

CHAPTER XV

Miscellaneous Finds

Locks and Keys

THAT the garrison had locks for their doors, and locks also for their chests and caskets, was evident from the large number of keys that were found in iron, bronze and lead. Illustrative examples are grouped together in Plate LXXVIII. Those made of iron are much corroded, most of them having been found near the surface. The ordinary type (Fig. 4) had resembled the letter T in shape, and was about 7 inches long. Its working was simple. When it was inserted into the keyhole, the tumblers of the lock were forced upwards, so releasing the bolt and allowing the door to open. The bronze keys were more complicated. One found in Block XIII, the Commandant's quarters (Fig. 11), had perhaps been the key of a room. It had a flat handle, probably ending in a ring, and, instead of our modern wards, it had eight projecting studs. The bolt of the lock for which it was used would be perforated by eight holes, into which the tumblers would drop from above, to be held in their places by a spring. The key being inserted pressed them upwards and released the bolt. Two of these lock-bolts are to be seen in Figs. 7 and 8; both are of bronze. One small T-shaped key of bronze (Fig. 5) was so light and fine that it must have belonged to a small casket, such a casket as may be seen on the monument of Regina, the wife of Barates the Palmyrene, found at South Shields. Fig. 12 is an imperfect lock-shield of iron found in the ditch of the early fort. Fig. 14 perhaps belongs to the same category, while Figs. 9 and 10 were probably bolts employed for fixing locks to wood.

Lamps

Lamps were scarce. It may be that supplies of oil were difficult to procure in Britain, and at Newstead, as at Silchester, tapers may have taken their place. One of the small familiar clay lamps was, however, recovered (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 8), as well as the bottom of another, and a large leaf in earthenware which had probably formed the handle of a third. None of these

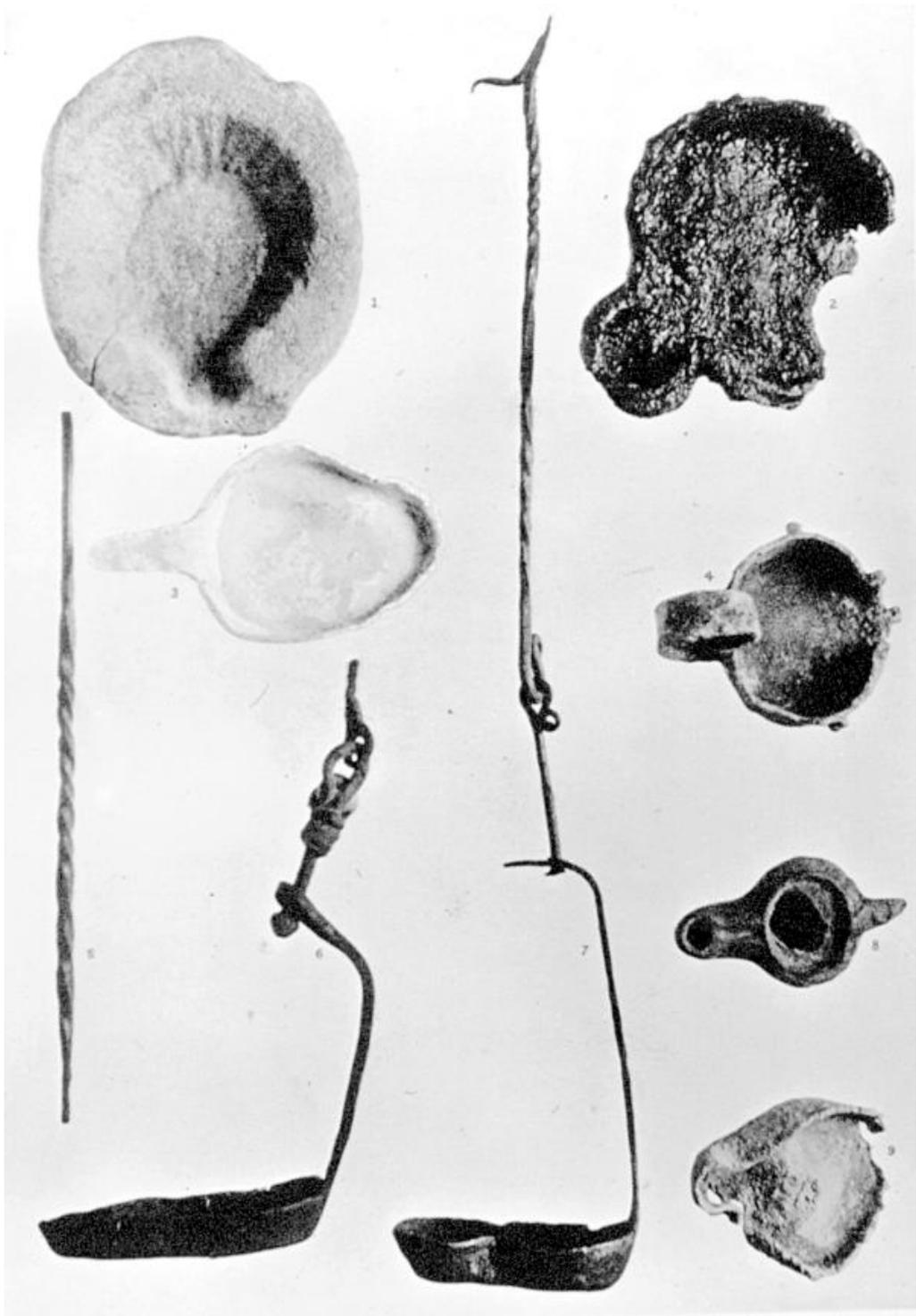
PLATE LXXVIII. LOCKS AND KEYS

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1. Iron key. Praetentura.	
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11. Bronze key. Block XI II. Praetentura.	307
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14. Shield for a lock, bronze. Praetentura.	307



