

The Brooches

from the

Easton Maudit Romano-British Villa

There follows a report on the brooches by Mr D.F. Mackreth, with illustrations and supplementary observations by Mr B. Martin and Mr M. Line (indicated thus), for which a separate bibliography is given. We should like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to Mr Mackreth for donating his time and granting us the benefit of his formidable expertise.

THE BROOCHES

D. F. Mackreth

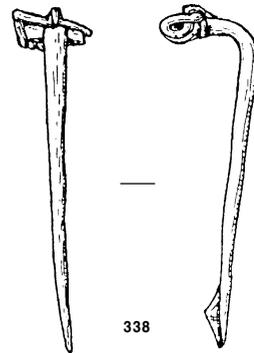
All are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated

Colchester

Each has an integral bilateral spring and hook issuing from the back of the bow, the latter to hold the external chord.

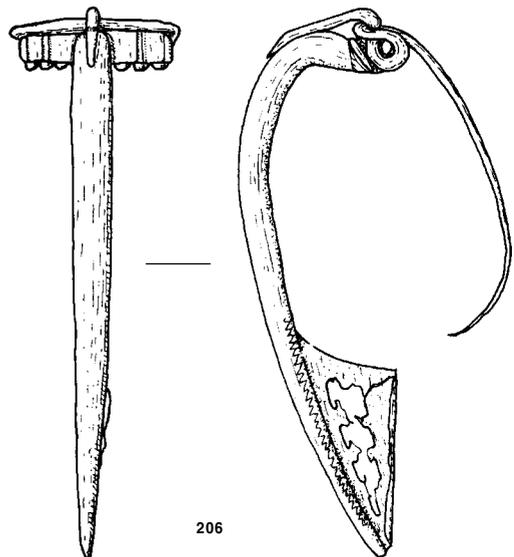
- 1 sf. 338 The hook is very short with just a hint of a bend along the top of the bow. The wings and bow are plain, the bow having an octagonal section. Its profile is almost straight, the suggestion of a recurve may be the result of damage. The catch-plate is largely missing, along with the bottom of the bow.

A Colchester one-piece type brooch of length 47mm with a spring of 6 coils behind small plain wings. The very slender, plain bow is of oval section and is straight except for a sharp angle a short distance from the head. The bow tapers to a point with a very small catch-plate which extends 9mm up the length of the bar. This brooch appears closely related to the small angular La Tène III type. (See Nos. 33 & 35).

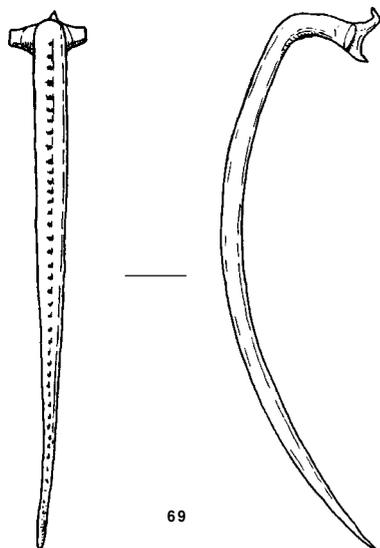


- 2 sf. 206 The hook is moderately long. Each wing has two wide flutes divided by a groove. The bow is plain, an octagonal section and a well curved profile. The catch-plate has three piercings separated by dog-legs. The bow has a line of rocker-arm on each side next to the catch-plate.

A large Colchester one-piece brooch which is complete and whole except for a fragmented, fretted catch-plate. The 45mm pin is curved as if it had been violently wrenched from the catch-plate. The spring has eight coils behind 8mm long wings which are both decorated by a vertical terminal rib and a central vertical groove between two other vertical ribs. The bow is plain except for a line of rocker-arm on both sides near the catch-plate junction which extends 34mm on the catch side and 30mm on the other side. The catch-plate, which extends 30mm up the bow, has unfortunately fragmented around seven rectangular perforations. *Hull's type 90.*

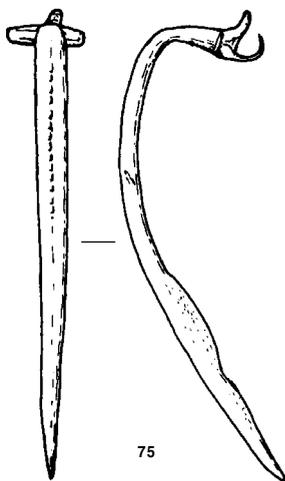


- 3 sf. 69 Brutally stripped during conservation, none of the original surface is left. The wings are now plain. There is evidence for there having been a wavy ridge down the front of the bow which may have had a hexagonal section.



A large Colchester one-piece brooch of length 70mm. The bow has faint decorative notches down the centre of the face for the entire length. The coils and pin are absent and the catch-plate is reduced to a remnant which extends 28mm up the bow. There are traces of iron oxide behind the short wings which is perhaps indicative of an iron axis bar. *Hull's type 90.*

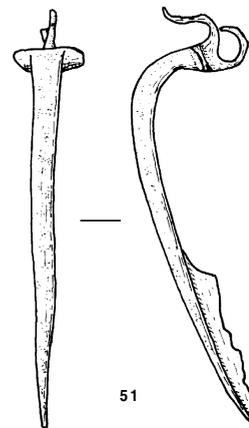
- 4 sf. 75 Brutally stripped during conservation, none of the original surface is left. The wings had been fluted and the bow, probably with a hexagonal section, once had a wavy ridge down the front.



A Colchester one-piece brooch of length 63mm. The bow has short wings and faint decorative ridges extending down the centre of the face for 20 mm. The pin and spring coils are absent and the catch-plate is reduced to a remnant which extends 30mm up the bow and appears to have been perforated. *Hull's type 90.*

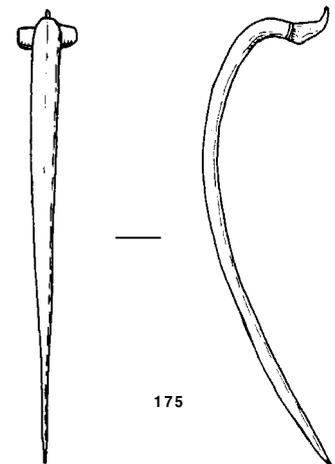
- 5 sf. 51 The wings and bow are plain, the latter has a hexagonal section. The profile is almost straight in its lower part.

A Colchester one-piece brooch of length 54mm. The spring coils and catch-plate are largely absent except for part of the first coil and the rather rough remnant of catch-plate which does, however, clearly indicate the point of convergence with the bar, that being 21mm from the tip of the bow. The head of the brooch has short wings and there is no visible evidence of any decoration on the bow. There is a hint of a perforated catch-plate in that three of the indentations in the edge of the catch-plate remnant appear to be rather more regular than the rest. It is by no means certain however, that these are not the result of soil chemistry and natural corrosive processes. *Hull's type 90.*



- 6 sf. 175 Badly pitted, only general details can be seen. The wings and bow appear to have been plain, the latter certainly had a hexagonal section and is now bent.

A large Colchester one-piece brooch of length 60mm. The bow has short wings and there is no visible evidence of any decoration. The pin and spring are entirely absent and the catch-plate is reduced to a remnant which extends 33mm up the length of the bow. *Hull's type 90.*



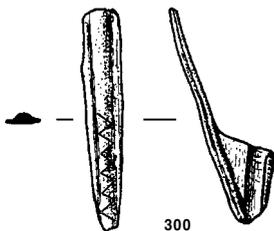
None of these brooches displays any sign of being late in the overall sequence: they are long, all the ornament is hand made, where the catch-plate survives, the piercing is carefully made and where only the stubs survive, there are traces of rectangular holes and not circular ones. As Colchesters like these were not being made at the time of the conquest, in fact, the latest types had probably passed out of manufacture by then. However, many survived in use after the conquest, but these are almost exclusively the late types, short in length, fully cast whose catch-plates have circular holes or none at all. The only true guide to the development of the Colchester available at the moment is the King Harry Lane cemetery (Stead and Rigby 1989)

The dating of the phases into which the cemetery is divided is not entirely secure. While the earliest likely date for the cemetery is said to be 15 B.C. (*ibid.*, 83), the authors preferred to be more conservative in their dating: Phase 1, A.D.1-40; Phase 2, 30-55; Phase 3, 40-60; Phase 4, 60+ (*ibid.*, 84). Over half the burials should therefore be statistically later than the Roman conquest. However the samian report (*ibid.*, 113) contains the comment that it is surprising that there should be only six vessels: three earlier than 25, none dating to 25-50, two dating 45-65 and the last being much later. Looking at the published dating, it is surprising is that there is only one Colchester Derivative (G316,4) and no fully formed Hod Hill, both types well represented in Verulamium scarcely 500 metres away. If the dating is, however, taken back to 15 B.C., and the divisions between the phases adjusted accordingly, most of the basic problem largely disappears. The following ranges are suggested: Phase 1, 15 B.C.-A.D.30; Phase 2, 20-40; Phase 3,35-50/55; Phase 4,45+. Most of the burials now become pre-conquest. The end-date of 50/55 for Phase 3 was arrived at by using general evidence for the dating of Colchesters and is relevant to the present brooches in that they would be subject to the same rules of residuality which governs all material not melted down or otherwise removed from a normal site assemblage. In the case of such a specialised collection like that from King Harry Lane, the writer would be happier with a terminal date for Phase 3 of 40/45. This should mean a further adjustment in the phases before then, but no suggestions are made here. In terms of Brooch 2, which is the best preserved and only placed in second place because it has a longer hook than that on Brooch 1, the occurrence of similar ones in the cemetery is: Phase 1, G.202.9-11, G.206.3, G.397.6; Phase 2, G.143.3, G.231.4-3, G.23.2. The criteria used were size, decoration and the presence of relatively elaborate to very elaborate fretting in the catch-plate. Following these, the result is clear, most occur in Phase 1, some in Phase 2, and none later. In terms of the suggested dating, such brooches range up to about 40, in terms of life in use, then it is possible that one might have been seen in as late as 45, but hardly beyond. As far as all the brooches here are concerned, the end of their life in use should not be later than 45/50.

Colchester Derivatives

The following brooches down to and including Brooch 13 had the axis bar of the separately made springs passing through the lower of two holes in a plate projecting behind the head of the bow, the chord passing through the upper.

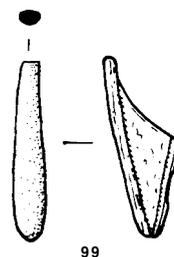
- 7 sf. 300 This is the one kind of Colchester Derivative found in the King Harry Lane cemetery: G.316.4, Phase 3. The lower bow and catch-plate of a brooch, the central face of which has a line of rocker-arm down it. The solid catch-plate has a pin-groove.



The bottom 30mm of the bow of a Colchester derivative brooch which has a flat back and a broad central rib with concave sides. The central rib has a line of rocker-arm running down the lower 15mm and the outer edges have an incised line which extends 20mm up the bow and then stops. There is a deep unperforated catch-plate extending 12 mm up the bow which has a catch-groove finish-formed by filing with a round file 2.5mm in diameter.

- 8 sf. 99 The lower bow of a brooch very similar to the last too damaged for it to be definitely ascribed to the same family.

