

VI.

NOTES ON A ROMANO-BRITISH HOARD OF BRONZE VESSELS AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FOUND IN A MOSS ON LAMBERTON MOOR, BERWICKSHIRE, NOW EXHIBITED TO THE SOCIETY BY MRS MICHAEL COCHRANE, THROUGH REV. ROBERT PAUL, F.S.A. SCOT., DOLLAR. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The circumstances in which this interesting hoard was discovered and preserved are communicated by Rev. Robert Paul as follows:—"These bronze remains (22 pieces) were found in a moss on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, about sixty years ago by a labourer, John Geggie, residing in the village of Hutton, while digging drains. Geggie died quite recently, in his ninetieth year, leaving a niece, who lived with him—Mary Geggie, still residing in Hutton village, who gave the bronze pieces to their present owner, Mrs Michael Cochrane, resident in Dollar. She can give no more account of them than what is here stated, but says that she heard her uncle mention that when they were found they were wrapped up in some material which crumbled away when opened. She also states that her uncle had unfortunately given away some portion of the find—nearly half of it, she thinks—to a person from London."

As hoards of bronze articles of the Romano-British period are not at all common in Scotland, it is fortunate that this one can now be placed on record in a suitable manner, after the lapse of sixty years from the time of its discovery. It consists of portions of four Roman Pateræ, four Bowls of beaten bronze, a beaded Neck-ring, two small spiral Rings, two harp-shaped Fibulæ (enamelled), and an S-shaped Fibula in form of a sea-horse, also finely enamelled.

The four pateræ are represented chiefly by the thicker and stronger parts, such as handles, bottoms, and rims. They had been deposited one within the other, in a nest, as the marks of contact on the handles testify. Three of the handles are entire (fig. 1), and still attached to a portion of the rim of the vessel. They are all of the usual form of the

