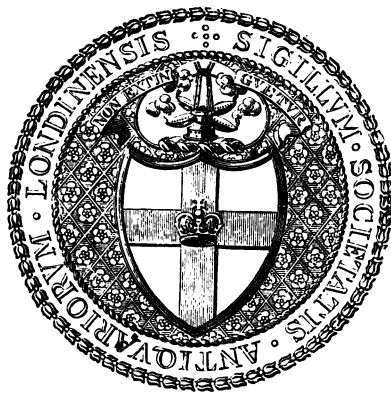


Reports of the Research Committee
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No. I

Excavations on the Site of the
Roman Town at Wroxeter
Shropshire, in 1912

By J. P. Bushe-Fox, Esq.



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Excavations on the site of the Roman town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912

By J. P. BUSHE-FOX, Esq.

BEFORE giving a detailed description of the season's work, mention should be made of those who have taken part in it. Mr. Thomas May stayed on the site for many weeks and gave me much assistance in preparing this report, and I was fortunate in having Mr. A. Hayter with me during the whole period of the excavations. He undertook the listing of the potters' marks and the coins. It is a pleasure to acknowledge much help from Prebendary Auden and the Shropshire Archaeological Society, while Mr. Reginald Smith, Mr. D. Atkinson, and Mr. G. L. Cheesman have rendered me valuable assistance. Mr. W. H. Knowles and Mr. Asher have kindly prepared the plan. I am also pleased to say that there were several students, from Oxford and Cambridge and other Universities, who stayed on the site and took an active part in the excavations.

The ancient name of the town of Wroxeter was Uriconium or Viroconium, both of which names occur in the *Itinerary*. Ptolemy gives it as Viroconium, which is probably the more correct form. The Ravenna geographer refers to it as Viroconium Cornoviorum, so it was most likely the chief town of the Cornovii, who inhabited a district including both Wroxeter and Chester.

The site is situated about five miles south-east of Shrewsbury, on the east side of the Severn. The area within the walls amounts to 170 acres—about one-third larger than Silchester and 20 acres larger than Pompeii. The excavations were begun on the 22nd of July, and continued until the 23rd of November. An area of about two acres was explored in the field on the west side of the road which passes the Basilica and Baths in a southerly direction.

The average depth of disturbed soil was about 6 ft., but in many places it amounted to as much as 9 ft. and 10 ft., the remains of the buildings belonging to the different periods being superimposed one above the other.

The first trench was made across the south-east corner of the field. This disclosed a roadway, which proved to be a continuation

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of that found by Wright in the middle of the last century. It ran to the south from the Basilica and Baths on the line of the present road from Norton. As it appears to be one of the main roads of the town and a direct continuation of the Watling Street, it will be referred to by that name for convenience.

From the plan it will be seen that the modern road is not precisely on the site of the Roman one. The western boundary at the north end is almost the same, but the old road gradually diverges westwards until at the south end it is 25 ft. within the field fence. It appeared to be heading for a point on the bank of the Severn just opposite to the end of the Roman road running through Church Stretton and Kenchester to South Wales. That there was a bridge at this point seems certain, for though in a dry season the river is fordable, it is not so in winter, nor after any considerable fall of rain, when the water rises very quickly.

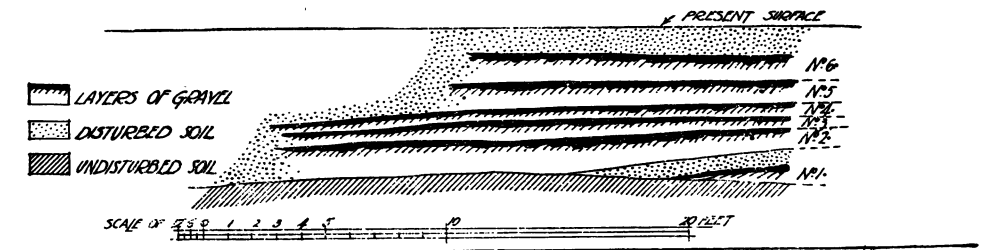


FIG. 1. Section through Watling Street.

A cut was made in the widest portion of the road in the south-east corner of the field, and the accompanying section was obtained (fig. 1) showing a total depth of metalling of over 6 ft. This was built up in six distinct layers of small stones and gravel, representing a repeated remetalling of the road. The road surfaces were composed of a compact mass of gravel 2 in. to 3 in. thick of such extreme solidity that two picks were broken in cutting through it. Its width could not be ascertained owing to the modern road partly covering it, but as there was no appearance of its beginning to slope down, and as the part uncovered was 20 ft. wide, the whole can hardly have been less than 40 ft.

The small layer of gravel at the bottom level, separated from the rest by a thin layer of disturbed soil, is curious, but, from only one section and that incomplete, it is not possible to explain it. It is interesting to note that Wright, in speaking of the roads he uncovered, says: 'At Wroxeter the pavement of the Roman Street is formed of small stones, such as might be gathered from



Fig. 1. Well no. I



Fig. 2. Site no. I

gravel, well put together, and hard beaten in, and presenting an appearance not much unlike that we call macadamizing.¹

The only article found in making this cut was a small knee-fibula (fig. 9, 4) of the late second or third century A. D. This was under the third surface from the top, close to the edge. One find of this description is not enough evidence to go upon, but the date mentioned, roughly about the middle of the occupation, seems a probable one, as there would then be three metallings before and after the deposit of the fibula.

No other roads were met with in this year's area. It was possible, however, in the field opposite, in which are the Baths and Basilica, to trace the lines of some of the streets. The corn, not being able to obtain so much moisture over their hard surfaces and so ripening more quickly, formed distinct yellow lines crossing each other at right angles, while the remainder of the field was little more than green. These lines were marked off as accurately as possible and inserted on the plan. The modern road to the south of this field is probably on the line of a Roman one. There also appears to have been another running from the Watling Street on the north side of the Basilica, indicated further to the east by a modern lane. It may also have continued outside the town, as a road running in that direction is marked on one of Wright's plans, and the field boundaries now form a continuous line for some distance.

Although several attempts have been made to find gateways, it is a curious fact that the position of none of them has been ascertained with certainty.

Within the memory of man a farm-house with its outbuildings extended over that portion of this year's area nearest the plantation; and the ground was in consequence in a very disturbed state. Although a Roman building had evidently stood there, the only traces that remained were a fragment of wall, an *opus signinum* floor very much broken up, and several pieces of painted wall-plaster.

The first structural object of interest met with was well no. 1 (fig. 2 and plate I, fig. 1), which was intact, and had a depth of 10 ft. The lowest portion was lined with four big slabs of stone standing on end and forming a square section, 4 ft. 3 in. high by 2 ft. across, the thickness of the slabs being 5 in. or 6 in. To a height of 5 ft. 9 in. above these the sides were built up of eleven regular courses of stone averaging 6 in. to 7 in. high, heavily backed with clay. The coping was 4 ft. 3 in. square and consisted of two stone slabs with a circular opening 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Against its west side was an oblong trough, cut out of a single block of stone,

¹ *Uriconium*, p. 185.

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2 ft. 2 in. wide by 3 ft. 11 in. long and 6 in. to 8 in. deep inside, with an outlet-hole in the side. The side of the trough furthest from the well was much worn, probably by jugs and buckets being drawn over it; the other side showed such light signs of wear as

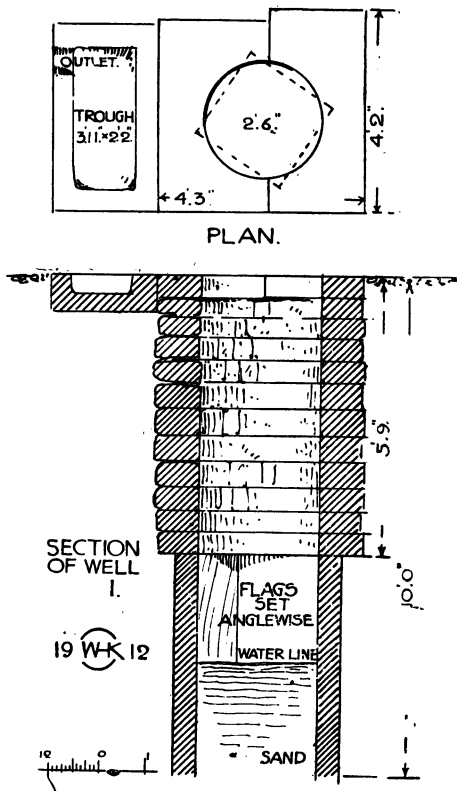


FIG. 2. Plan and Section of Well no. 1.

well be caused by the bucket from the well. A small piece of gold-leaf was found in the bottom, but nothing else of interest. The fragments of pottery were few and indefinite, and all would fall into the late second and third century.

The remains of two furnaces were immediately north of this, and, although most carefully excavated and planned, yielded nothing to indicate their purpose. There was not enough to show whether they represented a double furnace with one stoke-hole or two single ones. They are described as furnaces because they are of different construction from, and show the effects of a much higher temperature than, ordinary baking ovens, such as have often been uncovered on the line of Hadrian's Wall and elsewhere. It is consequently to be inferred that they were employed in some industrial process of which there remains no more definite trace. They were based on hard red-burnt clay and built up of clay and rubble reddened and calcined by long continued and intense heat. A layer of charcoal near the junction of the two furnaces showed where the ashes had been raked out. They belonged to the same period as the well, and may have been used in conjunction with it in the same industry.

Well no. 2 was a little further to the west. It had a depth of 9 ft. and was steined in the same way as the upper part of well no. 1, with courses of stones 5 in. to 7 in. high, forming a circle



Fig. 1. Morticed stones to take verandah supports, Site no. I

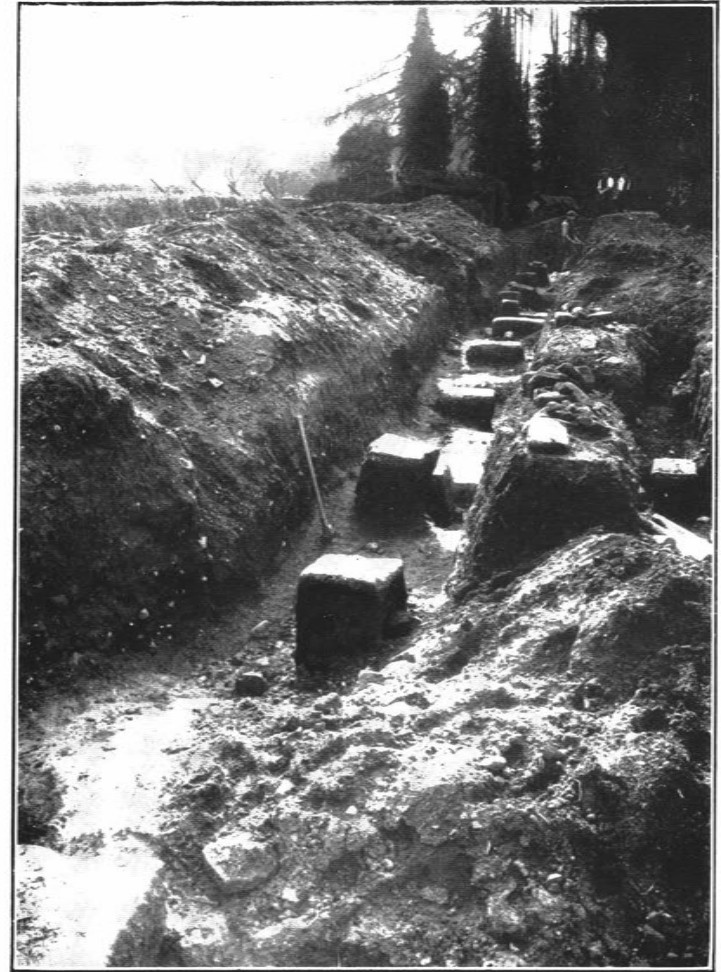


Fig. 2. Blocks of stone on edge of Watling Street and supports for verandah, Site no. I

2 ft. 10 in. in diameter. The top part was destroyed and there were no coping-stones. Nothing of any interest came from it, with the exception of some pieces of colour-coated pottery decorated with patterns in white paint and a few fragments of black cooking-pots, all of which may be placed in the late third or fourth century.

Between wells no. 1 and no. 3 a narrow gravel path ran down from the Watling Street. Well no. 3, which was carefully cleared out by Messrs. Dibben and Freeston, was filled for the first 8 ft. with building material (including stone roofing-slabs), and with a large quantity of bones. Water was found at 9 ft. In the foot of earth and stones next above the water-level were seven coins of the Constantine period (306-361 A. D.) and at a depth of 10 ft. three more of the same period. In the tip-heap thrown up from the last few feet was one coin of the Constantine period and one of Valens (364-378 A. D.). Very little pottery was found above the water-level, but in the mud for 3 ft. below were many fragments of bones, a few large stones, a hazel-nut, and some fragments of coarse pottery. The upper twelve feet were steined like wells nos. 1 and 2, with a circular section 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter. The bottom foot was square in section, the walls being formed of four oak planks on edge, braced with timbers running across diagonally, which had, however, rotted away to a large extent. The bottom was reached at 13 ft. It is evident that this well fell into disuse in the fourth century A. D.

Near the south wall of Site no. I were remains of a furnace or oven in a destroyed condition, apparently of oval form, with an entrance 1 ft. 4 in. across, the sides formed of clay with a calcined surface and the floor of cement.

The area immediately to the west of these wells and furnaces produced no structural remains of any description. In fact, the only object of interest found here was a very much worn capital (fig. 6, 1).

SITE NO. I.

The earliest indications of a house on this site were a series of *opus signinum* floors 2 in. to 3 in. thick, set on small rough blocks of sandstone, which again were set on a layer of yellow clay about 2 in. in thickness. These floors were separated by narrow spaces or grooves from 5 in. to 8 in. wide, and it is evident that the partitions between the rooms were of wattle-and-daub with strong wooden uprights and cross-beams. At the junction of wall and floor was a quarter-round fillet ($3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high).

The floors 1, 2, 3, 5, and possibly the back part of 4 belonged

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to rooms, the front part of 4 forming a corridor ; 6 appeared to end in a straight line on the west and may have been a back corridor into which 3, 4, and 5 opened.

The floor and walls in one corner of room 2 had sunk considerably owing to the presence of an earlier rubbish pit beneath. The level of the floor had been made good in Roman times by filling up the sunk corner of the room with sandstone rubble. The wall plaster, which had been held in position by this filling of rubble, had an impressed herring-bone pattern on the back, showing how the wattle-and-daub had been keyed to retain the plaster.

About three feet of disturbed soil beneath these floors contained a few pieces of pottery, none apparently later than 120 A. D. The surface of the floors was covered with a heavily burnt layer mostly composed of clay from the daub walls and wall-plaster painted white with a pattern in red lines. Between this layer and the floor were found two second brass coins of Vespasian and some pottery which did not appear to be later than the early Antonine period. It may therefore be assumed that the house was built soon after the beginning, and destroyed by fire about the middle, of the second century.

There was no evidence to show what existed between these floors and the road, but it is probable that their wattle-and-daub walls continued on the line of the later stone ones. The foundations of the latter overlapped the edges of the *opus signinum* floors by 6 in. to 10 in. The south wall stood 2 ft. high and 2 ft. wide and was composed of five courses, with an offset of 4 in. on the inside of the fifth course. It ran back 24 ft. 6 in. in good condition from the front of the building and then for 30 ft. in a broken up state, after which it disappeared entirely. The north wall, which was the same thickness, stood 3 ft. high with an offset of 4 in. on the inside of the seventh course. It ran back for 76 ft. in good condition and had a jagged end without any return. The west wall had entirely disappeared, but it probably followed the line of the earlier wattle-and-daub wall as indicated on the plan.

There was nothing to suggest the character of the structures within these walls. Over floor no. 1 were the remains of furnaces or ovens and beside them a burnt layer containing corn.¹

¹ Mr. Biffin has supplied the following notes : 'The larger material is practically all *Triticum vulgare*, the common bread-wheat. There are no signs of any of the other subspecies of *Triticum* in it, and again no signs of barley. Anything which is not wheat appears to be carbonized wood.

The smaller material separated out consists for the most part of broken grains and small grain from the top of the spikelets. It is the "tail end" of the farmer. There are weed seeds in it, but the only one I feel sure of is Soft Brome Grass—*Bromus mollis*.'



Fig. 1. Furnace or oven, Site no. II

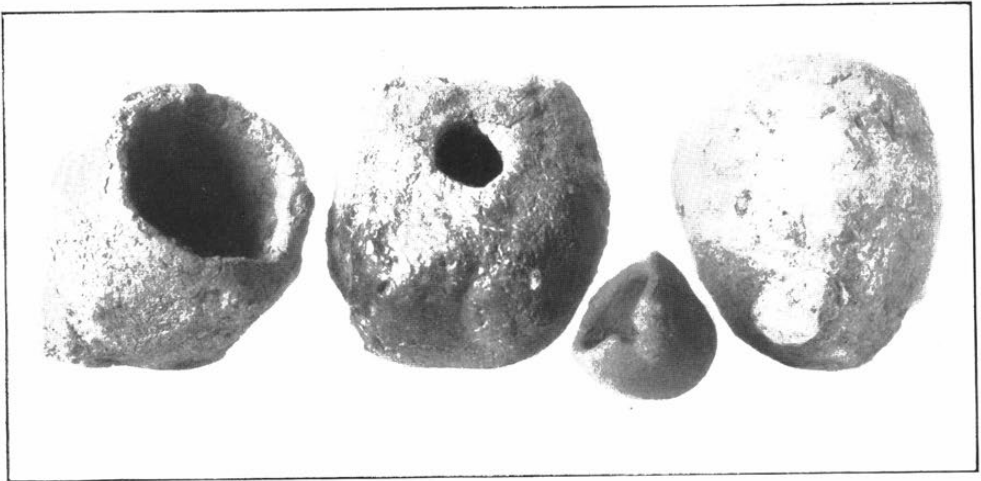


Fig. 2. Crucibles, Site no. II. $\frac{2}{3}$

Mr. A. H. Lyell has examined this layer and reports as follows :

The examination of a sample of charred material from Site no. I showed a considerable number of small pieces of wood charcoal. These proved to be pieces of wood or splinters, not in the form of sticks with bark, but probably of some planking or timber. There were three varieties, namely, oak, maple, and alder. The remainder of the sample consisted of grain, but no seeds of any other plant were found. There were a few insect cases and specimens of the shells of *Achatina acicula* and a *Helix* (? sp.).

In front, about half-way between the walls, were a few stones, some burnt clay, and a little coal, probably the remains of a hearth. Over the north-east corner of room no. 3 was a column base roughly set on stones, and, in connexion with it, some roughly squared blocks of stone set on end, forming the corners of a parallelogram, 4 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., and evidently arranged as supports for something that has now disappeared.

Built up against the inside of the north wall was a small chamber 16 ft. by 12 ft. with about 2 ft. of mixed soil between it and the *opus signinum* floors below, showing that it belonged to a still later period than the building of the stone walls. It had a floor of cement in which were set twelve stone *pilae*, apparently intended to support a bench or seat along its north and east sides. The south-west corner was open and a well (no. 4) was situated at this point. Evidently the well and chamber belonged to the same structure.

The well (no. 4) was filled with building rubbish, such as stone roofing-slabs, squared stones, tiles, a flue-tile, and some painted wall-plaster. The whole of the material from 5 ft. to 9 ft. down was heavily burnt. A few fragments of pottery were found in it, but nothing to give any date. It was lined with courses of stones averaging 4½ in. high, forming a roughly rectangular section 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., and had a depth of 11 ft. 3 in. A coin of Victorinus was found near the mouth.

A curved and jagged piece of late walling, about 16 ft. long, was built on at an angle to the west end of the north wall, with no apparent use or meaning as it stood. A straight piece of walling of late character 14 ft. 10 in. in length was 8 ft. from the inside of the front part of the south wall.

The presence of stones morticed to receive wooden uprights clearly indicated that there had been a wooden portico or verandah in front of this site. These stones occurred at two levels. The earlier period was represented by three in front of the south wall and in a line with it, and one in front of the north wall, as shown on the plan. In connexion with them, and immediately in front

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of the building, was a gravel path 7 ft. wide. About a foot above this was another later path of about the same width, and, at the same level, a post stone situated immediately over the front post stone of the earlier period (plate II, 1). A corresponding stone also occurred at the opposite corner in a line with the north wall. Three large squared blocks of stone stood along the edge of the Watling Street between the late post stones, and were intended probably to carry the front supports of the verandah. This line was continued between Sites nos. I and II and also to the south, thus forming a boundary to the Watling Street (as seen in plate II, 2). All that was met with between Sites nos. I and II were the remains of a furnace or oven and a patch of rough pavement.

SITE NO. II.

On this site *opus signinum* floors again occurred, but were only two in number. Portions of the clay, marked by the wattle on one side and the keying-pattern on the other, showed that the dividing walls, at any rate, were of the same material as those of Site no. I. It is probable that the two outer walls on the north and south were built at a later period, as in places the *opus signinum* did not quite come up to the south wall and presented a rather ragged appearance. All that remained of these walls, with the exception of about 23 ft. of stonework on the south wall, were the clay and cobble foundations, which measured about 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in width and 2 ft. 6 in. in depth. They appear to have ended in front, without any definite return, similarly to those of Site no. I and in a line with them. The piece of clay and cobble 12 ft. long at the east end of the north wall was of a different character, and appeared to be a later addition. There were no indications of a back wall to this building, but it probably stood where shown in dotted lines on the plan, as there were no signs of any structure beyond that point. A clay floor 8 in. thick extended from the *opus signinum* floors to the front of the building.

Immediately in front of the building, and in the same position as in Site no. I, was a cobble pavement or pathway 8 ft. to 10 ft. wide. In front of this again, on the road line, were three large stones at intervals of about 4 ft., which may represent a portico or verandah, as in the previous site. Over them at a later period had been built a rough stone wall 3 ft. wide and 28 ft. 4 in. long, standing two courses high on a bedding of clay and cobbles. It had a return westward, at the north end of 7 ft. and at the south end of 10 ft., both of which had jagged ends, the space within these walls being paved with small cobbles.

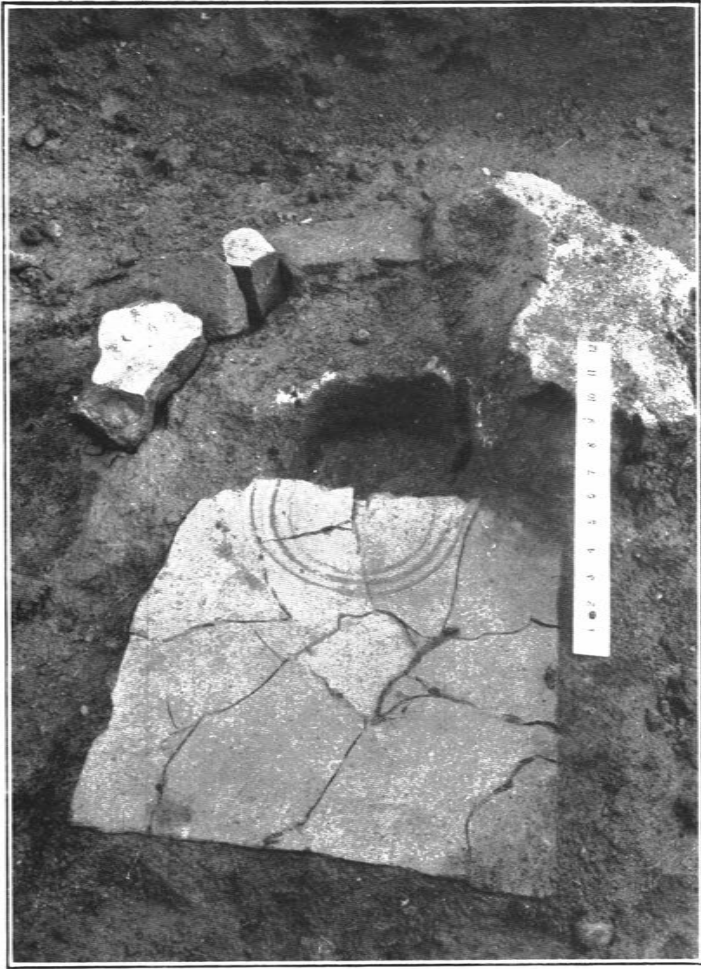


Fig. 1. Small furnace, Site no. II



Fig. 2. Edge of floors, Site no. III

A furnace or oven (plate III, 1) which was probably built up against the north wall when it existed, was to the south of the line of clay and cobbles and slightly above it, and measured 7 ft. by 4 ft. 2 in. Its walls were of stones and clay about 2 ft. thick, the interior, which was flagged, widening from 1 ft. at the opening to 1 ft. 3 in.

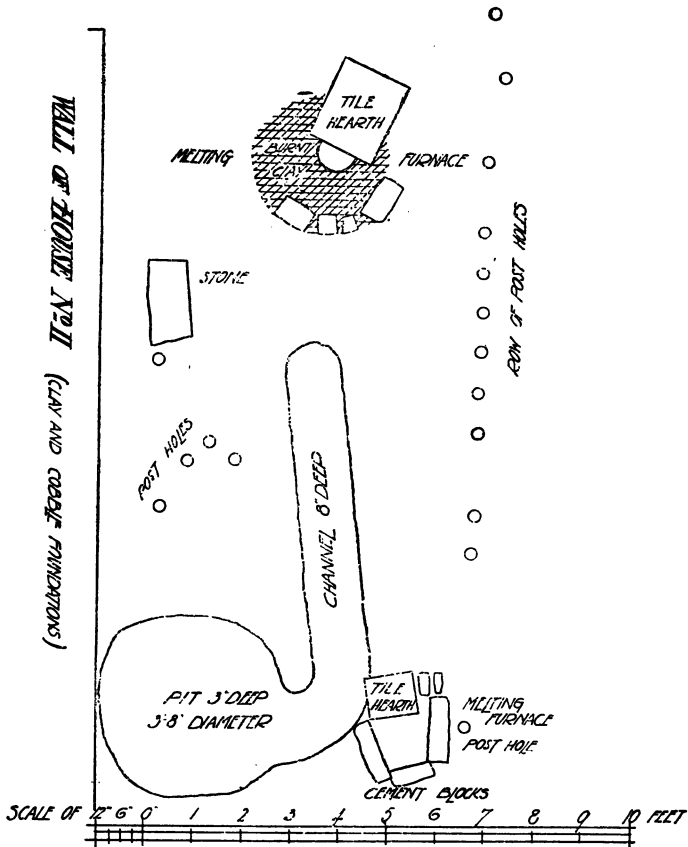


FIG. 3. Plan of Furnaces, Site no. II.

at the back. A second opening, 9 in. across, having a calcined floor of clay, sand, and cobbles, on the west side, gave access to the back of the interior. Nothing was found in connexion with this furnace to show its original purpose.

