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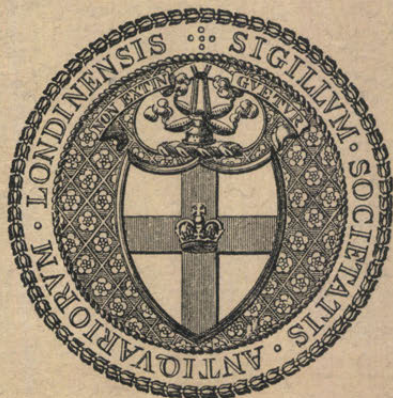
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No. X

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Third Report on the  
Excavations of the Roman  
Fort at Richborough, Kent

By J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A.



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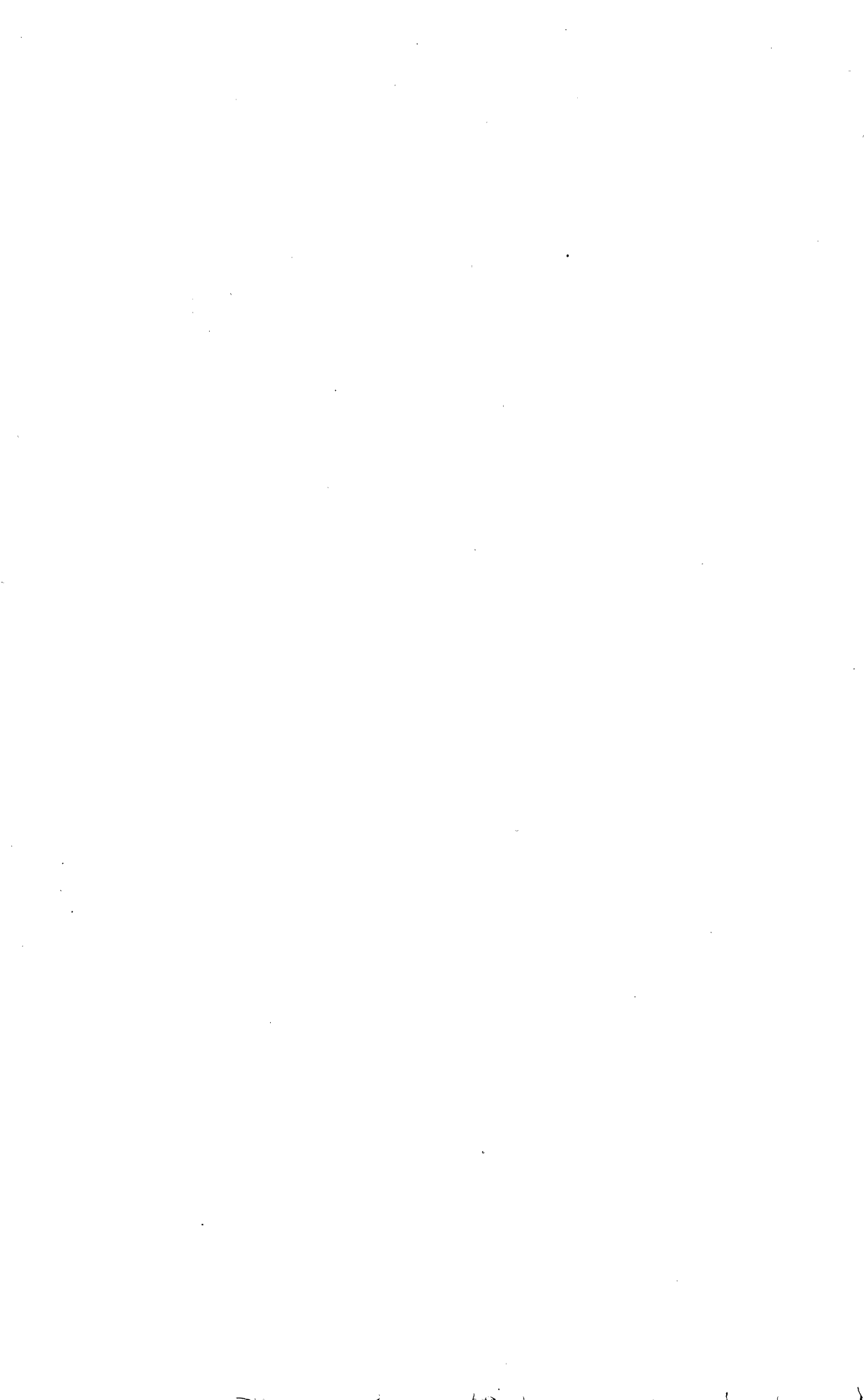
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Altertümer uns. heid.</i>	<i>Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit.</i>
<i>Vorzeit</i>	
<i>Antiq. Journ.</i>	<i>The Antiquaries Journal.</i>
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Archaeologia.</i>
<i>Arch. Ael.</i>	<i>Archaeologia Aeliana.</i>
<i>Arch. Journ.</i>	<i>The Archaeological Journal.</i>
Atkinson, <i>Pompeii</i>	Atkinson, <i>A hoard of Samian ware found at Pompeii</i> , in <i>J.R.S.</i> IV, 27.
Behrens, <i>Katalog Bingen</i>	<i>Kataloge der West- und süddeutschen Altertums-sammlungen</i> , iv, Bingen.
<i>Bonn. Jahrb.</i>	<i>Bonner Jahrbücher.</i>
<i>C.I.L.</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.</i>
<i>Chester Arch. Soc. Journ.</i>	<i>Journal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological Society.</i>
Cohen	Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain.</i>
<i>Coll. Antiq.</i>	Roach Smith, <i>Collectanea Antiqua.</i>
<i>Corbridge</i>	{ Reports on the excavations at Corstopitum published in <i>Archaeologia Aeliana.</i>
<i>Corbridge Report</i>	
Déch.	Déchelette, <i>Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine.</i>
Déchelette, <i>Manuel</i>	Déchelette, <i>Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique, Celtique et Gallo-Romaine.</i>
Drag.	Dragendorff, <i>Terra Sigillata</i> in <i>Bonn. Jahrb.</i> , vols. 96-7, 99.
<i>Eph. Epigr.</i>	<i>Ephemeris Epigraphica.</i>
Fölzer	Fölzer, <i>Die Bilderschüsseln der ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen.</i>
Grueber	Grueber, <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum.</i>
Haltern	Loeschcke, <i>Die keramischen Funde in Haltern</i> , in <i>Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen</i> , v.
<i>Hengistbury Head Report</i>	Bushe-Fox, <i>Report on Excavations at Hengistbury Head.</i> Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, III.
Jacobi	Jacobi, <i>Das Römerkastell Saalburg.</i>
<i>J.R.S.</i>	<i>The Journal of Roman Studies.</i>
Knorr, <i>Aislingen</i>	Knorr in <i>Jahrbuch des historische Verein Dillingen</i> (1912).
Knorr, <i>B. und E.</i>	Knorr & Sprater, <i>Die westpfälzischen Sigillata-Töpfereien von Blickweiler und Eschweiler Hof.</i>
Knorr, <i>Cannstatt</i>	Knorr, <i>Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Cannstatt und Köngen-Grinario.</i>
Knorr, <i>Rottenburg</i>	Knorr, <i>Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottenburg-Sumelocenna.</i>

- Knorr, *Rottweil* Knorr, *Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil* (1907).
- Knorr, 1912 Knorr, *Südgallische Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil* (1912).
- Knorr, 1919 Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts* (1919).
- Knorr, 1921 Knorr, *Kastell Cannstatt: neugefundene Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe* (1921).
- Lamprecht Lamprecht, *Aufdeckung eines Römischen Friedhofes zu Regensburg*, 1904.
- Lud. { Ludowici, i. *Stempel-Namen römischer Töpfer von meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinabern*; ii. *Stempel-Bilder*; iii. *Urnen-Gräber*.
- M. & S. Mattingly & Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*.
- May, *Silchester* May, *The Roman pottery found at Silchester*.
- May, *Templebrough* May, *The Roman Forts of Templebrough near Rotherham*.
- May, *Tullie House* May, in *Trans. Cumb. and West. Ant. and Arch. Soc.*, N.S. xvii, p. 114.
- May, *York* May, *The Roman Pottery in York Museum*.
- Miller, *Balmuildy* Miller, *The Roman Fort at Balmuildy (Summerston, near Glasgow) on the Antonine Wall*.
- Nass. Ann.* *Nassauische Annalen*.
- Nassauische Mitteilungen* *Mitteilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde*.
- Newstead* } Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post. The Fort at Newstead*.
- Curle, *Newstead* } *The Numismatic Chronicle*.
- Num. Chron.* } Oswald & Pryce, *An introduction to the study of Terra-Sigillata*.
- O. & P. } *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Römerreiches*.
- O.R.L. } *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Römerreiches*.
- Oelmann Oelmann, *Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber*.
- Proc. Soc. Ant.* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.
- Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.
- Reubel Reubel, *Römische Töpfer in Rheinabern*.
- Richborough, I, II* } Bushe-Fox, *First, Second, Report on the excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, VI, VII.
- Rich.* } *Richborough, I, II*.
- Ritterling } Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, in *Nassauische Annalen*, xxxiv, xl.
- Ritterling, *Hofheim* } *Ritterling, Hofheim*.
- Swarling Report* Bushe-Fox, *Report on the excavation of the Late-Celtic Urn-field at Swarling, Kent*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, v.

<i>Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Ant. and Arch. Soc.</i>	<i>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.</i>
<i>V.C.H.</i>	<i>The Victoria History of the Counties of England.</i>
Walters	} <i>Walters, Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the British Museum.</i>
Walters, B.M. Cat.	
Webb	<i>Webb, The reign and coinage of Carausius.</i>
Wheeler, <i>Brecon</i>	<i>Wheeler, The Roman Fort near Brecon, with a section on the Terra-Sigillata or Samian ware, by T. Davies Pryce and Felix Oswald.</i>
Wheeler, <i>Segontium</i>	<i>Wheeler, Segontium and the Roman occupation of Wales, in Y Cymmrodor, 33.</i>
<i>Woolhope F.C.</i>	<i>Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.</i>
<i>Wroxeter</i>	<i>Bushe-Fox, Excavations on the site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912, 1913, 1914. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I, II, and IV.</i>

I, II followed by a numeral in the coin list refers to the coin of that number in the first or second Richborough Report.

# *Excavations at Richborough, Kent*

## *(Third Report)*

### INTRODUCTION

THE Society's excavations in the summers of 1926 and 1927, although in the main a continuation of the previous season's work, were not confined to the clearing of any one building or area but were rather of an exploratory nature. The results of the four years' excavations had demonstrated that the site was not only inhabited through the whole period of the Roman occupation of this country, but that the area involved stretched far beyond the limits of the fort and that the character of the occupation had entirely altered on several occasions. It was therefore decided that an endeavour should be made to obtain some accurate data concerning these changing phases, and the work accomplished during the two seasons has given a comprehensive idea of the problems that await solution, and a definite campaign can now be visualized. The method adopted to achieve these results has been to dig a number of trenches in the interior of the fort, the stratification being carefully noted and the finds from the various levels plotted. In some instances areas on either side of these trenches have been opened out to investigate certain features encountered. The evidence thus obtained has been correlated and embodied in this report.

Other work was also undertaken such as the clearing of the building on site IV and the sinking of a shaft to ascertain the depth of the great foundation. Owing to an extension of the boundary of the area controlled by His Majesty's Office of Works it became necessary to alter the position of a road running close to the west and north walls of the fort. As it was obviously essential that before the new road was formed the ground to be occupied by it should be examined, a number of trenches were dug across its line. These trenches resulted in the discovery of two large ditches running parallel to the walls. Further trenches were subsequently dug on the other sides of the fort, and proved that ditches existed there also and that they formed a definite part of the system of defence. In view of the fact that several houses were to be erected on the north side of the road leading to the west gate of the fort, it was considered advisable to examine

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the area affected before it was disturbed by the building operations, and several trenches were dug across it diagonally to the line of the road. Late in the autumn of 1926, after the season's work had ended, a report was received that walls had been encountered during the laying down of a new railway track to the south of the fort. Mr. Klein immediately returned to investigate these, and succeeded in obtaining the plan of two temples.

The clearing out of a number of wells and rubbish pits met with during the course of the work has added greatly to the collection of small finds and pottery, while much valuable knowledge has been gained from the association in them of many new or previously undated types with datable objects. The work entailed in the supervision of these complicated excavations and in the listing, sorting, cleaning, and mending of the very numerous objects found is considerable. We have again been fortunate in having many willing helpers, several of whom had taken part in the work of previous seasons. Chief among these is Mr. W. G. Klein who has assisted in the general supervision during the whole period and, as already stated, returned late in 1926 to elucidate the remains disclosed by the work on the new railway. It is due to him that additional land has been acquired round the fort and handed over to the State. Mr. Thomas May was present on the site for the entire term of the excavations and continued his invaluable work upon the pottery. Among those who have also stayed for considerable periods and assisted with the excavations are Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. C. A. R. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. Clauson, Mr. O. F. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland Walker, Miss Standen, and Miss Reade. The plans have been prepared by Mr. L. H. Rawson of the architectural staff of the Office of Works.

The laborious undertaking of cleaning, listing, and identifying the coins has been in the hands of Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing and Mr. G. C. F. Hayter. The latter has also compiled the list of potters' stamps, while the description of the decorated Samian is the work of Dr. Davies Pryce.

The section on the small finds is mainly by Mr. C. A. R. Radford, and I have also to express my gratitude to him and Miss A. M. Henderson for the help they have given me in drawing up this report.



## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

With the close of each season's work the task of elucidating the history of this important site becomes increasingly interesting. As the excavation proceeds some problems are solved, but in their solving new ones present themselves, and after six seasons' work the end of what was at first considered a simple task is still far ahead. In this summary the deductions drawn from previous discoveries given in earlier reports have only been mentioned when new evidence has necessitated their modification.

Slight but certain evidence of a pre-Roman occupation has now been obtained by the discovery of Early Iron Age pottery. The period to which it can be assigned lies in the centuries between the end of the Bronze Age and the arrival of the Belgic tribes, who introduced the Aylesford-Swarling culture into Britain during the first century B.C.

In the last report evidence of a Claudian occupation on the site was recorded, but neither its extent nor character was known. Some light has now been thrown upon the latter by the presence of two parallel ditches of this date. These have been traced running in a straight line from the south side of the main east and west road to a point 740 ft. beyond the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort. They are not continuous, as a gap, probably denoting an entrance, occurs in the southern portion examined; and although their limit has not been reached in either direction it seems certain that they formed part of a defensive work. A fortification of this date on the Kentish coast can hardly be associated with any other event than the invasion in A.D. 43, and further work upon these ditches promises to produce interesting results.

As the excavations extend it becomes increasingly obvious that the early buildings were largely of wood, and the persistent recurrence of post-holes and channels which may have contained sill beams raises the hope that, if large areas are completely cleared, the plan and purpose of the structures may be eventually ascertained. At present our knowledge of the character of the occupation before *c.* 80-90 is very slight, and it is not even possible to say whether any permanent habitation existed in Claudian times. That there were wooden houses before the end of Nero's reign is certain, and the well metalled roads indicate a reasoned lay-out. The mass of debris of this period on the area examined postulates a considerable population, but there is little or no sign of luxury. Hypocausts are entirely absent, while the floors at the

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best were of small rammed pebbles and seem generally to have been of beaten earth or clay. It is not until the reign of Domitian that any important structure makes its appearance. In the last report the date of the great foundation was placed in the period 80-120, but from evidence now obtained this can be narrowed down to the last twenty years of the first century, if not to the decade 80-90. The main east and west road was heavily re-metalled up to the west side of the foundation during the same decade and wattle-and-daub buildings were erected on its northern side. These seem to have been burnt down *c.* 85-95, and it is tempting to assume that having been used for some purpose connected with the construction of the foundation and its superstructure, they were deliberately destroyed after the completion of the work. Some support is given to this assumption by much evidence of a general levelling and tidying of the immediate surroundings of the foundation before the end of the first century. If sufficient could be found of the marble inscription to make a reading possible, the purpose and exact date of the foundation would undoubtedly be obtained, but unfortunately only one other fragment has been added to those already discovered, and this has not assisted in the solving of the problem. More than one unsuccessful attempt has been made in the past to ascertain the depth of this great mass of masonry, but by sinking a shaft on its west side the bottom has now been reached at 30 ft., the masonry being found to extend 5 ft. below the present water level.

Little has been added to our knowledge of the second-century occupation. The finds for this period are not plentiful and large areas seem to have been open spaces. The main east and west road was apparently little used, and the northern branch road east of site I must have been overgrown and forgotten, a large rubbish pit of this period having been dug through the metalling. These conditions continued into the third century until the construction of the earth fort with its three defensive ditches, the discovery of which was dealt with in the last report. Since then three remaining sides of its defences have been completely traced and an entrance approached by a causeway found in the middle of the west side. The position of the east side, now lost through erosion of the site, has also been established. No evidence affording an accurate date for the construction of this fort has as yet been forthcoming, but that it was well into the third century is certain. There are indications that it cannot have been in use for a long period, and as the date of its levelling can now be assumed to fall in the period *c.* 270-85, the suggestion made in the last report that it was built rather after than before 250 is probably

correct. To theorize about the purpose of this defensive work is perhaps premature as more knowledge may be gleaned from further excavation. Several possible reasons for its construction were previously put forward (*Rich.* II, p. 5), but the suggestion that it was used as a stronghold for a detachment of the forces of Carausius or Allectus is in view of the coin evidence no longer tenable.

The numerous fragments of marble casing found in the filling of the ditches and in other deposits earlier than the end of the third century are a sure indication that the structure upon the great foundation must by then have been in ruins, if it had not already ceased to exist. The fact that sufficient of this building may have remained to serve as a signal or watch tower within the defences of the earth fort is a possibility that must not be overlooked. The date of its destruction may well have coincided with the erection of the stone fort, as building material would have been of great value in a district singularly devoid of stone. The marble could also have been converted into lime, and the two kilns found to the north of the fort supplied some evidence that it was actually used for this purpose.

The remains of a tomb, which had been partly destroyed by the building of the wall of the Saxon Shore fort, were discovered near the west gate. These consisted of a rectangular chamber, part of which had been cut away by the foundation trench of the wall, covered by a low tumulus, about 60 ft. in diameter. The actual burial, by inhumation in a wooden coffin, was found in a pit excavated to a depth of 8 ft. below the floor of the chamber. The exact date to which the tomb should be ascribed could not be determined, but it was certainly later than *c.* 200, while the destruction of the superstructure during the erection of the Saxon Shore fort fixed the upper limit. The fact that the foundation of the wall later subsided into the grave suggests that it was a recent burial above which the ground was not consolidated.

The nearest parallel that can be quoted is afforded by the tomb at Holwood, Kent, examined during the early years of the nineteenth century (*Arch.* xxii, 336). This consisted of a rectangular structure, similar to and slightly larger than that at Richborough, the whole being covered by an oblong mound about 30 yds. long. Unfortunately the stone coffin had been removed some years before the excavations took place, and the actual depth at which it was found was not recorded. The burial at Rougham (*Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, iv, 78) in a leaden coffin, within a masonry tomb, the whole being covered by a barrow 17 ft. high, affords a less close parallel. The exact form of the tombs at Richborough and Holwood cannot now be determined, but it is not impossible that

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they originally resembled that at Rougham, where the chamber was covered with a gabled and vaulted roof. The purpose of the small annexe opposite the head of the Rougham coffin is uncertain, but the same feature is probably represented by the rectangular projection on one side of the structure at Holwood.

It is tempting to connect these three tombs with the group of Roman tumulus burials found in South-east Britain and Belgium (Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 191), but in this country at least the evidence is very slight. The normal barrow burial is by incineration, is early in date, and has no superstructure of masonry. Of the three inhumations described above only that at Rougham is certainly covered by a barrow, as the tumuli in the other two cases may never have been more than low mounds surrounding the tombs, a feature sometimes found in Italy and elsewhere. It therefore seems more reasonable to refer the two Kentish tombs to a classical prototype, while admitting that the Rougham burial may represent a fusion of the two influences.

The Richborough tomb had been obliterated during the Roman period, but it is interesting to note that two other very large tumuli were visible in the eighteenth century. These lay  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond the west gate of the fort, but no trace of them now remains (Hasted, *History of Kent*, edition 1790, iii, 688, note H.).

Owing to the absence of stratified deposits difficulty is being experienced in ascertaining the exact date of the Saxon Shore fort. There is much evidence that it was built in the second half of the third century and followed closely upon the levelling of the earth fort. In fact it is likely that the two events were part of a single scheme, the levelling of the earth fort being undertaken in preparation for the building of the larger stone fort. This, implying a date in the period *c.* 270-85, is in some measure confirmed by slight direct evidence that the stone fort was erected about this time.

Some details of the construction of the walls have been recovered. Evidence of a levelling up of the interior has also been obtained, but any indication of a systematic lay-out of the area enclosed is entirely wanting. To the few masonry buildings of this period previously discovered may now be added a small structure, possibly a temple. The walls of this building were of chalk, and the remains of another building, not yet explored but of similar date and material, were also encountered in one of the trial trenches. Otherwise the scanty remains suggest a series of mean structures of wood or wattle and daub, and there is nothing to add to the remarks made in the last report about the habitations within the fort. The discovery that the fort was surrounded

by a system of defensive ditches is of great interest. There was no indication of these upon the surface but from the evidence supplied by the various trenches dug across them it would appear that the normal arrangement was a large inner and a small outer ditch with a wide berm separating them from the wall. The trench immediately to the south of the west entrance revealed what may be a third ditch, but more work will have to be done before this can be verified and an accurate plan of the ditches obtained.

The evidence supplied by the coins proves an intensive occupation during the fourth century and confirms that previously obtained; the preponderance of those minted between 383 and 395 again occurs while the series ends as before in the time of Constantine III.

This date, coinciding with the rescript of Honorius, serves to accentuate the almost entire cessation of intercourse with the central government in the years succeeding 410, though it does not necessarily imply that the occupation of the site ended at the same time.

The excavations beyond the area of the fort were not without interest. Evidence of occupation mostly of the later periods was encountered while tracing the Claudian ditches northwards, and the remains of two lime kilns of fourth-century date were uncovered on that side of the fort. The trenching of the area to the north of the road leading from the west gate to Richborough village proved that the limits of the Roman site had not been reached at a distance of about 400 yards from the fort. No structures were found, but hearths, fragments of wattle and daub, rubbish pits, pottery, coins, etc, afforded evidence of occupation from pre-Flavian times to the third century. Here again the houses must have been of wood or half timber, of which all trace has now disappeared.

The two temples discovered to the south of the fort belong to the type generally known as Gallo-Roman. These consist of a small square cella, surrounded by a corridor or verandah, at approximately the same floor-level. The outer side of the verandah appears generally to have been formed by a colonnade set on a low wall. The Richborough buildings had been ruined to below floor-level, but the solidity and the careful finish of their walls and the depth to which they were carried down, suggest that they supported a podium raised above the surrounding area, as did the larger of the twin temples at Silchester (*Arch.* lii, 746) and other examples. The absence of architectural or ornamental remains prevents any definite reconstruction, but there is no reason why they should not have conformed to the normal clerestoried plan of the Temple of



Janus at Autun (Fontenay, *Autun*, 216), with a tower-like cella rising above the low verandah with its lean-to roofs.

Some eighty of these sanctuaries have been found on the Continent and in southern England. Usually they are placed on hill tops or in other rural localities, sites which emphasize the native associations suggested by a plan alien to Italy and southern Gaul, and confirmed by the barbarian dedications occurring side by side with those to classical gods (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 300-26, where a list of examples and a summary of the evidence is given).

At Richborough the buildings belong to the third or fourth century and this appearance at a late stage in the history of the site can be paralleled at other Romano-British towns. The Caistor temples form part of a reconstruction dating between 170 and 220 (*Norfolk Archaeology*, xxiv, 103). At Caerwent a coin of Victorinus and another of Severus were found in the filling beneath the floor, and though the deposit was not sealed, the depth does not suggest that they were intrusive (*Arch.* lii, 5). The twin shrines at Silchester replaced an earlier structure and seem to belong to the later period of the town (*Arch.* lii, 744). Although the third example from that city was probably in use in the first half of the second century, the inscription recording the *collegium peregrinorum*, an association of persons 'not possessing the Roman franchise', suggests a connexion with the more purely native element, rather than with the Romanizing citizens of Calleva (*Arch.* lxi, 206 and 215). This inscription may be compared with the dedication to *Mercurius peregrinorum* found in one of these temples at Trier (Loeschcke and Köhler, *Trier und Umgebung*, 64).

This evidence from the towns suggests that the type was intrusive and that it arrived late; and one must turn to the more rural sites, to the wooded valleys of Normandy and the western Rhineland to find its origin. In such positions, sometimes alone, sometimes with neighbouring shrines of other simple types, often within a sacred enclosure near some small settlement, are found the greater number of these Gallo-Roman temples, and among these are the earliest examples. At Coblenz the building dates from c. A.D. 50, when it replaced an earlier wooden shrine (Hettner and Jacobs, *Trierer Jahresbericht*, iii, 1910, 50, *Nachtrag*) and others in Germany seem to have been erected in the same century (e.g. Moehn, Hettner, *Drei Tempelbezirke*, 8). This dating and the discovery on the same sites of small square structures, which were sometimes replaced by Gallo-Roman temples and elsewhere survived beside them, suggest that the type represents an adornment of simpler native sanctuaries with a colonnaded verandah, based on classical models. The popularity of the form

thus evolved may be gauged not only by the number found in certain districts, but also by its long survival. One at Trier was erected on the ruins of a building destroyed in the German invasion of 259-60 (Loeschcke and Köhler, *Trier und Umgebung*, 64), while that at Pesch dates after 330 (*Bonn. Jahrb.* cxxv, 162).

The tracing of these cults back to their Celtic origin is less easy. There seems no reason to doubt that the small square buildings found on several sites were shrines, but in no case can a pre-Roman date be proved. At Coblenz the Gallo-Roman temple was preceded by two such structures, the later of which was Augustan. The earlier was associated with La Tène pottery of a type datable in the period of the Roman Conquest (Hettner and Jacobs, *ut supra*). But this absence of structural evidence cannot outweigh the discoveries of Iron Age material, for the amount is too great, and the number of sites on which it occurs too many (e.g. Lancing, Bern, Berthouville; see *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 318 sqq., for these and other references). And, even though the earlier finds may not in every case be connected with a pre-Roman sanctuary, the discovery of Celtic votive shields at Worth scarcely admits of any other explanation (*Antiq. Journ.* viii, 79). Caesar records no built temples among the Gauls, and other classical writers show that their sacred places were situated in groves (cf. Kendrick, *The Druids*, 146). It may therefore be surmised that even the tiny sheds which form the earliest shrines yet found in Celtic lands were an innovation, due to the arrival of the same classical influences that later produced the fully developed type of Gallo-Roman temple.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS<sup>1</sup>

### PRE-ROMAN OCCUPATION

Evidence of a prehistoric occupation of the site was found in a low-level deposit in section 21, p. 41. This contained a few small fragments of Early Iron Age pottery, some with finger-tip decoration, which may be compared with Class A, Hengistbury Head (*Report*, pl. xvi, 11-13). None of these fragments was of sufficient size to warrant illustration, but it is hoped that more will be found in the future and enable the date and character of this occupation to be ascertained. Another fragment of pottery of similar type was found in an unstratified deposit.

<sup>1</sup> This section is arranged in chronological order, much of the detailed evidence being drawn from the sections described separately on pages 39-60.

## THE CLAUDIAN PERIOD

Although no indication of a building which can be definitely assigned to the reign of Claudius has yet been found, two parallel ditches obviously part of a defensive work and considerable evidence of a contemporary occupation were discovered. During the season's excavations twelve pre-Claudian and thirty-eight Claudian coins have been found. Decorated Samian ware such as that illustrated on pl. xxii, nos 1 and 2, pl. xxiii, nos 1 to 7, and pl. xxiv, nos 1 and 3 can be assigned to this period, while the stamps of pre-Flavian potters, many of whom were working before the time of Nero, number 46. The coarse ware types nos. 275, 276, 277 might even be pre-Claudian in date, while type 209 and a few fragments of other Belgic plates in red and grey and the mortaria types 347-8 can hardly be later than the Claudian period.

*The Ditches.* In the course of digging an exploratory trench in a north-westerly direction from site I, two parallel ditches were discovered near site II. They were again met with in a similar trench some 40 ft. to the south. Their course was traced farther in that direction by three cuts (sections 22 and 35 to the north, and 33 to the south of the main east and west road, pp. 45, 48 and 52 and pls. xlviii and 1), which showed that the ditches ran practically due north and south. A cut 20 ft. south of section 35 disclosed the fact that they stopped abruptly at that point, the end of the east ditch being rounded, while that of the west, which did not extend quite so far south, was practically straight (pl. II, fig. 1). The termination of the ditches in this cut can only indicate the existence of a causeway through them, as their presence in section 33 some 50 ft. to the south is evidence that they began again in the intervening space. The ditches were also traced by a series of cuts beyond the north wall of the fort and were found to extend in a straight line from the north edge of the causeway for 740 ft. Their limit in this direction was not ascertained (p. 13). In addition to these cuts a portion of the west ditch immediately to the north of the causeway and a stretch of the east ditch to the south of site II were completely cleared (p. 12).

Both ditches were V-shaped, but the sides of the eastern were irregular and a distinct ledge occurred on its west side in section 35. This ditch was consistently the larger, measuring on an average 10 ft. wide at the top and 7 ft. deep. The west ditch was 8 to 9 ft. wide and 5 to 6 ft. deep. They were some 7 to 8 ft. apart, and there were slight indications of an inter-ditch mound. The character of these ditches shows that they must have formed part of

a defensive work, and as the eastern ditch was the larger it is reasonable to suppose that this faced westwards. If this were the case, an earth rampart should have existed parallel to the ditches and immediately behind them to the east, but no certain evidence of this was forthcoming. It has therefore been thought advisable to refer to them as the east and west ditch respectively until their purpose can be firmly established.

The filling of both ditches was of practically clean sand, in which layers of light clay occurred at intervals (section 22, east ditch). The lower filling, which has been marked as 'silt' on the sections, was so nearly of the same consistency as the undisturbed soil that it was mistaken for it when the stretch of the east ditch south of site II was cleared, and it was not recognized that the ditches were pointed until sections 22 and 35 were dug. Above this, the filling was composed of strata varying only slightly from the silt below. The division between the upper and lower filling has been shown by a definite line in the sections, but in reality there was no certain line of demarcation, the two layers gradually merging into each other (pl. II, fig. 2).

It is difficult to say whether the ditches were intentionally filled, or if they silted up by natural agencies. The lower portion of the filling may well have accumulated during the period they were open, but it is hard to believe that the remainder was so deposited. It therefore seems probable that the soil originally removed from them—much of which must have been used for the defensive mound—was replaced when the ditches ceased to serve any useful purpose.

It is impossible at present to determine the exact date when the ditches were filled in, but there can be no doubt this had taken place before A.D. 60, as the debris of the following occupation contained many objects assignable to the period 50-70 (see sections 22 and 35). The fact that there was a relatively small amount of pottery in the ditch filling suggests that the ditches were in use for a short time only, or alternatively, that there was very little occupation in their vicinity during the years they remained open. The discovery of Samian vessels of early Claudian date at or near the bottom of the filling, notably the two bowls of Senicio (pl. XXII, nos. 1 and 2) found to the north of the Saxon Shore fort (p. 13), is significant, as it indicates that the ditches were open during the period 40-50. Coarse ware from the same level, which cannot be dated later than the reign of Claudius, confirms this conclusion, and additional evidence for an early date is afforded by the pre-Flavian pit no. 64 (p. 72) cut through the ditch filling south of site II.

The almost entire lack of finds from the site generally that can be assigned to the period immediately preceding the Claudian invasion eliminates a date prior to 43. The character of the ditches suggests that they formed part of a Roman military work, but whether this was constructed at the time of the invasion or shortly afterwards has yet to be proved.

In addition to Sections nos. 22, 33 and 35 (pp. 45, 48 and 52 and pls. XLVIII and L) the following work was undertaken in connexion with the ditches.

*The cut to the north of the Causeway.* The actual filling of the west ditch consisted of practically clean sand. A small white lid type 318, the skull of a horse and the bones of a pig were the only objects found at the bottom. At the top of the filling were fragments of the Samian forms 18 and 27 and the coarse ware types 135-6, 189, 210, and portions of cylindrical amphorae; this deposit is certainly pre-Flavian and may well be Claudian. The stratum immediately above this contained 2 coins of Nero, with Flavian and pre-Flavian objects. Patches of the red burnt layer which occurred throughout the area (see p. 17) extended over the ditch above the last-mentioned deposit: these contained a few objects of Flavian date, including the stamp OF SEVER.

In the sand filling of the east ditch, 3 fragments of a Samian bowl form 29 of the early Claudian period were found (pl. xxiv, no. 1). Above the filling, but below the north-south road, described in Sections 22 and 35, pp. 45 and 52, were fragments of a pre-Flavian form 30, and an early Flavian form 37, whilst in the road metal four fragments of form 37 of the Flavian period were found. West of the road, at approximately the same level, was a deposit dated 80-120, which included the portion of a glass 'chariot' beaker illustrated on pl. xvii, no. 64.

The evidence that these finds afford indicates that the ditches were filled in pre-Flavian times, and the discovery of early Claudian Samian ware in the east ditch suggests a date in the reign of Claudius.

*The East Claudian Ditch, south of site II.* A bronze brooch (pl. viii, no. 4) and a Samian cup form 24, stamped OF1.0, were the only objects that came from the lower stratum of the ditch filling. The sand filling immediately above contained one fragment of a large Samian dish form 18 of early type, another of a form 27, portions of an incense-cup and cylindrical amphorae. The top of the ditch filling had been much disturbed, but the following pottery came either from this or from the soil immediately above: fragments of decorated Samian bowls forms 29 and 30, one with a stamp of Aquitanus and others illustrated on pl. xxiii, no. 8 and pl. xxv,



no. 1, the plain forms 15/17, 18 with a stamp of Crestio, 22 and 25, coarse ware vessels types 135-6, and 186 and fragments of several cylindrical amphorae, including one with the stamp no. 32 (A), all probably of pre-Flavian date. The date of the deposit as a whole, however, extended to the end of the first century.

Three pits, nos 10, 31 and 64, had been dug through the filling of this portion of the ditch. These had been filled in during the late first century, the first century and in pre-Flavian times respectively. The last named is of the first importance as it indicates that an occupation existed over the filled-in ditches as early as the reign of Nero.

The north-south road described in sections 22 and 35 slightly overlapped the west side of the ditch. Below the metalling were found fragments of the Samian forms 37 of early type, 15/17, 18 and 27, the rim of a small grey beaker, and a piece of pillar-moulded glass, all probably not later than c. 80-90 in date. The construction of the road may therefore be assigned tentatively to that period.

*The ditches beyond the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort.* A number of trenches were cut across the line of the ditches north of the Saxon Shore fort in order to ascertain how far they extended in this direction; the ditches were traced in a straight line for about 570 feet from the fort wall, and their termination was not reached during the season's excavations. Signs of a contemporary occupation were not so evident as within the fort walls, and little came from the filling of the ditches.

The most significant find in connexion with the dating of the ditches in this area was the discovery of the greater part of two Samian bowls, form 29 (pl. xxii, 1 and 2) lying together in the bottom of the filling of the west ditch: they were both stamped SENICIO and cannot have been made later than the early years of the reign of Claudius. A fragment of another form 29 (pl. xxiii, no. 4) found with them can also be assigned to this reign, whilst a plain dish form 15, stamped SCOTNS from a slightly higher level must belong to the same period. These, together with examples of early coarse ware vessels including fragments of two grey Belgic plates found in the filling, lead to the conclusion that the ditches were open during the period 40-50.

The top filling of the ditches was not sealed, but contained objects mainly of first-century date, including a Samian bowl form 37 assigned to the reign of Vespasian, pl. xxix, no. 2. The finds from these cuts generally point to this part of the site having been occupied during the whole period of the Roman occupation, but objects of the late third and fourth century predominated.

## THE PRE-FLAVIAN OCCUPATION

There is much evidence of an intensive occupation of the site in pre-Flavian times. The coins of this period found during the two seasons' work number 71, of which fifty were minted before the end of the reign of Claudius. The pottery is very plentiful, and in addition to the Claudian pieces mentioned under the description of the finds of that period, specimens of pre-Flavian decorated Samian ware can be seen on pls. xxiii, nos. 8, 9; xxiv, nos. 4 to 9; xxv, nos. 1 to 4; xxvi, nos. 4, 5. The stamps of pre-Flavian potters number forty-six, and there are forty-five of potters who produced ware in Nero's reign but continued their activities into Flavian times.

*Buildings.* Although there is so much evidence for an intensive occupation of the site before the end of Nero's reign, its character cannot as yet be determined, but it is certain, from evidence found in several of the sections, that wooden structures existed. The remains consist of post-holes, and shallow trenches or channels cut in the natural sand and now filled with discoloured soil. In the case of the channels the discoloration was often so slight that detection was difficult, especially at the bottom of a deep and narrow trench, and only in a few instances could their form and direction be determined. It seems evident, however, that these channels had been dug in connexion with the building of timber or half timber houses, but whether the sill-beams for the walls were actually laid in them is not yet clear.

The most regular series occurred in section 44 (p. 57, pl. xlvi), where 7 were found crossing the trench at right angles and more or less parallel to each other. They had vertical sides and measured 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. wide, being cut about a foot into the natural soil. By means of another trench farther east it was established that a similar series of channels continuing in the same line also existed (pl. xliv). A channel of similar type containing three post-holes was encountered in section 21 (p. 44). Others were found in section 33 (p. 48), but some of these appeared to be of slightly different form, with a V-shaped section. Further traces occurred in sections 34 and 46. No objects were found in the filling of the straight-sided channels, suggesting that there had been little or no occupation on the site before they were dug. The V-shaped example in section 33 contained objects which could be dated to *c.* 50.

In sections 22 and 35 (pp. 46 and 53), somewhat similar channels occurred but at a higher level, one being cut in the filling of the east Claudian ditch. In the filling of those in section 22 were objects mostly of pre-Flavian date.

It is clear that large areas will have to be completely cleared to the surface of the natural soil before the plan and exact date of the structures indicated by these channels and post-holes can be ascertained.

*Area west of site I, including Areas VIII and IX.* This was an area measuring about 60 ft. east and west and 120 ft. north and south. It lay north of the main east and west road immediately to the west of the defences of the third-century earth fort. The whole area had been extensively disturbed from the second century onwards. In those places where it was possible to recover the stratification, two definite levels were found. The upper, which was marked by an irregular layer of burnt material, can be dated *c.* 80-90. Under this were extensive remains of earlier occupations, but these had been so much disturbed that no coherent plan of the individual structures or their relation to each other could be obtained. They seemed to have been of timber or half-timber construction with occasional carefully laid floors of clay or small rounded pebbles. It was obvious that more than one series of buildings existed at the lower levels, as superimposed floors were noticed in more than one place.

In Area VIII a clay floor of irregular outline was found. It was some 12 in. thick and measured roughly 8 to 9 ft. from east to west; it was traced for 9 ft. from its southern edge, but the northern limit was not ascertained. Overlying the floor was a deposit of heavily burnt material containing a large number of fragments of bronze and iron, many of which appeared to be broken pieces of armour (pl. xii, no. 39). There were also part of the handle of a patera, an attachment for a basin handle (pl. x, no. 17), several bronze and iron nails, some similar to that illustrated on pl. xi, no. 27, besides many twisted pieces of bronze sheeting, tubing, bars, etc., and other indeterminate objects. It seems possible that these were collected by a metal worker for melting down and re-use. The associated pottery included the Samian forms Ritterling 9, Drag. 18, 24, 67, and 82, and the coarse ware vessels types 135-6, 231, and 240. A coin of Nero was also found, and the final date of the deposit can be assigned to his reign, although it contained a few objects of later date which were probably intrusive.

A hole measuring 3 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. 6 in. deep had been cut through the clay floor. The lower portion was filled with practically clean sand, which on one side extended diagonally upwards to the lip. The remainder of the filling consisted of heavily burnt material containing fragments of burnt wood, daub, a few iron nails, and some small scraps of pottery of first-century type.

This clay floor probably belonged to some wooden building, and the hole through it may have been dug to receive one of the uprights.

In Area IX a channel running east and west was found cut into the natural soil. It measured 45 ft. long, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, and 3 ft. deep, and contained a deposit of mixed soil. Immediately above it was a burnt layer, and above this again the deposit of red burnt clay which covered the whole of this area (p. 17). There was no definite line separating the filling of the channel from the strata above, but finds from the soil in or immediately over the channel were, with the exception of a few pottery fragments *c.* 70-80, of pre-Flavian date. The Samian ware consisted of twelve pieces of form 29, including two illustrated on pl. xxiv, nos. 2 and 5, three pieces of form 37, and one of form 30, as well as fragments of the plain forms 15/17, one with a stamp of Crestio, 18, one with a stamp of Niger, 22, 24, one stamped by Bassus, 27, 35, 36, and 82. Among the coarse ware vessels of the following types occurred; 135-6, 188, 205, 207, 230, and 347-8. The large pottery lamp illustrated on pl. xx came from the filling of the channel and is certainly of pre-Flavian date. A small slate palette and six balls of blue frit were also found in this deposit.

It seems probable, therefore, that this channel was filled in pre-Flavian times, and that the objects of slightly later date were intrusive. Its purpose is unknown.

At a low level to the west of site I a small stratified deposit of pre-Flavian date was found underlying a fragmentary pebble floor. It contained three barbarous coins of Tiberius and the same number of Claudius, fragments of the Samian forms 29, 30, 18, 24, 27, 40, and 82, and stamps of Modestus, Niger, and Rutaeus. Among the coarse ware were types 15, 59, 135-6, 192, and parts of a cylindrical amphora. Pit 58, filled in before *c.* 80, cut through the deposit and the pebble layer above. Pit 59, containing objects of pre-Flavian date, was sealed by the pebble layer.

The pebble floor must therefore have been disused before 80, and may well have been laid down before the end of Nero's reign.

Pit 57, also in this part of the area, was rectangular, measuring about 10 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 5 in., and had vertical sides. The bottom, which lay some 4 ft. below the surface of the natural sand, was paved with a layer of small pebbles between 3 in. and 4 in. thick. It seems to have been a cellar connected with one of the early timber buildings, and may have served as a store-room

for amphorae or grain. The finds show that it was in use in the pre-Flavian period and that it was filled early in the reign of Vespasian (p. 71).

*Pre-Flavian Roads.* The lowest strata of metalling of both the main east and west road and the north and south branch east of site I would seem to have been laid down in pre-Flavian times (Sections 34 and 43).

Pits 29, 35, 45, 46, 47, and 59 were open during this period, and some of these, for instance nos. 45 and 59, were probably wells.

#### THE FLAVIAN PERIOD

During this period, but principally in the reign of Domitian, the site appears to have been very heavily occupied. Although the Flavian coins only number twenty-eight, many of pre-Flavian date may have been in circulation at this time. The pottery of this period is very abundant, as is shown by the total of 107 stamps of potters who worked in the Flavian period, including those whose activities began in Nero's reign and others who continued into the reign of Trajan.

*Buildings. West of site I.* At a depth of about 4 ft. below the modern surface the whole of this area was covered by a layer of disintegrated burnt clay. On the west it extended beyond the limit of this excavation, and a similar deposit was found immediately to the west of the Saxon Shore fort. In thickness it varied from a thin line to a deposit of 8 in.

This clay had been subjected to so fierce a heat that it had been burnt to a bright red colour, which made it easily noticeable where it had sunk over the filling of earlier pits, etc. The examination of the materials comprising this layer proved that it represented the debris from wattle and daub or half-timber buildings destroyed in a general conflagration, but the absence of any remains of walls actually in position and the numerous later disturbances made it impossible to recover their plan. Several very irregular and fragmentary floors or pavements composed of small pebbles set in cement were found, and at one point two of these were discovered separated by a stratum of clay some 6 in. thick. Finds from below the upper floor included two pieces of Samian forms 29 and 30, the greater part of a form 37 of *c.* 75-90, fragments of the plain forms 15, 24, 27, and 82, besides a few pieces of coarse ware of first-century type including part of a cylindrical amphora. The date of this deposit can hardly be later than *c.* 80-90. The soil immediately below the lower pebble floor contained fragments of the following Samian forms: 29 (*c.* 70-80), 67, 15, 18, 24,



27, 35, and 82. The coarse ware was of first-century date, and included cylindrical and bulbous amphorae. The deposit is probably not later than *c.* 80. It could not be determined whether the upper floor was a reconstruction of the lower or formed part of a separate building. In any case the former must have belonged to one of the burnt buildings as it lay immediately below the heavily burnt layer.

In sections 22 and 35 the burnt layer was dated to *c.* 80-90 (pp. 45 and 52). The latest coins below this layer were four of Vespasian, and the fragments of decorated Samian ware burnt in the conflagration all appeared to be earlier than the close of Domitian's reign. The evidence, therefore, suggests that the burnt layer represents the remains of houses erected between 75 and 85 and destroyed in the decade 80-90.

*The Oven or Furnace.* This was found to the north-east of pit 57. It lay at the level of and was presumably of the same date as the burnt layer. In shape it was roughly oval, the longer axis measuring about 4 ft. There was no trace of a floor, the lowest stratum being a black sooty deposit varying in thickness from a thin line to 2 to 3 in. Above this was a layer of sand 2 to 3 in. thick covered by pieces of the fallen burnt clay sides or dome. Some of these were stamped with a keying pattern on the inner face, to which adhered a coat of fine well levigated sandy clay about 1 in. thick. Nothing was found in connexion with this oven to indicate the purpose for which it had been used.

*Area VII.* Remains of concrete floors, apparently belonging to a half timbered house, were found in this area. It was not possible to complete the exploration of these during the season's excavations, and their description is, therefore, not included in this report. From the evidence available the building appears to have been inhabited in Flavian times, but it does not seem to have been involved in the fire which destroyed those immediately to the south.

*The Roads.* No work was done on the main east and west road.

Some information was obtained concerning the branch road running northwards to the east of site I (sections 34 and 43, pp. 51 and 56). Here the lowest road was apparently of pre-Flavian date as between it and the next metalling a deposit containing objects of *c.* 75-85 occurred. This road was 16 ft. wide, and had a V-shaped drain on the east side. A short distance beyond the north face of the postern tower of the Saxon Shore fort it ended in a jagged line, probably having been cut through when the ditches of the fort were dug. The filling of the road drain outside

the fort wall (section 32, pl. L) contained pottery mostly of the last quarter of the first and the early second century, including the Samian bowl, form 30, pl. xxxi, no. 1, and stamps of the potters Vitalis and Rusticus. An eastern branch of this road, noted in the last Report (p. 11), was again encountered in section 21 (p. 44).

In sections 22 and 35 (pp. 45 and 52) another road or path was found running northwards from the main east and west road and overlying the Claudian ditches. It was traced to the west of site II, but was not found beyond the line of the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort. The evidence indicates that the date of its construction was *c.* 80.

What appeared to be a southern branch of the main east and west road was encountered in section 33 (p. 49). From the evidence available it seemed to have been laid down in the last quarter of the first century.

*The Great Foundation.* The open shaft of pit 7 (*Rich.* I, p. 22) near the west side of the foundation offered a convenient means of access to the bottom of this structure. As this pit extended below water level, the lower portion was filled in and consolidated, a horizontal shaft being then driven eastwards up to the foundation. The bottom of this shaft was 25 ft. from the surface of the foundation, and it was anticipated that the base of this structure would be revealed, but the masonry was found continuing downwards, and a small shaft was therefore sunk against the face. Water was encountered almost immediately, and since probing with an iron bar failed to discover the limits of the masonry, pumping had to be resorted to. The bottom of the structure was eventually reached with great difficulty, the water rising in the shaft almost as quickly as it could be pumped out. On pl. vi is a diagrammatic sketch showing the side of the foundation in section and the method adopted to ascertain its depth. Immediately under the flange, the modern passage, which runs completely round the foundation, can be seen.

The masonry had been built against a vertical face of undisturbed sand, and was composed of courses of flints—mostly water-worn—set in a hard white mortar containing grit and fair-sized pebbles. The lower courses were not set in mortar, but this may have disintegrated by the action of the water. Some of these loose flints had sunk into the water-logged sand, making it impossible to determine the exact depth of the foundation, which must have been between 29 and 30 ft.

Many fragments of the marble casing from the building which stood on this foundation were again discovered during the excavations. Masons' chippings occurred in a deposit of the last twenty

years of the first century (section 21, p. 44) in or on the surface of a road laid down *c.* 80 (section 34, p. 51) and in pit 42 in association with other objects of *c.* 100 (p. 67). This evidence indicates that the building of the structure took place during the period 80-100 (see *Rich.* I, p. 36 ; and II, p. 10).

One broken fragment of the casing was found in pit 32 associated with objects of first- and second-century date, and two more came from pit 52 dated to the period 90-140. The filling of the ditches of the third-century earth fort contained a relatively large number of fragments showing that the structure must have been ruined or in decay before the end of that century (*Rich.* II, p. 15). Six pieces were found amongst the material associated with the fourth-century lime-kilns outside the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort, p. 36, thus providing some evidence for the supposition that much of the casing was burnt for lime by the Romans.

One piece with lettering similar to that previously found (*Rich.* II, p. 12) was discovered and is illustrated on pl. VII, no. 1. It is a small fragment showing portions of two lines of an inscription : in the upper line is part of an M preceded by the bottom of an upright that might have belonged to an H, I, an M, or N ; and in the lower parts of a D, an I and a V. A flat slab bearing the number XXVIII (pl. VII, no. 2) was also found, and may be compared with those illustrated in *Rich.* II, pl. XIII. Both these pieces were in unstratified deposits, the latter being some 200 yds. to the west of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the road leading to the entrance.

*The Masons' Yard.* The road running northwards to the east of site I seems to have formed the western boundary of a masons' yard in use during the building of the great foundation (*Rich.* II, p. 11). Indications of this yard were met with in sections 21 and 34 to the east of this road, but trial holes produced no evidence that it extended beyond this road westwards.

#### THE SECOND CENTURY

Only eleven coins for the period 96 to 193 were found during the two seasons' excavations, and the evidence as a whole suggests only a slight occupation.

A cement floor associated with charred beams and apparently belonging to the later part of this century was found in section 33 (p. 49). The fragmentary remains of a similar floor were met with just beyond the west gate of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the main east and west road, and the latest objects found beneath it were of Antonine date.

The drain passing through the second-century building on

site I was traced up to and across the main east and west road. The packing of stones and gravel shown in *Rich.* I, pl. xxxiii stopped at the north edge of the road. In order to carry the drain under the road a flat-bottomed trench of the same width as the drain had been cut through the metalling and into the surface of the natural sand. The soil removed from this trench had been thrown back without any attempt to consolidate the filling or remake the road. There were no traces of a built drain passing through the road, which suggests that it was probably of wood now entirely decayed.

The pottery from the bottom filling of the cutting across the road included pieces as late as *c.* 120-30. The objects found above were of the same date, among them being the decorated Samian bowl form 37 by the potter Attilus (pl. xxx, no. 1), another not earlier than 120-30, and a form 33 with a stamp of Roppus. The coarse ware included types 259 and 296 and many first-century examples, but fragments of poppy-head beakers and other vessels that could be assigned to the first 20 or 30 years of the second century also occurred (see *Rich.* I, p. 17).

Although several pits were filled in at the turn of the first and second centuries, only four (nos. 32, 48, 52, and 65) are definitely of second-century date. Of these no. 52, which contained a few objects that might be as early as *c.* 100, appears to have been filled in during the reign of Hadrian. It had been dug through the first-century north and south road to the east of site I and affords evidence that this road was no longer in use.

To the west of site I, several small pits were found which cut through the burnt layer of Flavian date (p. 17). They contained pottery of the Antonine period, and their presence suggests that no buildings then existed on this part of the site. A group of pottery of the same date was found to the south of site V (p. 27).

#### THE THIRD CENTURY

The absence of intensive occupation during the second century continues during the first half of the third century. No habitations erected during the period were met with, but site III and presumably site I were still occupied.

The slightness of this occupation is reflected in the small number of finds. Only nine coins of the period 193-259 have been found. Very little pottery assignable to these years is recorded, though it must be borne in mind that much of the Samian manufactured during the latter part of the second century must have continued in use after 200, even if similar types were not still being produced.

The second half of this century is marked by greatly increased activity connected with the fortification of the site. The coin series assumes a total of 349 for the period 259 to 306, a striking contrast to the nine of the preceding forty-seven years. The emperors best represented are Tetricus I with ninety and Carausius with forty-five examples.

#### THE THIRD-CENTURY EARTH FORT

By the beginning of the period covered by the present report the course of the three ditches of this fort had been traced from the north of the chapel to the edge of the main east and west road. Their line has now been determined on the south and the remainder of the west sides. To the east the ditches have been destroyed by erosion of the site, but as the north-east angle of the inner ditch still remains, the line of the defences on this side can be restored (pl. LII). The area enclosed within the inner ditch is roughly rectangular with rounded angles, and measures 300 ft. from east to west and 270 ft. from north to south, containing 1.8 acres. This acreage includes the area of the defensive mound, the width of which could not be definitely established. In section 21 it appears to have been at least 36 ft., and if this figure is taken as approximately correct, the internal area of the fort would be 1.1 acres.

The dimensions of the ditches varied slightly in different places, but the following measurements taken from section 21 may be considered representative: inner ditch, 22 ft. 6 in. wide, 7 ft. deep; middle ditch, 14 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 9 in. deep; outer ditch, 17 ft. wide, 7 ft. 6 in. deep; the three ditches measuring 54 ft. overall from the lip of the inner ditch to that of the outer. The outer mound was best preserved in this section and measured 14 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. high.

All three ditches were V-shaped, but in the majority of the sections the inner ditch had a slight ledge or offset near the bottom of its inner slope (see section 21), and originally this may have been a continuous feature. Its absence in some places is perhaps due either to destruction before or during the filling-in of the ditches, or to the impossibility of tracing it during the excavation owing to the disturbed and discoloured nature of the soil. The position of this offset, about one foot from the bottom of the ditch, does not suggest that it was intended to hold a sill beam for a row of stakes (cf. Wiesbaden, *O. R. L.* xxxi, p. 61), nor was there any other indication that the defences were so strengthened.

There was an entrance in the centre of the west side, approached by a causeway 20 ft. wide between the ditches. The axes of the

causeway and of the earlier east-and-west road do not coincide, the end of the inner ditch cutting through the southern side of the road metalling (section 23, pl. XLVIII). The much disturbed remains of the Saxon Shore fort road extended over the ditch filling on either side of the causeway. Both ends of the inner ditch were straight and nearly vertical, but those of the middle and outer were rounded and sloping.

The upper filling of the ditches was mostly of clay with deposits of silt and rubbish below. This clay covered the inter-ditch mounds, indicating that the ground was carefully levelled when the ditches were filled. In several places, e.g. section 21, a thin stratum of the same clay was noticed extending inwards from the lip of the inner ditch, but no line of demarcation could be traced between this layer and the clay filling of the ditch. It seems probable that this extension of the clay represents the base of the defensive mound, the upper part having been thrown into the ditches when the fort was levelled.

An examination of the numismatic evidence from this and the previous Report enables the date of the levelling of the defences to be closely determined. The latest coins from the filling are three of Claudius Gothicus 268-70, two of Tetricus I 268-73, three indeterminate specimens with radiate crowns, and one probably of the same type (pp. 25, 40, and 43; *Rich.* II, p. 21). The five datable coins were all issued between 268 and 273, while the others could not be later than 296, when the type ceased to be minted. That any of the latter are of so late a date is improbable for the following reasons:

- (i) Many coins of the latter part of the third century, including over four hundred of Carausius, have been found during the excavations, but none occurred in the filling of the ditches.
- (ii) The date of the foundation crossing the inner ditch to the north of the chapel can hardly be later than *c.* 285 (p. 24 and *Rich.* p. 23).
- (iii) Pit 18 (*Rich.* II, p. 28), dug through the filling of the inner ditch, contained a coin of Claudius Gothicus.

The evidence, therefore, shows that the levelling of the fort appears to have taken place in the period *c.* 270-85, a conclusion not inconsistent with the finds of pottery which cannot be so closely dated.

The date of the construction of the fort cannot be so accurately fixed. The pottery found in the base of the clay rampart in section 21 certainly dates up to 200 and probably later, indicating

that the ditches must have been dug during the third century. A coin of Claudius II, 268-70, was found less than a foot below the surface of the outer mound in the same section. The absence of direct dating evidence may be explained by the scanty occupation of the site in the first half of the third century.

The slight amount of silt in the bottom of the ditches and the preservation of the small offset cut in the natural sand on the slope of the inner ditch make it improbable that they were open for any length of time.

That the earth fort could only have existed for a short period was the general impression conveyed in the previous excavations. This has since been strengthened, and the construction is now believed only to antedate the levelling by a few years.

#### THE DITCHES

In addition to the sections the following work was undertaken upon the ditches :

*The Inner Ditch north-east of the chapel.* A portion of the filling of this ditch was found to be sealed by the foundation, believed to have been laid down for an east wall of the Saxon Shore fort (*Rich.* II, p. 6). The following were found immediately below this foundation : Samian form 30, early second century ; 37, second century ; 31, two late second century ; and the mouth of a flagon, Ludovici type Ka (cf. Oelmann pl. 1, 27, third century). The coarse ware included a fragment of a white clay beaker with a yellow wash of third-century date and part of a white mortarium of third- or fourth-century type. This stratum was deposited in the third century, possibly towards its close.

Below this the ditch filling contained the following fragments of Samian ware : form 37, one Antonine, one of second-century date, and one illustrated on pl. xxix, no. 4, assigned to the period 193-235 ; form 31, one Antonine ; form 33, one of the same period or possibly later. The coarse ware consisted of three fragments of a thin brown clay beaker decorated with a pattern in white slip of third- or fourth-century type, and several pieces of flagons and grey ware of indeterminate character. There were also three pieces of marble. This evidence suggests a date in the third century, possibly after 250 for the filling.

In the body of the foundation were part of a Samian bowl, form 37, first half of the third century ; a grey beaker decorated with rouletting of third-century date ; the small pottery vessel, type 323 ; and a few pieces of marble. The evidence given in *Rich.* II, p. 6, showed that the foundation was already disused

and buried in the last quarter of the third century. The additional information now obtained proves that it cannot have been constructed long before that period.

*The ditches at the north-west angle of Site I.* A trench was dug across the three ditches at this point and no unusual features were noticed in their contour. The following objects were found in the ditches: outer ditch, two coins of Claudius II, an Antoninianus, and first- and second-century Samian ware; the coarse pottery, with the exception of one piece of the late third or fourth century, was not later than *c.* 200. Middle ditch, a coin of Vespasian and pottery of the first and second centuries. Inner ditch, a coin of Septimius Severus and stamps of the potters Celsus and Vitalis.

Although the greater part of the finds were earlier than *c.* 200 the presence of the coins of Claudius II suggests the ditches were not filled in before 270-75.

*The Outer and Middle Ditches north of the entrance.* The ends of these two ditches on the north side of the main east and west road were cleared out. The corresponding part of the inner ditch had been previously excavated, and an account is published in *Rich. II*, p. 22.

The following objects were found in the filling: middle ditch, pottery of the first and second centuries; a fragment of type 109-111, late third or fourth century; and five pieces of marble. Outer ditch, pottery of the first and second centuries; fragments of a globular Samian vase, probably of third-century date; two mortaria of third- or fourth-century type; four pieces of marble casing and one piece of Purbeck marble.

*The Inner Ditch south of the entrance.* The eastern half of this ditch between section 19 and the entrance to the earth fort was cleared. The filling contained the following fragments of Samian ware: form 29, one; form 37, one Antonine; form 31, four Antonine or later, one with a stamp of Borillus; and a fragment with 'cut-glass' decoration.

*The Ditches on the south side of the fort.* A trench was dug across the ditches east of section 44, and the outer and middle ditches on the edge of the cliff were also examined. Their character was found to be the same as elsewhere and nothing of significance came from the filling.

#### THE TOMB

##### Site V. Plates III and XLV

At the west end of section 33 an inhumation burial was discovered which was found to have been covered by a masonry structure and tumulus (see p. 5). Both of these had been cut



through when the Saxon Shore fort was built, but the skeleton was not disturbed, although the skull lay just beneath the foundation of the fort wall.

The grave had been dug to a depth of 8 ft. below the contemporary ground-level, the lowest 4 ft. being cut in the natural sand. At the bottom it measured approximately 7 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., the sides sloping outwards. The filling of the grave consisted of mixed soil containing Samian forms 29(2), 37(2 Antonine), 18(1), 27(2), 31(2), 33(1), 35(1), 45(2), 82(1), and a rosette stamp on an indeterminate base. Associated with these were three mortaria, two of second-century date, and one hammer-headed, probably of the third century. There were also two pieces of marble casing. This deposit can hardly be earlier than *c.* 200.

Near the bottom of the grave were dark brown lines of carbonaceous matter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick and several flat-headed nails about 3 in. long. These lines, which represented the sides of a wooden coffin, formed a quadrilateral approximately 6 ft. 8 in. long, tapering from 2 ft. to 1 ft. 9 in. in width. Within this lay an extended skeleton surrounded by a thick layer of sticky dark brown loam also containing nails. The only object found with the skeleton was a bronze pin  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. long, with three grooves round the head. This was probably used to fasten the shroud.

The skeleton, which was that of a man, lay at full length, with the head slightly north of west. The lower jaw had fallen on to the chest, the right arm lay with the hand resting on the side of the hip, along the side of the body. The left forearm was bent over the body with the hand resting on the centre line of the pelvis. The knees were close together, and the left foot in line with the leg. The right foot had fallen to the right and lay close to the edge of the coffin. The skull has been examined by Mr. G. M. Morant and the teeth by Mr. J. Humphreys. Their reports will be found below (p. 28).

At the contemporary ground level were the remains of a small rectangular tomb with an external measurement of 13 ft. from north to south (pl. III, fig. 1). The west side had been destroyed, but the position of the coffin shows that the longer axis of the tomb must have measured between 15 and 16 ft. The walls were built of flints regularly laid in good hard mortar. There was a single bonding course of tiles on the inner face at ground level. At the angles this was increased to three courses. On the outer face at the same level there was a projection formed by a double layer of flanged roofing tiles, not bonded into the wall. The next course of flints was carried over this projection, forming an offset which was probably the core of a mortar-finished plinth. The

walls were 2 ft. 1 in. thick and 14 in. high, but it is certain that they were originally higher, as the top layer of mortar retained the impression of the flints of the course above.

Surrounding this structure was a sloping layer of stones and mortar, including some fragments of marble casing (pl. III, fig. 2). On the south and east sides this layer was some 6 ft. to 9 ft. wide, but on the north it had been partly cut away when the west gate of the Saxon Shore fort had been built. This layer was thickest close to the walls, where it covered the offset and appears to have been a packing surrounding the tomb, which lay underneath the remains of the tumulus. The presence of the latter was first noticed in section 33 where, at a distance of 24 ft. from the west wall, a gradual rise of 2 ft. occurred in the stratum associated with the tomb. Some of the pottery from this stratum appeared to be as late as the third century, but it contained nothing of late third- or fourth-century date (p. 50).

There were also indications of a similar rise on the north-east side of the tomb, but here the stratification had been much disturbed when the gate of the later fort was built. In 1928 further cuts were made to the south and north-east where similar rises in the strata were found, suggesting the existence of a tumulus some 60 ft. in diameter. In all these cuts the soil representing the remains of the tumulus contained no relics of late third- or fourth-century date.

Sixteen pieces of marble casing and fragments of the Samian forms 37 (Antonine), 18 and 79 were found in the packing surrounding the walls of the chamber. The following Samian ware occurred immediately below the packing: form 37 (four second half of second century and one probably third), 18 (6), 25 (3), 27 (2), 31 (2), 45 and a fragment with cut-glass decoration, possibly of third-century date. This deposit also contained two late second- or third-century mortaria and other coarse ware fragments of the first and second centuries. The latest objects in this deposit can be assigned to the late second or first half of the third century.

The south wall of the chamber had cut into a small pit which was sealed by the layer of packing. This contained the following group of pottery: Samian ware, forms 29, 37 (one Antonine and one of the late second or early third century), 18 (2), 25, 27 (4), 35, 43, 45, and 82, a rouletted Castor ware cover, a cooking pot decorated with a lattice pattern not earlier than the late second century in date, and other vessels dating up to c. 200. Two brooches (illustrated on pl. x, nos. 15 and 16) and a piece of marble were found in association with this pottery. The date of

the latest object in this group cannot be earlier than the close of the second century.

The evidence of the finds from the grave filling, under the surrounding packing, and in the remains of the tumulus in section 33 carries the date into the third century, and the fact that the burial is earlier than the Saxon Shore fort proves that it must have taken place before *c.* 270-85. There is then a *terminus post quem* and a definite lower limit, but the scarcity of the finds of the first 60 years of the third century on the site generally, and the difficulty of dating the pottery of this period with great accuracy forbid a closer determination of the date.

Mr. G. M. Morant of the Biometric Laboratory, University College, London, reports as follows on the skull :

This well-preserved skull is of average size and it has moderately developed male characters. The sutures of the vault are beginning to close. All teeth are considerably worn and four had been lost from the lower jaw before death. The more important measurements are given below, lengths being in millimetres :

(i) Glabella-occipital length ( $L$ ) . . . . .	176
(ii) Maximum parietal breadth ( $B$ ) . . . . .	150
(iii) Basio-bregmatic height ( $H'$ ) . . . . .	123
(iv) Minimum frontal breadth . . . . .	102.2
(v) Chord nasion to basion . . . . .	96.0
(vi) Chord basion to alveolar point . . . . .	91.1
(vii) Chord nasion to alveolar point ( $G'H$ ) . . . . .	72.9
(viii) Facial breadth between lowest points on malar-maxillary sutures ( $GB$ ) . . . . .	91.9
(ix) Nasal height from nasion to base of anterior nasal spine ( $NH'$ ) . . . . .	52.6
(x) Nasal breadth ( $NB$ ) . . . . .	26.2
(xi) Maximum breadth of right orbit from Martin's maxillofrontale ( $O_1R$ ) . . . . .	43.9
(xii) Height of right orbit ( $O_2R$ ) . . . . .	34.0
(xiii) Horizontal circumference through ophryon . . . . .	514
(xiv) Sagittal arc from nasion to opisthion . . . . .	363

Indices:  $100 B/L = 85.2$ ,  $100 H'/L = 69.9$ ,  $100 B/H' = 122.0$ ,  $100 G'H/GB = 79.3$ ,  $100 NB/NH' = 49.8$ ,  $100 O_2/O_1, R = 77.4$ .

Although possessing no characters which are unusual for European skulls, this specimen does not resemble any one of the British Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, or modern types. As is usually found in comparing European crania, the distinctions depend more on characters of the brain-box than on

those of the facial skeleton, and more significant differences are found between indices than between absolute measurements. When comparison is made with a standard seventeenth-century English series,<sup>1</sup> the only measurements of the Roman skull which would be almost extreme for that population are the indices 100 *B/L* and 100 *B/H'*. A cephalic index greater than 85.2 is only shown by 0.24 per cent. of the London male skulls and 1.04 per cent. have the breadth-height index greater than 122.0. That cephalic index would be quite normal for the English Bronze Age population,<sup>2</sup> but a male skull with as small a height would only be found in 0.94 per cent. of cases. The particular race to which an individual European cranium belongs can never be determined definitely from its characters, but it is at least probable that this specimen should be attached to the continental brachycephalic types rather than to any which are native to England.

Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., adds the following notes on the teeth :

In the upper jaw the teeth are all present, excepting the second bicuspid left, which is represented only by the decayed root. The crowns of the molars are also much eroded, probably from coarse food, but all three pairs are well formed. The teeth are symmetrically arranged in a curve, without crowding. The palate is deep and well shaped.

The mandible is broad and well shaped. The crowns of the teeth are much worn. The teeth still retained are : left from centre, incisor 2, canine, first bicuspid, molars 2 and 3 ; right side, first bicuspid, molars 2 and 3, and two curious roots.

#### THE SAXON SHORE FORT

Owing to the lack of stratified deposits and the disturbed nature of the soil at and above the occupation level of this fort, definite evidence for the date of its construction is almost entirely wanting. Sections nos. 36 to 42 (pp. 53-5) and 45 (p. 59) show that the latest objects from the strata cut through by the foundation trench for the fort wall were of third-century date. The finds from the filling of the trench were few, but the latest pottery could be assigned to a date after 250. The stratum above this, representing the occupation of the fort, contained objects of the late third and fourth centuries. In sections 34 (p. 51) and 43 (p. 56)

<sup>1</sup> B. G. E. Hooke, 'A Third Study of the English Skull with special reference to the Farringdon Street Crania', *Biometrika*, vol. xviii, 1926, pp. 1-50.

<sup>2</sup> G. M. Morant, 'A First Study of the Craniology of England and Scotland from Neolithic to early historic times with special reference to the Anglo-Saxon Skulls in London Museums', *ibid.*, pp. 56-98.

there was slight evidence that the road to the postern gate was laid down in the latter part of the third century.

The foundation for an east wall of the fort which cut through the filling of the inner ditch of the third-century earth fort could not have been constructed until the defences of the latter were levelled *c.* 270-85 (p. 24). Pit 26 (*Rich.* II, p. 33), dug through this foundation contained no identifiable coins later than 273, and as nothing has been found to suggest an occupation between the levelling of the earth fort and the building of the Saxon Shore fort, it is reasonable to assume that the one event immediately succeeded the other. A small sealed deposit overlying the filling of the outer ditch of the earth fort in section 21 (p. 42) which contained five coins of the period 258-73 helps to confirm this. The evidence at present available therefore, points to a date in the last quarter of the third century, probably *c.* 270-85, for the building of the Saxon Shore fort.

The large number of coins dating from after 260 shows the intensive nature of the occupation of the fort. Until 383 the percentage remains approximately constant, but after this date a large increase is apparent. The extent of this increase can best be gauged by the fact that 56 per cent. of the total number of coins found during the two seasons' excavations were minted after that year. It must be remembered that the issue of copper coinage practically ceased in the Western Empire by 400, and that the coins of the house of Theodosius must have continued in circulation during the succeeding period. But even when this fact is taken into account it is evident that the occupation must have been of great intensity during the closing years of the fourth and perhaps in the early part of the fifth century. As in previous years, the coin series closes in the reign of Constantine III at a date not earlier than 408, and therefore carries the period of the occupation through the first decade of the fifth century.

*The Walls.* A series of sections, nos. 36 to 42 and 45 (pp. 53-5, 59, and pls. L, LI), were dug at right angles to the inner face of the wall. Sections 21 (p. 41, and pl. XLVIII) and 33 (p. 48, and pl. L) also extended to the face. Slight variations in construction were noted in most of the sections, but the general method adopted was as follows: A trench was first dug in which a packing of chalk and stones was laid, the top being strengthened by a timber framing and brought to a level surface on which the masonry was built. In some places there were one or two offsets, in others none, while a moulded plinth 2 ft. 6 in. above the foundation extended from the north-east angle for 120 ft. where it ended abruptly (pl. IV, fig. 1), the wall beyond having a vertical face as in section 36 (pl. L).

The explanation of this sudden change is that the wall was built in sections, and this change occurs at the junction of two of these. Whether these sections were built concurrently or one after the other is not evident, nor is it understood why there should be variations in their detail. This method of building a fort wall in conjoined lengths has been noted elsewhere, e.g. at Caerwent (*Arch.* lxxx, p. 270).

The postern gate tower in the north wall was built directly on the surface of the second road (c. 80), which ran northwards along the east side of site I (p. 18). The west side of this tower, extended beyond the edge of the road and had the normal foundation of stones and chalk. The wall was continuous beneath both the entrances to this tower, and an arched opening for a drain was found at the base of its north wall. The interior had been previously excavated (Roach Smith, *Richborough, Reculver, and Lympne*, p. 38), but no indication of the floor or drain then recorded was noticed.

*The Ditches.*<sup>1</sup> In the course of trenching the area immediately outside the west wall of the fort to the north of the gate, two defensive ditches were encountered. By digging other trenches at intervals around the walls, ditches were found to be present on the three remaining sides (sections nos. 25 to 31, pp. 45-8, and pls. 1, fig. 1, and XLIX). On the north and south there were two, but immediately to the south of the main east and west road there appeared to be three ditches.

It was found to be practically impossible to obtain accurate contours of these ditches, as the water percolating through the dark soil with which they were filled had caused irregular staining of the natural sand, and no certain line of demarcation between the two could be discerned. The presence of pits and other extensive disturbances of the soil prior and subsequent to the digging of the ditches contributed to the difficulties. It was also obvious that the sides had in the past been much flattened by exposure to the weather and only on the bottom 2 ft. to 5 ft., where the filling must have rapidly accumulated, was the original slope preserved.

There was no stratification in either the outer or inner ditch. Above the level of the natural soil the filling could not be distinguished from the mixed soil on either side, while the ground level at the time of the building of the fort was nowhere obvious. A layer of broken animal bones occurred in the middle ditch (section no. 27), the soil below it being of a more sandy consistency

<sup>1</sup> These ditches have recently been completely excavated by His Majesty's Office of Works and a detailed account will be given in the next Report.

than that above. Finds from the filling were comparatively few, but objects of the late third or fourth century predominated. None of the coins dated before 260. In section 30 a coin of Carausius and one of Constantine I were found at the bottom of the inner ditch, while in section 31 one of Postumus occurred at 1 ft. 6 in. from the bottom of the same ditch. This slight evidence suggests that the ditches were open in the late third and the first half of the fourth century. A human skeleton was found in section 31 over the filling of the outer ditch and only about 2 ft. below the present surface. There was no grave furniture associated with this burial.

*Roads.* No further information has been obtained concerning the main east-and-west road. In sections nos. 34 and 43 (pp. 51 and 56) a road or path was found running southwards from the postern gate and extending some 42 ft. into the interior, beyond which it became only a thin layer of pebbles.

*Site IV.* This site to the west of the great foundation and to the south of the main east-and-west road was occupied by a small oblong building with a rectangular projection on the east side (pls. iv, fig. 2 and LII). It lay on the west side of a north-and-south road running between it and the great foundation.

The main building measured 21 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. The walls were 2 ft. wide and stood 1 ft. 6 in. high above the foundations, which were 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. 2 in. to 2 ft. 4 in. wide. The masonry was composed of rough courses of chalk blocks with occasional dressed stones. The mortar was of good quality, containing much grit, some fair-sized pebbles, and particles of brick. The face of the walls appears to have been entirely covered with a thick coating of this mortar to prevent weathering of the chalk. No indication of a floor or dividing walls was found.

The walls of the projection were of similar construction. They stood 1 ft. 11 in. at their highest point, but had a shallower foundation than those of the main building. The ends of both return walls were broken, and it is probable that they extended originally up to the main structure. The space enclosed was packed with rammed chalk resting on a layer of waterworn flints.

The purpose of this building is uncertain. The main structure is too small to have been a dwelling-house, and a shop or other commercial building is unlikely in such a position. The plan suggests that it may have served as a small temple with a portico or flight of steps on the east side.

There was no definite stratification inside the building, but the soil was removed in two layers, the dividing line between them being the approximate ground level of the building. The upper

contained Samian ware of the first and second centuries, with coarse ware mostly of the same period, but an example of red-coated ware type 97-102 of late third- or fourth-century date was found in this stratum. In the lower layer was Samian ware of the first two centuries, and a form 45 possibly as late as the third century. The coarse ware from this layer, with the exception of two examples of type 97-102 and one of type 121, was also of first- or second-century date.

The pottery below the level of the foundations could all be assigned to the first or early second century, except for one piece of type 97-102. Two fragments of a white clay statuette of 'Venus' (pl. XIII, no. 43) were found, one inside and the other outside the structure.

About 70 coins, mostly of the fourth century, with a few of third-century date were met with at all levels when uncovering the building. In addition a coin of Vespasian, and another of Domitian were found at the lowest level. The only coins which could be said to occur in a stratified deposit were one of Claudius II and another of Tetricus, found under an apparently contemporary pebble layer in front of the building.

The slight evidence available, therefore, suggests that the building dates after *c.* 270. The fact that its ground-level coincides with that of the Saxon Shore fort, and that the masonry is similar to that of the late wall in section 33 (p. 50) helps to confirm this dating.

*Other Buildings, etc. within the Fort.* There was evidence in sections 21, 36, 39-43, and 45, that a slight levelling-up of the interior of the fort had taken place when the walls were built. In section 43 there were indications that a layer of pebbles had been laid down on the inner side of the fort wall to consolidate the ground during building operations. This layer was traced eastwards for some distance, but its limits were not ascertained. When the building of the fort was completed, soil containing objects of the first and second centuries was deposited over this pebble layer to bring the surface to the desired level. In area VI in the north-west angle an oven was found built against the face of the wall. It seems to have been used for only a short period, probably by the builders of the fort, as after that structure was completed, the interior level was raised with soil containing objects mostly of first- and second-century date.

With the exception of a wall built of chalk blocks and set on piles found in section 33, no remains of masonry buildings of this period were encountered in any of the sections. In sections 44 and 46 there was some slight evidence in the upper strata of



the existence of channels similar to those cut in the natural soil (p. 14) which may have contained the sill beams of wooden buildings.

The occupation soil of the fort period was consistently dark coloured and contained much evidence of burning. Here and there were patches of cobbles or small pebbles and the remains of hearths. A typical example of the latter, found in area V, is illustrated on pl. v, fig. 1.

Except for the small sealed deposit in section 21 containing coins of the period 258-73, stratification was non-existent and coins of the second half of the third and the fourth century were found at all levels. The pottery was mostly of the same date as the coins, but there were many fragments of the first and second centuries including a fair proportion of Samian.

*The Hoard of Coins.* This Theodosian hoard was found to the west of site I and is marked 'coin hoard' on the plan (pl. LII).

The coins came from a small pit about 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter cutting through and extending 3 ft. below the surface of the heavily burnt layer (p. 17). As they were found scattered in the soil they must have been in either a box or bag of some perishable material. A full account of the hoard is given on p. 192.

This pit also contained a few fragments of pottery of the late third or fourth century, including types 98 and 125 and three examples of late beakers with decoration *en barbotine*. There were many pieces of thin glass, an iron hinge, some 40 iron nails, and the decorated pot illustrated on pl. XLIII.

#### BUILDINGS ETC. OUTSIDE THE FORT

*The temples* (pl. XLVII). In the late autumn of 1926 when a new line was being constructed by the East Kent Railway, the remains of several walls were encountered 350 yds. south of the fort. These, upon examination, proved to belong to two small temples lying 60 ft. apart. Although it was impossible to clear them entirely as both were crossed by the railway track and the greater part of the more southerly lay beneath the road from Sandwich to Richborough village, sufficient evidence was obtained to ascertain their plans, each of which consisted of a rectangular cella with a surrounding ambulatory (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* vol. viii, pl. XLVI, fig. 2). See p. 7 above for a discussion of the type.

No. 1 (pl. v, fig. 2), the more northerly, was slightly smaller and better preserved than no. 2. It measured 40 ft. north to south by 39 ft. east to west, the interior of the cella being 13 ft. 7 in. square, while the width of the ambulatory varied from 5 ft. to 7 ft. In some places the walls were only 6 in. to 10 in. high,

but in others rose to a height of over 3 ft., at which point they lay some 3 ft. below the present surface. The bottom course consisted of water-worn flints embedded in the natural soil. Above this in the mixed soil the walls were built of rough chalk blocks, set in a hard pink mortar containing pebbles, pieces of chalk, and brick. In order to prevent weathering of the chalk, similar mortar was spread over the face of the walls which varied in thickness from 2 ft. 10 in. to 3 ft. 2 in. There were no offsets or any indication of floors. A layer of broken tile, chalk, and burnt clay lying about 3 ft. above the base of and outside the south wall afforded a clue to the Roman ground-level, and it would seem that the whole of the masonry uncovered can only have been foundations.

Much of temple no. 2 could not be examined because of the road and railway above. The building measured 43 ft. north and south, and 46 ft. east and west, the interior of the cella being 15 ft. 6 in. north and south by 17 ft. east and west, while the ambulatory varied from 6 ft. 3 in. to 7 ft. 6 in. wide. The irregularity in the lay-out may be ascribed to the fact that only the foundations remain. The walls, which were of similar construction to those of temple no. 1, lay over 6 ft. below the present surface and never rose above two to three courses. The outside walls varied from 3 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 11 in. thick and those of the cella 3 ft. 2 in. to 4 ft.

No road or remains of any other structures were encountered in the vicinity.

Six shallow pits were found within or immediately outside the walls of temple no. 1. Of these nos. 1 and 6 actually cut into the walls, and must have been dug after the temple was in ruins.

The following came from pit 1 : a Samian form 31, the coarse ware types 96, decorated with rouletting, 97-102, 109-12, 122 (2), 149 (10), 334, and 337, and one coin, a barbarous example of the Constantinopolis type. The contents of the other pits were of similar character, the most noteworthy object found being an inscribed tile from pit 3 (pl. VII, no. 3). This pit, which was the deepest extending to 4 ft. 6 in. below the level of the masonry, also contained 4 coins of the Constantine family and 2 of the house of Valentinian. Coins from the remaining pits included an As of Nero, two of 'radiate crown' type, twenty-four Constantinian, one of house of Valentinian, and eleven of the house of Theodosius. The pottery found with these was mostly of fourth-century date, and included the following coarse ware types : 97-102 (2), 103, 107 (2), 109-12 (2), 121-2 (4), 149 (2), 167, 330, 333, 343, 346, also a piece with stamped rosette

decoration, and several fragments of bulbous beakers. The only objects of a date earlier than the late third or fourth century which must have been lying about on the site when the pits were dug were a stamp of Aquitanus on a Samian cup, probably form 24, two fragments of a form 27, one stamped by Salvetus, and a small fragment of an early olla type 135-6.

The coins found generally on the site were as follows: one of Gallienus, five of 'radiate crown' type, thirteen of the Constantine family, six of the house of Valentinian, and ten of the house of Theodosius. The pottery as a whole was of late date. A bronze spatula (pl. xiv, no. 50) was also found.

There is no direct evidence for the date of the building of the temples, but the masonry is similar to that of the structure on site IV (p. 32) and of the chalk wall in section no. 33 (p. 50), both of which appear to belong to the period of the Saxon Shore fort. As there was already an accumulation of three feet of mixed soil when the temples were built, the early pottery noted is hardly likely to be connected with them, and, as suggested by the coin series, their date probably falls in the late 3rd or early 4th century. That they were destroyed before the end of the Roman occupation is clear, as pit 1, containing a barbarous coin of Constantinopolis type, and pit 6, with a coin series extending to the house of Theodosius, of which there were eight examples, had cut into the walls of temple no. 1.

*The Lime Kilns.* The remains of these kilns (pl. XLVI) were found at a high level immediately above the east Claudian ditch 288 ft. to the north of the Saxon Shore fort. They consisted of two circular concave depressions, each measuring approximately 6 ft. in diameter, the northern 9 in. deep and the southern 2 ft. 6 in. Both were surrounded by a pile of stones some 2 ft. wide and as high as 2 ft. 6 in. in places. The stones consisted principally of rough blocks of chalk, limestone and tufa, but with them were some half-dozen pieces of marble casing. Two irregular rows of similar stones extended for approximately 9 ft. both to the north and south from the edge of the depressions and on the line of their axis. The northern row was 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and the southern 1 ft. 6 in.

