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ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR THE BROOCHES FROM KING HARRY LANE, ST ALBANS, HERTS

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Justine Bayley June 1988

Summary

Over 100 brooches from this early/mid 1st century AD site were analysed quantitatively by atomic absorption and a further 65 qualitatively by X-ray fluorescence. Almost all were brass.

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR THE BROOCHES FROM KING HARRY LANE, ST ALBANS, HERTS

Just over 100 of the brooches were sampled and analysed quantitatively by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using essentially the method described by Hughes et al (1976). Most of the rest of the brooches were also analysed, but qualitatively by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF). All the results are presented in Table 1 where those marked with an asterisk were obtained by XRF.

A few of the brooches had applied decoration of one sort or another. As noted in the typological report on the brooches, all the group G brooches would have had a glass 'stone' in the central cup; in G1 the opaque red glass survives. The silver sheet metal on L1 was soldered into position. On L3 the hookshaped cut-outs were inlaid with copper, its pinkish colour providing a visual contrast to the yellow brass of the rest of the brooch. L6 and P3 both had applied copper alloy sheet decoration soldered in place.

Discussion of the analytical results

The copper used in Iron Age and Roman Britain contained deliberate additions of tin, zinc and/or lead giving a range of different alloys. The simplest way to present all three variables on a single graph is to use a ternary diagram where the position of the point representing a particular object is determined by the relative proportions of the three alloying elements. Fig 1 shows the names applied to each range of composition which can be considered as a specific alloy. It should be noted that there are no sharp dividing lines between the different alloys as any composition is possible. This means arbitrary decisions have to be made as to exactly where the boundaries for each alloy should be drawn when assigning alloy names to particular compositions. Where an object is of an intermediate composition this is indicated by applying a dual alloy name, eg brass/gunmetal. It should be noted that because of the arbitrariness of the



Figure 1: Ternary diagram showing the names applied to alloys of different compositions

divisions objects with similar compositions can be assigned different alloy names if they fall just one side or the other of a boundary.

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In Iron Age times most copper alloys were bronzes with leaded bronze used for intricate castings and other objects which were not hammered to shape and where strength was not of prime importance. Brass was first produced on a large scale in the 1st century BC by the Romans (Bayley forthcoming) and used by them as a coinage metal. The metal's golden colour made it an attractive alloy for decorative metalwork and by early in the 1st century AD objects such as brooches were being made of it in Gaul (Rabeisen and Menu 1985).

Many of the brooch types in use on the continent in the early/mid 1st century AD are also found in Britain and the King Harry Lane brooches are typical examples. On typological grounds many of the British brooches are indistinguishable from continental examples and many authorities consider them to be imports (Stead 1984). Other types are variants of continental forms but are common in Britain though rare on the continent and therefore more likely to be of British manufacture. Some onepiece Colchester brooches (Group C here) were definitely made in Britain as the unfinished examples from Baldock show (Stead and Rigby 1987).

All the brooches here with the exception of the Group A ('Nauheim derivative') and Group D (Colchester derivative) examples are basically made of brass, though in some cases the amount of tin present is sufficient to just reclassify them as gunmetals. However consideration of the actual percentages indicates they are almost all part of the same distribution; see Table 1 and also Figs 2 and 3. Brass is the normal alloy used for British examples of the brooches with continental parallels and the few continental examples analysed so far are also brass. Recent analyses of 20 brooches from Mont-Beuvray (Pernot and Hurtel 1988) have shown that three of the four types sampled were brasses. These were described as a) having an uncovered spring with external chord and chord hook (equivalent to Groups B and C here), b) having a separate covered spring (like Groups E - L)

and c) being of Aucissa type (Group M).Though the continental sample is small, the results there mirror the pattern for the British brooches, suggesting the latter could indeed be imports. The source of the brass brooches found in Britain is part of the larger problem of the introduction of brass to Britain and has recently been considered in some detail (Bayley forthcoming).

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It is noticable that although almost all the brooches are described as brass, different groups are of significantly compositions. The AAS results show the Simple Gallic different and Colchester brooches (Groups B and C) are fairly pure brass with only a percent or so of tin while the brooches with a separate encased spring mostly contain several percent of tin. The same trend is also apparent in the raw XRF data though it does not show in the alloy names assigned. This variation is not peculiar to this site but is the general pattern found throughout Britain (Bayley forthcoming). Note however that Fig 2 shows no significant differences between the Simple Gallic and Colchester brooches. In the same way Langton Down (Group E) and Thistle (Group F) brooches are compositionally indistinguishable, both from each other and from the other encased spring brooches (see Fig 3). At present no specific reason can be suggested for the variation in the purity of the brass used though different manufacturing traditions or source areas for either metal or brooches are possible explanations.

Although all the Group C brooches here are brass, some sites have produced examples made of bronze and as these sites are mainly or exclusively of post-conquest date it is tempting to see bronze as a transitional composition used briefly as the onepiece brooches gave way to the two-piece (Group D) ones. Over 80% of this later type are leaded bronzes although a few bronze examples (like that here) are known (Bayley 1985, Bayley forthcoming).