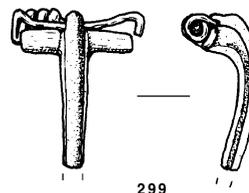
The lower part of the bow and the catch-plate of a brooch. The fragment swells out slightly at the lower end. The catch-plate is unperforated and extends 20mm up the oval section bow. The catch-groove appears to have been filed. Possibly the end of a Colchester B type brooch.



Both members of the Harlow type which a recent review has shown runs from just before the conquest to about 75/80 (Mackreth 1996,306-313, fig.95,27).

- 9 sf. 299 The wings are plain and join the edges of the bow which has a step above them and a strongly projecting central face. The lower bow, with the catch-plate, is missing.

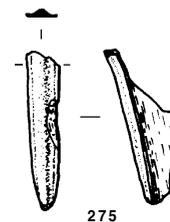
The top part of a Colchester two-piece type brooch which originally had a spring of eight coils, only four of which remain. The axis bar is of copper alloy and there is a round topped crest which extends the length of the remaining part of the brooch, vestigial of the hook on the Colchester one-piece type. 50-80AD.



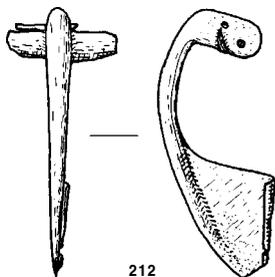
- 10 sf. 275 The lower bow of a brooch similar to either Brooch 8 or 9.

The lower bow constituting Brooch 10 is related to Brooch 9 on the section alone: there is no guarantee that the upper bow would have been the same. That being so, neither belongs to a properly isolated group of Colchester Derivatives and all that can be offered here is the general date range of the later 1st century to the third quarter of the 2nd.

The bottom part of a bow with a round topped central rib having a cavetto moulding on each side. The bow tapers to a blunt point with no foot knob and there is a plain catch-plate which extends 17mm up the bow.

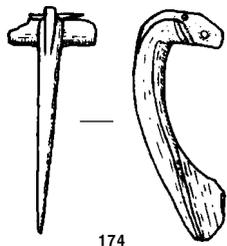


- 11 sf. 212 The plate behind the head is more or less a direct continuation of the top of the bow. Both wings and bow are plain. The solid catch-plate has a line of rocker-arm ornament along the junction with the bow and another across the top.



A small Colchester type two-piece brooch of length 36mm with fairly long wings (6mm), typical of its type. The spring and pin are missing but for a stub of chord passing through a hole in the top of the lug. There is no trace of rust in the axis bar hole which suggests the use of a copper alloy axis bar. The top of the bow is humped but there is no sign of the usual distinctive crest on this example. The bow is undecorated except for a row of rocker-arm along the junction of bow and catch-plate on the inside of the catch-plate only. The very large unperforated catch-plate extends 19mm up the bow. 50-75AD.

- 12 sf. 174 The plate behind the head of the bow runs over the top to form a short crest, otherwise the wings and bow are plain.

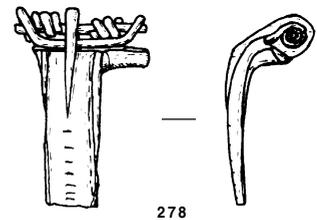


A small Colchester two-piece type brooch of length 30mm, very similar in design to No. 11. The pin and spring are missing but for a stub of chord in the top of the lug. The patination colour of this stub of chord is much darker than that of the body of the brooch which suggests that a different formulation of alloy was used for the spring gear. There is no trace of rust in the axis bar hole which would perhaps indicate the use of a copper alloy axis bar. The top of the bow has a square section crest, vestigial of the hook on the Colchester one-piece type. The bow is of round faceted section with an unperforated catch-plate, less heavy than No. 11. 50-75AD.

Brooch 11 is a member of a highly distinctive group which tends to have very narrow bows and the same layout of holes in the plate behind the head of the bow and this is the feature of Brooch 12 which associates the two. The other characteristic of the main group is the absence of decoration except on the catch-plate, that on Brooch 11 being typical. The group is centred on the south-west part of Northamptonshire and the areas around. The area of distribution is fairly restricted which means that few have been published. The available dating is: Bancroft Mausoleum, 1/25-50 (Mackreth 1994, 9, fig.131,9); Quinton, 50-60 (Friendship-Taylor 1979, 135, fig.63,471); Bancroft villa, late 3rd-early to mid-4th century (Mackreth 1994, 298, fig.135,41). This spread of dates should mean that the brooch belongs at least to the 3rd quarter of the 1st century, the last example obviously being residual in its context.

- 13 sf. 278 There is a skeuomorph of the Colchester's hook. The surviving wing is very small and plain. The broad bow has a groove down each side and a curved face between with lightly marked cross-cuts. The lower bow is missing.

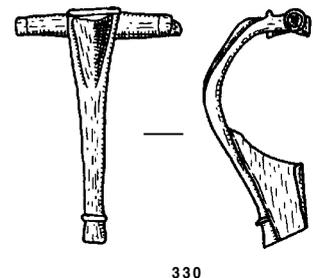
The head of a large Colchester two-piece type brooch with eight coils and a copper alloy axis bar. The bow is broad and flattish with a marginal rib on either side of a broad convex moulding. The top of the bow has a square topped crest tapering to a point vestigial of the hook on the Colchester one-piece type. Below the crest the central moulding has a series of seven fine lateral lines cut across it. The spring gear is set towards the face of the bow and the short (4mm), plain wings are moulded fully below the axis of the spring. The result is that the spring gear would have been highly visible when the brooch was in use. *50-80AD.*



Again not a member of an established group, but whose prominent imitation of the hook on the Colchester should indicate a 1st century date rather than one entirely in the 2nd.

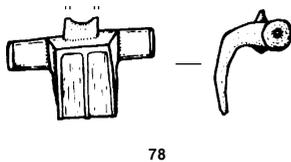
- 14 sf. 330 The axis bar of the wire pin was inserted in a slot in the back of the wings which were then closed round it. The pin is of wire wound round the axis bar. Each wing has a sunken moulding at its end. The bow has an elongated triangular boss at its head with a line of cross-cuts on each side. The rest of the bow is plain and tapers down to a cross-moulding above a conical foot.

A small brooch of length 32mm. The pin is missing but a remnant remains hinged on an iron axis bar in long slender wings, the tips of which are decorated with an incised line. The tapering bow of flattish section, has a lateral rib at the junction with the head. Beneath this, the top third of the bow is decorated with a convex triangular moulding vestigial of the Dolphin type's hump. The ribs which define this feature are knurled and carry traces of gilding. The bottom of the bow returns forward, swelling out to form a foot which is accentuated by a fairly deep, thin lateral rib above. A very deep unperforated catch-plate extends 17mm up the bar and has traces of gilding on the catch side. *50-150AD.*



An example of one design in a group of brooches employing a few motifs to great effect amongst which the lower bow can be a fantail, with ring-and-dot ornament, and the upper bow can have a beaded central ridge. However, the foot, when not a fantail, and the wings are typical. The manner of holding the pin is also typical ranging from several turns of the wire down to a proper hinged pin. It might be suspected that the latter are the latest form. The family has recently been reviewed (Mackreth 1996, 301, fig.93,9-11) and the few that have been published from dated context indicate a range from the 1st to the mid-late 2nd century.

- 15 sf. 78 Each wing is short and has a sunken moulding at its end. Only the top of the bow survives. It has a square top on which is the base of a cast-on loop and two elongated rectangular cells for enamel, now missing.

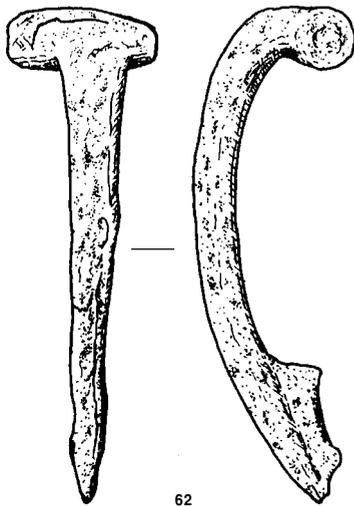


78

A portion of a brooch consisting of fairly short tubular moulded wings containing an iron axis bar and the remains of the hinged pin. Each wing tip has a single forward facing moulding 1mm wide. A broken, seemingly plain chain loop, rises from the top of the bow. After a sharp downturn, the bow tapers and has two empty rectangular enamel panels between 1 lateral and 3 longitudinal ribs. This bow type with hinged pin and chain loop is the most common arrangement for this class of Lower Severn type T-shaped brooch. As the name suggests, this type is concentrated around the Lower Severn area with only eight percent scattered beyond neighbouring counties. *Probably Hull's type III. 50-150AD*

An example of an uncommon group which can have either the hinged pin, as here, or the Polden Hill spring system in which the spring is mounted between pierced plates at the ends of the wings. The rest of the brooch would have had mouldings just below the enamelled part and would then have tapered to a decorative foot. The type is found mainly in the South West, but spreads up the Severn Valley and out towards the East as far as this site and others in the same general zone. The dating is mainly 2nd century, most being lost before 175.

- 16 sf. 62 Iron. The bow has a narrow section, probably rounded, its top expanding to be rolled over to hold the axis bar of the pin.



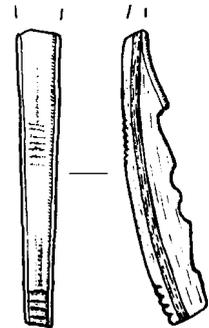
62

A large, iron brooch of length 66mm. The spring arrangement is uncertain although the brooch seems to have short wings with no obvious chord or hook. There are perhaps three coils on each side of the spring. The heavy bow is of round section and sweeps to the foot in one continuous curve. The catch-plate remnant extends 20mm up the length of the bow and appears likely to have been perforated.

Iron brooches were much more common before the conquest after which they become a rarity, except for those like this one which are poorly dated. The odd feature here is that the head is rolled-over for the axis bar of the pin and this should be a guarantee of a post-conquest date. The dating favours the second half of the 1st century, but there are signs that some were being consigned to the ground in the early 2nd.

- 17 sf. 185 The head is lost. The bow is almost straight sided with a triangular back, a step on each side of the front whose main face is curved. Just above the square foot are two groups of cross-cuts. The catch-plate is largely missing, but had a flange across the top and at least two circular holes.

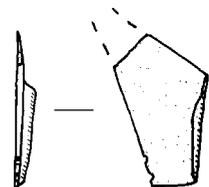
A fragment of an oval section bow of a large, heavy brooch. The bow has a convex moulding which covers most of its width with just a slight marginal rib down each side. Four lateral grooves are cut across the bar just above the foot and another group of six thinner grooves are cut across 15mm further up. Part of a heavy gauge catch-plate remains with a large decorative perforation consisting of two round holes linked and extended by a long perforation which curves towards the bow. The foot of the bow and catch-plate are cut off squarely



185

- 18 sf. 173 Only the foot of the bow with most of the catch-plate is present. The very thin bow has two large nicks at its foot.

A large unperforated catch-plate and the bottom of a very thin bow which is insufficient for certain classification. The whole is undecorated except for two notches near the foot of the bow. A thin bar like this example is seen on La Tène III type brooches such as *No. 36*.

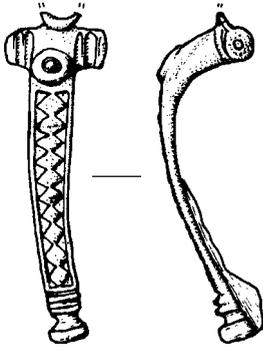


173

Brooch 17 is a Colchester Derivative, the other is assumed to have been one. There are no obvious associations for the first, but the flange across the top of the catch-plate, coupled with the presence of at least three circular holes, points to a date in the first two decades after the conquest. There is little to say about Brooch 18, the nicks in the foot may indicate a later 1st into the 2nd century date.