PLATE LXXIX. LAMPS

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8. Lamp of earthenware. Retentura.	<u>306</u>
9. Lamp-holder of lead. North Annexe.	<u>307</u>



bore a maker's stamp. Plate LXXIX., Figs. 3, 4 and 9, which are of lead, were no doubt used as lamp holders. A somewhat similar specimen, with the lamp in it, is on exhibition in the Guildhall Museum, London.¹ A rudely shaped lamp cut from a block of stone is shown in Fig. 1 of the same plate, and there were several others. There were also three lamps of iron. Two of these came from pits and were in remarkable preservation. The finest (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 7) was taken out of Pit LXV, which probably belonged to the first century, to judge from the coins and the pottery which it contained. The form resembles that of a Scottish 'crusie.' The oil vessel is about 4 inches in length, and has its sides pinched in the middle. At the end opposite to the wick a stem rises about 5 inches, and then, flattened somewhat, curves over the vessel. A swivel, 3 inches in length, is inserted through a hole in the flattened portion, and this in its turn is looped into a rod 10½ inches long, furnished with a hook which projects one inch from the upper end. By the aid of the hook the lamp could be fastened to a beam, or could be carried in the hand. A second lamp of the same sort was found in Pit LVII, at the Baths, but there the long rod with its hook has been almost entirely lost (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 6). On the German Limes a good specimen of a hanging lamp of the kind was discovered at Heftrich.² A rod of twisted iron from the ditch of the early fort (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 5) appears to have been a portion of one of these hanging lamps. We are probably justified in classing with the lamps the small tweezers of bronze, two pairs of which were found. They would be useful for adjusting the wicks. One pair (Plate XCII., Fig. 8) came from the Baths. The other (Plate XCII., Fig. 6) from Block XIII, where it had been attached to a ring along with another small object, only a portion of which remains, but which had probably been a pin for teasing out the wick, such as that illustrated in Plate XCII., Fig. 16. Fig. 6 has a loose ring on the stem, by which the open ends can be brought together.

Styli and Tablets

Styli were of somewhat common occurrence. One which came from the ditch of the early fort was of bronze (Plate LXXX., Fig. 2). The rest were of iron. They were entirely without ornament, although they varied somewhat in the shape of the eraser and in the point (see Plate LXXX., Figs. 1–5 and 7–11). Some had points of solid metal. Others appeared to have been fitted with points which had perhaps been of agate. The ordinary pen, such as has been occasionally found in Germany,

1 *Catalogue of the Collection of London Antiquities*, pl. x. fig. 4.

2 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 23, 'Kastell Heftrich,' Taf. ii. 13.