The Group A brooches show the whole range of unleaded compositions. This is not unexpected as of nearly 200 brooches of this type that have been analysed some 60% are bronzes, 25% brasses and the rest mainly gunmetals (Bayley forthcoming). There may be some correlation of alloy with typological sub-groups



Figures 2 and 3: The bottom left hand part of ternary diagrams showing the compositions of some of the brooches analysed by AAS. The scales are relative proportions (expressed as percentages) for tin (along the bottom) and lead (up the side). Highest proportions of zinc are represented by points nearest the corner. though further work is still needed to clarify this. The Group M (Aucissa) brooches are brasses like all the others that have been analysed (cf Bayley and Butcher 1981, Fig 3).

References

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Table 1: The analytical results

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Cat	No		AML	No	Cu %	Zn %	5n %	РЬ %	Ag %		Alloy
A1			6704	17						×	bronze
A2			6826	595						¥	gunmetal
A3			6705	523						¥	bronze
A4			6704	168						¥	brass
A5			6704	153						×	bronze
A6			6704	195						×	brass
B 1			6704	169	76.8	23.3	1.3	0.4	0.1		brass
B 2			6826	544	77.2	21.0	1.1	0.2	0.0		brass
вЗ			6827	717	82.9	21.3	2.1	0.3	0.0		brass
B 4			6702	274	78.8	19.1	1.5	0.2	0.0		brass
B 5			45	576	78.3	19.5	1.7	0.1	0.1		brass
B 6			45	588						¥	brass
B 7			6704	163	79.7	16.9	1.4	0.4	0.0		brass
вв			6704	123	78.1	18.9	0.4	0.1	0.1		brass
B 9			6826	557	78.7	16.3	1.3	0.5	0.0		brass
B10			6702	294	76.7	18.2	0.7	0.3	0.0		brass
C 1			6704	49	79.9	19.5	0.6	0.4	0.1		brass
C 2			6826	587	81.0	17.5	1.6	0.4	0.1		brass
CЗ			6826	685	82.0	17.8	1.8	0.5	0.1		brass
C 4			6826	586	79.8	15.8	2.5	0.4	0.3		brass
C 5			6704	143	78.9	19.3	1.2	0.1	0.1		brass
C G			45	533	• •					×	brass
C 7			6705	504	78.9	17.6	1.3	0.3	0.1		brass
C 8			45	567	79.8	19.3	1.3	0.1	0.0		brass
C 9			6826	542	76.2	24.1	0.6	0.3	0.0		brass
C10			45	575	72.6	23.5	1.5	0.1	0.0		brass
C11			45	574	77.8	23.2	1.0	0.1	0.0		brass
C12			6826	53	77.1	29.9	0.3	0.2	0.0		brass
C13			6704	186	B0.0	20.2	1.0	0.1	0.0		brass
C14			6826	568	74.6	21.1	0.0	0.6	0.1		brass
C15			6704	751	77.9	20.6	0.6	0.3	0.0		brass
C16			45	557	79.9	19.0	1.4	0.1	0.0		brass
C17			6704	147	77.2	16.9	1.6	0.2	0.0		brass
C18			6704	136	77.2	21.1	1.4	0.3	0.0		brass
C19			6826	662	78.2	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.0		brass
C20			6704	183						¥	brass
C21	or	C30	45	524	81.2	18.5	1.6	0.2	0.1		brass
C21	or	C30	45	524	83.8	14.9	1.6	0.2	0.0		brass
C22			6827	712	72.2	23.9	0.9	0.1	0.1		brass
C23			6826	597	75.6	17.2	1.6	0.2	0.0		brass
C24			6702	275	84.3	15.1	0.9	1.0	0.0		brass
C25										×	brass
C26			6704	127	71.4	27.3	1.3	0.3	0.0		brass
C27			6704	135	81.3	17.5	0.7	0.2	0.0		brass
C28			45	551	82.4	17.4	1.5	0.2	0.1		brass
C29			45	544	80.5	17.5	1.6	0.2	0.0		brass
C31			6704	152	75.4	19.B	0.3	0.2	0.0		brass
C32			6826	554	79.1	17.B	1.0	0.3	0.0		brass
C33			6704	419					_	×	brass
C34			6704	140	81.3	16.8	0.7	0.5	0.0		brass
C35			6704	481				_		¥	brass/gunmetal
C36			6704	466	70.7	21.3	1.0	0.3	0.0		brass