Headstud

- 19 sf. 273 The axis bar of the hinged pin was housed in a semi-circular projection across the back of the wings, the front of each of which steps up to the bow. On the head are the remains of a cast-on loop. The stud has an annular groove around a small boss. The face of the bow beneath the stud once had a groove down each side and a line of reserved lozenges between two longitudinal cells for enamel, now missing, stopped at the bottom by two cross-mouldings which are separated from the two-part foot-knob by a flute.



273

A headstud brooch of length 45mm. The brooch had a hinged pin rotating about a copper alloy axis bar held in cast tubular wings. The front of the wings are each decorated with a vertical flute between two ribs. A remnant of a chain loop is moulded on to the head and the ribs either side of the chain loop could perhaps be intended to imitate the swivelling variety. The top of the bow has a moulded headstud with a central button and is hollowed out at the rear of the bow. Below the head stud is a panel decorated with a row of ten solid lozenges having recessed triangles between. These triangles and the recessed ring in the head stud are very shallow and there is no sign of enamel. The flat section bow is in the usual continuous curve ending with two lateral ribs and a deep groove above a deeply moulded foot knob. The catch-plate is largely absent but there is enough of a remnant to indicate that it originally extended 20mm up the bow. Hinged types are generally considered to be later than spring types. They are thought to have appeared around the middle of the 1st century AD, lasting through most of 2nd century. This brooch, moulded all in one, gives the impression of being a cheaper copy.

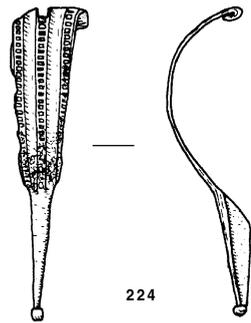
At home all over England south of the Dee-Humber line, very few come from further north. The dating is weak: Doncaster, 80-90 (Buckland and Magilton 1985, 88, fig.19,13); Nettleton, Wilts, later 1st into 2nd century (Wedlake 1982, 128, fig.53,61); Worcester residual in an early-mid 3rd century deposit (Mackreth 1992, 75, fig.38,1). Any from 4th century contexts have been omitted. The dating favours the later 1st century into the 2nd. The absence of a strong presence along Hadrian's Wall may show that this variety had largely passed out of use by, say, 125, rather than the marketing by the manufacturers was fallible, after all the spread of examples is far too wide for that to have been the case.

Aucissa-Hod Hill Sequence

The next eleven brooches have or had the axis bars of their hinged pins housed in the rolled-over heads of their bows, except the first whose head is rolled under.

- 20 sf. 224 The bow design is simple consisting of three sunken bead-rows separated by longitudinal flutes. The lower bow is missing and there is no ornamental head-plate, the design beginning just short of the rolled-under head.

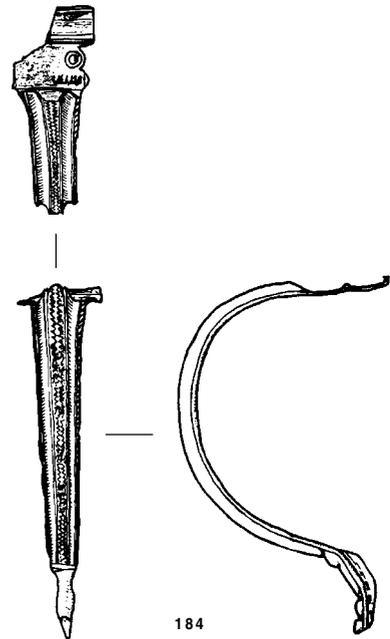
A small Aucissa variant brooch of length 40mm. The head is turned under an iron axis bar towards the back of the bow in the British style. The flat bow tapers from the head in a relatively shallow curve and is decorated with three pairs of ribs with shallow flutes between. The two ribs in each pair are joined by many small cross ribs. The decoration is too wide for the remains of the bow and the right hand pair of ribs is largely off the edge. The bottom of the bow is plain and tapers to a small foot knob. The remnant of catch-plate extends 15 mm up the bow and terminates at the point where the bow begins to curve and the decorative features begin. *1st Century AD.*



The rolled-under head places this brooch in an awkward category: the style would suit the Strip Brooch at home in the South West, but the use of a square punch does not suit that, pointing to a time when early examples of what became the Aucissa were so decorated before proper beading was introduced. Which should take precedence, the Strip or the pre-Aucissa strain, is hard to tell, perhaps the punch marks are the prime indicators, in which case the date is before 30, otherwise it would be from c.30 to near the end of the 1st century. The presence of the next brooch in this collection suggests that the earlier date is not out of place.

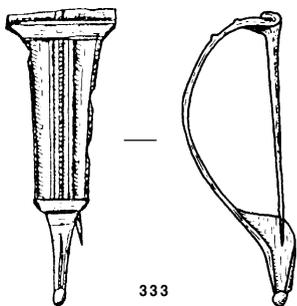
- 21 *sf. 184* The bow is like that of a conventional Aucissa: a ridge down each border and a sunken bead-row down the centre of a curved face. The head-plate is made up of a central flute between sunken bead-rows and stopped at each end by prominent “eyes” consisting of a tall boss rising from an annular groove. The upper bow is stopped at the bottom by two small cross-mouldings, the rest being largely missing.

An Aucissa derivative brooch of length 47mm. The bow is typically deeply arched and relatively slender. The head is rolled towards the face of the bow over an iron axis bar in the continental style. The head is badly pitted and decorative elements are difficult to discern. A lateral groove crosses the bow in front of the hinge, below which is an obvious moulded eye consisting of a ring and pellet on both sides. The panel below the eyes, which sometimes carries the name Aucissa, has a row of sunken beads on this example. A similar row of beads between ribs decorates the centre of the bow and a deep cavetto moulding either side of this is bordered by a plain rib. The very edge of the bow, where it remains is beaded. Beneath these decorations, a short length of plain bow tapers into a small forward facing foot with integral knob. The catch-plate is reduced to a remnant which follows the curve of the foot and extends 20 mm up the length of the bow from the tip of the foot knob. Hattat’s BOA says that the Aucissa type flourished from the Augustan to Claudian periods and ceased to reach Britain after 60AD. *Hulls type 51. 1st Century AD.*



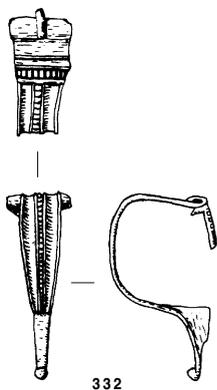
The Aucissa proper has a simple head-plate with either a bead-row on either side of a flute, or with the bead-row next to the bow replaced by a name, usually Aucissa although others are known. In either case, the flute ends in semi-circular cut-outs, unlike the semi-circular projections running part of the way round “eyes”. These are never found on Aucissas which lie at the very end of a line of development from the middle of the 1st century B.C. (Duval 1974). The Aucissa had ceased to be made at the time of the conquest, although survivors in use arrived in some numbers then. No Aucissa as such has been shown to come from an unequivocal preconquest deposit. The present brooch is earlier and should hardly have been in use by A.D. 45.

- 22 *sf.* 333 The upper bow is broad and stopped top and bottom by two cross-mouldings. Between these, there is a central sunken bead-row with a flute on each side. The plain lower bow is very narrow and plain and finished in a plain globular separately-made foot-knob.



A Hod Hill variant brooch, possibly even a Bagendon C type. The brooch is intact with a straight pin. The head is rolled towards the face of the bow, over an iron axis bar in the continental style. The bow is quite arched and the condition is very poor. The top of the bow is the full width of the head, and has two cross ribs, beneath which the bow is decorated with three central ribs, the middle one being knurled. Either side of these are cavetto mouldings with knurled marginal ribs. Below this decoration are a further two cross ribs, the bow then tapers to a small foot knob. The plain catch-plate extends 12mm up the length of the bow. *1st Century AD.*

- 23 *sf.* 332 A repeat of the last whose very small size precluded the full form of the cross-mouldings on the upper bow.

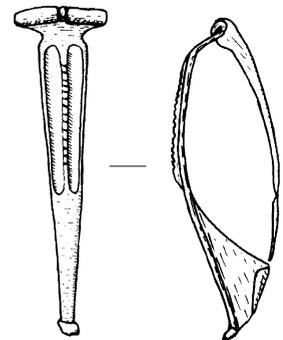


A small Aucissa derivative brooch of length 26mm, with a highly arched bow. The head is rolled towards the face of the bow, over an iron axis bar, in the continental style. The head has two cross ribs between which there is a line of beads in lieu of the word Aucissa. Beneath this, the tapering bow is decorated with three central ribs, the middle rib being knurled while the other two are plain. Outside these are shallow flutes and plain marginal ribs. These decorative features terminate at a cross groove, below which the bow is plain, tapering to a bulbous foot knob which has a hooked upper surface. The back of the catch-plate projects out 5mm at the top of its 11mm length. The 6mm remnant of pin is of flattish section. *1st Century AD.*

Both of these, with their separately-made foot-knobs are transitional between the Aucissa and the myriad of true Hod Hills. Both have bow designs which are clearly derived from the earlier type, but both show the flattening out of the bow section which is more a mark of the Hod Hill. These brooches were made before the conquest as the Hod Hill arrives fully developed with the army of conquest.

- 24 sf. 58 The design is based on the Aucissa: the upper bow has a prominent cross-cut central ridge with another on each border, the lower bow is plain and tapers to a simple moulded foot. The brooch was differentially tinned or silvered, the flutes on the upper bow being left as the base metal.

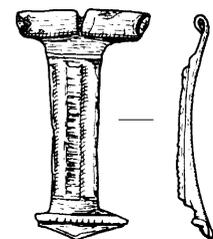
A Hod Hill derivative brooch of length 42mm with no side knobs. The head is rolled over an iron axis bar towards the face of the bow in the Continental style. The lower 20mm part of the bow tapers gently to a small foot knob and plain catch-plate, whilst the upper 20mm has two cavetto mouldings between three tapering ribs. The marginal ribs are shallow and plain faced whereas the median rib is more pronounced, especially towards its lower extent, and is knurled by 14 lateral grooves, spaced fairly evenly around 1mm in pitch. The whole of the front of the brooch with the exception of the cavetto mouldings has white metal plating, as do the sides of the bow. The pin is hinged and mobile. File-marks and other manufacturing impressions indicate that the brooch was made by casting into a longitudinal two-piece mould and subsequently hand shaped. The white metal was then applied to the bow and removed from the back and the cavetto mouldings by filing. *Hull's type 60. 1st Century AD.*



58

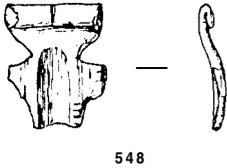
- 25 sf. 111 The upper bow lacks the side ridges of the last, but has a cross-ridge above and below. The lower bow is missing, apart from the very top which is wider than the upper bow.

