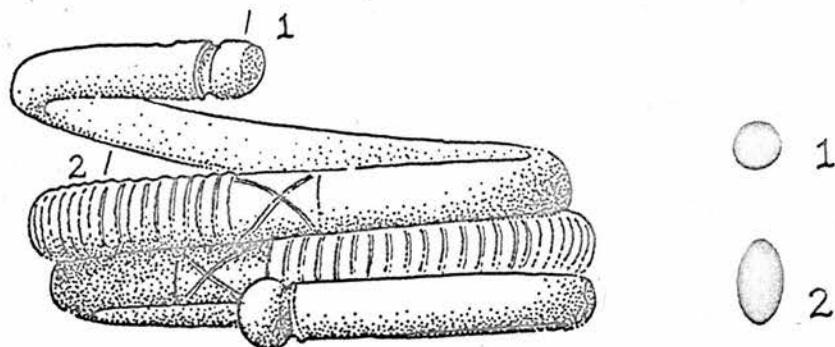
Cond. Good; the wire was however doubled up and folded when found.

Tech. The raised wavy decoration has^s been executed with a punch, used on either side of a[^] raised, cast rib.

Disc. Found between 1905 & 1910 during excavation of the Roman fort; at the bottom of the fort ditch.

Assoc. Probably Agricolan.

Ref. J.Curle(1911), 335-6 & Pl.XC.



Site WESTER CRAIGLOCKHART HILL, MIDLOTHIAN

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HR 671

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 7.2 cm. (2.9 in.)

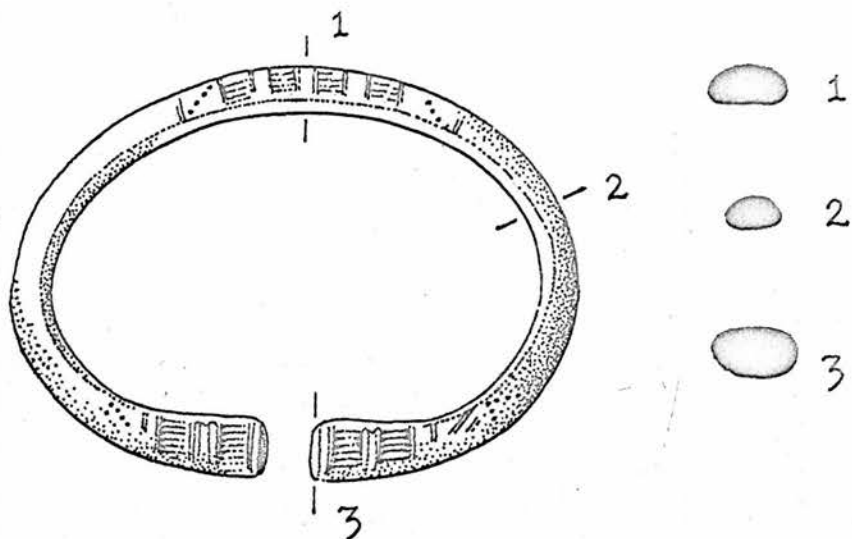
Descr. Spiral armlet of three full coils, with neat knobbed terminals. The surface decoration consists of transverse banding of the central coil, flanked by two simple saltire units.

Cond. Poor: powdery green surface; shows that metal is deeply corroded.

Disc. (?) Found in 1916 while digging a gun emplacement.

Assoc. Subsequent finds from the hill--1 small bronze pennanule, 1 finger ring, 1 fragment of jet or shale armlet, sherds of Iron Age pottery, worked chert, bone and tusk.

Ref. Don. note PSAS, LI(1916-17), 10 & fig.1.



Site BLACKNESS CASTLE, LINLITHGOW, W. LOTHIAN

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. EQ 369

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 7.1 - 5.4 cm. (2.8 - 2.1 in.)

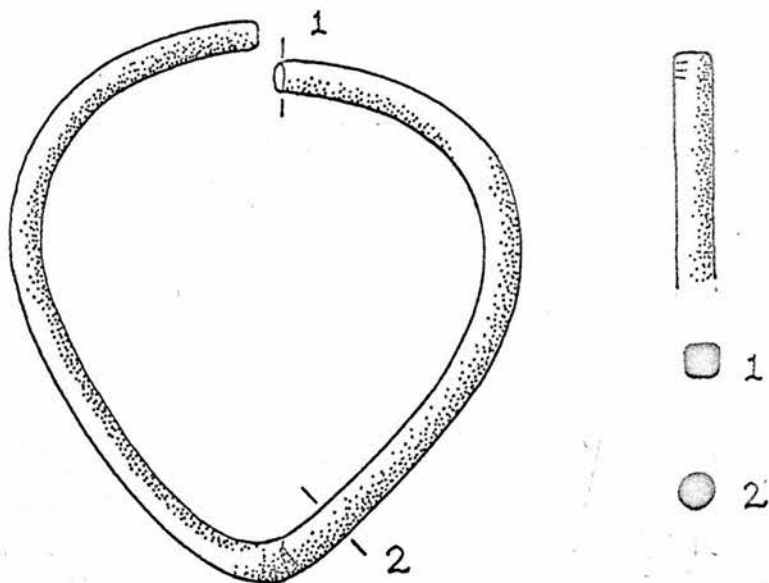
Descr. Penannular bracelet of oval section with flattened internal face. Decoration consists of transverse ridging enclosing incised ladder bands and flanking panels of punched chevrons.

Cond. Moderate. The external circumference is heavily worn; virtually all traces of decoration have vanished.

Disc. Found in 1924 by gardeners in the grounds of Blackness Castle in a cist (female inhumation).

Assoc. -----

Ref. Richardson (1924-5), 116-19 & 118, fig. 4.



Site PRESTON TOWER, E. LOTHIAN

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. DO 17

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. 7.4 cm. (2.9 in.)

Descr. Penannular bracelet consisting of a simple circular-sectioned rod with possible faint incision around the terminals.

Cond. Poor: the ring has partially broken at a point opposite the opening.

Disc. Found before 1892 in a stone cist.

Assoc. -----

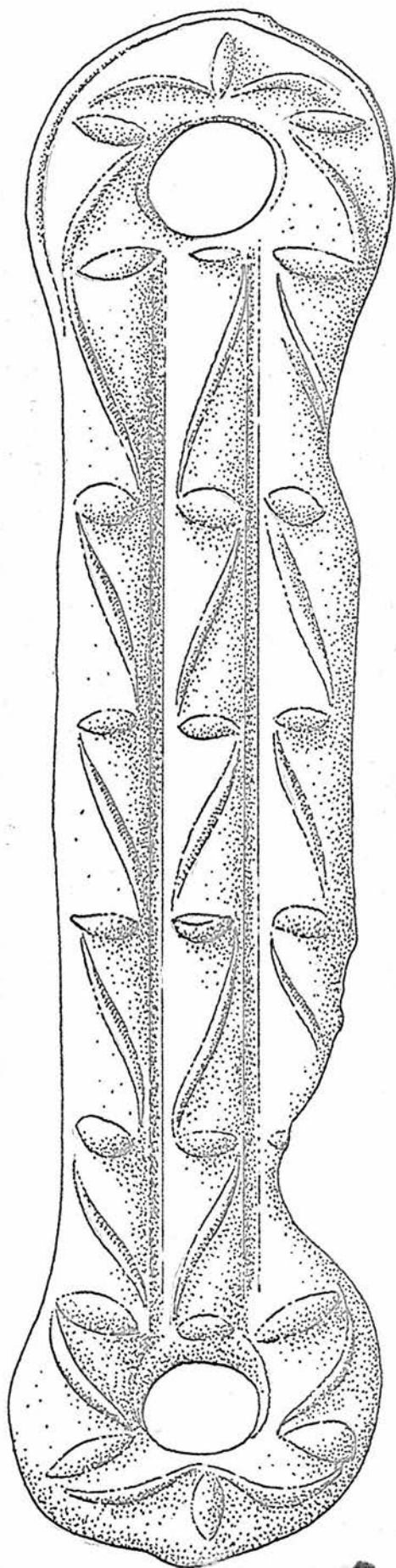
Ref. Unpublished.



FA 21 1 100



FA 22 1 100



<u>Site</u>	<u>ABOYNE, VICINITY OF, ABERDEEN.</u>	
<u>Colln.</u>	Duke of Argyll, Inveraray Castle (casts in N.M.A. Edin. FA 20 & 21).	
<u>Mat.</u>	Cast bronze	
<u>Meas.</u>	Fa 20	Fa 21
	Internal diam. 10.2 - 7.8 cm. (4 - 3 in.)	10.8 - 8.3 cm. (4.25 - 3.25 in.)
	Width of back 5.7 cm. (2.25 in.)	5.7 cm. (2.25 in.)
	Width across terminals 7.6 cm. (3 in.)	7.6 cm. (3 in.)
	Weight 14½ oz.	1 lb. 4 oz.
<u>Descr.</u>	Pair of massive armlets of 'oval' type ^{with} terminal perforations and body divided longitudinally into three panels by two simple grooves. Decoration is based upon lyre palmettes and diagonal ribbons, executed in low relief. Only FA 21 is illustrated.	
<u>Cond.</u>	FA 20---poor: one terminal with part of the body has been snapped off. FA 21---moderate: this last is supposed to bear signs of wear on the terminal margins.	
<u>Tech.</u>	Both are singularly incompetent castings displaying faint hollowing of the underside and muzzy low relief adornment of the upper surface. The insertion of a lenticular boss at the base of FA 21's terminals---a detail scarcely visible on FA 20 indicates that two different moulds were employed. On the inside of FA 21 there is a small nail-like projection between the oval opening and the front edge of the armlet on one side;	

while the other shows some slight inequalities. It is however possible that these features are not connected with the casting of the armlet as Smith suggests but rather with the insertion of enamelled diaphragms. Two cracks 'presenting the appearance of some lead-containing bronzes after they have been worked when hot' appear on the body of FA 21 and have been patched internally by means of run on metal.

Disc.

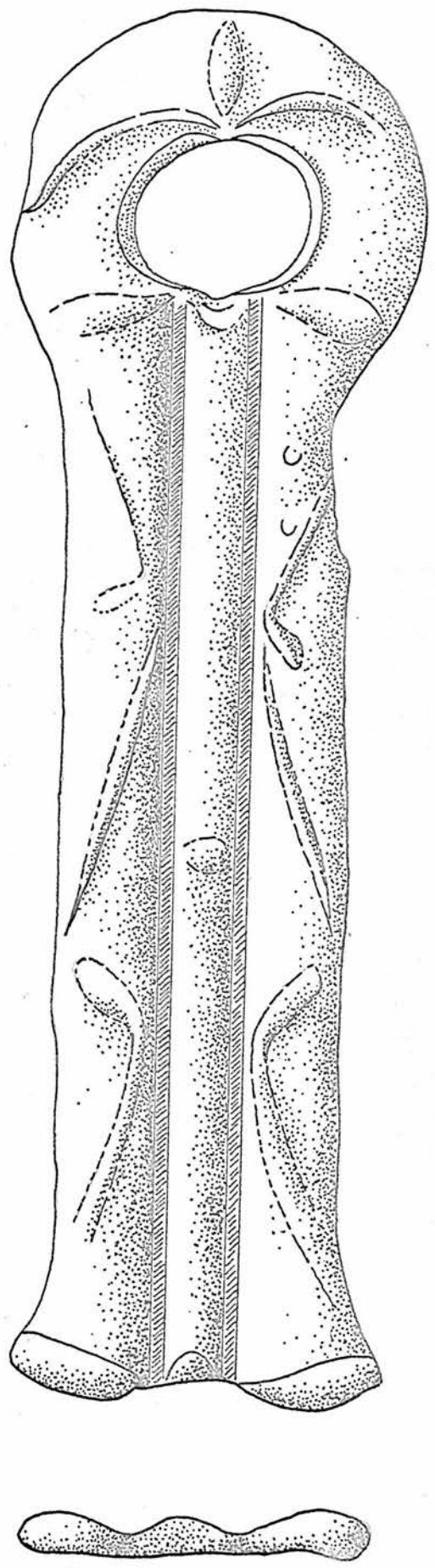
Before 1864 during ploughing near the farm of Crossfold about three miles north-west of Aboyne, close to the boundary between the properties of the Marquis of Huntly and Lord Aberdeen. Possibly this is the find of 'bronze armour' at Lochandu in 1860 recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1902.

Assoc.

Massive armlet No. 212.

Ref.

Arch.J., XXIII(1865), 74-5.
 J.A.Smith(1880-1), 335-6 & 358, fig.29.
 Anderson(1883), 148-9 & fig.124.



- Site ABOYNE, VICINITY OF, ABERDEEN.
- Colln. Duke of Argyll, Inveraray Castle. Cast in N.M.A. Edin.
FA 22.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Width across back approx. 5 cm. (2in.)
Width across terminals 'rather more than' 7.6 cm. (3 in.)
Present weight 17½ oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's oval type with its one remaining terminal perforation framed in narrow lobed faceting and body divided longitudinally into three panels by two recessed ribs with deep diagonal scoring resembling a twisted cord. Decoration is confined to the terminal and to two lateral compartments of the body; although there is one faint bump central to the middle panel; it is based upon lyre palmette and misunderstood angular wave patterns which are executed in low oval bosses and golf club like trails with expanded ends.
- Cond. Poor: there are traces of supposedly heavy wear on the armlet's margins near the terminals' emergence but identification is uncertain in view of the laxity of execution.
- Tech. A simple casting, the armlet is hollowed on the underside. One inexplicable feature is the presence of two rivets which, close together, apparently pierce the armlet in the area of wear mentioned above. They could be plugs of metal to conceal casting flaws. The weakness of the decoration may be in part wear, ^{but also due to a} poor plaster cast, ^{or} glazing of mould due to too hot metal.

Disc. Found before 1864 during ploughing about 3 miles north west of Aboyne 'close to the march which separates the properties of the Marquis of Huntly and Lord Aberdeen' (presumably on the former's side of the boundary).

Assoc. Massive armlets Nos.

Ref. Exhib. Arch. J., XXIII(1865), 74-5.

J.A. Smith(1880-1), 335-6: 355-61 & 360, fig. 30.

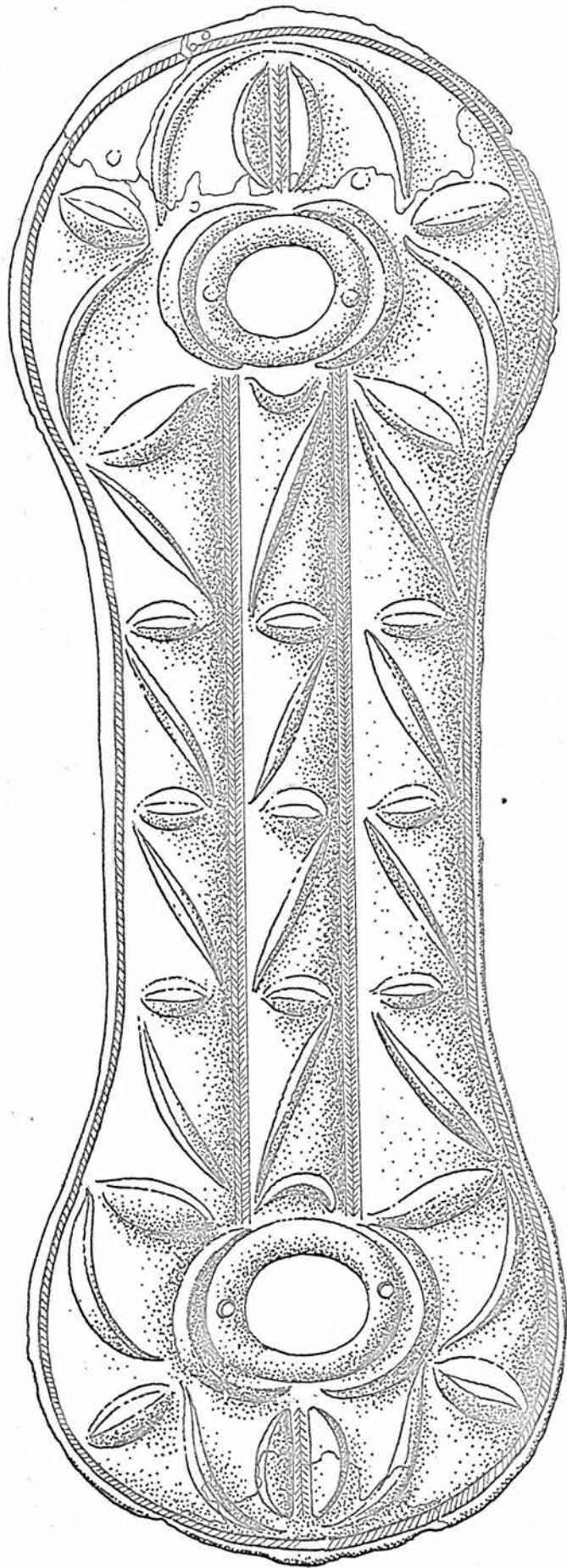
Anderson(1883), 148-9 & fig. 25.

Mitchell(1901-2), 17, fig. 32.



- Site ACHAVRAIL, ROGART, SUTHERLAND
- Colln. Dunrobin Castle.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Internal diam. 10 cm. (4 in.)
 Width at back 6 cm. (2.4 in.)
 Weight 1 lb. 12½ oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of folded type, the decoration consisting of trumpet domes and keeled ribbons.
- Cond. Superb: the patina is dark green and rough. There is very little sign of wear, and this is restricted to the back edges and protruberances.
- Tech. This is a careful and competent casting with very high relief decoration. The interior is hollowed and bears countless tool marks, a relic of the wax model stage. One small flaw on the underside of a central moulding is visible on the interior but does not emerge on the outside. There is a small nick at the base of each terminal perforation---perhaps a rebate for the insertion of a wire, carrying tubular channel ornament as on the Pitkelloney armlets. There is no evidence for the insertion of enamelled diaphragms.
- Disc. Found in 1901 while ploughing.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Anderson(1903-4), 266 & 267, fig.6.





- Site MAINS OF AUCHENBADIE, MONTBLAIRY, ALVAH, BANFF.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 15
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Internal diam. 11.5 - 9.2 cm. (4.5 - 3.6 in.)
Width at back 9.2 cm. (3.6 in.)
Width of terminals 13.5 cm. (5.3 in.)
Weight 3 lb. 9 oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's oval type with rounded terminals centrally perforated, and body divided longitudinally into three panels by two deep grooves filled with incised feathering---a detail which is echoed upon the terminals and, in single file along the entire margin of the armlet. Decoration is based upon the lyre palmette and angular wave pattern, executed in keeled ribbons and trumpet bosses in very high relief.
- Cond. Good: the surface is smooth and golden in colour; there is no sign of wear.
- Tech. This is a single casting with a deeply hollowed underside; presumably for the purpose of weight reduction. Decoration on the upper side is executed in extreme relief (up to 1.5 cm. (0.6 in.) above the armlet's surface on which, at the point of emergence fine chasing occurs). Around each terminal hole ~~predominantly~~ keeled curves encircle a gently raised oval frame, perforated at two points for the insertion of sizeable bronze rivets with countersunk heads to retain an enamelled diaphragm. Of these only the two on terminal A remain, beaten out at both ends and projecting 3-4 mm. from the back to indicate the approximate

thickness of this plate. There is much post casting consolidation, especially of the terminals which apparently showed a tendency to crack just above their holes; this is visible internally as a mass of globules of run on metal, but careful camouflage has reduced exterior traces to fine hair cracks and imperceptible changes of metal colouration. On the body a hole, coinciding with a short stretch of feathered channelling has been patched and subsequently tooled up in recent times. On the terminals two diagonally opposed instances of the lenticular bosses have been totally replaced by a darker metal as have much larger ragged sections of the same terminals. The replaced edges of terminal B appear to have been consolidated by pins which have now torn away from their seating; ; but some marginal rivet holes still exist on terminal A where in addition large flush rivets flank the central moulding and pass through the run on metal of the underside. Minor casting flaws occur in the longitudinal channels and recessed frames of body and terminals respectively. The entire core of the armlet is spongy in texture and ragged especially in those juxtaposed replacement sections of the two terminals.

Disc.

Found before 1857 by a farmer ploughing to a depth of 12-14 in. in a field adjoining the mound of Ha' Hill on the farm of Mains of Auchenbadie; nearby were traces of greasy black(?) occupation material but there is no hint of any structures or man made finds.

Ref.

Stuart(1854-7), 368-72.

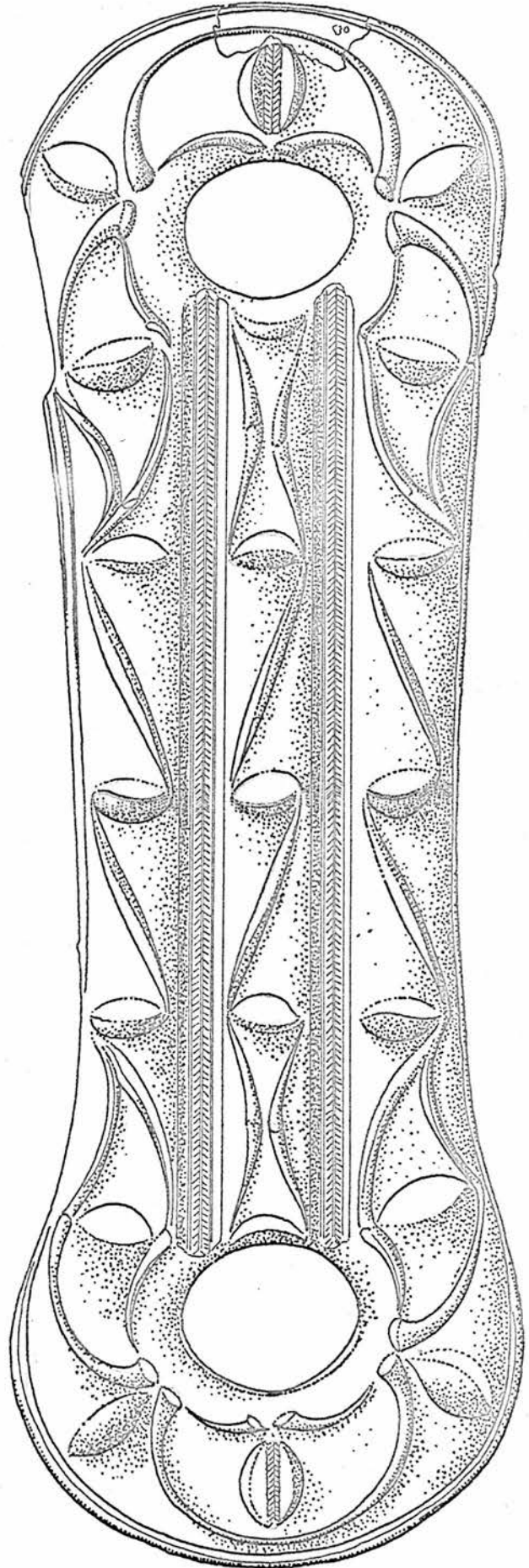
Don. note PSAS, VI, (1864-5), 11 & Pl. III, 1.

J.A. Smith(1880-1), 327-29 & fig. 8 & 9.

Anderson(1883), 144-6 & fig. 118-20.

Mitchell(1901-2), 16, fig. 29.

Piggott(1959), 30 & Pl. X, b & c.



Site BELHELVIE, (DRUMSIDE), ABERDEEN.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 16

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diam. 10.7 - 8.4 cm. (4.2 - 3.3 in.)
Width across terminals 11.4 cm. (4.5 in.)
Weight 1 lb. 12 oz.

Descr. Massive armlet of oval type with large apertures in the terminals for the insertion of enamel plates and body divided longitudinally into three ribs by feathered incision enclosed in channels. This detail is echoed upon the terminals. Decoration is based upon the lyre palmette, broken back scroll, diagonal wave and sinuous saltire patterns executed in keeled ribbons, delicate trumpet stems and trumpet domes.

Cond. Moderate; the terminals are better preserved than the middle; the surface is brassy in colour and spongy in texture. The sheen of projecting decorative units may be the result of wear or alternately of modern handling. The enamel inserts are missing.

Tech. This is a single, carefully executed casting. The terminals and ribs of the body are all hollowed on the underside where chisel marks are clearly visible, a relic of the original model. The incised feathering was probably executed at the wood or wax stage too. That enamel inserts were intended is shown by the presence of four rivets, flanking each hole (a pair to each); all have countersunk heads, flush to the armlet's exterior and two at least project internally for a distance

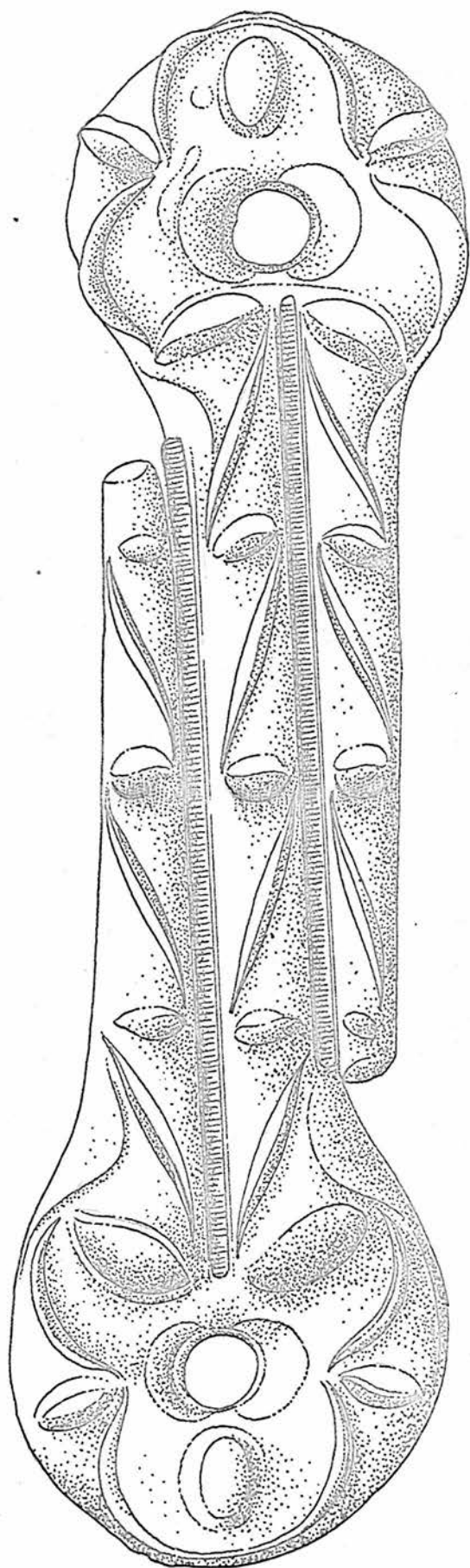
of 2 mm. before spreading, thus revealing the approximate thickness of the intended plates. Several small casting flaws occur near the extremity of terminal B and also the summit of one trumpet dome; surface pitting in the same areas has resulted from trapped air bubbles due to insufficient cooking of the mould. Any marginal raggedness has been simply beaten over on to the underside. The extremity of terminal A and probably also one internal crack have been mended by running on of metal. It is possible that in the former instance the metal failed and an entirely new fragment was cast on.

Disc. Found before 1853 on the Links of Drumside, Belhelvie parish at a depth of 6 ft.

Assoc. Another armlet, the pair to this one, was found only 3 yds. away. Its whereabouts was unknown by 1883.

Ref. Don. note PSAS, I, (1851-4), 138.
 J.A. Smith (1880-1), 333-5 & figs. 14-E.
 Anderson (1883), 146-8 & fig. 122-3.
 Leeds (1933), 133, fig. 35a.





Site BUNRANNOCH, PERTH.

Colln. N.M.A.EDin. FA 18

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Internal diams. 10.1 - 8.9 cm. (4 - 3.5 in.)
Width of back 5.7 cm. (2.25 in.)
Width of terminals 7.6 cm. (3 in.)
Weight 1lb 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Descr. Massive armband of Smith's folded type, with small lobe-framed terminal perforations and body divided longitudinally by two channels filled with an incised ladder pattern. Decoration makes use of lyre palmette and angular wave motifs, employing lenticular domes, trumpet bosses and keeled ribbons.

Cond. Good: rough dark green patina on all surfaces save for patches of golden smoothness on the highest protruberances.

Tech. The armband is excessively hollowed on its underside---resulting in at least one ragged break; faint chisel marks follow the course of this hollowing; probably a relic of the original wooden model. On the interior of terminal A there are stumps of two iron pins, one set in the run on metal filling of an apparently intact lenticular boss; these may be the last remains of an iron based enamel inset. Two of the largest trumpet domes bear faintly raised pins: this may be the remains of a pair of vents.
Casting flaws and repairs are as follows:-
(a). Metal failure at the summits of many of the bosses.

- (b). Cracks surrounding the central boss of terminal B; this area is patched internally by run on metal; two flanking hollows on the upper surface may be relevant in this context.

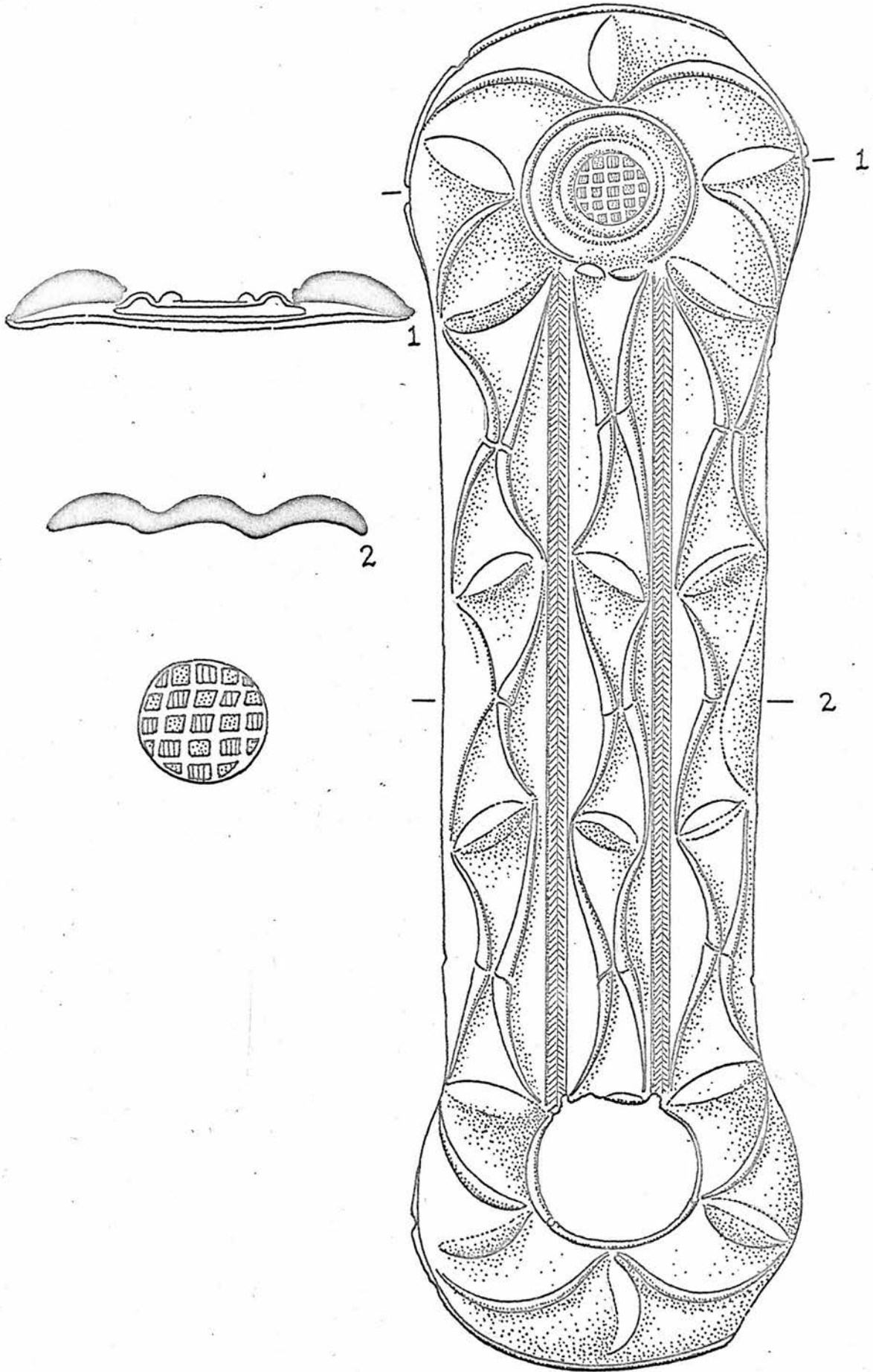
Disc. Probably found between 1820 & 1830 on the north slope of Schiehallion in the district of Bunrannoch.

Assoc. Snake bracelet No. ; 'some other small articles in a vessel of some kind which was broken to pieces at the time of finding'; now lost.

Ref. K&F. Notice of exhib. in MS minute book of Soc. Ant. Scot. (1833); acquired 1833.

Wilson (1863), 139, fig. 129 (locality unknown).

J.A. Smith (1880-1), 337-40 & fig. 17-18 (suggested locality Bunrannoch).



Site CASTLE NEWE, STRATHDON, ABERDEEN.

Colln. B.M. 1946: 4-2: 2

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. internal diam. 11.5 cm. (4.5 in.)
Width of terminals 12.5 cm. (4.9 in.)
Width at back 8.9 cm. (3.5 in.)
Supposed weight $3\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Descr. Pair of virtually identical massive armlets of Smith's 'Oval' type, both retaining red and yellow enamel inserts in their terminal apertures. The main body of each is divided by two feather-incised channels into three long ribs: both these and the terminals are decorated in moderately high relief with patterns based on the lyre palmette and waving saltire motifs and employing graded ribbons, trumpet domes and broken back scrolls. One variation occurs--the central panel of decoration sways in opposite directions in the two armlets. The enamel detail is a simple chequerboard within an oval frame.

Cond. Excellent save for the loss of one enamel disc on one and a small patch of filing on the other; surface patination is glossy and dark green. There is no sign of wear.

Tech. The armlets are solid castings of considerable technical merit. Each of their long panels is neatly hollowed on the underside. The surface modelling is smooth yet crisp and meticulous; the feathered details however may very well have been executed after casting.

No explanation can be found for a short angular stretch of each terminal's outline, involving the removal of the marginal ledge.

The champlève enamel--in one example much distorted by heat--appears to have been laid upon a sheet bronze disc, subsequently mounted on an iron panel of larger diameter; a double moulded repousse frame was then dropped over to conceal the iron surround and was fixed by four marginal flush rivets which apparently also perforated the extreme marginal area of the armlet apertures. The entire complex was then inserted on the underside of the armlet and secured by an (?) iron crossbar traversing the faintly hollowed undersurface to clip over the terminal's edge at two opposing points where nicks were made for that purpose. The iron bar is conjectural and relies largely upon the existence of these marginal interruptions and small areas of rust at these points; but failing such an arrangement the mode of attachment appears altogether unsafe.

Disc. Found several years before 1864 embedded in earth over the entrance of a souterrain in the garden of Castle Newe.

Assoc. 'Ashes, parts of stone querns, beads, etc.'; a denarius of Nerva was subsequently found close by (A.D. 96-98).

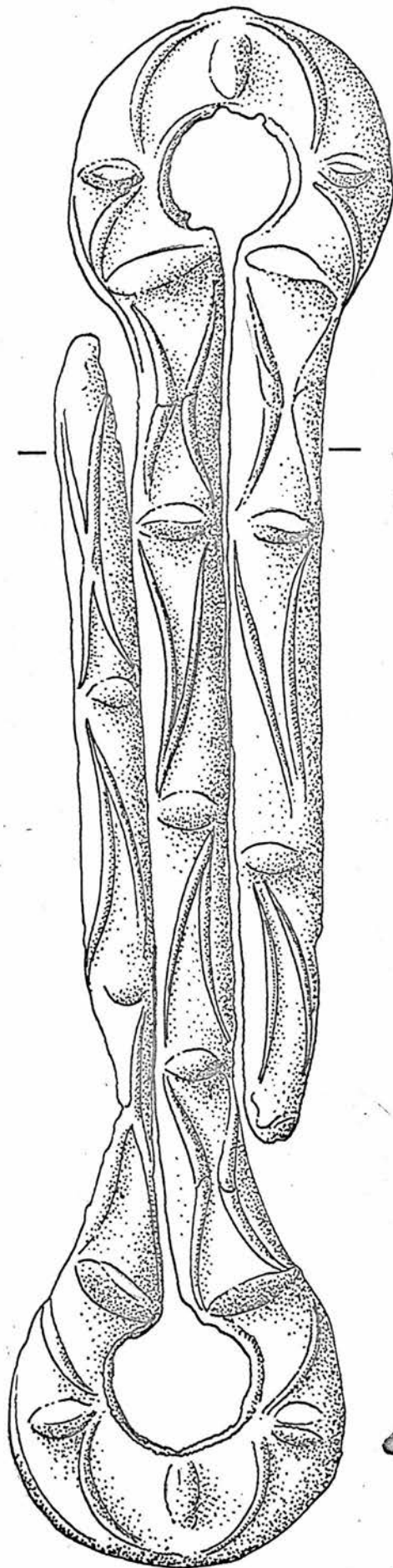
Ref. Exhib. note PSAS, VI (1864-6), 13-14 & Pl. III, 2.
 J.A. Smith (1880-1), 330-1 & fig. 10.
 Anderson (1883), 141-3 & figs. 115 & 116.
 Mitchell (1902), 16, fig. 28.
 Leeds (1933), 127 & 128, fig. 34.



1 0 1 2 ins



1 0 1 2 ins

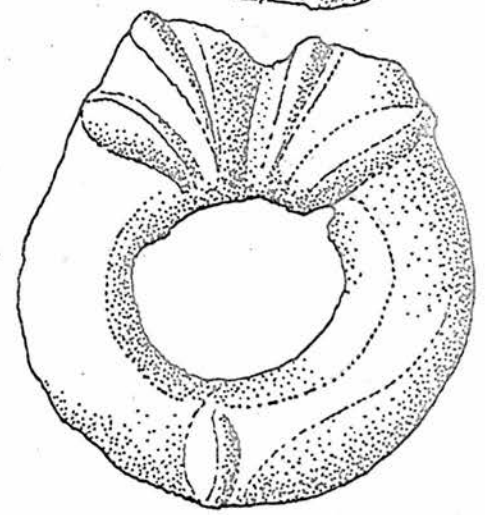
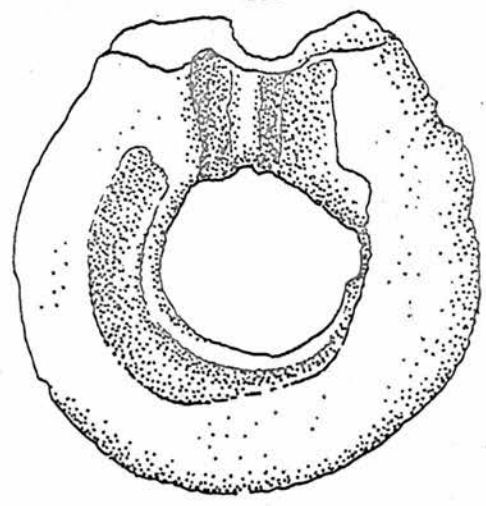
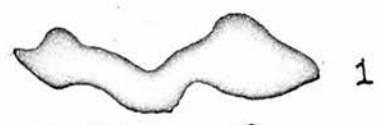
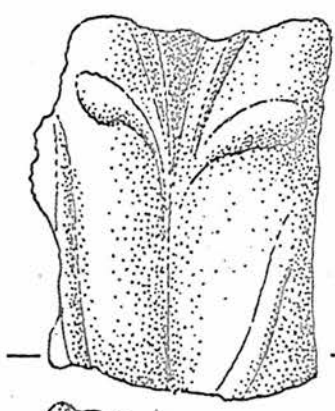
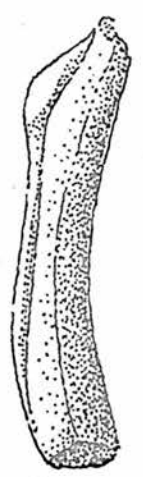
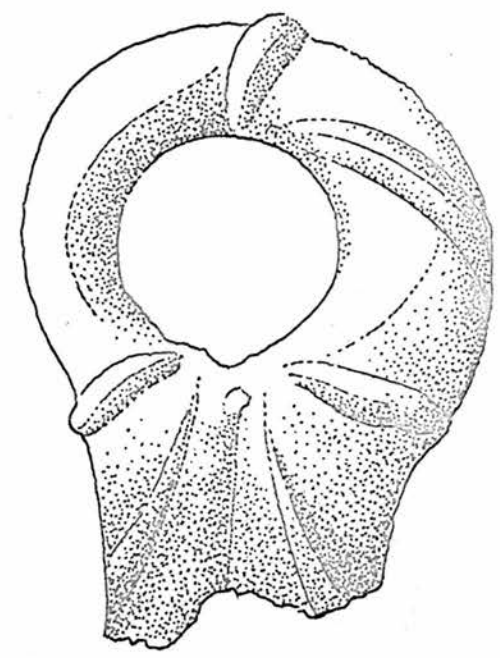
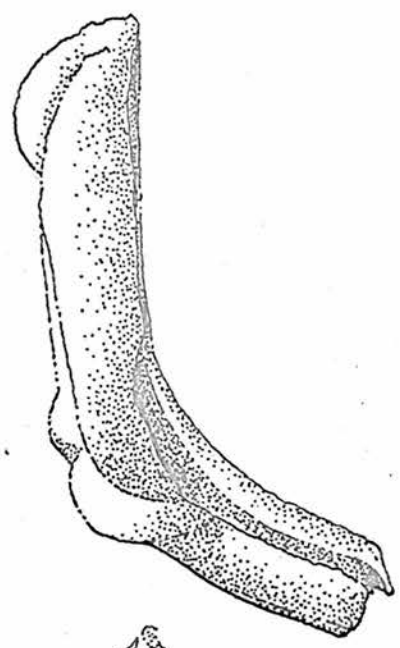


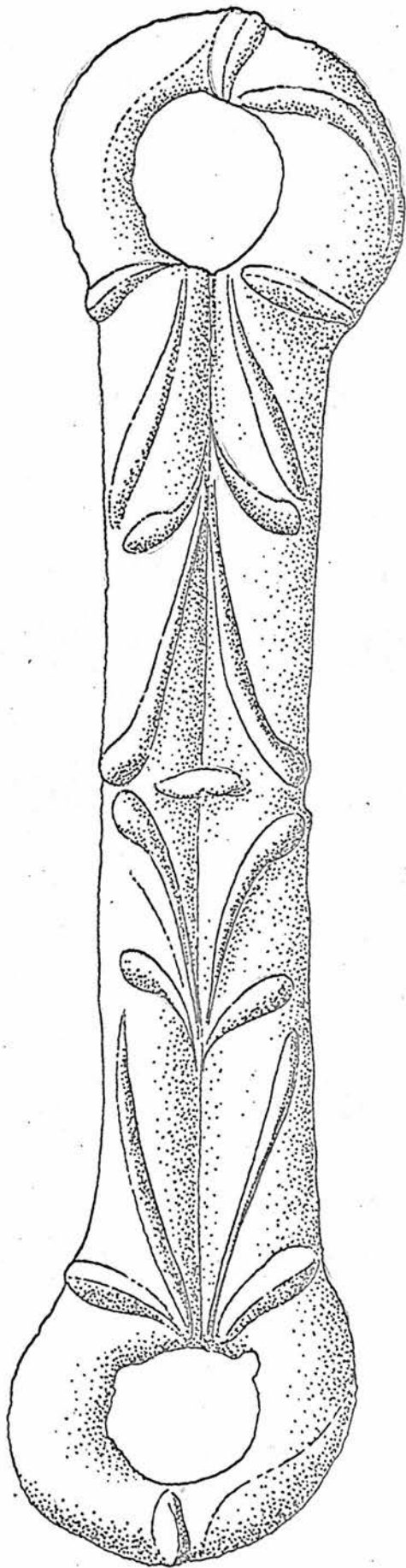
- Site GLAMIS, VICINITY OF, ANGUS.
- Colln. Originally in the colln. of the Earl of Strathmore, now mislaid. Cast in N.M.A. Edin. FA 74.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Max. diam. 10.8 cm. (4.25 in.).
Approx. height 6.4 cm. (2.5 in.)
Weight 1lb, 12oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's folded type, the body consisting of three juxtaposed but separate bars of flattened oval section, the central bar continued about the terminal voids to form two flanking bars. Decoration is based upon lyre palmette and sinuous saltire themes executed in very low relief, trumpet bosses and lenticular knobs, with considerable use of paired ribbons.
- Cond. Moderate: some distortion is suspected as the terminals now overlap; the surface is smooth and brassy in colour. 'The armlet appears to have been much worn by use, especially on one side'.
- Tech. This complex and exceptionally well executed casting displays cushioned, faintly convex undersides. Surface detail is however so indefinite that the general effect is slovenly; this could be the result of excessive wear or of 'glazing' the mould by the insertion of too hot metal. A narrow flange surrounds the terminal perforation and is in each case broken at three points; these are the destroyed seatings of rivets for the attachment of enamelled diaphragms.

Disc. Circumstances unknown; found some considerable time
before 1882-3.

Assoc. -----

Ref. J.A.Smith(1882-3), 90-2 & 91, fig.1.





Site LOCALITY UNKNOWN

Colln. Perth Museum 139

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Probable diam. 10.2 cm. (4 in.)
 Probable Circum. 28 cm. (11 in.)
 Width of back 3.6 cm. (1.4 in.)
 Width of terminals 6 cm. (2.35 in.)

Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's oval type with expanded terminals, centrally perforated and body split longitudinally by a channel into two panels. The terminal decoration is based upon the lyre palmette theme, executed in lenticular bosses and curved trails which also adorn the armlet's body in a complete misunderstanding of an angular wave design.

Cond. Very poor: the armlet's surface is smoothly patinated with a high sheen on the protruberances; but the actual material has been broken into at least four pieces, one of which is missing.

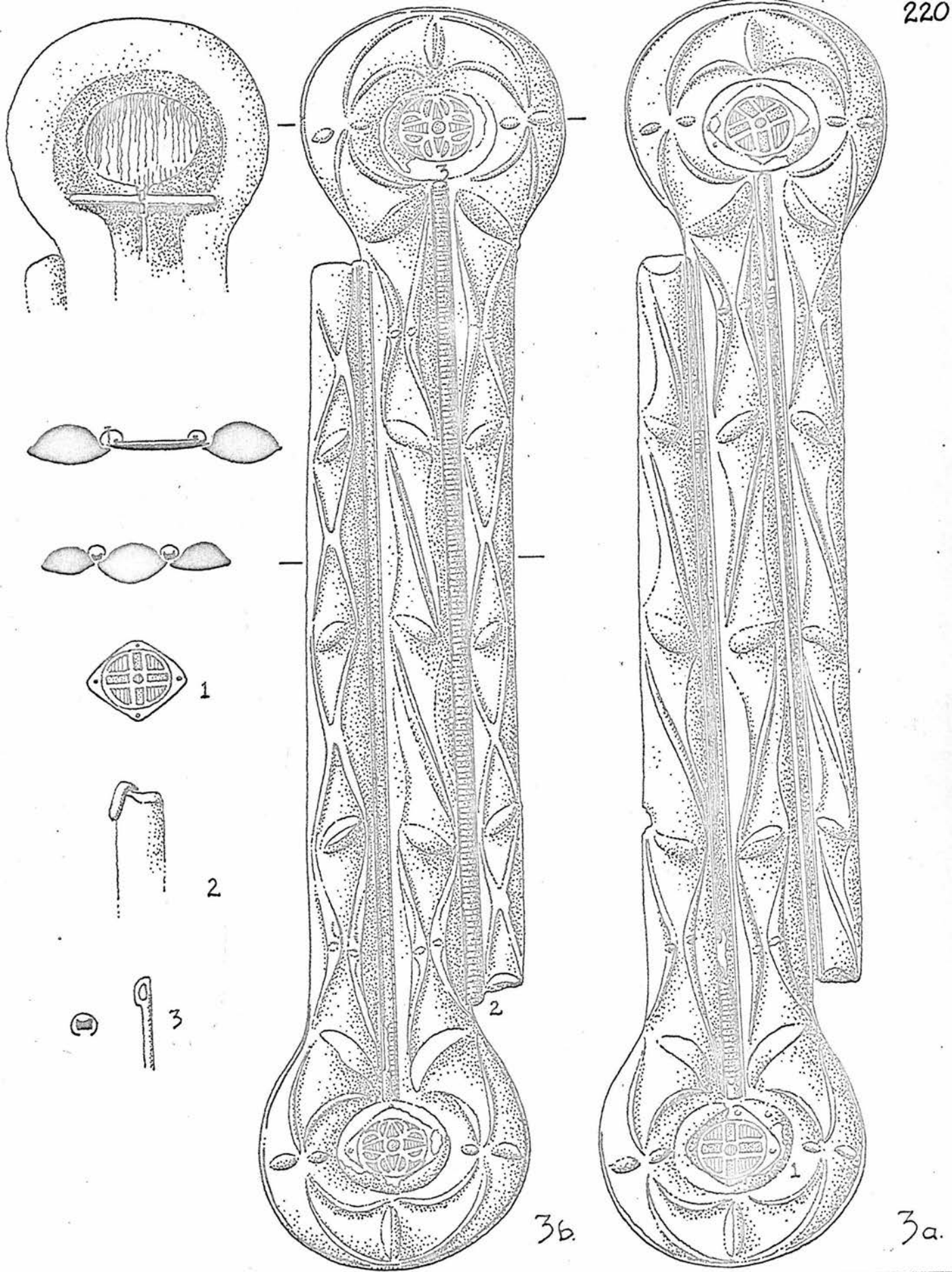
Tech. This is a crude casting, with hollows gouged beneath the two terminals and two body channels; the tooling marks are clearly visible; presumably a relic of the original wax model from which the mould was created. Hollowing was so deep probably as to cause perforation of the body metal close to one terminal void; this feature is unlikely to be connected with the attachment of anything so sophisticated as an enamelled diaphragm.

Surface ornament takes the form of faint swellings, on one terminal virtually imperceptible: low detail may be the result of the use of too hot metal glazing the decoration off the clay mould's interior.