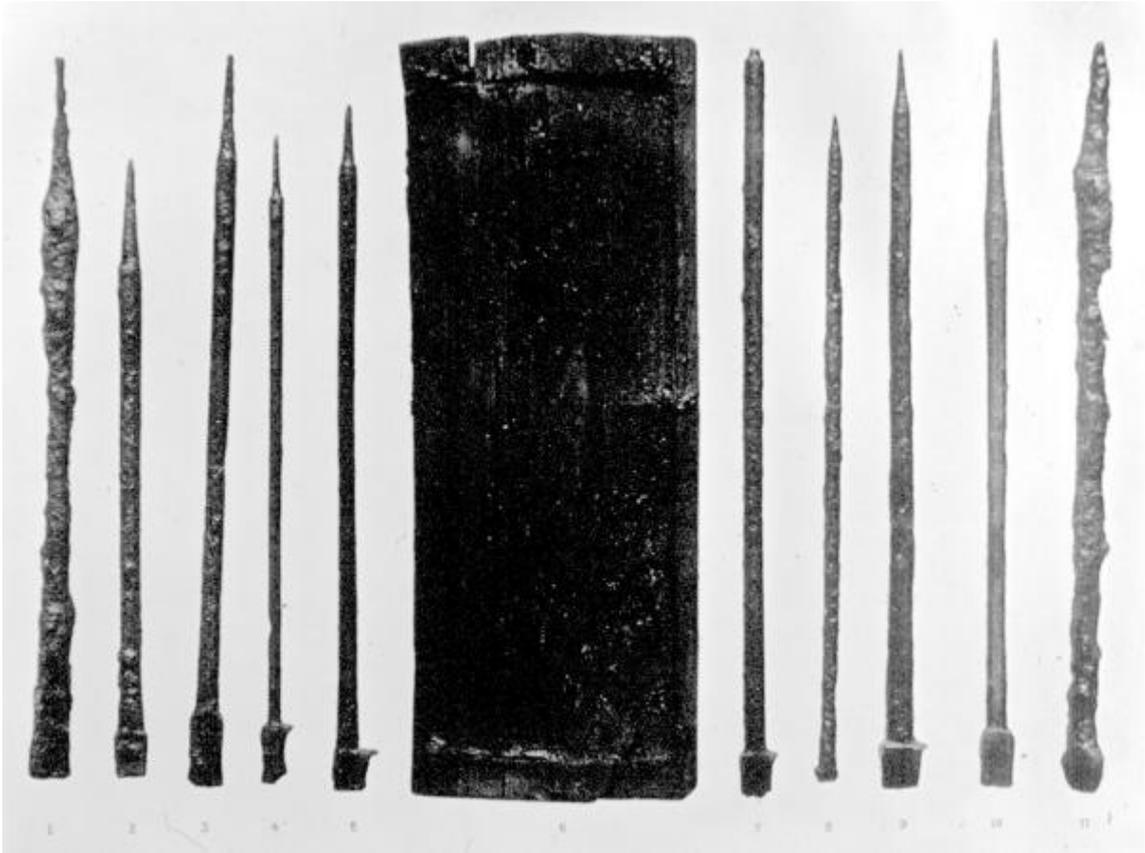
was not met with. A writing-tablet was found in the ditch of the early fort (Plate LXXX., Fig. 6). It measures $5\frac{7}{16}$ inches long by $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches broad, and consists of a frame and a tablet, both made of what appears to be finely grained pine-wood. The frame is an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and has been formed by cutting for a depth of about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch into a solid piece of wood, a little over $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, and leaving three margins. These vary in size, like the margins of a modern book. The widest ($\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch) probably marks the bottom. Into the space thus hollowed out is inserted the tablet, which is also $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and upon which the wax was spread. Probably the making of the whole in two pieces was a precaution against warping. Writing-tablets were usually employed in pairs; and in the specimen just described, the mark of the cord by which it was fastened to its fellow is still noticeable. A second example, also of pine-wood, came from Pit LXXVIII. It is made of a single piece, and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. No trace of wax remains here either. On one of the margins, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches from the bottom, there is a small hole. No doubt this tablet, too, was one of a pair, and a cord would pass through the hole, fastening the two together. There was also doubtless an upper hole, but it has been broken away.

Seal-boxes

Many of the smaller things which were turned up in the course of the digging are hard to classify. In not a few places, notably the courtyards of the Principia and the Barrack quarters, small articles of bronze were common. Many of these are obviously mountings—decorations for leather or wood, fragments of buckles, studs and hanging ornaments. Plate LXXXI., Figs. 2, 3 and 4—all of bronze, and all from the Courtyard of the Principia—are small hanging ornaments. Fig. 1 is the decorative ending of a strap, recalling the terminals frequently added to the fringes of military girdles. Small leaf-shaped bronze ornaments like Fig. 4 are to be seen decorating the sheaths of the dolabrae at Mainz and Bonn. Fig. 5 is a hinge. Figs. 6, 10 and 11 are portions of seal boxes. These are small boxes of bronze, either circular or pear-shaped, with a hinged lid. Each had a small slot cut on either side, and holes pierced in the bottom. The seal-box was probably fastened by studs—passing through the perforations in the bottom—to the lid of the chest it was intended to make fast. A string would be tied round the chest, or possibly to a staple, and the knotted ends would be brought together in the box, which would then be closed, covered with wax, and sealed. So secured, the chest could not be opened without

PLATE LXXX. STYLI AND WRITING TABLET

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1. Stylus of iron.	307
2. Stylus of iron.	307
3. Stylus of iron. Pit LVII.	307
4. Stylus of iron. Pit XVII.	307
5. Stylus of bronze. Ditch of early fort.	307
6. Wooden tablet of pine. Ditch of early fort.	308
7. Stylus of iron. Ditch of early fort.	307
8. Stylus of iron.	307
9. Stylus of iron. Pit LX.	307
10. Stylus of iron. Pit LVII.	307
11. Stylus of iron.	307



the breaking of the seal or the cutting of the cords.¹ Plate LXXXII., Figs. 19 and 20, are examples of leaden seals. These are merely circular discs of lead fused together on a loop. One of them (Fig. 19), found in the inner ditches of the West Annexe, bears a stamp on both sides. The condition of the metal makes it difficult to decipher the impression satisfactorily. On one side, however, it appears to consist of two lines, the upper containing the letters CII·T, the lower V·ER. On the opposite side are letters, which look like V·ACM, between two branches.