A small Hod Hill derivative brooch of length 30mm. The head is rolled over an iron axis bar towards the face of the bow in the continental style. The bow is only slightly curved with a flat central panel between two marginal longitudinal and two lateral ribs. The panel has a thick notched central rib, on either side of which is a flute. The brooch has a very wide foot with a knurled lateral rib. No traces of side knobs are evident but the edges are very pitted. A few traces of white metal plating are evident on the front and sides of the bow. The catch-plate is absent except for the uppermost 2 mm which suggests that the brooch may have been several millimetres longer when in use. *Hull's type 60. 1st Century AD.*



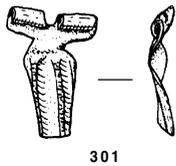
111

- 26 sf. 548 Here, only the very top of the upper bow is present. It has a short wing on either side and a central flute.



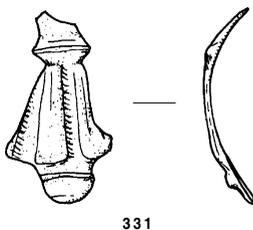
A fragment of a Hod Hill derivative brooch. The head is rolled towards the face of the bow over an iron axis bar in the continental style. The remnant of bow is slightly curved with side knobs at the top. The bow is decorated with a wide flute which has a knurled rib on either side. A further flute and knurled rib crosses the side knobs. The face of the bow was plated with white metal. *1st Century AD.*

- 27 sf. 301 Distorted, the surviving part of the upper bow has the remains of two flutes.



The top part of a Hod Hill derivative brooch which has the head rolled towards the face of the bow, over an iron axis bar, in the continental style. The top of the bow broadens into very crude side knobs and there is a broad flute, central to the pin but not the bow. On either side of this flute is a roughly knurled rib. A smaller flute and another rib is evident at only the widest point. *1st Century AD.*

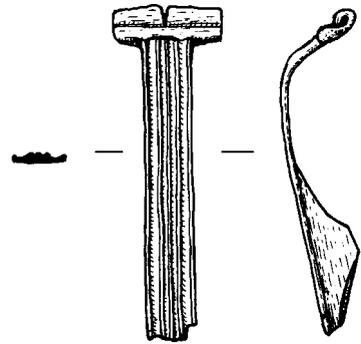
- 28 sf. 331 The upper bow tapers outwards towards the bottom where there are vestiges of wings. There are three ridges down the middle with a flaring flute on each side. There is a cross-moulding above and below. The lower bow is lost.



A fragment of a Hod Hill derivative brooch with knobs at the base of the bow. The brooch is made of very thin metal and the head is absent. The bow tapers in, then out at a cross rib before narrowing again, then fans out again with side knobs at the base of the fan. This middle section of the bow is decorated with three flutes. Below this section, the bow curves in to a cross rib and is broken near the top of the catch-plate which is represented by a mere 3mm remnant. (Like *Hattat's 848* which has five flutes. *Hull* illustrates many with three flutes. *PI 236, 3923 PI 240, 1031 PI 241 7528 and 877, 9932*). *Hulls type 61. 1st Century AD.*

- 29 *sf. 271* The manner of holding the pin relates this brooch to the Hod Hill family, otherwise it looks very much like a Langton Down with the three ridges with a flute on each side down the whole length, and the cross-moulding on the head. The profile also suits the earlier type.

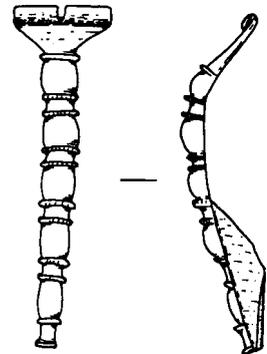
A Hod Hill derivative brooch of length 44mm. The head is rolled over a copper alloy axis bar towards the face of the bow in the continental style. A deep cross rib separates the head from the parallel sided bow, which has no side knobs. The bow is very flat except for a curve at the top. The bow decoration consists of two lateral ribs near the head, below which there are three, central, plain ribs with Cavetto mouldings and a further plain rib on either side. This decoration continues to the bottom of the bow. There is no foot moulding and the catch-plate, which extends 20mm up the bow, is plain. *1st Century AD.*



271

- 30 *sf. 337* The bow consists of five beads and reels topped by one side of another reel. Only the beads and the ridges of the reels are tinned or silvered.

A Hod Hill variant brooch of length 45mm. The head is rolled towards the face, over an iron axis bar in the continental style. The bow is decorated with five astragals with alternate cavetto mouldings separated by cross ribs. All but the uppermost and lower two of these cross ribs are knurled. The catch-plate is plain and extends 19mm up the length of the bow. The face of the brooch carries white metal plating from the head to the foot although none is evident in the concave mouldings. Hod Hill brooches are considered to be 1st Century AD. This is perhaps not *Hull's type 60* as it is a variant. (*For similar decoration see Hattat's IARB, hinged dolphin No. 364 and Hull pl 370*). *1st Century AD.*



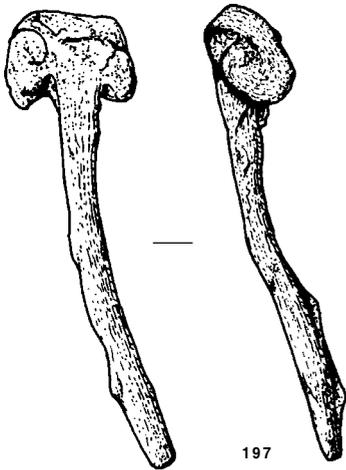
337

These are all, one way or another, Hod Hills. None has yet been convincingly published from an undoubted pre-conquest deposit and the distribution of the type shows clearly that it had largely passed out of use when the army moved north of the Dee-Humber line in the 70s. Therefore, brooches 24-29 should have an end-date of 70/75. However, in the case of Brooch 30, the matter is not quite so simple. Hod Hills moulded all the way to the foot are excessively rare and the suspicion is that this is an example of the strain of Hod Hills which, on the continent, continued to the end of the 1st century by which time it had begun to be decorated in enamel and showed the first signs of becoming what is a fairly wide family of designs in the 2nd century which shows as much liking for various patterns as the Hod Hill had done half a century before.

LaTène

- 31 sf. 197 Iron. What survives is a long piece with a spring arrangement at one end. This is bilateral of four coils and the signs are that the chord lies the plane of the shank.

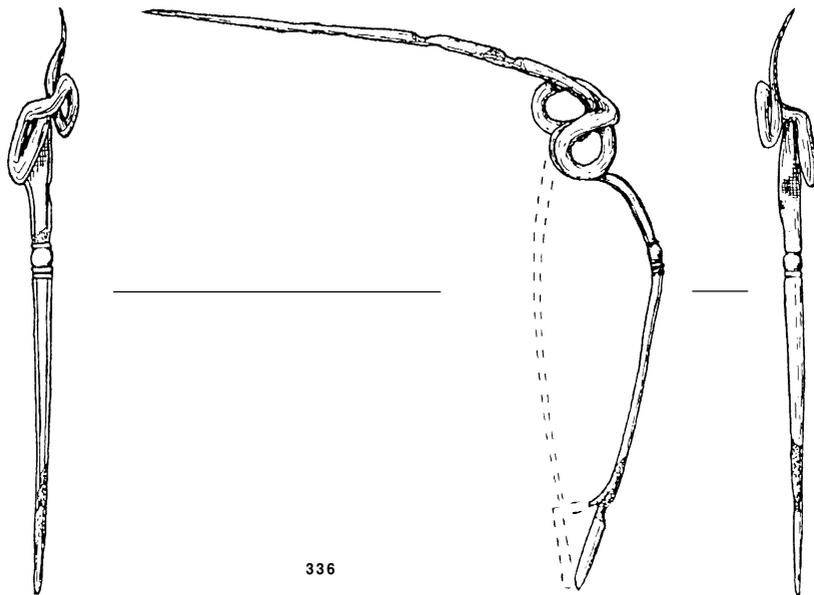
As such, the item should be part of a brooch of La Tène I or II type. The lack of an arc in the profile of the shank suggests that it cannot have been an early or middle La Tène I type, but it is more than probable that the bow has become distorted. The date would, in any case, be before 100 B.C.



An iron one-piece brooch of length 61 mm with 4 coils and an external chord. The catch-plate is absent except for a 20 mm remnant, the upper limit of which is 27 mm from the tip of the flattish bow.

The next seven brooches all had four-coil bilateral springs, the first two with external chords, the remainder with internal ones.

- 32 sf. 336 The bow is thin and narrow with a groove down each side of the front face. The catch-plate had been framed and, on the right-hand side, another groove ran from the top corner of the piercing as far as a triple moulding, whose central element is wider than the others, across the front of the bow. The intention was to suggest the return of the foot to the collar of a La Tène II brooch.

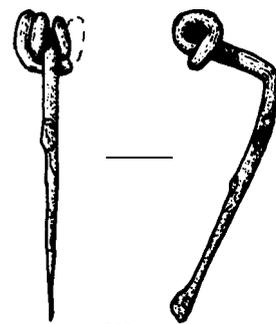


336

A Knotenfibel brooch of length 65mm. The spring consists of 2 coils with an external chord as found on only one in four examples, (*Hattat's BOA*). The face of the narrow rectangular section bow has a button near the top which has two flanges below and one very pitted flange above. The bar both above and below the decoration has an incised vertical groove just inside each edge for the whole length of the bow. The catch-plate is broken but would seem to have had a triangular perforation. The back of the bow is also decorated with a button but with only one flange below and none above. *Hull's type 19*.

33 sf. 223 In very poor condition with little of the original surface left, the chord of the spring had clearly been external and there is just enough present to show that there had been some kind of moulding on the bow like that on the last. Not enough is left of the catch-plate to tell whether that had been framed or not.

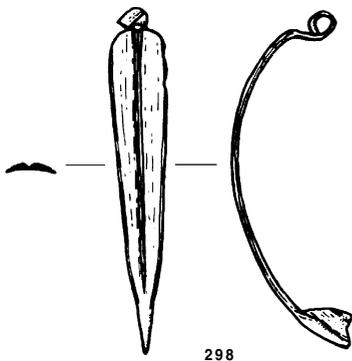
A La Tène III type one-piece brooch of length 41 mm having 4 coils and an internal chord. The bow is of round section with a right angle bend near the top. It is hammered flat near the foot with a small remnant of catch-plate. The pin is absent.



223

Both of these belong to a type discussed by Ian Stead (1976) when dealing with the Aylesford-Swarling culture, and the brooch types associated with that. In the present instances the chief characteristics are the thin bows, their length, when the catch-plates are complete, and the mouldings on the upper bow. Both of these have external chords and this determines their date. Both are definitely 1st century B.C. and have the slight shoulders, for the chord of the spring to butt against, to be expected on the earliest form. The later forms develop exaggerated trumpet heads completely hiding the spring from view and this is the form found in the King Harry Lane cemetery (Stead and Rigby 1989, Phase 1, G270.4; Phase 3, G124.4). Comments on the dating of the phases there, after Brooch 6, should make it clear that the present forms, even without external chords are fully 1st century B.C. The external chord is in effect a hang-over from the earlier La Tène I and II form in which the chord has moved from the position of that on Brooch 31. The date by which the external chord passes from use is not well fixed as it happened at a time when dating is vague. The Nauheim, which is a type brooch of the 1st century B.C. is also found with external chords, although the internal chord is one of the defining features of the type. The date of the earliest Nauheims is somewhere around the late 2nd century B.C. and the earliest 1st (Feugère 1985, 224-5), therefore, allowing for a certain overlap in manufacture and use in brooches using the external chord, the present examples should be earlier than 100 B.C. but may have survived in use to 75.