Disc. Circumstances unknown; found before 1901.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Mitchell(1901-2),15.



Site PITKELLONEY, MUTHILL, PERTH.

Colln. B.M. 38 7-14 3a & b

Mat. Cast bronze and iron

Meas. 3a- Max. internal diam. 10.9 cm. (4.3 in.)
 Max. width 8.3 cm. (3.25 in.)
 Weight 3 lb. 13½ oz.
 3b- Max. internal diam. 11.4 cm. (4.5 in.)
 Max. width as 3a
 Weight 3lb. 9½ oz.

Descr. Pair of massive armlets of folded type each complete with red and yellow enamel plates for the terminal apertures and ribbed strips to camouflage the narrow channels between each of the three segments. Decoration is in moderately high relief and is based ultimately upon the lyre palmette, diagonal ribbons and sinuous saltire motifs; much use is made of trumpet domes. The layout differs slightly between the two armlets. Enamelling creates a simple cruciform pattern on one and a four-petal flower device on the other.

Cond. Moderate; armlet 3a is slightly less well preserved than 3b; both lack a high proportion of the ribbed tubing while the oval frames of the enamelled diaphragms have suffered damage. The surface of both is rough and a brilliant green.

Tech. Each armlet appears to have been cast in one solid piece of a complex cross-section, in its middle reaches, akin to three conjoined and pointed ovals, two of which at each end diverge and meet again around a simple oval

hole. Copious chisel marks, connected with a hollowing of the terminals and partly also of the lateral bars seem best connected with an alleviation of weight, probably at the model stage. The thin web of metal between each bar was then apparently split and the resulting channels overlaid with two narrow, cast bronze bars of rectangular section at their ends and U-section (concave upwards) in their middle stretches. On the undersides of those ends which abutted upon the terminal apertures a small oval loop was threaded through to the armlet's underside to be filled by a short length of transverse bar, partly recessed into the armlet material; this formed a T-shaped anchorage. The remaining two ends of narrow bar were merely folded over on to the armlet's underside; but before final fixture an equal length of $\frac{3}{4}$ -tubing, beaten, with its convex surface neatly ribbed and uppermost was threaded over the narrow bars under discussion. The enamelling is champlévé upon bronze sheeting; distortion is visible; each diaphragm was trimmed to a diamond outline and attached to a thin, iron plate by means of rivets at its four corners. Resting upon a thin ledge provided on the circumference of the aperture, each enamelled unit was then secured by a fragile half-tubular frame, convex upwards, and by four rivets driven through this last, the enamelled plate itself and the underlying ledge. All the rivets mentioned were originally flush with the surface but some are now missing and a few stand proud because of the frame's fragility. There is no sign of wear but several repairs are visible. In armlet 3a the two lateral bars appear to have been mended by the running on technique. Similar blobs of run on metal underly those two trumpet lobes of highest relief on one terminal of armlet 3b where presumably damage occurred because of a mould misjudgement or the insertion of the recessed T-bar

mentioned above. Three circular hollows on the lateral surfaces of armlet 3a may be casting flaws but their regularity of shape and siting suggest some function in casting or repair.

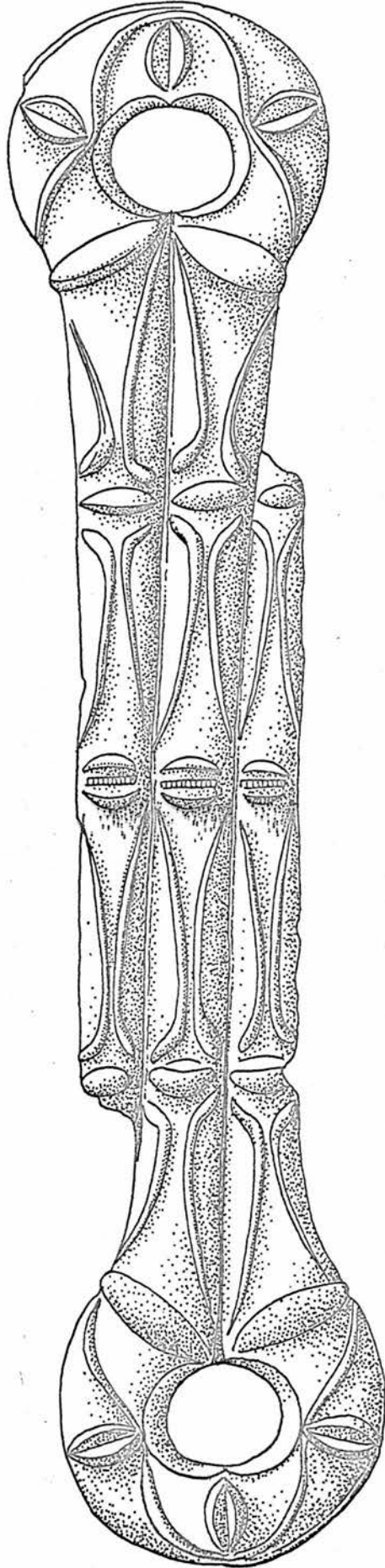
(the seemingly pointless dissection of the armlet body into three separate bars after casting is a problem. Taken in conjunction with the diagonally opposed positions of run on metal on armlet 3a, one is tempted to suggest a multiple casting of which the central bar and terminals formed one unit and the lateral bars two separate units; but this mode of manufacture is not really supported by internal details of armlet 3b.)

Disc. Found in 1837 during ploughing 'on the farm of Pitkelloney a few hundred yards above the town of Muthill and about two miles from Drummond Castle'. They lay within a few feet of each other.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Exhib.note Arch., XXVIII, (1840), 435-6.
 J.A.Smith(1880-1), 340-2.
 R.A.Smith(1925), 155-6 & fig.186.
 Henry(1933), 119, fig.29,1.





- Site SEAFIELD TOWER, KINGHORN, PIPE
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. PA 19
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Max. meas. 13.2 - 11.9 cm. (5.2 - 4.7 in.)
 Width at back 5 cm. (2 in.)
 Width at terminals 6.8 cm. (2.7 in.)
 Weight 2lb. 9½oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's folded type with terminal voids set in paired lobe frames and body divided longitudinally into three panels by deep and narrow grooves. The terminal decoration is based as usual upon the lyre palmette theme employing trumpet domes, split lenticular bosses and keeled ribbons. Variations upon these motifs, but in lower relief, occur upon the body, the ribbons paired and lobe ended, the central row of lenticular bosses traversed by ladder-like ribbing between neat marginal fillets.
- Cond. Moderate: the surface is crustily patinated and dark green in colour, giving way to smooth bronze on the internal border; this may be evidence of wear.
- Tech. A complex casting; each of the three oval sectioned ribs which constitute the body is virtually separated from its neighbour(s) by grooving of under and upper surfaces. Chisel marks are clearly visible. The terminals are faintly hollowed underneath. There is no evidence for the original presence of enamel inserts.
 Minor faults of casting may be the reason for small

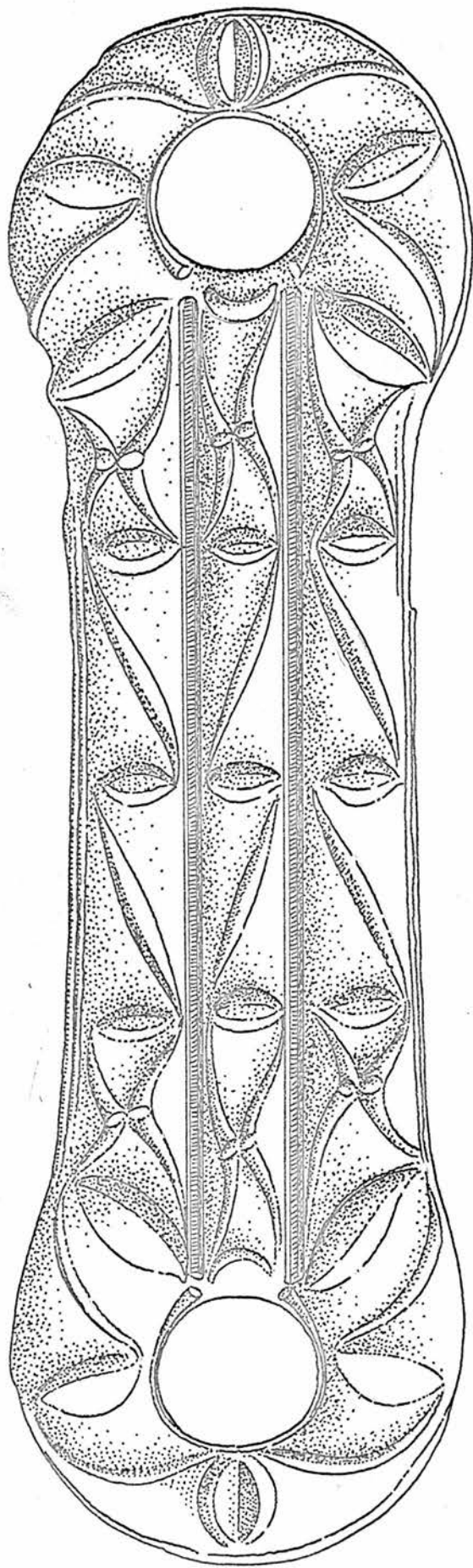
cavities on many protruberances and for the armlet's ragged outline, including those unsatisfactory free ends of the lateral bars in the body section.

Disc. Found c. 1840 during digging operations in a field close to Seafield Tower.

Assoc. -----

Ref. J.R. Smith(1880-1), 342-4 & 343, fig. 21.
Don. PSAS, VII(1882-3), 72-4 & 73, fig. 6.
Anderson(1883), 154 & 155, fig. 133-4.





- Site STANHOPE, STOBO, PEBBLES.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 25
- Mat. Cast bronze(90.69 % copper; 9.29 % tin)
- Meas. Max. internal diam. 11.4 cm. (4.5 in.)
 Width of middle 7.6 cm. (3 in.)
 Width of terminals 10.4 cm. (4.1 in.)
 Weight 1 lb. 15½ oz.
- Descr. Massive armlet of Smith's oval type with rounded terminals centrally perforated and body divided into three panels by two deep grooves each enclosing paired ribs linked by close set diagonal cuts. Decoration is based upon lyre palmette, angular wave and swaying saltire motifs executed in keeled ribbons, slender trumpet stems and sturdy high relief trumpet domes.
- Cond. Good: the crusty green patina appears to have been partially removed by vigorous use of (?) a wire brush, but lingers still in all crevices. There is evidence for possible wear on the back.
- Tech. This is a simple casting whose underside bears hollows which coincide with the long ribs, the terminals themselves and their trumpet adornment. On the upper surface fine chasing highlights the raised decoration; however almost every trumpet dome bears a casting flaw at the summit. Fine cracks radiate from the perforation of terminal A. There is no trace of enamel inserts or of any mechanism for their retention.
- Disc. Found in 1876 by a farmer in the process of digging out a

wounded rabbit which had crawled under some stones in a corrie-like depression on the hillside above the farmhouse of Stanhope.

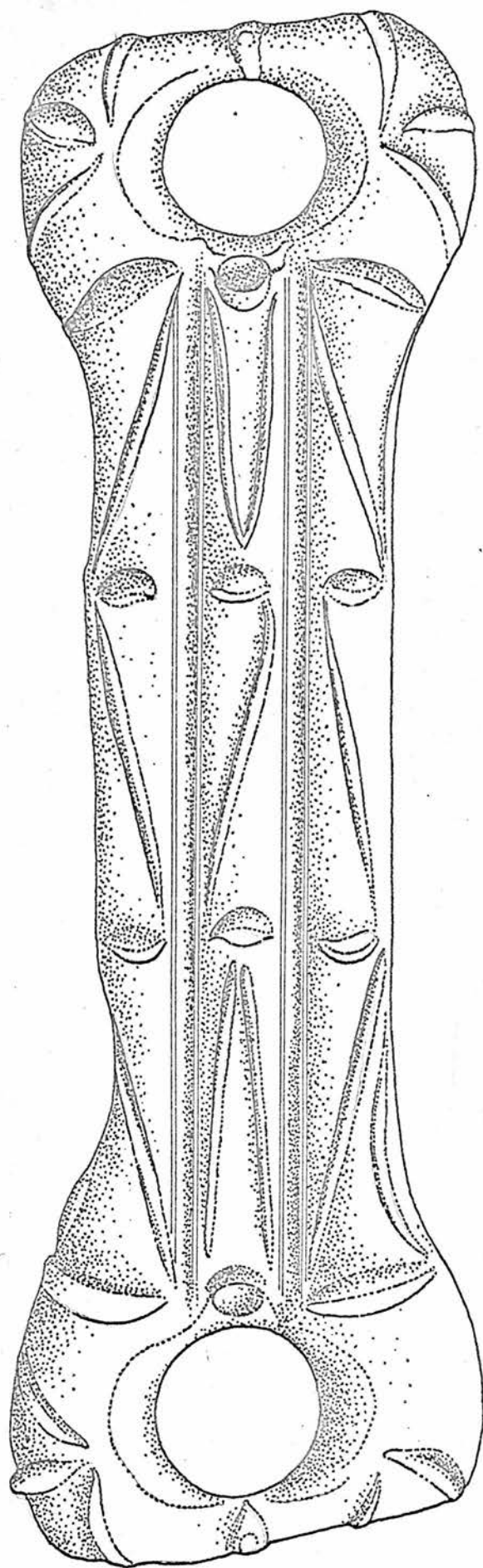
Assoc. Two small bronze cheek pieces of petal boss design and a small Roman patera of dubious date.

Ref. PSAS, XIII(1878-9), 75.

J.A.Smith(1880-1), 317-9.

Anderson(1882), 150-1 & fig.127.





Site STICHILL or STICHEL, ROXB.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. FA 17

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. diam. 11.4 cm. (4.5 in.)
Width across middle 5 cm. (2 in.)
Width across terminal 8.2 cm. (3.25 in.)
Weight 1 lb. 5½ oz.

Descr. Massive armlet of oval type with terminal perforations set in faceted frames and body divided longitudinally into three panels by means of simple, rib-edged grooves. Decoration is based upon lyre palmette and diagonal ribbons, singly or in pairs and incorporates trumpet domes of moderate relief as well as cup-like depressions below each terminal hole.

Cond. Good; the surface is black and glossy.

Tech. This is a single casting whose underside bears chisel marks—perhaps a relic of the wooden or wax model and intended to lighten the final casting. The surface decoration is neatly executed. Enamel or glass inserts may have been glued into the cup-like depressions underlying both terminal voids; there is no trace of retaining rivets. Nor is there any definite evidence for enamelling within the voids themselves although single flush rivets close to each hole might be so interpreted. There is however an alternative suggestion arising from the curious removal of part of each terminal along a straight and slanting cut. It may be that these very

segments were faultily cast, removed and replaced by intact panels secured by means of the rivets mentioned above; but one rivet seems hardly sufficient for the task; moreover, each sliced edge is smooth. Mr. Mancini has suggested that the armlet was executed flat at the wax stage and then shaped into a penannular form; at this point or at the subsequent mould stage damage occurred and the ends were smoothed; alternatively, having been curved the wax model was found to be too small for the owner's comfort and thus enlarged by cutting away the ends.

- Disc. Found probably in 1747, at least before 1760, at a depth of 3ft. while digging a well.
- Assoc. Half of another armlet 'worn on the same sides' (now lost) possibly also collar No. 194.
- Ref. Pococke(1760), 331 & illus. Correct locality.
Wilson(1863), II, 139-40; believed to have been dug up in 'Argyllshire'.
J.A. Smith(1880-1), 336 & fig.16; there attributed to Bunrannoch, Perthshire(?).
Anderson(1883), 149-50 & fig.126; locality unknown, probably Bunrannoch.
Anderson(1903-4), 460-7 & 463, fig.3; correct locality.

Site TILLYCHETLY, ALFORD, ABERDEEN.

Colln. Lost

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. c. 4 in.
Breadth on the side c. 1.75 in.

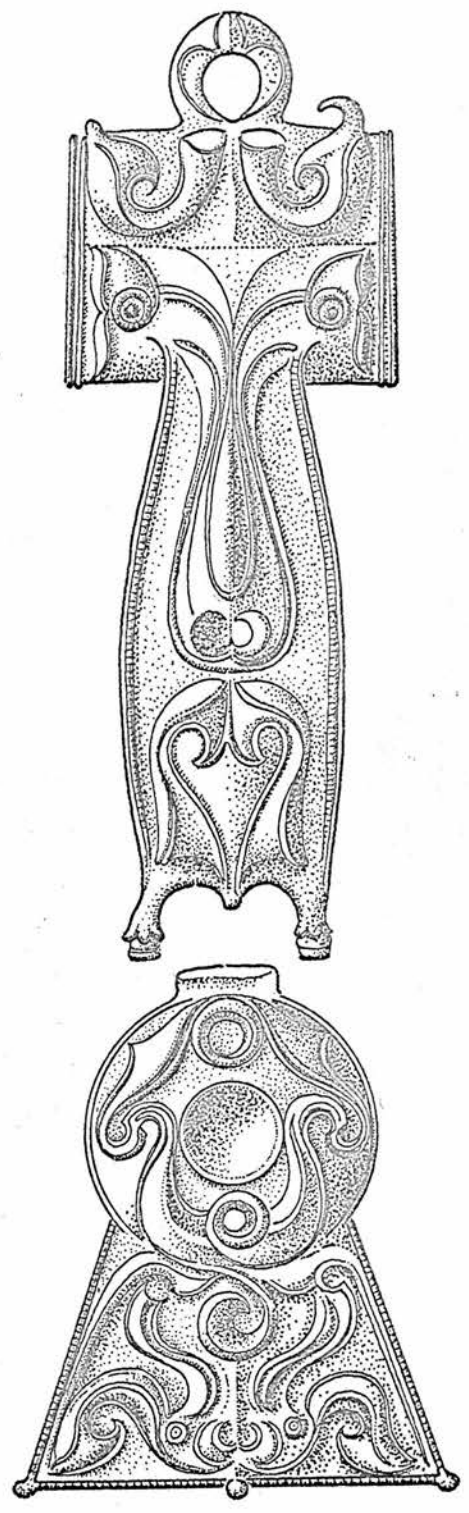
Descr. 'A couple of brass armlets of rather neat workmanship'.
They are presumably of the oval type as they are 'fluted
longitudinally and enlarged and rounded off at the opening'.

Cond. Apparently good.

Disc. 'Dug up in a moss'.

Assoc. -----

Ref. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 385.



Site GREAT CHESTERS, NORTHUMB.

Colln. UNiversity Mus., Newcastle. 1956.7A

Mat. Gilded bronze

Meas. Max. width. 5.8 cm. (2.3 in.)

Descr. Brooch of bow and fantail type (Collingwood's Group X). This consists of two parts---the loop headpiece, spring-case and bow; and the circular dished plate underlying the bow, with its adjoined fantail plate. The head loop is interpreted as a lyre whose extremities in the form of trumpet coils adorn the head plate in moderately high relief. The spring case bears two eyes in trumpet frames, which, when combined with the snout and nostril adornment of the upper part of the bow, form a recognisable horse mask; upon the lower reaches of the latter unit, a palmette inspired unit intervenes before the bow terminates in three parts, the two lateral examples assuming the form of three-petalled flowers. The circular plate is centrally dished; around its broad rim is a symmetrical arrangement of keeled coils and trumpet motifs, based upon the palmette; a figure of eight curve leads to an elaborated version of this upon the fantail plate whose expanded basal line terminates in three small knobs, two at the corners and one in the centre. The bow and fantail plate are edged with raised beading, the head piece and spring cover by a simple double moulding.

Cond. Very good.

Tech. The brooch is entirely cast save for the spring. The plate

is extremely narrow at its junction with the spring case, a structural weakness which is remedied by the central attachment of the bow at its lower edge to the circular plate dishing---the bow has no further purpose. The catch plate is still present but the pin is missing.

Disc. Found in Sept. 1894 in the wall fort. It apparently fell from the roof of a 'tunnel' produced by unorthodox excavation; near the middle of the west guard chamber of the south gate. The object lay 2-3 ft. above the original Hadrianic floor level and 3 ft. 6 in. below the surface; details of the stratification are uncertain. It was part of a great mass of material oxidised together and possibly originally 'lashed by string to a block of wood'.

Assoc. In the oxidised mass were (1) a silver fibula of Collingwood's Riv sub-group with rectangular head plate suggesting a date 150-175 A.D. (2) Silver double linked chain with oval pendant set with carnelian. (3) gold ring with agate bezel. (4) a large base silver ring with jasper bezel carved with an Abraxas symbol. All these objects were stolen from the Museum.

Ref. Exhib. note PSAN, VI (1893-4), 241 & fig. opp.
Disc. note AA, XVII (1895), XXVIII-XXX & XXII (brooch still entangled)

Gibson (1903), 22-4 & 25, fig.

Evans (1896), 179-94 & 187, fig. 9.

Collingwood (1930a), 257-9.

Leeds (1933), 109 & opp. 54, fig. 20, c.

Corder & Hawkes (1940), 351-2 & Pl. LIV, c.

Fox (1958), 108 & Pl. 41c.

Charlesworth (1961), 5-6.



Site DOWALTON LOCH, WIGTOWN.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HU 62

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. 5.5 cm. (2.15 in.)

Descr. Openwork disc brooch with lobed border and internal triskele both recessed for the insertion of enamel. There is a small central circular perforation.

Cond. Very good save for one crack. There is no sign of wear. 'Treatment' after discovery included subjection to great heat, grinding of the underside and the plugging of two small holes near the outer rim. Needless to say no enamel survives.

Tech. The recesses are roughened to provide a key for enamel.

Disc. Found in 1880 in the bed of the loch 'not far from the site of some of the crannogs'.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Don. note PSAS, XV, (1880-1), 154-5.
Munro (1882), 49, fig. 26.



Site CLOVA (BOGMORE OLD FARM), ABERDEEN.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. FG 30

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. 3.5 cm. (1.4 in.)

Descr. Openwork triskele with keeled surface and flat underside save for one broken tang.

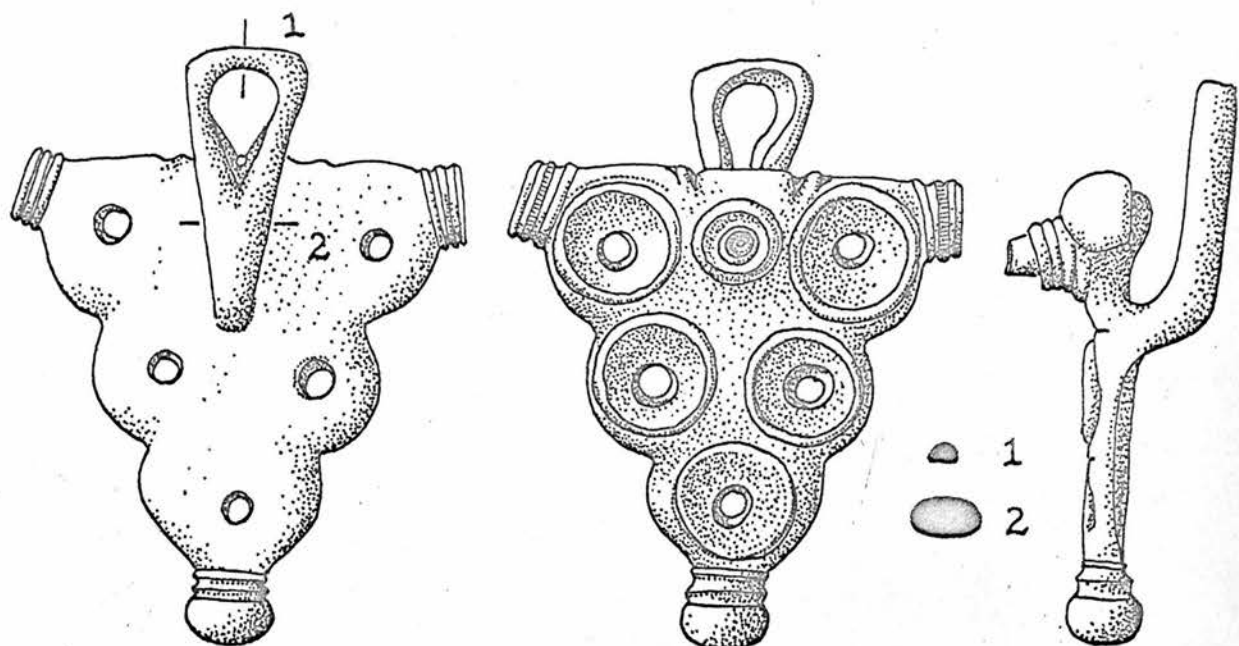
Cond. Fair; there are no obvious signs of wear.

Tech. Casting is crude.

Disc. Found in 1879, circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.



Site NEWSTEAD, ROXB.

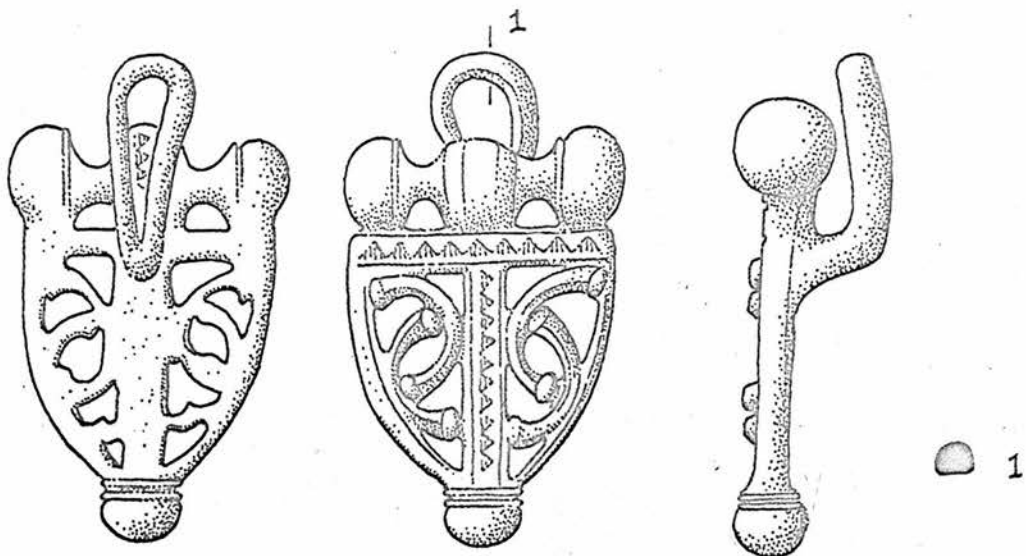
Colln. N.M.A.EDin. FRA 563

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 5.9 - 7.9 cm. (2.3 - 3.1 in.)

Descr. Possible horse trapping reminiscent of a large and complex dress fastener; the decorated plate is a pendant triangle whose base line terminates in two ridged and knurled projections and whose apex is knobbed. Covering the entire area are six circular depressions arranged three, two, one, with central rivet holes doubtless for the attachment of enamel bosses. A hollow stalk, similarly filled, one suspects, emerges from the (smaller) central depression of the top row. A shanked loop projects from the underside.

- Cond. Good, although the surface is rough. The loop is much worn.
- Tech. Casting is competent but coarse; the milling was presumably executed subsequently as were the rivet holes, all of which have been punched from the underside, and bear a frill of raised metal around their mouths'.
- Disc. Found in 1909 during the excavation of the Roman fort; in Pit LIX, north of the fort.
- Assoc. 'Early' pottery etc. 81-86 or 90 A.D.
- Ref. Curle(1911), 303 & Pl.LXXV, 11.



Site Provenance unknown.

Colln. Perth Mus. 140

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 3.5 - 6.3 cm. (1.4 - 2.5 in.)

Descr. Shield shaped pendant with openwork decoration and rows of red enamel triangles on straight strips. A shanked loop projects from the underside; through this a length of chain is threaded.

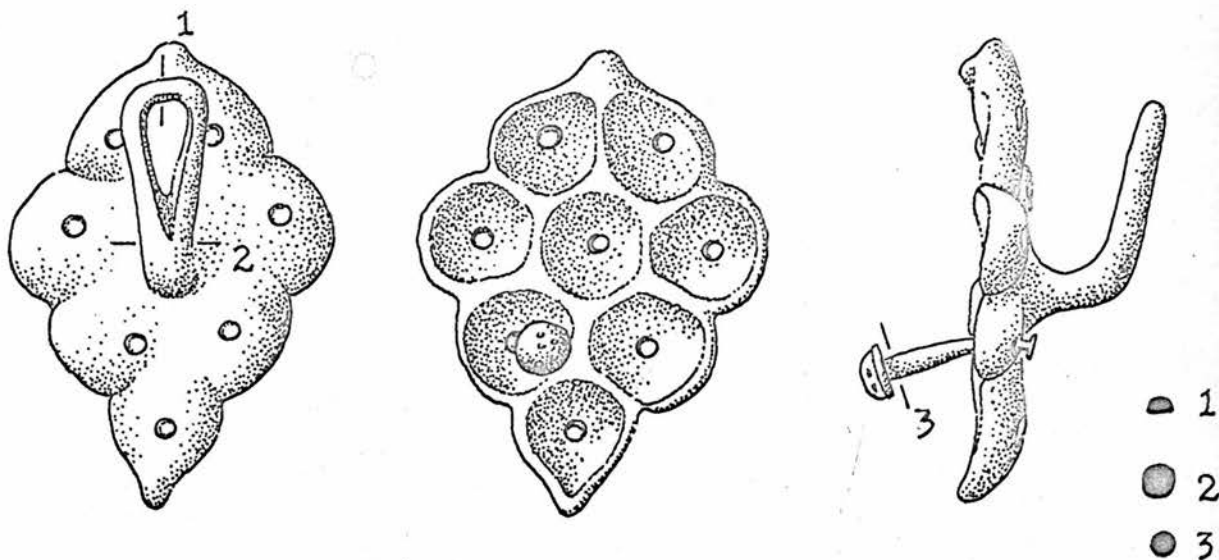
Cond. Good; the projecting surfaces are worn smooth.

Tech. The enamelling is unusually feeble due partly to wear but also to the smallness of the triangular cells.

Disc. Conceivably found c. 1774 in or near the Roman fort of Bertha.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Callander(1918-19),152.



Site PROVENANCE UNKNOWN: NEAR PERTH

Colln. Perth Mus. No.145

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 4.5 - 6.1 cm. (1.8 - 2.4 in.)

Descr. Possible horse trapping, reminiscent also of a large dress fastener, with an approximately oval head comprising a cluster of eight depressions all centrally perforated by rivet holes for the attachment of enamel bosses: and a shanked loop protruding centrally from the underside. One rivet hole retains its long-shanked rivet whose domed head is pricked and filled with minute deposits of red enamel.

Cond. Good: shank shows signs of wear.

Disc. Circumstances unknown; conceivably found c. 1774 during

excavations on the Roman fort of Bertha.

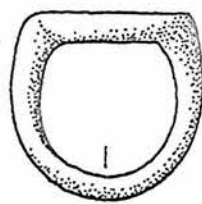
Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.



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PAGE ORDER INACCURATE IN ORIGINAL



1

Site FORFAR, ANGUS

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 96

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. of bezel 2 cm. (0.8 in.)

Descr. Finger ring with circular bezel enclosing a simple openwork triskele.

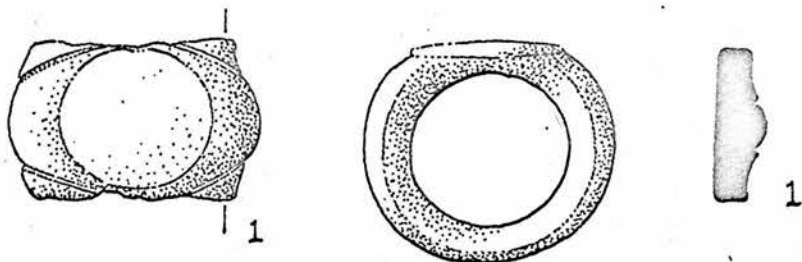
Cond. Moderate; no sign of wear.

Tech. Crude casting; little effort to remove traces of the casting.

Disc. Some years before 1944-5 in the garden of 'Belmont Lowe Road.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Edwards (1944-5), 173 & Pl.XVII, 2.



Site MURKIRK, AYRE.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 86

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. 3.2 cm. (1.3 in.)

Descr. Thick finger ring with moulded hoop and flat circular disc in lieu of bezel.

Cond. Moderate; despite crumbling of hoop edge; no visible sign of wear.

Disc. Found 'under a stone near the edge of Wardlaw Cairn'.

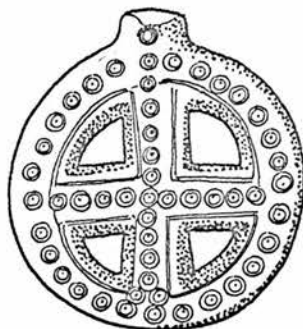
Assoc. -----

Ref. Don.note PSAS, LVII(1922-3), 13 & Fig.2.



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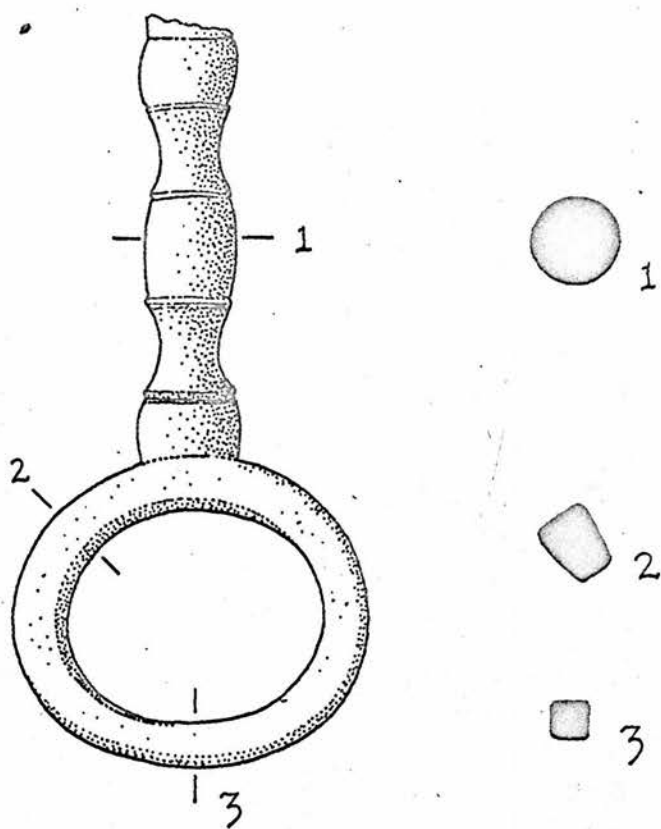
PAGE ORDER INACCURATE IN ORIGINAL



- Site LOCHSPOUTS, AYRSHIRE
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HW 11
- Mat. Jet
- Meas. Diam. 3.8 cm. (1.5 in.)
- Descr. A circular pendant with small perforated lug for suspension; both the ring itself and its cruciform filling are decorated with ring-and-dot pattern between two confining grooves.
- Cond. Very good.
- Tech. The lug was originally perforated parallel to the pendant's face; the present hole is a second attempt. Decoration has been executed with a bit drill. The filling which Munro interpreted as a yellowish kind of enamel is more likely to be simply mud.
- Disc. Found in 1882 during conversion of the loch into a reservoir; in material removed from above the upper log pavement of a crannog.
- Assoc. Nothing definite, although adjacent finds included a boss headed dress fastener, second century Samian and

and also medieval pottery.

Ref. Munro(1882), 312-3 & fig. 264.



Site CARLINGWARK LOCH, KIRKCUDD.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. D.W. 77

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 4.1 - 9.8 cm. (1.8 - 3.85 in.)

Descr. Mirror handle with terminal ring and reel moulded shaft
snapped off at the top.

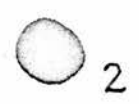
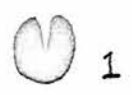
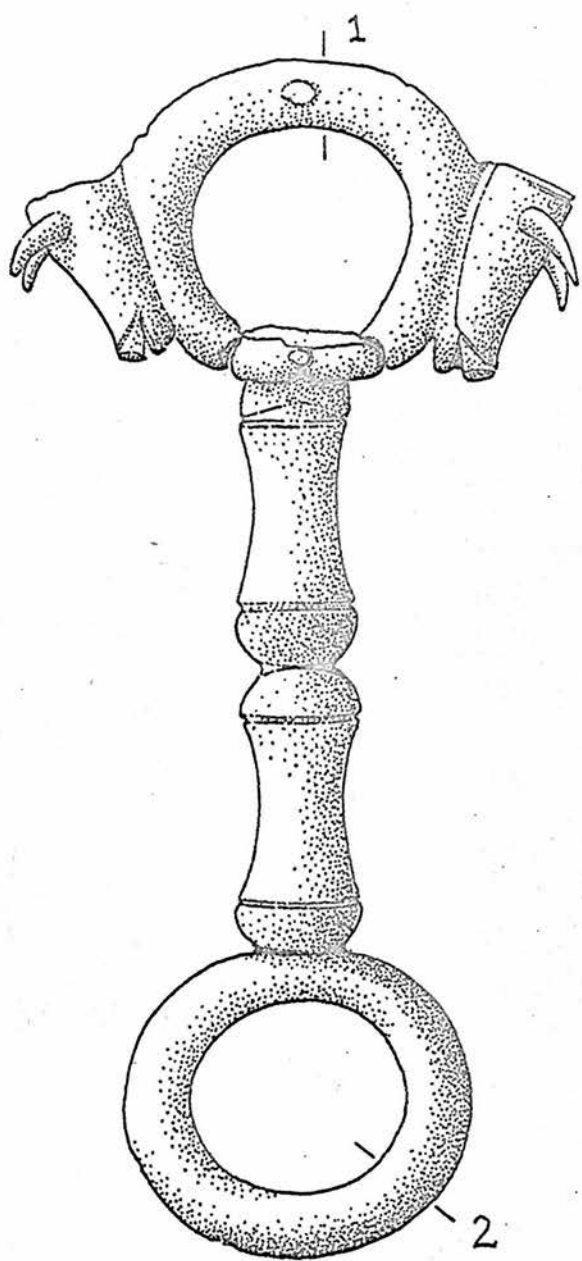
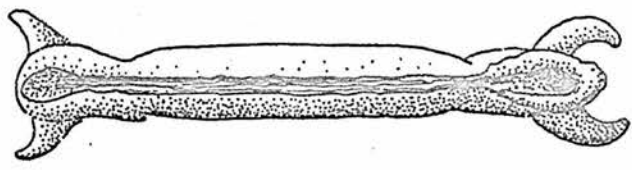
Cond. Good: dark, rough surface; no sign of wear.

Disc. Found in 1866 near Fir Island by two fishermen; in a
metalwork hoard.

Ass

Assoc. Roman and native metalwork probably of later first or second century A.D. Possible but unproven connection with one of several crannogs in the loch.

Ref. PSAS, VII(1866-7), 7-9 & Pl. I, 15.
Fox(1949), Pl. III, 2.
Piggott(1952-3), 30 & 33, fig. 8, C3.



Site INGLETON, W.R.YORKS.

Colln. B.M. 1945 11-13 1

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 7.5 - 15.8 cm. (2.9 - 6.2)

Descr. Mirror handle of Fox's bar type---with terminal ring, stem of two adjoining dome-ended reel mouldings and plate carrier in the form of a grooved ring flanked by two bovine masks; the left hand example a cow and the right a bull.

Cond. Very good: greyish green colour; variable texture.

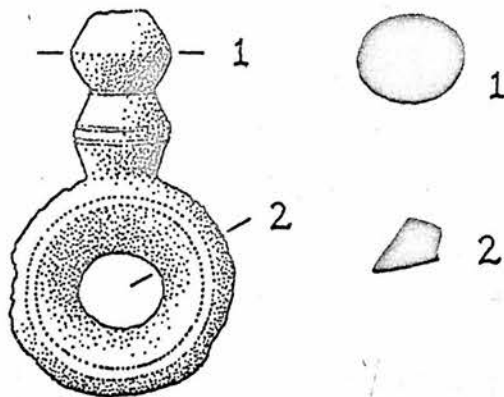
Tech. The terminal ring was cast separately and attached by means of a tenon to the stem. The stem was cast in a two-piece mould and then filed up by hand. The plate carrying ring, originally supported upon the domed end of the upper reel moulding was snapped off in antiquity and repaired by working the dome into a tang, then by insertion of a rivet through the ring and tang alike. The groove which follows the plate ring's circumference and the cows's neck indicates a kidney shape for the missing mirror plate (for whose attachment a rivet through the plate ring is still visible). Traces of the (?) iron plate still lurk in the crevice.

Disc. Found in 1945 near Cold Cotes Beck, 2 miles S.S.E. of Ingleton: circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Fox(1949), 26 & 27, fig.2 & Pl.II.

Hawkes(1951),193 & Pl.VIIIa.



Site NEAR MERLSFORD, FIFE

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FG 8

Mat. Cast bronze

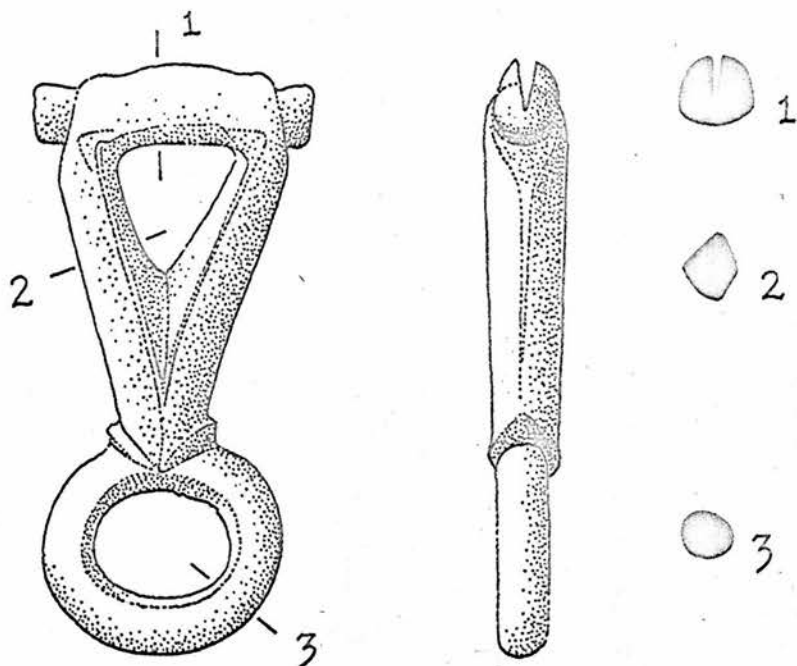
Meas. 2.8 - 5 cm. (1.1 - 2 in.)

Descr. Possible fragmentary mirror handle of which the ring terminal and two reel mouldings of the stem alone remain.

Cond. Poor: extreme corrosion. No sign of wear.

Disc. Found before 1833: circumstances unknown.

Ref. Fox(1949), Pl.III, 3a & b.



Site BAC MHIC CONNAIN, VALLAY, N.UIST, INVERNESS.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. GNB 61

Mat. Cetacean bone

Meas. 3.6 - 7.8 cm. (1.45 - 3.05 in.)

Descr. Possible mirror handle with oval terminal ring; separated from this by an angular collar; a triangular loop emerges to end in a crossbar with protruding ends.

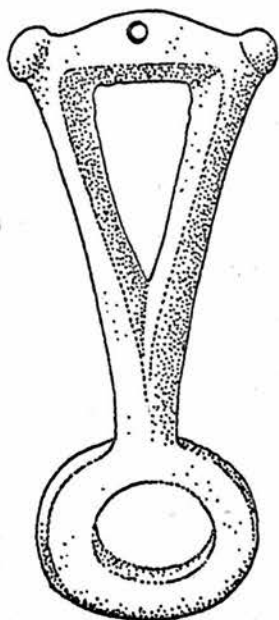
Cond. Very good. All surfaces are carefully finished.

Tech. The bar is slatted lengthwise on its upper surface, presumably for the insertion of the mirror plate.

Disc. Found in 1919 during the excavation of a pair of linked wheelhouses.

Assoc. Other finds included a fragment of Samian and an ogham-inscribed bone knife handle(6th.-7th. century A.D.).

Ref. Don. note. PSAS,LVI(1921-2),12.



Site LOCHLEE, AYRE.

Colln. Lost

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 3 - 8.6 cm. (1.2 - 3.4 in.)

Descr. Probable mirror handle with oval terminal ring from which emerges a split shank leading to a humped, knob-ended bar.

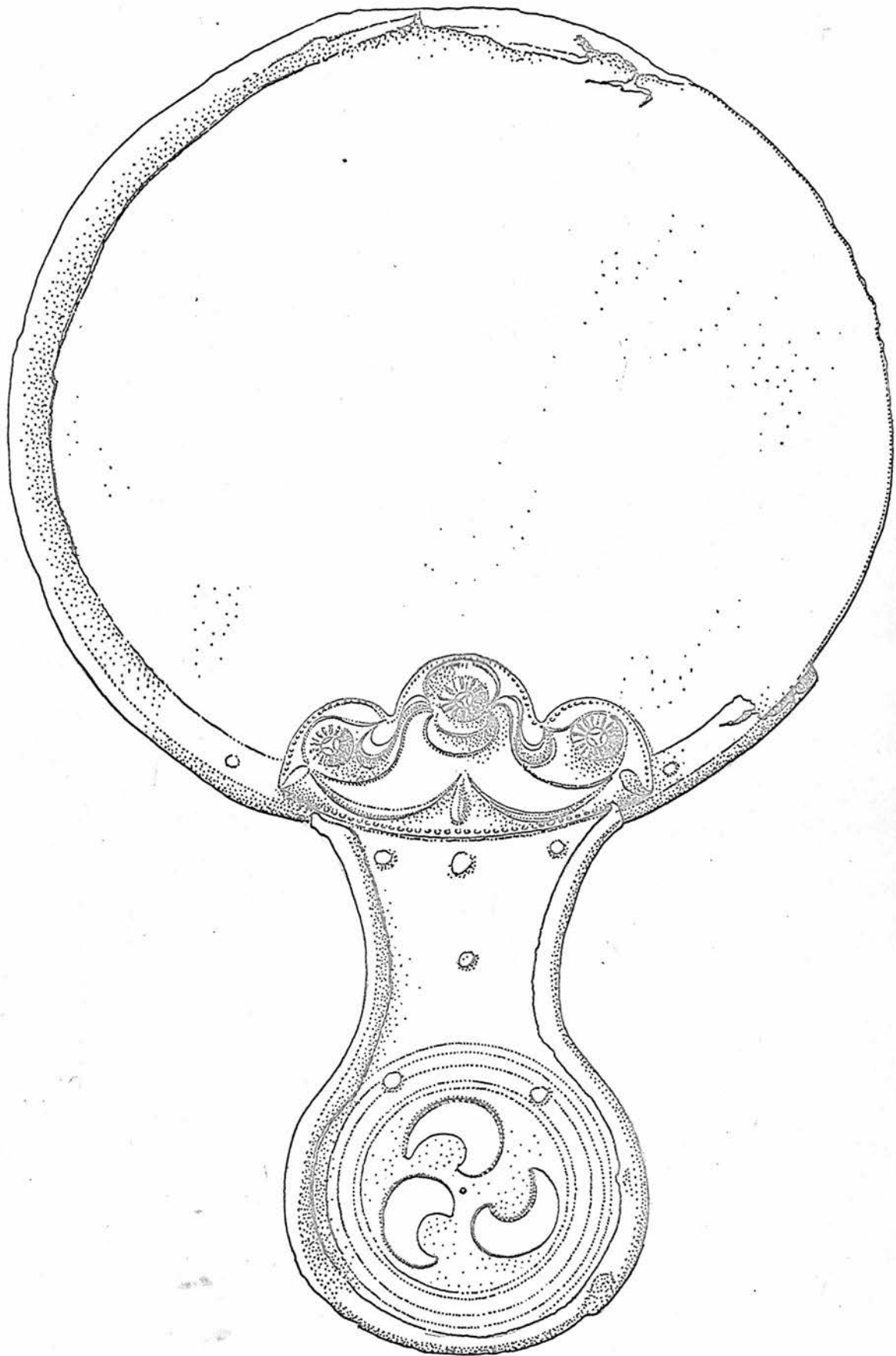
Cond. Apparently moderate.

Tech. The bar is longitudinally split along the top and centrally perforated---presumably both features relate to the attachment of the mirror plate.

Disc. Found in 1878 during the excavation of the crannog site; location unrecorded.

Assoc. No close association: material included 2nd. century Samian sherds, melon beads etc. but also medieval objects.

Ref. Munro(1878-9), 234, fig.105.
(Munro(1882), 132, fig.147.





Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. FA 1

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. 20.4 - 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cm. (8 - 12.4 in.)

Descr. Mirror with shaped handle and circular plate, both edged with half tubular binding; the former section is pierced by a simple triskele pattern, surrounded by five faintly chased concentric rings; the latter section is overlaid at the base of both sides by identical cut out repoussé panels bearing palmette based designs incorporating rosettes, and edged with beading.

Cond. Good: approximately one third of the plate binding however is missing; also, one suspects, added decorative panels from the handle.

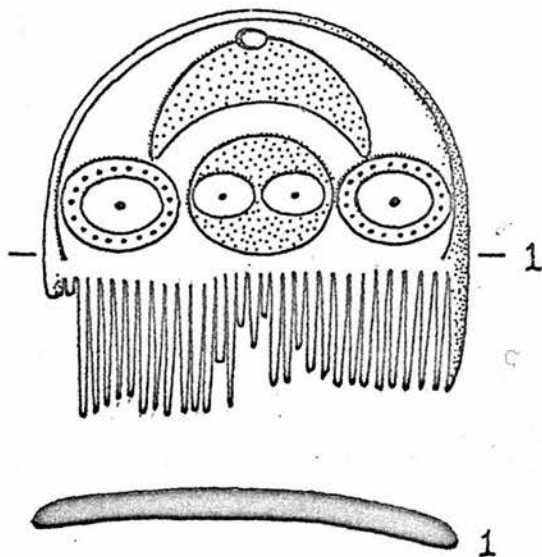
Tech. On the handle are six symmetrically arranged rivets which can only be interpreted in terms of further decorative plates originally being attached here. The remaining rivets are slightly proud of the handle's surface. Plate and handle are cut in one piece from a thick sheet. The probably compass drawn circles were executed on the sheet before cutting out, thus acting as a guide for the handle outline. The cut out decoration has been executed free hand. The U sectioned binding was then closed over the handle edge, terminating at the transition of handle to plate; there is no visible means of attaching this save for the curve of the metal and the overlay of the second binding. A wider strip was then beaten over the plate's edge, overlapping and thus anchoc-

ing the handle binding; two flush rivets were inserted in the vicinity of this junction, piercing plate and plate binding. The two repoussé panels were then attached by means of a greyish solder; part of their lower, beaded margins were perforce cut away to accommodate the double thickness of binding at this point.

