

CHAPTER XVI

Ornaments

THE makers of the helmets and of the vessels of bronze described above drew their inspiration from Greek sources, while the Terra Sigillata is a product of the hybrid art of Gaul. Doubtless some of the coarser pottery came from British workshops. It is, however, in the personal ornaments, such as the fibulae, and in some of the smaller articles of metal that the skill and taste of the native craftsman find their most characteristic expression. The reason is not far to seek. The decorated fibulae were the ornaments of the women, whose presence in the fort or its annexes is revealed quite plainly by their own and their children's shoes, worn out and cast aside into pits and ditches. We may assume that most of them were native. The little trinkets they have left behind have nothing to compare with such examples of Celtic craftsmanship as the horned mask from High Torrs, now at Abbotsford, or the beautiful shield from the Thames, now in the British Museum. Yet they are beyond all question members of the same family, and they have the additional interest that their association with Roman objects on a Roman site enables them to be approximately dated.

Fibulae

Fibulae, which were primarily intended to serve as a means of attachment, gradually passed into the category of ornaments. Beginning with a simple pin form, they developed on different lines in different parts of Europe, local groups with distinct characteristics being gradually evolved. The changes which they passed through in the course of their evolution give indications of date as well as of origin. The Newstead collection contains some thirty or forty specimens. They probably form a typical series of the varieties of brooches worn in Northern Britain from the end of the first to the close of the second century.

Hitherto very few fibulae of the Roman period have been found in Scotland. Generally speaking, they appear to be less common in the forts

of the second century than in those of earlier date. Thus, in Germany they are very much more numerous at Hofheim than in the later Limes forts. The examples now to be studied do not present any rare or unusual designs. There is not a single brooch among them to which parallels cannot be found in Britain or on the Rhine. There is not one which could be claimed as the invention of some early craftsman at Newstead. Each and all of them have reached the forms in which we find them, by gradual processes of evolution, and they can consequently be to some extent arranged in homogeneous groups.

First in the series may be placed a specimen of the brooch known as the 'poor man's fibula' (Plate LXXXV., Fig. 1). It was found at the lowest level, in clearing out the Principia. It is made of a single piece of bronze wire, one end of which is twisted into a spiral spring and pin, while the other is flattened out to form a catch. Such fibulae were common at Hofheim, abandoned about A.D. 60. The present example is thus interesting as representing a survival of a very early type, which must have continued in use side by side with many much more highly developed forms which were really its own descendants. Probably Fig. 2 is also early. It appears to belong to the class known in Germany as 'Augen'-fibulae. A type closely resembling it occurs at Vindonissa.

The exposed spiral spring is characteristic of the older forms of fibulae wherever they are found. As the evolution of a fibula type proceeds, the component parts tend to increase, and the spiral spring is covered over or even disappears entirely, giving place to a hinge. Several well-known types passed through such a process in different parts of Europe at different periods. The fibula shown in Plate LXXXV., Fig. 3, offers an illustration of this tendency, the upper end of the bow having been split to form a covering for the spring. The spring is of course made of a piece of bronze wire, one end of which forms the pin, while the other end is brought back over the coils and bent across above them, passing through a small loop which is fixed into the head of the brooch by a stud. The actual stud has in this case disappeared, but it probably fitted into the small hole which is still discernible. As we shall see from some of the later types, this stud was destined to become in time a purely ornamental feature.

Figs. 4 and 5 obviously represent a closely related pair of brooches. Both forms are met with on the Continent as well as in Britain. Fig. 4, which is perhaps the earlier type, has its spiral spring still uncovered, the



PLATE LXXXV. FIBULAE.

end of the wire being bent across above the coils of the spring, as in Fig. 3. The bow of the fibula is undecorated, but the catch for the pin is perforated so as to form a step pattern. This brooch was found in the Baths above the cobbling of the rampart, a position which would indicate that it had been lost not earlier than the middle of the second century. A brooch which has many affinities to it occurred among early finds at Polden Hill,¹ and in a grave at Colchester the type was associated with the 'poor man's fibula' and with an urn which is assigned to the first century A.D. Its position at Newstead, however, certainly indicates that it belongs to the second century, and this is confirmed by the recent discovery of a fibula, almost identical in shape, in a Mile Castle on the wall of Hadrian, at Gilsland, in the course of excavations carried out by Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. G. Simpson. The pottery of the Mile Castle gives no indications of any inhabitation before the end of the first century. Fig. 5 differs from the preceding in that its spring is entirely covered, while an undulating line is incised down the back of the bow, a form of decoration that occasionally appears on early brooches. The catch for the pin is gone. Probably, however, it was perforated much like the catch of Fig. 4. Fig. 5 was found in the South Annexe, while a similar specimen came from the Praetentura. An enamelled example from Procolitia is to be seen in the Museum at Chesters, and there are several at the Saalburg, one of the latter having been found in association with a coin of Pius. The type seems to belong to the second half of the second century.

S-shaped or 'dragonesque' fibulae

Figs. 6 and 7 are probably akin to one another. Fig. 6, which was found outside the West Gate, some 3 feet 6 inches below the surface, is made from a single piece of bronze wire beat into the form of the letter S, the ends being coiled into spirals. The pin is formed of a separate piece of wire attached to the main stem of the brooch by a loop. In the Victoria Cave, Derbyshire, a similar brooch² was associated with brooches resembling Fig. 7, and it seems probable that in this simple little ornament there survives the early type from which the decorated S-shaped or 'dragonesque' brooches, such as Fig. 7, took their origin. Both have the same outline and the same method of attaching the pin. A few specimens of these S-shaped brooches have been found on the Continent. But they are by no means common there, and the

1 Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 102.

2 Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, frontispiece.

type may well be one which we should be justified in describing as British.¹

Fig. 7 is inlaid with enamel. An illustration in colour is given in Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 8. The centre is occupied by a transverse band of lozenge decoration in blue and red, on either side of which are double semi-circular panels of pale yellow. The remainder of the body is divided into four panels, alternately blue and brown, the latter having probably been at one time red. In the eye of each of the animal-like heads there is a setting of yellow, with blue on the curved snouts. The pin is awaiting. Brooches like this are a true product of Late Celtic art. All the elements of the design can be traced in the winding honeysuckle pattern which decorates the bronze mask from High Torrs, while an example from Lakenheath, in Suffolk,² shows a stage in the evolution of the type intermediate between the simple wire fibula and the solid enamelled brooch. In the Lakenheath specimen there is no suggestion of animal form, the terminals and the central ornament being derived from foliage. In our brooch the head is beginning to assume animal characteristics,

and this feature is more marked in some presumably later examples.



FIG. 46. BROOCHES FOUND AT LAMBERTON MOOR

Fig. 7 probably represents the point of development which the S-shaped brooch had reached by the end of the first, or at least not later than the first half of the second, century. It lay beneath the cobbles of the clay rampart surrounding the Baths, and must therefore have been placed there before the reduction in the size of the fort. A similar brooch was discovered sixty or seventy years ago on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire,³ in association with a pair of enamelled fibulae which might be earlier than

A.D. 100. When found, these Lamberton Moor brooches were all adhering together. They must, therefore, be approximately contemporary. Since their acquisition for the National Museum of Antiquities they have been separated so that we are able to illustrate two of them here (Fig. 46 *a* and *b*). The simplicity of the

1 See list of the known specimens of these brooches by Professor Haverfield (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser. vol. v. Appendix I.). To this may be added an example in the Kam Collection, Nymwegen.

2 *The Reliquary*, vol. xiii. p. 62.

3 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxx ix. p. 367.