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Cat No	AML No	Cu %	Zn %	Sn %	РЬ %	Ag %	Alloy
						-	-
C37	670467	76.2	20.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	brass
C38	682704	76.6	18.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	brass
C39	670444	78.2	18.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	brass
C40	4545	79.0	19.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	brass
C41	682702	79.2	18.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	brass
C42	670506	78.7	18.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	brass
C43	682660	80.2	18.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	brass
C44	682661	77.4	17.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	brass
C45	670437	B1.0	19.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	brass
C46	682690	78.1	19.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	brass
C47	682675	78.7	18.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	brass
C48	670505	78.9	20.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	brass
C49	670507	71.9	16.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	brass
C50	4534	73.9	23.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	brass
C51	682727	78.2	18.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	brass
C52	682667	73.9	22.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	brass
C53	670649	74.3	23.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	brass
C54	670458	77.2	21.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	brass
C55	4527					*	brass
C55	4527					*	brass
C56	682666	76.0	21.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	brass
C57	670464	78.5	22.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	brass
C58	682700	80.8	20.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	brass
C59	670521	76.3	21.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	brass
C60	670438					*	brass
C61	670518	89.6	20.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	brass
C62	4538					×	brass
C63	682670	76.8	20.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	brass
C64	4539	84.0	17.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	brass
C65	4516	81.6	16.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	brass
C66	4562					¥	brass
C68	4571					×	brass
C69	682731					×	brass
C70	682703	73.4	20.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	brass
C71	670650	78.6	18.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	brass
C72	4522					¥	brass
C73	682652	76.6	17.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	brass
C74	670513					×	brass
C75	682729					*	brass
C77	670519	73.2	19.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	brass
D 1	670525					*	bronze
E 1	670420	81.9	16.6	3.1	0.7	0.1	brass
E 2	670296	82.6	12.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	brass
E 4	682684	89.7	10.2	2.4	0.2	0.0	brass
E 6	682724	78.1	19.7	2.4	0.5	0.0	brass
E 7	670426	79.3	19.7	2.3	1.6	0.1	brass
E B or	E 9 4520	77.8	18.9	3.0	1.2	0.7	brass
E B or	E 9 4520	77.0	16.3	2.8	2.8	0.1	brass
E10	4579					¥	brass
E11	4535	76.1	20.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	brass
E12	670491	75.3	22.6	0.9	1.3	0.1	brass
E13	670490	79.6	16.1	2.0	1.3	0.1	brass
E14	670439	76.7	20.7	1.9	1.0	0.0	brass
E15	682671	77.9	16.4	3.5	2.6	0.0	brass
E16	682677					*	brass
E17	670487					*	brass

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Cat No	AML No	Cu %	Zn %	Sn %	РЬ %	Ag %	Alloy
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E18	682718					*	brass
E19	670421	76.0	17.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	brass
E21	670484					¥	brass
E23	682673-4					*	brass
E24	682682					*	brass
E25	682711					×	brass
E26	682688					*	brass
E27						*.	brass/gunmetal
E28	682678					×	brass
E29	682676	85.6	11.0	6.1	0.3	0.0	gunmetal
F 1	4541	81.7	16.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	brass
F 2	670515					¥	brass
FЗ	670488					*	brass
F 6	682655	79.8	19.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	brass
F 7	682707	74.0	18.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	brass
FB	670462	76.7	17.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	brass
F 9	682669	79.8	19.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	brass
F11	682698					*	brass
F12	4553					×	brass
F13	670653	80.7	21.0	4.8	1.3	0.0	brass
F14	4582					*	brass
F15	682714	75.9	21.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	brass
F16	4552	/ 🛛 • /	2110		•••	*	brass
F17	4554					*	brass
F10	470499	74 7	17 3	1 6	0.2	0.0	hrace
F20	407404	79.7	14 5	2 1	2 1	0.0	brace
F20	602070	70.J 70.1	14.7	2.1	07	0.0	brase
F21	002087	70.1	10.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	
r 2 2	662680	77.1	10.7	1.0	1 1	0.0	
F23	0820/2	/3.0	17.0	1./	1.1	0.1	
F24	682/13	70 0		~ 7	~ ^	~ ~ *	brass
F25	670652	/8.2	18.2	2.3	0.4	0.0	brass
F28	4006					*	brass
F29	682683		40 /		~ ^	*	Drass
F30	4561	//.5	18.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	Drass
F31	4526	/5.9	22.4	1./	0.1	0.1	Drass
F33	682664					*	brass
F4	4583					*	brass
F5	4581					*	brass
G1	4521					*	brass
G2	4521					*	brass
G3	682694					×	brass
G4	682693					*	brass
G5	670298					*	brass
H1	682705					*	brass
H2	682701					*	brass
H3	682706					*	brass
H4	670512					*	brass
H5	4532	79.0	16.4	2.2	0.5	0.1	brass
H6	670520	81.8	17.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	brass
H7	4530					*	brass
J1	4542	79.8	19.5	2.2	1.0	0.0	brass
J2	670637	80.4	16.0	1.7	1.1	0.1	brass
К1	670434					*	brass
K2	682708	75.6	19.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	brass
L1	4521	· · · · · ·			-	*	brass
 L2	670514					×	brass
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Cat	No	AML	No	Cu	%	Zn	%	Sn	7.	РЬ	%	Ag	%		Alloy
L3 L4 L5 L6 M1 M2 M3 M4 N1 N2		45 6704 45 45 6704 6704 6705 6826 6826	518 185 161 531 540 573 157 511 548 563	78. 77. 71.	4	15. 18. 24.	8 6 7	2. 2. 1.	2 0 5	o. o. o.	8 1 1	0. 0. 0.	0 0 0	** ** * *	brass brass brass brass brass brass brass brass brass brass
P1 P3		45 6826	563 579											* *	brass brass

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