At the bottom of the northern depression was a layer of burnt clay covered by a white deposit on which rested a layer of heavily burnt material. On the surface of this were scattered partly burnt stones mixed with charcoal. Similar stones occurred at the top of the southern depression, overlying a deposit of white matter a foot thick which rested on a burnt black layer. The bottom was lined with clay burnt almost to the consistency of brick.

Specimens of the stones and the various deposits were submitted to Dr. H. H. Thomas, F.R.S., of the Geological Museum who reports on them as follows :

*Specimen A.* Chalk, fine texture, and with very few fragments of fossils. It shows no evident signs of calcination, but it may quite well have been heated, and the appearance of the stone in mass would be the best criterion.

*Specimen B.* This appears to be tufa subsequently modified by water and the formation of stalagmite growths. It has formed part of a hearth or flue, for interlaid with the recently formed stalagmite are films composed largely of finely divided carbon. There has been no fluxing, but the presence of so much carbon proves the proximity of the stone to fire.

*Specimen C.* This is a mass of compact dark grey nodular limestone with a honeycombed surface and comes presumably from the London clay. The honeycombing is due to a boring organism (*Teredo*) and was produced in London Clay times. It shows in itself no signs of calcination.

*Specimen D* (From the deposit of white matter). This certainly appears to have been calcined and was originally a tufa, not a solid chalk or other compact limestone.

*Specimen E* (White matter intermixed with charcoal). This is certainly hearth or kiln material. It consists of calcined tufa mixed with finely divided carbon and recognizable fragments of charcoal.

It seems evident from Dr. Thomas's report that the burning of various stones suitable for producing lime had taken place on this site. The normal method of burning limestone at the present day, when coal is employed, is by means of a kiln. A typical kiln is circular internally, measuring from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in diameter: and its interior is cone-shaped, so that the carbonized limestone becomes compacted during the process of combustion. Alternating layers of fuel and limestone are added from the top of the kiln as the calcined lime is withdrawn from the bottom.

From the remains found at Richborough it is evident that this was not the method employed, but one that is more or less identical with that used to this day in the outlying parts of the Scottish Highlands, where lime is burned in a 'clamp' for agricultural requirements (pl. XLVI).

These lime clamps, which are a more primitive arrangement than the kiln, are constructed in the following way: Limestone and fuel, either coal or timber, are built up in alternating layers, forming a circular structure some 6 to 8 ft. high. The fuel does

not extend to the outer face which is built dry in larger blocks of limestone and coated with clay. Lighted at the bottom, the pile becomes an incandescent mass. The material at the centre of the clamp is reduced and calcined before that on the outside and consequently some of the outer blocks of limestone are unburnt or only partly calcined. These would remain in a tumbled heap around and immediately over the lime, as can be seen in the Richborough examples (pl. XLVI). The rows of unburnt stones to the north and south probably represent material dumped in readiness for the re-building of the clamps which was never undertaken. It would seem that the lime was not entirely extracted from one of the Richborough kilns, where a deposit a foot deep was found.

The discovery of fragments of marble casing in connexion with these kilns is of interest, as it helps to confirm what had been previously suspected, that the greater part of this marble was burnt for lime after the decay or destruction of the building on the great foundation.

With the exception of a few fragments of first- and second-century pottery, the finds from the site were consistently of late date. They included the coarse ware vessels types 95, 107, 109-11, 121-2, 331, 340, 341, 344, and 346. The coins found were one of Carausius, 2 Urbs Roma, one Constantinopolis, and two of the Constantine family, one being a barbarous example. It would appear, therefore, that these kilns were in use at a date not far removed from the middle of the fourth century.

*The area to the north of the road leading to the west gate of the fort.* Proposed building operations beginning at the junction of this road with the road leading to Richborough village necessitated the examination of an area some 800 ft. long and 80 ft. deep from the edge of the road. A number of trenches was dug diagonally to the line of the road, and although no remains of houses were encountered, evidence of occupation was plentiful. Hearths, burnt patches, and fragments of wattle and daub were met with, and two pits (nos. 217 and 218) were cleared out. The former contained a few fragments of indeterminate pottery and a coin of Carausius; the latter a very mixed collection of objects varying in date from the mid first to the third century. No stratified deposits were noticed, and the buildings on this part of the site were probably of timber or wattle and daub of which all trace has disappeared. Only four coins were found, one each of Vespasian, Victorinus, Carausius, and the Theodosian family. The earliest Samian was of pre-Flavian date, and the whole period from then until the third century was represented, the following forms being

found: 29 (15 fragments), 37 (15), 15 (3), 18 (4) with the stamps OFRONICI and CRESTI, 24-5 (4) one with a stamp of Passienus, 27 (8) one stamped by Sabinus, 31 (2), 33 (3) one stamped by Pinna, 45 (3), 46 (1), and 82 (1). The coarse ware, which included two pre-Flavian mortaria type 347-8, was of no special significance, examples of the first to the third century being found. There were only two or three small scraps that might be of fourth-century date, and the presence of only one coin of that period suggests that this area was not inhabited after the close of the third century.

Two or three pieces of marble casing came from this area including that illustrated on pl. VII, no. 2.

#### POST-ROMAN OCCUPATION

No evidence of post-Roman structures was met with. Among the small finds the bone comb with zoomorphic ornament (pl. XII, no. 35) and the glass 'tumbler' (pl. XIV, no. 56) are types which would normally belong to the pagan Saxon period in this country. Their presence at Richborough may, however, be due to the large Teutonic element in the late Roman armies.

A less ambiguous witness to the Saxon occupation of the site is the vessel (pl. XLII, no. 362), which is provisionally ascribed to the eighth century.

#### THE SECTIONS

*Section 19.* The trench for this section was dug across the three ditches of the earth fort, south of the main east and west road. The significant finds are plotted on (pl. XLVIII).

Most of the top soil had been removed from the east end of the trench as far as the mound between the middle and outer ditches, but an undisturbed portion remained at the west end. There was no stratification in this layer, pottery of the first to the fourth century being found; but the coins, with the exception of an Agrippa and one of Claudius II, were all of fourth-century date.

Below the top soil were layers of various character, consisting of patches of pebbling, burnt material, and disintegrated cement. These had been much disturbed and could not be satisfactorily separated from the strata immediately above and below. A layer of stones was next encountered, 4 in. thick, which originally extended the whole length of the trench, but had been cut through by the ditches. Below this layer of stones was a deposit of mixed soil resting on the undisturbed sand. This last deposit was not definitely sealed, but the finds from it mostly belonged to the first

century, several, including stamps of Amandus and Successus, being of pre-Flavian date. A stamp of Victor and a fragment of a second-century Samian form 31 also occurred, but it is possible that these were intrusive from a higher level. A lamp (pl. xix, no. 1) came from this stratum. The date of the stone layer above must therefore remain in doubt, and little or no information was obtained in this section concerning the date of the construction of the ditches.

The filling of the latter consisted of clay, with a certain amount of debris. In the inner ditch a layer of disintegrated cement was found sloping down into the clay; it did not seem to indicate any occupation level, but probably represents a load of rubbish tipped in when the ditch was being filled. On top of this layer near the lip of the ditch were fragments of flanged mortaria type 97-100 of late third- or fourth-century date. At the bottom of the ditch a deposit of silt occurred, and on its surface two coins were found, one of Claudius II 268-70, and another of Tetricus 268-73. Other objects from the filling of this ditch were of first- and second-century date, and included an amphora stamp no. 21 (A). The filling of the middle ditch contained nothing significant; a coin of Carausius and a barbarous 'radiate crown' example were found at the top of the filling in disturbed soil. The outer ditch produced only a piece of marble, some scraps of Samian ware of first-century date, and a bronze fibula with a divided bow of third-century type (p. 89).

The only objects therefore found in the ditch filling later in date than the second century were the fibula and the coins of Claudius II and Tetricus. As the latter were found in the top of the silt under the clay filling, they afford undeniable evidence that the ditches could not have been filled before *c.* 270.

*Section 20* (pl. XLVIII). This trench was dug 72 ft. to the south of and parallel to section 19 in ground where the surface soil had not been previously removed. A hearth, roughly constructed of tiles and stones, was encountered at a depth of 2 ft. over the filling of the middle ditch. It was surrounded by a thick burnt red deposit, below which a coin of the Constantine family and a few fragments of late coarse ware were found. The eastern end of the trench had been much disturbed in the fourth century, two coins of that period being in the layer of stones and oyster shells, below which pottery of late third- or fourth-century date occurred. In the mouth of pit 40, which was covered with a thick layer of clay, a coin of Valentinian I and some fourth-century pottery were found.

The ditches had been much disturbed by pits and earlier exca-

vators. In consequence it was only possible to obtain a complete section of the outer, but as far as could be ascertained the others showed no variation from the normal. The filling consisted of clay, with a small accumulation of silt at the bottom of the outer and inner ditches. The finds in this section were of little interest. On the surface of the clay in the inner ditch were three coins, two of Carausius and one of the 'radiate crown' type, while the latest objects found in the filling were three pieces of Antonine Samian ware. The filling of the middle ditch contained a few fragments of first- and second-century pottery; on its surface was a coin of the Constantine family. Nothing came from the filling of the outer ditch that could be definitely ascribed to a date later than the second century.

Three pits were found in this section, and subsequently cleared out: pit 40, east of the ditches, filled 70-100; pit 41, cut through the filling of the inner ditch, *c.* 400; and pit 42, filled *c.* 100, was cut into when the middle ditch was dug, and eventually sealed by the clay filling.

The slight evidence obtained from this section suggests that the ditches were filled after the second century and before the late third or fourth century.

*Section 21* (pl. XLVIII). The trench (5 ft. wide) for this section was dug from the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort to the edge of the great foundation. Over the whole of its length approximately 3 ft. of surface soil had previously been removed. The significant finds are plotted and numbered on the section, where a key to these is given.

The Saxon Shore fort period. The top layer consisted of dark soil which was most pronounced above the ditches of the earth fort, where owing to the subsidence of their filling, it had sunk into three hollows measuring as much as 3 ft. deep in places. From the edge of the outer ditch it could be traced intermittently to the wall of the Saxon Shore fort. Another slight sinkage had occurred over the filled-in foundation trench for the wall, and here the layer was 6 in. deep. Elsewhere it had been mostly removed during previous excavations, and south of the inner ditch, it could only be detected as a thin deposit beneath a patch of stones left *in situ* when the surface soil was removed.

There can be little doubt that the bottom of this layer represents the ground-level of the Saxon Shore fort at the time of its construction. This surface was originally level, the subsidences over the filled-in ditches occurring later. This is largely confirmed by the fact that near the fort wall this layer rested immediately upon a thin deposit of mortar which must have fallen when the wall was



pointed. With the exception of a few fragments of pottery, this dark soil contained nothing earlier than the second half of the third century, and the coins, which numbered 76, consisted of 23 'radiate crown' types and 53 of the fourth century.

No structural remains were encountered at this level, but two irregular patches of pebbling were found, one above the outer ditch, the other towards the south end of the section. The latter extended for about 20 ft. up to the edge of the great foundation and continued over it. Coins ranging from the latter part of the third to the end of the fourth century were found in this deposit. The pebbles over the outer ditch rested upon a layer of heavily burnt material which effectually sealed the stratum below which rested on the surface of the clay filling. From this sealed deposit one coin of each of the following emperors was obtained: Postumus 258-67, Victorinus 265-7, Claudius Gothicus 268-70, Tetricus 268-73. These coins from a deposit sealed soon after the building of the Saxon Shore fort suggest that it was built *c.* 270-85.

The method employed in the construction of the fort wall can be seen in this section. A trench was dug with a sloping side, the soil being thrown up on the south, where it served to level the ground between the outer mound of the earth fort and the wall. A layer of flints was first laid in the bottom of the trench, and above this a layer of chalk. A rough hewn beam had been placed upon the edge of this foundation. Behind this beam was a packing of flints brought to a level surface with chalk. Courses of flints set in mortar were built up upon this foundation, the impression of the beam being preserved on the under side of the lowest course. The second and third courses were each set back 4 in., forming a double offset, the upper being 3 ft. below the ground-level of the fort. There were no finds in the filling of the foundation trench in this section.

The Ditches of the earth fort. The filling of the ditches in this section varied slightly in character. At the bottom of the inner ditch was a certain amount of silt, while the filling above consisted of clay, which extended uninterruptedly over the mounds between the ditches, and formed the top layer of the filling of both the middle and outer ditch. The only coin in this clay was of first-century date, and the greater part of the pottery was also of an early character, but two or three fragments of late third- or fourth-century coarse-ware types occurred.

The filling of the middle ditch below the clay consisted of 4 ft. of earth and rubbish, the latest datable objects in it being fragments of type 122—late third or fourth century—and a piece of

imitation Rhenish ware decorated with white paint, not earlier than the third century in date.

A similar layer of rubbish was found in the filling of the outer ditch and a fragment of red-coated ware and type 109-11 came from this deposit. Below this was rather more than a foot of silt, in which nothing of later date than the second century was found. A coin of the 'radiate crown' type (second half of third century) was discovered in a small pocket in the natural soil on the inner side of this ditch.

Beyond the outer ditch remains of an outer mound were found, consisting of a layer of sand and rubbish, approximately 15 ft. wide and 3 ft. high. A thin deposit of similar composition was detected in the filling of the outer ditch, between the clay and rubbish layers; this would seem to represent a small portion of the top of the mound which had been levelled into the ditch at the time of the filling. A coin of Claudius II was found in the mound at a depth of about 1 ft., and pottery of the first and early second centuries, including type 236, occurred at its base.

The clay layer continued south of the inner ditch for 36 ft.; it varied from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in thickness, gradually tapering away. This can hardly be explained except by the hypothesis that it represents the base of an inner mound, which was mostly used for filling the ditches. Pottery from the remains of this presumed mound consisted of Samian ware of the Antonine period or slightly later, and coarse ware types of the late second or early third century. It is certain that the date of the latest objects cannot be before 200, and may be several decades later.

This deposit, therefore, affords some evidence that the date of the digging of the ditches lies in the third century. The discovery of a coin of Claudius II in the outer mound suggests that they were dug during or shortly after his reign (268-70) but too much weight must not be attached to this, as small coins often travel downwards in the soil.

The finds from the filling of the three ditches, which included a 'radiate crown' coin and pieces of late third- or fourth-century coarse ware, suggest that the ditches were not filled before the second half of the third century. The evidence of the coin series found in the sealed deposit immediately above the ditch filling (p. 42) indicates that the first post-ditch occupation began *c.* 270-85.

The perfect condition of the small offset on the inner slope of the inner ditch, and the slight amount of silt at the bottom of the ditches suggest that the fort was in use only for a short period.

The second century and the first half of the third century.

Although a certain amount of pottery of this period was found, the only stratified layer (the strata of dark soil underlying the clay to the south of the inner ditch), which appears to have been deposited during this time, contained nothing of significance.

The first-century occupation. Below the second-century level, between the edge of the foundation and the inner ditch, was a layer of practically clean sand overlying a thin deposit of mortar. Below this deposit and resting on the natural soil was a stratum of mixed soil. The sand layer contained fragments of the Samian forms 29, 37, 15, 18, and 27—the latest belonging to the period 80–100—and coarse ware of first-century date. In the mortar layer a coin of Claudius I and another probably of Nero were found. The mixed soil below contained a coin of Claudius and an unidentifiable example of the first century, together with a few indeterminate fragments of pottery.

A comparison with section 14 (*Rich.* II, pl. XLVI) will show that the surface of the sand layer is considerably lower in relation to that of the foundation. As it is unreasonable to suppose that this layer, which represents a levelling up on the north side of the foundation, was originally left with an irregular surface, it must be assumed that the upper portion was subsequently removed in this area.

No stratification was obtained in the inter-ditch mounds, which contained a few objects of first- and second-century date. The lower portion consisted largely of builders' debris similar to that from the masons' yard described in the last Report (*Rich.* II, p. 11).

Between the outer ditch and the fort wall a heavily burnt stratum occurred containing Samian ware of the period 80–100 and many masons' chippings. Below this was a hard rammed deposit of flints, stones, chalk, etc., having the appearance of a road running east and west. A coin of Nero was found beneath it as well as a fair amount of pottery which could hardly be later in date than Vespasian's reign, and might all be pre-Flavian.

Along the centre of the bottom of the trench a channel was found cut in the natural soil. It was about 35 feet long and contained post-holes at 5, 13, and 21 ft. from the edge of the foundation which had cut through its southern end. Another isolated post-hole occurred in line with those in the channel at a distance of 33 ft. from the foundation. In all probability these indicate that a wooden building of pre-Flavian date existed here.

The evidence may be summarized as follows: the earliest Roman occupation was certainly before 80 and probably began

in pre-Flavian times ; the mortar layer, which must be part of the mixing floor previously found farther to the east (*Rich.* II, p. 11), was laid down *c.* 75-90 and the sand layer between 80 and 100. Evidence of the masons' yard was encountered, as was a road on its north side. Masons' chippings of the marble casing were found in association with objects of the period 80-100. It would seem, therefore, that the great foundation and the building it carried were built during the last twenty years of the first century (*cf.* *Rich.* II, p. 3).

The pre-Roman Occupation. Thirty-five feet from the edge of the great foundation a band of discoloured soil 7 ft. wide was noticed in the natural soil. Upon examination this was found to be 4 ft. deep, the northern side having a vertical face, but the southern was an irregular slope. It continued to the east and west but was not examined beyond the sides of the trench. The filling contained a few small fragments of Early Iron Age pottery, some with finger-tip ornamentation and all of pre-Aylesford-Swarling type (*cf.* *Hengistbury Head*, Class A, pl. xvi). A large number of mussel shells also came from this deposit.

*Section 22* (pl. XLVIII). This trench was dug across the Claudian ditches about 75 ft. south of site II. The top 3 ft. of soil had already been removed from this area. A red layer of heavily burnt debris extended eastwards from a point over the centre of the east ditch to the end of the section, and apparently beyond. The deposit below this contained a bronze buckle (pl. XII, no. 32), fragments of Samian and coarse ware covering the period 40-80, including that illustrated on pl. XXIII, no. 5, and stamps of Bassus and Mommo. These finds indicate that the red layer was deposited *c.* 80.

A thick layer of pebbles, either a road or pathway, overlay part of the filling of the east ditch and interditch mound : its western side had been cut away by a later disturbance. This road consisted of several irregular layers of metalling varying slightly in character, having either been made with material from different sources or patched on more than one occasion. At the bottom of this road was a thin layer of pebbles separated from those above by a rubbish deposit. A similar thin layer could be traced over the filling of the west ditch, and it is possible that the two originally joined. Nothing was found in the rubbish between the upper and lower layers of pebbles above the east ditch that could be dated later than *c.* 80, while the finds in the upper metalling, among them a coin of Vespasian, were of the same date. The upper road must therefore have been constructed not later than *c.* 80.

Over the west ditch, but separated from the filling by deposits

of rubbish and mixed soil, was another pebble layer. Although the finds in the strata below suggest that these pebbles were also not laid down until *c.* 80, the metalling itself contained objects, including the Samian stamp no. 137, that might be twenty or more years later.

Five feet west of the west ditch, and on the west side of the inter-ditch mound, channels filled with rubbish were found crossing the trench at right angles. There were indications that a similar channel had been dug in the filling of the east ditch. The purpose of these gullies is uncertain, but the fact that the rubbish that filled the two westerly ones was connected by a layer of similar rubbish extending across the filling of the west ditch points to the two channels being of the same date and subsequent to the ditch filling. Much pottery of the period 40-80 came from this rubbish, the greater part being before 60. It included the stamps OF•MACCAR, COCI•OFIC, and LVPI on the Samian forms 18, 29, and 30 respectively, the coarse ware types 198, 353, 354, fragments of combed ollae, the early dish types 9-10, and cylindrical amphorae. This deposit was not sealed and the few pieces later than 60 may be treated as intrusive. The ditches must therefore have been filled by that date and possibly some ten to fifteen years earlier.

The filling of the ditches, with the exception of a layer of light clay near the bottom of the east ditch, was of practically clean sand. The lower portion had more the appearance of silt than the upper, but there was little difference between them, and no definite line of demarcation. The only objects found in the filling were many fragments of a flagon and part of a lamp decorated with a cupid (pl. xix, no. 6), the latter lying near the bottom of the west ditch.

The evidence from this section indicates that the ditches were filled in by 60 or slightly earlier. The fact that few objects occurred in the filling suggests either that the ditches were in use for a very short time and were purposely filled, or that there was little or no occupation in their vicinity while they gradually silted up. There was a pre-Flavian and a Flavian occupation over them. The road appears to have been constructed about 80, while the burnt layer was deposited at or slightly after the same date.

*Section 25* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the ditches outside the south wall of the Saxon Shore fort to the east of the turret.

The following coins were found in the filling of the inner ditch at a depth of 6 ft. from the modern surface: Helena 1, Flavius Victor 1, Theodosius 1, Valentinian II 2, Arcadius 2, Honorius

1, and the House of Theodosius 1. Other finds were scanty, but a fragment of late red-coated ware, and the rim of an olla type 149 occurred one foot above the bottom of the inner ditch. An antler and several bones of deer were also found in the filling of this ditch, as well as a small bronze model of a stag (pl. XII, no. 30).

*Section 26* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the south-west angle of the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort.

The upper filling of the inner ditch contained a coin of Constantian and another of Valens. The pottery found was of a very mixed character, covering the whole period of the Roman occupation. A few fragments of medieval and eighteenth-century ware came from the soil above the filling.

*Section 27* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort, a little to the south of the west gate.

Three ditches were found in this section. At the bottom of the middle ditch was a deposit of silt approximately 2 ft. deep, and a layer of broken animal bones occurred 4 ft. from the bottom.

In the upper filling of the inner ditch were two coins, one of Magnentius and another of the Constantine family, and at the bottom the following pottery was found: Samian ware, form 37, two of second-century and one of third-century date; late red-coated ware types 109-11, and 125; and part of a late third- or fourth-century beaker.

A coin of Arcadius was found in the filling of the outer ditch.

*Section 28* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the turret to the north of the west gate.

The filling of the inner ditch contained three coins, an *Urbs Roma*, a Valentinian II, and one of the house of Theodosius. A coin of Allectus came from the outer ditch filling. The pottery including the amphora stamp no. 31 (A) was mixed and of no dating significance.

Stamps of Bassus and Modestus were found at a low level west of the outer ditch.

*Section 29* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the north-west angle of the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort. Nothing of significance was found.

*Section 30* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the ditches outside the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort, west of the postern gate. At the bottom of the inner ditch the

coin of Carausius and another of Constantine I were found. The pottery was of a mixed character and had little significance.

*Section 31* (pl. XLIX). The trench for this section was dug across the ditches outside the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort, east of the postern gate.

The coins from the upper filling of the inner ditch were one of Diocletian, one of Constantine, and another probably of Carausius. A coin of Postumus occurred at 1 ft. 6 in. from the bottom, together with several fragments of late third- or fourth-century pottery. The remains of a human skeleton were found at a high level over the outer ditch. No objects were associated with it.

*Section 32* (see p. 19).

*Section 33* (pl. L). This trench was dug a little to the south of and parallel to the main east and west road and extended for a distance of about 100 ft. from the inner face of the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort: it was 4 ft. wide. The Claudian ditches were found, continuing in the same line as to the north of the main east and west road (see p. 10). Their profile was similar to that shown in sections 22 and 35, and the filling was composed of sand, which in the upper part was more discoloured than in other sections. The difficulty of ascertaining the dividing line between the silt and the filling above was again experienced, and in the west ditch the lowest layer was so little discoloured that it could only with difficulty be distinguished from the undisturbed soil.

Nothing was found in the silt of either ditch but the upper filling of the east ditch contained the following pottery; fragments of an early Samian dish form 18, a 27 and an 82, a coarse-ware jug type 186-7, a plate type 9-10, and portions of two beakers type 17. This deposit is certainly pre-Flavian and may well be of mid first-century date. The following were found over the filling of the west ditch: Samian ware, form 30, first century; form 37, late first century; forms 22, 27 and 82 (two); coarse ware, type 135-6 (two), fragments of red Belgic plates, cylindrical amphorae, and a mortarium type 347-8. The deposit was not sealed until the second century, but it contains several relics definitely pre-Flavian in character and one or two that may be of Claudian date. The evidence from these deposits, although inconclusive, suggests a pre-Flavian date for the filling of the ditches.

A series of channels was found cut in the natural sand and the overlying stratum of sandy loam. One crossed the trench at right angles at about 80 ft. from the fort wall, and another occurred 10 ft. farther west. The latter was curved, V-shaped

in profile and nearly 3 ft. deep : it contained a coin of Claudius, a brooch of Aucissa type (pl. VIII, no. 1), fragments of the Samian forms 18 and 25 of early type, a carinated coarse ware bowl with level reeded rim, and a mortarium type 141, all probably of *c.* 50. A third channel 1 ft. 5 in. deep, 2 ft. wide at the top tapering to 8 in. at the bottom, ran into the curved channel near its northern end. It extended obliquely westwards along the bottom of the trench, with cross or branch channels projecting at intervals. Owing to the similarity of its filling to that of the ditches it was impossible to determine which was the earlier. No finds came from this channel.

At the east end of the section, a pebble road running north and south was found about 2 ft. above the natural soil. The metal-ling was 10 in. thick on the west side, decreasing to 3 in. on the east, but its full extent in this direction was not ascertained. A deposit of loam below this road contained a few objects of first-century date, including Samian forms 18 and 25 and part of an early olla with a zone of incisions on the shoulder. In the pebbles three fragments of the Samian form 37 of the last quarter of the first century were found as well as parts of forms 18 and 27. It would therefore seem that this road could not have been laid down before *c.* 75-100.

Immediately above the remains already described a layer of mixed soil was found extending the full length of the trench. It contained no well defined occupation level but the greater part of the finds was not later than the early second century. These included several pieces of pre-Flavian Samian ware, a cup type 59, fragments of a red Belgic plate and combed ollae types 135-6. A stamp of Severus on a Samian form 29, and the lamp illustrated on pl. XIX, no. 5 were both found at low levels in this deposit. Two or three objects of later date, all probably intrusive, did however occur, namely : fragments of a Samian form 37 of Antonine date, a form 43, a 79 and three pieces of late third- or fourth-century coarse ware.

At the top of this layer of mixed soil several irregular patches of chalk and flint, apparently in association with Antonine pottery, were encountered at the eastern end of the trench. At other points burnt matter and irregular layers of oyster shells occurred. Over the east Claudian ditch was a disintegrated cement floor, below which nothing later in date than the second century was found. Remains of charred beams and burnt daub lay at the same level near by, indicating that a half-timbered house existed here during the late second or early third century. The post holes farther to the west may have been connected with it.



There was a distinct difference in the character of the soil above and below the remains of this house, the lower stratum being a lighter colour than that above. The line of demarcation between these layers could be distinctly traced westwards and at a point about 35 ft. from the fort wall it gradually rose 2 ft. There was a fair quantity of late second- or early third-century Samian in the lower stratum and coarse ware of the same or perhaps a slightly later date, but nothing of the late third or fourth century (p. 27).

A flint wall was encountered at about 7 ft. from the wall of the Saxon Shore fort, and to the west of it and partly underlying the fort wall an inhumation burial was discovered (p. 25). The pottery in the soil filling the grave included a Samian form 37 of the Antonine period, fragments of 31, 33, and 45 (two), while a foot above the skeleton was a hammer-head mortarium which could hardly be of earlier date than the third century. The burial would therefore appear to be later than *c.* 200 (p. 28).

Over the east Claudian ditch and 3 ft. below the present surface the cement floor (p. 49) had been cut through by a wall of chalk blocks set on piles. The objects found at and above the ground-level when this wall was built were of late third- and fourth-century date.

Throughout the whole length of the section, the top soil contained many relics of the late third and fourth centuries, but the lower part of this deposit between 10 and 30 ft. from the fort wall was consistently of third- rather than fourth-century date.

The foundation trench for the wall of the Saxon Shore fort cut through the soil disturbed by the burial. At the top of the filling of the trench a layer of mortar droppings occurred which extended up to the base of the wall, indicating the ground-level at the time the fort was built. Portions of a longitudinal beam were found on the upper edge of the foundation, and from the impression left by the wood it was possible to ascertain that it had been roughly squared, measuring 8 in. by 6 in.

Two pits, nos. 69 and 74, were found at the east end of this section, and although not cleared out appeared to be of fourth-century date.

Summary. (1) The early ditches. Insufficient evidence was obtained to fix an exact date for the digging or filling of these, but it seems certain that the latter took place in pre-Flavian times.

(2) The series of channels represent a pre-Flavian occupation possibly as early as *c.* 50. Their chronological relation to the ditches was uncertain.

(3) A north and south road was laid down in the last quarter of the first century.

- (4) A half-timbered house was built *c.* 200.
- (5) The inhumation burial is probably of third-century date.
- (6) The building represented by the chalk wall set on piles was constructed in the late third or fourth century.

*Section 34* (pl. L). The trench for this section was dug across the line of the north and south roads, to the south of the postern gate. The surface soil had already been removed from this area.

At the lowest level a post hole and a V-shaped channel were found in the natural soil. Above these was a layer of road metalling 16½ ft. wide and 6 in. thick, composed of small pebbles. There were traces of a drain on its western side but the ground had been much disturbed by the digging of Pit no. 56. This pit was not cleared out, but the objects found in its mouth could be assigned to the second half of the first century. Whether the drain on the east side of this road was in use in this and the succeeding period could not be ascertained but it was certainly open in the latter. No objects were found in or below the metalling of this road.

Above it a second road had been laid down, consisting of a layer of pebbles, 16 ft. wide and 1 ft. thick, and with a V-shaped drain 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 4 ft. deep on its eastern side. There were no indications of a drain on the west, but this may have been due to the disturbance caused by pit 56. In and on the surface of this road were found a Samian dish form 18, a first-century mortarium, and 11 masons' chippings of marble. Many similar chippings occurred in a deposit east of the drain at the same level.

The next stratum above the road metal was composed of soil with a small admixture of rubbish. It extended the full length of the trench, and contained the following objects: Samian forms 37 (3 *c.* 100 and 8 Antonine or later), 18 (3), 31 (6) and 80, a fragment of Castor ware, a late third- or fourth-century mortarium type 101, 6 fragments of marble, and other finds of first- and second-century date.

At 2 ft. 6 in. above the second road this deposit was sealed by a layer of pebbles 6 in. thick. This tapered to a thin layer on the east and continued at a slightly lower level; on the west it ended abruptly above the edge of the lower roads. There were two similar layers of pebbles at the western end of the section, of which the lower extended a short distance under the pebble layer just described.

In the middle of the section and overlying these strata was a road 12 ft. wide and approximately 1 ft. thick. Beneath the centre of this road was a V-shaped drain cutting through the lower pebbles, while a second occurred on its eastern side.

The following pottery was found in the road metal: Samian form 37 (2 of second-century date), 18, 27 (5, one with a stamp of Dagomarus), 33, and other fragments of first- and second-century date.

The soil above the metalling contained a mortarium type 115, and fragments of a brown colour-coated beaker of late third- or fourth-century date.

The soil on either side of the road and below the level of its surface was indistinguishable from that below the pebble layers. There can be no question that the greater part of the strata above the two lower roads consisted of soil excavated when the foundations of the north wall were laid down, and that the irregular layers of pebbles served as temporary pathways for the convenience of the builders. After the completion of this work a final levelling-up took place, and the more substantial upper metalling represents the road leading to the postern gate (cf. sect. 43, p. 56).

The conclusions to be drawn from this section are as follows:

(1) That the first two roads were laid down during the first century, the second being in use during the erection of the marble-cased structure on the great foundation.

(2) That the level of this area was subsequently raised with soil containing objects dating up to 200 or slightly later. The single fragment of late third- or fourth-century pottery in this deposit suggests that the levelling could not have taken place before the latter part of the third century.

(3) That the road leading to the postern gate was laid immediately upon this deposit and was in use during the late third or early fourth century.

*Section 35* (pl. 1). This trench was dug across the line of the Claudian ditches about 40 ft. south of section 22. Some 3 ft. of soil had already been removed from this area.

A heavily burnt red layer extended over the west ditch. Its western side had been cut away by a later disturbance. There was nothing in this deposit later than *c.* 80, the finds including the following Samian forms: 29 (60-80), 15/17, 18, 22, 27 with a stamp of Bassus, and portions of a cylindrical amphora.

Over the filling of the east ditch the red layer could be seen overlying a pebble road which was a continuation of that found in section 22. It was again composed of patches of different material and a distinct thin layer of pebbles occurred at the bottom, which on the east side was separated from the metalling above by a deposit of rubbish. Several small fragments of first-century Samian were found in the metalling, while the following occurred in the rubbish layer below: a Samian cup of the period Nero-Vespasian (pl. xxvi,

no. 7), a form 35, and an early jug neck. The evidence afforded by these, although slight, is not inconsistent with that obtained in Section 22 where the road was dated *c.* 80.

A channel was found cut in the inter-ditch mound but, unlike that in section 22, it was filled with discoloured soil containing no rubbish. The soil above this had been disturbed at a later date. To the west was a layer of clay which contained a Samian cup form 24, with the pre-Flavian stamp CVA.

Both ditches were filled with practically clean sand, and it was not possible to determine whether this was an intentional filling or a gradual deposit. The lower part had more the appearance of silt than the upper, but this might have been due to water collecting in the bottom. In the west ditch the following pottery was found in the top of the silt: five fragments of combed ollae types 135-6, the upper part of a cordoned bowl type 276, a portion of a jug type 186-7, and parts of a cylindrical amphora—all these may well be of Claudian date. At the bottom of the east ditch was the neck of a barrel-shaped urn type 277, and the rim of an early olla, both probably of Claudian date.

It would seem therefore that the ditches were open during the reign of Claudius, and that the road and the burnt layer above may be dated *c.* 80-5.

*Section 36* (pl. 1). This trench was dug at right angles to the inside face of the north wall of the fort, just to the east of the turret between the postern gate and the north-west angle. Three feet of surface soil had already been removed from this area.

The masonry of the wall was built on a foundation of flints and chalk, which projected about 1 ft. 6 in. beyond the face of the wall. There were indications of a longitudinal beam at the top edge of the foundation.

The foundation trench extended some 2 ft. from the face of the wall, and cut through two distinct strata. The lower contained pottery of the second century and one piece of marble, while in the upper, pottery fragments of the late second or possibly third century were found as well as a piece of marble. The soil overlying these strata and also filling the foundation trench contained pottery mostly of second to late third- or fourth-century date, including one fragment of third-century Samian ware. Above this deposit were 3 or 4 in. of mixed soil in which were fragments of late third- and fourth-century date.

The evidence from this section indicates that the foundation trench was filled in the late third or fourth century.

*Section 37* (pl. 1). This trench was dug at right angles to the inner face of the north wall of the fort, opposite the west side of

the turret between the postern gate and the north-west angle of the fort. Three feet of surface soil had already been removed from this area.

It was found that the moulded plinth (see sect. 38, 39, 40) which extended from the north-west angle of the fort ended abruptly in this trench (pl. iv, fig. 1), and that east of this, the wall was built up with a vertical face from its foundation, as in section 36 (pl. l). This trench was not dug to the full depth of the wall.

The foundation trench was some 2 ft. wide at the top and sloped gradually inwards towards the bottom. Nothing of interest came from its filling or from the lower strata which it cut through, but in the upper soil, slightly below a layer of mortar droppings which mark the ground-level when the wall was built, pottery of the second century intermixed with a few third-century pieces was found. The mixed soil above the mortar droppings contained pottery of late third- or early fourth-century date.

The evidence from this section only indicates that the wall was built during or after the third century.

*Sections 38, 39, 40* (pl. l). These three sections were dug in area VI, at right angles to the inner face of the north wall of the fort at a short distance from the north-west angle, and the soil between, on either side, and to the south of them, was also examined. Three feet of top soil had already been removed from this part of the site.

In all three sections the wall had a moulded plinth, which was carefully finished with a thick coating of pink mortar. The ground-level at the time the wall was built was approximately level with the moulded plinth. Only section 40 was dug sufficiently deep to show the base of the wall, where indications of a longitudinal beam were noticed.

The side of the foundation trench was on an average about 18 in. from the face of the wall. The filling of the trench, which contained nothing of any significance, was capped in some places with a layer of disintegrated mortar, and in others with yellow clay. The pottery found in the upper strata cut through by the trench was predominantly of second-century character, while in the lower it was all of first-century date, some pieces being pre-Flavian.

A small oval depression with heavily burnt sides, apparently an oven or fireplace, was found in the upper filling of the foundation trench between sections 39 and 40. On its west side was a rectangular stokehole containing charcoal, from which a burnt layer extended in a westerly direction (sect. 40, lower burnt layer). Shortly after the construction of this oven the ground-level seems

to have been raised, but apparently the oven continued in use, as on the western side a ramp covered with burnt material sloped down towards it (sect. 38 and sect. 40, upper burnt layer). In section 39 the new ground-level was marked by an uneven layer of yellow clay. Dating evidence from these deposits was scanty, but the pottery from the soil between the two burnt layers in section 40 was of third-century date, with a few pieces that might belong to the fourth century. The objects in the soil above the upper burnt layer were all of second-century date, with the exception of one fragment of the third century, and the finds from the corresponding level in area VI generally were of a similar character. This suggests that after the fort had been built, the ground-level at the back of the wall was raised with soil containing objects of second-century date.

Above this levelling to the east of section 39 was a layer of clay on the surface of which six coins of the period 330-40, and some fourth-century pottery were found. As this deposit was not sealed, this evidence has little significance.

The evidence obtained from the three sections and the corresponding levels in area VI shows that the strata cut through when the fort wall was built had mostly been deposited in the first and second centuries. The trench dug for the foundations of the wall contained only a few pieces of indeterminate pottery, belonging to the third or fourth century. After the building of the wall, a levelling up of this area took place with soil that contained no relics later than the second century. Above this, the objects found were mostly of the late third and fourth centuries.

It would seem therefore that there was little occupation in this area during the greater part of the third century, and that the fort was not constructed before the last quarter of that century, a levelling up of the site taking place when the building operations were completed. The oven must have been used by the builders of the fort before this area was levelled.

*Sections 41 and 42* (pl. LI). The trenches for these two sections were dug at right angles to the inner face of the west wall of the fort, between the south-west angle and the turret south of the west gate. Section 41 was behind the south angle of the turret, and 42 lay farther to the south. No top soil had been removed in this part of the site.

In both sections it was found that the masonry at a depth of some 7 ft. from the present surface rested on natural soil with little trace of any prepared foundation. The side of the foundation trench was 20 in. from the face of the wall, and in section 42 there was a small deposit of mortar at the bottom. The trench cut

through strata of dark soil and sandy loam, in which pottery of the first and second centuries occurred. It was filled with sandy soil that spread eastwards over the strata cut through, showing that the adjacent ground-level had been raised some 15 in. after the wall was built. No objects were found in this deposit in either section.

Above this was a layer of mixed soil some 3 ft. thick, containing fragments of second- to fourth-century pottery. In section 41 a deposit of disintegrated mortar occurred in this stratum, which may have fallen when the wall was in a state of decay.

Pit 63 was found in the trench dug for Section 42 but was not cleared out.

These sections show that the fort wall is later in date than the second century, and that the ground-level was raised after the wall was built.

*Section 43* (pl. LI). The trench for this section was dug to the south of the postern gate, a little to the east of the centre of the north-south road. The top three feet of surface soil had been previously removed.

At the lowest level a layer of sandy loam was found resting on the undisturbed soil. This was covered by 3 to 6 in. of road metalling, consisting of small pebbles, below which were Samian forms 24 and 27 (2) and a coarse ware olla, type 135-6. The road was covered by a deposit of rubbish averaging 6 in. in depth, which contained the following Samian forms: 29 (75-80), 18, 35/6, and part of a first-century jug.

Overlying this was another layer of road metalling, composed of small pebbles set in clay. In many places the top of this metalling showed considerable traces of iron staining, while at the south end of the section it was capped by an irregular layer of oolite chippings. The metalling contained fragments of the Samian forms 29 (3, one 54-80), 37 (70-80), 27 (4), 82 (3), a 'rough-cast' cup type 59, three fragments of an olla, type 135-6, and a first-century jug neck.

All these strata had been cut through by the ditches of the third-century earth fort. At the bottom of the inner ditch was a small deposit of silt, in which an unidentifiable coin of the first or second century was found. The filling above consisted of clay and contained fragments of the Samian forms 18, 31, 33, 38, and 45, pieces of Castor and Rhenish ware, a small 'hammer head' mortarium, and two pieces of marble. The middle ditch had a small accumulation of silt at the bottom and a clay filling above. It contained the following objects: Samian forms 18 (2), 27 (2), 33 stamped L·I·F, 38 with a stamp of Secundinus, fragments of Rhenish

and Castor ware, with other pottery of the second century, and one piece of marble.

It was impossible to obtain a complete section of the outer ditch, as the ground had been previously disturbed. The filling of clay was found to contain the Samian forms 30 (late second century), 37 (second century), 15/17, 18, 31, and a 45 with barbotine decoration of third-century date. The coarse pottery had no dating significance. A piece of marble was found at the bottom of the filling. A sloping layer of pebbles occurred near the surface. At the north end of the section a thin layer of pebbles was found resting on the surface of the clay filling, but it died out over the middle ditch. This stratum appeared to be a continuation of the road through the postern gate. Above it was a layer of dark soil which extended over the clay filling of the ditches to the south. It contained two coins of the Constantine family, one of Arcadius, one of the House of Theodosius, and a barbarous example of Tetricus II. Fifteen fragments of late red-coated ware, two pieces of Marne ware, twelve of late cooking pots type 149, and other late third- or fourth-century pottery also came from this deposit, as well as a few pieces of earlier date. At the south end of the section all stratification above the surface of the second road had been destroyed by a later disturbance.

The conclusions to be drawn from this section are :

(1) The first road was constructed before *c.* 75-85, and may be as early as *c.* 50.

(2) The second road was laid down *c.* 75-85.

(3) The ditches of the earth fort were filled in during the third century and probably after 250.

(4) The road to the postern gate was laid down immediately after the ditches were filled.

*Section 44* (pl. LI). This trench (4 ft. wide and 125 ft. long) was cut from the south edge of the great foundation in a direct line with section 21 on the north side. The top soil had already been removed for a distance of 50 to 60 ft. from the foundation.

The first occupation (pl. XLIV). At the lowest level post-holes and small trenches or channels were discovered cut in the natural soil. The most southerly of these occurred between the middle and inner ditch. The channels apparently all ran transversely across the trench and were filled with slightly discoloured sand, which could only with difficulty be distinguished from the undisturbed soil. Post-holes were also found at this level.

It is possible that these channels originally contained sill beams and, together with the post-holes, indicate the existence of wooden structures on this part of the site.



Above these channels was a layer of sandy loam varying from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. thick ; it contained very few relics but all could be assigned to the first century, though they were not of sufficiently definite character to enable closer dating. It should, however, be noted that at 35-40 ft. from the foundation this layer was cut by a shallow depression, which contained pottery not later in date than the reign of Vespasian—including examples of the Samian forms 29, 15, 18, and 27, and part of a red Belgic plate—as well as two coins of Claudius I. The date of the first occupation therefore must be before *c.* 70-80.

The period of the great foundation. Extending for a distance of some 17 ft. up to the foundation was a thin layer of pebbles which altered to a deposit of masons' chippings of Oolite and Lower Greensand over the edge of the foundation. Nothing later in date than the first century came from below this layer, which represents the ground-level when the foundation was constructed.

The Ditches of the third-century Earth Fort. A layer of mixed soil was found above the pebble layer just described, and continued originally the whole length of the trench. It contained objects principally of the late first or early second century, and a few fragments of Antonine or slightly later pottery. The ditches of the earth fort had cut through this layer, and must therefore be posterior to the early third century.

The ditches had also cut into two pits, nos. 55 and 66, but neither was cleared out. No indication of the date of the first was obtained, but the second was probably filled not later than the Flavian period.

There was only a small quantity of silt at the bottom of the ditches and the remainder of their filling consisted of clay, which contained a fair quantity of pottery mostly earlier than *c.* 150, the only object of definitely late date being a third- or fourth-century mortarium, which came from the filling of the outer ditch. There were also four pieces of marble and several masons' chippings. The comparative lack of pottery which can be assigned to a date later than *c.* 150 can be explained by the absence of any definite occupation on this part of the site during the late second and early third centuries.

A heavily burnt layer was found just to the south of the great foundation. It contained coins of Victorinus, Claudius II, Tetricus I, Carausius, and Allectus, and the following coarse ware : many beakers with roulette and white paint decoration, type 326, four or five fragments of white clay mortaria, type 97-101, one fragment of types 104 and 111, six fragments of straight-sided plates, and several of ollae with everted rims. There was

no evidence to indicate whether this deposit belonged to the period of the earth fort, or the early occupation of the Saxon Shore fort.

The Saxon Shore fort. The clay filling of the ditches extended beyond them both to the west and south, forming a more or less level surface, in which shallow trenches or channels could be traced. They were very similar in appearance to those found at the lowest level in this trench, and probably also indicate the position of sill beams. The pottery from them was of late third- or fourth-century date.

In the surface soil above were many stones and indications of two levels, but there was no stratification as numerous coins of the late third or fourth centuries occurred throughout this stratum, those of the House of Theodosius often being found resting on the surface of the clay filling.

*Section 45* (pl. LI). The trench for this section was dug at right angles to the inside face of the west wall of the fort, between the north-west angle and the turret to the south. The top three feet of soil had already been removed.

The foundation of the wall consisted of a bed of stones 2 ft. deep loosely set in mortar, which projected about 18 in. from the face of the wall above and apparently filled the whole of the foundation trench, the side of which could not be traced. There were indications that a longitudinal beam had existed at the junction of the wall and the foundation.

At the level of the top of the foundation and sloping up gradually from it, was a layer of mortar droppings, indicating the ground-level when the wall was built. There was little difference between the soil above and below this layer of droppings. The soil above contained pottery of the first century with a few second-century pieces, besides one fragment of late third- or fourth-century date, while the soil below contained pottery predominantly first century in character and only a few second-century fragments. This evidence suggests that the ground was levelled up after the building of the fort.

At the level of the bottom of the foundation, a thin but compact layer of pebbles and oyster shells was encountered. Below it was a deposit of pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery, which included a stamp of Albanus, the coarse ware vessel types 228 and 252, and a mortarium type 349 with the stamp no. 16 (A). The soil at the east end of the trench had been disturbed by pits and the recent burial of a cow, but at the lowest level stamps of Modestus and Passenus and a bronze brooch of La Tène III type (p. 89) were found.

Natural soil was reached at a depth of 18 in. below the foundation of the fort wall.

*Section 46* (pl. LI). The trench for this section was dug 5 ft. wide across the south-west angle of the ditches of the third-century earth fort. The surface soil had not been removed from this area, but it was found to be much disturbed by pits and fairly recent trenches, apparently the work of previous excavators.

The early occupation. Careful search was made at the lowest levels for channels in the natural soil similar to those found in section 44 and in other parts of the site. The numerous disturbances rendered this difficult, but very indistinct traces of one running diagonally across the trench were found between the outer and middle ditches.

The Ditches of the third-century Earth Fort. The layers of sandy loam and mixed soil cut by the ditches were completely barren of relics, and no evidence for the date of the construction of the fort was obtained.

There was a little silt in the bottom of all three ditches, and the remainder of their filling consisted of clay, which extended beyond them on either side. The finds from the filling were scanty: from the inner ditch came fragments of the Samian forms 29, 37 (*c.* 100), 18, and 27, and the coarse ware type 185 of the late third or fourth century. The middle ditch produced only a first-century mortarium, whilst in the outer were fragments of the Samian forms 18 and 31, and a first-century jug neck. The continuation of the clay filling north-east of the inner ditch contained one piece of marble, fragments of the Samian forms 29, 37 (3, *c.* 100), 67, 18, 22, 27, 31, and 35/6, and coarse ware which included a first-century jug neck, a Castor ware 'hunt' cup, a cup type 225-7, and various fragments of first- and a few of second-century date. The objects in the filling therefore, with one exception, belonged to the first or second century.

The Saxon Shore fort period. The surface of the clay filling was carefully examined for evidence of wooden buildings, and some traces of these were found above the middle ditch, where two channels, possibly cut for the insertion of sill beams, as well as a post hole were encountered. There was no stratification in the soil above the clay layer, but the objects it contained were mostly of late third- or fourth-century date. These included twenty-one coins of that period, of which six were 'radiate crown' types.

The pits found in this trench were nos. 70, 71, and 72, all of fourth-century date, but the two last had cut into the mouth of a deeper pit no. 73, which had been filled between 60 and 100.

## THE PITS

Many of the pits cleared out were very prolific, and evidence of much value for the dating of pottery, etc., has been obtained.

There was none that could be definitely assigned to a Claudian date, but four were filled in in pre-Flavian times and six during the reigns of Nero and Vespasian. The Flavian pits number four, and two could be dated to the turn of the first and second centuries. There were four of second-century date but only one of the third century. One could be attributed to the late third or fourth century, three to the fourth century, and five to the closing years of the occupation.

It is worthy of note that the early pits are nearly all circular and generally 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, but the late third- or fourth-century examples are as a rule rectangular or irregular in shape.

It was impossible to ascertain how many were originally intended for wells, as the water-level, which was only reached in the deepest, may have been higher in Roman times. Many of the shafts may have been sunk with the intention of forming wells but were abandoned owing to a stratum of soft sand being encountered. The same cause prevented the complete clearance of several of the pits, as the sides fell in and work became dangerous. Two shallow rectangular examples nos. 57 and 58, one with a pebble pavement at the bottom and both of early date, may have been wood-lined and used for storage purposes. They both occurred in the area where wooden buildings existed and were probably connected with them.

In order to give a standard of comparison the depths of the pits were, unless otherwise stated, measured from the modern surface level. In many cases, particularly with pits of early date, the mouth was covered with 4 to 6 ft. of soil, and although the depth at which the shaft first became definite has been stated wherever possible, in many instances this could not be determined with any accuracy.

*Pit 27.* This pit was situated to the south of site I on the east side of the inner ditch of the third-century earth fort. It was 25 ft. 8 in. deep and 3 ft. 5 in. in diameter. The pottery found at all levels throughout the filling could be assigned to the last quarter of the first century, and included fragments of several Samian bowls form 37, a coarse-ware jug type 197, and a small rouletted cup type 212. The amphora stamp no. 28 A was found at a depth of 6 to 9 ft.

This pit appears to have been filled during the period 75-100.

*Pit 28.* This pit was found in area VIII to the west of site I. It was 30 ft. deep and 4 ft. 1 in. in diameter. Water was encountered at the bottom.

The upper portion of the filling down to 11 ft. contained a small deposit of pottery which included part of a Samian bowl form 37, assignable to the first half of the second century. Below this was 2 ft. of sterile soil, sealing the lower deposits.

Finds from the lower portion of the pit included two coins of Nero at 16 and 21 ft. respectively, and the following Samian ware: form 29 (2), form 37 (Vespasianic), stamps of Secundus and Modestus, and of the firms Cassius and Camius, and Bassus and Coelius on plain forms. The coarse ware associated with these was of a pre-Flavian and early Flavian character, and included fragments of combed ollae type 135/6, carinated bowls with reeded rims, and cylindrical amphorae.

Three other coins of Nero and three of Claudius I were also recovered from the soil taken out of this pit, but their depth is uncertain.

The lower portion of this pit was filled in during the period 55-80, and the upper in the first half of the second century.

*Pit 29.* This pit was situated south of site II. It was 18 ft. deep from the modern surface level and 3 ft. 5 in. in diameter. Traces of a wood lining were noticed at a depth of 15 ft. The upper portion of the filling to a depth of 14 ft. contained a mixed deposit of pottery and other objects, varying in date from 50 to 120. These included a coin of Nero, a bronze fibula (pl. ix, no. 7), a Samian bowl form 37 of Trajanic date, a coarse-ware mortarium of similar period, three fragments of combed ollae type 135-6, and one of type 17.

The next 4 ft. contained a coin of Nero, a Samian bowl form 30 (pl. xxvii), small fragments of forms 29 and 37, two stamps of Primus, the glass vessel (pl. xv, no. 61), a cup type 313 and part of another decorated 'en barbotine' type 229-31, as well as portions of a cylindrical amphora. The date of this deposit falls within the period 50-80.

At the bottom of the pit were found a Samian bowl form 29 (pl. xxvi, no. 1), a stamp of Scotius, and the bronze lamp (pl. xxi, no. 1), all apparently of pre-Flavian date.

This pit appears to have been dug in pre-Flavian times and filled in during the first and early second centuries.

*Pit 30.* This pit was situated in area VIII, west of site I. It was 25 ft. deep from the modern surface level and measured 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 10 in. A large number of oyster shells, bones, etc. was found throughout the filling.

The filling to a depth of 11 ft. contained coins of Constantius II, Constans, and the Constantine family, and pottery mostly of first- and early second-century date. Below this was an unmixed deposit which contained the following coins: Tetricus I (a barbarous example), Tetricus II, Constantine I, Constantinopolis, Constans, one of the Constantine family, two of Magnentius, and one Julian.

The pottery consisted of four small fragments of Samian ware, one each of the red-coated ware types 104, 109-12, 113, and 125, two fragments of Castor ware, pieces of brown high-necked beakers type 120, late ollae type 57, a rough one-handed jug type 332, and two mortaria approximately Wroxeter type 162.

The latest datable object contained in the filling is the coin of Julian (361-3), suggesting that the pit was filled *c.* 360-70.

*Pit 31.* This pit was dug through the filling of the east Claudian ditch, south of site II. It was 13 ft. 6 in. deep and 3 ft. 1 in. in diameter.

The mouth of the pit contained a mixed deposit of first- and second-century pottery, including fragments of Samian ware form 29, a stamp of Sarinus on form 27, part of a jug with a thumb-pressed handle type 186-7, an early olla type 244. An indecipherable first-century coin also occurred in this deposit.

In the filling were found a bronze needle (pl. XII, no. 29), fragments of first-century Samian forms 29 and 37, as well as plain Samian and coarse ware of the same period, including portions of cylindrical and bulbous amphorae.

This pit therefore appears to have been filled during the first century.

*Pit 32.* This pit was found outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the entrance. It was 30 ft. 2 in. deep and rectangular, measuring 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. at 25 ft., and 2 ft. 8 in. square from 27 ft. to the bottom.

The upper portion of the filling down to a depth of 15 ft. contained a mixed deposit of first- and second-century objects. The Samian ware included fragments of several decorated bowls, forms 29 and 37, of the last quarter of the first and of the second century; among the plain forms were 38, 45, and 46, and a 33 with a stamp of Primanus. The coarse ware, ranging from a Claudian mortarium, type 347-8, to Rhenish ware beakers, included fragments of many 'poppy-head' beakers, one type 307, a carinated bowl type 75-7, and pieces of early ollae type 135-6. A fragment of window glass, a piece of moulded marble casing, two bone needles, and a die were also found in this deposit. The base of a jug had the graffito LTB (p. 165) scratched on the under side of the base.

The lower half of the filling contained fragments of three Samian bowls form 37 of Antonine date, one with a stamp of Cinnamus, and stamps of Draucus, Belinicus, and Tituro on plain ware. The coarse ware included several dishes type 339, a 'poppy-head' beaker, a small cordoned vase type 274, and the neck of a flagon type 312. An inscribed chalk slab (pl. XXI, no. 2), which seems to have been intended for a sundial, was also found in this deposit at a depth of 15-18 ft. (see p. 91).

The date of the lower half of the filling appears to be *c.* 150.

*Pit 33.* This pit was situated outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the entrance. It measured 28 ft. 3 in. deep and 3½ ft. in diameter.

In the mouth of the pit was a mixed deposit of pottery of the first and second centuries. Below this the filling to a depth of 12 ft. contained pottery of first-century date, including parts of a Samian bowl form 37, and an amber glass ribbed flask.

Below 12 ft. finds from the filling were more abundant. The Samian ware included fragments of decorated bowls form 29, one of which is illustrated on pl. xxv, no. 3, two fragments of form 37 of early type, the stamp 130 (A) and others of Ibertus, Justus, Primus, and Peregrinus on plain forms. There was also a rosette stamp on a dish form 36. The fragments of plain Samian were as follows: form 15 (4), 18 (13), 22 (7), 24 (1), 27 (49), 35/6 (3).

The coarse ware included the following vessels: jugs types 194 and 195, and several resembling type 190-1, bowls types 213, 215, 216, 219, and 221, ollae types 248, 254, 256, 258, and pieces of type 135-6, beakers types 260, 279, 285 (mica-dusted), and one decorated with studs in applied clay. There was also a mortarium rim type 351, an early cover type 15, the vessel type 196, a shallow dish type 239, a cup imitating the Samian form 27, type 225-7, and part of a cylindrical amphora, with peaked handles and a Greek graffito painted on the neck (p. 165).

Other objects included a clay lamp (pl. XIX, no. 4), two bronze fibulae (pl. VIII, no. 6, and p. 89), and a bone pin (pl. XII, no. 31). A coin of Nero of 66-8 was found at a depth of 18-20 ft.

The date of the filling of the lower portion of this pit would appear to be in the period 50 to 75.

*Pit 34.* This pit was situated outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the entrance. It was rectangular in shape, measuring 3 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and 25 ft. 2 in. deep. Above the filling were found an amphora stamp no. 26 A, six plain bone counters, and eleven ornamented with incised concentric circles.

This pit was remarkable for the number of whole or practically complete vessels recovered from the filling, all of which appeared

to have been deposited at one period, fragments of the same bowls occurring both in the upper and lower levels.

The decorated Samian ware consisted of two rim fragments of form 29, a form 30 and 37 illustrated on pl. xxviii, nos. 1 and 2, and a form 67. The plain ware forms were the following: 18 with stamps of Paterclos, Calvus, Vitalis, Virilis, and Celsus (OF C. N. CEL), 27 with stamps of Germanus, Iullus, Iullinus, and Vitalis, 33, 35, and 46. There was also a stamp on a very thin black carinated bowl (pl. xxxviii, type 288, p. 159).

The coarse ware included the following vessels: type nos. 220, 222, 224, 226, 227, 232, 233, 235, 247, 250, 261, 262, 264, 269, 271-3, 280-4, 288-91, 300, 301, 303-6, 311, 316, 319, 325, and 339. Two glass bowls (pl. xv, nos. 57 and 58), one pillar-moulded, and an iron stylus were also found.

The date of the filling of this pit can be assigned to the period 80-120.

*Pit 35.* This pit was situated outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the entrance. It was 27 ft. 5 in. deep from the present surface level, but the actual shaft of the pit was first defined at a depth of 8½ ft., where it measured 4 ft. 2 in. in diameter. At a depth of 22½ ft. it contracted to a diameter of 2 ft. 11 in. The burnt occupation layer found in this part of the site (see p. 17) had sunk into the mouth of this pit to a depth of 2 ft., sealing the lower deposits.

The soil above the burnt layer contained an unstratified deposit of pottery, mostly of the period 80-120, which included Samian ware of the last quarter of the first century, with stamps of Nequires, Nicephor, and Cotto, a yellow-glazed beaker type 294, the vessels types 245 and 310, and a bronze fibula (pl. ix, no. 10).

The burnt layer contained nothing of any dating significance.

Finds from the filling below this appeared to have been deposited at one period. They consisted of the following Samian ware: one fragment of a decorated bowl form 29, the greater part of a form 30, (pl. xxv, no. 1), fragments of nine plain vessels form 15, two with stamps of Licinus and Aquitanus, seven of form 18, one with a stamp of Pastor, two of form 24, and four of form 27, one with a stamp of Diorus. The coarse ware included the stamped base of a Belgic plate (p. 159, no. 4), several combed ollae type 135-6, jugs types 193 and 199, dishes types 9-10, 166, 237, 238-9, a bowl type 218, a 'rough-cast' beaker type 298, two cups, one decorated 'en barbotine', type 229, and the other green-glazed with two handles, type 295, a lid type 315, and portions of cylindrical amphorae. There was also part of a pillar-moulded glass bowl, a bronze fibula (pl. viii, no. 2), and a coin of Claudius I of the year 41.



The date of the filling of this pit would appear to fall within the reigns of the emperors Claudius and Nero.

*Pit 36.* This pit was cut through by the inner ditch of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the west entrance. It measured 16 ft. 8 in. deep from the present surface level, but it was first noticed at a depth of 10 ft. 7 in., where it was 3 ft. 4 in. in diameter.

The following Samian ware came from the filling: form 29 (pl. xxvi, no. 6) probably stamped OF BASSI, and pieces of the plain forms 18, 24, and 27. The coarse ware included a mica-dusted beaker type 286 with a stamp on the base (p. 159, no. 3), a 'rough-cast' beaker type 299, a small vessel type 314, and an olla type 244, besides several fragments of type 135-6.

The date of the filling of this pit appears to lie in the period 50-75.

*Pit 37.* This pit, to the north of the great foundation, was an irregular oval in shape and measured 12 ft. 2 in. deep.

The following coins came from the filling of this pit: one of Tetricus I, two of Constantine I, two Constantinopolis, one barbarous Helena, five of Constantine II, two barbarous of the Constantine family, three of Theodosius, one of Valentinian II, five of Arcadius, and nine of the House of Theodosius. The pottery consisted of a number of fragments of Samian ware, including one of form 29, a Marne ware bowl, type 95, a small bulbous beaker inscribed IOVO in white paint, several mortaria types 97-102, red-coated ware types 103, 109-11, and 176, and vessels of the following types: 106, 121-2, 149, 156, 321, 329, 342, 345, and 346.

This pit must have been filled in towards the close of the Roman occupation.

*Pit 38.* This pit, situated outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, was not cleared out. A stamp of Licinus on a Samian cup of Hotheim 9B type and a bronze fibula (pl. VIII, no. 3) were found in its mouth.

*Pit 40.* This pit was found in section 20 to the south-west of the great foundation. It measured 20 ft. deep and 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

The filling contained decorated Samian ware of the last quarter of the first century, and stamps of Bassus, Frontinus, Ponteijs, and Surlus on plain ware. The coarse ware included vessels of the following types: 225 (2), 238-9, 278, 287, the rim of a mortarium type 358, and fragments of a large storage jar and cylindrical amphorae. Two clay lamps illustrated on pl. xix, nos. 2 and 3, and a glass bowl (pl. xv, no. 63) also came from this pit.

The date of the filling of the pit would seem to lie in the period 70-100.

*Pit 41.* This pit was found in section 20, south-west of the great foundation. It measured 3 ft. 6 in. square, and 9 ft. 9 in. deep.

The following coins came from the filling: one *Urbs Roma*, one barbarous of the Constantine family, one of Valens, one of Arcadius, and three of the House of Theodosius. The pottery, which was of little interest, appeared to be mostly of fourth-century date.

This pit must have been filled in near the close of the Roman occupation.

*Pit 42* was found in section 20, south-west of the great foundation, and had been cut through by the middle ditch of the third-century earth fort. It was 4 ft. square at the top, 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter at the bottom, and 13 ft. 6 in. deep. It contained a small quantity of pottery of the late first and early second centuries, including a vessel type 253. Two masons' chippings of marble came from this pit which must have been filled in *c.* 100.

*Pit 43* lay to the north-west of site I and had been cut through by the inner ditch of the third-century earth fort. It was not cleared out, but a coin of Domitian came from its mouth.

*Pit 44*, outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort in section 27, was not cleared out.

*Pit 45.* This pit was situated to the west of site I. It was 27 ft. deep from the present surface level, but the actual mouth of the pit was found at a depth of 8-9 ft., where it measured 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Water was encountered at the bottom.

Above the pit was a mixed deposit of pottery mostly of first-century date, including a fair quantity of Samian ware of that period, an early lid type 15, mortaria types 347-8 and 357, and fragments of cylindrical and globular amphorae. A coin of Nero was also found in this deposit.

Between 8 and 9 ft., in the mouth of the pit, the following Samian ware was found: one fragment of form 29, a form 15 with the stamp *MARSSI MA*, form 27, four, one with a stamp of *Labeo*, a form 35 with a rosette stamp, and two fragments of an ink-pot. The coarse ware from the same level included two jugs types 202 and 208, a dish imitating the Samian form 15/17 type 234, ollae types 246 and 257, and part of a vessel type 297. Two pieces of a pillar-moulded glass bowl (pl. xv, no. 59), a bronze pin (pl. xi, no. 23), and a melon-shaped blue paste bead also came from this layer.

The date of this deposit can be assigned to the reigns of the emperors Nero and Vespasian.

Finds from the actual filling of the pit were scanty. They consisted of two scraps of Samian ware, forms 29 and 82, fragments

of several jugs and other coarse-ware vessels of early type, including a lid type 15, and a piece of a cylindrical amphora, all probably of pre-Flavian date.

*Pit 46.* This pit was situated to the north-west of site I and measured 4 ft. in diameter. A layer of large flints sealed the soil overlying the mouth of the pit, and a number of flints was found in the filling. At a depth of 13 ft. 6 in. a large, roughly dressed stone measuring 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in. was encountered resting on top of another large dressed stone. When a depth of 21 ft. was reached, the sides of the pit began to fall in and further excavation had to be abandoned.

A coin of each of the emperors Caligula, Claudius I, and Nero was found in the soil under the flint layer. The Samian ware from this layer included three examples of form 29 (one illustrated on pl. xxvi, no. 2) and another with a stamp of Justus, one of form 37, of early type, stamps of Lartius and Matugenus on form 18, and three fragments of form 15, one of 24, five of 27, two of 35/6, one of 40, and two of 82. Coarse ware from the same level included parts of a jug type 186-7, ollae types 241 and 258, and cylindrical amphorae. There was also a piece of window glass.

This deposit can be assigned to the reigns of the emperors Nero and Vespasian.

The actual filling of this pit contained nothing but parts of one globular and three cylindrical amphorae.

*Pit 47.* This pit was separated from pit 46 only by a thin wall of sand, and its mouth was also covered by the layer of flints. It measured 15 ft. deep and 5 ft. 4 in. in diameter.

Above the pit was a small deposit of pottery, which could be assigned to the reigns of Nero and Vespasian. The Samian ware included form 29 (pl. xxvi, no. 5), and a form 37 of early type, while among the coarse ware were a flagon type 190, a bowl type 255, and an olla type 246.

In the filling stamps of the following potters were found on plain Samian ware: Aquitanus, Ardacus, Logirinus, Rufus, and Sabinus, and there was also a stamp VIII SI on a cup, form Hofheim 8, p. 157. The total number of fragments of the various forms was as follows: 29 (4), 15 (2), 16 (1), 18 (2), 24 (1).

The coarse ware included fragments of several flagons types 186-7, 191, 201, 203, a mortaria type 352, and other vessels types 238, 275, and 135-6. There were also parts of several cylindrical amphorae, including one with the stamp no. 23 (A). A bone pin and the neck and handle of a small glass bottle (pl. xv, no. 60) were also recovered from the filling.

The date of the filling of this pit would appear to lie in the period 50-70.

*Pit 48.* This pit was situated in area VIII, to the west of site I. It was rectangular, measuring 3 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., and 9 ft. 5 in. deep from the present surface, its mouth being at a depth of 6 ft. It contained only a few pieces of pottery apparently of second-century date.

*Pit 49.* This pit was situated in area VIII to the west of site I, and measured 28 ft. deep and 4 ft. in diameter.

The filling was found to contain some objects of pre-Flavian date, but the majority belonged to the period 70-110. They included two coins, one of Vespasian of 71, and one probably of Nero, a bone spoon, an iron key, and a melon-shaped glass paste bead. There was a fair quantity of Samian ware, including forms 29, 30, 37, and 67, and an uncertain stamp on form 33 (p. 155). The coarse ware was of ordinary type, and had no special significance.

*Pit 50* in area VIII west of site I was 5 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft., and 16 ft. deep. In the top 8 ft. 6 in. of the filling were two coins, a barbarous Tetricus and an Arcadius; at 14 ft. 6 in. was a first-century coin probably of Domitian. This pit appears to have been open in the fourth century, and to have been filled in with soil containing pottery, etc., of various dates from the first to the fourth century. The glass vessel (pl. xv, no. 62) and the mortarium type 360 were in the lower filling in association with pottery of late third- and fourth-century date.

*Pit 51* in area VI was not cleared out.

*Pit 52.* This pit was found to the east of the north-east angle of site I. It measured 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and was cleared to a depth of 23 ft., when the sides began to collapse and work was abandoned. It had been dug through the north-south road to the east of site I and was sealed by a deposit of stiff clay similar to that which filled the ditches of the third-century earth fort.

Immediately under the clay layer, in the mouth of the pit, there were a number of large flints and a much damaged moulded base or capital of a column. The top 3 ft. of the filling contained pottery mostly of the second century with some probably of third-century date. The Samian ware from this deposit consisted of form 37, fragments of seven bowls of the period 130-200, forms 27 (2), 31 (2), one each of 33, 35, 46, 80, the last stamped **NAMIL•CROESI**, and part of an ink-pot. The coarse ware included several 'poppy-head' beakers, part of a Castor-ware 'hunt cup', and two dishes types 46 and 339. A denarius of Domitian occurred at 5 ft. 4 in.

Finds in the filling below this level included Samian ware of the late first and second centuries, comprising forms 37 (two of the late first or early second century and six of the second century), 27 (4), 31 (3), 33, 36, and 38. Among the coarse ware were the following vessels: types 251, 302, 308, 309, 320, and 359, besides several fragments of Castor ware, carinated bowls types 75-7, and globular amphorae. There were also two pieces of moulded marble, three bone pins, and a bronze spur (pl. x, no. 20).

The lower portion of this pit contained objects apparently ranging in date from 90-140.

*Pit 53.* This pit was in area IX to the west of site I. It was 7 ft. deep, and measured 5 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 3 in. It contained a small amount of pottery of all periods of the Roman occupation together with some animal bones of recent date, indicating that it was dug in comparatively modern times.

*Pit 54.* This pit cut through the filling of the outer ditch of the third-century earth fort to the west of site I. It was rectangular, measuring 4 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 2 in. At a depth of 25 ft. 9 in. from the present surface level, the sides showed signs of collapse and work was abandoned. At a depth of 24 ft. a layer of clean sand was encountered, but the filling above and below this appeared to be of similar date.

The coins found in the filling were as follows: down to 10 ft. 6 in., one of each of the following emperors, Carausius, Constantine, Constans, Valentinian I, Magnus Maximus, two of Theodosius, two barbarous 'radiate crown' types, and a barbarous minimus; between 11 ft. and 15 ft. four of Constantine, one of Valentinian, three of Valens, one of Gratian, and one probably of Theodosius; between 17 and 19 ft. there were one of Tetricus, two of Constantius II, one of Constans, two of Valens, one probably of Theodosius, and a barbarous example of Constantine; at 22 ft. one of Valens.

The pottery was mostly of fourth-century date, with a few earlier fragments, and included red-coated ware types 107, 109-12, 113, and several fragments with white paint, roulette, or stamped decoration. There were three fragments of a Marne ware bowl type 95, several ollae types 57 and 149, and one type 336, bulbous beakers types 120 and 326, bowls type 344, and a flagon type 335. There was also a piece of polished Purbeck marble, a piece of marble casing, and a piece of daub retaining the impression of a wooden beam. In addition a blue-and-white glass bead (pl. xi, no. 25) and a bronze attachment for a steelyard weight (pl. xiv, no. 44) were found.

This pit appears to have been filled in *c.* 400.

*Pit 55* in section 44 was not cleared out.

*Pit 56* to the south of the postern gate was not cleared out. A mortarium type 356 with the stamp no. 13 (A) was found above its mouth.

*Pit 57.* This pit was found to the north of area VIII, after the burnt red layer which covered this part of the site (see p. 17) had been removed. It was rectangular, measuring 7 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. 9 in. deep from the under side of the red layer. At the bottom was a rammed floor of small pebbles set in clay. There was no stratification in the filling and the contents appeared to have been deposited at one period (see p. 16).

The finds included a coin of Claudius, Samian ware consisting of forms 29 and 30 of pre-Flavian and early Flavian date, form 15 (2), form 18 (4, 2 with stamps of Sabinus), form 25 (2, 1 with a stamp of Bassus and Coelius), and form 27 (3). Among the coarse ware were ollae types 135-6 and 240, flagons type 186-7, and one with a four-ringed mouth, a lid type 317, a mortarium type 350, and pieces of cylindrical and globular amphorae.

The date of the filling of this pit would appear to fall early in the reign of Vespasian.

*Pit 58.* This pit was a shallow rectangular pit in area IX. It was sealed by a layer of heavily burnt material and measured 5 ft. by 8 ft. 9 in., and 5 ft. deep from the under side of the burnt layer. The filling showed two distinct strata, but both apparently were of the same date.

Three coins were found in the filling, one of Claudius I, another of Agrippa, struck by Tiberius, and a third indecipherable but a first-century type. The Samian ware included many fragments of two decorated bowls form 29, one with a stamp of Matugenus, part of a form 30 (pl. xxv, no. 1), and only one fragment of form 37. There was part of a stamp probably of Passenus (p. 155) on a form 27. Among the coarse ware were flagons types 187, 190-1, and one with a five-ringed mouth, several ollae type 135-6, two cups types 211 and 229-31, bowls types 214 and 217, and a mortarium type 347-8. There were also parts of cylindrical and globular amphorae, besides one type 364, bearing the stamp no. 27 (A). Two pieces of a pillar-moulded bowl of variegated glass (pl. xvi, no. 59) and a small bronze hinge resembling that illustrated on pl. xii, no. 39, came from the filling of this pit.

The date of the filling would appear to lie in the period c. 45-75.

*Pit 59.* This pit was found in area IX to the west of site I. It had a diameter of approximately 7 ft. and there was a circular shaft 2 ft. 6 in. across in the centre. This was obviously a well

constructed in the same manner as pit 7 (*Richborough I*, p. 22). There was a layer of pebbles round the mouth of the smaller shaft. It was only possible to trace the inner shaft for a short distance as its filling and the packing between it and the sides of the outer shaft were of practically clean sand. At a depth of 19 ft. 4 in. the sides became dangerous and work was stopped.

Finds from the filling were sparse. Pieces of iron slag were found at all levels. The Samian ware consisted of a few fragments of forms 15, 18 with a stamp of Celer, 22, 82, and a Hofheim type 1 with a stamp of Niger. The coarse ware included pieces of several flagons type 186-7, and one with a three-ringed mouth, the rim of a mortarium type 347-8, and parts of cylindrical and globular amphorae. There was also a small bronze hinge.

This pit would appear to have been filled in pre-Flavian times.

*Pit 60.* This pit was situated in area VIII, and was cleared to a depth of 20 ft. when the sides became unsafe and the work was abandoned. It was rectangular in shape, measuring 4 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. A pile of stones about 3 ft. 6 in. high, lay in and over the mouth, and the bottom 3 ft. of filling consisted of practically nothing but boulders. A stone capital was found 11 ft. down.

The following coins came from the filling: one of Gallienus, one of Victorinus, two of the Constantine family, one of Valens, one of Gratian, two of Valentinian II, one of Theodosius, one of Magnus Maximus, one of Flavius Victor, one of Eugenius, three of Arcadius, one of Honorius, and nine of the House of Theodosius. The pottery found included a small quantity of Samian ware of first- and second-century types, late red-coated ware types 97-101, 111, 113, 125, 126, 175-6, flanged bowls type 121-2, several rouletted beakers type 120, and a mortarium type 360. A piece of white glass with applied blue lattice decoration was also found, as well as a piece of marble.

This pit appears to have been filled in *c.* 400.

*Pits 61, 62, 63* were not cleared out.

*Pit 64.* This pit had been dug through the side of the east Claudian ditch, south of site II. It was rectangular, measuring 4 ft. 7 in. by 6 ft. 7 in., and 13 ft. 4 in. deep. The only objects found in the filling were fragments of three Samian dishes forms 15/17 and 18, a jug neck with a thumb-pressed handle, type 186-7, a carinated beaker, and the handle of a cylindrical amphora.

Although so little was found in this pit, there is nothing to suggest that it had been filled later than the reign of Nero.

*Pit 65.* This pit was to the north of section no. 22 and had

been cut through the edge of the east Claudian ditch and the later roadway that passed over it (see sections 22 and 35). It was 26 ft. 9 in. deep and 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Two rows of foot-holds were noticed on opposite sides of this pit. The holes were about 2 ft. apart, those of one row being spaced approximately half-way between those of the other.

Finds from this filling included Samian ware of the first and second centuries, among which was a decorated bowl form 37 with a stamp of Albinus (pl. xxxi, no. 5), and two others of second-century date, a coarse ware dish type 46, a carinated bowl type 76, fragments of Castor ware and globular amphorae.

The date of the filling of this pit would appear to be *c.* 120-60.

*Pits 66-70* were not cleared out.

Some late third- or fourth-century pottery was found at the top of pit 69, and a coin of Claudius Gothicus and another of Arcadius came from the mouth of pit 70 with some fourth-century pottery.

*Pit 71.* This pit was found in section 40. It was of very irregular shape and measured approximately 7 ft. deep. In the filling were found two coins of Urbs Roma type and a few scraps of pottery, which included a mortarium type 97-101, and several fragments of late red-coated ware, one having stamped rosette decoration. Six pieces of marble and a bronze bracelet (pl. xiv, no. 45) also came from this pit.

This pit appears to have been filled in after *c.* 330.

*Pit 72.* This pit was found in section 40 and measured 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter. It had been dug into the mouth of an earlier pit no. 73 and was approximately 5 ft. 6 in. deep. A coin of Valens and another of the House of Theodosius were found in the top 4 ft. of the filling, together with a small amount of pottery including a mortarium type 97-101, and several fragments of late red-coated ware, one with white paint decoration. The pottery from the bottom of this pit could not be satisfactorily separated from that of the earlier pit below.

The date of the filling of pit 72 appears to be *c.* 400.

*Pit 73.* This pit was found in section 40 and measured 4 ft. 3 in. in diameter. The upper part had been disturbed by pit 72, and it was impossible to reach the bottom, as the sides showed signs of collapse. Work was therefore stopped at 23 ft. 9 in. below the present surface level. It was noted that foot-holds had been cut on one side of the pit at intervals of approximately 1½ ft.

Between 6 and 10 ft. the filling contained plain Samian ware of first-century date, including stamps of Memor and Ater on form 27, and coarse ware of the same period.

From 10 to 15 ft. there was a deposit which could be assigned to



the years 75-100. It contained a coin of Vespasian, Samian ware, including two decorated bowls form 37 of the late first-century, a stamp possibly of the potter Macer on form 18 (p. 157), and other plain ware of the period. Among the coarse ware were two flagons type 186-7, one with a five-ringed mouth and an olla type 241. A piece of a pillar-moulded glass bowl and a bone needle also came from this deposit.

Between 15 ft. and 19 ft., finds from the filling consisted of Samian ware, including a form 37 of the last quarter of the first century, coarse ware, among which was a beaker decorated with applied clay, and part of a square glass bottle. This deposit can be assigned to the period 75-90.

From 19 ft. to 23 ft. the Samian ware included a bowl form 29 of pre-Flavian date and two of form 37 of early type, one of which is illustrated on pl. xxxi, no. 3. Among the coarse ware were a flagon type 186-7, and part of a globular amphora. The date of this deposit appears to be 60-80, and this pit, which may have been dug before the reign of Vespasian, seems to have been gradually filled during the latter part of the first century.

*Pits 74 and 75* were not cleared out.

*Pit 217*<sup>1</sup>. This pit was situated about 850 ft. from the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the road leading to the entrance. It measured 4 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft., and 7 ft. 8 in. deep. It contained a few scraps of pottery of no dating significance, and a coin of Carausius.

*Pit 218*<sup>1</sup>. This pit was situated about 850 ft. from the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, north of the road leading to the entrance. It measured 5 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 10 in., and 8 ft. 9 in. deep. It contained a mixed deposit of pottery, some as late as the third century. The Samian bowls included one of form 29 with a stamp of Matugenus, and two of form 37, one with a stamp possibly of Elenius (c. 230-80) and another of second-century date. There was also a stamp of Primanus on a form 31. Among the coarse ware were colour-coated bowls type 109-11, a 'poppy-head' beaker type 324, a white flanged mortarium, and fragments of Rhenish ware. A bronze brooch (pl. viii, no. 5), an iron stylus, and thirty iron nails were also found in the filling of this pit.

This pit appears to have been filled in with soil containing objects of the first to the third century.

*Pit 219*<sup>1</sup>. This pit was situated about 800 yds. north of the north

<sup>1</sup> Pits 217-19 were not assigned regular numbers when first excavated in 1926-7, as they were a considerable distance from the main excavation. For the purpose of this Report they have therefore been assigned numbers in the 1930-1 series.

wall of the Saxon Shore fort and on the line of the Claudian ditches. It measured about 6 ft. in diameter and was cleared to a depth of 12 ft. when water was encountered and work had to be stopped.

Large quantities of oyster, mussel, and whelk shells, and several lumps of chalk occurred in the filling. There was only a little pottery, including a few scraps of plain Samian ware forms 31 and 33, some red-coated ware types 107 and 109-11, flanged bowls type 121-2, and two high-necked beakers types 96 and 120.

This pit appears to have been filled in the late third or fourth century.

#### GROUPS, ETC.

In the course of trenching the ground outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort immediately to the north of the west gate the following group of pottery was found: a portion of a base of a Samian bowl form 29, with a fragmentary stamp perhaps of the potter Calvus (p. 127), a 37 of late first- or early second-century date, the plain forms 15 (1), 18 (4), two with stamps of the potters Albus and C. Silvius Patricus, 27 (9), 35 (4), 33 (4), one stamped by Virillis, and a base of a 24 or 27 with a stamp of Marinus. The coarse ware included types 200, 204, 223, 238, 263, 266, and a mortarium with a stamp of Gracilis (p. 164). This deposit seems to fall in the period 70-100.

In the same area the following occurred under a disintegrated mortar floor: two fragments of Samian form 29, one of 37 of the latter part of the first century, and the coarse-ware types 206, 249, 265, 267, 268, 270, 292. This deposit is certainly first-century and probably Flavian.

The following collection of pottery came from below an irregular patch of *opus signinum* flooring just outside the west gate of the fort and to the south of the road: Samian forms 31, 33, and 45, second-century ollae and dishes, and the two unguent pots type 327-8. There was nothing later than the second century, but a few fragments of first-century pottery also occurred.

## SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, GLASS, ETC.

By C. A. R. RADFORD, F.S.A.

(Pls. VIII-XXI)

1. Uninscribed bronze brooch of the Aucissa type. The inscribed Aucissa brooches are discussed by Haverfield (*Arch. Journ.* lx, 236 and lxii, 265). The two series are widely spread over the West in the pre-Flavian period. The example from Wroxeter which occurred in a deposit dated 80-120 (*Wroxeter, 1912*, fig. 9, 5) probably represents a survival from the earliest occupation of that site. Section 33. In filling of small channel cut in natural soil, with a coin of Claudius. Probably c. 50.

2. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and solid catch-plate. The decoration of the flattened bow consists of transverse mouldings. See no. 6. Pit 35. 20 ft. 6 in. Claudius-Nero.

3. Bronze brooch of the same type, but with pierced wings to the bow. See no. 6. In mouth of Pit 38, with a stamp of Licinus.

4. Bronze brooch of the same type with pierced catch-plate and traces of silvering on the bow. See no. 6. South of site II. Bottom of east Claudian ditch. Claudian.

5. Bronze brooch of the same type with a horizontal projection of each side of the bow, and solid catch plate. See no. 6. Pit 218. In a deposit dating up to third century.

6. Lower part of a bronze brooch of the same type. Pit 33. 21 ft. 6 in. 50-75. These five brooches belong to the Hod Hill type, of which there are many variations, some having the catch-plate solid, others pierced as no. 4. They all appear to be of the same period. Many examples may be cited from Hod Hill (e. g. *Brit. Mus. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 52, fig. 56, probably Claudian). Of the seventeen coins found in this camp five are Claudian and the rest earlier with the exception of one of Trajan which must be a stray (*Warne, Ancient Dorset*, p. 154 and *Arch. Journ.* lvii, 65. In the latter article the coin stated to be Nero is really M. and S. p. 118, no. 43, issued under Caligula A.D. 37-41). An examination of the decorated Samian found suggests that the occupation may have continued until the beginning of Nero's reign. Other examples were found at Silchester (three in Reading Museum. Occupation began before the Roman conquest), Hambleton (*Arch.* lxxi, 192, fig. 24. Occupation

begins about 50), Margidunum (*Thoroton Soc.* xxxi, 22, pl. x. In a Claudian deposit), Rotherley (Pitt Rivers Excavations ii, pl. c, 5. Occupied in pre-Flavian times), and Worcester (*V.C.H. Worcestershire*, i, 206, fig. 3, 6. Probably occupied in pre-Flavian times). Abroad they have been found at Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. x, 226-36. A.D. 39-79), Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxiv, 36. Unstratified but classed as Flavian, though there is an earlier occupation), Wiesbaden (*O. R. L.* xxxi, p. 91, 9. Unstratified but the type is attributed to the Flavian period, though there is an earlier occupation), and Regensburg (Lamprecht, iv, 13, in a grave with coins of 320-30). Some German writers are inclined to ascribe this type to the Flavian period (Lamprecht, *l. c.*, and *O. R. L.* xxxi, p. 91), but it certainly began earlier and its non-appearance on North British sites and in the Domitianic Limes Forts suggests that it did not outlive the reign of Vespasian even if it survived so late. The Saalburg brooches cited by Lamprecht are a different type and the isolated example from Regensburg can have no chronological value. This dating is confirmed by the occurrence of four of the Richborough specimens in deposits earlier than 75.

7. Bronze brooch with bilateral spring of six coils, the chord of which is held by a hook, and angular bow with transverse moulding. The type occurs at Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. vii, 1-19. A.D. 37-79), Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxiv, 8. 1st camp. Before 69), and Andernach (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 89, pl. iv, 26). Pit 29. 11-14 ft. 50-120.

8. Incomplete bronze brooch with hinged pin. The bow is ornamented with a series of transverse mouldings. The nearest parallel is a fibula from Folkestone (*Swarling Report*, pl. xiv, 11, A.D. 50-100). Both of these are closely allied to the Hod Hill type (see no. 6) a link being provided by a brooch from Weekley similar to these, but with a central cross bar as no. 4 (Kettering Museum). Top soil.

9. Heavy iron brooch with bilateral spring, held by a hook, and solid catch plate. The bow is straight, making a right angle at its junction with the head. Parallels may be quoted from Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxiv, 14. Early site. Before 69), and Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. viii, 81-90, one in iron and several in bronze. 39-79). Two bronze brooches from Ariconium with pierced catch-plates may also be compared (*Woolhope F. C.* 1923, pl. 12, 1). West of site I. In a deposit mostly of late first century.

10. Bronze bow brooch with bilateral spring and pierced catch-plate. The spring is protected by a semi-cylindrical cover, the

chord being held in a loop. This may be compared with those previously illustrated (*Richborough* II, pl. xvi, 3 and 4) and also with the examples there cited from Poltross Burn and Newstead. These two show that the type was in use in Hadrianic times. Above Pit 35. 80-120.

11. Bronze brooch with hinged pin, moulded foot, and row of small beads on bow. No exact parallel can be quoted, but the type suggests a date not later than the early second century. Unstratified.

12. Dragonisque or S-shaped brooch, with enamelled decoration. A catalogue of these was published by Mr. Reginald Smith (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 61), and a supplementary list has recently been given by Dr. Wheeler (*Segontium*, p. 134). To these must be added those from Castle Hill, Ayrshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotland*, lvi, 129, fig. 61. End of first century A.D.), and Chester (*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, xv, pl. vii, 3, associated with a stamp of c. 200). Most of the dated examples belong to the first half of the second century, but the Chester find proves that they were in use until a later period. Their centre of origin was North British and artistically they represent a survival of native art. West of site I. Unstratified.

13. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and a raised moulding on the foot. The bow is ornamented with a collar and four upright knobs and there is a fifth knob on the head. Two specimens of this rare type were found at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* ser. iii, vii, 184, fig. 20-1). A parallel from Heddernheim is there cited and they are attributed to A.D. 150-250. Another was recently found at Caerleon Amphitheatre in an early third-century deposit (*Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 164, 17). The type is closely related to the fibulae with a divided bow (*Richborough* II, pl. xvii, 13-15). Top soil, outside north wall.

14. Bronze disc brooch with hinged pin. The raised centre and the rim are decorated with enamel. At the head of the brooch is a loop by which it could be attached to a chain. An exact parallel may be cited from Charterhouse on Mendip (*V. C. H. Somerset*, i, 338, fig. 92), and a similar fibula was found at Newstead (*Newstead*, pl. lxxxix, 20). Typologically these are allied to the buckler brooches, one of which was found at Wroxeter in a deposit dating before A.D. 120 (*Wroxeter, 1914*, pl. xvi, 11-12). Area VIII. Unstratified.

15. Bronze brooch with enamelled bow, hinged pin, and triangular catch-plate. A similar fibula from Richborough has been illustrated (*Richborough* II, pl. xxv, 82). Group south of site V. c. 200 (p. 27). Found with no. 16.

16. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and triangular catch-plate. The flat bow is enamelled. A similar fibula from Altstadt by Miltenberg (*O. R. L.* xxxiv, pl. iv, 17) must date after A. D. 150. Group south of site V. *c.* 200 (p. 27). Found with no. 15.

17. Bronze attachment for a basin handle. This was hooked over the rim of the vessel and held in position by an iron rivet, the handle passing through the now broken loop. The fitting is decorated with a human face, surmounted by bull's horns, terminating in knobs. Representations of bulls with knobbed horns are found in the Early Iron Age, and the feature probably survived the Roman Conquest. Examples may be cited from Lydney (site occupied in pre-Roman times), Lexden (*Arch.* lxxvi, pl. lviii, 3. Early first century A. D.), and Ham Hill (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxi, 133. Pre-Roman and Roman occupation). Others are known from Iron Age sites on the Continent (Déchelette, *Manuel*, ii, p. 1512), where the type occurs as far south as the Ticino (*Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde*, N.F. viii, 274). Area VIII. In a deposit of *c.* 55-75 (p. 15). See no. 39.

18. Small rectangular bronze bell. Traces of the original iron clapper can be seen. These bells are often found on Roman sites and examples may be cited from Templeborough (May, *Templeborough*, pl. xvi, 15), and Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxxiv, 64). Unstratified.

19. Bronze strap end with split butt, the leather strap being held by two rivets. Unstratified.

20. Bronze spur. There were iron rivets at either end and the rowel was of this metal. A complete spur of this type is figured from Rheinabern (*Altertümer uns. heid. Vorzeit*, ii, 1, pl. vii, 2). Jacobi (*Saalburg*, 484, and pl. vii, 2) illustrates similar objects, and citing the same example suggests that they are all portions of bronze helmets. But his objects are nearly twice the size of those from Richborough and Rheinabern, which would be too small for this purpose. A commoner type of Roman spur is that found at Saalburg (Jacobi, pl. xxxi, 1-7) and Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. xii, 106). Pit 52. 9-13 ft. 90-140.

21. Head of a bronze stylus of an unusual type. The restoration in the drawing is copied from an example in the British Museum. Unstratified.

22. Bone scabbard chape with pierced ornament. A similar chape found at South Shields is now in the British Museum. Others have been published from Pfünz (*O. R. L.* xiv, pl. xiv, 54), Osterburken (*O. R. L.* ii, pl. vii, 47), Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, pl. viii, 46 and 48), and Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. xx, 69 and 84). The evidence there cited (*ibid.* p. 181) proves that

this type was in use between A. D. 150 and 250. Another has recently been found at Chester (*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, xv, pl. viii, 2). Site IV.

23. Bronze pin. The head is fashioned to represent a human hand holding a small ball between the thumb and forefinger. A similar example is illustrated from Wroxeter (*Wroxeter, 1913*, fig. 5, 10-11), where further references are given. Pit 45. 9 ft. Nero-Vespasian.

24. Oval engraved gem of yellow paste, with bevelled edges. Athena wearing a crested helmet and chiton. The right hand holds a spear and at her feet lies a round shield. Unstratified.

25. Bead of blue and white glass, strung on the remains of a bronze chain. Pit 54. 21 ft. down. c. 400.

26. Iron arrow-head, with three raised ribs terminating in the point. The knobs represented on the sides of the shaft are very irregular and may be due to corrosion. These were not found on the eighty examples from Osterburken (*O. R. L.* ii, pl. vii, 1-14). Area V. Unstratified.

27. Bronze nail. On the under side of the head are raised dots and ribs, of which the purpose is uncertain. Several of these were found on the site. In the Terme Museum at Rome are similar nails from Caligula's galleys in the Lake of Nemi. Section 19. Unstratified. A similar nail was found in site VIII in a deposit of 55-75. See no. 39.

28. Bronze key ring. Several are figured from Vindonissa (Hauser, pl. lii). Area VI. Unstratified.

29. Bronze object, resembling a needle with a broad head, the edge of which is very thin and sharp. It is difficult to see how this would have been used for sewing, and it may have been a stylus, the broad head being used as an eraser. Another is illustrated from Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, pl. vii, 75). Pit 31. First century.

30. Small bronze model of a stag. The sockets, into which the horns fitted, can be seen behind the ears. Filling of Saxon Shore fort ditch. 6 ft. down. Section 25.

31. Bone pin, the head of which represents a human hand. A common type. Pit 33. 18 ft. down. 50-75.

32. Bronze buckle. The tab which was attached to the leather belt and the actual buckle are separate, being held together by a metal rod passing through loops to form a hinge. It is a common type on early military sites and went out of fashion during the second century (Ritterling, as below, says by A. D. 150). Examples may be cited from Hod Hill (British Museum, Claudian), Aislingen (Römisch-germanisches Centralmuseum, *Führer*, pl. xxi,

20. Pre-Flavian), Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. XI, 14, 20, and 21 A.D. 39-79), Vindonissa (Hauser, pl. XLIX. First century), and Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb. Heft 111-12*, pl. xxx, 64 and 73). The type does not occur on the German Limes but it seems to have served as the model for some uncommon Teutonic buckles of the latest Imperial period. These have been found at Homblières (Pilloy, *Sépultures dans l'Aisne*, iv, 12), Rothwell Fen and Mitcham (Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, iv, pl. CLIV, 2 and 3). Section 22. A.D. 40-80.

33. Bronze key. An iron key of the same type was illustrated in the last report (*Richborough II*, pl. xxiv, 68). The ovate handled type, which survived into Saxon times, is also found on Roman sites. East of chapel, 5 ft. down.

34. Well moulded bronze handle. The original staples, by which it was attached, are still in position. Unstratified.

35. Fragment of a bone comb with zoomorphic ornament. This is a development of the type already illustrated (*Richborough II*, pl. XXI, 43). The central piece of bone is carried above the triangular side plates and carved to represent the heads of sea horses. The collection of combs from the Roman Baths in Trier (fourth to fifth century) does not include any with these fantastic heads though the triangular form is common (Hettner, *Führer durch das Museum Trier*, 73). This decoration is probably due to Teutonic taste. Examples may be cited from Homblières (Pilloy, *Sépultures dans l'Aisne*, i, pl. v, 24. c. 350-406. Probably Teutonic graves within the Empire), Furfooz (*Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur*, xiv, pl. III, 3. Fifth century. Teutonic graves), and in the Terp Hoogeteinten (Boeles, *Het Friesch Museum te Leeuwarden*, fig. 23. c. 450). Top soil.

36. Bronze seal-box with hinged lid and three holes at back. The use of these seal-boxes is explained in the *Wroxeter Report* (1914, 27). Unstratified.

37. Bronze bucket foot. Three of these feet were soldered to the bottom of the bucket (Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen*, p. 22, and fig. 5). Examples from Surrey and elsewhere may be seen in the British Museum (*Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 94, fig. 115). Unstratified.

38. Ornamental bronze stud, which could be attached to leather. The trumpet motive is not uncommon on bronze brooches and other ornaments from Rhenish sites. Lindenschmit illustrates a typical series (*Altertümer uns. heid. Vorzeit*, i, 10, pl. VI; ii, 8, pl. v; and iii, 7, pl. v). The examples from Pfünz (*O. R. L.* xiv, pl. XIII, 82), Faimingen (*O. R. L.* xxxv, pl. VII, 2 and 3), and other forts on the German Limes show that it was used during



the second and probably the third century. The distribution of these bronzes suggests a survival of Celtic art into the Roman period. Outside west wall. Unstratified.

39. Bronze fittings. Those illustrated were found in a group, together with other fragments of bronze, many of them still attached to iron plates. The whole collection seemed to consist of broken pieces and was probably the stock of some metal worker. Similar fittings have been found at Carnuntum (*Die römische Limes in Österreich*, ii, pl. xvii-xix), Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxx B, 81-2), Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. x k and l), Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, pl. vii, 46), and other military sites. Groller, describing those found at Carnuntum (*ut supra*, p. 95), shows that they were parts of a cuirass, illustrating his argument with figures from Trajan's column. Area VIII. In a deposit of 55-75 (p. 15). See also nos. 17 and 27.

40. Small bronze buckle, attached to iron, and probably part of military accoutrement. Cf. that from Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxx B, 68). Area V. Unstratified.

41. Small bronze keys with hollow shafts and loop handles terminating in knobs. Similar keys were found at Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. xvii, 37), and Pfünz (*O. R. L.* xiv, pl. xviii, 37). All found in the top soil.

42. Bone comb with teeth on either side of a central handle, which is strengthened by the addition of two extra strips of bone, fastened with bronze rivets (originally at least four in number). This type is very common in the late Roman and succeeding periods. Examples may be cited from Trier Baths (Hettner, *Führer durch das Museum Trier*, 73. Fourth-fifth century), Furfooz (*Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur*, xiv, 399, pl. III, 1), and Arreton Down (Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, iv, pl. lxxxv, 3). Top soil.

43. White clay statuette of Venus. Two similar statuettes were found at Wroxeter, one in a deposit of A. D. 110-30. These small figures probably came from the Rhineland, as they are known to have been made near Cologne during the second century (*Wroxeter*, 1912, 31). Site IV. Unstratified.

44. Bronze wire attachment for a steelyard weight, which originally carried two hooks. These balances had either a pan, suspended by chains, or two hooks, by which the object to be weighed was held (cf. Roux Ainé, *Pompeii*, vii, pl. xcvi). A similar example was found at Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, pl. vii, 60). Pit 54. 11 ft. c. 400.

45. Bronze armet. The overlapping ends, after being wound round the metal to secure them, are twisted forward to form a

spiral ornament. The armlet was never expansible. The type is not uncommon. Pit 71. 4 ft. 6 in. After 330.

46. Twisted bronze armlet, similar to the last, but lacking the spiral ornament. Parallels may be quoted from Saalburg (Jacobi, pl. LXVI, 13), Holzhausen (*O. R. L.* xxv, pl. VII, 9), Welzheim (*O. R. L.* xxi, pl. IV, 5 and 6), and Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. XIII, 42). Top soil.

47. Lead steelyard weight with bronze chain. The loop at the top is much worn with use. This is the ordinary type of weight, but richer examples were of bronze, elaborately ornamented and weighted with lead (e. g. pl. XVIII, fig. 1). Parallels may be cited from Zugmantel, where the mechanism and use of these balances is discussed (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. XIII, 47 and 54, and p. 95). Outside west wall. Top soil.

48. Bronze fitting. A similar but smaller example from Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. XII, 19) was thought to be a strap end, but the Richborough specimen seems rather too heavy for that purpose. West of site I. 7 ft. down. Probably early.

49. Bronze jug handle and lid. A common type though the lid is usually not preserved (cf. Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen*, fig. 12, 6). Parallels may be quoted from Marienfels (*O. R. L.* xx, pl. III, 5 and 7), Wiesbaden (*O. R. L.* xxxi, pl. X, 14), and other forts on the German Limes. West of site I. In a deposit mainly first century in date.

50. Bronze spatula. The type is common on Roman sites, but the thinness of the blade and its discovery in the temple suggest that this specimen may have been a votive offering. The Temples site to the south of the fort.

51. Bronze key. The shaft is hollow and the plane of the wards is at right angles to that of the handle. Site V. Unstratified. This type of key is not necessarily Roman and the possibility that the present specimen dates from the Middle Ages cannot be excluded.

52. Bronze attachment for a bucket handle. These are common in the Rhineland. Examples have been illustrated from Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, pl. VII, 30), and Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, pl. XIII, 9, 12 and 14). A complete bucket with a handle of this type, found at Caudebec-les-Élboeuf, is figured in the latter report (*ibid.* p. 93, fig. 13). Top soil.

53. Bronze object of unknown use. It may have served as a handle, the broken side being finished in the same manner as that still preserved. Unstratified.

54. Bronze attachment for a bowl handle. The curved wedge-shaped piece of metal was soldered to the side of the basin. The

ring to which the handle was attached shows considerable wear. For parallels see Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen*, p. 64, fig. 38, and Cochet, *Sépultures gauloises*, 56. Unstratified.

55. Pewter plate. A close parallel may be cited from the Icklingham collection in the British Museum. This collection probably dates from the fourth century. Top soil.

#### *Glass*

56. 'Tumbler' of yellow green clouded glass, with moulded rim. These 'tumblers' were made so that they should be drained at a single draught as the rounded bases prevented them from standing when full (cf. Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, iv, 483). They are not uncommon in Teutonic graves and examples may be quoted from Desborough (*ibid.* pl. cxxv, 4), Herpes (British Museum), and the Rhineland (*Altertümer uns. heid. Vorzeit*, v, 12, 189). In England they seem to date from the sixth century (Baldwin Brown, *loc. cit.*), but some of the Continental specimens may be slightly earlier (cf. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, ii, 252). Top soil.

57. Globular vase of very thin transparent light blue glass, with oblique mouldings on sides, hollow foot, and folded-over tubular rim. Parallels may be cited from Cologne (Luxemburger Strasse. Sammlung Niessen, 186), and Mersea (Colchester Museum). In both of these cases the vase was used as a cinerary urn. The type is Flavian and in technique it may be compared with the jug from Shelford (Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, pl. xxvi, 2, p. 213. From a grave with a coin of Vespasian). Pit 34. 80-120.

58. Pillar-moulded bowl of light blue transparent glass. These bowls, which are common during the first century A.D., are copies in a less elaborate material of the variegated bowls. The type occurs at Haltern (Loeschcke, pl. xxxviii, 3 and 4. 9 B.C.-A.D. 16), Asberg (with a Masculus cup form 30, *Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 96, pl. x, 2. A.D. 45-65), Xanten (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 122, pl. lvi, 9. probably pre-Flavian), Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. xxxviii, 9, A.D. 39-79), Pompeii (Naples Museum. Before A.D. 79), and Pfünz (*O. R. L.* xiv, pl. xx, 93. First occupied c. A.D. 100). At Cologne a similar bowl was found in a grave with a coin of Antoninus Pius (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 114-15, pl. xxiii, 31. A.D. 138-61), but this may be regarded as exceptional as the type does not usually appear in Hadrianic or later deposits. The low upright rim and the rounded heads of the widely spaced mouldings indicate the earlier bowls of this form. Pit 34. 80-120.

59. Pillar-moulded bowl of variegated glass, of which four

fragments were found. Many small plaques, obtained by cross-cut and oblique sections of a rod of green, yellow, and red glass, were cemented together with a flux of dark green transparent glass, the whole being then moulded into the desired form (cp. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, ii, 509). Pl. xvi. Pit. 58, 45-75; and Pit 45. 8 ft.-9 ft. Nero-Vespasian. Another fragment from a slightly smaller bowl of green opaque glass through which white threads had been drawn, was also found. Unstratified.

Variegated glass bowls in these and several other techniques were used in the early Imperial period, being most widespread in the first half of the first century A. D. The several types of glass used are illustrated in the *Sammlung Niessen* (pl. 11). In origin these bowls are imitations of the lotus vessels of a rather earlier period. They are not often found in England. The British Museum contains fragments from London, Southwark, and Radnage (*Antiq. Journ.* iii, 334, fig. 1. Burial of the late first century A. D.). Others may be quoted from Silchester (Reading Museum), and Rotherley (Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, i, pl. XLIV, 3. With pottery of pre-Roman type). The fragments from Chester (*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, xv, 32), Brecon (Wheeler, *Brecon*, p. 249 and frontispiece. Late first century), and Caersws (*ibid.*), prove that they were still being used in the Flavian period. They are rather more common on German sites, where examples may be quoted from Xanten (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 122, pl. LVI, 5, 7, etc. The stratified examples are of Claudian or earlier date), Neuss (*ibid.* Heft 111-12, pl. xxxv, 22. Pre-Flavian), and Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 364. A. D. 39-79).

60. Neck and handle of a small bottle of pale amber glass. The neck was separately made and the body of the bottle joined to the underside of its folded-over lower edge. No dated parallel can be found recorded. Pit 47. 12 ft. 50-70.

61. Vessel of white glass with indented sides. The occurrence of thumb-pressed glass vessels at Pompeii and Herculaneum (Overbeck Mau, *Pompeii*, 451, fig. 250 d. Before A. D. 79), and Cologne (*Bonn. Jahrb.* Heft 114-15, pl. xxiii, 31. Grave of second century), proves that they were in use in the first and second centuries, but they cannot be dated more closely. Pit 29. 16-18 ft. 50-80.

62. Small flask of thin olive green transparent glass. The form is late and it should probably be dated in the fourth century. Similar types occur in the Christian graves of Michelica (Syracuse Museum). Pit 50. 11 ft. Filled in in the fourth century.

63. Wide bowl of blue green glass with folded-over tubular rim. Pit 40. 16-18 ft. 70-100. The restoration in the drawing

is conjectural and it is possible that it may have had a moulded foot stand.

64. Portion of a chariot beaker of thin sapphire blue transparent glass. Several of these beakers have been found in Britain, Gaul, the Rhineland, and Switzerland. They date from the late first and early second centuries (Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, iii, 726). The Richborough fragment belongs to a type of which a complete example was found at Couvin (Namur). Part of another was found at Canterbury and is now in the British Museum. The relationship of the last (pl. xvii) with the Richborough fragment is so close that they may well have come from the same mould. North side of entrance to Claudian camp. In an unsealed deposit of 80-120.

65. Part of a plate of light green transparent glass. On the underside is an engraved design, which was meant to be seen through the glass, but as the oxydization of this fragment is far advanced it has been thought advisable to reproduce it as seen from the outside. The design shows the lower part of two draped figures, but insufficient remains to enable the subject to be identified. Plates and beakers with this type of decoration are not unusual. Representations of games, hunting scenes, myths, and biblical subjects are among those found. Their discovery with unburnt burials, the subjects chosen and their treatment all show that the greater number of these plates date from the fourth century, though a few may be slightly earlier. The Richborough fragment, with small lines of shading within the outline of the figures, does not belong to the beginning of the series (cf. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume*, ii, 646). Top soil.

Mr. F. N. Pryce, F.S.A., contributes the notes on the two following bronzes :

Pl. xviii, fig. 1. Found in the top soil. Weight of a steelyard in the form of a female bust ; the head-dress is pierced in front for the suspension wire of which a fragment remains in the hole. The back is cast hollow and filled with lead, on which is scratched  $\Lambda 1+1$ , *Aviii*, presumably the owner's name. This lead filling is frequently found, as it supplied a convenient method of adjusting the weight after casting the bronze. The height is 0.082 m. and the present weight  $18\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Except that the end of the nose is flattened, the preservation is perfect ; the surface is covered with blue-green patina, the workmanship is careful and classical, and the bust makes a very pleasing impression. It is undoubtedly an importation from Italy ; there is no trace of provincial work or style.

The bust is unsymmetrical, the r. shoulder being shown complete, while the l. shoulder is much shortened. It is rounded away beneath the breasts. Drapery passes over the l. shoulder and the back; the edge in front is turned down, leaving the r. shoulder exposed, but just covering the r. breast.

The neck is thick and the face, which is slightly turned to the right, is full and fleshy, with prominent chin and heavy nose. The eyes are large and have incised apertures for the pupils. The hair is parted in the centre and waved back, to be rolled up on the nape of the neck. The crown of the head is covered by a bonnet, the front edge of which is formed by a sphenoid or upright crescent crossing the head; this ornament was probably of metal, as it has a turned-over upper rim.

On similar weights deities and human beings are indifferently found. The head-dress of the present specimen immediately recalls some common types of Juno; but the languorous expression and the heavy features are more suited to a Maenad than to the queenly spouse of Jove, and it seems that no divine or ideal type is here represented, but rather a portrait of a mortal. And if a portrait, the Juno-like head-dress and the general probabilities of the case suggest a portrait of a Roman empress, the empress in authority when the bronze was cast. The Naples Museum provides some good examples of this practice; a steelyard tested in the reign of Claudius, as the inscription tells us, has a bust of that emperor as its weight, and there is a similar specimen from Vespasian's reign (Monaco, *Guide des petits bronzes du Mus. de Naples*, p. 42; Ruesch, *Guida Illustrata d. Mus. Naz.*, no. 1711).

If an empress, the most probable identification is as the younger Faustina (Annia Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius and mother of Commodus, who died in 175). The earlier portraits of this lady show the hair coiled on the top, following the fashion set by the older Faustina, but after 160 this knot slips down the back of the head till it comes to rest on the nape of the neck, while in front the hair is waved back, exactly as on our bronze; compare a marble head in the Mus. Naz. d. Terme, Rome (Arndt-Bruckmann, no. 756) and another in the Louvre (Bernoulli, II. 2, pl. LIV). Towards the year 170, the side-waves grow more complicated (cf. Bernoulli, *l. c.*, pl. LX, and see Steninger in Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. *Haartracht und Haarschmuck*, p. 2140). The bronze may then be firmly placed in point of date within the decade 160-70.

The other details all support the identification. We may compare the full neck and cheeks, the prominent nose and the

general profile on the marble heads just mentioned or on the coin types (Bernoulli, *l.c.*, Munztaf. V. nos. 2, 3; Delbrück, *Antike Porträts*, pl. 62, no 38; better still on a British Museum large brass [type IUNONI AUGUSTAE] which suggests the forward pose of the head). Several coin types show the sphendone; we may compare the type Cohen 272 which shows the Empress as Venus, with a sphendone and the drapery dropping from the r. shoulder. If this represents a statue of Faustina, it may well be the original inspiration of the Richborough bronze.

The bust is the most favoured type of steelyard weight in Roman times, and almost every museum can supply a number of examples, although in excellence of style the majority do not compare with the Richborough specimen. The British Museum has a large collection (see Walters, *Catalogue of Bronzes*, s. v. *weight*; the finest is a complete steelyard with a Satyr's bust of wonderfully vigorous execution, acquired since the publication of the *Catalogue*). For some idea of the variety and number of types found, it will suffice to refer here to Michon's paper in Daremberg and Saglio's *Dictionnaire*, s. v. *libra* (iii, p. 1229) or to S. Reinach in *Bronzes figurés de la Gaule romaine* (*Musée de St.-Germain*), p. 239.

Pl. xviii, fig. 2. Statuette of Apollo; height 0-108 m. Both hands are broken off at the wrist; the features are worn and there is some corrosion on chest and abdomen. Otherwise the state of preservation is good; the surface is covered with blue-green patina and where it has been sheltered from contact, as on the small of the back or under the arms, it remains as smooth as when made. Under the r. foot is a trace of the attachment to a plinth or socket. Found in an unstratified deposit.

The complicated hair-dress makes the identification as Apollo certain. The hair is long, waved, and parted in the centre. The ends on the front are brought up to the top of the head and there crossed in a loose knot; at the back they are rolled over and drawn up in a knot on the nape of the neck. Such a top-knot is found on several well-known types of Apollo—the Apollo Belvedere in the Vatican, the Pourtalès and Castellani Apollos of the British Museum, and others (see Overbeck, *Kunstmythologie*, *Atlas*, pl. xxii, nos. 14, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, and pl. xxiii, no. 29).

The god stands on his r. leg, the body to front, the l. leg slightly drawn back. The r. haunch is curved and the upper part of the body falls over slightly to the l. in a Praxitelean attitude. The general body forms are slender; the shoulders

slope strongly. The r. arm is bent at the elbow, the forearm horizontal in front of the body; the l. arm is less sharply bent, the forearm falling away from the body. The face is long; the head was bent slightly forward, and the eyes directed intently on some mark in the l. distance. The whole pose is one of alertness, and it may be suggested that the l. hand held a bow, the r. an arrow or a quiver. At the back the spinal line and the lines of the waist are strongly emphasized by incised lines.

Generally, the type goes back to some long-lost Greek masterpiece of the fourth century B. C., and this little replica preserves something of the true classical style. It is no doubt an importation from Italy or one of the great artistic centres of the Empire, but there is little evidence on which to date it; it is too good to be later than the second century A. D.

#### BROOCH TYPES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED FROM THE SITE

The following brooches, which belong to types already published, were also found:

La Tène III type, as *Richborough II*, pl. xvi, 1. Section 45. Low level. With stamps of Modestus and Passienus.

Hod Hill type, similar to no. 4 above. West of site I. Low level. 50-100.

Bow fibula, as *Richborough I*, pl. xii, 2. Area IX. 50-80.

Bow fibula, as last, but heavier and with a pierced catch-plate. West of site I. Low level. 50-100.

Bow fibula, as *Richborough I*, pl. xii, 3, but larger and heavier. Site V. Low level. Probably first century.

Small bow fibula, as no. 11 above, but the hinge is replaced by a spring of eight coils with a semi-cylindrical spring-cover. Pit 33. 18 ft. 50-75.

Fibula with divided bow, as *Richborough II*, pl. xvii, 12, but the foot ends in two transverse mouldings. Section 19. Upper filling of outer ditch. Before c. 270-85.

Crossbow fibula, as *Richborough II*, pl. xvii, 14. Area V. Unstratified.

Crossbow fibula, as last. Unstratified.

#### LAMPS

Three common types of decorated clay lamps were in use at the time of the conquest of Britain. These were circular in form, the central disc ornamented with a figure or other design in low relief. The types are distinguished by the form of the nozzle.



In the first this is angular and is connected with the body of the lamp by volutes (e. g. *Richborough* I, pl. xix, 4). In the second the nozzle is rounded and is connected with the body of the lamp in the same way (e. g. no. 1 below). In the third the nozzle is small and rounded and springs directly from the body of the vessel (e. g. no. 4 below). All three were gradually displaced by lamps of the type stamped by FORTIS during the last quarter of the first century. Even the first, which survived later than the other two, seems practically to have disappeared before the Agricolan campaigns in Northern Britain, though isolated examples may have reached that region.

The first type is common at Vindonissa (Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, type I, first century) and Hofheim (Ritterling, type 35, A. D. 39-79). It is found with diminishing frequency on German sites until the end of the first century, and examples may be quoted from the Domitianic forts on the Limes (occupied A. D. 84). In the Main region a variety (Loeschcke, type 1c, with a smaller nozzle), for which an Italian origin is suggested, survives into the first half of the second century, and in Rhaetia and on the Danube it is found even later (cf. Loeschcke, *op. cit.*, 213; Ritterling, *op. cit.*, 264; *O. R. L.*, xxviii, 71).

The second type is common at Vindonissa (Loeschcke, type IV) and Hofheim (Ritterling, type 36). It occurs in graves at Trier, with coins of Vespasian and of Trajan, but the almost complete absence of the type in the Domitianic forts on the Limes proves that the later example is exceptional (Loeschcke, *op. cit.*, 226).

The third type is less common at Vindonissa (Loeschcke, type VIII) and Hofheim (Ritterling, type 37). It occurs in a pre-Flavian grave at Cologne (*Bonn. Jahrb.*, Heft 114/5, pl. XXI, 10) and at Trier in a grave with a coin of Vespasian (Loeschcke, *op. cit.*, 239).

Pl. XIX, no. 1. Circular lamp of hard yellow clay with dirty brown slip. Type 2. In the centre a satyr holding a patera in the outstretched left hand. Section 19. Probably pre-Flavian.

Pl. XIX, no. 2. Circular lamp of hard white clay with a slightly metallic slip varying from light to dark brown. Type 2. In the centre a rosette of eight petals. Pit 40. 16 ft.-18 ft. 70-100.

Pl. XIX, no. 3. Circular lamp of hard white clay with light brown slip. The nozzle is missing, but the form is either type 1 or 2. In the centre Eros walking to the left holding a chain and shell. The same design occurs on lamps from Vindonissa

(Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, pl. v, 22) and Hofheim (Ritterling, pl. xxx, 2). Pit 40. 10 ft.-12 ft. 70-100.

Pl. xix, no. 4. Circular lamp of hard yellow clay. The brown slip is, in places, burnt to black. Type 3. In the centre a rosette of eight petals. Pit 33. 19 ft. 6 in.-21 ft. 6 in. 50-75.

Pl. xix, no. 5. Circular lamp of soft cream clay with light brown slip. Type 1 or 2. In the centre a two-handled kantharos between two tall alabastra. Above the kantharos a small flagon. A similar design occurs on a lamp from Vindonissa (Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa, Catalogue*, no. 72). Section 33. With first-century pottery.

Pl. xix, no. 6. Circular lamp of soft red clay. Type 1 or 2. In the centre Eros in flight, looking downward and backward. Section 22. Near the bottom of the west Claudian ditch. Claudian.

Pl. xx. Circular lamp of fine, very soft cream clay. The rounded elongated nozzle is joined to the body by two volutes. The handle is masked by a triangular counterpoise. In the centre a rosette of eight petals. On the counterpoise a palmette between two dolphins. The type is Augusto-Claudian, the examples with the elongated nozzle being the earlier. It has been found at Haltern (Loeschcke, v, pl. xx, 11, and vi, pl. xiii, 2 and 9. 9 B. C.-A. D. 16), Vindonissa (Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, type III, no. 328. Ascribed to the Julio-Claudian period), and Sels (*ibid.*, p. 223. Up to A. D. 40). Area IX. In a deposit 50-80.

Pl. xxi, no. 1. Bronze lamp, decorated with lions' masks. The handle is covered by a counterpoise with five rays. The tweezers for trimming the wick, and part of the chains by which the lamp was suspended, were found corroded to the surface. This is a first-century type, which occurs at Vindonissa, Bregenz, and Pompeii (Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, no. 1050). Pit 29. 18 ft. Claudius-Nero.

#### THE SUNDIAL. Pl. xxi, fig. 2.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood has supplied the following note: The object in question is a small slab of chalk, 4 by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, by 1 inch thick. It is vaguely squarish in shape and fairly flat on both sides. Found in Pit 32 filled in *c.* 150.

On each side is a group of incised lines roughly resembling a scallop-shell. From a small and deeply-sunk central hole ten lines radiate, terminating in a curved outline. On one side, this

outline is approximately a semicircle whose centre is the hole ; on the other side, it more resembles a parabola. On the latter side are two other incised curves, one at each end of the parabolic line.

The two figures seem to be intended for sundials. The evidence which points to this conclusion is as follows : (1) The central hole in both cases is so made as to act as a socket for a pin, and does not seem to admit of any other explanation. Granted a pin in this position, the object can hardly be anything but a sundial. (2) In both cases there are ten rays ; and the outermost rays of the figure in each case enclose an angle of about  $140^\circ$ . This suggests that the ten lines correspond to the ten hours of the day excluding the first and last hours when the sun is too close to the horizon to be regularly observed. (3) The semicircular curve seems intended for summer use, when the sun is high, the parabolic for winter, when, the sun being low, the midday shadow of a vertical gnomon on a horizontal dial is longer. In favour of this view it may be observed that the angular distances separating the rays, though very carelessly set out, are in the former case large in the centre and small at the sides of the figure (the series, from left to right, being roughly  $14^\circ, 14^\circ, 15^\circ, 18^\circ, 21^\circ, 20^\circ, 16^\circ, 14^\circ, 10^\circ$ ), in the latter, in spite of irregularity, approximately equal all round ( $23^\circ, 16^\circ, 16^\circ, 15^\circ, 13^\circ, 11^\circ, 23^\circ, 13^\circ, 14^\circ$ ). This difference would be necessary in the case of a horizontal dial with a vertical gnomon.<sup>1</sup>

But if, as seems likely, the object is intended for use as a portable sundial, it was made not only by a very unhandy person, but by one who did not understand the theory of such instruments. A fixed sundial, permanently orientated, may be almost any shape ; a portable dial, unless it is to be set north and south every time it is read, which is impracticable, must hang vertically and be read when directed edgewise at the sun ; the principle being to measure the altitude of the sun, not, as with an ordinary fixed dial, its azimuth position. For this reason the ordinary Roman pocket dial is made to hang vertically from a ring or other point of suspension ; a gnomon, normally on or near the edge of the dial, then throws a shadow upon a network of lines so laid that at (say) noon on a day in March or September the shadow crosses the month-line (*linea menstrua*) of March–September at its point of intersection with the hour-line of noon.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> With these figures, compare the Housesteads fragment, now at Chesters (*Catalogue of the Chesters Museum*, p. 198); here there are six rays, with the angles  $14^\circ, 15^\circ, 15^\circ, 17^\circ, 13^\circ$ .

<sup>2</sup> Such a network is, of course, correct only for a specified latitude. For examples see the Aquileia dials described by Kenner, *Sonnenuhren aus Aquileia*;

same month-line, it will be observed, is used for two months equidistant from the solstice, and the same hour-line for two hours equidistant from noon; and the lay-out of the lines is governed by the fact that the Roman day was divided into twelve equal hours beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset, the hour varying in length with the length of the day.

The Richborough dial cannot have been used, or intended to be used, in any such manner. There is no point of suspension, and no socket for an eccentric gnomon; the rays cannot be regarded as monthly lines, and they can only be regarded as hourly lines if the instrument was held horizontally and orientated with the 'scallop-shell' directed to the true north. This would make it useless as a practical instrument, except at a place where the true north was accurately known. Even here, the careless lay-out of the lines, and the crude device of having one dial for summer and one for winter, would lead to very large errors of reading.

In view of all these facts, the most probable explanation is that the maker intended it for a portable sundial; that he was not familiar with the principle on which such dials were made, having probably never seen one; and that all he succeeded in doing was to make what might be considered a toy. That it may have been used as a teacher's model is a possibility that should not be overlooked.

Along the edge of the stone is an inscription roughly scratched and now partly obliterated. It seems to read VNIIATII, and would naturally give the owner's name in the genitive; but no name that will fit seems to be known. The fourth letter, of which an upright remains, may have been R or L. The names Undanus, Unnionius, Unasius, are found elsewhere. If mutilated at the beginning, which is quite likely, the name might be [I]VNI LATIN[1].

the Mont-Hiéraple dial, which has an aperture-gnomon, figured in Daremberg-Saglio s.v. *Horologium*; the Herculaneum dial shaped like a ham, the pig's tail acting as gnomon, figured by Comparetti in *Villa Ercolanense*, p. 286, and pl. xvii; and the Mainz ivory dial, which has a separate hole for each month's position of the gnomon, illustrated in *Germania Romana* (ed. 2, vol. v, pl. xl) and elsewhere, whose use is described by Körber, *Inschriften des Mainzer Museums*, 1900, p. 119.

## POTTERY

## THE DECORATED SAMIAN

By T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

(Plates XXII-XXXI)

Pl. XXII, no. 1. Form 29. Stamped on inside of base SENICIO•FE. Found in the bottom filling of the west Claudian ditch, outside the north wall of the fort and in association with no. 2 and pl. XXIII, no. 4.

The vessel has the rounded, almost hemispherical, contour characteristic of many Tiberio-Claudian examples of this form. The short slightly everted rim displays two rouletted mouldings, the upper being deeper than the lower one.

The glaze has a dull brownish-red colour and lacks the brilliant lustre which is usually characteristic of bowls of the Claudius-Nero period.

The continuous single-leafed scroll of the upper frieze is closely similar to that on a Tiberian form 29 at Strasburg (O. & P. iii, 7). This type of scroll, with a single stalk and leaf, is frequently met with in early work and is found on a form 29 by the Tiberio-Claudian potter BILICATVS (Knorr, 1919, 15 F), and on early South Gaulish craters at Bregenz and Sels (Knorr, 1919, 3 M, N, O; 41 J). A similar leaf occurs on the lower frieze of a Tiberian form 29 at Bregenz (Knorr, 1919, 88 D). Four-beaded 'tendrilonions' mask the bifurcations of the scroll. This type of wreath-binding occurs both early and comparatively late in South Gaulish work.

On the lower frieze is seen a continuous scroll, the stalks of which terminate above in alternating fan-shaped and three-pointed 'ivy' leaves, and below in alternating many-lobed leaves and pointed serrated leaves arising from bifid bases. The three-pointed 'ivy' leaf occurs on a Tiberio-Claudian 29 at Cologne (Knorr, 1919, 91 F), and in the Claudian period at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxv, 10). The large fan-shaped leaf and its variants is frequently seen on early Sigillata. A closely similar many lobed leaf occurs on a bowl signed SENICIO•FE at Sels (Knorr, 1919, 77 L), and on Tiberio-Claudian craters at Bregenz and Sels (Knorr, 1919, 2 E, 3 M, O, 41 J).

The pointed leaf with bilateral basal leaflet occurs on a Tiberio-Claudian crater at Bregenz, and on a 29 by INGENVVS at Hofheim (Knorr, 1919, 2 H, 40 B). Well-modelled double-bifid

'tendrils' mask the bifurcations of the scroll. This class of wreath-binding, composed of two terminal bilateral leaflets and one or more central beads, is highly characteristic of decorated Sigillata of the earliest or Tiberio-Claudian period. It occurs in the work of ALBANVS,<sup>1</sup> BALBVS, BILICATVS, CATLVS, INGENVVS, SCOTTIVS, SENICIO, and IVCVNDVS<sup>2</sup> (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 6).

Period : Caligula-early Claudius.

Pl. xxii, no. 2. Form 29. Stamped on inside of base SENICIO•FE. Found in the bottom filling of the west Claudian ditch outside the north wall of the fort and in association with no. 1 and pl. xxiii, no. 4.

The contour shows slight carination and the short rim some eversion. The rouletted mouldings of the rim are of an equal depth, a common feature in the earliest or Tiberian examples of this form (cf. O. & P. iii, 4 OFIC BILICATI, 5 SENICIO•FE). Dull brownish-red glaze, as no. 1.

The scroll of the upper frieze displays stalks ending in rosettes and spiral buds, closely similar to those occurring in the work of the Tiberio-Claudian potters INGENVVS and NANVS, at Sels and Mainz (Knorr, 1919, 41 F, and text-fig. 26). The same type is also seen in the early work of AQUITANVS (Knorr, 1919, 8 A). The bifid 'tendrils' was used by many Julio-Claudian potters, good examples occurring in the work of CARVS and SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 20, 76 D).

The 'join' of the scroll is marked by an inverted 'tendrils' and a rosette in the field.

The lower frieze is decorated with an undulating garland composed of repeated bilateral leaflets, each furnished with two basal beads. This garland is not continuous, being interrupted at one point in the circumference of the bowl. Here it terminates in spiral buds, the intervening space being filled with two large serrated leaves whose stalks arise from beaded and bifid motives. The same leaves occur on a Tiberio-Claudian 29 at Crefeld (Knorr, 1919, 91 A). A closely similar leaf-garland occurs in the work of NAMVS (Knorr, 1919, 60 A).

In each concavity of the garland, both above and below, are two large ovate leaves with beaded points. The stalks of these leaves arise from detached, bifid, and beaded motives.

A similar but smaller leaf, with beaded point, occurs on a

<sup>1</sup> The early potter.

<sup>2</sup> Earliest work, at Vechten and Sels, with stamps of IVCVNDVS and IVCVNDI (Knorr, 1919, 43).

form 29 at Sels, *ante* 41 (Knorr, 1919, 49 c), and a closely approximate type was used by BILICATVS (Knorr, 1919, 14 A).

Period : Caligula-early Claudius.

Neither of these bowls, by the potter SENICIO, exhibits the extremely short rim, the definitely hemispherical contour, and the rouletted central moulding, all features so generally characteristic of the earliest or Tiberian examples of this form (cf. O. & P. iii, 4-7; Pryce & Oswald, 'Roman London,' *Arch.* lxxviii, text-fig. 2, Hod Hill and fig. 18, ?London).

Typologically they assign themselves to the period late Tiberius-early Claudius and are amongst the earliest products of the South Gaulish potteries that reached this country.

It may be conjectured that they were made immediately before the conquest and brought over by the Claudian invaders.

SENICIO was one of the earliest South Gaulish potters. His chief period of activity lay in the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, *c.* 25-54. His stamps have been found at Sels, *ante* 41, at Weisenau, near Mainz (where a number of Tiberian pieces have been discovered), at Hofheim (40-51), and in the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium, Wiesbaden, Aislingen, Silchester, and London.

He made forms Drag. 24/25, 27, 17, 15/17, 18, and 29. His stamp occurs in two forms, SENICIO•F and SENICIO•FE.

The decorated ware stamped SENICIO•F is of the earlier type (cf. O. & P. iii, 5; Knorr, 1919, 76 E, 77 J, K).

For further details see *Richborough* II, p. 78 and *Arch.* lxxviii, p. 81.

Pl. xxiii, no. 1. Crater, of good brownish-red glaze, with hemispherical contour and probably only slight eversion of the rim (cf. O. & P. type c, pl. xxvi, 2). Found to the west of site I in an unstratified deposit. This type of crater differs materially in form from that with the widely everted rim and concavo-convex wall (cf. *Richborough* II, pl. xxvi, 2). It is copied from an Augustan Italic prototype (cf. Haltern, xvii, 3, 5).

A circular fluting surmounts the design, and internal groovings are seen at the same level, both features characteristic of the Gaulish crater. The ovolo is elongated and its tongue is plain as on Tiberio-Claudian examples of this form found at Bregenz and Sels (cf. Knorr, 1919, 2 D, E, F, and 41 J). The ovolo is bordered above by a bead-row, as on the above-mentioned examples and also on Italic craters of the Augustan period (cf. Haltern, xvii, 3). The wall is decorated with alternating arcades and medallions. The column of the arcade is formed of repeated beads and from its junction with the arch depends a poppy head or pomegranate.

Within the arcade is an upright leaf ornament, the leaves of which closely resemble those used by the early potters AMANDVS, BALBVS, and SCOTTIVS (cf. Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 10).

In the medallion is part of a bird to r. (cf. Déch. 1005, VOLVS). For further details relating to the Gaulish crater see *Richborough II*, pp. 54, 55.

Period: early Claudian.

Pl. XXIII, no. 2. Form 29. Section no. 20, 6 in. above the natural soil.

Good red glaze. The comparatively short rouletted rim shows some eversion but the wall of the vessel is almost hemispherical in contour. The stalks of the continuous scroll of the upper frieze terminate in star-rosettes and leaves with curved points. Closely similar leaves occur in the work of MACCARVS and SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 49 D, 75), and on an early form 29 found in London (Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 46). The bifid 'tendrils-unions' have four basal beads as in the work of CARVS, OF CRESTIO, and SENICIO (cf. pl. XXII, 2, and Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 6). In the field are a number of concentric circles, as used by AQVITANVS, BILICATVS, CARVS, CELADVS, INGENVVS, SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 8 A, 14 A, 20 F, 21, 41 F, 75 A), and other early potters. This type of circle is highly characteristic of pre-Flavian work.

The stalks of the scroll of the lower frieze terminate in: (1) Large leaves with wedge-shaped points somewhat similar to those used by SCOTTIVS (Knorr, 1919, 71 E); (2) a three-pointed 'ivy' leaf as on the SENICIO bowl (pl. XXII, 1); and (3) deeply divided cordate leaves or buds. The 'tendrils-unions' are as on the upper frieze.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. XXIII, no. 3. Form 29. Unstratified.

Dull brownish-red glaze. The contour of the fragment is almost hemispherical. The festoons of the upper frieze contain spirals ending in star-rosettes. The tassel of the festoon depends from a bow-like leaflet and ends in a rosette. A somewhat similar festoon occurs in the work of SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 77 L). The plain central moulding is bordered by rows of well-spaced beads.

The large palmate leaves and six-lobed buds of the lower frieze are characteristic of early work. The six-lobed bud occurs at Sels, *ante* 41 (Knorr, 1919, 49 c), in the Claudian period at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvi, 5, and xxvii, 14 b), and in the work of ARDACVS, MATVGENVS, MELVS, NAMVS, SCOTTIVS, and SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 10, 53, 56, text-fig. 26, 71, 76 c).



Occasionally this bud is met with in later work, as by the potter GERMANVS (Knorr, 1919, 35), and on a bowl by VITALIS, with early decorative detail, found at Pompeii (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 30).

The bifid 'tendrils-unions' have two basal beads, as frequently occurring on pre-Flavian Sigillata (cf. Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 6).

Period : Claudian.

Pl. XXIII, no. 4. Form 29. Found in the bottom filling of the west Claudian ditch outside the north wall of fort, in association with the SENICIO bowls, pl. XXII, 1, 2.

Brownish-red, dull glaze. Slightly everted rim; contour nearly hemispherical. The decoration of both friezes is similar to fig. 3 on this plate, with the exceptions that a serrated leaf is seen in one festoon and that the bow-like leaflet of one of the tassels is inverted. This addition to and this alteration in the design indicate the 'join' of the festoon.

'Joins' and interruptions in festoons and scrolls appear to be not infrequent in early Sigillata, the position of these being marked by one or more additional decorative elements (cf. pl. XXII, 2).

The bowls, figs. 3 and 4, were probably produced from the same mould.

Period : Claudian.

Pl. XXIII, no. 5. Form 29. Section no. 22. 40-60. Good glaze and workmanship.

The festoons of the upper frieze are composed of repeated bifid leaves and a pendent spiral bud forms the tassel. Within one festoon are two crossed tendrils ending in feathery leaves.

Festoons or garlands containing crossed tendrils are usually characteristic of early work (cf. Knorr, 1919, 49 B, MACCARVS, 41 L, style of INGENVVS; Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 55), and are met with in the Claudian period at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 7, 8, 10). This decorative scheme is occasionally found in the Vespasianic period (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 23, MOMMO).

The stalks of the scroll of the lower frieze end in an acorn and a large leaf with well-marked mid-rib; an uncommon type.

The bifid 'tendrils-unions' occurs in the work of BALBVS (Knorr, 1919, 11 A), and other early potters. The piece is either a fragment of the form 29 illustrated in *Richborough I*, pl. xvii, 3, or it was produced from the same mould.

Period : Claudian.

Pl. XXIII, no. 6. Form 29. Stamped on interior of base COCI OFIC. Section no. 22 in a deposit 40-60.

Good glaze. The nearly upright rim has a comparatively deep

upper rouletted moulding. The stalks of the scroll of the upper frieze diverge to r. and l. from the parent stem and end in star-rosettes and three-bladed leaves with basal beads. The divergent scroll is usually characteristic of early work (cf. Knorr, 1919, 1 B, ALBINVS, 1 c, crater at Bregenz, 58 A, MODESTVS; *Richborough I*, pl. xvii, 2; xviii, 8). The lower concavities of the scroll are filled with imbricated leaves as used by ARDACVS (O. & P. v, 3) and later potters. The vine-scroll of the lower frieze is closely similar to those used on Claudian bowls by CARVS and SENICIO (Knorr, 1919, 20 E, 76 c). The 'tendrils-unions', composed of five large compressed beads, occur on Claudian bowls by the potters ALBVS and DARIBITVS (Knorr, 1919, 5 A, 30 B).

Period: Claudian.

The South Gaulish potter COCVS worked chiefly in the period Tiberius-Claudius, c. 25-54. His wares are widely distributed throughout south and central France, and are not uncommon in Spain. He made forms Loeschke type 11 (form 27 with rouletted wall), Ritterling types 1, 5, 8, 9, and Drag. types 15/17, 17, 18, 24/25, 27, and 29.

As his stamps are rare in Britain the following list is appended: COCI•OFIC: Forms 29 at Richborough, Boulogne, La Graufesenque, Lezoux (Cambridge), Ostia.

COCI•OF: Unnamed form at Banassac.

OF•COCI: Forms Ritterling 1 at Cambridge; Ritterling 8 in the Guildhall Museum; 17 in the British Museum, from France; 15/17 at Autun (marbled), Nîmes (marbled), and St. Germain; 27 Xanten; 29 Cusset and Rome.

OF•COC: Forms Ritt. 5 Stanfordbury (Cambridge); Ritt. 8 Poitiers; also on unnamed forms at La Graufesenque, Emporion, and Tarraco.

COCI•O: Forms Ritt. 9 London Museum; also at La Graufesenque.

]COCI: Form 18 Poitiers.

COCI: Forms Loeschke 11 Stanfordbury; Ritt. 8 Nîmes; 24/25 Mainz.

The South Gaulish potter should be distinguished from COCVS•F, who worked at Blickweiler (Knorr, *B. und E.*, p. 109).

Pl. xxiii, no. 7. Form 29. Outside the west wall of fort. Unstratified. Two fragments of the same bowl.

Good glaze. On the upper frieze the remains of a scroll, consisting of a spiral and a star-rosette, are seen. The stalks of the scroll of the lower frieze terminate in leaves with curved and beaded points, closely similar to those on the SENICIO bowl,

pl. xxii, 2, and to those used by the Tiberio-Claudian potter **BILICATVS** (Knorr, 1919, 14 A). In the curvatures of the scroll are medallions with corded borders, each containing a bird with its head turned back.

The same types of medallion and bird occur on a Claudian form 29 at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiv, 2). Bifid 'tendrils-unions' of an early type.

Period : Claudian.

Pl. xxiii, no. 8. Form 29. Over filling of east Claudian ditch south of site II, in a first-century deposit. Upper frieze decorated with a two-leafed scroll.

This type of scroll, in which a single stalk carrying two leaves arises from the parent stem, is frequently met with in the Claudian period (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxv, 4, 8), and was copied by later potters (cf. Knorr, 1919, 81 A, **VITALIS**). In this example the leaves are cordate and carry raised borders. This type of leaf occurs both early and comparatively late on South Gaulish ware (cf. Knorr, 1919, 41 K, a pre-Claudian form 30 at Sels; 40 D, a pre-Claudian form 29 at Sels; 30 C, 31 E, both bowls by **DARIBITVS**; 17 B, early work of **CALVVS**, stamped **CALVI·I**). 'Tendrils-union' of four beads, a type which occurs throughout the reigns of Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian.

Period : Claudius-Nero; probably Neronian.

Pl. xxiii, no. 9. Form 29. Found to the west of site I.

Dull glaze; good workmanship, but blurred in places. High, everted rim; carinated contour.

The stalks of the divergent scroll of the upper frieze arise from a seven-beaded rosette and terminate in cuneiform, stipuled, and spurred leaves, and in an acorn. Two spiral tendrils branch from each rosette. The cuneiform leaf is of the cordate type, thus differing from the triangular form so frequently seen in the Flavian period.

The 'spur' opposite the 'stipule' is swollen, an early characteristic (cf. Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 10, **BASSVS**, **BASSVS COELIVS**, **DARIBITVS**, **INGENVVS**).

A closely similar scroll was used by **BASSVS COELIVS** (cf. Walters, *B. M. Cat.*, M. 4).

The stalks of the scroll of the lower frieze terminate in: (1) a spiral bud; (2) large, ovate, ridged leaves, as used by the potters **BASSVS** and **MVRRANVS** in the period Claudius-Nero (Knorr, 1919, 12 D, Hofheim; Walters, *B. M. Cat.*, M. 259). These leaves also occur on a form 29 by **MVRRANVS** in the Guildhall Museum. The lower concavities of the scroll are filled with

'arrow-heads'. (3) A six-lobed bud, as pl. xxiii, 3, 4. The bifid 'tendrils-unions' have three basal beads.

The everted rim and carinated contour of this bowl do not necessarily indicate a late date, for already in the Claudian period at Hofheim the great majority of examples of form 29 show a similar alteration from the original hemispherical shape (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 216 and pl. xxxii, 17 b).

Period: Claudius-Nero.

Pl. xxiv, no. 1. Form 29. In the sand filling of the east Claudian ditch to the north of the entrance. Claudian.

Good brownish-red glaze. The bowl has a hemispherical contour. The upper frieze is decorated with a winding scroll from which diverge cuneiform, spurred, and stipuled leaves of an early type (cf. pl. xxiii, 9).

The point of divergence is marked by two spirals. In the intervals between these leaves are seen sessile leaflets with beaded bases. Exactly similar leaflets with beaded bases decorate the winding scrolls of forms 29 by the Tiberio-Claudian potters CANTVS and MACCARVS, at Augst and Sels respectively (Knorr, 1919, 18, 49 A). Closely similar sessile leaflets occur, in the same association, on bowls by LICINVS and SCOTTIVS (Knorr, 1919, 46 c, 72 G), and are particularly characteristic of the Tiberio-Claudian period (cf. May, *Silchester*, xi, 1; Knorr, 1919, 4 R, Bregenz, 92 A, Sels).

The central moulding is bordered by large beads. The lower frieze is decorated with a series of arcades. The spiral columns of the arcades terminate in striated curved horn-like leaves.

From the junctions of the arches spring rows of elliptical coalescent beads which terminate in rosettes. These coalescent beads occur almost exclusively in the work of the earliest potters. Each arcade contains an upright plant ornament with terminal cordate leaf, an exact facsimile of which occurs on a Tiberio-Claudian form 29 at Bregenz (Knorr, 1919, 4 S).

Upright plant ornaments with terminal cordate leaves are highly characteristic of the decorative work of the earliest potters. They occur on a pre-Claudian crater at Bregenz, in the pre-Claudian period at Sels, and in the Claudian age at Hofheim (Knorr, 1919, 3 P, 40 D; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 21). Good examples occur at Strasburg (O. & P. viii, 1), and in London (Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 34). Decoration by means of arcades is not uncommon in the work of early potters (cf. Knorr, 1919, 4 Q, 14 D, BILICATVS, 51 J, MACCARVS; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 21; O. & P. viii, 1, x, 5).

The 'join' of the arcading is marked by an upright leaf, seen in the central fragment.

The design was evidently closed by a straight wreath composed of leaflets of the same type as those occurring on the scroll of the upper frieze. The remains of this decoration are seen on the right-hand fragment.

Typologically this bowl is Tiberio-Claudian.

Period: early Claudian.

Pl. xxiv, no. 2. Form 29. Area IX, in a deposit of 50-80 (p. 15).

The fragment has the dull glaze and rounded contour which are frequently found in early examples of this form. The stalks of the scroll of the upper frieze terminate in an elongated leaf with basal tendrils, a rosette, and in a cluster of three 'berries'. These 'berries' occur in the work of FIRMO•FEC, INGENVVS, SENICIO, and other early potters (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 7). The repeated gadroons of the lower frieze have the well-defined borders so often seen in early work (cf. Knorr, 1919, 72 J, SCOTIVS).

Period: *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxiv, no. 3. Form 29. Unstratified.

Fragment of the lower frieze. Dull brownish-red glaze. Good modelling. The volute or 'fern-frond' motive rises from a bifid leaflet with beaded base.

A similar beaded base is found in the work of the Tiberio-Claudian potter DARRA (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 18). Repeated volute ornament of the lower frieze is, in the vast majority of instances, found in Tiberio-Claudian work and was used by the potters ALBINVS,<sup>1</sup> AQUITANVS, CANTVS, DARRA, LICINVS, PRIMVS,<sup>1</sup> STABILIO, VOLVS, and VRVOED (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 10). It has been found at Sels (*ante* 41), Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiv, 2), and London (Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, figs. 18, 23-27). Rarely, it occurs in the Nero-Vespasian period as in the work of VITALIS (O. & P. iv, 5), and on an early form 37, in the Guildhall Museum.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. xxiv, no. 4. Form 29. West of site I, in a mixed deposit containing mid first-century pieces. Worn glaze and workmanship.

The lower frieze is decorated by upright plants, the stems of which join and intersect so as to form a basal arcading.

This schematic arrangement is an early one and was copied from an Italian prototype (cf. O. & P. xxiv, 10, NAEVIVS of

<sup>1</sup> Early potter, or early work.

Puteoli). It is particularly characteristic of the Tiberio-Claudian period and occurs at Bregenz, Sels, Hofheim, and London (cf. Knorr, 1919, 2 J, 4 S, T, 6 B, AMANDVS, 6 C, 7 G, 40 A, INGENVVS, at Sels, 40 D, at Sels, 41 G, at Sels, 77 J, SENICIO, 78 A, SENO, 80, VAPVSO; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 22, 23; Pryce & Oswald, 'Roman London,' *Arch.* lxxviii, figs. 16, 21, 39). Rarely, and then in a decadent form, is it found as late as the Vespasianic period (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 30, VITALIS).

Period: Claudius-Nero.

Pl. xxiv, no. 5. Form 29. Area IX, in a deposit 50-80 (p. 15). Good glaze and workmanship.

On the lower frieze are depicted a festoon and an upright plant ornament. In the festoon is a large 'Nile-goose', as used by DARIBITVS, LICINVS, and later or Flavian potters (Knorr, 1919, 30 B, 46 C, and text-fig. 13). The schematic arrangement is very similar to the Claudian work of DARIBITVS (Knorr, 1919, 30, 31).

Period: Claudius-Nero.

Pl. xxiv, no. 6. Form 30. West of site I, in a mixed deposit which contained several mid first-century pieces. Thin ware; good glaze and workmanship. Well-marked fluting above the ovolo. A similar internal fluting at a slightly higher level. The ovolo is bordered above by a row of coalescent beads, as on many early examples of this form (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxxii, 18; O. & P. *op. cit.* x, 5; Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 49, London).

The 'egg' of the ovolo is full and elongated as in its Arretine prototype.

The tongue terminates in a beaded rosette. The decoration is composed of a winding scroll, in the concavities of which are depicted plant *motifs* and figure-types. The upper curve of the scroll is somewhat contracted and defined by rosettes, from which depend wavy lines or tendrils.

In the concavities of the scroll are: (1) a vertical bead-row with a bilateral leaflet; (2) a curved tendril ending in a heart-shaped leaf with beaded point, as used by the early potters BILICATVS and SENICIO; (3) a small bear, similar to those occurring in the work of the pre-Flavian potters DARIBITVS and MASCLVS (Knorr, 1919, 30 B; Walters, *B. M. Cat.*, M. 406); (4) Cupid, with uplifted right hand, holding a wreath, as occurring on an early form 30 in London (Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, fig. 63), and in the work of the Nero-Vespasian potter CALVS (Knorr, 1919, 16), and in the Vespasianic period at Rottweil

(Knorr, 1919, 96 c); (5) The head of 'Penelope' (Déch. 539), a type frequently used by the pre-Flavian potters *INGENVVS* (Knorr, 1919, 41) and *MASCLVS*, and usually occurring on early examples of this form (cf. Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, figs. 63, 67, 72).

Figure-subjects are not infrequently depicted on pre-Flavian examples of form 30.

Period : *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxiv, no. 7. Form 30. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. The ovolo has a single border and a circular tongue-terminal. It is bordered above by a wavy line.

The scroll decoration of the bowl carries a pointed serrated leaf with plain body, a type frequently met with in the pre-Flavian period. In the field are rosettes and a bird to l. (Déch. 1003), as used by the Tiberio-Claudian potter *VOLVS*.

Period : *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxiv, no. 8. Form 30. West of site I. In a mixed deposit which contained several mid first-century pieces.

Thin ware ; good glaze and workmanship. The ovolo has a rosette terminal (cf. pl. xxiv, 6), and is bordered above by a row of coalescent beads. The decoration is composed of a two-leafed garland in the curvature of which is an upright plant ornament. The central stem terminates in three 'poppy-heads'. From this central beaded stem diverge two diagonal wavy lines upon which birds are perched, as on the lower frieze of a Tiberio-Claudian form 29 at Bregenz and a Gaulish crater at Sels (Knorr, 1919, 4 s, 41 G), and a Tiberio-Claudian form 29 in London (Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 39).

The two-leafed garland or arcade is highly characteristic of Claudian examples of the cylindrical bowl (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 18 ; Pryce & Oswald, *ibid.*, figs. 50, 63, 67, 69).

Period : *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxiv, no. 9. Form 30. Outside the west wall of fort. Unstratified.

Fair glaze ; good workmanship. Both internal and external flutings are practically on the same level. The ovolo has a double border and its tongue terminates in a circle with a central dot (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Abb. 46, 1, a Gaulish crater). Above the ovolo is a wavy line, as usually occurring in pre-Flavian examples of this form.

In the field is a bird to r. (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 6).

Period : *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxv, no. 1. Form 30. Pit 35. 16 ft. down. Claudius-Nero. Other fragments of this bowl were found in Pit 58, and over the filling of the last Claudian ditch south of site II, in a first-century deposit.

Dark red, lustrous glaze. Good workmanship. Neatly turned lip and narrow plain band above the decoration. The 'egg' of the ovolo is full and long, as frequently seen on Arretine ware and on the South Gaulish crater (cf. Knorr, 1919, 1 c, 2 D, E, F).

The tongue of the ovolo is 'twisted' and terminates in a large beaded rosette. Above the ovolo, which is bordered by a wavy line, is a circular fluting. The internal fluting is seen at a somewhat higher level.

The decoration is composed of a series of large medallions with animal figures in the intervening spaces.

(a) Medallion containing an upright plant ornament. This ornament is repeated in all the medallions available for description. It consists of a corded stem from which diverge stalks ending in elongated toothed leaves and in spirals with terminal rosettes.

Closely similar elongated leaves occur in the work of *SENO·M* and *STABILIO* (Knorr, 1919, 78, 79). From the upper and lower curvatures of the medallions arise tendrils which terminate in lanceolate leaves. Conventionalized plant-ornaments enclosed in medallions are chiefly characteristic of pre-Flavian work (cf. Knorr, 1919, 14 A, *BILICATVS*, 71 E, *SCOTTIVS*, 79 D, *STABILIO*), but they occasionally occur as late as Vespasian's reign (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 14, *MOMMO*) in this association.

(b) Hind-quarters of an animal to l.

(c) Medallion, repeated.

(d) Two upright animals of the goat family, *vis-à-vis*, a tree or plant intervening. Judging by their large and deeply corrugated horns, they are probably intended to represent the Alpine or Pyrenees ibex, a near neighbour of the South Gaulish potteries. Upright animals are frequently represented on early examples of form 30 (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Abb. 46, 1, a crater; Knorr, 1919, 39, 42 M; Pryce & Oswald, *op. cit.*, *Arch.* lxxviii, figs. 62, 70). This schematic arrangement was evidently copied from earlier prototypes, for upright goats, *vis-à-vis*, closely similar to the Richborough examples (with a crater intervening) are depicted on a Megarian bowl (R. Zahn, 'Hellenistische Reliefgefäße aus Südrussland', fig. 2 b, *Jahrb. d. k. deutsch. archäol. Instituts*, vol. 23, 1908). The intervening tree has curved branches and lanceolate leaves; at its base are two birds *vis-à-vis*. Between the heads of



the goats is a large rosette which hangs by a tendril from an 'egg' of the ovolo.

(e) Medallion, repeated.

In the field are large rosettes, whilst smaller ones are seen in the medallions. Small animals are depicted beneath the medallions. The design is closed by a wavy line.

Period : *Claudius-Nero*.

Pl. xxv, no. 2. Form 30. The stamp LVPI on a crescent-shaped label with circular terminals among the decoration. Section no. 22, in a deposit 40-60 (p. 46).

Good, dark red glaze. The plain band above the decoration is of medium depth, being nearly twice as deep as that of the preceding bowl (pl. xxv, 1). The external and internal flutings are clearly defined. The ovolo is well formed and has a circular tongue-terminal. It is bordered above and below by wavy lines and thus carries characteristics of both the pre-Flavian and Flavian periods. It may here be pointed out that on the earliest examples of the cylindrical bowl the wavy line or bead row is almost invariably above the ovolo, whereas on the vast majority of Flavian examples the wavy line is beneath the ovolo, thus demarcating it from the decoration. Beneath the ovolo is a straight wreath composed of repeated three-bladed leaves. Each leaf has a transverse basal *motif*. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. The compartments are alternately decorated with imbricated leaves and birds.

(a) Imbricated leaves, as occur in the work of both pre-Flavian and Flavian potters. This type of decoration is more particularly characteristic of the period Claudius-Nero (pl. xxiii, 6, COCVS; cf. O. & P. v, 3, ARDACVS; Knorr, 1919, 21, 45 A, B, CELADVVS, LICINVS, LICINIANA•M).

(b) Stork, at toilet, a type which does not appear to have been previously recorded.

(c) Imbricated leaves.

(d) Two storks *vis-à-vis*. That on the left is similar to one depicted on an early Claudian form 29 by LICINVS (Knorr, 1919, 46 c), and closely resembles Déchelette's type 990. The stork on the right is devouring an eel or a serpent.

Closely similar storks occur on a pedestalled form 67 at La Graufesenque (Abbé F. Hermet, *Graffites: La Graufesenque*). Both storks are reminiscent of those depicted on Augustan metalwork and ceramics (cf. O. & P. xxii, 11, ii, 3, ATEIVS).

(e) Imbricated leaves.

(f) Stork at toilet. Beneath the bird and on a crescent-shaped label with circular terminals is the stamp LVPI.

The design is closed by a straight wreath similar to that beneath the ovolo.

Period : *Nero-Vespasian*.

The potter LVPVS appears to have worked at La Graufesenque. His period of activity may be assigned to the reigns of Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian.

The following impressions may be noted :

LVPI•M : La Graufesenque, Trier, Paris, Vertault (*C. I. L.* xiii, 1181).

LVPI•M : Metz.

LVPVS : Sels, also on forms 24/25 at Xanten, Augst, and Mainz.

LVPI•M : form 33 (Walters, M. 936), 18/31 (London Museum).

The crescent-shaped label is rare in provincial ware, but is not uncommon on Italic fabric (cf. *C. I. L.* xv, 2 : 5297, 5484, 5496).

The South Gaulish potter should be distinguished from the later LVPVS of Rheinabern, who worked in the Antonine period and whose usual signature is LVPVS•FE or LVPVS•F.

Pl. xxv, no. 3. Form 29. Pit 33. Depth 12 ft. to 15 ft. 50-75.

Good glaze and workmanship. The contour approaches the hemispherical and the rim is short, showing only slight eversion. The panel decoration of the upper frieze is demarcated by vertical wavy lines ending in star-rosettes. The panels contain :

(a) Bird to l. with head turned back (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiv, 2, xxvii, 11 ; Knorr, 1919, 6 A, AMANDVS, 19, CARVS).

(b) Six-bladed leaves, as on a pre-Flavian form 30 at Strasbourg (O. & P. vii, 6).

(c) Two birds.

(d) Six-bladed leaves.

(e) Bird, as (a).

The division of the upper frieze into metope-like compartments, although highly characteristic of the Flavian period, is not uncommon in pre-Flavian work (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiii, 1, 3 ; Knorr, 1919, 9 J, AQVITANVS, 21 B, CELADVS, 45 B, LICINIANA•M, 51 L, style of MACCARVS, 58 B, MODESTVS).


The overlapping scale ornament of the lower frieze occurs on a pre-Flavian form 29 at Margidunum (O. & P. xxix, 8) and persisted into the Flavian period (Curle, *Newstead*, 215, 5, RVFINVS). Plain overlapping scales occur on a Tiberian form 29 at Orleans (O. & P. xxix, 1).

Period : Claudius-Nero.

Pl. xxv, no. 4. Form 29. Found about 200 yds. from west wall of fort, north of the road leading to the west gate. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. The lower frieze is decorated with a repeated upright plant with a cordate leaf-terminal. The incidence of this class of decoration is noted under pl. xxiv, 1.

The design is closed by a straight wreath composed of trefoil leaves in series. At the base of each leaf is a concentric circle and similar circles flank the wreath. Circles of this type are particularly frequent in pre-Flavian work.

This trefoil leaf occurs, as part of a cruciform ornament, on a bowl by NIGER (Walters, M. 356). A somewhat similar straight wreath is depicted on an early form 29 from Southwark (Walters, M. 1005). On the interior base is the stamp C R I, almost certainly the mutilated impression of OF·NIGRI. The bowl is representative of the early work of NIGER and should be assigned to the period Claudius-Nero.

The South Gaulish potter NIGER worked at La Graufesenque and Banassac (Déch. i, pp. 288, 118). His chief activity may be assigned to the reigns of Claudius, Nero, and early Vespasian. His stamps occur at Sels (*ante* 41), in the pre-Flavian period at Wiesbaden and Novaesium, in the Claudian period at Hofheim, and in the reign of Vespasian at Rottweil.

His decoration is chiefly of a Nero-Vespasian type and the piece here illustrated appears to be one of the earliest examples of his work (cf. Knorr, 1919, 61). He made forms Ritterling 8, 9, Drag. 24/25, 27, 33, 15/17, 18, 29.

For further details see *Richborough* I, pp. 73, 74.

This potter should be distinguished from the exclusively Flavian NIGRINVS, whose work occurs at Carlisle, Rottweil, and other sites that were first occupied during this period.

Pl. xxv, no. 5. Form 29. The stamp OF NIGRI AD on interior of base. Outside the west wall of fort at the lowest level.

Good glaze; fair workmanship.

The upper frieze shows panel decoration demarcated by a vertical wavy line. In one panel, an animal to l.; in another the remains of plant ornaments. The central moulding is bordered by well-spaced beads. The decoration of the lower frieze is arranged in zones. On the upper is a straight wreath composed of repeated three-bladed leaves. On the lower zone is a divergent scroll, the stalks of which end in a spiral, a cuneiform spurred and stipuled leaf, and a small polygonal leaf. The cuneiform leaf is of the rounded heart-shaped type, thus differing from the more triangular form so prevalent in the Flavian period (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 36 RVFINVS, 57, 63). The lower concavities of the scroll are filled with arrow-heads of an early type.

Period : Nero-Vespasian.

The earliest stamps of NIGER occur singly, as at Sels ; subsequently the work of his *officina* is stamped variously NIGRI or NIGRI AD.

The conjoint stamp occurs in the Claudian period at Hofheim (form 29 and a plate, p. 241), and its incomplete remains, /AD, have been found on a pre-Flavian form 29 at Wroxeter (*Wroxeter*, 1914, pl. xxiv, 2).

The following additional examples may be noted :

OF NIGRI AD : 15/17 London (Lond. Mus.) ; 18 Exeter, Leicester, London ; 29 Colchester, La Graufesenque.

F. NIGRI AD : Amiens.

NIGRI AD : 29 London (Guildhall Mus.).

Following the restoration of Oxé and Ritterling (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 241), the conjoint stamp has usually been read as OF NIGRI ANDECAVI, but there does not appear to be any record of a potter named ANDECAVVS in this association. Dr. Oswald suggests that the combined stamp may represent a partnership between NIGER and the South Gaulish potter AVDAX or AVDACVS whose impressions, AVDACI and T. AVDACI, occur at Trion and Sels (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 222-3).

The partnership may be assigned to the period Claudius-Vespasian.

Pl. xxvi, no. 1. Form 29. Pit 29, bottom filling. Claudius-Nero. Good glaze and workmanship.

The vessel has a high everted rim and carinated contour. The panel decoration of the upper frieze is demarcated by vertical wavy lines.

In the panels are :

(a) Dolphin to r. as used by the potters DARIBITVS, MEDDILLVS, IVCVNDVS, MOMMO, NIGER, SASMONOS, and VITALIS (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 13).

(b) Grouped arrow heads, horizontally arranged (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiii, 3, PASSIENVS).

(c) Bird to r. (Déch. 1004, VOLVS and CRVCVRO).

The above types are repeated throughout the circumference of the bowl.

The decoration of the lower frieze is arranged in two zones. On the upper is seen a straight wreath composed of repeated three-bladed leaves ; on the lower is a winding scroll the stalks of which end in voluted leaves, as on a Claudian form 29 at Basle (Knorr, 1919, 88 κ). In the lower curvatures of the scroll are pendent ornaments composed of two diagonal wavy lines

ending in rosettes and three poppy heads. On the interior base is the blurred stamp OFC////IO, possibly CRESTIO.

Period : *Nero-Vespasian*.

Pl. xxvi, no. 2. Form 29. Pit 46, under the flint layer. *Nero-Vespasian*. Fair glaze and workmanship. High everted rim and carinated contour.

The straight wreath of the upper frieze is composed of a repeated three-bladed leaf and is bordered above by large, and below by small, rosettes. Straight wreath decoration of the upper frieze is more particularly characteristic of pre-Flavian work, but it occasionally occurs in the Vespasianic period (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 18, MOMMO, 26, VITALIS).

The lower frieze is ornamented with a repeated diamond-shaped ornament, a type frequently met with in the Flavian period (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, vi, 1-13; Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 38).

A straight wreath, composed of clustered leaves, closes the design.

Period : *Flavian*, probably *Vespasianic*.

Pl. xxvi, no. 3. Form 29. The stamp OFRON on the interior of the base. Unstratified.

Fair glaze and execution. Carinated contour. The stalks of the scroll of the upper frieze diverge from a beaded nodal point and terminate in spirals, rosettes, and sceptre-like leaves. A closely similar scheme occurs on a form 29 at Rottweil (Knorr, 1912, ii, 1 ? SEVERVS). The decoration of the lower frieze is arranged in two zones. On the upper is a straight wreath (cf. Walters, type 6); on the other is a scroll, the stalks of which end in spirals, rosettes, and three-bladed leaves, a common Flavian scheme (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 44, 45, 52). The 'tendrils-union' has three beads. In one of the lower concavities of the scroll are grouped arrow-heads.

The decoration of the bowl is typical of the Flavian period.

For details of the Flavian potter FRONTINVS see *Richborough* I, p. 69.

Pl. xxvi, no. 4. Form 29. Outside the west wall of the fort, low level. Good glaze and workmanship.

The row of large beads which borders the central moulding is seen at the top of the fragment. The lower frieze is decorated with panels, one containing a cruciform ornament and the other a garland-festoon.

The lines of the cruciform ornament are composed of bead-rows, a not uncommon scheme in early Sigillata, occurring at

Hofheim and other early sites (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiv, 3, 10; Knorr, 1919, 41 H, Mainz, 71 C, SCOTTIVS). In the lower field of the ornament is a crescent-shaped object (cf. Knorr, 1919, 40 E, style of INGENVVS).

The garland is composed of bilateral leaflets and is well modelled and of early type (cf. pl. xxii, 2; Knorr, 1919, 27 A, OF CRESTIO, 39, 45, LICINIANA, 60, NAMVS, 71 E, SCOTTIVS). In the curvature of the garland are the head and forelegs of a griffin and a concentric circle (cf. pl. xxiii, 2).

Period: Claudius-Nero.

Pl. xxvi, no. 5. Form 29. Above Pit 47. Nero-Vespasian.

Good glaze and workmanship. Rim of medium height and eversion; sub-carinated contour.

The panels of the upper frieze are demarcated by vertical wavy lines. They contain grouped arrow-heads and birds. The eagle to front with head turned to r. was used by the pre-Flavian potters DARIBITVS and MASCLVS, the Claudius-early Vespasian potters CELADVS and NIGER and the Nero-Vespasian potter GERMANVS (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 13). It was copied by the 'potter of the large rosette' (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 44, 45). On each side of the eagle are two birds.

The stalks of the scroll of the lower frieze terminate in a spiral bud and cordate leaves with raised borders, as used by the Claudius-Nero potter DARIBITVS and the Flavian potters CALVVS and PAVLLVS (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 10).

The 'tendrils-unions' are composed of five beads.

In the lower curvatures of the scroll are corded medallions, each containing a bird to l. (Déch. 1008, ALBINVS<sup>1</sup>). This distinctive bird does not appear to have been recorded on definitely Flavian Sigillata.

In the field are 'Nile-geese' as used by DARIBITVS and later or Flavian potters.

Period: Nero-Vespasian.

Pl. xxvi, no. 6. Form 29. On the interior base is the partially blurred stamp OF]//[SI, probably OF BASSI. Pit 36. 50-75.

Good glaze and execution. The foot-stand is well made and a neat fluting defines the lower limit of the decoration. The scroll of the lower frieze carries cordate leaves of an early type (cf. Knorr, 1919, 20 D, CARVS). The 'tendrils-unions' have four beads. The lower concavities of the scroll are filled with grouped arrow-heads which have well-defined borders and a single central

<sup>1</sup> Early potter.

striation. This type of arrow-head was used by the pre-Flavian potter BASSVS (Knorr, 1919, 12 E).

Period : Claudius-Nero.

The South Gaulish potter BASSVS worked in the reigns of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. His stamps occur at Sels, *ante* 41 (22 examples), in the Claudian period at Hofheim (27 examples), in the Claudius-Nero fortress at Xanten and in the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium and Wiesbaden. Rarely, and then probably as 'survivals', his stamps have been found on sites which were first occupied in the Flavian period, e. g. Saalburg and Corbridge. The impression BASSVS COELIVS represents a partnership which was prolonged into the Flavian period. The decorative work of BASSVS (alone) is of a pre-Flavian type (cf. Knorr, 1919, 12). He made forms 24/25, 27, 33, 15/17, 18, and 29. This South Gaulish potter should be distinguished from the BASSVS of Lezoux (*Déch.* i, p. 256).

Pl. xxvi, no. 7. Hemispherical bowl. Section no. 35. Above filling of east Claudian ditch. Nero-Vespasian.

The base and lower part of the wall of a comparatively wide (?) hemispherical bowl. Thin ware; good glaze and workmanship. Only the straight wreath, composed of repeated bilateral leaflets with basal beads, remains. It is bordered above and below by rows of connected beads. This class of wreath closely resembles the two-leafed garlands and festoons already described and is typologically pre-Flavian. The interior is horizontally grooved, as in the beaker form 67, and these vessels probably belong to the same service.

The base of the vessel shows no trace of a foot-ring or foot-stand and the lower part of the wall has a wide curvature. It thus resembles, in form, the varnished bowl, Ritterling type 22 (cf. *Richborough* I, pl. xxv, 59, and O. & P. pl. XLVIII, 18).

This class of varnished cup was particularly plentiful in the pre-Flavian period and is well represented in the museums of Arles and Nîmes and it may be suggested that the South Gaulish Sigillata potters translated this form into their own particular technique.

If this suggestion is correct, it affords yet another of the many examples of the inter-influence of Sigillata and non-Sigillata wares. The absence of a foot-stand distinguishes this bowl from the plain hemispherical cup, Ritterling type 8, and the decorated hemispherical bowl, form 37.