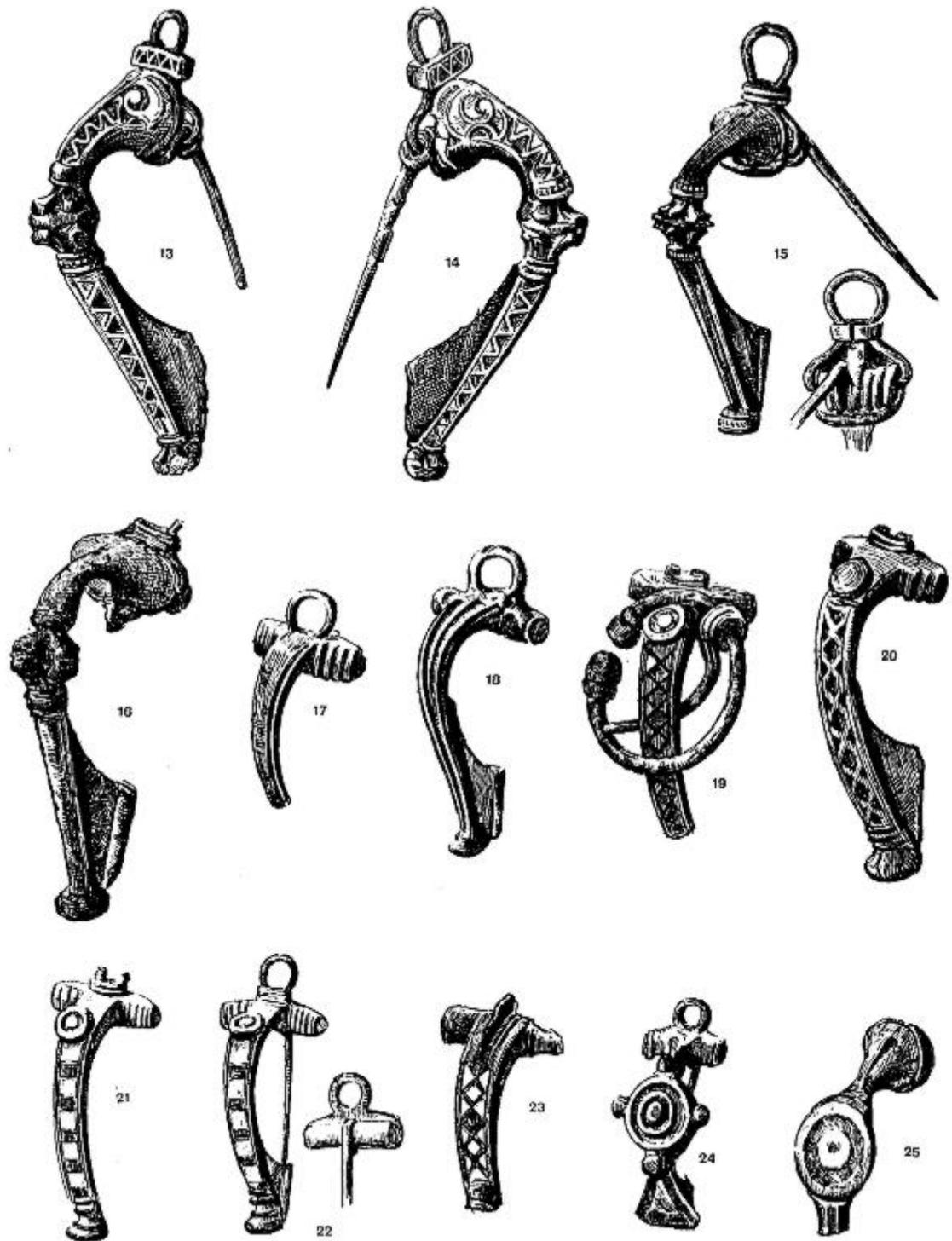


PLATE LXXXVI. FIBULAE.

enamel treatment in both forms should be noted. In the S-shaped brooch (*a*) the coloured material is laid on in large masses, while down the stem of the fibula (*b*) the enamel is inserted in squares, there being no cutting of elaborate cloisons such as we see in Plate LXXXVI., Figs. 19 and 20. The same method may be noted in a brooch from near Duntocher,¹ and a similar brooch is one of the few enamelled objects in the large collection from Vindonissa preserved at Königsfelden, near Brugg. In Germany, where enamel begins to appear in the Flavian period, a like simplicity of treatment may be observed in a pair of brooches found at Xanten with a coin of Titus.² One of the best examples of an early type of such enamelled fibulae is the specimen from Kingsholm, Gloucester, now in the British Museum,³ in which the enamel is arranged in rectangular masses of red and yellow.

Both the Lamberton Moor and the Kingsholm fibulae resemble Plate LXXXV., Fig. 3, in having the end of the wire that forms the spring brought back over the upper side of the head, where it is kept in place by a loop fastened to the head with a stud. In the Newstead collection there are a number of brooches which are more or less direct descendants of this Lamberton Moor fibula. But before dealing with these it will be convenient to examine another group. Figs. 8 to 16 (Plates LXXXV. and LXXXVI.) all belong to the same family. It is probable that in some form this variety was in use during the whole period of occupation. About ten specimens in all were found. These brooches represent a British type more common in the North and West of England than in the East. A few examples have been found on the Rhine, but so unfamiliar are they there that one which came from Heddernheim is classed by Professor Riese as perhaps of African origin. The characteristic trumpet-shaped ending and also the rudiments of the decorative collar on the bow are to be seen in a fibula from Aylesford, which is probably as old as the first century B.C.⁴ The collar itself is, of course, a survival from an early brooch of the safety-pin class, in which one end of the wire after forming the catch for the pin is brought back and fastened by winding it round the body. Mr. Arthur Evans has traced the evolution of this type through a brooch of Pannonian origin.⁵ One of the Newstead specimens (Fig. 8) came from the ditch of the early fort, and

1 Stuart, *Caledonia Romana*, 2nd ed. plate viii. fig. 6. p. 295.

2 Houben and Fiedler, *Denkmäler von Castra Vetera*, Taf. xvii. Figs. 4 and 5.

3 Illustrated by Mr. Arthur Evans in *Archaeologia*, vol. lv. p. 153, fig 7.

4 *Archaeologia*, vol. lii. p. 351.

5 *Archaeologia*, vol. lv. p. 153

may therefore be regarded as belonging to the end of the first century. Apparently, then, the peculiarly British characteristics of the group had been fully developed at a comparatively early date.

Fig. 8 is without any enamel decoration. Here, as in all the members of the group, the foot is well developed. In the centre of the bow is a circular knob, while the head is trumpet-shaped so as to cover the back of the spring. The wire of the spring is looped through a collar, forming a ring on the top by which the brooch could be fastened to a chain, for the fibulae of this group seem to have been regularly worn in pairs. The spring of such a fibula with part of the chain still attached is seen in Fig. 10. It was found in Pit LXV with coins of the first century. Though smaller in size, Fig. 9 closely resembles Fig. 8, showing as it does the characteristic treatment of the knob on the bow. It was found in the Praetentura, and is probably early. Figs. 11 and 12, the latter imperfect, both appear to be earlier than 100 A.D. They were found on the south side of the fort between the ditches cut for the second occupation, and were possibly dropped before the latter were constructed. Both are characterised by the simple and graceful ornamentation of the trumpet-shaped head.

There are no traces of enamel on Fig. 11, but on Fig. 12 the background has been filled entirely with red. An earlier stage of the pattern they display occurs in the decoration of a silver-gilt brooch found at Birdlip, Gloucestershire, now in the Gloucester Museum. This beautiful example of Late Celtic Art has recently been described by Mr. Reginald Smith,¹ who assigns it to the middle of the first century. As we have already noted in dealing with the horse trappings, there can be little doubt that at Newstead the Late Celtic Art was beginning to lose something of its inventiveness and the charm of its wayward designs. On the Newstead brooch the Birdlip pattern has developed into a much more conventional device. The same pattern is repeated in a still later and more degraded form on the well known pair of silver-gilt fibulae, found near Backworth, Northumberland,² with coins showing that the deposit cannot be earlier than the year A.D. 139.

Figs. 13 and 14 were found together beneath the cobbled base of the rampart surrounding the Bath Building. Probably, therefore, they were deposited prior to the reduction in the size of the fort in the second century. If so, we shall be safe in placing them before 150 A.D. In shape they do not differ materially from the two immediately preceding. The treatment

1 *Archaeologia*, vol. 61, pt. 2, p. 341.