As in Site no. I, the *opus signinum* floors were thickly covered with burnt clay and building-materials, in which was a second brass coin of Hadrian. This burnt layer also extended to the front of the building and contained a small amount of pottery, most of which would fall within the first half of the second century.

The pottery from below the floors was well stratified, and belonged to the period 80-110 or 120 A. D., and along with it was a much worn second brass of Nero. The following coins were also found at low levels on this site—one of Claudius, four of Vespasian, one of Nerva, and one of Trajan. It seems evident that here, as in Site no. I, the house was built about the beginning, and destroyed by fire about the middle, of the second century A. D.

Under the *opus signinum* floors and on the undisturbed subsoil were two small melting-furnaces (fig. 3). The one to the west (plate IV, 1) was on a clay floor and had a semicircular fireplace 9 in. in diameter, built up of sandy clay and a few stones, with a hearth formed of a single tile in front. The inside face of the fireplace was calcined. The one to the east had a fireplace 1 ft. by 1 ft. 2 in., formed of blocks of cement, with a single tile in front. These fireplaces would be suitable for heating small crucibles, some of which were found in the front part of this site (plate III, 2). Between the two a gully 1 ft. wide and 8 in. deep, cut in the natural soil, ran into a pit 3 ft. 8 in. in diameter and 3 ft. deep. That these furnaces were covered by some kind of shelter was shown by a number of post-holes $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. deep. The pit was mostly filled with ashes and charcoal, and also contained a lump of melted glass. Among the débris surrounding the furnaces were a few drops of bronze, a small pill of Egyptian blue frit and an unworn, ribbed, melon-shaped, blue glass-paste bead (plate X, 2, no. 22). The presence of the two latter suggests that these beads were being made here, and it is possible that the glass and bronze may have been waste from industries in which those materials were employed.

Some pottery of late La Graufesenque type belonging to the last quarter of the first century was found in the pit, thus giving a clue to the date of these furnaces.

SITE NO. III.

At the back, once more, two *opus signinum* floors occurred; but in this instance the method of constructing the walls was more apparent. Roughly squared stones were first placed at intervals to support the sill-pieces of the outside walls and partitions, and into these were fitted uprights to carry the framework of the walls. The spaces between these beams would be filled with interlacing wattle, and the whole covered with a thick layer of clay. While still soft, the clay would be keyed to retain the plaster. This would be done either by slashing the surface with a sharp tool or stamping it with a mould formed of a wooden board

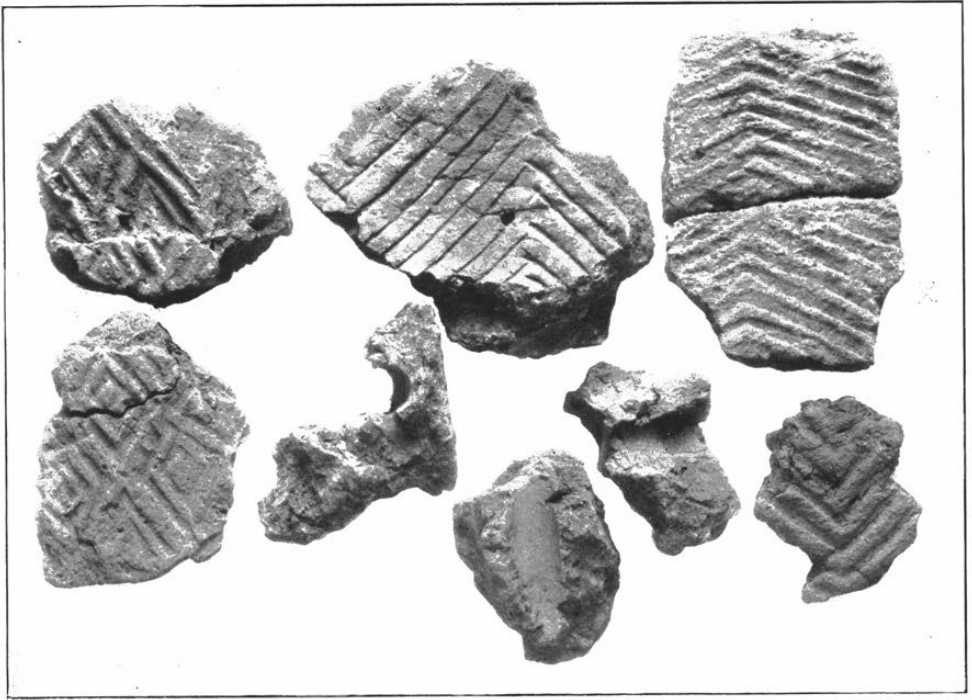


Fig. 1. Clay with marks of wattle and impressed keying-pattern, and fragment of wall-plaster (x) with keying-pattern from impressed daub, Site no. III



Fig. 2. Division between floors, Site no. III

carved with a herring-bone pattern or one of a diaper of lozenges. The plaster would then be applied, smoothed and finally painted.¹ The floors were laid after the walls were finished, and last of all a quarter-round fillet was placed at the junction of the two. Plate V, 1 shows portions of clay with marks of the wattle and impressed patterns.² Plate IV, 2 shows the edge of the floors with squared stones at intervals. Plate V, 2 shows a division 10 in. wide between two of the floors, one of the stone supports, and the remains of the quarter-round fillet on the edge of the right-hand floor.

Like those of the other two sites, the floors were covered with a heavily burnt layer, but nothing was discovered in it to give precise evidence of their date. This burnt layer, about 10 in. in thickness, continued to within about 3 ft. of the back row of column bases in front and contained many pieces of stamped daub, thus showing that the walls here were of the same description as those at the back. In this part of the burnt layer was a fibula of second century type (fig. 9, no. 6).

There was no sign of the erection of later stone walls as in the previous sites.

In front of the building had been a portico 24 ft. square, with nine columns set in three rows. Remains of the stylobates of all nine columns were still in position, bedded on clay and cobbles 3 ft. deep. A moulded base was still standing on the central one (plate VI, 1). Four similar bases and portions of two drums were found inside the building (plate VI 2, fig. 6. 11). A large amount of burnt wood and roofing-tiles lying near the rows of bases, and from 2 ft. to 3 ft. behind them, showed that the upper part of the portico was of these materials.

Although this portico was of rough workmanship and the columns possibly re-used, yet it must have had an imposing appearance from the street. That the building in connexion with it should only have been of wattle-and-daub is curious, and the probable explanation would appear to be that it was a shop, and that the portico was erected by way of advertisement.

The pottery from beneath the floors all belonged to the period 80-110 or 120 A. D., and with it was a coin of Trajan dated to the year 98 A. D. Beside the base of one of the columns was another coin of the same emperor. It would seem probable, therefore,

¹ Pliny mentions the method of construction as being exceedingly common (Bk. xxxv, section 169, last sentence). Vitruvius states that walls of this description were liable to be destroyed by fire (Vitruvius *de Architectura*, Bk. ii, c. 8).

² Similar pieces of stamped clay have been found at Silchester and at Kastel Pföding (*Archaeologia*, vol. lviii, p. 25, and *O. R. L. Pföding*, p. 23).

that, as in the case of the two preceding buildings, this one was erected near the beginning of the second century and burnt down in the Antonine period.

On the edge of the road in front and at the lowest level was a small heap of burnt human bones and a small blue glass-paste bead of the ribbed melon-shaped variety. These probably represented a cremated burial.

As may be seen in plate V, 2, there was a slight depression in the floor of room no. 1, which was caused by the presence of a circular pit below, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 6 ft. deep. This was bordered on the south and east, at a distance of a little over a foot, by two strips of *opus signinum*, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, meeting at a right angle (the south limb being 11 ft., and the east one 12 ft. in length). As the pit was covered at the mouth with lime and there was a similar layer half-way down, it was probably used for a latrine, which may have had some sort of wooden structure over it. In it were found a few pieces of *terra sigillata* dating from the last quarter of the first century. (Plate XI, 5.)

There was no building on the front part of the site later than the one represented by the portico, but over the remains of this and extending back from the road for about 20 ft. was a cobble pavement. Appearing as a stone in its surface was the rough top of the moulded base in position, shown in plate VI, 1. Large blocks of stone cut to receive wooden uprights and cross-pieces indicated that the pavement was divided from the road by a wooden trellis-work. (Plate VI, 1.)

On the surface of the cobbles were found coins of Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, and Constantine I (*circa* 260–337 A.D.) and a rather mixed lot of pottery, most of which appeared to belong to the late third century.

A pathway about 6 ft. wide, bordered here and there by blocks of stone and column-bases, ran back to the south side of Site no. IV, passing just to the north of well no. 5. This well was filled with building debris—stone blocks, mortar, plaster, and a few roofing-slabs—and some animal bones. At a depth of 4 ft. was a portion of a large coping-stone similar to those on well no. 1. Below this, to a depth of 8 ft., everything was much burnt. Water-level was reached at 9 ft. 6 in. and the bottom at 13 ft. It was steined in courses similar to the others (5 in. to 6 in. high), forming a circular section 2 ft. 5 in. in diameter. Below the water-level were remains of a wooden bucket, a jet bracelet, oyster shells, and a fair amount of pottery. Much of the latter, both from above and below the water-level, appeared to be potters' waste, some of the fragments being much overbaked and distorted. It belonged

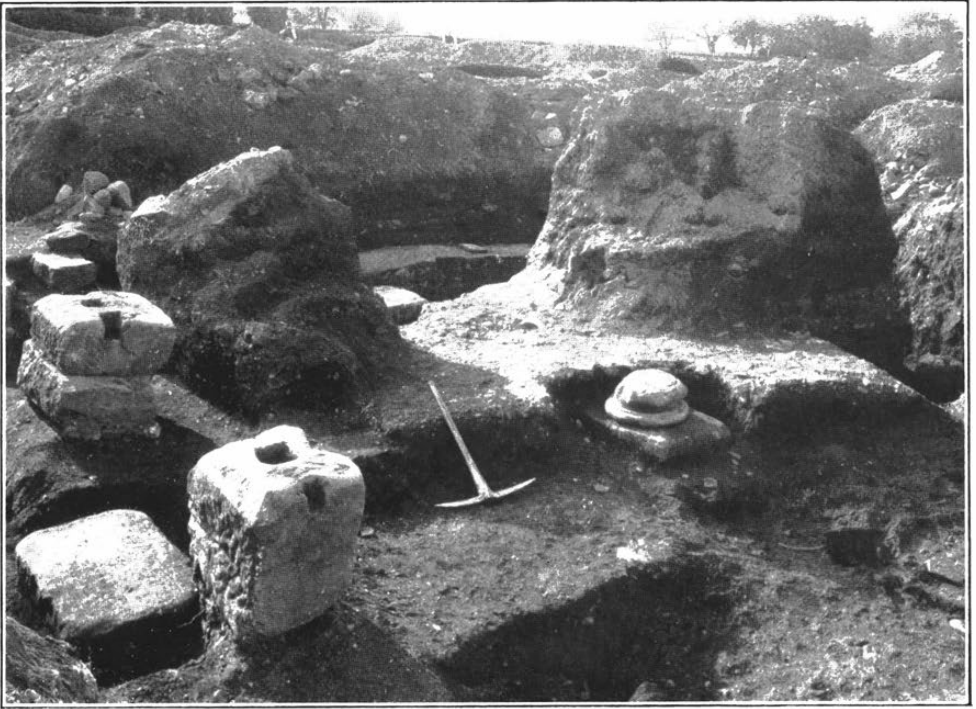


Fig. 1. Remains of portico with stylobates and moulded base,
and later stones cut to receive trellis, Site no. III



Fig. 2. Moulded bases, Site no. III

mostly to the late third or fourth century and the well was probably contemporary with the late pavement in the front of the site.

At the back of Site no. III were some very fragmentary walls, poorly constructed of rough stones of all sizes, and in one place the drum of a column had been built in. As most of the walls had jagged ends and were incomplete, it was evident that the remains did not represent the whole plan of the building as it originally existed. The only complete portion was a gravelled courtyard, on to which probably opened a series of rooms. One of the walls slightly overlapped the *opus signinum* floor no. 2, and between it and the floor was a layer of mixed soil. This building may be placed in the last period of the occupation.

SITE NO. IV.

This site showed many alterations and several distinct periods of occupation.

The only structural remains belonging to the earliest period were those of a furnace, part of its cement floor and the sides of the opening, measuring 1 ft. across, still existing. A semicircular layer of clay about 3 ft. in diameter, with a nearly semicircular hollow about 1 ft. deep, stood in front of the opening. It appeared to have been raised twice, as there were two distinct layers of burnt matter in the clay. Six post-holes, four on the south side and two on the west, were found in connexion with the furnace, so it probably had some form of shelter over it, as in the case of those in Site no. II. The only object found that may have been connected with its use was a small lump of Egyptian blue.

Near the front of the site, at the lowest level, were several small crucibles, some containing the remains of melted bronze (plate III, 2). On or near the natural subsoil were three coins of Vespasian and a large quantity of pottery, all of it apparently falling between 80 A.D. and 110 or 120 A.D. This roughly gives us a date for the laying-

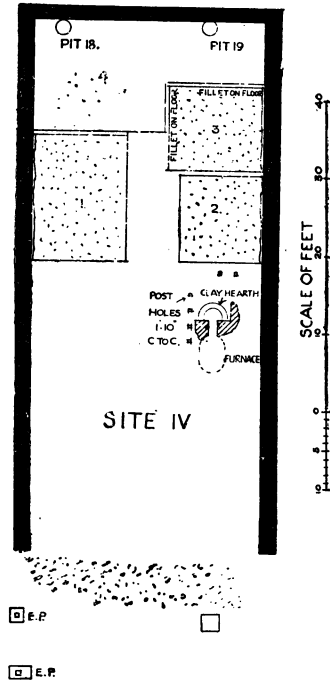


FIG. 4. Plan of 1st and 2nd period, Site no. IV.

down of the first series of *opus signinum* floors which sealed part of the pottery and gave good stratification : these floors were three in number, 4 in. thick, well made and set on a layer of clay and cobbles. As in the previous sites the walls had been of wattle-and-daub. The outside edges of the floors had a ragged appearance, and seemed to have been cut through when the later stone walls were built. The later walls probably followed the lines of the earlier of wattle-and-daub (fig. 4, and plate VII, 1).

About 37 ft. in front of these floors and practically on the natural soil were the remains of what appeared to be a sandstone pavement 27 ft. 6 in. from north to south by 7 ft. wide. In connexion with it were two blocks of stone, that on the north measuring 2 ft. 2 in. and the other on the south 1 ft. 10 in. square, the latter having a socket for a wooden upright. About 7 ft. in front of this was a finely moulded block of stone (3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.) which must have formed part of the cornice of some larger building, and had been re-used here as a support for a wooden upright (fig. 4, and plate IX). The pavement and socketed stones may possibly represent a verandah in connexion with the floors behind, but what there was in the front part of the building and in the narrow space between floors nos. 1, 2, and 3 it is impossible to say, as nothing but mixed soil was met with.

The space numbered 4 was only roughly covered with patches of cement and small stones. Under the south-west corner of this was pit XVIII (2 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. 6 in. deep) which contained late first and early second century pottery.

Further to the north, pit XIX (4 ft. 2 in. in diameter and 4 ft. 6 in.) deep, had been cut through the edges of this pavement, and the foundations of the north stone wall were carried over the pit. It yielded a fair amount of pottery, but the upper portion was mixed with late first century wares from the deposit which had been cut through. At the bottom was a definite layer containing a decorated bowl with the name of Libertus, and fragments with stamps of Reginus, Maternus, and Perpetuus. Libertus is placed by Déchelette in the period 75-110 A.D. Reginus is placed by Forrer between the years 90-145 A.D., and by Knorr between 100-150 A.D. The dating of the other two potters is uncertain. The coarse pottery with these did not appear to be later than 120-130 A.D., and to about this date the pit may be with probability assigned, thus giving a clue to the date of the wall built over it.

This wall, measuring 33 ft. 9 in., was the back wall of a building, the side walls, measuring 68 ft. long, ending in front without any return as in Sites nos. I and II. These walls were set on



Fig. 1. First series of floors, Site no. IV



Fig. 2. Second series of floors, Site no. IV

a foundation of clay and cobbles and stood four and five courses high, 1 ft. 10 in. wide, with an offset of 3 in. on the outside of the fourth course.

The wall-plaster, showing splashes in red, yellow, and dark blue paint, was still adhering to the walls in places. Much of the painted plaster was also lying on the floors, but was too much destroyed for any satisfactory restoration of the pattern. Some pieces seemed to represent a panel bordered by several different coloured bands enclosing a trellis-work pattern in red on a pink background. A few small pieces appeared to represent a floral pattern of leaves and flowers.

In connexion with these walls were three floors and what must have been a small corridor (no. 4). Nos. 1, 2, and 4 were constructed like those previously described, but no. 3 was set on thin stone slabs, like those used for roofing, and though originally the *opus signinum* was 3 in. thick, it had been so much worn that in places the slabs were showing through. At its west end it had sunk about 10 in. owing to pit XIX being underneath (plate VII, 2).

In front of room no. III, and in a line with and about 5 ft. from the north wall and 6 ft. apart, were three large post-holes 3 ft. 6 in. deep and 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Stones had been tightly packed round the bottom of the posts, which were probably intended to carry a loft or upper story.

There was no evidence to show with what the front part of the building was floored, or whether it was divided into rooms by partitions.

Between this and the lower series of floors was a heavily burnt layer 18 in. thick containing a sestercius of Trajan, and much pottery, none of which appeared to be later than 120 or 130 A. D. The same dating was given by the rubbish-pit XIX, referred to already as underneath the back wall; so it will be safe to assign this construction to about that date.

That this building was occupied for a considerable time is evident. As has been already stated, the floors were much worn. The pottery on them and below the next floor above appeared to last well into the third century, there being only about half a dozen pieces of decorated *sigillata* in the style of panels and large medallions. A cup of Rhenish ware (fig. 5) was found on this floor. It is similar to one found in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit which was dated to the latter part of the second century,¹ but is of a type that also occurs in the third century. Among the coarser wares were eleven hammer-head mortaria which do not seem to appear before the year 200 A. D. (p. 79).

¹ *Proceedings*, xxi, p. 273.

The next reconstruction (plate VIII, 1) must therefore be placed in the third century. This time the building was made longer and narrower, with none of its opposite walls parallel. It measured on the west 26 ft. 9 in., on the east 28 ft. 4 in., on the north 93 ft., and on the south 96 ft.

The line of the greater part of the south wall was marked by loose stones and mortar with an occasional stone in position. Its foundations cut through the preceding floors which remained on either side. The back twenty-four feet were still standing several courses high (with a width of 2 ft. 9 in. and offsets of 2 in. to 4 in.



FIG. 5. Rhenish ware cup from Site no. IV. $\frac{3}{4}$

on both sides of the third course). The two bottom courses abutted against the old west wall, the others passing over it. The new west wall at its south end was 2 ft. 3 in. beyond the old one and at its north end only 10 in. It is probable that the old west wall had to be abandoned because of the sinkage caused by pit XIX below.

The original north wall was re-used, the new extension to the west being only butted up against it. Between its east end and the return of the new extension in front there was a gap of 6 ft. 6 in. This space showed signs of having been cobbled and may have been an entrance.

The floor of this building was of cement 5 in. thick and extended for 56 ft. from the west wall, passing over the remains of



Fig. 1. Top floors, Site no. IV



Fig. 2. Front part of Site no. V

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the earlier back wall. There were also some remains of another and later floor above it.

In the front portion of this site no floors could be traced at any of the levels, but they may have been of wood which has now entirely decayed. There was a considerable amount of burnt matter, mostly in narrow and irregular bands. In one place it was possible to count fourteen of these one above another. One of them, very heavily burnt and containing much pottery assignable to the Antonine period, appeared to coincide with the heavily burnt layers noticed in the previous sites. The heat of the conflagration was so great as to melt glass, a large quantity in a run condition being found adhering to the blackened potsherds.¹

It will be seen that it has been possible to assign the remains found on this site to several definite periods.

The first, represented by the furnace and a few post-holes, belongs to about 80-110 or 120 A.D.

The second, represented by the timbered wattle-and-daub building with *opus signinum* floors and verandah, lasted only from 100 or 120 to 120 or 130 A.D.

The third, represented by the stone walls and *opus signinum* floors, lasted from about 120-130 A.D. to well into the third century.

The fourth, represented by the reconstruction when the building was made longer and narrower, which appears to have been done in the second half of the third century, lasted to the close of the occupation, with a raising of the floors during that period.

SITE NO. V.

The front part only of this site was uncovered (plate VIII, 2).

Bordering the Watling Street was a well-made open drain or gutter, with an inside section 1 ft. square, built of large well-dressed stones, with others laid across as stepping-stones at intervals (plan). Behind this was a row of six stones (B on plan) 1 ft. 8 in. square by 8 in. to 10 in. high, those in the middle being 10 ft. apart and the others at intervals of over 8 ft. These were undoubtedly intended to support a row of columns along the edge of the street, with an entrance in the centre. Behind the stones ran a cobbled pavement crossed by two small gutters leading into the main one. On this pavement were the fragments of a carved cornice and a panel moulding (figs. 6, v, vi). It is possible that they may have formed part of the decoration of the front of this building, which it is hoped will be of some pretensions.

¹ Mr. Lyell states that the burnt wood in this layer is oak and alder.

Although all the buildings found this year differ considerably, yet they have many points in common.

The general plan of the houses, with their large open fronts, suggests that they were shops. They all appear to have had some form of verandah or portico, either of wood or stone, in front of them. Under these a continuous pathway ran parallel to the street. In the back part, each building had a series of rooms with *opus signinum* floors. In these the owners may have lived, but it is curious that not a single room is fitted with a hypocaust. The scarcity of window-glass—only three or four fragments being found—suggests that the windows were unglazed.

Late in the occupation an alteration in the general plan appears to have taken place, but very little of this period remains, owing to its proximity to the surface. The front of Site no. IV was brought up to the edge of the street, and something of the same kind seems to have taken place in Site no. II. It is possible that these late frontages may have been some form of booths or stalls.

In the last period of Site no. III the front part appears to have been an open space or garden with a well. A path ran by the side of this from the Watling Street to a house at the back.

The soil behind the buildings contained only a few articles belonging to the Roman occupation. Here and there a rubbish-pit was met with, none of them having been sunk more than a few feet into the undisturbed soil.

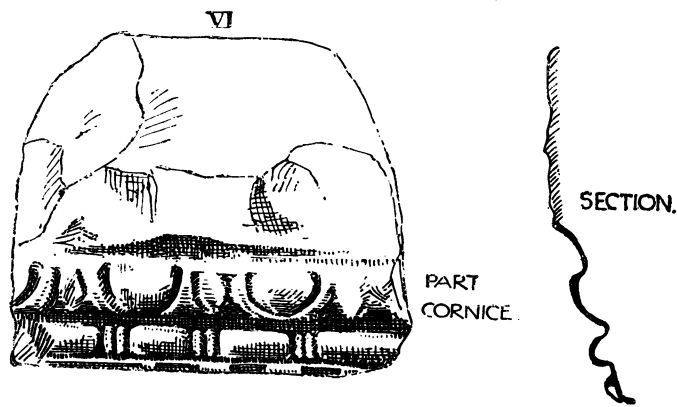
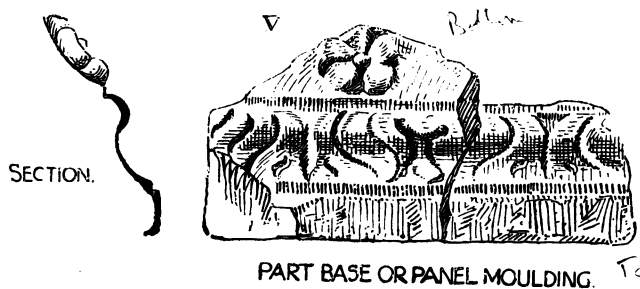
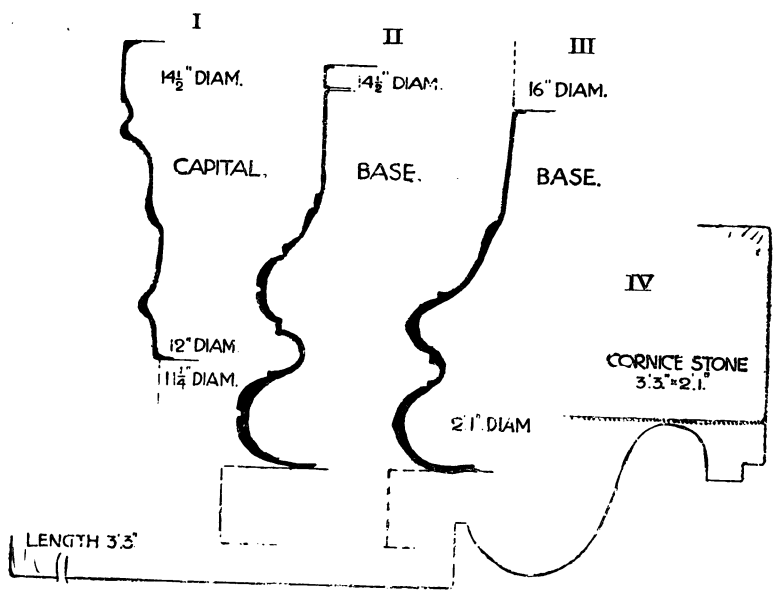
SUMMARY.

The principal cemetery appears to have been by the side of the Watling Street to the north-east of the town. From time to time tombstones have been found there. Two of these, set up to soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion, throw an interesting light on the early history of the site.¹ This legion took part in the invasion of Britain under Claudius in the year 43 A.D. At the time of the rising of Boadicea in 60 A.D. it was operating in North Wales with part of the Twentieth Legion under Suetonius Paulinus. It was hurriedly brought to the scene of action and took part in the utter defeat of the Britons. In 68 A.D. it was recalled by Nero for a projected campaign in the East, fought in Italy in the spring of 69 A.D. in the Civil War, was sent back to Britain in the summer of that year, but was recalled again in the spring of 70 A.D. to put

¹ The inscriptions on these tombstones have been published by Professor F. Haverfield in the *V. C. H. Shropshire*, i. 242, and I am indebted to his remarks for much of my information.



Moulded base and capital, Site no. III; cornice moulding, Site no. IV



12 INCHES. W.H.KNOWLES. MENET.DEL.

FIG. 6. Architectural details.

down the rebellion of Civilis on the Rhine. It went first to Germany and then to Pannonia and never returned to Britain.

The wording of the inscriptions on the Wroxeter tombstones also indicates an early date. Both of the soldiers appear to have died on active service, since neither of them is described as *veteranus*. One had indeed served his time, but men were not often dismissed at once.

