B. 52. *PATERA*, bronze, with handle missing. Not illustrated. (DW 89.)

This characteristically Roman object was discussed and illustrated by Rosanquet (*P.S.A.S.*, lxii (1927–8), 246–54. fig. 1, 1) and Curle (*ibid.*, lxvi (1931–2), 300, fig. 12, 1), the former assigning the inception of the particular type represented at Blackburn Mill to A.D. 120–150.

B. 52–65 are not illustrated, and comprise miscellaneous broken fragments including iron **HOOKS** (B. 52–54); iron **STRIP** (B. 57, 58, 63); small iron L-shaped **STAPLES** (B. 140–142), and an **INGOT** or cake of bronze, circular, 3 4 ins. diameter (B. 65; DW 90), illustrated by Curle, *P.S.A.S.*, lxvi (1931–2), 315, fig. 22, 33. This is a smaller version of the circular copper ingots of the type illustrated by Curle, *loc. cit.*, fig. 37; from Carleton, Wigtownshire, or the half-cake of bronze from Dundonald (Dick Institute, Kilmarnock).

**APPENDIX.**

*Technical Note on the Fragment of Iron Mail from Carlingwark Loch (C. 74).*

By E. Martin Burgess.

The fragment examined is composed of alternate rows of riveted links and whole links. The **whole links** are punched from an iron sheet. Holes were punched with a small punch and then a larger punch was used to cut out the rings: this gives the whole rings their somewhat square wire section.

Wire thicknesses: 0.056, 0.045, 0.039, 0.046, 0.047 inches.

External diameter: 0.267, 0.271, 0.273, 0.274, 0.272 inches.

These links are quite circular, as would be expected.

The riveted links have dimensions as follows:—

Wire thickness: 0.033, 0.042, 0.035, 0.032, 0.039 inches.

External diameter (parallel to rivet joint): 0.292, 0.286, 0.304, 0.307, 0.323 inches.

The wire of these links is rather flatter in section than the wire of the whole links. The former have a slight ovality, the major axis being parallel to the rivet joint which to some extent accounts for their greater diameter.

The real interest of the riveted links lies in the fact that the rivets are domed on both sides and are made from cylindrical wire, as opposed to the usual medial wedge type rivet which is much more practical for use and for production. Some of the cylindrical rivets have gone through too far and are bent over on one side, while on the other side hardly any rivet shows. In my experience this is very likely to happen with the cylindrical rivet however much care is taken in closing it. There is no visible “water-shed” formation round the rivet area which has been simply spread out before punching.

The alternate riveted and whole rings are in no way unusual. Examples are the Newstead fragments (Curle, *Newstead*, 161; pl. xxxviii, 10) and those from the Thorsbjerg find in Denmark (Engelhardt, *Denmark in the Early Iron Age* (1866), Pl. 6, nos. 2, 3).
Iron chain-mail from Carlingwark Loch (C. 74). (1.)