2 Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 104.

of the floriated knob on the bow is the same. The main difference is in the intricate and somewhat confused pattern which covers the trumpet-shaped head, and which probably also owed its origin to a design such as decorates the head of the Birdlip brooch. To form this pattern, the surface of the metal is cut out and the hollows filled with enamel of different colours-blue, yellow and red. The collar at the base of the terminal loop on the head is solid. Like the rest of the brooch, it is ornamented with enamel. Fig. 15, which is in good preservation, came from one of the chambers at the rear of the Principia. It has no enamel decoration. The 'find-spot' suggests that it is probably later than any of the members of the group already dealt with. Fig. 16 was found in the upper levels at the Baths.

One or two pairs of these brooches have come to light in the north of England, associated with coins. The set from Backworth was alluded to above. Another pair, made of silver and decorated with enamel, was discovered at Chorley, Lancashire, with a chain and a series of coins dating from the reign of Galba to that of Hadrian, A.D. 69 to 138. In the Backworth brooches the trumpet-shaped head has broadened out, and the wire collar at the base of the terminal loop has coalesced with the head, while the loop itself has become fixed and heavy. As already noted, all of these features are suggestive of the degradation which so often precedes the extinction of a type, a process still further advanced in the case of the great Aesica fibula,¹ which is attributed to the beginning of the third century.

Figs. 17 to 23 (Plate LXXXVI.) are nearly akin to the Lamberton Moor fibula described above, but all of them show signs of development which prove them to be later. Thus the spiral spring has disappeared, having given place to a hinge, and the collar at the base of the terminal loop on the head has become an integral part of the body. As a rule, too, the stud no longer serves any useful purpose, but retains its place solely as a survival. The vertical lines incised on the cross-bar are a reminiscence of the spiral spring. Here again we have a common British type which occurs sporadically on the Rhine. Two of these fibulae, decorated with enamel and attached together by a chain of woven strands of fine bronze wire, were discovered in a tall glass vessel in a grave in the Maximinstrasse in Trier in 1878. The glass vessel is attributed to the end of the first century. In no case did the circumstances under which the Newstead examples of this particular group were found afford conclusive evidence as to date. All of them were

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. lv. p. 181, fig. 4.

lying near the surface, with the exception of Fig. 21, which was taken from one of the outer ditches of the extended fort, and could not therefore be as early as the first occupation. The signs of degradation, to which attention has been drawn, probably indicate that the majority of them should be assigned to the Antonine period. Figs. 19, 21, 22 and 23 are enamelled. The enamel has disappeared from Fig. 20. On Fig. 19, which has had a penannular brooch fastened to it, perhaps to take the place of a broken pin, blue lozenges are inlaid against a red ground, while in Figs. 21 and 22 the bars of colour are alternately blue and brown, though possibly the latter may originally have been red. The excavation of the Lochlee Crannog furnished an excellent example of a brooch belonging to this group found on a purely native site.¹

The most characteristic feature of Figs. 24 and 25 (Plate LXXXVI.) is the expanded circular ornament on the bow, possibly in itself evolved from the smaller stud to be seen on Figs. 19 and 20. Both are decorated with enamel. The expanded foot of Fig. 24 has been filled with small triangular patches of yellow and blue. A similar brooch from Heddernheim is dated by Professor Schumacher to the second half of the second century.² The same type occurs at Camelon.

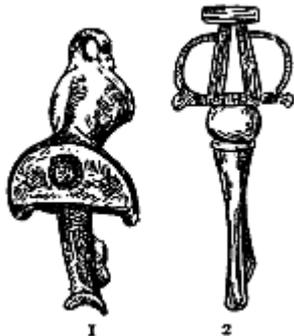


FIG. 47. FIBULAE
FROM ILCHESTER
AND HOD HILL

Figs. 26 and 27 (Plate LXXXVII.) obviously go together. Fig. 26 belongs to a class that is not uncommon in England; several specimens found in London are preserved in the British Museum. The hollow foot at the end of the stem appears to be reminiscent of a ring, and in some specimens the ring is actually to be seen. In the subsequent evolution of the brooch, the pierced ornament on the bow, with its spiral-like expansion on either side, becomes solidified, the tradition of the earlier open-work. being preserved in the enamel decoration, as in a specimen from Ilchester, Somersetshire, in the British Museum, illustrated in Fig. 47, No. 1, and also in an imperfect specimen from Camelon.³ Fig. 27 represents a still later type. The trumpet-shaped head of the fibula has disappeared,

1 Munro, *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 130.

2 *Mittheilungen über romische Funde in Heddernheim*, Heft. ii. Taf. ii. Fig. 17.

3 *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxv. p. 402, fig. 39.



PLATE LXXXVII. FIBULAE, SILVER NECKLACE AND INTAGLIOS

and the central ornament has become solidified and has considerably expanded in size. The small projecting peaks at each end of the base of the semi-circular ornament are a tradition of the older form, as is plain from a comparison with the Ilchester specimen. The stem and the hollow foot are unchanged. The upper part of the fibula has been filled with dark blue enamel while a triangular patch, which was probably originally red, occupies the centre. An illustration in colour is given in Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 23. Probably both Figs. 26 and 27 belong to the second century, Fig. 27 perhaps to the latter half of it.

It is difficult to trace the origin of this peculiar type with any confidence. It is not common on the Continent, although a specimen from Flossheim, illustrating the intermediate stage of evolution described above, the stem terminating in a ring, is preserved in the Wiesbaden Museum. Another occurs at Stockstadt.¹ It seems not unlikely that the brooch is a British adaptation of a type which is found in Northern France and on the Rhine. It occurs in the Andernach Cemetery in the first century, and analogous forms have been recognised at Xanten. In England it appears at Hod Hill (Fig. 47, No. 2) and on many other sites.

Next comes a group of brooches (Figs. 28 to 32, Plate LXXXVII.) of a type common both in Britain and on the Continent. They belong to the second century, and probably made their way north in the period following the Antonine advance. Fig. 28 is perhaps the earliest. Its relation to such a brooch as Fig. 31 is obvious. Both have the same spiral spring, with its box-like cover, and the same long pin-catch. The expansion of the bow in Figs. 31 and 32 is clumsy. Fig. 28 was found in the South Annexe, Fig. 31 in the Praetentura, and Fig. 32, which shows some trace of having been plated with tin, above the inner ditch of the East Annexe. Fig. 29 is clearly a variant. The bow is broadened out as in the others, but is distinguished by having its surface divided by parallel flutings; the pin-catch is awanting. This brooch, too, appears to have been overlaid with tin, which is frequently employed to replace silver in the second century. It was found about two feet from the bottom of the inner ditch of the later series in the West Annexe, where it passed through the Bath Buildings. Its connection with the later period is therefore undoubted. Fig. 30, another variant, was found within the fort close to the surface, near Block XIII. It, too, bears marks of tin-plating. The catch for the pin is awanting.

¹ *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. xxxiii. 'Kastell Stockstadt,' Taf. vii. Fig. 20.

Fig. 33 (Plate LXXXVII.) is of the type known as a 'knee fibula,' which is not uncommon in this country, and which also appears on the Continent. It came from the Retentura, where it was lying above the filled-up ditch of the early fort. It probably belongs to the end rather than to the beginning of the second century. In Germany specimens occur at Heddernheim,¹ at the Saalburg,² and at Osterburken.³ Professor Schumacher, in describing the last of these, dates the type to about the year A.D. 200. He mentions that it is found at Regensburg with coins dating from A.D. 180 to 210. It should therefore be assigned to the close of the occupation of Newstead.