The use of *cognomina* became almost universal on the tombstones of the common soldiers by about the middle of the first century A.D. Its occurrence is certainly very rare or unknown on inscriptions of Rhine legionaries in the beginning of the first century, and is present almost without exception on those after 70 A.D. Neither of the Wroxeter legionaries has *cognomina*, so the date of their interment is probably rather before 50 A.D. than after it.¹

After the defeat of the Britons in 60 A.D. under Boadicea, in which, as already mentioned, the Fourteenth Legion took part, it received the title of *Martia Victrix*. Before this it had been styled *Gemina*. Although after this date *Gemina* is sometimes used alone, the legion is generally described as *Gemina Martia Victrix*. The Wroxeter inscriptions have only *Gemina*.

The evidence, then, afforded by these two tombstones points to the site having been inhabited within the first two decades after the Claudian invasion, and certainly before the year 70 A.D.

There are two small bowls of green glaze-ware in the Shrewsbury Museum, which also come from the cemetery and help to form additional evidence for the early occupation of the site. This particular type (fig. 7) appears at Haltern, occupied from 9 B.C. to not later than 17 A.D.² They are not uncommon in the Augustan and early first-century grave-groups on the Rhine, but there appears to be no evidence of their occurrence after about 50 A.D.

Wroxeter, situated on the edge of the hills, and protected from them by the river Severn, would have formed an admirable base for operations against the turbulent tribes in Wales. And it is

¹ Mr. G. L. Cheesman has supplied the following remarks on *cognomina*: 'Inscriptions mentioning members of the Second, Fourteenth, and Twentieth legions which belong to the period before 43 A.D., when these corps were on the Rhine frontier, show that the use of *cognomina* was then exceptional. Altogether, a *cognomen* only appears in six out of twenty-six examples. On the other hand, on inscriptions of Legio IV, *Macedonica*, which was stationed on the Rhine between 43 and 69 A.D. a cognomen appears in twenty-four out of twenty-five inscriptions, and in texts of the Legio XV, *Primigenia*, which was only in existence between these two dates the proportion is five to one. It is clear, then, that the fashion of using *cognomina* must have set in very shortly after 43 A.D. and have rapidly become almost universal, and that the Wroxeter inscriptions were probably set up very soon after the first arrival of Roman troops on the Severn.'

² Lindenschmit, *Altertümer*, vol. v, pl. 32, p. 295.

more than likely that both Wroxeter and Chester were used as such in the campaigns undertaken by Ostorius Scapula in 50 A.D. and Suetonius Paulinus in 60 A.D.

The task of subduing the Britons was not an easy one to accomplish, and it was not until under Vespasian that Julius Frontinus, between 74 and 78 subdued the Silures, and Petelius Cerialis between 71 and 74 conquered the tribes in the north. The Ordovices in North Wales, however, broke out once more into



FIG. 7. Bowl of green glaze-ware, Shrewsbury Museum.

revolt, but were defeated by Agricola in the year 78 A.D. After this we hear of no more trouble in this direction and peace appears to have been secured.

After the cessation of hostilities it might be expected that Viroconium would develop into a prosperous town. The evidence afforded by the pottery and coins shows that it is in this period (80-90 A.D.) that the first occupation on this year's area appears to have taken place. It was evidently an industrial one, and is represented by the small furnaces in Site no. II, the furnace in Site no. IV, the crucibles, occasional post-holes and burnt layers indicating wooden buildings, rubbish-pits and much débris of pottery, &c.

Soon after the beginning of the second century, timber and wattle-and-daub houses with *opus signinum* floors were constructed.

Within a few decades these all appear to have been burnt down, whether by accident or purposely by some marauding tribe there is no evidence to show. In the north of England there was trouble about this period, but whether any disturbance was felt so far south can only be ascertained by further excavation. The inhabitants having learnt the lesson that their half-timbered houses burnt easily, upon rebuilding made their outside walls of stone.

That there was a considerable occupation in the latter part of the third century and in the first half of the fourth is shown by the coins of that period, most of which were found on the latest paths and frontages by the Watling Street.

Wright asserts that the town was destroyed by fire and the inhabitants massacred, but this year's excavations, with the exception of burnt building material in two of the wells, have furnished no further information on this point.

It is premature at present to form any definite opinion as to the final date of the town. The abrupt cessation of the coins about 380 A. D. is a fact, however, which cannot well be ignored. Wright records six coins of Gratian (367-383) and this year we have two of the same emperor. As far as can be ascertained, no coin of a later reign has been found on the site.

We know very little of what was taking place in this part of Britain at the close of the fourth century, but that the whole country was in a very disturbed state is certain. Ammianus states that in 364 Britain was being attacked on all sides by Picts, Scots, and Saxons, and matters became so bad in 368 that Valentinian sent over the general Theodosius. The north and midlands apparently being in the hands of the invaders, he collected his troops at London. His campaign was carried out with success; the enemy were swept from the country, and the garrison on Hadrian's Wall reinstated.

In 383 Magnus Maximus collected the best of the troops in Britain and passed over to Gaul. Many of these never returned, and their withdrawal from Britain probably marks the beginning of the decay of that province. According to Claudian, Stilicho, in the last few years of the fourth century, appears to have done something to repel the invaders. What good he may have done, however, was more than balanced by the further transportation of troops to Gaul by the Briton Constantine, who had assumed the purple in 407. Constantine was captured in 411 at Arles by the generals of Honorius and afterwards executed. After this last withdrawal of troops, the Britons must have despaired of help from without. Finally, in 410, when Honorius sent word telling them to defend themselves, all hope of assistance being abandoned,



Fig. 8. Plan of an excavated in 1912
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they established a form of self-government, and Britain as a Roman province ceased to exist.

Some of the later writers give us tempting pieces of information. In the *Historia Brittonum* it is stated that North Wales was cleared of the Scots about the end of the fourth century by the British chief Cunedda. Unfortunately it is not possible to rely upon such a statement without further evidence. With our present limited knowledge it seems probable that the destruction of Viroconium must have taken place about the close of the fourth century, but how and by whom it is not yet possible to say. Only by the work of the spade can we hope to solve these questions, as well as many others still unanswered in connexion with Roman Britain.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, STONE, AND BONE

(FIGS. 9 AND 10.)

1. Circular ribbed bronze fibula set with a cone of green glass. A type not uncommon on Roman sites. As it also occurs in Saxon graves it probably belongs to the latter part of the Roman occupation (*Archaeologia*, xxxix, p. 142, pl. XI, fig. 1).

A very similar one, oval, was found in the Romano-British settlement at Kettering (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii. 500).¹ Examples may be seen in the British Museum from Fawley Heath (Surrey), London, and South Wiltshire. There is also one in the museum at South Shields.

2. Circular fibula enamelled in blue, green, and red. A type frequently met with on Roman sites and generally placed in the second century, although there appears to be no definite evidence that it does not occur later. Somewhat similar objects, either brooches or studs, have been found at Newstead and at the Saalburg (Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post*; *The Fort of Newstead*, plate LXXXIX; Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LXIX).

3. Small fibula of cast metal still showing slight traces of gilding. Decorated with Late Celtic scroll-patterns, the early method of catching up the spring of the pin being indicated on the top of the head as part of the ornamentation. Unfortunately it was not in a well-stratified deposit, but probably dates near the beginning of the second century, as it was found at a low level in Site no. II. It is very closely allied to the Aesica example which is placed about

¹ Others were found at Canterbury, *Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, xvi, pl. XXIII, fig. 4, pp. 274, 324; Swaffham, *V. C. H. Norf.*, i. 321, and Long Wittenham, *V. C. H. Berks.*, i. 222.

the year 200, although there does not appear to be much reason why it should not be earlier (*Arch.* lv, 179). Another somewhat similar example was found at Hook Norton, Oxfordshire. No dating given (E. T. Leeds, *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii. 406).

The prototype of these fibulae may be found in a type in which the bow takes the form of a ribbed band passing through the centre of a circular or lozenge-shaped plate, and widens out into a fan-shaped ornament over the catch. It appears in the last century B.C. and was common in the first half of the first century A.D. Examples have been found in such places as Bibracte (Mont Beuvray), early first-century graves in the Rhine district, and at Santon Downham in connexion with objects dated about 43 A.D. (*Brit. Mus. Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, 145, fig. 146; *Walters' Cat. of Bronzes in the B. M.*, p. 299; and *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, xiii. 159).

4. Knee-fibula found under fourth road surface when making a cut in the Watling Street (p. 3).

This type has a semi-cylindrical cover for the spring, and the pin-catch is generally deep and narrow.

Several of this type occur at Newstead in the Antonine period, and one at Camelon (80-180 A.D.). They also occur at Corbridge, where they are stated to belong to the late second and third centuries (*Newstead*, 325; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxv. 401; *Corbridge Report*, 1908, 98). They are also found on the German Limes (*O. R. L. Zugmantel*, plate XXI, fig. 22, 23).

5. Bronze fibula inscribed over hinge with the letters VCISSA. The name should read AVCISSA; the first letter is missing in this case. It was found at a low level on Site no. 1 and in connexion with pottery belonging to the period 80-120 A.D.

Examples of this type of fibula inscribed with this and other names, and also uninscribed, have been found in many places on the continent and in England. They have been met with as far east as Siberia and the Caucasus. Their place of origin is not known, but as the names are generally Gaulish it is probable that some at any rate of the fibulae were made in Gaul. They appear to be common about the beginning of the first century A.D., but also occur in the last century B.C.

Examples have been found at Mont Beuvray (destroyed 5 B.C.) at Haltern (not occupied later than 17 A.D.). One was found in a grave with a coin of Tiberius at Carrù in Piedmont, and one at Cirencester, a site certainly occupied in the early years of the Roman conquest. No examples have been met with on the sites in the north of this country that date from the advance of Agricola in 80 A.D., and they do not appear in the forts of the German

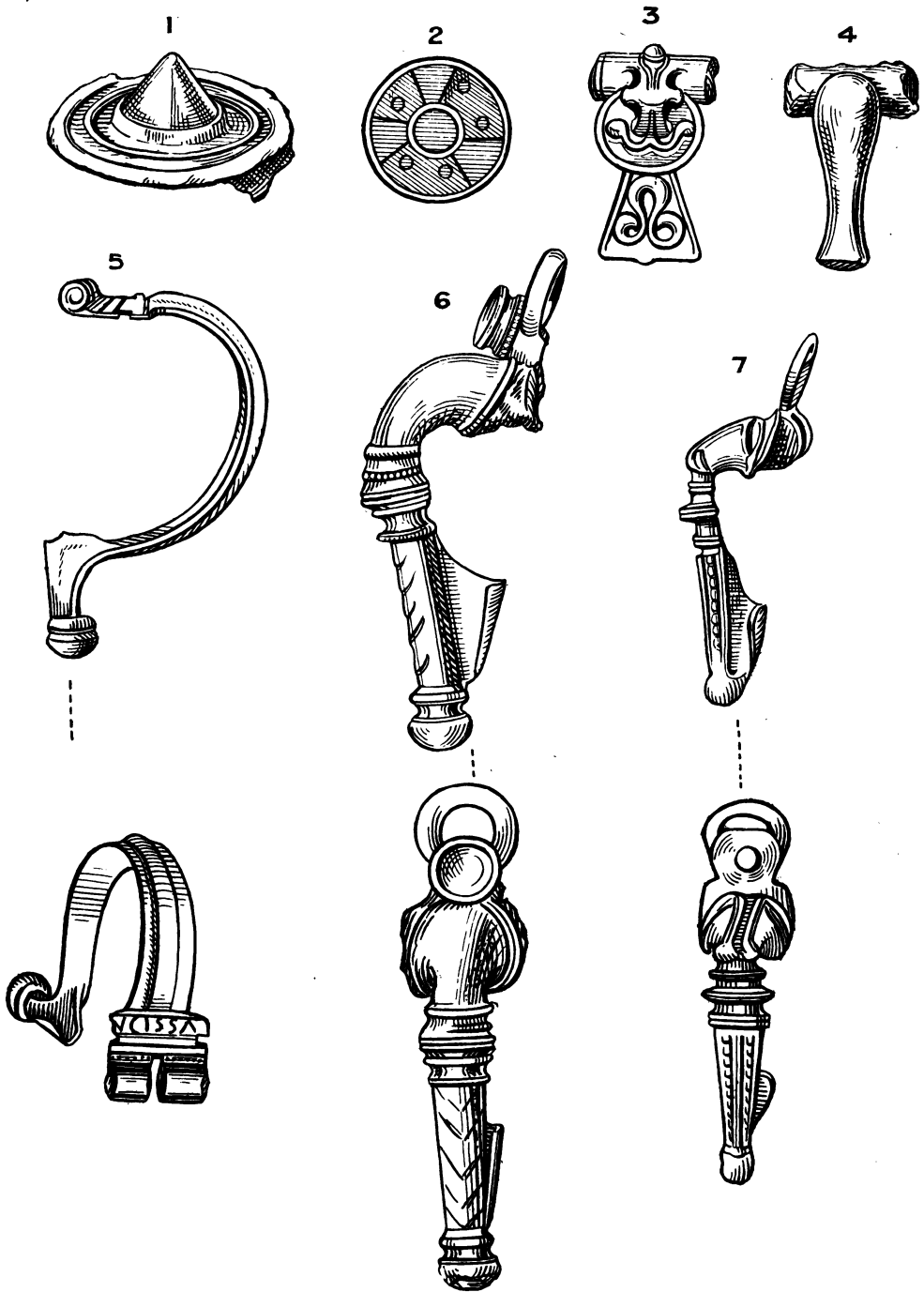


FIG. 9. Fibulae ($\frac{1}{4}$).

Limes that date from the end of the first century or the second century A. D. From this it appears that our example, which does not seem to have been deposited before about 80 A. D., is the latest dated example that has as yet been recorded.

For notes on distribution, origin, &c., of this type, see Haverfield, *Arch. Jour.*, lx. 236, and lxii. 265, and *Additamenta, C. I. L.*, vii.

6. Fibula of white metal with trumpet-shaped head, collar-mouldings on middle of bow, and moulded foot set with a cornelian. Over the junction of the chain-loop and head is a cup which has contained a stone or enamel. Found in a burnt layer in Site no. III, which appears to date about the middle of the second century A. D. These fibulae were often worn in pairs and connected by a chain which was attached to the loops. The latter may be regarded as a Late Celtic feature, and do not occur on purely Roman fibulae.

This type is very common in England, especially in the North. It is hardly ever met with in France or Germany, but a somewhat similar fibula occurs in the district east of the Alps. It has the same collar-mouldings on the bow and the trumpet-shaped head, but the catch-plate is an open one, which suggests a rather earlier date than the English type (Déchelette, *Les Fouilles du Mont Beuvray*, 1897-1901, plate XXII, fig. 12).

The prototype appears to have been introduced into Britain in pre-Roman times. An example was found at Aylesford (*Arch. lv.* 179, and lii. 381).

Fibulae similar to the one illustrated here were common at the end of the first and in the second century, but there does not seem to be any evidence for their occurrence in the third century A. D. A well-known example was found at Habitancum, Northumberland (generally known as the Backworth fibula), with coins up to and including Antoninus Pius (*Arch. Jour.*, viii. [1851] 39). They have been found in both the periods at Newstead (80-180) (*Newstead*, 321); at Camelon, occupied 80-180 (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxv. 401); and at Corbridge, where they are stated to have been in use during the second century and perhaps before it (*Corbridge Report*, 1908, 96, and 1911, 39).

7. Bronze fibula of the same type as no. 6. Found between the second and third floors on Site no. IV, in (fig. 10) a deposit dated about 110-130 A. D.

8. Bronze fibula similar to nos. 6-7 but with less decoration. Found in the same deposit as no. 7.

9. Enamelled circular fibula with projections at intervals. Found with two coins of Vespasian in a burnt layer 1 ft. above the undisturbed subsoil in Site no. II. Probable date of deposit about 100 A. D.

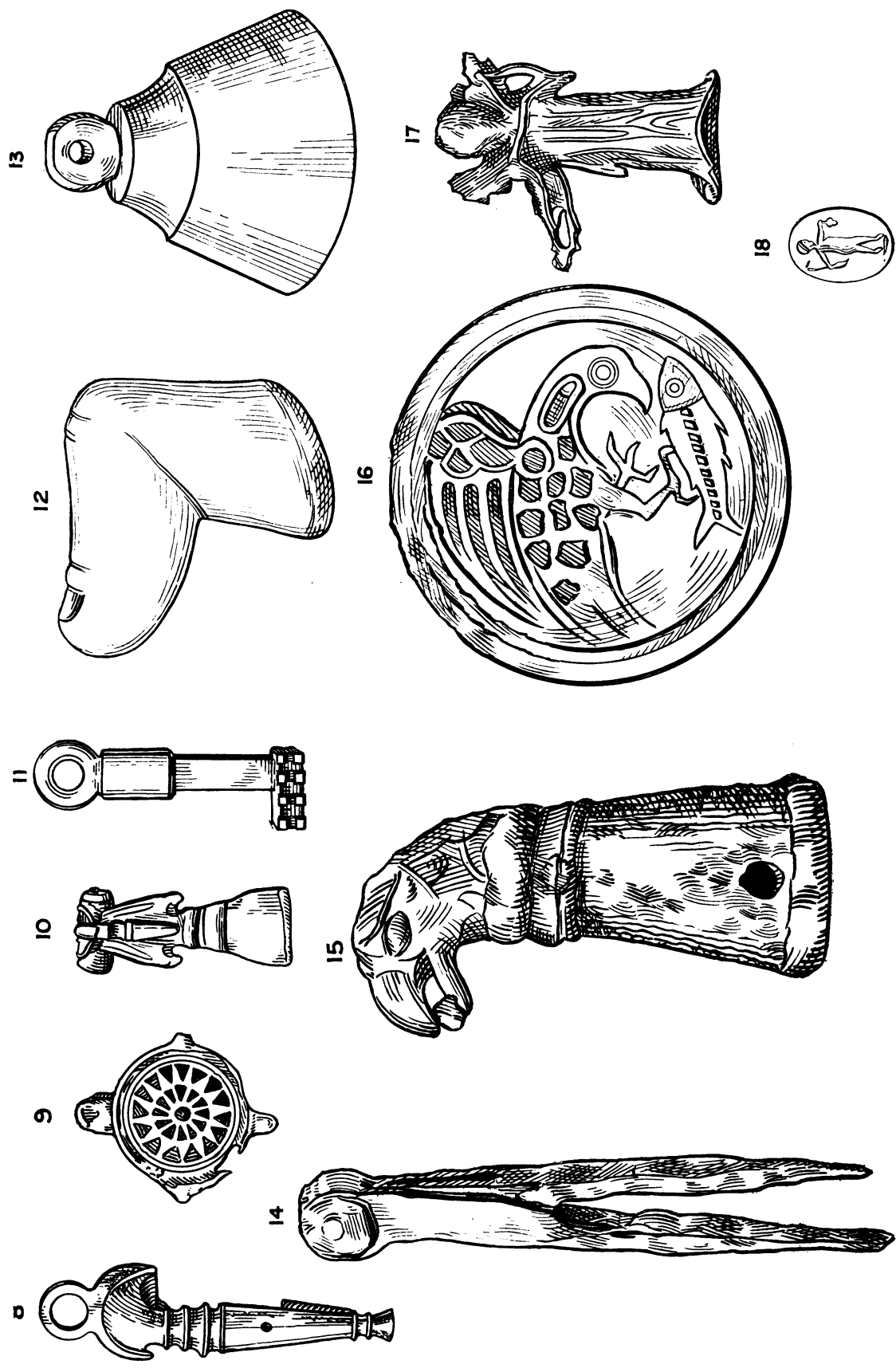


Fig. 10. Small objects : all $\frac{1}{2}$ except 18, which is $\frac{3}{4}$.

A very similar one has been found at Newstead, but is not assigned to any particular period of the occupation (80-180 A.D.) (*Newstead Report*, 331, plate LXXXIX, fig. 20). Another occurs at Camelon (80-180 A.D.) (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xxxv. 405, plate A).

10. Bronze fibula with spring of pin caught up and passing through a projection on the head. Found on the undisturbed sub-soil in Site no. II; probable date of deposit about the end of the first century A.D. It is very closely allied to the first-century winged-type, of which there are several examples in the British Museum from Hod Hill. A somewhat similar fibula was found at Water Eaton, Oxon., and is now in the British Museum.

11. Small bronze key. Found under the third floor in Site no. IV, in a deposit dated about 80-110 A.D.

12. Pestle of alabaster in the form of a bent thumb. A somewhat similar one from Cirencester is now in the Cripps Collection; another was found at Corbridge. They are common in Egypt in the Roman period.

13. Bronze clapperless bell.

14. Pair of iron compasses, with interlocking hinge as in modern examples.

15. Bronze socketed terminal in the form of an eagle's head, holding a globular object in its beak. A similar one was found in the Romano-British settlement, Kettering (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii. 496).

Another with a projection near the bottom in the form of a swan's neck and head occurred at Silchester (*Arch.*, lvi. 124).

16. Bronze disc with rectangular loop at back to receive a leather strap. Ornamented in red, green, and blue enamel with an eagle holding a fish, all within a sunk circle which has also contained enamel, now faded but apparently red originally. As far as can be ascertained, no similar object of the Roman period with this design has been found in Britain.

The design of an eagle and fish appears on large bronze coins (of about the same size as the disc) which were made in Olbia. They were used by the Greeks for trade purposes in the district round the Black Sea, and date about the third and fourth centuries B.C. (Pick, *Die antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien*, plate VIII, figs. 3, 4). The eagle-and-fish design appears on silver coins of the same district, made at Sinope and Istrus. They also are attributed to the third and fourth centuries B.C. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Pontus*, &c., plate XXI, figs. 15, 16, and *Thrace*, &c., p. 25). The enamelled design on the Wroxeter disc is in many respects so similar to these coins that it is more than probable that the motive has been derived from them. It is also interesting to note that the design occurs on a bracelet found in Kieff Government, Russia,

PLATE X

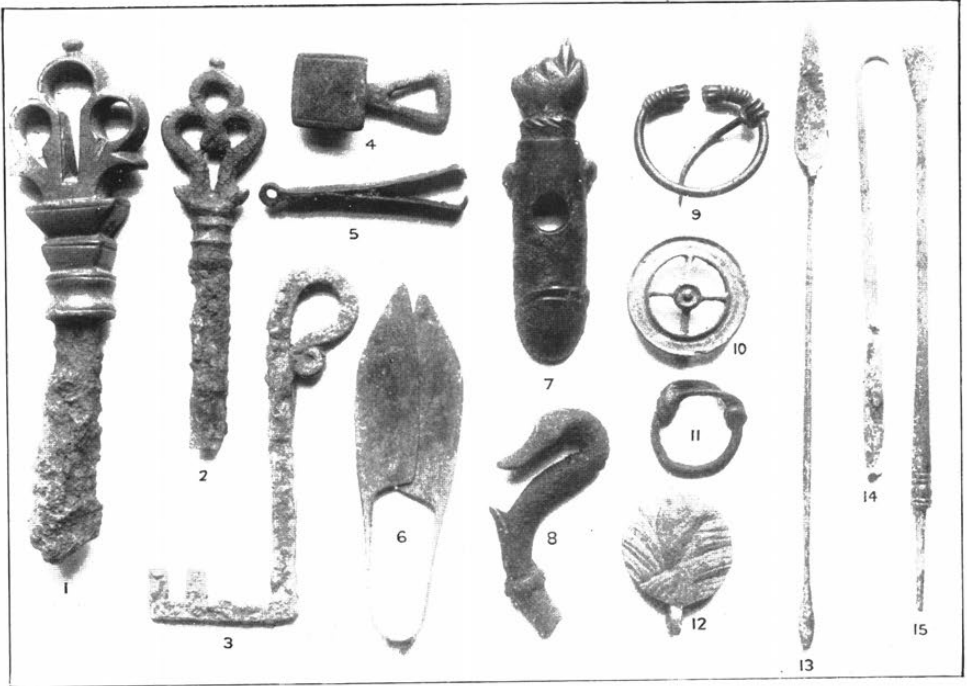


Fig. 1. Metal objects. $\frac{1}{2}$

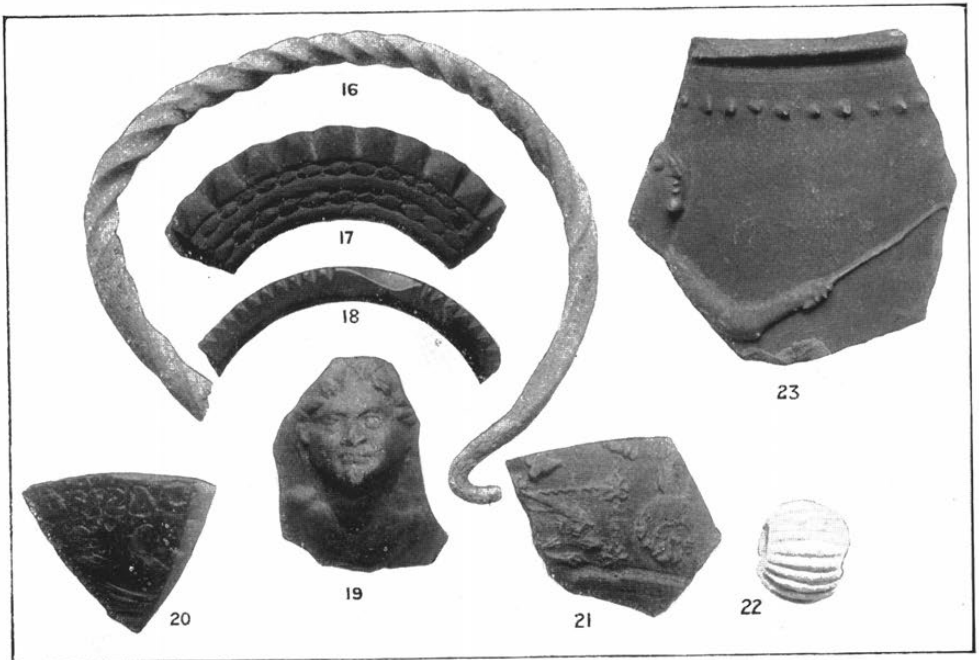


Fig. 2. Pottery and other objects. $\frac{2}{3}$

which is now in the British Museum, and is assigned to the eleventh or twelfth century A. D.

A bronze plate embossed with an eagle and fish was found in the Thames, at Wandsworth, and is now in the British Museum, where it has been referred to the late Saxon period.

17. Statuette of Victory roughly cast in pewter.

18. Sard gem from a finger-ring engraved with a figure holding a bunch of grapes and a hooked stick. It may represent Pan with cloven hoofs, or a dancer standing on tip-toe.

PLATE X.

1 and 2. Iron key-handles with ornamented bronze heads. For parallels see *Saalburg*, plate XLIV, fig. 19, and *O. R. L. Zugmantel*, plate XIII, figs. 51 and 63.