Period : Nero-Vespasian.

Pl. xxvii. Form 30. Pit 29, 16 to 18 ft. down. A.D. 50-80.

Good glaze; fair workmanship. Comparatively thick ware (con-

trast with pl. xxiv, 6-9). The plain band above the decoration is of medium depth. The bowl still retains the earlier dimensions, the diameter at the rim exceeding the total height by about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Both external and internal flutings are well defined.

The tongue of the ovolo has a three-pronged terminal, as frequently seen in the Flavian period. On the other hand, there is no demarcating line between the ovolo and the decoration, a feature chiefly characteristic of the pre-Flavian age. The decoration is arranged in panels which are demarcated by two vertical wavy lines ending in rosettes. Between these wavy lines are repeated leaves, vertically arranged. In the panels are depicted :

(a) A triangular ornament representative of the lower half of a St. Andrew's cross. The two upright leaves are similar to those constituting the demarcating lines. The two elongated, serrated leaves, both upright and pendent, closely resemble those on a 'marbled' form 30 by the Nero-Vespasian potter CALVS (Knorr, 1919, 17).

(b) Combat of Gladiators. That on the left is closely similar to Déch. 603 (mould, La Graufesenque) ; that on the right bears some resemblance to Déch. 602, but is not the same type.

(c) Demi-cruciform ornament, repeated.

(d) Combat of Gladiators (cf. Déch. 607 and 608). This group occurs on a signed bowl by BIRACILLVS (Knorr, 1919, 16), and on a Vespasian form 30 at Rottweil (Knorr, 1912, xvi, 1).

(e) Demi-cruciform ornament, repeated.

(f) Combat of Gladiators. The victorious gladiator on the left occurs in the Flavian period at Brecon (Wheeler, *Brecon*, S. 210) and Newstead (Curle, *Newstead*, 207, 4). The kneeling gladiator on the right is not figured by Déchelette.

Beneath each gladiatorial scene are two rows of repeated leaves.

Period : Flavian, probably Vespasianic.

Pl. xxviii, no. 1. Form 37. Pit 34. Depth 12 ft.-14 ft. 5 in. 80-120. Good glaze ; fair workmanship.

The lip is heavy and the plain band above the decoration is deeper than in early examples of this form. The tongue of the ovolo has three prongs and is bent to r., as in the work of BIRACILLVS (cf. Knorr, 1919, 16).

The decoration is arranged in panels, demarcated by heavy wavy lines with corner and terminal rosettes. Occasional corner-tendrils are depicted. In the panels are the following types :

(a) An arcade with spirally fluted column and wreath-like arch. From the capitals of the columns rise diagonally 'upright', corded, and rod-like ornaments. This type of arcading is chiefly



characteristic of late South Gaulish work (cf. Wheeler, *Brecon*, S. 79, 144; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, xxvi, 5). Within the arcade is a satyr to l. (cf. Déch. 253, 352) walking on an altar. This satyr was used by GERMANVS (Knorr, 1919, 34), but is more frequently seen on late South Gaulish fabric (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, xxi, 1, xxvi, 1, 2; Wheeler, *Brecon*, S. 144, 152). In these later examples the 'tail-like' object at his back is usually absent. The altar occurs in the work of S·IVLIVS PRIMVS (Déch. 1089). For a like combination of altar and satyr (or cupid) see Knorr, *Rottenburg*, i, 11 and Wheeler, *Brecon*, S. 200.

(b) Warrior to l. (Déch. 118, mould, Montans), as occurring on late South Gaulish ware at Rottenburg, a site which was first occupied c. 80 (Knorr, *Rottenburg*, i, 12). Beneath him is a grass-tuft, a *motif* more especially characteristic of late South Gaulish ware.

(c) A divided panel containing a dog to l., a fan-tailed plant with diagonal uprights and a bird to l.; all Flavian types. For a closely similar association of the fan-tailed plant with diagonal rods see Curle, *Newstead*, xli, 14. The fan-tailed plant here depicted occurs in the work of BASSVS COELIVS, BIRACILLVS, and VITALIS, and is frequently met with in the Flavian period, as at Rottweil and Newstead.

(d) Nude warrior to front with large shield in his left hand (Déch. 113), as occurring on a form 30, in London (Walters, M. 412).

(e) Arcade, repeated, with a dancing Pan (Déch. 423) on an altar. This Pan occurs in the work of GERMANVS (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, x, 3), but the type is more common on late South Gaulish fabric (cf. Knorr, 1919, 53 OF MASCVI; Knorr, 1912, xxi, 1, xxv, 1, xxvi, 1, 2; Knorr, *Cannstatt*, xi, 3; Ward, *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer*, xiii, 7; Wheeler, *Brecon*, S. 154).

The design is closed by a straight wreath composed of repeated trefoil leaves. The decoration of this bowl although late is not of the coarsely executed class usually associated with the latest products of South Gaul.

Period: Domitian-Trajan; more particularly the last decade of the first century.

Pl. xxviii, no. 2. Form 30. Pit 34. Depth 10 ft.—12 ft. 80—120.

Fair glaze. Negligent workmanship. The figures are in high relief but much blurred. The plain band above the decoration is horizontally scored. There is no definite fluting above the ovolo as on first-century cylindrical bowls. Similarly, the internal fluting

of first-century examples of this form (cf. pl. xxiv, 6-9 ; pl. xxv, 1, 2 ; pl. xxvii ; pl. xxxi, 1) is only represented by two parallel grooves. The ovolo has a rosette terminal. The panel decoration is demarcated by well-executed wavy lines, sharper and more clearly defined than those of the late Flavian period (cf. fig. 1 of this plate). The vertical wavy lines terminate above and below in crown-like objects.

Crowns forming an integral part of demarcating motives occur more particularly on Sigillata of the first third of the second century (cf. Wheeler, *Brecon*, fig. 86, 2, late first-early second centuries, early DD potter, type 1 ; Walters, M. 1206 ; *Brecon*, S. 167 ; bowl signed by IOENALIS, *Antiq. Journ.*, x, 349, fig. 8). This class of demarcating is widespread, good examples occurring at Caersws, Chester, Warrington, and other places.

The panels contain :

(a) A cruciform ornament which is the exact replica of Déchelette's Lezoux type, vol. i, fig. 115, assigned by him to his second period, c. 75-110 (Déch. i, p. 178).

(b) Nude figure with hands (tied ?) behind her back, probably representative of Andromeda (cf. Déch. 644).

(c) Perseus with Medusa's head (Déch. 146, CALETVS, CINNAMVS, SECVNDINVS). This type was found at Wroxeter in a pit dated in the late first and early second century (*Wroxeter, 1914*, pl. xxv, 1) ; also in the Trajanic period at Gellygaer (Ward, *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer*, xiii, 5).

(d) Venus adjusting her *fascia pectoralis* (Déch. 185, BVTRIO, CINNAMVS, DOECVS, LIBERTVS). This type occurs on an early second-century bowl in the London Museum (A. 23534).

Period : First third of the second century.

Pl. xxix, no. 1. Form 37. On a raised label amongst the decoration is the stamp MALCIO (retro). West of site I. Unstratified.

Dull red, blotchy glaze ; poor workmanship. The deep plain rim-band has a series of horizontal grooves above the ovolo. Two horizontal grooves on the interior of the vessel suggest the influence of the earlier form 29. On the basal interior are the remains, in Roman lettering, of an indecipherable stamp, as usually found on form 29. The foot-stand and base are also reminiscent of form 29—note particularly the 'step' on the exterior base. The tongue of the ovolo is adherent to the left side of the 'egg' and has a swollen terminal. Beneath the ovolo is a chevron straight wreath, a common Flavian type, as seen at Pompeii and Newstead. The wreath is bordered by heavy wavy lines.

The wall of the bowl is decorated with a coarsely executed winding scroll which has 'mid-way' bead-like interruptions. In the upper concavity of the scroll are three serrated leaves, flanked by coarse bead-rows which end in leaves. In the lower concavities are columns upon which are perched birds with heads turned to r. and l., common South Gaulish types (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 19, 44, 45; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, iv, 1, vi, 2). From the base of the column spring stalks which end in ovate leaves.

The design is closed by a heavy wavy line and a chevron wreath. Although coarse and badly executed, the design and decoration are typically South Gaulish.

Period: Domitian-Trajan, c. 90-110.

The South Gaulish potter MALCIO probably worked at Montans (Déch. i, p. 136) and La Graufesenque, where his name occurs on one of the graffiti of accounts (Déch. i, p. 87). He sometimes stamped his bowls, form 37, on the basal interior, in Roman lettering (Déch. i, p. 284, Lecture). His decorative types are essentially South Gaulish, as on this bowl and that at Lecture (Déch. 650, 916, 1128). See also p. 118.

His output appears to have been limited, as also the provenance of his wares which is chiefly confined to the South of France.

A form 46 signed MALCIO occurs at Toulouse. His stamps have been found at Angoulême, Le Langon, Lecture, Bordeaux, Mas-d'Agenais, Montans, and Toulouse.

The Richborough bowl appears to be the first example of his signed decorated ware as yet recorded outside of France.

Pl. xxix, no. 2. Form 37. Over the Claudian ditches outside north wall of fort.

Good, dull red glaze and excellent workmanship. Zonal decoration demarcated by fine wavy lines. On the upper zone is depicted a straight wreath, composed of a repeated five-bladed leaf. Each leaf consists of three short central blades and two long lateral ones, exactly as on forms 29, signed GERMANI•OF and GERMANI•O, at Bonn and Nymwegen (Knorr, 1919, 37 F, G). The lower zone is decorated with 'wreath' festoons, as frequently occurring in the work of GERMANVS (Knorr, 1919, 36 A, B, C, 37 F, L, M, N; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, v, 1, viii, 1).

Within each festoon are two leaves similar to those occurring in the same situation on a bowl signed by GERMANVS at Vechten (Knorr, 1919, 37 M). The double tassels of the festoons consist of pendent tendrils ending in eight-lobed leaves. A single tassel of this type occurs in decoration in the style of GERMANVS (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, viii, 9). This eight-lobed leaf is highly

characteristic of the decorative designs of GERMANVS (cf. Knorr, 1919, 36 c, 39 s, v; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, vi, 3, viii, 1). Rosettes are seen in the field.

The fragment is representative of the early work of the Nero-Flavian potter GERMANVS.

Period: Vespasianic.

Pl. xxix, no. 3. Form 37. Outside the west wall of fort. Unstratified.

Good glaze, fair workmanship. The ovolo has a swollen tongue terminal and is bordered below by a bead-row.

Panel decoration demarcated by a bead-row ending in a seven-beaded rosette.

(a) Vertical ornament, with curved laterals, ending in a serrated leaf, enclosed in a striated triangle. Two stalks curve upwards and end in bunches of grapes. In the field are two horn-like leaves closely resembling those found in the straight wreaths of ware of Luxeuil type (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, ix, 1; Wheeler, *Brecon*, S 184). This detached leaf also occurs on a form 37 in the style of LIBERTVS, at Brecon (S 204). Rosettes in the field.

(b) Nude man (cf. Déch. 382, ALBVCIVS).

Period: Hadrianic.

Pl. xxix, no. 4. Form 37. North of chapel. In the filling of the inner ditch of the third century earth fort, under the foundation of the Saxon Shore fort wall.

Coarse ware with yellowish-brown glaze. The ovolo has a beaded tongue and is bordered below by a bead-row. Each 'egg' of the ovolo contains a little urn, as occurring on signed bowls by DEXTER, at Wiesbaden and Trier (Fölzer, xv, 2, 14). This type of ovolo is highly characteristic of, and probably peculiar to, the ware of the potter DEXTER who worked at Trier late in the second century and early in the third. Fölzer illustrates many examples of his work (xv, 4, Vechten, 7, Xanten, 39, Saalburg). His ware occurs at Niederbieber, 190-260 (Oelmann, vi, 22, 23, 25), at Miltenburg, and other forts of the Outer Limes (c. 150-250). The ware of this potter is rarely found in Britain.

Period: The age of the Severi (193-235).

Pl. xxix, no. 5. Plate or dish with curved rim decorated *en barbotine*, and upturned lip. Unstratified.

The form probably approximates to that of some examples of the strap-handled bowl, Drag. 42 (cf. O. & P. liv, 2).

Period: Indeterminate, probably second century.

Pl. xxx, no. 1. Form 37. ATTILLI (retro) stamped on inside of base. Filling of drain through roads south of site I. 80-130.

Poor yellowish-red, blotchy glaze; coarse workmanship. High plain band, with circular groovings, above the ovolo. Similar grooves are seen on the inside of the bowl. The foot-stand is neatly formed and has the 'step' on the basal exterior which is characteristic of the earlier form 29 (cf. the MALCIO bowl, pl. xxix, 1).

The tongue of the ovolo is long and has a swollen terminal. Beneath the ovolo is a wavy line. The decoration is composed of repeated double spirals horizontally arranged with intervening centrally constricted plant ornaments, crudely reminiscent of the conjoined fan-tailed motives of South Gaulish ware (cf. *Wroxeter*, 1912, pl. XIII, 1 OF COTOI; Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, xix, 1, 2).

In the curvatures of the spirals are single fan-tailed plants and detached leaves. The decoration, although unusual, derives its inspiration from South Gaulish sources.

Period: Domitian-Trajan, c. 90-110.

The potter ATTILLVS worked at Montans where a mould bearing the stamp ATTILLI has been found (Déch. i, p. 252).

The output of this South Gaulish potter was limited. The stamp ATTILI occurs on unrecorded forms at La Graufesenque, Montans, Trion, and Bordeaux. The stamps ATTILLI•MA and ATTILLI•M which have been found on Central Gaulish sites and at Corbridge, Silchester, and Wroxeter, are those of a potter who probably worked in Central Gaul. He made form 38 (Guildhall Mus.), a shape especially characteristic of the second half of the second century. The South Gaulish potter should also be distinguished from ATTILLVS of Rheinzabern whose stamps usually read ATTILLVS•F, ATTILLVS, or ATTILLV (cf. O. & P., p. 106; Knorr, *Cannstatt*, 1921, p. 54).

It is interesting to note certain features that are common to the MALCIO and ATTILLVS bowls (pls. xxix, 1, xxx, 1). Both are distinguished by the same poor blotchy glaze and similar external groovings above the decoration. On each bowl are seen internal groovings below the rim, stamps in Roman lettering on the basal interior, and a 'step' on the exterior base, all of which are characteristics reminiscent of the earlier vessel, form 29.

Stamps in Roman lettering on the basal interior of form 37 are rare and appear to be associated with the work of some of the late South Gaulish potters of La Graufesenque and, more particularly, Montans. In addition to the two examples here described, Déchelette, in his inventory of potters (Déch. i, p. 245 f.), gives the following list: 57 CONTOVCA•F, 73 FELIX, 74<sup>a</sup> FELICIO, 75 FIRMANI, 116 MALCIO, 136 NOM.

Interior stamps are not uncommon on moulds of forms 37 of Central Gaulish manufacture of the Trajan-Hadrian period and

later.<sup>1</sup> In this association the potter's signature is almost invariably written in cursive letters<sup>2</sup> (cf. Déch. i, Inventory, pp. 247 to 303).

Pl. xxx, no. 2. Form 37. MOXI MA stamped diagonally on the rim. West of site I. Unstratified.

Dull glaze; fair workmanship. High plain band above the decoration. Ovolo with a thick tongue, sometimes adherent to the right border of the 'egg'.

Panel decoration demarcated by rows of large beads.

The following types occur in the panels:

(a) In a medallion, a Triton (Déch. 16, IVSTVS, LIBERTVS, PATERNVS). Beneath the triton is a rosette. Annular rosettes are seen in the upper corners of the panel. Beneath the medallion a panther to r. This panther is not figured by Déchelette, but it occurs on a form 37 stamped OF ATT at Wilderspool and on a 37 by ACVRIO at York. Closely similar panthers occur on a 37 of the Hadrianic period at Brecon (S. 205).

(b) Upright ornament composed, successively, of a dolphin, conjoined dolphins, anchor-like ornaments, birds, a tripod and an anchor-like ornament (cf. Déch. 1114). This ornament occurs in the work of the early second-century Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen*, 12, 4), and on a form 30 of the Hadrianic period at Brecon (S. 211).

(c) The panel contains a demi-medallion in which is depicted a sea-horse (Déch. 33). Underneath is seen a panther to l. (cf. Déch. 793 BVTRIO, CINNAMVS, PVTRIV, SACER). This panther also occurs in the work of DOECCVS of Lezoux (Walters, M. 1031). Beneath the panther, three detached coarsely toothed leaves. Rosettes in the field.

The bowl has the squat, broad foot-stand of the Hadrian-Antonine period.

Period: Hadrian-Antonine.

Wares bearing the stamps MOXIVS (MOXI•M, Lubié) and MOXSIVS (MOXSIVS, in cursive lettering on basal interior of the mould of a decorated vase at Lezoux, Déch. i, p. 288), emanated from Central Gaul. Whether they are representative of the work of two different potters or are alternative impressions of the same potter, at perhaps succeeding stages, it is difficult to decide.

At any rate, the Richborough piece belongs to the Hadrian-

<sup>1</sup> Naturally these stamps occur on the exterior of the vessel below the decoration.

<sup>2</sup> Occasionally the South Gaulish potter signed his bowls, form 37, in cursive lettering on the exterior (cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 73 and 74, MEMORIS). For a further account of cursive signatures see F. Oswald, 'Cursive Writing of Gaulish Potters,' *J. R. S.* xvii, pp. 162-4.

Antonine period, as also the rim-stamps on forms 37 at Wroxeter (1912), and Richborough (II).

The stamp MOXI MA also occurs on a form 31 at Cirencester and a form 38 at York.

The following impressions may be recorded :

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | { | MOXI M : 33 Carlisle, Leicester, Mainz.                             |
|     |   | MOXIVS M : 31 Wroxeter (in Antonine deposit); 33 Amiens.            |
|     |   | MOXIVS F : 18 Arentsburg; 31 Cirencester, Colchester, London (GH).  |
| (2) | { | MOXIVS : 31 London (BM), Leicester; 33 Corbridge.                   |
|     |   | MOXSI M : 27 Silchester; 33 York.                                   |
|     |   | MOXSIVS F : 18 York, Mainz; 27 Arentsburg, Mainz; 33 Mainz, Trèves. |
|     |   | MOXSIVS : 18 Rottweil (dated to the reign of Vespasian); 37 Xanten. |
|     |   | MOXS F : 18/31 York.  |
|     |   | MOXS[ : 18/31 Segontium; 33 Corbridge.                              |

For further details see *Richborough II*, 65, 66.

Pl. xxxi, no. 1. Form 30. In drain of the north to south road outside north postern gate. Mostly last quarter of first century.

Good glaze and workmanship. Thick lip and section. Both external and internal flutings are at the same level.

The ovolo is surmounted by the usual pre-Flavian wavy line. Its tongue terminates in a rayed-rosette. The scroll decoration of the wall is schematically similar to that found on a Claudian form 30 at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvi, 2). On both bowls the lower concavity of the scroll is filled with an upright plant terminating in poppy-heads.

The bifurcation of the scroll is marked by an astragalus 'tendrilon', as most frequently found in the pre-Flavian age. In the field a 'Nile-goose'. A similar upright plant and Nile-goose occur on a form 30 by MASCLVS at Hofheim (Knorr, 1919, 87 H). The upper curvature of the scroll contains two many-ribbed leaves with serrated borders, closely similar to those used by the pre-Flavian potters AMANDVS and LICINIANA (Knorr, 1919, 6, 45 B).

Although the wall is rather thick, the decorative types and general scheme are typologically pre-Flavian.

Period : *Nero-Vespasian*.

Pl. xxxi, no. 2. Form 30. Found 2 ft. above the natural soil, near the west gate of the Saxon Shore fort.

Good glaze and execution. Panel decoration divided by a wavy line. In a medallion is seen an upright plant ornament

terminating in five cuneiform leaves. The lateral spirals terminate in rosettes. From its basal rosette arise two tendrils which terminate in heart-shaped, pointed leaves, as used by LICINVS, MODESTVS, and OF PRIMI (cf. Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 9).

The medallion has two borders, in the interspace of which is a series of small circles.

In the right panel are the remains of a cruciform ornament with a pendent sceptre-like leaf. The corner-tendrils end in heart-shaped leaves, as in the work of M•CRESTIO, SVRRIV, and VITALIS (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 9).

Period: Nero-Vespasian.

Pl. xxxi, no. 3. Form 37. Pit 73, 19 ft. 8 in. to 23 ft. 4 in. down. 60-80.

Fair glaze and execution. Zonal decoration. Above is seen part of a straight wreath bordered by wavy lines.

In the lower zone are the remains of a cruciform ornament and a medallion.

The medallion contains an upright plant ornament with lateral spirals ending in rosettes. The lower tendrils have leaves closely similar to the tendril-leaves of no. 2, pl. xxxi. Upright plant ornaments continued to occur sporadically in the medallions of Flavian potters (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, 9, 14, both by MOMMO).

Period: Flavian; early rather than late.

Pl. xxxi, no. 4. Form 37. The stamp CRVCVRO amongst the decoration. Area V. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. The lip of the bowl is neatly formed. The ovolo has a double border and a four-pronged tongue-terminal as frequently used by the potters CRVCVRO and M•CRESTIO (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, XI, 1; Knorr, 1919, 28 A).

Free style decoration (after the manner of GERMANVS), demarcated above and below by wavy lines. Depending from the upper wavy line is a tendril and leaf (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1912, IX, 12, form 29).

The decoration is composed of the following elements:

(a) The hind-quarters of a lion to l. (Déch. 752, CINNAMVS). This lion was evidently copied by CINNAMVS from an earlier or South Gaulish type, for it also occurs in the work of GERMANVS, M•CRESTIO, SABINVS (Knorr, 1919, 28, 39, 69), and SEVERVS (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, II, 1).

(b) Vine tree in the style of the pre-Flavian potter MASCLVS (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, XIII, 2; Walters, M. 406; O. & P. x, 3, style of MASCLVS). The vine-leaf closely corresponds to that used by GERMANVS (Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, VII, 3).



(c) Bestiarius to r., his left shoulder draped, holding a long shaft which ends in an axe-like object. Although this bestiarius is not illustrated by Déchelette the pose is nearly similar to that of his type 628. The axe-like object is unusual in South Gaulish ware, but somewhat similar axe-heads occur on Arretine fabric (cf. G. R. Chase, *Cat. of Arretine Pottery*, Fine Arts Museum, Boston, figs. 77, 78).

(d) Charging the bestiarius is a bull to l. (Déch. 898), as also used by GERMANVS and MERCATO (Knorr, 1919, 35, 57). Arising from the lower wavy line are a series of three-bladed leaflets, as occur in this association in the work of GERMANVS (cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, 1907, VI, 1, and 1919, 37 N).

The decoration of this bowl bears evidence of the influence of the earlier potters MASCLVS and GERMANVS.

Period : Domitianic.

CRVCVRO worked in South Gaul, chiefly in the reign of Domitian. His stamps occur on a mould of form 30 and on a form 30 at La Graufesenque. His activity may have been prolonged into the early years of the reign of Trajan, but definite evidence of this extension is slender. At Rottweil, where he is assigned to Vespasian's reign (Knorr, 1907, p. 60), three forms 37, signed by him, are recorded ; on the other hand, his stamps do not occur at Cannstatt which was first occupied *c.* 90. Signed forms 37 by this potter also occur at Colchester (Cambridge Museum), London (Walters, M. 1362), Newstead I (Curle, *Newstead*, 213, 5), Caersws, and La Graufesenque. He also made decorated beakers, i.e. the forms 67 (Nymwegen, Knorr, 1919, 29) and 78 (Strasbourg, Knorr, *Aislingen*, viii, 7). He made plain forms 18, 31, and 33. His stamps have been found at Rottweil Caersws, Carlisle, Corbridge, and Newstead I, all sites that were initially occupied in the Flavian period.

Pl. xxxi, no. 5. Form 37. ALBINVS stamped diagonally on rim. Pit 65, 8 ft. down. 120-160.

Poor yellowish-red glaze ; negligent and much blurred workmanship, probably produced from a worn mould. Thick overhanging lip and deep plain band above the decoration. The ovolo has two borders and its tongue ends in a swollen terminal.

The panels are demarcated by vertical wavy lines ending in rosettes. There is no demarcating line between the ovolo and the decoration, a feature which is not unusual in the late Sigillata period (cf. O. & P. xviii, 3-9).

Most of the decoration is too indistinct and blurred to identify, but in the second panel Diana and the large hind are depicted

(Déch. 64, ADVOCISVS, BANVVS, CINNAMVS, DECIMANVS, DIVIXTVS). Annular ornaments in the field.

The stamp is that of ALBINVS of Central Gaul and occurs on a form 37 at Toulon-sur-Allier (Déch. i, p. 248).

Period : Antonine.

The stamp ALBINVS, which appears to be that of the same Central Gaulish potter, occurs on forms 18/31 at Arentsburg and Cannstatt, 27 at Moulins, 31 at Carlisle, Cirencester, London, and Wroxeter, 33 at Wroxeter, 38 at Rouen. In France the stamp occurs chiefly in the central and northern districts. The potter's activity may be assigned to the period Hadrian-Antonine.

He should be distinguished from his South Gaulish predecessors who worked in the Tiberio-Claudian and Flavian periods, and also from the contemporary East Gaulish potter ALBINVS•F and ALBINVS•FE (cf. Knorr, *Cannstatt*, 1921, p. 53, and *C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 82, Oehringen).

The approximate date of each piece has been appended to the descriptive note. An emperor's name in italics indicates the inclination of the date. The illustrations, pl. xxii, 1, 2, pl. xxiii, 1, 4-6, pl. xxv, 1, 2, 3, have been prepared by Dr. Felix Oswald. I am also indebted to him for valuable assistance in the treatment of the potters' stamps.

#### POTTERS' STAMPS

By G. C. F. HAYTER, F.S.A.

##### 1. On Samian :

Decorated	.	.	22
Plain	.	.	171
			193
Uncertain or illegible	(Dec.)		7
„	„	(Plain)	105
		Total	305

2. On Belgic ware	.	.	.	.	4
3. On amphorae	.	.	.	.	14
4. On mortaria	.	.	.	.	8

The preponderance of early Samian stamps is more marked than before, which is less surprising when it is remembered that no surface clearing was carried out, but work was mainly in connexion with the earliest periods, including an investigation of

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ditches of Claudian date. As will be seen from the following table, about one-half of the datable stamps is divided equally between potters who worked in pre-Flavian and partly pre-Flavian times, and over three-quarters are before the death of Trajan.

Pre-Flavian . . . . .	46
Nero-Flavian . . . . .	45
Flavian . . . . .	27
First century . . . . .	11
Domitian-Trajan . . . . .	24
First half of second century . . . . .	3
Antonine . . . . .	19
Second century . . . . .	14
Third century . . . . .	0
	<hr/>
Total	189

Among the uncertain stamps on decorated bowls three fall into the reigns of Nero or Vespasian, and there is only one later than the first century: among the plain ware fourteen are tentatively placed before 120 (three pre-Flavian) and only two in the second century.

Naturally the South-Gaulish potteries show a similar marked majority over other districts, as is shown in the appended list:

South Gaul:

La Graufesenque . . . . .	79
„ (doubtful) . . . . .	6
Montans . . . . .	8
Montans and La Graufesenque . . . . .	2
Banassac . . . . .	4
Uncertain pottery . . . . .	40
	<hr/>
	139

Central Gaul:

Lezoux . . . . .	16
Uncertain pottery . . . . .	6
	<hr/>
	22

East Gaul:

Blickweiler . . . . .	1
Trier (?) . . . . .	1
Uncertain pottery . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	5

East Gaul or Germany . . . . .	1
Gaulish . . . . .	19
Unassigned . . . . .	7
	<hr/>
Total	193

A few new names have occurred at Richborough on Samian, e. g. OFI·O, OPO, and CVA ; several of those listed under 'Uncertain or illegible' are noticeable also in that the reading is certain and the impression distinct, but the result is nonsense—in fact they would appear to be 'marks' of illiterate or overingenious potters. They are starred in the list.

*Note* : A dot under a letter in a stamp means that the letter though obscure or incomplete, is virtually certain.

## STAMPS ON DECORATED SAMIAN

23. (A) ALBINVS. 37. See p. 122.

24. (A) QVITNI = OF AQVITANI 29, thick ; stamped inside base. Over filling of East Claudian ditch south of site III, in a first-century deposit.

Aquitanus was a potter of La Graufesenque, who flourished in Claudian times and lasted into the reign of Nero. For references see no. 120, p. 129.


25. (A) ATTICU = ATTILLI (retro). 37 ; stamped inside base. See p. 117.

26. (A) COCI OFIC 29 ; stamped within double concentric circle inside base. See p. 98.

27. (A) CRVCVRO. 37 ; stamped in the decoration. See p. 121.

28. (A) OFRON. 29. See p. 110.

29. (A) IVZTPO. 29 ; within ring, inside base. Pit 46. Under flint layer. Nero-Vespasian. This bowl also bears the

mark :  = IVST/ (retro), scratched in mould below lowest circle of decoration, of which slight indications remain.

The Justus of La Graufesenque is commonly dated in the Flavian era (Knorr, 1919, '70-85 A. D.' ; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 239 ; two examples in the Guildhall and two at Mainz on Domitianic bowls, Dr. 29), but the earlier associations of this stamp and that on Dr. 18 (p. 150 of this Report) suggest that he started working under Nero. The reversed S and terminal D

for O is paralleled in the Moulins Museum (*C. I. L. loc. cit., b<sup>2</sup>*) and elsewhere in Gaul.

Other potters of the same name worked at Lezoux (commonly IVSTIM, but see *Richborough* I, p. 70), Ittenweiler (IVSTVS F, etc., Fölzer, p. 37), and Rheinzabern (IVSTVS F, etc., irregular lettering; Lud. ii, 41/2; iii, 42 and 82; iv, 30).

The Drag. shapes used by the South-Gaulish potter include 18, 18/31, 24, 27, 29, and 30.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1092.

Nero-Flavian.

30. (A) LVPI. 30 (brilliant glaze). Raised letters on crescent in decoration. See p. 106.

31. (A) M<sup>^</sup>ALCIO (retro). 37. Stamped in vertical raised panel in decoration. See p. 115.

32. (A) MASQY. 29; stamped inside base. Site V. = M<sup>^</sup>ASC<sup>^</sup>LVS  
FE

Masclus was a pre-Flavian potter of La Graufesenque, probably of Claudian date. For references see *Richborough* I, p. 72.

33. (A) OF MATV. 29, thick; fair glaze; stamped inside base within double concentric circle. Pit 218, a deposit dating up to the third century.

(Ditto, with T broken) 29; stamped inside base. Pit 58, 45-75. Decoration: incomplete gadroons above two grooves.

Matugenus worked at Montans (*Déch.* i, 136, 286) in pre-Flavian times. His stamps occurred at Hofheim, Wiesbaden I, Neuss (legionary camp: *Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 343, 'on Dr. 31', 18? = 'large 18 with kick'). Knorr assigns the stamp OF M<sup>^</sup>ATV to 55-70.

His Drag. shapes include 15/17, 18, 27, and 40; also 29 (e.g. four examples in the Guildhall Mus.).

There appears to be another potter of the same name from Westerndorf (late second century): *C. I. L.* iii, 6010, 139.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1314.

Pre-Flavian.

34. (A) OF NIGRI ND. 29; stamped inside base.

(B) OF NIGRI ND. 29; bright glaze; stamped within double concentric circle inside base. Unstratified.

See p. 108.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1429.


c. 40-80.

35. (A) SENICIOFE. 29; stamped within double concentric circle, inside base. See p. 94.

(B) SENICIOFE. 29; dull glaze; (as above). See p. 95.

36. (A) OF SEVERI. 29 ; bright glaze ; stamped within double concentric circle, inside base. Section no. 33, with first-century pottery. Decoration : a wavy line divides lowest plain band from scaled leaflets ; one grooved line at join to foot-ring.

This Severus was a potter of La Graufesenque of Nero-Flavian date ; cf. no. 59 (plain), *Richborough I*, p. 79 (q. v. for references).

37. (A) CS  VIP. 29 ; stamped within single circle inside base.  
Top soil. = C. SILVI. P.

This stamp comes from La Graufesenque and may be dated in the Flavian era ; cf. no. 60 (plain) *Richborough I*, p. 79/80 (q. v. for references). For another stamp (dated 70-100) see p. 153.

#### STAMPS OF POTTERS ON DECORATED WARE THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS


12. (A) |INNAM/ (retro). 37. Stamped downwards in decoration, between part of male torso and medallion in cord-line panel. Section no. 21, in filling of inner ditch of the second-century earth fort.

|NAM/ (retro). 37. Stamped downwards ; a cord-line divides it from medallion containing indeterminate dolphin l. Found in pit 32, 15 to 18 ft. down. c. 150. Stamps of Cinnamus.


17. (B) MOXIMA. 37. Rim-stamp. See p. 119.

7. (B) |11: 37. = PATTERN FÊ. Surface. Stamped vertically downwards in decoration. Tripod on stand (Déch. 1070), separated by vertical wavy line ending in rosette ; lower half of panel only remaining, divided by plain line, containing a floral finial of formal acanthus type between two bearded masks l. (Déch. 713). Design finished with rough grooved line. Patchy light glaze.  
c. 120-170.

#### UNCERTAIN AND FRAGMENTARY STAMPS


- OF  SI. 29. ? = OF BASSI. See p. 149, and no. 7, p. 63, *Richborough I*.

- OF CA \ 29 ; stamped in single circle, inside base. In a group outside wall. c. 70-100.  
? = OF CALVI, a potter of La Graufesenque, chiefly of the Flavian period, cf. no. 11 (plain), *Richborough I*, p. 64.

OF  TIO 37. ? = OF CRESTIO, see p. 150.

ELI| 37. Light glaze. Pit 218, a mixed deposit dating up to the third century. Stamped on the rim. ? = ELENIVS.


Helenius or Elenius was a contemporary of Comitalis at Westerdorf, with whom he migrated from Rheinzabern (Reubel, p. 35). Stamps of his have occurred at Rottenburg (Knorr, *Rottenburg*, p. 26) Niederbieber (Oelmann, p. 13, on Dr. 79), and Zugmantel (*O. R. L.* xxxii, p. 137). His decorated bowls are usually stamped on the rim, a fact which adds to the probability of the suggested identification. c. 230-280.


 (retro). ? = MEMORIS. 37; scratched in mould; upside-down below lowest band of decoration. Top soil.

Similar graffiti of the potter Memor were found at Pompeii (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, iv, 1, 60 ff., and pl. xiv), Wiesbaden (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10011, 235), and Chester (*Chester Arch. Soc. Journ.* xxvii, 11, p. 96). Memor worked at La Graufesenque in the reigns of Nero and Vespasian. Cf. no. 149 (plain), p. 139.

There were also : one illegible stamp, possibly twice struck, on a rim of Dr. 37 tentatively read as [C]VAL ALBANI (*Richborough II*, p. 67), and an incomplete stamp on the base of Dr. 37 of coarse orange ware which could not be assigned.

#### STAMPS ON PLAIN SAMIAN


117. (A)  31. Thick ; bright glaze. Area VII with objects of Antonine date.

(B)  (retro). 31. Thin ; orange glaze. Unstratified.

Stamps of the rare potter Acer occur at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* 3rd s. xii, p. 277) on Dr. 31 and in the Guildhall Museum on Dr. 79 (late second century). These and two in Reims Museum all have E written as 11. Compare also ACERO, Walters, M. 1934, on Drag. 31.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 23.

Probably Antonine.

118. (A) OF ALBANI. = OF  27. Section no. 45, in a pre-Flavian and Flavian deposit.

To judge from the graffiti of Al(i)banos, this potter was working at La Graufesenque for Castus and Martialis (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 130, pp. 44-8) by the beginning of Vespasian's reign. It is probable that these graffiti belong to this Albanus ; and he may well have set up a pottery of his own later at Montans, as a stamp of his has

been found there. Others have been found at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 57), Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/12, 336), many Gaulish sites, Wroxeter (*Report*, 1912, p. 47, in a pit dated 75-100), Carlisle, London (London Museum, A 12047, A 12071, A 11494; Guildhall Museum, eight examples), and elsewhere. His recorded shapes are 18, 24, 27, 33, and quarter-round fillet plates. This Albanus is distinct from the Arretine potter of the same name but of Tiberian date, and from the uncommon Sextus Albanus.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 77; ii, 6257, 3; iii, 6010, 8; vii, 1336, 32, and 33. Flavian.

119. (A) OF AAND. 27. Small; bright glaze; stamped within double circle. Section no. 19, with objects of first-century date.


Amandus was a prolific South-Gaulish potter, whose stamps have been found at La Graufesenque, Banassac, and Montans, at any or all of which potteries he may have worked. His stamps have been found at Sels (ends *c.* 40), Hofheim (40-83, Ritterling, p. 236), and Wiesbaden (early period, 37-69). At Wroxeter he was assigned to 40-80 (*Report*, 1914, p. 44); Knorr (1919, pl. 6) suggests 30-60, but his name occurs on a Drag. 29 in the London Museum with Flavian decoration. His signature is usually ligatured, with many varieties, and never appears in the nominative case, which is used exclusively by a late second-century potter of Rheinzabern (Lud. iv. 3, etc.). His shapes were Drag. 18, 27, 29, 33, and Hofh. 8 (York).


*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 100; ii, 4970, 20, and 6257, 11; iii, 12014, 5; vii, 1336, 54-6; xii, 5686, 39; xv, 4951.


*c.* 35-75.

120. (A) OFAQVTN. 15/17. Pit 35. 16 ft.-17 ft. 9 in. Claudius-Nero.

(B) OF•AQVIT/. 18. In grooved ring. Surface.

(C) . 18. Large, slight kick; bright glaze. Pit 47. *c.* 50-70.

(D) QVII. ?24. Matt glaze inside; small letters. Temples' site.

(E) . 27. Small. Surface.

Aquitanus made both plain and decorated Sigillata at La Graufesenque. Thirty examples of his name were found in the early camp at Hofheim (40-51; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pp. 236, 249); others at Sels (ends *c.* 40), Neuss (in legionary camp, ends *c.* 70; *Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/12, p. 337), Windisch and Wiesbaden



(early period, viz. 37-69). On the other hand, his stamps were not found in the Flavian camp at Hofheim, nor at Rottweil (74 and after) nor at Rottenburg (80 and after). There is, then, ample support for Knorr's date, 35-60, which he suggests in his 1919, pp. 8, 9.

Of the Richborough examples (A) comes from pit 35 in a sealed layer dated *c.* 40-70, and (c) on that form of Drag. 18, often attributed to the reign of Nero, from pit 47, dated *c.* 50-70.

His name has been found at Richborough on Drag. 29 (see p. 125), the only decorated shape that he is recorded as having made. The only other shapes on which his name has been recorded, besides those from Richborough, are Hofh. 4 B in London Mus. (A 21381) and Colchester, and Hofh. 9 at Geneva (A QV11).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 157; ii, 4970, 41, and 6257, 20; iii, 6010, 18, and 12014, 6; vii, 1336, 83; xi, 6700, 92.

Pre-Flavian.

121. (A) OFBASSI•Q. 18. Large, thin, with rouletted ring; fine bright glaze. Pit 28. Depth 23-5 ft. 55-80.

ditto. 18. Large, with small kick. West of site I. In a mixed deposit. 50-150.

(B) OF BASSIC. Hofh. 9 b (?). West of site II.

(C) OF BASSIC. 25. Pit 57. Nero-Vespasian.

The partnership of Bassus and Coelius is represented by many stamps both in Gaul and Britain; it would appear to be the same Bassus, whose name is also common singly, who worked at La Graufesenque from the end of the reign of Tiberius well into the Flavian era. For Bassus see no. 7, *Rich.* I, p. 62. This partnership also made decorated vessels, their stamp occurring on Drag. 29 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 4, and cf. *Déch.* i, 256) and in the excavations on the site of the G.P.O. (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, 239).

Of the Richborough examples two were found in pits of Nero-Vespasianic date and one in a mixed deposit, *c.* 50-150, on a possibly Neronian Dr. 18. All show the common flat-topped SS.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 277. *c.* 50-80.

122. (A) BIO ECIT. 27. West of site I. = BIO FĒCIT.

Bio's stamps have been found in the earlier period at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 249), in the legionary camp at Neuss, at Sels, at Grimmlinghausen; and on red marbled ware at Pompeii. In London his name has been found twice on Ritterling 8 (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, 267, and Guildhall Mus.), otherwise it has

always been recorded on Drag. 27, except on one bowl Dr. 29 at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 81 and 256) where he probably worked. This way of writing FECIT occurs often on his stamps.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 302; ii, 4970, 86 (*in planta pedis* at Tarragona), Walters, M. 792. Pre-Flavian.

123. (A) BORIKKIOF. 79/80. South of site II.

(B) |ORILLI•OFFIC. 31. Red-brown glaze. Filling of inner ditch of third-century earth fort to the north of section 19.

Borillus' moulds and bowls of Drag. 37 were found at Lezoux (Déch. i, 256); his styles of metopes and of hunting scenes belong to Déchelette's third period, starting after 110. His plain ware has been found frequently in Gaulish sites (including Lezoux) and in England, e.g. Newstead II (140-180, Curle, *Newstead*, p. 232), Balmuilty (Miller, *Balmuilty*, p. 70; 142-170), and other northern sites such as York, Carlisle, Camelon, Birrens, and Wilderspool.

Barthel (*O. R. L.*, Zugmantel, p. 133) suggests that Borillus is the same as Borilus or Borius, as all use ⊙ in some of their stamps, but as there are no sites in the *C. I. L.* common to both and Borillus never used the nominative, as did the latter potter (or potters) habitually, it is difficult to accept his theory. Moreover, as both the stamps BORILVS and BORIVS occurred at Blickweiler and Eschweilerhof (one 'Knollenstand' at the former; Knorr, *B. und. E.*, pp. 107-8) they must be of East Gaulish origin of the first half of the second century. Our potter, who worked at Lezoux in Antonine times, used Drag. forms 37, 18/31, 27 (Guildhall), 31, 33, and 80.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 341; iii, 6010, 43; vii, 1336, 170; xii, 5686, 138. Antonine.

124. (A) ⅈΛ†⊗Λ††. 18. Faint rouletted ring. Area VI.  
? = CAIM, twice stamped and rather blurred.

This would appear to be a stamp of Caius of South Gaul (? Montans, whence one example is recorded) who worked towards the end of the first century. His name has occurred at Neuss, Wroxeter (*Report*, 1914, p. 46, 80-120), Corbridge (1911, on Drag. 29), and on the site of the G.P.O. (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, p. 256, 70-100); also at Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 209), Carlisle, Bremenium, and London. There is no exact parallel quoted, but an identical specimen, more clearly stamped, has since been found at Richborough, so a new and different potter is apparently indicated.

Other potters of the name Caius worked in East Gaul (Stockstadt, etc., only nominative case) and at Lezoux (decorated bowls, Déch. i, 303; *Coll. Antiq.* vi, 72), early in and about the middle of the second century respectively.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 397; xi, 6701, 49 (near Arezzo); xii, 5686, 156. Walters, M. 1875.

125. (A) CASSIVS·CAM. 18. Large, with rouletted ring. Pit 28. 13-15 ft. = CASSIVS (et) CAMI(us) ?

This stamp presumably signifies a partnership of Cassius and Camius; but this cannot be the same Cassius who worked in East Gaul in the first half of the second century (*Rich.* I, no. 12, p. 64), as the stamp is dated by the deposit in pit 28 (including coins of Claudius and Nero), which was probably pre-Flavian and certainly not later than 90, being sealed by two feet of sterile soil separating it from the higher deposit in the pit, *c.* 100-130.

The name CAMIVS or GAMIVS occurs on Gaulish sites from Narbonne to Vechten (*C. I. L.* iii, 6010, 250; xii, 5686, 164, and 378 on 'Belgic' ware; xiii, 10010, 417, and 941) and on Dr. 33 at Silchester. Stamps of the partnership can be found in the museums at Amiens and Geneva; British sites are represented by Audley End (Chesterford), London (Guildhall Mus. on Dr. 18), and Colchester (large early 18). This Richborough example is the first which can be dated.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 476; xii, 5686, 162; vii, 1336, 255 *b.*

126. (A) |FCAST. 18. North-west of site I.

Castus was a maker of plain and decorated bowls at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 83 and 259) and is considered to be of the early period there (cf. May, *Silchester*, p. 211, and Oxé, *Bonn. Jahrb.* 130, p. 91). His stamps occur at Neuss, Pompeii, Wiesbaden, and Windisch; the last named would probably bring his work into Flavian times. His Drag. shapes are uniformly early: 17, 18, 24/5, 27, and 29. Red and yellow marbled vases are also connected with his name.

This early Castus should not be confused with the Antonine potter of Rheinzabern (Lud. iii, 13, and Reubel, p. 19).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 478; vii, 1336, 256; Walters, M. 124, 372, 609, 978. *c.* 30-80.

127. (A) CELERISVM (small letters). 18 (restored). Pit 59. Pre-Flavian.

Celer seems to have worked at Montans, where his name was found on Drag. 29 (Déch. i, 136 and 260). Elsewhere he is usually recorded on Drag. 27; though one nearly certain example

on Drag. 24/5 occurred at Richborough (I, p. 83) in a first-century deposit. His stamps were found at Sels and in the pre-Flavian period at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 238, and *Nass. Ann.* 1904).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 515; ii, 4970, 129; xii, 5686, 216.

128. (A) CELSIANI. 33. Large. Under the chapel.

The distribution of the stamps of Celsianus suggests a Central or East-Gaulish provenance, and his Drag. shapes (viz. 18/31, 31, 32(?), 33) a second-century date. Though little is known of him, his export trade to Britain appears to have prospered.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 520; vi, 1336, 278/9; May, *Silchester*, p. 212, *Y Cymmrodor*, xxxiii, p. 147 (Segontium).

Second century.

129. (A) CRESIM. 27. Large. West of site I in a mixed deposit. 50-150. A stamp of CHRESIMVS.


Stamps of Chresimus occur at Montans; he may therefore have worked there. Three examples of his work were found at Wroxeter (1912, p. 41, and 1914, p. 43) on Dr. 29, 37, and 18(?). The glaze and decoration would suggest that he worked in the last period of Montans (c. 80-120). Other British find-spots include Newstead, Camelon, and Wilderspool.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 550; vii, 1336, 306/7; xii, 5686, 231; Walters, M. 2077/8.

130. (A) OFCICELR. 18. Bright glaze. Pit 33. Depth 19 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 6 in. 50-75.

A stamp from Aosta appears to be identical (*C. I. L.* xii, 5686, 232) and another from Vechten (Leiden Mus.) affords a close parallel, if read retrograde. Recently in London two other examples have been found on Dr. 18, in which the final letter is certainly R (*Antiq. Journ.* ix, p. 223).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 556 (and cf. 558).

131. (A) . 33. Section no. 33 in a mixed deposit. = OF L[VCI] C[OSI ET] VIRILIS.

This is a stamp of the prolific partnership between Lucius Cosius and Virilis, who worked at the turn of the first two centuries at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 85). Knorr (*Rotrweil*, p. 59, and p. 67 for illustrations) suggests a Vespasianic date, but the absence of any stamps at Hofheim suggests a later date (Ritterling, p. 250), though two stamps occurred at Wiesbaden in the pre-Flavian period. Their decorated ware is represented at Baden-

Baden, Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xviii, 17, on Dr. 37), and Brecon (Dr. 29, of Domitian-Trajanic date, Wheeler, p. 244). Their name was found at Paulton with stamps of Vitalis m.s.f., Dagomarus, and of Celi (*B.M. Add. MSS.* 33661, p. 168), a group to be dated *c.* 80-120.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 657; vii, 1336, 346; xii, 5686, 938; Walters, M. 988/9.

132. (A) CVA. 24. Section no. 35, above filling of west Claudian ditch. Pre-Flavian.

No other example of this stamp can be found recorded, and it is dated in this instance by its presence over the filling of the Claudian ditch and under a layer containing Nero-Vespasianic objects. There is no doubt about the reading. ?Quadus or Quartus. Pre-Flavian.

133. (A) DAGOMAP/. = DAGOMĀRVVS. 27. In metalling of postern-gate road. Section 34.

As the name Dagomarus occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, p. 72) he may have been a Lezoux potter, though DACOM which is attributed to him was found at Montans. His date would not preclude the possibility of his migration from Montans to Lezoux. That he worked in the Domitian-Trajan period is proved by the occurrence of his stamp at Newstead (Curle, *Newstead*, p. 235; 80-100), Wroxeter (1912, p. 51; 90-110), and Cannstatt (*O. R. L.* lix, p. 53; first half of second century). Also it occurred at Paulton in Somerset with stamps of VITALIS MSF, L.C.VIRILIS, and OFCELI, which supports that thesis (*B.M. Add. MS.* 33661, p. 168). Other stamps have been found at Bonn, Wiesbaden, Ober-Florstadt, Leicester, York, Hinxworth (Letchworth Museum), and London (several in the British Museum and Guildhall). He made Drag. 18, 18/31, 27, 33, and 42(?).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 740; Walters, M. 1615-19 and 1631.

Domitian-Trajan.

134. (A) DIORIF. 27. Small letters. West of site I. Unstratified.

(B) DIORVŞI. 27. Small; small letters.

Pit 35. Depth 16 ft. to 17 ft. 9 in. Claudius-Nero.

Stamps of the rare potter Diorus occur at Poitiers, Vechten, and Nimes, in each case DIORIF. It has been suggested that he is the same potter who stamps DIORATVS, which is recorded at Corbridge only of English sites (*Report*, 1908, p. 65), but if the reading of (B) be accepted this becomes unlikely.

Diorus is dated by the associated objects in pit 35 in the pre-Flavian era and is almost certainly a potter of South Gaul.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 782 ; xii, 5686, 309. *c.* 40-70.

135. (A) \LVI. 18. Thin. West of site I. Unstratified.  
= FVLVI (apparently not more than *one* letter missing).

Among the few sites where this potter's stamps are recorded in *C. I. L.* is Trier ; so he may have worked in that district. This example is on a first-century dish, which was found over a layer containing objects of the end of that century.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 926 ; ii, 6257, 83 ; vii, 1336, 470 (Cambridge) ; xii, 5686, 347. *? 80-120.*

Some stamps of Calvus (chiefly Flavian) have the A as V ; this stamp might therefore be attributed to him, though he usually writes OF at the beginning.

136. (A) \VSCI. 18/31 or 31. Thick. South of pit 45 with late first- and second-century pottery.

The evidence for the date and provenance of FVSCVS is indeterminate and conflicting. It appears likely that there were at least two potters, one working at the end of the first century and one in the middle or end of the second. The former is dated by Knorr to Domitianic date at Rottweil (p. 61) ; a similar date is supplied by the two examples from Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, p. 102), while two graffiti and three stamps from La Graufesenque would sufficiently indicate his works (*Déch.* i, 83 and 87). Knorr (1919) gives an earlier date for a signed Drag. 29 from Augst. The two stamps on Dr. 18 at York would belong to this earlier Fuscus.

Later stamps occur at Arnsburg (*O. R. L.* xvi, p. 24), Neckarburken-Ost (erected 145, *C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 927, *q*), and Wiesbaden (on Dr. 27 associated with Dr. 38 and 49 ; *Nass. Ann.* 1906, sp. 49). Knorr (*Rottenburg*, p. 69) suggests that he may have worked in Gallia Belgica (cf. a stamp from Namur, *C. I. L. loc. cit., m*) ; there is also a stamp from the Allier district and several from East Gaul, so that his (or their ?) provenance must remain doubtful.

The Richborough example is more likely to be of second-century date, though there were also Flavian objects in the deposit.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 927 ; ii, 6257, 84 ; vii, 1336, 471/2 (Wilderspool and Colchester).

137. (A) CLGEM\ . 18. Large, with rouletted ring. Section no. 22, in upper road metal. *c.* 80. = CL(*audius*) GEM(MA ?).

From Vechten is recorded (in *C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 557) the stamp CIGEMMA, which is probably identical. The name Gemmatus was found on Dr. 31 from Bayford in Kent (Walters, *M.* 1966), and several variations of the name Gemma or Cema have been found (*op. cit.* 950, and xii, 5686, 219, and 384; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 280), but no other parallel includes the nomen.

138. (A) ~~IBERIVS~~. 27. Pit 33, 12-15 ft. 50-75. = IBERTVS (?).

Ibertus (or Iberius) is probably the same name as Libertus, the L being lost owing to a peculiarity of dialect, as in Icnus, Egitumus, Iciniana, Iberatus, etc. But this is not a stamp of the famous Lezoux potter, who flourished in the first half of the second century. This form of the name occurs (*inter alia*) at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 239; Flavian period), La Graufesenque, Windisch, and several British sites, and would appear to belong to a South-Gaulish potter of the Flavian period. IBERIVS is recorded from Aosta (*C. I. L.* xii, 5686, 418).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1016.

139. (A) INGENV. 27 (?). Unglazed on under side. Outside W. wall of fort.

(B) OF-IN~~GENV~~. 27. Poor glaze. Surface.

The potter Ingenus or Ingenuus is dated by the appearance of his stamps at Sels (six examples), Hofheim (40-51, Ritterling, pp. 239, 249), and Neuss (legionary camp, *Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/12, p. 341) to the pre-Flavian period; Knorr (1919) suggests 30-60 and treats the isolated stamp at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 62) as a survival. In England the name was found at Silchester on Dr. 29 (May, *Silchester*, p. 226), several times in London (e. g. twice on Dr. 18, Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, pp. 256 and 268), and Cirencester. He worked at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 83), and made Drag. forms 18, 27, and 29, quarter-round fillet plates, and Hofheim 8.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1032; ii, 4970, 240; vii, 1336, 516.

140. (A) IVLUNI. 27. Large. Pit 34. Depth 14 ft. 5 in. to 15 ft. 10 in. 80-120.

(B) IVLLINI. 27. Large. Letters with seriphs. Unstratified.

There are three potters of the name Jullinus: (i) worked in the last period at La Graufesenque, and made plain ware only (*Déch.* i, 83; Curle, *Newstead*, p. 237, 'End of first or early second cent.'; Neuss, *Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 141; *Wroxeter*,

1913, p. 42, 80-120). (ii) Worked at Lezoux, (Déchelette's third period, 110-260; Pudding Pan Rock; Wroxeter 'Gutterfind' *c.* 150) and made decorated and plain wares of Antonine date. (iii) Worked at Rheinzabern (Lud. i, 44; iii, 30; Zugmantel, *O. R. L.* xxxii, p. 139) and only uses the nominative case.

Of the Richborough stamps (*a*) is dated by its associated objects in the pit in the Domitian-Trajan period and must therefore belong to the South-Gaulish potter, while (*b*) is so closely paralleled by a stamp in the London Museum (A. 20243) on a quarter-round fillet plate that this too may almost certainly be attributed to him.

Of the many previous stamps from Britain, none has been recorded on Dr. 27, but on Dr. 18 and quarter-round fillet plates. The Lezoux potter made Dr. 31, 33, and 37, 38. The German made 18/31, 31, 32 and 33.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1083. *c.* 80-120.

141. (A) IVIL $\overline{\text{L}}$ . = IVLLI. 27. Pit 34. 80-120.

The potter Iullus almost certainly worked at or near Bordeaux, to judge from the distribution of his pottery in *C. I. L.*, though a more Easterly site might be supported by the stamp from La Graufesenque and the two from Montans. Knorr (1919) suggests 65-75 as his floruit, as there are three stamps from Rottweil (p. 63, but they are in larger script—IVIIVS), but the example from the tilery at Sels premises an earlier date and there seems little reason to suppose that he worked as late as the Flavian period, although the Richborough specimen appears not to have been discarded till the end of the century. His name occurs twice on Drag. 29 in the Lectoure Museum (*Déch.* i, 278).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1085.

142. (A) LARTIVS. 18. Good glaze; small neat letters. Above Pit 46. Under flint layer. Nero-Vespasian.

Lartius is a rare potter, whose ware occurs on Gaulish sites, including one example at Sels, from which it may be concluded that he worked in South Gaul in pre-Flavian times. The glaze and associations of the Richborough stamp support that conclusion.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1113. Pre-Flavian.

143. (A) LVPIM. 33 (?). Section no. 33. In a mixed deposit mostly first century.

A stamp of Lupus occurred at Sels; another at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* III/2, p. 342). A later date is suggested by one stamp



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from Pfünz (*O. R. L.* lxxiii, p. 48, built *c.* 100), and three on Drag. 31 (Walters, M. 919; London Mus. A 16653; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 281). These probably belong to a late second-century Lupus of Rheinzabern (*Lud.* i, 124 etc.) whose stamps are found at Niederbieber (Oelmann, ix, 120, p. 19) and in several forts on the Limes.

The earlier potter's wares are represented at La Graufesenque which indicates the provenance. The  $\kappa$  is recorded from the St. Germain Museum.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1181; ii, 6257, 107; vii, 1336, 585 (York).

144. (A) OF. MACCAR. 18. Section no. 22. In a deposit of 40-60.

Maccarus was a prolific pre-Flavian potter of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 84). Several examples were found at Hofheim 40-51, Ritterling, p. 240; other early find-spots are Wiesbaden (early period, 69, *Nassauische Mitteilungen*, Bonn, 1905/6, sp. 119/20), Sels (ends *c.* 41), Neuss (legionary camp, *Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 352), and the cemetery at Andernach (Köenen, *Bonn. Jahrb.* 1888, 86, p. 160, with coin of Antonia Augusta). Knorr (1919) dates him 25-55 only, with the OF signatures in the last fifteen years. The name also occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 73).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1196.

Chiefly Claudian.

145. (A) MALLACI·M. 33. Area IX. In a deposit of Antonine date.

The distribution of the stamps of Malliacus points to a North or Central Gaulish pottery. One occurs at the Antonine fort of Balmuildy (Miller, *Balmuildy*, p. 71); that date is supported by his Drag. shapes: 18/31 (Guildhall and York), 31 (*Wroxeter*, 1912, p. 54), 32 (Leicester), and 79 (London, Soc. Ant., an identical stamp).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1247; vii, 1336, 621; Walters, M. 2123. Antonine.

146. (A) MARN. = MARINĪ. 24 or small 27. Small neat letters. Outside west wall in a group dated 70-100.

This Marinus worked at La Graufesenque (*Décn.* i, 84), and is assigned to Domitian's reign by Knorr (*Rottweil*, p. 63). An earlier date is assigned by him (1919) to the stamps MARINVS $\Xi$ , namely 60-70, which is corroborated by two bowls in the Guildhall Mus. (*c.* 60-75). There is also a Dr. 29 recorded from King

William St., London (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, p. 268). A stamp from Hofheim II (74-83, *Nass. Ann.*, 1906) supports the later date.

The short form of the name is paralleled twice from Vechten (*C. I. L. loc. cit. oo<sup>5</sup>*).

Other potters of the same name (apparently never using the genitive case) worked at Ittenweiler and Heiligenberg (100-150), Rhein Zabern and Kräherwald respectively (180-250).

*C. L. I.* xiii, 10010, 1274; Walters, M. 1913.

Nero-Flavian.

147. (A)  $\Lambda$ RSSI $\cdot$  $\Lambda$ . 15/17. Pit 45. 8-9 ft. Nero-Vespasian.

Other stamps of Marssus or Marsus have occurred on quarter-round fillet plates (Guildhall Mus. and London, Walters, M. 983) and on Dr. 18 and 27. One, identical with this example, was found at Silchester on Dr. 29 (?) (May, *Silchester*, p. 234), and another at Wroxeter in a pit dated 80-120 (1913, p. 36). The existence of a stamp from Colchester on Dr. 1831 (Walters, M. 999) adds weight to the latter evidence; he probably worked in the last period of the South-Gaulish potteries.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010. 1280; ii, 4970, 304 (Tarragona); viii, 1336, 651 (Sandwich). 70-110.

148. (A)  $\nabla$ VG $\bar{\epsilon}$ . 18. With kick; bright glaze. Pit 46. Under flint layer. Nero-Vespasian. = MA]TVGE[NVS].

Matugenus was a prolific potter of Montans, who flourished in pre-Flavian times. For particulars see under Decorated stamps, p. 126 of this report.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1314.

149. (A)  $\Lambda$ MORISA. 27, small. Section no. 20. Unstratified.

(B)  $\Delta$ EMORIS $\Lambda$ . 27. Pit 73, 6-10 ft.; first century.

(C) MEMO|. 18. West of site IV. Unstratified.

Memor of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 84) made both decorated and plain ware. His stamps have not been found on any definitely Claudian site nor any foreign site that began under Domitian; he worked, therefore, in the reigns of Nero and Vespasian. His decorated bowls have been found at Chester, Neidenbach, and Pompeii (Atkinson, *Pompeii*, p. 36 and 60), plain ware at Hofheim (second period only; Ritterling, p. 246/9), Windisch, Neuss (camp), and Wiesbaden (both periods.) At Wroxeter a stamp was found in a pit dated 'late first and early second centuries' (1914, p. 48). Another is listed as evidence of an

Agricolan fort at Camelon (Macdonald, *Rom. Wall in Scot.*, p. 386). Cf. also the decorated stamps in this report, p. 128.


*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1340. c. 55-80.

150. (A) OFMOI. 27. West of site I in a pre-Flavian deposit.

(B) OFMOE. 27. Bright glaze. Section no. 45 in a group chiefly of first century with few second-century objects.

Both these signatures are probably of the potter Modestus (no. 40, *Rich.* 1). OFMOI occurs twenty-one times at La Graufesenque and frequently elsewhere (e. g. Windisch, Neuss, London Mus. A. 20070); OFMOE is a rarer variant, occurring on a decorated bowl from the Caelian (Rome; *C. I. L.* xv, 5354) and in *C. I. L.* (*loc. cit. inf.*); cf. also MOD = MODĒ as a short form of the name Modestus. There does not appear to be any evidence that the short forms were used until the Flavian period.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1370 and 1372. Flavian.

151. (A) OF MONT . 27. Bright glaze. Area VII. Unstratified.  
= OF MONT[ANI ET]C[....].

Montanus's name is found with many initials, representing partnerships (?); e. g. OFMONT CI, CL, CP, CPL, CR and CRES. The last occurs in the Guildhall Museum and may be for Crescens, as also the other stamps with CR only. Frequently these stamps have been read and recorded (erroneously) as 'OF MONTO'. One example from La Graufesenque indicates the provenance (*Déch.* i, 84 and *C. I. L.* xiii, 16010, 1380 a). Other sites where the double name has been found include Neuss, Windisch, Rottweil, and Wiesbaden on Drag. shapes 17, 18, 27, and 31 (Paris; *Drag. Bonn. Jahrb.* xcvi, p. 148, three examples). One Drag. bowl 29 of Vespasianic date bearing this name was found at Leicester, and a doubtful example is recorded from the Pompeian hoard (77-9).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1378-1381. Flavian.

152. (A) NAMIL-CROESI. 80. Pit 52. Top to 6 ft. down.  
Second century and possibly early third.

This stamp is in the Plicque collection of Lezoux potters (and *Déch.* i, 288); two moulds bearing the name are recorded in *C. I. L.* (xiii, 10011, 96), one also stamped SIICVNDINIM (first half of second century). Other stamps have occurred in Britain, e. g. Hambleden (*Arch.* lxxi on Dr. 27), Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, p. 283, on Dr. 33) York (*C. I. L.* vii, 1336, 747, on Dr. 31), Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 241; ? Dr. 79), Colchester (Dr. 79).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1404; xii, 5686, 625.

Hadrian-Antonine.

153. (A) NEQVRE. 27. Above pit 35. 80-120.

The occurrence of this stamp in the Rodez Mus. (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1418 and cf. 2893, 99) points to a pottery at La Graufesenque. The potter flourished in Vespasianic times (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 69; *Wroxeter*, 1913, p. 37, 80-120 and Ritterling *Hofheim II*, p. 246 and 249), but evidence of his activity in pre-Flavian times is supplied from Wiesbaden I and the legionary camp at Neuss (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 241).

Walters, M. 1884-7; London Mus. A. 5321 and A. 20245. *C. I. L.* vii, 1336, 754 (Guildhall Mus.). c. 60-90.

154. (A) OFI•O. 24/5. In lower filling of east Claudian ditch to the south of site II. Probably Claudian.

The position of this unique stamp implies a Claudian date and the glaze a South-Gallic origin. The only stamp comparable is OF OC from Fréjus (*C. I. L.* xii. 5686, 648).

155. (A) [P]ASSEN. 18 (?), small. West of site I.

(B) PA•SSEN. 18. Section no. 45. In a first-century deposit.

(C) PASSIE. 27. Large; concave base. Section no. 44. In a deposit of the first and second centuries.

(D) PASSIE (small letters). 27. North of entrance to Claudian camp. Unstratified; associations chiefly of the late first century.

(E) PPA SIE (small letters). 24/5. North of road leading to west gate, and about 600 ft. from the fort.

(F) P A S S E N M / . 27. With external groove. Unstratified.

Ritterling treats all these stamps as different spellings of the same name; this seems more likely than that there were two contemporary potters at La Graufesenque PASSENVS and PASSIENVS, the view held by Knorr (1919) who dates them both 65-80. The potter made both plain and decorated wares in great profusion and his Dr. shapes recorded are 15/17, 18, 24/5, 27, 29 and Hofheim 9 (also 31 from Neuss, probably a large 'Neronian' 18, with kick). They have occurred, for example, at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 241) Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 343/4), Wiesbaden (*Nass. Ann.* 1906, p. 40/1), and Wroxeter (1913, p. 37, in pit 33, 80-110).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1494; ii, 6257, 136 and 6349, 33; xii, 5686, 667. Nero-Flavian.

156. (A) PASTORC / . 18. Large, with kick ; rouletted ring.  
Pit 35. Depth 16 ft. to 17 ft. 9 in. Claudius-Nero.  
= PASTOR(et)CE(...).

The Corpus (p. 120, in the preface to vol. xiii) suggests that this stamp is of a partnership, Pastor and Ce . . . (Celer, Censor etc.). Similar stamps have been found at Windisch (chiefly Flavian) and Bonn (on a first-century plate), and in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 73). It is likely, therefore, that they were early Lezoux potters. A Neronian date is supported by the occurrence of the name on similar large dishes at Colchester and in the Guildhall Museum.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1497 ; xii, 5686, 669 ; May, *Silchester*, p. 243. 50-100.

157. (A) PATERCIIM. 18. West of site I.

(B) PATERCLOS FE. 18. Pit 34. 80-120.

*Paterclos* is the Gaulish form of the name *Paterclus* (May, *Tullie Ho.*, p. 75) ; both spellings are found. In spite of the number of his stamps from South-Gaulish sites, it would appear that he was a potter of Central Gaul (e.g. at Clermont both spellings occur, *C. I. L. loc. cit.* and the list of Allier potters, *Coll. Antiq.* vi, p. 73). This is supported by the decorated bowl Dr. 37 found at Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 244 and pl. xxvi, 42) of the first half of the second century. Other stamps have been found at Wiesbaden (*O. R. L.* xxxi, p. 108), Wroxeter (1912, p. 56, 'end of first century', and 1913, p. 42 'late first or early second century'), and Baldock (Letchworth Mus. no. 3321 on Dr. 18/31 in middle second-century burial group). A close parallel to (a) can be seen in the Guildhall Mus. on Dr. 33 ; other shapes on which his name has occurred are 27 and quarter-round fillet plates (York and Leicester).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1503-4 ; vii, 1336, 792-4 ; Walters, M. 1794, 1890. c. 90-140.

158. (A) ÆCVLAP / . Flat dish. 79 (?). West of site I.

*Peculiaris* was a prolific potter of East Gaul or Germany during the reigns of Hadrian and Pius. His stamps occur frequently on the Limes, e.g. Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, p. 104), Cannstatt (*O. R. L.* lix, pp. 56 and 105) ; in Britain frequently on Northern sites such as Newstead (Antonine period, Curle, *Newstead*, p. 238), Carlisle (May, *Tullie Ho.*, p. 76), Rough Castle and Barhill (Macdonald, *Roman Wall in Scotland*, p. 374). One of the examples from Wroxeter was dated before 150 (1914,

p. 53); another, from the site of the G.P.O., was found in a pit of early second-century date (Lambert, *Arch.* lxi, pp. 251 and 256). The name is recorded on Drag. 18/31, 27, 31, 33, 79 (Arlesey), and 80.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1521. *c.* 120-160.

159. (A) PEREGRIN. 18. Pit 33. Below 12 ft. 5 in. 50-75.

It appears that there must have been two potters of the name Peregrinus; one first century and probably of South Gaul, and the other of second-century date who worked at Rheinzabern. Knorr (*Rotweil*, p. 64) proposes to treat them as one potter who worked from 75-150; this seems unlikely. The name occurs frequently on Drag. 18 (usually with a good South-Gaulish glaze) and once on 29 at York; at Wroxeter a stamp was found in association with objects of 80-120. On the other hand his moulds were found at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii, 108 and iv, 88 and 23) where his decorated style was considered by Reubel (p. 45) to be contemporary with the early period of Cerialis (135-150); a bowl at Cannstatt (Knorr, *Cannstatt*, p. 43) has medallion decoration of the end of the second century. The Richborough example with its definitely early associations seems to clinch the argument for dividing the first-century potter from his Antonine namesake.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1523-4; ii, 4970, 379; vii, 1336, 826; May, *Silchester*, p. 247; Walters, *M.* 1798-9. *c.* 60-100.

160. (A) ΠΙΝΝΑΙ•Ε. 33. North of road to west gate and about 500 ft. from the fort.

Stamps of Pinna have occurred at Wroxeter (1913, Dr. 31), Cirencester (Dr. 38), and on Drag. 33 at Silchester, Lincoln (ΠΙΝΝΑΓ), and London (Guildhall Mus.). The stamp ΠΙΝΝΑΕ (M?) is recorded from Arlesey (*V. C. H. Beds.* ii, p. 4). He would appear to be of second-century date; one example from Amiens (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1533) might imply a North (or Central) Gaulish provenance.

161. (A) ΠΙΣ|. 33. Small. Top soil outside west gate of fort.  
= ΠΙΣΤΙΛΛΙ. M scratched on under side.

Pistillus was a Gaulish potter (see distribution in *C. I. L.*—four examples from Poitiers suggest a Central Gaulish origin). The name occurs on several British sites, e. g. Silchester, Corbridge, York, and Kenchester, always on Dr. 33 where recorded.

Nine examples of the name, all with one L, occurred in the

Wroxeter 'Gutter-find' (c. 150); these also support a Lezoux origin.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1535.

Antonine.

162. (A) OPO. 27. Small; bright glaze. Mixed deposit, chiefly of second and third centuries, in area VI.

This stamp is only paralleled from Reims, Tongern, Mainz (2), and Vechten (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1469). The stamp OF POM is recorded from Tarragona (*C. I. L.* ii, 4970, 324); some of the short forms of the name *Pontus* may also be compared; Pontus was a Flavian potter of La Graufesenque.

163. (A) PRI•AWI. 18. Bright glaze. Section no. 33, with pottery of the first century.

The conflicting evidence for Primulus implies that there were two potters of that name: a first-century potter of South Gaul and another in the second century at Lezoux. Stamps of the earlier potter are recorded from Wiesbaden in the pre-Flavian period, the legionary camp of Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 344), Hofheim and Rottweil ('Vespasianic', Knorr, p. 65), and in Britain from London, Leicester, and Colchester on Dr. 16, 18, and 27.

A graffito of the later Primulus was found in a mould at Lezoux (*Déch.* i, 295, third period). Stamps on Dr. 33 and 31 are attributable to him (e.g. Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* xii, p. 284 and Ospringe in a late second-century burial group, no. xxxvii).

The Richborough example was found with portions of Dr. 29 and of a furrowed urn and may be dated not later than in the reign of Nero.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1568; vii, 1336, 852 and 854.

50-90.

164. (A) [P]RISCINI. 33. Light red glaze. area IX. In a group, chiefly of Antonine date.

A stamp of Priscinus found at Rheinzaubern (*Lud.* iv, 51) on Dr. 18/31 was attributed to Gaul; he may have worked in East Gaul. The name usually occurs on Dr. 33 (e.g. Wroxeter, London, Carlisle, Cambridge), though it was found on Dr. 18 at Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 250).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1574; vii, 1336, 869; Walters, M. 1736.

165. (A) OF PVD/. 18 (?). Unstratified.

This is a stamp of the first-century potter Pudens. The distribution of his stamps in *C. I. L.* indicates a South-Gaulish workshop; one was found at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2,

p. 345); others in London (Guildhall Mus.) and at Wroxeter (1913, p. 38). Knorr places his floruit between the years A. D. 75 and 85.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1590; xi., 5686, 723; Walters, M. 1806, 1893.

166. (A) OF RONICI. 18. North of road to west gate and about 500 ft. from the fort.

This stamp has occurred twice before, at Trion and Vechten, in each case with the backward N (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1650). The stamps OF RONI with which it might be compared, probably belong to Frontinus.

167. (A) OFRVS. 27. Small; good glaze. Filling of drain of north to south road outside postern-gate, with objects chiefly of the last quarter of the first century (including stamp of Vitalis).

Stamps of the potter Rusticus have not been previously recorded in Britain. An early Drag. 29 bears his name (Déch. i. 297), which was also found twice at Sels. Rusticus was probably a South-Gaulish potter of pre-Flavian date.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1667; ii, 4970, 445; xii, 5686, 768.

168. (A) RVTAEN. 27. West of site I in a pre-Flavian deposit.

Rutaenus was a first-century potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 84). The name occurs in London twice on Drag. 27.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1668; ii, 4972, 88; vii, 1336, 1376 (Exeter).

169. (A) SARINIC. 27. Over Pit 31, in a mixed deposit of the first two centuries.

The first letter is nearly certain; neither Marinus nor Carinus are recorded with the termination O or OF. Sarinus is an uncommon potter attributed to Gaul by Knorr (*Rottenburg*, p. 71) who found the name on Drag. 31. Stamps are recorded also from Rottweil and Saalburg (*C. I. L. infra*), but not on any definitely early site.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1727; ii, 4972, 45.

Mr. Atkinson points out that *Sabinus* very often stamps a poor or incomplete B, and therefore that all the stamps attributed to Sarinus may really belong to him (cf. *Rich.* I, p. 77).

170. (A) SCOTNS. 18. Outside north wall, in filling of west Claudian ditch.

(B) SCOTNS. 18. Dull glaze. Pit 29, bottom. Claudius-Nero.



There are many variations of the name of this potter, which was probably SCOTIVS (e. g. OF SCO, SCOTI, SCOTTIVS). He was certainly a Claudian potter, though his activities may have extended into the reign of Nero. His stamps have been found at La Graufesenque (several), Sels (several), Hofheim I (Ritterling, p. 235), Wiesbaden I, Windisch, and Neuss (legionary camp). SCOTI on Drag. 24 was dated 50 B. C. (!) by Poppelreuter and Hagen (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 114/5, p. 387), and Geissner (Mainz Mus. 1902, p. 15) attributes SCOTIVS to the Augustan period. Knorr (1919) dates him 35-60. He made the following shapes: Drag. 29 and 37 (Mainz, SCOTIVS); Hofheim 5, Drag. 18, 18/31, 24, 27 and 33. The 18/31, and 31 (Neuss) are both likely to be 'large 18 with kick', which is frequently found in Neronian deposits.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, (1741, 1744, 1745) 1746; ii, 6257, 175; xii, 5686, 793, 795-7; May, *Silchester*, p. 257-8.

Chiefly Claudian.

171. (A) SENILAM. = SENILAM. 33. Glazerubbed. Unstratified.

The distribution in *C. I. L.* indicates that Senila was a Gaulish potter; a stamp was found in the Antonine fort at Newstead (Curle, *Newstead*, pp. 228 and 241), others at Carlisle (May, *Tullie Ho.*, p. 80), Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 259), London (Walters, M. 1896/7 and 1269/70) etc. He also made Drag. 18/31, 27, and 31.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1778; xii, 5686, 813. Second century.

172. (A) SENN. . 33. Small. Surface.

An incomplete stamp of *Sennius* on Drag. 37 was found in the Antonine 'forum' at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* ix, p. 271 and *Report*, 1912, p. 43); elsewhere always on Drag. 33, e. g. Silchester, Wroxeter, York, and London. The name also occurs on an amphora handle in the Colchester Museum (Catalogue, 1918, p. 20), and on amphorae (17 examples) in the Wroxeter 'Gutterfind', c. 150.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1785; vii, 1336, 1027; xii, 5686, 814; Walters, M. 2171. Second century.

173. (A) SVCCE (small letters). 24. Section no. 19 in a deposit containing first-century objects.

A stamp of SVCESSVS.

Successus worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 85), and possibly at Montans also, as his stamps have been found there. Similar stamps to the Richborough example are recorded in the Mainz Mus. and from Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 242 and pl. xxii). Others

have been found in the legionary camp at Neuss, Stockstadt ('Flavian', *O. R. L.* xxxiii, p. 106), Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Naples. His Drag. shapes are 24, 25, and 27.

This South-Gaulish potter should not be confused with SVCCIISSVS of Heiligenberg and Rheinabern who worked in the middle of the second century.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1849 ; x, 8055, 40. Nero-Flavian.

174. (A) OI:2VRIL. 27. North-west of site I, in a mixed deposit of the first and second centuries.

(B) OI•2VRIF. 27. Bright glaze. Pit 40. 70-100. = OF SVRII.

Surius appears to be a Gaulish potter of the late first century ; his stamps have occurred at Camelon (3 examples, Bushe-Fox, *Arch.* lxiv, p. 309) and Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 263, with reversed S).

There was also a late second-century potter SVRIVS of Westerdorf (*C. I. L.* iii, 6010, 215).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1863 and 3053 f (Tongern). Flavian.

Mr. Atkinson prefers to treat these and all other stamps attributed to the early Surius as stamps of Sabinus ; in which case they should be read *retro* upside-down, e. g. OI:SARIN, with N broken. See note to no. 168.

175. (A) VIIRIV. 27. Small ; burnt. West of site I, with some first-century objects.

Stamps of Verius have been found at Vechten, Asberg, Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* 111/2, p. 349 ; identical) and Colchester (Dr. 29). Presumably he was a first-century potter of South Gaul.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 2014.

176. (A) VICTOR. 27. Large. Section no. 19 in a deposit containing first-century objects.

There are two potters known of the name Victor ; the late second-century one of Rheinabern (Reubel, p. 55 ; Lud. ii, 78/9 etc.) found frequently on the Limes forts, may be dismissed. The earlier potter worked at Blickweiler (21 examples Knorr, *B. und E.* p. 110) in Hadrianic times and later. His stamps occur at Wiesbaden, Saalburg (earth-fort ditch), and Zugmantel, also thirty-seven examples in the Wroxeter 'Gutter-find' (c. 150 VICTORF and VICTORI). This evidence does not suit the date of the Richborough example ; its lettering is better than the examples from Blickweiler, but there appears to be no record of any first-century associations previously found with the name Victor, except possibly VICTOR on Dr. 27 at Bitterne.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 2036; iii, 6010, 232 (Munich); xii, 5686, 932.

177. (A.) OF VIRIL<sup>U</sup>. 18. Pit 34. 80-120.

This is not the Virilis of Heiligenberg nor of Rheinzabern, for both potters signed in the nominative case always, but the better known Virilis of the last period at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 85). His date is given as Flavian at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 67), 'after 80' at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 250), and Rottenburg (Knorr, *Rottenburg*, p. 72) where the name was found on Drag. 31. Wroxeter produced a group-date of 80-120 (1914, p. 51). This may be the same potter that worked in partnership with Lucius Cosius (no. 131).


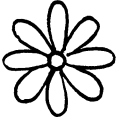

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 2055; xii, 5686, 938; Walters, M. 756-60, 974-6. 80-120.

178. (A) VTAIKSM<sup>S</sup>F. 18. Pit 24. 80-120. = VITALIS M(...)  
S(*ervus*) F(*ecit*) or M(*anu*) S(*ua*) F(*ecit*).

This stamp may be of a slave of Vitalis, or of Vitalis as a slave of M...; the potter worked in South Gaul at the end of the first century, probably at La Graufesenque. At Wroxeter the stamp was dated *c.* 75-85 (1912, no. 132 (*a*) and *cf.* 1914, p. 51); it also occurred at Paulton in a slightly later group (see *ref.* under L. C. Virilis). His usual dish is Drag. 18, though the name also occurs on 18/31 and once on 31 (May, *Silchester*, p. 268).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 2063; vii, 1336, 1204 (York and Essex); Walters, M. 763-8. 70-110.

#### ROSETTE STAMPS, ETC.

66. (E)  36. Pit 33. Depth 21 ft. 6 in. to 23 ft. 50-75. Complex four-petalled rosette. See below. Illustration in natural size.
66. (F)  Hofheim 8 (or 9?). Pit 45. Depth 8 ft. to 9 ft. 54-80. Simple eight-petalled rosette, diam.  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. See below.
66. (G)  Flat base (? 79). In filling of grave. Site V. Eight-lobed rosette, with each 'petal' demarcated, diameter  $\frac{9}{16}$  in.

It is unusual to find rosette stamps on such early vessels as

(E) and (F). In the Letchworth Museum are two examples : an eight-lobed rosette on a small Dr. 35/6 (no. 3265), probably of first-century date ; a ten-lobed rosette on Dr. 46/51 of the first half of the second century (?120-150). Both were found in burial groups in the cemetery at Baldock. (G) is probably of Antonine date or later, the date when this type of potter's mark was common.

STAMPS OF POTTERS ON PLAIN WARE THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

2. (C) OF AKBI. 18. In group outside west wall. 70-100.
5. (B) OFI•AR\ . Hofheim 3b (cf. Drag. 16). Pit 47. 12 ft. down. 50-70. = OFI ARDACI
71. (A) ATRI. 27 (bright glaze). Pit 73. 6 to 10 ft. down. First century.  
 ATI|. 27. Section no. 45. Low level group. Mixed first and second centuries.
7. (A) BASSI (small letters). 24/5. Area IX. 50-80.  
 (B) BASSI. 27 (bright glaze). Pit 40. 70-100.  
 (C) OF BASSI. 15/17. Section no. 22. In a deposit of 40-80.  
 (D) OF BASSI. 15/17. Outside west wall. Section no. 28.  
 BASSI. 27. Section no. 35. In a deposit of 54-80.
73. (B) FUNICIM (retro). 31 (brownish glaze). Under the chapel.  
 BEKINI\ (retro). 33. Pit 32, 18 to 25 ft. down. c. 150.  
 UNICIM (retro). 18/31. West of site I. Unstratified.
11. (C) OFCALVI. 18 (with kick). Section no. 19, in filling of inner ditch of third-century earth fort.  
 OFCAL\ . 18 (small ; bright glaze). North-west of site I. Unstratified.  
 (D) CALVI. 18. Outside west wall of fort.  
 (E) OFCALV. 33. Unstratified.  
 (F) O LVI. 18 (small kick ; dull glaze). Pit 34. 80-120.

75. (B) CAMB<sup>||||</sup>. 18/31. Outside west wall of fort. Unstratified.

Cambus was a second-century potter of Central Gaul; see *Rich.* II, p. 75.

76. (A) <sup>ITOF</sup>. Small concave bowl, with centre of base thickened. Section no. 22, under red layer, in a deposit of 50-80. = Capito.