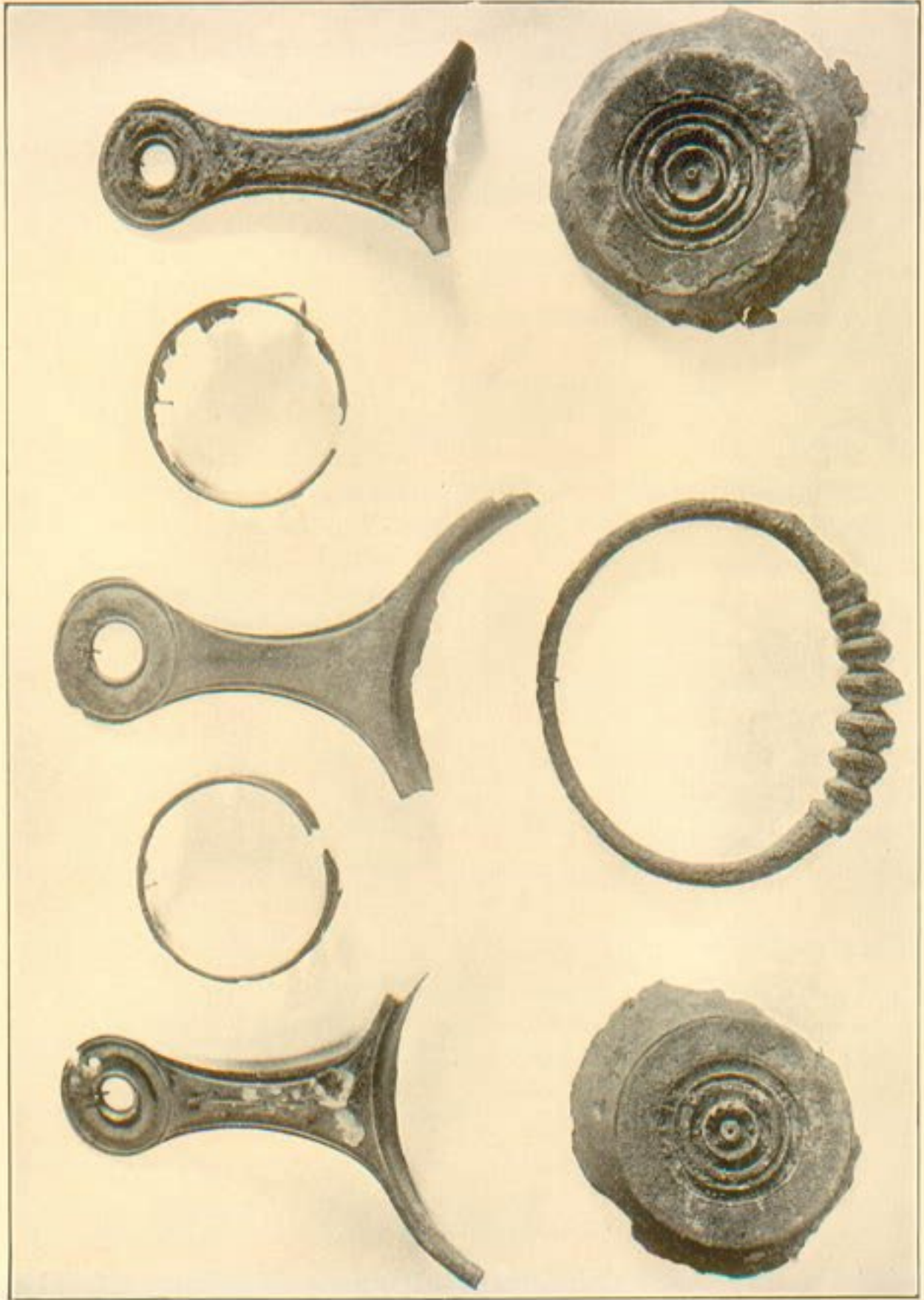


Fig. 1. Three Handles and two Bottoms of Bronze Paterae, two Rims of smaller Bronze Bowls, and a Beaded Necklet of Bronze, found together on Lamberton Moor.

flat patera-handle, the sides curved inwards so as to make the width least about the middle of the length, and terminating in a circular expansion with a circular perforation in the centre. The largest measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in its greatest and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in its least width. The second measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ in its greatest and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in its least width. The third measures $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{5}{16}$ in its greatest and $1\frac{1}{16}$ in its least width. The fourth handle being only a fragment, its measurements cannot be obtained. The second has been enamelled on its upper surface, and the enamel has left its traces on the under side of the third, which had been lying upon it. The upper side of the handle of the third patera is ornamented by a chased device somewhat resembling a conventional thunderbolt. The bowls of the different vessels were, of course, slightly different in their sizes. Only one is entire for a portion of its width, and shows a depth from the rim to the bottom of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the bottom being $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter inside, the diameter of another being 4 inches, and of a third, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. On the exterior of the flat bottoms there is the usual arrangement of three or four concentric circles, hollowed round the centre. Two of the vessels show clearly the tinning of the inside with an alloy of tin and lead.¹ On the inside of the other two there is no recognisable trace of tinning. Round the upper part of the exterior of the one which seems to be the largest, immediately under the rim, there is a band of chased ornament of a peculiar pattern, shown in fig. 2. The same ornament has been observed on two pateræ found in England, as noticed below.

Two pateræ found near Friar's Carse, in Dumfriesshire, in making the road from Dumfries to Sanquhar in 1790,² are of the same form as those from Lamberton Moor, and on the handle of the smaller of the two was the maker's name, ANSIEPHARR. One found on the farm of Palace, in

¹ The tinning of the patera found on the farm of Palace, Crailing, Roxburghshire, was analysed by Dr Stevenson Macadam, and found to be composed of tin and lead in nearly equal proportions. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 601.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xi. p. 105.

the parish of Crailing, Roxburghshire, in 1849,¹ is in the Museum. One was found in the exploration of the crannog in Dowalton Loch,² Wigtownshire, in 1863, and is now in the Museum. It bears on its handle the name of the maker, P. CIPI. POLIBI. One was found at Stanhope, in Peeblesshire, in 1876,³ along with a massive bronze armlet of Late-Celtic type, and is now in the Museum. One was found at Barochan, Renfrewshire,⁴ in 1886; and two which are now lost are mentioned⁵ as having been found at Gallowflat in 1773, and bearing the

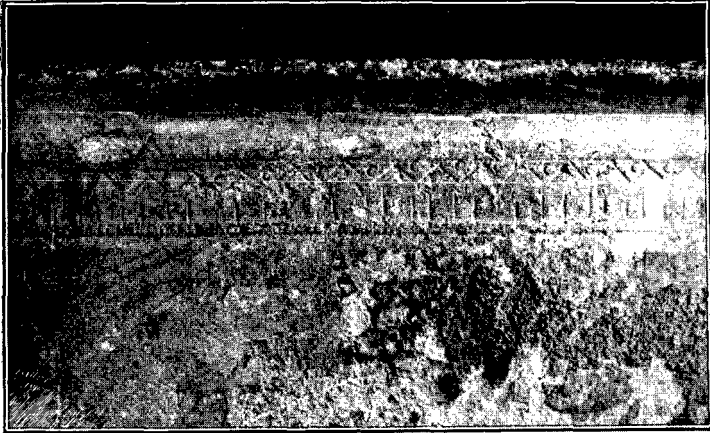


Fig. 2. Upper part of the side of Patera, showing the band of chased ornament.

maker's name, CONVALLVS. One of smaller size, and more bowl-shaped, found at Longfaugh, Crichton, Midlothian, and a similar one found at Blackburn Mill, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, are in the Museum. These, with the hoard found at Ruberslaw, and described by Mr Alexander Curle in the present volume, seem to exhaust the list of recorded finds of Roman pateræ in Scotland.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 598, and vol. xv. p. 323.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vi. p. 123.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xv. p. 322.