3. Bronze key with looped handle.

4. Bronze clasp with square head. The triangular loop was for sewing to the material. Common articles on Roman sites (*Saalburg*, plate LIII, figs. 12 and 13, and *Newstead*, plate LXXV, figs. 7 and 8, and plate LXXXIX, fig. 22).

5. Bronze tweezers. These are sometimes found on rings with ear-picks and other toilet articles (Milne, *Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times*, plate XXVI, fig. 4).

6. Pair of bronze shears.

7. Bronze phallic ornament with phallus at one end and clenched hand with the thumb protruding between the first and second fingers at the other. Somewhat similar ones in a crescent form were found at Newstead (plate LXXVII, figs. 2 and 3). These were worn to avert the evil eye.

8. Part of a bronze ornament in the form of a swan's head and neck.

9. Penannular bronze fibula with the terminals of coiled wire. Frequently met with on Roman sites, both in this country and abroad.

10. Bronze wheel-shaped fibula. Probably once enamelled. Examples have been found at Newstead, Silchester, and at Corbridge (1908, p. 102), where they are stated to belong to the middle of the second century. For an example with six spokes see *O. R. L. Zugmantel*, plate X, fig. 11.

11. Expanding bronze ring with slip knots.

12. Ornamental bronze disc with pierced loop at one end. Probably the lid of a lamp in the form of a head, the pattern representing part of the hair.

13. Small bronze spoon. Stated to have been used as a toilet

article and as a surgical spoon-probe (Milne, *Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times*, 62, plate XIV), but more probably for extracting stibium from long-necked phials.

14. Bronze rod with hooked end, probably for surgical use. (Milne, *Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times*, plate XXIII). One may be seen in a case with other instruments in the Naples Museum, and is figured by Ceci, *Piccoli Bronzi del Real Museo Borbonico*, plate VII, fig. 22.

15. Bronze stylus, with expanded end for erasing.

16. Part of a pewter torc.

17 and 18. Fragments of ornamented jet armlets.

19. Head of a youth in pottery, apparently part of a vase. Fine, hard, pinkish clay with dark metallic wash, very similar to Rhenish ware. The modelling of the head is good, and shows better workmanship than is generally found on this ware. It came from pit VI, which contained other pottery mostly of the second century.

20. (See p. 46, no. 16.)

21. Fragment of pottery apparently made from a *terra sigillata* mould, but of poor red clay with black wash on outside.

22. Blue melon-shaped glass-paste bead, of common pattern. Found near the furnaces in Site no. II (p. 10).

23. Fragment of brown-coated pottery, slip-decorated in relief with the head and arm of a man holding a stick or whip. Similar technique to some of the ware made at Castor. This type of ware was also made on the Continent. The man represented here may be either fishing or driving a chariot. Both designs are known to occur on this pottery (see Walters, *B. M. Cat. of Roman Pottery*).

This piece may be placed in the second century A. D.

PLATE XI (FIG. I).

24. Implement made from an antler. Appears to have been used for smoothing, possibly in the manufacture of pottery.

25, 26. Objects of bone pierced with an oblong hole through the centre. One decorated with a trellis-work pattern, and the other with concentric circles. These are sometimes stated to be cheek-pieces of bridle-bits, but it seems more probable that they were somewhat similar to a toggle, and were used as handy fasteners for straps or ropes, perhaps in connexion with the bucket of a well. They are not uncommon on Roman sites, and have also been found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings, also in connexion with late Bronze Age articles at Heathery Burn Cave, Durham (Keller, *Lake Dwellings*, v. ii, plate CLXXXII, figs. 23, 31, 39, and *Arch.*, liv. 109).

27. Ornamented object in jet, of uncertain use. It is half an

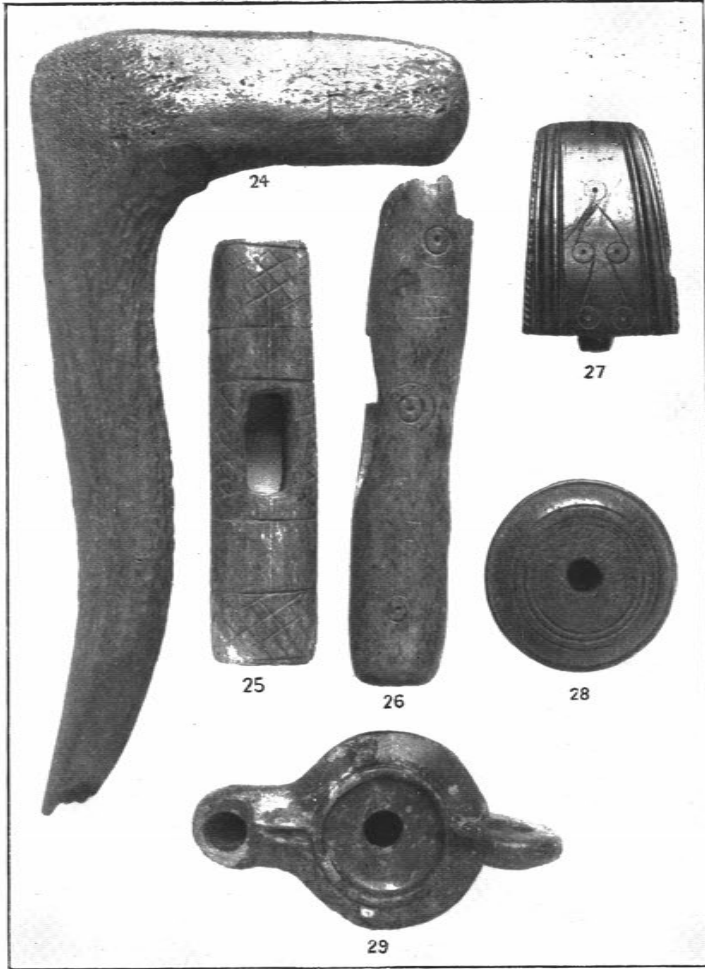


Fig. 1. Bone and jet objects and pottery lamp. $\frac{2}{3}$

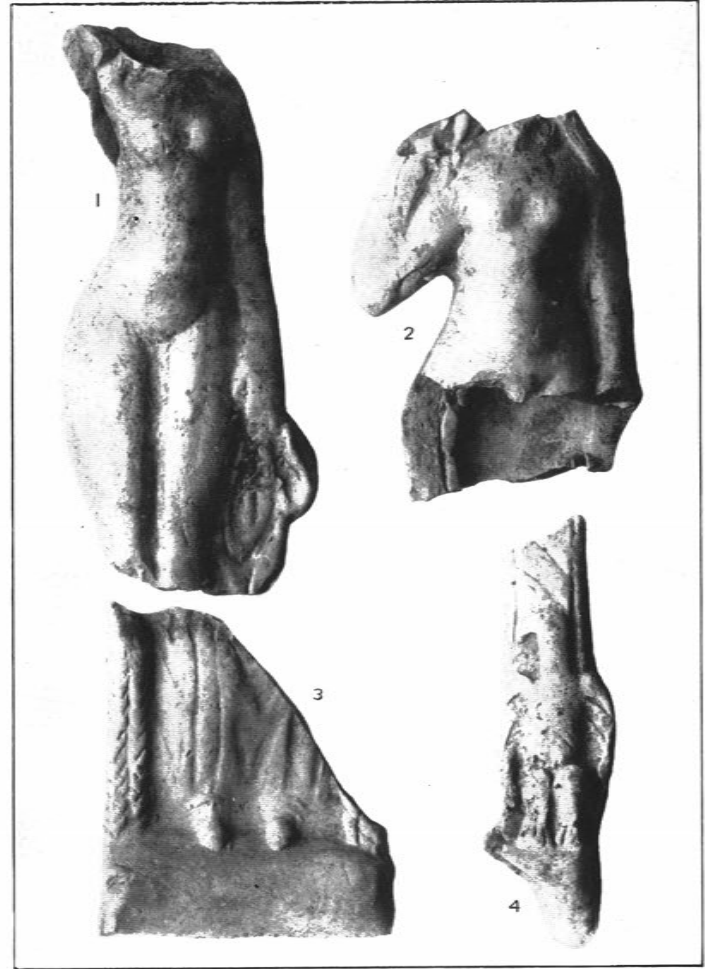


Fig. 2. White clay statuettes. $\frac{3}{4}$

inch thick at one end and slopes to a thin edge at the other, the under-side being flat. On the thick end is a projection of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square. This is pierced horizontally with a small hole, suggesting that it was here attached to some other object.

28. Bone spindle-whorl turned on a lathe.

29. Pottery lamp (see p. 32).

A large number of bone pins, needles, and hair-pins was found. One pin had a gold head (fig. 11), and many of the others were carved with different patterns. In Site no. I a group of eight pins and needles was found closely adhering together. They evidently represented the contents of a case, the fabric of which had entirely rotted away. There were also several bone spoons very similar in shape to the modern mustard spoon.

WHITE CLAY STATUETTES (PLATE XI, FIG. 2).

Figures, animals, groups, &c., made of a white clay with fine smooth surface, are often met with on Roman sites. They appear to have been made in the Allier district in France during the latter part of the last century B.C. and in the first century A.D., and also in the second century near Cologne in Germany (Lindenschmit, *Altertümer*, v. 381).

Four examples have been found this year at Wroxeter (plate L, fig. 2). Nos. 1 and 2 are parts of statuettes of Venus, the former found between the second and third floors in Site no. IV, in a deposit dated about 110-130 A.D. Both probably come from the Rhine district. A similar one was found at Rheinzaubern (*Ludowici*, iii. 195). No. 3 shows the lower part of a draped figure seated in a basket-work chair, and is part of a statuette of the goddess Juno Lucina, who presided over births. She is generally represented with two infants in her arms. There is a complete example in the Guildhall Museum, and others have been found in several places in the Rhine district (Lindenschmit, *Altertümer*, plate LXV, p. 379, and Tudot, *Figurines en argile*, 30).

No. 4 shows a standing eagle which has evidently formed part of some group.

These statuettes of the gods were probably set up in small domestic shrines.



FIG. 11.
Pin with
gold head
($\frac{1}{4}$).

LAMPS AND CANDLESTICKS.

Only one complete lamp and fragments of two others were found. The complete one (plate XI, fig. 1, 29) has on the base the stamp STROBILI in raised letters and an incised C below the centre of the name (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10001, 307 iii). Sixty-five stamps of this potter on lamps are given in the *Corpus* as having been found in France and Germany. Lamps bearing this name have been found at Pompeii. This lamp was found under the *opus signinum* floor in Site no. II, in a deposit dated about 80-110 A.D.

Parts of several candlesticks were found, and it is probable that candles, or what we should call tallow-dips, were more used than oil-lamps. Three of these candlesticks are illustrated in section on fig. 18, nos. 41, 42, 43. No. 42 is made of hard dark-grey clay and has a dirty cream slip with bands of dark-brown pigment. No. 41 is hard light-red clay with traces of white slip. No. 43 is of a hard clay of grey-blue colour, apparently much overbaked in kiln. A somewhat similar one to the last was found at Corbridge (*Report*, 1911, fig. 74).

GLASS (PLATE XII, FIG. 1).

No complete glass articles were found this year, but the fragments show a great variety in shapes and colours. Window-glass was exceptionally scarce, only five small pieces being recorded. There were several fragments of first-century pillar-moulded glass bowls in dark and light blue and brown (nos. 1 and 2). The dark blue is of an exceptionally rich colour. Exactly similar bowls may be seen from Pompeii in the Naples Museum. There also were several fragments of a thin, light variety of this glass in light yellow and transparent bluish-white, which appear to belong to the same period as the other.

There were many fragments of square bottles with reeded handles, one with a moulded amazon shield on the base, several jugs with nicely formed mouths and handles (no. 3), and many small cups of different colours, some of them having well-moulded bases formed of two concentric rings. One of these cups, of amber colour, has petal-shaped pieces of gold-leaf, measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in., inserted in the thickness of the glass, a feature which is of rare occurrence.

There was one small piece of a straight-sided glass-bowl with cross-hatched diamond pattern (no. 4).

One piece of thin white shows what appears to be a dolphin in applied light straw-coloured glass (no. 5), and the lower part of a

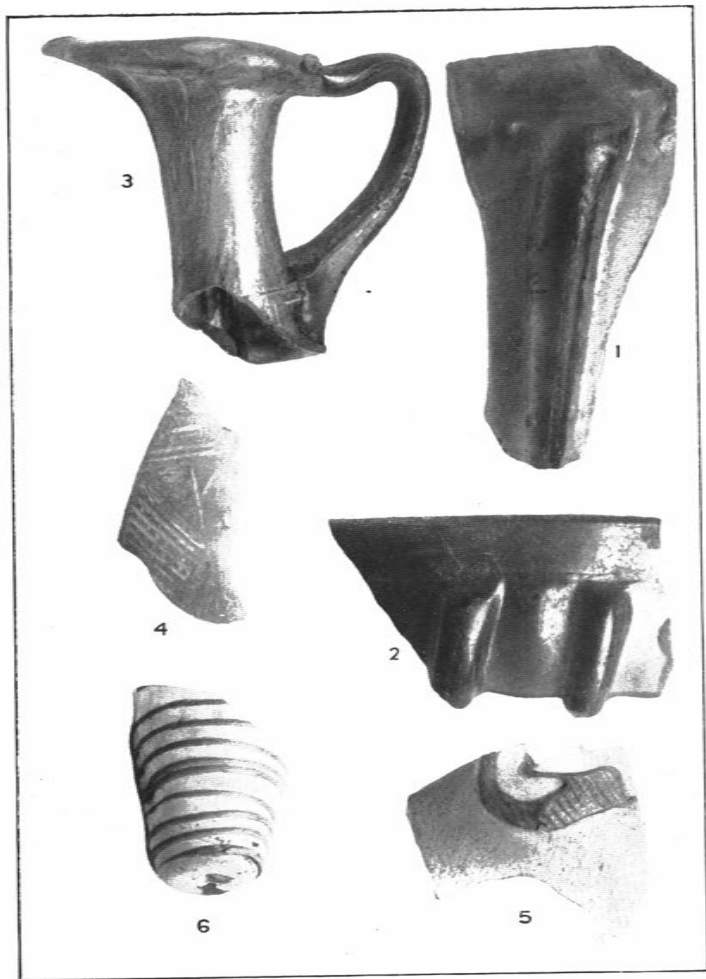


Fig. 1. Glass objects. $\frac{3}{8}$

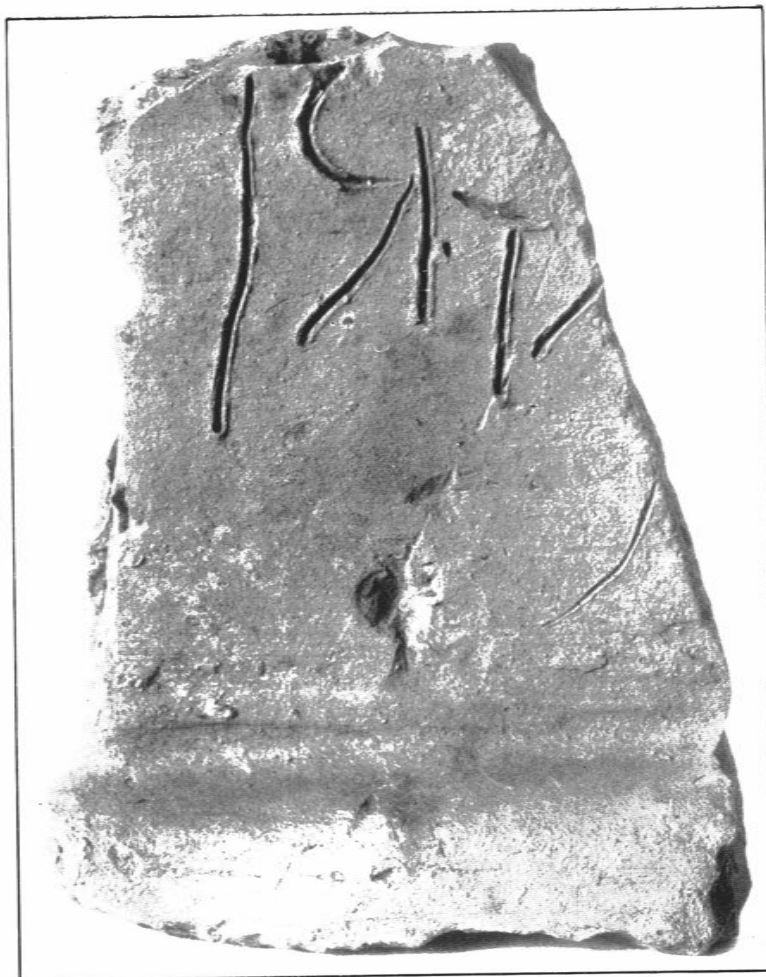


Fig. 2. Inscribed roofing-tile

small opaque white vase or cup is decorated with spiral threads in yellow which probably extended to the top (no. 6).

There were two or three fragments of mille-fiori glass, which is rarely found in Britain; it was formed by welding together different colours while still in a soft state. This was used for dishes and inlay work.

GRAFFITI (PLATE XII, FIG. 2).

A few pieces of pottery vessels came to light scratched with letters, &c., probably marks of ownership. One *terra sigillata* plate had the name IVLLI cut on it.

Part of a roofing-tile which had been inscribed before baking was found in the front part of Site no. III. The letters appear to be FATA. They will also read backwards as ATRI which might be the end of *patri* or *fratri*, but with so small a fragment it is useless to conjecture. Inscribed tiles are occasionally met with. A good example may be seen in the Guildhall Museum. Others were found at Silchester.

Professor Haverfield, in his article on the Romanization of Britain (*Proc. Brit. Academy*, 1905-6), uses these inscribed tiles and pots to show that the lower classes were able to read and write Latin.

POTTERY

DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

Decorated *terra sigillata*, or so-called Samian ware, was found in large quantities. The South, Central, East Gaulish and German potteries are all represented. The greater part belongs to the second century and comes from Lezoux. There are also fragments of a good number of bowls that can be assigned to the latter part of the first century, most of them belonging to the pottery of La Graufesenque.

One group demands special attention as it affords good evidence of the early occupation of this year's area. It was found in a small pocket in the undisturbed subsoil south-west of Site no. I. It consisted of fragments of two bowls, shape 29 (plate XIII, figs. 1 and 2). One bears the stamp of Cotous; fragments of two bowls, shape 37, one plate XIII, fig. 3, the other a side fragment of good hard clay with bright glaze with the transitional band-decoration: upper band, festoons and tassels; lower band in panels, one con-

taining the motive of a wild beast devouring a man (Déch. 967, La Graufesenque). In undecorated ware there are a part of a dish with the quarter-round fillet (shape Drag. 15?), the base of another, shape 18/31, with a stamp of Vitalis, several fragments of shape 27, one with a stamp of Mommo, and a small fragment of uncertain shape with a stamp of Patricus. With these were several fragments of coarse ware vessels similar to those found at Corbridge and Newstead in the early deposits (80-110 A.D.), also two fragments of the bowl type 6 and 7 illustrated in this report.

Shape 29, which was the common decorated form in the middle of the first century, was gradually superseded by shape 37, which began to appear about 70 A.D. After about 85 A.D. shape 29 is not often met with, and between 90 and 100 it appears to have almost entirely disappeared. Here we have the two shapes occurring together in equal proportions, which points to the deposit being rather before than after the year 85 A.D.

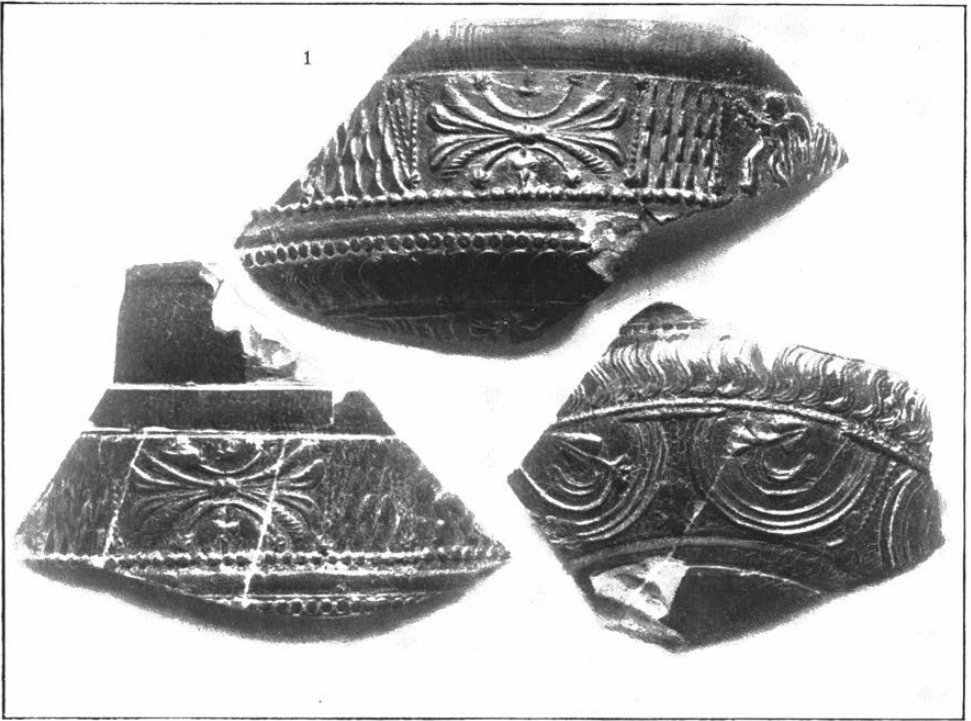
The stamp of Mommo has been found several times at Pompeii (destroyed 79 A.D.). Patricus and Vitalis were both La Graufesenque potters who occur at Pompeii and made shape 29. Cotous is given as early Vespasian by Knorr. The plain wares are all types that were in use in the second half of the first century.

The group may be placed with some certainty between the years 75 and 85 A.D.

Looking at the pottery from this year's area as a whole, the amount of shape 37 that can be assigned to the latter part of the first century is considerable, while shape 29 is only represented by about thirty or forty fragments, most of them very small. This suggests that the part of the town excavated was first occupied when shape 29 was beginning to become scarce, that is between 80 and 90 A.D.

Another group of pottery from a deposit over pits VII and VIII, which had been sealed by a layer of building rubbish and appeared to be undisturbed, is worthy of note, as it contained a mixture of La Graufesenque, Lezoux, and German decorated bowls. These are illustrated on plate XIV, nos. 8 and 9, and on figs. 12 and 13. There were also fragments of three others that appear to be La Graufesenque.

The following plain shapes also occurred in this group—18, 18/31, 27, 33, 35, and fig. 11, pl. XXXIX, *Newstead Report*. The coarse wares, which included several of the type 6 and 7, illustrated on fig. 17, were mostly similar to those of the early periods at Newstead and Corbridge (about 80-110 A.D.). There was also the mortaria stamp, figured on fig. 16, no. 11. This group appears to fall in the period about 90-120 A.D.



Decorated terra sigillata

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The following illustrated pieces have been chosen either because they throw some light on the dating of the site or because, owing to their association with other datable objects, they can now themselves be dated with some accuracy.

DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

(Plates XIII-XVI.)

1. See under Cotous on page 43, found in connexion with no. 2 and 3.

2. Shape 29. Fragment showing upper frieze with scroll-pattern consisting of spirals ending in a rosette, lower frieze, a band of godroons, friezes separated by a narrow plain band between two rows of beads. Found in connexion with nos. 1 and 3 in a group south-west of Site no. I, dated to about 75-85 A.D.

3. Shape 37. Transitional band-decoration. Upper band, festoons framing bird and triangular bud or leaf on stem. At intervals Romulus and Remus suckled by wolf (Déch. 494 and Knorr, *Rottweil*, plate III, fig. 2, and plate XI, fig. 3). Lower band, a row of large rosettes of thirteen petals. Found in connexion with nos. 1 and 2.

4. See under Primus on p. 46.

5. Shape 37. Three fragments showing transitional band-decoration. Upper band, stags alternately to left and right (Déch. 845 and 862), a type very similar to that used by the potter Germanus (Knorr, *Rottw.*, plate VIII, fig. 12). The stags are divided by conventional trees of the type of Déch. 1136, birds on trees, one of the birds Déch. 1017. Lower band, festoons and tassels containing volutes ending in rosettes (Knorr, *Rottw.*, plate XI, fig. 3). Narrow band of S-shaped ornament beneath.

Found in the pit in connexion with the small furnaces under the *opus signinum* floor in Site no. II. It may be placed in the last quarter of the first century A.D.

6. Shape 37. Three fragments, good hard thin paste. No egg-and-tongue border. Rows of small rosettes at intervals. Early scroll-pattern with leaves on long winding stalks in upper lobes. Lower lobes filled with groups of arrow-heads and a row of small rosettes between two zigzag lines. Below, a row of animals separated by plants; Panther, Déch. 799; Stag very similar to Déch. 847.

Found at a low level in Site no. I, and belongs to the period 80-110 A.D.

This bowl is very probably the work of the potter Satto. He

used scroll-patterns of this description, and rosettes of this type occur very frequently in his decoration. He worked about 90-130 A.D. (Knorr, *Rotw.*, p. 9, plate XVII; *Rottenburg*, plate VI; *Cannstatt*, p. 15, and plates I and II).

7. Shape 30. Two fragments. Decoration in panels divided by vertical bands of chevrons between zigzag lines ending in rosettes. Panel with two standing figures and crouching dog with raised head. This group occurs on a 37 from Lezoux in the St. Germain Museum. Figure on left very indistinct; figure on right, man leaning on staff with drapery on arm and cup in right hand, very similar to Déch. 303 and 304. See also Knorr, *Rotw.*, 27, and plate VII, nos. 1, 5, 7, where the figure with dog is stated to be probably the work of Germanus of La Graufesenque. Panel to right shows part of a nude bending figure. Panel with standing and seated figures and corner tendril ending in a rosette. Standing figure represents Mercury with a caduceus, Déch. 296 a. Seated figure, Déch. 490. For a very similar group see Déch. 296. Found in pit xi, dated to about 90-120 A.D. It is probably nearer the earlier than the later date.

8. Shape 37. Two fragments. Rough workmanship. Decoration in panels divided by beaded lines, corner tendrils in some of the panels. Style, late La Graufesenque. Under egg and tongue, two-horse chariot, Déch. 647. Diana and hind, Déch. 63. Below chariot, cupid, Déch. 253. On base fragment a similar cupid with Pan, a variation of Déch. 423; two portions of animals, lion, Déch. 747, rabbit, Déch. 941; also lower part of a Minerva, Déch. 81.

Found in a stratified deposit over pits vii and viii, dated about 90-120. This piece is probably not later than about 110.