14. (B) CELS<sup>1</sup>ΔM. 18 (large, with kick and rouletted ring). Under chapel.

(C) OF CELS<sup>1</sup>. ? 27. North-west of site I, filling of inner ditch of third-century earth fort.

78. (D) OF<sup>▲</sup>C<sup>▲</sup>N<sup>▲</sup>CEL. 18 (large; small rouletted ring). Pit 34. 80-120.

20. (B) OFCOTTO. 18. Above Pit 35. 80-120.

21. (B) OF<sup>●</sup>CRESTIO. 18. Over filling of East Claudian ditch, south of site II. In a first-century deposit.

(C) CRESTIO. 15/17. Area IX. In a deposit *c.* 50-80.

(D) CRES<sup>+</sup>I. 33. North of road to west gate, about 600 ft. west of the fort.

The potters signing CRESTVS, CRESTIO, etc. cannot be distinguished; they flourished from the time of Claudius to Domitian, and exported to Britain principally under the Flavians.

25. (B) DO<sup>||||</sup>CC<sup>\\</sup>. 31. Surface. See *Rich.* I, p. 56.

82. (B) DRAVCIM. 31. Pit 32. Depth 15 to 18 ft. *c.* 150.

This is the second example from Richborough of the name Draucus associated with the second century. Neither can belong to the Montans potter.

29. (D) OF<sup>○</sup>FRON (retro). 27 (light glaze). Pit 40. 70-100.

87. (B) GEMINIF. 33. Section no. 44. Unstratified.

30. (B) GER<sup>▲▲</sup>. 27 (large; dull glaze). Pit 34. 80-120.

GER<sup>▲</sup>N<sup>▲</sup>. 18 (slight kick; rouletted ring). West of site I.

33. (B) IV<sup>2</sup>ETID. 18 (brilliant). Pit 33, 19 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 6 in. down. 50-75.

This variety of Justus' stamp is once paralleled in the Moulins Mus. (*C. I. L.* xiii. 10010, 1092 b<sup>2</sup>) and must be of the Flavian potter of La Graufesenque (Knorr, 1919, 70-85). Cf. p. 125.

34. (B) **LVI•F.** 33 (with narrow fillet in internal angle). Section 43 in the filling of the middle ditch of the third-century earth-fort.
91. (B) **|F.L<sup>Λ</sup>•E<sup>Σ</sup>.** 18/31. Pit 45, depth 5 to 9 ft. Nero-Vespasian.
36. (D) **OFLICINI.** 15/17 (thin). Pit 35, depth 16 to 17 ft. 9 in. Claudius-Nero.
- (E) **LICVVS.** Cf. Hofheim 9 b. In mouth of Pit 38. With fibula (pl. VIII, no. 3).
- (F) **○F•LICNI.** 18. North of road leading to west gate of fort.
- $\setminus$  **ICN.** 27. West of site I.
- OFUCN/.** 27. Section no. 22, in a deposit of 50-70.
92. (B) **LOGIRN.** 15/17. Pit 47, below 12 ft. down. 50-70.
40. (B) **○FMΩ.** 18 (dull glaze). Outside west wall of fort. Section no. 28.
- (C) **○FMODF<sup>Σ</sup>/.** 18 (?). Pit 28, bottom. 55-80.
- (D) **○FMODE•St.** 18 (large ; small kick). Unstratified.
41. (C) **ΛΛ○ΛΛ○.** Hofheim 6. Section no. 22, in a deposit dated 40-80.
- This is considered by Ritterling to be Mommo's earliest stamp, and is dated 30-50 (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, 216, Taf. xxii).
42. (B). **○FΛVRA/••** 27 (bright). Area V. Unstratified.
43. (B) **NICEPHORF** (small neat letters). 27 (brownish glaze). Above pit 35. 80-120.
- The name occurred at Brecon on a Drag. 37 of Domitian-Trajanic date (Wheeler, *Brecon*, p. 240). Otherwise this potter is only known to have made plain ware.
44. (B) **○FNGR1'.** 27. In a first-century deposit outside west wall of fort.
- ditto. Hofheim 8. Outside west wall of fort.
- (C) **○FNGLc.** 18 (with kick). West of site I, in a pre-Flavian deposit.
- (D)  $\setminus$  **FNIGK.** 18 (thin ; slight kick). Area IX, with objects dated 50-80.
- $\swarrow$  **GRI** (large letters). Hofheim 1. Pit 59, 11 ft. down. Pre-Flavian (with no. 127).

46. (D) \ PARC (small letters). 27 (small). Surface. = [OF].  
PATRICI. Cf *Rich.* II, dec. 18, p. 66.
49. (B) PONTI. 18 (good glaze). Pit 40, 10 to 12 ft. 6 in. down.  
70-100. = PONTEI.
100. (B) PRIMANI. 33. Area VII. Unstratified.  
(C) PRIMANI. 33. In mixed first- and second-century  
deposit in the top of Pit 32.  
(D) PRIMANI. 31. Pit 218 in a deposit dating up to the  
third century. A large and rough D was scratched on  
under side of base.  
PRIMANI. 31 or 18/31 (thin ; bright glaze). Section  
no. 42. Low level.
50. (A) OF PRIMI. 18 (with small kick) } Pit 29, depth 14 to  
ditto 18 } 16 ft. 50-80.  
(C) PRM•AA. 27 (bright glaze). Pit 33, depth 19 ft. 6 in.  
to 21 ft. 6 in. 50-75.  
(D) OF•PRM. 24/5. West of site I.  
(E) PRM•N (poor letters). ? 27. Area V.
107. (C) ROPVSFE. 33. Filling of drain through road south  
of site I.
53. (C) RVFF OFFIC. 33. Area VI. Unstratified.  
(D) OE RVFI (badly stamped). 18. Pit 47, bottom. 50-70.
55. (D) O•SABINI. 18. Two examples from Pit 57, 6 ft. 9 in.  
Nero-Vespasian.  
O•SAB. 18 (thin). Pit 47, 5 ft. 6 in. down. 50-70.  
(E) OFSABI (retro). 27. North of road leading to the west  
gate of fort.
- There is a retrograde stamp, also on 27, in the Guildhall Mus.  
from the National Safe Deposit Company's site.
56. (B) <SALVE>. 27. Temples' site, Pit 7. = Salvetus.
57. (D) SECVNDM. 27. Pit 28, depth 13 to 15 ft. 55-80.  
(E) OF SECVND (retro). 18. At bottom of drain through  
road south of site I.
109. (B) SINDINIM ? 38 Section no. 43. Filling of middle  
ditch of third-century earth fort.

59. (E) OF SEVER. 18 (small kick). Over filling of west Claudian ditch north of entrance, associated with Flavian objects.
- 60 (B) CSILVIP. 18 (rouletted ring). In group outside west wall, 70-100. Cf. dec. no. 37, p. 127.
114. (A) TITVRONI. 79. Pit 32, 15 to 18 ft. down. c. 150.  
(B) TITVRONIS. 38. West of site I.
64. (C) OF VIRILU. 33. In a group outside west wall. 70-100.
65. (A) OF VITA. 27. South of Pit 45, with late first- and second-century pottery.
- (J) OF VITA. 27. In filling of drain of north to south road outside postern gate, with objects chiefly last quarter of the first century.
- (K) VITALI. 27 (large). Pit 34. 80-120.
- (L) VIΛI. 18 (slight kick). Filling of inner ditch of third-century earth fort north-west of site I.
- (M) OF VIΛIS. 15/17. Top soil, outside west wall.  
VIT. 27. Low level, west of site I. 50-100.  
?FVII (small letters). Hofheim 8 (small). Over the filling of the Claudian ditch, outside north wall of fort.

## UNCERTAIN AND FRAGMENTARY STAMPS

- ∖BI (small letters). ?24/5. With objects 40-80.  
? = ALBI, Nero-Flavian potter of La Graufesenque, *Rich.* I, p. 61, no. 2.
- MAN (small letters). 27 (small). Outside south wall. Unstratified.  
? *Amandus*. Pre-Flavian, South-Gaulish.
- ANDI. 18/31, thin, bright glaze. Area VI.  
(a) *Andecarus*. Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 57, early second century on Dr. 40).  
*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 117.  
(b) *Andegenus*. Several examples in Britain, usually on Dr. 33; e.g. Corbridge, York, and Chesterford.  
*C. I. L. loc. cit.* 119.
- |IRIL. 18. Above Pit 31. A first- and second-century deposit.  
? = *Apirilis*. Of Windisch and/or Heiligenberg, c. 80-140.



CA·NIL (indistinct). 27 (small). Section no. 22 in a deposit dated before 80.

? = CA·NTI, of La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 83), dated by Knorr (1919), 35-60. Not before in Britain.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 438.

VCATI. 27 (large). Top filling of Claudian ditch.

(a) *Carucatus*. Flavian, South-Gaulish. O. and P., p. 79; Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 60 (after 70). Pompeii (therefore before 79). Normally only on decorated bowls (e.g. Dr. 29. London Mus. A. 21042).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10009, 82; xv, 5471 (Rome).

(b) *Divicatus*. Allier district. Pudding Pan Rock, Newstead. Middle or late second century. No example recorded without the i. Cf. *Rich.* I, p. 67.

COS/. 18. Unstratified.

? = COS RVF. La Graufesenque, 80-120.

*Rich.* I, no. 18, p. 66.

CRO/. Small concave base. Unstratified.

(a) *Crobiso*. 150-200. *Corbridge*, 1912, p. 39, and *Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 280, on Dr. 31 and 38, etc.

(b) *Croesus*. Antonine, Lezoux. Cf. no. 152, p. 140. May, *Silchester*, p. 217; Brighton Mus.

But the cup appears to be of the first century.

VRW 27, dull glaze. West of site I in a deposit of late first-century date.

? = GERMA. Germanus employed many varieties of ligature. La Graufesenque, c. 60-85.

Cf. *Rich.* I, no. 30, p. 69.

HA|. 18/31, fair glaze. Top soil.

? = HABILIS. An Antonine potter, probably of Lezoux. Allier district; *Coll. Antiq.* vi, p. 72; Dr. shapes 31, 33, and 38, also Pudding Pan Rock variety of Dr. 31 in London Mus. (A. 12054), also 18/31 at Carlisle (May, *Tullie Ho.*, p. 71).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 982; vii, 1336, 499.

There is also a rare early potter HABITVS or ABITVS (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 236).

IVΠ·Λ/ΛΜ. 33. Pit 49, top to 8 ft. down. 70-110.

? = IVLI ATEM. A Flavian potter of Banassac. The pit-date excludes Julianus of Rheinzabern. IVLI AEM occurred at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 69).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1062.

FLA\ . 18, with kick. Pit 76, 6 to 10 ft. down, first century.

? = OF LABE. For Labeo (pre-Flavian, La Graufesenque) see *Rich.* I, p. 57 and II, p. 79.

LEΛ/. 18. In a Flavian deposit.

(a) *Lentiscus*. Wiesbaden (*O. R. L.* xxxi, p. 107); London Mus. on Dr. 27 (A. 5320).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1129.

(b) *Lentus*. Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 239); Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.* III/2, p. 336); Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 229).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1130.

LVT|. 31 (thick); badly stamped. Site IV.

? = LVTAEVVS. Of Rheinzabern (Reubel, p. 43; Lud. iii, 36; iv, 35). His name has also been found on the rims of decorated bowls by Januarius, Salto, and Reginus (e.g. Knorr, *Rottenburg*, p. 26); he therefore worked in the first half of the second century.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1185; Walters, M. 2242, 2345, 2353.

\ NOBIKOSO'II (retro). Flat dish. Unstratified.

? = NOBILOS OF. The lowest side of B is doubtful (?R); the stamp may not be complete. Complete or not, no parallel is as yet forthcoming.

/OTVSF. 18. Unstratified.

? = NOTVS F. A little known South-Gaulish potter (La Graufesenque) who probably worked at the end of the first century. It is possibly a stamp of *Scotus* (not the Claudian SCO, SCOTNS, etc.), whose work is represented at Reims, Lyons, Clermont, and perhaps Mainz and Silchester (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1752 and May, *Silchester*, p. 257).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1443.

'FIPAA'. 27. Pit 58, 45-75.

? = OFI PASS(*eni*). Last letter of stamp very obscure. I can find no stamp beginning PA •• with OFI except one of Passienus, *Fort de Compiègne* (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1493 a).

The group-date would fit; see p. 71.

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OF PAT|. 18. Unstratified.

(a) *Patricius*. La Graufesenque, 60-100. See *Rich.* I, p. 74.

(b) *Pater*. A rare potter, whose date seems to be chiefly second century; this dish appears to be too early for him.

▨VGN / (beginning mis-stamped). 33. Area V.

? = PVGNI. Knorr considers Pugnus to be a Vespasianic potter of La Graufesenque (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 65; *Déch.* i, 84). But a stamp occurred at Camelon and another at Zugmantel, where it was considered to be Gaulish and Hadrianic (*O. R. L.* xxxii, p. 146). Other find-spots include Mainz, Clermont, Reims, Nijmegen, and Namur.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1591.

The stamp might be from a broken punch of Cintugnatus, etc.

POCII|. 27. Site V, top soil.

? = ROGATI. Reading certain except for first letter. Rogatus of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 84). Sels, Hofheim I; Windisch. c. 40-80.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1645.

OFSE //

? 33. Unstratified.

? = OF SECVNDI. *Rich.* I, p. 78.

SILVI / . 33, with fluting at internal angle of base. West of site I in a deposit probably after 100.

(a) *Silvius*. South Gaulish, late first century, or early second. Neuss, Stockstadt (*O. R. L.* xxxiii, 105), Corbridge, Silchester, York, etc.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 1815, etc.

(b) *Silvinus*. See *Rich.* I, p. 80.

(i) La Graufesenque, 80-120.

(ii) East Gaul, 110-60.

OFITi \ . 27, bright glaze. In a first-century deposit.

? = OFI TRA MASC(*ulus*). No parallel, except that suggested, is forthcoming for a potter beginning with T with prefix OFI. The only references are:

*C. I. L.* ii, 6257, 199. OF TR M̄ASCV. Ilici, Spain.

OF TRA M̄ASCV. „

„ xii, 5686, 891. OFI TR̄ M̄AS (2 examples). Orange.

OF TR. MASCV. „

WVLR| 27, small. Outside west wall of fort.

? = VALERII. Valerius was a pre-Flavian potter of Montans (Knorr, 1919), but no similar stamp is recorded. The reading is doubtful.

VIIISI: Hofheim 8. Pit 47, 12 ft. down. 50-70.

It has been suggested to read this as a stamp of *Vespus*, e.g. VIISPO.F, VIISPV.E; but his date is of the early second century, while the associations and shape of this cup are definitely pre-Flavian.

OFV| . . . 24/5, small, dull glaze. Pit 58. 45-75.

(a) OFVERI. La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 85); Sels.

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 2020.

(b) OF VINI.

*C. I. L.* ii, 4970, 556 (Tarragona).

Cf. Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, p. 286), Silchester (May, *Silchester*, p. 267).

(c) OF VITA. *Rich.* I, p. 81; 70-120.

The presence of Verus's stamps at Sels and the early associations of this example are suggestive.

Only three letters are missing, if the stamp was struck centrally.

The remaining fragmentary stamps have been classified under the shapes on which they occur.

On Drag. 18, twenty stamps, including:

OF.VI/. West of site I. Viator, Virilis, Vitalis, etc.

OS.Æ/ Site V.

SEN|. In a deposit of *c.* 50-80. Senex, Sennius, etc.

OF RV<sup>c</sup>/. Surface. Rufus, Rufianus, etc.

/ENI M. In a first century deposit. Passenus, Dassenus, etc.

\CRIMA. Pit 73, 10 to 13 ft. down. 75-100. Possibly Macer.

|ÆE.I (retro). Low level, outside west gate of fort.

AMIKIM Section 20. Associated with a stamp of Memoris.  
?? Giamillus.

|ELI. Area V. Coelius, Delus, etc.

|EN. Pit 40. 70-110. Passenus, Matugenus, etc.

|TAE. Group outside west wall, 70-100. ? Sabinus (retro).

/RANT\ . Unstratified. Carantius, Nigrantius, etc.

On Drag. 18/31, seven, including :

/RINIOF. West of site I in a first-century deposit. The termination excludes Carinus and Marinus, the date Macrinus and Sarinus.

ΥΕΛΛΜF Unstratified.

\NECRN. Area V. ? = •• NEGRIN ; ?? Peregrinus.

\IFM. Area VI.

AN/ (large letters). Area V.

On Drag. 24/5, three, including :

\*HH (*sic*). Complete and clear impression. Unstratified.

VVII'. Complete, indistinct impression. Unstratified.

On Drag. 27, twenty-nine, including :

FO/ (brownish glaze). Outside north wall of fort. Formosus, Fortis, etc.

OF■TC. Area IX, with objects chiefly of 50-90. Litugenus, Matugenus.

PAS\ . In a deposit *c.* 50-80. Pastor, Passienus, etc.

■M170 Pit 33, depth 12 ft. 4 in. to 13 ft. 2 in., 50-75. ? = OF MO (retro) ; but no record of Mommo retro. Cf. London Mus. A. 12077.

QV|. In a deposit dated before 80. Quintus, Quietus, etc.

/AVI·/ ? = ••• ANVI·M. West of site I, first-century deposit.

\*XNΛ' (*sic*). ?? = ILVNX MA (retro) or LVNA M (retro). Clear and complete stamp ; cf. DVRIAX, London, Walters, M. 1807.

\*OHC (*sic*). Area IX, 50-80.

\*ΛΛI Mixed deposit, *c.* 50-150. ?? = IANI (retro).

/CIIM. North of road leading to west gate of fort.

\*VIN. Low level. Complete stamp.

MVCI. Pit 49, top to 8 ft. down, 80-100. Indistinct.

/FVS. In a late first and second-century group south of Pit 45.

■■■■~ (*sic*). Pit 45, 5 to 9 ft. down, 54-80. Complete, mis-stamped (?).

On Drag. 33, ten, including :

Λ■■■L■■■CVF Outside west wall of fort.

III·VII. Group outside west wall of fort, 70-100. Complete, mis-stamped.

IVV. Base has external groove and convex centre. Top soil.

/CCI. Area VI. Banoluccus, etc.

\ / RRI. Unstratified. ? = Butturrus, *c.* 110-50; or Reburrus, *c.* 80-120.

On Drag. 38 (or 32), one :

/RINVS. Large concave base, poor orange ware (? 250-350). Macrinus, etc. Unstratified.


On Drag. 40 (?), one :

/ROTIŞ. Unstratified.

On Drag. 82, one :

\ MO. In a deposit dated before 80.

#### STAMPS ON BELGIC WARE

B. 2.  = ANIANI. On inside of base of grey dish, with slight kick. West of site I. Unstratified. Illustration natural size.

There is a potter Anianus of La Graufesenque, who made Samian ware (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10010, 127); this stamp may therefore be presumed to spell a real name.


3. IAMI. On the under side of the beaker base, pl. xxxviii, no. 286. Pit 36. 50-75.

4. INIAI. On inside of base of grey dish. Pit 35, depth 16 to 17 ft. 9 in. Claudius-Nero.

5. XILVIN. Stamped under the base of black egg-shell carinated bowl, pl. xxxviii, no. 288. Found in Pit 34. 80-120.  
= SILVIN[VS], presumably.

#### STAMPS ON AMPHORAE

All  $\frac{1}{2}$  except 20 which is  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

19. (A)  Stamped downwards on curving handle. Chapel site.

= M(arc) AE(li) ALEX(andra).

Stamps of this potter are recorded from Port sur Saône, Amiens Museum (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 85),

Rome (*C. I. L.* xv, ii, 1, 2689), Vienne and Geneva Museums (*C. I. L.* xii, 5683, 21).

20. (A)

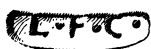


Stamped downwards on a long straight ribbed handle of a cylindrical amphora (grey-white clay). West of site I. In a deposit chiefly of the first century.

Another amphora bearing this stamp has been found near Melun (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 162). If these were made by the South-Gaulish Samian potter of the same name, they can be assigned to pre-Flavian times.

Cf. *Rich.* II, p. 75.

21. (A)



Stamped upwards on curving handle. Section 19. At bottom of filling of inner ditch of third-century earth-fort.

? = L(*ucius*) F(. . .) C(*rescens*).


Similar stamps are recorded from Vechten (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 211) and Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.* xv, ii, 1, 2850, east side). L•F•O occurs at Lezoux, Neuss (Mus.), Nijmegen, etc. (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 223), and four times in the Lyons Mus. from Ste. Colombe (*C. I. L.* xii, 5683, 100). The initials L F C are more commonly found with  $\mathfrak{N}$  or letters following, e.g. CVC, CVF, which are presumed to refer to the provenance of the wine. Many of these varieties were found on amphorae from Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.* xv, ii, 1, 2587, (Crescens) 2833, and 2860), and from several East-Gaulish and German sites (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 17). Though a few were thrown on the eastern slopes of the Monte, the greater number by far were found on the western, from which we may deduce an Antonine or late second-century date. This does not conflict with the evidence of the stamps from the Limes district (e.g. Cannstatt, Stockstadt, Wimpfen, and Zugmantel), nor with the position of the Richborough example.

22. (A)




Stamped downwards on curving handle. Unstratified. = . . . G C R


The nearest parallel to this incomplete stamp is QCR, a stamp fairly common on Gaulish sites (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002), and found on Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.* xv, ii, 1, 2763, once on east side), and again from Rome (*op. cit.* 3419), Ste. Colombe and Vienne (*C. I. L.* xii, 5683, 56); cf. *Wroxeter*, 1914, p. 56.

23. (A)  Stamped downwards on long curving handle; top of stamp rubbed. Pit 47, 12 ft. down. 50-70.  
= ERO<sup>ti</sup>S.

Stamps of the potter Eros have been found on Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.* xv, 11, 1, 2819, on the top of the eastern side and on the western slope), Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 303), Trion and Hedderheim (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 201), Vienne and Ste. Colombe (*C. I. L.* xii, 5683, 91). The dating evidence is therefore conflicting, Hofheim being not later than Flavian and the West of Monte Testaccio late Antonine. This example was found with Dr. 29 and a stamp of Ardacus (see p. 149, pre-Flavian).


24. (A)  Small raised letters in a sunk label, stamped upwards on curve of handle. W. of site I.  
= M(*arci*) AEM(*ilii*) E(*upolis*?).

Cf. several stamps from Monte Testaccio in *C. I. L.* xv, 11, 1, 2691, one of which found at the foot of the east side is probably early and certainly not later than *c.* 150. A similar stamp occurs at Vechten (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 88).

25. (A)  Stamped upwards on nearly straight handle. West of site I, in a deposit *c.* 100. = L.C.FA . . .

No close parallel for this stamp appears in *C. I. L.*; L.C.F., L.C.F.P.C., and L.C.F.P.C.E., all occur at Rome (*C. I. L.* xv, 11, 1, 2746). CFA stamped on the neck of an amphora in the St. Germain Museum may also be compared (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 206).

The associated objects were chiefly of the late first century.

26. (A)  Stamped downwards on handle-fragment, pale buff clay. Above pit 34.  
F•MF is recorded from Mainz and MF from the Clermont Museum (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 207 and 319).

These and the Richborough stamp are probably from the pottery that used the initials FMFP, which were found frequently on the west side of Monte Testaccio and once at the bottom of the east (*C. I. L.* xv, 11, 1, 2863). The stamps may therefore be dated with some certainty in the latter half of the second century.



27. (A)



Letters 1 cm. high. Stamped downwards at top of ribbed handle of type 364, pl. XLII. Pit 58. 45-75.

One letter is incomplete and may be read  $\widehat{I}\widehat{R}$ ,  $\widehat{I}\widehat{F}$  or  $\widehat{I}\widehat{E}$ , or possibly in conjunction with preceding F as an abbreviation for **FILII**. I have been unable to find any likely parallel. Possibly the name is Lucius Paulus Firmanus.

28. (A)



Under neck of globular amphora; no impression of any 'punch'; lettering of uneven depth; therefore scratched or incised and not stamped. Pit 27. 75-100.

With it may be compared the stamps **SD** from Clermont and **QSD** from Colchester (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 436 and vii, 1331, 98). **DCD** also occurred at Ste. Colombe (*C. I. L.* xii, 5683, 52), but no close parallel has been discovered.

29. (A)



Stamped downwards on curving handle; unstratified.

=  $L(uci) VAL(erii) TROP\widehat{H}IMI$ .

This name, with many variations, has been found in Gaul at Trion, Autun, Nyon, and Avenches (an almost exact parallel), also in the Plicque collection of Lezoux potters (twice) and several times from Monte Testaccio. An amphora from Ste. Colombe now in Lyon Museum bears also the stamp **SABINI** (i. e. Sabine wine).

*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 521; xv, II, 1, 3228; vii, 1331, 115 (London); xii, 5683, 305.

30. (A)



Stamped downwards on handle; low level outside W. wall of fort. No parallel.

31. (A)



Stamped downwards on curving handle.

Outside W. wall of fort. Section 28.

? = Materninus or Paterninus.

No parallel.

32.



Stamped downwards on grey handle.

Over filling of east Claudian ditch south of site II. In a first-century deposit.  $V]RIT\widehat{T}I PVS$  (? Pudens).

For this stamp and others of the slaves of the Uritti see *C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 317 and xiii, 10002, 533. This name occurred at Rottweil.

STAMPS ON MORTARIA ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

13. (A)



Above pit 56. Shape, Richborough 356 first-century type.

A similar stamp is in the British Museum (Walters, M. 2817, C. Roach Smith, *Roman London*, p. 89, and *C. I. L.* vii,

1334, 62, where it is mis-read as VERIANI), stamped diagonally on the widening of the rim near the spout. = Q(uinti) Val(erii) C(aii) F(ili) Verani F(igulus?), probably the same potter whose stamps Q VALERIVS VERANIVS are common (*vid. inf.* and *Rich.* I, p. 87). No ornamented frame.

14. (A)



Section no. 19. Unstratified. Shape : Richborough 94 = Wroxeter 18 (c. 70-110).

Possibly another stamp of the potter

Q. Valerius Veranius or of his family ; or the last letter might be read as T.

15. (A)

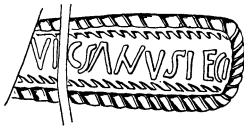


Outside W. wall of fort, low level. For shape cf. Wroxeter 58, but with less curved rim ; and Richborough 93 ; level bead-rim ; late first century.

= Q(VINTUS) VA(lerius) SE(. . . . ?)

With this may be compared the two stamps in the British Museum (Walters 2808/9 ; *C. I. L.* vii, 1334, 62 ; and C. Roach Smith, *Roman London*, p. 89) ; they are from the same punch and have a long-tailed Q and sloping S similar to this example. Both have white grit up to the bead-rim and some scattered on the rim ; the shapes are, however, different : (a) heavier variant between Wroxeter types 39 and 48 (c. 80-120 and 100-140), with smaller and lower bead-rim ; (b) heavier and more curving variant of Wroxeter 34 (c. 80-110) with level bead-rim. Also in the British Museum is a stamp QI·VA·S on a simple but heavy curving rim of grey clay, with bead-rim rather below top of curve (c. 70-110). The potter may then be dated with some confidence in the Flavian-Trajanic period.

16. (A)

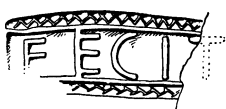


Section no. 45, with pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery. Shape : Richborough, 349, cf. Wroxeter 50, but less strongly marked bead-rim (80-120).

= VICSANVS FECI.

I have been unable to find any parallel.

17. (A)



Section no. 19, in a first-century deposit. Shape: Wroxeter 66 (from Poltross Burn, early Hadrianic).

The word *FECIT* occurs fairly frequently without the other side of the spout being found (with or without name originally); e.g. four times at Wroxeter, on each occasion dated either by the shape or its associations 80–120, and three times in the British Museum. Some of these should probably be ascribed to Matugenus (cf. Walters, 2789), as he is recorded to have the double stamp thus, and affects a similar hatched frame.

*Wroxeter Reports*, 1912, p. 68; 1913, p. 47; 1914, p. 61; Walters, M. 2823/5.

## STAMPS ON MORTARIA PREVIOUSLY RECORDED FROM RICHBOROUGH

1. (A) *GRACILIS* In group outside west wall of fort, dated 70–100. Shape: Richborough 94 = Wroxeter 18.

5. (B)



West of site I. In a deposit mostly of the first century. Shape: Richborough 94 = Wroxeter 18 (c. 70–110).

## STAMPED TILE (pl. VII, no. 3).

Portion of a flanged roof tile which has been impressed twice with the same stamp. It was found in clearing the two temples to the south of the fort and was unstratified, but as the majority of the finds from this site were of late third- or fourth-century date it probably belongs to that period.

The following note has been supplied by Professor Donald Atkinson.

The stamp, which has raised letters in a sunk label, reads *SILVIVSMA*. Enough of the rounded end of the label is preserved on the right to show that no letters are missing at the end. At the beginning there is some doubt whether the stamp is complete.

Two interpretations of the stamp seem possible. As is suggested by Mr. Collingwood (in *J.R.S.* xvi, 2, p. 244) we may read *Silvius ma(nu)*. Parallels to the ungrammatical form occur among Samian potters' stamps, though infrequently, e.g. *C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 365 *BVCCVSMA*; 1684 *SACERUSMĀ*, but no parallel is

forthcoming for the use of *manu* (with genitive or nominative) in tile-stamps. In Rome and in the South of France, when individual names occur alone as stamps, they are usually in the genitive, often abbreviated and generally showing the *tria nomina* of the Roman citizen. Occasionally, however, they occur in the nominative, e.g. *C.I.L.* xv, 950 C. Cornelius Natalis, *C.I.L.* xii, 5769, 23 A. Decius Alpinus, and more rarely the cognomen is abbreviated, e.g. *C.I.L.* xv, 965 M. Curti Mitra(datis): 1177 T. Helvius Dio(?). Sometimes only the cognomen appears, followed by *F(ecit)*. If, therefore, we assume that the stamp is imperfect at the beginning it would be natural to suppose that the abbreviated praenomen has been lost and the maker's name will have been of the form [C.] Silvius Ma(ternus).

Even if the stamp is complete, the omission of the praenomen can be paralleled among Samian stamps, e.g. *C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 906 OF FL(*avi*) GERMAN(*i*): 1078 IVL(*i*) TALVSSAN(*i*): 1818 SILVI PATRI(*ci*) O(*fficina*).

The meagre collection of private stamps from Britain provides no close parallel. Such as exist seem to consist of the initials of the *tria nomina* of citizens, e.g. *Eph. Epig.* ix, no. 1287 (Hucclecote, Glos.) T•C•M; T•P•F•A; T•P•F•P: *J.R.S.* xi, 2, p. 239 (Cirencester) T•P•F•C; T•P•F•A; T•P•F•L where the first initial is presumably T(*egula*); L•H•S: *J.R.S.* xv, 2, p. 229 (Wroxeter) L•C•H: p. 244 (Ashstead, Surrey) G•I•S.

On the whole, it seems more likely that Ma is an abbreviated cognomen than an ungrammatical use of *Manu*, but the evidence is clearly too scanty to admit of certainty.

#### GRAFFITI.

Several small portions of names, fragments of letters or numerals have been found scratched on pieces of pottery. The only complete example is LTB on the base of a jug from pit 32, where it was associated with objects of the first and second centuries.

In pit 33, filled in between 50 and 75, part of a cylindrical amphora with a long neck and peaked handles occurred. On the lower portion of the neck were two lines of a Greek inscription in black paint. The reading as far as it can be deciphered is as follows

στρατειου  
κλεονι

A small portion of another cylindrical amphora found in the top soil bore the following inscription in black paint C<sup>o</sup>DXIGE. The remains of a lower line show a U perhaps followed by an I.

## THE COARSE WARE

(Plates XXXII-XLIII)

186. Flagon with oblique moulded lip, a cordon at base of neck, thumb-pressed handle with curved sections and a moulded slightly raised base. Fumed grey clay with light orange-red soapy slip on outside surface and inside mouth.

Filling of east Claudian ditch south of site II. In a first-century deposit.

See nos. 187-9 of this Report which are the same technique.

187. Flagon with thumb-pressed handle. Dirty grey clay, coated on the outside with smooth soapy reddish slip.

Pit 58. 45-75.

Cf. nos. 186, 188-9 of this Report which are the same technique, and Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 279, abb. 62.

188. Upper part of large flagon with moulded undercut rim and two thumb-pressed handles with curved section. One cordon on the neck and two at junction of neck and body. Dirty grey to black clay coated on the outside with smooth pasty purple-red slip.

Area IX. 50-80. This example is probably early in the period.

Cf. nos. 186-7, 189, of this Report which are the same technique, and Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 288, abb. 66, which may possibly be the prototype of this example.

189. Upper part of flagon with moulded slightly undercut lip and handle with thumb-pressed or curved section. A cordon at base of neck. Hard grey clay coated on the outside with smooth thick red slip.

In upper filling of the west Claudian ditch north of the entrance. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. nos. 186-8 of this Report which are the same technique.

190. Flagon with disc mouth and thumb-pressed band handle. Pale yellowish-brown clay.

Pit 47, above the filling. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1913, 47, and no. 191 of this Report; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxiv, 55.

191. Small flagon with disc mouth. Thumb-pressed band handle. Pale yellowish brown soft clay.

Pit 47. 12 ft. down. 50-70.

See no. 190 of this Report.

192. Upper part of flagon with moulded mouth, four-ribbed handle, and girth groove at base of neck. Pale buff clay outside, white inside.

West of site I in a pre-Flavian deposit.

193. Neck and mouth of two-handled flagon. Hard smooth pale buff clay.

Pit 35. 16 ft. to 17 ft. 9 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. lx, 107; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxiv, type 61. 70-83, rare.

194. Neck of two-handled jug. Light grey fumed sandy clay.

Pit 33. 23 ft. 2 in. to 28 ft. 3 in. down. 50-75.

*Wroxeter*, 1913, fig. 18, no. 45. Late first and early second century; *Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 247, fig. 14, no. 7. 50-80.

Cf. no. 195 of this Report.

195. Two-handled jug. Hard sandy fumed grey clay, smoothed on outside.

Pit 33. 21 ft. 6 in. to 23 ft. 2 in. 50-75.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxiv, 57 c.

196. Long narrow fluted vessel with two loop handles. Hard sandy dull brick-red clay.

Pit 33. 23 ft. 2 in. to 28 ft. 3 in. down. 50-75.

Reconstructed from Ritterling, type 75, *Hofheim*, p. 302. This type does not appear at Haltern, but is common at Hofheim, there is one from Pompeii, and others from the early site at Wiesbaden. It appears to be generally pre-Flavian. Examples have been found in London, *Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 247, fig. 14, no. 15.

197. Flagon with three-ribbed handle. Buff clay with reddish surface and traces of cream slip.

Pit 27. 11 ft. 6 in. to 13 ft. 6 in. down. 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 67, mid-first century, and no. 199 of this Report.

198. Neck of flagon with moulded and undercut lip. Hard white smooth clay.

Section no. 22. 40-60.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 68.

199. Flagon with moulded undercut rim, raised base, and three-ribbed handle. Hard white clay.

Pit 35. 13 ft. to 16 ft. down. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 37, 68, 69; May, *Silchester*, pl. lxii, 113.

200. Jug with moulded mouth and two-ribbed handle. Pasty drab clay.

Group outside west wall of fort. 70-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 37, 39, 68, 69, and no. 199 of this Report.

201. Neck of flagon. White to pale red clay.

Pit 47. 5 ft. 6 in. down. 50-70.

Cf. no. 202 and Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 283, abb. 64, no. 6.

202. Neck of flagon of hard white clay, greyish at core.

Pit 45. 8 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 291, abb. 68, nos. 4 and 6, and no. 201 of this Report.

203. Neck of flagon with three-ribbed handle. Hard pale buff clay with traces of white slip coating.

Pit 47. 12 ft. down. 50-70.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 291, abb. 68, nos. 4 and 8; May, *Silchester*, pl. LX, 107, and May, *Templebrough*, pl. xxx, 180, all having two handles.

204. Jug with moulded mouth and two-ribbed handle. Hard sandy reddish-buff clay.

Group outside west wall of fort. 70-100.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXIV, 122.

205. Neck of flagon with spout. Hard white to dark buff clay.

Area IX. 50-80.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 319, abb. 81, and Haltern, p. 236, fig. 29.

206. Flagon with pinched mouth forming a spout, two rough cordons on upper part of neck, a two-ribbed handle, and moulded rising base.

Outside west wall in a first-century deposit.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 319, abb. 81, no. 2; May, *Templebrough*, pl. xxxii A, no. 202. c. 50.

207. Neck of flagon with pinched mouth forming spout and two-ribbed handle. Hard grey clay.

Area IX. 50-80.

Cf. Haltern, p. 236, fig. 29; May, *Templebrough*, pl. xxxii, no. 202; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 319, abb. 81.

208. Neck of flagon with three-ribbed handle. Hard sandy tile-red clay.

Pit 45. 8 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 33, 34.

209. Belgic plate with moulded rim and low foot-ring. Two concentric circles of rouletting on inside of base.

On the natural soil south of site V. Probably Claudian.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, p. 176, pl. LXXIV, 188; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 334, abb. 86.

210. Plate with moulded side and low foot-ring. Hard fumed grey clay with black varnish.

In upper filling of west Claudian ditch, north of the entrance. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 9, 10. Claudian.

211. Cup imitating the Samian form, Ritterling, *Hofheim*, type 5. Hard fumed grey clay.

Pit 58. 45-75.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvi, no. 103. Early period.

212. Cup decorated with roulette hatching. White clay, yellow-brown glaze.

Pit 27. 9 ft. 6 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. down. 75-100.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 253, abb. 54, nos. 15-18.

213. Large carinated bowl with rising base. Hard sandy pale grey clay with darker grey smoothed surface.

Pit 33. 18 ft. 5 in. to 19 ft. 6 in. down. 50-75.

214. Carinated bowl with thin projecting rim and a zone of horizontal striations on the body. Thin hard grey sandy clay.

Pit 58. 45-75.

215. Carinated bowl with rim recessed for cover and slightly raised base. Thin hard sandy fumed grey clay with black surface.

Pit 33. 16 ft. 9 in. to 18 ft. 5 in. 50-75.

A complete example of *Rich.* I, type 22, which appears to have been assigned to too late a date.

216. Carinated bowl with level lip. Hard sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 33. 22 ft. 6 in. to 23 ft. 2 in. down. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 22-23.

217. Small carinated bowl with one girth groove and a slightly raised base. Hard fumed grey clay containing fine sand.

Pit 58. 45-75.

218. Bowl with projecting rim. Hard fumed grey clay with darker surface. Diameter 14½ in.

Pit 35. 17 ft. 10 in. to 22 ft. 6 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

219. Carinated bowl with moulded overhanging rim. Hard sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 33. 16 ft. 9 in. to 18 ft. 5 in. down. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 23. Late first century.



220. Carinated bowl with undercut level rim and slightly rising base. Hard sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 80; *Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 249, fig. 15, no. 37. 80-120.

221. Bowl with downbent rim and rising base. Hard, brittle, fine sandy fumed grey clay, smoothed outside.

Pit 33. 19 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 6 in. down. 50-75.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxv, 91 B.

222. Carinated bowl with sharply undercut rim and rising base. Hard sandy fumed grey clay with darker surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 78.

223. Carinated bowl of hard sandy grey clay coated with a soapy drab slip.

Group outside west wall of fort. 70-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 73, where the date suggested is probably too early.

224. Shallow bowl or dish of coarse dirty brown to black clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 73, and no. 223 of this Report.

225. Cup imitating the Samian form 27. Fumed hard grey clay.

Pit 40. 16 ft. to 18 ft., and another at 18 ft. to 20 ft. down. 70-100.

See nos. 226-7 of this Report.

226-7. Cups imitating the Samian form 27. Hard close-grained grey clay with darker surface.

Pit 34. 80-120. Another example came from Pit 36. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 45.

228. Bowl with curved overhanging rim, girth groove on side and hollow moulded base. Hard grey sandy clay, black varnished.

Section no. 45. With pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 78.

229. Cup decorated with scales *en barbotine*. Light yellowish clay with brown slip. Rough-cast inside.

Pit 35. 16 ft. to 17 ft. 9 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 59; *Wroxeter*, 1914, pl. xxvii, 73-4; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxii, type 22 Bd; nos. 230-1 of this Report.

230. Cup of whitish clay with brown to buff glaze decorated with scale pattern *en barbotine*.

Area IX. 50-80.

See nos. 229-31 of this Report.

231. Cup decorated with scale pattern *en barbotine*. Light yellow-green clay with brown to olive-green glaze. The inside surface is rough-cast.

Area VIII. In a deposit of 55-75.

See nos. 229, 230 of this Report.

232. Small bowl or dish with slightly moulded lip and rising base. Dark fumed grey to black clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

233. Bowl with moulded foot and rim and slightly raised base. Thin smooth brittle grey clay with brown slip.

Pit 34. 80-120.

234. Plate imitating the Samian form 15. Hard smooth brittle pipe-clay with reddish core.

Pit 45. 5 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 58.

235. Bowl or dish with moulded lip and slightly raised base. Hard smooth fumed grey clay with darker surface well-polished on inside.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Several of these have occurred in deposits of 80-120.

236. Plate with curved side and slightly rising base. Smooth pale brown clay coated inside with cream slip.

Section no. 21. 80-110.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 87; May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXIV, nos. 191-2.

237. Large dish, diameter 14½ in. Brown to black clay, the inside surface coated with purplish polished slip.

Pit 35. 22 ft. 6 in. to 26 ft. 6 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXIV, 192.

238-9. Straight-sided dishes of unwashed fumed grey clay.

238. Pit 47. 12 ft. down. 50-70.

239. Diameter 9¾ in. Pit 33. 23 ft. 2 in. to 28 ft. 3 in. down. 50-75.

Similar examples occurred in Area IX in a deposit of 54-80, and in Pit 40. 70-100.

240. Olla with small oblique rim, with a plain burnished zone below. Vertical and diagonal furrows on the body. Unwashed dirty brown clay with pasty slip.

Pit 57. Nero-Vespasian.

Another example from Area VIII was in a deposit of 55-75.  
Cf. *Rich.* I, type 17 and II, p. 97. *Swarling Report*, pl. VIII, 21,  
may perhaps be the prototype of this form.

241. Beaker with recurved rim, decorated with a zone of deep incisions at the base of the neck. Hard fumed grey clay.

Outside west wall of fort. Low level. Probably before 80.

242. Bowl or olla with curved side and one girth groove near the rim. Coarse grey to black clay.

Outside west wall of fort. Low level. Pre-Flavian.

243. Bead-rim olla decorated with a zone of oblique combing on the shoulder.

Outside west wall of fort. Low level. Probably pre-Flavian.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 18 ; II, 135-6.

244. Olla with small rim and an offset on shoulder with a zone of oblique incisions below. Fumed black to brown clay with soapy slip.

Pit 36. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 19. Claudian.

245. Olla with bead-rim slightly recessed on inside. The numeral III incised on the side. Hard fumed clay containing coarse grit.

Pit 35. Above the filling. 80-120.

246. Upper portion of bead-rim olla with irregular curved furrows on the bulge. Hard fumed mottled grey to black clay with smoothed surface above the girth groove.

Pit 45. 8 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 21 ; II, types 135-6

247. Upper part of beaker with curved side and plain rim. Decoration of scored lattice pattern with combed vertical lines at intervals.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, pl. XXIII, no. 5, 50 B.C.-A.D. 50, and *Rich.* I, type 21.

248. Large olla with outcurved rim and four girth grooves on upper part of body. Coarse brown to black clay coated with pasty slip.

Pit 33. 23 ft. 2 in. to 28 ft. 3 in. down. 50-75.

249. Beaker with wide bulged body, small oblique rim and raised base. A zone of oblique rows of small incisions on the shoulder. Hard brittle fumed grey clay with darker surface.

Outside west wall of fort in a first-century deposit.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 47-8, and no. 250 of this Report.

Vessels of this type are common on the site in Flavian deposits and the date previously assigned to I, no. 47 may be too early.

250. Beaker decorated on the shoulder with oblique rows of incisions. Hard heavy grey-black clay with smooth outside surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 48, and no. 249 of this Report.

251. Olla with thickened lip and slight bead-rim; scored lattice pattern on body. Thin hard fumed grey clay, black varnished.

Pit 52. 15 ft. to 19 ft. down. 90-140.

This is one of the latest examples of the bead-rim type of which *Rich.* II, 135-6 are earlier specimens.

252. Upper part of olla with recurved lip, three cordons on neck and combing below. Dirty grey stony clay coated outside with pasty brown to black slip.

Section no. 45. With pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery.

Compare nos. 253-4 of this Report, and *Swarling Report*, pl. ix, 31, which may be the prototype.

253. Olla with recurved rim and two cordons at base of neck. Grey clay heavily charged with grit. Traces of black varnish outside and to 2 in. down inside, brownish below.

Pit 42. Filled in *c.* 100. This example may be twenty or thirty years earlier than the date of the filling in of the pit.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 27, and nos. 252, 254, of this Report.

254. Olla with outbent thickened rim. Black varnished outside and inside rim, lattice pattern of burnished lines on shoulder with furrowed lines below. Brown to black clay with pasty slip.

Pit 33. 19 ft. 6 in. to 21 ft. 6 in. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 27, mid-first century, and nos. 252-3 of this Report.

255. Bowl with moulded rim, a low cordon at base of high neck and a bulbous body. Thin hard sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 47. Above the filling. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 16, Claudian; and no. 256 of this Report.

256. Wide bulged olla with moulded rim and scored lines on polished neck. Rough sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 33. 18 ft. 5 in. to 19 ft. 6 in. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 16, Claudian; and no. 255 of this Report.

257. Hand-made olla with outcurved rim. Fumed, hard, brittle, unwashed grey clay. Upper half black varnished and coated with smooth soapy slip.

Pit 45. 8 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, p. 48, pl. xxiv, 25. Pre-Roman.

258. Beaker or small cooking-pot with high shoulder and upright neck. Hand made, hard sandy grey clay with pasty slip.

Pit 33. 18 ft. 5 in. to 19 ft. 6 in. 50-75.

Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, pl. xxiv, 21.

259. Olla or large beaker with undercut moulded rim, long sloping neck with girth grooves and an offset above bulge. Hard grey clay with slightly darker surface.

In filling of drain north of site I. In a mixed first- and second-century deposit. This example is probably first century.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXVIII, 141.

260. Beaker with moulded overhanging rim. Hard pale grey clay.

Pit 33. 21 ft. 6 in. to 23 ft. 2 in. down. 50-75.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 16. Claudian; May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXVII, no. 5.

261. Wide bulged olla with outbent square-edged rim and slightly raised base. Hard fumed grey sandy clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 43.

262. Olla with outbent rim and slightly raised base. Fumed grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

263. Small olla or beaker with moulded rim. Hard sandy red to brown clay, coated with black slip or varnish.

Group outside west wall of fort. 70-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 28.

264. Olla with outbent moulded rim and slightly rising base. Fumed hard pale grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 41, which probably has been dated too early.

265. Olla with outcurved rim and a girth groove on the shoulder. Fumed hard grey clay.

Outside west wall of fort, in a first-century deposit. Probably 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 26, 28.

266. Cylindrical bodied beaker with contracted neck, oblique rim, and rising base. Decorated with girth grooves and rouletting. Coarse sandy pale brown clay with dull black varnish.

Group outside west wall of fort. 70-100.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXI, 168.

267. Boldly bulged olla with moulded undercut rim and rising base. Hard pale grey fumed clay.

Outside west wall of fort, in a first-century deposit. Probably 75-100.

268. Carinated olla or beaker with horizontal moulded rim. Brown clay with fumed grey surface.

Outside west wall of fort in a first-century deposit.

*Rich.* I, type 11. Claudian.

269. Olla with outbent rim, a girth groove on body and slightly moulded base. Hard fumed grey clay with darker surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxv, no. 87 A.

270. Olla with moulded outbent rim. Hard fumed grey clay with black varnish outside.

Outside west wall of fort in a first-century deposit. Probably 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 28.

271. Vase or beaker with curved lip and overhanging rim, a cordon on the shoulder and decorated on the body with rouletting. Pale grey clay with darker outside surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* II, type 142.

This is a debased descendant of *Swarling Report*, pl. ix, no. 34.

272. Beaker with high shoulder, recurved rim, and moulded slightly rising base. Hard smooth pale grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXVIII, no. 5, pl. LXXIX, no. 8.

273. Wide bulged beaker with recurved rim and corrugations on the shoulder. Decorated with a zone of rouletting. Fumed pale grey smooth clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* II, type 144.

274. Small vase decorated with cordons. Fumed grey clay.

Pit 32. 15 ft. to 18 ft. down. *c.* 150.

275. Cordoned bowl with pre-Roman characteristics. Dark grey clay. Conjectural restoration of lower part based on an example from Swarling.

Pit 47. 5 ft. 6 in. down. 50-70.

Cf. *Swarling Report*, pl. ix, nos. 22-5, and no. 276 of this Report.

276. Upper part of bowl with raised bands or corrugations on the shoulder. Hard grey clay with darker surface.

In silt at bottom of west Claudian ditch, section no. 35. Claudian.

*Swarling Report*, pl. ix, nos. 22, 23. First century B.C.

Compare no. 275 of this Report.

277. Upper part of a butt-shaped beaker with outbent moulded lip and two cordons on the body. Conjectural restoration of lower portion. Hard grey clay, black to brown outside surface.

In silt at bottom of east Claudian ditch north of the entrance. Claudian.

A vessel from Folkestone found with a brooch not earlier than the late first century B.C., and very probably of the first century A.D., is very similar. See *Swarling Report*, pl. xi, 5.

278. Beaker with small oblique rim and moulded base. Decorated with vertical rows of clay studs. Fumed grey clay.

Pit 40. 10 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in. 70-100.

279. Thin sided beaker with small oblique rim and pronounced corrugations in the interior. Decorated with vertical rows of rouletting. Fumed grey to brown clay with darker smooth surface.

Outside west wall of fort. Low level. Probably pre-Flavian. The upper part of a similar example was found in Pit 33. 23 ft. to 28 ft. down. 50-75.

280. Beaker with small oblique rim and moulded foot. Decorated with two zones of oblique roulette notches on upper portion and crossed notches below. Fumed grey clay with smooth surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

See nos. 281-2 of this Report.

281. Beaker with small oblique rim and slightly raised base. Decorated on the lower part of the body with a sharply incised lattice pattern. Fumed grey clay with smooth surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

See nos. 280, 282 of this Report.

282. Beaker decorated with roulette hatching. Oblique rim and moulded foot. Hard grey clay with smooth surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

See nos. 281-2 of this Report.

283. Beaker with small oblique rim, the shoulder decorated with a pattern in sharply incised lines; roulette hatching below. Smooth hard fumed grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 62, and no. 284 of this Report. For similar decoration see May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXI, nos. 163-4.

284. Small beaker of smooth pale grey compact clay. Decorated with a zone of concentric incised circles above four combed vertical lines.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Compare decoration on no. 283 of this Report, and B. M. *Guide to Roman Britain*, 1922, p. 114.

285. Beaker with oblique rim and moulded rising base. Thin brittle pale reddish-brown clay, mica dusted.

Pit 33. 21 ft. 6 in. to 23 ft. 2 in. down. 50-75.

Cf. C. Fox, *Arch. of Camb. Reg.*, p. 208, pl. xxiv, 2. Late first or early second century; *Rich.* I, type 62. First century.

286. Beaker with oblique rim and domed base; the body decorated with small bosses pressed out from the inside. Hard brittle light brown clay, mica dusted. The potter's stamp, p. 159, no. B 3, on underside of base.

Pit 36. 50-75.

*Wroxeter*, 1913, p. 52, fig. 19, no. 59; 80-120; *O. R. L. Faimingen*, pl. xi, 40.

287. Beaker with small oblique rim. Decorated with two horizontal rows of roughly formed studs of applied clay. Hard smooth fumed grey clay.

Pit 40. Top 10 ft. 70-100.

See *Wroxeter*, 1913, pl. xx.

288. Carinated cup with foot-ring and domed base. Very thin fabric of fine hard grey clay with highly polished black surface. The stamp no. B 5, p. 159 on underside of base.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 89, which belongs to the same type of ware.

289. Carinated beaker with double cordon on the shoulder and slightly raised base. Smooth hard fumed pale grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

See no. 290 of this Report.



290. Carinated beaker with cordon on the shoulder and a moulded base. Smooth hard fumed pale grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. type 289 of this Report, and *Rich.* I, types 75-7. The latter have no cordon and may be a little later in date.

291. Carinated beaker with grooved slightly rising base. Rim missing. Decorated with two zones of rouletting. Hard smooth thin pale grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

*Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 247, fig. 14, nos. 16, 17. 70-100; May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXIX, no. 2, and no. 292 of this Report.

292. Carinated beaker decorated with a narrow zone of rouletting. Hard grey-brown clay with polished surface.

Outside west wall of fort in a first-century deposit.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXII, 173, pl. LXXIX, 2; *Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 250, and figs. 16, 17. 70-100; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, type 113.

Cf. no. 291 of this Report.

293. Small green glazed beaker decorated with oblique raised ridges on the bulge and two girth grooves below.

Over east Claudian ditch south of site II. Probably 50-75.

294. Upper part of small yellow glazed beaker with oblique rim. Decorated with scales *en barbotine*.

Above pit 35. 80-120.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxii, type 26 bb, xxxiii, type 85e.

295. Greenish-yellow glazed cup with two handles and decorated with oblique rows of small studs. Conjectural reconstruction of upper part.

Pit 35. 16 ft. to 17 ft. 9 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxii, type 23 A.

296. Two-handled pot with moulded and rising base. The mouth has an inside ledge to take a lid. Hard smooth cream coloured clay.

In filling of drain north of site I. A mixed first- and second-century deposit. This example is probably of first-century date.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXIV, 120; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxv, type 66 B.

297. Part of large vessel with thickened level rim and two girth grooves on the body. One thumb-pressed band handle preserved, but probably two originally. Pale tile-red clay with buff slip on outside.

Pit 45. 8 ft. to 9 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXIV, 120; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxv, 66 A and D.

298. Rough-cast beaker with small oblique rim and domed base. Pale brown clay with red core coated with dark brown slip. As part of the side of this vessel was missing the height is conjectural.

Pit 35. 17 ft. 10 in. to 22 ft. 6 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

May, *Silchester*, pl. XLVII, 47; *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, N.S., vol. xvi, p. 24.

Cf. nos. 299-302 of this Report.

299. Rough-cast beaker with small oblique rim and moulded foot. The inside surface is also rough-cast. Hard thin cream clay with yellow-brown slip.

Pit 36. 50-75.

Ritterling, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxii, type 25 aa.

See nos. 298, 300-2 of this Report.

300. Beaker with small oblique lip and rough-cast surface. Thin hard brown clay with dark plum slip.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXVII, nos. 46, 47; Wheeler, *Segontium*, p. 166, fig. 78, no. 48. Not later than the Flavian period; Holwerda, *Arentsburg*, pl. LVII, 71.

See nos. 298-9, 301-2 of this Report.

301. Rough-cast beaker with small oblique rim. Thin, hard, brittle light coloured clay coated with dark brown slip.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Wheeler, *Segontium*, p. 166, fig. 78, no. 48.

Cf. nos. 298-300, 302 of this Report.

302. Small beaker with outside surface rough-cast. Pale buff clay with dark brown-red to black slip.

Pit 52. 13 ft. to 15 ft. down. 90-140.

Cf. nos. 298-301 of this Report.

303. Rough-cast beaker with seven oval indentations. Very thin pale brown clay with brown slip.

Pit 34. 80-120.

*Newstead*, pl. XLVI, 31. Early period.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 12, and no. 304 of this Report.

304. Rough-cast beaker with seven oval indentations. Thin brittle light brown clay with dark plum slip on the rough-cast portion.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 12, and no. 303 of this Report.

305. Beaker with indented sides, small oblique rim and moulded foot. Thin hard smooth fumed grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

306-8. Poppy-head beakers decorated with rows of small studs in oblong groups. Hard grey clay with polished surface.

306. Pit 34. 80-120.

307. Pit 32. 12 ft. to 15 ft. down. First and second centuries.

308. Pit 52. 9 ft. to 13 ft. down. 90-140.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 54, and no. 324 of this Report.

309. Beaker with oblique rim, globular body and moulded rising base. Hard fumed grey clay with darker polished and lightly black varnished surface.

Pit 52. 15 ft. to 19 ft. down. 90-140.

Cf. the shapes of nos. 306-8 of this Report.

310. Upper part of vessel with outbent rim and two heavy cordons. Decorated with two zones of vertical combing. Fumed grey clay.

Pit 35. Above the filling. 80-120.

311. Carinated bowl with large hollow cordon on side, an offset on inside of lip and a thick base. Brown clay with smoothed surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

312. Neck of two-handled flagon with reeded level disc mouth and three-ribbed handles.

Pit 32. 18 ft. to 25 ft. down. c. 150.

313. Hand-made cup of hard unwashed clay, coated with brown to black pasty slip.

Pit 29. 16 ft. to 18 ft. down. 50-80.

Cf. *Hengistbury Head Report*, pl. XXIII, no. 12. 50 B.C.-A.D. 50.

314. Small hand-made vessel. Smooth soapy grey-brown clay containing white grit.

Pit 36. 50-75.

315. Lid. Hard sandy brown clay with darker surface.

Pit 35. 22 ft. 6 in. to 26 ft. 6 in. down. Claudius-Nero.

316. Lid. Hard sandy fumed grey clay.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 91.

317. High lid or cover with concave top. Unwashed sandy fumed grey clay with smooth slip and traces of black varnish.

Pit 57. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Swarling Report*, pl. ix, no. 35, which has slightly more upright sides and is stated to be a bowl or dish. It may, however, have been a cover and the prototype of the Richborough example.

318. Small cover of pale yellow to white clay.

In silt at bottom of west Claudian ditch north of the entrance. Claudian.

319. Olla with recurved rim and scored lattice pattern on body. Hard sandy buff clay, black varnished.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1913, fig. 19, no. 66.

320. Olla with outbent rim and scored lattice pattern on body. Thin hard fumed grey clay, thinly varnished with bitumen.

Pit 52. 15 ft. to 19 ft. down. 90-140.

See no. 319 of this Report.

321. Olla with outbent rim forming a distinct angle with the side. Hard sandy fumed grey clay, black varnished. Two vertical burnished lines on the body.

Pit 37. Filled in *c.* 400.

May, *Silchester*, pl. lxxv, 195-8; Wheeler, *Segontium*, p. 166, fig. 78, nos. 54-6. This, with slight variations in the rim and width of bulge, is a common type in fourth-century deposits at Richborough.

322. One-handed mug decorated with zone of scored lattice pattern. Grey sandy clay coated with darker smooth slip.

West of site I. In an Antonine deposit.

May, *Silchester*, pl. lxxvi, 200; 'Poltross Burn,' *Trans. Cumb. and West. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xi, N.S., p. 451, pl. iv, no. 30, 180-270; *Newstead*, p. 256, fig. 31. Antonine.

323. Small vessel of white clay charged with fine sand.

In foundation of fort wall crossing inner ditch north of the chapel. Probably late third century.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. XLVII, 52; LXIV, 121.

324. Poppy-head beaker decorated with two zones of rouletting. Hard grey clay reddened on outer surface.

Pit 218, in a deposit dating up to the third century.

Cf. nos. 306-8 of this Report which are earlier examples of the same type.

325. Infant's feeding-bottle. Hard fumed grey clay with darker surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. L, no. 70; May, *York*, pl. XXIII, 23-4; *Rich.* I, type 81.

326. Beaker with elongated neck, pronounced bulge, and small moulded foot. Hard smooth reddish-brown clay with dark brown slip mottled with red near foot.

Section no. 44, with late third-century coins.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 96, II, type 185.

327, 328. Small vessels with moulded mouths and rough stump bases. A helical groove extends round the bodies. Coarse brick-red clay with rough surface.

In group outside west gate with pottery of the second century.

Curle, *Newstead*, pl. XLVI, 27; *O. R. L.*, xxxii, Zugmantel, pl. xvii, 25, with coins of Faustina I; May, *Silchester*, pl. L, 74.

329. Globular cup with oblique rim and girth grooves on body. Hard grey clay with black polished band on shoulder and on inside of lip.

Pit. 37. Filled in *c.* 400.

330. One-handled mug decorated with two cordons and a zone of rouletting. Grey clay.

Temples' site. Fourth century.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 128-9.

331. Small one-handled mug with moulded side. Hard grey clay with polished outside surface.

Lime kiln site, north of fort. Mid fourth century.

Cf. *Rich.* I, types 128-9.

332. Upper part of hand-made jug with handle. Fumed grey clay charged with sand and coated with pasty slip, black varnished.

Pit 30. Filled in between 360-70.

333. Small olla or beaker. Coarse grey to drab clay with soapy surface.

Temples' site. Fourth century.

Small example of *Rich.* I, type 57; see also II, type 149.

334. Olla with wide mouth, outcurved rim, high shoulder, and broad base. Hand-made of unwashed clay, dirty brown to black in colour.

Pit 1. Temples' site. Fourth century.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 57; II, type 149.

335. Flagon with moulded mouth and splayed foot. Fumed grey clay with black polished surface.

Pit 54. 11 ft. down. *c.* 400.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LVI, 104 ; Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 34, abb. 11, no. 4.

336. Upper part of olla with outbent moulded rim. Regular horizontal rilling on the body. Hard sandy buff clay.

Pit 54. 15 ft. to 21 ft. down. *c.* 400.

Several of this type have been found on the site, and from their association with other objects appear to be of fourth-century date. See nos. 337-8 of this Report, and pp. 97-8 of *Rich. I.*

337. Upper part of olla with slightly undercut moulded rim. Regular horizontal rilling on the side. Clay red on surface with dark grey core and coated with smooth slip.

Pit 1. Temples' site. Fourth century.

See nos. 336, 338 of this Report.

338. Rim of olla with undercut moulded rim and horizontal rilling on the body. Hard sandy light buff clay

Section no. 33. With fourth-century pottery.

Cf. nos. 336-7 of this Report.

339. Straight-sided dish with moulded rim and bevelled base. Decorated with scored lattice pattern. Hard sandy grey clay with brownish-grey polished surface.

Pit 34. 80-120.

*Arch. lxxvi*, p. 250, fig. 15, nos. 33, 35.

340. Bowl imitating the Samian form 44. Smooth reddish clay with poor bright red glaze similar to that of the Marne ware bowls, *Rich. I.*, type 95.

Lime kiln site, north of fort. Mid fourth century.

341. Upper part of bowl with heavy moulding on interior of lip. Hard pale buff to drab clay with grey patches.

Lime kiln site, north of fort. Mid fourth century.

Cf. Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, pl. IV, no. 104. 190-260.

See no. 342 of this Report.

342. Bowl with heavy moulding on interior of lip. Pale grey chalky clay heavily charged with grit but smooth on surface.

Pit 37. Filled in *c.* 400.

See no. 341 of this Report, and Holwerda, *Arentsburg*, pl. IX, 223.

343. Dish with incurved rim and rising base. Hard heavy mud-coloured clay with brown to red smoky slip.

Temples' site. Fourth century.

Cf. Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, pl. IV, no. 111 a.

344. Dish with slightly curved side. White clay with dark brown to red slip.

Lime kiln site, north of fort. Mid fourth century.

345. Dish with nearly upright side and girth groove near rim. Hard sandy pale grey clay with black varnish.

Pit 37. Filled in *c.* 400.

346. Upper part of large jar with rim grooved to receive cover. Hard gritty drab clay slip coated.

Temples' site. Fourth century. Another occurred in Pit 37. Filled in *c.* 400.

Cf. *Rich.* I, type 53; Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 72, abb. 55, and pl. III, no. 89. 190-260.

347-8. Mortaria or bowls with mouldings on inner and outer margins of rim, but with no stone particles on inside surface. Hard light yellowish-buff clay.

Found at low level near entrance through Claudian ditches. Several of this type have been found in the earliest deposits including one from Pit 58. 45-75.

Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 309, fig. 78, and pl. xxxv, 79; *Arch.* vol. lxvi, p. 254, fig. 17, no. 1, 50-80 London; Haltern, vol. ii, pl. xxviii, 24, vol. v, p. 242, pl. xii, 59.

349. Mortarium of hard pale buff clay with quartz particles on inside surface and top of rim. Stamp no. 16 (A), p. 163, on rim. Section no. 45, with pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery.

350. Rim of mortarium, diam. 16 in. Very sandy pale buff clay.

Pit 57. 5 ft. down. Nero-Vespasian.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1912, p. 77, fig. 19, no. 22; *Rich.* II, type 141.

351. Rim of a mortarium, diam. 16½ in. Hard sandy cream clay with grit on top of rim and inside surface.

Pit 33. Bottom. 50-75.

352. Rim of mortarium, 13¾ in. diam. Hard white to pale buff pipe-clay with grit particles on rim and inside surface.

Pit 47. 7 ft. 6 in. down. 50-70.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1912, p. 76, fig. 19, no. 22.

353. Rim of mortarium of light brown clay with pink core.

Section no. 22. 40-60.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 309, abb. 78, no. 10.

354. Rim of mortarium of pale brown clay with red core.

Section no. 22. 40-60.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 309, abb. 78, no. 11.

355. Mortarium with double bead on inner margin of rim. Hard pinkish white clay with grit on interior surface.

Over filling of west Claudian ditch north of entrance, in a deposit of the late first century.

356. Mortarium with the stamp no. 13 (A) on rim (p. 163). Pale yellowish clay with grit on the inside and surface of rim.

Near the mouth of pit 56 which was not cleared out. First-century type.

*Wroxeter*, 1912, p. 77, fig. 19, type 18.

357. Mortarium of hard smooth yellowish-buff clay. Particles of grit on the inside surface.

Above pit 45. First century.

358. Mortarium of hard sandy white clay. Diameter 14½ in.

Pit 40. 10 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in. down. 70-100.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 309, abb. 78, no. 14.

359. Small bowl with hammer-head type of rim. Hard pale buff to nearly white clay.

Pit 52. 17 ft. to 20 ft. down. 90-140.

360. Flanged mortarium of pale red clay with buff slip. Particles of grit on interior surface.

Pit 50. Filled in in the fourth century.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1912, fig. 20, no. 130, A.D. 300; *Rich.* I, types 97-102.

361. Pl. XLIII. Fragments of an indented beaker with cordons on the shoulder. Fine grey clay with a darker grey polished surface. The body of the vessel between the indentations is decorated with conventional patterns in white paint, the indentations being occupied by moulded figures in low relief.

1 and 2. A male figure. The long curly hair falls on to the shoulders on either side of the head, behind which is a nimbus of eleven rays. The right hand is raised, the palm forward and the fingers outstretched, the left holds a whip. On the shoulders are indistinct traces of a garment, probably the paludamentum.

3. The lower portion of a draped human figure. The symbols on the left of the fragment may perhaps be read as OGMIA.

4. A male torso surmounted by a badly moulded head. The figure is naked, except for a thick double girdle round the waist.

5. The lower part of a figure, possibly the same as the last.

The form of the vessel suggests a date in the third rather than the fourth century. The coarseness of the modelling and the



clumsiness of the detail may be compared with the fragments of grey relief ware from Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.*, Ser. III, vii, 202) and the latest German Sigillata.

The figures suggest that a series of gods were represented in the indentations. On the two larger fragments is Sol, a type of which many variations are found on the reverses of coins of the third century, especially those of Aurelian. The god is portrayed under several forms including Oriens Augusti and Sol Invictus. Near parallels to the Richborough figures may be seen on coins of Gallienus (M. and S., 494) and Aurelian (M. and S., 230), with the legend *ORIENS AVG.* The bas-relief from Corbridge may be cited as a later representation of the same deity (*Arch. Ael.*, Ser. III, v, 321). Ogmios, whose name may perhaps be read on the third fragment, is the Gaulish Hercules (Lucian, *Herakles*, 1), the god of eloquence, whom the Gauls depicted as an old man. In the Irish epics he appears as one of the champions of the Tuatha de Danann and is described as *grianaineach*, the sun-faced. Too little of the naked figure in the fourth fragment is preserved to enable it to be identified. To the west of site I. Found with the coin hoard pp. 34 and 192.

362. A hand-made pitcher of soft dark grey ware with a slightly soapy surface. The vessel has a broad ribbon handle, heavy bar spout, and sagging base. From the shoulder spring two perforated lugs, and at the same level is a single ring of stamped ornament.

An exact parallel cannot be quoted, but the pitcher must be derived from the post-Roman vessels of the Rhineland (e.g. *Altertümer uns. heid. Vorzeit*, I, iv, 5, 5 and 8. *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen*, n.r., vii, 115, fig. 29, 12). The bar spout seems to have been evolved from the same Frankish sources (*Man*, 1930, 76). The use of stamped decoration on the shoulder continued into the ninth century, though the arrangement in a series interrupted only by the handle and lugs should be earlier (cf. *Bonn. Jahrb.*, cxxxii, 208). It is uncertain how soon the sagging base originated, but the pressed-out stand-ring of the Pingsdorf style (*Bonn. Jahrb.*, ciii, 113) suggests that the type was already known in Carolingian times, and this development of the rounded base of Frankish and Saxon pots may have been accomplished even earlier. As its ancestors belong to the Frankish period in Germany it is not unreasonable to associate the Richborough vessel with two coins of Offa (757-96) which came from the same part of the site.

363. Upper part of amphora of grey clay with pale greenish-white wash. Pit 46. Claudius-Nero. The illustration is  $\frac{1}{8}$  scale.

364. Two-handled lagena with rising base and a pronounced ring-moulding above the handles which are ribbed. On one of the latter is the stamp no. 27 (A), p. 162. Hard white to pale buff clay. Pit 58. 45-75. The illustration is  $\frac{1}{8}$  scale.

365. Pedestal cup or chalice decorated 'en barbotine' with hunting scene of dogs chasing stags. Above and below are horizontal rows of studs, while conventional plants occur in the field. One handle remains, but there were probably two originally. The foot is restored from similar examples of this type. It is made of smooth reddish clay with a good black glaze.

Found outside the west wall of the fort.

Vessels decorated with similar hunting scenes were made in the Rhineland (*Bonn. Jahrb.*, vols. 114/15, p. 375). It is probable that this example is of third-century date.

THE COINS

SUMMARY

By W. P. D. STEBBING, F.S.A.

	Excavations of 1926-7			Hoard of 1926		Totals
	Æ and Antoninianus	Æ 1	Æ 2	Æ 3 and smaller	Æ 1 and 2	
GREEK . . . . .				1		1
ROMAN . . . . .						
Republic . . . . .	2					2
Augustus . . . . .			2			2
Agrippa . . . . .			2			2
Tiberius . . . . .	1		1	1		3
Caligula . . . . .		1	1			2
Claudius I . . . . .	1		35	1		37
Antonia . . . . .			1			1
Nero . . . . .			20	1		21
Vespasian . . . . .	2		11			13
Titus . . . . .			1			1
Domitian . . . . .	3		11			14
Trajan . . . . .	2		1			3
First and Second Century . . . . .	2	1	18			21
Hadrian . . . . .		2	1			3
Antoninus Pius . . . . .	2	1				3
Faustina Senior . . . . .	1					1
Marcus Aurelius . . . . .	1					1
Septimius Severus . . . . .	3					3
Julia Domna . . . . .	1					1
Geta . . . . .	1					1

	Excavations of 1926-7			Hoard of 1926		Totals
	Æ and A Antonianus	Æ 1	Æ 2 and smaller	Æ 1 and 2	Æ 3 and smaller	
ROMAN ( <i>continued</i> ):						
Julia Maesa . . . . .	1					1
Maximinus . . . . .				1		1
Trajanus Decius . . . . .	1					1
Valerian Senior . . . . .					1	1
Gallienus . . . . .	3				12	15
Postumus . . . . .	4				1	6
Victorinus . . . . .	13				1	18
Claudius II . . . . .	1				1	39
Tetricus I . . . . .					3	90
Tetricus II . . . . .					13	13
Aurelian . . . . .					1	1
Diocletian . . . . .			1		1	2
Carausius . . . . .	1				44	45
Allectus . . . . .					12	12
Constantius I . . . . .			1			1
Radiate Series.						
260-97 . . . . .	1				100	107
Helena . . . . .					8	2
Theodora . . . . .					8	3
Licinius Sen. . . . .			1			1
Constantine I . . . . .					26	3
Constantinopolis . . . . .					36	7
Urbs Roma . . . . .					26	3
Pop. Romanus . . . . .					2	2
Crispus . . . . .					4	1
Delmatus . . . . .					1	1
Constantine II . . . . .					39	8
Constantius II . . . . .			2		30	6
Constans . . . . .			1		25	14
Constantius II or Constans (mainly <b>FEL · TEMP ·</b> ) . . . . .					71	18
House of Constantine. Uncertain attribu- tion . . . . .			1		4	1
Magnentius . . . . .			4		9	3
Decentius . . . . .			1			1
Julian . . . . .	2				3	3
Constantius II, Con- stans or Julian . . . . .					6	6
Late third century to <i>c.</i> 364 . . . . .					32	32
Valentinian I . . . . .	1				26	7
Valens . . . . .	2				24	9
Gratian . . . . .					27	1
House of Valenti- nian I . . . . .					11	21

	Excavations of 1926-7				Hoard of 1926		Totals
	Æ and Antonin- ianus	Æ1	Æ2	Æ3 and smaller	Æ1 and 2	Æ3 and smaller	
ROMAN ( <i>continued</i> ):							
Magnus Maximus . . .				8		11	19
Flavius Victor . . .				9		4	13
Eugenius . . .				5		3	8
Uncertain attribution of preceding three						1	1
Valentinian II . . .				106		114	220
Theodosius . . .				56		108	164
Arcadius . . .	3			214		210	427
Honorius . . .	1	1		22		76	100
House of Theodosius Late fourth century.				306		360	666
Unassigned . . .				52		176	228
Constantine III . . .		1					1
Total	4	53	5	117	1516	2 1200	2897

The foregoing summary includes the coins found in the seasons 1926 and 1927, numbering respectively 1,093 and 522, with the 1,202 coins, indicated by an asterisk, found in 1926 as a hoard in a small pit to the west of site I. The list also includes the 80 coins found in the excavation of two small temples uncovered during the extension to the edge of the cliff of the East Kent Light Railway. These four series make up a total of 2,897.

An analysis of the summary fairly bears out the results arrived at in the two previous Reports except for the percentage of the first period where, owing to the number of coins of Claudius I and Nero, it is considerably higher. Following the methods already adopted, the first table groups the legible coins, only 58 per cent. of the total, under their respective periods from the beginning of the Empire.

Periods	Coins	Percentage of Total
10 B.C.—A.D. 96 . . .	96	5.7
98—141 . . .	11	0.6
193—259 . . .	9	0.5
260—306 . . .	243	14.38
306—63 . . .	279	16.8
364—83 . . .	97	5.8
383—95 . . .	953	56.22
Total	1688	

## 190 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

By taking the whole number of coins, illegible or otherwise, the following proportions are also obtained :

Periods	Coins	Percentage of Total
10 B.C.—A.D. 259 .	140	4.84
260—395 . . .	2757	95.16
Total	2897	

A further analysis shows that the 212 coins of the radiate series for the two years in relation to the 397 of the Theodosian family (not including the hoard) is as 23 per cent. to 42 per cent., which is intermediate between the results for 1924 and 1925.

The tables given above do not clearly indicate the periods of what must have been intense activity at Richborough, but attention is drawn to them in the previous Reports. The summary shows that these periods lay between the invasion of Claudius and the death of Domitian ; between the reigns of Claudius II and the Tetrici, and between the rise of Carausius and the fall of Allectus. Activity again occurs during the later Constantinian era ; under the military revival initiated by Valentinian I and his successors and, finally, when Theodosius was attempting to revivify the Empire, a process which rapidly came to nought after his death. These periods cannot be considered as watertight compartments, and the composition of hoards, while not being evidence in favour of drift, shows the long range of the coins in circulation.

In addition to those previously recorded, this catalogue includes one each of coins of Geta, Julia Maesa, Maximinus, and Trajanus Decius. All four occur in the most barren period of the history of the site. An analysis of the records of the six years' finds (22,207 coins) shows that between the year 193, when Septimius Severus came to the throne, and the death of Valerian Senior about 259, sixteen names occur, but only 33 coins are catalogued. This upholds the evidence from inland sites, but till some other port is proved to have ousted Richborough from its supremacy, the reason for such paucity remains obscure.

As Mr. Salisbury in the Second Report has gone so thoroughly into tabulating the mint-marks of the late fourth century, it is not necessary to analyse the small amount of material in this catalogue. However, the evidence now confirms that VICTORIA AVGGG (one Victory) was struck at Rome.

The following table fairly bears out Mr. Salisbury's conclusions, except that it shows a larger proportion of legible mint-marks,

and that VICTORIA AVGGG mint-marks predominate over SALVS mint-marks as to legibility :

<i>Salus Reipublicae</i>				<i>Victoria Auggg</i>				
	No.	Rome	Other Western (non-Gallic) Mints	No.	Trèves	Other Western Mints	Rome	
Valentinian II . . .	69	30	13	134	6	70	? 1	
Theodosius . . .	62	13	11	79	8	38	—	
Arcadius . . .	77	10	24	316	25	109	1	
Honorius . . .	33	5	3	65	1	16	1	
House of Theodosius	260	26	11	338	14	48	? 1	
Totals	501	84	62	932	54	281	4	

Few rare coins are to be noted among those catalogued, but these include the denarius of Faustina Senior (no. 19445) and the first denarius of Carausius to be found (no. 19641). Two new types of the latter's copper coinage, nos. 19640 and 19659 with one of his legionary series (no. 19645) are also interesting. Mr. P. G. Webb says of the first that the *rev.* legend is entirely new and probably, from the form of the lettering, struck at London. The second he also considers an early issue of London and peculiar, as a seated figure is scarce on the coins of this emperor. For the siliqua of Constantine III compare 19314 in the Second Report. The present coin from its indication of four Augusti cannot be earlier than 408, in which year Constans was raised to the higher rank. The mint-mark is probably of Lyons, though Seeck, affirming—I do not know on what grounds—that Lyons at this time had no mint, would attribute it to London. But Constantius III certainly struck at Lyons with the m.m. LVC within a few years of our date, and L|D had been from the time of Theodosius the recognized abbreviation for Lugdunum on the solidus. Some of the barbarous coins are worth attention, especially as showing what would pass current on the outskirts of the Empire, and for degradation in size (cf. 19490 and 20113-31). With this question of barbarous issues the subject of the composition of the metal used, the annealing and the striking should be considered as affecting the corrosion or oxidization of the coins over centuries of burial.

Based as this catalogue is on the laborious work of my predecessors I must gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to them. For invaluable help in revision and correction I owe much

## 192 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

to Mr. J. W. E. Pearce. Mr. G. C. F. Hayter has catalogued the whole of the 1926 hoard, unearthed by the writer, and his detailed examination of these hundreds of late coins includes many interesting types in this crude series.

### THE HOARD

By G. C. F. HAYTER, F.S.A.

This hoard (p. 34) of about twelve hundred coins is of a type that is now becoming a common-place in Romano-British archaeology; it dates from the closing decade of the fourth century and consequently consists chiefly of the small bronze of the Theodosian House. The full list is embodied, in separate columns, in the general list and the individual coins are starred in the general catalogue. The proportions of the various periods to the total of the hoard are approximately as follows:

Third century . . . . .	1	per cent.
Constantine period . . . . .	7½	”
Valentinian period . . . . .	3½	”
Theodosian: <i>Salus</i> . . . . .	25	”
<i>Two Victories</i> . . . . .	3	”
<i>One Victory</i> . . . . .	43	”
Miscellaneous, fourth century . . . . .	3	”
Illegible, fourth century . . . . .	14	”

It will be observed that these percentages agree very well with those of other hoards (e.g. 12 per cent. are pre-Theodosian against 11 per cent. at Weymouth). Similarly the single-Victory reverse type is represented by nearly twice as many coins as the *Salus* type, and this disproportion is increased if the coins without legible mint-marks are discounted. Reasons for this were proposed by Mr. Salisbury in the Second Report (p. 117); no adequate criticism has yet been produced to detract from his theories. An analysis of the mints and officinae used by the four emperors supports his explanations throughout, though it must be admitted that the numbers in this hoard are too small materially to affect the issue. This will be seen from the conspectus shown on the opposite page.

A closer study of the *Salus* series (by inspection and rubbings) has convinced me that the Roman and Aquileian types differ stylistically. The coins from Aquileia depict Victory walking or striding left, and dragging the captive; the captive has a kneeling attitude, with legs distinguishable; Victory's left leg is clearly

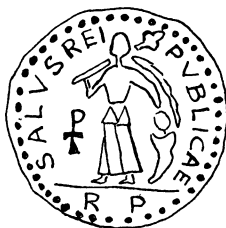
	<i>Salus Reipublicae</i>					East	<i>Victoria Auggg</i>					Aq.		
	Aquileia		Rome				Arles			Lyons			Trèves	
	I	II	I	II	III		IV	V	I	II	III			IV
Valentinian II	2 + 1		5 2 + 1				14 5 2 + 4			9 1 + 2		1		
Theodosius .	2	2	1 1 3 1 + 2			4	7 7 3 + 4			6 + 2		3		
Arcadius . .	7	3	1 I I + 1			1	7 5 8 + 10			19 2		5	1	
Honorius .	2		1 1 1 + 1				1 5 + 4							
Unassigned .	3 + 1		6 1 3 2 + 6			1	8 3 4 + 6			2 1 + 2		7	1	
Totals	12	9	12	4	5	5	4	3	6	2	2	3	6	2
	23		41			6	107			46		16	2	

defined (with foot sometimes overstepping the exergual line); often the right leg and drapery are separated entirely from the left and the body; the head of the trophy rests on the shoulder, so that only the lower half of the wing can appear behind her arm.

On the other hand the Roman Victory stands, resting her arm on the captive's head; the captive is formless; there is a more formal treatment of the drapery at the waist and seldom any suggestion of the legs; the head of the trophy is usually smaller and intrudes upon the legend, thus allowing a full sweep of wing from neck to captive.



Aquileia



Rome



The accompanying sketches are not of actual single coins but are composite drawings, built up from many minor variations and from all officinae, to illustrate the differences between the two types.

It will be observed that in this Report the coins of Honorius have been tabulated in a new way, separating those obverses spelt with the initial H from those without. It was formerly assumed that the latter series was exceptional, being either local imitations or blundered. But owing to their increasing number, especially with Salus reverse, they must be regarded as an official issue. Moreover, a fair proportion has been found with legible mint-marks, in every case of Rome. In this hoard there are no Salus coins of Rome that show the H; it is impossible to derive evidence on this point from hoards or finds described previous to the recognition of this distinction, as an incomplete legend was always assumed to have read DN HONORIVS PFAVG. Since the examination of this hoard, however, the legend DN HONORI AVG has become recognized at the Rome mint (see Weymouth Bay Hoard, reported by Mr. F. S. Salisbury in the *Dorset Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.* 1930, where a fuller discussion, supporting and expanding these theories, will also be found). With this exception then, we must conclude that the spelling ONORIVS, far from being barbarous, was normal on his coins at Rome, the centre of the young Emperor's authority, and was rare in, if not entirely absent from, the series of all other mints. Corroborative evidence is supplied by the ten coins with the H-less obverse and illegible mint-mark in this hoard: for, of them, six are certainly of the Rome type, one is doubtful, and the remainder are too much rubbed for any details to be distinguished.