Penannular Brooches

Examples of the penannular brooch were found at all levels. A well-preserved specimen of brass came from the ditch of the early fort (Plate LXXXVIII., Fig. 17). Like the majority of these brooches, it is quite small, measuring little more than an inch in diameter, while the ends are bulbous. The pin, which is hinged by being simply wound round the brooch, describes a considerable curve in crossing it. A brooch of the same type, rather smaller in size, was taken out of Pit LXXX, which belongs to the later period. As the British Museum possesses a very similar brooch discovered at Elton in Derbyshire along with a coin of Constantine, it is probable that the type remained in use for a very long period. Among the specimens found at Newstead we may, however, note the beginnings of the evolution which in time produced the great Celtic fibulae with expanded ends covered with intricate decoration. One brooch, which came from the Barracks of the Praetentura, shows terminals of trumpet shape. Another from the same area has the terminal ends flattened out.

A brooch of silver (Plate LXXXVIII., Fig. 13) was picked up on the sloping ground above the Tweed, a few feet to the east of Pit LXV. The metal is rectangular in section, and the sharp edges are notched to suggest plaited wire. The terminals, one of which is awaiting, are of somewhat unusual, perhaps of phallic, shape.^[4] The pin works loosely on a flattened loop. Looped to the brooch is a small ring formed of a single strand of fine wire. It is very probable that such brooches were worn in pairs, and that the loop was intended for the passage of the chain which held the two

1 *Mitteilungen über römische Funde in Heddernheim*, Heft ii. Taf. iii. Fig. 52.

2 *Jacobi, Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, Taf. 50, Fig. 3.

3 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 2, 'Kastell Osterburken,' Taf. vi. Fig. 9.

4 An analogous type may be seen at the Saalburg. *Jacobi, Op. cit.* Taf. li. Fig. 3.

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together. Confirmation of this was afforded by the finding, along with the brooch, of a small piece of a very finely plaited chain of silver wire, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch square in section (Plate LXXXVIII., Fig. 10). Elsewhere chains have been found actually attached to pairs of fibulae. In the find from Chorley in Lancashire already mentioned, the connecting chain is of silver, while the pair of fibulae found in the Maximinstrasse, Trier, was fastened together by bronze wire. That the fashion was not purely Roman may be seen from the occurrence in Ireland of gold chains of this type in association with the great gold torc from Limavady. Mr. Arthur Evans has dealt with the question in describing the latter find, and he arrives at the conclusion 'that these chains were in use among the Celtic peoples during the first two centuries before and after our era.'¹

Perhaps the most interesting of the series of penannular brooches is one which came from the upper levels of the pit in the Principia (Plate LXXXVIII., Fig. 7). The exact period at which this pit was filled in is uncertain, but it was probably open till the end of the final occupation. In all probability, therefore, we are justified in attributing the brooch to the second half of the second century. It is of bronze, 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The pin is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and flattened towards the point. A brooch with a long pin, not unlike it, was included in the finds from Camelon,² and there is another in the National Museum from the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. The most interesting features are, however, the broadening out of the ends and their decoration. On one side the latter consists of a narrow panel of dog-tooth ornament filled in with blue enamel and silver. On the opposite side is a small inlaid pattern in silver of an entirely different character. It is altogether very slight, but the curved design at once recalls the decoration of the wooden bowl from the Glastonbury Lake village now in the British Museum,³ and thus shows the influence of Celtic art.

The penannular brooch is worn today in Algeria. In the ninth and tenth centuries it was common in the Baltic countries. But it was in Celtic Scotland and in Ireland that it reached its highest development. The late Mr. Romilly Allen, in his *Celtic Art*, commenting on the occurrence of the penannular form of brooch in Great Britain and in Algeria, expressed the

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. lv. p. 398.

² *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxv. p. 402, fig.

³ *Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age*, p. 126, fig. 107.

opinion that it came to both countries from the East, and that its introduction into our own islands dates from the time when the traffic in silver bullion from the East commenced.¹ This traffic, which passed through Russia to the Baltic Islands and to Scandinavia in the ninth and tenth centuries, has certainly left its traces on our own shores. But the penannular fibula was in use in Western Europe at a much earlier period. It occurs in the Lake village at Glastonbury, also in several of the Limes forts, and here at Newstead it appears in the second century, under Celtic influence and already exhibiting something of the form which was to reach its highest development in ornaments like the Hunterston and Tara brooches.

The fibulae just described are not the only objects on which enamel decoration was employed. We have it on a number of circular brooches and studs as well as on buckles, harness and other articles. No doubt it was an art in which the Celtic peoples attained a high degree of skill, and which they developed, to a large extent, independently. The horse-trappings from Polden Hill, and the bridle-bits from Rise and from Birrenswark, for instance, probably owe nothing to Roman models. Again, in dealing with the fibulae we have noted certain types which may be classed as British, and which show in their peculiar treatment the influence of the Celtic art of this country. On the other hand, in regard to the finds now to be dealt with, we must recognise that, while many of the specimens included have doubtless been made in Britain, we are dealing with a group, representatives of which are common on the Rhine and in the forts of the German Limes. Not infrequently the resemblance is so close that one might well believe all to have been supplied from the same source.

The early British enamel was of the type known as 'champlevé.' To produce it, the outline of the design was first traced upon the surface of the metal, and then the space to be filled with enamel was cut out, small partitions of metal being left to divide the different colours and so provide a framework. Into these spaces the enamel was inserted in the form of a paste, and subsequently vitrified in a furnace, after which it was polished. Champlevé enamel was employed in the decoration of many of the trinkets found at Newstead. There is, however, another method generally known as 'millefiori' enamel which, as applied to the decoration of metal ornaments, probably came into use in the second century. Here the procedure was to arrange rods of different coloured glass together so as to form a design—

¹ *Celtic Art*, p. 226.

a tiny flower, chequers, alternate lines of colour—and then to fuse the whole together into a single rod, the design being increased or diminished in size at will, as the rod was thickened or rolled out into a longer piece. While the rod was still hot, slices of the enamel could be cut from it, each reproducing exactly the same pattern. These slices formed a glass mosaic, and could be inserted on the flat metal surface of a brooch or buckle, and fixed there by the application of heat. Millefiori enamel occurs on several specimens. We even have it side by side with the simpler *champlevé* enamel on the same ornaments.

The various examples of enamel decoration found at Newstead are grouped together in Plate LXXXIX. The largest is the bronze plate (Fig. 25). It is 2 inches long by 1¼ inches wide, and was found near the West Gate, at no great depth from the surface. Probably it was intended for a belt mounting; it is slightly curved as if to fit a girdle, while on the back are two studs to fasten it to leather, and at one end two projections which seem to have formed part of a hinge. The surface of the mounting is divided into six panels, the four outermost of which are inlaid with *champlevé* enamel of a sulphur yellow, powdered with spots of brown, while the two central ones are filled with millefiori enamel, the millefiori being arranged in small squares, showing alternately a chequer pattern of pink upon a white ground, and a yellow floweret with a red centre on a black ground.

The methods of enamelling and the patterns employed connect this object with a class of somewhat larger and more important belt mountings, a consideration of which will show how widely the fashion they illustrate was spread along the Roman frontiers. The specimen here reproduced in Fig 48 was found in the Roman fort at the Lawe, South Shields.¹ The central projection is enamelled in dark blue, while the flat plates on either side are covered with tiny flowerets of white on a ground of dark blue, and the 'pelta'-shaped extremities are of sulphur colour with dark brown spots. A



FIG. 48. BELT MOUNTING FROM SOUTH SHIELDS

¹ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. x. p. 223. I am indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the use of this illustration.

similar buckle was found at the Saalburg. There the long panels are filled in with rosettes of light blue on a dark blue ground, and one of the ends is squared and shows, instead of the rounded extremity, two loops for a hinge.¹ A third specimen occurred at Carnuntum. Except for a slight difference in the central rod, the form is the same. The long panels are of sulphur-yellow enamel, with spots of a darker colour, while round the edge of the extremities runs a band of millefiori mosaic formed of alternate plates of white chequers on a dark blue ground, and a white cross on a red ground. The mounting on the back has studs for attachment to leather exactly like our Fig. 25.² None of these three specimens appears to have been found in circumstances which would enable it to be dated with certainty, but the Saalburg example was taken from a pit in the Civil Settlement, which is not believed to be earlier than the reign of Hadrian. At Newstead no trace of glass mosaic was detected in the early pits or ditches, and its absence from the finds at Hofheim and at Vindonissa may be taken as indicating that it was not until the beginning of the second century that any considerable body of enamelled trinkets found their way to the Limes Forts, and that the articles which exhibit this kind of decoration are not likely to have come north during the advance of Agricola. Probably they belong to the period which began with the Antonine occupation. Particulars of the various circular brooches, studs, etc., found are given in the appended list:

I. Circular Brooches or Disc Fibulae

1. Brooch of bronze (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 14). Found in the courtyard of Block XIII. The ground is decorated with pale blue enamel, into which are set six mullets of red, each with a central point of darker colour. No doubt the empty setting in the centre was filled in the same way with enamel. A similar brooch from Pont y Saison, near Chepstow, is now in the British Museum; the colours are identical. Another was found at Silchester; but there the field is green, the central mullet red, and the others blue.