9. Shape 30. Decoration in panels. Good clay and glaze. A vertical row of small circles between two rows of beads dividing the panels. Top panel to left, diagonal beaded lines and a triangular group of arrow-heads with rosettes at corners. Lower panel, boar, Lud. T. 109. Panel to right, Diana and hind, Lud. M. 246; in place of egg-and-tongue border a band of the spiral meander, Knorr, *Rotw.*, plate X, fig. 1.

Probably from one of the German or East Gaulish potteries.

Found in the same deposit as no. 8.

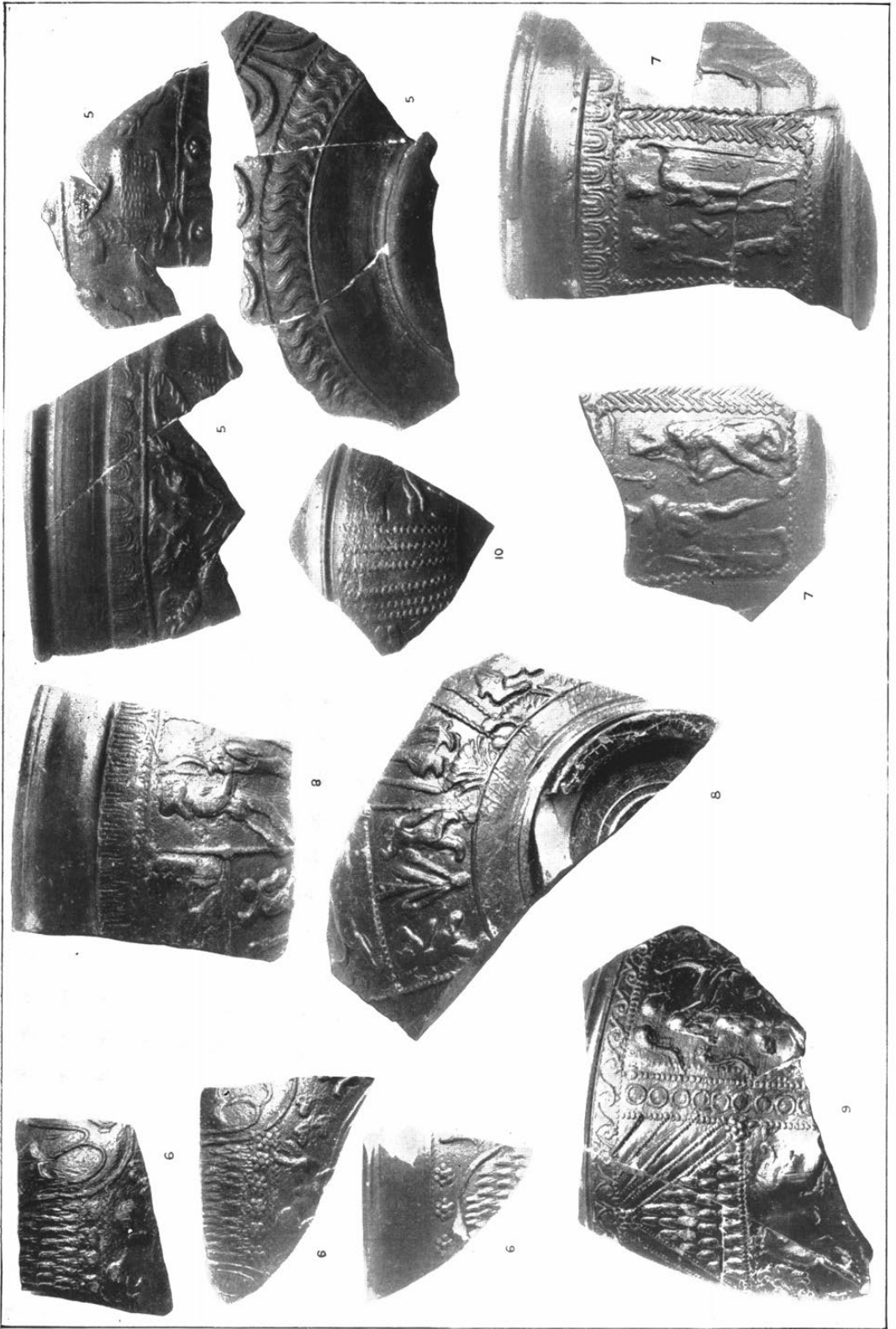
10. Shape 67. Six vertical zigzag lines dividing animals, both probably boar, Déch. 841.

Found under the *opus signinum* floor, Site no. II, in a deposit dated about 80-110 or 120 A.D.

11. Shape 37. See under Doeccus, p. 44.

Found in connexion with nos. 10 and 12.

12. Shape 37. Good light-red glaze. Narrow rim above egg



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and dart. Decoration in panels divided by zigzag lines with rosettes at junctures. In upper panel a sea-horse, variation of Déch. 30. In lower panel a dolphin somewhat similar to Déch. 1050.

Found in the same deposit as nos. 10 and 11.

13. Shape 37. Good light-red glaze. Narrow rim. Decoration in panels divided by beaded lines with rosettes at the junctures. Upper panel on left, lion, a variant of Déch. 753. Lower panel, a hare, very similar to Déch. 950 a. Panel on right, a dancing female waving a long floating scarf, variant of Déch. 214. Probably Lezoux fabric.

Found under the *opus signinum* floor in Site no. III in a deposit dated about 90-120 A.D.

14. Shape 37. Three fragments. Good paste and glaze. In place of the ordinary egg and tongue a double row of the acanthus-leaf ornament. Below, a vine branch scroll-pattern with leaves, tendrils, and bunches of grapes; small birds at intervals resting on the branches, also a small cupid, Déch. 299. The workmanship is good, and the general arrangement and pattern are unusual. It cannot be assigned to any particular pottery, but is certainly not of South Gaulish origin.

It was found in pit v with late La Graufesenque and other pottery belonging to the period 80-110 A.D. Probably nearer the later than the earlier date.

15. Shape 37. See under Libertus on p. 44.

16. Shape 37. Good paste and glaze. Decorated with a variation of Déch. 73, showing the goddess Luna in a two-horse chariot surrounded by sea-horses, Déch. 31 and 35.

Found in Site no. IV between the second and third floors in a deposit dated to about 110-130 A.D.

17. Shape 30. Poor workmanship and dull glaze. Under egg and tongue, three rows of closely packed open-work lozenges. Below these a narrow band of spirals partly obliterated by a groove. A parallel to this ornamentation has not been traced.

Found in the same deposit as no. 16.

18. Shape 37. See under Mercator, p. 44.

19. Shape 37. Thick and coarse, with crude and unusual decoration.

A profile mask, which has been impressed upon a vertical row of beads in the mould, over part of the motive, Déch. 1113 a, and a triangular tassel or bunch of leaves. These are divided alternately by uprights composed of four acanthus-leaf ornaments and five bunches of three leaves (Knorr, *Rottg.*, pl. XVII, fig. 7). Below, a spiral meander between two rows of beads. Probably East Gaulish.

Found in a burnt layer in front of Site no. I in connexion with a decorated bowl bearing the stamp of Cinnamus, and may be placed in the Antonine period.

20. Shape 37. Coarse and thick, with inferior light glaze. Medallions and uprights, with a row of crosses below and one in the medallion. Upright, Lud. O. 116; Cross, Lud. O. 36, and R. 32.

Probably late Germanic, and may be placed in the latter part of the second or in the third century.

21. Shape 37. Coarse, with the colour coating nearly resembling an unglazed slip. Decoration consisting of the egg and tongue with two cross-bars below, one of them ending in a rosette.

This piece is probably not earlier than the third century A. D.

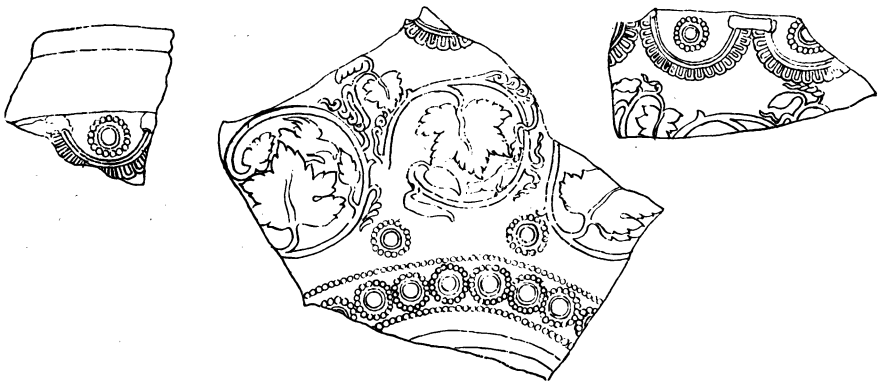


FIG. 12. $\frac{1}{2}$.

22. Shape 37. Coarse, with poor glaze. Leaf, Lud. P. 20. Dog, Lud. T. 80. There are the front hoofs of a horse on the left side of the leaf and the hind ones on the right side.

Probably late Germanic. It was found at a high level by the Watling Street and belongs to the same period as no. 20.

23. Shape 37. Coarse and thick with very poor glaze. Decoration consisting of a row of conical leaves somewhat similar to Lud. P. 89.

Found at a high level by Watling Street; can hardly be earlier than the third century A. D.

Fig. 12. Shape 37. No egg and tongue. A row of festoons enclosing two concentric circles, Déch. 1182, one beaded, the other plain. Separate circular vine branches with leaves, tendrils, and bunches of grapes arranged to resemble a scroll-pattern; small birds on the branches at intervals. Beneath this similar concentric circles to those above mentioned. A band of these circles between two rows of beads is placed below.

The vine branch is shown in Knorr, *Canns.*, v, figs. 6 and 9. The



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general appearance of the decoration rather suggests a Germanic or East Gaulish origin.

Found below the third floor in Site no. IV in a deposit dated about 90-110 or 120 A. D.

Fig. 13. Shape 37. Good bright glaze. Narrow rim above egg and tongue.

Decoration in panels divided by zigzag lines with rosettes at junctures. Dividing lines crossed at intervals by the motive, Déch. 1111.

In panel to left, bearded mask in profile to right, very similar to Déch. 694, two concentric circles below, the outer one beaded, Dech. 1182.

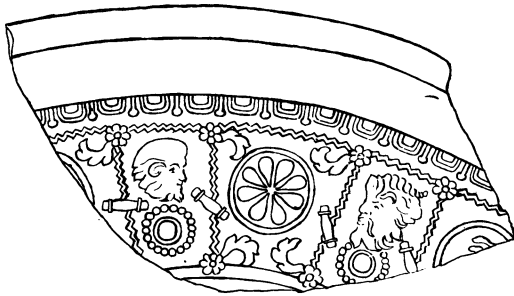


FIG. 13. $\frac{1}{2}$.

In middle panel, a medallion containing a rosette of eight petals, Déch. 1180, leaves in the angles.

In panel to right, mask of Pan to left, Déch. 675, and Lud. ii, M. 9, two concentric circles below as in first panel mentioned.

Probably Lezoux fabric.

Found in a stratified deposit over pits VII and VIII, dated about 90-120 A. D., in connexion with nos. 8 and 9. It probably belongs to nearer the later than the earlier date.

Fig. 14. Shape 37. Mixed decoration. Part of nude figure, perhaps a Cupid, Déch. 284. Fig-tree similar to Déch. 1140. Bird looking back somewhat like Déch. 1009. Palm branch of the type of Déch. 1175.

An ornamental band or wreath below similar to no. 34, plate XXXIV, Walters, *B. M. Cat.*; also Knorr, *Canns.*, plate VII, fig. 2.

Found in the same deposit as the last.

POTTERS' MARKS ON TERRA SIGILLATA.

Three hundred and seventy potters' marks and fragments of marks were recorded. Of these thirty-four are on decorated

bowls, and three hundred and forty on plain. Several potters' names occur more than once, a few are unreadable, and others too fragmentary to be definitely assigned to any particular potter.

Most of the principal potteries are represented, and it is possible to say with some certainty that about 34 of the potters worked at Lezoux, 21 at La Graufesenque, 11 at Rheinzabern, 1 at Banassac, 1 at Banassac or La Graufesenque, 1 at La Graufesenque or Montans and possibly later at Heiligenberg, 6 at Lezoux and one or more of the German or East Gaulish potteries, and 2 at both La Graufesenque and Lezoux. If we can believe Forrer, the German and East Gaulish potters moved about considerably; several have occurred this year who are stated by him to have

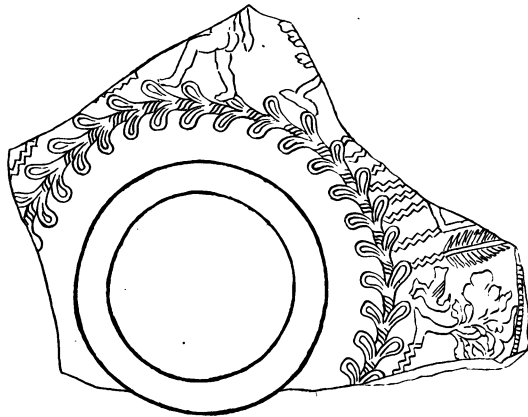


FIG. 14. $\frac{1}{2}$.

worked at more than one of the following places: Rheinzabern, Heiligenberg, Westendorf, Ittenweiler, Kräherwald, and Baden in Switzerland.

Very little is known about fifty-six of the stamps, and no record can be found of five.

In the following list as much information as possible has been given about the potters, their dates, workshops, &c.

The shape numbers and letters are those of Dragendorff, Walters, and Ludowici.

The type numbers are those of Déchelette, Ludowici, and Forrer.

POTTERS' STAMPS ON DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

I. ADVO\.

On shape 37. Only a small fragment showing the leg of a figure in a medallion.

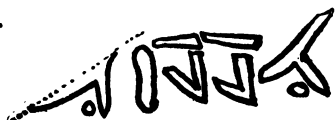
Advocisus was a second-century Lezoux potter (Déch. i. 155 and 187). He occurs at Newstead in the Antonine period. (See also p. 47.)

2. ALBVCI\.

On shape 37, horizontally, under egg-and-tongue border. No other decoration showing.

Albucius was a second-century potter of Lezoux (Déch. i. 156). (See also p. 48.)

3.



The first five letters of the name Attianus written backwards.

On the plain band below decoration on shape 37. The writing was done on the mould while still soft.

Decoration in free style. Portions of a stag and lioness showing, Déch. 793, 867; and rock motive with serpents, Déch. 960 *bis*.

This potter appears to have worked at Rheinzabern in the second century (Lud. i. 107).

4. /LIS.

On shape 37. Only a small fragment; apparently free style.

The lettering is very similar to that used by Cerialis. A potter of this name appears to have worked in several places, such as Lezoux (Déch. i. 261), Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 114).

Forrer (p. 170) thinks that all bowls bearing this name belong to the same man, and gives the dates and sites of his workshops as follows:

In Lezoux, 110-120 A.D.

In Bregenz, 120-125 A.D.

In Heiligenberg, 125-130 A.D.

In Rheinzabern, 130-160 A.D.

See also Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 8.

5. C-RESIM.

On centre of inside of shape 29.

Only a very small piece of decoration showing.

Very little is known of the potter Chresimus. The stamp occurs three times in the British Museum, twice on shape 33, and once on a large shallow bowl (Walters, p. 344, 350). It occurs several times at Montans and is probably of South Gaulish origin, *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010. 550. See also p. 50 of this report. It was found by the furnace near well 1.

6. ΙΜΑΝΙΙΩ.

This stamp of Cinnamus, written backwards, occurs nine times on shape 37.

(A) Vertically downwards in large letters.

Metope decoration. Venus (Déch. 173) in an arcade supported by Caryatides (Déch. 656.)

(B) Vertically downwards, incised on a label in small letters.

Metope decoration, showing legs of a Neptune like Déch. 14.

(C) Exactly similar piece to B.

(D) Vertically upwards. Scroll with medallions in lower lobes containing the fore-part of a lion to left somewhat like Déch. 741, over a small deer (inverted) very similar to Déch. 847. Below the medallion a small running horse, Déch. 908. In upper lobe a horseman with spear (Déch. 156)—a very common type of this potter—over a bear (inverted) as Déch. 816 and 817; behind the horseman the fore-part of a lioness, Déch. 787.

This was found in a burnt layer in front of Site no. II.

(E) Vertically upwards.

A medallion in a metope containing a horse to right, like Déch. 905.

Found in Site no. IV.

(F) Vertically upwards. No decoration showing.

(G) Horizontally. Metope decoration. Dolphin to left, similar to Déch. 1050. Also fore-part of a dog.

Found in Site no. I.

(H) Vertically upwards.

Fighting cock (Déch. 1025) in a demi-medallion; below this, in a small panel, a panther, Déch. 798.

In a large medallion, a Victory, Déch. 474.

In a metope, Vulcan, Déch. 39.

Found in a burnt layer in front of Site no. I.

(I) Vertically upwards. Decoration consisting of a metope and a medallion. Man in metope, Déch. 523.

Site no. II.

Cinnamus was the most prolific maker of decorated pottery at Lezoux. His period of greatest activity appears to have been about the middle of the second century, and he probably worked between about the years 120 or 130 to 160 or 170 A.D. Wherever in Britain there has been a considerable Antonine occupation, bowls bearing his name or types of decoration are always found. The forts on the Antonine Wall are good examples of this, for instance, at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228), where he is placed in the Antonine period, his stamp is found five times. It occurs four times at Barhill. See also Déch. i. 187 and 190.

Knorr (*Rottweil*, p. 59) places him between 90–130 A. D. His examples probably belong to the latter part of this period.

7. OFCOELI.

In small letters on inside of shape 29. No decoration showing. La Graufesenque, potter (Déch. i. 83). Occurs at Rottweil on shape 27, where he is dated to early Vespasian (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 59). This stamp was also found at Neuss on shapes 27 and 31. It may be placed in the latter part of the first century.

Found in pit iv.

8. /AITIMOΩ.

On shape 37. Written downwards on a label in small letters. Gladiator (Lud. ii, p. 189 M. 75) in a medallion. It occurs on a bowl bearing the same stamp at Cannstatt (Knorr, *Canns.*, plate XXV).

Comitalis was a Rheinzabern potter who worked, according to Knorr (*Rottg.*, p. 16), in the time of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, 138–180 A. D.

9. IOTΩΩ·70.

On inside centre of base, shape 29. Two friezes of ornament divided by a moulding and two rows of beads and a band of S-shaped pattern. Upper frieze: panels, divided by rows of beads ending in rosettes, framing (1) arrow-heads, (2) arrow-heads and diagonal beaded lines (Knorr, *Rottweil*, plate III, fig. 2), (3) bunches of leaves and blossom tied in the middle (*Newstead Report*, p. 215, fig. 2), and (4) figures of Cupids (Knorr, *Rottg.*, plate II, figs. 2, 10). Lower frieze: three concentric semicircles, forming festoons containing curved stalks ending in triangular leaves or buds (*Newstead Report*, p. 205, fig. 3), tassels ending in buds between (Knorr, *Rottg.*, plate IV, fig. 11). See p. 33 and plate XIII, fig. 1.

Cotous or Cotoius is given as a South-Gallic potter of the time of Vespasian (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 59).

This was found with the stamps VITALISM, OFPATRIC and OFMO south-west of Site no. I in a deposit that can be dated to between about the years 75 and 85 A. D.

10. DIVIX·F.

On shape 30. Vertically upwards. Metope decoration. A Silenus walking to right carrying a basket of fruit on his head and a cantharus in his hand, Déch. 322. A nude figure of a man walking to right carrying a bundle on his shoulder, very similar to Déch. 364.

Divixtus was probably a potter of Lezoux (Déch. i. 165). The stamp also occurs at Rheinzabern on plain forms (see Lud.

i. 29, and iii. 18). Déchelette, in vol. i, p. 182, places him in the period 75-110 A.D. This seems to be too early, as he occurs in the Antonine period at Newstead (*Report*, p. 229), at Birrens, where there appears to be no remains earlier than that period, and at Corbridge, where his stamp has been found several times in connexion with Antonine pottery (*Corbridge Report*, 1910, p. 53).

11. DOECCUS.

It is a common practice of this potter to use a stamp with a monogram consisting of two D's. This year the stamp has occurred three times.

(A) On shape 37 with very good glaze. A band of the double-D monograms in place of the ordinary egg-and-tongue border. A small medallion below containing a bird, Déch. 1042.

Found under *opus signinum* floor Site no. II, in a deposit dated about 80-110. (See p. 52.)

(B) On shape 37. A small band showing the double-D monogram, as in I. Pit XII.

(C) On shape 37, showing a medallion enclosing a figure of Hercules with a serpent in each hand. (See Déch. 464.)

Doeccus was a potter of Lezoux, Déch. i. 166. Knorr (*Cannstatt*, p. 16) dates him to between 110 and 180 A.D.

The stamp A was found in a well-stratified deposit that was probably not later than 110 or 120 A.D., which would therefore give him a slightly earlier date.

12. LIBIIRTI.

On shape 37. Written horizontally on the mould with a stylus. Free style showing running animals and man with prong. One animal, Déch. 968. No egg and tongue, and workmanship very rough.

Libertus was a Lezoux potter and is placed in the period 75-110 A.D. by Déchelette (i. 182).

This was found in pit XIX together with the stamps REGINVS, MATERNI and PERPETVI. (See p. 14 and plate XV, no. 15.)

13. MERCATOR.

On plain band below decoration (shape 37). Several fragments showing metopes containing medallions and figures. Caryatides, Déch. 413 and 657; the ornament below 413 is Déch. 1069 a. In a lower division of a metope a man facing to left with foot on stand and arm on knee very similar to Déch. 39. In a medallion a boar (Déch. 834) with a nude man (Déch. 403) below. All these types are given as belonging to the potter Cinnamus and none to Mercator. One of the above fragments has part of a Cinnamus stamp on it in large letters. This shows that the potter

Mercator has used a mould belonging to Cinnamus (plate XVI, no. 18).

It is not easy to reconstruct the history of Mercator. Although there is no record of a South-Gaulish potter of that name, yet forms 29 and 37 with decoration of South-Gaulish type, which may be placed in the last quarter of the first century, have been found bearing his name (Knorr, *Rottweil*, pp. 34-5, and pl. XIV, figs. 6-12). There are two bowls, shape 37, from Silchester in the Reading Museum with late La Graufesenque decoration bearing his stamp.

At Heiligenberg fifty fragments of plain ware bearing his stamp have been found, and he is dated there to about 96-110 A. D. (Forrer, p. 129). There is also no doubt that a potter of this name made bowls, shape 37, at Lezoux, with decoration in medallions, which style is probably not earlier than about 110-120 A. D. (Déch. i. 286). From this it would appear that he first worked in Southern Gaul and then moved to Heiligenberg and afterwards to Lezoux, or that the potter of Southern Gaul was not the same as the Heiligenberg and later Lezoux one. The latter seems to be the most likely, as the stamps on the South Gaulish wares are different from the Heiligenberg ones, and this stamp on the Cinnamus bowl is very similar to a Heiligenberg stamp having the small o.

It must also be noted that the stamp occurs with the \widehat{OR} ligatured at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 52, iii. 44).

This bowl was found in Site no. IV with a rather mixed lot of pottery, but the greater part of it did not appear to be later than the middle of the second century.

14. MOXIMA.

Shape 37. Diagonally on rim. No decoration showing.

A potter, Moxsius, appears to have worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 288). Knorr gives the name on form 18 and places it in the time of Vespasian (*Rottw.*, p. 64). The stamp *MOXIVS* occurs on shape 31 in the British Museum (Walters, p. 307). In *C. I. L.* xiii. 10010, 1391, several different readings are given. The stamps probably represent more than one potter, as some of them appear to belong to the late first century, and others to about the middle of the second century.

15. PATERVVS.

His stamp occurs twice written backwards, with the *PATER* ligatured.

(A) On shape 37. Horizontally in free style decoration. Badly stamped animal to left which may be Déch. 789 or 790.

(B) On shape 37. Vertically downwards. Medallions and metopes. Portion of draped figure in metope.

It is probable that there was more than one potter of this name. The above mentioned was a potter of Lezoux (Déch. i. 173), and appears to have worked in the second half of the second century. There was another at Rheinzabern making plain wares (Lud. i. 63).

16. OFI2ACR\

On shape 37, horizontally in decoration. Only a small fragment, probably free style. Found on Site no. I (plate X, fig. 2, no. 20).

Sacer was a Lezoux potter (Déch. i. 176). Knorr (*Cannstatt*, p. 18) dates him to between about 100–150 A.D. Forrer (p. 130) states that he also worked at Heiligenberg in connexion with Janus. There is a bowl, shape 37, from Silchester in the Reading Museum which bears this stamp and has decoration of the Trajan-Hadrian period.

17. IMI29.

Shape 37. The name was written in large letters on the mould on the plain band below the decoration. Three vertical rows of arrow-heads with three wavy lines on either side. In small upper panel, boar to left very similar to Knorr (*Rotweil*, plate XVI, fig. 9). In lower panel dog (Déch. 922) chasing hare with another hare (Déch. 946) crouching below (for hares see Knorr, *Rotw.*, plate III, fig. 1). There is a star in the top left-hand corner of this panel. The whole of above decoration was apparently repeated round the bowl several times. There is a narrow ornamental leaf band below, pl. XIII, no. 4.

Primus was a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 84). The name occurs on many early forms such as 1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29 from first-century sites such as Hofheim, Neuss and Vechten.

This piece, which was found in a pit under the *opus signinum* floor on Site no. III, is probably not later than about 80 or 90 A.D.


18. /2VNDV2E\

On shape 37 or possibly 29 in small letters in a label on plain band below decoration. No decoration showing.

This is probably either Secundus or Verecundus, most likely the former, as there does not appear to be room for more than one letter on the label before the E.

A Secundus worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85). As he appears at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) in the period 80–110 A.D., he evidently belongs to the end of the first and beginning of the

second century. Moulds having this name were also found at Lezoux (Déch. i. 177). In *Newstead Report*, p. 240, he is placed in the first half of the second century. It is possible that the potter may have moved from La Graufesenque to Lezoux, or that there were two potters of the same name.

19.  On shape 37, on plain band below decoration which was probably in panels, but very little of it remains.

Stamps of this description are found on Rheinzabern pots (Lud. i. 87, 88), and at Ittenweiler (Forrer, p. 216). (See p. 64.)

STAMPS ON PLAIN TERRA SIGILLATA.