Professor Haverfield suggests that as on many of these lead discs a military unit is indicated, the letters C·II·T may signify Cohors II Tungrorum, the Second Cohort of Tungri, whose presence in North Britain is attested by an inscription at Birrens.²

Of the remaining objects on Plate LXXXI., Fig. 14, from the Principia, is of silver, and seems to be a portion of a wreath. Fig. 15 is a small stud which was probably fastened to leather, and may have served as a terminal for a lace. It appears to have been filled with enamel. Fig. 9 is a small hinge, Fig. 19 a bell in the form of an acorn, and Fig. 18 a piece of embossed bronze of a kind which was employed to ornament small wooden caskets. A good example of such mountings, somewhat later in date, from a grave at Vermand,³ Aisne, is now in the Museum of Saint Quentin. Examples of the handles of such caskets are shown in Plate LXXXII., Figs. 1 and 2, 4, 5—all of bronze, and all from the Praetentura. On the same plate, Fig. 3 seems part of a hinged bronze tablet. Fig. 9 is a pair of compasses, which came from the ditch of the early fort. Unlike our modern pattern, they are in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, the legs moving on a pin at the point of intersection. The type occurs at Pompeii, together with the form with which we are more familiar. Figs. 10 and 11 are portions of small bronze strigils, while Fig. 12 is part of a steelyard. Common as weighing must have been in the fort, no well-preserved steelyard was found. One or two examples of weights may, however, be noted. Plate LXXXIII., Fig. 9, shows a specimen of the large leaden weight of a steelyard with its chain attached, found in Pit LXI; and Plate LXXXII. provides at least three examples of weights which have been used with scales (Figs. 16, 17 and 18). Fig. 16, which is circular in form, weighs 124.676 grammes. Fig. 17,

1 *British Museum Guide to Exhibition Illustrating Greek and Roman Life*, p. 16 ff.

2 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxx. pp. 128 ff.

3 Eck, *Les deux Cimetières gallo-romains de Vermand et de St. Quentin*, pl. xiii.

which is also circular, weighs 23.457 grammes. Fig. 18 is square and weighs 130.378 grammes. On the last of these there has been incised an S. The same symbol was observed upon a circular leaden weight from Hofheim,¹ the S being cut roughly both on the upper and on the under surface. Professor Ritterling is probably right in interpreting it as equivalent to *Semis*, and therefore as indicating the Roman half pound of about 163 grammes. The actual weight of the Hofheim piece is said to be now about 150 grammes. Our Newstead weight, though apparently of the same denomination, falls still further short of the full standard.

Wooden Objects

A considerable number of fragments of wooden objects, some of which have already been described in other connections, were found in the pits and ditches. The difficulty of preserving things of the kind proved to be very great. Except in the case of oak and pine, the attempts made met with little success, as the wood, in drying, shrank and twisted out of shape. The whole of the numerous tent-pegs came from the ditch of the early fort. They were made of oak, and varied in length from 10 inches to 20 inches. They were triangular in section, and pointed at both ends, and had a well-defined notch for the attachment of the ropes (Plate LXXXIII., Figs. 6 and 13). The same type has been found at the Saalburg, and also at the fort of Coelbren in Wales.²

Well buckets were taken out of Pits I, XXIII and LXXXVIII. In all three cases the staves were of oak, while the bottoms appear to have been of pine. The bucket from Pit I was small in size, having a depth of 5½ inches inside and a diameter of 8 inches. The sides were ½ inch in thickness. The bottom was fixed into the sides with a neatly cut groove, ⅞ of an inch from the bottom of the staves. One iron hoop remained. A larger and better preserved bucket came from Pit XXIII (Plate LXIX., Fig. 4). It has a height of 11 ⅞ inches and a diameter of 10½ inches at the mouth. Its iron handle was found along with it, the metal plates which had been fastened to the staves and had helped the iron hoops to bind the whole together being still attached. The plates were 13 inches long. In the same pit were some remains of a smaller bucket. The bucket from Pit LXXXVIII was of the same type as that from Pit XXIII.

A few fragments of dishes of wood came from Pit XIV. One appeared to belong to a shallow bowl with a slight moulding round the lip. Another

¹ Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, p. 66, Fig. 26.

² *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1907, vol. vii. p. 150.

PLATE LXXXI. HANGING ORNAMENTS, SEAL BOXES, ETC.

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1. Mounting for the end of a strap, bronze. Baths.	308
2. Hanging ornament of thin bronze. Courtyard, Principia.	308
3. Hanging ornament, bronze, plated with white metal. Courtyard, Principia.	308
4. Hanging ornament, bronze. Courtyard, Principia.	308
5. Hinge of bronze. Courtyard, Principia.	309
6. Portion of seal box of bronze. Courtyard, Principia.	308
7. Hook in form of a claw, bronze. Courtyard, Block XIII.	
8. Mounting of bronze with tang on back for attachment to wood or leather. Barracks, Praetentura.	
9. Portion of a hinged buckle.	
10. Portion of seal box, bronze.	308
11. Portion of seal box, bronze.	308
12. Mounting of bronze.	
13. Hook with chain, bronze. Courtyard of Principia.	
14. Fragment of wreath of silver. Courtyard of Principia.	309
15. Bronze stud with hanging object. Courtyard of Principia.	309
16. Fragment of bronze chain. Pit I.	
17. Hook of bronze, near surface. Pit XVII.	
18. Embossed plate, thin bronze, for decoration of a casket (?).	309
19. Small bell in form of an acorn, bronze. Baths.	309



looked as if it had been rudely hollowed out of a section of a branch. A very neatly made box, circular in shape and slightly tapering, was found in Pit XL (Plate LXIX., Fig. 3). It stood $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and had an inside depth of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Along the upper edge was a carefully formed flange for a lid. The box, which measured 5 inches round the middle, had all the appearance of having been turned on a lathe. One of these little boxes was discovered at Bar Hill, and others have been found at Novaesium and at Vindonissa.