Disc. Found in 1861 subsequent to digging a drain in marshy land within half a mile of the manse of Balmaclellan; at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft.

Assoc. Quantity of sheet bronze wrapped in four parcels in cloth of a fine diamond twill. Nos. 303-8

Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1861-2), 293-4, fig.1: also 417.
Wilson(1863), II, 228-9 & fig.147.
Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 127, fig.103-4.
Fox(1949), 28-9 & fig4 & Pl.II.



Site GHEGAN ROCK, SEACLIFF, E. LOTHIAN.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. HD 78

Mat. Bone

Meas. 5.5 - 5.2 cm. (2.2 - 2.05 in.)

Descr. Sturdy, round-backed comb with oval perforation for suspension and decoration consisting of arcs and oval panels, filled with stippling.

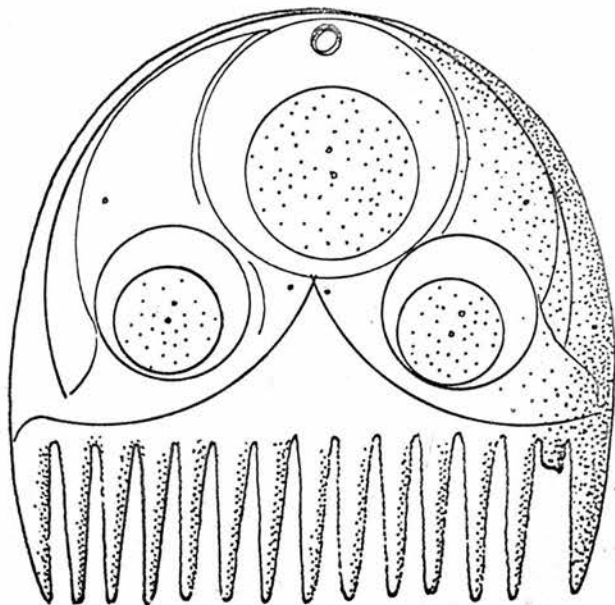
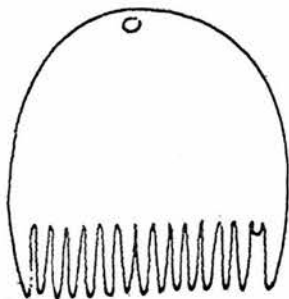
Cond. Good, despite tooth breakages. The perforation shows signs of wear and light scratching follows the tooth roots on the underside.

Tech. The decoration is carefully incised, the pouncing evenly distributed; a dot central to each unit is deeply pricked as if from the jab of a pair of compasses.

Disc. Found before 1865-70 in a kitchen midden.

Assoc. Material included 'part of the neck and handle of a Roman amphora'.

Ref. Laidlay(1868-70), 375, fig. 3.
Coughtrey(1870-2), 138, fig. 4.
Curle(1931-2), 354, no. 11.



Site LANGBANK, RENFREW.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HC 105

Mat. bone

Meas. 3.6 - 3.8 cm. (1.4 - 1.5 in.)

Descr. Small round-backed comb with close-spaced teeth, perforation for suspension at the apex, and between these two features a panel of engraved decoration dimly based upon the lyre loop with flanking trumpet coils--now reduced mainly to a triple circle motif with pricked infilling.

Cond. Perfect, save for the loss of one of the eighteen original teeth. The pefice is concavo-convex with traces of cellular bone structure on the hollow underside. The surface was highly polished before decoration.

Tech. Almost all the arcs are compass executed as is revealed by (a) the regularity of the circles combined with varying pressure

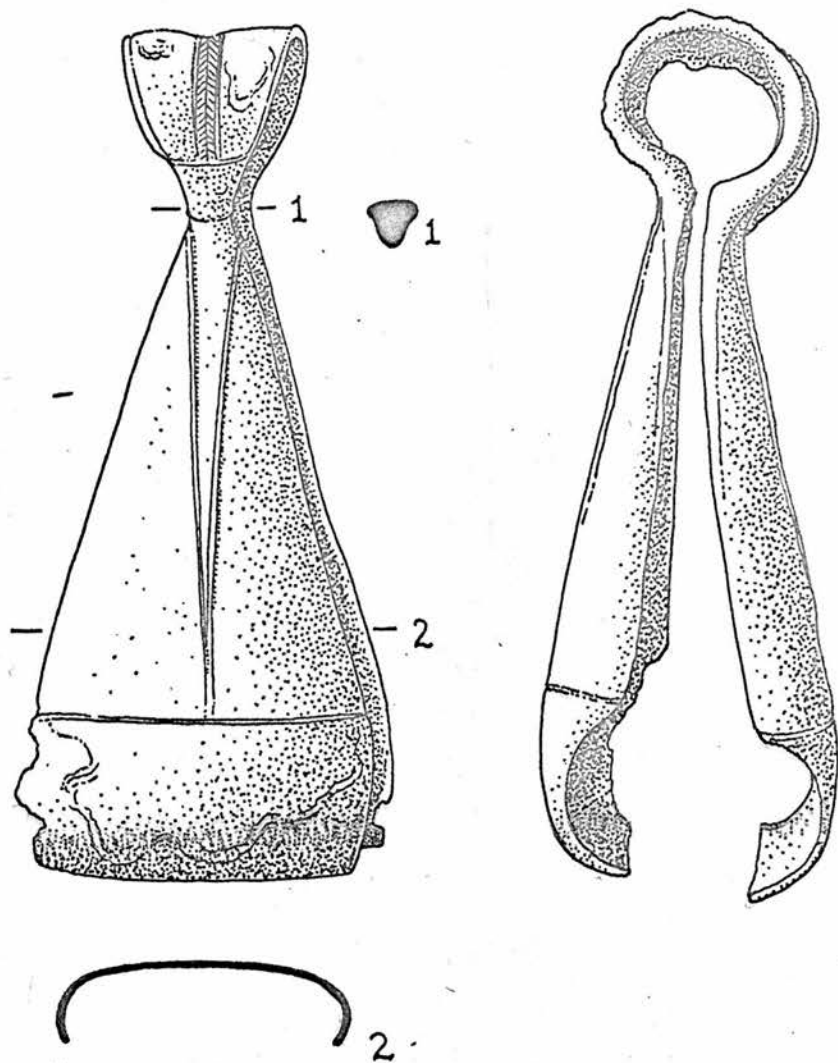
(b) several slips and corrections

(c) actual deep punctures caused by the stationary arm of the compass. Two short curves only appear to be hand scribed (laterally placed, low down).

Disc. Found in 1903 on the site of a crannog.

Assoc. Small penannular brooch 'of a type often found in sites of the second century A.D.', and fragments of burnt rope.

Ref. Callander (1928-9), 320.



Site KETTLEBURN, CAITHNESS

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. GI 75

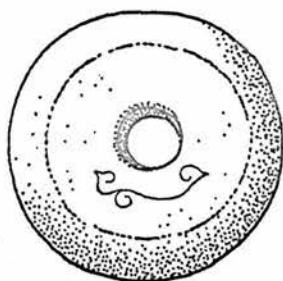
Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 11.1 - 4.6 cm. (4.4 - 1.8 in.)

Descr. Pair of tweezers with triangular arms incurved at the base and simple expanded loop for hinging purposes;

decoration consists of a straight, chased lines, on the hinge enclosing a central band of fine, incised herringbone.

- Cond. Good, despite pitting and eg^hle corrosion; the spring, which is thickened for strength is still intact and pliable.
- Tech. The feathering could have been executed after casting.
- Disc. Found in 1853 during the excavation of a broch.
- Assoc. Bone weaving comb and quantities of pottery and stonework; none of any closely dateable form.
- Ref. Rhind(1853), 212-23 & 219 fig.
Rhind(1851-4), 265 & 266 figs. 2 & 3.
Anderson(1883), 209 -15 & 215, figs. 188-9.



Site DUNAGOIL, BUTE

Colln.

Mat. White stone, green-speckled---probably serpentine in marble.

Meas. Diam. 3.6 cm. (1.45 in.)

Descr. Spindle whorl with straight-sided perforation, rounded edges and faint scratched decoration on the flat top.

Cond. Perfect: high gloss.

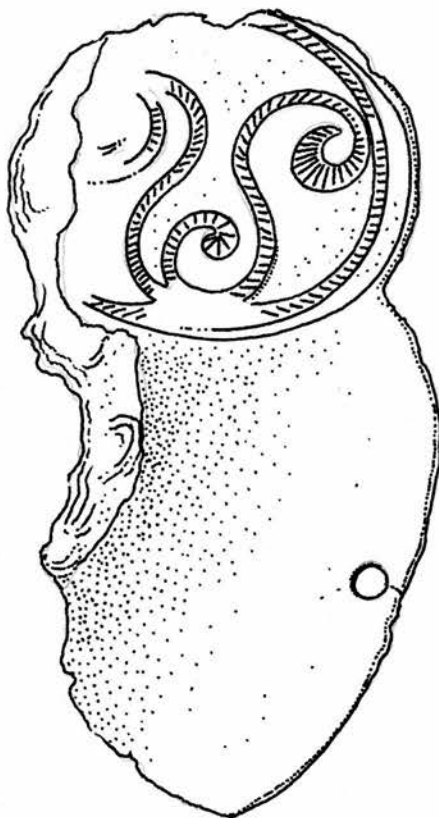
Disc. Found during the excavation of the vitrified fort in 1925.

Assoc. Material indicating occupation from 1st. century B.C. to late 1st. or 2nd. century A.D.

Ref. Mann(1925), Pl. 31.



- Site HANGING SHAW, SELKIRK.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. (uncatalogued)
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Max. diam. 1.9 cm. (0.8 in.); depth 0.9 cm. (0.35 in.)
- Descr. Broad ring, possibly a spindle whorl, with a central band of thickening flanked on one side by a groove which encloses a raised wave pattern.
- Cond. Very poor: surface is covered with a crusty green corrosion.
- Tech. The wavy bands are cast.
- Disc. Found in 1962 during trial excavations in a small embanked enclosure with single entrance.
- Assoc. Fragmentary bronze ring.
- Ref. Disc. & Excavation(1962),40-1.



Site BURNMOUTH, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin.

Mat. Probably sheet bronze

Meas. 6 - 11.4 cm. (2.35 - 4.5 in.)

Descr. Shallow scoop with a perforation close to one edge and an oval handle on whose flat upper surface an asymmetrical lyre loop is executed in rocker-tracing filled with transverse hatching.

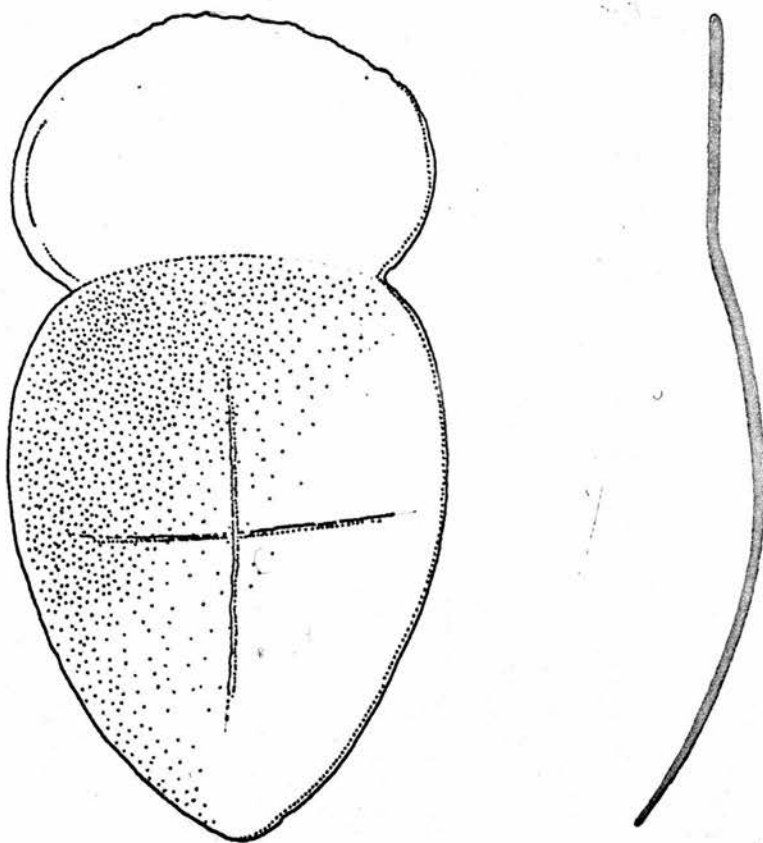
Cond. Very/poor: the bowl is covered with green, crusty blemishes the left hand portion of both bowl and handle is corroded through proximity to the iron knife.

Tech. The rocker tracing and incision is faint and crude, clearly punched from the right hand side. The bowl perforation has caused the bowl to crack to the edge. Probably a piece of sturdy sheet bronze was cut to shape then hollowed by annealing and hammering into a mould; final polishing would remove all traces of this process.

Disc. Found in 1923 at Catch-a-penny, by quarrying: in a cist containing a slightly flexed male inhumation; lying between the face and the raised hands.

Assoc. Scoop No. 246; also pig bones, fragments of coal and an iron knife with traces of a wooden handle.

Ref. Craw(1923-4), 143-4 & 145, fig. 3.



Site BURNMOUTH, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin.

Mat. Probably sheet bronze

Meas. 2.2 - 4.3 mm. (5.7 - 11 cm.)

Descr. Shallow scoop with an undecorated oval, flat handle and an engraved cross on the bowl.

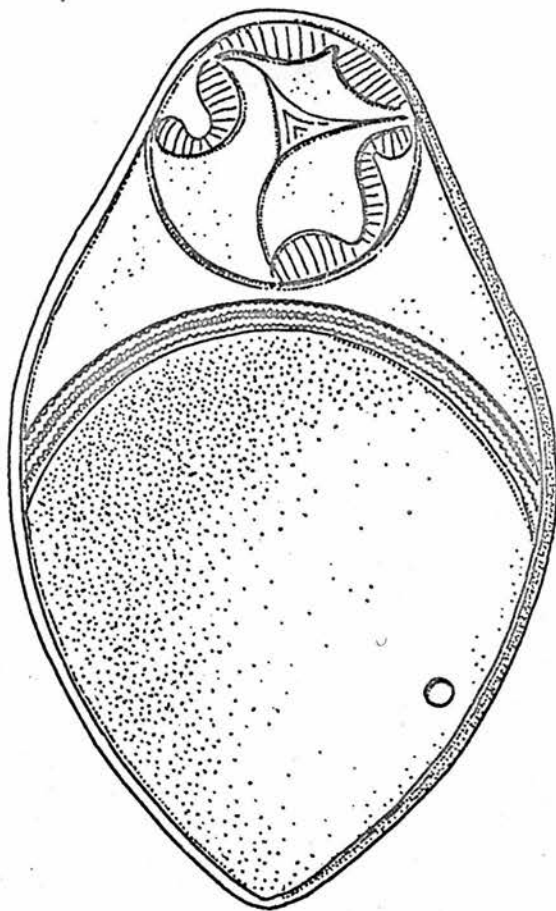
Cond. Very poor.

Tech. A simple line of incision may follow the handle edge. The cross is crudely and deeply scratched.

Disc. As No. 245

Assoc. As No. " "

Ref As No. " "



Site CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, WESTM.

Colln. B.M. 69 12-11 1

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 11.8 - 7 cm. (4.65 - 2.75 in.)

Descr. Shallow oval scoop with a perforation at one side of the bowl and a broad flat handle, defined by a curved double row of incised chevrons; the handle is decorated with an incised roundel filled with a hatched triskele motif. The reverse bears a simple incised border and grooving decorates the slightly thickened handle edge.

Cond. Good: the metal is rough and dark in colour.

Tech. Cast flat, the 'bowl' was probably hollowed by subsequent annealing and hammering. The perforation was punched from the right side, neatly and cleanly.

The zig zag bordering was crudely executed by the heavy use of an engraving tool on alternating sides of a simple cast rib.

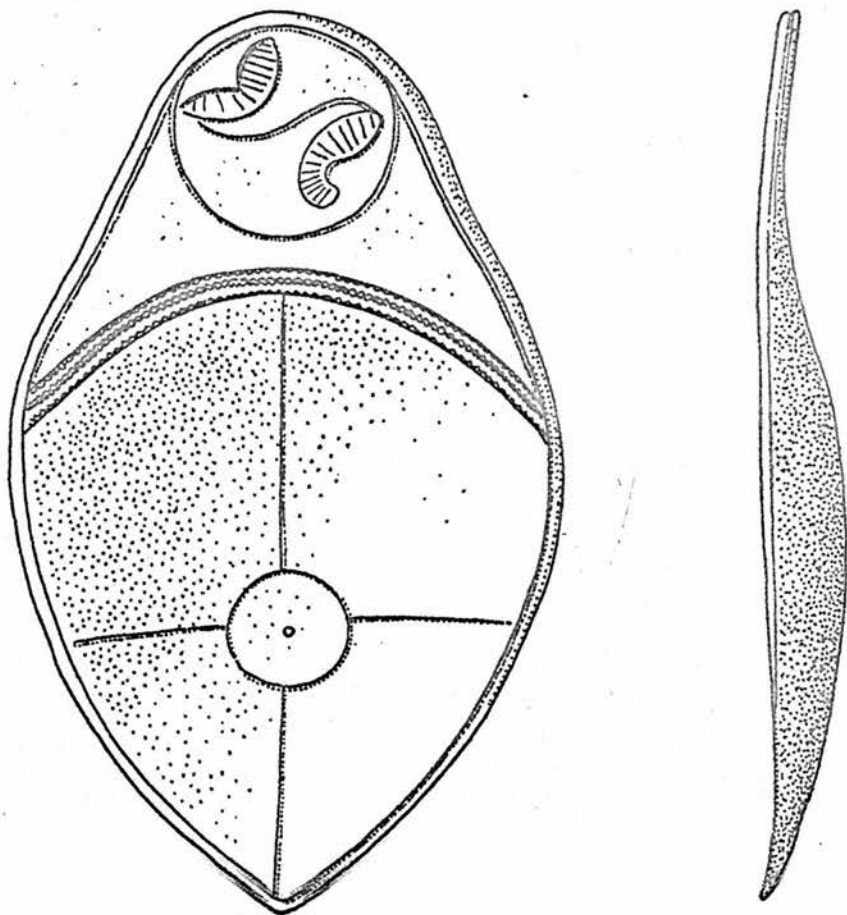
The circumference of the decorated roundel is deeply gouged: all remaining decoration was engraved in a coarse 'rocking' technique---save the simple hatching.

Disc. Found in 1868 by a farmer digging in boggy ground near a spring: at a depth of 12-18 in.

Assoc. Scoop No. 248 lay 7 or 8 yards away.

Ref. Way(1869), 62-4 & 65, fig. 9.

Craw(1923-4), 149, no. 11 & 147, fig. 4, 11.



Site CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, WESTM.

Colln. B.M. 69 12-11 1

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 11.8 - 7 cm. (4.65 - 2.75 in.)

Descr. Shallow oval scoop without a perforation in the bowl but otherwise similar to No. 247. A ring-centred cruciform incision adorns the bowl. The decorated roundel on the handle is smaller and contains a simple swash N-based motif.

Cond. As No.

Tech. This scoop is a mirror image of No. in outline: it is therefore most likely that the two objects were cast in the same mould--therefore a two-piece, reusable mould, and inevitably flat; the bowls would then be raised from opposite sides. For surface detail a tracer was employed in the rocking technique of No. . The Cross however was incised in a straightforward fashion, its central ring compass drawn: the stationary arm has left a neat central puncture.

Disc. As No. 247

Assoc. As No. 247

Refs. Way(1869), 52-4 & 63, fig.10.
Craw(1923-4), 149, No.12 & 147, fig.4, 12.





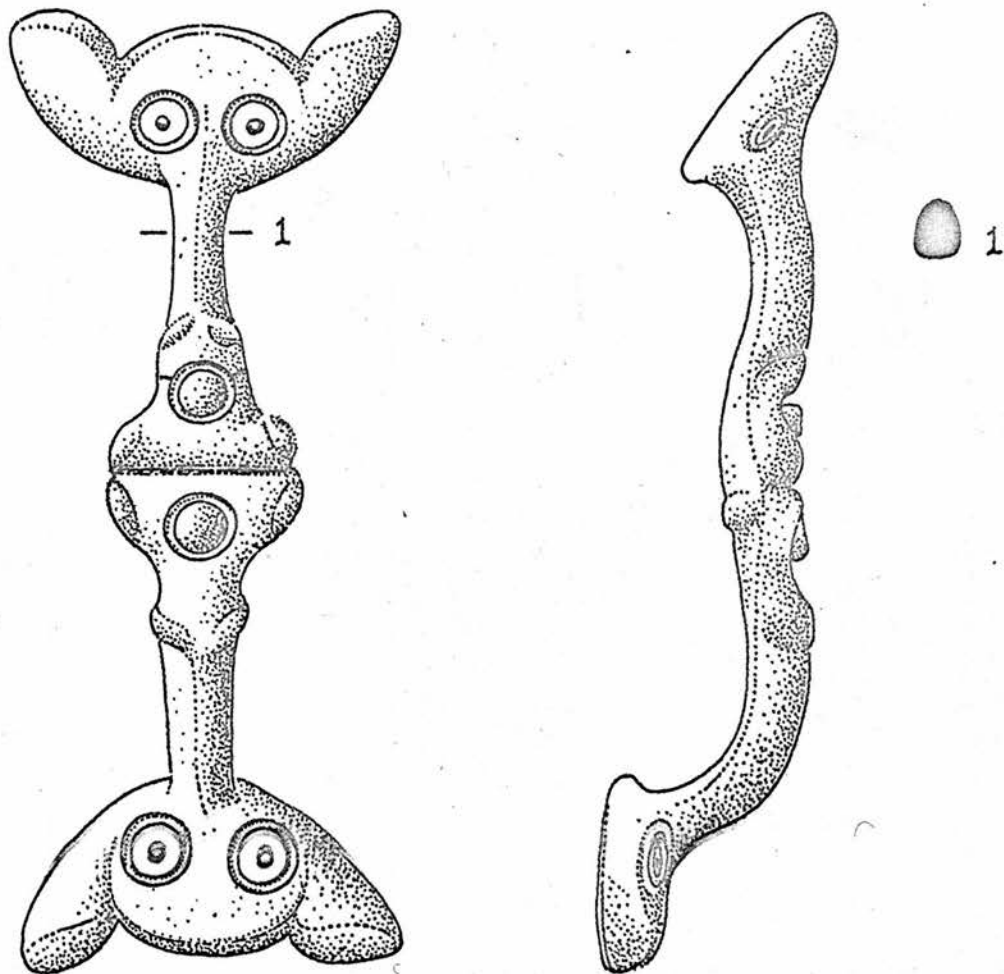
- Site TORRS FARM, KELTON, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 72
- Mat. Sheet and cast bronze
- Meas. Diam. at base 3.3 cm. (1.3 in.)
Diam. at lip. 0.7 cm. (0.3 in.)
- Descr. Curved tubular terminals of a pair of drinking horns, the upper part of the outer side of each horn adorned with an asymmetric tendril pattern, balanced but different on each horn and executed in tremolo engraving technique; a simple edging of the wider apertures is similarly executed. Both horns terminate at their wider ends in flanged collars, and at their narrower originally bore duck heads with huge dished eyes filled by coral bosses.
- Cond. Good: despite repairs in antiquity and comparatively recent times. The basal units have split into separate flanges and collars; one duck head is missing.
- Tech. Each horn consists of two half tubular sections punched from thick sheet bronze, and butted along a sinuous line, the external join neatened by beading. Close to the base are several rivet holes, notches and rectangular perforations, some concerned with strengthening the structure, some with mounting in antiquity and some with the attachment in modern times to the pony cap No. 1. These are concealed by the flanged collar, a clumsy forging, scarf-jointed and perforated by countersunk mouthed rivet holes. The remaining duck head is a tanged casting: a rivet hole for the retention of

the decorative eye filling pierces the head from socket to socket. An ancient repair involved the replacement of the upper third of one tube, complete with engraving, which however appears to be by a different hand. Further small patching is suspected. Modern 'repairs' included the insertion of a tongued tube into the base and several rivets to facilitate attachment to the pony cap; of resin into the terminal's interior and of tinman's solder into the duck's eye sockets.

Disc. Found before 1829 (probably c.1820) in a morass, at a considerable depth.

Assoc. Pony cap No. 1.

Ref. Nicholson(1841), appendix to Vol.II,70-1.
New Stat. Account, IV(1845),153.
 Smith(1866-8),334-41 & Pls. XLIV,XLV.
 Anderson(1883),112-17 & 113,fig.92.
 Purchase PSAS,LVI(1921-2),21.
 Leeds(1933),8,fig.4.
 Atkinson & Figgott(1955),197-235.



Site CARLINGWARK LOCK, KIRKCUD.

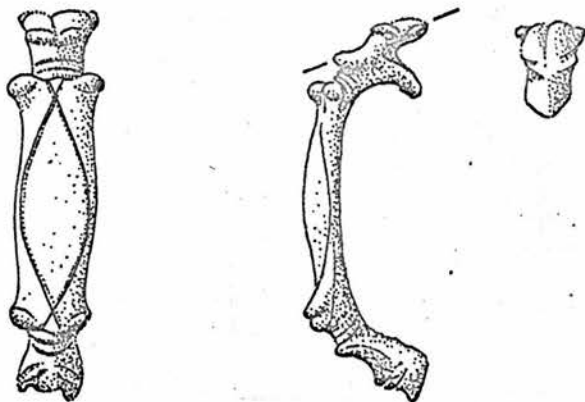
Colln. N.M.A. Edin. D.W.80

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 12.6 - 5.1 cm. (5 - 2 in.)

Descr. Tankard handle with central panel, terminals expanded for decoration based upon the boss and lobe theme; in the centre arranged about a transverse groove; on the ends, in the form of an animalized palmette.

- Cond. Very good: smooth dark surface with patches of brassy colour; there are no signs of wear. A mended fracture is probably recent.
- Tech. This is a careful casting with the underside faintly hollowed to lighten the object--save at the centre; the 'eyes' are groove-outlined circles with central perforation--probably for the insertion of decorative, dome headed rivets with the actual function of attaching the casting to the tankard side.
- Disc. Found in 1866 by fishermen near Fir Island in the bed of the loch.
- Assoc. Hoard of Roman and native metalwork probably of late 1st.-2nd. century A.D.
- Ref. Disc. note PSAS,VI(1864-5),139.
 Don. note PSAS,VII(1866-7),7-9,fig. 22.
 Corcoran(1952),92 & ~~30~~ Pl.X,4.
 Piggott(1952-3),30 & 22 fig.4,C2.



Site CULBIN SANDS, MORAY

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. BI 154

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length 4.8 cm. (1.9 in.)

Descr. Handle-like object consisting of a central sub-rectangular plate ending in a stylized duck head.

Cond. Very good: mottled, smooth greyish surface.

Tech. The casting is carefully executed. Behind one mask is a shallow bifurcation, behind the other a smooth, flattened knob. It is not easy to see how the object could have been mounted.

Disc. Circumstances unknown: found before 1890-91.

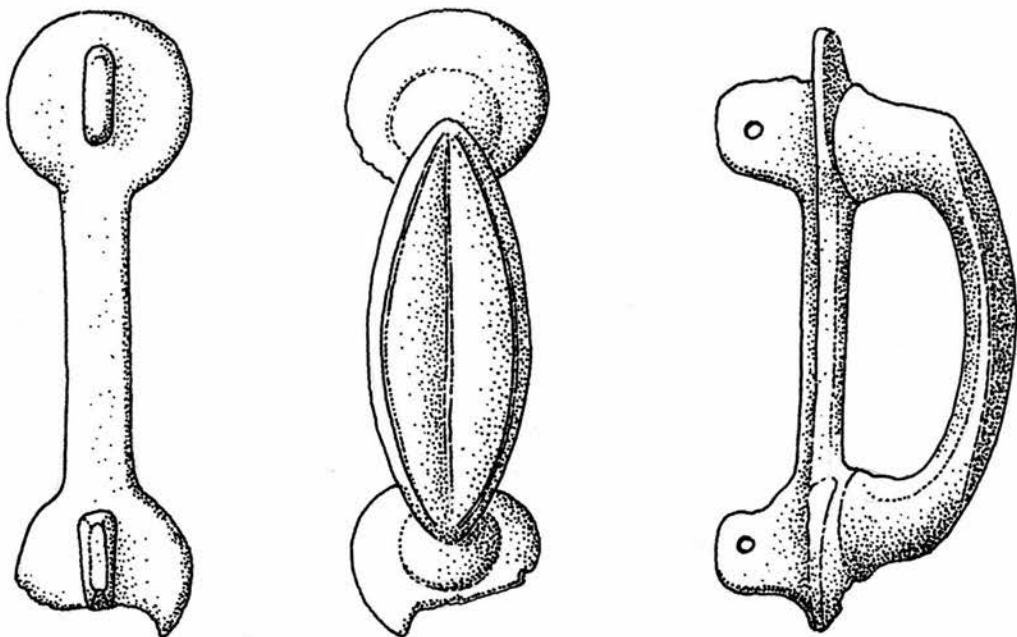
Ref. Black(1890-91), 504-5 & fig.28.

Tech. The strap is badly cracked and half of one terminal is missing. The terminals have been cut from the right side, and the rivet holes similarly executed. The strap has faintly raised edges with virtually invisible decoration---bands of rocker-tracing confined on the inner edge by a hairline of incision. A few faint hammer marks are visible athwart the transition from strap to terminals.

Disc. Found in 1907 during the excavation of the Roman fort; in Pit LVII on the site of the baths.

Assoc. 'Early' material: the pit underlay cobbling surrounding the bath building and presumably contemporary with them. The buildings were erected not ~~xxx~~ before 88-90 A.D.; the tankard holdfast is presumably therefore earlier than this.

Ref. Curle(1911), 275 & Pl.LIV, 7.
Corcoran(1952), 90 & Pl.IX, 3.



Site OKSTROW, ORKNEY

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. G.D. 54

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 8.2 - 2.6 cm. (3.2 - 1 in.)

Descr. Tankard handle, the actual hold-fast portion a simple, laurel leaf shape, emerging from a dumbbell-shaped plate with two perforated lugs on the underside of its terminals.

Cond. The front is smooth and dark; the back is covered with crusty green corrosion; one fixture plate is chipped.

Tech. Originally the lugs would perforate the tankard's wall to be secured internally by pins through the perforations; if this were so the plate extensions would prevent

leakage; the wall thickness would be approximately 0.8 cm.(0.3 in.).

Disc. Found a few years before 1865 'while levelling a hillock'--i.e. a ruined broch.

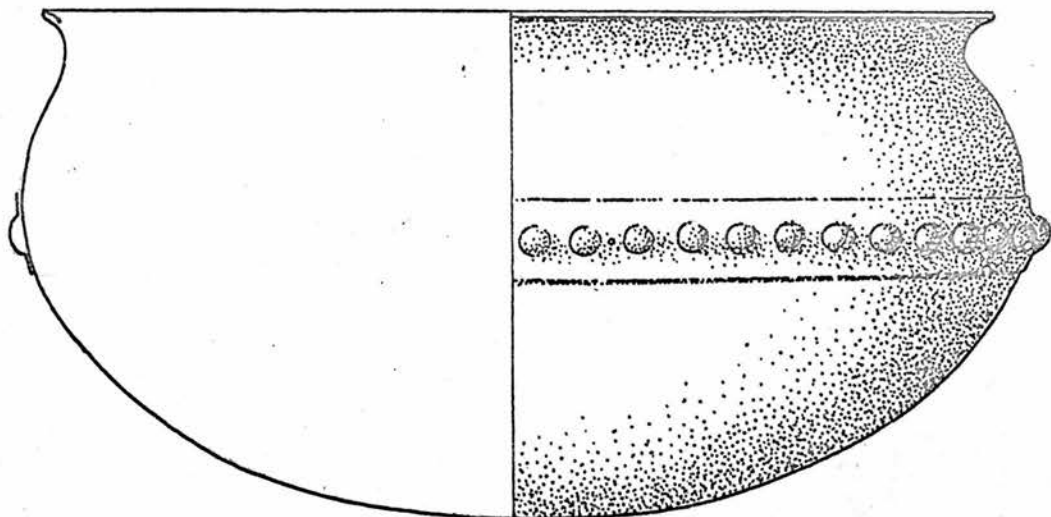
Assoc. Clamped fragment of Samian type D45 ,i.e.late 2nd. or 3rd. century A.D.; another fragment similarly re-used in the broken state; penannular brooch of possibly 3rd. or 4th. century A.D.. However there were apparently at least two phases of occupation undifferentiated by the excavators so an earlier date is conceivable.

Ref. Laing(1866-8),64.

Don. note PSAS,XI(1874-6),86 & fig.

Anderson(1882),242,fig.219.

Corcoran(1952),90 & Pl.IX,2.



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 51

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Rim diam. 12.5 cm. (4.9 in.) Depth 6.7 cm. (2.6 in.)

Descr. Approximately half of a small bowl with gently everted rim, narrow neck constriction, swelling shoulder and rounded base; around the shoulder runs a repoussé strip bearing close set bosses.

Cond. Poor: the surface is covered with crusty green adhesions supposedly re-deposited decayed enamel.

Tech. The rim is formed by folding the sheet metal back on itself after the mouth splay. Central to the base there is a circular hole 0.4 cm. in

diameter; together with a number of parallel striations, particularly on the neck, this feature indicates lathe finishing.

The strip is attached at intervals of approximately 3.5 cm. between the bosses by rivets c.1 mm. diameter lying flush with the exterior and beaten out to a small irregular patch on the inside.

Disc. Found c.1840-50 in a moss by a labourer digging field drains.

Assoc. Hoard of twenty-two objects wrapped in cloth; approximately half of these were given away after the discovery the known contents are :-

4 paterae of Antonine date

4 bronze bowls of which this is one. See Nos.

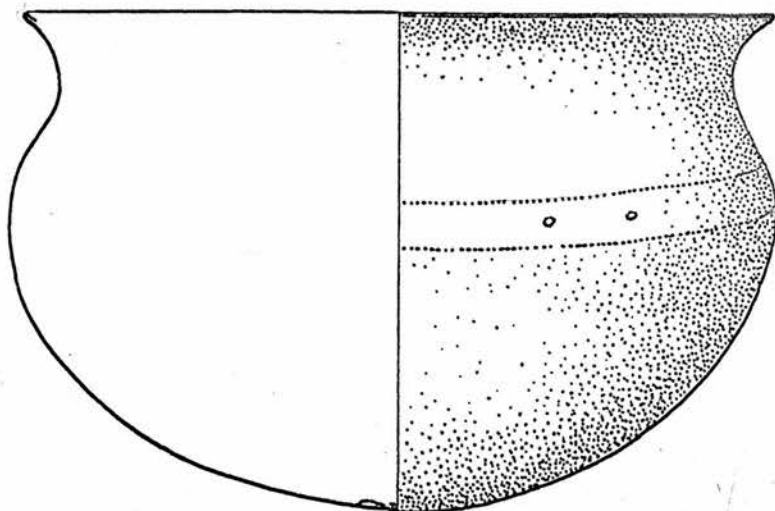
1 beaded torc No.

2 finger rings

1 dragonesque fibula.

2 head stud brooches ^hwich in view of their coil springs and wire loops _kCollingwood would date closer to 100 than 150 A.D.

Ref. Anderson(1904-5), 371-2 & fig.3.



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 52

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Mouth diam. 10 cm. (3.9 in.) Depth 6.5 cm. (2.5 in)

Descr. Small bowl with everted rim, narrow neck, constriction, swelling shoulder and rounded base.

Cond. Poor: half of the rim is missing and the remaining half was presumably separated on discovery as it is now glued on to the intact base.

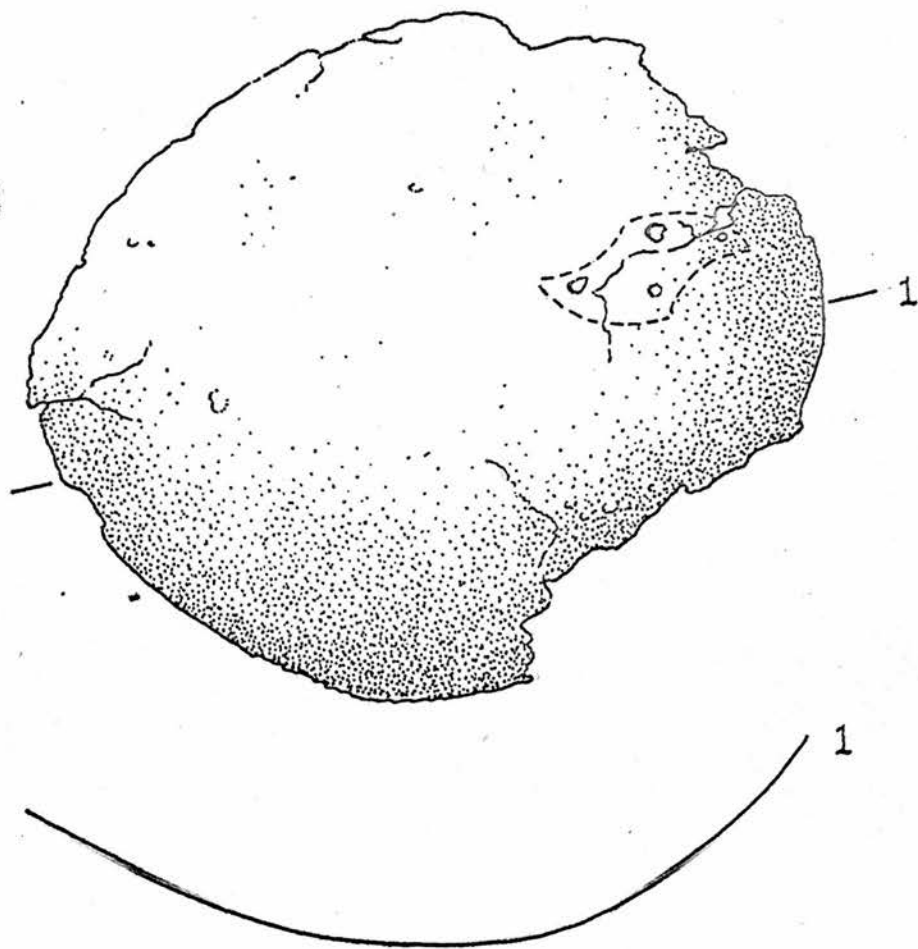
Tech. The rim is strengthened by returning the metal in an down after the neck splay. A narrow band of discoloration running (squintly) around the shoulder indicates the former presence of a decorative strip. Attachment may have relied chiefly on solder but at least three rivets and one rivet hole attest to further fixture; one of these rivets lies 0.95 cm. distant

from the rivet hole, such closeness may reveal the point of overlap of the strip. Lathe-spinning striations are visible especially on the interior of the neck and the central perforation is plugged internally by a washer, secured by a rivet whose ends are beaten flat both internally and externally.

Disc. As No. 254

Assoc. As No. " "

Ref. As No. " "



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 54

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Max. 10.5 - 9 cm. (4.1 - 3.5 in.)

Descr. Rounded base of a small bowl whose rim is No. 257 or No. 258, probably the former.

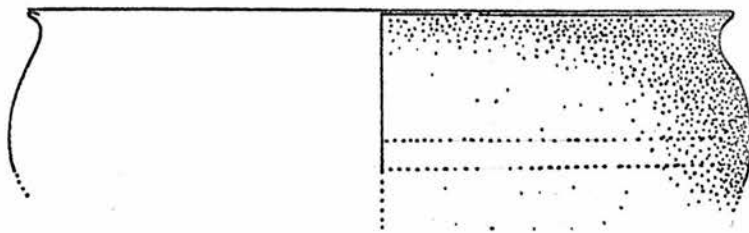
Cond. Very poor; distorted. There are no parallel striations indicative of lathe spinning and none of the many perforations need be the result of this process.

Tech. One multiple crack was originally covered outside by a curved patch whose two longer arms were probably held by rivets inserted from the exterior and beaten over on the inside and whose two shorter arms bore rivets inserted and secured the opposite way round; the patch is now represented solely by a brownish stain.

Disc. As Nos. 254

Assoc. As Nos. " "

Ref. As Nos. " "



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 55

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Mouth diam. 9.3 cm. (3.65 in.)

Descr. Faintly everted rim only of a small bowl represented probably also by base fragments No.

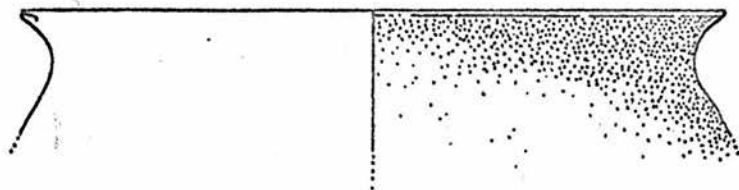
Cond. Poor; the lower edge of the fragment is extremely ragged; the surface is covered with crusty green adhesions, supposedly redeposited, decayed enamel from association with patera and brooches.

Tech. The rim is double thickness, the metal after splaying outwards being returned upon itself and neatly pressed down. Although no traces of lathe-spinning are visible to the naked eye the very neatness hints at such a finish. Following the swelling shoulder is a narrow band of discolouration indicating some former trimming, presumably attached by solder as no rivets or holes occur within its confines.

Disc. As No.

Assoc. As No.

Ref. As No.



Site LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FT 56

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Diam. of mouth 9.2 cm. (3.6 in.)

Descr. Fragment of a small bowl consisting of almost all of the gently everted rim and the beginning of the shoulder swell.

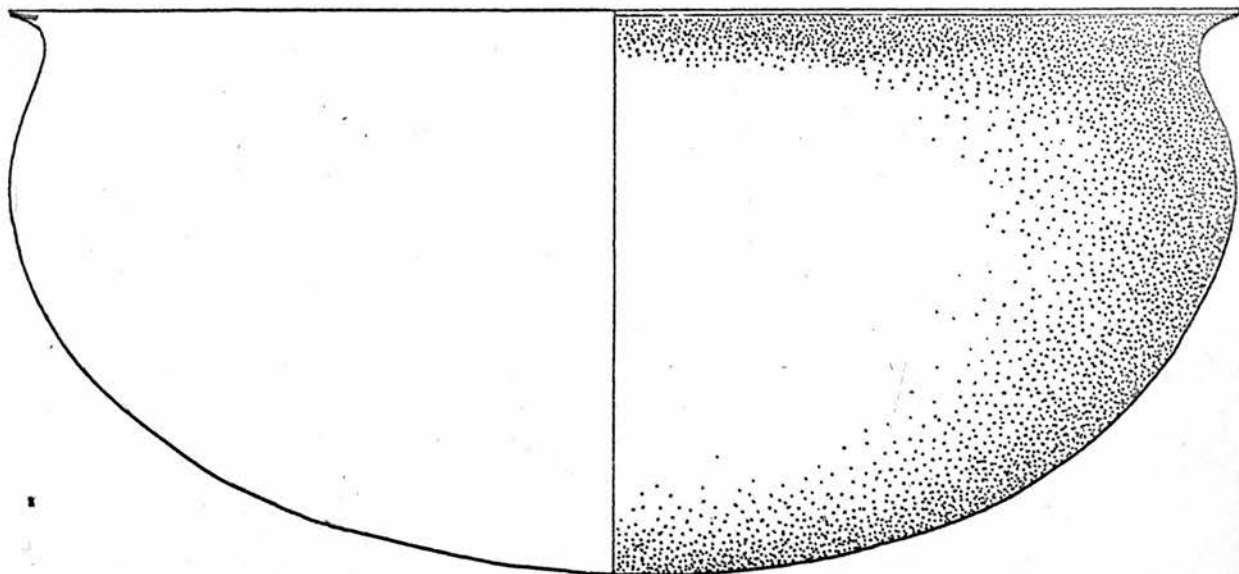
Cond. Poor: there are very clear marks of lathe-turning on and near the neck and rim.

Tech. Two minute holes close to the lower (broken) edge may be connected with the attachment of a decorated strip but, in view of their high siting, this is unlikely.

Disc. As No. 254

Assoc. As No. " "

Ref. As No. " "



Site LOCHAR MOSS, DUMFRIES.

Colln. (9) B.M.

Mat. Beaten bronze

Meas. Diam. 16 cm. (6.3 in.) Height 7.3 cm. (2.9 in.)

Descr. Small bowl with everted lip, gently swelling shoulder and rounded base.

Cond. Perfect: smooth golden bronze stained externally through contact with peat; one small bend in the rim may have resulted from a blow from a spade at the time of discovery.

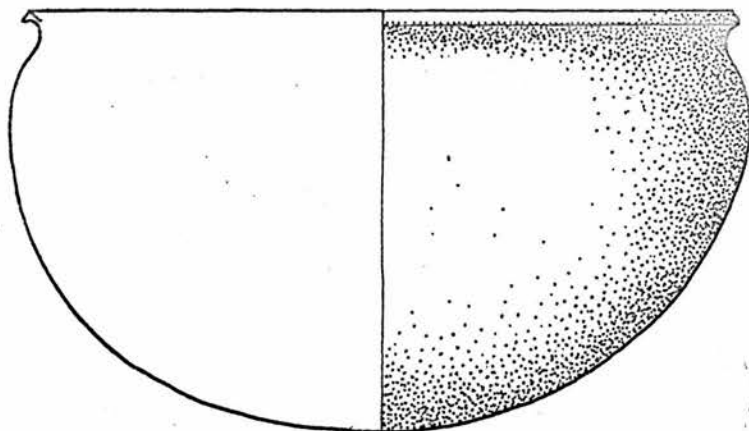
Tech. The two or three incipient cracks probably appeared during manufacture. Hammer marks are still clearly visible and there is no central

perforation or dimple. Therefore if a lathe was employed it was purely for finishing . Parallel scratch marks are visible on the interior of the neck.

Disc. Found a few years before 1851 about two miles north of Cumlangan Castle by a labourer cutting peat.

Assoc. Bronze beaded torc No. 189.

Ref. Wilson(1863),140-1 & Pl.IX.
R.A.Smith(1925),158.



Site STANWICK, N.R. YORKS.

Colln. B.M. 96 1-20 12. (lost for a period in the early 1960's)

Mat. Bronze

Meas. Diam. 9.4 cm. (3.7 in.) Height 5.1 cm. (2 in.)

Descr. Sturdy bowl with incised filler around the shoulder, rounded base and everted lip edged internally by the margin of folded in metal and externally by an incised line; faintly curved cross-hatching decorates the space thus defined.

Cond. Moderately good: approximately one-third is missing and the edges of the remainder are crumpled and ragged: the surface is a rough, dark green with some rust incrustation.

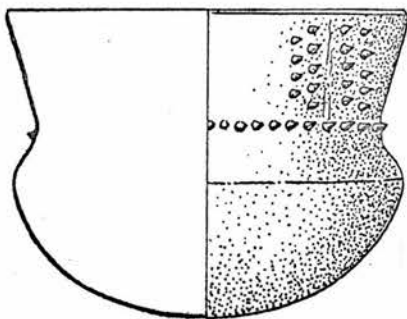
Tech. Probably the bowl was entirely or in part lathe spun, witness the small dimple central to the base exterior; but there is no evidence for an actual perforation of

the metal at this point.

Disc. Apparently part of the Stanwick hoard as it was among those objects which entered the B.M. in 1896 from Dr. Hoopell's Colln. marked 'British equestrian accoutrements from a battlefield of Brigantia'.

Assoc. Large collection of material--in the main horse trappings-- of the mid-1st. century A.D. or a little later.

Ref. Unpublished.



Site TARLAND, ABERDEEN.

Colln. In private Colln. of Callander in 1931-2; bought by Callander from a policeman with archaeological interests subsequently lost.

Mat. Cast bronze.

Meas. Diam. of mouth 5.4 cm. (2.1 in.) Height 4 cm. (1.6 in.)

Descr. Bowl with rounded base and delicate beaded moulding separating the carinated shoulder from the tall, everted neck; conical rivets encircle the neck at its base and mass at two opposing points on the neck exterior.

Cond. Good: although part of the vessel is missing.

Tech. The rivets are purely decorative.

Disc. Found just after 1898 in a sandpit at Waulkmill which in 1898 had produced a cisted inhumation, possibly one of a group of which this object may be one grave good.

Assoc. Dubious: the contents of the grave and finds made in the

vicinity were as follows.