- 34 sf. 298 Only the start of the spring is present. The bow is leaf-shaped, with a groove down each side and the middle, down to the top of the catch-plate where the bow became very thin. The bottom with most of the catch-plate is missing.

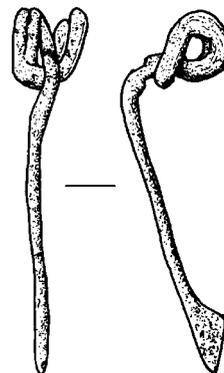


A small La Tène III type one-piece brooch of length 55mm. It has only one full coil of the flat section spring and pin element remaining. The brooch widens to a slightly curved bow of flat section, piriform shape which is decorated with a central groove and an incised line just inside each edge. Barely visible but nonetheless possible, is a row of subtle punchmarks along both sides of the central groove. These decorative features terminate at a point 8mm from the tip of the bow which also tapers to a point, bending back at the small plain catch-plate which extends 7mm up the bow.

This brooch is not demonstrably a Nauheim, the necessary framed catch-plate is missing. However, the design of the bow is similar to a Nauheim and the restoration of a long catch-plate such as would be found on the type would make this piece the appropriate size, but the profile may be held to be wrong. In short, if this is not a Nauheim, it is closely related. In that sense it may fall into the same class as a brooch from Fox Holes Farm which, bearing in mind the overall date of the Iron Age material, including the brooches, found with it (Partridge 1989, 129, 132, fig. 76, 5), this brooch could be as early as 50/25 B.C., but equally could run on to near the conquest in the 1st century A.D. It is unlikely to be later, as the design of the bow is excessively rare in undoubted deposits producing the generally emasculated versions of Nauheim/“*Drabtfibel*” origin dating 50-100.

- 35 sf. 59 Iron. The bow is like a piece of wire and may have had a recurve in its profile. The remains of the catch-plate are not enough to show whether or not it had been pierced.

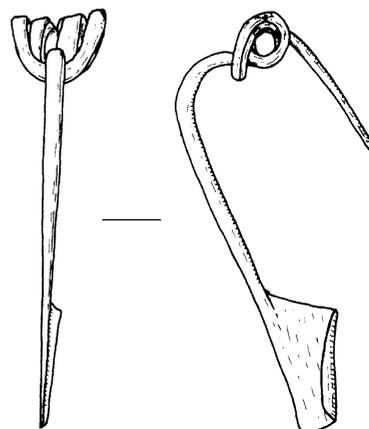
A La Tène III type brooch of length 48 mm. This is a small and very slender iron example having 4 coils and an internal chord. The narrow bow is of round section and is straight except for a 90 degree bend at the top. There is a remnant of a small unperforated catch-plate which extends 9mm up the length of the bow.



59

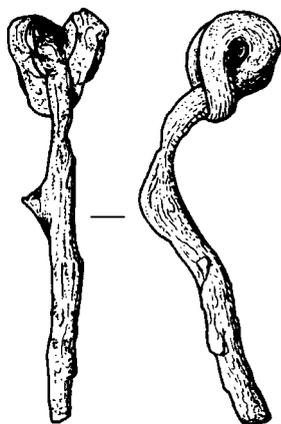
- 36 sf. 340 Very like the last, but complete apart from half the pin, here the catch-plate is solid. The square section of the spring shows that the brooch had been forged, not cast.

A La Tène III type brooch of length 54mm with 4 coils and an internal chord. The chord and coils are of flattened section but the pin is of round section. The plain bow is also of round section and is arched at the top. It then proceeds downwards in a fairly straight taper before returning forward slightly at the catch-plate junction where it is hammered flat. The catch-plate is plain.



340

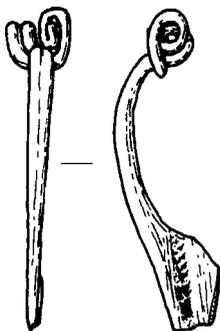
- 37 sf. 225 Iron. In poor condition, the lower bow and catch-plate are lost. The bow, however, was obviously more like a piece of rod than a thin rectangle in section.



225

An iron La Tène III type brooch of length 53mm. The end of the bar is absent so the actual length is unknown. The head has 3 coils and an internal chord. The bow is of round section and is not in a continuous curve. The lower half of the bow is flatter than the upper half which is reminiscent of the La Tène II type. No trace of a catch-plate is evident but there is a very corroded stub protruding from one side of the upper bow which may be part of a returned foot / catch-plate, also in the La Tène II type tradition.

- 38 sf. 129 Complete apart from the pin, the bow has a rounded section and the solid catch-plate has rockerarm ornament along the junction of the bow and across the top.



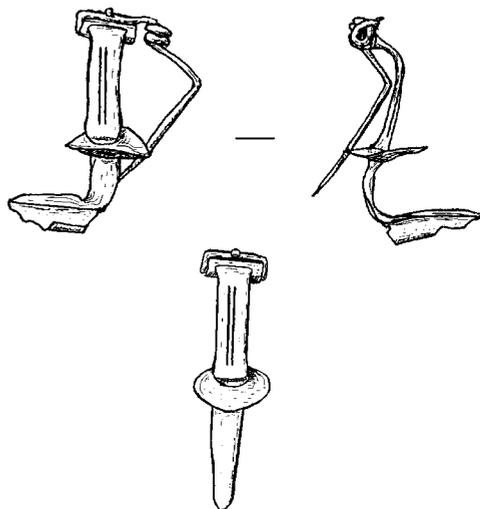
129

A small La Tène III type brooch of length 42mm with 4 coils and an internal chord. The bow is curved and of round section with an unusually large, unperforated catch-plate which runs one third the length of the bow. The junction of the bar and the catch-plate is decorated with two rows of triangular punchmarks and the pin is absent. (Somewhat similar to Hattat's IARB No. 243.)

These four brooches derive from the *Drahtfibel* which has, as the name suggests, a rod-like bow not always significantly thicker than the wire forming the spring. None is actually an example of that type, that having a framed catch-plate and is contemporary with the Nauheim itself. The difficulty is that brooches such as these are very difficult to date when there is not decoration, Brooch 38 excepted. The use of iron for Brooches 35 and 37 is a virtual guarantee that they are pre-conquest, but no more refined dating can be offered. The three coils of Brooch 37 are of interest. Three-coil brooches of the overall family are commonest in the deeper parts of the South East. However, iron ones are more widespread and the dated ones lie in the peripheral zone: Puckeridge, 25-Claudian (Partridge 1979, 35, fig.6,3), pre-conquest (Partridge 1981, 132, fig.66,3); Maiden Castle, 25-50 (Wheeler 1943, 252, fig.85,34). Brooch 36, in copper alloy, has a profile which should be pre-conquest: brooches of this family had assumed the generally slack appearance which most display by the conquest. As for Brooch 38, the bow is much thicker than would normally be warranted on a *Drahtfibel* and the decoration on the catch-plate is very reminiscent of the way in which the same kind is applied on Brooch 11 and the same kind of date may apply here.

39 sf. 334 The brooch is now distorted, but had clearly had a standard Rosette profile. There is a Colchester spring system (see above Brooch 1) set behind a small and plain head-plate. The hook is very short. The upper bow is thin and wide with a sunken ridge down the middle. At the point of inflection with the foot is a piece of trimmed plain sheet metal which has been slotted over a contrived waist. The foot is narrower than the bow and completely plain. The catch-plate is very narrow with the return set parallel with the foot. The only decoration is on the bow, but the small size of the whole, it weighs only 2.4g, may have precluded any greater elaboration.

A Rosette type brooch of length 38mm, made in one piece except for the disc. The spring consists of four coils held by a forward facing hook very similar to the arrangement in the Colchester one-piece type, as are the very short wings. The bow is very twisted but doesn't appear to have been at all P shaped. It is a narrow bow with two vertical incised lines above the rosette which stop short of the head and of the rosette which is a small, undecorated, thin gauge disc. The disc is sited in the groove between two forward sloping ribs which run all the way around the bow at a waisted area. The lower part of the bow is undecorated and tapers to a point with a plain catch-plate which extends 16mm up the bow. None described in Hattat taper in at the foot except for the nearest in *Hattat's BOA* which is the continental prototype. The Colchester hook suggests that it is early and the plain nature suggests that it is developing not degrading. The Piddington Interim Report has one tapering in. All variations of this type, including one piece castings, have a short usage span, pre-Claudian to 60-70AD. *Hull's type 25. 1st Century AD.*

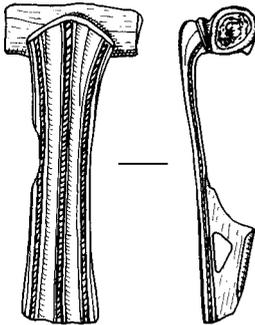


334

Obviously a Rosette, the chief indicators of its date lie in the separately made disc and the use of a recognisably Colchester-style spring system without a trace of a separately-made sheet cover. By the end of the 1st century B.C., the usual spring-case forged from the head of the upper bow had developed and, although the general form of the brooch appeared very much as it does here, the brooch was cast as a straight item with a disc in the middle, the whole forged into its finished shape, a separate plate being fitted under the disc to form the prominent plate familiar on the type. The present brooch is therefore two stages before this, as the cast-in disc appears before the Colchester spring system becomes modified. A view of the earliest kinds of Rosette in the King Harry Lane cemetery puts these developments in their proper context (see after Brooch 6 for comments on the dating of the cemetery). Very few were found with separately made plates fitted under the disc, none with cast-in discs alone with stamped decoration, and none with an integral spring as here. The early Rosettes in the cemetery were well represented in Phase 1 showing that by the end of the 1st century B.C. those like the present specimen, as well as the intermediate stages, had passed completely out of use. The dating of the earliest Rosettes is not yet well fixed and much depends on arguments based on the representation of such brooches on coins (Allen 1972), but Brooch 39 probably falls between 50 and 25 B.C.

Langton Down

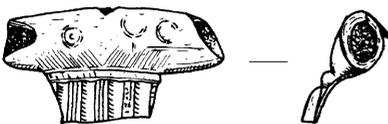
- 40 sf. 339 The plain spring-case is set off from the bow by a plain cross-moulding. The bow has three sets of triple mouldings, the central element being beaded, separated one from another by flutes. The sides of the bow splay out at top and bottom. At the upper end an extra moulding has been introduced into the right-hand flute, there being only a slight trace on the left. The catch-plate is trapezoidal with a small, almost square, hole.



339

A Langton Down type brooch of length 43mm. The brooch has a plain head enclosing an iron spring and pin. A very flat bow joins the head at a curved cross rib and is decorated with three groups of triple ribs, the central rib of each group being knurled. Two cavetto mouldings separate these three groups of ribs and an extra rib divides the right hand cavetto moulding for a short distance from the head. The bow has traces of white metal plating along the ribs and the grooves which they define, and fans out towards the bottom in typical Langton Down style. The catch-plate, which extends 19mm up the length of the bar, has a triangular perforation. *Hull's 21B. 1st Century AD.*

- 41 sf. 274 The spring case had a panel on the front containing lines running obliquely away from the top of the bow. There is too much damage to see the full form of the panel. The moulding across the top of the bow is beaded, but the three triple mouldings down the bow were possibly plain, but there might be a trace of beading. Only the very top survives.