Two large wooden bobbins must also be noticed. One came from the ditch of the early fort, the other from Pit LIV Each is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. Between the two expanded ends they measured $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch respectively. Both were of soft wood and have shrunk very considerably in drying. The bobbin from Pit LIV is illustrated in Fig. 45, No. 1. A bobbin



FIG. 45. WOODEN OBJECTS FROM PIT LIV

with thread adhering to it was found at Bar Hill. But, to judge from the illustration given, it had a closer resemblance to the modern type than have the Newstead finds. Similar objects have been found at the Saalburg, where it has been suggested that they were used as fastenings for tent doors. In addition to the bobbin, Pit LIV contained the head of a wooden mallet (Plate LXXXIII., Fig. 3) with the remains of the shaft still visible, and also an object resembling the end of a pipe with a stopper, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, terminating in a circular knob (Fig. 45, No.2) as well as several pieces of wood which seemed to have formed part of a chair. In digging out the large inner ditch of the later occupations, a toilet-comb made of some fine close-grained wood, probably box, was recovered. The comb is imperfect, one end having disappeared. What remains is 2 inches in length (Plate XCIII., Fig. 33) and shows a double row of teeth, one finer than the other. It varies little, if at all, from the modern small tooth comb. A second example was subsequently

taken out of Pit LXXIII. Specimens found at Bar Hill had had a length of about 6 inches.

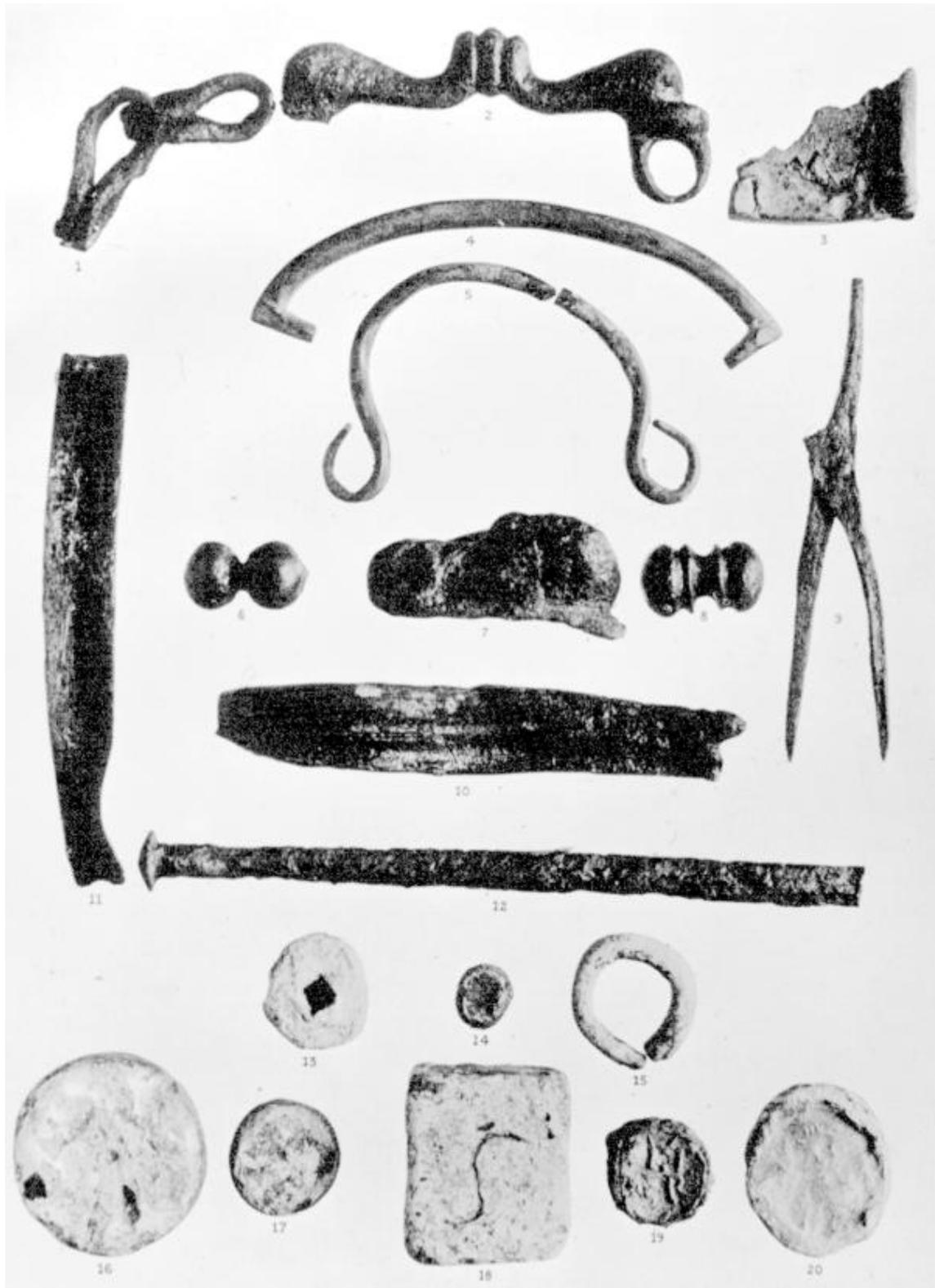
Among larger objects may be mentioned a yoke from Pit XXI. Unfortunately, owing to the softness of the wood, it has suffered in drying. The illustration (Plate LXIX., Fig. 1) was taken from a drawing made at the time of its discovery. The original measures 23 inches in length. The central portion forms a solid rectangular block, 13 inches in length and 3 inches thick by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, hollowed on the lower side to adapt it for placing on an animal's neck. The ends consist of thinner, flatter projections, 5 inches in length, having circular holes bored in them. The object of these holes was doubtless to admit the ends of a piece of bent wood which formed a loop or collar for the neck and held the whole in position. A portion of some pliable stem was in all probability used for the purpose; in fact, when the yoke was found, one of the ends of this wooden collar still remained in the hole.