1. ACRIKI · M. 33. No other occurrence is recorded.
2. ADIECTIMĀ. 33. No other occurrence is recorded.
3. ADV^{||||}CISIŌF. 31.
ADVOCISF. 33.
Advocisus was a Lezoux potter (Déch. i. 155). He occurs in the Antonine period at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228). (See also p. 40.)
4. AILIANIM. 33.
Walters, M. 1936-7, both on form 31.
5. AFRI · M. 31.
A Graufesenque potter, Déch. i. 82. The stamp occurs at Vechten (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 57b). Probably belongs to the end of the first century A. D. Site no. III.
6. ALAVCIA / 33.
C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 75.
7. OFALBANV. 27.
This stamp occurs on shapes 18 and 27 at Neuss; Rottweil, Haltern, and in the British Museum. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 57) considers that this potter probably worked at La Graufesenque and may be placed in the time of Vespasian.
8. ALBINVS. 33.
ALBINI · OF. 33.
ALBINI · M. 33. Site no. III.
ALBINMA. 31. Site no. I, on *opus signinum* floor.
There was probably more than one potter with the name

Albinus. One worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 81-2) and may be placed in the first century. Another worked at Rhein-zabern (Lud. i. 3, and *O.R.L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 131), and another at Westerndorf (*O.R.L.*, *Faimingen*, p. 61). The last two may be placed in the second century.

9. ALBVCI. Four times on 31, once on 33 (Site no. I), once on 38 (Site no. IV).

Probably the second-century Lezoux potter Albucius (Déch. i. 156). In *O.R.L.*, *Faimingen*, p. 61, the stamp occurs on shape 27, and is given as South Gaulish. It occurs at Pfünz, which was probably founded about the beginning of the second century (*O.R.L.*, *Pfünz*, p. 18). (See also p. 41.)

10. /CIANI. 32.

Probably Albucianus, one of the Pudding Pan Rock potters, second half of second century (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 248). Probably Lezoux, as it has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 71).

11. ANICIM. 33. No other occurrence is recorded.

12. OFAP| 27.

Probably OFAPRI. La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 82). Occurs at Neuss on form 27. May be dated to the latter part of the first century.

13. ASIATICI. 33.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 178.

14. ASTVS| 27. No other occurrence is recorded.

15. ATTI·LLI·MA. 31.

Attilus worked at Rhein-zabern (Knorr, *Cannstatt*, p. 31). He occurs on forms 32 and 33 (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, vols. 96, 97, pp. 149, 152). See also Lud. ii. 97.

16. AIIINI. 27.

Probably Attini (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 197e). This was found below the third floor on Site no. IV, in a deposit dated 90-120 A. D.

17. BANOLVCCI. 33. (Twice.)

Walters gives this stamp three times on form 33 (Walters, *M.* 2043-6). It is on shape 31 at Newstead, where it occurs in the Antonine period (*Report*, p. 228).

18. /BANVILLIM. 27.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 272.

This was found on Site no. IV, low level, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

19. BELINICCI · M. 33.

Also portions of two similar stamps, one on form 31 found on the *opus signinum* floor, Site no. III, and the other on form 38.

It occurs on form 33 in the Antonine period at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228); also at Pfünz. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 57) suggests the period of Vespasian and Domitian; this appears to be too early.

20. BIRAC. On a shallow dish with a quarter-round fillet.

Biracillus is given as a potter of Banassac (Déch. i. 118). Knorr places him in the period 75-110 A.D. (*Canns.*, p. 23), and in a later work to the time of Domitian (*Roug.*, p. 68).

This stamp was at a low level in front of Site no. IV, in a deposit dated about 80-110 A.D.

21. BRICC| 31.

Briccus is given as occurring once on 27 and twice on 33 by Walters (M. 1628, 1691-3). There is a graffito Bricci on a mould from Lezoux (Déch. i. 159).

22. BVRDONIO · F. 33.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 368.

23. ·BVTVRO ·. 33. Site no. I.

With double T and R it is given twice on form 33 by Walters (M. 2057-8). It occurs with a double R on the same shape at Camelon, where it most likely belongs to the Antonine occupation. The various forms of spelling this name are shown in *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 374.

24. CAMVKINI. 31.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 420. It occurred on the *opus signinum* floor, Site no. I, and most likely belongs to the second century. Probably Lezoux ware, as it has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, v. 72).

25. C†R̄ · TIM. 33. Site no. III.

A potter of the name of Carantus worked at Ittenweiler (Forrer, p. 215). Period 102-130 A.D. (Forrer, p. 224).

Walters (M. 2066) gives a stamp on form 33 CARATI · M. See also *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 454 e, which is most likely this stamp.

26. CARVSSA. 38 (?).

On shape 33 three times (Walters, M. 2067-9). It occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) in the Antonine period. Probably a Lezoux potter, see *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 466.

27. CATVLLINVS. 27. Site no. II.

This may be Catullinus or Catullianus. He occurs at Pfünz,

Zugmantel, and Rottweil, and probably belongs to the late first century or first half of the second.

28. ΜΑΥΑΘ. 33.

See Caura, *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 506.

29. |FCE. 33 (early).

Probably OF·CE and belongs to the period 80-120 A.D. It is suggested that this may be a stamp of the potter Flavius Germanus (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 509 and 906), whom Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 61) ascribes to Banassac or La Graufesenque, time of Vespasian.

30. CELSI/ 31.

A potter of the name of Celsus worked at Rheinzabern, Heiligenberg and Ittenweiler (Lud. iii. 14; Forrer, pp. 231 and 238). Probably belongs to the second century (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 134¹).

31. CENNAE·M· 18/31.

Found in Site no. II, low level, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.

32. CETVS·FE. 31.

On a label with constrictions between the C and E and the F and E. An exactly similar stamp is given by Walters (M. 1858). The name Cettus occurs on a mould at Lezoux (*Déch.* i. 162).

33. C-RESIM. On bottom of flat dish; may be shape 18, but thick and with poor glaze. Although the stamp also occurs on decorated ware this year (p. 41), very little appears to be known of the potter.

34. CHRES/ Uncertain shape. On slightly hollowed bottom of bowl.

This stamp may read Chresti (*C. I. L.*, 10010, 552) or be similar to no. 33.

35. CINT·VGENI. 33.

Occurs on form 31 (Walters, M. 1951). Probably a central Gaulish potter (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 571b, d, g, h, k).

36. CINTVSMIM. 33.

Forrer (p. 212) gives this potter as working in turn at Lavoye, Ittenweiler, and Rheinzabern. His name also occurs on rim stamps of decorated bowls, shape 37 (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 37).

¹ It also is found at Neuss on forms 27 and 31. As the stamp Celsi-m occurs in the Allier district it is possible that the same potter may have previously worked at Lezoux (*Coll. Ant.*, vi. 72).

37. CLEMEN / 31 (twice).

Walters (M. 1953) gives the stamp Clemens on the same shape, and the statistics of its distribution given in *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 588, suggest an East Gaulish or German origin.

38. /BNERTI. 18/31. Site no. IV, low level (80-120 A.D.).

The potter Cobnertus worked at Lezoux about the close of the first century (*Déch.* i. 179), and later at Rheinzabern (*Lud.* iii. 102). It seems probable that this potter continued working well into the second century, or he may have been succeeded by another potter of the same name (*Knorr, Rottg.*, pp. 19, 21).

39. COMPRINNIM. 33 (twice).

This is given on the same form by Walters (M. 2085).

40. CORISILLI. 33.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 645. In Carlisle Museum on form 38.

41. COSIRV. 18. Site no. IV, low level (80-120 A.D.), probably the same as 42.

42. COSI·RVFI / 31. Pit x (90-110 A.D.).

This stamp, which probably represents Cosius et Rufinus, comes from La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 83, 84). It occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) in the early period (80-110 A.D.), and at Carlisle and Camelon on shape 29. It is attributed to the latter part of the first century, a date which is well borne out by the position of the Wroxeter examples.

43. C·VCC·ILL·M. 31.

C·VCCI / 31. Site no. III by furnace.

Walters (M. 1958-9) gives this twice on the same form.

44. DAGO / 33.

Probably Dagomarus, whose stamp occurs in the first century on form 27 at Newstead (*Report*, p. 235); and at Bonn on form 18 (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi. 143).

Found on Site no. III, under *opus signinum* floor in a deposit dated about 90-110 A.D.

45. DIVICATVS. 31.

Occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 72). Walters (M. 1962) gives it on shape 31, and four times on shape 33 (M. 2092-5). It was found on shape 33 at Barhill and probably belongs to the Antonine period.

46. /VIXTI. 31.

See Divixtus, p. 43.

47. DOIICCVS. 31.

See Doeccus, p. 44.

48. DONNAVC · F. 38. By Watling Street, low level.

Walters (M. 1863-72) gives nine on form 27, and one on form 33 (M. 2098). Judging by the level and its occurrence nine times on form 27 in the British Museum, it probably falls in the period 80-120 A.D.

49. ELVILLI. 33.

Once in Walters (M. 2101) on form 33 or 80, and once at Etaples (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 845).

50. IIM. 33.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 846e, where the localities given suggest a Lezoux origin. It was found in the low level of Site no. IV, in a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.

51. ECVIM. 33.

Given on form 31 by Walters (M. 1964).

52. IFELICIOFI. Small fragment of uncertain form

Letters very irregular and badly formed. The potter's name is probably Felicio (see *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 887). There is an example in the Toulouse Museum from Montans (*Déch.* i. 272).

53. CFRONTI / 18.

Frontinus was a potter of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 81). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 60) places him in the time of Vespasian and Domitian. He occurs at Camelon, London, and Rottweil, on form 29, and at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) in the early period.

Found on Site no. IV, low level, in a deposit dated about 80-120 A. D.

54. GATVS · VALIS · / 31. Site no. I.

Gatus (et) Valis(ius?) (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 947). Gatus occurs on form 27? at Neuss.

55. GEMINI · M. 31.

Geminus occurs on form 29 in the Orleans Museum (*Déch.* i. 273), and on the same form at Xanten (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi. 146), and is probably a first-century Lezoux potter.

56. GENIA / 31.

Genialis was a Rheinzabern potter (*Lud.* i, p. 40). He occurs at Pfünz, Zugmantel, Faimingen, and may be assigned to the second century.

57. CERM. 27. Site no. II.

This is one form of the stamps of Germanus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 963 d7), a potter of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 83). The

stamp occurs on form 29 at Pompeii (Déch. i. 274). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 61) places him in the time of Vespasian. His stamp occurs also on the decorated bowls 30 and 37, and on 78, which is confined to the Vespasian-Domitian period (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 15).

58. HABILISF. 38.

Walters gives this potter on forms 31 (M. 1969) and 33 (M. 2104). He occurs in the Allier district, and probably belongs to Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, p. 72).

59. ·IANVARI MAN. 31.

A potter Januarius worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 168). Forrer (p. 233) gives a potter, Januarius, as working at Lezoux, Rhein-zabern, and Heiligenberg.

60. IΛIXXONIM. 33.

ILLIXO·E. 33. Site no. I, on *opus signinum* floor.

Illixo is given as a potter of Lezoux (Déch. i. 275). He may be placed in the second century.

61. /LLICCIM. 33.

Probably Juliccus who worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 277). As his decoration appears to be exclusively in metopes, he very likely belongs to the end of the first and beginning of the second century.

62. IVLLINI·OF. 33.

IVLLINIM. 31.

A Jullinus worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 277). The name appears at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii. 30). Knorr (*Rottg.*, p. 70) gives an example as apparently Gaulish. He occurs at Neuss on form 31 (Lehner, *Novaesium*, p. 341), at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) in the early period 80-110 A.D. Walters gives him on form 18 (M. 1621). From this it would appear that he belongs to about the end of the first century. On the other hand, he is found on form 38 in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, date given as 160-190 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268). The discrepancy may possibly be accounted for by the existence of two potters of the same name.

63. KOLLIVSFE. On curved base, uncertain shape.

This stamp occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. p. 73), and probably comes from Lezoux.

64. LVCINA / 33.

Also occurs in Allier district (see preceding stamp). Has been found at Lezoux (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1171 a).

65. LVPPA. 33.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1180. Found in a deposit between the second and third floors, Site no. IV, and probably belongs to the first half of the second century.

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66. LVTEV○SF. 31. Site no. I.

He worked at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii. pp. 37 and 79, and *O. R. L., Zugmantel*, p. 118).

He used decorated moulds of Janus and Reginus, and may be placed in the first half of second century (Knorr, *Rottw.*, pp. 9, 53; *Rottg.*, p. 70).

67. MACCIRILAF. 33.

MACCI / 31.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1198. The second may be a stamp of Maccius, a Lezoux potter (Déch. i. 284).

68. MACRINVS. 31.

Macrinus is given as a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 84). He occurs at Zugmantel on form 27, and is placed in the first half of the second century (*O. R. L., Zugmantel*, 141). On form 33 at Newstead (*Report*, p. 237), where he is placed in the Antonine period. As the stamp also occurs in the Allier district, he or another potter of the same name may have worked at Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 73). The name is found once on form 31 at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii. 38).

Found in a heavily burnt layer on Site no. IV, which probably dates about the Antonine period.

69. MANKEDO. 33.

ALLEDV · F. 31.

Walters gives this potter three times on form 33 (M. 2120-2). See *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1246, where the statistics of provenance suggest a Gaulish origin.

70. MALLIACI. 31.

Once on form 33, Walters, M. 2133.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010. 1247. Probably North Gaulish by its distribution.

71. MARCELLI · M · 31.

The name of the potter Marcellus occurs on a mould, form 37, at Rheinzabern, and Knorr states that he appears to have worked about 230 A.D. (Knorr, *Canns.*, p. 37; Lud. iii. 108). The stamp also occurs on form 18 at Neuss, so unless Knorr is wrong there must have been two potters of this name. Walters gives the stamp twice on form 27 (M. 1879-80), and three times on form 33 (M. 2126-9).

72. MARINVSFE. Twice on a Rheinzabern form, possibly T v or T z.

There is a Graufesenque potter of this name (Déch. i. 84), but these stamps belong to one of the German potteries. He is

said to have worked at Ittenweiler, Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern, and Kräherwald (Forrer, p. 233; Lud. i. 51), and is dated to about the middle of the second century (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 142).

73. MRITVMI / 38.

MAR·IT / 38.

Maritumus is in the Allier list, so probably belongs to Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 73).

74. MARTIIO. 33. (Three times.)

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1281, and Walters (M. 950) form 33. May be a stamp of Martius and read Martii officina.

75. MARTIM. 33.

MARTI·M. Probably Lud. Tf.

Very likely a Gaulish potter. His stamp has been found at La Graufesenque (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1286 m), and at Rheinzabern and Ittenweiler (Lud. iii. 42, Forrer, 215).

76. MATERNI. 33.

Walters gives this stamp on form 18 (M. 1634), and on 33 three times (M. 1720-2). It is on forms 31 and 33 from the Pudding Pan Rock (160-190 A.D.). In *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 142, it is given as Gaulish, perhaps later Rheinzabern, and is placed in the time of Antoninus Pius. Forrer (p. 234) describes the potter as working at Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern, Westerndorf, and Bregenz.

More than one potter of the name is probably represented.

It was found in pit xix in connexion with stamps of Reginus, Libertus, and Perpetuus. (See p. 14.)

77. /ERNNIAI. 33.

There is an exactly similar stamp of Materninus in *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1306 b. It occurs at Rheinzabern on form 32 (Lud. i. 54). Walters gives it on form 33 (M. 2355).

78. OFMO. 27. Twice.

Mommo was a potter of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 84). He occurs at Pompeii, destroyed 79 A.D. (*Déch.* i. 96). Knorr (*Rotw.*, p. 64) gives the stamp three times on form 27 and places it in the time of Vespasian. One of these stamps was found on the natural soil on Site no. IV, and probably was deposited near the year 80 A.D. The other was found in the group south-west of Site no. I with stamps of Cotous, Patricus, and Vitalis; probable date about 75-85 A.D.

79. MOXIVS·M. 31.

MOSSIM. 31.

/OSSIM. 33.

See MOXIMA, p. 45, and *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1391.

The first stamp occurred in a heavily burnt layer on Site no. IV which may be placed in the Antonine period.

80. ·MVXT / 31.
MVXTVLLIM. 38.
·MVXTVKKI / 33.

Muxtullus has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 73), and at Lezoux (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1398). Walters gives it twice on form 33 (M. 2138-9). From this it would appear that he was a Lezoux potter of the second century.

81. NICEPHORF. 18.

The stamp occurs at Corbridge (*Report*, 1911, p. 182, and fig. 9, no. 116), where it is placed in the first century; also at Neuss on form 27 twice. Walters gives it on form 18 (M. 1788) and on 33 (M. 2140). This potter probably worked about the end of the first century.

82. OSBIM / 31. Site no. I.
OSB·IMAN. 33. Site no. III.
OSB////////NI. 31.

Walters gives this on forms 31 and 33 (M. 1985, 2142). It occurs twice in Carlisle Museum on the same forms.

83. P·ACATIV / 31.

Very bad stamp, but appears to be the potter Pacatus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1485). He worked at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 63; ii. 55; iii. 48), and as he occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Ant.*, vi. 73) he may also have worked at Lezoux. Walters gives him on form 31 (M. 2015).

84. PATERCLINI·M. 33. Site no. VI.

This occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Ant.*, vi. 73) and probably belongs to Lezoux. Walters gives him on forms 31, 32, 44 (M. 1986-7, 2023, 2223).

85. PATERCLOSFE. 18.

Walters gives this on form 18 five times (M. 1790-5), and once on 27 (M. 1890). It occurs at Neuss on form 31.

Found in low level, Site no. IV, and probably belongs to the end of the first century.

86. PATERNVSF. 18/31.

A potter of this name worked at Lezoux in the second half of the second century (*Déch.* i. 289). The stamp also occurs at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 63).

87. $\widehat{\text{OPATR}}\widehat{\text{IC}}$. Small fragment of uncertain form.

$\widehat{\text{PAT}}\cdot\widehat{\text{RI}}\cdot\widehat{\text{C}}$ 18.

Patricus or Patricius was a La Graufesenque potter, who made bowls form 29 (Déch. i. 294).

Knorr (*Rotw.*, p. 64) places him in the time of Vespasian. He occurs at Neuss on forms 27, 31, 33; at Saalburg on forms 18 and 31 (Drag., pp. 143, 148), and also at Pompeii.

The first stamp occurs in connexion with stamps of Mommo, Vitalis, and Cotous in a group south-west of Site no. I, dating about 75-85 A. D.

Forrer (p. 234) states that a potter of this name worked at La Graufesenque, Heiligenberg, Bregenz, Windisch or Rheinzabern, and Westerndorf.

88. $\widehat{\text{PA}}\widehat{\text{V}}\widehat{\text{KK}}\widehat{\text{IM}}$. 33. Twice.

A potter of the name of Paulus worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 84). The stamp occurs at Pompeii, destroyed 79 A. D. (Déch. i. 97). Knorr (*Rotw.*, p. 64) places him in the time of Vespasian.

Another potter of this name worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 294). The stamp occurs on form 79 from the Pudding Pan Rock (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268), and is given by Walters on that form and on 44 (M. 1747, 1756). This potter may be placed in the second half of the second century.

The Wroxeter stamps probably belong to the later potter.

89. $\widehat{\text{PEC}}\widehat{\text{VLI}}\widehat{\text{AR}}\cdot\widehat{\text{F}}$. 27.

Walters gives the potter Peculiaris on form 31 (M. 1990), and on form 33 four times (M. 2145-8).

It occurs on form 31 at Camelon, Rough Castle, Barhill, and on 27 at Saalburg. At Newstead (*Report*, p. 228) he is placed in the Antonine period. He is given on many German sites in *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1521. He probably belongs to the Hadrian-Antonine period, and is an East Gaulish or German potter (*O. R. L.*, *Stockstadt*, p. 104).

90. $\widehat{\text{PERPETVI}}$. 18/31. Not in *C. I. L.*

A potter Perpetus or Perpetuus worked at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 64; ii. 100; iii. 51).

Found in pit XIX in connexion with stamps of Libertus and Reginus. He may be placed in the first half of the second century.

91. $\widehat{\text{PRIMA}}$ / 33.

Probably Primanus. The stamp occurs at Neuss on form 27,

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and on form 31 in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268).

There was a Rheinzabern potter with the name Primantius (Lud. i. 44 and iii. 52).

92. PRIMVLI. 31. Site no. VI.

A potter of Lezoux (Déch. i. 295).

Occurs at Neuss on 18 and 18/31. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 65) places him in the time of Vespasian.

93. PRISCINI. 33. Pit vi.

Walters gives it on form 33 (M. 1736).

94. PRITMANI. Quarter-round moulding (form 15 ?).

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1577.

Found on Site no. IV on the natural soil and may be placed in the latter part of the first century.

95. QVINTIM. On 31 and 33.

Quintus was a South Gaulish potter (Déch. i. 84 and 136). Occurs on form 27 at Neuss; on 31 and 33 in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268); on 31 (Knorr, *Rottg.*, p. 71).

This South Gaulish potter belongs to the end of the first century, and there is another of the name occurring in the Allier district, probably from Lezoux, who may be placed in the second half of the second century. The Wroxeter examples belong to the latter place.

96. REBVRRIOF. 79.

REBVRRI \ 33.

/VRRI · OF. 31. Heavily burnt layer, Site no. IV, Antonine period.

Walters gives Reburrus on form 31 (M. 1994), and on 33 twice (M. 2159-60). In the *V. C. H. Shropshire*, p. 251, he is given on forms 32 and 38 from Wroxeter.

97. REDITI · M. 31 and 33.

REDIT \ 33.

Walters gives this on the same forms (M. 2161 and 1995). It occurs twice at Camelon on form 33.

Probably an Antonine potter.

98. RIIGAKI. 27 or 33.

Regalis was a Rheinzabern potter (Lud. i. 68 and iii. 56). The stamp has been found with coins of Faustina the Elder and Antoninus Pius (Lud. iii. 154).

99. REGINI·M. 18/31.

REGINVSF. 33.

Forrer (p. 175) gives the history of Reginus as follows :

1. In Mandeure or elsewhere in North
Gaul from about 90-95 A. D.
2. In Baden in Switzerland „ „ 95-102 A. D.
3. In Heiligenberg . . „ „ 102-115 A. D.
4. In Rheinzabern . . „ „ 115-140 A. D.
5. Kräherwald . . . „ „ 140-145 A. D.

Knorr (*Rottg.*, p. 48) places him at the latest between 100 and 150 A. D.

In *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 124, he is placed in the period 130-170 A. D.

The second stamp occurred in pit XIX in connexion with stamps of Libertus, Maternus, and Perpetuus. (See p. 14.)

100. RITOGEN / 27.

Walters gives the stamp once on form 31 (M. 1997).

Found at the bottom level by Watling Street, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

101. ROP·VSIFE. 27.

Occurs at Neuss on 18/31.

Found in pit VII, period late first and early second century.

102. RVFIN· 33.

RVF////////SF. 31.

Rufinus was a South Gaulish potter working at La Graufesenque and Montans (*Déch.* i. 84, 136). He is found at Neuss on forms 18/31, 27, 31; at Camelon on form 29. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 65) places him in the time of Vespasian.

A potter of the same name worked at Heiligenberg, fifty of his stamps having been found there (Forrer, 235).

The stamp on form 33 was found in the low level of Site no. III, and may be placed in the period 80-120 A. D.

103. OFSABI / 31.

Sabinus was a potter of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 84). He occurs twice at Pompeii, destroyed 79 A. D., on form 29. He is in the early period at Newstead (*Report*, p. 228), 80-110 A. D., and appears several times at Neuss on forms 18/31, 27 and 31.

Sabini m. occurs in graffito on a mould at Lezoux (*Déch.* i. 297), and the name is also found at Rheinzabern on plain wares.

This stamp was found at a low level north-west of Site no. I, and probably belongs to the period 80-110 A. D.

104. Λ CIRAPC. 31.

Probably Sacirapo (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1694).

105. SACROTĪ·MĀ·S. 18/31.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1699.

Found in the bottom layer by Watling Street. Judging by the place of finding and the form it probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

106. SANVACVS. 18. Site no. II.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1721.

107. SATVRNINI. 31.

SĀTVRNINI·OF. 33 (twice).

Saturninus was a Lezoux potter (*Déch.* i. 298). Occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, 160-190 A. D. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268).

108. SIIICVDIINI. 33. Site no. III.

There appears to be no parallel to this stamp: it is probably a bad writing of either Secundus or Secundinus.

109. SĒDA| 33.

Forrer (pp. 235 and 239) gives Sedatus as working at the following places: Heiligenberg, Lezoux, Rheinzabern, Ittenweiler, Westerndorf, Kräherwald. (See also *Lud.* i. 72, iii. 61; *Déch.* i. 292; *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 147.)

Given as a contemporary of Comitalis (middle second century) by Knorr (*Rottg.*, p. 27; *Rottw.*, p. 59).

110. ■ ENNIVSF. 33.

As there is apparently only room for one letter before the E this probably reads Sennius f. (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1785).

On form 33 Walters, M. 2171.

111. SEVERIANĪ·MĀ. 33.

Severianus was a Rheinzabern potter (*Lud.* i. 72, 106, and ii. 105). Occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, 160-190 A. D., on forms 79 and 33 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268).

112. OFSEVERI. 18.

⊙SEVERI. 18.

SEVER\ 18/31. This has a small palm branch or feather before it.

SEVERIM. Fig. 11, plate XXXIX, *Newstead Report*.

A Severus worked at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 84). He occurs at Newstead (*Report*, pl. XXXIX, p. 228) in the early period (80-110 A. D.); at Neuss on forms 18/31, 27, 31. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 66) places him in the time of Vespasian. The first, third, and

fourth stamps were found in the low level deposit, Site no. IV, and may be placed in the period 80-120 A. D.

There also appears to have been a potter of this name who worked at Rheinzabern and Westerndorf (Lud. iii. 62, 63; *O.R.L., Zugmantel*, 148).

113. SIIXTI| 31.
 /XTI·M. 31.
 SIIXT/ 79.
 SEXT. 31.

Probably all belong to the potter Sextus, but there were also potters Sextinus and Sextius.

Sextus occurs at Neuss on form 29 (?). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 66) gives him as a South Gaulish potter. The name also occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, 160-190 A. D. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268).

114. SILV/\ 33.

Silvanus was a La Graufesenque potter, who made bowls form 29 (Déch. i. 85). Occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 241) in the early period (80-110 A. D.). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 66) places him in the time of Vespasian.

115. SILVINVS/\ 27.
 SILVIN/\ 31.

Silvinus is given as a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85). He occurs at Neuss on forms 18/31 and 27; at the Saalburg on form 31. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 66) places him in the time of Vespasian. In *O. R. L., Zugmantel*, p. 148, he is stated to be East Gaulish and placed in the time of Hadrian and Pius.

The first stamp was found in pit VII, dated to the late first century and early second, and the second in Site no. IV, between the second and third floors, and dates probably between about 110 and 130 A. D.

116. ::ILVI. 27.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1816 b, g. Silvius was a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85). On form 18, Walters (M. 1812).

Found in pit XI; probable date of deposit about the end of the first century or the beginning of the second.

117. SITICVLA 27.

No other occurrence has been recorded.

This stamp occurred at a low level by Watling Street, and probably is not later than the first half of the second century.