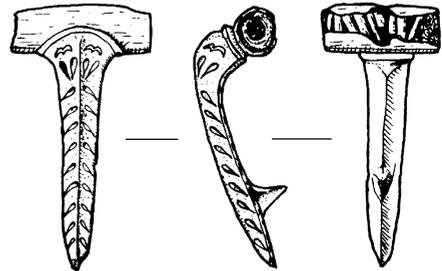


274

The head and the top of the bow of a large Langton Down brooch. The spring case contains the remains of a spring of at least ten coils with no evidence of an axis bar. The wide flat bow is decorated with four flutes between five ribs, themselves fluted, these flutes showing very faint traces of black enamel inlay. The outermost ribs are soon lost as the bow narrows. There is a knurled cross rib at the junction of the bow and the head, above which, the spring case is decorated with fine incised lines fanning out from a central point. It is possible that the area above the incised line decoration was originally decorated with two and perhaps four ring and pellet features. The visible evidence is by no means conclusive but there is just enough of an observable pattern in the corrosion products to be worthy of note. *30 to 80 AD.*

- 42 *sf.* 79 The spring-case is plain. The bow has, beneath a plain cross-moulding, a plain curved surface into which are set tear-shaped cells for niello. These are arranged as pairs across the bow with, at the top, four placed to radiate upwards and each pair here is capped by a peltate cell. The catch-plate appears to have been framed and has a large flange across the top.

A Langton Down variant brooch of length 35mm. A spring of eight coils is still present inside a plain housing. A curved rib separates the head from the bow which is narrow and triangular in section. The top of the bow is decorated with four niello or enamel petals, one surviving, with two double intersecting crescents above. The straight length of bow is decorated with nine pairs of petals in a chevron pattern. These are either empty or with decomposed fill. The catch-plate which begins 15mm from the tip of the bow, is broken, but would appear to have had a triangular or trapezoidal perforation. These brooches were a Continental type. Some came to Britain before 43 AD and their use lasted for a few decades afterwards. See *Hattat's IARB No. 271 and Colchester - Hawkes and Hull 1947 pl XCV108. 1st Century AD.*

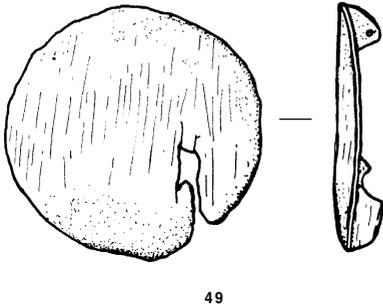


79

The beading on Brooch 40 tends to be earlier than the straight-forward reeding found on Brooch 41, discounting the possibility that there had been any beading on that. The only place where this can be demonstrated is in the King Harry Lane cemetery: Beaded - Phase 1, G97.5, G202.8, G287.5-7, G309.5; Phase 2, G255.2, G289.3, G361.4; Phase 3, G68.6, G117.5, G370.4; Reeded - Phase 1, G71.3-4, G413.3-4; Phase 3, G41.3, G47.4, G156.2-4, G370.5. The difficulty with the report is that there is no guarantee that faint traces of beading were always represented on the drawings. Be that as it may, the message is fairly clear, the beaded examples crowd the earlier parts of the phasing, but the reeding-only group is best represented in Phase 3. Therefore, the likely dating for Brooch 40 is before 40/45 and for Brooch 41 before 50/55. As for Brooch 42, there is little to go on other than the presence of a flange across the top of the catch-plate which, as it occurs on the Nertomarus which cannot be given an early date on the basis of available dating, should date to c.25-55/60?

Plate

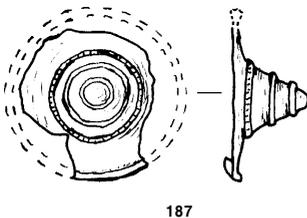
- 43 sf. 49 A plain circular plate with a pierced lug behind for a bilateral spring and the catch-plate which has a small projection at the top where it joins the plate. The front has deliberate scratch marks as though to secure something, but no trace remains of what that might have been.



A plain disc, 34mm in diameter, having no visible evidence of any application of enamel or metal plating. The brooch has a single lug and the spring is absent but there are traces of an iron axis bar. The catch-plate has a scooped out profile. The face of the plate carries a number of fine scratch-marks, the majority of which run generally along the axis of the pin on the back of the plate. These may have been caused by abrasion with stones etc. in the soil over years of disturbance. However, the non-random alignment and the lack of observable difference in patination over the entire surface, suggests that they were primarily caused by a one-time event in antiquity. They could be marks left by the manufacturing process.

There should have been an applied plate, almost certainly with a repousse' design, which would then place the brooch amongst those which include designs derived from coins (Goodchild 1941) belonging basically to the 2nd century.

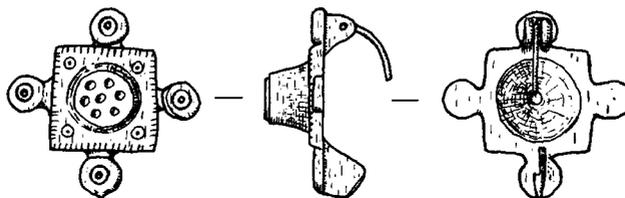
- 44 sf. 187 No trace is left of the pin-fixing arrangement. The brooch consists of a cone rising from a flat plate fitted with a bordering ridge. There are three cross-cut mouldings on the cone, one at the base and the other two further up.



A small disc plate brooch with a conical centre, (Tutulus type). The hollow cone rises from a flat plate with a raised marginal border. The cone has a knurled rib around the base and two further plain ribs dividing the brooch into four concentric panels when viewed in plan. The lug is absent and there is a remnant of a short catch-plate with no observable evidence of a hook. *Hattat's BOA 1987 p185* states that 51 examples are known, just over half of which were found in France. Only 6 examples have been found in Britain, these being well scattered between the latitude of the Humber and southern England. Five were found in coastal counties and the sixth was found in Oxon. The two examples illustrated in *BOA* have only two ribs and are without the two inner ribs present on this example. *Hull's 257B*.

A dated parallel from one of the Grange Road burials, Winchester, belongs to the Flavian period (Biddle 1967, 245, fig.4,14).

- 45 sf. 335 The pin is hinged. The brooch is made up of a thick square plate with a circular excrescence in the middle of each side and a tall circular boss in the middle. The borders of the square are cross-cut and there are in the spandrels and on the projections circular stamps made up of a raised central boss with a raised annulus round that. The top of the boss is set with a white glassy enamel in which was once set seven spots presumably of a similar material, but of a different colour.



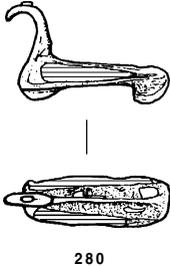
335

A quadriform composite plate brooch consisting of a 13mm square panel with circular lobes attached to the four sides. A deep round boss, hollow at the rear, occupies the centre of the square panel. The boss contains a fill of white enamel with one central and six surrounding hollows which presumably originally held pellets of a different colour enamel. The hollow behind the boss carries marks from lathe-work on the mould or prototype. The edges of the square have incised lines on the front surface, within the frame of which, at each corner, are double concentric circle punch marks. This circular theme is repeated on each of the four lugs. The hinged pin is deeply curved and the deep catch-plate is unperforated. There are numerous similarities with *Hattat's BOA 1133* which has crown shaped appendages. This has the same square with lined edges, the same corner circles and the same curved pin although the boss profile is plainer on this example. This was found on the Continent. Hattat quotes an example from Switzerland, (*Riha 1979 ibid 1698*), described as having a square centre with round lobes -which sounds similar. (See also *Hattat BOA 1093*). Also a simpler one from Nor-Nour. (*Hull Pl. 808, 6180*). The brooch is very much a link between the lozenge plate and the composites which are usually more fussy.

Without citing many parallels or how the elements here were combined in a host of different ways in what is a large family of continental brooches, the dating is uniformly 2nd century.

Zoomorphic

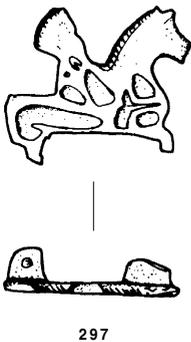
- 46 sf. 280 The pin had been hinged. The brooch is in the form of a duck at rest on water. The back and the folded wings have cells for enamel of which only a mid blue on the wings survives. The brooch has lost its margins and the head is damaged.



A small three dimensional zoomorphic brooch in the form of a swimming bird of length 22mm. A solid rectangular body of triangular section has a rib along the back which leads up to a long hooked neck, with just a small crest in imitation of the head. The folded up wings are each composed of two panels of enamel inlay separated by a thin metal rib. The outer enamel panels taper from a rounded end near the neck protrusion to a pointed end at the tail and are in light blue. Those nearest to the centre of the body are in black and taper from a rounded end at the tail to a pointed end at the neck. There is a small raised moulded collar at the base of the neck which divides the neck from the enamel panels. The body is very pitted except for a small patch of original metal surface on the underside, near the tail. There is a single lug at the tail with heavily corroded hinged pin remains, and a 5mm stump of catch-plate at the front. *Hattat's IARB 623* is similar but not enamelled. (See also *Hull Pl. 741, 4056*)

This is one of at least four standard designs. Despite being attractive, and therefore highly collectable, surprisingly few zoomorphic brooches seem to have been made judging by their representation in Museums and published sources. Dating is, therefore, poor, but it should be expected that this kind of enamelled brooch would be 2nd century and one from Verulamium falls right in the middle: 150-155/160 (Frere 1972, 118, fig.31,21).

- 47 sf. 297 A Horse-and-Rider brooch, the bilateral spring had been mounted on a pierced plate behind the horse's rump. The head of the rider is reduced to a plain outline with cross-cuts indicating flying hair, and he has a crudely shaped torso. The cells for enamel give little sense of modelling, but an arm may be indicated. The horse has a plain neck and head, cross-cuts marking the mane and pricked ears. The spaces between the cells for enamel on its body may indicate the rider's leg and some harness. No enamel is left.



A horse and rider brooch of length 23mm, of which the tail and perhaps the ends of the legs, are broken away. The horse gallops to the right with the mane and the rider's hair being depicted by a series of notches. There may be up to eight cells for enamel, all of which are now empty. It is the opinion of the writer however, that there are in reality six cells as one possible cell is very small and another might be more appropriately interpreted as a sunken relief moulding of the rider's arm. The pin and spring are absent except for traces of an iron axis bar in the axis bar hole of the single 5mm lug. This type is most prevalent in the Eastern Counties and whilst enamelled brooches are generally dated from the 2nd into the 3rd centuries, a number of this particular type have been found in 4th century contexts. A considerable proportion have been found on sites with a proposed religious connotation. (See *Butcher 1977; 56, Ferris 1985 and Gurney 1986*). *Hull's type 204*.

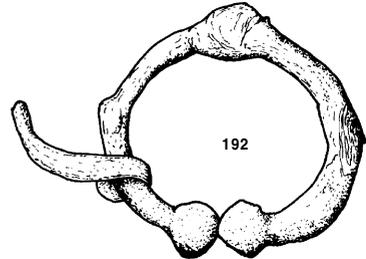
Horse and-Rider brooches are almost the commonest design amongst brooches involving living creatures. Groups are sometimes found on temple sites, so much so that sites producing five or more probably had shrines. A review of the dating shows that brooches with white metal trim, as this example once had, date basically from c.125-225. However, when they occur on religious sites in numbers, they are likely to run on into the 4th century (Jackson and Potter 1996,322-3)

Penannulars

All the rings have circular sections.