Both these theories are supported by the evidence drawn from a similar hoard, found on Lord Spencer's property near Northampton, by the Rev. H. O. Cavalier (*Num. Chron.* V. Ser., x, p. 275).

Individual coins worthy of special mention include the following: Crispus (no. 19933), with *helmeted* obverse head, a variety not in Cohen; and a second brass of Magnentius (no. 20177), with Labarum reverse reduced to 4 Æ size for use in the Theodosian period. Among the blundered or barbarous specimens the following are noteworthy: two of Constantine II with irregular *obv.* legends; a coin of Constans inscribed: CONSTANS P F AG—GOLIA

IXIIRCITOS— $\frac{II}{POT}$  (? for RQT); about a dozen FEL TEMP barbarities; a Victoria specimen of Valentinian II reading DN VAONTININIVS DF AVG—VICTR/IAVGG—LVGP. Mr. Salisbury confirmed the reading of the last-mentioned and made the comment that a large proportion of similar blundered inscriptions

bear the mark of Lyons. Of the thirteen coins of the third century four at least are barbarous and one is double-struck.

The whole hoard was in such a poor state of preservation that no trustworthy inference could be drawn from the relative wear of the coins, whether the imitations had been in shorter circulation than their prototypes or had been struck contemporaneously. It can scarcely be disputed at least that all varieties were equally negotiable.

## LIST OF COINS FOUND

**Greek***? Massilia*

19316. (= II 2493).  
*Obv.* Head of Artemis.  
*Rev.* Butting bull, r. Æ, small.

**Roman**

## REPUBLIC

*C. Norbanus (c. 82 B.C.)*

19317. *Obv.* Head of Venus, r. diademed and wearing ear-ring and ? necklace. Below, C NORBANVS. Roman numerals behind head illegible.  
*Rev.* Prow stem, fasces, caduceus, and ear of corn.  
 Grueber, i, p. 351, 2827 ff. Æ (Denarius).

*Julius Caesar*

19318. *Obv.* Elephant trampling down dragon trumpet. In exergue CAESAR.  
*Rev.* Simpulium, sprinkler, axe, and apex.  
 50-49 B.C. Grueber, ii, p. 290, 27 ff. Æ (Denarius).

## EMPIRE

*Augustus (30 B.C.-A.D. 14)*

19319. *Obv.* CAESAR PONT MAX. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* (worn) The Altar of Lugdunum. In exergue, ROM ET AVG.  
 10-3 ? B.C. Cohen 240. M. and S. no. 360. Æ 2 (As).  
 19320. *Obv.* (worn and corroded) Bare head of Augustus, l.  
*Rev.* P LVR]IVS AGRIPP[A III VIR A A A F F]. In centre a large S C.  
 7 B.C. Cohen. Æ 2 (As).

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*M. Vipsanius Agrippa* (d. 12 B.C.)

1921-2. (= I 9).

*Tiberius* (14-37)

19323. (= II 2510-11). *Æ* (Denarius).

19324. *Obv.* [TI CAESAR AVGVST] F IMPERAT VII. Head, laureate, r.

After A.D. 11 and before A.D. 14. M. and S. 370.

*Rev.* LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S C. Liberty standing r. holding cap.

*Rev.* of Claudius I. M. and S. 69. Hybrid. *Æ* 2 (As).

19325. (= II 2583-14). But date V or VII. M. and S. 367 or 371. *Æ* 3 (Semis).

*Caligula* (37-41)

19326. *Obv.* [C CAE]SAR [AVG] GERMANICVS [PON] M TR POT. Head, laureate, l. Worn and corroded.

*Rev.* S P [Q R] P [P O]B C[IVES SERVATOS] in oak wreath.

Cohen 24. M. and S. 27. *Æ* 1 (Sestertius).

19327. (= II 2515-16).

*Claudius I* (41-54)

19328. Illegible and oxidized.

*Æ* (Denarius).

*Obv.* (when legible and unless otherwise stated) TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP.

19329-31. (= I 12).

19332-52. (= I 14-21). Mostly barbarous and generally much worn and corroded.

19353-59. (= I 22). Barbarous. Generally small and with thin flans.

19360-63. (= II 2555). Illegible. *Æ* 2 (As).

19364. *Obv.* TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. Modius.

*Rev.* [PON M TR P IMP COS DES IT S C. Corroded.

Cohen 70, 72 or 73. M. and S. 72. (Quadrans.)

*Antonia*, Mother of Claudius I (Aug. 37-9)

19365. (= I 23, but not as 23 local imitation.) Claudius, veiled. *Æ* 2 (Dupondius).

*Nero (54-68)*

- 19366-77. (= I 28.) One in mint state.
19378. (= I 29.)
19379. (= II 2563.)
19380. *Obv.* IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* PACE PR TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S C. Temple of Janus with closed door, r.  
 Cohen 156. M. and S. 185. 65. Æ 2 (As).
19381. *Obv.* NERO CLAVD [CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* [MAC AVG S C.] The Macellum.  
 Cohen ? 128. M. and S. 280. Æ 2 (Dupondius).
19382. *Obv.* IMP NERO CAESAR A[VG P MAX TR P P P. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* SECVRITAS [AVGVSTI] S C in exergue.  
 M. and S. 286-8. Æ 2 (Dupondius).
19383. *Obv.* NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* S C. Victory advancing l., holds in r. hand a buckler inscribed S P Q R.  
 Cohen 290, 291. M. and S. 319. 64-6. Æ 2 (As).
19384. *Obv.* NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG G[ERM]. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* PONTIF MAX [TR POT] IMP P P S C in exergue. Rome seated l. on cuirass holding wreath and parazonium.  
 M. and S. 260. 63-8. (Semis.)
- 19385-6. Illegible. Æ 2 (As).

*Vespasian (69-79)*

19387. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* COS ITER [TR POT]. Equity standing l. holding scales and rod.  
 M. and S. 5. 69-71. Æ (plated).
19388. IMP CAES. VESP. AVG P M. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* TRI POT. Vesta seated l. holding simpulum.  
 Cohen 561. M. and S. 37. 70-2. Æ (Denarius).
19389. *Obv.* IMP CAES VES[PASIAN AVG COS VIII P P]. Head, laureate, r.

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- Rev.* [FIDES P]VBLIC[A] S C. Faith to l. with patera and cornucopia.  
Cohen ? M. and S. 753 b. 77-8. Æ 2 (Dupondius).
19390. (= II 2577) but COS III.  
Cohen 187, 191. M. and S. 473. 71.
19391. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS III. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* IVDAEA CAPTA S C. Jewess seated r. at foot of palm tree, mourning : around her, arms.  
Cohen 244. M. and S. 489. 71. Æ 2 (As).
19392. (= I 37).
- 19393-5. (= I 38).
- 19396-8. (= II 2588-90). (I) IMP CAESAR . . . . . COS III.  
(I) IMP CAES . . . COS VIII.  
(I) Date illegible.
19399. Illegible. Æ 2 (As).

*Titus* (79-81)

19400. *Obv.* T CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI CENSOR.  
Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* SECVRITAS AVGVSTI S C. Security seated r. holding sceptre and resting head on r. arm : in front, altar.  
Cohen 260. M. and S. 782 b. 77-8. Æ 2 (Dupondius).

*Domitian* (81-96)

19401. *Obv.* CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS (r. to l.) Head, laur. r.  
*Rev.* Horseman, helmeted, galloping r. and extending r. hand. In exergue COS V.  
M. and S. 242. 79. Æ (Denarius).
19402. *Obv.* CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* She-wolf and twins l. ; behind, a boat. Above, COS V.  
Cohen 49. M. and S. 241. 79. Æ (Denarius).
19403. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII.  
Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P. Minerva standing l. with spear.  
Cohen 278. M. and S. 174. 92-3. Æ (Denarius).
- 19404-5. (= I 45-6). Consular years illegible.

- 19406-7. (= I 47). COS IV and COS XIII.  
 19408. (= I 49).  
 19409. (= II 2616).  
 19410-11. (= II 2617). COS XII and COS XIII.  
 19412. Illegible. Æ 2 (Dupondius).  
 19413-14. Illegible. Æ 2 (As).

*Trajan (98-117)*

19415. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* P M TR P COS III P P. Peace standing l. holding olive branch and cornucopia.  
 Cohen 222. M. and S. 38. 100. Æ (Denarius).  
 19416. *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P.  
 Bust, laureate and draped, r.  
*Rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Pax standing l. holding olive branch and cornucopia.  
 M. and S. 186. 103-11. Æ (Denarius).  
 19417. *Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P. Head, radiate, r.  
*Rev.* SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S C. Trajan standing facing between two trophies.  
 M. and S. 676. 114-17. Æ 2 (Dupondius).

*First or Second Century*

- 19418-38. (1) Illegible. ? First cent. B.C. Oxidized. Æ small (Denarius).  
 (1) Illegible. Æ (Denarius).  
 (1) Augustus or Tiberius—worn smooth. Æ 2.  
 (1) ?Hadrian. Worn and corroded. Æ 1 (Sestertius).  
 (2) Fragments of Sestertii (worn flat). Æ 1.  
 (1) Illegible. Irregularly struck. Legend r. to l. Æ 2.  
 (1) ?Nero. Much worn. Æ 2.  
 (1) ?Hadrian. Standing figure to l. In field S C. Æ 2.  
 (11) Illegible—worn and corroded. Æ 2.  
 (1) *Obv.* Head to r. *Rev.* Standing figure. Æ 2, small.  
 (1) ? Second cent. Æ 2, small.

*Hadrian (117-38)*

19439. *Obv.* IMP C[AESAR TRAI]ANVS [HADRIANVS AVG].  
Bust, laureate and draped, r. (Worn.)  
*Rev.* Illegible. Draped female figure (? Felicitas) standing l. with r. hand held up holding ? and holding cornucopia in l.  
Æ 1 (Sestertius).
19440. *Obv.* and *Rev.* illegible. Æ 1.
19441. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P. Head, bare, r., with bust draped. (Worn.)  
*Rev.* FORTVNA AVG S C. Fortune standing l. holding patera and cornucopia.  
Cohen 771. M. and S. 812. c. 134-8. Æ 2 (Dupondius).

*Antoninus Pius (138-61)*

19442. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P P COS III. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* ANNONA AVG. Modius with ears of corn and poppy rising from it.  
Cohen 33. M. and S. 62. 140-3. Æ, plated (Denarius).
19443. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* CLEMENTIA AVG. Clemency standing to l. holding patera and sceptre.  
Cohen 123, 124. M. and S. 14. 140-3. Æ (Denarius).
19444. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* TEMPORVM FELICITAS [COS IIII]. S.C. Cornucopiae crosswise, surmounted by the busts of the twin children of Marcus Aurelius.  
Cohen 813. M. and S. 857. 149. Worn. Æ 1 (Sestertius).

*Faustina Senior (d. 141)*

19445. *Obv.* DIVA AVG FAVSTINA. Bust, veiled and draped, r.  
*Rev.* PVELLAE FAVSTINIANAE. Antoninus seated l. on platform on r. with a woman standing beside

him. Both lean forward to receive a little girl carried by man standing r. below. In front of the platform another man is running up pushing a second little girl before him.

Cf. Cohen 262. M. and S. 399 a.  $\mathcal{R}$  (Denarius).

*Marcus Aurelius* (161-80)

19446. *Obv.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII: FIL. Head, bare, r.  
*Rev.* TR POT VIII COS II. Minerva, helmeted, standing l. holding owl and resting l. hand on shield: against l. arm, spear.  
 Cohen 663, 664. M. and S. 459 a. Struck under Antoninus Pius, 153-4.  $\mathcal{R}$  plated (Denarius).

*Septimius Severus* (193-211)

19447. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* INDVLGEN[TIA AVGG] IN CAR[TH].  
 Cohen 222. 204.  $\mathcal{R}$  plated (Denarius).
19448. *Obv.* [SEVERVS] PIVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* VOTA] SVSCEPTA XX. Severus veiled standing to l. and holding patera above altar.  
 Cohen 791. 196.  $\mathcal{R}$  plated (Denarius).
19449. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* PON[TIF TR P X COS III]. Victory moving to l., holding a crown and a palm.  
 Cohen 569. 202.  $\mathcal{R}$  plated (Denarius).

*Julia Domna*, wife of Septimius Severus (193-217)

19450. *Obv.* IVLIA AVGVSTA. Bust, r.  
*Rev.* [PIE]TAS AVGG. Piety to l. throwing a grain of incense into the flame of an altar and holding a box of perfume.  
 Cohen 150.  $\mathcal{R}$  (Denarius).

*Geta* (Caesar 198, 211-12)

19451. *Obv.* P SEPT GETA CAES PONT. Youthful bust draped and cuirassed, r.  
*Rev.* VICT AETERN. Victory rising to l., holding a diadem with both hands. Before her a shield.  
 Cohen 206.  $\mathcal{R}$  plated (Denarius).



*Julia Maesa*,<sup>1</sup> grandmother of Elagabalus (d. 223)

19452. *Obv.* IVLIA MAESA AVG. Bust, draped, r.  
*Rev.* PIETAS AVG. Piety standing to l., holding out  
 r. hand above a lighted altar, and with a box of  
 perfumes in l.  
 Cohen 29. Æ plated (Denarius).

*Maximinus* (235-8)

- \*19453. *Obv.* MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM. Bust, laureate and  
 draped, r.  
*Rev.* [FIDES MILITVM.] Loyalty turning to the l. and  
 holding a standard in either hand. In field S C.  
 Cohen 13. Æ I (Sestertius).

*Trajanus Decius* (248-51)

19454. *Obv.* IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Bust, radiate  
 and draped, r.  
*Rev.* PANNONIAE. Two draped figures facing, each  
 holding standard.  
 Cohen 86. Antoninianus.

*Valerian Senior* (253-? 9)

19455. *Obv.* IMP C [ ]ANVS AVG. Bust, radiate and  
 draped, r.  
*Rev.* Figure to left holding standard and ? transverse  
 ensign. ? FIDES MILITVM type. On r. of flan  
 reading outwards AV2  
 Cohen ? Barbarous. Æ 3.

*Gallienus* (253, sole emperor 260-8)

- Obv.* unless otherwise stated, GALLIENVS AVG. Head,  
 radiate, r.
- 19456-8. (= I 98-9). Æ small.
- 19459-60. (= I 101).  $\frac{\text{H}}{\text{H}} \frac{\text{Z}}{\text{Z}}$
19461. (= I 103-4).  $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{XII}}$ . Æ 3.
19462. *Rev.* DIANA CONS AVG with stag walking left. Mint-  
 mark cut off.  
 Cohen 157. M. and S. 178. Æ 3.
19463. (= II 2798-9). Æ 3.

19464. (= I 120). Æ 3.

19465. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO. Sol standing l., r. hand raised,  
l. holding globe.  $\overline{\text{PXV}}$ . 267.

Cohen 989. M. and S. 611. Antoninianus.

19466. *Rev.* SPES PVBLICA. Hope walking l., holding flower  
and raising robe.

Cohen 995. M. and S. 584. Antoninianus.

19467. (= II 2818-20). Æ 3.

19468. *Obv.* Radiate bare bust, r.

*Rev.* Illegible.

19469. *Rev.* Figure advancing to r. Worn. Æ 3, small.

19470. Illegible. Small rough flan, poor dies. Æ 3, small.

*Postumus (258-67)*

*Antoniniani. Billon*

*Obv.* unless otherwise stated, IMP C POSTVMVS P F  
AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, r.

19471. *Rev.* COMES AVG. Victory standing l. with wreath and  
palm branch.

Æ 3, small.

19472. *Rev.* FIDES MILITVM. Faith standing l. with standard  
in either hand.

Cohen 71. Æ 3, Antoninianus.

19473. (= II 2876-7).  $\overline{\text{P}}$  Æ 3.

19474. *Rev.* P M TR P COS III P P. Emperor standing to l.  
holding wreath and spear.

Cohen 261. Æ 3, Antoninianus.

19475. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory advancing l. with wreath  
and spear. Captive kneeling at feet.

Cohen 377. Æ 3, Antoninianus.

\*19476. [? SALVS AVG.] Antoninianus.

*Victorinus (265-7)*

*Antoniniani. Billon. Some Æ 3 or smaller.*

*Obv.* unless otherwise stated, IMP C VICTORINVS P F  
AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, r.

19477. (= II 2894).

19478. (= I 129-32).  
 19479. (= II 2927). But with transverse sceptre (Pax). Æ 4.  
 19480-1. (= I 133-7). One with oval flan and in mint state.  
 19482. (= II 2926).  
 19483-4. (= II 2928-30).  
 19485. (= I 139).  
 19486-9. (= I 141-3).  
 19490. *Obv.* VVIVGN [ ] IVS P F VV/C. Bust, radiate and cuirassed to r.  
*Rev.* IV [ ] OVT. Standing figure to l., holding ensign (head off flan) in r. hand, with l. hand held towards side. Barbarous. Large ovoid.  
 19491-4. Illegible. One much worn. 1\*.

*Claudius II Gothicus* (268-70)

19495. (= II 3007). III Æ 3.  
 19496. (= I 149). Cohen 21. Æ 3.  
 19497. (= II 3046-7). Thin rough flan. Æ 3.  
 19498. (= I 161). X Æ 3.  
 19499. (= I 162). Large flan. Æ 3.  
 19500-1. (= I 164). (Pax). Large flan. Æ 3.  
 19502. (= II 3060-3). IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG. Transverse sceptre. Æ 3.  
 19503-11. (= I 205-12). One small flan with large lettering. 1\*. Æ 3, one small.  
 19512. Ditto. Small thin flan: Barbarous. Æ 3, small.  
 19513-15. (= I 180-96). Altar with four panels, each with central boss. Æ 3.  
 19516-17. (= I 197). Æ 3, small.  
 19518. (= I 180-202). Altar type. Oval flan. Æ 3, small.  
 19519. Altar type, with plain front. Oval flan. Æ 3.  
 19520-5. Undetermined. One with large thin flan. Æ 3.  
 19526. Undetermined. Barbarous. Æ 4.  
 19527. Undetermined. *Rev.* Nude figure walking to r. Barbarous. Æ 3.


19528. Undetermined. *Rev.* Double struck. Thick flan.  
Barbarous. Æ 3 small.
19529. ?SALVS type. Figure to l., with r. arm held down and  
l. arm up. PE, read outwards, on l. side of flan.
19530. *Rev.* Figure standing l. with M.M. T| . Æ 3.
19531. *Obv.* IMP C CLAVDIVS P F AVG. Head, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* DACIA FELIX. Dacia standing l. holding staff  
surmounted by head of ass. Antoninianus.
- |  
—  
s
- M. and S. 143.
19532. (= II 3088). Æ 3 small.
19533. *Obv.* IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG. Head, radiate, r.  
*Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory running r., holding  
wreath and palm.  
Cohen 302. M. and S. 171. Æ 3.

*Tetricus I* (268-73)

Antoniniani : base metal, busts, radiate, draped, r.  
Many barbarous and small.

*Obv.* A. IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG.  
B. IMP TETRICVS P F AVG.

- 19534-5. (= I 219-21). *Obv.* B. 1\*. Æ 3.
- 19536-7. (= I 222-4). Æ 3.
19538. (= I 225-9). Æ 3.
19539. *Obv.* C P E [ ]RICVS [ ]  
*Rev.* HILARITAAS VGG. Hilarity moving l., holding  
flower and catching up dress. Type of Spes.  
Barbarous. Æ 3.
19540. *Obv.* ]ICVS P F AVG.  
*Rev.* INVICTVS. Sol, radiate, striding l., r. hand raised,  
l. holding ? whip.  
Cohen 60. Thick flan. Æ 3 small.
- 19541-2. (= II 3322-5). Æ 3.
19543. (= II 3382-4). Barbarous ; not a portrait. Æ 3 small.
- 19544-54. (= I 242-8). *Obv.* A. Cohen 95. 1\*. Æ 3 and  
Æ 3 small.
- 19555-6. *Obv.* A. Cohen 101. Æ 3.
19557. Æ 3 small.

19558. *Obv.* A. Thin flan. Æ 4.
19559. (= II 3490-506). *Obv.* A. Very barbarous. Æ 3.
19560. *Obv.* IIPTET [     ].  
*Rev.* Pax type with vertical sceptre. Small thin flan.  
 Barbarous. Æ 3 small.
19561. Æ 4.
19562. (= II 3514). Æ 3.
- 19563-6. (= I 250). Cohen 149. Æ 3.
- 19567-71. (= I 256). Cohen 147, 148. Two Æ 3 small.
19572. (= I 256). Barbarous. Æ 4.
19573. (= I 258). *Obv.* A. Æ 3 small.
- 19574-8. (= I 259-60). *Obv.* A. One barbarous with coarse  
 lettering.  
*Rev.* IX[     ]IIIIII. Æ 3.
19579. (= II 3555-60). Æ 3 small.
19580. (= I 259-60). *Obv.* ? Æ 3.
19581. (= II 3574-7). Barbarous and small.
19582. Large lettering.  
*Rev.* No legend, but Spes type. Barbarous. Æ 3 small.
- 19583-5. (= II 3581-8). Æ 3.
19586. (= II 3589-90). *Obv.* ]ETRICVS P AVG. Mint state.  
 Barbarous. Æ 3.
19587. *Rev.* (*Victoria*). Oval flan. Barbarous. Æ 4.
- 19588-90. (= I 261-4). Barbarous. One with thin flan, size  
 Æ 4. Two Æ 3.
19591. *Rev.* ? *Virtus* type. Male figure standing to r. Æ 3.
19592. (= II 3605-6). Barbarous. Small flan. Æ 4.
19593. *Obv.* ]TETRICVS AVG.  
*Rev.* Crude figure standing, Minerva-like. Barbarous.  
 Æ 3.
19594. *Rev.* Draped figure standing facing with arms out-  
 stretched. Æ 3.
19595. *Rev.* Figure standing facing, holding  and ? cornucopia.  
 Barbarous. Æ 3 small.
- \*19596. *Rev.* Draped figure standing with cornucopia and r.  
 hand raised. Æ 3.

19597. *Rev.* Draped figure ? Victory. Barbarous. Æ 4.
19598. *Rev.* Draped figure facing, holding club in r. hand : l. arm off flan. ? Hercules. Barbarous. Æ 3 small.
19599. *Rev.* Figure to r. with standard or spear, various symbols to l. Barbarous. Æ 4.
- 19600-13. Illegible. Four ? Salus, one mint state, but *Rev.* die worn ; one with thin irregular flan, barbarous ; one die very shallow and r. side off flan, barbarous. Æ 3.
- 19614-19. Illegible. Some barbarous ; one with no legend on *Rev.* Æ 3 small.
- 19620-3. Illegible. Barbarous. Æ 4.

*Tetricus II* (Caesar and Augustus, ? 268-73)

*Obv.*, unless otherwise stated, C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES.  
Youthful bust, radiate, and draped, r.

19624. (= I 294-5). Mint state. Æ 3.
19625. *Obv.* DVd JVTETRICV . . . Barbarous. Æ 3.  
*Rev.* [SA]LVS AVG. Salus standing l. with patera and feeding snake rising from altar, and holding vertical sceptre.
- 19626-8. (= I 299-303). One in mint state. Æ 3.
- 19629-30. (= I 304). Æ 3.
19631. *Obv.* Double struck with the front of one head showing beneath upper head.  
*Rev.* Spes type. Æ 3.
19632. *Obv.* C P E TETRI[ Worn.  
*Rev.* Draped figure to l. Clipped flan. Small Æ 3.
- 19633-6. Illegible. Æ 3.

*Aurelian* (270-5)

19637. *Obv.* IMP AVRELIANVS AVG. Bust wreathed and cuirassed, r.  
*Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing l. holding olive branch, and with l. arm outstretched ; kneeling figure at feet. B̄  
Cohen 257. Æ 3.

*Diocletian* (284-305)

19638. (= I 548).  $\overline{\text{STR}}$ . Æ 2 (Follis).

19639. *Obv.* IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.

*Rev.* IOVI CON[SERVAT] AVGG. Jupiter standing l., with cloak on l. shoulder, holding Victory on a globe and a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

$\frac{1}{\text{XXI}\Gamma}$  Cohen 237. Corroded. Æ 3.

*Carausius* (287-93)

Generally Æ 3 large, with oval flans (Antoniniani with traces of silver wash).

19640. *Obv.* VIRTVS CARAV[SI A]VG. Bust, with radiate and crested helmet, cuirassed to l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.

*Rev.* CONSERVATOR. Jupiter, nude, standing to l., holding globe in r. hand, in l. hand vertical sceptre with ? cloak on l. arm (19-21 mill.). No M.M. New type. (p. 235.)

19641. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and cuirassed, l. In r. hand sceptre surmounted by eagle.

*Rev.* FELICITA AVG. Galley to l. with mast, double cordage, five rowers and five oars, and steersman with rudder. Waves.  $\overline{\text{RSR}}$

Cf. Webb 611. Æ (Denarius).

19642. (= I 327). *Obv.* Illegible (oxidized and broken).

*Rev.* FID[ ]].

19643. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, and cuirassed to r.

*Rev.* INVICTVS AVG. Sol, radiate and semi-nude, walking to l. with r. hand raised, l. holding globe. (22 mill.). No M.M.

Cf. Webb 906.

19644. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS [ ]]. Bust, radiate and draped, r.

*Rev.* IOVI [ ]]. Jupiter, nude, standing l., mantle on shoulder, holding ? and vertical sceptre. (23 mill.). No M.M. *Rev.* irregularly struck.

19645. (Cf. I 329). *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate, draped, and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* LEG [IIII FL. Lion walking to r.  $\frac{|}{ML}$ . Oval  
flan.

Webb 88.

19646-8. (= I 340-3). (18-24 mill.). No M.M.

19649. (= I 340-3). M.M. if any, broken away.

19650. (= I 337-9).  $\frac{|}{V\Lambda\Lambda}$  (partly cut off). (21 mill.).

19651-4. (= I 357-9). (20-4 mill.). No M.M.

19655-6. (= I 337). One  $\frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$ . (22-4 mill.). One  $\frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$   
with M.M. cut off. (19 mill.). Thick flan.

Webb 144.

19657. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P AVG. Detail as 19651.

*Rev.* As 19651. (19-20 mill.). No M.M. Small rough  
flan and die.

19658. *Obv.* IMP CRRAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and  
draped, r.

*Rev.* PAX AVG. Peace with vertical sceptre. (21-5  
mill.).  $\frac{|}{ML}$

19659. *Obv.* [IMP CARAVS]IVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and  
draped, r., with abnormal neck.

*Rev.* P[AX A]VG. Seated figure to l. (18-20 mill.).  
No M.M. New type. (p. 235.)

19660. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG. Bust, radiate and  
draped, r.

*Rev.* PAX AVG. Peace with vertical sceptre. (23 mill.).  
 $\frac{S|C}{MLXXI}$

Webb 539.

19661. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P C RVC. Bust, radiate,  
draped, and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* PAX AVG. Peace with transverse sceptre. (22  
mill.). No M.M. \*Thin rough flan.

19662. (= I 346). (21-3 mill.).

19663-4. (= II 4468-500). (22-4 mill.). One  $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$ , one  
 $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$

Webb 139.



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19665. (= II 4604-8). (21-4 mill.).  $\frac{S|P}{C}$  M.M. cut off or none.

19666. *Obv.* ] CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate, r.

*Rev.* Peace with vertical sceptre. (20-2 mill.).  $\frac{|}{ML}$ .

Unevenly struck.

19667. (= I 368). (20 mill.). Badly struck and with M.M. missing.

Cf. Webb 1031.

19668. *Obv.* Legend as above and detail as 19661.

*Rev.* PROVID AVG. Providence standing l., pointing with a wand to a globe at her feet, and holding

a cornucopia. (24 mill.).  $\frac{|}{C}$ .

Webb 402.

19669. *Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* PROVIDEN]T AVG. Detail as above. (21-3 mill.). Irregularly struck.

Webb ? 174.

19670. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG. Detail as above.

*Rev.* PROVID AVGGG. Detail as above. (22 mill.).

$\frac{S|P}{C}$ .

C

Webb 421.

19671-2. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Detail as 19661.

*Rev.* SALVS AVG. Health standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar and holding vertical sceptre. (19 and 21 mill.). M.M., if any, illegible.

Webb 1103.

19673. (= I 371-2). *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. (20 mill.). M.M., if any, cut off.

19674. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG. Detail as 19661.

*Rev.* TEMPORVM FELΛ. Felicity standing l., holding long caduceus and cornucopia. (23 mill.).  $\frac{S|P}{C}$ .

var. Webb 466.

19675. *Obv.* IMP C M CARAVSIVS[ . Detail as above.

*Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. Soldier, helmeted, standing r., holding spear, and leaning on shield. (21-3 mill.). M.M., if any, off flan.

Webb 1176.

19676. *Obv.* IMP [ ] AVG. Detail as above.  
*Rev.* Legend and detail as above. (21 mill.). No M.M.  
 Thin flan.  
 Webb 206.
19677. ?PAX type. *Obv.* Legend off flan, but head radiate  
 and draped to r.  
*Rev.* Figure to l., r. hand off flan, but l. holding  
 cornucopia. M.M., if any, off flan. (19 mill.).  
 Crude die.
19678. ?SALVS type. Figure to l. holding r. arm down.  
 (19-22 mill.).  $\frac{1}{ML}$ . Rough oval flan. Worn.
19679. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P I AG. Bust, radiate and  
 draped, r.  
*Rev.* Undetermined. (18-19 mill.). Barbarous.
- 19680-84. Unclassified. Badly oxidized, ? due to damage by  
 fire.

*Allectus* (293-7)

19685. (= I 386).
19686. *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS AVG. Bust, radiate and  
 cuirassed, r.  
*Rev.* LAETITIA AVG. Galley with five rowers.  $\frac{1}{QC}$ .  
 Mint state.  
 Cf. Webb 122.
19687. *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS P F I AVG. Bust, radiate and  
 draped, r.  
*Rev.* PAX AVG. Peace standing l., holding olive branch  
 and transverse sceptre.  $\frac{1}{C}$ . (22 mill.).  
 Cf. Webb 145.
- 19688-9. (= I 390). One  $\overline{ML}$   
 Webb 42. Cohen? One Æ 3 large.
19690. (= II 4768-70).  $\frac{S|P}{C}$ .
19691. (= I 394). M.M., if any, illegible.
- 19692-3. (= II 4774-89).  $\overline{QC}$ . (19 and 20 mill.).
- 19694-6. Unclassified. Oxidized, ? due to damage by fire.

*Constantius I* (Caesar 292 ; Augustus 305-6)

19697. (= II 4805). Æ 2 (Follis).  $\frac{S|F}{PTR}$

*Radiate Series* (Unclassified, 260-97)

19698. ? LAETITIA AVG. Æ 3.

19699. ? PAX AVG. Æ 3 small.

\*19700-2. PAX type, with vertical sceptre. One reads . . . ADJ.  
Barbarous. Æ 4.

\*19703. PAX type, with transverse sceptre and branch. Barbarous.  
Æ 4.

19704. ? PIETAS AVGGG, with sacrificial implements. Barbarous.  
Minim.

19705-6. ? PROVIDENTIA type. Barbarous. Æ 4.

19707. SALVS type, with right side of die off flan. Thin.  
Barbarous. Æ 3.

19708. ? SALVS type, with rudder of exaggerated size. Æ 4.

19709. ? SALVS type. Barbarous. Minim.

\*19710. SPES type. —AVG. Barbarous. Æ 4.

19711. VICTORIA type. Æ 3.

\*19712. Male figure standing l., with spear in l. hand. Barbarous.  
Æ 4.

19713. Two very crude figures. Barbarous. Æ 4.

19714-31. Type of CARAVSIVS or ALLECTVS. Oxidized,  
burnt or decayed. Æ 3 large.

19732. Illegible, but white metal washed. Antoninianus.

19733-87. Oxidized, burnt or decayed. One ? TETRICVS.  
Æ 3.

19788-95. Oxidized. Some barbarous. Æ 3 small.

19796-9. Barbarous, one with scyphate shaped flan. Æ 4.

19800-1. Barbarous. Minim. One 7 mill.

\*19802-4. Illegible (two probably 300-80). Æ 3 small.

*Helena* (wife of Constantius Chlorus, Augusta 306, died 328)

(Coins struck by Constantine I or his sons)

19805-14. (= I 695-703). Four  $\overline{TRP}$ , one  $\overline{TRP}$ , one  $\overline{TRS}$ ,  
one  $\bullet\overline{TRS}$ , one  $\overline{T}$ —. 2\*. Æ 3 to Æ 4.

*Theodora* (second wife of Constantius Chlorus)

(Coins struck by Constantine I or his sons)

19815-24. (= I 707-14). Three  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , one  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ •, one  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$  (?),  
one  $\overline{\text{P}}$ —, one  $\overline{\text{R} + \text{E}}$  (?). 3\*. 335-7. Æ 3 and  
Æ 3 small.

19825. *Obv.* . . . . MAX TIODORA. Bust, draped, r.  
*Rev.* . . . . ROMA. Crude representation of Piety.  
 $\overline{\text{III}}$  (?  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ ). Barbarous. Æ 4.

*Licinius Senior* (307-23)

19826. (= II 4971-4).  $\frac{\text{T|F}}{\text{PTR}}$ . Æ 2. Follis.

*Constantine I* (Caesar 306, Augustus 307-37)

All coins 3 Æ unless otherwise stated.

19827-9. (= I 557). One  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ , one • $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ , one • $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ •.  
320-4.

19830. (= I 557-9).  $\overline{\text{PLVG}}$ .

19831. (Cf. I 556). (?  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ ). Small flan. Barbarous.

19832-5. (= I 561). One  $\overline{\text{PARL}}$ , one  $\overline{\text{PCONST}}$ , one  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ •.  
One M.M. cut off. Barbarous. 330-3.

19836-7. (= I 562-3). One  $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ , one  $\overline{\text{RS}}$ • (?  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ •) \*.

19838. *Obv.* As above, but bust laureate and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* As above. \* $\overline{\text{SLG}}$ .

19839-42. (= I 564). One  $\frac{\text{✠}}{\text{PLG}}$  (= II 5037-9)\*, one  $\overline{\text{SMN}\Delta}$

(= II 5031-6) \*, One  $\frac{\boxed{\text{N}}}{\text{TRS}}$  (I)  $\overline{\text{SM}}$ — 2\*

19843. (= I 565-6).  $\overline{\text{STR}}$ . 320-4.

19844-6. (= I 567-8). One  $\frac{\text{S|F}}{\text{PLN}}$ , one  $\frac{\text{T|F}}{\text{PLN}}$ . 313-17. Æ 3,  
large.

19847. (= I 570). But  $\overline{\text{CONSTANTINVS P F AVG}}$ . No M.M.  
313-17. Æ 3 large.

19848. (= I 571-2).  $\overline{\text{STR}}$  320-4.

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19849. (Cf. II 5140-2). *Obv.* ]INVS A (End of legend blundered). Bust cuirassed to l., with crested helmet and spear on shoulder.

*Rev.* VICTORIAE LAE[ . As above, but altar plain and coin semi-barbarous.

Cohen 638.

19850. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTINVS MAGNVS AVG. Bust, helmeted and cuirassed, l.

*Rev.* VICT LAETAE PRINC [PERP]. Two Victories as above, but shield inscribed VOT PD. —TR.

19851. (= II 5153). PLON

19852-3. Illegible, oxidized or broken. One Æ 3 large.

Consecration Coins, 337

19854. (= I 575-6). Æ 3 small.

19855. (= I 577).  Æ 3 small.

*Constantine Period*

*Constantinopolis*


19856-76. (= I 578-622).

(2) PLG, (1) •PLG, (1) ∩PLG. Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

(3) TRP, (3) TR•P, (1) TRP\*, (1) TRS. Æ 3 and Æ 3 small. 2\*

(1) PTR. Æ 4.

(1) —CON. Æ 3 small.

(1) . Thin flan, chipped. Mint state. Æ 3.

(1) •ST—. Æ 3 small.

Five M.M.'s illegible (2\*). Æ 4.

19877. (1) *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLI.

*Rev.* As above. M.M. illegible. Æ 3.

\*19878. *Obv.* ИСОН[ .

*Rev.* Pennon added to left of spear. Æ 3 small.

19879-93. Type as 19855, but barbarous.

(1) . Æ 3.

(1) ?PAQ Æ 3 small.

- (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Small flan. Æ 4.  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{—AQ—}}$ . Æ 4.  
 (9) M.M.'s cut off or illegible, one ovoid.  
 Æ 4. 1\*.  
 (2) M.M.'s cut off or illegible, one 9 mill.  
 Minim.

- \*19894. Barbarous type. Victory appears to rise in air, wings  
 outspread. Æ 4.  
 19895. Barbarous type. *Obv.* ? Male head to l.  
*Rev.* Victory, usual type. Minim.  
 19896. Barbarous type. ?  $\overline{\text{CONSTANTINOPOLIS}}$ . Minim.  
 19897. (= II 5591-7).  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$  Æ 4.  
 19898. *Obv.*  $\overline{\text{CONSTANTIN}}$  . Helmeted bust to r.  
*Rev.* As above.  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 4.

*Urbs Roma*

19899. (Cf. II 5613-14). *Obv.*  $\overline{\text{VRB[S RO]MA}}$ . Bust of Rome  
 l., wearing crested helmet and imperial mantle.  
*Rev.*  $\overline{\text{GLORI[A EXERCITVS]}}$ . Two soldiers standing to  
 front, helmeted, each with spear and leaning on  
 shield. Between them one standard.  
 19900. (Cf. II 5910). *Obv.* Bust of one of the Constantine  
 family, laureate and draped, l.  
*Rev.* Type as above, but no legend or M.M. Barbarous.  
 Minim.  
 19901-27. (= I 636-84).  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{SCONST}}$ , Æ 3. (2)  $\overline{\text{LVG—}}$ , Æ 3. (1)  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$   
 Æ 3. (2)  $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ , Æ 3 small.  $\overline{\text{*PLG}}$ , Æ 3.  
 (1\*)  $\overline{\text{•PLG}}$ , Æ 3 small. (1)  $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ , Æ 4. (1\*)  
 $\overline{\text{SLG}}$ , Æ 4. (1)  $\overline{\text{∩SLG}}$ , Æ 3. (2)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , Æ 3.  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP•}}$ , Æ 3. (1)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , Æ 3. (2)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , Æ 3  
 small. 1\*. (1)  $\overline{\text{TR—}}$ , Æ 3. (1) Illegible, Æ 3.  
 Types as above, but barbarous: (1)  $\overline{\text{•PLG}}$ , Æ 3  
 small (14 mill.). (1)  $\overline{\text{LVG}}$  Thick flan with *Obv.*  
 small helmeted head. Æ 4. (1)  $\overline{\text{∩PTR}}$ , Æ 3.  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , Æ 3 small.  
 As above, but mint marks cut off or illegible,  
 one with  $\overline{\text{*✠*}}$ , one with only one star above  
 wolf, one a minim.

*Pop. Romanus*

19928. (= I 692-3). M.M. in centre, CONSIA. Æ 4.

19929. (= I 694). Between the towers CONS. Æ 3 small.

*Crispus (Caesar 317-26)*

19930. (Cp. II 5941-2). *Obv.* CRISPVS NOB CAES. Bust, helmeted and cuirassed, l.

*Rev.* BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. On altar, inscribed VOTIS XX, a globe. Three stars above. PLON Æ 3.

19931. (= I 715). •PTR• Æ 3.

19932. *Obv.* FL CRISPVS NOB C. Bust, laureate, r.

*Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. Within a laurel wreath, VOT X. STR Æ 3.

\*19933. *Obv.* D N CRISPO NOB CAES. Bust, helmeted and cuirassed, l.

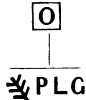
*Rev.* VIC[TORIAE LAETAE PRINC] PERP. Two Victories holding wreath, enclosing VOT PR, over a cippus. ⚭ (Lyons).

Cf. Cohen 155-8, var. *helmeted*. 320-4 Voetter. Æ 3.

19934. *Obv.* CRISPVS NOB CAES. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, l.

*Rev.* VIRTVS EXERCIT. Standard with captives seated at foot, the one to l. in attitude of dejection, the one to r. with hands bound behind back. STR Æ 3.

*Delmatius (Caesar, 335-7)*

19935. (= I 718).  Æ 3.

*Constantine II (Caesar, 317, Augustus, 337-40)**As Caesar*

\*19936. (Cf. II 5962). *Obv.* Incomplete.

*Rev.* Type of BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, but illegible. PTR Æ 3.

\*19937. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. VOT V in wreath, QR Cohen 32. Æ 3 large.

19938. *Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* As above, but VOT X.  $\overline{\text{PLON}}\curvearrowright$ .  $\text{Æ} 3$ .

19939-47. (= I 721-34). *Obv.* As above. One barbarous,  $\text{Æ} 3$  small, with IV NOB C. (1)  $\overline{\bullet\text{PLG}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ .  
 (1)  $\text{?PTR}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1)  $\overline{\text{STR}}\curvearrowright$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (2)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ ,  
 $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}^*}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{TR}^*}\text{S}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.

19948. (= II 6107-9).  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$   $\text{Æ} 3$ .

19949-52. (= I 721-34). *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C.  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{PCONST}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$   
 $\text{Æ} 3$ . (1) M.M. cut off,  $\text{Æ} 4$ .

Cohen 124.

19953-4. *Obv.* Type as above, but end of legend illegible.

*Rev.* As above. (1)  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$  small. (1)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}\overset{\text{M}}{\text{r}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ .

19955. (= II 6142-3).  $\text{✠}$  on banner. M.M. illegible.  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.

19956-9. (= I 736-7). With NOB C. (1)  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$ . (2)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ ,  
 $\text{Æ} 3$  and small. (1) M.M. cut off.  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.

Cohen 114.

19960-2. (= I 736-7). With N C. (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ ,  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.  
 (1)  $\text{?TRP}$  (1) M.M. cut off.  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.

19963-74. *Obv.* End of legend N C, NOB C, C, or illegible.

*Rev.* As above. (1)  $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ , (2)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , (1\*)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , (1)  $\overline{\bullet\text{TRP}}$ ,  
 (1)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , (1\*)  $\overline{\bullet\text{TRS}}$ , (5) M.M. cut off. One  
 barbarous, on banner  $\overline{\text{T}}$ . 4\*.  $\text{Æ} 3$  small and  
 $\text{Æ} 4$ .

\*19975. *Obv.* CONCTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Indeterminate  
 bust, r.

*Rev.* Type with two standards.  $\text{?TRS}$   $\text{Æ} 3$ .

\*19976. *Obv.* —VIJINO.

*Rev.* Legend blundered. One standard. Barbarous.  
 $\text{Æ} 4$ .

19977. (= II 6120-34).  $\overline{\text{O}}$   
 $\overline{\text{SMKA}}$ .  $\text{Æ} 3$  small.



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19978-9. *Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* Two standards.  $\overline{\cup\text{PLG}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

19980. (Cf. II 6110). *Rev.* One standard.  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ . Æ 3.

*As Augustus*

19981. (= II 6149-50). M.M. ? Æ 3 small.

19982. *Obv.* ]P F AVG.

*Rev.* As above, but two standards. M.M. cut off.  
Æ 3 small.

*Constantius II* (Caesar 323, Augustus 337-61)*As Caesar*

19983-5. (= I 743). (1)  $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ , Æ 3. (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , Æ 3. (1)  $\overline{\text{TR}\cdot\text{S}}$ , Æ 3.

19986-7. *Obv.* Legend and details obscure.

*Rev.* As above. (1)  $\overline{\cup\text{PLG}}$ , Æ 3. (1)  $\overline{\text{TR}\text{---}}$ , Æ 4.

19988. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANT NOB CAES. Bust, laureate and draped, r.

*Rev.* As above, but one standard. M.M. cut off. Æ 3.

19989. *Obv.* ] CONSTANTIVS NOB C. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* As above. M.M. ? Æ 4.

*As Augustus*

19990. (= II 6201-3, which see for details).  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 3.

19991. (= II 6206-7). M.M. ? Æ 2 (Follis).

## FEL TEMP REPARATIO types.

19992-3. (= II 6219). One with A in field to l.  $\overline{\text{SMKA TSIS}\cdot\text{S}}$   
Æ 2 (Follis).

19994-6. (= I 753-8). *Obv.* (1)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , (2) M.M.'s cut off. 1\*.  
Æ 3.

19997. (= I 752).  $\overline{\text{CS}\text{---}}$ . Oval die and flan. Barbarous. Æ 3 small.

19998-20001. *Obv.* Legends and details obscure. (1)  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$ ,  
(3) M.M.'s cut off or illegible. Two barbarous.  
Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

GLORIA EXERCITVS types. One standard.

20002-5. (= I 768-9). (I)  $\overline{\text{CON}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ ,  
(I) M.M. cut off. Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

20006. (= I 770). (I)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 3 small.

20007. *Obv.* As above, but details obscure.  $\overline{\text{CON}}$  Æ 3.

20008-10. (= I 774-6). (I\*)  $\overline{\text{LV[GP?]}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{G}}$ ,  
M.M. broken off. Æ 3.

20011. *Obv.* Legend illegible. Bust, diademed and cuirassed, r.  
 $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Thick flan. Æ 3 small.

20012. (Cf. II 6200).  $\overline{\text{R}\Phi\text{E}}$ . Æ 3 small.

\*20013. (= I 777-9). M.M. illegible. Æ 3 small.

20014-18. (= I 780-2). (I\*)  $\overline{\text{R}\text{||||}\text{T}}$ , (3)  $\overline{\text{D TRP}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{* TRP}}$ .  
Cohen 293. 3\*. Æ 3 small.

20019. (= II 6402-82).  $\overline{\text{S T}}$  M.M. cut off. Æ 3 small.

20020. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust, details  
obscure.  
*Rev.* Illegible. Æ 3 small.

*Constans* (Caesar 333, Augustus 337-50)

*As Caesar*

20021. *Obv.* Legend and details obscure.

*Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two standards. M.M. cut  
off. Æ 3.

*As Augustus*

FEL TEMP REPARATIO types.

Busts, diademed and draped, r.

20022 and a. (= II 6597).  $\overline{\text{TR}}$   $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 2 (Follis).

20023. (= I 786-8).  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  Æ 3.

20024-5. (= I 789-95).  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ . Æ 3.

GLORIA EXERCITVS types. *One Standard only*

20026-7. (= I 798). (I)  $\overline{\text{CON}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}^*$ . Æ 3 small.

20028-32. (= I 799-804). (I\*)  $\overline{\text{PLG}}^{\text{Y}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{RSU}}^{\text{M}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ ,  
(I)  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ . 2\*. Æ 3 and Æ 3 small. No. 2  
barbarous.

20033. *Obv.* CONSTANS P AVG.

*Rev.*  $\overline{\text{PTR}}$  Æ 3 small.

20034. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AG. Bust, diademed and draped,  
r.

*Rev.* COLI  $\overline{\text{AIXIIRCITOS}}$ .  $\overline{\text{POT}}^{\text{II}}$  (? RQT) Æ 3.

20035-58. (= I 808-35). See also II 6703-6873.

(I)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}^{\text{D}}$ , (I\*)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}^{\text{M}}$ , (I\*)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}^{\text{M}}$ , (I\*)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}^{\text{M}}$

(2)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}^?$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , (2\*)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}^{\text{D}}$

(I\*)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}^{\text{M}}$ , (I\*)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}^?$ , (2)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ , (I)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}^{\text{M}}$ , (2)  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$

(I\*)  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ , (I\*)  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ , (3) Illegible, (I) cut off.

11\*. Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

20059. *Obv.* CONSTANS AVG. Details obscure.

*Rev.* As above.  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ . Æ 3.

20060-1. (= I 838). One worn and chipped. M.M.'s cut off.  
Æ 3 and Æ 3 small.

*Constantius II or Constans*

## FEL TEMP REPARATIO types.

\*20062. (= II 7417).  $\overline{\text{P}}$  (*Rev.* of II 6597). Æ 2.

20063. (= I 839-50).  $\overline{\text{CPLG}}$ . Small flan. Barbarous. Æ 3  
small.

20064. *Obv.* D N COM[S]TANTVII. Bust, laureate, draped, and cuirassed, r.  
*Rev.* ]EMP REPA[ . Large horse with head to l. Barbarous.
20065. *Obv.* Large head as above.  
*Rev.* Legend and M.M. off small flan. Æ 3 small.
20066. *Obv.* Bust to r., with traces of end of legend.  
*Rev.* FEL TEMP [ . Only part of legionary on flan. TROP. Small flan. Æ 3 small.
- \*20067. (1) Barbarous. E EP. No letters missing on l. side of flan. Æ 3.
- 20068-9. (1) Barbarous. (1) Worn. M.M. cut off. Æ 3.
- 20070-2. (1) ]EL TEMP [ . Thin flan. (2) Worn.  $\frac{M |}{\bullet AMB}$   
 Æ 3 small.
- 20073-4. *Obv.* ]VS P F A[ .  
*Rev.* ]P REPAR[ . Very crude with large lettering and no M.M. ? Fifth century. One with barbarous lettering. Æ 3 small.
- \*20075-9. *Rev.* Type not barbarous, but horsemen with arms in various attitudes. (1) CONSΓ\*, (1) CO—,  
 (3)  $\frac{OF |}{SM—}$ . Æ 3 small.
- 20080-2. (Cf. I 925). Barbarous, one with —VG, one with REPAR reading outwards, one with RQ\* Æ 4.
- 20083-110. Barbarous types, generally on small flans with legend missing. One has spear in place of emperor. 8\*. Æ 4.
20111. Small flan showing horse alone with, below it, TR. Minim.
- \*20112. *Obv.* V ATVS P—  
*Rev.* EL TEM . . . No emperor. Minim.
20113. *Obv.* IIIIIi. Part of head to r.  
*Rev.* No legend but large exergue with M.M. IN!(?) Minim.
- 20114-31. Barbarous types, one with thick flan. 7 mill. 1\*. Minims.

\*20132-3. (=I 858). *Obv.* One D N CONSTAN[ . One  
CONSTAN[ .

*Rev.* SPES REIPVBLICE type. Emperor standing l.  
with globe and inverted spear. M.M.'s cut off.  
Æ 3.

20134-49. (=I 859-86). (I\*)  $\frac{M}{P[ARL]}$ , (I\*)  $\frac{R \bullet \bullet P}{\text{---}}$ , (I)  $\frac{P}{\text{---}}$ ,

(I)  $\frac{T}{\text{---}}$ , (I\*)  $\frac{\text{✠ ✠}}{\text{---}}$ , (II) Illegible. 3\*.

Æ 3 to Æ 4.

20150. *Obv.* ]S P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* VOT XX MVL T XXX within a laurel wreath. M.M.  
cut off. Æ 3 small.

#### *House of Constantine*

##### Uncertain Attribution

20151. (=II 928-48). M.M. illegible. Æ 3.

20152-4. M.M.'s. One TRP barbarous, one TRS, one illegible.  
Æ 3 small.

20155. M.M.  $\frac{\bullet \circ \text{SM}}{\text{---}}$  On *obv.* COO[ . Barbarous. Æ 4.

20156-60. (=I 950-1005). M.M.'s. One  $\frac{\boxed{G}}{\text{---}}$ , one  $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{PLG STR}}$ . On

*obv.* CON[ ]B C. One \* overstruck on edge of  
flan. One \*  $\frac{M}{\text{---}}$ , one illegible. 3\*. Æ 3.

20161-4. M.M.'s. One TR—, one cut off with *obv.* CON-  
TAN[ ] F AV, and bust, diademed and  
cuirassed, r. Barbarous. One broken off, one  
illegible. Æ 3 small.

20165-8. M.M.'s. Two cut off (small flans). Two illegible,  
one with thin flan and  $\frac{\boxed{X}}{\text{---}}$ . Æ 4.

##### *Unclassified*

20169-72. Large thin flan. Æ 2.

Illegible. Æ 3 small.

No legend. Details obscure. Small flan. Æ 4.

Illegible. Minim.

*Magnentius* (350-3)

20173. (Cf. I 1023). *Obv.* IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG. Bare head, bust draped, r.  
*Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor standing l. in galley steered by seated Victory.  $\overline{\text{TR}}$   
 Cohen?  $\text{Æ}$  2 small.
20174. (Cf. I 1024). *Obv.* D N MAGNEN [ . Bust, diademed and draped, r.  
*Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor on horseback about to spear a kneeling figure.  $\overline{\text{TR}}$   
 Cohen?  $\text{Æ}$  3 large.
20175. *Obv.* Legend and details obscure.  
*Rev.* Type as above, but small flan and M.M. cut off.  
 $\text{Æ}$  3.
20176. (= II 8181-5).  $\overline{\text{TR}}$   $\text{Æ}$  2.
- \*20177. *Obv.* As above, but with A behind head.  
*Rev.* As above. Coin reduced from  $\text{Æ}$  2 to  $\text{Æ}$  4 by clipping.
- 20178-80. (= I 1026-9). (I)  $\overline{\text{AMB}}$ ,  $\text{Æ}$  2. (I)  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ , small flan,  $\text{Æ}$  3. (I)  $\overline{\text{TR}\cdot\text{P}}$ ,  $\text{Æ}$  2 small. One barbarous.
- 20181-4. *Obv.* As above.  
*Rev.* As above. (I) M.M. cut off,  $\text{Æ}$  3. One \* with end of legend uncertain; twice struck so that VOT V MVL T X is confused.  $\overline{\text{SP}}$ ,  $\text{Æ}$  3 small.  
 $\text{VOT}$   
 One \* with NT (possibly twice struck),  $\text{Æ}$  3  
 X  
 small. One with VTS MLT  $\overline{\text{—G}}$ ,  $\text{Æ}$  3 small. 2\*.
- 20185-6. *Obv.* As above.  
*Rev.* As above, but with CAE. M.M. cut off.  $\text{Æ}$  3.  
 M.M. broken away.  $\overline{\text{—*}}$ .  
 Cohen?  $\text{Æ}$  3.
20187. *Obv.* ]NENTIVS AVG. Small diademed head, r.  
*Rev.* VICTO[ . Two Victories holding wreath with VO V. M.M. illegible. Small flan. Barbarous.  
 $\text{Æ}$  3 small.

20188. *Obv.* ]NENTIVS C AVG. A in l. field.

*Rev.* ]AE DD NN HVCII. Wreath with  $\begin{array}{c} \text{V T} \\ \text{V} \\ \text{V V V} \\ \text{X} \end{array}$

M.M. missing. Barbarous. Æ 3 small. 14 mill.

*Decentius* (Caesar 351-3)

20189. *Obv.* D N DECENTIVS[ . Head bare, bust draped, r.

*Rev.* SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES. In centre ✱. TR  
Cohen? Æ 2 small.

*Julian* (Caesar 355, Augustus 361-3)

20190. *Obv.* FL CL IVLIANVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* VICTORIA DD NN AVG. Victory standing to l. holding wreath.  $\overline{\text{LVG}}$   
Cohen 58. Æ (Siliqua).

20191. (= I 1040).  $\overline{\text{SLVG}}$  Æ (Siliqua).

\*20192. (Cf. II 8240). *Obv.* D N ]IVLIANVS [NOB CAES?].  
Head bare, bust draped, r.

*Rev.* FEL TEMP[ . Horseman raises arm.  
Cohen 13.14. Æ 3.

20193. *Obv.* D N IVLIA[ . Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO.  $\overline{\text{CSLG}}$   
Cohen? Æ 3 small.

20194. *Obv.* D N CL [IVLI]ANVS [NOB CAES]. Bust, bare headed and draped, r.

*Rev.* SPES REIPVBLICE. Emperor, helmeted, standing l., with globe in r. hand, and spear in l.  
In left field C M.M. worn.

Cohen? Worn. Æ 3.

\*20195-6. *Obv.* D N IVLIANV[S NOB CAES]. Bust as above.

*Rev.* As above. M.M.'s cut off.  
Cf. Cohen 43. Æ 3 and Æ 4, mis-struck.

20197. *Obv.* ]NVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* Type as above. M.M. cut off.  
Cohen? Æ 4.

Uncertain Attribution (Constantius II, Constans, or Julian)

\*20198-203. (= I 1042-6). M.M.'s illegible. 3 Æ 3, 3 Æ 4.

Æ 3 down to minims from late third century to c. 364  
 20204-35. Unassigned to emperors. Burnt, oxidized, or broken.

*Valentinian I (364-75)*

*Obv.* in all cases: D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG.  
 Bust, diademed and draped, r.

20236. *Rev.* RESTITVTOR REIP. Valentinian laureate and in military costume, standing facing while looking to r. and holding a labarum and a globe on which is a Victory. SLVG•

Cohen 18. Æ (Siliqua).

20237-50. (= I 1048-63). 3\*.

$\frac{\text{SMAQP}}{\text{TCON}}$ , Æ 3 small.

(\*)  $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGS}}$ . This has *obv.* legend D N VΠEN-  
 TINIANVS P F AVG.  $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVG—}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGRS}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGS}}$ .\*

$\frac{\text{F|R}}{\text{A}}$   
 BSISCR, TRS.

$\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{CON}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{O|FIII}}{\text{CON}}$  (1). Illegible or cut off, 3.  
 One small flan.

20251-68. (= I 1064-87). 4\*.

$\frac{\text{SMAQP}}{\text{CON}}$  (2),  $\frac{\text{SMAQS}}{\text{CON}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{SMAQ—}}{\text{CON}}$  (3).

$\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{CON}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{PCON}}{\text{CON}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{TCON}}{\text{CON}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{R|F}}{\text{A|SISCR}}$ .

$\frac{\text{SMORQ}}{\text{CON}}$  (1\*),  $\frac{\text{O|F I}}{\text{S}}$  (1),  $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{CON}}$  (1\*),  $\frac{\text{?Π|}}{\text{CON}}$  (1\*).  
 Illegible, 5.

20269. *Rev.* VOT V MVLT X in laurel wreath. LVG Æ 3.

*Valens (364-78)*

*Obv.* in all cases: D N VALENS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.



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20270. *Rev.* VOT V MVLT X in laurel wreath.  $\overline{\text{RB}}$ . Small thin flan.  $\overline{\text{R}}$  (Siliqua).

20271. (Cf. II 9155-8). *Rev.* VRBS ROMA. Rome seated l. on cuirass, &c.  $\overline{\text{R}}$  (Siliqua).

20272-80. (= I 1088-95).  $\overline{\text{ANT}}$  (I). Small flan.

$\overline{\text{PC}}$  (I),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (I),  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (1\*),  $\overline{\text{ON}}$  (I).  
Cut off (I). Illegible (3). 3\*.

20281-305. (= I 1096-134).  $\overline{\text{Æ}}$  3 and  $\overline{\text{Æ}}$  3 small.

$\overline{\text{ANT}}$  (1\*), break in *obv.* inscription between S and P.

$\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{II}}{\overline{\text{CONST}}}$  (I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{II}}{\overline{\text{CON}}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (4),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (1\*),

$\overline{\text{SC}}$  (I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}{\overline{\text{S}}|\overline{\text{R}}}$  (1\*),  $\frac{*|\text{R}|\cdot}{\text{O}|\text{M}}$  (I).  
 $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$   $\overline{\text{ASISC}}$

$\overline{\text{TRP}}$  (I),  $\overline{\text{TRP}}*$  (I).

$\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}$  (2),  $\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{X}}{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{X}}$  (? I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{II}}{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}$  (I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}$  (1\*),

$\frac{*|\text{I}}{\overline{\text{OF}}|\text{I}}$  (1\*). Illegible (3). Cut off (I). 6\*.

*Gratian* (367-83)

20306-16. (= I 1135-46).

$\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (9),  $\frac{\overline{\text{N}}|\text{I}}{\overline{\text{TCON}}}$  (I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{CON}}}{\overline{\text{CON}}}$  (I). Illegible (I),  
small flan. 2\*.

20317-21. (= I 1147-55).  $\overline{\text{MAQ}}$  (I).

$\overline{\text{RQVARTA}}$  with long-necked bust (I),

$\frac{\overline{\text{R}}|\overline{\text{S}}}{\overline{\text{LVGS}}}$  (I),  $\frac{\overline{\text{O}}|\overline{\text{F}}|\text{II}}{\overline{\text{LVG}}}$  (I).

$\frac{\overline{\text{F}}|\overline{\text{R}}}{\overline{\text{ASISCP}}}$  (I).

20322. (= I 1156).

$\frac{\overline{\text{O}}|\overline{\text{F}}|\text{II}}{\overline{\text{LVGS}}}$

\*20323. (Cf. I 1157). Bust as above.  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  Æ 2.

20324-5. (= I 1158-64).  $\overline{\text{SM} \overline{\text{C}} \text{RT}}$  (1). Cut off, Æ 3 small (1).

20326-33. (= I 1165-71).

$\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{TCO}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CON}}$  (1)  
Cut off or illegible (5). Æ 4.

*House of Valentinian I (Uncertain Attribution)*

20334-48. (= I 1172-91).  $\overline{\text{ANT} \overline{\Delta}}$  (1\*),  $\overline{\text{ANTH}}$  (1\*).

$\overline{\text{LVGSP}}$  (1\*),  $\overline{\text{S}}$  (1\*) (? = Siscia).

Cut off or illegible, 11. One Æ 3 cut down to Æ 4. One Æ 3 small, of barbarous type, has no prisoner (\*). 10\*.

20349-64. (= I 1192-217). *Obv.* As above.

$\overline{\text{PCONST}}$  (1\*),  $\overline{\text{R}} \overline{\text{QVART}} \overline{\text{A}}$  (1\*),  $\overline{\text{OF}} \overline{\text{I}} \overline{\text{S}}$ .

Cut off, 2; one with small flan. Æ 4.  
Illegible, 11. 11\*.

20365. (Cf. II 9751-10039 of Val. II). Reduced 'SECVRITAS' type. M.M. cut off. Æ 4.

*Magnus Maximus (383-8)*

20366. (= I 1218).  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  Æ 2.

20367-81. (= I 1219-38).  $\overline{\text{SMAQS}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (3),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (2\*),  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (3\*). One reads SPLS . . . on *obv.*

$\overline{\text{CCP}}$  (1\*), Mis-struck (?  $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$ ).  
Cut off or illegible, 4. 9\*. Æ 4.

20382-3. (= II 10801-2).  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  One illegible. 1\*. Æ 4.

\*20384. (= I 1239).  $\overline{\text{CON}}$  1\*. Æ 4.

*Flavius Victor (383-8)*

20385-95. (= I 1241-51).  $\overline{\text{SMAQ}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{SMTR}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CON}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  (1\*).

Cut off or illegible (4). 3\*. Æ 4.

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20396. *Obv.* D N FL ICTOR P F AV. Bust as above.

*Rev.* As above, but barbarous. TCON Æ 4.

\*20397. *Obv.* D N . . . . . N C. Small bust, r.

*Rev.* Legend illegible. Camp gates as chess board ; two stars above. M.M. □. Barbarous. Minim.

*Eugenius* (392-4)

20398-401. (= I 2487-8). *Obv.* D N EVGENIVS P F AVG.

LJVG P (1).

Three cut off or illegible. Æ 4.

20402-5. (= II 10878-10909).

LVG P with only one G visible on *Rev.* legend

(1\*), LVGS (1).

RC (1\*).

One illegible. 3\*. Æ 4.

*Uncertain attribution of preceding three*

\*20406. *Rev.* VICTORI A AVGG. —CON Æ 4.

*House of Theodosius I*

*Valentinian II* (375-92)

20407-75. (= I 1299-1325).

AQP (3), AQS (5), AQ— (2).

LVGS (1), LV— (1). These readings need confirmation.

RB (1), R•B (1), RC (1), RP (11), one with large thin flan, R•P (1), RQ (1), RT (1), R— (2).

—P (1). Cut off or illegible, 42. One with noticeably large P. 36\*.

20476-609. (= I 1725-89).

AQP (2), AQ— (1).

PCON (25), SCON (6), TCON (4), TCON• (1),

—CON (6), PC— (1), —ONS (1), CONS (1), (VICTOR) [—] (1).

LVGP (19), LVGS (1), LVG— (3).

TR (3), TRP (4).

V| — ? = Rome (1), S[—] ? (1).

57 cut off or illegible. Two of these are mimins, one with thick flan. 69\*.

20610-20. (= I 2418-23).

$\overline{\text{SMAQP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SMA—}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{RB}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RQP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (1). Five illegible. 6\*.

\*20621. *Obv.* D N VAONTININIVS D F AVG.

*Rev.* VICTR IAVGG. Victory advancing I.  $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$ .  
(? Barbarous.)

\*20622-3. (= II 10057-62).  $\overline{\text{ANTA}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SMAQS}}$  (1).

20624. (= I 2452-3).  $\overline{\text{S]MRT}}$  (1).

20625-6. *Obv.* As above, but *Rev.* illegible. 1\*.

*Theodosius* (379-95)

\*20627. (= II 10077).  $\overline{\text{Æ}}$  3.

20628-89. (= I 1263-98).

$\overline{\text{AQP}}$  (3),  $\overline{\text{AQS}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{λQS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{AQ—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{-λO}}$  (1),  
barbarous.

$\overline{\text{CONSA}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CONSG}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CO—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{—CON}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{SMNA}}$  (3). One has • for  $\overline{\text{P}}$  and small *obv.* head.

$\overline{\text{RB}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R•P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R*P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R[?]P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RQ}}$  (1),

$\overline{\text{RS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RT}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R•T}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R•T}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R—}}$  (4).

Cut off or illegible, 35. 44\*.

20690-768. (= I 1651-1724).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (7),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (8),  $\overline{\text{SCO—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (3),  
 $\overline{\text{—CON}}$  (4).

$\overline{\text{LVGP}}$  (8),  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{LVG—}}$  (3),  $\overline{\text{•LV—}}$  (1),  
 $\overline{\text{—VCP—}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{TR}}$  (5),  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{TRS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{TR—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{—R}}$  (1).

Cut off or illegible, 32. 48\*.

20769-87. (= I 2411-17).

$\overline{\text{SM]AQP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SMAQ—}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{RP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RP}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R•P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RQ}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R—}}$  (1),

$\overline{\text{RT}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{—}}$  (3).

Illegible, 6. 14\*.

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20787 A (= I 2442-4)  $\overline{\text{ASIS[C]}}$ .

20788-90. *Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* Obliterated or otherwise illegible, one blundered with no mint mark. 1\*. Æ 4.

*Arcadius* (383-408)

20791-3. *Obv.* D N ARCADIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. The emperor standing r. with l. foot on captive, holding in r. hand standard, in l. figure of Victory.  $\frac{\text{M|D}}{\text{COMOB}}$   
A' (Solidus).

20793 A (= II 12602)  $\overline{\text{TRPS AR}}$  (Siliqua).

20794-870. (= I 1326-55).

$\overline{\text{AQP}}$  (10),  $\overline{\text{AQS}}$  (6),  $\overline{\text{AQ—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{ACP}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{CON—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CO]NSA}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{SMNF}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SM—}}$  (1), with • for P.

$\overline{\text{RE}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{RQR}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R•Q}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RT}}$  (1),  
 $\overline{\text{R—}}$  (3).

$\overline{\text{??P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{??S}}$  (1).

Cut off or illegible, 44, one with large flan, one barbarous. 39\*.

20871-21186. (= I 1790-1933).

$\overline{\text{AQP}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (12), one with g for wreath,  $\overline{\text{PCO—}}$  (1),

$\overline{\text{PC—}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (8), one a minim,  $\overline{\text{SCO—}}$  (1),

$\overline{\text{SCOR}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (19), one with large flan,

$\overline{\text{TC—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{—CON}}$  (16).

$\overline{\text{LVGP}}$  (28), one barbarous with oval flan.

Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  (4),

$\overline{\text{LVG—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{LV—}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{—VG—}}$  (1), only partly

struck.  $\overline{\text{—GP}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{R—}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{TR}}$  (19),  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  (7), one with large flan,  $\overline{\text{TR—}}$  (2).

$\frac{P|}{\text{—}}$  (should be R) (1),  $\frac{S|}{\text{—}}$  (1). Not struck (1).

Cut off or illegible, 186. 152\*.

\*21187-90. *Obv.* and *Rev.* Types as I 1790-1933, but blundered.

(1) *Obv.* D N [ARC]ADV S P F AVG.

(1) *Obv.* ARCAD[ . . .

(1) *Obv.* D N ARCADIS P F AVG.

(1) *Rev.* VICTORI|IA AVGGG (dots under letters of doubtful legibility). 4\*.

21191-202. (= II 12562-83).

$\frac{SMAQS}{\text{—}}$  (1).

$\frac{\cdot}{RB}$  (1),  $\frac{\cdot}{R\cdot T}$  (1),  $\frac{\cdot}{RQ\text{—}}$  (1),  $\frac{\cdot}{\text{—}}$  (3).

Cut off or illegible, 5. 7\*.

21203-4. *Obv.* As above.

*Rev.* Within a laurel wreath VOT V. M.M.'s illegible.

21205-17. Unclassified. Æ 4. Two worn. 8\*.

*Honorius* (393-423)

21218. *Obv.* D N HONORIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

*Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. The emperor standing r. with l. foot on captive, holding standard in

r. hand; in l., figure of Victory.  $\frac{M|D}{COMOB}$ .

ℕ (Solidus).

21219. (= I 2435).  $\overline{MDPS}$  slightly clipped. ℞ (Siliqua).

21220-30. (= I 1356-68).  $\overline{AQS}$  (2). Cut off or illegible, 8. One not Aquileia type. 7\*.

\*21231-48. (= I 1369-76).

$\overline{RC}$  (? for RE) (1),  $\overline{RQ}$  (1),  $\overline{RT}$  (1),  $\overline{R\text{—}}$  (1).

Cut off or illegible, 14. One has P for  $\mathfrak{P}$ ; one badly mis-struck on edge of flan.

\*21249-52. *Obv.* As above, but beginning of name uncertain.

*Rev.* As above. One ?  $\overline{RE}$ , three illegible.

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21253-70. (= I 1934-56).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (5),  
 $\overline{\text{TC}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{CON}}$  (7),  $\overline{\text{CO}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{C}}$  (1).  
 $\overline{\text{RP}}$  (1). 11\*.

21271-313. Cut off or illegible, 43 : in 14 the beginning of the name is doubtful ; in one, Victory carries a large wreath ; one is a minim in size. 34\*.

21314-17. Unclassified. 2\*.

*House of Theodosius*

*Uncertain Attribution*

21318-564. (= I 1377-1650). SALVS REIPVBLICAE.

$\overline{\text{AQP}}$  (5), one has large  $\text{P}$ ,  $\overline{\text{AQ}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{AQ}}$  (1),  
 $\overline{\text{A}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{CON}}$  (1).

$\overline{\text{LVGP}}$  (1). This reading needs confirmation.

$\overline{\text{RE}}$  (2),  $\overline{\text{RP}}$  (7),  $\overline{\text{R}\cdot\text{P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{R}\Omega\text{P}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{RQ}}$  (5),  $\overline{\text{RC}}$  (3),

$\overline{\text{RT}}$  (2), one with flan almost smooth,  $\overline{\text{R}}$  (6),

$\overline{\text{R}\cdot}$  (1), with large  $\text{P}$ .

Cut off or illegible, 209 ; these include several barbarous, three minims, one unevenly struck on rough flan, and one on small flan with captive nearly as tall as the Victory. 140\*.

\*21565-75. Barbarous or blundered SALVS types.

*Obv.* . . . . VI . . . .

*Obv.* D N . . . VII ROV : Spidery Victory on *Rev.*

*Obv.* Head with long neck.

*Obv.* Pronounced aquiline nose : unintelligible letters on *Rev.*

*Rev.* ]VGG.: Small and thick. Æ 4.

*Rev.* ]LICE. ÷ for  $\text{P}$ . 'M.M.',  $\overline{\text{B}}$

(2) *Rev.* Victory stands while prisoner adopts attitude of tug-of-war.

*Rev.* Prisoner resembles fledgeling with outspread immature wings. Small and thick Æ 4. 11\*.

21576-902. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory to l.

$\overline{\text{AQ}}$ — (1),  $\overline{\text{A}}$ — (1).

$\overline{\text{PCON}}$  (15),  $\overline{\text{PCO}}$ — (1),  $\overline{\text{SCON}}$  (4),  $\overline{\text{SCO}}$ — (1),

$\overline{\text{TCON}}$  (5),  $\overline{\text{—CON}}$  (7).

$\overline{\text{LVGP}}$  (5),  $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$  (1),  $\overline{\text{LVG}}$ — (4),  $\overline{\text{LV}}$ — (1).

$\overline{\text{RP}}$  (?) (1).

$\overline{\text{TR}}$  (8) (2 ? Arcadius),  $\overline{\text{TRP}}$  (4),  $\overline{\text{TR}}$ — (4).

Cut off or illegible, 266. Six barbarous, one with almost blank flan, three mis-struck or double-struck, one with small thick flan, three with small oval flans, four minims. 186\*.

\*21903-13. Variations in legend or type, or blundered.

(1) *Rev.* VICTORI | AAVGGG. No M.M. legible.

(1) *Obv.* . . . VAN[ . Large aquiline nose.

*Rev.* ]INGVC. Victory without wing.

(1) *Obv.* . . ]P F / VG.

(1) *Rev.* Victory's forearm bent downward : M.M.  $\overline{\text{H}}^{\text{P}}$  for  $\overline{\text{RS}}$ .

(1) *Rev.* Mis-struck and badly drawn : M.M.  $\overline{\text{T}}^{\text{P}}$  for  $\overline{\text{TR}}$

21914-32. (= I 2424-33). *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG. Two Victories meeting.

$\overline{\text{SM}}$ — (1).

$\overline{\text{R}}$ — (1).

$\overline{\text{—}}$  (3), one small flan.

Cut off or illegible (two worn), 12. 8\*.

*Constantine III* (407-11)

21933. (Cf. II 19314). *Obv.* D N CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed, draped, and cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* VICTORIA AAVGGGG. Victory seated l., holding in r. hand Victory on globe; in l., reversed spear.  $\overline{\text{LDVP}} \overline{\text{AR}}$  (Siliqua).



*Votive Reverses* (the legend in wreath)

- \*21934-37. (= I 2445-50). VOT X MVLT XX.  $\overline{S]MNS}$   
 (= II 19281-6). VOT XV MVLT XX.  
 (= II 19287-8). VOT XX MVLT XXX.  $\overline{SMK\Gamma}$   
 (= II 19289-300). Votive reverse.

*Undetermined.* All  $\text{Æ}$  4

21938. *Obv.* Small head, only half the upper half of the die on flan.  
*Rev.* ? VIC AVGGG type.  $\overline{TRP}$  occupies lower half of flan. Barbarous.
21939. Worn die. Slightly concave.
- 21940-6. Flans almost blank ; ? worn.
21947. Rough flan. *Obv.* double struck, *Rev.* blank.
21948. Barbarous.
- 21949-84. Illegible or broken ; one with thick flan.

*Late Fourth Century Unassigned*

- 21985-90. Broken and illegible.  $\text{Æ}$  3.
- 21991-6. Broken and illegible.  $\text{Æ}$  3 small.
21997. Burnt.  $\text{Æ}$  3 small.
- 21998-2147. Illegible. Seven barbarous, four with barbarous devices, one with AC on *Rev.* with bases of letters outwards, one with thin oval flan. 130\*.  
 $\text{Æ}$  4.
- 22148-53. Broken or burnt.  $\text{Æ}$  4.
- \*22154-90. Illegible. Two or more with barbarous devices on *Rev.*  $\text{Æ}$  4 small.
- 22191-212. Illegible. One mis-struck on small flan with on *Rev.* part of standing figure. One barbarous with diademed head, one with barbarous device on *Rev.* One with thick flan, one with almost blank flan. 7\*. Minims.

**Post-Roman Coins***English*

- Charles I : Farthing. *Obv.* CAROLV D G MA BRI : ☽. Crown and crossed sceptres.  
*Rev.* FRA : ET HI : REX ☽. Rose surmounted by crown.

William III : Halfpenny.  
 George III : Halfpenny.  
 Victoria : Farthing, 1868.  
 „ Halfpenny, broken.

*Nuremberg Counters*

\* CLVCKRVMPTVONCOTALEI. Bust, helmeted, draped, and  
 cuirassed, r.

*Rev.* Ḧ HANS SCHVAES IN NORNBURG.  
 Another, worn.