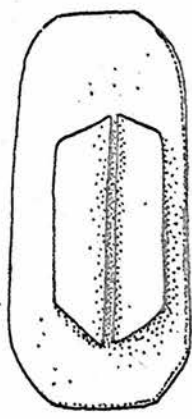
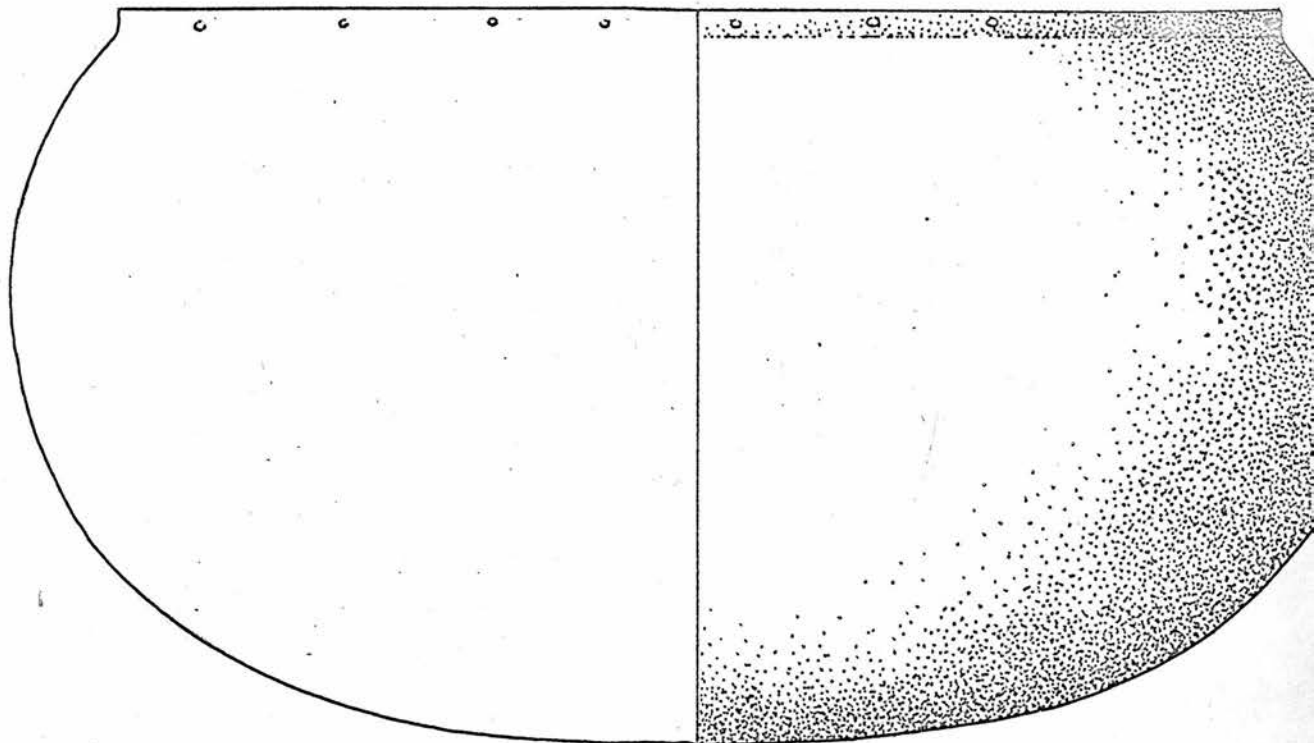
19 natural pebbles used as gaming pieces

5 discs of vitreous paste and glass

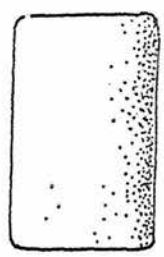
1 cylindrical piece of glass

1 penannular silver brooch of Mrs. Fowler's type Aa (1960: 155-165); this is no chronological aid; similar specimens were found at Newstead in a mid-late 2nd. century context but the use of silver could be interpreted as a late feature--even 4th-5th. century A.D. Several other objects are said to have been found in 1899.

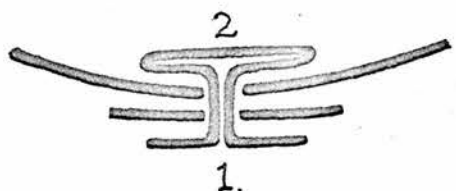
- Ref. Callander(1914-15),203-6 & 204 fig.2.
 Curle(1931-2),290-1,no.74.
 Hawkes(1951),181,footn. 28.



1



2



1.

$\frac{1}{4}$

Site ABERCAIRNEY, PERTH.

Colln. Perth Mus.

Mat. Beaten bronze

Meas. Rim diam. c. 61 cm. (24 in.) Depth c. 38.8 cm. (15.25 in)

Descr. Globular cauldron, the metal patterned with oval hammer or punch marks.

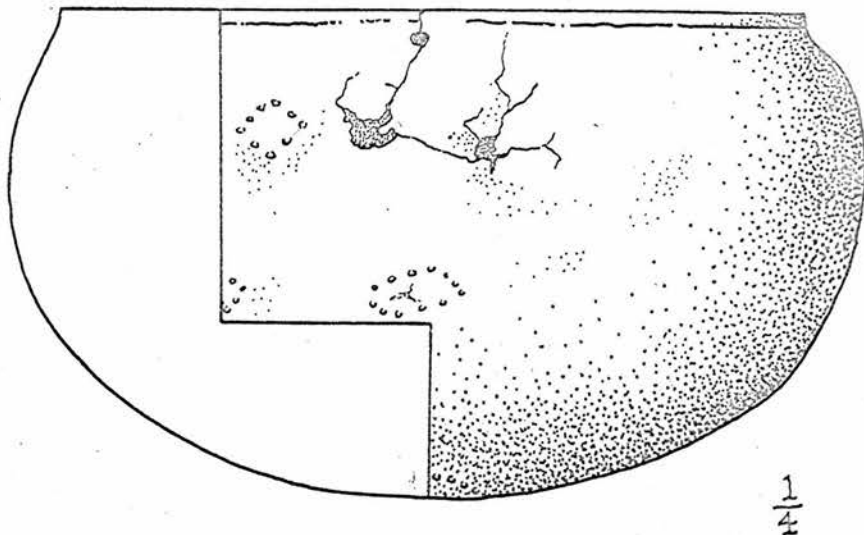
Cond. Good, although the rim and two handles---suspected to be of iron---are missing.

Tech. The missing rim strengthening was originally attached by means of fourteen rivets whose remaining holes are 4-6.5 cm. in diameter. The body was hammered in a single piece. It is now repaired in two places; one being an elaborate patch of 'paper grip form', inserted from the inside and provided with an external washer of rectangular outline.

Disc. Found in a bog.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.



Site BLACKBURN MILL, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. DW 87

Mat. Bronze

Meas. Mouth diam. 38.5 cm. (15.2 in.)
Depth 25.4 cm. (10 in.)

Descr. Globular cauldron.

Cond. Moderate: although the iron rim and two handles are missing.

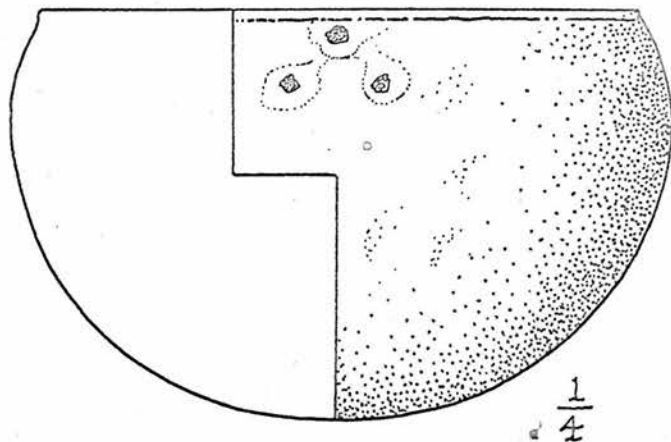
Tech. The cauldron was raised in a single piece. Its handles were each originally attached by means of three rivets. Many repairs have been made in antiquity resulting in the almost complete replacement of the base by patches.

Disc. Found before 1852 by labourers cutting a drain in a

peat moss, probably once a loch.

Assoc. Cauldron No. 264 and a hoard of Roman and native metal-work suspected to belong to the late 1st. century A.D.

Ref. Piggott(1952-3), 40 & 31, fig.7, Bl.



Site BLACKBURN MILL, BERWICK.

Colln. N.M.A.EDin. DW 88

Mat. Spun bronze

Meas. Mouth diam. 31.5 cm. (12.4 in.)
Depth 21.6 cm. (8.5 in.)

Descr. Globular cauldron.

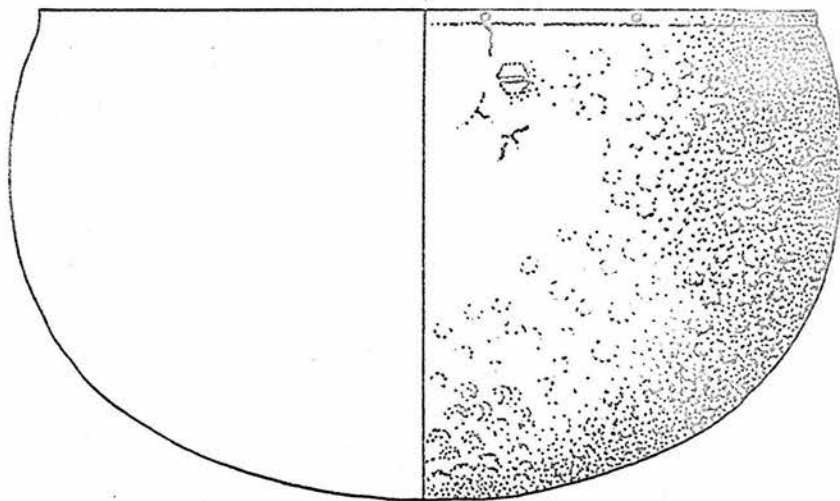
Cond. Moderate: although the original iron rim and twin handle are now missing.

Tech. The vessel is executed in one piece. The spinning technique has resulted in a central basal perforation which was plugged in antiquity. There are no patches. The handles were attached by means of three rivets.

Disc. As No. 263

Assoc. As No. 263

Ref. Piggott(1952-3),40 & 31,fig.7,B2.



- Site ELVANFOOE, LANARK.
- Colln. Hunterian Mus., Glasgow. B1959.3224
- Mat. Beaten bronze
- Meas. Mouth diam. 42 - 39.5 cm. (16.5 - 15.5 in.)
Depth. 25.6 cm. (10.1 in.)
- Descr. Globular cauldron neatly decorated with close set hammer marks arranged in ever increasing circles from the base upwards.
- Cond. Very good: although the rim and (?) handles are missing; there has been some damage after loss or deposit.
- Tech. The vessel has been 'sunk' (using a hollow mould) from a single sheet. Nine holes on the short

vertical neck have been punched from the inside; none show sign of wear, so that the vessel cannot have been hung up by wires. A small crack near the mouth has been patched in paper clip fashion.

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.

Site EWARTLY SHANK, ALNHAM MOOR, NORTHUMB.

Colln. Blackgate Mus., Newcastle.

Mat. Bronze

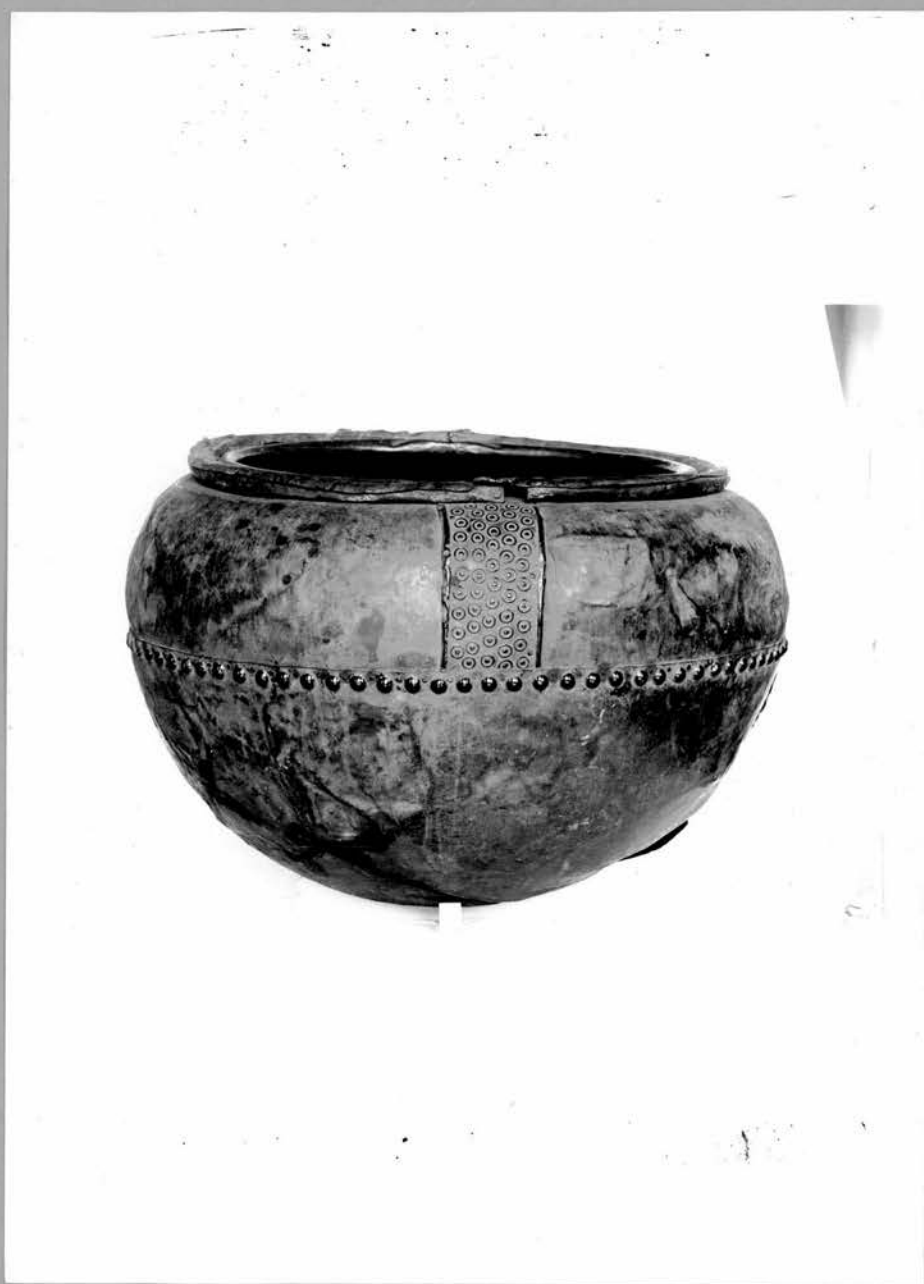
Meas. Max. diam. c. 60.1 cm. (24 in.)

Descr. Globular cauldron.

Cond. The (?) iron rim band is missing.

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Ref. Unpublished.





(diagrammatic rim section)

- Site KINCARDINE MOSS, STIRLING
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. BU 1
- Mat. Beaten bronze
- Meas. Diam. 63.5 cm. (25 in.)
Depth. 40.8 cm. (16 in.)
- Descr. Globular cauldron with complex tubular rim and upper section decorated at two opposed points by applied repousse bands whose surface in each case bears five rows of close set ring and dot motifs.
- Cond. Good: although the ring handles are now missing.
- Tech. The cauldron is made in three large sections---a hemispherical base and two side plates; the former overlaps the latter by 0.25-0.5 in. and is attached by means of regularly spaced rivets 'spread' on both sides of the vessel; in between each pair on the basal section is a purely decorative repoussé boss. The two vertical joints of the side plates are concealed by rectangular panels which commence flush with the rim and terminate against the encircling joint; their long edges are defined by repoussé rib, immediately inside which there are six rivets for each panel's attachment. At the rim, the

body metal in everted and wrapped around a beaten tube. This is interrupted at two points for the insertion of the handles, of whose attachment to the body there is very little trace---merely a single rivet at one point and a fragment of (?) silver at the other. Clipped over the cauldron's inner rim there is a second foil tube executed in two sections which overlap by c. 0.25 in. immediately above the handle sitings. These joints are ribbed in repoussé and made secure by three rivets, in each case two visible and the last one concealed by the overhang.

Disc. Found in 1768 'upon clay buried under the moss'.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Anderson(1884-5), 313, fig. 2.



- Site KYLEAKIN, SKYE
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. DU 5
- Mat. Beaten bronze
- Meas. Diam. c. 45.7 cm. (18 in.)
Depth c. 30.5 cm. (12 in.)
- Descr. Globular cauldron.
- Cond. Poor: the rim and handles are missing.
- Tech. The handles would seem to have been attached by three rivets close to the mouth; one of these areas, plus the entire cauldron base, is extensively repaired; the irregular patches are applied by the 'paper clip' form of fixture.
- Disc. Found before 1884 at a depth of 7½ ft. in peat.
- Assoc. Nearby were several kegs of bog butter.
- Ref. Anderson(1884-5), 311-12 & fig.1.



Site WHITEHILLS MOSS, LOCHMABEN, DUMFRIES.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. DU 6

Mat. Beaten bronze

Meas. Max. diam. c. 38 cm. (15 in.) Depth 21 cm. (8.25 in.)

Descr. Shallow globular cauldron with regular pattern of shallow hammer or punch marks on the base.

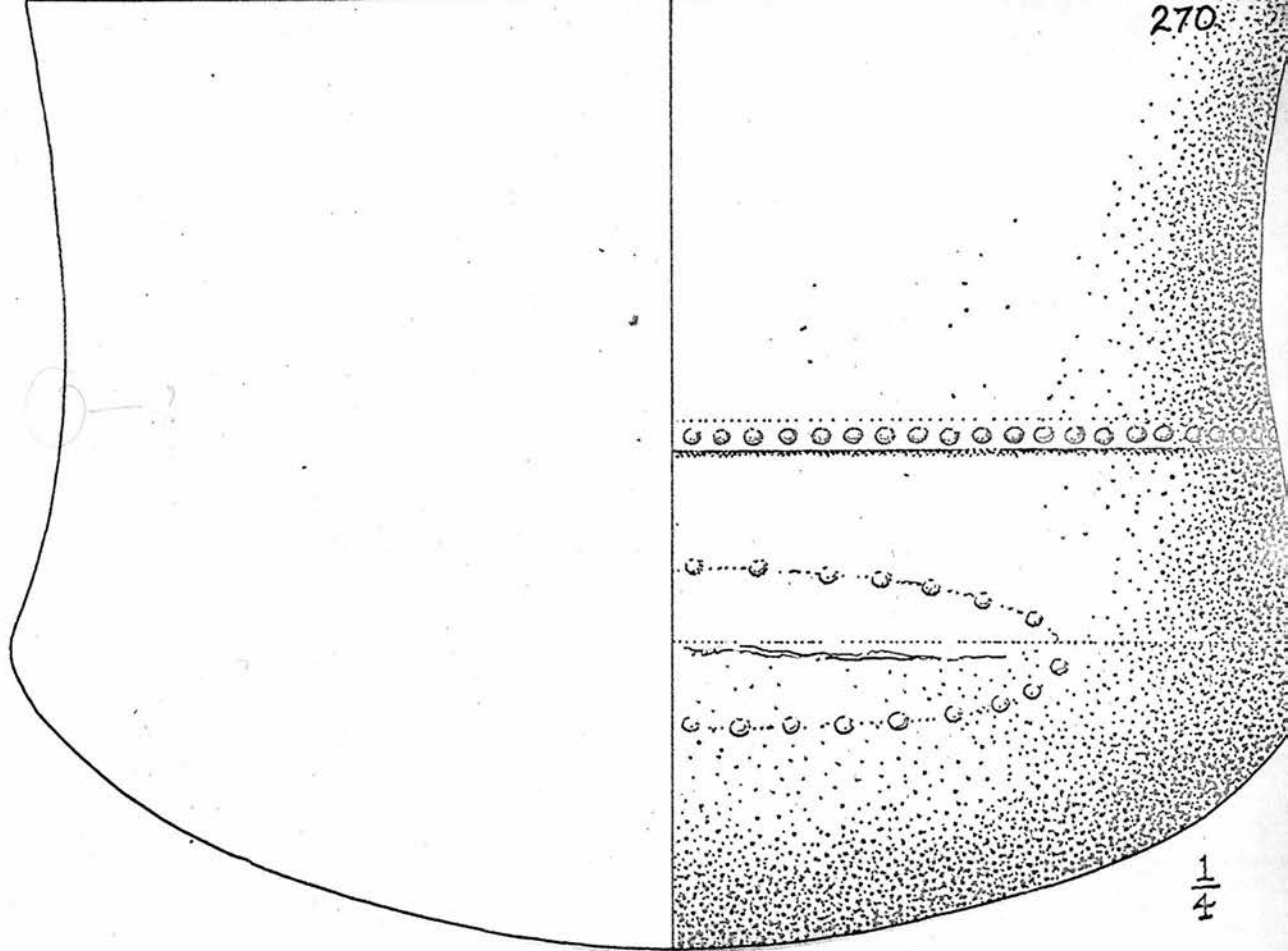
Cond. Good, although rim and handles are missing.

Tech. The iron rim seems to have been attached by nine sturdy rivets applied from the inside of the vessels' mouth.

Disc. Circumstances unknown. Found before 1889.

Assoc. -----

Ref. PSAS, XXIV(1889-90), 16.



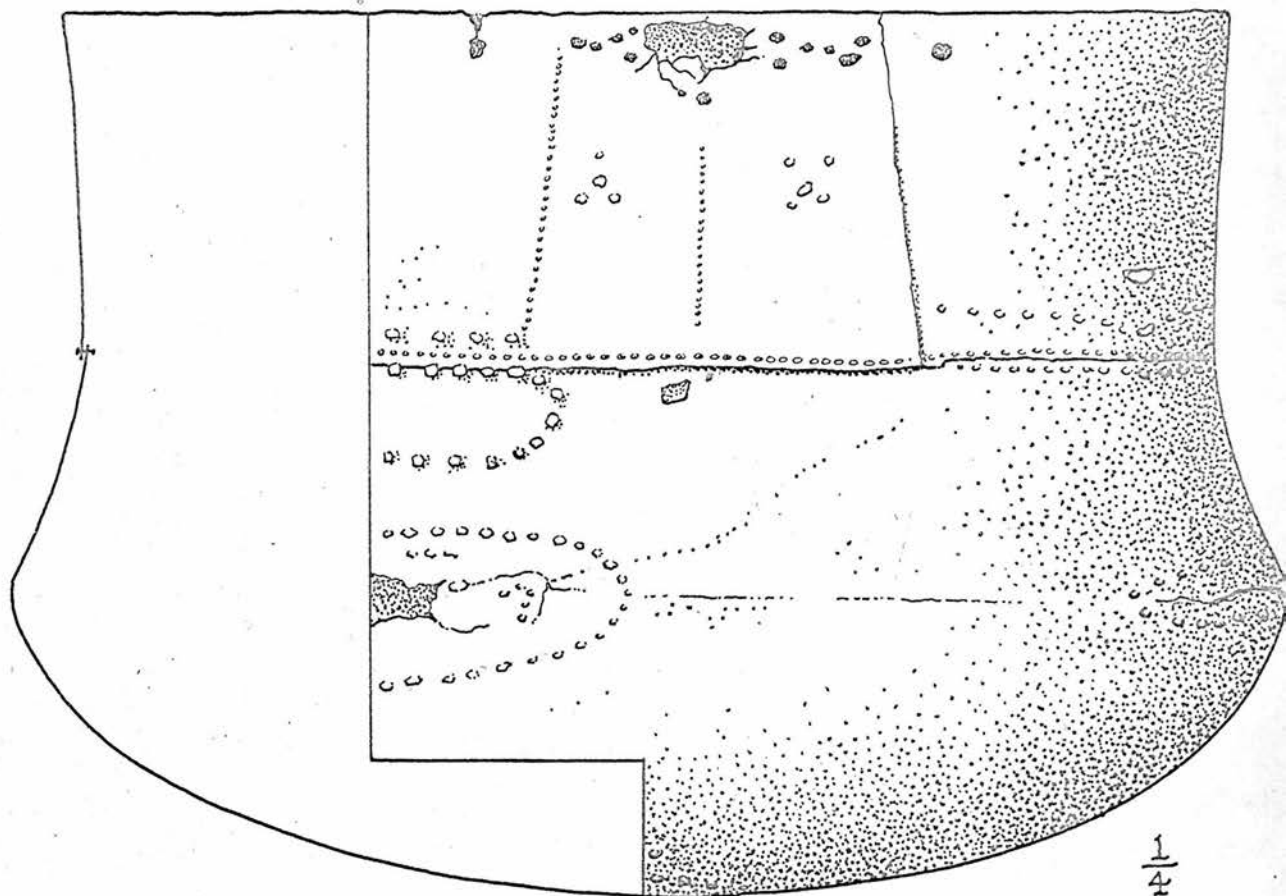
- Site BEWCASTLE, CUMB.
- Colln. Carlisle Mus. 51.194
- Mat. Beaten bronze
- Meas. Mouth diam. 61 cm. (24 in.)
Max. diam. 67.3 cm. (26.5 in.)
Depth 49.5 cm. (19.5 in.)
- Descr. Cauldron of 'projecting belly' or Santon type.
- Cond. Moderate: iron rim and handles are missing and the mouth much crumpled.
- Tech. The base is executed in one piece and attached to the two upper wall sections by means of an overlap and a

row of very close set, round headed rivets. Similar rivets are used to attach many patches to the interior.

Disc. Found c. 1907 in a moss.

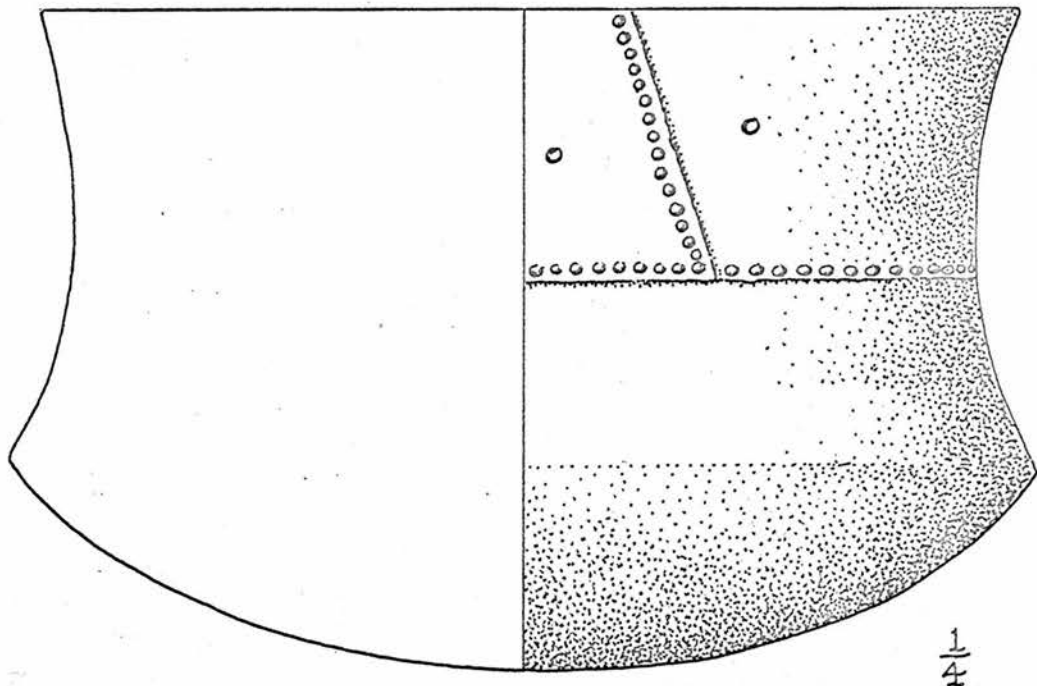
Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.



- Site CARLINGWARK, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
- Colln. N.M.A. Edin. DW 1
- Mat. Beaten bronze
- Meas. Mouth diam. 61 cm. (24 in.)
 Max. diam. 66.1 cm. (26 in.)
 Depth 45.8 cm. (18 in.)
- Descr. Cauldron with 'projecting belly' (i.e. Santon type).
- Cond. Moderate: although the iron rim and handles are missing

- Tech. The cauldron is made in three sections, a hemispherical base and two side panels riveted to its upper part; they overlap by c.8 in. at two opposing points thus providing an area of double thickness for the handles, whose torn rivet holes are still visible. The rivets are small and round headed. Sheet bronze patches have been attached to the interior by similar rivets; paper clip like repairs are also visible.
- Disc. Found c. 1866 by fishermen near Fir Island.
- Assoc. The cauldron contained a hoard of Roman and native metal-work suspected to belong to the late 1st. century A.D.
- Ref. Piggott(1952-3), 28 & 31, fig.7, Cl.

Site

CRUMMOCKDALE, AUSTWICK, YORKS.

Colln.

B.M. 1954 7-1 1

Mat.

Cast and beaten bronze

Meas.

Rim diam. 50.8 cm. (20 in.)

Depth 34.3 cm. (13.5 in.)

Descr.

Cauldron with everted mouth, concave sides, low shoulder and shallow rounded base.

Cond.

Fair: iron rim and handles now missing.

Rech.

Rust attests to the original presence of a rim---a practical necessity because of the thinness of the metal; paired rivets at two opposing points indicate the original position of the handles---held once by internal clamped washers. The neck is a single strip overlapped diagonal and rivetted at this point and to the base (in the latter case c.120 rivets were used---small, close set with

faintly domed heads. The base may have been cast.

Disc. Found before 1937 when cutting drainage channels in a dried up tarn $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Austwick: at a depth of 15 in. in a peat bed; probably deposited 15 yds. from the shore.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Mattison & Palmer(1937),164-5.
Hawkes(1951),185 & 180,fig.47,f.

Site ALDBOROUGH, W. R. YORKS.

Colln. Lost

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. -----

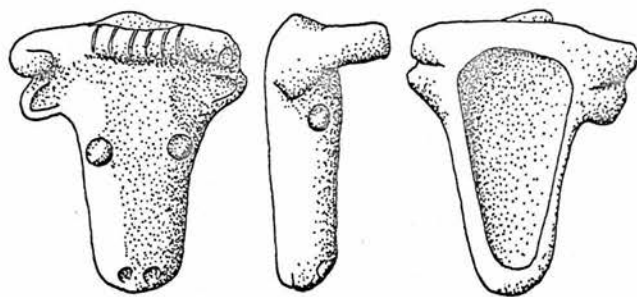
Descr. Ox head; probably the terminal of a knife handle.

Cond. -----

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. H. E. Smith (1852), Pl. XXV, 13.



Site BURROW, LANCS.

Colln.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Approx. 3 - 3.8 cm. (1.2 - 1.5 in.)

Descr. Escutcheon in the form of a flat bull's head with curved horns, cupped ears, bulging eyes and incised muzzle and forehead details.

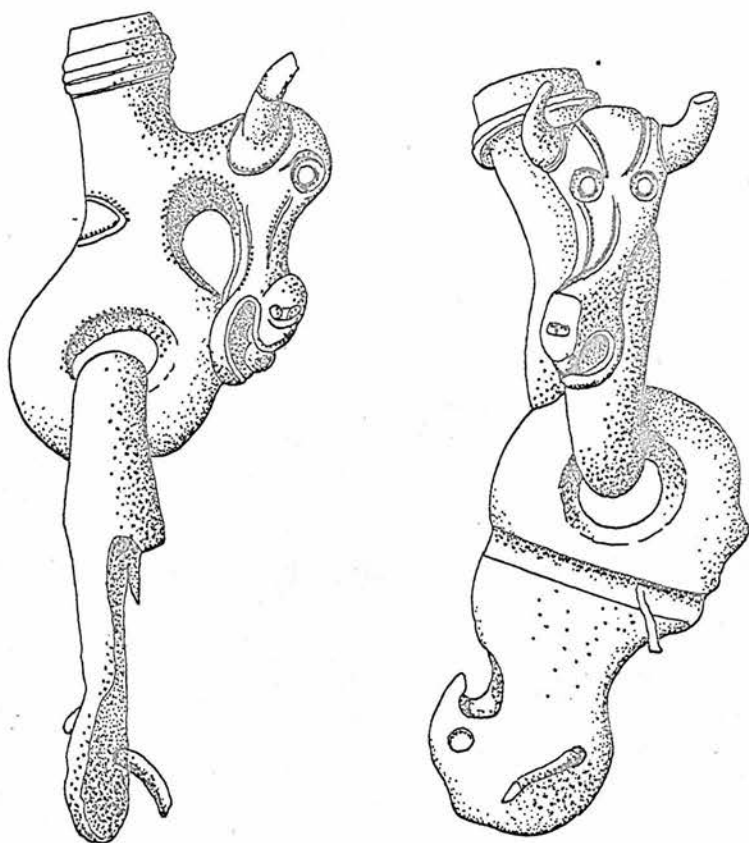
Cond. Moderate: the horns are snapped off.

Tech. The casting is hollowed on the underside.

Disc. Found in 1911 during trial excavations in the field at Shepherd's Holding, the site of a Roman fort.

Assoc. Finds included pottery of the 2nd.-4th. century A.D. but little trace of earlier occupation.

Ref. Note: Ant. J., (1935), 79-80.
 Birley (1946), 143.
 Hawkes (1951), 196-7 & fig. 52.



Site CORBRIDGE, NORTHUMB.

Colln. Corbridge Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. length 11 cm. (4.3 in.)

Descr. Possible bucket handle fragment consisting of two interlinked loops, one leading to an expanded attachment plate, the other to the handle proper immediately below which a bull's head emerges; this last has incision around the horns and on forehead and muzzle, ring and

dot eyes, nostrils in low relief and an open mouth holding a circular pellet.

Cond.

Poor: the links are faintly worn. The bull's head is distorted whether during or after casting is uncertain. The attachment plate appears to have been cut away for the insertion of the vessel wall and roughly filed over in antiquity: two rivet holes still pierce the plate, one complete with distorted rivet. Above the bull's head the heavy looped bar is ribbed before terminating in a crudely filed break. It would seem therefore that the object was converted to a second use after breakage.

Disc.

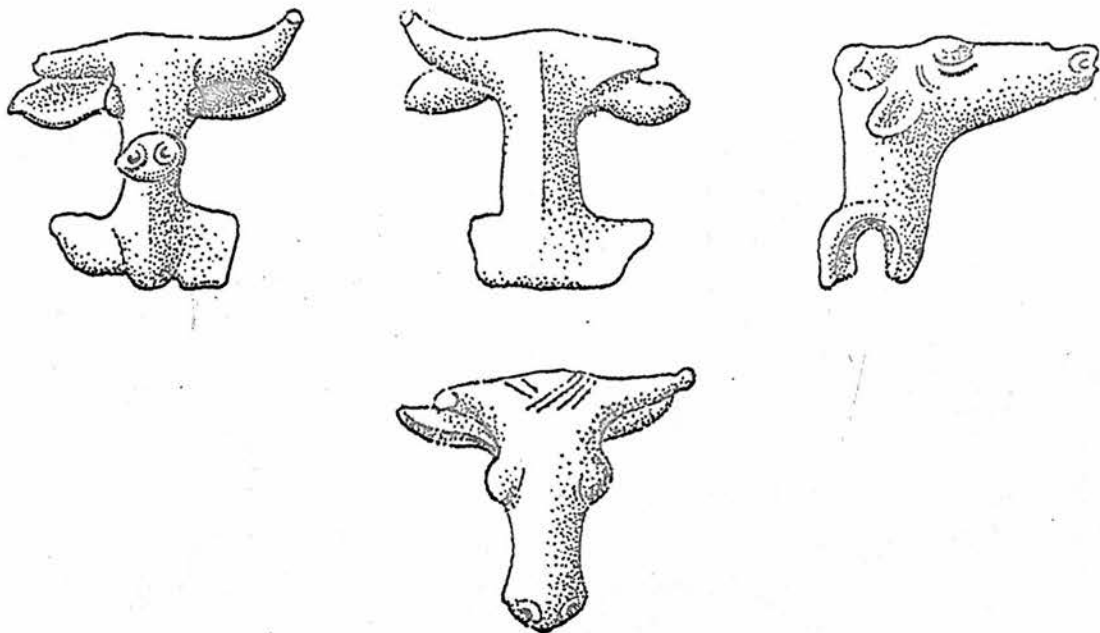
Found presumably during the excavation of the Roman fort

Assoc.

Unrecorded and therefore Agricolan or later.

Ref.

Unpublished.



Site CORBRIDGE, NORTHUMB.

Colln. Corbridge Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length of head 3.4 cm. (1.35 in.)

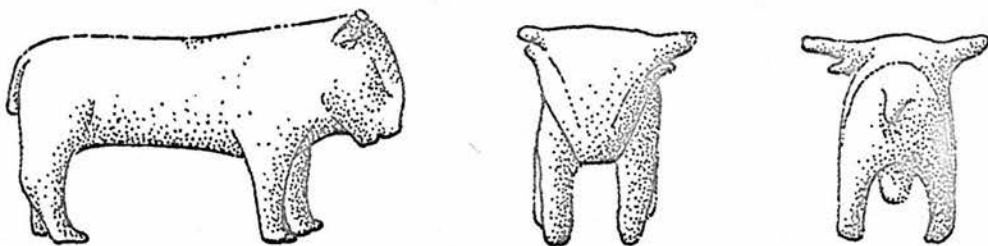
Descr. Slender cow's head with wide horns, large cupped ears, bulbous eyes, nostril cavities and faint incision around the eyes and on the forehead.

Cond. Poor: the horns have been snapped off.

Tech. The neck terminates in an attachment fixture of saddle type--perhaps for mounting on the edge of a bucket.

Disc. Found presumably during the excavation of the Roman fort and therefore Agricolan or later.

Ref. Unpublished.



Site BANK FARM, DOLPHINTON, LANARK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FG 7

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length 5.1 cm. (2 in.) Max. height 3 cm. (1.3 in.)

Descr. Simplified representation of a bull with faceted head, short horns and small ears, and rather flaccid body.

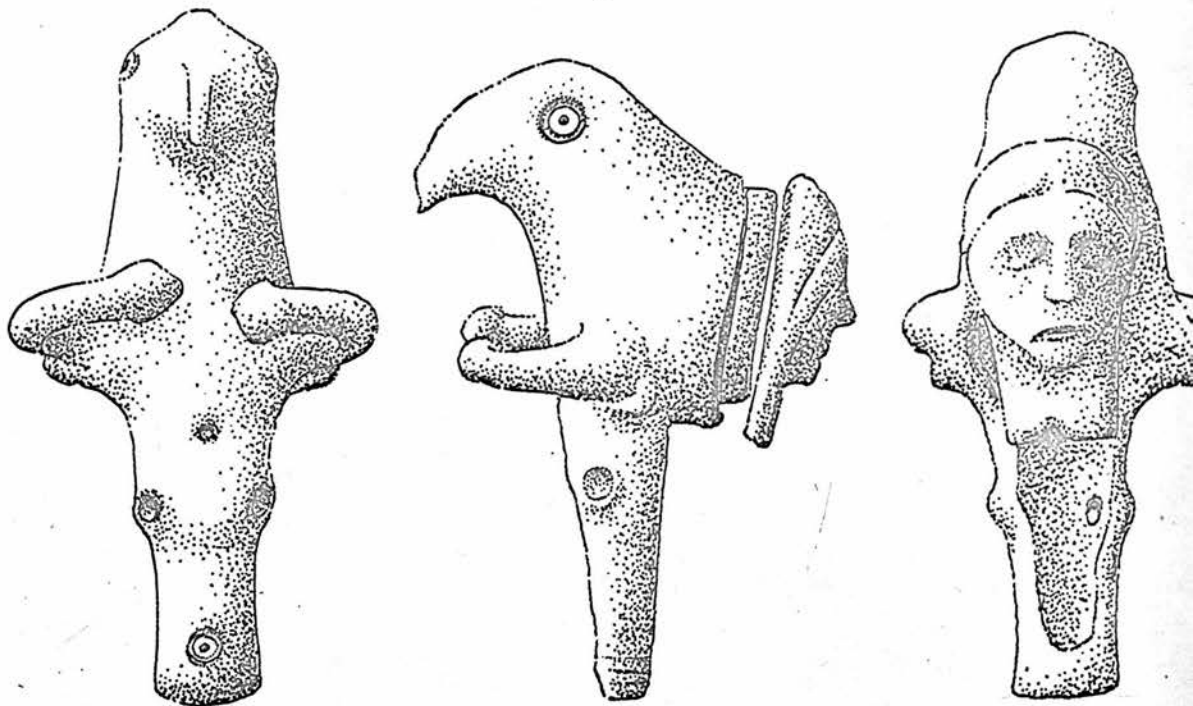
Cond. Moderately good.

Tech. Two possible casting flaws on the back.

Disc. Found before 1855: circumstances unknown.

Assoc. Brooch of Collingwood's Type R1 (trumpet fibula with simple entire bow knob) the majority of which are Flavian (now lost).

Ref. Irving(1855),16; brooch illus. Pl. Z, fig.17 & 18.
Curle(1931-2),380,no.48 & fig.63.
Thomas(1963),25 & 26 fig.7a.



Site RIVER RIBBLE(Possibly at RIBCHESTER)

Colln. York Mus.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. length 7.6 cm. (3 in.)

Descr. Bucket mount consisting of a bull's head with recessed eyes and single muzzle depression surmounted by a bird's head with ring and dot eyes and a strong beak: from the underside of the former a rivet carrying an oblong loop projects to terminate in a human head with snapped off 'neck'.

Cond. Moderate: surface much pitted and one of the bull's ears

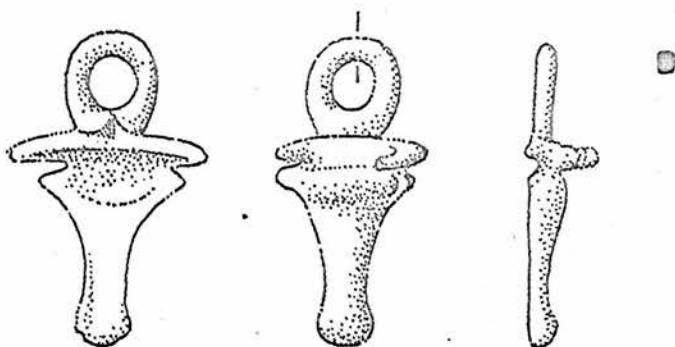
and human neck is broken.

Tech. All the undersurfaces are hollowed. The rivet is soldered on. The neck has broken over a rivet hole, perhaps an added security fastening for the mount onto a wooden bucket.

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Hildyard(1954), 225-9 & Pl.XXIV.



Site TRAPRAIN LAW, E. LOTHIAN.

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. V.21.140.

Mat. cast bronze

Meas. Length 3.3 cm. (1.3 in.)

Descr. Debased representation of a bull's head with simple muzzle, ears and curved horns; a loop emerges from the forehead.

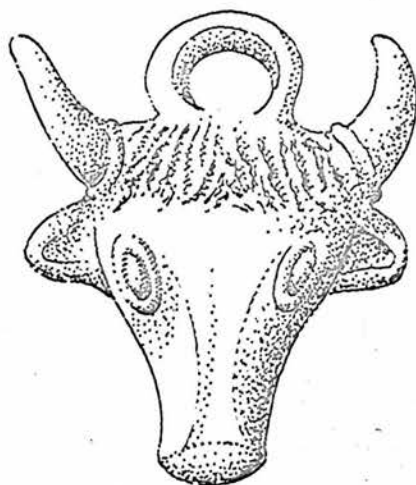
Cond. Poor; there is no sign of wear.

Tech. This is a crude casting. A groove runs across the underside of the mount from ear to ear.

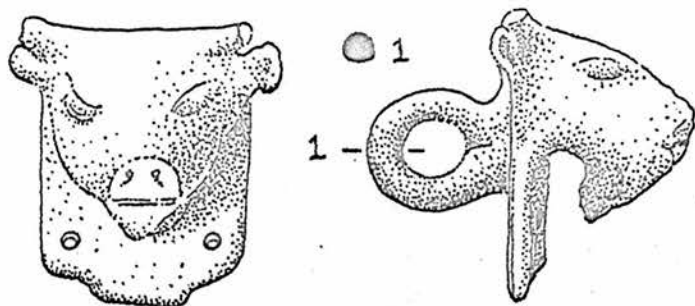
Disc. Found in 1919 during excavation of the native oppidum; Level 2I.

Assoc. 3rd.-4th. century A.D.

Ref. Birley(1955-6), 185, & fig.5.No.264.



- Site YORK
- Colln. Yörk Mus.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Horn span c. 5 cm. (2 in.)
- Descr. Bull's head with curved horns, cupped ears, bulging almond eyes and incision on the muzzle and forehead from which latter emerges a loop for suspension.
- Cond. Very good.
- Disc. Circumstances unknown.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Home(1924), Pl. opp. 130.



Site UNKNOWN

Colln. Univ. Mus., Newcastle. 1960.3.A

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. 3.6 - 3.6 cm. (1.4 - 1.4 in.). Depth 4.2 cm. (1.65 in.)

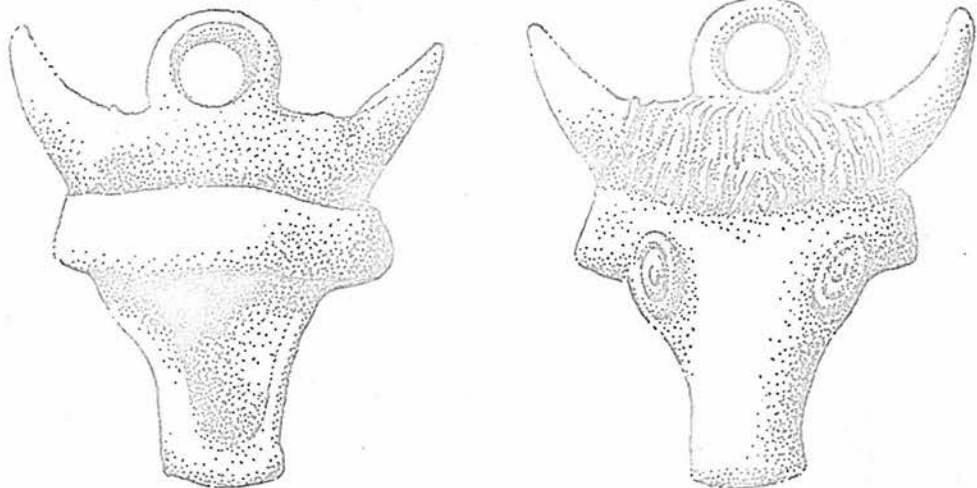
Descr. Escutcheon in the form of a broad bull's head with raised eyes, faceted and incised snout and small horns and ears; it is attached to an approximately square plate, behind which a sturdy loop emerges parallel with the long axis of the face.

Cond. Moderately good: the casting is heavy and clumsy; a recess between the chin and plate probably marks the position of the vessel wall, to which the escutcheon was attached by means of two stout rivets through the square plate.

Disc. Circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

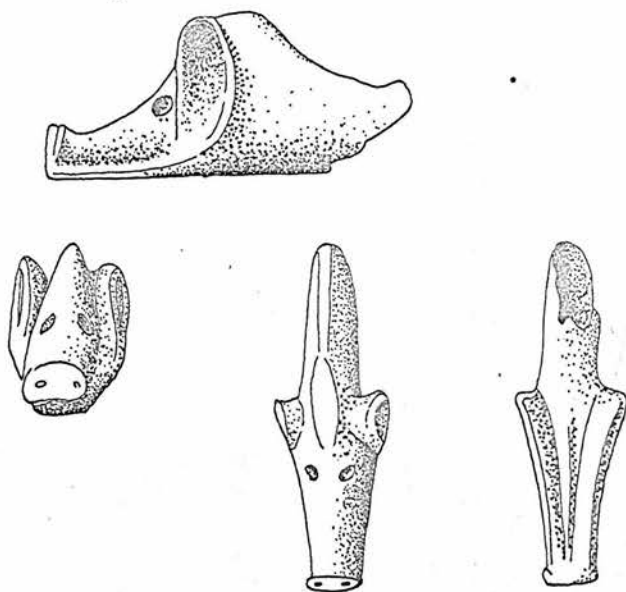
Ref. Unpublished



- Site LOCALITY UNKNOWN
- Colln. Glasgow Art Gallery & Mus.
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. Horn span 5.8 cm. (2.3 in.)
- Descr. Bull's head with narrow muzzle, horns encircled by ribs at the base, and large oval protruding eyes. A loop emerges from the tooled forehead and a second bar attachment spans the underside from ear to ear.
- Cond. Very Good: unworn.
- Disc. Circumstances unknown.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Megaw(1957-8), 179-82 & Pl. XXVII, a & b.



Site ALDBOROUGH, W.R. YORKS..
Colln. Lost
Mat. Cast bronze
Meas. -----
Descr. Forequarter and head of a boar.
Cond. -----
Disc. Circumstances unknown.
Assoc. -----
Ref. H.E. Smith (1852), Pl. XXV, 16.



Site CHESTERS, NORTHUMB.

Colln. Chesters Mus. 3085

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. 4.8 cm. (1.9 in.)

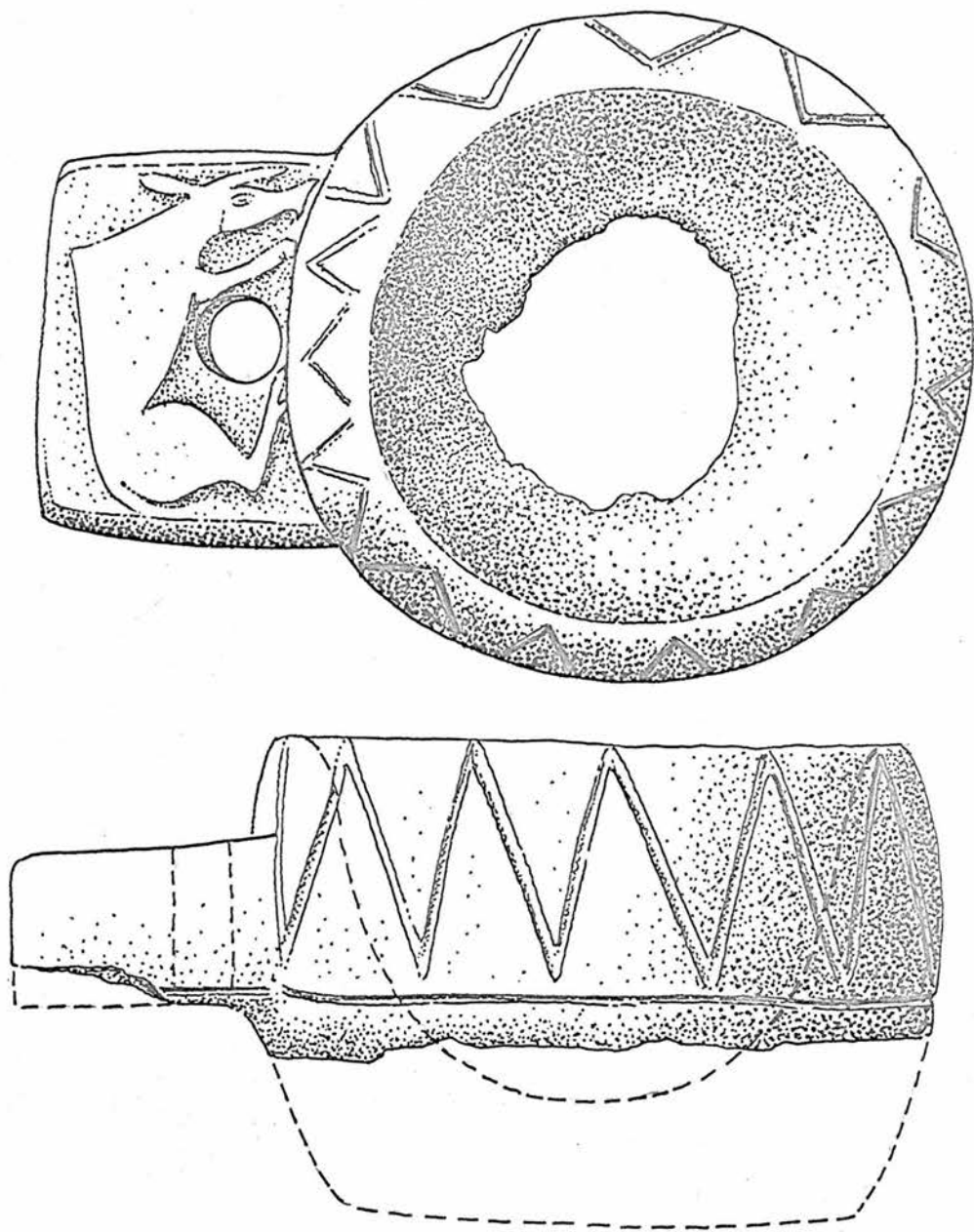
Descr. Head of a boar with narrow snout, goudged eyes and large pricked ears on either side of a short crest; possibly the terminal of a knife handle.