2. Brooch of bronze (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 7). Found on the surface near East Gate. The ground is of pale blue. In the centre is a pointed leaf of bright orange red) with a stalk and tendril surrounding it. A similar brooch was discovered in the Victoria Cave, near Settle.³ Two examples have been found at Colchester. A closely analogous specimen was dug up at the Saalburg.⁴

¹ Jacobi, *Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, Text Fig. 53.

² *Der römische Limes in Österreich*, Heft viii. p. 12, Fig. A.

³ Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, plate i. Fig. 6.

⁴ Jacobi, *Das Römerkastell Saalburg*, plate lxviii. fig. 5.

PLATE LXXXIX. ENAMELS

	PAGE
1. Brooch. Praetentura.	331
2. Lid of a locket or seal box. Block VIII.	333
3. Brooch. Retentura.	332
4. Stud. Praetentura.	331
5. Disc with loops on the back. Principia.	333
6. Brooch. South Annexe.	331
7. Brooch. Near East Gate.	330
8. Dragoneseque fibula. Baths.	320, 332
9. Stud. Praetentura.	332
10. Stud. On line of reducing wall.	331
11. Brooch. Block VIII.	331
12. Brooch. On line of reducing wall.	331
13. Bar for fixing to leather. Praetentura.	333
14. Brooch. Block XIII.	330
15. Stud. Praetentura.	332
16. Stud. Retentura.	332
17. Stud. Praetentura.	332
18. Perforated disc. East Annexe.	333
19. Stud. Praetentura.	332
20. Brooch. Baths.	331
21. Stud. Baths.	331
22. Stud with loop. East Annexe.	333
23. Brooch. South Annexe.	325 and 332
24. Stud. Praetentura.	332
25. Belt mounting. West Annexe.	329 and 332
26. Locket-like object. Block VIII.	333
27. Pendant. West Annexe.	332



3. Brooch of bronze (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 1). Found in the Praetentura, north end. Decorated with two concentric bands of enamel. The inner band is red, with raised spots of metal appearing at intervals. The central ornament, which was probably a raised boss, is missing.
4. Circular bronze brooch (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 6). Found in the South Annexe. Decorated with two concentric circles of enamel. The inner is red, with raised spots of metal appearing at intervals; the outer is green. The centre of the brooch has disappeared.
5. Circular bronze brooch, imperfect (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 11). Found in Barrack Block No. VIII) Praetentura. In the centre is a circular perforation, round which runs a band of enamel alternately white and blue. The petal-like edging is filled with alternate spots of red and blue enamel. The pill has disappeared, but the catch and hinge remain upon the back.
6. Circular bronze brooch, imperfect (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 20). Found in the Baths. The centre is raised and decorated with a double line of triangular spaces cut in white metal. The inner row is red, the outer blue.
7. Circular bronze brooch, imperfect (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 12). Found in the Retentura, on line of reducing wall. The ground is of dark blue. The spots are filled with yellow.
8. A single example of a disc fibula without enamel may be added here. Circular bronze brooch (Plate LXXVII., Fig. 15). Found in the Praetentura. The centre is domed with a projecting boss at the apex. Around the rim small projections have appeared at intervals. The type is known in Germany; one example is illustrated by Ludowici from a grave at Rheinzabern.¹

II. Enamelled Studs of Bronze

1. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 10). Found in the Retentura, on the line of the reducing wall. The centre is red. The rest of the surface is covered with enamel of a dark blue, in which is left a zigzag line of metal, forming a star pattern. In each ray is a metal-point.
2. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 21). Found in the Baths. Round the centre, from which the ornament has disappeared, runs a band of enamel, divided into patches alternately (lark-green and white. Each of the white patches contains a small dark blue flower with a red heart. The tang on the back is preserved.
3. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 4). Found in the Retentura. The design resembles a Maltese Cross. The arms are of blue. In the centre is a circle of bright orange-red, surrounded by a ring of dark blue. The spaces between the arms of the cross are filled in with enamel of a yellowish white. A stud of similar pattern was included in the Pont y Saison find. There, however, the ground is of red.

1 Ludowici, *Urnen-Gräber*, p. 197, fig. 112.

4. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 17). Found near the East Rampart, above the filling of the ditch of the early fort in the Praetentura. The centre is white and contains a single tiny flower in blue, with a red heart. Around is a border of pale-green and white millefiori enamel.
5. Small circular stud or setting (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 16). Found in the Retentura. The centre spot is of blue, with concentric circles of yellow, black and blue.
6. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 9). Found in the Praetentura. The centre is green, and is surrounded by a band of red and a band of millefiori, showing a small red flower on a blue ground.
7. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 24). Found in Praetentura, near East Rampart. The centre probably originally of niello. The outer circle is divided into alternate patches of millefiori enamel in pink and white, with two shades of green.
8. Stud of irregular shape (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 15). Found near north-east corner of Praetentura. The upper panel is filled with red enamel, while below runs a band of white, with blue spots, arranged in groups of five. The setting has disappeared from the circular projection.
9. Circular stud (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 19). Found in Praetentura. The enamel has disappeared from the centre. It was surrounded by concentric bands of blue and red.

III. Miscellaneous Enamelled Objects of Bronze

1. Brooch in the form of a dolphin (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 3). Found in tracing line of reducing wall, Retentura. Plated with tin. The eye is enamelled in white and blue.
2. Brooch of S-shape or dragonesque form (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 8). Found in Baths below cobble base of surrounding rampart. Along the centre runs a band of chequers, alternately blue and red, bordered on each side by semicircular patches of yellow. The remainder of the surface of the body on either side is divided into two panels, alternately red and blue.
3. Brooch (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 23). Found in the South Annexe. The stem has been plated with tin. The semicircular enlargement of the head is filled with dark blue enamel, having in the centre a triangular setting of reddish brown.
4. Plate, 2 inches long by 1½ inches deep, slightly curved, with studs for attachment to leather (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 25). Found on the edge of the road beyond the West Gate. At one end are the remains of a hinge, suggesting that it had formed part of a belt-clasp. The surface is divided into six panels. The four outer panels are filled with millefiori enamel of a yellow-brown colour. The two central panels are arranged in small squares, containing alternately a small yellow flower, with a red corolla, on a black ground, and pink and white chequers.
5. Pendant of bellows shape, 1½/16 inches long (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 27). Found in the filling of the inner ditch (later system) of the West Annexe. The centre is a red

spot on a white ground. The outer ring is of pale blue, with spots alternately of red and black.

6. Small locket-like object of bronze, with loop for suspension, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 26). Found in Barrack Block No. VIII in the Praetentura. The upper surface is decorated with alternate squares of greenish-blue, and brown enamel.

7. Lid of a small leaf-shaped locket or seal box, with phallic emblem decorated in red enamel (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 2). Found in the Barracks of the Praetentura. Similar specimens are common in Germany, occurring at Ober Florstadt and Saalburg, on the Limes, as well as at Heddernheim and Novaesium.