(a)

(b)

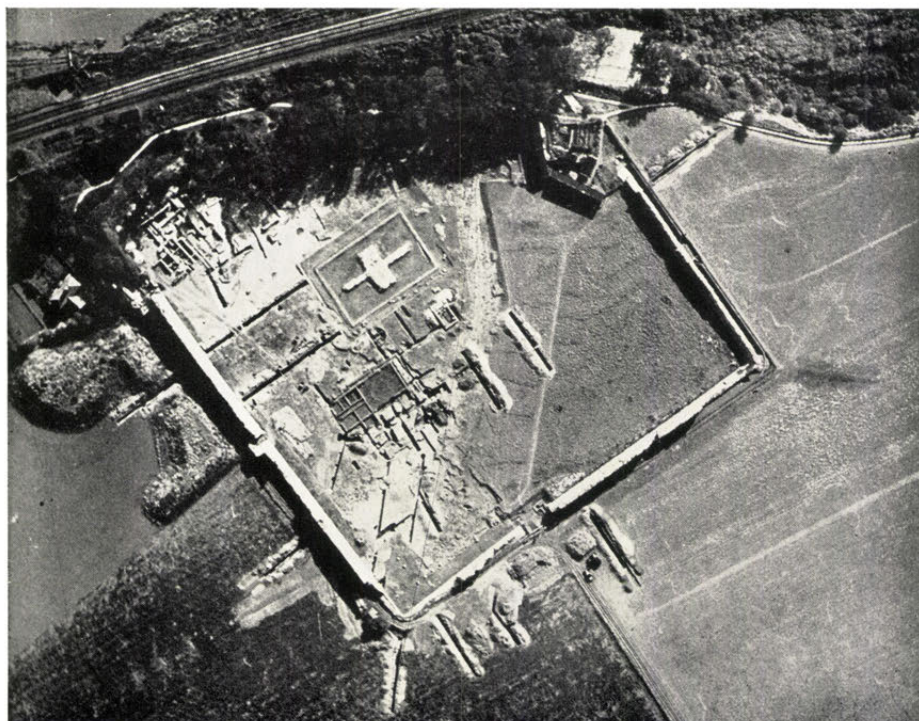
Reverses of Coins of Carausius ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )  
 (a) no. 19640; (b) no. 19659



# PLATES

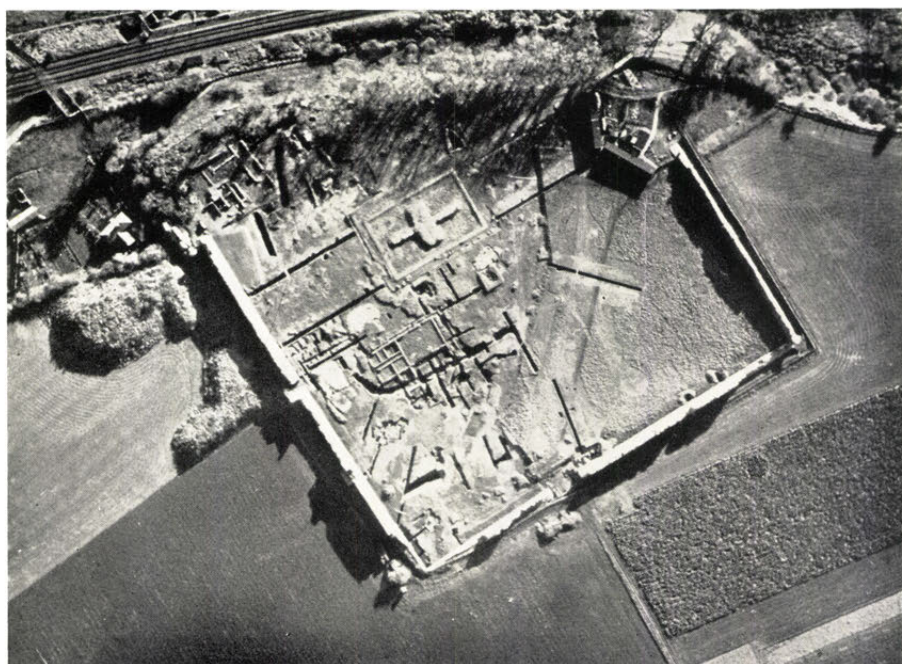


PLATE I



*Royal Air Force, Official. Crown Copyright reserved*

FIG. 1. Aerial view of the site taken in the Autumn of 1926 ; showing cuts across the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort



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FIG. 2. Aerial view of the site taken in the Autumn of 1927

*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*





FIG. 1. End of the west Claudian ditch, north of the entrance, p. 10



FIG. 2. The west Claudian ditch north of section 35, p. 11





FIG. 1. The Tomb, site V, p. 26. View looking north ; on the left is the wall of the Saxon Shore fort with the remains of the west gate in the background



FIG. 2. The Tomb, site V, p. 27. View looking south ; in the foreground is part of the stone packing surrounding the structure





FIG. 1. End of the moulded plinth on the inner face of the north wall of the Saxon Shore fort. Section 37, p. 53



FIG. 2. The building on site IV, looking west, p. 32



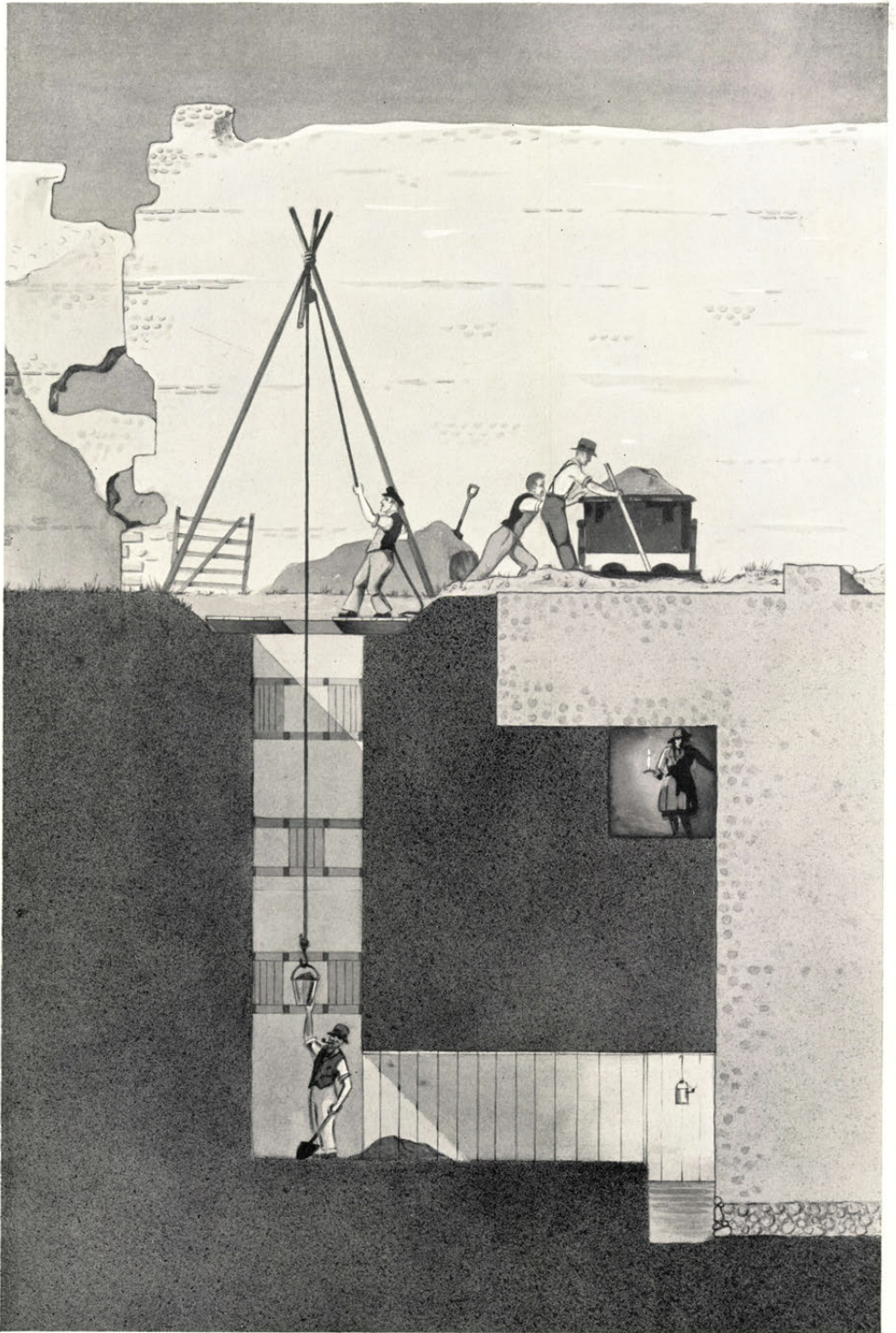


FIG. 1. Remains of a high level hearth of the Saxon Shore fort period in Area V, p. 34



FIG. 2. Temple no. 1, south of the fort, showing north-west side of the cella and ambulatory walls, p. 34



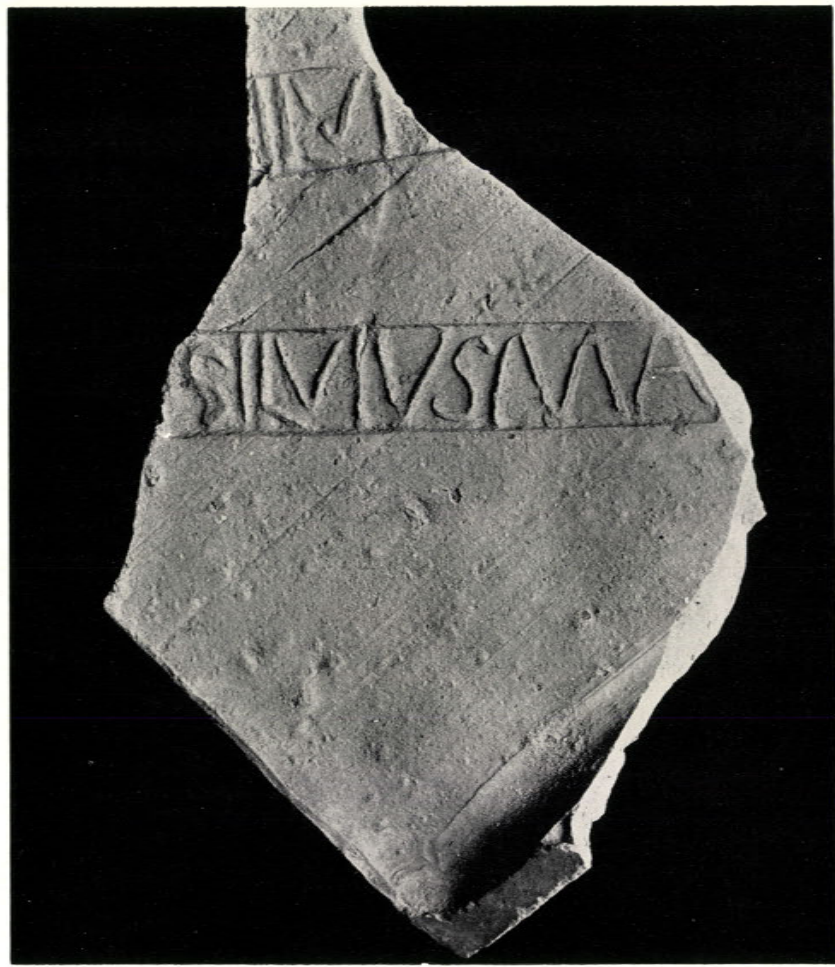


Diagrammatical sketch, showing the method adopted to ascertain the depth of the great foundation. A section of the foundation appears on the right with its projecting flange and modern passage immediately below ; p. 19



1

2



3

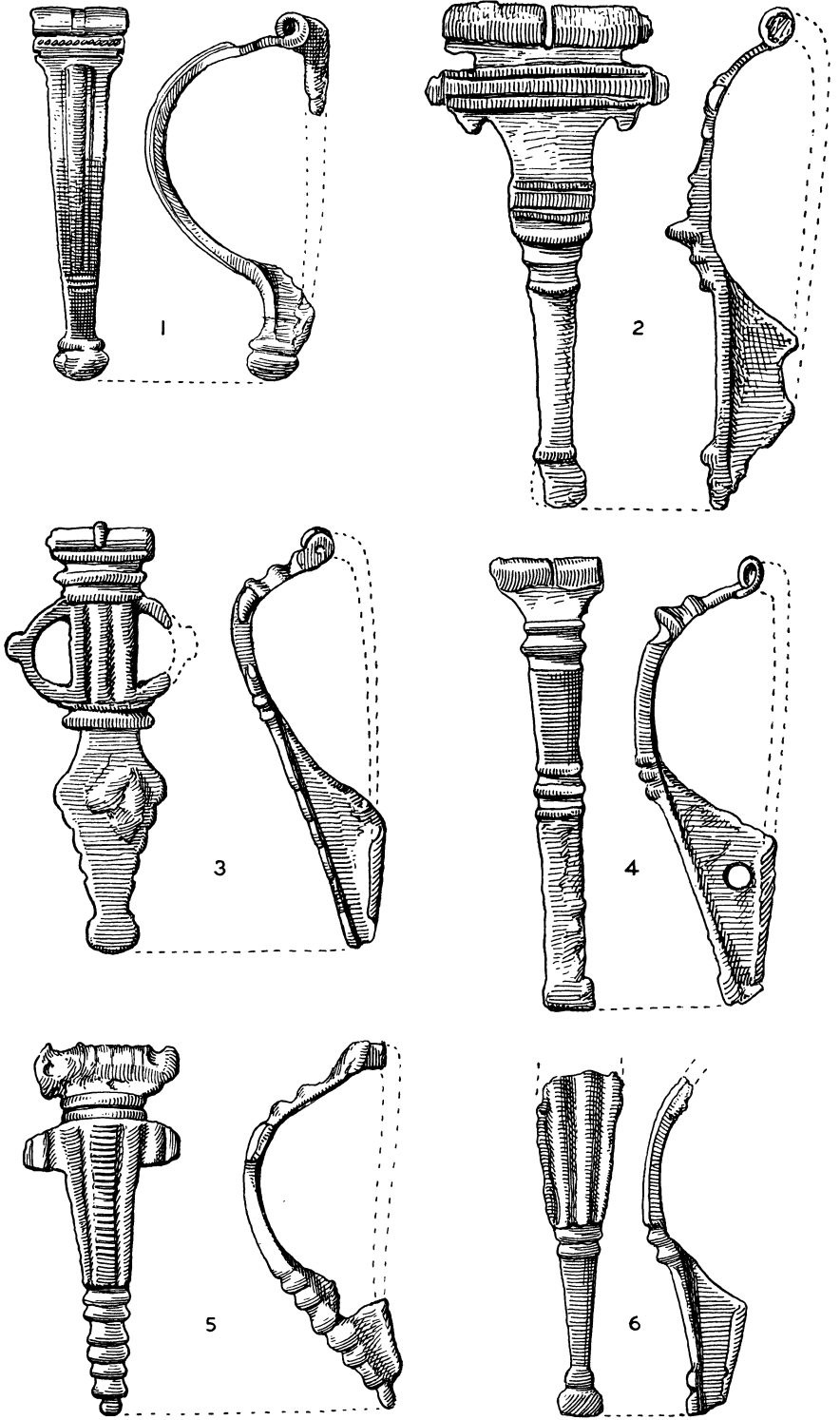
1. Portion of marble inscription (1), p. 20

2. Numbered fragment of marble casing (2), p. 20

3. Stamped tile (3), p. 164

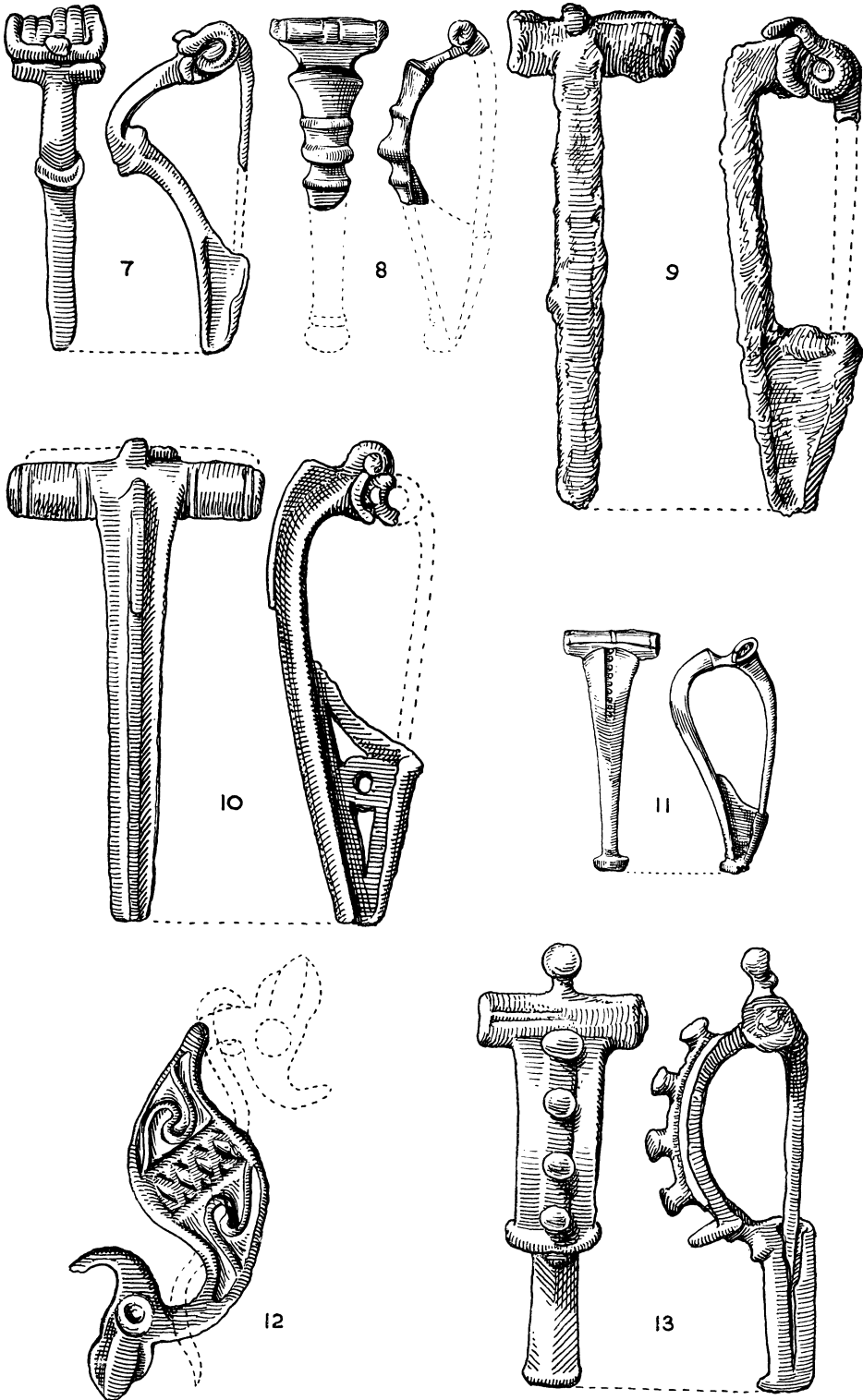
*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*

PLATE VIII



Brooches in bronze ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 76

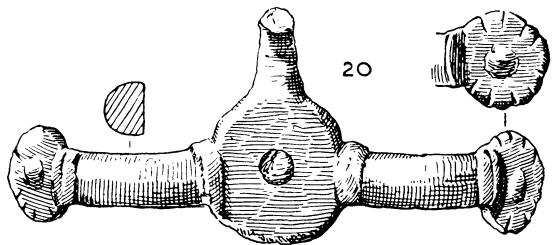
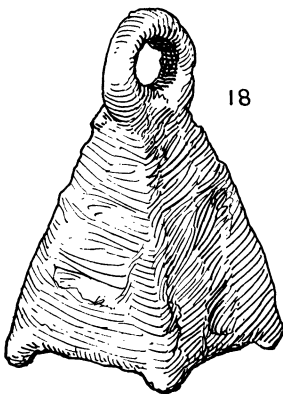
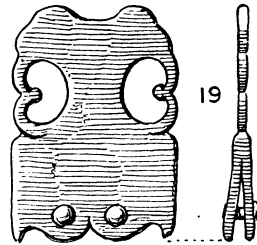
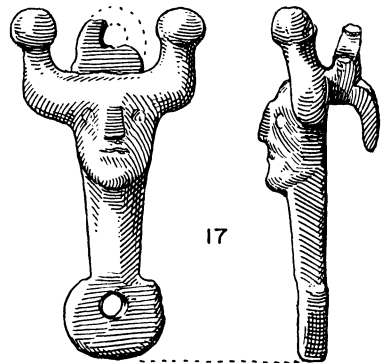
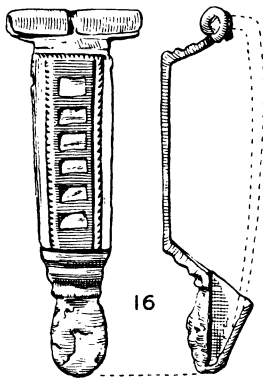
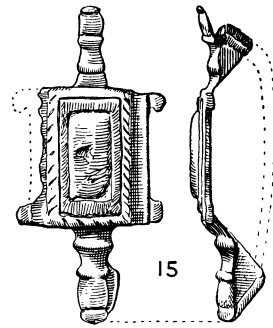
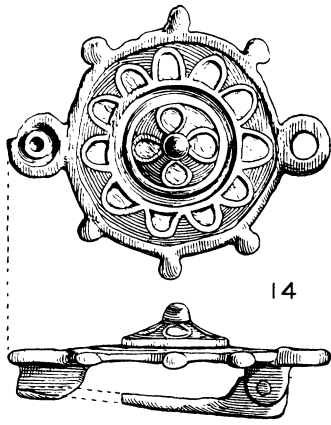
PLATE IX



Brooches in bronze 7-8 and 10-13 and iron 9 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), pp. 77-8

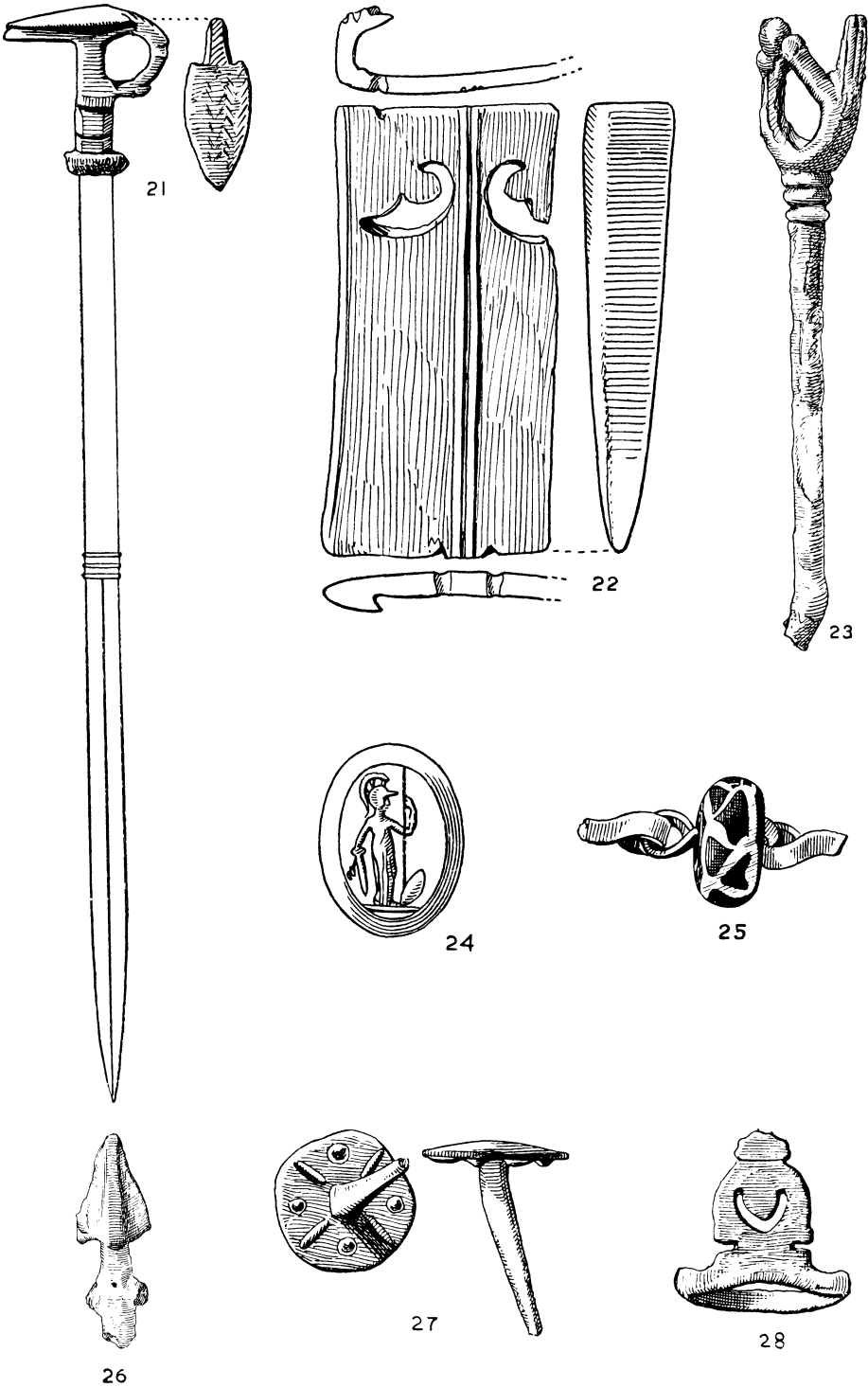


PLATE X



Brooches and other small objects in bronze ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), pp. 78-9

PLATE XI



Small objects in bronze 21, 23, 27, 28, bone 22, paste 24, glass 25, and iron 26  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  except 24  $\frac{2}{3}$ ), pp. 79-80



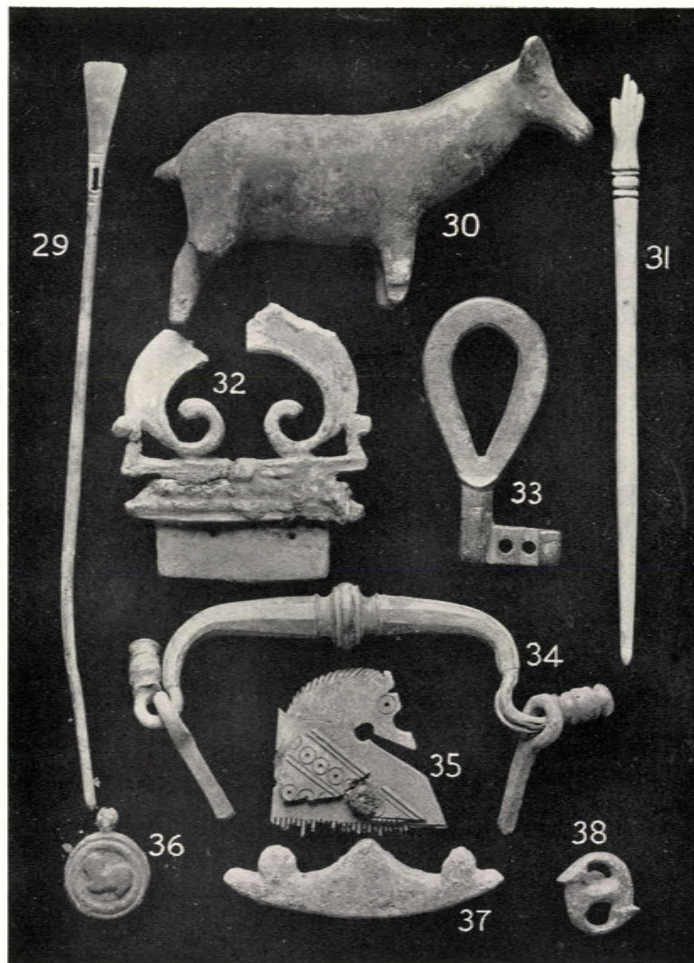


FIG. 1. Small objects in bronze, 29, 30, 32-34, 36-38, and bone 31 and 35 (½), pp. 80-1

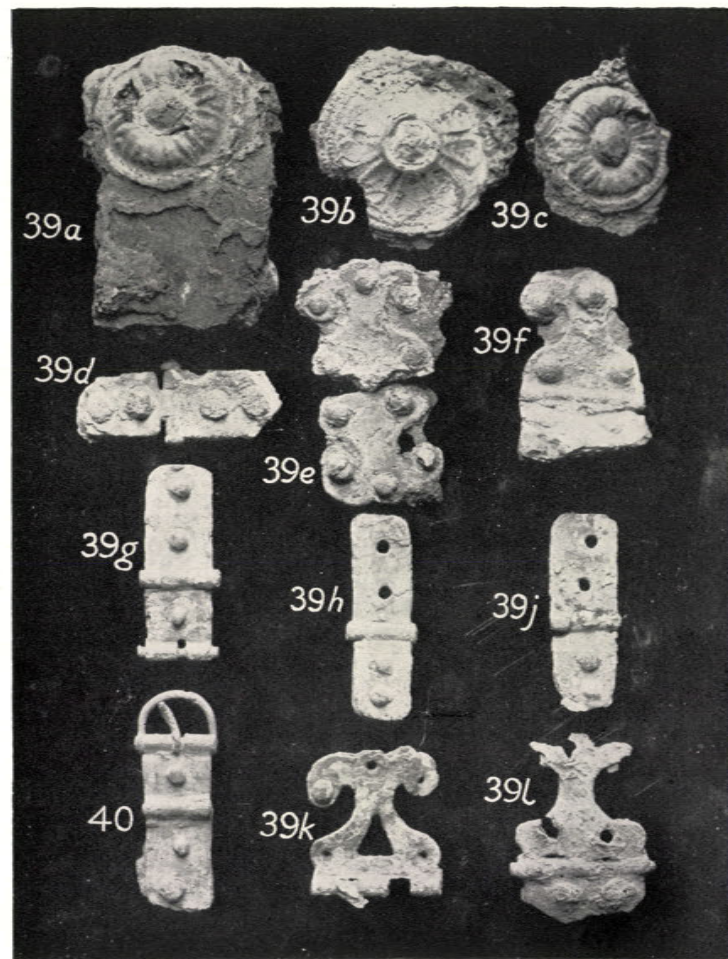


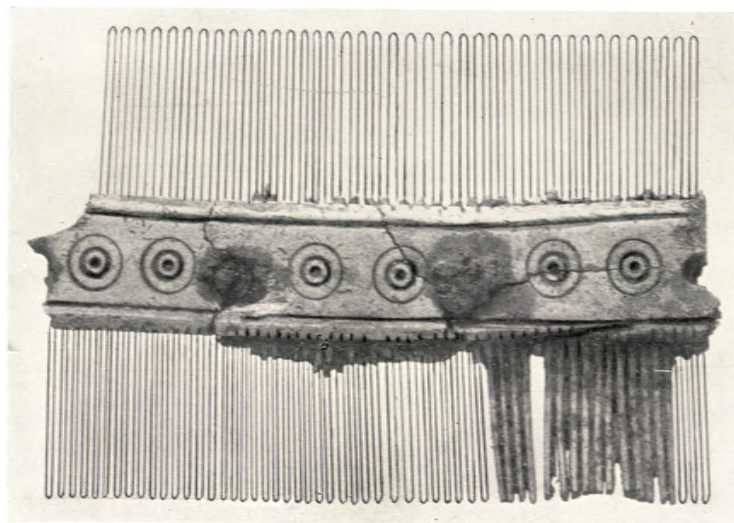
FIG. 2. Bronze fittings (⅔), p. 82



43



41



42

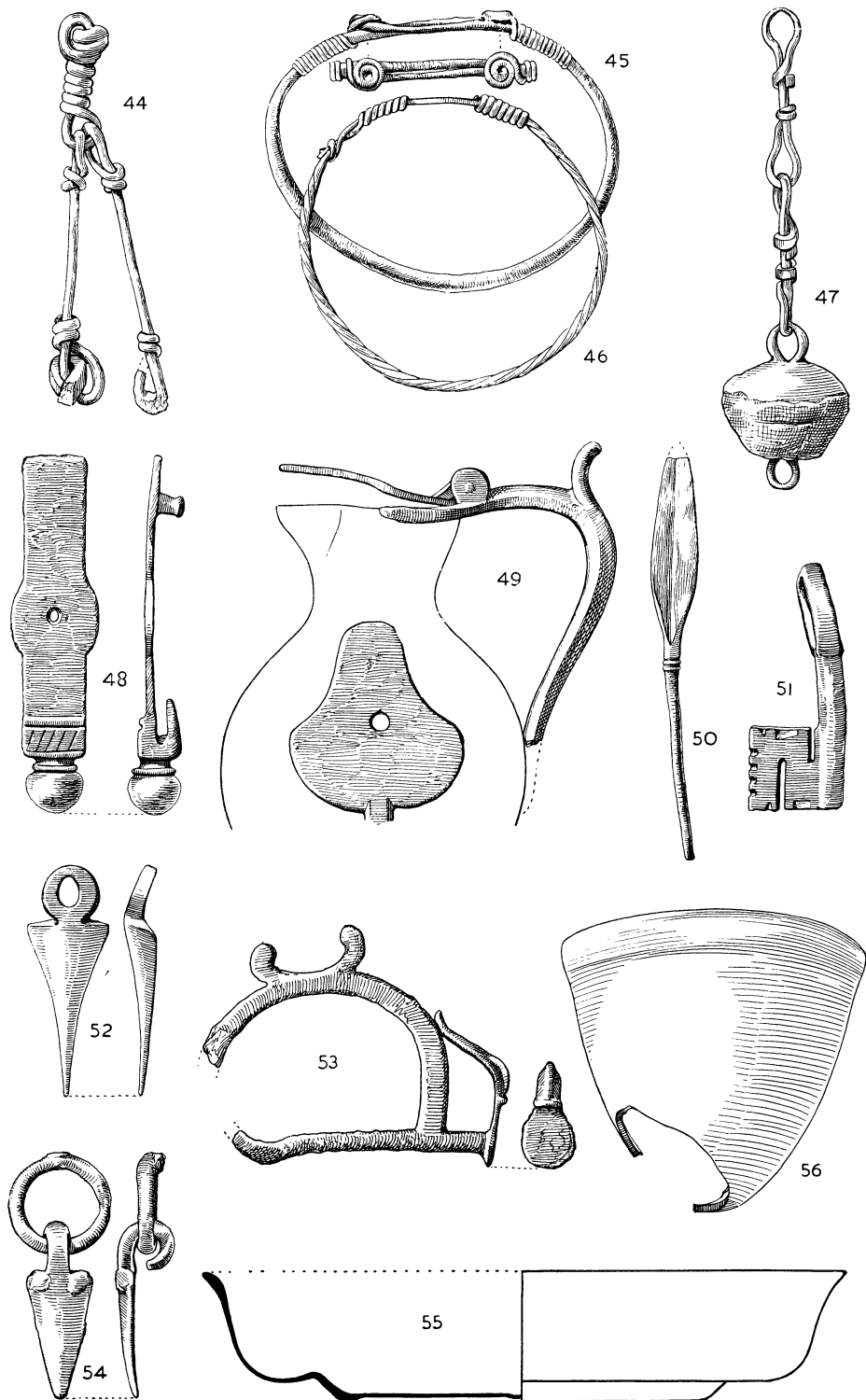


43

41, Bronze keys ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 82; 42, Bone comb ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 82; 43, Clay statuette ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 82

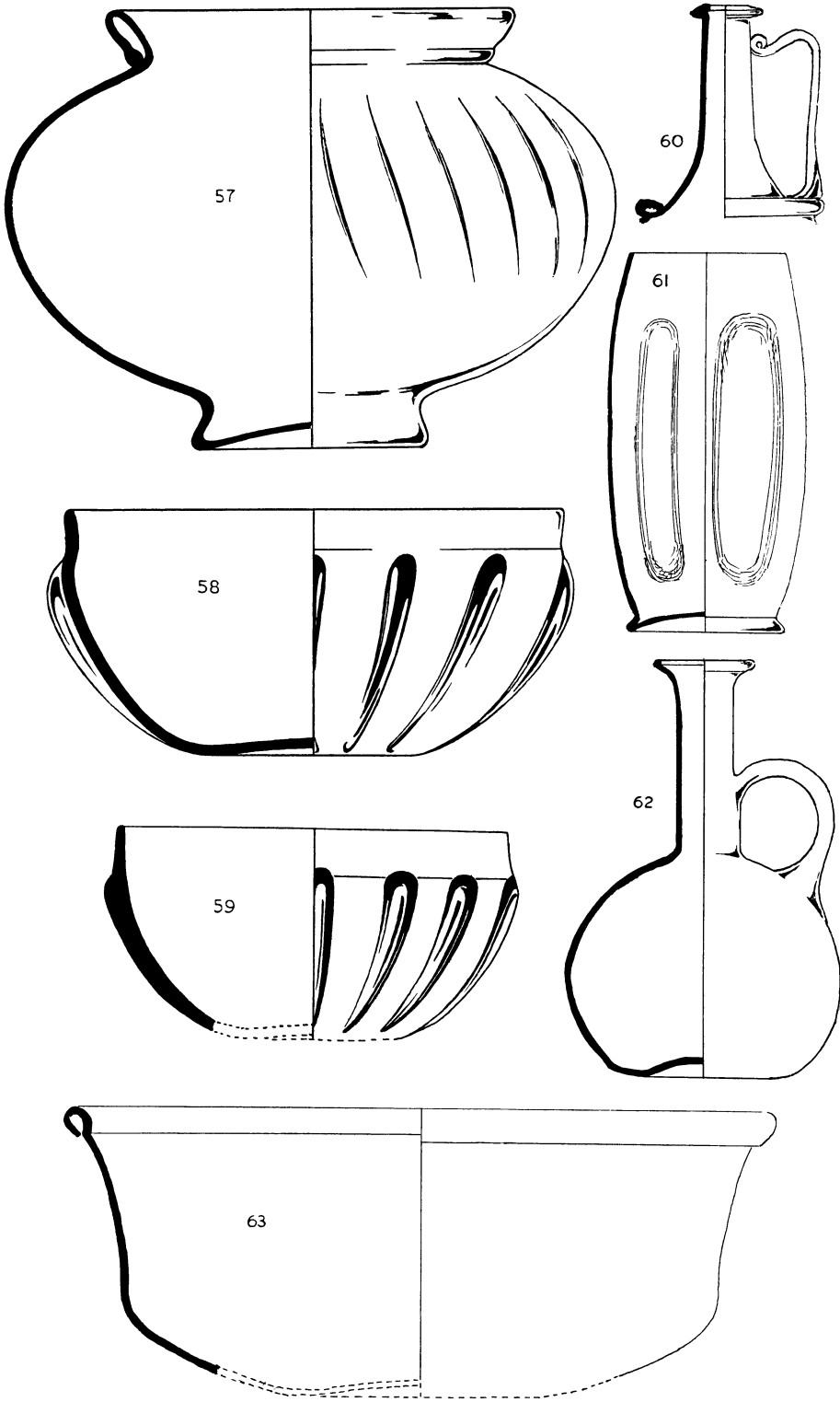
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PLATE XIV



Small objects in bronze 44-46 and 48-54, bronze and lead 47, pewter 55 and glass 56 (½), pp. 82-4

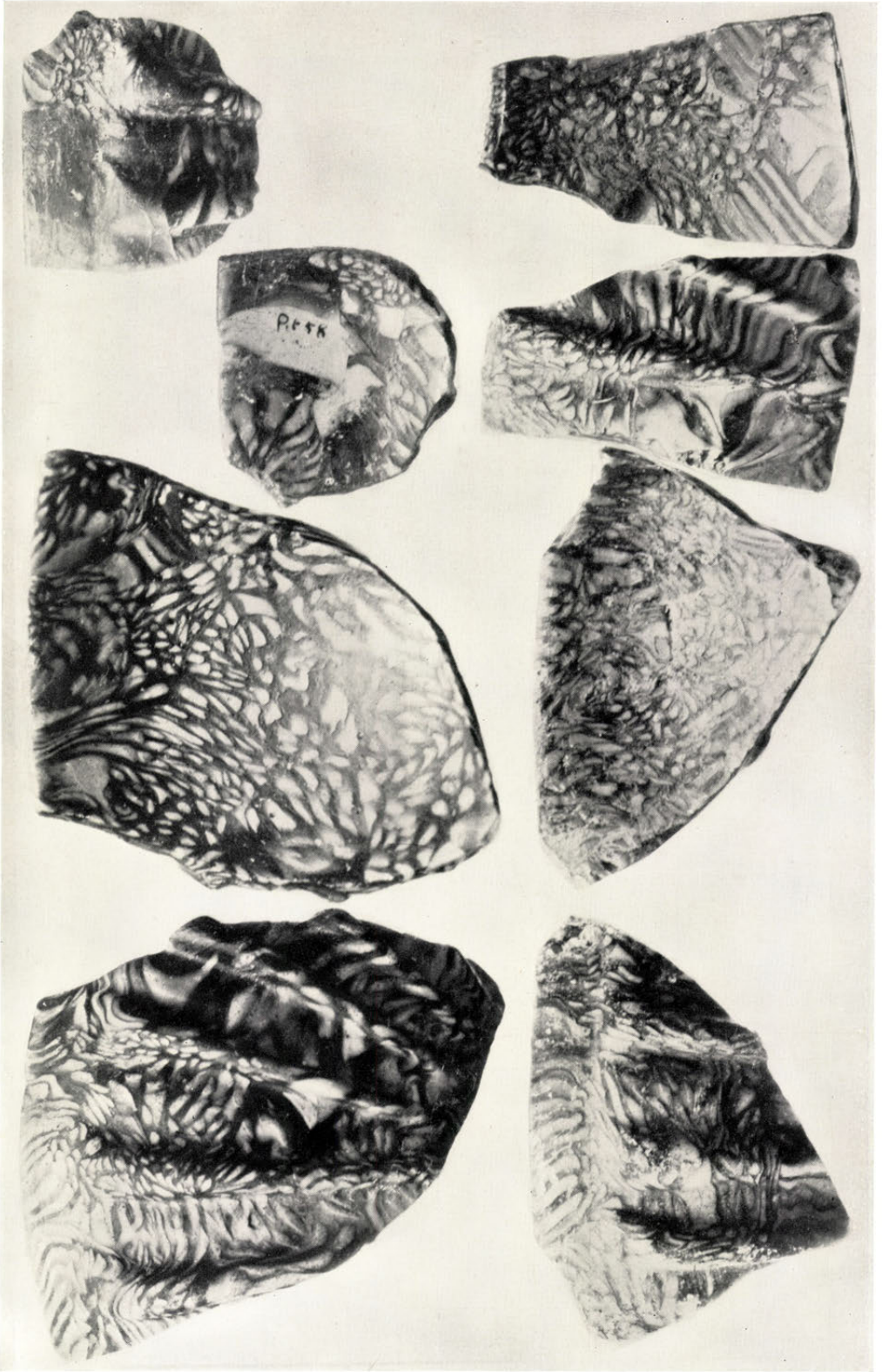
PLATE XV



Glass (1), pp. 84-6

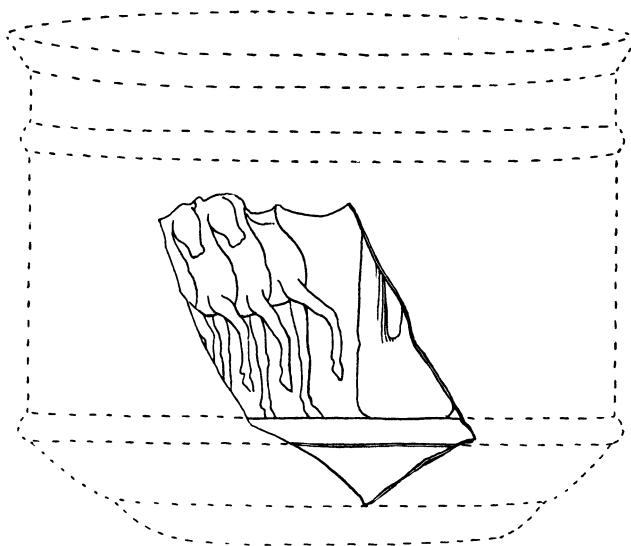
*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*



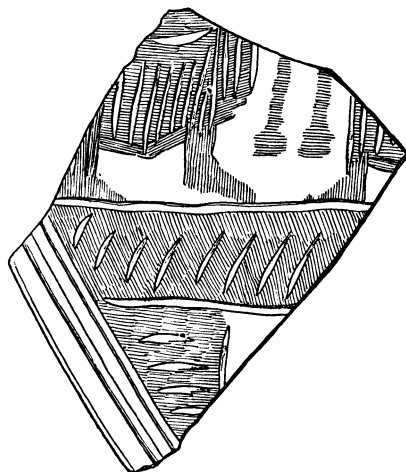
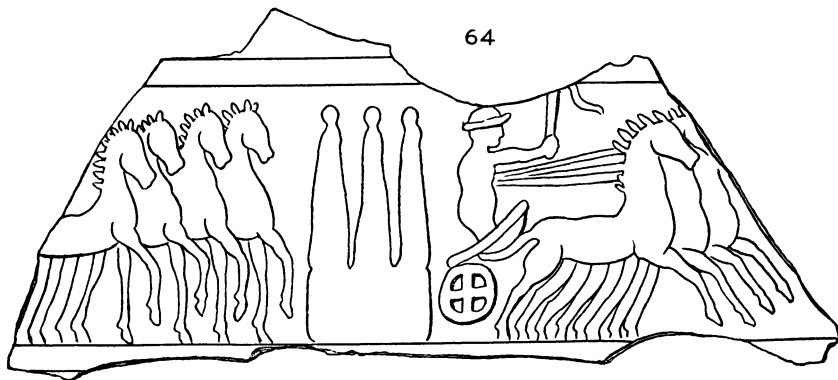


59. Variegated Glass ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 84  
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PLATE XVII



64



65

Glass ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 86

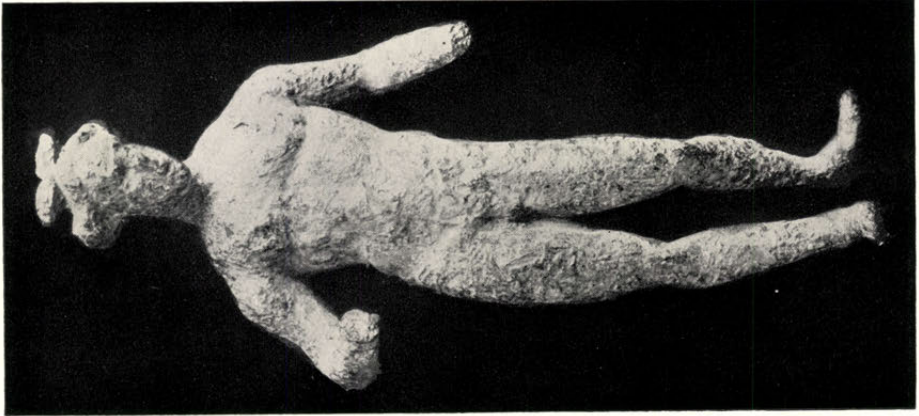
The central fragment is from Canterbury and is in the British Museum



2



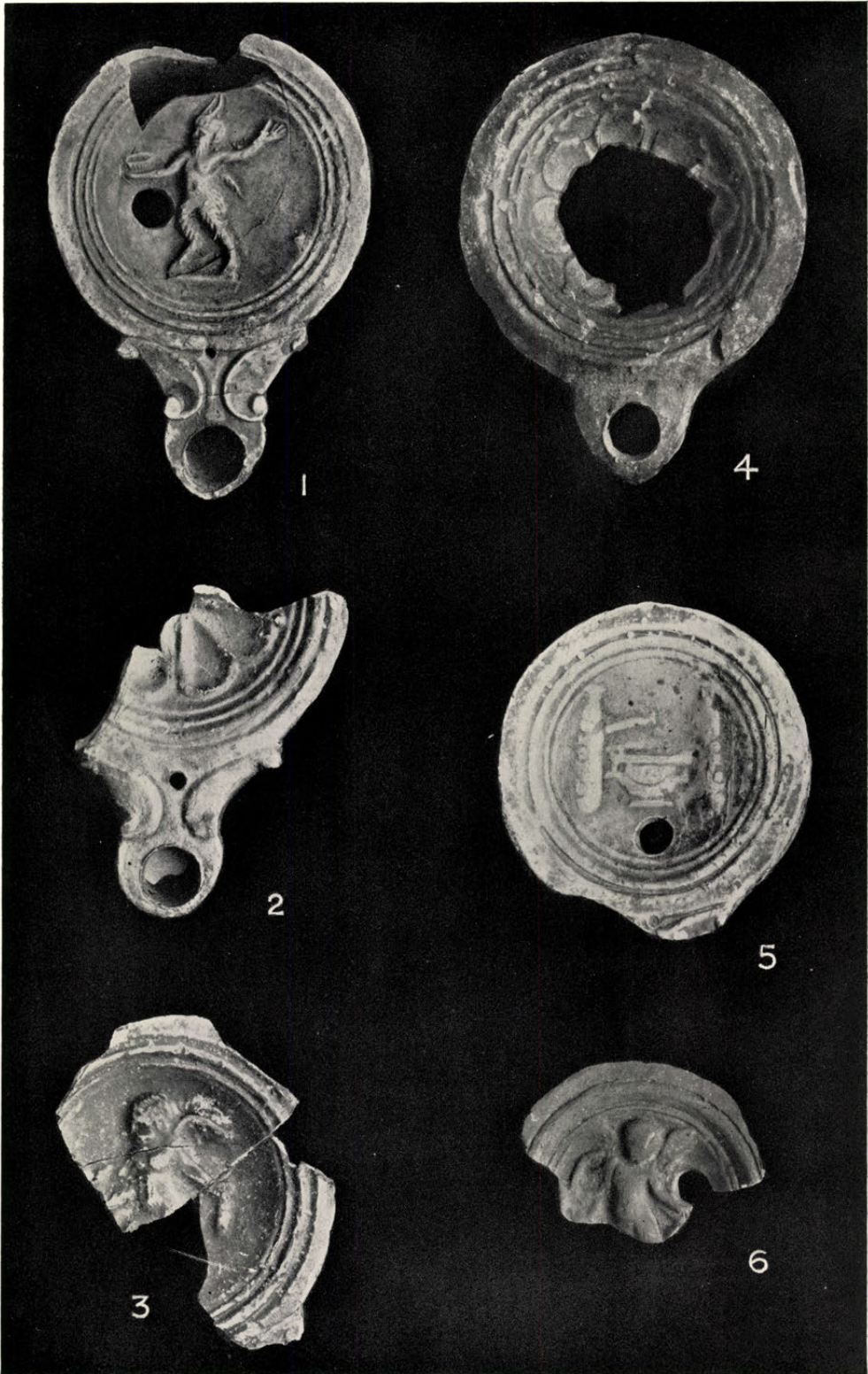
1



2

Bronzes I (2), 2 (1), pp. 86, 88

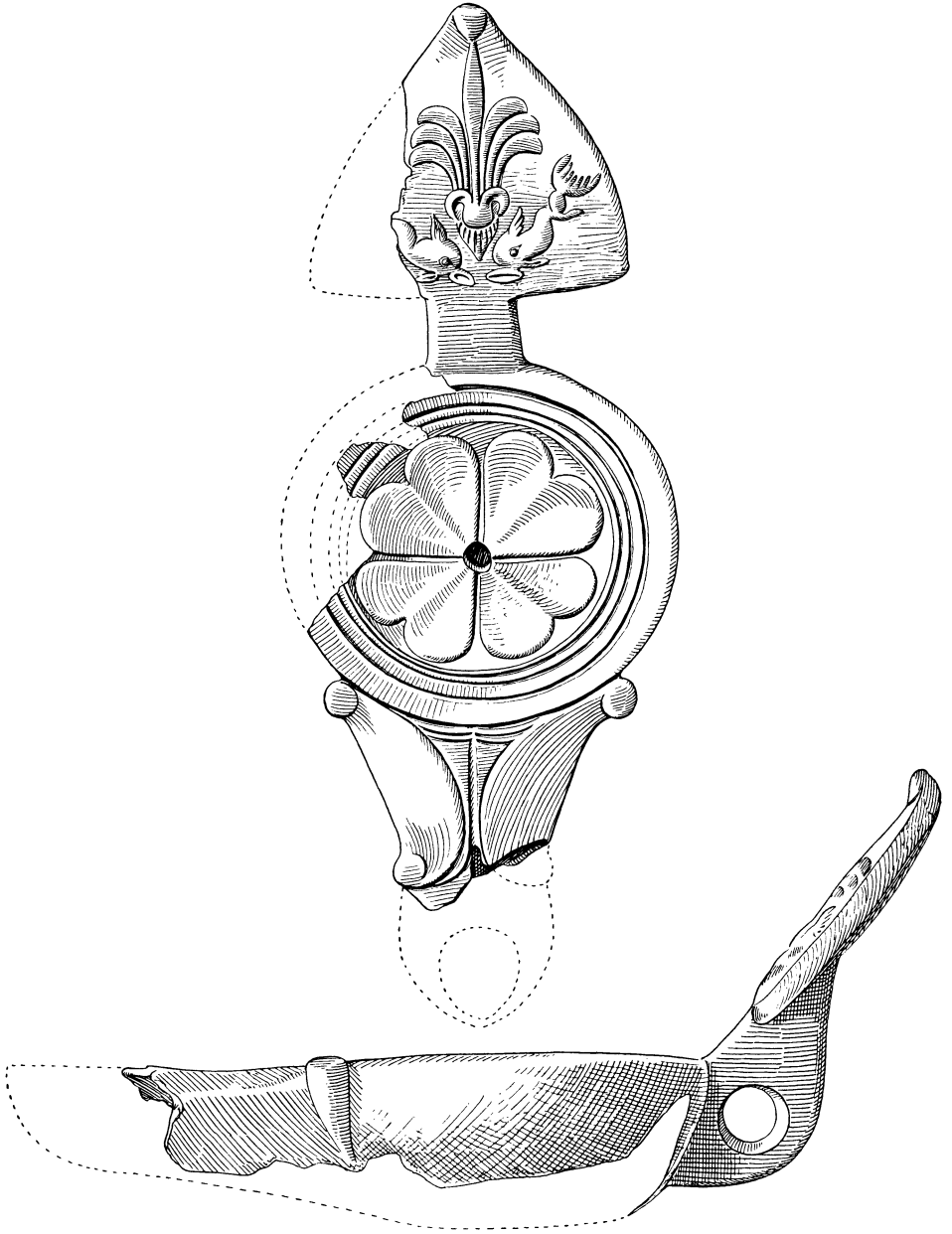




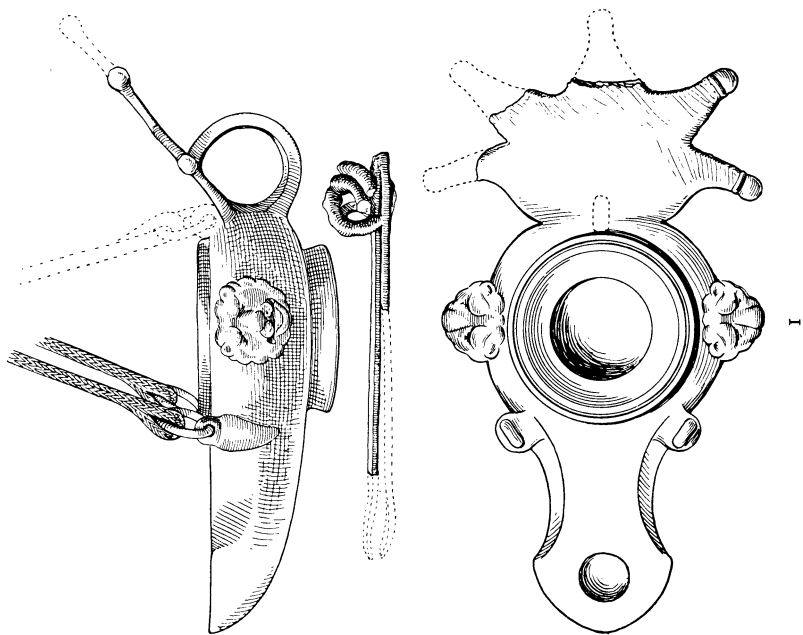
Clay Lamps (4), pp. 89-91

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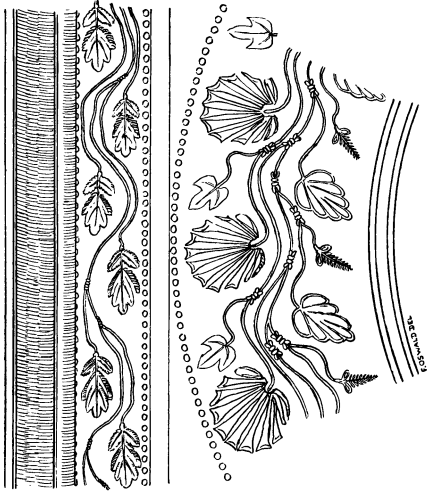


Cream clay lamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 91

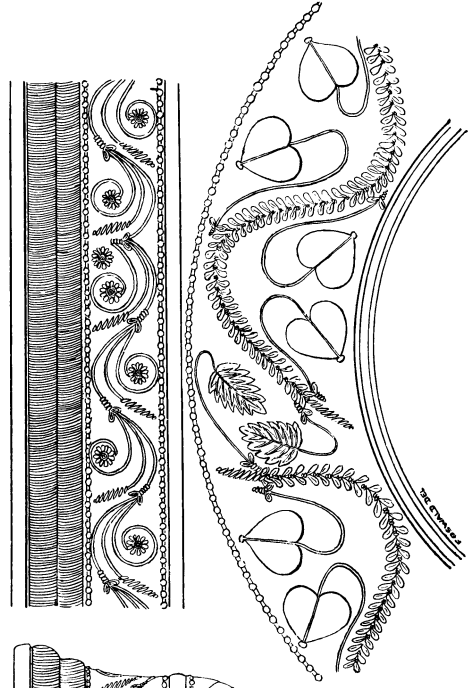


1. Bronze lamp ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 91 ; 2. Chalk sundial ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), p. 91

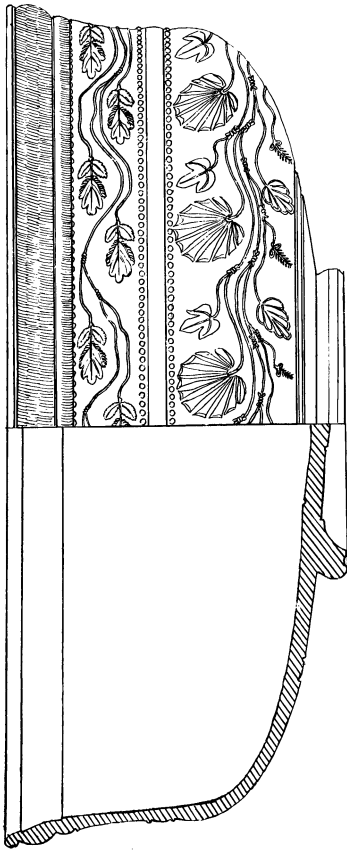
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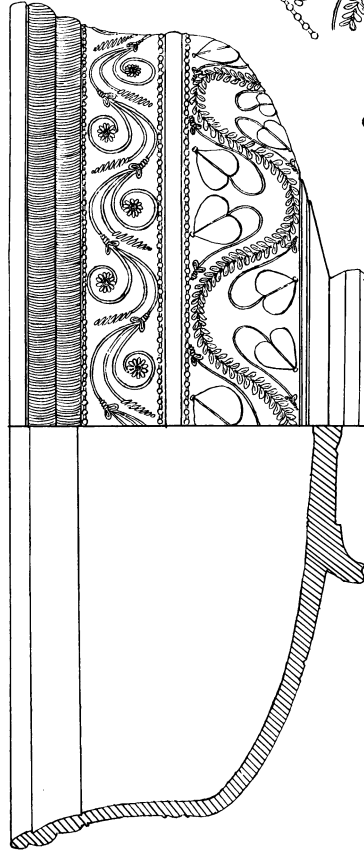
1



2



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PLATE XXIII

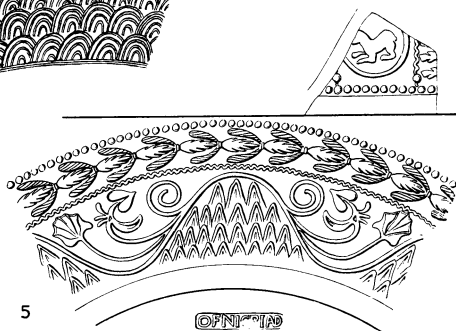
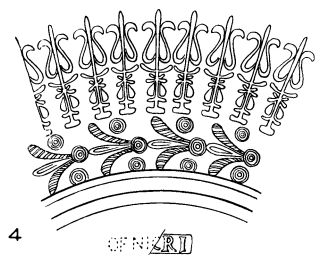
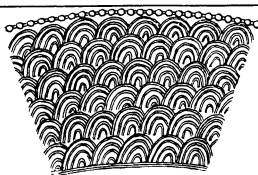
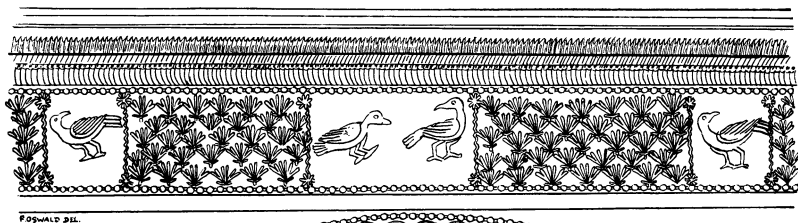
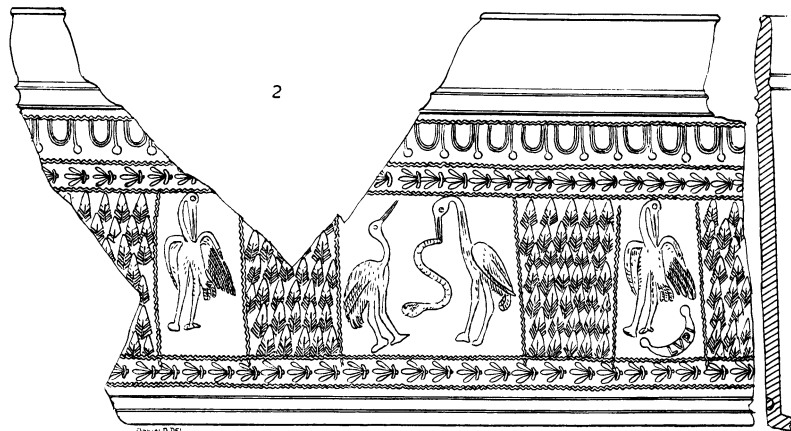
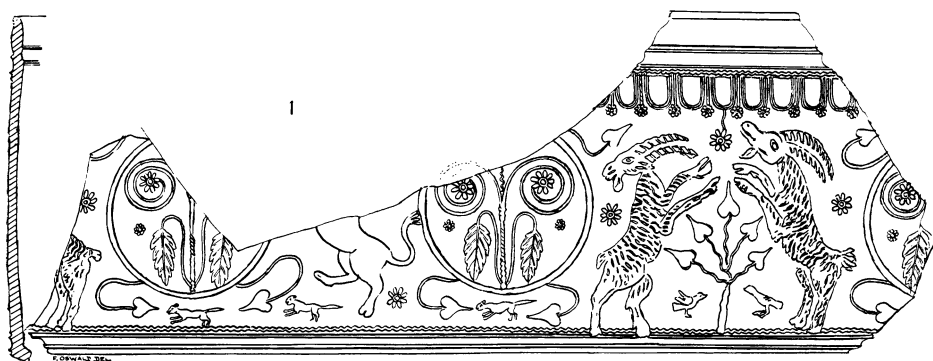


Decorated Samian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), pp. 96-101

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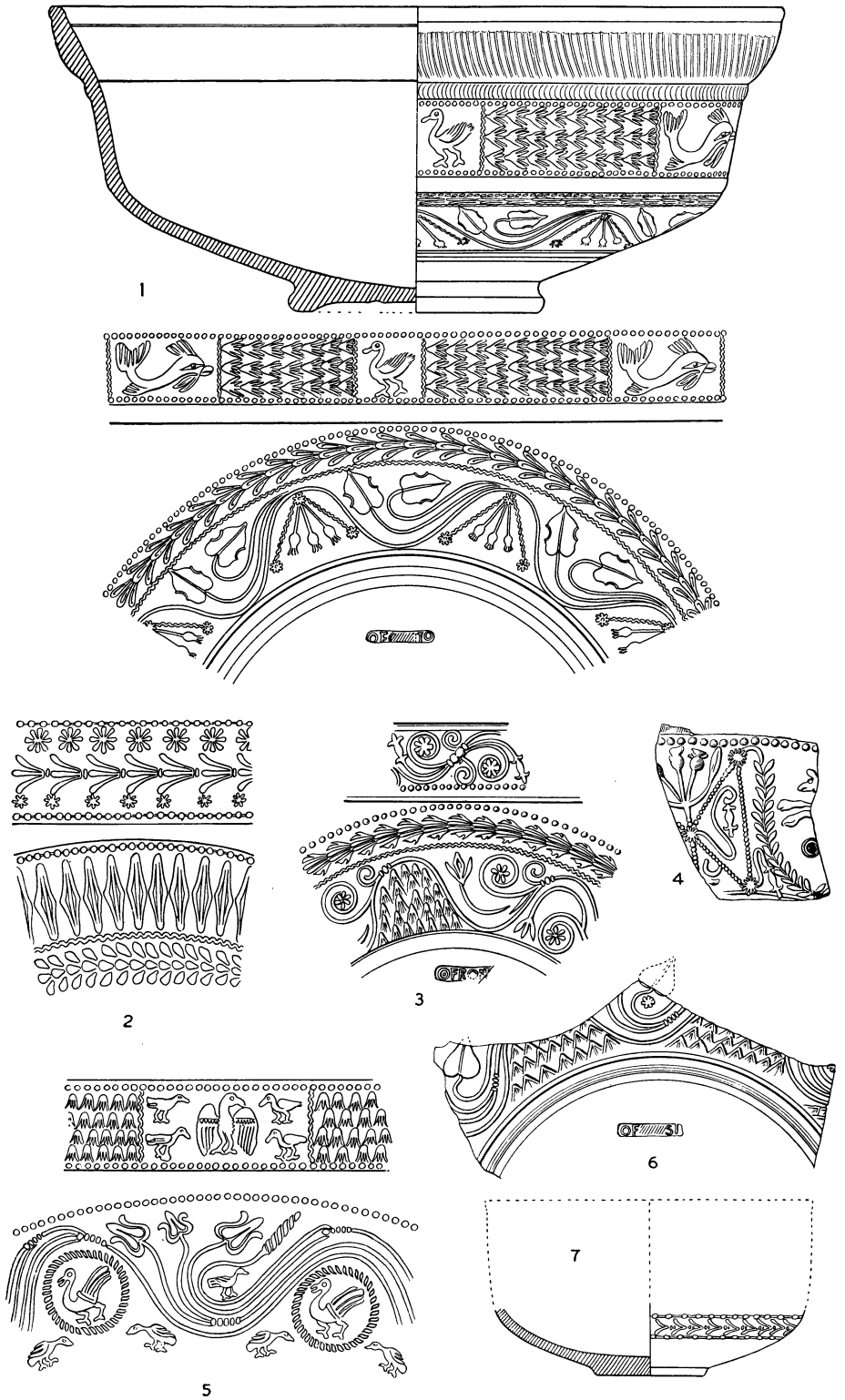


Decorated Samian, pp. 101-4  
*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*



Decorated Samian (½), pp. 105-9

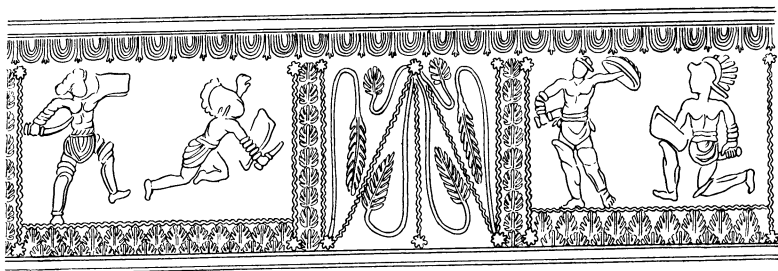
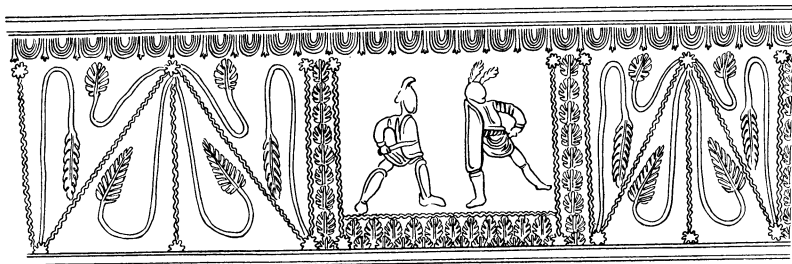
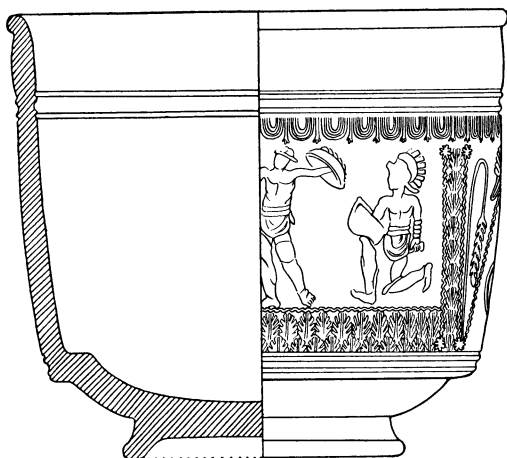
PLATE XXVI



Decorated Samian (½), pp. 109-12

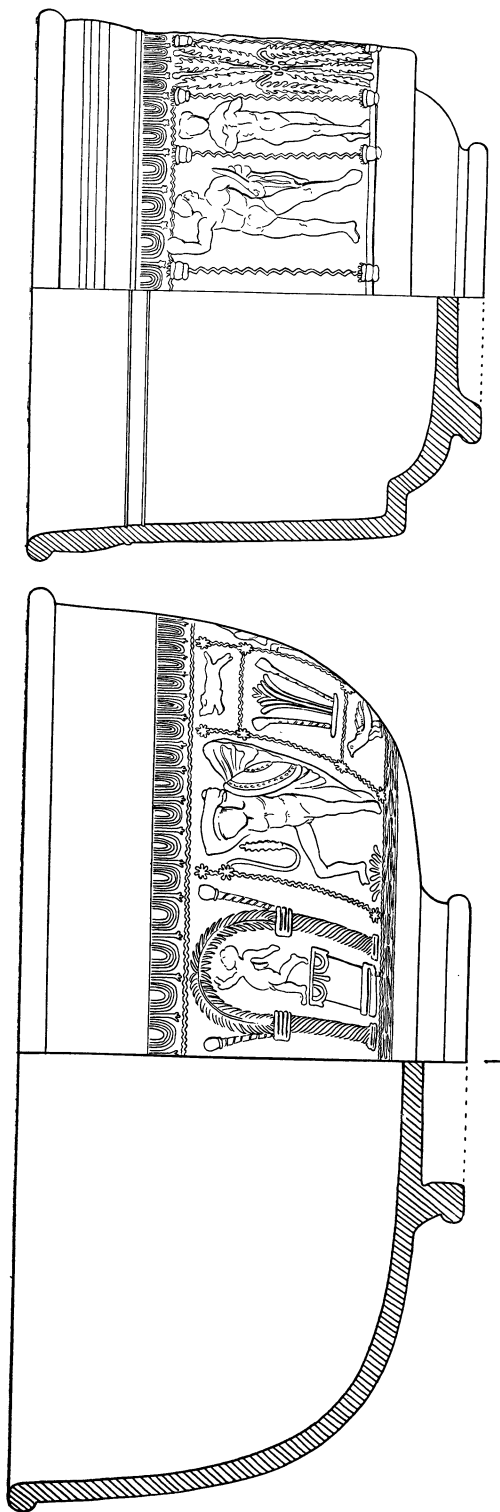
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PLATE XXVII

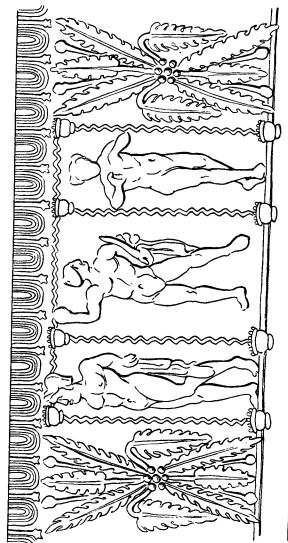


Decorated Samian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), pp. 112-3



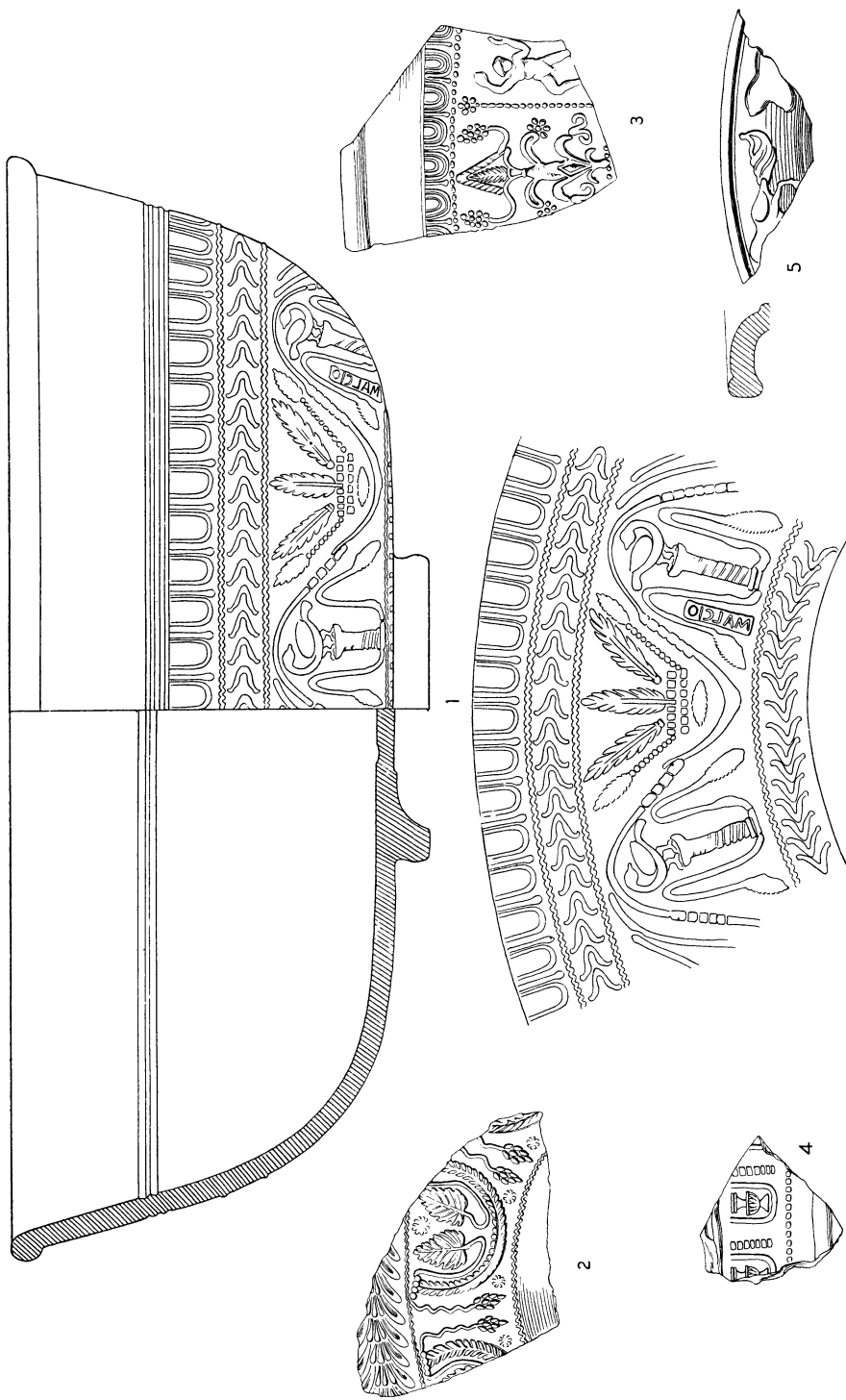


2



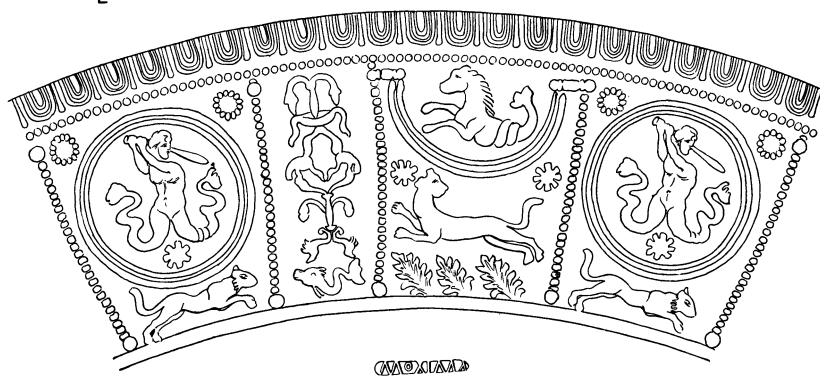
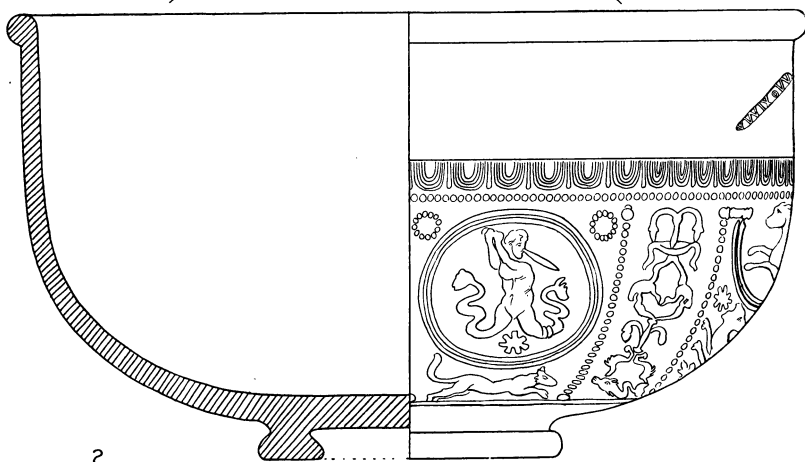
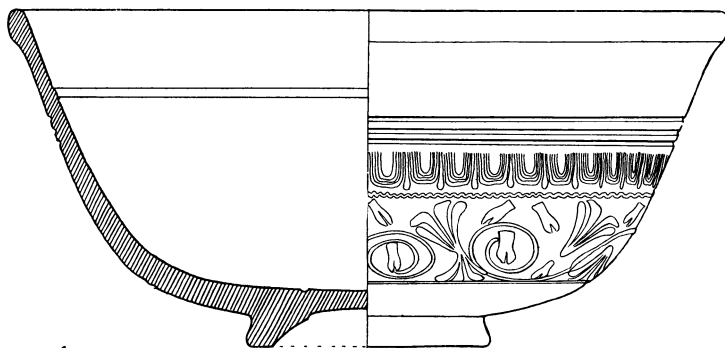
Decorated Samian (2), pp. 113-5

PLATE XXIX



Decorated Samian (3), pp. 115-7

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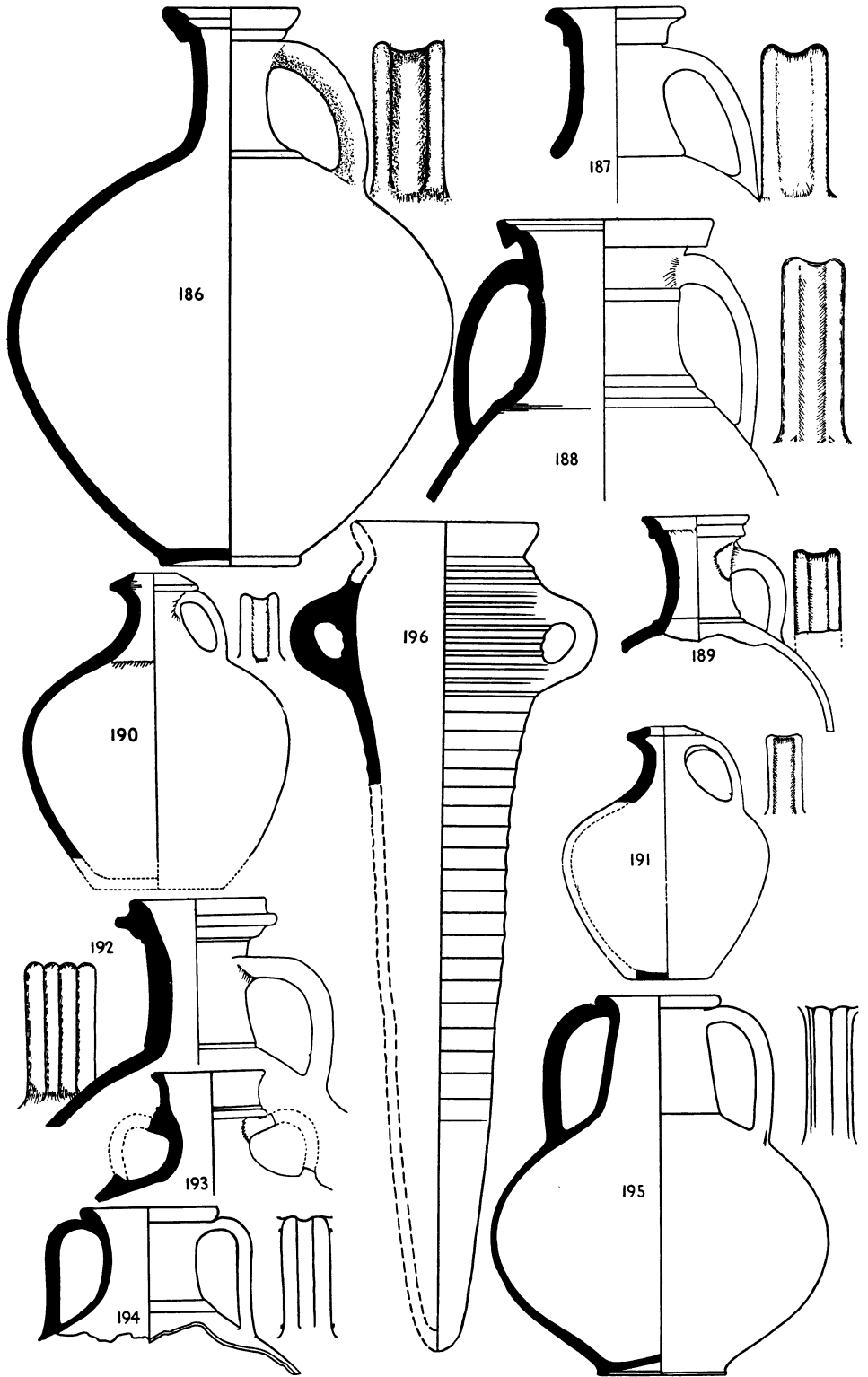


Decorated Samian (1), pp. 117-20

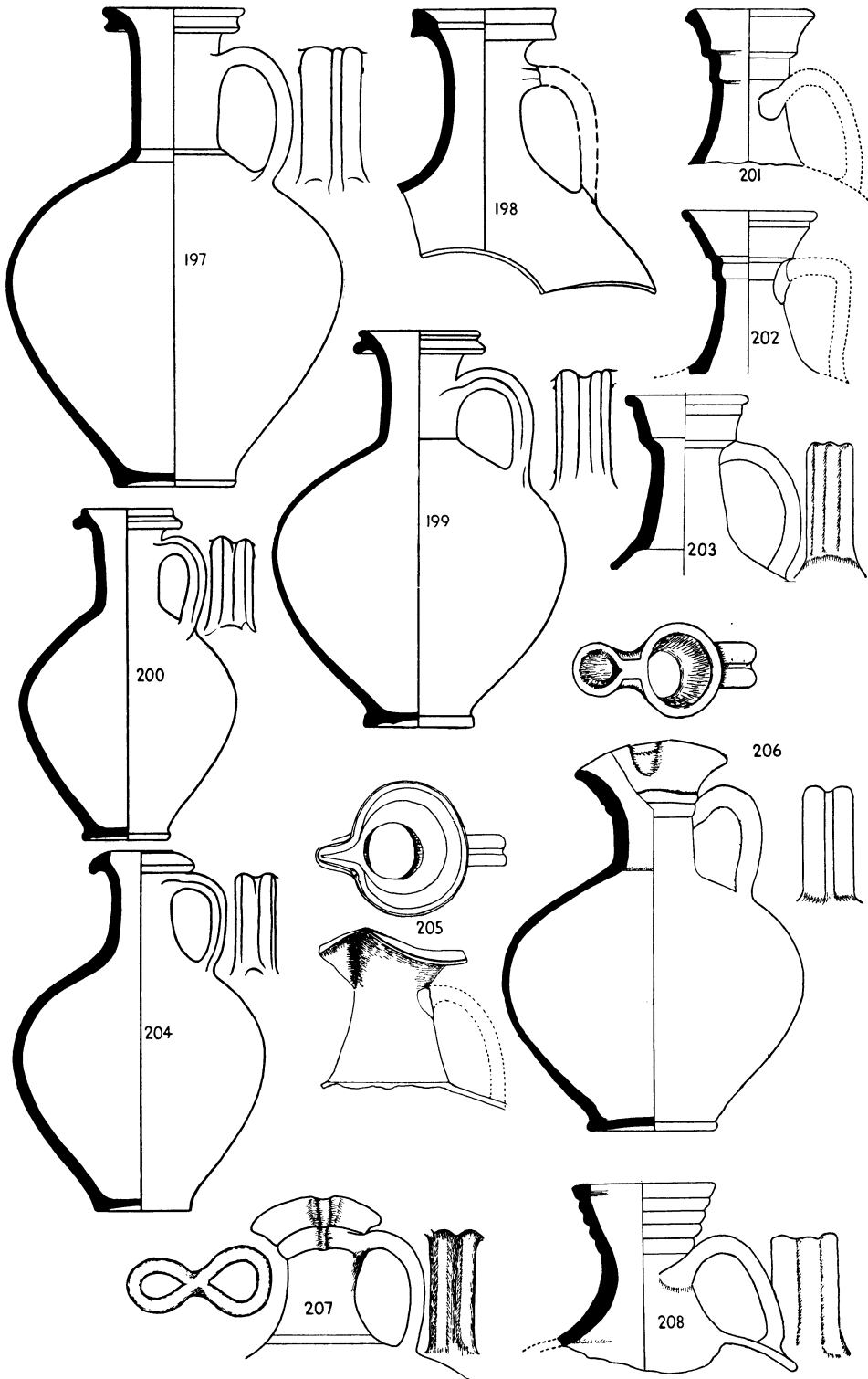


Decorated Samian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), pp. 120-3

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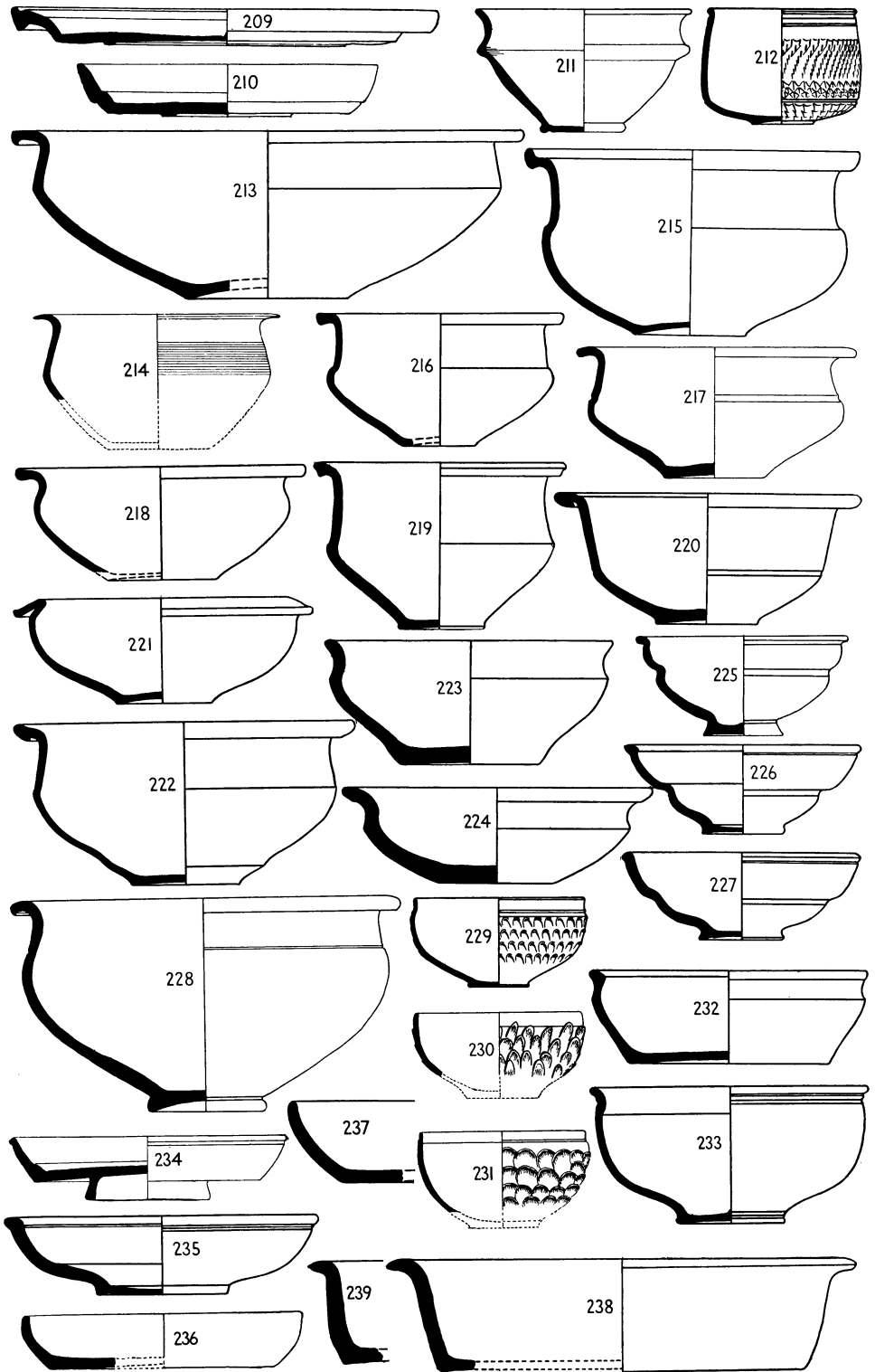