Cond. Good, although the casting is snapped at the neck revealing a hollow which could be the remains of a socket or alternatively a casting fault.

Disc. Found presumably during the excavation of the Roman fort.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Unpublished.



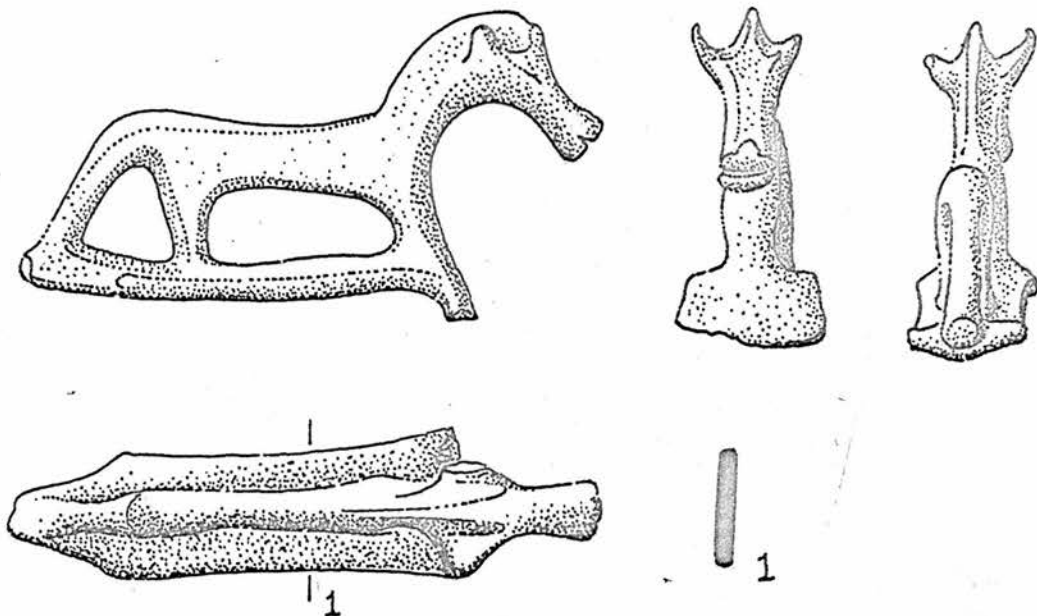
Site BINNEY CRAIG, W. LOTHIAN

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. AQ 8

Mat. Claystone

Meas. Diam. of cup. 9.5 cm. (3.75 in.)

- Descr. Handled cup or lamp with carinated profile, the upper half externally incised with a vigorous chevron pattern between two parallel lines. An approximately rectangular, perforated handle emerges from the side in the vicinity of its carination and bears in low relief on the upper surface a simple representation of a grazing pony.
- Cond. Moderate: the lower third of the cup and part of the underside of the handle are missing.
- Disc. Circumstances unknown; found before 1868.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Thomas(1963), 20-1 & fig.4.



Site BIRKWOOD, LESMAHAGOW, LANARK.

Colln. In the possession of Lady Eva Scott Mackirdy; on loan to Glasgow Art Gallery & Mus.

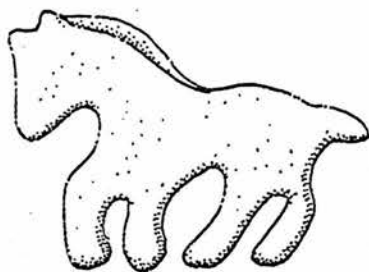
Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Max. 7.7 cm. (3 in.)

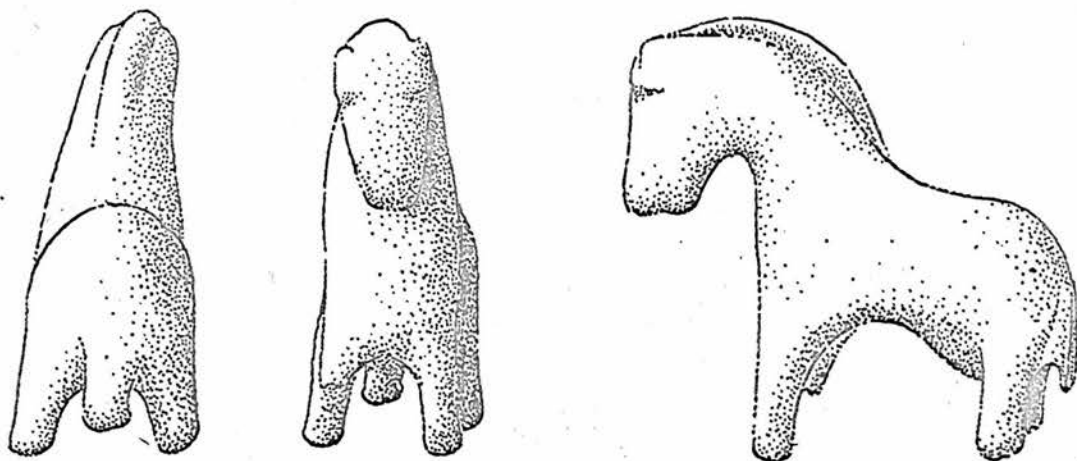
Descr. Stylized representation of a horse whose legs and tail emerge from a curved basal bar; the head has a long muzzle with 'nicked' ears, a cut for the mouth and pricked ears.

Cond. Very good: smooth dark surface. One ear is broken at the root. The wider end of the platform is similarly snapped but both breaks are now smooth and golden-- suggesting its occurrence before the end of the casting's life or much handling in recent times.

- Tech. Three rough, shallow, longitudinal grooves underlie the platform at its curved end. It is uncertain how the object could have been mounted.
- Disc. Found c.1824-34 by labourers 'near the farm of Monkstables'.
- Assoc. Supposedly a bronze bell.
- Ref. Greenshields(1864), 37 & frontis. no.4.



- Site CARRAWBURGH, NORTHUMB.
- Colln. Chesters Mus. 2042
- Mat. Cast bronze
- Meas. 4.7 cm. (1.9 in.)
- Descr. Flat cutout representation of a pony.
- Cond. Apparently good.
- Disc. Found in the vicinity of Coventina's Well; therefore probably a votive offering.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Budge(1903),no.102.
Thomas(1963),26,fig.7,6.



Site CROSSKIRK, ESHANESS, N. MAVINE, SHETLAND

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. IL.718.1953.1063

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length 5.5 cm. (2.1 in.) Max.Height 5.8 cm. (2.25 in.)

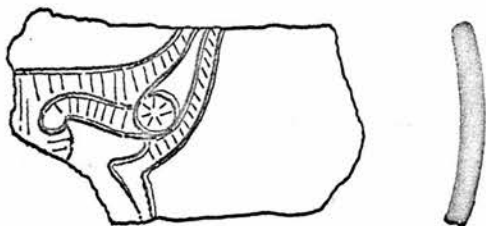
Descr. Model of a pony with large head, dents indicating the eyes, simplified ears and a raised mane.

Cond. Moderately good: surface pocked and greenish in colour. One foreleg snapped off.

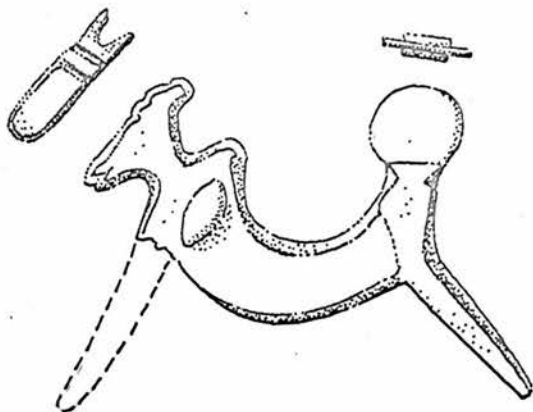
Disc. Found before 1936-7; circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

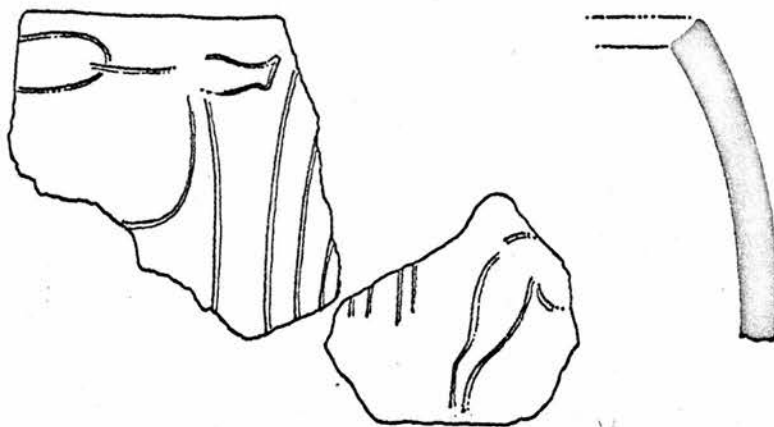
Ref. RCAM:Orkney & Shetland, 24, Pl.III, 3; ~~no. 1063~~
Exhib.note PSAS, LXXI, (1936-7), 93 & fig.1.



- Site BRAGAR, LEWIS, ROSS & CROMARTY
- Colln. N.M.A. Edin. HR 646
- Mat. Pottery
- Meas. 9 - 5 cm. (3.5 - 2 in.)
- Descr. Sherd bearing a fragmentary representation of a deer the body outlines duplicated and filled with parallel transverse lines and the shoulder marked by a circle with radiating star pattern.
- Cond. 'Hard coarse paste, body greyish, surfaces dull reddish brown. The exterior bears marks of vertical rippling intentionally produced by brushing the pot when wet with a handful of grass. The ornament is lightly incised with a narrow rounded point before firing'.
- Disc. Found in a midden.
- Assoc. -----
- Ref. Thomas(1963), 15, fig. 1, 1.



- SITE. CHESTERS, NORTHUMB.
- Colln. Chesters Mus. 2433
- Mat. (?) cast bronze
- Meas. Max. c. 8.3 cm. (3.3 in.)
- Descr. Schematic profile representation of a stag with double grooved forehead, raised oval lobe on shoulder, two splayed legs and tin disc tail.
- Cond. Front leg snapped off: the disc tail is apparently inserted in a groove in the body.
- Disc. Circumstances unknown.
- Assoc. Hadrianic or later.
- Ref. Budge(1903), no.248.
Thomas(1963), 52 & 26, fig.7, e.



Site DUN BORBAIDH, COLL

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. H 325-6-7

Mat. Pottery; two of the three sherds join.

Meas.

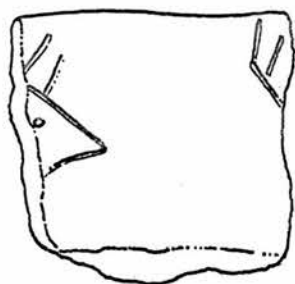
Descr. Three sherds bearing the fragmentary remains of a frieze of deer separated by groups of vertical strokes.

Cond. Hard, medium gritted paste, body dull grey, surfaces reddish brown. The ornament is incised with a rounded point.

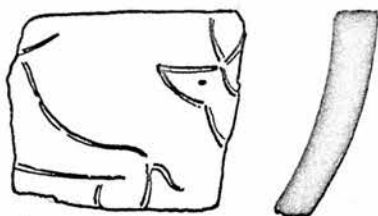
Disc. From a small dun.

Assoc.

- Ref. Beveridge(1933), 5th. Pl. opp. 174.
Childe(1935), Pl.XVIb.
Lethbridge(1952), 189, fig.9.
Thomas(1963), Pl.XVI, b.



- Site GALSON, LEWIS, ROSS & CROMARTY
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. HR 852
- Mat. Pottery
- Meas. 7 - 7 cm. (2.8 - 2.8 in.)
- Descr. Sherd bearing a fragmentary representation of two deer--the muzzle and lower tines of one and the upper tines and back line of another.
- Cond. 'Hard, medium gritted paste, body dull grey, surfaces reddish-brown. The sherd shows a flat bevelled rim and is from a ring built jar. The ornament is deeply incised and the animal's eye is a jab from the same instrument'.
- Disc. Found in 1922 during the excavation of an earth house and midden; from talus below the midden.
- Assoc. Impossible to relate to any level.
- Ref. Thomas(1963), 15 & fig.1,2.



Site KILPHEDER, S.UIST, INVERNESS.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. GS 67

Mat. Pottery

Meas. 6 - 5 cm. (2.3 - 2 in.)

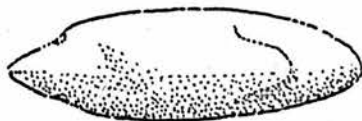
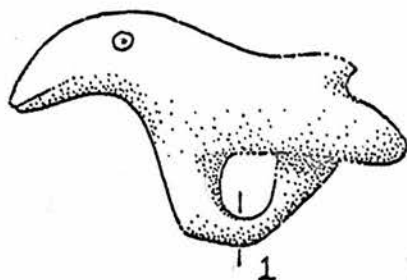
Descr. Sherd bearing a fragmentary representation of two deer--the body of one and the head of the other.

Cond. 'Hard gritty fabric, body and eroded surface dull brownish red. This appears to be the rim of a bowl but the rim surface is heavily worn and may be ground down. The ornament is lightly incised with a bone point or pin'.

Disc. Found in 1951 during the excavation of a wheelhouse: at a low level in Cell IV.

Assoc. Duration of occupation uncertain: but site certainly occupied in the mid 2nd. century A.D. or a little later on the evidence of a Romano-British brooch found on a ledge in Cell III.

Ref. Lethbridge(1952), 189, fig.9.
Thomas(1963), 15 & fig.1,4.



1

Site TRAPRAIN, E. LOTHIAN

Colln. N.M.A. Edin. V. 21.39.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Length 4.5 cm. (1.8 in.)

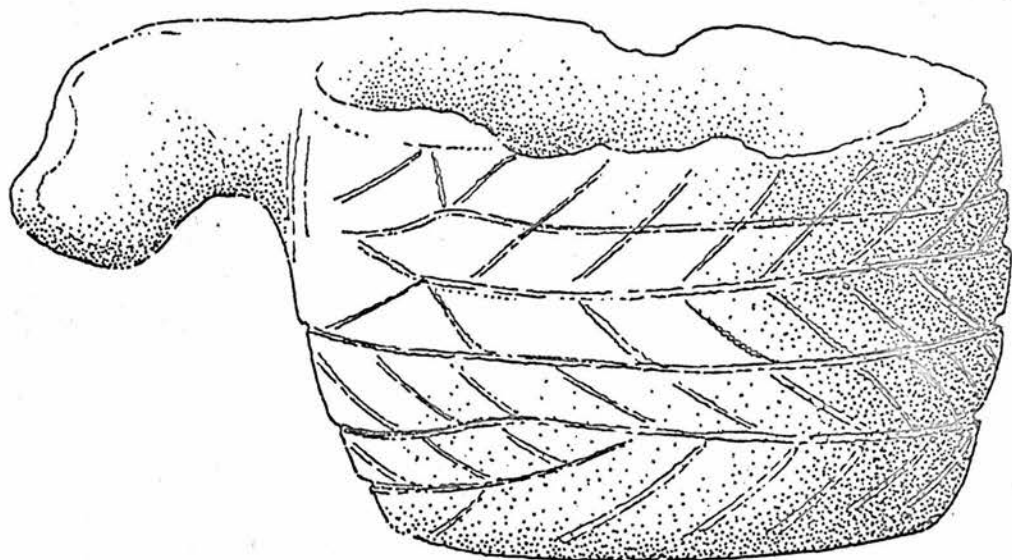
Descr. (?) Bucket mount in the form of a raven with thick beak, ring and dot eyes and schematized body from the underside of which emerges a sturdy loop.

Cond. The ring is hammered into the undersurface and held with a pin.

Disc. Found in 1919 during the excavation of the native oppidum. Level L.

Assoc. Therefore possibly 3-4th. century A.D.

Ref. Burley (1955-6), 185 & fig. 5.



Site INVERKEITHNY (NEWTON OF AUCHINGOOL), BANFF.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. AQ 32

Mat. Steatite

Meas. 13.3 - 5.2 cm. (5.2 - 2.05)

Descr. Thick-walled cup, the exterior traversed by four horizontal grooves with diagonal hatching to indicate coils and scales respectively of a snake whose head forms the handle.

Cond. Apparently moderate: blackened by burning.

Tech. Execution is crude and ill worked out 'the tail tucked up as an afterthought between the first and second rings'.

Disc. Found before 1853 'in a cairn'; circumstances unknown.

Assoc. -----

Ref. Thomas(1963), 38 & Pl.i, lower.



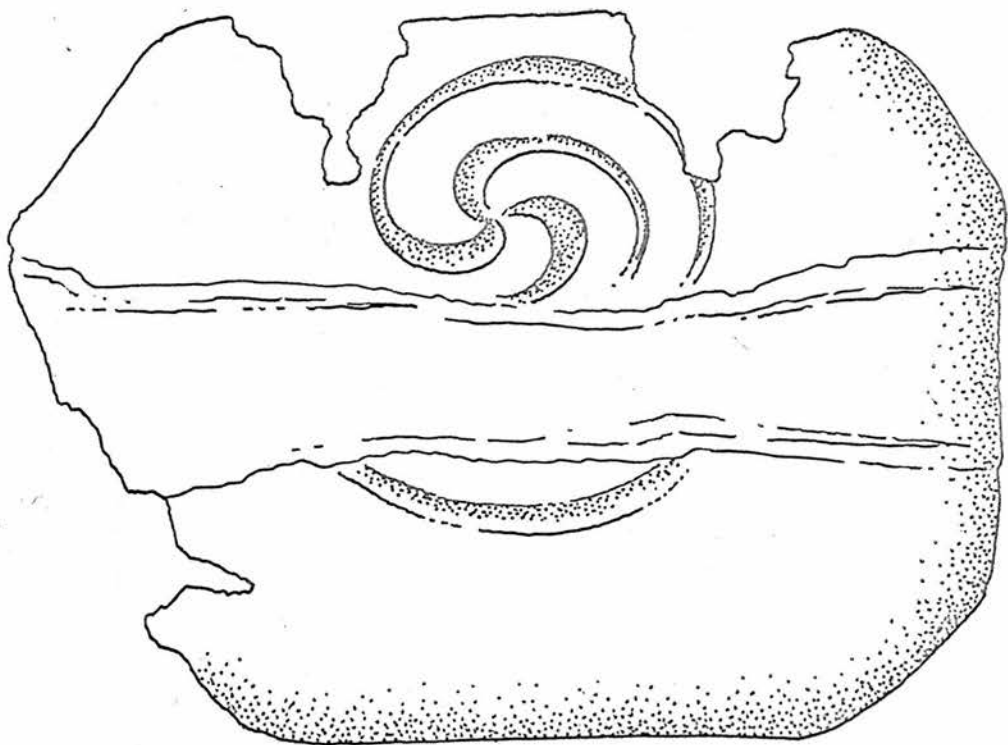
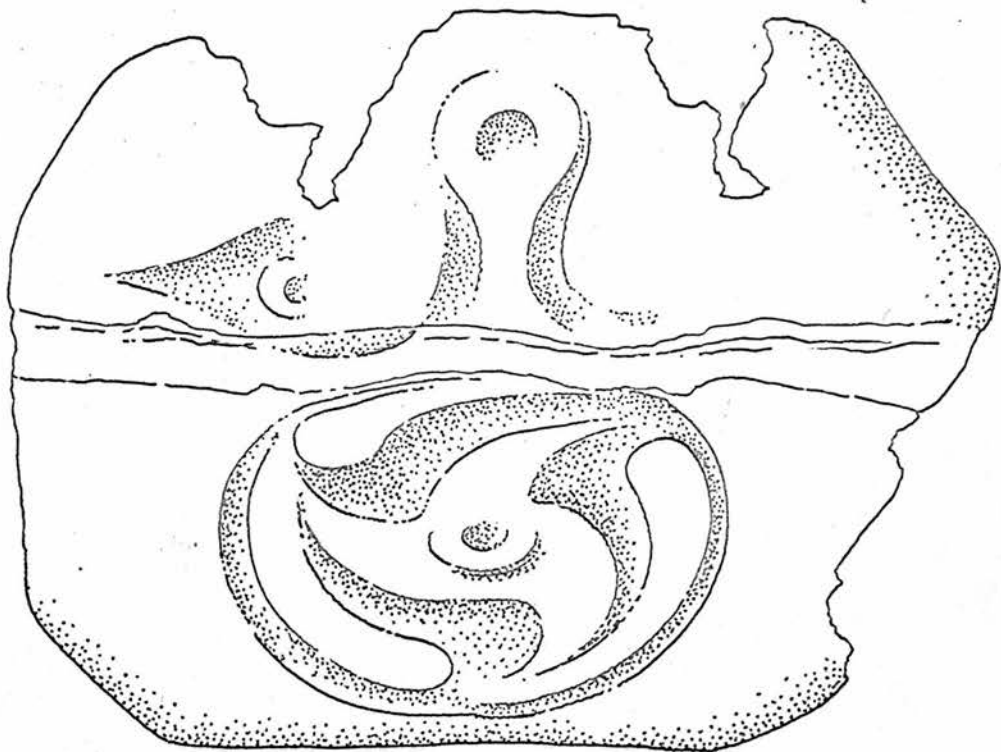
- Site ALDBOROUGH, N.R. YORKS.
- Colln. York Mus.
- Mat. Cast bronze and iron
- Meas. Horn span c. 5.5 cm. (2.1 in.)
- descr. Elaborate (?) terret in the form of a human bust, the head originally with staring red enamel eyes, grim mouth, leaf crown and horns spreading to form the rein ring; on the bust is a lyre inspired pattern incorporating trumpet scrolls which once coiled round two enamel bosses.
- Cond. Very poor: the ring is broken, the face shattered and the cape-like spread of the bust is partially missing. No enamel survives although the pin holes are visible.
- tech. The casting is apparently hollow save for the ring which is bronze encased iron.

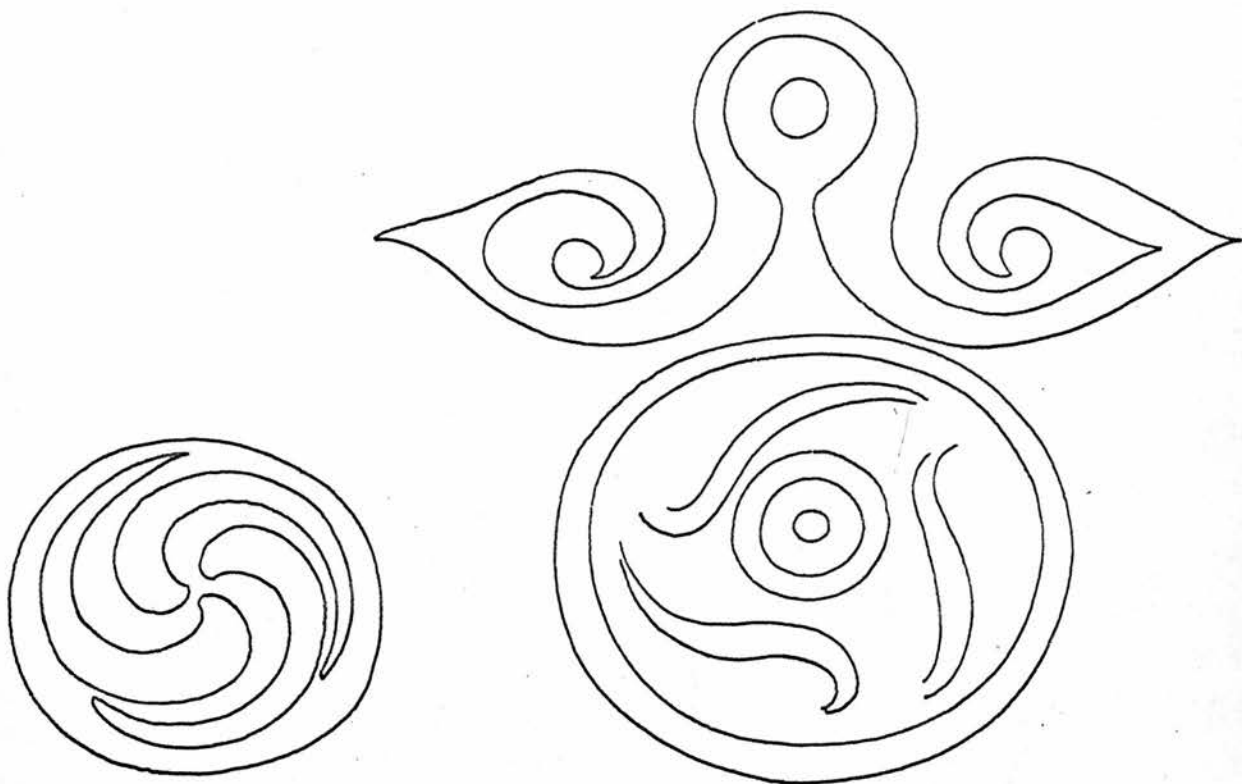
Disc. Found in 1794 'in the rampart or earthworks of the native settlement which became the Roman capital of Brigantium'.

Assoc. -----

Ref. H.E.Smith(1852), Pl.XXV, a, 10.
Richmond(195⁴), 49-50 & Pl.II, 2.
Fox(1958), 73 & Pl.43, a.

- Site ELMSWELL, E.R.YORKS.
- Colln. Hull MUs.
- Mat. Repoussé bronze, cast bronze and iron
- Meas. 24 - 7.9 cm. (9.5 - 3.1 in.)
- Descr. Casket ornament consisting of a repoussé sheet of palmette based design incorporating berried rosettes; this is attached to a cast strip with champlévé enamel in orange red and mounted on an iron plate bent at right angles to form a deep flange along the lower margin.
- Cond. Very poor; the bronze sheet is lace-like with tears and perforations; the enamel is stained green; the iron is corroded.
- Tech. The remains of one rivet attest to the whole unit's original attachment to a (?) wooden box.
- Disc. Found in 1938 during the excavation of a native settlement occupied from the early 1st. century A.D. to c. 370 A.D.; unstratified.
- Assoc. Unknown.
- Ref. Corder & Hawkes(1940), 338-57.
Fox(1958), 105-6 & fig.69.
Toynbee(1964), no.142; cat. no. 123; discussion p.176.





Site LOCHLEE, AYR.

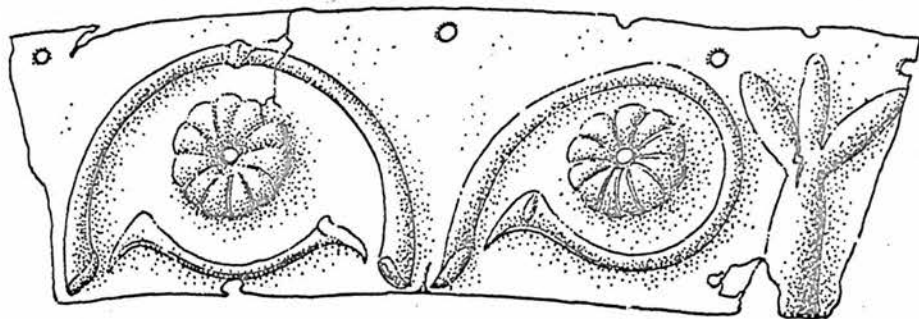
Colln. Kilmarnock Mus. (cast in N.M.A.Edin. HT 3)

Mat. Ash wood.

Meas. Approx. 12.8 cm. (5in.) square.

Descr. Thick block, square with rounded corners and deeply carved on both sides; on the first, a simple triskele is left in relief against an oval recessed panel; on the second a simplified lyre loop between two trumpet coils is incised above a ring-and-dot-centred triskele confined within a grooved oval, and defined by curled tendrils, similarly executed.

- Cond. Astonishingly good; one corner accidentally 'chipped'.
- Disc. Found in 1878 during the excavation of a crannog in a dried up loch; 'on the west side about 4 ft. deep and near the line of the horizontal raised beams'.
- Assoc. None close and the range of occupation for the site is uncertain; among the finds however were two brooches of Collingwood's Rii and Q forms, common in the period 100-150 A.D. In both the spring hinge and wire loop stress the earlier part of this period. Pottery was also found suggestive of a 2nd. century date.
- Ref. Munro(1878-9), 237 & 235, fig.107, 236, fig.108.
Munro(1882), 133 & 134, fig.149, 135, fig.150.



Site NEWSTEAD, ROXB.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FRA 564

Mat. repoussé brass

Meas. 11.8 - 3.8 cm. (4.65 - 1.5 in.)

Descr. Broad strip bearing lobed stem decoration centred on two rosettes with central perforations.

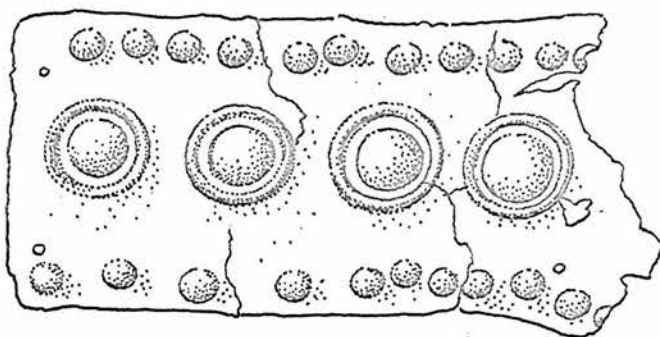
Cond. Good, save for several cracks which encroach from the long edges. No sign of wear.

Tech. Six rivet holes lie close to the long edges, two having broken through.

Disc. Found during the excavations of 1908. Pit LVIII, north of the fort.

Assoc. "Early" pottery: in upper levels corroded brass coins of a Flavian emperor; therefore last two decades of the 1st. century, A.D.

Ref. Curle(1911), 303 & Pl. LXXV, 5.
Corder & Hawkes(1940), 348 & fig.3.



Site NEWSTEAD, ROXB.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FRA 621

Mat. Bronze foil

Meas. 8.6 - 4 cm. (3.3 - 1.5 in.)

Descr. Foil strip with edging of stamped bosses and a central row of larger bosses enclosed in repoussé rings.

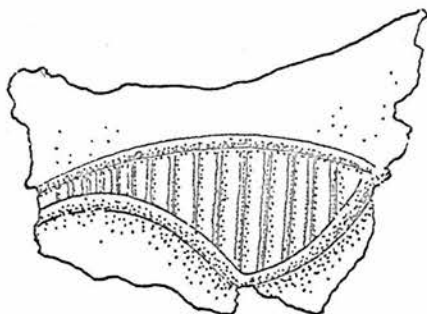
Cond. Poor: the surface is rough and darkened with rust patches and covered with minute cracks.

Tech. Three rivet holes are punched from the right side. Part of one of the ragged shorter edges may retain an intentionally cut curve.

Disc. Found between 1905 & 1910 during the excavation of the Roman fort.

Assoc. Unrecorded; therefore Flavian or later.

Ref. Curle(1911), 309 & Pl.LXXXI, 18.



Site NEWSTEAD, ROMB.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin.

Mat. Brass foil

Meas. 5.2 - 2.9 cm. (2.1 - 1.15 in.)

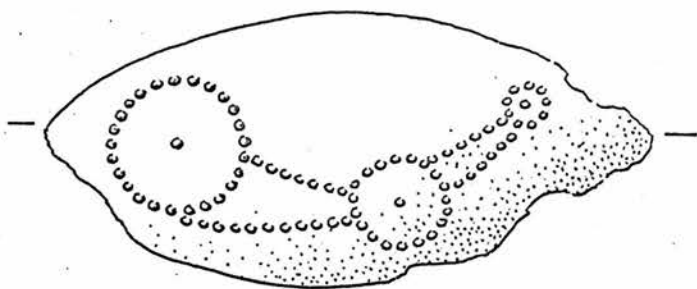
Descr. Fragment of foil with repousse decoration.

Cond. Very poor: virtually all the edges are ragged and one has therefore no idea of its original size or layout; the repoussé is comparatively crude and may be stamped rather than free hand. The foil has cracked along most of the raised ribs of decoration, especially the uppermost example and several of the transverse ribbed in. Half of a rivet hole for attachment lies on the right-hand side.

Disc. Found in 1908 during the excavation of the Roman fort Pit LVIII to the north of the fort.

Assoc. Material of the early period; therefore deposited between 86 & 90 A.D.

Ref. Curle(1911), Pl.LXXXIV,7.



- Site TRAPRAIN LAW, E. LOTHIAN
- Colln. N.M.A. Edin. III 20.311
- Mat. Bronze
- Meas. Length 8cm. (3.1 in)
- Descr. Pointed oval plate, faintly bowed with a decorative arrangement of conjoined circles executed in repoussé punctuated
- Cond. Very good: shiny green patina.
- Tech. A longitudinal line of rust on the underside shows the method of mounting, though to what is uncertain.
- Disc. Found during the excavation of the native oppida; Level
- Assoc. Material of the late 1st./2nd. centuries A.D.
- Ref. Burley (1955-6), 187 & 185, fig. 5, No. 270.



Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. PA 2

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Max. 32.5 cm. (13 in.) Max. width 5.4 cm. (2.15 in.)

Descr. Crescentic strip with slightly expanded, incurving ends terminating in two points; both edges bear a complex concavo-convex beading; the entire upper surface is engraved with continuous S scrolls arranged symmetrically about a wedge-shaped panel of Leeds swash-N inspiration; much use is made of basket hatching.

Cond. Good: save for three cracks, one from edge to edge; smooth dark surface.

Tech. The beading, now largely missing, was originally attached by means of forty rivets; evidence for these now consists of in two cases mere edge cracks, in thirty seven others neat holes (some of which have now broken through the edge) and in one single case of the rivet itself with head flush with the beading and shank spread by hammering on the underside. The beading is mitred at the crescent points and may be overlapped and joined at an oblique cut on the internal circumference below the siting of the swash-N panel. Engraving is faultlessly executed with the aid of a pair of compasses.

Disc. As Nos. 308

Assoc. As Nos.

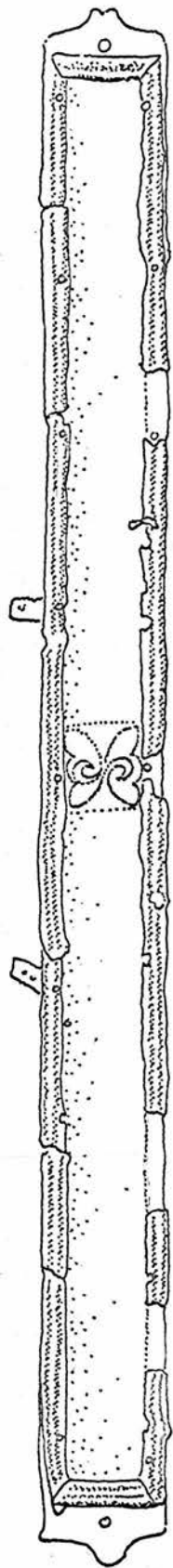
Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 293-5 & 417; 294, fig.2.

Wilson(1863),II,228-9 & 228,fig.145-6.

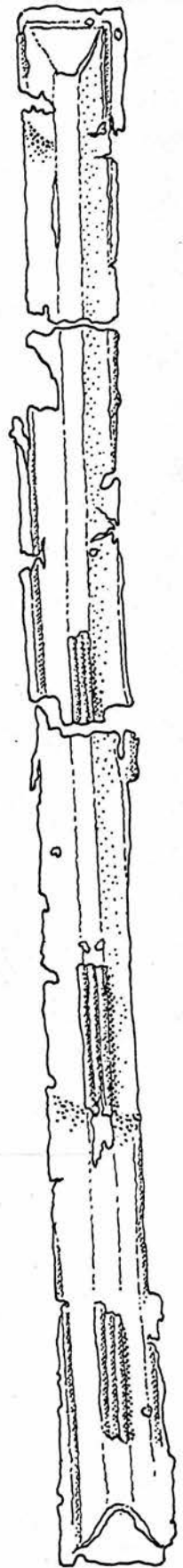
Anderson(188²),126-30 & 128,fig.105.

Fox(1958),116 & Pl.61,b.

2/2



- Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 3
- Mat. Sheet bronze
- Meas. 47.1 - 3.5 cm. (18.5 - 1.4 in.)
- Descr. Parallel sided strip with scalloped ends; an elaborately moulded beading follows the long edges and cuts straight across the short ends, where mitring is employed to neaten the junction points. Slightly off centre, a simplified version of Leed's swash-N is engraved against a basket-hatched ground.
- Cond. Moderate: although the beading is cracked, broken, distorted and missing.
- Tech. Two large rivets holes lie centrally to the ends and a further twelve (at least) indicate the method used to attach the beading. Two inexplicable strap fragments, themselves perforated are attached to the underside margin at two points, respectively 1.5 and 2 in. from the edges of the engraved panel.
- Disc. As No. 308
- Assoc. As No. " "
- Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 293-5 & fig.4.
Wilson(1863), II, 228-9.
Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 129, fig.106.



Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 4

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. 70.3 - 4.9 cm. (27.7 - 2 in.)

Descr. Long rectangular strip, one end broken; an applied band comprising one central convex and two lateral concave mouldings lies on the long axis and two further strips, each with an inner rib and outer single channel follow the two long sides and originally the one intact short end also.

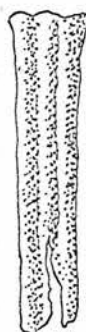
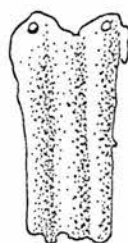
Cond. Very poor: ragged, torn and folded up.

Tech. Much of the beading no longer exists but its former presence is attested by a rough greyish stain, possibly the remains of solder for attachment as only four rivet holes exist, of which two are more suited to the task of securing the strip to a backing rather than the beading to the strip (Both these last were punched from the underside).

Disc. As No. 308

Assoc. As No. " "

Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 293-5, fig.6; also 417.
Wilson(1863), II, 228-9.
Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 129, fig.106. (less than half illustrated).



Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 5

Mat. Sheet bronze

Meas. Approx. 44.8 - 2.9 cm. (17.5 - 1.2 in.)

Descr. Waisted strip bearing two horizontal ribs and two channels; the one intact end is expanded, bifurcated and bears two rivet holes; a further rivet hole lies on the central rib and of the six transverse breaks in the metal two are the definite and three the probable results of similarly sited rivet holes.

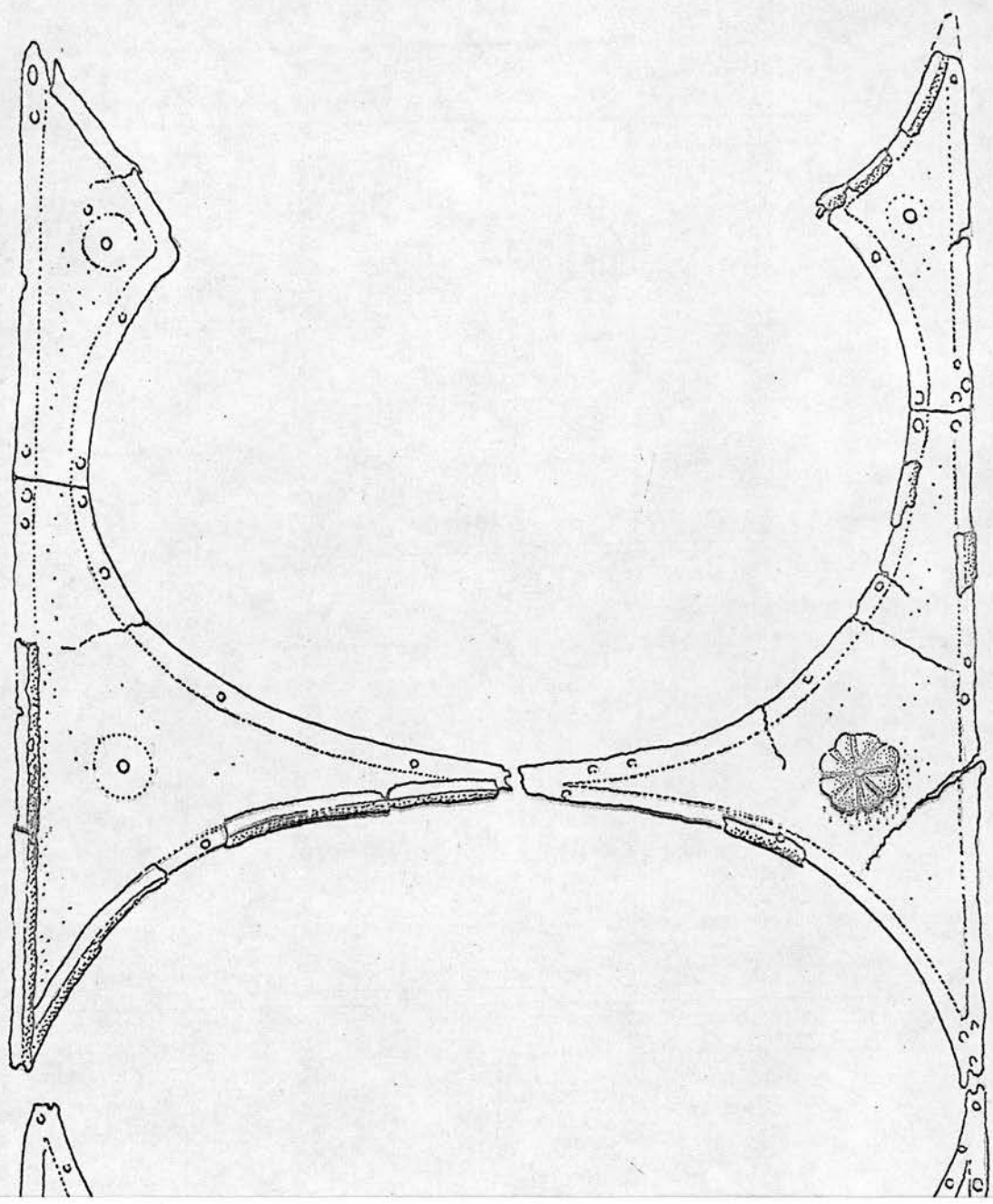
Cond. Very poor: the strip has clearly been folded along the lines of least resistance and has there snapped; in addition jagged tears follow the horizontal grooving.

Tech. This is a shoddy piece of metalworking.

Disc. As Nos. 308

Assoc. As Nos. " "

Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1861-2), 293-5 & 417; fig.5.
Wilson(1863), II, 228-9.
Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 129, fig.106.



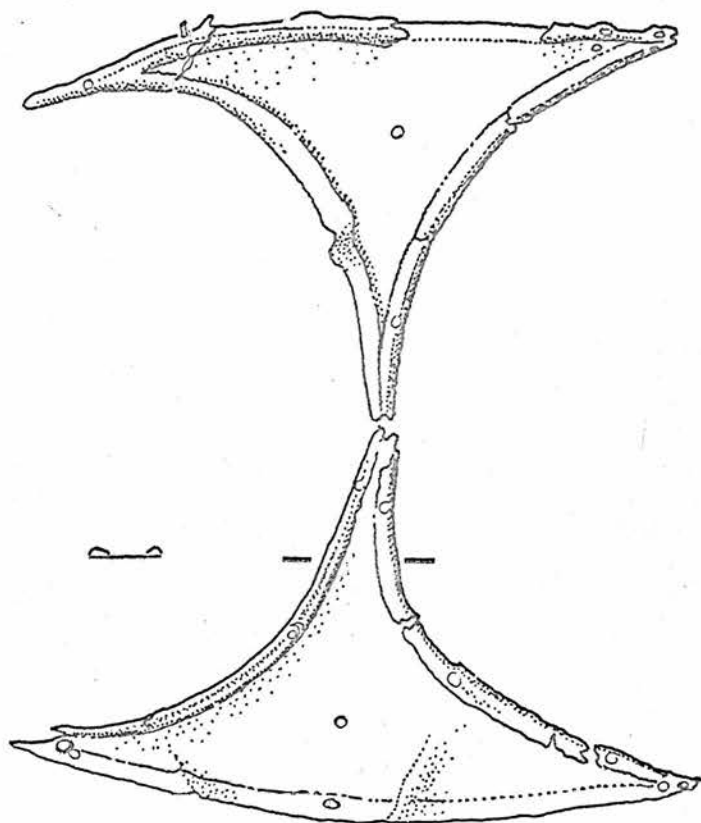
- Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
- Colln. N.M.A. Edin. FA 6, 12, 13.
- Mat. Sheet bronze with cast roundels.
- Meas. Length approx. 64.7 cm. (25.6 in.)
Width approx. 28.6 cm. (11.3 in.)
- Descr. Broad band of 'double arcade' appearance resulting from the removal of three large oval panels from a straight sided strip; simple concavo-convex beading follows all the edges and, within each section of arcading, centrally placed, there was once attached a radially grooved rosette.
- Cond. Poor: although the metal surface is dark and smooth save for occasional patches of corrosion and of fabric impressions cracks and pleats abound. The strip has been folded at its thinnest (and therefore weakest) parts which have snapped as a result.
- Tech. At four points on the long sides approximately 12-13.5 cm. (4.6-5.3 in.) from the strip ends a simple vertical or oblique overlap join secured by four flush rivets is visible; this is integral to the construction not a later repair and was presumably dictated by economy. Arrayed along the sheet edges are fifty-two circular perforations of which thirty-one still contain a rivet. In the case of the latter the majority appear to ensure attachment of the beading strip---either lying flush with this latter or (when this is missing) projecting approximately one millimetre above the sheeting thus presupposing its original presence; at least two however

are beaten flush with the sheeting and must always have underlain the beading and attesting to the sheet's original backing with some organic substance---wood or leather. One notably misplaced rivet hole further supports the theory as only a craftsman working blind from the back of the article would so misjudge a rivet's position; also, while the majority of holes appear perforated from the right side, several were punched from the underside. Combining these few constructional hints it would seem that the first of the four acgrading extensions was secured, then the entire sheet was mounted using rivets at strategic positions inserted in marginal areas both ~~frm~~ under and uppersides; beading around the oval voids was then attached and subsequently that following the straight edges. Finally eight cast rosettes (of which only two survive) were secured by rivets running through their central perforations.

Disc. As No. 308

Assoc. As No. " "

Ref. Don. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 293-5 & fig.3; 417.
Wilson(1863), II, 228-9.
Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 129, fig.106.

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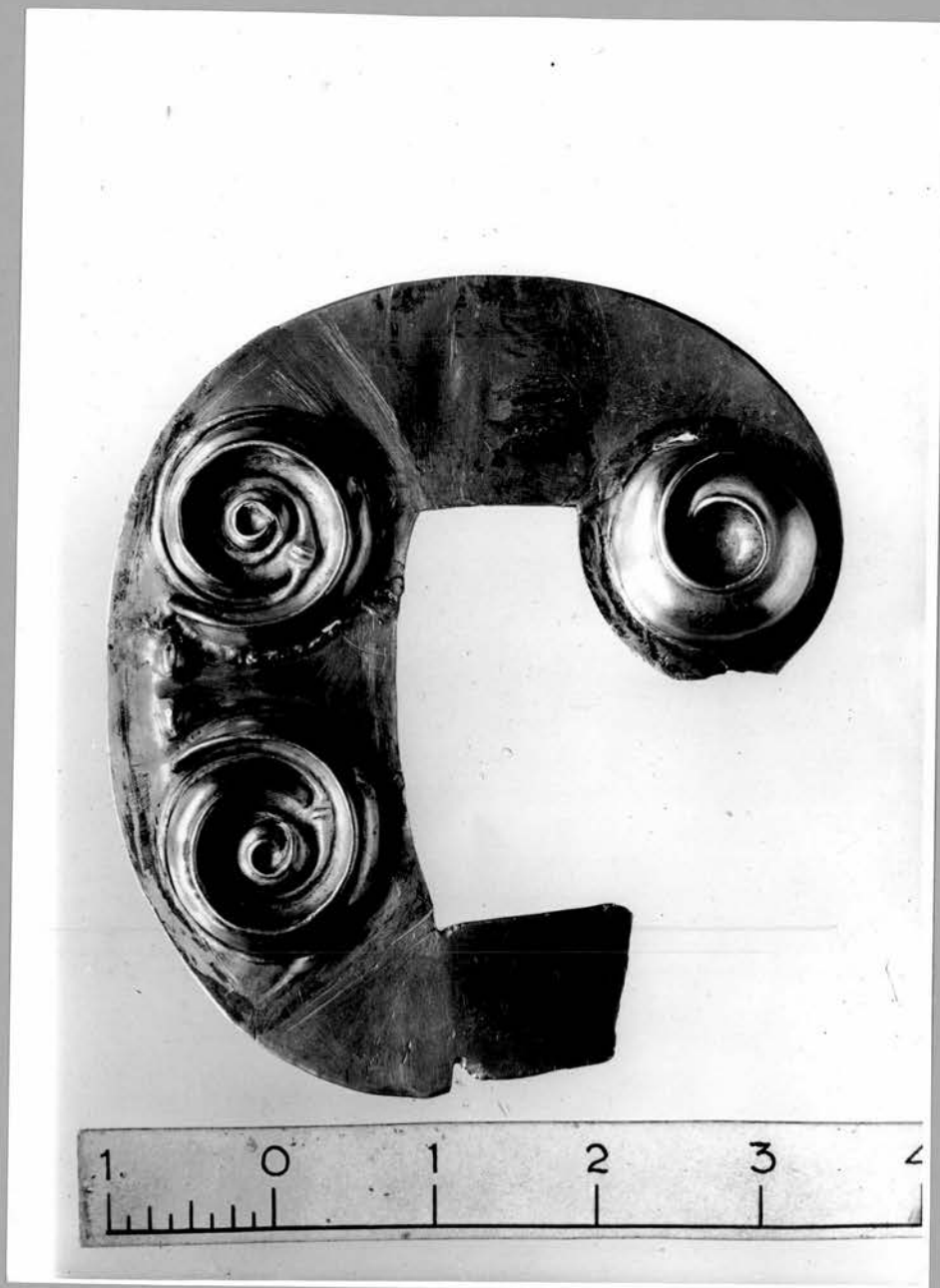
- Site BALMACLELLAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. FA 8
- Mat. Sheet bronze
- Meas. Max. width 19.4 cm. (7.7 in.)
Max. height 22.4 cm. (8.8 in.)
- Descr. Two almost identical 'amazon shield-like' panels whose shape is best described as two equilateral triangles joined at their apices and each possessing a convex curved base and two concave curved sides. A simple moulded beading follows the edges and each triangular unit is pierced by a large rivet hole.
- Cond. Poor; each unit has snapped at the point of weakness (i.e. the conjoined apices of each pair of triangles); pleating, cracking and one true break occur.
- Tech. Twenty-two rivets or rivet holes attest to the method of attaching the beading (much of which is now missing); this last is trimmed and overlapped to conform to the acute angles of each triangles. Although the central perforations indicate the probable attachment of rosettes as in No. 307, no impression or colour variation supports their presence in the original state.
- Disc. Found in 1861 subsequent to the cutting of field drains in marshy land within half a mile of the manse of Balmaclellan; at a depth of 2½ - 3 ft.
- Assoc. Bronze mirror and a quantity of bronze sheet wrapped up in four parcels in cloth of a fine diamond twill (Nos. 303-7).