⁴ *Scottish National Memorials*, p. 19; and *Arch. Jour.* vol. xlix. p. 228.

⁵ Ure's *History of Rutherglen* (1793), p. 124.

Nor is the list of those found in England much more extensive. Three were found in a hoard,¹ along with a finely decorated helmet and other articles, at Ribchester in 1797. One found in 1838, at Prickwillow, in the Island of Ely,² has the same band of chased ornament round the exterior, under the rim, as has been noticed in the largest of those from Lamberton Moor; but its handle is highly decorated with enamel scrolls and dolphins in relief, and stamped with the maker's name, BODVOGENVS. F. A hoard of five was found in 1856 at Stittenham, in Yorkshire,³ of which the largest had a band of the same chased ornament as that on the largest from Lamberton Moor, and two were stamped on the handles with the maker's name, P. CIPI. POLIBI, as in the case of the one from the Dowalton crannog. Two were found, with two colanders and other articles, about the year 1862, at Abergele, in Denbighshire.⁴ Five were found in a hoard, with a bronze caldron and a number of bowls and basins of thin bronze, at Prestwick Carr,⁵ in Northumberland, in 1890. One found at Herringfleet,⁶ Suffolk, has the thunderbolt design on the handle and the maker's name, QVATTENVS; and another is mentioned as having been found during the excavations at Silchester.⁷

Besides the pateræ with flat bottoms and flat handles, there are in the Lamberton hoard four smaller vessels of thin bronze with globular bottoms. None of the rims of these vessels is quite complete, so that it is uncertain whether they have had handles or not. Three of them show a diameter of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lip, which is slightly everted, and in two cases thickened and flattened on the upper surface.

The fourth and largest (fig. 3) has a diameter of almost 4 inches at the lip, and is remarkable in having round the shoulder a band with a central row of bosses, each about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter and about the same in projection, placed about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart. This band, which is

¹ *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. p. 2.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 436.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xli. p. 326.

⁴ *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N.S., vol. ix. p. 20.

⁵ *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. xv. p. 159.

⁶ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1896, p. 239.

⁷ *Archæologia*, vol. lvii. p. 244.

about $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in width, is a strip of thin bronze carefully bent both ways to fit the curvature of the vessel, and the bosses are beaten up from the back. The band is not soldered or burnt on, but is tightly applied to the exterior of the vessel by small rivets having almost imperceptible heads on the outside, and larger heads beaten perfectly flat on the inside. Five of these rivets remain, at distances of about an inch and a half apart.

These vessels of thin beaten bronze, and specially the largest, with the implanted band of bosses in repoussé work, are more Late-Celtic than



Fig. 3. Side of one of the Pateræ, and the Bowl with Bosses.

Roman in character. One of these small vessels of thin bronze, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a globular-shaped under part, and a strip with bosses at intervals riveted round the shoulder of the vessel, was found in the Glastonbury lake village,¹ which is assigned to a pre-Roman date, and has yielded a very large number of Late-Celtic remains.

The beaded collar or neck-ring (shown in fig. 1) is also distinctively Late-Celtic. It is of the usual form, slightly oval in contour, the internal measurements being 5 inches by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Of the whole

¹ Bulleid's "Lake Village near Glastonbury," in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society*, vol. xl. pp. 147, 149.

circumference, three-fourths is composed of a plain rod of solid bronze, almost circular in section at the centre of the back, where it is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, thickening gradually towards the front, where it joins the beaded part. At the junction it is half an inch in diameter, ending on both sides with an ornamented part, covered in front with closely-set parallel lines of hatchings. The beaded part is separately formed of eight beads, graduated from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness to 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness. The larger beads are in the centre, and the whole are strung on an iron rod of oval section, bent to fit the shape of the collar, and entering socket-holes made for it in the ends of the bronze part of the ring. The beads are ornamented with bands of chased parallel lines on either side of the projecting moulding which passes round the middle of each bead, and between them are pulley-shaped connections, much oxidised, which may or may not be separate beads of smaller size.

Beaded collars of this form are rare in Scotland. One was found in Lochar Moss,¹ near Comlongan Castle, a few years before 1851. It has fourteen large beads, separated from each other by smaller pulley-shaped beads, all strung on an iron rod, the ends of which fit into sockets in the back part of the collar, which in this case is of considerable breadth and thickness, and bears Late-Celtic ornamental scrolls. Another was found in the crannog at Hyndford² in 1898. Only the beaded part was found, showing ten large beads separated by smaller pulley-shaped beads, and all strung tightly on an iron rod. These, with the one now described from Lamberton Moor, are all that have been recorded in Scotland.