Barrels

Wooden barrels came from Pits XCIV and XCVI. They had been utilised there for well-linings, but it was evident that this was not their primary purpose. Each pit contained a whole barrel and a half barrel. In Pit XCIV the whole barrel was uppermost, while in Pit XCVI the order was reversed. The barrel in Pit XCIV was made of pine, as indeed were all the rest. It had stood 6 feet 6 inches high, and its interior diameter was about 2 feet 8 inches at the ends, increasing in the middle to 3 feet 3 inches. It was formed of 17 staves, each about 7 inches wide and 1 inch in thickness. At either end of the staves there was a well-defined groove for the reception of the head and bottom. The remains of five wooden hoops, seemingly made of birch, still clung to the upper half of the barrel. Those lower down had disappeared. It was plain that at one time the barrel had served yet another purpose, as a large opening, 17 inches long by 2 feet wide, had been cut in the side, in place of the ordinary bung-hole, suggesting that it had perhaps been used as a cistern. When it came to be utilised for the well, the hole had been boarded up by placing between it and the surrounding clay several of the staves which had formed the bottom. These proved that the bottom had been held together by means of wooden dowels, like those employed in the manufacture of modern barrels. One of the casks in Pit XCVI had an iron hoop. Otherwise the character and dimensions were similar to those of that just described. The bungs of small casks or of amphorae were not uncommon; they were usually of pine wood.

PLATE LXXXII. HANDLES OF CASKETS, WEIGHTS, ETC.

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1 and 2. Handle for a small casket, bronze. Barracks, Praetentura.	309
3. Fragment of bronze tablet (?). Baths.	309
4 and 5. Handles for caskets, bronze. Barracks, Praetentura.	309
6. Button of bronze. Barracks, Praetentura.	
7. Hollow mounting in form of a lion couchant. Barracks, Praetentura.	
8. Button of bronze.	
9. Pair of compasses, iron. Ditch of early fort.	309
10 and 11. Portions of bronze strigils. Via Quintana.	309
12. Portion of the beam of a balance. Pit LXV.	309
13. Object of lead.	
14. Small weight.	
15. Ring of lead.	
16. Weights of lead.	
17. Weights of lead in filling in gateway of reducing wall.	309
18. Weights of lead (semis) in filling in gateway of reducing wall.	310
19. Bulla of lead. Inner ditches, W. Annexe.	309
20. Object of lead.	309



An Oar

A rather unexpected discovery was made in Pit LXV, on the sloping ground at some considerable height above the Tweed. This was an oar standing upright in a corner (Plate LXIX., Fig. 5). Its total length is 5 feet 5 inches. The wood is oak. The loom is 7 inches in circumference and the blade inches in width. Five inches from the top a hole, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, has been cut through the shaft, while at the lower extremity of the blade there would appear to have been a second hole, the lower margin of which has been broken away. The exact purpose of the holes through the loom and the blade was by no means clear until the oar was submitted to Mr. Henry Balfour of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, who has kindly supplied the following note:

'It must have been the steering oar of a small low-freeboard boat, one probably resembling the modern Nordland rowing-boats, and having a high stern-post such as would dictate a rudder at the side instead of the end. The hole at the top of the loom of the oar was no doubt for a tiller pointing inboard. The hole at the end of the blade probably accommodated a cord which was attached at its other end through a hole in the gunwale or to a peg on it. This cord would take the weight, or part of it, off the oar and prevent the oar slipping away. With this arrangement there must have been some kind of collar or grummet round the loom to keep the loom close against the gunwale. The oar could be rotated in this grummet, when the tiller was pushed forward or drawn backward, and also there would be a certain latitude (owing to the sloping sides of the boat) for the loom to be pushed or pulled laterally, outboard or inboard, thus assisting the process of steering and combining the effect of a steering *oar* with that of a true rotating *rudder*. The thing is, in fact, half way between oar and rudder, and shows how the latter was in the North developed out of the former.'