Ref.

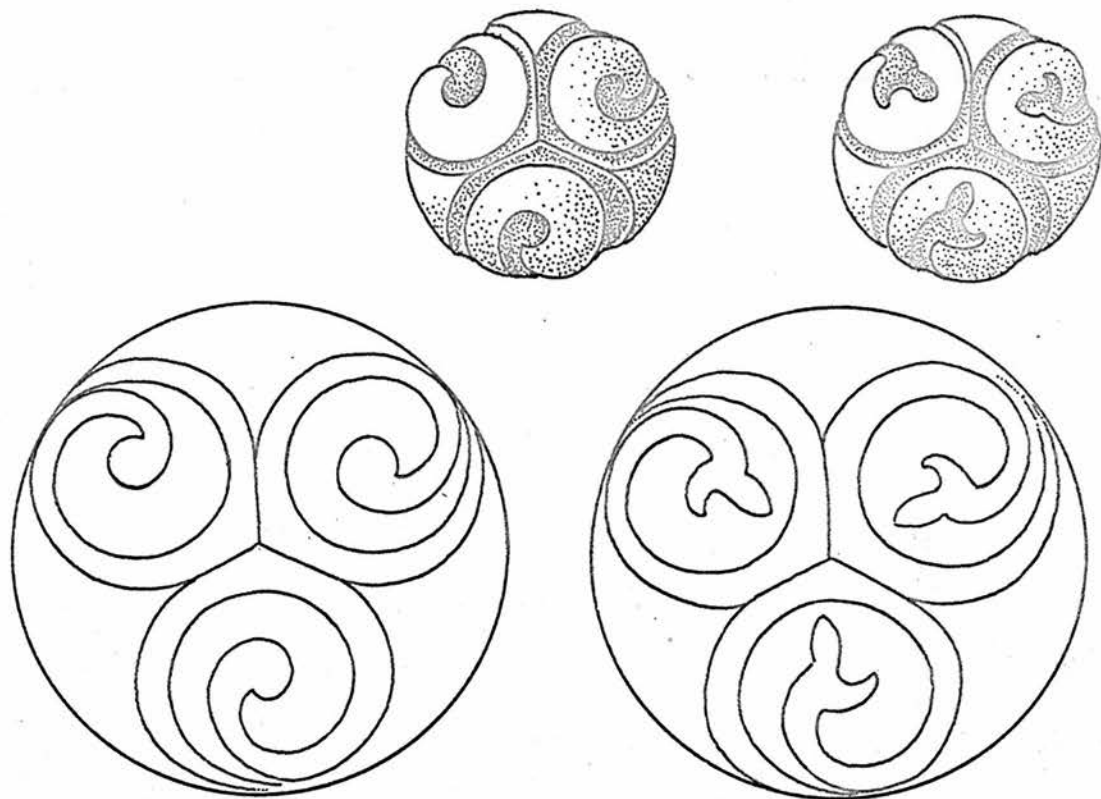
Don. PSAS, IV(1860-2), 293-5 & fig. 3-6.

Wilson(1863), II, 228-9.

Anderson(1882), 126-30 & 129, fig. 106.



- Site NORRIES LAW, PIPE
- Colln. N.M.A.Edin. PG 29
- Mat. Silver: beaten
- Meas. 12.6 - 11.2 cm. (5 - 4.5 in.)
- Descr. Sturdy, sub-oval panel with central rectangular hole and three, probably originally four, coils; two are comparatively simple, two complex, all with keeled fat curves in high relief and the two latter with additional ground detail of coiled trumpet stems.
- Cond. Moderate: one of the four coils has broken off at a point of weakness on the plate. Cracks, caused by excessive 'raising' of the metal appear at the bases of all three coils and perforation has occurred for the same reason in the heart of one complex coil.
- Tech. Execution is crude but competent: panels of straight scratch marks and rows of tiny hammer marks mar the surface and curve round the one simple coil. The plate has been cut out in a clumsy way and display an unaccountable nick in the external circumference.
- Disc. Found in 1817 or 1819: in or near a 'stone coffin' in a 'tumulus of sand or gravel'. Part of a great silver hoard.
- Assoc. The hoard's deposit is now ascribed to the late 7th. century A.D. but it could contain much earlier material.
- Ref. Wilson(1863), 258 & Pl.XVI, fig.155.
PSAS, VI(1864-5), 7-10, Pl.II, fig.4.



Site WALSTON, LANARK.

Colln. N.M.A.Edin. AS 39.

Mat. Cast bronze

Meas. Diam. 3.5 cm. (1.5 in.)

Descr. Sphere adorned with deeply incised coils, arranged in two groups of three; three coils terminate in simple knobs, three in bird heads.

Cond. Very good, save for two hacks: smooth crisp detail.

Tech. It appears to have been cast in two hemispheres of slightly differing alloy, the bird part being higher in tin content. The method of junction is not clear.

The centres of each simple coil have been deeply excised with a centre bit drill probably in the wax or wood model from which the mould would be made.

Assoc. Found before 1882; circumstances unknown.

Ref. Don. note PSAS, XVI(1881-2), 149 & fig.
Anderson(1883), 161-2, fig. 141.
Maxwell(1901-2), 15, fig. 22.

The Early Iron Age Metalwork Hoard from Stanwick, N.R. Yorks.

By

MORNA MACGREGOR

Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society for 1962—Vol. XXVIII

The Early Iron Age Metalwork Hoard from Stanwick, N.R. Yorks.

By MORNA MACGREGOR

SOME time before 1845 a remarkable hoard of Early Iron Age metalwork, almost entirely in bronze, was accidentally discovered in the vicinity of the parish of Stanwick St John, North Riding of Yorkshire, and near the great earthworks of the same period later to be excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler. The hoard was presented to the British Museum in 1847, and though well known, has never been studied or published in its entirety, despite its importance in the history of Celtic art in Britain. The present paper essays such a full treatment, discussing first the complicated circumstances of the actual find-spot, the probable nature of the deposit, and its technological aspects. This is followed by a descriptive survey and analysis, and a catalogue with a full set of drawings by the writer. References in the text and footnotes are to the bibliography on pp. 55-8.

PART I. DISCOVERY AND HISTORY OF THE HOARD

In July 1846, an account of the Stanwick hoard was communicated by Lord Prudhoe, later Duke of Northumberland, to the York meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and, in 1848, included in the Institute's *Proceedings* (Prudhoe, 1846: 10-11, pls. 2-4). This, the earliest record, is non-committal about the date, circumstances and site of the hoard's discovery. Its contents were tentatively interpreted as accoutrements of auxiliary foreign cavalry, attached to the late Imperial army of Rome, and comparable trappings were cited from Polden Hill, etc.

H. MacLauchlan, estate manager to the Duke, was not long in publishing his version of the discovery (1849: 339. See p. 18). Individual objects were then illustrated by J. M. Kemble (1863: pls. xvi, 5 and xviii) and J. Collingwood Bruce (1880: 88-90), whose only source of information would seem to have been the 1846 report, although the latter vouchsafes, in addition, a date for the discovery 'about the year 1844'.

Twentieth-century references to the hoard are numerous.¹ E. T. Leeds produced in 1933 an analytical study which is still largely acceptable (1933: 47, 102, etc.), and in more recent years, valuable contributions have been made by Corder and Hawkes (1940: 353), Fox (1946: 20, 22, etc.; 1951: 2; 1958: 129 and pl. 74) and Piggott (1950: 17-21).

The history of the hoard, following its discovery, is not without interest. Lord Prudhoe, having acquired the larger part, offered it to the Trustees of the British Museum, on condition that a room be appointed there 'for the reception of national antiquities' (Kendrick, 1951: 139); meanwhile, the objects were exhibited at Winchester and York in 1845² and 1846 respectively, before becoming in the following year, the nucleus of the British Museum's prehistoric collection.

A few pieces entered the Museum in 1896, having been retained by the finders, subsequently sold to Dr Hoopell and purchased by the Museum on his death; they are described in the accession register as 'British equestrian accoutrements from a battlefield of Brigantia'. The whole hoard, therefore, 'with perhaps one or two exceptions, is in the national collections' (Wooler, 1909-10: 70-1).

¹ Greenwell, 1906: 288, 289, figs. 32-6, 290, figs. 37-41; R. A. Smith, 1907: 58 and 1925: 138-42, etc.

² A pre-1845 date is therefore definite for the hoard's discovery.

Location of the Find Spot

The parish of Stanwick St John, after which the hoard is named, lies 8 miles north of Richmond (N.R., Yorks.), on the very edge of the Pennine chain and at the north end of the Vale of York, where the Swale and the Tees descend on to lower ground.

Enclosing 850 acres of this and the adjacent parish of Forcett-with-Carlin is that complex of earthworks known as the Stanwick fortifications and revealed by recent excavation (Wheeler, 1954) to be basically a four-phase construction of the Brigantes in the second half of the 1st century A.D.

The two most contemporary accounts of the hoard's discovery are at variance with regard to its find spot. Lord Prudhoe (1848: 10) maintains that all the objects 'were found within the extensive

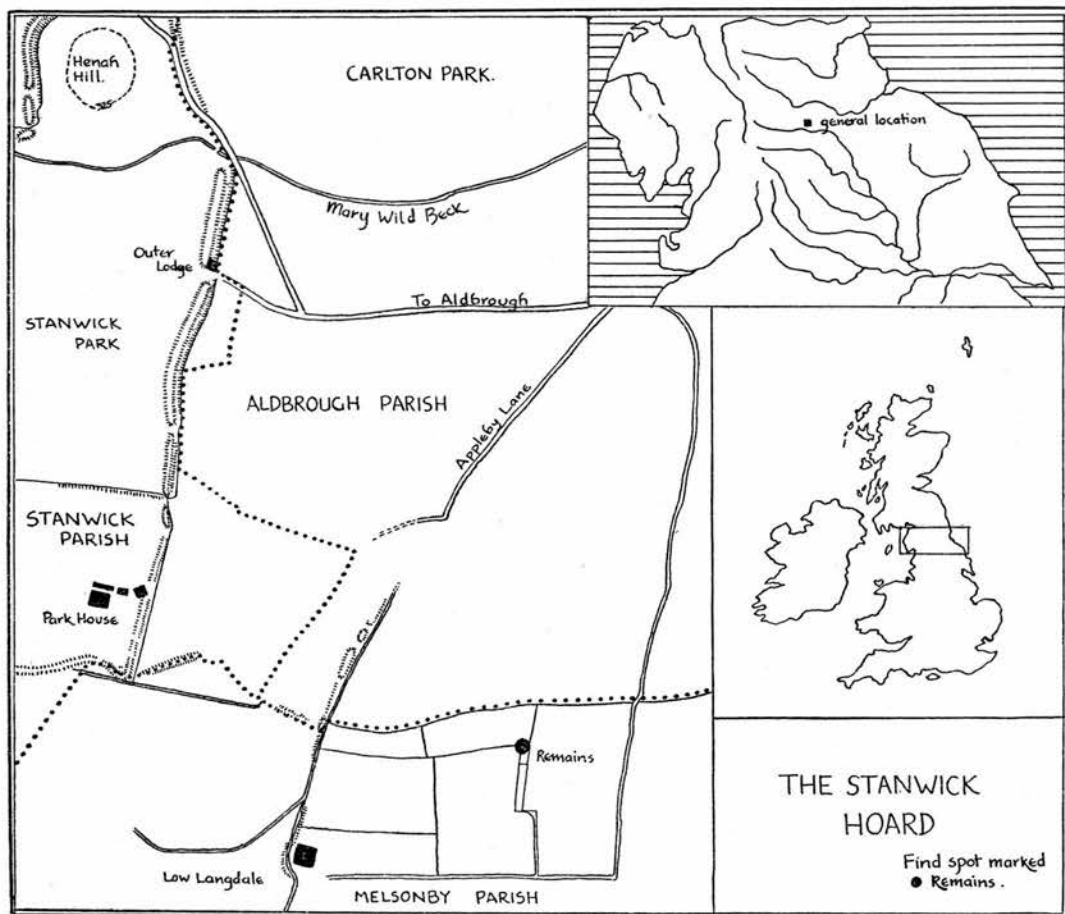


Fig. 1

Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Crown Copyright reserved.

entrenchments at Stanwick. . . deposited together in a pit at a depth of about five feet'; whereas MacLauchlan (1849: 339) asserts that the site was 'in a field a little to the north-east of Lower Langdale', which is itself to the south-east of the Stanwick fortifications and in the parish of Melsonby. The latter statement is accompanied by a plan (opp. 335, also Wheeler, 1954: 6) on which the hedges running east from Scot's Dyke are only partially indicated, and the find spot, marked 'Remains',

placed out in the clear. With the aid of the nearby parish boundary, however, it is possible to correlate this plan with the relevant O.S. 6 inches: 1 mile sheet; that field boundary which lies parallel to and approximately 7 metres south of the parish boundary has now disappeared, but the suggested site may be plotted with fair accuracy on the National Grid, the full 100 metre reference being NZ 199102.

Kemble, Collingwood Bruce and the majority of subsequent writers accepted the earlier account; to them, it was the more obvious explanation and carried with it the pleasing suggestion of contemporaneity or at least connection with the otherwise undated earthworks; one suspects, therefore, their wholesale advocacy of one theory and absence of comment upon the alternative.

MacLauchlan, as factor, was probably better able than Lord Prudhoe to glean information from estate workers; also, he must surely have been in possession of soundly based facts before venturing to contradict his employer. Furthermore, the indicated find spot has no distinguishing feature which might single it out as a likely lair for prehistoric antiquities, and this, together the exactitude with which the find spot is indicated, leads one to favour MacLauchlan's account in preference to that of Lord Prudhoe.

Unexpected support for this theory is proffered by a small box of Belgic butt-beaker sherds and scrap bronze, found in the British Museum, and accompanied by a slip of paper, discoloured with age and inscribed in handwriting identical to that of the 1847 entry in the accession register; it reads:—'Fragments of pottery found about a mile from the place where the (?) Bronzes were ploughed up outside the entrenchments. These fragments were dug up in one of the low tumuli behind Kirk Bridge farmhouse and a little north-west of Stanwick church, inside the entrenchments.' Among the metal is a possible lip-moulding—a motif employed frequently on the Stanwick horse trappings, and a strip of embossed bronze without doubt from bowl 121. There is one difficulty, that ploughing does not disturb soil to a depth of 5 feet (1.52 metres), the level at which the hoard is reputed to have appeared. On the other hand field drainage was at this period being installed at the exceptional depth of c. 5 feet (1.52 metres), and this may well be the explanation.

Nature of the Deposit

While the sparse and contradictory records of discovery preclude any definitive explanation of the nature of the deposit, three possible interpretations are available, namely chariot burial, votive deposit and prudent concealment in a difficult situation. Of these the first has long been the favourite.

The almost exclusive Yorkshire distribution of British chariot burials is superficial support for this theory; however, a meagre three instances are recorded for the North Riding and all occur in the Vale of Pickering, which is separated from Stanwick by the extensive North York Moors.¹ Again, burials of the Arras culture are customarily surmounted by a low barrow, but there is no mention of such in early records of the Stanwick discovery, nor is there any sign at Lower Langdale today. A chariot burial normally contains human and animal bones, and poor soil conditions cannot be blamed for their absence at Stanwick as one fragment has been preserved—even if only a minute splinter. Again, pottery almost invariably accompanies a chariot burial but not one sherd is included in the Stanwick find. Further, it is customary for the trappings of one chariot only to be found in a chariot burial, whereas at Stanwick, at least four sets of equipment are represented. Iron tyres and nave bands are an invariable accompaniment of chariot burials and it is true that Lord Prudhoe recounts that 'nearby' (that is, to the main deposit) 'large iron hoops were found'. On the other hand the presence of iron tyres does not lead inevitably to vindication of the chariot burial theory, and while fragments 138-9 may represent a nave band in the hoard, their curvature is unconvincing. Many of the Yorkshire chariot burials have been discovered by accident and the circumstances barely recorded; however, it is certain that cemeteries of poorer burials accompanied those at Arras and Danes Graves. This makes the complete lack of barrow traces, bones, pottery and personal ornaments at Stanwick even more significant. Finally, while dogged retention of outmoded ritual is not unknown, the apparent absence of chariot burials datable to the period 100 B.C.—A.D. 50 is a weighty argument against the funerary interpretation of the Stanwick deposit.

Turning next to the possibility that the hoard was votive, the only criterion available in the British Early Iron Age period, other than the actual form of objects from a deposit, appears to be

¹ Hunmanby (Sheppard, 1907: 483), Pexton Moor (Stead, 1959: 214-16) and Stainer Station, Scarborough (Mortimer, 1905: 358, Elgee, 1933: 186).

a tendency to occur in watery surroundings.¹ This criterion may not be applied to the Stanwick hoard in view of its dubious location. Again, votive intentions may be confirmed by the wide chronological range of a deposit's contents, as at Llyn Cerrig (Fox, 1946); but even if varying dates are advocated for manufacture of the Stanwick items, there is no need to suggest varying dates for its actual burial.

Concealment for more practical reasons of safety makes fewest calls on the imagination. Founders' hoards of the Early Iron Age are known from Ringstead, Norfolk (Clarke, 1951: 214-25), Snettisham, Norfolk (Clarke, 1954: 27-87), Santon Downham, Suffolk (Smith, 1909: 146-63) and Upper Dulais, Glam. (Allen, 1905: 127-47), and to this list Stanwick may provisionally be added. Many objects in it are broken and distorted and some are blackened and partially melted; the gilding of Set A (see p. 30) was apparently in process of removal by burning; the ragged edges of bowl fragment 121 have been folded in as if for convenience of transport. Three of the four sets of chariot equipment contain a large proportion of faulty castings²—some irrevocable. Instances of repair by the running in of solder (nos. 9 and 66) or by scarf jointing and riveting (no. 12) are rare. The above features indicate that, not long before burial of the Stanwick hoard, a craftsman was at work upon the material, whether with destructive intent or that of repair and renovation, it is hard to determine.

PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTS

Technology

Metallurgically, the Stanwick hoard comprises much bronze, some iron and a little gold. Casting was the predominant bronze-working technique, and, although the absence of webs and scars of runners and vents, hinders identification of the actual methods employed, it seems likely that objects in the round such as lynch-pin heads were manufactured by the *cire perdue* method, and mounts with one flat side by the two piece mould process; the latter permitted re-use of the mould and, in the case of nos. 3 and 8, this was accompanied by restyling, the original flat underside being transformed into a decorative upper surface by additional drilling. Attachment loops were made separately and cast on to the back of each mount. No technical advantage would seem to have accrued from the casting on of saddle bar and collars to terret rings 61 and 65, unless the form of these fixtures presented insurmountable casting difficulties.

Casting flaws are of two types. Smooth-based depressions on the surface of no. 9, for instance, are the result of insufficient or badly placed vents, preventing complete expulsion of air from the mould. 'Unclean' castings are also frequent and, in the case of bridle bit fragment 41, the nodules interfere with the smooth running of side in central link.

Three surface features deserve mention. The metal of Sets A and C is a golden colour, that of C and D generally a darker brown. This may indicate a difference in alloy; that it is not the result of modern cleaning³ is attested by the record of colour variation in the original report. Major mounts of Set A, also parts of nos. 118 and 119, were originally covered with a sturdy gold foil, soldered on to their upper surface with the aid of a flashing of copper. Gilding is not unknown in the British Early Iron Age—it occurs upon the Witham scabbard locket (Kemble, 1863: 191, pl. xvi), mail mounts from Lexden (Laver, 1927: pl. lv, 2), the Aesica brooch (Fox, 1958: pl. 141, c) etc.

The drilled detail was probably executed on the template from which the mould was made, rather than upon the finished object, as there would seem little point in adorning an irretrievably faulty casting such as no. 59. A straight drill was employed upon the mounts of Sets A, B and probably C, a centre bit drill upon those of Set D, to provide settings for an enamel known to be orange red in colour, as fragments still adhere to nos. 9 and 34.

There are rare instances of secondary working upon castings: three lengths of tube (nos. 112-14) were cast and their mouthpieces subsequently beaten up on a mandril; and the underside of terret 65 bears chisel marks. Beaten metalwork is similarly uncommon in the hoard. To execute repoussé feature upon the horse mask (no. 102), a sharp, broad-edged chisel was used with vigorous, wide-angled, downward strokes, and the human masks (nos. 103 and 104) were raised by light, skimming blows of a much smaller tool. The repoussé decoration of fragment 110 was fined down with a chaser.

¹ See Piggott, 1952-3: 1-50.

² Twenty-four in all.

³ In recent times forty-four pieces were cleaned mechanically and four gilded objects treated with 1 per cent citric acid. The only modern repairs are the inaccurate attachment of a ring fragment to no. 7 by means of tin solder and the clumsy glue and plaster restoration of no. 16.

Raised ornament was mechanically produced by means of a die upon bronze strips, no. 100, also perhaps on no. 99. Bowl 121 was in all probability lathe-spun.

Of the iron included in the hoard, only the mail (no. 117) requires technical attention. The links are arranged in alternate rows of punched and riveted units.

Descriptive Survey

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are basically openwork roundels, each with a centrally-placed loop or staple upon the underside. This form is unique in British Early Iron Age metalwork but occurs in Continental chariot burials such as Somme Bionne, Marne (Jacobsthal, 1944: pl. 113, no. 180), there executed in the cutwork technique favoured by La Tène I craftsmen.¹ Geographically and chronologically closer are Romano-British phaleræ, often of circular outline (Curle, 1911: pl. lxxiv for example) and occasionally with cutwork embellishments (from Chesters, Northumb.: Chesters Museum, nos. 1315 and 1316).

No. 4, likewise stapled upon the underside, is quatrefoil in outline, thus vaguely recalling three British trappings of cruciform or four-petalled shape; two, both of unknown provenance² (Allen, 1904: opposite p. 36 and Kemble, 1863: pl. xix, 5), display the 'jewelled' style of enamelling popular with Iron Age B craftsmen of the second half of the 1st century A.D. and the 2nd century; and one, from Traprain Law (Burley, 1955-6: no. 317), illustrates the local boss style known to have been in fashion by the early 2nd century A.D. While not supplied with the required attachment loop, the mount from Sudeley Castle, Glos., is a more massive interpretation of no. 4's design; for this, a date immediately pre-conquest is suggested (Fox, 1958: 121, pl. 152, d).

In mounts 5-10 the decorative portion consists of twin rings, the functional part of twin strap bars concealed by guards. Excluding the above, four other examples are known, two from the west—Upper Dulais, Glam. (Allen, 1905: 132, fig. 4) and Chepstow, Mon. (Grimes, 1951: 123, pl. xix), and two from the north—Carlisle Market, Cumb. (Henry, 1933: fig. 9, 7) and Fremington Hagg, N.R. Yorks. (York Museum). The type would appear to be a product of north British Iron Age B craftsmen in the second half of the 1st century A.D. Inspiration no doubt stemmed from the many 'belt buckles' of which they are mere enlargements. These have a possible Continental ancestry,³ occur mainly in south-western Iron Age B sites such as Glastonbury (Bulleid & Gray, 1911: pl. xlv, no. E190) and Meare, Som. (Bulleid & Gray, 1948: pl. xlvi, nos. E163 and 103) and occasionally in more northerly Iron Age B contexts—Hunsbury, Northants. (Fell, 1936: 63, pl. 2B, A, B and C) and Ringstead, Norfolk (Clarke, 1951: 221, fig. 6); they rarely occur with irrefutable Belgic connections, as at Letchworth, Herts. (Smith, 1913-14: 239 and 240, fig. 3) and Maiden Castle, Dorset (Wheeler, 1943: fig. 88, 4); and only once in a Roman villa, at Iwerne, Dorset (Gray, 1947: 52, fig. 8, 3). These are datable to the 1st century B.C. and the first half of the 1st century A.D. The Belgic equivalent to the enlarged versions above is the

¹ The majority of such discs, however, are without any form of attachment and most probably adorned bridle bits, as revealed by a find from Septsaulx, Marne (Déchelette, 1927: 707, fig. 513).

² Now in the British Museum and Uffizi Collection, Florence, respectively.

³ One was found at the site of La Tène itself (Vouga, 1923: pl. viii, 49).

quadrilobe mount,¹ which may be responsible for the appearance of concealed strap bars in the Iron Age B form.

Nos. 11–15 consist of ovoid rings with openwork embellishments, concealing a strap bar, upon one of the longer sides. Three comparable mounts are known, one from Corbridge, Northumb. (Corbridge Museum) and two from Stanhope, Peebles (Smith, 1881: 319); they are attributed to a northern Iron Age B workshop of the late 1st century A.D.

Nos. 16 and 17 are triple-looped or -ringed in decorative layout and were probably provided, when intact, with two concealed strap bars each. A lyre-shaped mount from Rainsborough, Northants. (Fox, 1958: pl. 66 and fig. 53) is superficially comparable, but possesses the additional features of triple, pyramidal spikes and a basal, be-stalked knob; it is an Iron Age B product of the first half of the 1st century A.D.

Two hooks, very similar to no. 18, but executed more crudely in iron, terminate the cauldron chain from Great Chesterford, Essex (Fox, 1958: pl. 68C). All three display a circular attachment ring superseded by a strengthening collar, and an unusual bifurcation of the hook proper leading to a terminal knob.²

The cheekpiece or toggle, represented in the Stanwick hoard by nos. 19–21 is basically a cylindrical rod pierced by an oblong hole, equidistant from its ends. Piggott has suggested a Late Bronze Age origin for the type (1952–3: 20–1); examples of antler are known from Heathery Burn, Co. Durham (Greenwell, 1894: 109, figs. 30–2), and smaller versions in bronze from the hoards of Harty (Evans, 1881: 308, fig. 377), Marden, Kent (op. cit., 308) and Parc-y-Meirch, Denbigh (Sheppard, 1941: pl. vB, A, 23). In the Early Iron Age instances of bone recur frequently in South Western B, Belgic, Romano-British and 'native' contexts, at least two having been found in Yorkshire. Seventeen of bronze are listed by Piggott (1952–3: 21), their distribution revealing a rough South-Western / North Eastern B pattern, and their contexts or associations assigning them to the period A.D. 50–150.³ A Continental antecedency for the entire range is not impossible; certainly, toggles from the Hallstatt Iron Age cart burial of Hradenin (Marien, 1958: 240, fig. 50, 6, 7) are astonishingly close in design to those from Birrens, Dumfries.

Nos. 19 and 20 display the customary flattening of the central portion on its perforated sides, while the concentric mouldings of their terminals recall examples from Cambridge (*V.C.H.Camb.*, vol. 1 (1938): 292, fig. 25, 8) and Santon Downham, Suffolk (Henry, 1933: 98). No. 21 is unique in its angularity.

There is no British parallel for no. 22; whereas its U-outline approaches that of a small group of 'trace hooks,'⁴ its hinge is not shared by them, and

¹ For example from Norton (Kemble, 1863: pl. xix, 4), Santon Downham (Smith, 1909: 149, fig. 1) and Westhall, Suffolk (Harrod, 1855: 454–6, pl. lv) and Polden Hill, Som. (Harford, 1803: pl. xviii, figs. 3 and 4); note their similarity to a mount from Ober Ulm, Rhenish Hesse (Henry, 1933: fig. 12, 1).

² This feature seems to occur in a slightly different form on a cauldron chain from Overton, Cambs. (Piggott, 1952–3: pl. i, left).

³ A pair from Birrens, Dumfries, occurred in a burnt deposit datable to c. A.D. 122–58 (Birley, 1937–8: 336, fig. 383).

⁴ Examples are included in the hoards of Polden Hill (Harford, 1803: pl. xx, 2) and Seven Sisters (Allen, 1905: 134, figs. 5 and 6).

those curved, zoomorphic bars known as 'dolphins' (Fox, 1958: 130) are too fragile to bear comparison, although originally they may have been hinged in pairs.¹

Of the sixteen strap terminals represented at Stanwick (nos. 23–36 and 85–86) three are large, eleven small and two dubious fragments. Nos. 23–25 are rendered unique by their size, but all disturbingly resemble the dress fastener, a well-known metal type which occurs initially in South Western B contexts such as Glastonbury, Som. (Bulleid & Gray, 1911: pl. xlii, E174, E151 and E159) and the pre-Roman levels of Lydney, Glos. (R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, 1932: 74, fig. 11, 10), and is subsequently encouraged in its diffusion by movements of the Roman army, reaching a peak of popularity in south Scotland and north England in the Flavian and Antonine periods, but surviving until the 3rd and 4th centuries or even later.² While the pierced triangular shank of the majority of dress fasteners is absent from Stanwick, the supple loop, scarcely less common, is represented by nos. 30–34, 36, 85 and 86. The complex strap bar and guard arrangement of the remaining examples recalls a late dress fastener from Lochlee Crannog, Ayrshire, and unusually elaborate versions from Traprain, E. Lothian (Burley, 1955–6: 191, no. 319) and Richborough, Kent (Bushe-Fox, 1928: pl. xx, 38). Ring head form, exclusively employed at Stanwick, is comparatively rare in the dress fastener series.

Fragments 37–50 attest to a minimum of six bridle bits in the hoard. All are of a type known as derivative three link, in which the five separate units of the basic three link bit have been reduced to three by fusion of the side links with their adjacent rings; absorption of approximately half of the former into the latter's interiors as pure decoration is accompanied by extension of the central bar to compensate for loss of length. Ward Perkins (1939: 179–81) lists eight such bits, including only 'the central link and part of the side link of a bit from Stanwick'. As well as an additional five from this hoard, four further examples may be appended.³ The distribution pattern suggests a probable origin and subsequent popularity in the Brigantian area with extensions into Silurian (Seven Sisters, Glam.) and Icenian (Saham Toney, Norfolk) territory. The Seven Sisters example, being typologically early in the series, would imply a commencement around A.D. 50, but degenerate forms such as those from Lochlee Crannog, Ayrshire (Munro, 1882: 132, fig. 148) and Queen Mary's Cairn may well belong to the early 2nd century.

Nos. 51–69 are ovoid rings, commonly identified as terrets. Of the rare Continental instances available, none is obviously ancestral to the extensive

¹ An instance from Tooley St., London, is provided with a pin and washer at one end (Fox, 1958: pl. 75, b).

² See Richmond, 1958: 79–85 by Gillam to whose list on p. 90 the following may be appended:—High Rochester, Northumb. (Collingwood Bruce, 1880: 146, no. 786); Folkestone, Kent (Leeds' notes at Ashmolean Museum); Golden Hill, Dumbarton (Robertson, 1957: 71, fig. 12, 1); Ham Hill, Som. (Leeds' notes); Hop Pringle, Selkirk (*PSAS*, 1851–4: 101); Lakenheath, Suffolk (Clarke, 1939: xix, 4); Lochlee, Ayrshire (Munro, 1882: 132, fig. 147); Lowbury Hill, Berks. (Atkinson, 1916: pl. xiii, 6); Lydney Park, Glos. (R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, 1932: fig. 11, no. 10); The Mount, Yorks. (Dickinson and Wenham: 304, fig. 13, 89).

³ Bath Lane, Leics.; Netherdenton, Northumb. (Cowen, 1933: pl. xii); Newstead, Roxb. (N. M. A. Edin. F.R.A. 498 and 575); Queen Mary's Cairn, East Kilbride, Lanark (Ure, 1739: pl. v, 3).

British range,¹ which begins in Iron Age B contexts of the late 2nd or early 1st century B.C. and is prolonged by Belgic adoption and native retention to the early 2nd century A.D. and possibly beyond.

Nos. 51–60 and 66–69 display the most common form of attachment—the strap bar, a mere demarcation and flattening of a section of the ring. The less frequent saddle bar of nos. 61 and 65 appears for the first time *c.* A.D. 50, in the hoards of Westhall, Suffolk (Harrod, 1855: pl. xxxiii, 2) and Polden Hill, Som. (Harford, 1803: pl. xix, 2), and while native origin is possibly indicated by an early 1st century terret from Colchester, Essex (Hawkes and Hull, 1947: pl. xcvi, no. 3), the development may have been partially inspired by Continental La Tène III or by Roman terrets with their predilection for concealed attachment. Nos. 62–64 possess the tanged bar which would seem to be a north British development of the late 1st century A.D.,² despite one earlier appearance on a South Western B rein ring at Llyn Cerrig, Anglesey (Fox, 1946: pl. xvi, 45).

According to Leeds' still valid classification of terrets, nos. 51–60 and 65–69 are examples of Group 3 and no. 61 of Group 5.³ The lipped decoration of the former series may stem from the continuous ring corrugation of his Group 1, instances of which are known from the King's barrow, Arras, E.R. Yorks., etc. It is found in both South Western and North Eastern B provinces with no discernible chronological precedence, the majority of incidences being relegated on stylistic evidence to the second half of the 1st century A.D., while two only retain a more definitive dating—those from Newstead, Roxb. and Wroxeter, Salop, the former Agricola, and the latter attributable to the period A.D. 60–90.

Group 5, distinguished by circular knobs with an application of enamel to their convex or flattened tops, differs little from Group 6 whose knobs are oval or rectangular in outline. Examples occur mainly in eastern England, save for a dubious exception from Caerleon, and Lowland Scotland. Of the twenty-one known, nine are datable on stylistic grounds to the second half of the 1st century A.D., two occur at Traprain, there possibly of the 2nd century, and ten in Roman sites where an exact date may be attached only to those from Birrens, Dumfries—A.D. 122–58. A Boudiccan fragment from Colchester, Essex (Hawkes and Hull, 1947: pl. xcix, no. 4) should be linked with the above series and affords the closest parallel for Stanwick nos. 62–64.

At least seven linch pins are represented in the Stanwick hoard (nos. 70–79). The iron shaft has rusted in all cases save one (no. 79), but a pairing of foot form

¹ Four from the La Tène II chariot burial of Nanterre, Seine (Jacobsthal, 1944: pl. 174, a) for example. The relationship of La Tène III terrets with their circular ring, saddle bar fixture and decorative, baluster-moulded spike (Déchelette, 1927: 701, fig. 510, nos. 2, 5, 7, 9) to Roman yoke mounts (such as Alföldi and Radnoti, 1937–40: pls. xxii, xxiii, xxvii, etc.) and to the Donside terret of east Scotland (Kilbride-Jones, 1934–5: 448–54) merits closer examination.

² Examples occur from Chesterholm (Housesteads Museum), Chesters (Chesters Museum) and Muircleugh, Roxb. (*PSAS*, lvi (1920–1), 17–19), Middlebie, Dumfries (N. M. A. Edin, F.A. 62–4) and Kirkby Thore, Westmorland (Smyth, 1846: 285).

³ Leeds, 1933: 118 ff. To his list of Type 3 terrets add Ditchley, Oxon. (Fox, 1958: pl. 71, b), Weston under Penyard, Herts. (British Museum, 1910 10–1 4), Wroxeter, Salop (Atkinson, 1942: pl. 51, a, 342); and to that of Types 5 and 6 Balmuilly, Lanark (Miller, 1922: pl. liii, 12), Birrens, Dumfries (Birley, 1936–7: fig. 38), Caerleon, Mon. (Nash Williams, 1930: 37, no. 28), Great Chesters, Northumb. (University Museum, Newcastle 1956: 150 17 A), Middlebie, Dumfries (Wilson, 1851: 458), Newstead, Roxb. (N. M. A. Edin, F.R.A. 562) and Traprain, E. Lothian (Burley, 1955–6: 194, no. 348).

72 with heads 70 and 71 and similarly of nos. 73 and 74 with heads 77 and 78 is tentatively suggested on aesthetic grounds. Linch pins occur initially on the Continent in Hallstatt cart graves, where they are of iron and provided with crescentic or spherical heads (Joffroy, 1958: 41, fig. 8, 10 and 81, fig. 17, 3 respectively); most common in the La Tène period are those with rectangular head, small knobbed foot (plated or cast in bronze), and curved iron shaft (Déchelette, 1927: IV, 693, fig. 502, 7 and Jacobsthal, 1944: nos. 159, 161, 164 for instance); but another form consists basically of a straight bar pierced for security attachment (Joffroy and Bretz-Mahler, 1959: 12, fig. 7, 1) and elaborate versions from La Gorge Meillet (Jacobsthal, 1944: no. 157) and Sillery, Marne (Joffroy and Bretz-Mahler, 1959: 14, fig. 8, 2) provide the closest Continental parallels for Stanwick nos. 75-78. These latter are vase-headed, a type initially exclusive in Britain to the Yorkshire chariot burials, then adopted by South Western B craftsmen and subsequently spread by trade.¹ Nos. 70, 71 and 79 display a combination of vase- and ring-head features known in two other linch pins, from the probable chariot burials of Hunmanby, N.R. (Sheppard, 1907: 485-7) and Middleton/Enthorpe, E.R., Yorks. (Mortimer, 1905: 360, fig. 1022).² The foot form of nos. 70, 71 and 75-78 is unique, the hoof-like terminal of no. 79 being a common feature of vase-headed linch pins.

A number of moulded cylinders comparable with nos. 80 and 81 are known—two from Blackburn Mill, Berwick (Piggott, 1952-3: 43, fig. 11, B6), five from Colchester (Hawkes and Hull, 1947: fig. 60, 3 and pl. C, nos. 5, 6), three from Santon Downham (Smith, 1909: 151, fig. 4) and six from Westhall (Clarke, 1939: pl. xviii, facing p. 71, 4). It must be admitted however that some of the Suffolk examples display a variety of perforation and a tendency to retain internally the stumps of iron pins. The cultural context of three of the above finds is Belgian; chronologically all fall into the second half of the 1st century A.D.

Turning momentarily to nos. 89-91, objects of similar size, form and purpose (whatever that might be) occur in many Roman and native sites of the latter half of the 1st century and beyond. The decorative motif varies, from petal-boss shapes at Newstead (Curle, 1911: pl. lxxv, g) and Traprain (Burley, 1955-6: 191, nos. 320-2 and 192, nos. 324, 325) to concentrically grooved buttons (op. cit., 192, no. 329, etc.) and rectangular enamelled versions (op. cit., 193, nos. 333-6); one neat, scallop-edged rosette is known from the same site (192, no. 328) and cockle-shell forms from Lowbury Hill, Berks. (Atkinson, 1916: pl. xiii, 3, 3a, 4).

While the loop and bar combination upon the underside of no. 93 would appear to be unique, the simple ring with cruciform infill of which it is part is well known on the Continent from Hallstatt B times onwards. To the La Tène Celts it was the symbolical attribute of Taranis³ and was invested also with talismanic powers.⁴ This last superstition may account for the abundance of wheel

¹ Discussed by Ward Perkins (1940: 358-67 and 1941: 64-7) and Fox (1946: 19-20 and 78-9) where the finds are tabulated.

² Simple ring-headed forms of Continental ancestry, though rare are present in Britain to give inspiration (Fox, 1946: 79).

³ The deity is depicted gripping a wheel upon one plate of the Gundestrup cauldron (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 125c-127).

⁴ Six-spoked wheels stand erect upon Gaulish, horned helmets portrayed on the triumphal arch at Orange (Déchelette, 1927: IV, 662, fig. 484).

pendants in La Tène III oppida such as Bibracte, Saône-et-Loire; Stradonitz, Bohemia; Manching, Bavaria; and Velem St Veidt, Hungary. Déchelette, however, interprets them as currency (1927: iv, 805-6), drawing support for his theory from caches such as those from Naix, Meuse (op. cit., 802, fig. 560, 9) and Lavoye, Châlons (Chenet, 1919: 246, fig. 2, A). In Britain three rings with cruciform filling may be cited: one from Hounslow, Middlesex (Smith, 1925: 148, fig. 172) found in the same field as five cast bronze animals of purely Celtic style and execution; another from Colchester (Catalogue of Colchester Museum, 2nd ed. 1869: no. 509); a third illustrated by Clarke (1939: pl. xix, 9). In addition, Stillingfleet records the discovery of a 'brass ornament similar to a little wheel, a circle with four radii', with a bronze torc and some jet beads in a barrow at Hesselskew, Yorks. (Greenwell, 1906: 301). Two miniature wheels—of bronze, six-spoked and of silver, eight-spoked respectively—are recorded from Suffolk (Clarke, 1939: pl. xix, 6, 7) and these have been interpreted as currency,¹ but the large series of Roman wheel-shaped brooches and pendants of the late 1st and early 2nd centuries A.D. would seem to stress the motif's protective properties in the sight of the wearer (Bushe-Fox, 1913: pl. x, fig. 10; Hawkes and Hull, 1947: pl. xcvi, 176).

No British parallel for no. 94 may be cited, but four sturdy rings, their cleats moulded in the Plastic Style, are included among chariot equipment from Mezek, Bulgaria (Jacobsthal, 1944: no. 176).

Repoussé plates and strips such as nos. 99-101 are common discoveries on Belgic and Romano-British sites, where they are frequently interpreted as casket mounts (Fox, 1946: 89). The square bears an arrangement of four radiating vesicae, a design with clear wood-working ancestry, also employed singly upon foil from Silchester (Fox, 1958: pl. 77, d) and multiplied on a shaped panel from Lydney Park, Glos. (R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, 1932: 90 and pl. xxix, 135). Rows of concentrically ringed bosses adorn strips from Great Chesterford (Henry, 1933: 85, fig. 8, 8), the Belgic burial at Snailwell, Cambs. (Lethbridge, 1952: pl. i) and the Agricolan fort of Newstead (Curle, 1911: pl. lxxxii, 18), but none possess that outer whorl favoured on Stanwick no. 100.

The well-known Stanwick 'horse' (no. 102; pl. v) must now be discussed. Equine representations are rare in the animal repertoire of La Tène art; moreover all, whether in the round² or in low relief,³ are primarily concerned with the profile view. Any full face portrayal of man, beast or bird is therefore valuable for comparative purposes. On the Continent, a pair of ram's heads executed in the Plastic Style upon the Frasnès-lez-Buissenaal torc (Clarke, 1954: pls. v and vi), recalls the Stanwick mask in the outline and treatment of nostrils. A loop-shaped nose, muzzle or beak is shared by many fantastic creatures in British La Tène art. Early examples adorn the Torrs horn terminals (Atkinson and Piggott, 1955: pl. lxxiv, b), also the Wandsworth and Witham long shield bosses and the Battersea shield (Fox, 1958: pls. 14, b, frontispiece and pls. 16-17). Again, this

¹ In this context it is worth mentioning that four-spoked wheels occur upon coinage of the Catuvellauni (Allen: 1944: pl. iii, 1, 2).

² As for instance Freisen (Jacobsthal, 1944: no. 370) and Guerchy (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 154, fig. 97).

³ The Gundestrup cauldron (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 125, fig. 78, E), the Marlborough vat (Fox, 1958: pls. 34-6), the Uffington Horse (op. cit., pl. 42, c), etc.

spatulate outline recurs in an ox head of the 1st century A.D. from Dinorben, Denbs. (op. cit., pl. 48, c). Finally, a small series of Romano-British brooches, popular during the second half of the 1st century A.D., provides by far the closest parallel to the Stanwick mask; for example, frontal bull's heads adorn two trumpet brooches from Lydney, Glos. (R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, 1932: 77, fig. 12, 17) and Caernarvon (Wheeler, 1923: 131, fig. 54), and more obviously equine versions a brooch from Richborough, Kent (Bushe-Fox, 1949: pl. xxvii, 29) and the famous Aesica fibula itself (Hodgkin, 1903: 25).

Turning to the human masks nos. 103 and 104 (pl. v), it becomes apparent that mounts of comparable technique, dimensions and subject matter are rare on the Continent and non-existent in Britain. Repoussé busts adorn two plaques from the late 4th century B.C. burial of Waldalgesheim (Jacobsthal, 1944: pl. 98, 156, d); far closer both chronologically and stylistically speaking are a single face from Sophienborg Bog, Zealand (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 112, fig. 69, a) and a series of eight upon external plates of the Gundestrup cauldron (op. cit., 122, fig. 77). These latter share with the Stanwick masks, and incidentally with many of the Provençal sculpted heads of the 1st century B.C., a faintly angularized oval shape¹ as well as a horizontal amygdaloid eye form, defined by pronounced folds. Concavity of the eyeball is unique to Stanwick in this series, but probably a protuberant enamel filling was intended, to be held in place by a bronze pin whose section would in each case furnish the pupil; and this is in fact the converse of the Gundestrup arrangement where eyeballs of repoussé bronze are centrally perforated to reveal the underlying enamel.

Whether the horizontal gash, so neatly bisecting both 103 and 104, is to be regarded as an exaggerated expansion of nostril, or a combination of nostril and mouth, affects interpretation of the underslung curls—as moustache or beard. The latter seems more likely in view of the beard styles besported by two of the Gundestrup deities, one an array of outward-curving strands, the other two antennae-like twists (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 123, fig. 77).

By far the closest British analogy to the Stanwick faces is afforded by 'gods' upon the Marlborough bucket (Fox, 1958: pl. 36, a-c), itself a Continental import of the 1st century B.C.; however, the only other Brigantian treatment of the human form, a mount from Aldborough, N.R., Yorks. (op. cit., pl. 43, a), displays some points of similarity in outline and eye form, despite differences imposed by the casting technique.

No object comparable with no. 106 can be cited. In fragments 107-109 a cut, open-work technique is employed, of a kind which occurs on the Continent from early La Tène times but which is not popular in Britain until the Romano-British period.

Lethbridge has proposed a Teutonic origin for buckles such as no. 115 (1952: 25); if this is so, the Romans were swift and enthusiastic in their adoption of the type.² It would seem not to form part of the Iron Age B repertory, although Stillingfleet (1846: 29) records five examples 'semi-circular, of various sizes, some with the tongue still remaining' from an Arras chariot burial. Lone specimens

¹ Not previously favoured, though present in the Holzgerlingen janiform statue (Jacobsthal, 1944: no. 13).

² Many have been found in Roman contexts such as Carnuntum (RLO 1901: Heft II, Tafel xviii), etc.

are known from the more native milieux of the Seven Sisters hoard (Grimes, 1951: no. 132) and the Belgic burial at Lexden, Essex (Laver, 1927: pl. liv, fig. 2, 4), in both of which, however, Roman influence is unquestioned.

Eleven unadorned fragments of mail constitute no. 117. While known to the Etruscans (Couissin, 1926: 269, fig. 75) and to the Romans by the 3rd century B.C., there is no evidence for its widespread adoption by legionaries before the second half of the 1st century B.C.¹; subsequently, pieces of *lorica hamata* are a frequent discovery in the limes forts (RLO, Heft, ix, 102, fig. 45 and Heft, xi, 42, fig. 15). The Celts were manufacturing mail as early as the 3rd century B.C., and although an instance cited from the Hallstatt Iron deposit of Castillon, Ariège must be discounted as bearing no resemblance to true mail (Cau-Durban, 1882: 212 and pl. 111, 5), it seems likely that they obtained their knowledge from a source other than the Roman.² It therefore becomes of interest to distinguish in Britain between mail of native and Roman manufacture. Unfortunately, none antedates the 1st century A.D., and the technique of combining alternate rows of punched and riveted links is common to both schools of armourers. Those fragments from Caerleon, Chesters, Lydney Park and Manchester are in all probability Roman, from Maiden Castle and Lexden conceivably Belgo-Roman, but only the discoveries at Carlingwark, Kirkcudbright and Stanwick feebly support the case for native manufacture. The Stanwick mail gives the impression of having been tightly rolled up before its deposit, perhaps even dismembered to facilitate this. Much of the Lexden mail shows a similar clean dissection and the Thorsbjerg shirts were discovered rolled up (Engelhardt, 1866: 16), as was the *lorica hamata* of a pre-Flavian legionary buried at Chassenard, Auvergne (Déchelette, 1903: 235-58).

Bronze buckles and phalerae, some gilded, adorn the Thorsbjerg mail; it is therefore not surprising to find in the Stanwick hoard mounts to which a few iron links still adhere. The closest parallels to rosette no. 118 and its companion no. 119, now detached, occur in the Lexden burial where they are described as ribbed and gilded upon silver (Laver, 1927: pl. lv, fig. 2); also mail accoutrements are six phalerae of a profile closely approaching the Stanwick studs (*op. cit.*, 250, fig. 4), and a small bronze hinge which has been attached by passing two rivets through the mail to washers on the underside, precisely the manner of mounting displayed by nos. 118 and 119 (*op. cit.*, pl. liv, fig. 1). The loop, no. 120, is less easy to parallel. A small lyre mount with basal fluted knob is fixed to the Chassenard mail, deposited *c.* A.D. 40, but it is hinged. Again, the Rainsborough mount (Fox, 1958: 66, c) is provided with a knob central to the lyre and twin discs terminating its arms, but also with a series of spikes upon the underside, not present on the Stanwick object.