In England, the type, though still rare, is not quite so scarce. One found in 1831 at Mowroad,³ near Rochdale, has eleven beads, the back part of the ring rectangular in section and chased with double zigzag lines. One found at Embsay,⁴ in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in 1844, has twelve beads, and the same form of ring. One found in

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 83.

² *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xxxiii. p. 385.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 595.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi. p. 517.

Carlisle in 1881 has ten beads.¹ One found at Perdeswell,² near Worcester, has twenty beads of very peculiar shape, alternating with pulley-shaped beads, strung on an iron rod.

The two rings of bronze wire (fig. 4), coiled in a spiral of two and a half twists, are made of roughly rounded wire, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. One has a rude imitation of a serpent's head at one end of the wire; the other end is broken off. In the other ring both ends show a roughly broken surface. The interior diameter of the coiled ring is the same in both cases, about $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{16}$ of an inch.



Fig. 4. Two Rings of Coiled Bronze Wire, and three Fibulae cemented together in a mass of oxide.

Not the least interesting of the personal ornaments in this hoard is the group of three fibulae cemented together by the oxidation of the metal. Two of them are of a not uncommon form, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in extreme length, bow-shaped, with a T-shaped head, the cross-bar covering the coil of the spring-pin; and the other end, which is finished off by a knob, has the triangular space under the end of the bow filled up with a thin plate, the under edge of which is curved upwards as a catch for the point of the pin. The coil consists of ten twists, and the loop, which is bent back upon the cross-bar of the head, is secured by a hook and stud, while a wire passing through the coil from side to side is bent over the whole, and, passing through a collar, forms a loop on the top of

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1881, p. 534.

² *Archaeologia*, vol. xxx. p. 554.

the fibula. These two fibulæ no doubt formed a pair and were worn together, with a connecting chain from the two loops. Mr Arthur Evans¹ describes this form of fibula as a "specially British development," and says further that "these fibulæ were in fact worn by the native women in pairs connected by a chain hanging down between them." The patches of green, red, and yellow enamel with which

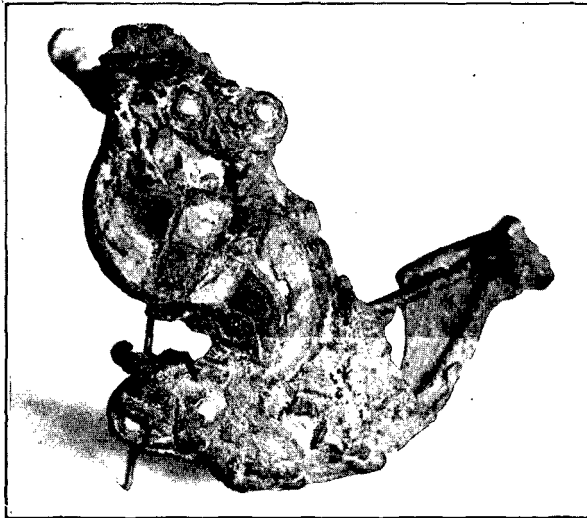


Fig. 5. Enamelled Fibula in shape of a Sea-horse, cemented by oxide to two other Fibulae.

the obverse face of the bow has been decorated are another Celtic characteristic.

The third fibula is the most remarkable object in the hoard. It is formed in the shape of a *hippocamp* or sea-horse, 2½ inches in extreme length, formed of an S-shaped plate of metal, to the back of which have been attached the pin and its catch, now gone, while the front is

¹ "On two Fibulæ of Celtic Form from Æsica, Northumberland," by Arthur J. Evans. *Archæologia*, vol. lv. p. 183.

decorated with champlevé enamels. The nostril and eye of the beast are marked by circles of red enamel with blue centres. The crest and neck are hidden by oxidation. On the body, in the middle, are four lozenge-shaped spaces in which red and blue enamels alternate, while the curved portions are filled with two alternating panels of the same two colours. What ought to be the tail part is really a second head, with a nostril and eye filled in with red circles and blue centres as before. The upstanding crest is hidden by oxidation, an interesting result of which is shown in the perfect preservation of the forms and markings of four pinnules of the frond of a small fern and several spikes of grass, on which the fibula must have been lying.

This is the only example of these S-shaped enamelled brooches which has been found in Scotland. They are much commoner in England, and examples have been figured from Kirkby-Thore in Westmoreland, and Malton in Yorkshire, in the *Memoirs* of the York meeting of the Archæological Institute (1846); from Norton in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and another locality unascertained, in Mr J. Romilly Allen's *Celtic Art*; from the Thirsk House Cave in Derbyshire, in *The Reliquary* (1897); and from the Victoria Cave at Settle, in Professor Boyd-Dawkins's *Cave Hunting*.