Mr. Balfour goes on to point out how the features of the Newstead oar are to be traced in the steering gear of such ancient Norse vessels as those found at Gokstadt, Nydam, and Tune, in all of which the steering oar had a place for the tiller at the top of the loom and a hole for suspension in the blade. All of these types, however, as he remarks, represent a stage of development a little nearer the asymmetrical rotating rudder.

It should be added that fragments of manufactured wood were not uncommon. A piece of oak perforated at one end is shown in Plate LXXXIII., Fig. 4. Portions of oak beams were found in several pits. The largest of these came from Pit XVI. It measures 4 feet 5 inches in length by

9 inches wide and 2½ inches thick, and had been mortised to another plank three of the mortices still remained. Thin boards split with an axe were not uncommon among the debris of the rubbish pits.

Antlers of the Red Deer

The frequency with which sawn-off portions were found in pits and ditches made it evident that the antlers of the red deer had been utilised for the manufacture of various objects—doubtless for shafts of tools and handles of knives, as well as for such weaving-combs as have been already described. Plate LXXXIII., Figs. 7, 10 and 11 represent three portions of worked antlers. Fig. 7 may have served as a tent peg. The shaft has been neatly squared. It will be observed that the end has apparently been broken off. Fig. 10, a larger portion of an antler, has a hole drilled through one end and three parallel incisions near the other extremity. Fig. 11, the tine of an antler notched at one end, was perhaps employed for twisting a light rope so as to tighten it. Several of the antlers were fashioned as though they had been used as picks; others seemed to have served as pegs from which things might be suspended. Fig. 2 of the same plate is a flat piece of bone, triangular in outline, with a hole neatly bored near the apex.

Plate LXXXIV., Fig. 1, shows an object fashioned from a small tine of a horn. It was found in Pit XL, and measures 5 inches in length. At the thicker end a small portion has been cut out to a depth equal to about one half of the diameter, a small hole being then bored through to the other side, while a little nearer the point the surface has been cut back on one side in order to flatten it. It has been suggested that such articles were employed as needles by which to lace the burden on a pack-saddle. The cord would pass through the hole at the end, and the flattening on the side would give a better grip by which to pull it through. Somewhat similar objects are found on the German Limes. Examples may be noted, for instance, at Schierenhof and the Saalburg.²

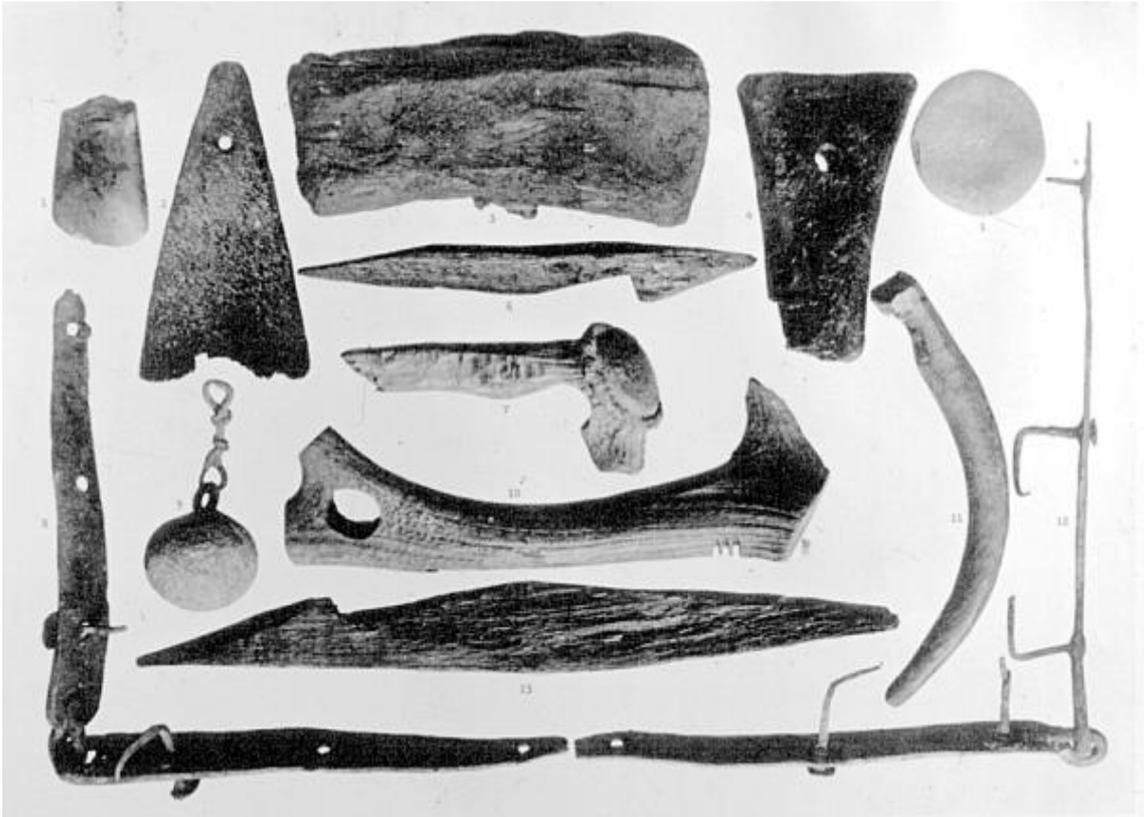
Attention should be drawn here to two other figures on the same plate. One (Fig. 12) is a circular piece of bone carefully rounded and polished, and having a large hole perforated in the centre. It was found in Pit I. The other (Fig. 14) came from Pit LIX. It is a circular disc cut from the base of a red deer antler, in the centre of which there has been carved in relief a phallic emblem, the natural protuberances of the horn being left so as to form