118. SVLPICI/\ 18.

Sulpicius was a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85).

Occurs at Neuss on form 18/31, at Bonn on 18, and at Rhein-zabern on 27, and Lud. Tb.

Found at a low level by Watling Street, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.

119. SVR////////LLVSF. 18/31. Site no. IV.
Surdillus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1861).

120. TASCILLIM. 33.

Walters gives this on form 27 (M. 1899), and on 33 (M. 2181-2). It occurs at Camelon and Rough Castle on form 33.

Found under the *opus signinum* floor, Site no. I, in a deposit probably dating before 120 A.D.

121. TAVRICVF. 31.

Walters gives this twice on form 33 (M. 2184-5), and once on 31 (M. 2008). (See also Lud. ii. 284, and *O. R. L., Zugmantel*, 148.)

122. T̄ETT\ / 31. Site no. II.

Tettur (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1907.). Walters gives the same stamp twice on form 27 (M. 1904-5).

123. T + OFFIC. 33.

Titus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1918). Occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 242) on form 33. Appears to be a La Graufesenque potter (Déch. i. 85), and may be assigned to the close of the first century.

124. TITVRONIS. 33. Pit xvi.

Probably a Lezoux potter as he occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 74). Walters gives him on form 18 (M. 1814), on 33 three times (M. 2188-90), and on form 80 (p. 361).

The form 18 given by Walters may be incorrect, as there are several flat-bottomed plates belonging to the latter part of the second century. It is hardly likely that the same potter made both forms 18 and 80, as there is some difference in their date. He probably belongs to the middle or second half of second century.

125. /RTVNN. 31.

The potter Turtunnus occurs once at Rhein-zabern on a late form of 31 (Lud. ii. 73). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 10) suggests that he is connected with Heiligenberg. (See also *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 3149, and 10010, 1090.)

126. Q · V · C. 27 (three times, and on 33 once).

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1951.

Occurs at Newstead on form 27, where it is read Q · V · O. Probably pre-Hadrianic.

127. VΛXTI. 27.

Twice at Vechten (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1986). Occurs at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 70). Walters gives it on form 27 three times (M. 1906-8).

This stamp was found in the low level of Site no. II, and may be placed in the period 80-120 A. D.

128. VELOXF. 33. Site no. I.

Has been found in the Allier district, and probably comes from Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 74).

129. VERVSFEC. 31.

A potter of the name of Verus worked at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 31; ii. 77, 78; iii. 71, 72). He is placed in the time of the Outer Limes in *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 149.

There is also a La Graufesenque potter of this name, but of earlier date (Déch. i. 85).

This stamp belongs to the Rheinzabern pottery.

130. VIRO / 18. Site no. II.

Walters gives Vironi of five times on form 33 (M. 2200-4). It occurs at Camelon on form 27.

Probable date of deposit 80-120 A. D.

131. V·IRTHV. 27.

Virtus worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 67) gives him as South Gaulish of the time of Vespasian. His stamp occurs on form 18/31 at Neuss, and on the early forms 24, 25, in Trier and Cologne Museums (Drag., 144). He may be placed in the latter half of the first century.

As his stamp also occurs in the Allier district it is possible that he may have moved from La Graufesenque to Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 74).

This stamp was found in a deposit under the *opus signinum* floor on Site no. II, dating about 80-110 or 120 A. D.

132. VITALISM. 18 with slight kick in centre.

OF VITA| 27.

OF VITAL. 18 (twice). One on Site no. IV, below third floor.

OF VITAI. 18. Site no. IV, low level.

OF VIT| 18.

Vitalis, a very prolific potter, worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 85). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 67) places him in the time of Vespasian. The stamp appears at Newstead (*Report*, p. 242), early period, 80-110 A. D., at Neuss many times on forms 18, 18/31, 27, 29, 31, and at Saalburg on 27, also at Pompeii. He made bowls shape 29 (Déch. i. 303).

There also appears to have been a later German potter of this name, as the stamp was found in great numbers among the potters' waste at Heddernheim, where it is dated from about 133 to 200 A. D. (*Hedd. Mitteil.*, iv. 154). The stamp also occurs several times at Rheinzabern (*Lud.* i. 82; iii. 77).

The two stamps from Site no. IV were both found in deposits dated to between about 80–120 A. D.

The first stamp was found in connexion with stamps of Cotous, Mommo, and Patricus in a deposit dated about 75–85 A. D. (p. 34).

133. VXOPIKAI \ 33.
C. I. L. xiii., 10010, 2105.

INCOMPLETE AND UNCERTAIN STAMPS.

SACR|, form 27. Several names begin thus (see *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1694–1701). III·IIINI·M on form 31 twice. By filling in the tops of the T's and supplying a diagonal line for an N this can be made to read TIINTINI·M (*C. I. L.*, 10010, 1910), but the reading is doubtful. OIQNA|, form 33. VES|, form 18 (Site no. III, under *opus signinum* floor). Several names begin thus (see *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 2021–2). MAM on a large 27 or possibly 38. /NTIRIOM, form 31. Lastly, a curious stamp that appeared to read MARITVMI-MAFE, Maritumi manus fecit; the first three letters are indistinct, but the following are all fairly legible. It is a most unusual feature to have both *ma* and *fe* on the same stamp. Maritumus appears to have been a poor writer as his stamps are generally incorrect (*C. I. L.*, 10010, 1276).

ROSETTE STAMPS.



FIG. 15.

1. On form Lud. B c.
2. On form Lud. B c.
3. On large slightly-curved base, probably Lud. T b, c or d.
4. On large slightly-curved base, probably Lud. T d.
5. On large slightly-curved base, probably Lud. T d.

It is interesting to note that all the above rosette stamps occur on Rheinzabern forms and probably belong to that pottery. (See *Lud.* i. 87, 88.) Forrer (p. 216) gives one from Ittenweiler. (See also *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 152.)

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE (FIG. 16).

1. The last letter is uncertain, but as the stamp is often written Acirgi f it is probable that that is the correct reading here. The stamp has been found widely distributed on the Continent, occurring in the Monte Testaccio in Rome, in many places in France and Germany, and several times at Corbridge. It appears to be the name of a place, not of a potter (*C. I. L.*, xii. 5683, 17, xiii. 10002, 6, xv. 2575; *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 169; *Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 59).

2. IVLINIGRI. Probably Julius Niger or Nigrinus. Found in the Monte Testaccio and at Bordeaux (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2964 and xiii. 10002, 276). Found at a low level west of Site no. IV.

3. A complete stamp. The last letter is uncertain. Somewhat similar stamps have been found at various places in England and on the Continent. It is suggested that POR stands for Portus and may be translated warehouse or granary, the remainder of the stamp representing the name of a man or place (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10002, 28, xv. 2647-8; *Newstead Report*, plate LII, fig. 4).

Found in pit XIX, dated to the early years of the second century (p. 14).

4. Reads either Q·F·V. or Q·F·V̄L. A very similar one occurs in the Monte Testaccio, and another is in the museum at Geneva (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2873, xii. 5683, 103).

5 and 6. Found in the Monte Testaccio and in many places on the Continent and in England (*C. I. L.*, xii. 5683, 236, xiii. 10002, 414, xv. 3109; *Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 60; *Newstead Report*, plate LII, fig. 7).

Probably belongs to the second century.

7. This appears to have been a double stamp with another name above, which is illegible. The stamp probably read L·IVNI·MELISSI, which occurs in the Monte Testaccio and in many places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xii. 5683, 154, xiii. 10002, 296-7, xv. 2966-7). There is also another stamp from the Monte Testaccio that reads II CAMILI MELISSI (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2775).

8. An incomplete stamp, probably part of SILVESTRI. L. I. Silvestri occurs in the Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2944), and in the museum at Metz (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10002, 276).

Found in pit VIII, probably not later than the first few years of the second century.

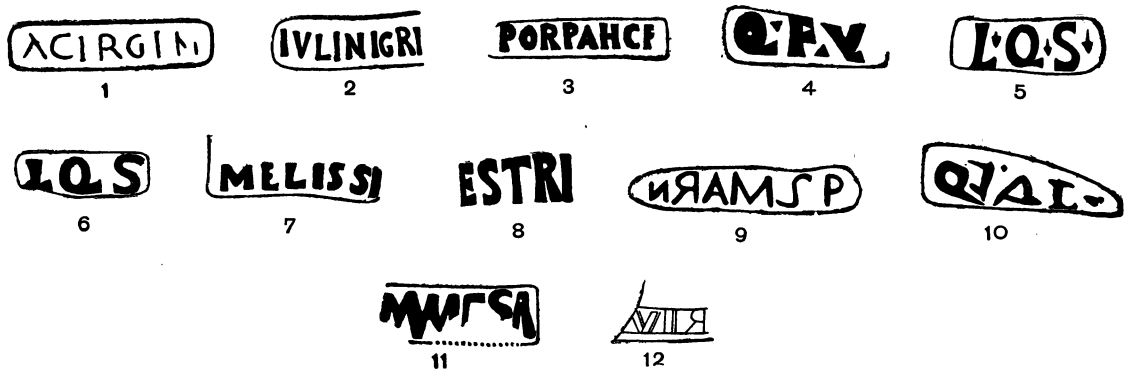
9, 10, 11, 12. No other occurrence recorded. No. 9 was found on the third floor on Site no. IV, and may be placed in the first half of the second century.

MORTARIA STAMPS.

(For type nos. see fig. 19, p. 77, and fig. 20, p. 80.)

1. This stamp is given three times in the *Guildhall Catalogue*, once preceded by LVGV DV, which probably indicates that the potter worked at Lyons (*Guildhall Catalogue*, p. 102, nos. 616, 618, 620). Walters gives the stamp five times (M. 2766-70). This stamp occurs on type no. 34 (fig. 19, p. 77), and probably belongs to the end of the first or beginning of the second century.
2. This stamp reads Bruci (reversed). It was found in pit x, dated 80-110 A.D., and is on type no. 38. A stamp Brusci occurred in Corbridge (*Report*, 1907, p. 67).
3. Appears to read either Canusa or Canufa. Found under the third floor on Site no. IV, 80-110 A.D. Type no. 54, without quite such a pronounced bead.
4. Occurred twice on type 58, with a slightly heavier flange.
5. On both sides of spout, type no. 102.
6. Found below third floor on Site no. IV, 80-110 A.D., type no. 38. The stamp occurs at Newstead in the early period (*Newstead Report*, p. 266, no. 17). It is given three times by Walters (M. 2783-5), and in the *Guildhall Catalogue* (p. 102, no. 624).
7. On type no. 102, with the flange slightly less bent.
8. This is probably the beginning of the name Matugenus. It has been written in two lines. The bottom line may have contained the last four letters of the name or the word *fecit*. AATVG FECIT occurs at Carnarvon (*Military Aspect of Roman Wales*, Haverfield, p. 35). Walters gives the stamp four times (M. 2786-9). Found on the natural soil on Site no. II, and probably belongs to the period 80-120. On type no. 38.
9. This stamp with slight variations occurred five times on types nos. 54 and 58. Two of them were found on the *opus signinum* floor on Site no. I, and one in the heavily burnt layer on Site no. IV. They probably date about the middle of the second century. May be the work of a local potter.
10. Twice close together. Too small a fragment of rim to show the type.
11. The first and last letters are uncertain. The stamp may possibly read RVNACVSF or reversed RVCANVS, with the final stroke representing the upright of an F. Found in the stratified deposit over pit VII, period 90-120 A.D. On type no. 38.
- 12 and 13. These were found close together, and appear to be stamps from the same mortarium. No. 12 might possibly be read as SIMIL(I)S, with the final stroke as an upright for an F. Type no. 46.

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE



STAMPS ON MORTARIA

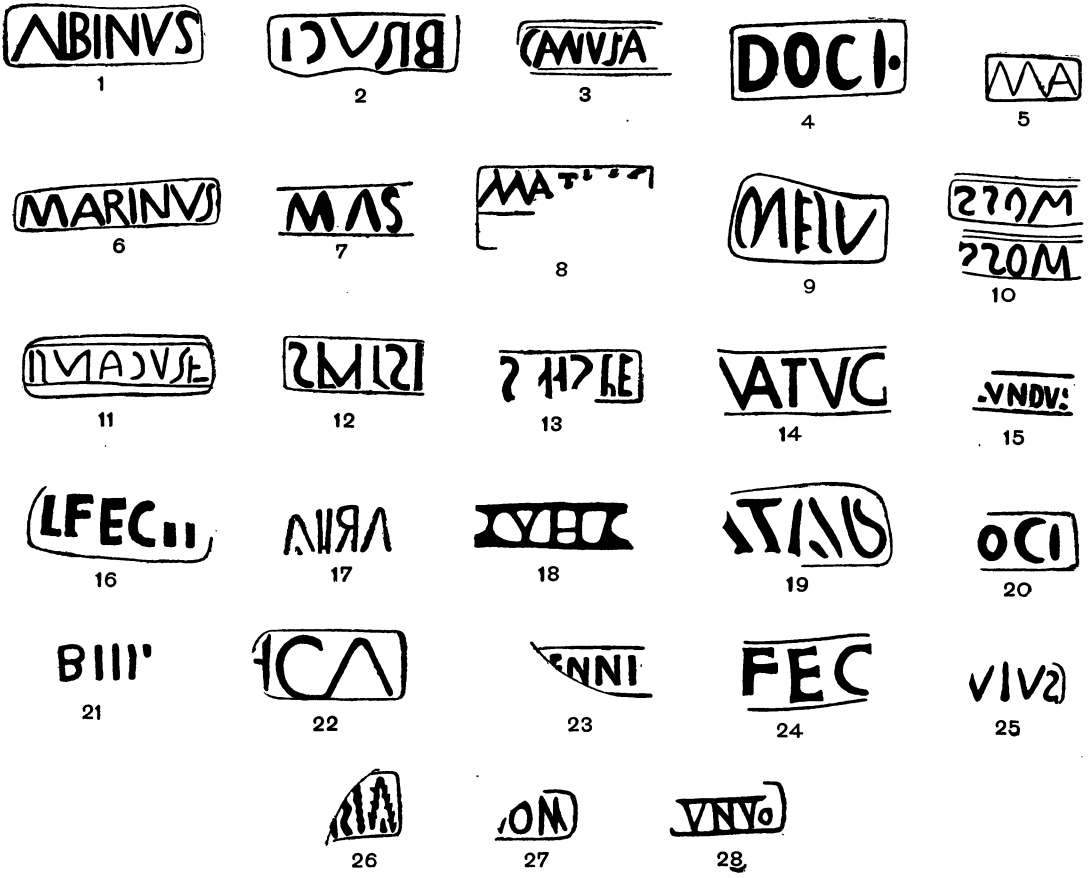


FIG. 16. $\frac{1}{2}$.

14. Appears to read $\widehat{\text{VATVG}}$ = Vatugenus, but is more probably a badly impressed stamp of Matugenus (see no. 8). Found on the natural soil on Site no. II, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D. Type no. 34.

15. On a fragment of a very large rim. May be part of Secundus or Verecundus: both names appear on mortaria (*C.I.L.*, xii. 5685, 38 and 41).

16. On type no. 34.

17. Three times close together on one of type no. 114, and twice singly on type no. 102.

18. This stamp occurred thirteen times on type nos. 46, 54, 58, 66. It appears to belong to the period about 120-160 A.D. Probably the work of a local potter.

19. On a large rim of type no. 58.

20. Small mortarium, type no. 66.

21. On type no. 54.

22. On type no. 66.

23. Incomplete stamp on type no. 102.

24. On a fragment of rim. Found at the low level on Site no. II, 80-120.

25. Incomplete stamp on type no. 182.

26. Incomplete stamp. Fragment only.

27. Incomplete stamp. Fragment only.

28. Three times close together on a large rim, type no. 58.

THE COARSE POTTERY (FIGS. 17, 18).

One of the most satisfactory results of the work carried out this year on the coarser wares has been the entire confirmation of the dating of the types given in the 1911 Corbridge report. Practically the whole of the forms there illustrated—116 in all—have been met with at Wroxeter, and in every instance the dating has been found to coincide. The earliest date of this year's portion of the site and the date of the beginning of Corbridge appear to fall in about the same decade, and although the pottery for the first thirty or forty years is strikingly similar, yet there are a few types, several of which are illustrated in this report, which do not occur at Corbridge. There are also many similar types in the later periods, but the proportion of dissimilar ones increases. Much data in connexion with these new types have been collected this year, but owing to the lack of well-stratified deposits in the later periods it has been thought wise to hold over this information until another year, so as to obtain better and more certain evidence as to date.

One of the most interesting facts in connexion with the coarse pottery is that although in the earlier periods it is nearly always of Roman technique, yet in the second century and later we find a larger proportion, especially of the commoner vessels, such as cooking-pots, dishes, &c., in the Late Celtic technique, which was in use immediately before the Claudian conquest, thus showing that when the country was subdued and pacified there was a revival of native industries.

It has not been thought necessary to deal with any particular groups in detail, as this would only necessitate a useless repetition of what has already been dealt with in other publications.

The following are some of the best examples which have been found in well-stratified deposits:

COARSE POTTERY.

1. Flagon with five-ringed mouthpiece and four-ribbed handle. Light red clay with light buff slip. Site no. IV, low level, 80-120 A. D.

The five-ringed mouthpiece and long neck are characteristic of the first century. A similar one occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 262, fig. 33, no. 3) in the period 80-110 A. D.

2. Flagon with four-ringed mouthpiece and two-ribbed handle. Light buff clay. Site no. II, low level, 80-120 A. D.

3. Flagon with four-ringed mouthpiece and three-ribbed handle. Cream-coloured clay. Site no. IV, between second and third floors (110-130 A. D.).

These two are a similar type to the last but probably slightly later in date. They have not the good rectangularly bent handle of the Corbridge example (*Report*, 1911, fig. 1), which is a sure sign of first-century date. Similar ones may be seen in the *Newstead Report* (p. 262, fig. 33, nos. 1-4), period 80-110 A. D.

4. Flagon with three-ringed mouthpiece and two-ribbed handle. Hard light red clay with cream slip. Site no. IV, low level, 80-120 A. D.

This type is more likely to belong to the first half of the second century than to the end of the first.

5. Flagon. Fine clay, reddish inside, light buff outside. Site no. II, below *opus signinum* floor, 80-110 A. D.

Not a common type. A very similar one is illustrated in *O. R. L., Waldmössingen*, p. iv, fig. 15. The date of the occupation of this fort is given as about 80-120 A. D.

6. Bowl, imitation of form 29. Pattern in sharply incised grooves. Hard light grey sandy clay with darker slip on outside. Pit x, 80-110 A. D.

7. Bowl, imitation of form 29. Hard red clay with cream slip. Mouldings below lip and roulette hatched on side. Site no. IV, below third floor, about 80-110 or 120 A. D.

A large number of these carinated bowls, in imitation of the sigillata shape 29, were found in deposits dated about 80-120 A. D. They occur in grey and red clay, the former often with a darker slip and the latter with a cream one. They have patterns in roulette hatching or incised or burnished lines. Sometimes the surface is smoothed without any decoration. They appear to be more common in the latter part of the first century than in the beginning of the second, and it is doubtful if they last far into the reign of Hadrian. The early examples are better moulded and finished than the later. For the derivation of this form see *O. R. L., Faimingen*, p. 77, Abb. 5.

8. Bowl with carinated side. Reddish-brown sandy clay with smoothed surface, ornamented with vertical stripes in cream slip. Pit IV, late first century.

A somewhat similar type of bowl to figs. 6 and 7. This brown ware with decoration in cream slip in circles, crosses, and lines also occurs in small pots or beakers of the early type and small bowls with flanges. Fragments of fourteen vessels of this ware were found this year. Six of them could be dated with some certainty, as they were found in stratified deposits dated about 80-120 or 130 A. D.

9. Bowl, carinated. Hard light grey clay with darker surface, roulette hatched on side. Low level by Watling Street, 80-120 A. D.

Nothing is known of this type, but it appears to be very closely allied to figs. 6 and 7.

10. Bowl with flat lip and two girth-grooves on side. Hard light red clay, mica dusted. Site no. IV, low level, 80-120 A. D.

This bowl is very similar to the types Corbridge 4-7, which are common at the close of the first century and last into the reign of Hadrian. They occur in the early period (80-110 A. D.) at Newstead (*Report*, p. 250, fig. 26), and on the German Limes in the same period (*O. R. L., Waldmössingen*, p. 9, III and IV, 4); at Poltross Burn in the early Hadrianic period, and also at Gellygaer (Ward, *The Roman Fort at Gellygaer*, plate X, figs. 1, 2, 4), which appears to have been inhabited from the close of the first century until well into the reign of Hadrian. The treatment of mica dusting is almost entirely confined to the early periods. A large amount of this type in plain greys and reds, most of them with sharply carinated sides, was found this year in deposits dated about 80-120 or 130 A. D., the earlier ones generally being better moulded and finished than the later.

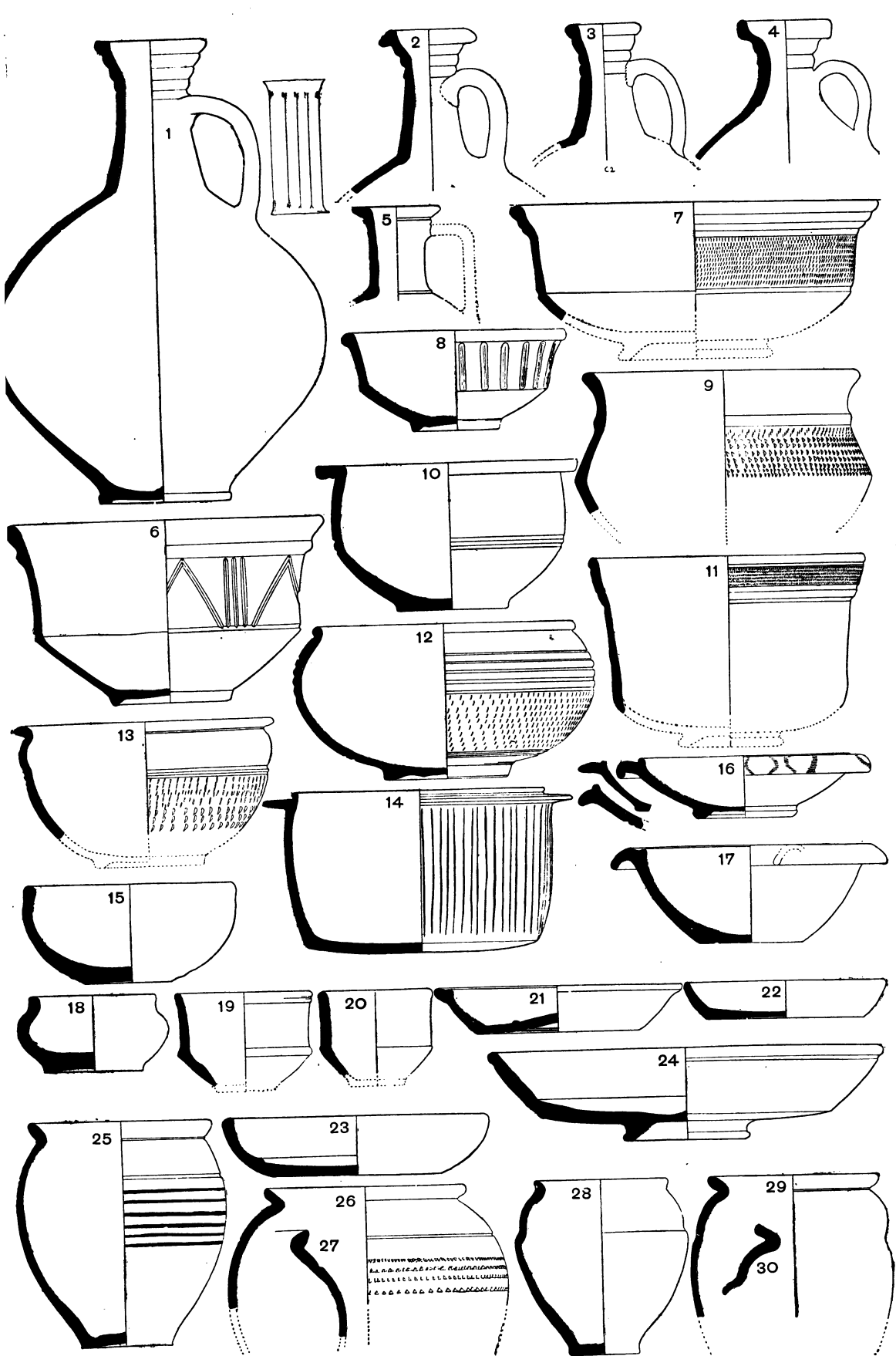


FIG. 17. Coarse Pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. May, del.

11. Bowl with upright sides, probably in imitation of the sigillata shape 30. Hard grey clay with darker slip on outside. Pit 1, late first century. The roulette notching and mouldings on the rim are characteristic of shape 29, and well bear out the dating assigned to it. Imitations of shape 30 also occur in the Antonine period (*Newstead Report*, p. 257).

12. Bowl, globular. White pipe-clay with smooth surface. A band of roulette hatching with three cordons and two girth-grooves above and two girth-grooves below. Low level by Watling Street, 80-120 A. D.

A distinctive bowl of fine clay and workmanship. No exact parallel can be found recorded.

13. Bowl, imitation of the sigillata form 37. Hard sandy grey clay with darker slip. Band of roulette hatching and two girth-grooves. Low level in front of Site no. IV, 80-110 A. D.

Several bowls of this description were found in this year's early deposits, but it is not yet possible to tell the duration of the type. A similar one occurs at Newstead (*Report*, plate XLVIII, fig. 44), where it is placed in the Antonine period. Examples have also been found on the German Limes (*O. R. L.*, *Pfünz*, plate VII, fig. 12).

14. Bowl with flange near lip. Hard grey sandy clay with darker surface on outside scored with burnished vertical lines at irregular intervals. Low level, Site no. IV, 80-120 A. D.

This bowl shows distinct Late Celtic characteristics in its clay, baking, and decoration. No exact parallel has been found recorded. A similar flange near the rim occurs in the sigillata form (*Newstead Report*, plate XXXIX, fig. 11) which belongs to the same period.

15. Bowl. Dirty sandy red-brown clay. Pit XIX, 100-120 or 130 A. D.

A bowl of very little character, but fragments of several were found this year, and they all appeared to fall into the first half of the second century.

16. Bowl, flanged. Hard cream to drab clay with smooth surface. Rough circles painted in brown on the top of the flange. Low level, Site no. III, 80-120 A. D.

Several of these well-made little flanged bowls were found. With one exception they all have patterns in brown paint upon the flanges; one has the side roulette hatched.

It is probable that they are an imitation of the sigillata shapes 35 and 36, the paint taking the place of the leaves on stalks *en barbotine*.