- 48 sf. 192 Iron. Each terminal is a globular boss, and there seems to have been another such moulding set opposite the opening. The pin had a high arc.

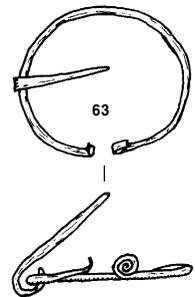
An iron penannular brooch of diameter 32 - 35mm. The ball shaped terminals serve to suggest a provisional classification as Elizabeth Fowler's type A. A large mid-ring swelling opposite the terminals and two smaller swellings at right angles to this axis divide the ring into four. The pin is probably of oval section and is looped once around the ring without spreading observably in width. Corrosion products have formed a bridge of iron oxide which has linked the two terminals.



The moulding or bulge opposite the opening is paralleled on a brooch from Sawdon, Yorks, which also has the same kind of terminals as a pin with a high arc and which is essentially Iron Age (Stead 1979, 71, fig.26,8). Arched pins are relatively common in the north where it seems to be a persistent habit, but in the south brooches with pins having such a high arch should always be Iron Age, here, probably 1st century B.C.

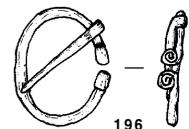
- 49 sf. 63 The surviving terminal is coiled at right angles to the plane of the ring.

A large copper alloy penannular brooch 21 - 24 mm in diameter. The ring is of fine gauge, being of 1mm round section alloy and no decoration is evident although the metal is very pitted by corrosion. The terminals are coiled back on the ring as in Elizabeth Fowler's type C. The pin is roundish but is flattened out to 2mm in width where it forms a single loop around the ring. The metal of the pin has survived considerably better than that of the ring which would perhaps indicate a different formulation of alloy.



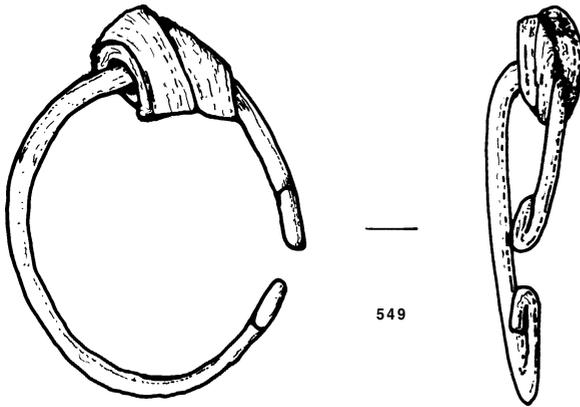
- 50 sf. 196 Tiny and complete, as the last, but the pin is present and is straight.

A very small, fine gauge copper alloy penannular brooch of diameter 12 - 15mm. The ring is of round section and the terminals are flattened and coiled back on the ring as in Elizabeth Fowler's type C. The pin is also of round section before becoming flattened and spread where it forms a single loop around the ring.



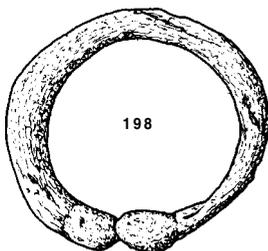
A review of this kind of terminal, excluding those in which the curve barely touches the ring, showed that the pattern here persisted through the 1st century, probably through the 2nd, but not really into the 3rd (Mackreth, forthcoming *SMALL TOWNS IN THE ROMAN COTSWOLDS, OR SOME SUCH TITLE*), the small size and thin section may be a sign that these two are 2nd century.

- 51 sf. 549 The terminals are turned back along the top of the rings, but the very poor condition of the piece only allows two slight cross-flutes to be seen on one of them.



A large copper alloy penannular brooch of diameter 28 - 30mm. The round section ring is undecorated and the terminals are folded back upon the ring as in Elizabeth Fowler's type 'C'. The original pin is presumed missing and to have been replaced with a heavy iron strip which is wrapped twice around the ring.

- 52 sf. 198 Iron. The terminals are turned back along the top of the ring and the fully visible one has a slight turn up at the end.

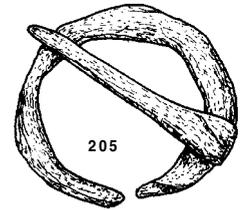


A large iron penannular brooch of diameter 32 - 36mm. The ring is of round section and the terminals are folded back upon it as in Elizabeth Fowler's type C. The pin is absent. Hattat says that Hull's corpus has no type C's in iron.

The condition of Brooch 51 prevents any fine determinations, and the use of iron for Brooch 52 means that only the general form of the terminal can be taken into account. In general, such brooches are well represented in the 1st century and weaken towards the middle of the 2nd. The use of iron for Brooch 52 may indicate that this is a pre-conquest item.

- 53 sf. 205 Iron. The ring is forged at each terminal to produce a thin upright block projecting above the ring itself.

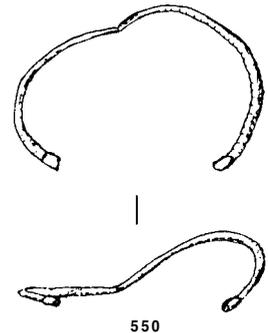
An iron penannular brooch of diameter 26 - 30mm. There is no sign of any folding or swelling of the terminals which are very close together and it is perhaps possible that the brooch is in fact a broken annular example. The ring is probably of round section and the flattened pin splays out where it is looped once around the ring.



The way in which, in plan, each terminal is narrow and, in full view, is stepped up from the ring, with no sign of a fold-over, places this brooch in a poorly dated group which occurs only in very late Roman contexts.

- 54 sf. 550 Although the lack of terminals prevents the sure identification of this as a Penannular brooch, the ribbing all round the ring would suit some varieties.

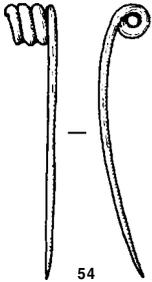
A copper alloy annular? brooch of diameter 24 - 36mm. The thin, round section ring is badly decayed but shows slight indications of the entire ring having been beaded. The pin is absent.



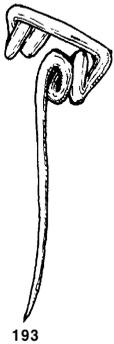
No comment.

Miscellaneous Items

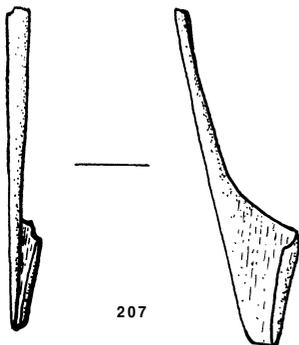
The following items, found subsequent to the compilation of the report by Mr Mackreth, are reported separately until such time as they may be merged with the preceding corpus.



A Colchester derivative pin of length 35mm with three coils surviving.

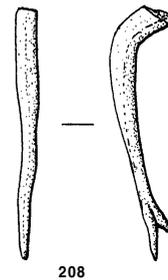


A pin and spring from a Colchester type brooch. Four coils remain with the chord and the pin. The pin is 45mm long and the chord is 21mm in width.



The lower part of the bow and the catch-plate of a brooch. The fragment measures 30mm and is of flat section. The plain, unperforated catch-plate extends 23mm up the length of the bar. The shape of the fragment suggests that it could possibly be the end of a La Tène III type brooch.

The bow and part of the catch-plate of a small brooch. The fragment measures 34mm, has a round section and is too corroded to allow classification. There is a sharp bend at the top and the probability of a perforated catch-plate.



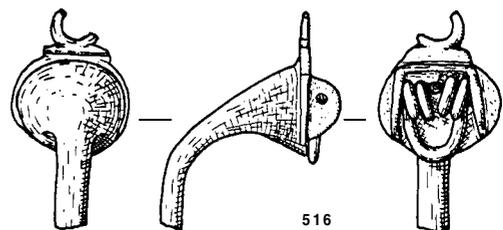
The pin of a penannular brooch. It is of round section, 25mm long and is flattened out to form a loop.

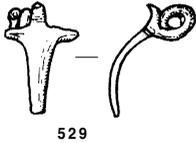


A hinged brooch pin of length 41mm. There are traces of iron oxide in the axis bar hole which would indicate that the axis bar upon which the pin was mounted was made of iron. The pin is of round section and is flattened at the top for slotting into a head-slot.

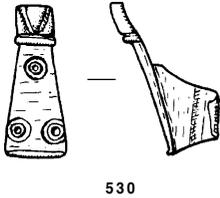


The head and upper part of the bow of a typical trumpet type brooch. The fragment is plain and the head carries the remains of an integrally moulded chain-loop. A separate spring of four coils and an internal chord is held in place by an iron axis bar fixed between two lugs. 50-200AD

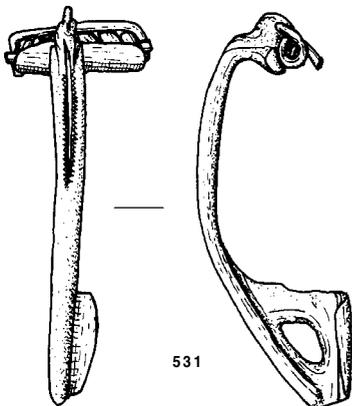




The head of a small Colchester one-piece type brooch of thin flattened D section with correspondingly narrow wings and two remaining coils. *Hull's type 90.*

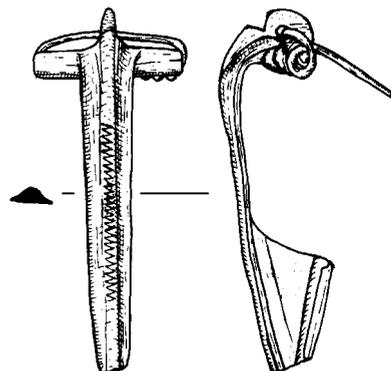


The bottom part of a T-shaped brooch which looks virtually identical to that in *Hattat's BOA 920* which is classified as a T-shaped brooch in Hull's Corpus. The fragment here consists of a short stub of slightly curved bow, stepping back to a flat leg which widens towards the bottom. The piece of bow is decorated with two grooves tapering to a lateral rib above the leg. This decoration is the tip of a shield shaped moulding as seen on *Hattat's 920*. The leg is decorated with three dot and circle impressions and terminates with a lateral rib. The deep, unperforated catch-plate extends 12mm up the leg. *BOA* says it is likely to be a bow and fantail / T-shape hybrid, both current 50 - 150AD. *Hattat's BOA 920* was found on the Dorset/Wilts border. Hull lists five similar, one each found in Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Northants, Oxon and Herts. It is thought that they all had the same source. Of those illustrated in Hull's Corpus, two have this form of bow decoration, three have a flat bow with a knurled median rib, four have the ring and dot decoration and one is plain. All have the same catch-plate. A parallel is known from Stantonbury (Marney & Mackreth in Mynard, 1987, 131-132, fig. 41.14) and is almost exact, even to the point at which the bow is broken. *Hull's type 137. 50-150AD*