8. Circular disc of bronze, having double loops on the back and a small circular hole in the centre (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 5). Found beneath the Ambulatory, on the south side of Principia. Around the centre runs a band of small inlaid patches of silver.

9. Circular disc, perforated in the centre, having a loop across the back (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 18). Found in Praetentura. Ornamented with four circular settings of red enamel.

10. Circular stud of bronze, with triangular loop attached to it (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 22). Found in East Annexe. The surface is decorated with bright blue enamel arranged in twelve petal-like patches.

11. Small bar of bronze, with alternate panels of blue and brown enamel (Plate LXXXIX., Fig. 13). Found in Praetentura. Upon the back are two short pins, one at either end, to enable the bar to be fastened to wood or leather.

Enamel was also employed in the settings of rings; part of a bronze ring, the bezel filled with blue, was noted. Rings, however, were scarce, and all of those found were of base metal. Two seals that must have dropped from rings were picked up. One bears a representation of Ganymede feeding the eagle (Plate LXXXVII., Fig. 36), the other shows Helios standing with his right hand raised and a chlamys over his left arm. In his left hand he holds a whip, while before him is an ear of corn (Plate LXXXVII., Fig. 35). Both types are well known.

A personal ornament of much interest, but unfortunately incomplete, came from one of the inner ditches in the West Annexe. In clearing out this ditch some links of a silver chain were picked up, very brittle and much decayed. With them was a terminal hook and a small crescent-shaped pendant. The chain was about 10 inches in length. When the ditch was being filled in some months later, there was discovered near the same spot a miniature nine-spoked wheel in silver filigree with a solid bar across the back, ending on either side in a loop for suspension. The two finds seemed to

be obviously connected (Plate LXXXVII., Fig. 34). They had, in fact, belonged to an article exactly like the gold chain said to have been found near Backworth, Northumberland, and illustrated in Bruce's *Roman Wall*.¹ This latter chain, together with two others found at the same place, one of which differs somewhat in the link and has no crescent, is now preserved in the British Museum, where are also a similar chain of gold with the wheel, but without the crescent, and an isolated wheel-pendant from Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.²

No doubt both the wheel and the crescent, ancient symbols of the sun and moon, were used as amulets. The crescent is often to be seen on Roman monuments and metal work, and in such little charms as the one under consideration. The *lunula* was intended to serve as a protection against the evil eye. An almost similar crescent of silver was recently found under the chin of a child's skeleton at Nida, the Roman station at Heddernheim near Frankfurt; it had probably been worn on a cord which had perished. We may infer that it had been hung round the neck of the new-born child, just as small heart-shaped brooches of silver were used in later times in Scotland for the same purpose. The amulets from a necklace of the kind, consisting of four *lunulae* of silver, were found in a grave at Trier associated with a tall urn of glass and a coin of Domitian, which showed little or no sign of use,³ A bronze chain with its *lunula* was found at Pfünz.⁴

Wheels, which were clearly amulets, have been found in large numbers on pre-Roman sites in Gaul, which we may suppose to have been centres of religious ceremonies. As the worship of the Roman gods spread beyond the Alps, the sun-symbol apparently became an attribute of the Gaulish Jupiter. A bronze statuette in the Museum of St. Germain-en-Laye shows a male figure standing holding a six-rayed wheel; it bears the inscription IOVI · OPTIMO · MAXIMO · ET · NVMINI · AVGVSTI. A second example in the same collection grasps a thunderbolt in his right hand and a wheel in his left.⁵ An earthenware mould discovered at Corbridge-on-Tyne during the recent excavations provides a third instance of the combination. The figure which it produces is illustrated in Fig. 49. It stands about 4½ inches high, and probably represents some Gallo-Roman or Romano-British conception of Jupiter.

1 P. 427.

2 *Archaeological Journal*, vol. viii. p. 39.

3 Kropatscheck; 'Zwei römische Amulette,' *Römisch-germanisches Korrespondenzblatt*, Jahrgang, ii. p. 24.

4 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 14, 'Kastell Pfünz,' Taf. xiii. Fig. 9.

5 Reinach, *Bronzes figurés de la Gaule romaine*, figs. 4 and 5.

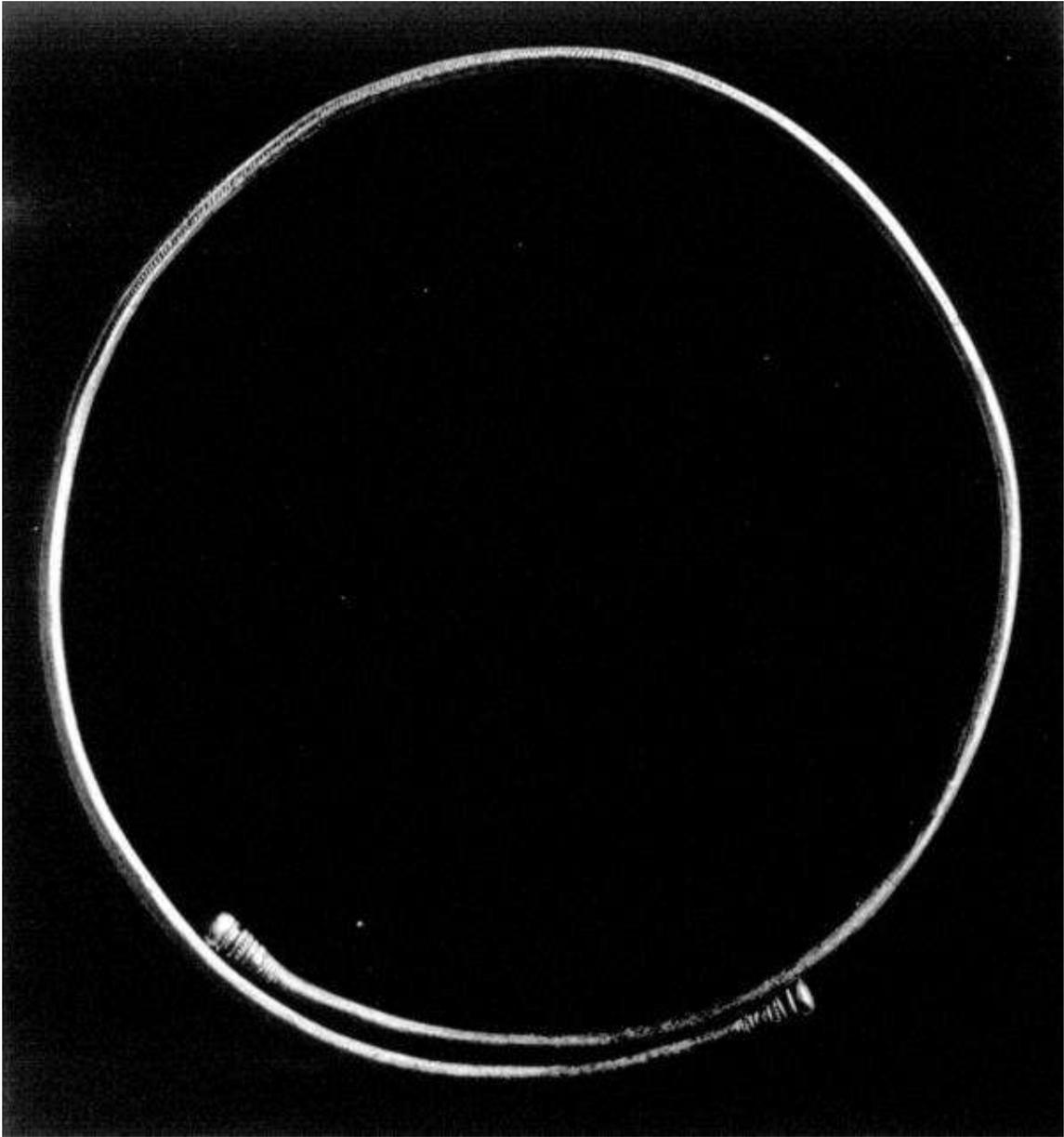


PLATE XC. BRASS TORC
Ditch of Early Fort

He is clad in a chiton fastened on the right shoulder by a clasp or brooch, while below is a fringed undergarment which descends to the right knee.