Coarse Pottery (Æ), pp. 166-7



Coarse Pottery (‡), pp. 167-8

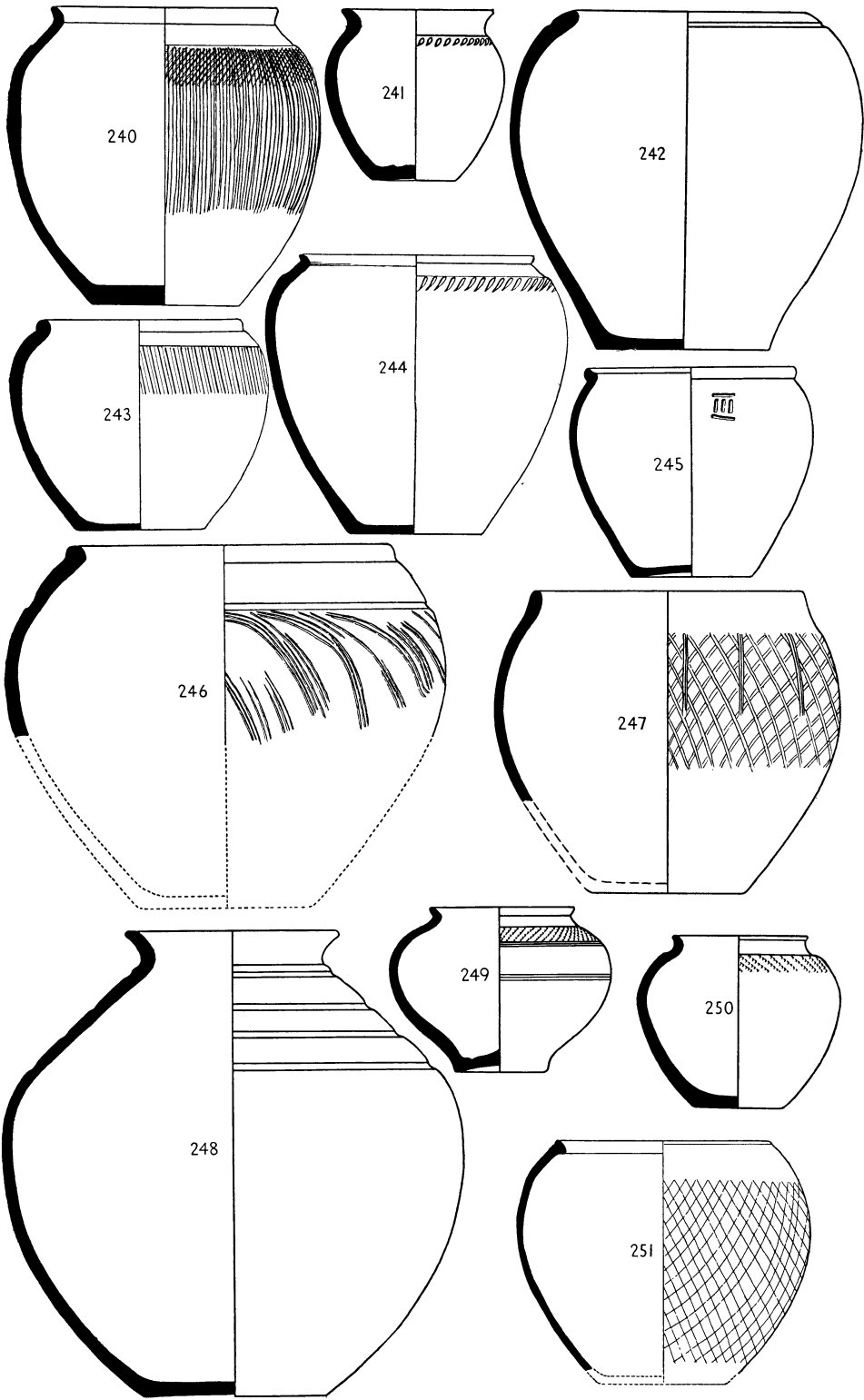
PLATE XXXIV



Coarse Pottery (4), pp. 168-71

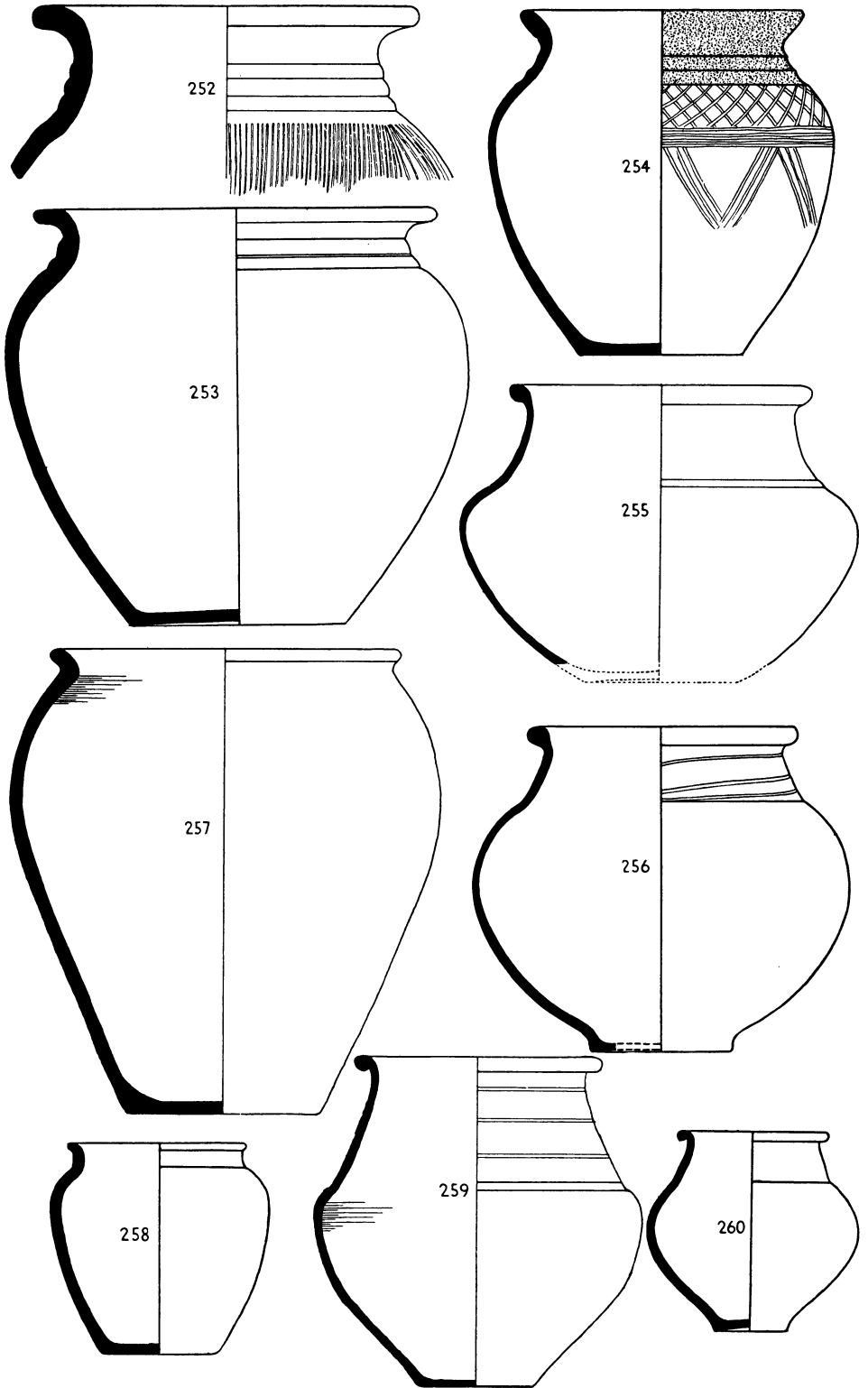
*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*

PLATE XXXV



Coarse Pottery (4), pp. 171-3

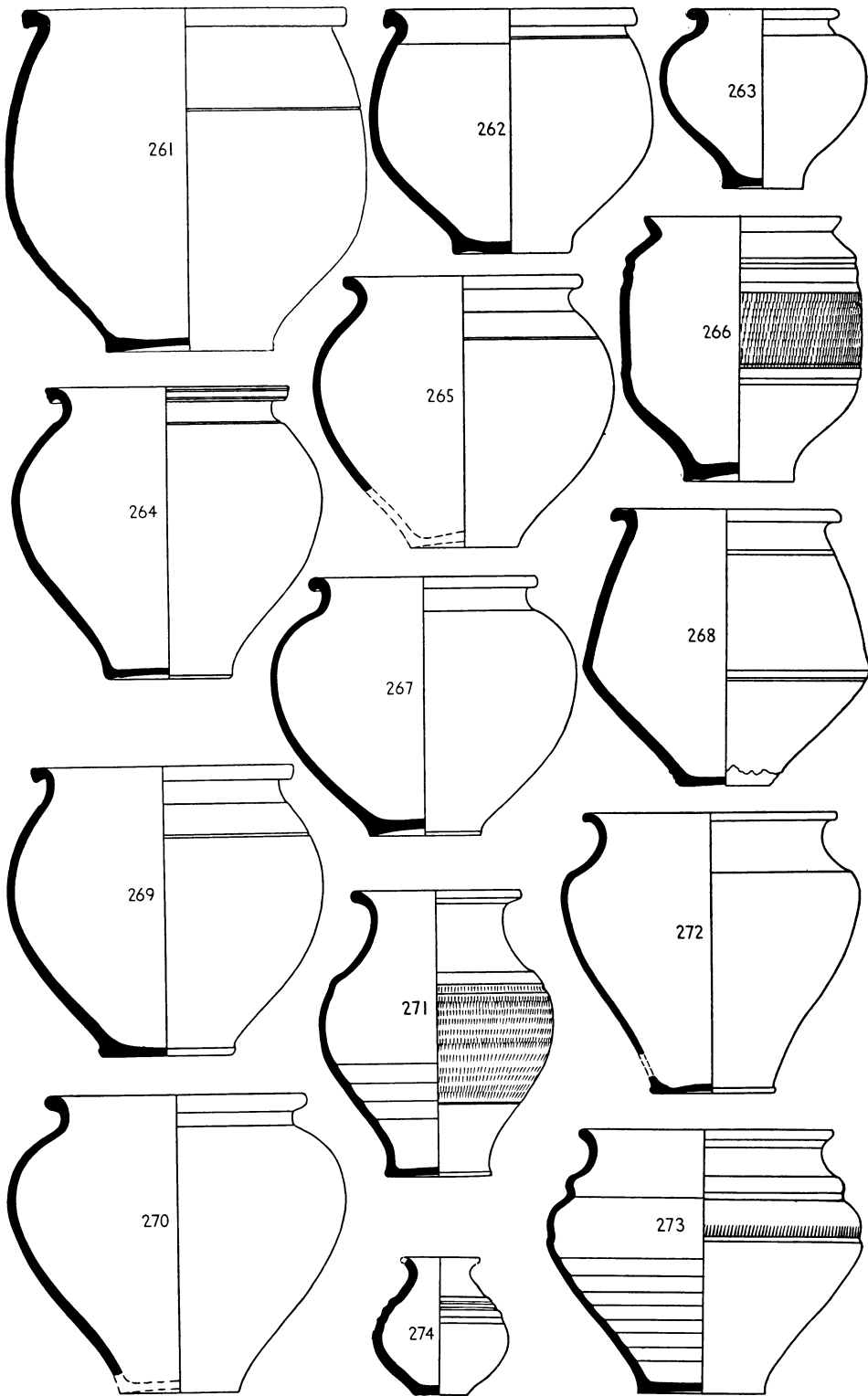




Coarse Pottery (4), pp. 173-4

*Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1932*

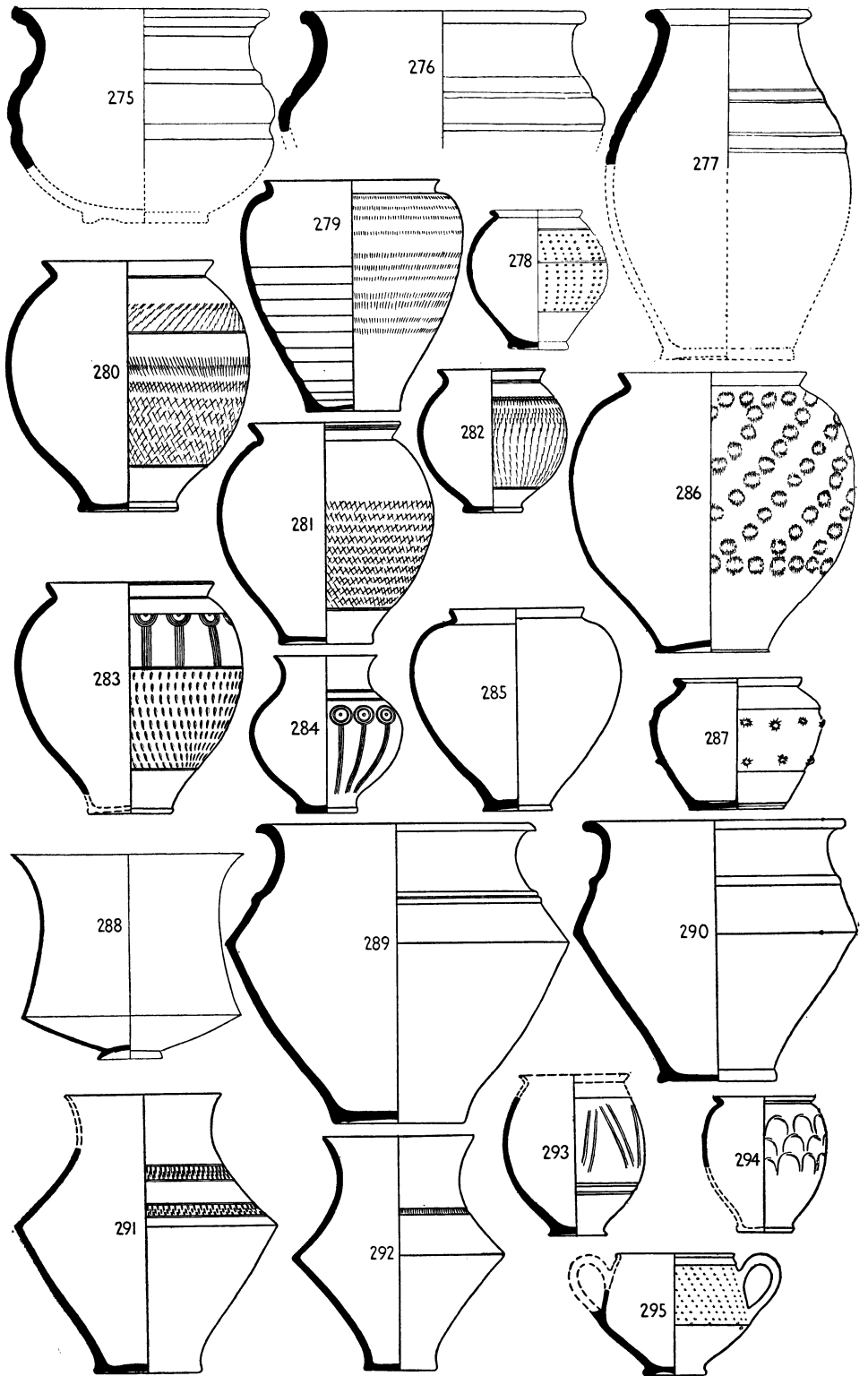
PLATE XXXVII



Coarse Pottery (ἄ), pp. 174-5

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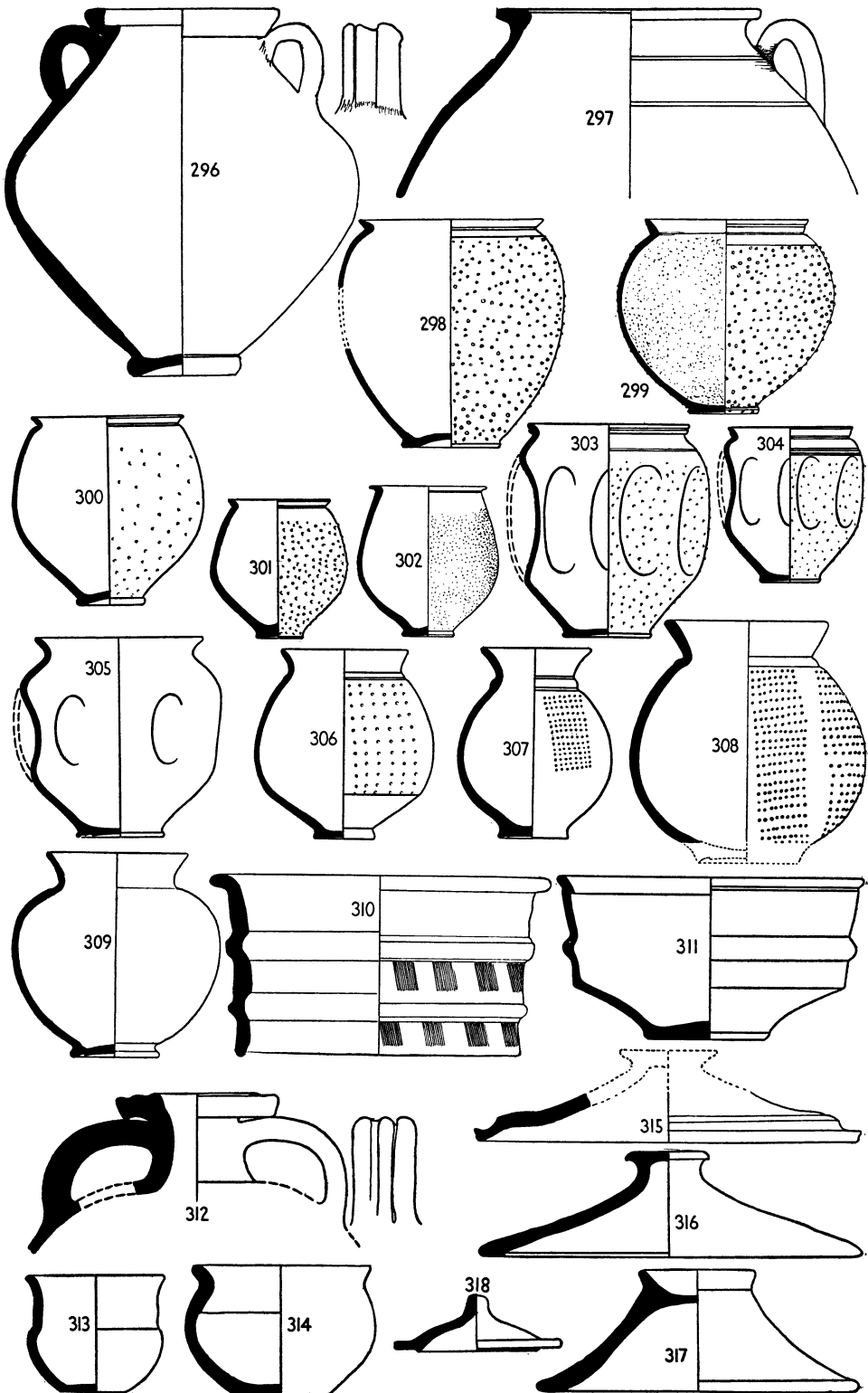
PLATE XXXVIII



Coarse Pottery (‡), pp. 176-8

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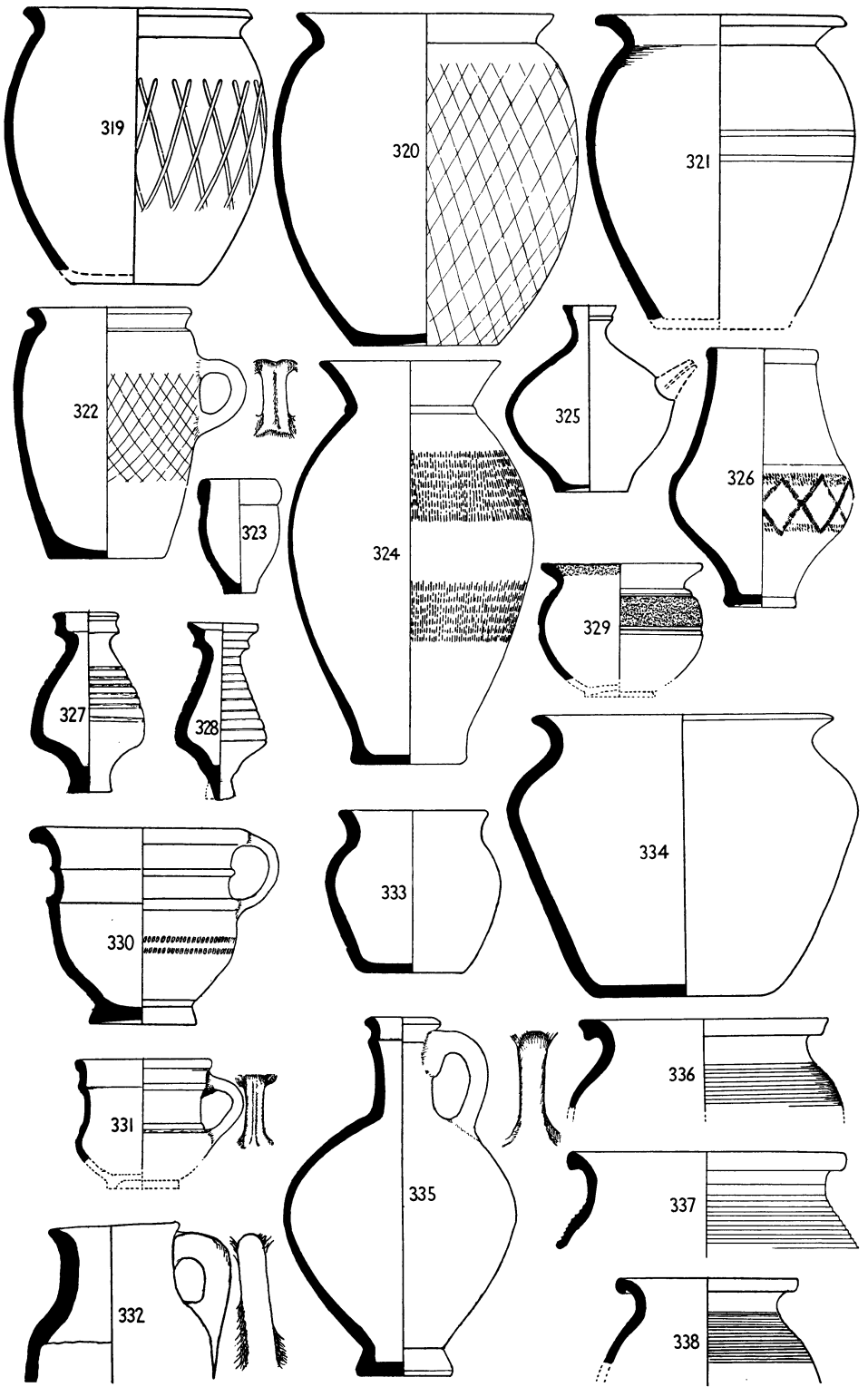
PLATE XXXIX



Coarse Pottery (¼), pp. 178-81

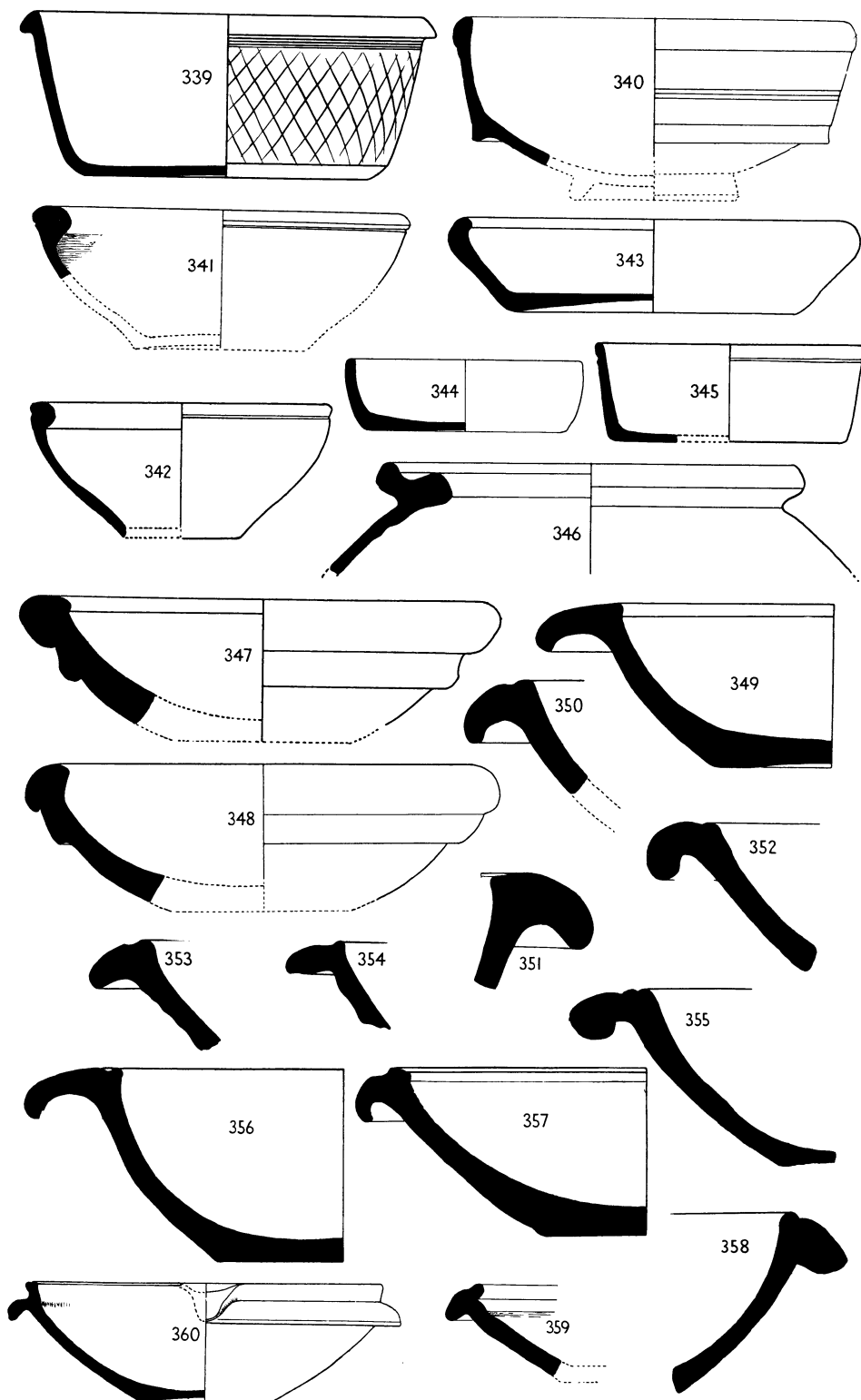
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PLATE XL



Coarse Pottery (4), pp. 181-3

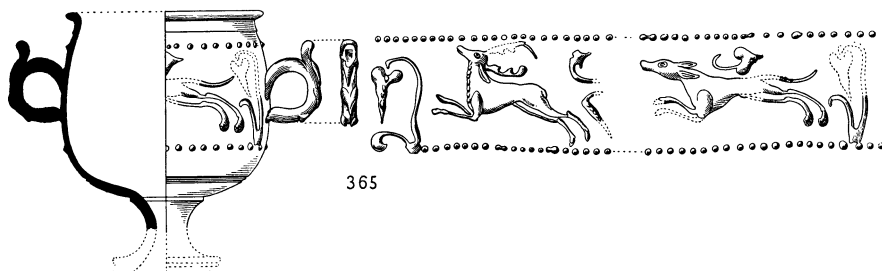
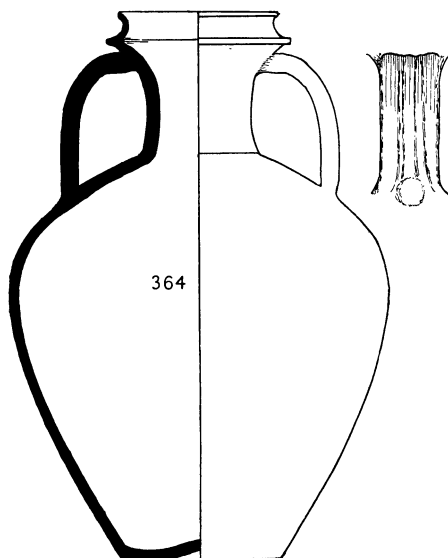
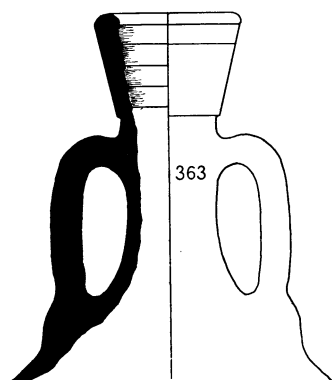
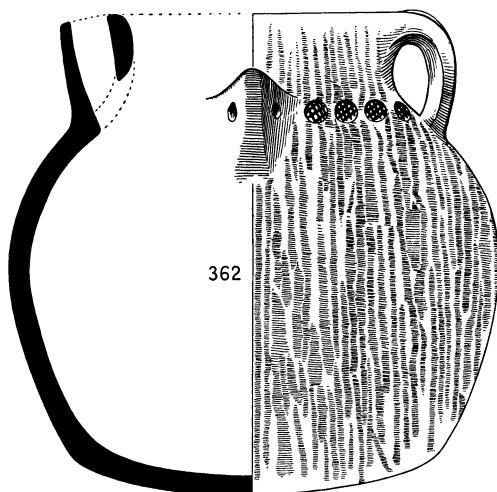
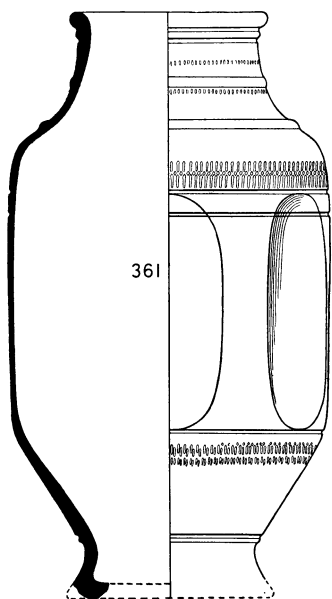
PLATE XLI



Coarse Pottery (‡), pp. 183-5

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PLATE XLII



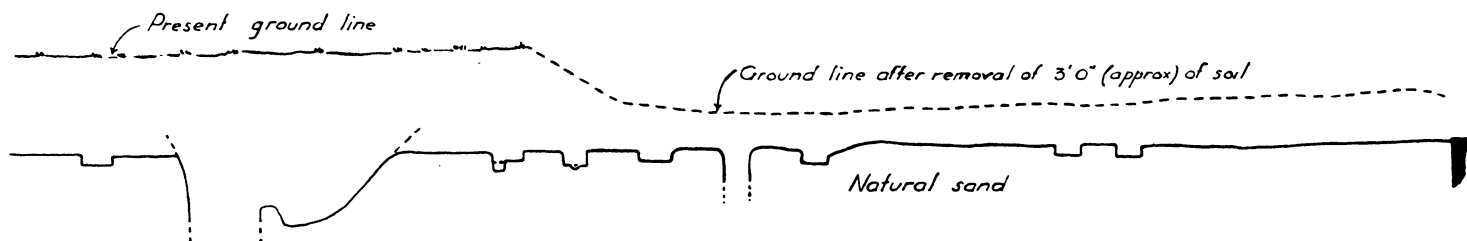
Coarse Pottery ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), nos. 363-4 ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ), pp. 185-7



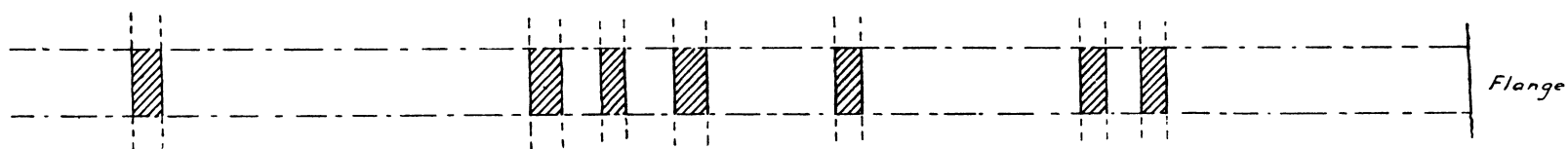
Coarse Pottery Type 361 ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ), p. 185





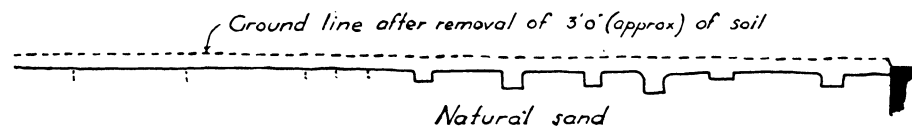
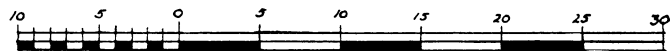


Section 44.

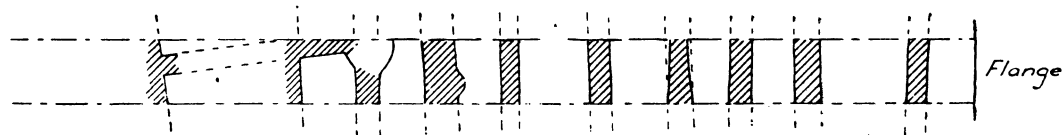


Plan.

Scale of Feet.

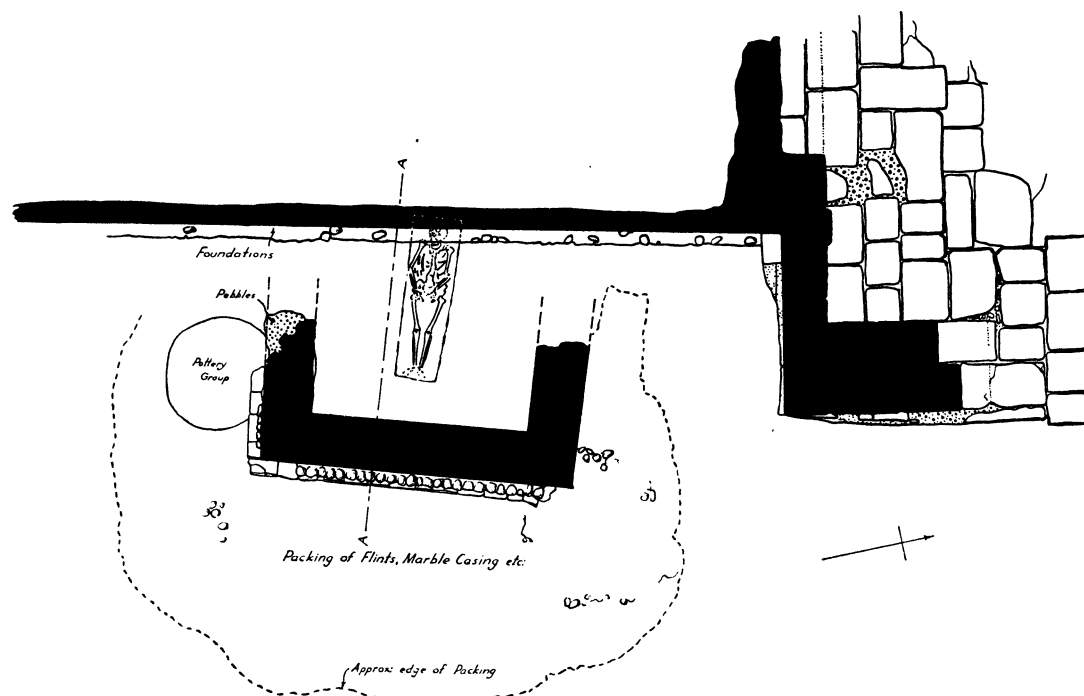


Section 44<sup>A</sup>

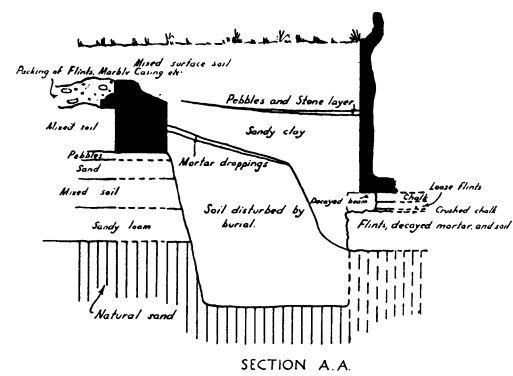
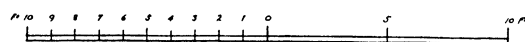


Plan.

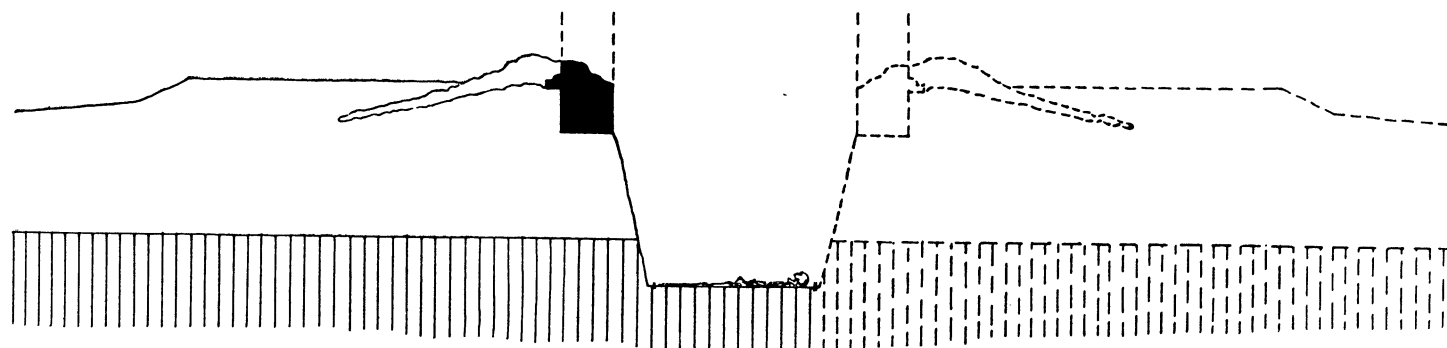
Sections 44 and 44 A, p. 14. See also plate LI and p. 57



PLAN.



SECTION A.A.

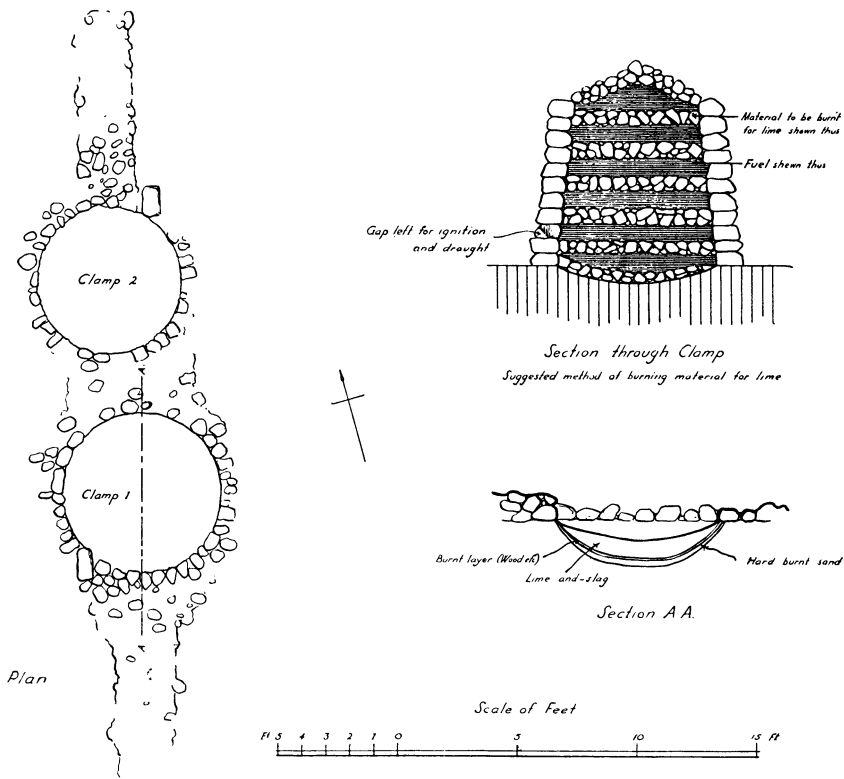


SECTION B. Diagram showing remains of Tomb and Tumulus

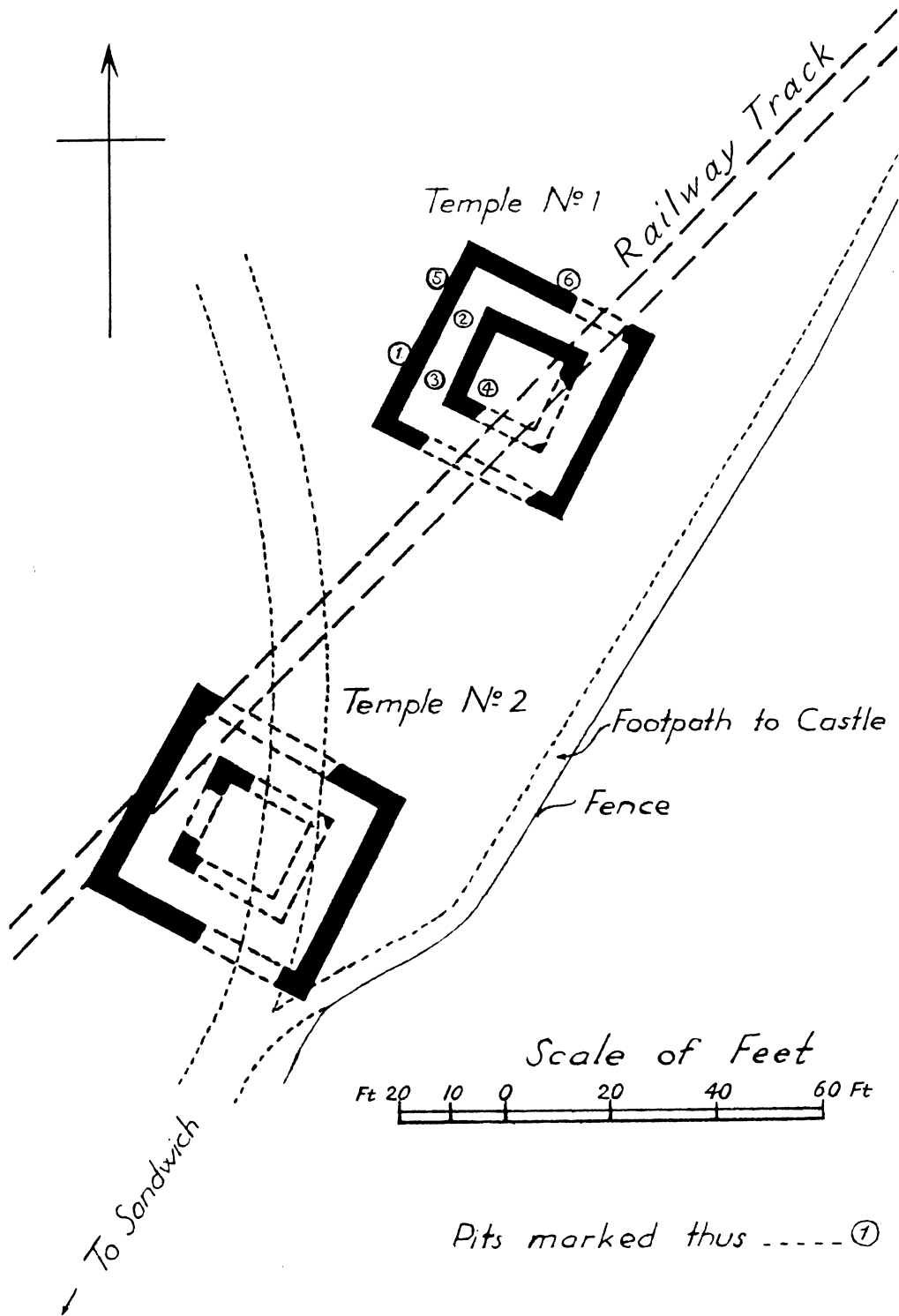
Plan and sections of tomb, Site V, pp. 25-9. See also pl. III

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PLATE XLVI



Plan and sections of the lime kilns or clamps found in the north of the fort with a section showing the probable method of firing, pp. 36-8



Site Plan of Temples 1 and 2 south of fort, pp. 34-6. See also pl. v, fig. 2

Section 19

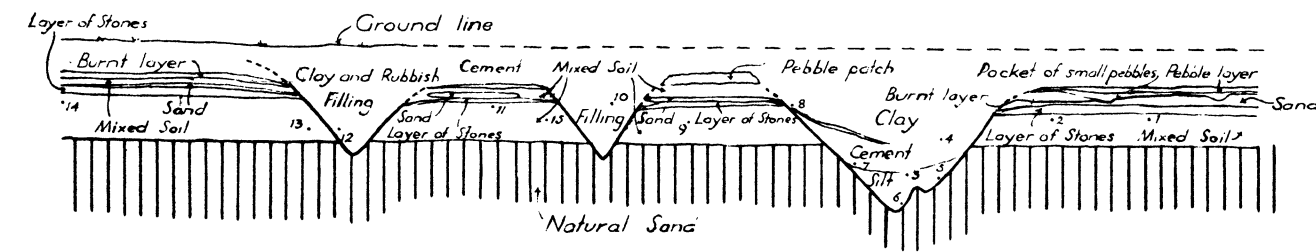
- 1. Coins: Claudius I, one; Antonia, one.
- 2. Samian form 24 with stamp of Succesus; 27, two, with stamps of Amandus and Victor; 29, three fragments; 15, six fragments; 31, one fragment.
- 3. Coins: Tetricus, one; Claudius II, one.
- 4. A stamp of Calvus on form 18 and a coin of Nero.
- 5. Fragments of the Samian forms 37 and 27.
- 6. The amphora stamp L.F.C. no. 21 (A), p. 160.
- 7. Fragments of the Samian forms 15, 18, 27, and 33. Marble, two pieces.
- 8. Richborough type 97-100.
- 9. Fragments of the Samian forms 27 and 31.
- 10. Coins: Carausius, one; barbarous radiate crown, one.
- 11. Coins: Valens, one; Valentinian II, one; barbarous house of Theodosius, one.
- 12. Fragments of Samian forms 37 and 15. One piece of marble.
- 13. Fragment of Samian form 27.
- 14. Mortarium stamp FECIT, no. 17 (A), p. 164.
- 15. The lamp, pl. XIX, no. 1.

Section 21

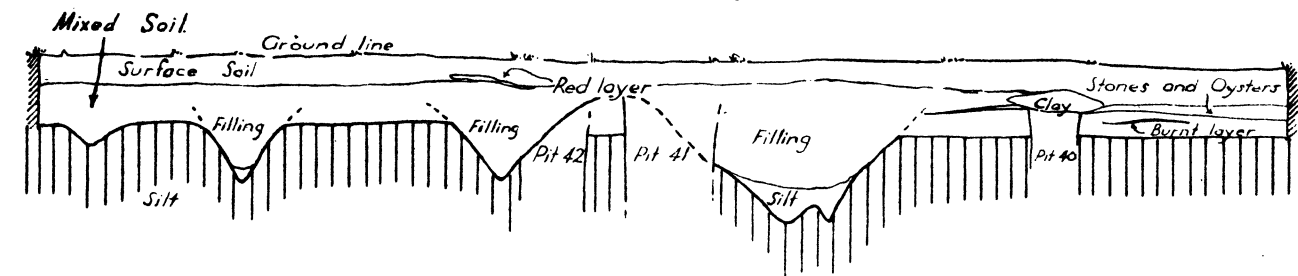
- 1. Four coins: 260-96.
- 2. Four coins: 260-96. Samian form 46. Coarse pottery, third century.
- 3. Coin: Carausius.
- 4. Coins: Constantine I, one; Arcadius, one; house of Theodosius, four.
- 5. Coins: Victorinus, one; Constantine, one; Arcadius, one.
- 6. Coin, barbarous fourth century.
- 7. Coins: Claudius II, one; 'radiate crown', one; Constantine II, one.
- 8. Coin: house of Theodosius.
- 9. Samian, second century form 37.
- 10. Late red-coated ware, one fragment; brown-coated, one fragment.
- 11. Samian form 18, one. Coarse ware, second century.
- 12. Coin: Constantine II, one.
- 13. Samian, Antonine form 37, one; colour-coated, third or fourth century, one.
- 14. Samian form 43, one; 31, two; 33, one.
- 15. Samian form 31, one; 40, one; mortarium, late second or third century.
- 16. Samian form 18/31, one; 31, one; 79 one. Fragment of red glazed ware, probably third century, one. Hammer head mortarium, late second century or third century, one.
- 17. Samian form 40, two.
- 18. Samian form 33, Antonine or later, and four fragments not earlier than second century.
- 19. Samian form 37 after 150, one; form 33, second century, one.
- 20. Samian form 37, Trajanic, one; Antonine, one. Flanged mortarium, late second century or third century, one.
- 21. Samian mortarium, late second or third century, one. Also three fragments, second century or later.
- 22. Samian form 37, second century, two; form 31, probably third century.
- 23. Samian form 37 after 150, three.
- 24. Samian form 18, first century, one.

- 25. Coin: probably Nero.
- 26. Coin: Claudius I.
- 27. Coin: first century, unidentified.
- 28. Coin: Claudius I.
- 29. Samian form 29, one; 37, one; both first century.
- 30. Samian form 27, one; globular, one; both first century.
- 31. Samian form 37, one; probably 80-100. Marble, one fragment (Pit 37).
- 32. Marble, four fragments (Pit 37).
- 33. Samian form 15, one. Combed ware, one; both first century.
- 34. Samian, a decorated fragment, 75-100.
- 35. Samian form 15, one; 27, one. White flagon, one; all first century.
- 36. Samian form 29, 60-80, one; 15, one; 18, several, 27, two; first century mortarium, one.
- 37. Samian form 27, first century, two.
- 38. Hengistbury Class A, 21 fragments; one with finger-tip ornament on the shoulder.
- 39. Coins: Theodosius, one; Arcadius, one; Honorius, one.
- 40. Coin: barbarous, late fourth century, one.
- 41. Flanged mortarium, one; black olla, one; bowl, one; all late third or fourth century.
- 42. Samian fragments, two. Red-coated ware dish, one; and olla, one; both fourth century. Coins: Tetricus I, one; Constantine, four; Valentinian II, two; Gratian, one; Arcadius, one; house of Theodosius, two; late fourth century, five.
- 43. Coins: Claudius II, one; Valentinian II, two; Theodosius I, one; Arcadius, one; house of Theodosius, five.
- 44. Coin: Tetricus I.
- 45. Samian form 37, three, 24, one. Poppy-head beaker, second century, one; mortarium third or fourth century, one.
- 46. Coins: Tetricus, two; Constantine I, one; Constantine II, one; Magnus Maximus, one; Arcadius, one; house of Theodosius, one.
- 47. Coin: barbarous Tetricus.
- 48. Coin: Claudius II.
- 49. Samian form 29, one; 18, one; 27, one.
- 50. Samian form 37, one; 18, one; 27, one. Mortarium, first or early second century, one. Beakers, colour-coated, three; Marne ware, one fragment: all late third or fourth century.
- 51. Coins: Postumus, one; Victorinus, one; Tetricus, one. Barbarous Tetricus, one.
- 52. Coin: Claudius II.
- 53. Samian form 33, three. Curle 15, one; rough cast beaker, one; mortaria, two, 130-200; jug neck, late first or early second century, one.
- 54. Fragments of first and second century pottery with one piece of third or fourth century. Marble fragment, one.
- 55. Samian form 29, one; 15, one; 18, one; 33, second century, one. Marble, two pieces.
- 56. Samian form 37, with stamp of Cinnamus, one.
- 57. Samian form 27, one.
- 58. Samian form 27, one.
- 59. Samian form 30, one; second century, 33, one; amphora early type, one.
- 60. Grey dish, second century, one. Marble, one piece.
- 61. Samian form 37, 100-150, one; 31, one; early amphora one.
- 62. Samian form 37, Antonine or later, one.

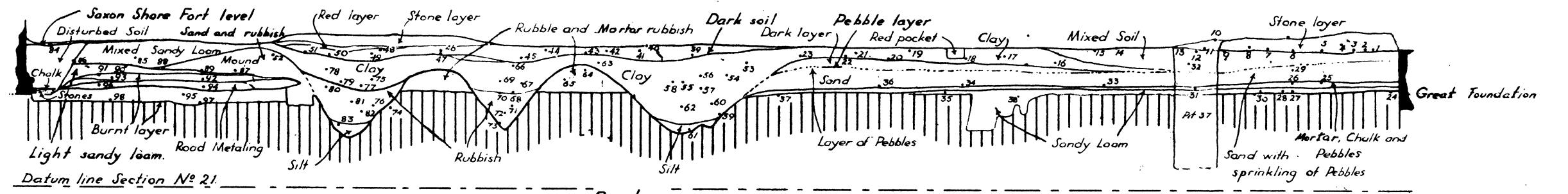
- 63. Samian form 42, late first or second century, one.
- 64. Samian form 37, early second century, one; second century, two. Castor ware, second century, one.
- 65. Samian form 37, one; 27, three.
- 66. Samian form 30, one; 37, second century, two; 38, one; 31, one. Poppyhead beaker, second century, one. Marble, two pieces.
- 67. Samian 37, early second century, one.
- 68. Samian form 27, one. Marble, one piece.
- 69. Samian form 18, two; 37, second century, one.
- 70. Marble, two pieces.
- 71. A jug neck and a mortarium of the first century. Grey flanged bowl, third or fourth century. Imitation Rhenish ware, late second or third century.
- 72. Samian form 82, one.
- 73. A piece of marble column casing.
- 74. Coin: undetermined 'radiate crown' type. Grey carinated bowl, first century.
- 75. Coin: Claudius I.
- 76. Flagon, first century, one.
- 77. Grey ware, first or second century, one.
- 78. Samian form 29, 70-85, one; 37, late second century, one; late second to early third century, one; 18, one; 18/31, one. Wall-sided mortarium, late second or third century, one. Marble, one piece.
- 79. Samian form 37, second century, one; 33, second century, three. Marble, one piece.
- 80. Samian form 37, circa 100, two; 31, one; 33, one. Combed ware, first century, one. Poppyhead beaker, second century, one. Red colour coated ware, late third or fourth century, one.
- 81. Samian form 37, second century, one; 15, one; 18, one; 35, probably second century, one. Marble, one piece.
- 82. Red flanged bowl, third century or later.
- 83. Samian form 37, second century, one; 31, one; grey dish, second century or later, one. Marble, one piece.
- 84. Black beaker with white paint decoration, fourth century.
- 85. One piece of marble.
- 86. Samian form 18/31, one; 82, one.
- 87. Samian form 37, c. 100, one; 18, one; 27, two; 35, two; red jug, one; plate, type 236. Painted plaster, four pieces.
- 88. Samian form 18, one; 35, two; grey carinated bowl, one. Painted wall plaster, two pieces. One piece of marble.
- 89. Samian form 37, late first century, two; 18, one; 27, one; 82, two.
- 90. Coarse ware fragments of the first or second century.
- 91. Coarse ware fragments c. 100. Wall plaster, one piece.
- 92. Samian form 37, 80-100, one. Masons' marble chippings.
- 93. Samian form 37, 80-100, one. Masons' marble chippings.
- 94. Samian form 27, first century, one.
- 95. Coin: Nero.
- 96. Samian scrap of the first century.
- 97. Combed ware, one; several fragments of jugs and amphorae all certainly first century and possibly pre-Flavian.
- 98. Samian forms 15, one; 18, one; 27, one; 82, one; amphora, one; jug neck, one; carinated bowl, one; all first century.



Datum line Section No 19. Section 19



Datum line Section No 20. Section 20



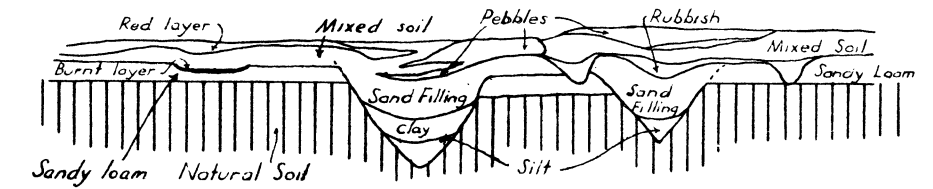
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Section 21

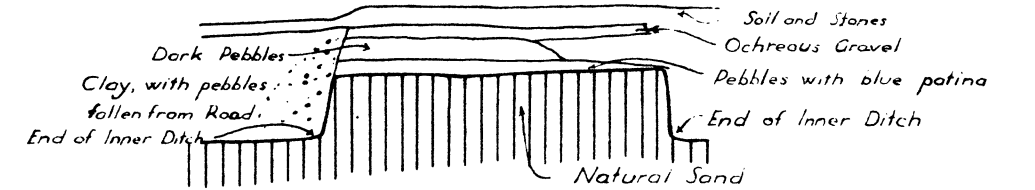
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Numbers represent position of finds.



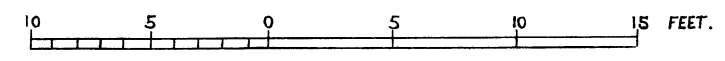
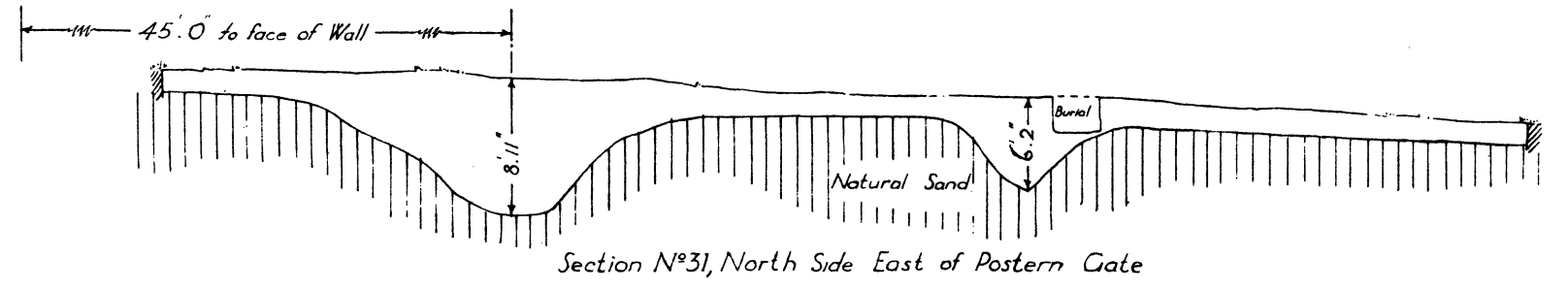
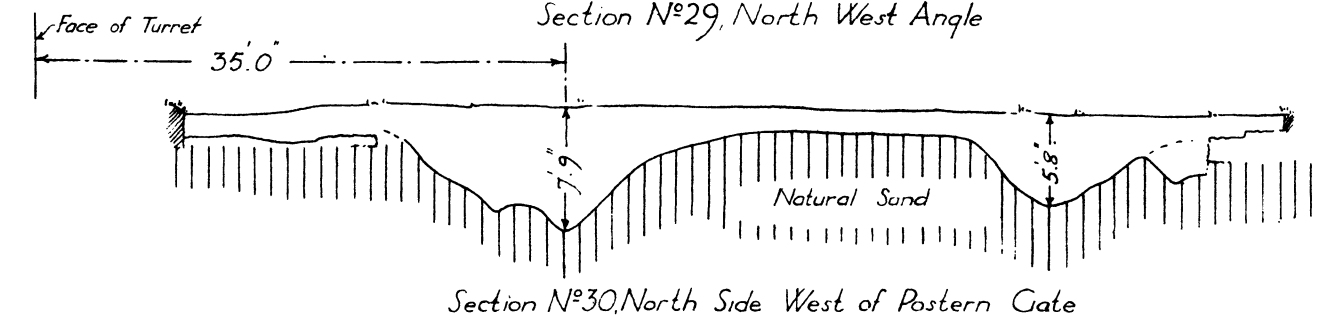
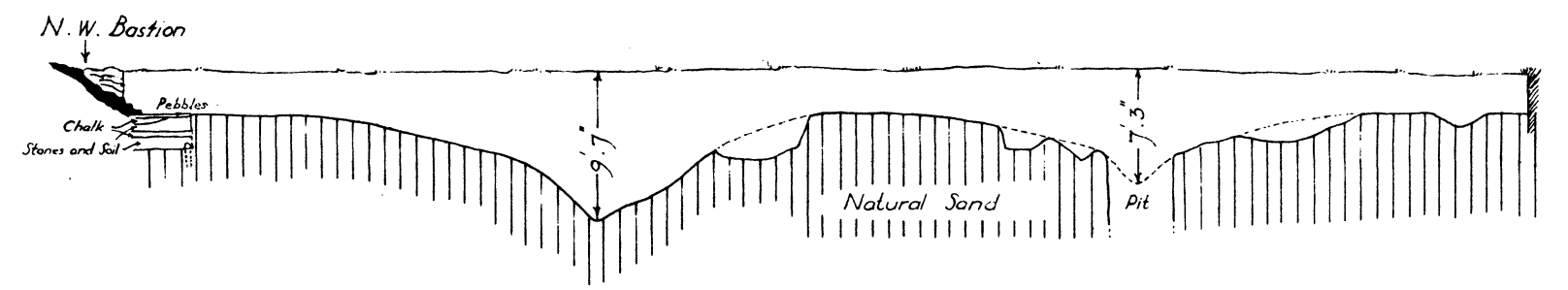
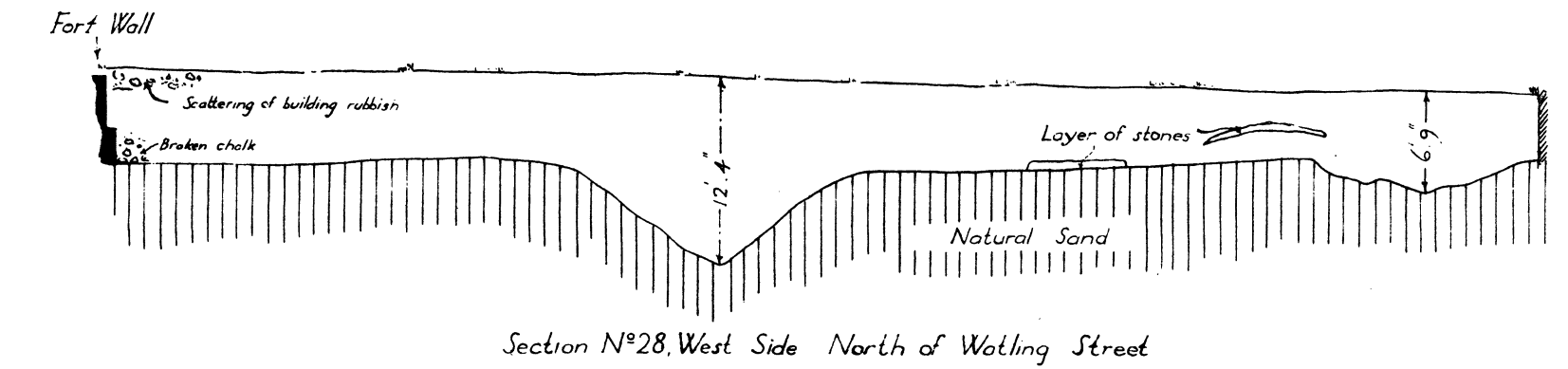
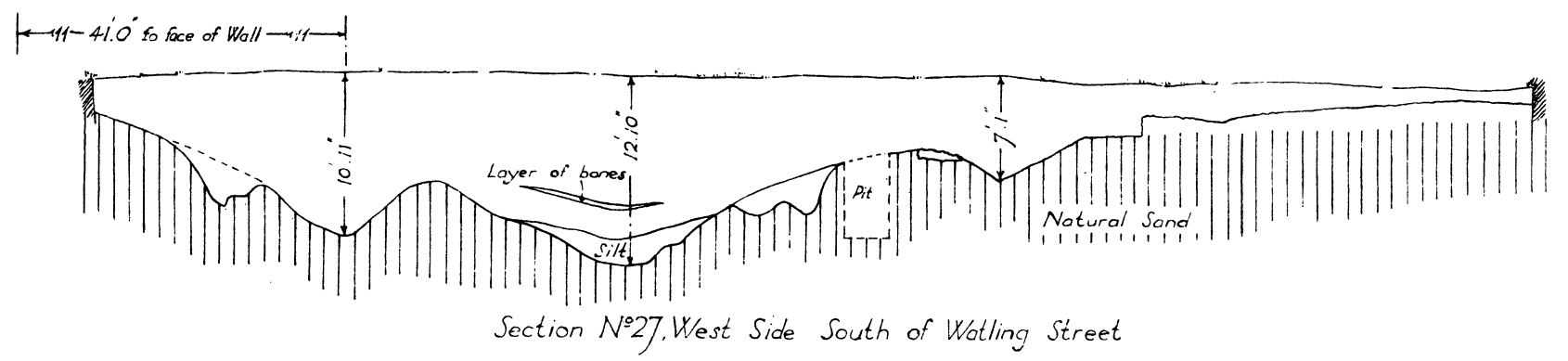
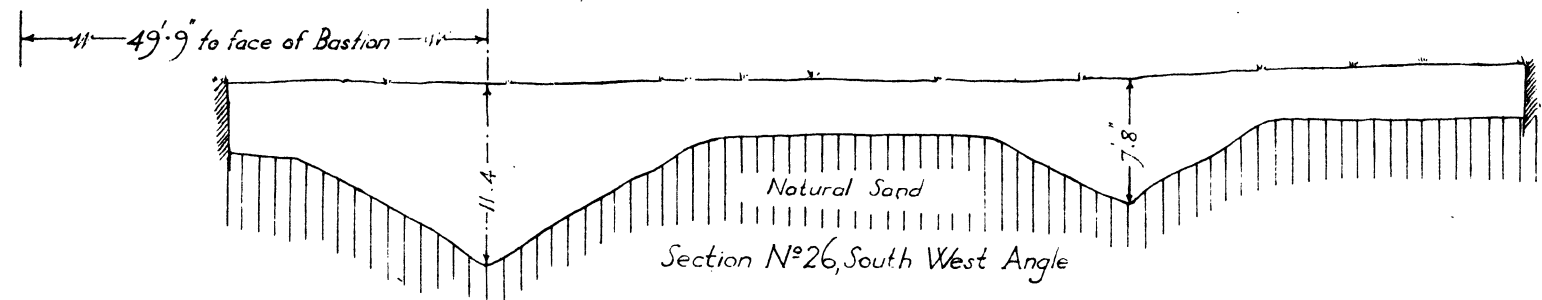
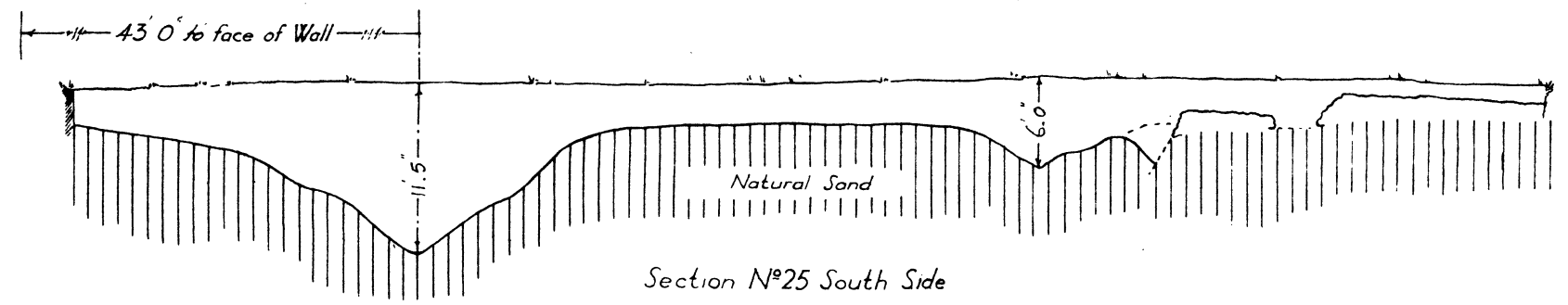
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Datum line Sect. No 23. Section 23

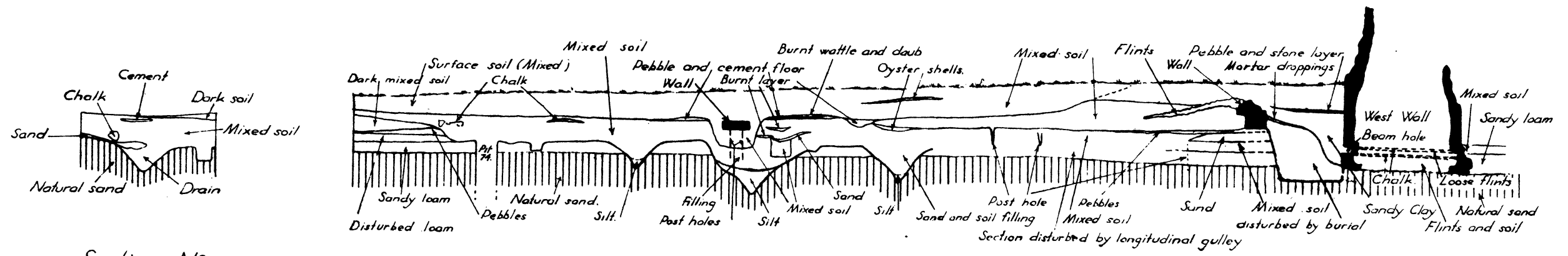
Sections 19-22, pp. 39-46; section 23, p. 23

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Sections 25-31, pp. 46-8

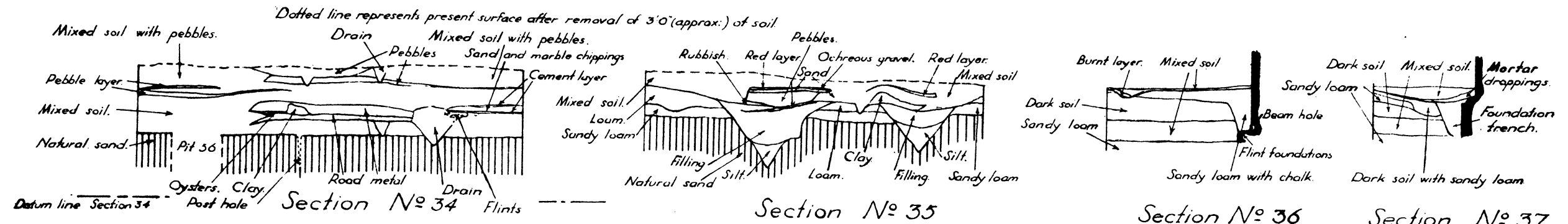
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Section No 32

Datum line Section 33

Section No 33

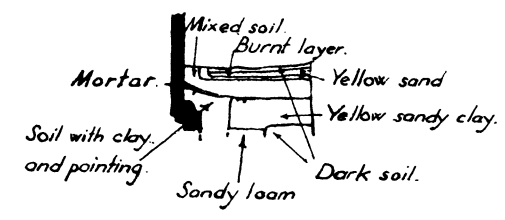


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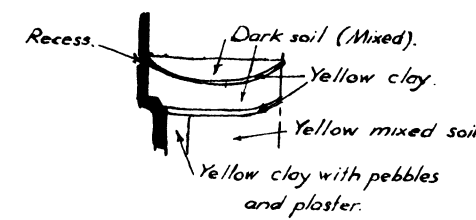
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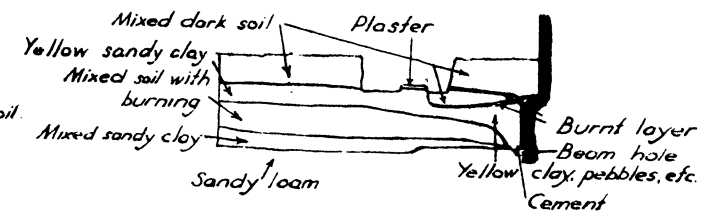
Section No 37



Section No 38



Section No 39



Section No 40

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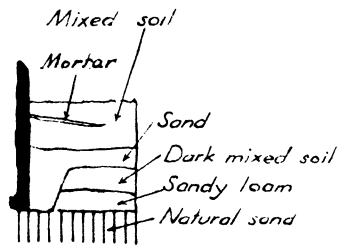
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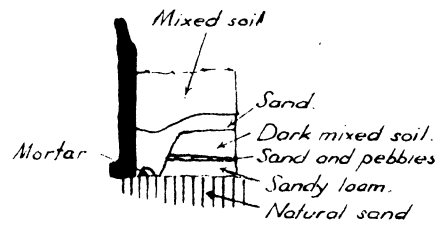
Section 32, p. 19; sections 33-40, pp. 48-55

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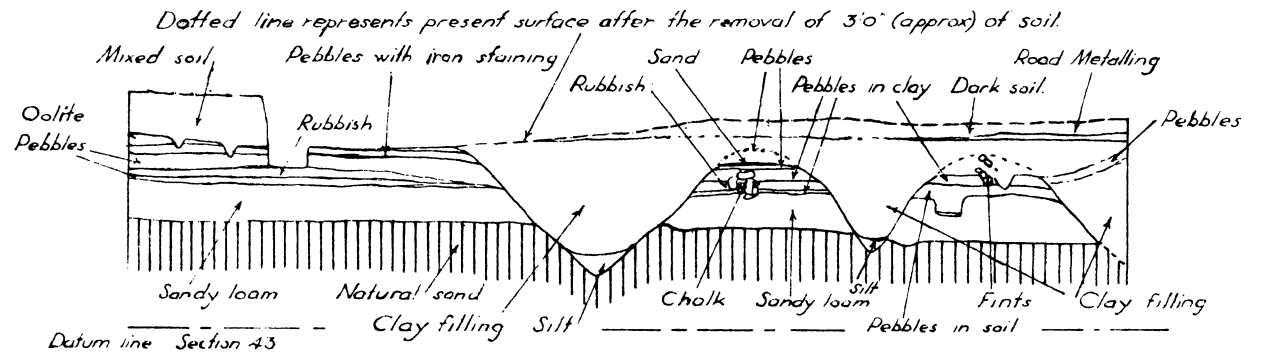




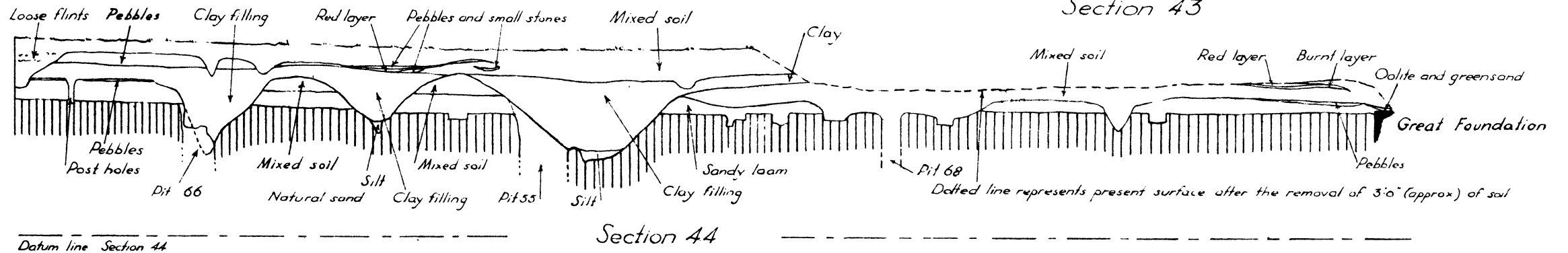
Section 41



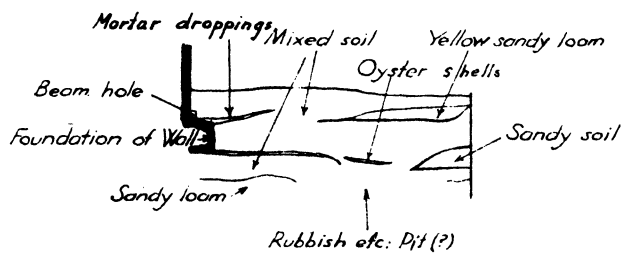
Section 42



Section 43

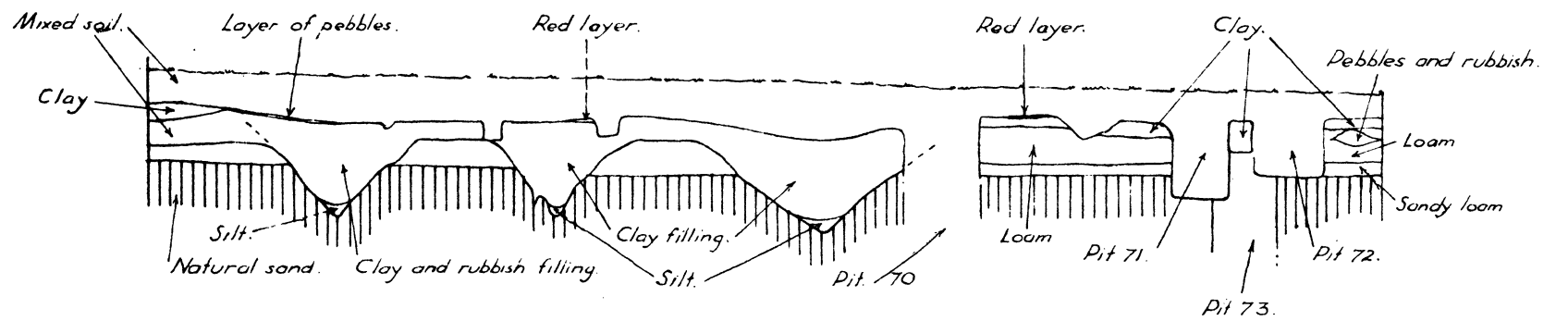


Section 44



Section 45

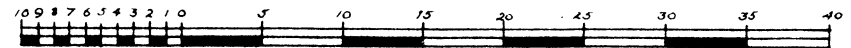
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Section 46

Datum line Section 46

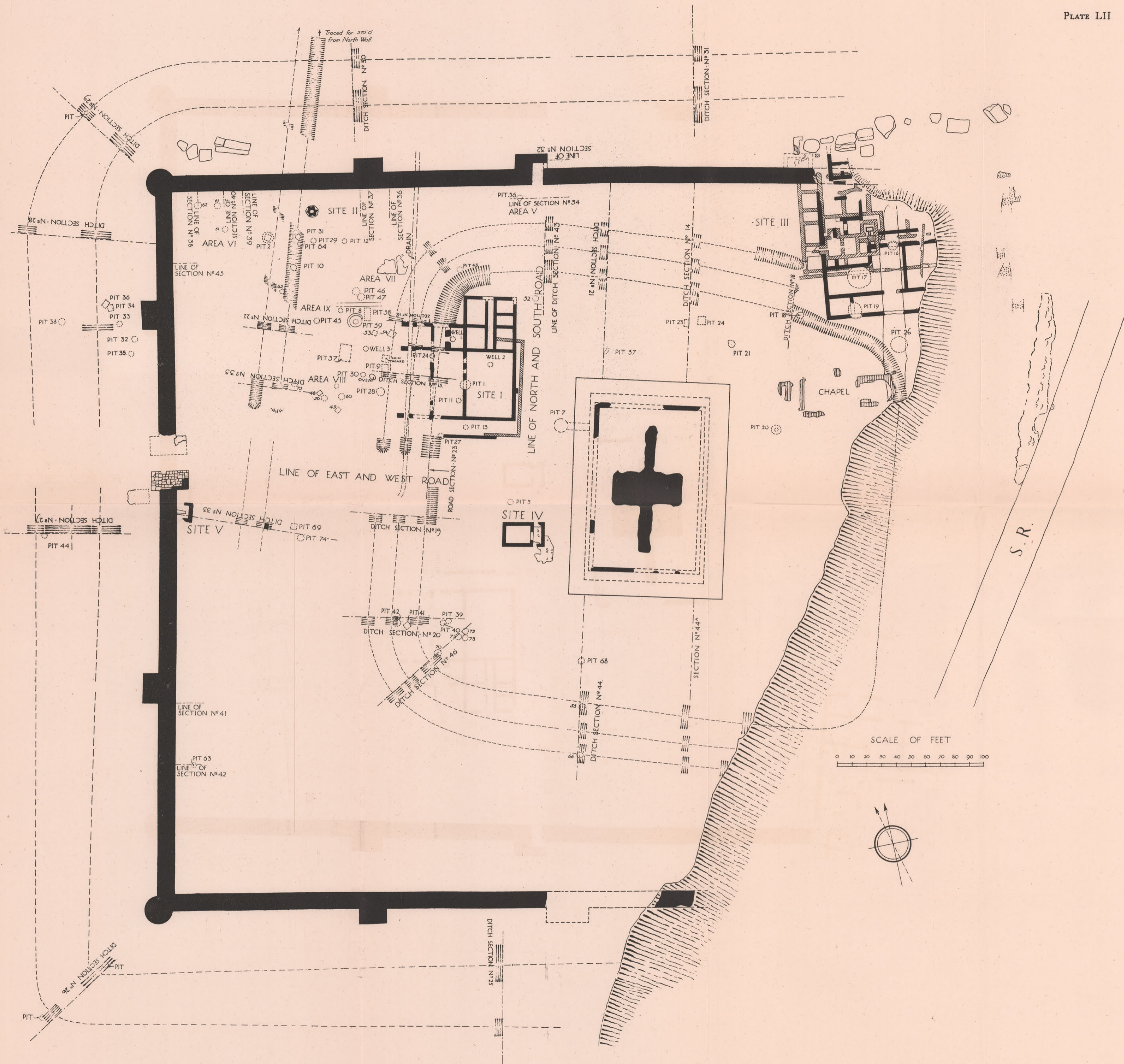
Scale of Feet



Sections 41-46, pp. 55-60

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General Site Plan