1 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 7, 'Kastell Schierenhof,' Taf iii. Fig. 7.

2 Jacobi, *Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, p. 537.

PLATE LXXXIII. TENT PEGS, OBJECTS OF WOOD AND DEER-HORN, ETC.

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1. Stone celt. West Annexe.	146
2. Object of bone. Ditch of the early fort.	314
3. Wooden mallet. Pit LIV.	311
4. Piece of oak. Pit XXXIV.	313
5. Sandstone disc.	146
6. Tent-peg of oak. Ditch of the early fort.	310
7. Portion of antler of the red deer. Principia.	314
8. Iron hinge. Pit LXXVI.	
9. Leaden weight for a steelyard. Pit LXI.	309
10. Portion of antler of the red deer. Ditch of the early fort.	314
11. Object of deer horn.	314
12. Iron hinge. Pit LXXVI.	
13. Tent-peg of oak. Ditch of the early fort.	310



a border. Continental parallels to this latter can be cited. An example from Novaesium¹ is furnished on the back with four bronze studs for attaching it to wood or leather. As many as seven specimens are preserved in the Römisch-Germanisch Central Museum in Mainz.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 in Plate LXXXIV. are of interest from being found in Pit LVIII in association with articles undoubtedly Celtic in character, like the sword of Plate XXXIV. (Fig. 8) and the embossed plate of brass of Plate LXXV. (Fig. 5). It is difficult to determine their use. Fig. 2 recalls certain objects which have been found in Late Celtic burials, and which have been interpreted as linch pins. The present specimen measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and consists of an iron rod, obviously imperfect, the end of which has been inserted into a hollow mounting of brass, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The Celtic linch pin, as far as we know it, was more decorative than the heavy pegs illustrated in Plate LXX. and already discussed. A highly ornamental example was in the Stanwick hoard. There the pin itself was of iron, but its upper end was inserted into a heavy dome-like piece of bronze, which was surmounted by a ring showing the characteristic Late Celtic expansions. The lower end was also inserted into a bronze mounting, terminating in a flattened disc-like projection ornamented with concentric circles.

In the King's Barrow at Arras, Yorkshire, there was found a simpler form of linch pin, the upper part of which much more closely resembles the Newstead specimen. A dead man had been laid in the barrow with his chariot, for on either side of the skeleton was the iron tire of a wheel, some pieces of the wooden parts of which still remained attached to the metal.² Lying partly under each wheel was the skeleton of a horse, while on the west side of the grave were two articles which were identified with certainty as linch pins. 'They are 5 inches long, and made of a round iron bar $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide with a bronze termination at either end. That at the larger end is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and has a flat circular top $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a neck beneath it which swells into a round flat-bottomed bulb with a bevelled band where it unites with the iron bar. The other end terminates in a curved form somewhat in shape like the hoof of a horse.' Although this lower terminal, with its distinctive features, is wanting at Newstead, the similarity of the upper mountings suggests a common purpose.

1 *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Heft 111–112, Taf. xxxv. Fig. 3.

2 *Archaeologia*, vol. lx p. 279, fig. 21.

PLATE LXXXIV. OBJECTS OF BRASS, BONE, AND HORN

	PAGE
1. Packing needle (?) of horn. Pit XL.	314
2. Portion of iron rod with brass terminal,—a linch pin. Pit LVIII.	315
3. Small plate of brass, possibly a hair ornament. Pit LVIII.	315
4. Bone object, part of the hilt. Pit LVIII.	315
5. Ring of bronze. Pit LX.	
6. Cylindrical tube of brass. Pit LVIII.	315
7. Thin plate of decorated brass. Pit LVIII.	315
8. Mounting of brass. Pit LVIII.	315
9. Small hemispherical cup with hole in the bottom. Pit XXVI.	316
10. Same as No. 4, but imperfect. Pit LVIII.	315
11. Object of brass. Pit LVIII.	315
12. Circular object of bone perforated in centre. Pit I.	314
13. Brass object with tang of iron. Pit LVIII.	315
14. Disc formed from the base of a deer horn, with phallic emblem carved in relief. Pit LIX.	314