On his head is a helmet, terminating in a high, rounded crest, a headpiece more nearly related to the tall peaked metal cap worn by the Gaulish warrior of the Tombeau de la Gorge-Meillet,¹ or to the well-known helmet of Berru,² than to the headpiece of the Roman legionary. In his right hand he carries an object which looks like a heavy carved staff, but which is possibly meant for a thunderbolt. The shield on his left arm shows the raised boss and the studs that fastened the leather covering. On the ground beside him is a wheel with eight spokes, the large hub and the raised tyre being distinctly indicated. The same association of ideas appears on two altars dedicated to Jupiter by the Second Cohort of the Tungrians and found at Walton House on the wall of Hadrian; they are sculptured with the thunderbolt and the wheel.³

Another highly interesting ornament was found at the bottom of the ditch of the early fort. It is made of rounded brass wire of a bright golden colour (Plate XC.). The length is $37\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the wire is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. The trumpet-shaped terminals are neatly tooled, while along the back, for a length of 12 inches, the surface takes a pentagonal form and is tooled on three sides with an ornamental design, consisting of a band of S-shaped curves forming a wavy line with hatching on either side. When found, it was twisted entirely out of shape; the whole had been doubled, with the trumpet-shaped ends brought together, and had then been folded back a



FIG. 49. FIGURE FROM A CLAY MOULD, CORBRIDGE

1 Fourdrignier, *Double Sépulture gauloise de la Gorge-Meillet*, plate viii.

2 Bertrand, *Archéologie celtique et gauloise*, p. 357, plate xi.

3 Bruce, *The Roman Wall*, pp. 278, 280.

second time. There was nothing to indicate its original form, but it seems probable that it was a torc. Its size is larger than is usual for such ornaments, and might suggest that it had been a girdle. The metal, however, is not sufficiently pliable for such a purpose; and, large though it be, torcs have been found in Ireland having a length of 5 feet 7 inches and 5 feet 6 inches.¹ The wave-line decoration on the back, shown with the terminals the natural size, occurs on early fibulae both in Britain and on the Continent; it can, for instance, be faintly seen on the fibula illustrated in Plate LXXXV., Fig. 5. It appears on brooches from the Romano-British village at Rushmore, excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, and it may be noted on an early fibula from the villa of Anthée in the Museum of Namur. The whole treatment of the ornament, and especially of the trumpet-shaped ends, suggests that the Newstead torc is of purely native manufacture.

Beads

A group of personal ornaments of another kind will be found in Plate XCI. Some sixty beads, complete or fragmentary, were collected in the course of the excavations. They were for the most part found within the fort. The majority belonged to the class of opaque melon-shaped beads, often of a bright blue colour, common on all Roman sites. A certain number, while of much the same shape, were made of clear, dark-blue glass. Some of these latter came from the ditch of the early fort. Two of unusual size and somewhat irregular shape (Figs. 8 and 10) were lying beneath the Via Quintana. In the pit in the Principia, at a depth of 8 feet and near the head of a skeleton, were four tiny specimens which had evidently formed part of a necklace (Fig. 24). They were of clear glass decorated with gold leaf, which was in turn covered by a thin layer of glass. Beads of the same sort from the Well of Coventina, at Procolitia, are now in the Museum at Chesters. The Newstead find probably belongs to the second half of the second century.

Decorated beads were rare. Three are ornamented with projecting bosses of different colours. One of pale green glass has bosses of dark blue with white curving lines (Fig. 12); another of dark blue translucent glass has bosses of opaque white, each with a blue centre (Fig. 16); a third of grey-green glass has two bosses of opaque white with yellow centres (Fig. 18). Five are decorated with wavy lines of opaque white. Four of these are of blue glass (Plate XCI., Figs. 17, 19, 23 and 26) and the fifth is of greenish glass, with wavy lines of white, while round the perimeter are the remains of a band of

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxix. p. 505.

PLATE XCI. BEADS

	PAGE
1. Portion of an armlet.	337
2. Melon-shaped bead of vitreous paste.	336
3. Portion of an armlet.	337
4. Melon-shaped bead of vitreous paste.	336
5. Portion of an armlet.	337
6. Bead.	336
7 to 11, 13 to 15. Melon-shaped beads.	336
12, 16 to 20, 23 and 26. Decorated glass beads.	336
24. Glass beads decorated with gold foil. Pit I.	336
25. Bead of glass.	337
30. Bead of bronze.	337
31. Inlaid bead of vitreous paste. Riverbank field.	337
32. Bead of marble. Block XIV.	337
35. Bead of bronze.	337
21, 22, 27 to 29, 33 and 34. Melon-shaped beads.	336



inlay, the colour of which can no longer be determined (Fig. 20). All of these decorated beads associate themselves with types of pre-Roman beads found in Central Europe, and are probably therefore of native manufacture. One other decorated bead is somewhat different in character. It is of bright-red vitreous paste, and has running round it a band of dark green, in which a wreath with stems and leaves is inlaid in yellow (Fig. 31). It was found outside the North Gate.

Other beads which may be mentioned as of less common occurrence are of clear green glass (Fig. 14), of emerald green, very tiny (Fig. 25), of amber, of bronze (Fig. 30), of jet (Fig. 6), and of red and white veined marble (Fig. 32). The last named was found in Block XIV, near the remains of a human skeleton, along with coins of Trajan and Hadrian. Four fragments of glass armlets must also be noted. One, which came from beneath the clay of the rampart on the south front, is of two shades of blue, dark and pale, with white opaque lines and a small spiral of opaque white (XCI., Fig. 1). Another piece is of pale green with a rope pattern in double lines of dark and light blue (Fig. 5). The other two pieces are of greenish glass without decoration (Fig. 3). Probably the portion of a boar's tusk, perforated at one end, shown in Plate XCIII., Fig. 19, had been worn as a pendant on a necklace of beads.

Pins of various patterns represented the smaller objects of toilet; but their number was not large. They were on the whole of most common occurrence at the Baths, whence came three bronze pins (Plate XCII., Figs. 18 to 20), three bone pins (Plate XCIII., Figs. 14, 15, 17), and one bone needle (Fig. 18). A needle of bronze came from Pit LXXIII, and a brass pin from Pit LXXVIII; both are figured in Plate LXXIII., Figs. 7 and 8. A bronze pin found on the level of the early building near Block XVII (Plate XCII., Fig. 11), 6 inches in length, seems to have had a small circular setting of red enamel on the head. A pin of the same pattern but somewhat longer has been found at Corbridge. The most decorative of all the pins was recovered among the black deposit from Pit LVI (Plate XCIII., Fig. 16). It is of horn, 4½ inches in length, and is quite uninjured. On the head is a carefully executed bust, doubtless intended to represent a lady with a high coiffure. Many imperfect specimens of such pins have been found in London.¹ An example was also recorded from Okarben.²

1 Roach Smith, *Roman London*, Plate xxxiv.

2 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 16, 'Kastell Okarben,' Taf. iii. Fig. 2,

Another object of bone (Plate XCII., Fig. 21) found in the ditch of the early fort is worthy of particular mention. It resembles in shape a small spoon $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, having a circular hole cut in the bowl. Dr. Munro figures a similar object found in the excavation of the crannog at Lochlee, Ayrshire, describing it as "a tiny little spoon only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and worn into a hole in the centre, the handle being only 2 inches long and about the diameter of a crow quill."

These articles are by no means uncommon on Romano-British sites. They are certainly not worn-out spoons as one might easily suppose from a single specimen; the hole in the bowl is of too common occurrence, and the fact that it is an intentional perforation is frequently obvious. The British Museum has seven, all with perforated bowls, from Dowkerbottom Cave and two from other caves near Settle. There are several in the Museum at York. Specimens are also to be noted in the Black Gate Museum at Newcastle and among the objects found in the excavations now in progress at Corbridge. On the other hand, they do not seem to occur among the finds from the German Limes forts, nor do they appear in Museums on the Rhine. They are, therefore, probably purely Celtic. The precise manner of their use is uncertain. Such a specimen as that found at Newstead might have been employed as a hair-pin, a cord being passed through the broad end, the better to secure it. Many examples, however, show, at what would be the point of the pin, a short cross bar or a square terminal, which would render such use impossible. It may be that they were employed, with a cord attached, to thread together, and so fasten, the two sides of a garment.