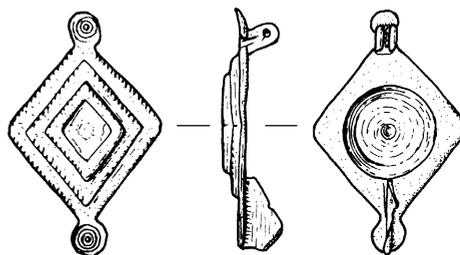
A Colchester two-piece brooch of length 52mm. A seven coil, square section spring is held in place behind plain wings by a copper alloy axis bar. There is a stump of square section pin remaining and the crest at the head is particularly humped. The bow is of D section, the upper part having a central triangular groove with a series of triangular impressions running either side of it. The deep catch-plate, which extends 22mm up the length of the bow, is perforated with a rounded triangle. The patination on the axis bar is of a different nature to that on the spring the bow. It is probable that different formulations of alloy were used in order to exploit the resultant different mechanical properties. The head of the brooch around the crest is very roughly finished, as is the underside of the head and the top of the bow at the back. The feeling is that of a brooch cast from a deteriorating mould and finished without much attention to accuracy. *Hull's type 93. 50-80AD.*

A two-piece Colchester type B brooch of length 48mm. The brooch has a spring of seven coils held in place behind plain wings by a copper alloy axis bar. The spring, axis bar and a stump of pin are all of rectangular section. The bow is decorated with a cavetto moulding each side of a gently rounded central rib which bears a fine line of rocker-arm, lost through corrosion in many places. The top of the bow has a high crest with a deep V shaped cut out notch immediately in front of the chord. The catch-plate, which extends 20mm up the length of the bar is solid with a file-finished catch-groove formed by a file of 2.5mm diameter. *Hull's type 92. 50-70AD.*



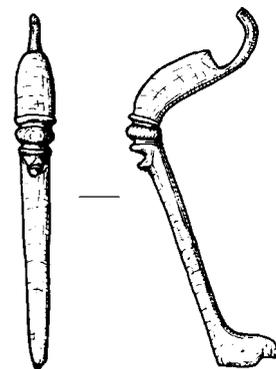
532

A lozenge plate brooch of length 32mm and width 20mm. The lozenge has two steps, all three edges being punch marked with short strokes on all sides. The upper most lozenge consists of a raised border containing an empty, recessed enamel panel. There is a round lug at both the top and bottom of the brooch, each with two concentric circular indentations. It has been suggested that there were perhaps similar lugs on the side corners but as these taper to very thin metal, and show no signs of breakage, the writer is doubtful. The absent pin was hinged between two lugs on an iron axis bar. The rear of the brooch has a finely moulded, flat floored, circular recess with a small central depression. Within this recess are clearly defined striations from lathe work on the mould or prototype. The catch-plate extends the full 10mm from the edge of the bottom lug to the start of the back recess. An apparently virtually identical brooch appears in *Hattat's BOA 1087* and was found in Norfolk, the only variation visible being the diameter of the rear recess. *BOA* says it is very like a brooch from Farley Heath, Surrey and another from Barnwood, Gloucestershire. *Hull's Corpus Pl. 749, 4356 and 752, 1337. Hull's type 227.*

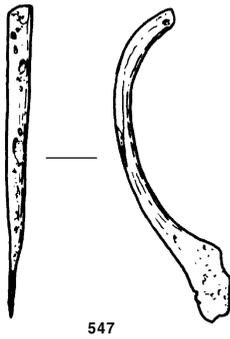


533

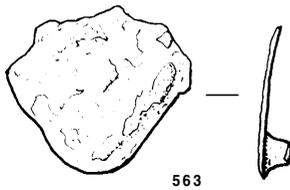
A Knotenfibel brooch of length 47mm. This is a one-piece brooch with a bold angle near the head, just below which is placed a decorative feature consisting of a button with one flange above and two below. The second flange below the button is separated from the flange above it by a deeply cut moulding. The bow is of round section, that part above the button being cut off squarely in front of the spring of which part of the first coil remains. The bottom of the bow is similarly cut off bluntly, behind which is the remainder of a deep, unperforated catch-plate which extends 5mm up the bow. The button and the top flange is defined in the back of the bow. (*Hattat's BOA 751 has some similarities*). *Hull's type 19.*



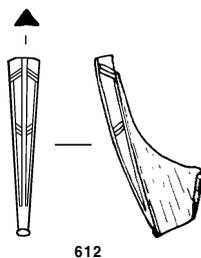
534



The lower part of the bow and the catch-plate of a brooch. The fragment is 41mm long and turns out at the foot. The catch-plate is unperforated and extends 13mm up the length of the bow. The shape of the fragment suggests that the brooch was possibly of the La Tène III type.

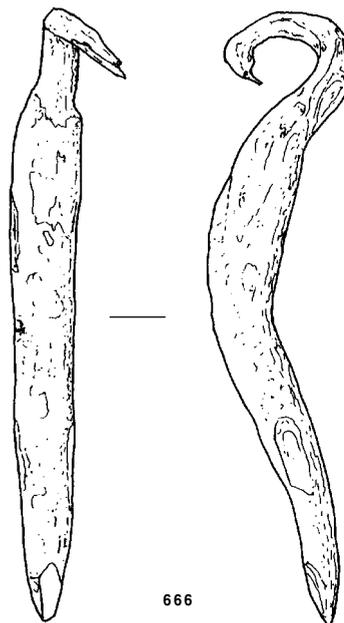


Part of a plate brooch consisting of a thin plate with catch-plate. It seems to be around half of a brooch of lozenge shape with a rounded edge at the lowest point. The back is very clean with evidence of file marks, whilst the seemingly plain front is heavily encrusted with a white residue. This residue is the product of the corrosion of a white metal, probably a tin/lead alloy solder. It is probable that the brooch is of the same class as *Hattat's BOA 1011*, found "in Britain". This brooch is thought to be of the 3rd quarter of the 1st century AD and consists of two plates soldered together, the front plate being decorated and retaining a glass insert. *BOA 1011* is in the shape of an eight pointed star and another is found in *Crummy. N. 1983 No. 77*. The type is known in other shapes such as disc or lozenge, with or without lugs. The six in Hull's corpus are variously shaped, three are from Kent, two are from Essex and one is from Dorset.

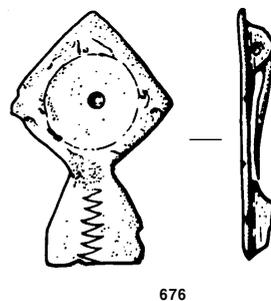


The catch-plate and bottom of a bow of triangular section. The two front facets of the bow have incised lines within both edges. The two lines at the centre continue to the top of the fragment whilst those on the back edges terminate at pairs of short ribs sloping downwards from the front. This junction at the front coincides with the top of the catch-plate at the back. Further down the bow, the panels each contain a pair of short ribs sloping upwards. The bow terminates with a small foot-knob. The deep catch-plate is unperforated and extends 22mm up the bow.

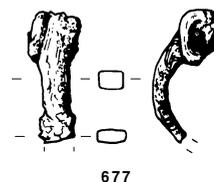
The remnant of what appears to be an iron Colchester type brooch. No trace of the catch-plate is visible in the corrosion, and the spring is absent but for the beginning of the first coil. The bow is of round section and 52mm in length.

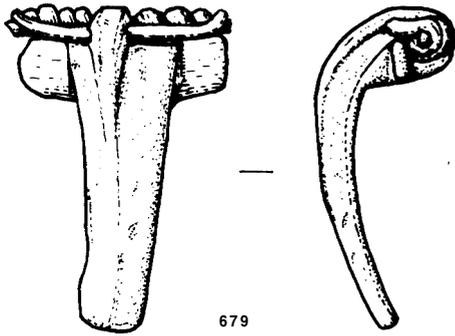


A degraded Rosette / Repoussé Mounted Brooch. A flat plate brooch, 33mm long in the shape of a lozenge with an expanding leg. The lozenge has a small central cup depression with the remains of a rivet. A circular impression marks the position of a repoussé or glass/stone mounting, now lost. The lozenge does not have any corner lugs to retain the mounting. Outside the central mounting, the front face of the plate is tinned in white metal, the leg being further decorated with a median line of crescental zig-zags. The brooch has an intact hinged pin. See IARB Nos. 632-635 and p178 which refers to a seemingly identical brooch in Hull's Corpus (pl. 758, 9171) from Dragonby, Humberside.

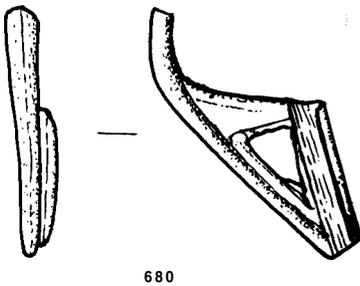


A fragment of an iron brooch 35mm in surviving length. No evidence of a catch-plate survives and the spring, which seems to be fabricated from the bow in the manner of a Colchester, wraps around a separate iron axis bar. The bow is of rectangular section, becoming flattened towards the foot.

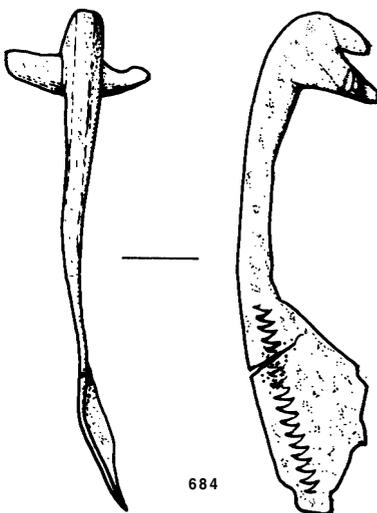




The head and top of the bow of a Colchester derivative brooch 28mm in length. The spring is wrapped around a copper alloy axis bar and has an external chord with 4 coils on each side of the centre, where a moulding is taken to the front of the bow in emulation of the Colchester type. The bow is of D section and plain, being broken above the catch-plate. The wings are short and plain.

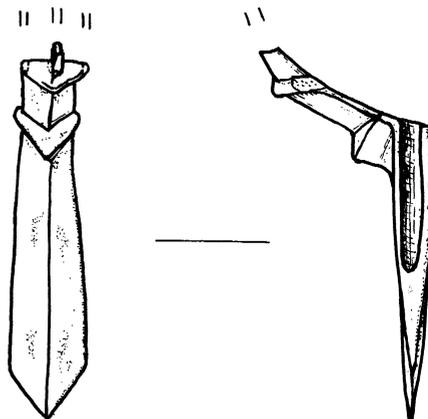


The foot and catch-plate of a Colchester derivative brooch, 28mm in length. The catch-plate is pierced by a triangular perforation. The bow is of D section and is plain.



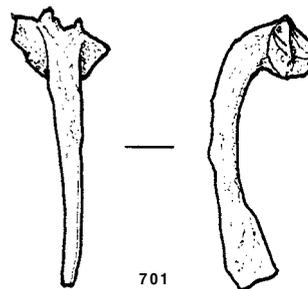
The bow and catch-plate of a Colchester derivative "Dolphin?" brooch 48mm in length. The spring is absent, although it appears to have been formed from the top of the bow in the manner of Colchesters. Similarly, it is possible that the second stub at the head is the remains of a hook. The wings are short and plain. The bow is also plain, and of oval section. The catch-plate has a line of rocker-arm running down one side.

The foot of a triple-divided bow P-shaped brooch. The fragment is 37mm in length, the foot itself being 30mm. There are traces of white metal on the surface of both aspects of the foot. The catch-plate groove does not reach the bottom of the spade foot. A continental type, these brooches are conventionally dated to the late 2nd - early 3rd century AD. Possibly Hull's type 189



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The badly corroded head and bow of an iron brooch. The fragment is 38mm in length and the bow is of rectangular section. The lower part of the bow is broken off, but has begun to widen into a catch-plate. The brooch is so badly corroded that little more may be reliably noted.



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