¹ When it appears upon the Altar of Ahenobarbus (Couissin, 1926: 345, fig. 107), the triumphal Arch at Orange (*op. cit.*, 341, fig. 106) and the Adamklissi monument (Reinach, 1909-12: vol. 1, 428).

² To Piggott's list (1952-3: 38 and 40) add fragments from Caerleon, Mon. (Nash Williams, 1930: fig. 41, 4), Colchester (Hawkes and Hull, 1947: 338, fig. 63, 7), Deanery Field, Chester (British Museum 1928 7-9 8) and Manchester, Lancs. (Bruton, 1909: p. 97, 56) and pl. 102, 2), and, to the classical accounts recorded, a Gallo-Roman inscription from Nevers Museum (*CIL*, XIII, pt. 1, fasc. 1, no. 2828) attesting to the manufacture of mail among the Aedui.

Fragments of a single bronze bowl¹ (no. 121) are included in the hoard. Four and a quarter inches is a likely estimate of its mouth diameter, a measurement approaching that of several other Iron Age vessels, such as those from Colchester (Fox, 1958: 93, fig. 58), Birdlip, Gos. (not illustrated), Lamberton Moor, Berwick (Curle, 1931-2: 363) and Santon Downham (Smith, 1909: 146-63). The Stanwick bowl's short, vertical neck, flattened globular body and splayed, flat rim produce a profile approaching that of the Colchester and Keshcarrigan (Atkinson and Piggott, 1955: pl. lxxxiii) cups and bowls from Birdlip, Lamberton Moor, Llaneddwyn, Merioneth (*RCAM*: 103, no. 305), Launceston and Lochar Moss, Dumfries (Wilson, 1851: 276). Repoussé bosses upon a separate strip running around the Stanwick bowl's shoulder are obviously pseudo-rivets, the decorative remembrance of an earlier inability to 'beat out' an entire vessel; the largest of the Lamberton bowls bears an identical band, tightly applied with rivets.² Taking into account the contexts and associations of the above items, it appears that the Stanwick bowl, considered as a shape, may date to any time between the late 1st century B.C. and the early 2nd century A.D., but its decoration narrows this range to the latter half of the 1st and the early 2nd centuries A.D.

Piggott has firmly awarded to no. 123 (fig. 2) the Stanwick scabbard,³ (1950: 17), prime place in his Group IV—the Brigantian series which is a local development of the North East school of metal craftsmen between A.D. 43 and 125 (1950: 1-28). Details supporting allocation to Group IV include a straight, horizontal moulding beneath the mouth which foreshadows the straight mouth form accompanied by a cocked-hat hilt; and a strap loop attached to the

¹ Not two as both Bulleid and Gray (1911: 182) and Smith (1925: 141) maintain.

² In the same way, decorative panels are 'nailed' to torcs from Hoard E, Snettisham, Norfolk (Fox, 1958: 47, fig. 34) and Broighter (Clarke, 1954: pl. iv) and joints are masked on the Waterloo helmet (Fox, 1958: pl. 27, b).

³ A curved, coarse-milled strip round the chape mouth has been lost since Kemble's illustration of the scabbard (1863: pl. xviii, no. 2).

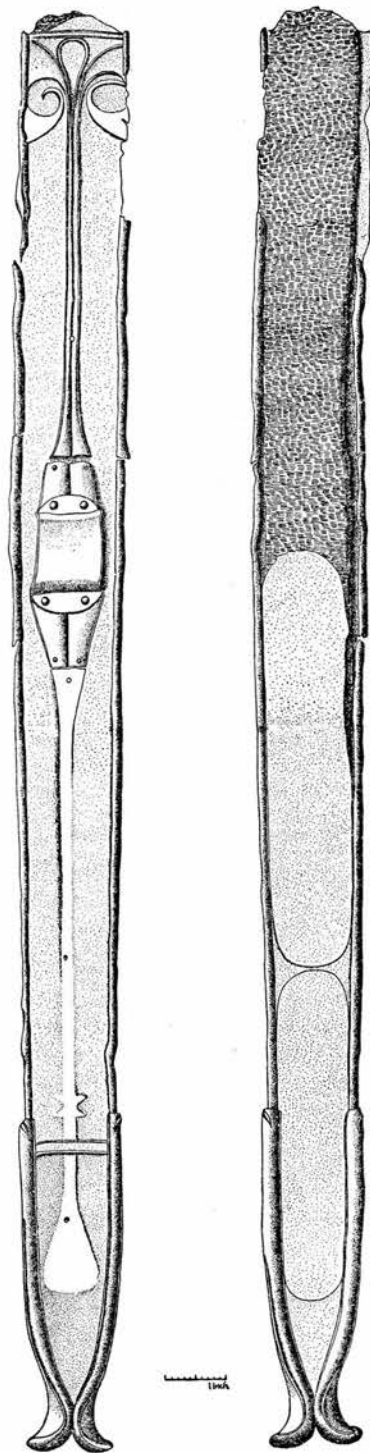


Fig. 2. Sword and Scabbard—Iron and Bronze.

outward-facing side, situated almost half way towards the chape and prolonged into an openwork strip. Other features recall the Group's ultimate inspiration from Groups III and II—curved mouth, unstressed, split-lip chape form, and finally that sub-oval panelling of the inner side which is surely a reminiscence of horizontal braces.

Only a few of the iron objects merit attention. No. 140 is the stump of a large spearhead, originally, one suspects, of slight-shouldered outline, like no. 13 in the Llyn Cerrig deposit (Fox, 1946: pl. xxxv). The size of bolt 141 is not exceptional, as nails up to 12 inches long are not infrequently found in Romano-British contexts.

Purpose of the Objects

The bulk of material comprising the Stanwick hoard is probably equipment for chariots, designed to be drawn by paired ponies in the customary Celtic fashion. Its comparative fragility of design and execution would seem to support its use for ceremonial parade rather than upon the battlefield.

Leeds' division of this chariot equipment into four sets, here named A, B, C and D and separately depicted on pls. III and IV, requires little revision. If, as seems likely, each set contained an approximately equal number of objects designed for like purposes, much has been lost, since a maximum of twenty items is allocated to Set A, whereas B has eighteen, C fifteen and D only fourteen. The omissions vary and an attempt to reconstruct one complete from four incomplete sets produces a list of between twenty-three and twenty-five objects: one circular mount, one quatrefoil mount, two strap junctions, one large ovoid mount, one smaller ovoid mount, one (or possibly two) triple-looped mount, two large strap terminals, two smaller strap terminals with bars, two smaller strap terminals with loops, one hinged object, two bridle bits, one large terret with saddle bar, four smaller terrets and two linch pins.

For objects 1-4 a primarily decorative function is envisaged. The underside loop of each was probably intended to pass through a slit in a leather strap and to be secured by means of a split pin (Fox, 1958: 130). A position on the pony's forehead or chest would seem likely although the retention of one mount only in each of three sets tends to weaken the suggestion. Similarly, nos. 11-13, 15-17 and 23-36 may have been purely decorative strap ends in the manner of a single mount of the 1st century A.D. from Storhøjen, Aarhus, Denmark (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 82, fig. 50, c) or the many depicted upon Trajan's Column (Cichorius, 1900: Tafel lxvi, also lxxvii and lxxviii), although a less defeatist interpretation is offered below.

Nos. 5-10 obviously effected junction of two leather straps, a purpose shared perhaps by 16 and 17 despite their asymmetry of design. With nos. 11-13 and 15, a possible provision is made for triple strap junction, two loops around the ring itself and one around the concealed bar.¹ Such martingales are a feature of Roman equestrian harness, occurring for example at Newstead, Roxb. (Curle,

¹The interpretation of the comparable Stanhope and Corbridge mounts as cheek pieces of bridle bits cannot be accepted, as the Stanwick hoard contains a full complement of bits without the addition of these pieces.

1911: pl. lxxiv, 6), South Shields, Northumb. (Blair, 1883: 90) and in the mainly Celtic context of the Seven Sisters hoard (Grimes, 1951: fig. 40, 13).

It is not possible to jettison the universally accepted function of that large group known as dress fasteners, since one has been found in a Roman toilet box; yet the Stanwick examples (23-36) are allied by their design to horse harness, a combination supported by the Middlebie hoard (Childe, 1935, pl. xv). It may be that the smaller examples held a horse blanket in place, the head of each slipped through a slot in ordinary dress fastener fashion; the larger examples may have been used in pairs for the tightening of girths, a necessity when dealing with grass-fed ponies and their tendency to rapid deflation; the two heads would be lashed together, cleatwise, and the girth size could then be swiftly altered at will.

The bridle bits (fig. 3) represented by fragments nos. 37-50 scarcely differ from the modern type. The average length of bit from Llyn Cerrig is 10.95 inches, from which a maximum of 42 inches at the withers is the calculated height for the ponies to be controlled (Fox, 1946: nos. 47-55). No. 37 at Stanwick measures c. 11.2 inches on reconstruction. Twin, curved bars, admittedly linked together not hinged, are suspended from a virtually complete bridle found at Storhøjen, Aarhus (Klindt-Jensen, 1949: 83, fig. 51); their purpose was to keep the bridle in position. This may be the function of no. 22.

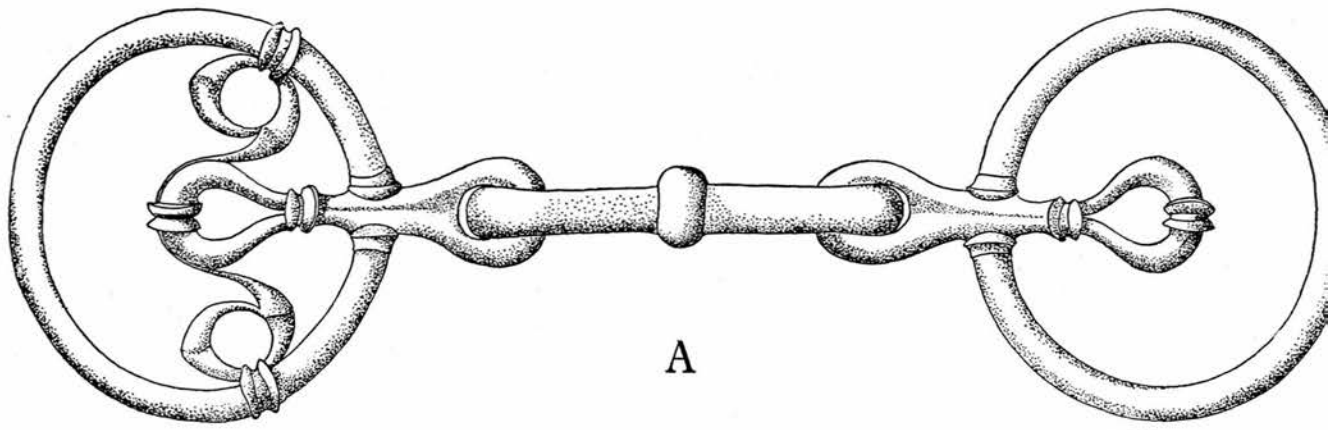
Hook no. 18 would seem too fragile and open of design to be an efficient trace hook,¹ but regrettably, no substitute purpose can be advanced. Perhaps a toggle such as nos. 19-21 terminated each trace leather and was passed through a ring mounting on the chariot swingle tree, thus combining the advantages of strong linkage with swift 'decoupling'.

Nos. 51-69 are traditionally interpreted as terrets or rein rings, an item of harness known in western Asia since the 4th millennium B.C. Objections to the recently suggested alternative of triple strap junction are as follows: the sharp edges of a three dimensional design such as that of nos. 65-69 would rub sores on the pony's skin; the ring circumference to be covered by straps is yet in many cases gilded or enamelled; again, mouldings such as the lip type are not always present to keep the straps in their correct position; finally, the saddle and tongued bar variations would be meaningless. Probably, when complete, each set of double harness at Stanwick possessed five terrets, the four small ones attached in pairs to the yoke, the large example by its saddle bar probably to the pole, in view of the absence of a high dashboard in Celtic chariot design.

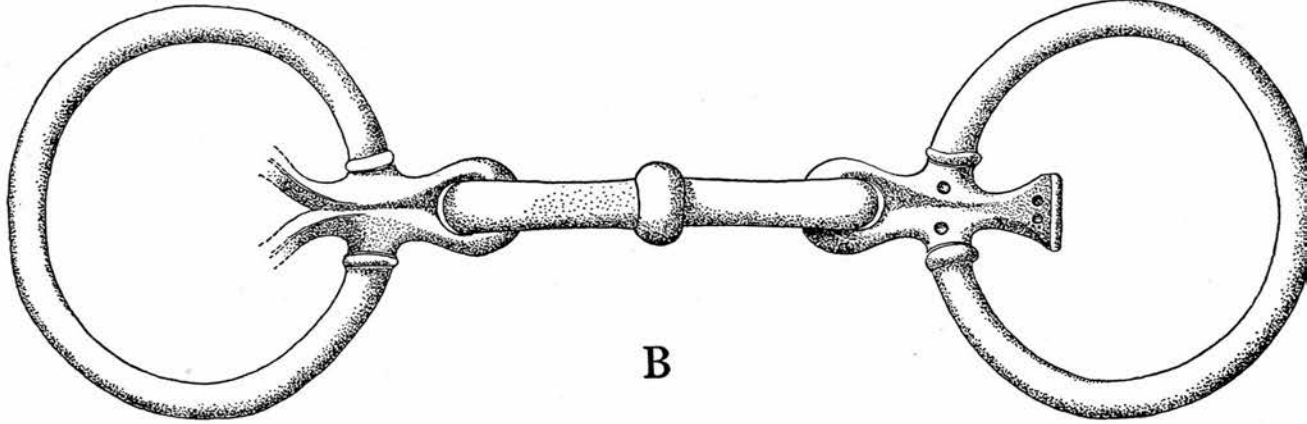
Though not attributable to any set, no. 97 is here tentatively inserted under the guise of a pole casing—that is, a partial sheathing of the pole to prevent chafing at the junction with the yoke; the rectangular perforation would provide for the insertion of a nail into the pole, and to this the yoke might temporarily be lashed. While the majority of Continental pole casings are cylindrical,² saddle-shaped fitments are known from Marnian chariot burials (Joffroy and Bretz-Mahler, 1959: 20, fig. 50, 21) and Fox has recognized decorative versions from the Charioteer's Barrow, Arras (1949: 81-83) and Lough Gur, Limerick (1950:

¹ Nor are those U-shaped mounts from the Polden Hill (Harford, 1803: pl. xx, 2) and Seven Sisters (Grimes, 1951: fig. 40, 5) hoards entirely satisfactory.

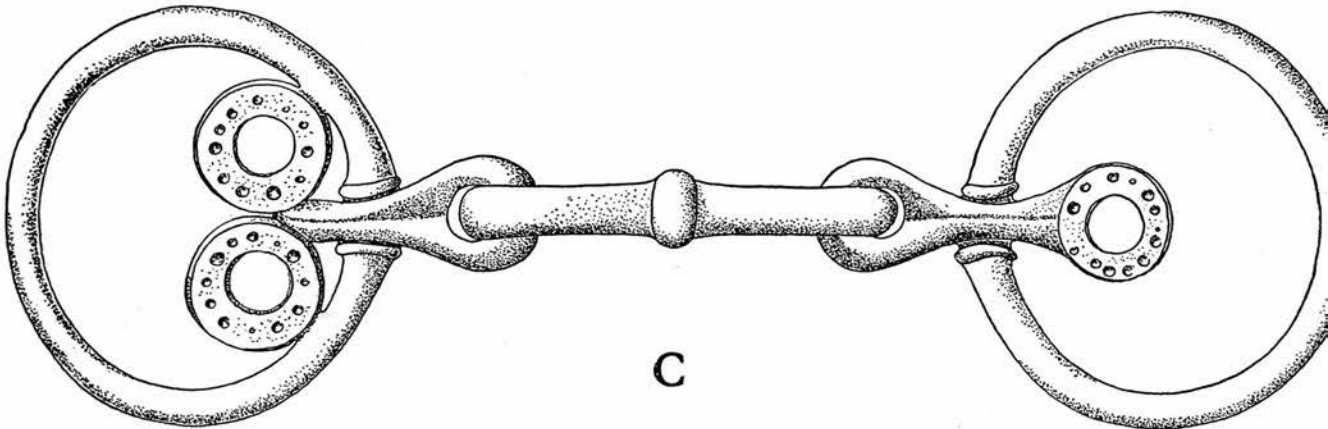
² e.g. Joffroy, 1958: 41, fig. 8, 13 and 81, fig. 17, 5.



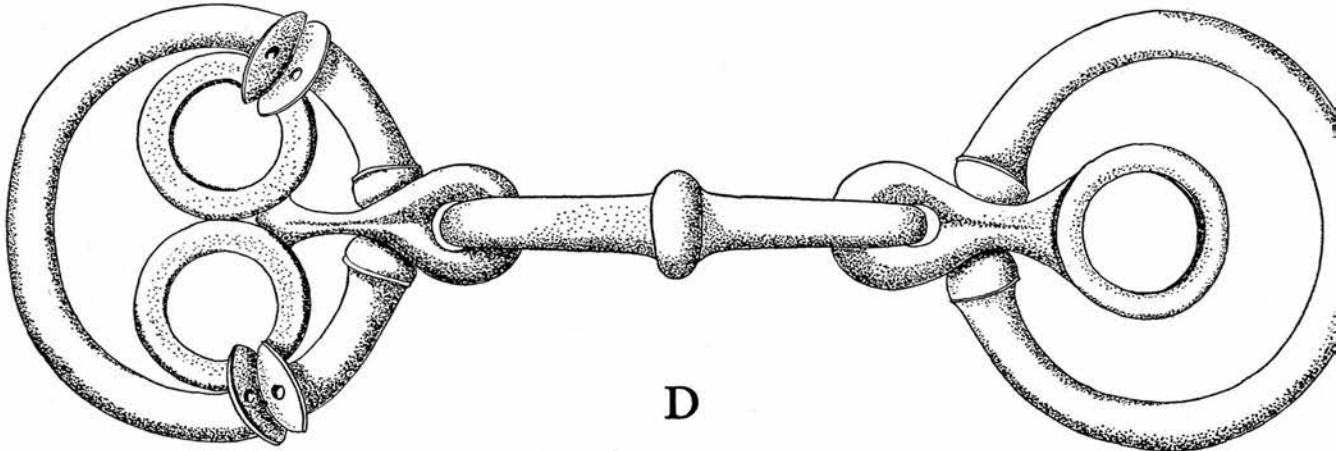
A



B



C



D

Fig. 3. Reconstruction of bits.

190-2); his Llyn Cerrig example is merely a sectional variation (1946: 23, fig. 12). Admittedly, the size of the Stanwick object is a stumbling block to this interpretation as its lower edges are a mere 3.8 centimetres apart, compared with an estimated pole thickness at Llyn Cerrig of 5.75×6.2 centimetres. The Arras pole, however, can hardly have been more than 4 centimetres broad at its tip, while the Stanwick pole would probably be of rounded trapezoidal section, its metal sheath merely perching on top.

Reviewing the wheel equipment, nos. 70-79 are without doubt linch pins or parts of the same. The foot of no. 79 was originally curved to the side in order to ensure the pin's greater security, and no. 75 still retains a portion of the securing wire for which each head perforation was especially designed.¹ Head 75 and tip 74 show localized signs of wear, the result of friction against the axle. Objects 136 and 137 are probably axle caps, their iron portions coinciding with the linch pin terminals when in use. Nos. 138 and 139 may be the rusted remnants of nave bands, but the curvature is not entirely convincing. It is perhaps too ambitious to envisage the twenty-two rings (no. 92) as spoke adornments, though analogies are readily available upon Hallstatt carts (Joffroy, 1958: 109, fig. 26, 4 and 5; also 79, fig. 16, 7, etc.).

The chariot side panels may have borne embossed strips such as nos. 100 and 101, and even the human and horse masks which surely would be invested with talismanic powers.²

The purpose of the remaining non-equestrian equipment, where not self explanatory, is unknown. No. 105 may conceivably be a shield boss though its perforations would seem unnecessarily weakening to the design, even supposing a leather lining was intended; the cavity is just sufficiently large to enclose the knuckles of a small hand with comfort. One of the two rosette mounts may have combined with no. 120 to form a loop and button fastening for the mail (?) shirt.

PART III. STYLISTIC AND HISTORICAL CONCLUSIONS

In his Llyn Cerrig report, Fox traced each object to its place of manufacture, thus reconstructing a web of contacts, linking Anglesey with every part of England and even with Ireland. Virtually every item in the Stanwick hoard may have been locally made, but varying influences may be distinguished and employed to outline a similar though more tenuous network.

Despite the paucity of Brigantian metalwork available for comparison, we may confidently attribute to local craftsmen the Stanwick strap junctions and terrets 61-64 in view of very similar objects from Fremington Hagg, Swaledale, N.R. (York Museum); also ovoid mount 13 whose twin is illustrated 'from Yorkshire' in the *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute for 1846* (1848: 32). Brigantian representations of the human face are attested by the Aldborough mount whose shoulder detail provides a convincing analogy for fragment no. 88. The keeled coils which constitute moustaches on each Stanwick face are

¹ As does that from Merlins Cave, Symonds Yat, Herts. (*Trans. Univ. Bristol Spel. Soc.*, iv, pl. iv, b, 1, 2).

² Bronze foil panels are known to have adorned the chariot from a 7th-century Etruscan tomb near Siena (Randall-MacIver, 1924: 254, pl. 46).

incorporated in a product of Southern Brigantia—the Elmswell panel (Corder and Hawkes, 1940: 338–57).

Again, some features reflect Dobunic influence. Mail mount 120 may be compared with the Rainsborough 'lyre', fragment 82 with mirror handles of the simple loop type (Fox, 1948a: 24–32) and no. 17 with a more complex variant in the Gibbs Collection (Fox, 1958: pl. 57, d). Toggles are not unknown in South Western B contexts and lipped terrets are readily available (e.g. Harford, 1803: pls. xix, 3 and xx, 5). The theme exploited in mounts 1 and 11 of Set A is merely a simplification of Fox's lyre palmette (1948b: 123–37) by removal of the flanking lyres on, say, the Desborough mirror (Fox, 1958: pl. 57, c) and expansion of the trumpet coils already incorporated in that design;¹ engraving on pole casing 97 and the shape of 145 also partake of this inspiration. The regular, plump-waisted trumpet-coil-tipped S scroll with three perforations, which is exploited in no. 106 occurs upon the Birdlip mirror (op. cit., pl. 57, b) and a tankard hold-fast from Hod Hill, Dorset (Smith, 1925: 134, fig. 146); and the Suffolk 'hame' (Fox, 1958: 127, fig. 77), though minus one perforation is similarly comparable. Scallop patterns upon lip mouldings are known from both the Stanwick and Polden Hill hoards, executed however in differing techniques. The only parallel for the surface detail of no. 24 occurs on a bronze collar from Cornwall (Carew, 1805: 137–8, pl. x).

Silurian products reveal their great artistic debt to the Dobuni, and in so doing, provide close analogies for some Stanwick features. Trace hooks (Grimes, 1951: fig. 40, 5) and tankard holdfasts (Fox, 1958: pl. 66, a) bear simple lyre palmettes and triple-perforated S forms, there is an approximation to the overlapping circles of Stanwick mount 2 (op. cit., pl. 66, b), and the Silurian predilection for enamel in rectangular cells is recalled by fragment 87. Strap junctions and derivative three-link bits, however, suggest a more direct relationship with the north-east.

On the other hand the predominant use of red enamel in circular cells at Stanwick may reflect Icenian fashions in chariot equipment; certainly, analogies for the form as well as decoration of terrets in Sets A and C are available.² A simplified version of the lyre palmette upon a strip from Santon Downham (Fox, 1958: pl. 67, c) and a toggle from Eckford, Roxburgh (Piggott, 1952–3: 22, fig. 4, E1) provide even more convincing parallels for the decoration of mounts 1 and 11, bit ring 37 and pole casing 97. Another motif—retention of the distinction between dome and trumpet proper in a trumpet coil—occurs both on Stanwick 106 and one of the Santon Downham quadrilobes (Fox, 1958: pl. 72, c).

Belgic inspiration, perhaps even manufacture, is suspected in the case of the die-stamped strips, bowl, buckle, mail and rosette mounts. On the other hand, the technique of lathe spinning appears to be a Roman invention; there is some doubt attached to the native manufacture of mail, and the rosettes 118 and 119 adhere closely to their Roman inspiration.³ Romano-British contexts provide

¹ The juxta-position of two such motifs in mount 1 has resulted in paired trumpet coils, back to back; this recurs only on a cast scabbard locket from Brough, Westm. (Smith, 1925: 109, fig. 118).

² Stanton, Suffolk (Clarke, 1939: pl. xix, 1, 2); Colchester (Hawkes and Hull, 1947: pl. xcix, 4).

³ A fact made apparent by comparison with the composite, curl-petalled flowers of the *Ara Pacis Augustae* (Fox, 1958: pl. 58, b), and, in the mobiliary range, a scabbard from Putney (Smith, 1917–18: 26, fig. 25).

parallels for the Stanwick strap terminals in the form of dress fasteners; for hook 18, on cauldron chains; for cruciform ring 93 in the form of wheel brooches and pendants; for the horse mask in the guise of brooches approaching 'knee' form; and for the hoard's button, buckle, bronze foil strips and square.

These tenuous links are superimposed upon vestiges of the old North Eastern school responsible for the Llyn Cerrig plaque (Fox, 1958: 34, fig. 18) and ultimately for the Torrs pony cap (Atkinson and Piggott, 1955: 201, fig. 1). Such deep-rooted traditions of technical prowess and outstanding design do not die easily, as witness the well-known instance of the Ashmolean triskele (Fox, 1947: 1-6), and it should be no surprise to find a faded memory of the Llyn Cerrig shield boss design (Fox, 1958: 43, fig. 29) scratched hesitantly upon no. 106, an object of unknown use, more than a century after its initial appearance.¹ Symmetrical design, the lyre loop and trumpet-coil are all part of the North Eastern B tradition.

It will be remembered that the North Eastern and East Central schools of metalworking produced in the 1st century B.C. objects of unsurpassed brilliance and that this was followed apparently by a swing of prowess to the South Western B province; the contribution of North Eastern design to the Mayer mirror (Fox, 1958: pl. 55) is obvious; an additional ingredient, recognized by Fox as classical, imposes symmetry first upon the framework of mirror plate design, then upon its content. We are hampered by the virtual dearth of North Eastern material of the period A.D. 0-50, but it would seem reasonable to suspect its continuance; certainly, after an initial sobriety of design typified by the Colchester (op. cit., 86, fig. 51, b) and Birdlip mirrors, a gradual return to unpredictable asymmetry of content and even framework is discernible in the Desborough and Gibbs Collection (op. cit., pl. 57, d) mirrors, and this one is inclined to attribute to either a self-contained resuscitation of 'North Eastern' traits in design or a renewal of contact with their source. The Polden Hill horse brooch (op. cit., pl. 73, a) is probably a product of this disintegration phase of Dobunic design.

Towards the mid-1st century A.D., a sharp reciprocal movement from South West to North East may be detected, perhaps a result of the Claudian invasion: the movement may have been due to an export of material, or perhaps even to a real, albeit small, shift of population. Although Dobunic craftsmen could have had little to fear from the invasion, their Belgic patrons might have foreseen an unwelcome reduction of liberty, and conceivably one class accompanied the other in small numbers. At any rate, Belgic influence is well attested in the North East. Butt beaker sherds of pre-Claudian date have been found at North Ferriby on the Humber (Corder and Pryce, 1938: 262-77), and large quantities of the period A.D. 10-75 within the Stanwick fortifications themselves (Wheeler, 1954: 32-8). The flat-bottomed form of the Phase II ditch at this last site may be a Belgic feature, and, turning to the metalwork, a sword scabbard from this ditch (op. cit., 49, fig. 14) preserves certain Belgic features, while the initial idea of a casket mount, the technique of true repoussé and the attached enamel strip are Belgic-Roman features incorporated in the Elmswell panel, which, when found, was accompanied by coins, including one of Cunobelin (Corder and Hawkes, 1940:

¹ Though symmetrized by the addition of a fourth 'arm', in this case a broken back curve (see Leeds, 1933: 110).

338); according to Hawkes, a Belgic-Romanizing element 'not commercial merely but genuinely cultural' lasted into the early 2nd century A.D. to appear in the Thealby and Brough burials (Corder and Richmond, 1938: 68-74).

Piggott has recognized a similar element in the Lowland Scottish hoards of Blackburn Mill, Carlingwark and Eckford (1952-3: 17). Among the explanations he offers, the first is a voluntary emigration from south-east England on the eve of, or following immediately upon, the Roman conquest, a movement that would admirably complement the hypothesis of Belgic infiltration into north-east England.¹

As for the date of the Stanwick hoard, tabulation of all the objects with which its contents have been compared in previous pages, together with the approximate date of each object, fixed by association or stylistically deduced, points convincingly towards the mid 1st century A.D. Deposits of outstanding importance from this point of view are the hoards of Santon Downham (c. A.D. 40-60), Polden Hill (c. A.D. 50), Seven Sisters (immediately post A.D. 50) and Westhall (c. A.D. 50-75).

Slightly differing dates are tentatively suggested for the manufacture of Sets A, B, C and D. Set A is assigned by reason of its lyre palmette affinities to the middle of the century. Set B, because of its connection with the Seven Sisters bit ring,² would seem to be a little later, perhaps A.D. 50-60. Set C, on account of its possible Roman provincial features,³ and more especially the close relationship of its terrets to that fragment lost at Colchester in the Icenian uprising of A.D. 61, would seem a likely product of the period A.D. 60-65 or 70. Finally, the bold size of the lip mouldings and the controlled use of enamel in comparatively large expanses would seem to indicate a date around A.D. 50 for Set D. On the other hand this need not necessarily be earlier than Set A as the contemporaneity of both sturdy and slender terrets with large and delicate lip mouldings respectively is attested by the contents of the Polden Hill hoard. The alternative of a later date is perhaps indicated by the affinity of its strap junction to that from Fremington Hagg.

The meagre historical evidence preserved by Tacitus (*Annals*, xxii: 32, 36, 40 and *Histories*, III: 45) and interpreted by Wheeler (1954: 18-23) provides a not unsuitable background for the Stanwick hoard. Ostorius Scapula must have extracted a promise of neutrality or support from the Brigantians before pursuing Caratacus into Wales; but already 'that domestic discord which was to split the tribe into a pro-Roman and an anti-Roman party' was present in Brigantia. A brief flare of antagonism was swiftly quenched in 48 and followed by five years of general calm. In 51, the two factions led respectively by Queen Cartimandua and her consort Venutius came to blows over the surrender of Caratacus to the Roman forces, and it was with difficulty, despite conjectured Roman aid, that the Queen maintained her position until c. A.D. 69, when she herself made matters worse by the choice of a new consort, her husband's second-in-command, Velllocatus. Her appeal for Roman protection was met, but after a series of defeats

¹ For further Belgic components of the Scottish Iron Age, see Piggott, 1957-8: 73-4.

² The latter's overlapping circle motif occurs on mount 2.

³ Namely, the debased classical palmette form of mounts 4 and 8.

the Romans could only retreat with the Queen, leaving Venutius momentarily the victor, with, however, the certainty of strong retaliation in the near future. Some time between 71 and 74, this final struggle took place, with Petilius Cerialis evidently triumphant, as by A.D. 80 it was safe for Agricola to commence his Scottish campaign.

This then is the background of the Stanwick hoard. Horse trappings of Set A were manufactured, one suspects, in Southern Brigantia in the years immediately preceding or following the Brigantian contact with Rome in 48, when, although strong contacts with the south had been established, the Celtic tradition was as yet untainted by too obvious classicism. The remaining three sets may be products of North Brigantia during the period of Venutius' struggle with Rome (A.D. 51-71); classical influence distinguishable in Set C does not give the lie to this theory, as political animosity need not necessarily exclude all cultural adoptions from the enemy.

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the patient assistance and advice of Miss M. G. Simpson, Mr J. W. Brailsford, Mr G. de G. Sieveking, Mr H. W. M. Hodges and Mr M. Burgess. An especial debt of gratitude is due to Professor Piggott who initially suggested the topic, generously relinquished his notes of unpublished material, and has since discussed, criticized and encouraged the project. The half-tone illustrations are from British Museum photographs, reproduced with the consent of the Trustees.

PART IV. CATALOGUE

It has proved impracticable to adopt that order of material employed in the British Museum accession register. In the ensuing arrangement, generally speaking objects of bronze precede those of iron, and, within the former group, castings precede beaten metalwork; however, the main sequence is based upon function, the divisions being:

- (1) Chariot and horse trappings, including trappings of somewhat doubtful uses (nos. 1-36), bridle bits (nos. 37-50), terrets (nos. 51-69), lynch pins (nos. 70-79), axle mounts (nos. 136-137) and a bronze looped object (no. 145).
 - (2) Possible chariot and horse trappings (nos. 80-114, 138 and 139).
 - (3) Personal equipment (nos. 115-123).
- and (4) Inexplicable fragments (nos. 124-135 and 142).

Within each of these groups, individual objects are arranged in sequence according to whichever set they belong. Each item is provided with a number by which it is referred to in the text, a basic description and measurements for identification purposes, also, where possible, its British Museum accession number and a capital letter, A-D, denoting its set. Unless otherwise stated, the object is of cast bronze. Those pieces not illustrated are so indicated in the catalogue, and all are portrayed at 2/3rds natural size, save no. 123 (1/6th) and nos. 136 and 141 (1/3rd).

- (1) Circular, openwork harness ornament, upper surface gilt, loop on underside: diam. 8 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 48: A.
- (2) Similar, but un gilt: diam. 7.5 centimetres: B.M. 96 1-20 4: B.
- (3) Similar: diam. 7 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 49: C.
- (4) Quatrefoil harness mount, upper surface gilt, staple on underside: 7.5×6 centimetres: B.M. probably 96 1-20: A.
- (5) Strap junction of twin rings, scroll-filled, linked by two bars: possibly gilt: 9.5×7 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 56: A. Not illustrated.
- (6) Identical, but broken: 9.5×5.7 centimetres: B.M.—: A.
- (7) Strap junction of twin rings with openwork strap-bar guards: 8.5×6.5 centimetres: B.M. probably 96 1-20: B.
- (8) Similar: 8×7.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 57: C.
- (9) Similar, but with solid guards: 11.5×9.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 55: D.
- (10) Similar: 3.5×4.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (11) Ovoid harness mount of gilded openwork over single strap bar: 7×6.5 centimetres: B.M. 96 1-20 2: A.
- (12) Similar, but un gilt: 9.7×9.5 centimetres: B.M. 96 1-20 3: B.
- (13) Similar: 4.8×4.8 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 51: probably B, possibly C.
- (14) Similar, but without openwork: 2.3×2.1 centimetres: B.M.—: probably B.
- (15) Similar, but with openwork: 11×9.7 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 52: C.
- (16) Gilded mount comprising twin rings, linked by a strap-bar, and pendant figure-of-eight loop: 6×6.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 59: A.
- (17) Mount comprising twin rings, linked by a strap-bar, and pendant rod terminating in a third ring: 10×5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 58: B.
- (18) Hook with split curve: 8.1×4.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 62.
- (19) Toggle of oval section, pierced by rectangular slit: 7.2×2.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 74.
- (20) Identical. Not illustrated.
- (21) Toggle of quatrefoil section, pierced by rectangular slit: 8.2×2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 73.
- (22) U-shaped trapping, hinged at the base, its twin curvilinear bars terminating in strap bars with decorative guards: 15.5×6 centimetres: B.M. ? 47 2-8 64: C.
- (23) Gilded strap terminal, consisting of a scroll-filled ring from whose underside protrudes a right-angled shank: 5.7×4.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 50: A.
- (24) Similar, but with surface incision and lacking gilding and scroll filling: 6.4×5 centimetres: B.M.—: probably D.
- (25) Similar, but without surface incision and with rectangular plate terminating shank, behind which is a strap-bar: 9.5×5.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 31: D.
- (26) Similar, but with a gilt ring and split shank leading to a strap-bar: 5.5×3 centimetres: B.M. probably 47 2-8 25: A.
- (27) Identical, save for a difference in measurements: 5×2.5 centimetres: B.M. probably 47 2-8 26: A. Not illustrated.
- (28) Similar, but with ring of D-section, flat side uppermost and un gilt: 6.5×3.1 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 23: C.
- (29) Identical, save for a difference in the number of enamel settings: 6.5×3.1 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 23: C. Not illustrated.
- (30) Similar, but with ring of D-section, convex upwards, and loop terminal to shank: 5×3 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 27: probably B.

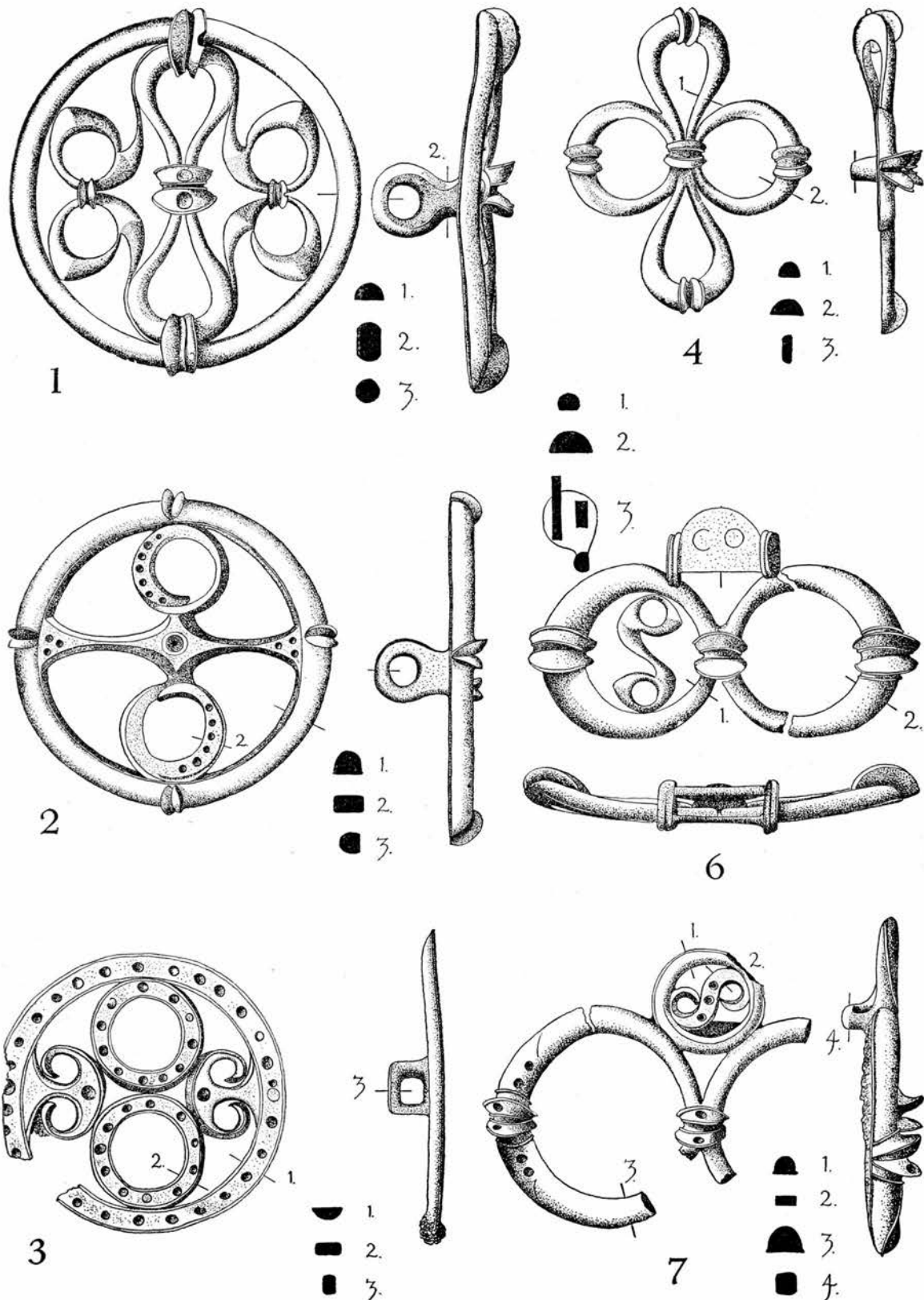


Fig. 4. Harness mounts from Stanwick ($\frac{2}{3}$).

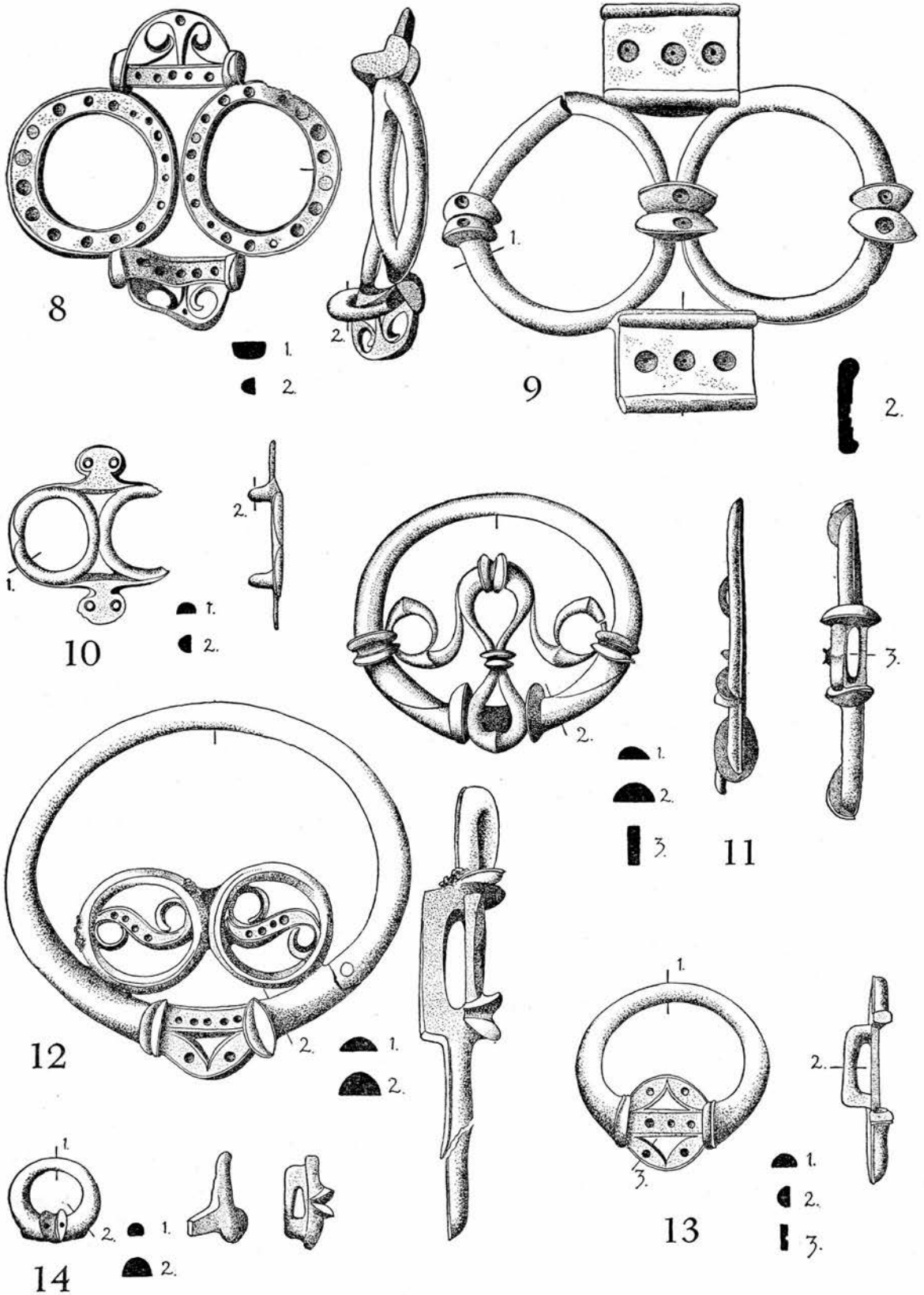


Fig. 5. Harness mounts from Stanwick (§).

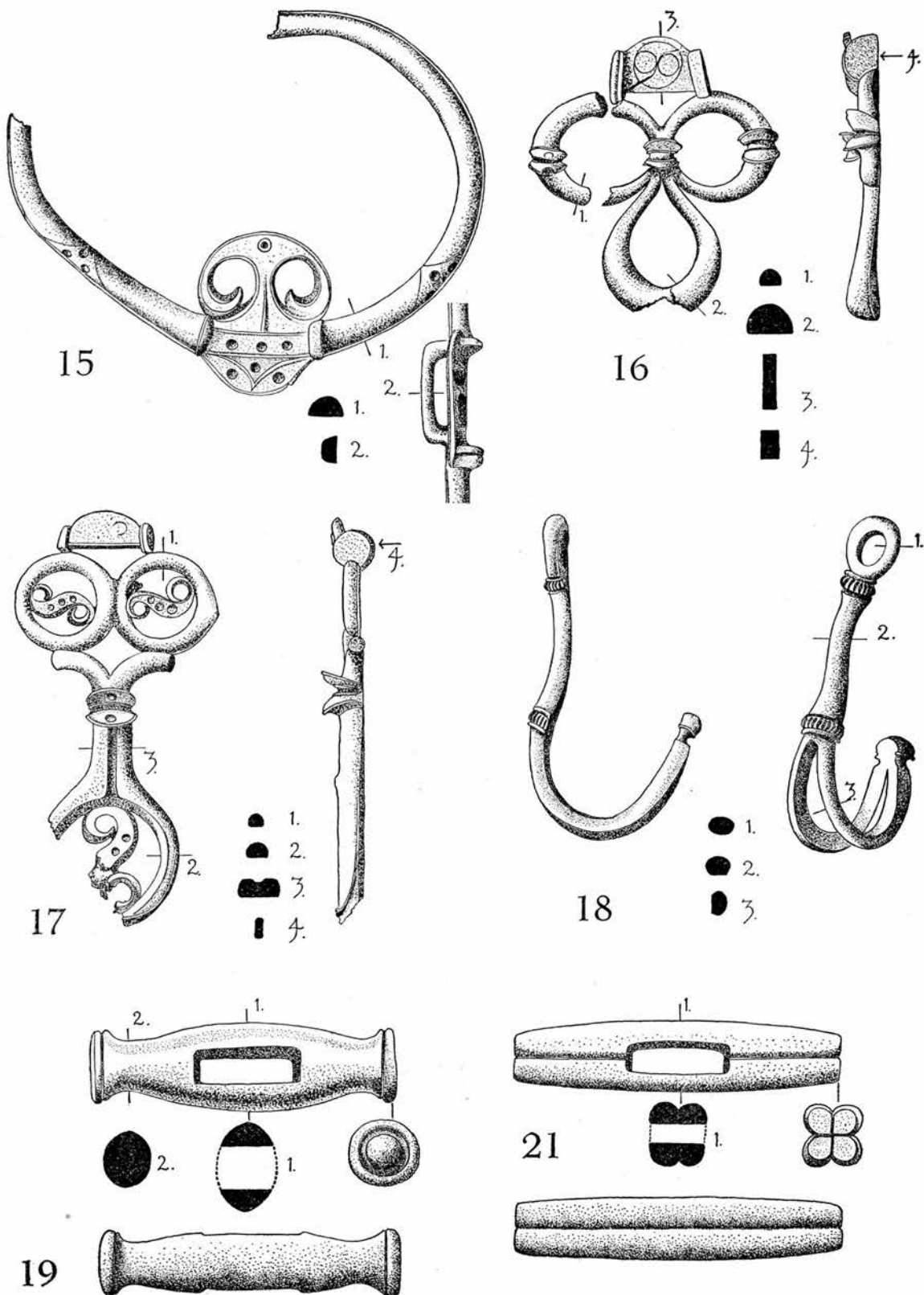


Fig. 6. Harness mounts and toggles, Stanwick (3).