Among the miscellaneous small articles was a surgeon's probe (Plate XCIII., Fig. 13). It came from Pit LXV, and is made of brass, 4 inches long. At one end it expands into a solid bulbous head. At the other the stem, for a distance of 2 inches, is wound round with a thin flat brass wire. Probes of various sizes are common both at Novaesium and at the Saalburg, but this is probably the first that has been found in Scotland. With it should be associated the small spoon of bronze from Pit LXXXV, Plate LXXIII., Fig. 6, probably also part of the surgeon's outfit.

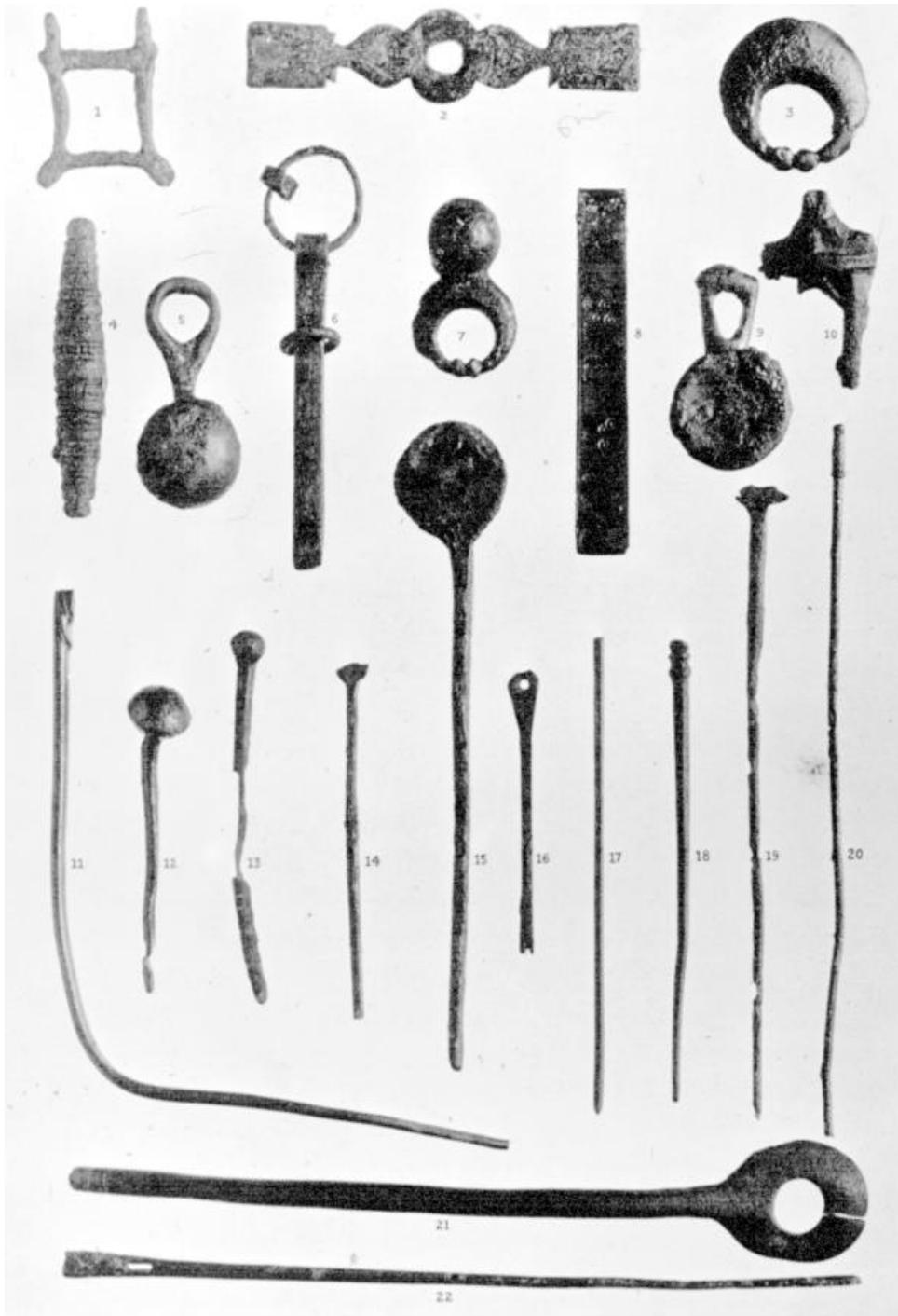
Scattered up and down over the fort were found what appeared to be 'men' for playing a game. These were got at all levels. They are chiefly of bone or of vitreous paste, but one or two are of stone. Those made of bone are flat button-like objects, decorated with concentric rings, while those

1 Munro, *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 112, fig. 76.

PLATE XCII. BRONZE PINS

	PAGE
1. Object of unknown use.	
2. Mounting.	
3. Mounting.	
4. Mounting with tangs for insertion into wood or leather.	
5 and 9. Loops used for inserting into straps, or as fastenings for garments.	
6. Tweezers. Block XIII.	307
7. Mounting.	
8. Tweezers. Baths.	307
10. Object, perhaps part of a knife handle.	
11. Pin. Near Block XVII.	337
12 to 15. Pins.	337
16. Pin for teasing the wick of a lamp.	307
17. Pin.	337
18 to 20. Pins. Baths.	337
21. Spoon-like object of bone. Ditch of the early fort.	338

The objects figured, with the exception of No. 21, are of bronze.



INCHES 0 1 2

CENTIMETRES 0 1 2 3 4 5

of vitreous paste resemble them in size, but are without ornament and of different colours—black, white, yellow and blue. Probably the game resembled draughts, and was played on a board divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles. Such a board has recently been recovered at Corbridge, in the shape of a slab of stone having 56 squares roughly incised on it (Fig. 50). A bone die, indicating a game of chance rather than of skill, (Plate XCIII., Fig. 3) was found in Pit LVII, the Well at the Baths. It is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch deep, and the points, which run from one to six, are marked by incised circles with a hole in the centre. Perhaps it is also to a game that we should refer the circular pieces formed from the bottoms of vessels from which the sides have been carefully chipped. Many of these came from the pits, and they frequently have the appearance of being worn by rubbing on a stone. Similar pieces are common at the Saalburg. More than once discs neatly fashioned from red sandstone were found along with the chipped jar bottoms; one of these is illustrated in Plate LXXXIII. (Fig. 5). These also were probably used to beguile the tedium of garrison life in Caledonia.

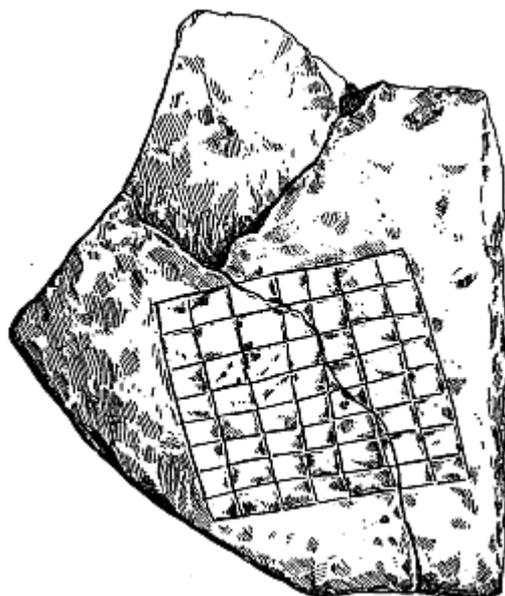


FIG. 50. 'DRAUGHT BOARD' FROM CORBRIDGE