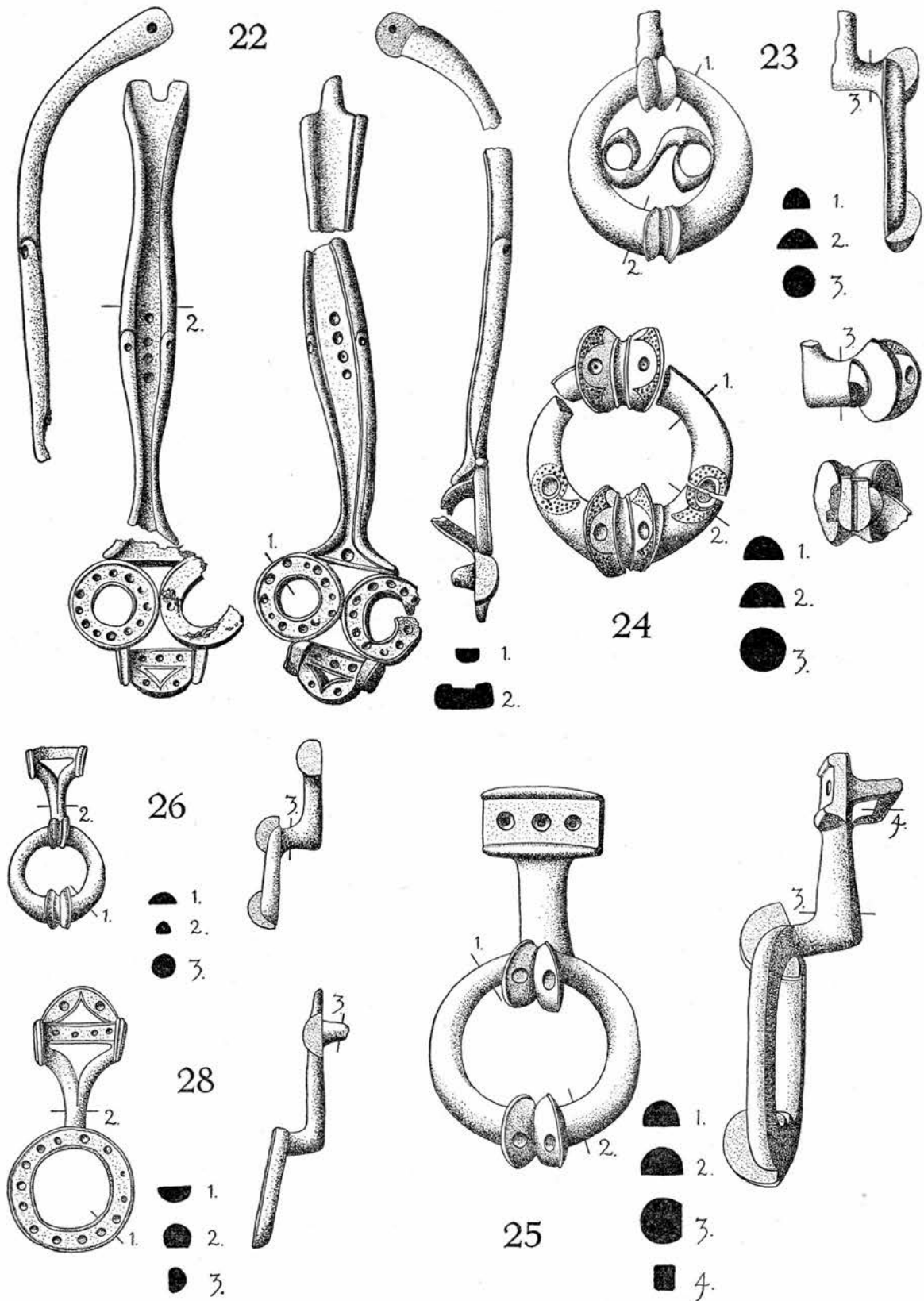


Fig. 7. Trappings and strap terminals, Stanwick (3).

Morna MacGregor. The Early Iron Age Metalwork Hoard from Stanwick, N.R. Yorks.

- (31) Similar to no 23, 4.2 × 2.5 centimetres: B.M.—: B.
- (32) Similar: 5 × 2.9 centimetres: B.M.—: probably A, possibly B.
- (33) Similar, but with ring of D-section, flat side uppermost, bearing enamel settings: 3 × 3.6 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 29: C.
- (34) Similar, but the ring composed of two pairs of vesicae, flanking a rectangular strip: 3 × 3.6 centimetres: B.M. ? 47 2-8 30: probably B, possibly C.
- (35) Similar to no. 30, but with the shank broken: 4.3 × 6.4 centimetres: B.M.—: D. Not illustrated.
- (36) Similar, but with the shank intact and the ring broken: 4.5 × 3.4 centimetres: B.M.—: D.
- (37) Fragment of bridle bit comprising parts of the mouthpiece and one side link: 11 × 5.9 centimetres: B.M.—: A.
- (38) Fragmentary side link of bridle bit: 5.8 × 5.7 centimetres: B.M.—: A.
- (39) Fragment, probably of a bit ring, enclosing remains of openwork filling: 5 × 3 centimetres: B.M.—: A.
- (40) Bridle bit ring: 10 × 8.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 46: B.
- (41) Identical, save for adhesion of a fragment of mouthpiece: 11.7 × 8.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 47: B. Not illustrated.
- (42) Fragment of side link of bridle bit: 6 × 5.4 centimetres: B.M.—: B.
- (43) Fragment of ? bridle bit ring, enclosing remains of a smaller, decorative ring: 4.5 × 2 centimetres: B.M.—: ? B or D.
- (44) Similar: 2.8 × 2.1 centimetres: B.M.—: ? B or D. Not illustrated.
- (45) Fragment of side link and ring combined, of bridle bit: 9 × 7 centimetres: B.M.—: C.
- (46) Similar: 5.3 × 6.3 centimetres: B.M.—: C.
- (47) Fragment of mouthpiece and side link, articulated: 6.5 × 3.8 centimetres: B.M.—: D.
- (48) Mouthpiece of bridle bit with stumps of the side links articulated: 14 × 4.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 72: D.
- (49) Fragmentary side link of bridle bit: 4.3 × 3 centimetres: B.M.—: ? D.
- (50) Possible bridle bit fragment consisting of a circular-sectioned bar circumscribed by a cushion moulding: 4.6 × 1.7 centimetres: B.M.—: Not illustrated.
- (51) Gilded terret with simple bar attachment, the ring clasped by three lip mouldings: 7 × 6.4 centimetres: B.M. one of the group 47 2-8 33-42: A.
- (52) Similar: 8.5 × 7.3 centimetres: B.M. as above: A. Not illustrated.
- (53) Similar: 8.1 × 7.9 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: A. Not illustrated.
- (54) Similar: 8.2 × 7 centimetres: B.M. one of the group 47 2-8 33-42: A. Not illustrated.
- (55) Similar, but in two pieces: 3 × 2 centimetres and 4.5 × 3 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: A. Not illustrated.
- (56) Fragmentary terret: length 7 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: A. Not illustrated.
- (57) Terret with simple bar attachment and ring decorated between its three lip mouldings with incision and enamel settings: 7.2 × 6.2 centimetres: B.M. one of the group 47 2-8 33-42: B.
- (58) Identical, save for poor condition and differing measurements: 7.1 × 5.8 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: B. Not illustrated.
- (59) Similar, but with different arrangement of surface decoration: length 6 centimetres: B.M. as above: B.
- (60) Similar, again with variation of surface detail: length 6.3 centimetres: B.M. as above: B.
- (61) Terret with saddle attachment bar, the faceted ring bearing three pairs of stud settings with, between, rows of drilled hollows: 9 × 7.7 centimetres: B.M. one of the group 47 2-8 33-42: C.

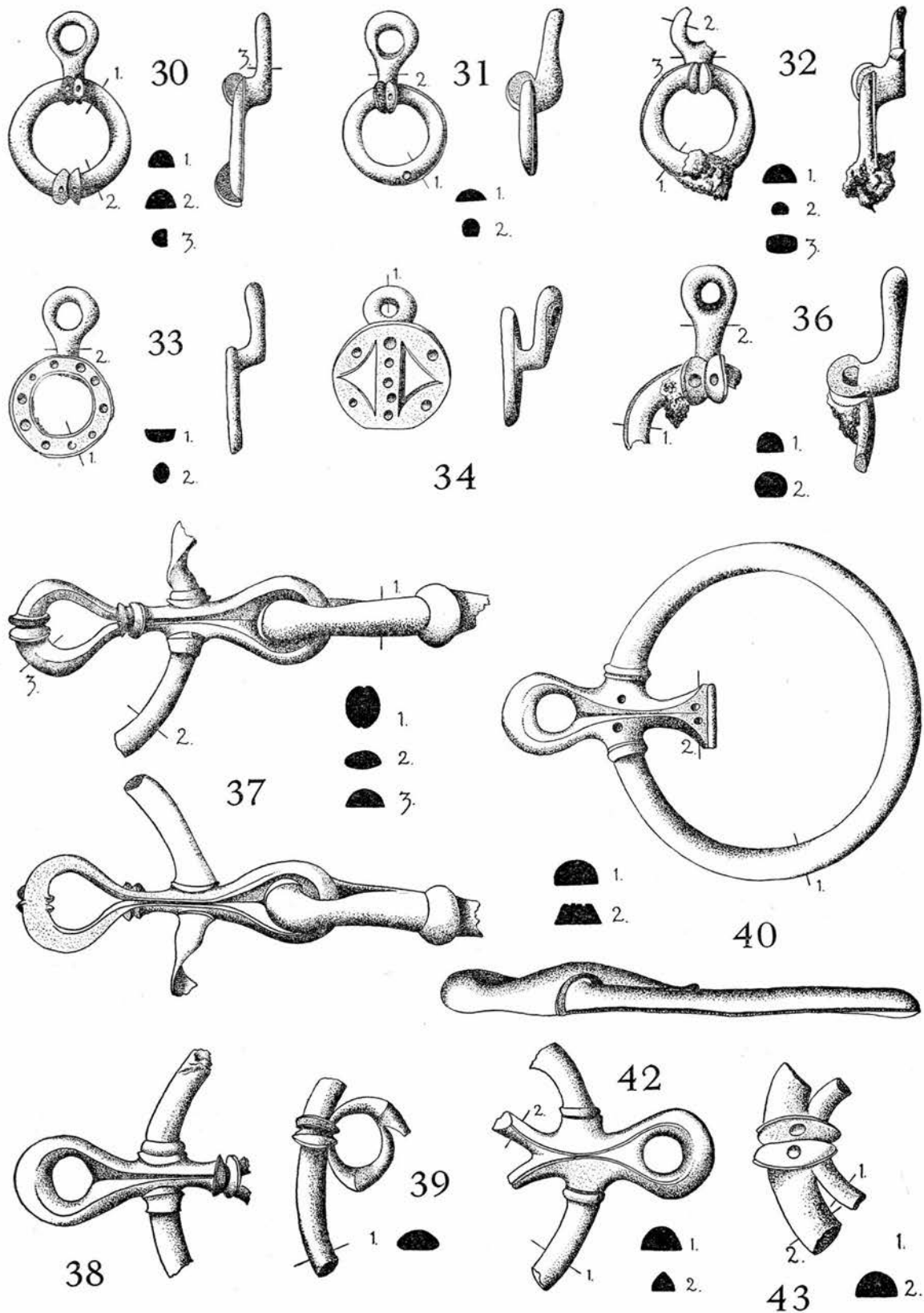


Fig. 8. Strap terminals and fragments of bits, Stanwick (3).

- (62) Terret with tanged bar attachment, the faceted ring drilled with rows of circular hollows for enamel: 5.8×5.3 centimetres: B.M. as above: C.
- (63) Identical, save for difference in size and state of preservation: length 5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: C. Not illustrated.
- (64) As above: length 4.5 centimetres: B.M. as above: C. Not illustrated.
- (65) Terret in three fragments with saddle bar attachment and ring clasped by three lip mouldings with enamel settings: estimated measurements 12×11 centimetres: B.M. as above: D.
- (66) Terret with simple bar attachment, and ring as in no. 65: 9.5×7.2 centimetres: B.M. one of the group 47 2-8 33-42: D.
- (67) Identical: 9.5×7.2 centimetres: B.M. as above: D. Not illustrated.
- (68) Identical: 9.5×7.2 centimetres: B.M. as above: D. Not illustrated.
- (69) Identical, but shattered: 9.5×7.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 43: D. Not illustrated.
- (70) Gilt bronze linch pin head, the globular body pierced by a circular hole and topped with a ring bearing three lip mouldings; stump of iron shaft: 7×4.7 centimetres: B.M. ? 47 2-8 66: A.
- (71) Identical, save for absence of gilding traces: 6.5×4.7 centimetres: B.M. ? 47 2-8 78: A. Not illustrated.
- (72) Bronze linch pin foot, vase-shaped with bulbous tip; iron shaft: 6×2.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 69: ?A.
- (73) Similar: 7.8×2.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 75: ?C.
- (74) Identical: 6.3×2.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 76: ?C. Not illustrated.
- (75) Linch pin with bronze head, vase-shaped and perforated, bearing drilled and incised ornament on both bulbar section and recessed diaphragm on top; stump of iron shaft leading to slight traces of moulded bronze foot: 13.2×3.2 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 70: B.
- (76) Linch pin head identical to that of no. 75, but a mere fraction of iron shaft retained: 5.8×3.4 centimetres: B.M. ? 47 2-8 68 or 71: B.
- (77) Similar, but the top flat and unrecessed: 6×6 centimetres: B.M. 96 1-20 9: C.
- (78) Identical to no. 77: 7×6 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 67: C. Not illustrated.
- (79) Linch pin with bronze head comprising a globular, perforated body decorated with incision and drilling and topped with a ring bearing three lip mouldings, a bronze, hoof-like terminal similarly incised and drilled, and an iron shaft: 17.5×5.5 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 77: D.
- (80) Ferrule, perforated longitudinally, with central and terminal expansions: 3.5×3 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (81) Similar: 3.5×2.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (82) Fragment, possibly approaching no. 16 in form when intact: 4×4.2 centimetres: B.M.—: A.
- (83) Beaten strip pierced by two countersunk rivets and traversed by a cast lip moulding: 6.8×2 centimetres: ?D.
- (84) Fragment consisting of a ring with S-scroll filling: 3.5×4.6 centimetres: B.M.—: B.
- (85) Fragment, probably the loop of a large version of nos. 30-36: 5×2.7 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (86) Fragment of figure-of-eight loop: 5.5×2.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (87) Fragment, possibly once part of a trumpet-coil shaped frame to two circular stud settings, still retaining their central pins: 3.5×2.8 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (88) Fragment with staple on underside: 3×2.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (89) Drop-shaped mount, staple on the underside: 3.9×1.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (90) Similar: 2.6×2.1 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (91) Similar, but without staple: length 4.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.

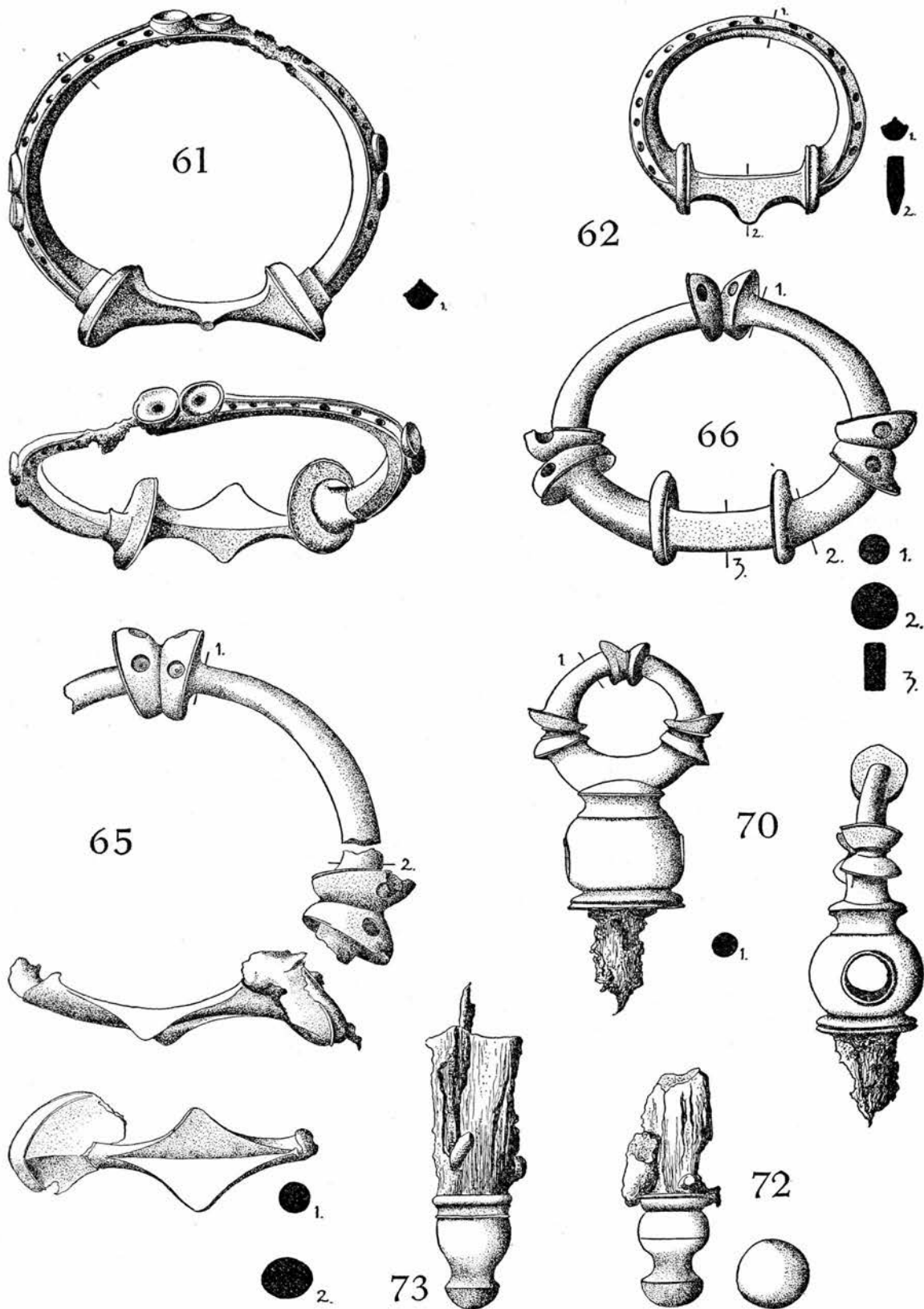


Fig. 10. Terrets and parts of linch pins, Stanwick (3).

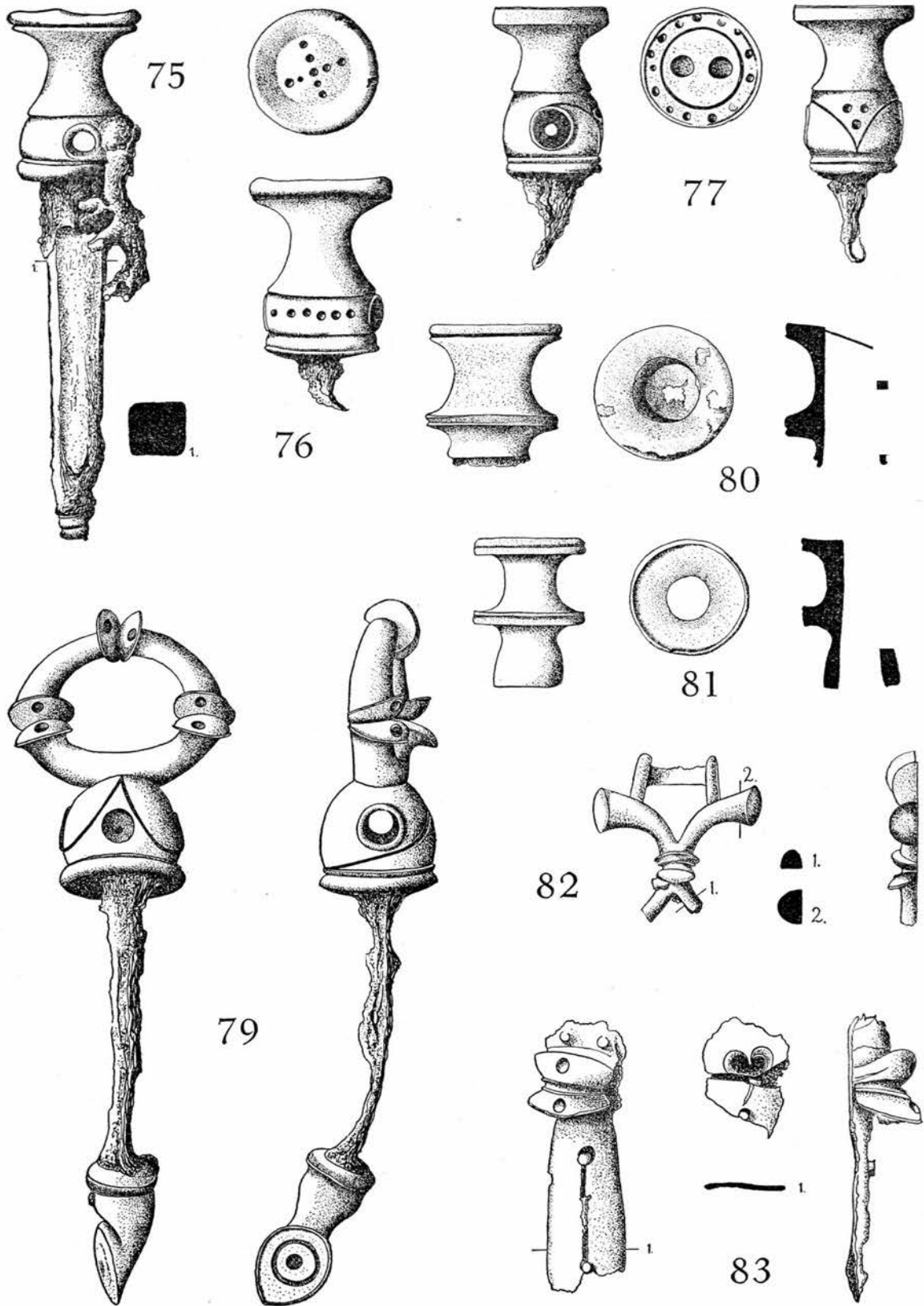
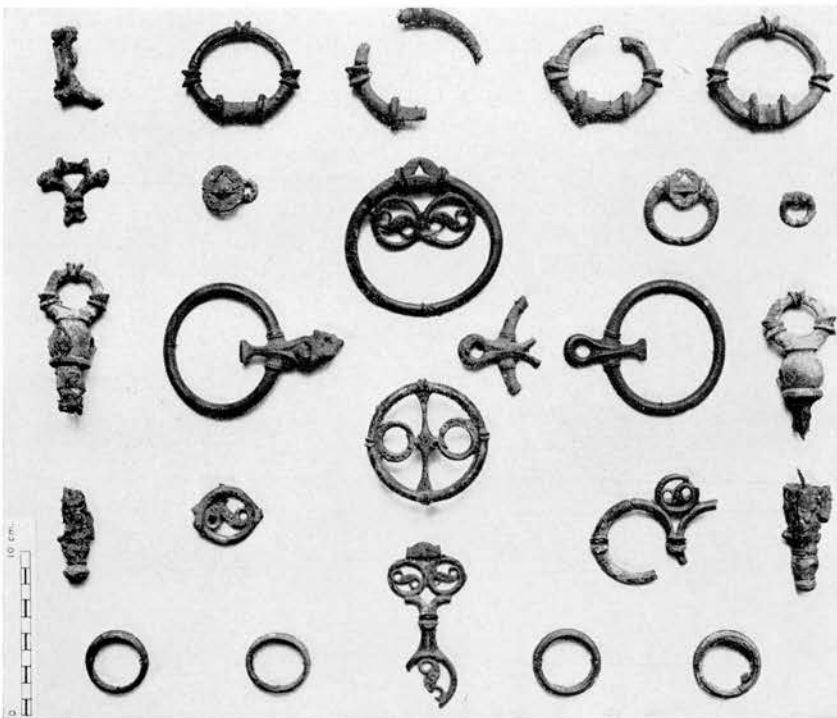
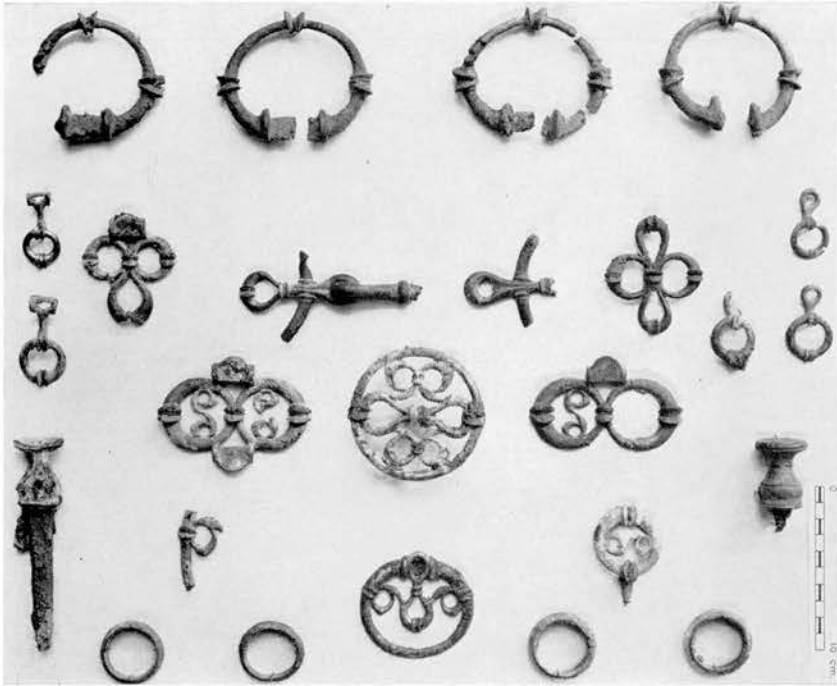
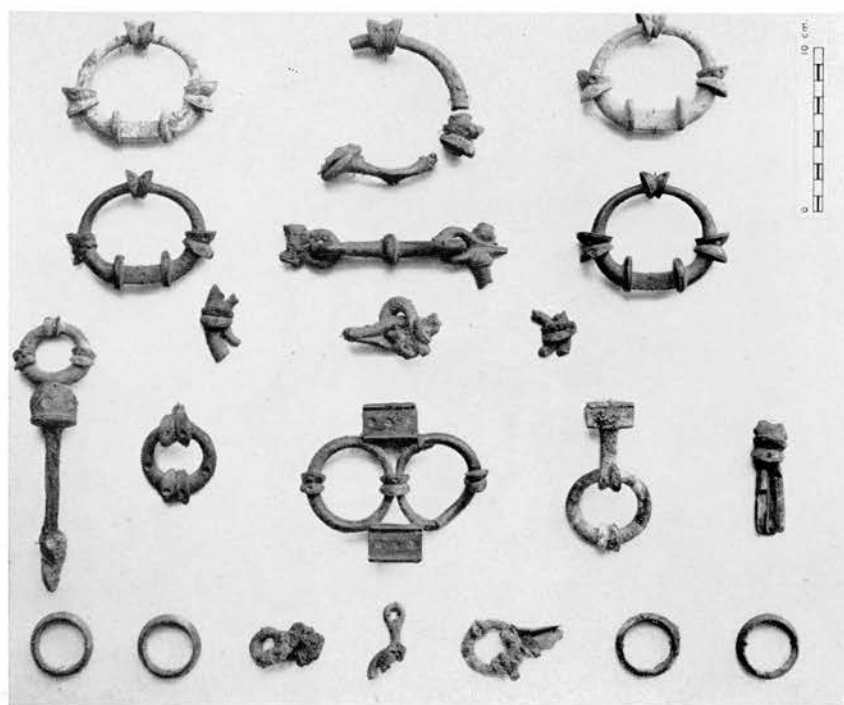
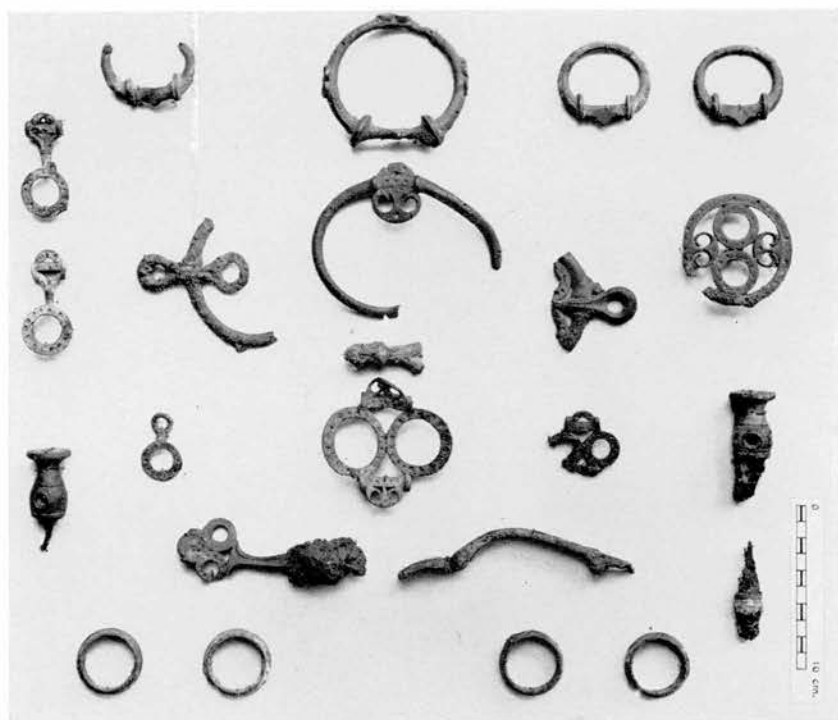


Fig. 11. Linch pins, ferrules and fragments, Stanwick (2).

PLATE III



Upper: Set A.
Lower: Set B.



Upper: Set C.
Lower: Set D.



Morna MacGregor. The Early Iron Age Metalwork Hoard from Stanwick, N.R. Yorks.

- (92) Twenty-two rings, each with narrow ribs defining their edges and, centrally, a heavy torus moulding: 4.3×1.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 1-22.
- (93) Ring with cruciform filling and loop and bar combination on underside: diam. 3.3 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 32.
- (94) Circular ring with crescentic cleat projecting from upper surface: diam. 4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 45.
- (95) Ring of oval section: diam. 4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 44. Not illustrated.
- (96) Ring of D-section, fractured at rivet hole: diam. 2.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (97) Possible pole casing of U-section, its one intact end shoe-horn shaped; centrally a rectangular perforation, round edges decoration in low relief, cut work and incision: 7.4×3.8 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (98) Fragment of beaten bronze, bearing repoussé ornament: 11.6×6.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (99) Bronze foil square in two fragments, bearing four radiating vesicae in repoussé: reconstructed measurement 4.6×3.7 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (100) Eighteen fragments of narrow strip, decorated with stamped rosettes: total length 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches: B.M.—.
- (101) Three fragments of narrow beaten strip, with a simple raised feather pattern tooled from the underside: total length 21.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (102) Horse mask, sub-rectangular in outline, convex in section, with features executed in low relief, and two lateral tabs for attachment: 10.9×6.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (103) Human mask of beaten bronze, oval in plan, flattened convex in section and extended in a lower plane into a scalloped attachment plate: 7.3×7.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (104) Identical, save for differences in state of preservation: 7.3×7.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (105) Three fragments of thin beaten foil, bearing repoussé ornament: 2.4×2.2 centimetres; 4.8×2.4 centimetres; 3.2×2.1 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (106) Low-domed, beaten plate of compressed S-scroll outline, pierced by three approximately circular holes and a number of small rivet holes; lightly engraved on both upper and under-sides: 13.8×8.8 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (107) Cut work fragment: 6.2×2.3 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (108) Similar: 5×2.4 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (109) Similar with socket attached, the cut work executed possibly on beaten sheeting but the socket cast: 13.3×4 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (110) Fragment of faintly convex beaten sheeting bearing repoussé design: 5.2×3.6 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (111) Seven fragments of gold foil bearing repoussé decoration: lengths 9.8 to .7 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (112) Fragment of cast tubing ending in a beaten, angular, fold-over rim: diam. 4 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (113) Similar: diam. 4 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (114) Fragment of cast tube with ragged ends; traces of tooling: diam. 3.4 centimetres, length 9.7 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (115) D-looped buckle with broken tongue and attachment strip doubled back and riveted: 2.8×1.9 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (116) Circular button, slightly domed, with pierced rectangular shank: diam. 2.2 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (117) Eleven fragments of iron mail composed of alternate punched and riveted links; two kinds present:—one involving ten rows to the inch, ring diam. .15 inch; the other six rows and diam. .25 inch: B.M.—. Not illustrated.

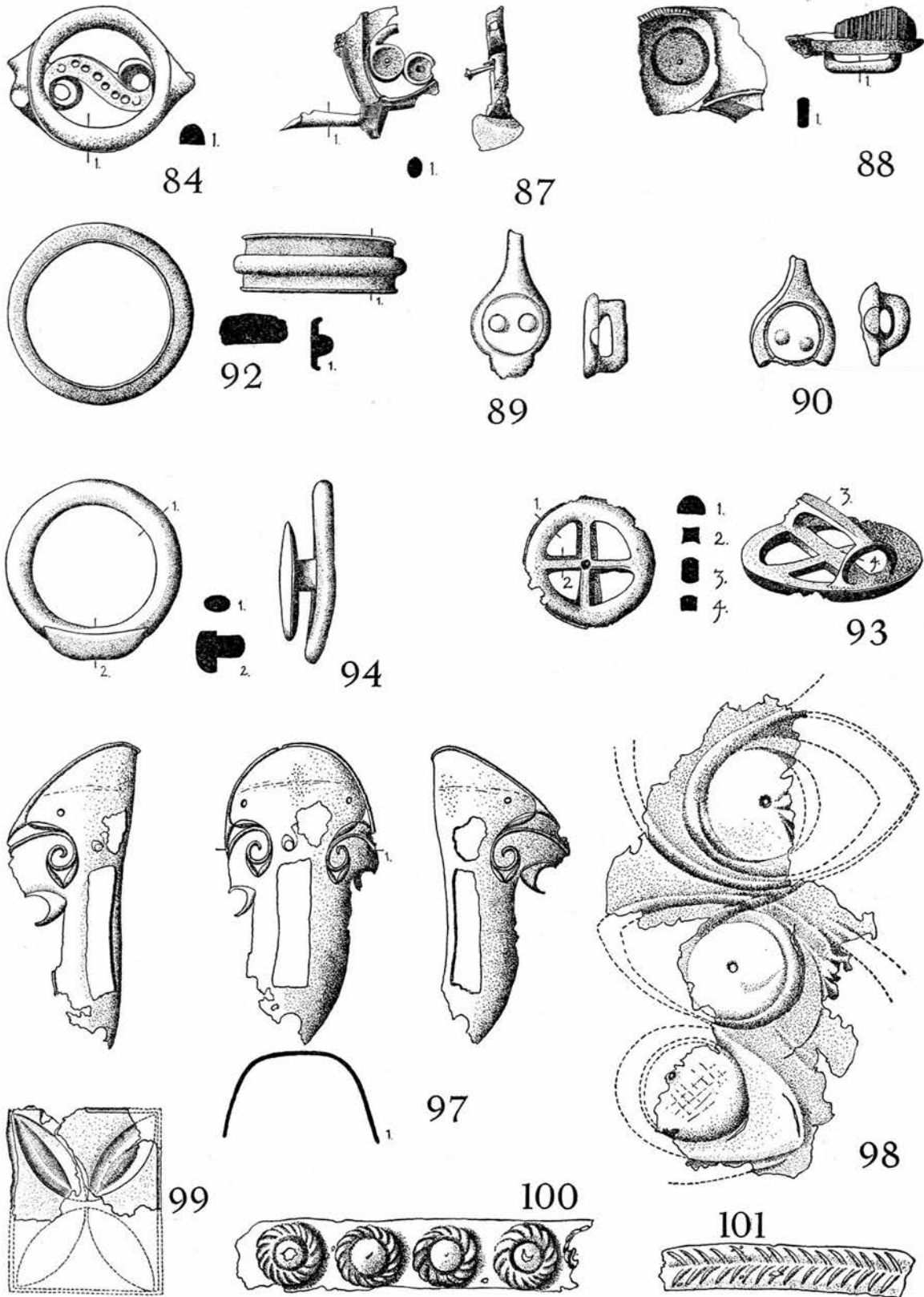


Fig. 12. Rings and fragments of metal work, Stanwick (2).

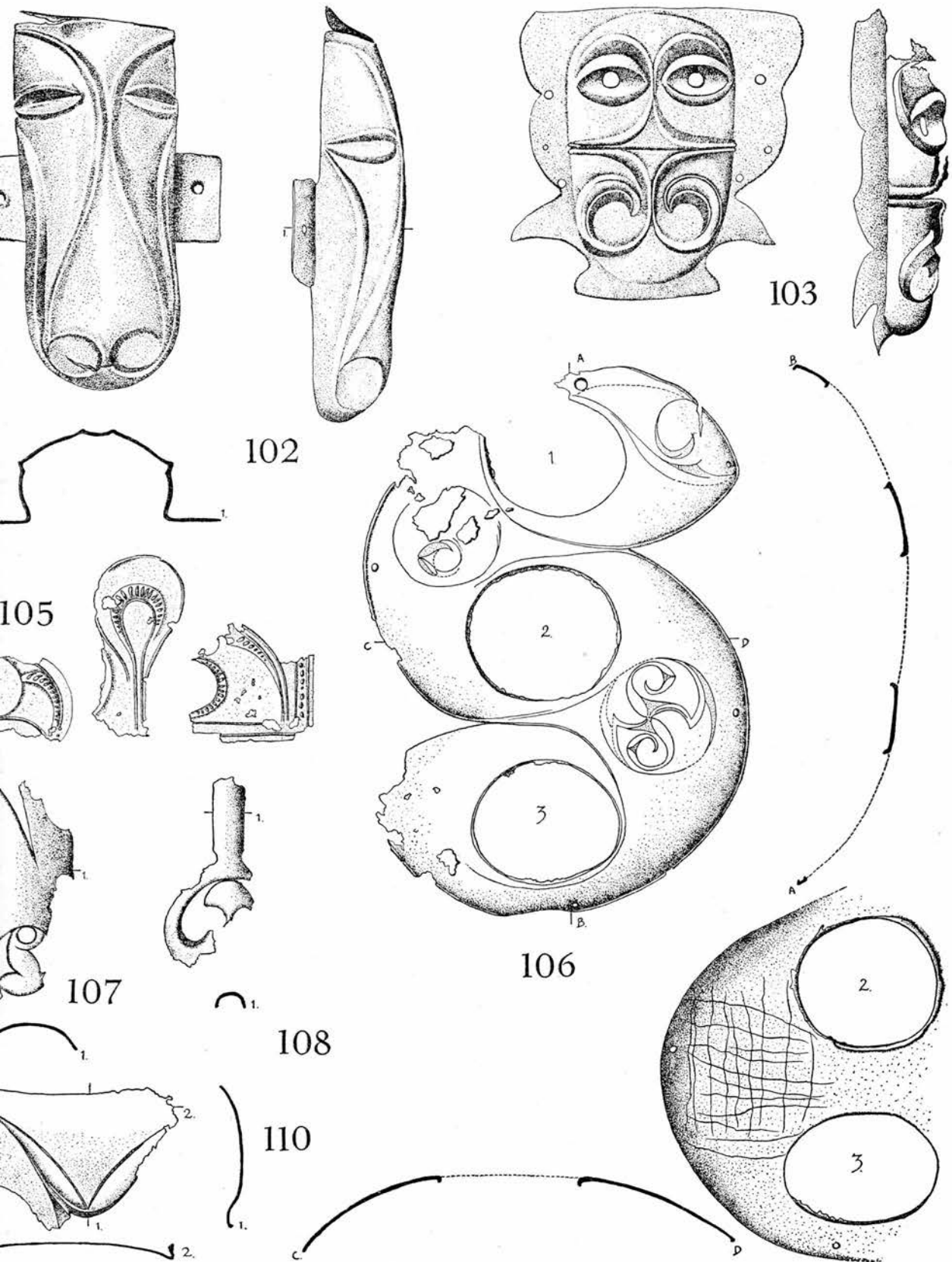


Fig. 13. Sheet metalwork, Stanwick ($\frac{2}{3}$).

- (118) Rosette decorated button attached to a fragment of mail, the rosette part only gilded, the entire button of bronze: 5.8×2.7 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (119) Similar button, but with bronze washer at the end of the circular sectioned shank, visible due to almost entire detachment from mail fragments: diam. 2.4 centimetres: B.M. 47 2-8 81.
- (120) Bronze lyre-shaped loop, from which project three fluted, conical bosses; iron mail fragments adhere to the underside: length 7 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (121) Two fragments of bowl, probably lathe spun; decorative applied strip around shoulder: 17×2.5 centimetres and 11×8 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (122) Fragment of circular boss(?) cast: 6.2×4.2 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (123) Cast and beaten bronze scabbard with sword of iron almost entirely concealed, the tang and shoulder missing: 60.8×4.5 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (124) Cast fragment, from which a wedge has been cut: 5.3×3.2 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (125) Fragment of sturdy plate with one curved edge defined by a rib: 7×3.7 centimetres. B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (126) Beaten fragment with countersunk rivet *in situ*: 8×4.1 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (127) Small beaten staple with one countersunk rivet head *in situ* and one rivet hole void: $2.5 \times .7$ centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (128) Fragments of (?) cast strip with incised edges, one with a nail driven through: lengths 5.5-2.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (131) Two beaten strips, faintly convex, shaped and pierced for attachment: lengths 5.8 and 24.2 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (132) Three fragments of U-sectioned scabbard binding, one cast, two beaten: lengths 9.3, 9.5 and 5.5 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (133) Five fragments of sturdy strip with doubled edging and surface incision: 17.6×5 centimetres, 5.4×5 centimetres, 4.5×4.6 centimetres, 4.1×3.8 centimetres, 2.7×4.7 centimetres: B.M.—. One piece illustrated.
- (134) Axle mount comprising a penannular ring of iron, its upper side sheathed in bronze: 19×16 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (135) Similar: 18.5×16 centimetres: B.M. Not illustrated.
- (138) Two fragments of iron band, edges defined by narrow ribs, and, equidistant between these, a hollow, convex moulding: lengths 6.3 and 5.7 centimetres: B.M.—. No. 138 only illustrated.
- (139) Fragmentary socketed spearhead of iron: 13.4×6 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (140) Square-sectioned nail with large domed head: length 24.8 centimetres: B.M.—.
- (141) Between sixty and seventy lumps of corroded iron, many incorporating shallow sockets: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (142) Heavy, washer-shaped jet bead: diam. 3.2 centimetres, depth 1.7 centimetres: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (143) Unworked fragment of bone: B.M.—. Not illustrated.
- (144) Loop-shaped object of cast (?) bronze with two or three slender staples on the underside: now lost: (*Proc. Arch. Inst., York.* 1846: pl. 11, fig. 4).
- (145) Curved cast bronze bar of half-tubular section for most of its length, the remaining portion, at one end, being solid: now lost: (figured in Leeds' notes at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford). Not illustrated.

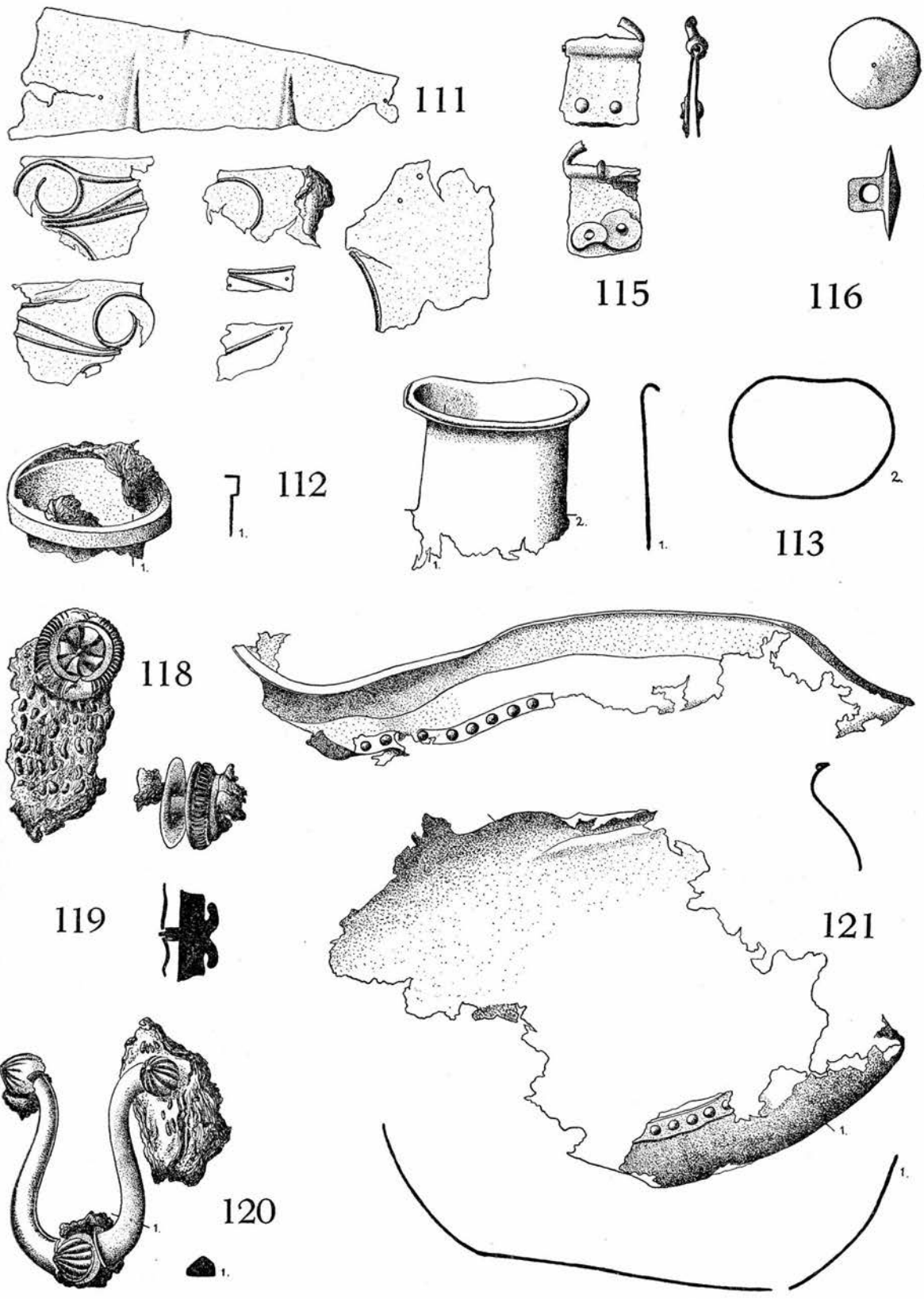


Fig. 14. Various metal objects, Stanwick ($\frac{2}{3}$).

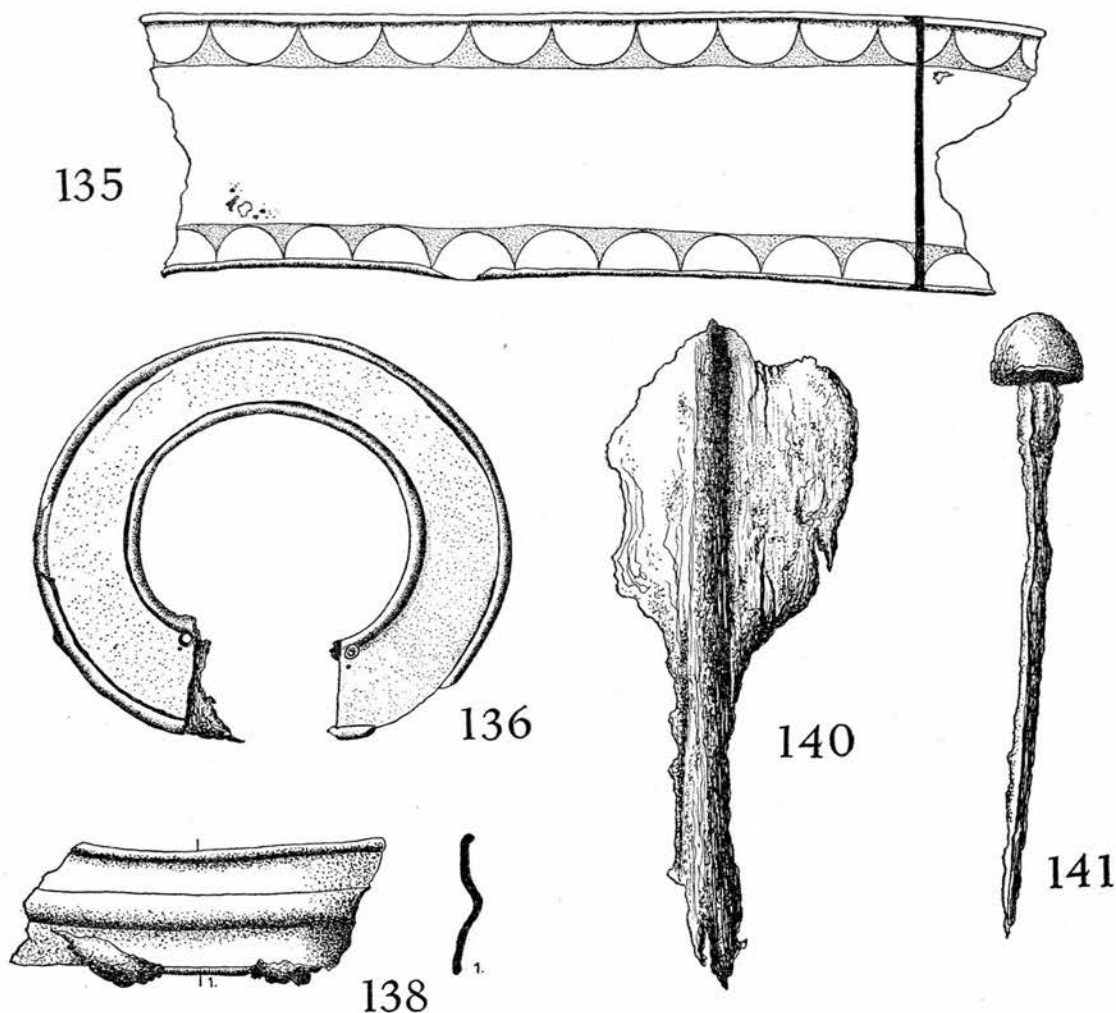


Fig. 15. Objects of bronze and iron ($\frac{2}{3}$) save nos. 136 and 141 ($\frac{1}{3}$).

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ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used, in addition to those customarily accepted.

<i>Acta Arch.</i>	<i>Acta Archaeologica</i>
<i>Ant.</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>
<i>Ant. j.</i>	<i>Antiquaries Journal</i>
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Archaeologia</i>
<i>Arch. Camb.</i>	<i>Archaeologia Cambrensis</i>
<i>Arch. Ael.</i>	<i>Archaeologia Aeliana</i>
<i>Arch. j.</i>	<i>Archaeological Journal</i>
CAS	<i>Cambridge Antiquarian Society</i>
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i>

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<i>J. Brit. Arch. Assoc.</i>	<i>Journal of the British Archaeological Association</i>
<i>Mus. J.</i>	<i>Museums Journal</i>
<i>Proc. Arch. Inst.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute</i>
<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Newcastle</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne</i>
<i>PSAS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i>
<i>RCAM</i>	<i>Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments</i>
<i>RLO</i>	<i>Der Römische Limes in Osterreich</i>
<i>Soc. Ant. Lond. Proc.</i>	<i>Society of Antiquaries of London Proceedings</i>
<i>Trans. Univ. Bristol Spel. Soc.</i>	<i>Transactions of the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society</i>
<i>VCH</i>	<i>Victoria County History</i>
<i>YA</i>	<i>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>

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