They appear to belong to the end of the first and first half of

second century. Nos. 16 *a* and *b* show slight variations in the flange.

17. Bowl, flanged. Hard dirty sandy grey clay. Traces of white slip semicircles on flange. Site no. IV, heavily burnt layer. Antonine period.

18. Cup. Coarse brick-red clay. Low level, Site no. IV, 80-120 A.D. The only example of this type found.

19. Cup with moulded lip and carinated. Hard light reddish-brown clay with smoothed surface. Pit XIX, 100-120 or 130 A.D.

20. Cup with plain lip. Common red clay with smoothed surface. Under *opus signinum* floor, Site no. I, 80-120 A.D.

The only two examples of this type found, but both were in well stratified deposits of very similar date.

21. Dish with rim reeded on top, four grooved rings on under-base, kick in centre. Fine hard light red clay dusted with mica, see no. 10. Well made and finished. Pit X, 80-110 A.D.

Dishes with rims of this type belong to the first and early second centuries (*Corbridge Report*, fig. 10, and *Gellygaer*, plate X, fig. 8).

22. Dish. Dark red buff clay dusted with mica (see no. 10). Low level in front of Site no. IV, 80-110 A.D.

A small well-made dish with little character, but a type that appears to be fairly common in the early periods on this site.

23. Dish with curved side and offset on inside near bottom. Hard light red clay with grey core. Pit XII.

This type is not uncommon in the early periods, but does not appear to last far into the second century. For a similar one dated to before 100 A.D. see *Corbridge Report*, fig. 19.

24. Dish in imitation of the sigillata shape 31. Hard close-grained clay with dirty-brown polished surface. Heavily burnt layer, Site no. IV. Antonine period.

No other example has been recorded.

25. Olla. Oblique rim, one girth-groove, and six burnished bands. Hard light grey clay with darker slip. Under *opus signinum* floor. Site no. IV, 80-120 A.D.

26. Olla. Oblique rim, one girth-groove, and bands of roulette hatching. Hard light grey clay with smoothed surface. Pit X, 80-110 A.D.

27. Rim of similar pot to last, showing slight variation. Hard light grey clay with darker slip. Site no. II, under *opus signinum* floor, 80-110 A.D.

These three represent one of the commonest types of pot in use at the end of the first and in the beginning of the second century. They appear to last in small quantities into the reign of Hadrian, but in the Antonine period they are entirely missing.

This is well shown by the pottery from Newstead. There they occur in the early period (80-110 A.D.) but are absent in the later (140-180 A.D.). They are common at Corbridge in the Domitian-Trajan period (*Corbridge Report*, figs. 17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27). Two examples occur at Poltross Burn (plate III, figs. 12, 13), in the Hadrianic period. (See also May, *Catalogue of Pottery in the York Museum*, p. 87.)

The earlier examples are generally better made and more finely moulded than the later ones. Also the earlier the date the greater the bulge of the side in proportion to the height.

28. Olla or beaker with constricted shoulder. Hard light grey sandy clay, smooth surface. Pit XVIII, 80-110 A.D.

29. Olla or beaker with oblique rim and constricted shoulder. Hard light grey sandy clay with darker slip. Pit XIX, 100-120 or 130 A.D.

30. Rim of olla with constricted shoulder. Light grey clay with darker slip. Round the side a band of small irregular ridges in applied clay, generally known as rustic decoration (*Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 171, fig. 16). Site no. III, under *opus signinum* floor.

These pots, 28-30, with constrictions on the shoulder appear to fall into about the same period as the last mentioned, and the remarks on them are equally applicable. That they occur in the Hadrianic period is shown by the example from Poltross Burn (plate III, fig. 26). They are also found at Gellygaer (plate XI, fig. 8). These constrictions are a Late Celtic feature.

31. Olla with recurved rim and two girth-grooves on shoulder. Light grey sandy clay with darker slip. Pit X, 80-110 A.D.

32. Olla with recurved rim and small ledge for lid, one girth-groove. Hard grey clay with smoothed surface. Pit XI, 90-120 A.D.

33. Olla with recurved rim and two girth-grooves on shoulder. Hard light grey clay with black slip. Low level by Watling Street, 80-120 A.D.

34. Olla with recurved rim and two girth-grooves on shoulder. Hard light grey clay with darker slip. Under *opus signinum* floor. Site no. II, 80-110 A.D.

35. Olla with recurved rim and one girth-groove. Hard light grey clay with smoothed surface. In same deposit as last.

These five examples show slight variations of a type that appears to be very common at Wroxeter. They fall into the same period as the two last-mentioned groups of pots, and the same remarks apply. No. 31, judging by its proportions, is probably earlier than no. 32. They occur at Corbridge in the Domitian-Trajan deposits (*Report*, 1911, nos. 22, 23).

36. Large olla-shaped beaker. Thin hard brown clay with rough-cast surface. Polished band above. Site no. IV, under third floor, 80-110 or 120 A.D.

This type of ware with the surface closely covered with small particles of sand or clay occurs both on the Continent and in this country. It belongs to the first and second centuries, but it is doubtful if it appears at all in the third. They are often made with indented sides. The date may be judged by the form of the

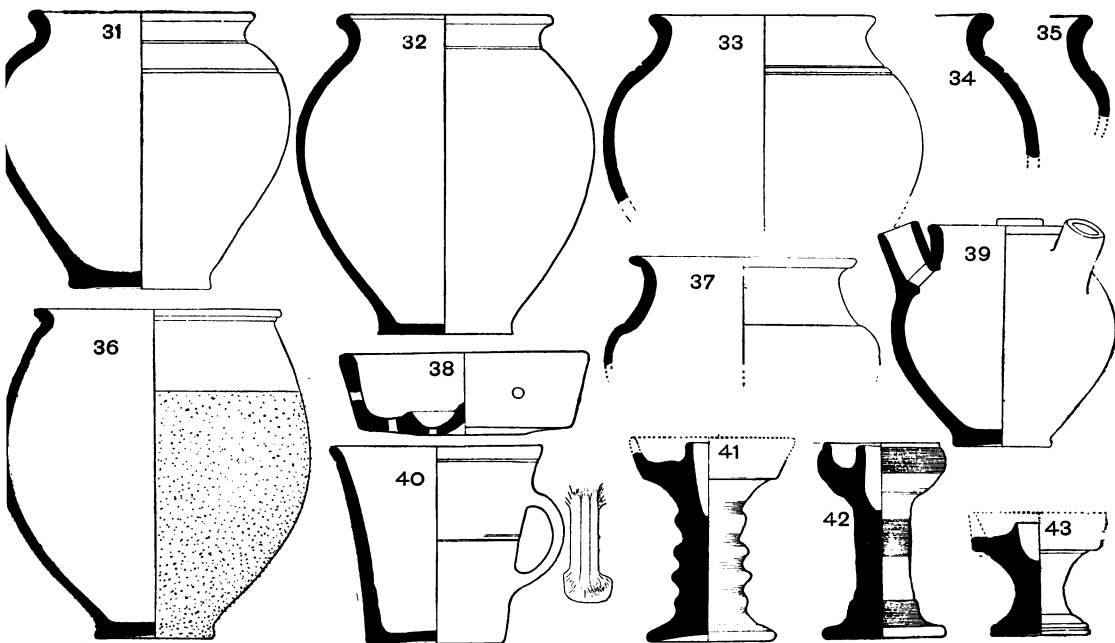


FIG. 18. Coarse Pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$.

pot, as it follows the types of the period to which it belongs. (See *Newstead Report*, plate XLVI, fig. 31; *Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 177; May, *op. cit.*, p. 29.)

37. Olla with high recurved rim and ledged shoulder. Hard light grey clay, smooth black slip. Two of this type occurred in separate deposits dated about 80-120 A.D.

38. Strainer. Hard light grey sandy clay. A cone and two raised rings on inside base and holes in hollows and sides. Found on Site no. II; another occurred in the heavily burnt layer in Site no. IV, dated to the Antonine period. These strainers or cheese-squeezers are of not uncommon occurrence. It seems impossible to assign them to any particular period.

39. Olla with three spouts. Hard brick-red clay with light buff slip. Site no. IV ; not well stratified, but probably first half of second century. These three-spouted pots are sometimes found decorated with faces, snakes, lizards, frogs, ladders, &c., and it has been suggested that in some cases they may have had a religious significance (*O. R. L., Faimingen*, pp. 93-4, and *Altervümer a. d. Vorzeit*, v. 342, plate LIX).

40. Mug with handle and upright slightly curved side. Girth-grooved below lip and in middle. Light buff clay and smoothed surface.

Mugs with handles appear to be one of the commonest forms at Wroxeter, and although many were found this year it was not possible to fix the date of either their beginning or end. They seem certainly to have been in use in the second half of the second century and in the third century, but do not occur in the earlier deposits.

MORTARIA (FIGS. 19, 20).

It has been evident to excavators of Roman sites that the mortarium underwent considerable alterations at different periods. At Corbridge, Newstead, Poltross Burn, and elsewhere, efforts have been made to assign the different types to their respective periods, but the result is still far from complete. One of the chief difficulties has been the lack of any publication in which a sufficient number of specimens has been brought together showing clearly the different types and their variations.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to do this, and specimens from various sites, many of them found in dated deposits, have been illustrated. It should be clearly understood that these illustrations do not represent a dated series, but a collection of the principal types found in this country, which it is hoped may form the basis of such a series in the future. They have been numbered in such a way that new examples may be inserted without departing from the original numbers.

The following is a description of the types :

Nos. 10, 14, 18 have slightly moulded, nearly flat-topped rims. They are often grooved on the top near the inner edges. They generally have particles of stone embedded in the rim as well as in the interior. This does not occur in later examples.

Many examples of this type have been found in late first-century deposits at Corbridge, Newstead, and Wroxeter. The type hardly appears to last into the second century.

No. 22. This example was found in a deposit at Wroxeter

dated about 80-120 A.D. Similar specimens have been found at Corbridge in deposits of about the same period.

Nos. 26 and 30 are variations of type no. 22. They were found at Caerwent.

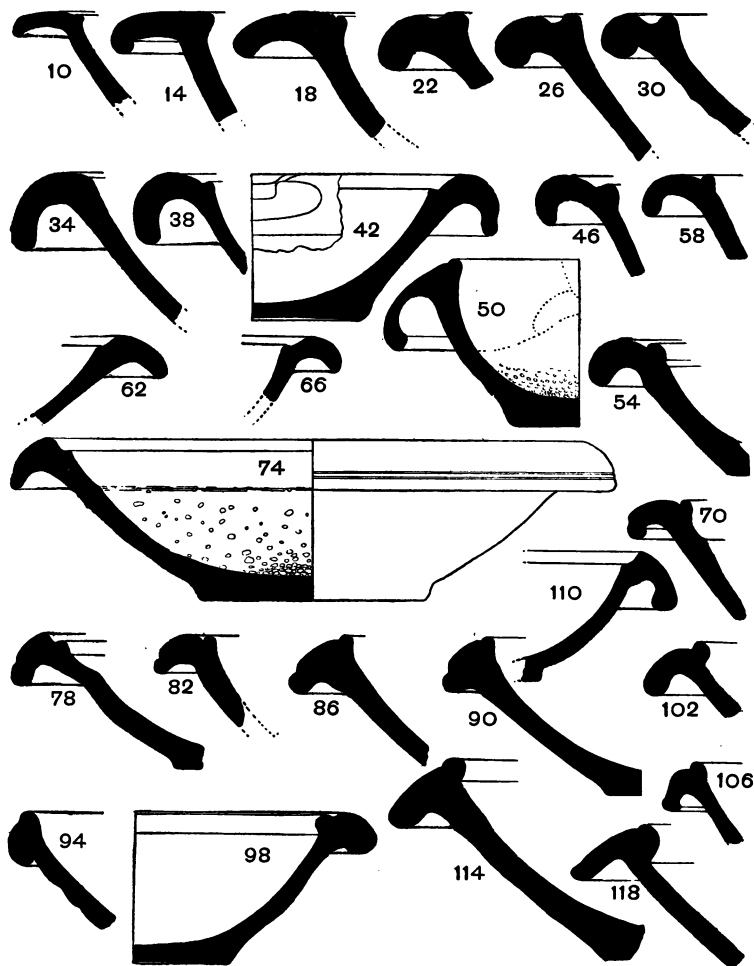


FIG. 19. Mortaria rim sections. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Nos. 34 and 38. This type has a large hooked rim, generally with a small bead on the inside below the top of the curve. Both these examples were found at Wroxeter in deposits dated about 80-110 A.D.

No. 42. The same type as nos. 34 and 38, but not so heavily moulded. It was found at Poltross Burn in the period 120-180 A.D.

It probably belongs rather to the beginning than to the end of that period.

No. 46 is an example from Caerwent. Very similar ones occur at Gellygaer, and may be roughly placed at the beginning of the second century.

No. 50. A very distinct type with strongly curved rim. One was found at Corbridge with the stamp G·ATISIVS on one side of the spout and SABINVS on the other, in a deposit dated about 80-100 A.D. (*Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 35). A portion of a similar one occurs at Neuss and is given as first century (*Neuss*, p. 358, plate XXXVI, fig. 21).

No. 54. Found at Wroxeter in a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

No. 58. The same type as the last, but not so heavily moulded. Found at Corbridge. This is a common type in use at the close of the first and in the first half of the second century. The early ones generally have the bead either lower or on a level with the top of the roll of the rim. The later ones have the rim more bent down and the bead higher as in no. 24.

No. 62. Found at Poltross Burn in the period 120-180 A.D.

No. 66. Found at Poltross Burn in the early Hadrianic deposit.

Nos. 70, 74, 78. The chief characteristics of this type are the slight but decidedly marked hollow below the rim on the inside, and the grooves on the outside edge of the rim. All of these have a haematite wash. All three examples were found at Wroxeter, no. 70 in a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D., and no. 78 in a deposit of 90-120 A.D. They appear to have been introduced about the end of the first century and to have lasted well into the second, but their disappearance is not yet dated with any accuracy. Although slightly different in form, the chief characteristics occur on mortaria found in Rhaetia and placed in the second century (*O. R. L., Faimingen*, p. 97, and *Pfünz*, plate VII).

No. 82 has a groove on the outside edge of the rim as well as the usual one on the top forming the bead. Found at Corbridge in a deposit dated to the latter part of the second century. A similar one occurred at Poltross Burn.

Nos. 86, 90. These may be a development of no. 82. They are approaching towards the hammer-head type. Found in the same deposit as no. 82.

No. 94. An unusual type found in the same deposit as the last.

No. 98. It occurred at Poltross Burn in the latter part of the second century.

Nos. 102, 106 are examples from Corbridge. They belong to a common type that has the rim bent down and the bead rising

above it. Although nothing definite can be said about them, they appear to occur in the latter part of the second and in the third century and take the place of the earlier and flatter-rimmed type, such as nos. 54 and 58.

No. 110. This has a similar bent-down rim to the last two examples, but without the bead. Three very similar occur at Poltross Burn in the period 180-270 A.D.

No. 114. A Wroxeter example. A heavily moulded sloping rim with a prominent bead. This type is probably not earlier than the latter part of the second century. It appears to be a transitional form between the bead and curved rim and the hammer-head type.

No. 118. A Wroxeter example. This type often has a cream slip with patterns in brown or red paint on the rim. They are usually found in late deposits, and are probably not earlier than the middle of the third century, but there is not yet enough evidence to date them with certainty.

No. 122 is a Caerwent example. It appears to be closely connected both with type nos. 102 and 106, and nos. 126-162.

Nos. 126-162 are of the flanged type.

No. 130 was found at Wroxeter in connexion with coins and pottery of about the end of the third century. All the others are Caerwent examples, and there is not yet sufficient information to date them accurately, but they appear to belong to the later periods of the Roman occupation. Against this there is one example at Gellygaer that may be placed in the beginning of the second century.

Nos. 166, 170, 174 closely approximate to the hammer-head type. No. 174 was found at Poltross Burn in the period 270-330 A.D. The two others are Corbridge examples.

Nos. 178-214 are of the hammer-head type. Nos. 186, 198 are Wroxeter specimens dated to about the end of the third or the fourth century. No. 178 is from Poltross Burn, where this type is stated to occur only in the period 270-330 A.D. Nos. 182, 194, 210, 214 are Wroxeter examples, the last two having patterns in brown or red paint on the rim. Nos. 190, 202, 206 are from Corbridge, where they were certainly in use in the third and fourth centuries. They do not occur at all on the Antonine Wall or at Newstead (final date about 180 A.D.), so their first appearance may with some certainty be placed after that date. They are generally made of a pipe-clay paste with plain, reeded, or painted rims.

Nos. 218-238 are of the vertical rim type. No. 222 is a Wroxeter example. No. 226 was found at Corbridge in a deposit

dated to the latter part of the second century; the others are Caerwent examples. Several with rims somewhat similar to nos. 222, 226, 230 have recently been found at Huntcliff, date about 360-400 A. D. (*Roman Journal*, vol. ii, part 2). It seems probable

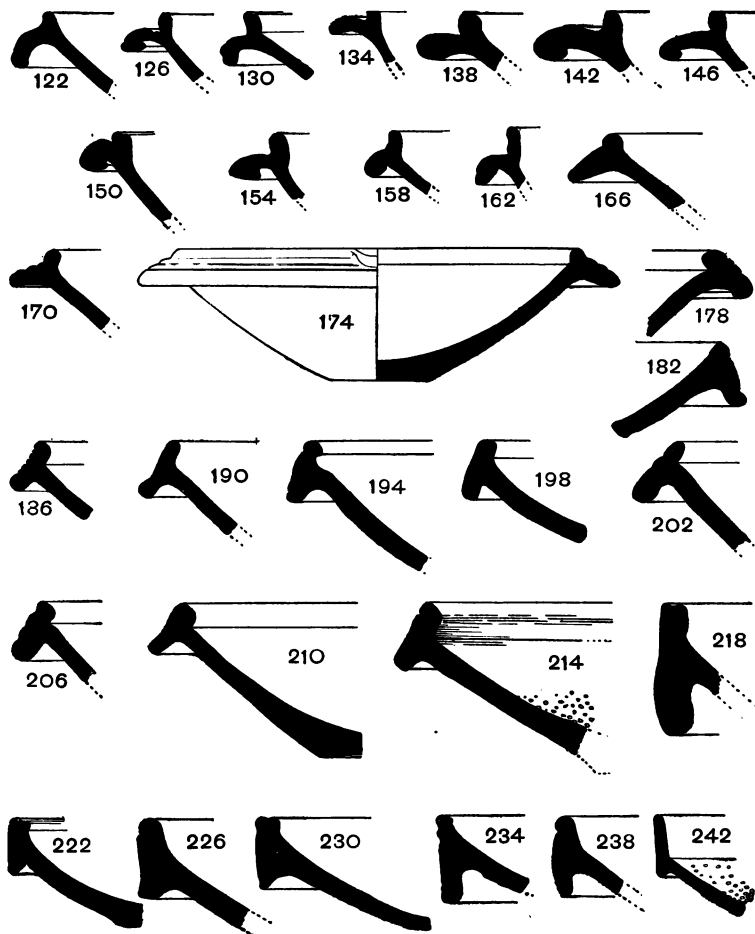


FIG. 20. Mortaria rim sections. $\frac{1}{4}$.

that this type belongs to the late periods of the Roman occupation. The one from Corbridge is an isolated example in the deposit in which it was found and may have been introduced from a later deposit.

No. 242 is coated with a red wash and is in imitation of the *terra sigillata* form 45. The specimen here is from Wroxeter, where the type appears to be common in the latter part of the third and in the fourth century.

COINS

The coins were identified on the site by Mr. Hayter, and the final list prepared by him and by Mr. Mattingley, of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. The number found was 245, divided as follows :

Claudius I	1	Claudius II	6
Nero	3	Carausius	7
Galba	1	Helena	1
Vespasian	12	Theodora	1
Titus	2	Constantine I	7
Domitian	8	Urbs Roma	2
Nerva	6	Constantinopolis	2
Trajan	16	Crispus	1
Hadrian	8	Constantine II	2
Sabina	2	Constans	3
Antoninus Pius	8	Constantine family	17
Faustina I	3	Valentinian I	5
Marcus Aurelius	4	Valens	3
Faustina II	2	Gratian	2
Commodus	1		
Septimius Severus	2		188
Julia Domna	2	Illegible :	
Elagabalus	2	First and second century,	
Julia Soaemias	1	1 Æ.	4
Severus Alexander	3	First and second century,	
Julia Mamaea	4	2 Æ.	15
Gordian III	1	Radiate heads, 260-290	
Gallienus	9	A. D.	30
Salonina	1	Minims, 360-400 A. D.	2
Postumus	3	No date assignable	6-57
Victorinus	13		
Tetricus I	9		245
Tetricus II	2		

It will be seen that the earliest coin is one of the Emperor Claudius, and that there are only five coins before the reign of Vespasian. Of the latter Emperor we have twelve, two of Titus, eight of Domitian, six of Nerva, and sixteen of Trajan. This points to there having been no occupation on this part of the site before well into the reign of Vespasian or even some time in the reign of Domitian. The early dating as given by the pottery is

between the years 80-90 A.D., which will be seen practically to coincide with that of the coins.

There are only ten coins dating after 360, the last coin being one of the Emperor Gratian (375-383).

All references to Cohen are to the Second Edition (1880).

Claudius I (41-54 A.D.).

1. *Obv.* [TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR.P. IMP. or IMP. P.P.] Bare head, l.
Rev. CERES AVGVSTA. S.C. Ceres, veiled, seated l., holding two ears of corn and a torch.
Cohen 1. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.)

Nero (54-68 A.D.).

2. *Obv.* Inscription illegible. Head, laureate (?), r.
Rev. [PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. IMP. P.P. S.C. ?] Nero, in woman's clothing, standing r., singing and accompanying himself on a lyre.
Cf. Cohen 241-249. 2 Æ. (As.)
3. *Obv.* Inscription illegible. Head, bare, l.
Rev. S.C. Victory stepping l., holding shield, inscribed S.P.Q.R.
Cf. Cohen 288-305. 2 Æ. (As.)
One other coin may be attributed to this Emperor.

Galba (68-69 A.D.).

4. *Obv.* IMP. SER. GALBA AVG. Head, bare, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OB. C.S. in an oak-wreath.
Cf. Cohen 285. Æ. (Denarius.)

Vespasian (69-79 A.D.).

5. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. [COS. III]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [CONCORDIA AVGVST. S.C.] Concordia standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae.
Cohen 70. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) 71 A.D.
6. *Obv.* [IMP. CAESAR] VESPASIANVS [AVG.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [COS. VII.] Eagle on an altar, with wings spread, and head turned r.
Cohen 122. Æ. (Denarius.) 76 A.D.
7. *Obv.* [CAESAR] VESPASIA[NVS AVG.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [IMP. XVIII] Modius with ears of corn and poppies.
Cohen 216. Æ. (Denarius.) 77 A.D.

8. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES.] VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. VIII P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. S.C. Victory standing l., holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.
 Cohen 466. 2 Æ. (As.) 77-78 A.D.
9. *Obv.* [IMP.] CAESAR VESPASIAN. [AVG.] COS. III (?). Head, laureate, r.
Rev. VICTORIA NAVALIS. S.C. Victory, holding a wreath, standing on the prow of a ship.
 Cohen 636. 2 Æ. (As.) 71 A.D.
 There are seven other coins, which, though almost illegible, may be attributed to this reign.

Titus (69-81 A.D.).

10. *Obv.* [TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F.] TR.P. COS. VI CENSOR. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [FELICITAS] PVBLICA S.C. Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 85. 2 Æ. (As.) 77-78 A.D.
 One other coin probably belongs to this reign.

Domitian (81-96 A.D.).

11. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XVII CENS. PER. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [FORTVNAE] AVGVSTI. S.C. Fortune standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 134. 2 Æ. (As.) 95-96 A.D.
12. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. P. VI. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. IMP. XIII COS. XIII CENS. P.P.P. Minerva fighting, r.
 Cohen 212. Æ. (Denarius.) 87 A.D.
13. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. DOMIT.] AVG. GERM. COS. XII [CENS. PER. P.P.]. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. [MONETA AVG. S.C.] Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae (?).
 Cohen 327 (?). 2 Æ. (As.) 86 A.D.
14. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XIII CENS. PER. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. MONETA AVGVSTI. S.C. Moneta standing, l.
 Cf. Cohen 329. 2 Æ. (As.) 87 A.D.
 Four other coins probably belong to this reign.

Nerva (96–98 A. D.).

15. *Obv.* IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. III P.P.
Head, radiate, r.
Rev. FORTVNA AVGVST. S.C. Fortune standing l., holding
rudder and cornucopiae. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.)
97 A. D., Jan.–Sept.
16. Similar, but in very bad condition.
Cohen 68. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) Same date.
17. *Obv.* IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR. [P. COS. III P.P.].
Head, laureate, r.
Rev. PLEBEI VRBANA[E] [FRUMENTO CONSTITVTO.] S.C.
Modius containing ears of corn and poppies.
Cohen 127. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) Same date.
Three other coins probably belong to this Emperor.

Trajan (98–117 A. D.).

18. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. Head,
laureate, r.
Rev. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Female figure seated l.,
holding staff in r. hand.
Cohen 304? Æ. (Denarius.) 98–99 A. D.
19. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. TRAIAN]O OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P.[M.
TR.P. COS. VI. P.P.] Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. [SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. S.C.] Felicitas
standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.
Cohen 351. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 114–116 A. D.
20. *Obv.* [IMP.] TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. [COS. V.
P.P.] Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Augustus standing l.,
holding scales and cornucopiae.
Cohen 462. Æ. (Denarius.) 104–111 A. D.
21. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. NER]VAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M.
[TR.P. COS. V. P.P.] Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C. Spes walking l.,
holding flower and catching up skirt.
Cohen 460. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 104–111 A. D.
22. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M.
TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S.C. Roma standing l.,
holding small Victory and spear: at her feet,
suppliant figure.
Cohen 386. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 104–111 A. D.

23. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M.
TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Radiate bust, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S.C. Roma standing l.,
holding small Victory and spear.
Cohen 384. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) 104-111 A.D.
24. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. [DAC. P.M.
TR.P. COS. V. P.P.?] Radiate bust, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S.C. Abundantia stand-
ing l., holding ears of corn and cornucopiae; at
her feet, l., a modius, r. a ship.
Cohen 472. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) (?) 104-111 A.D.
25. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO] AVG. GER. DAC. [P.M.
TR.P. COS. V. P.P.?] Radiate bust, l.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. ALIM. ITAL. in exergue
S.C. Abundantia, as on 24.
Cohen 13. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) 104-111 A.D.
26. *Obv.* [IMP. CAE]S. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GER[M. P.M.]
Head, laureate, r.
Rev. TR. POT. COS. II. S.C. Pietas, standing, with in-
clined body, r. hand raised and l. on breast.
Cohen 613. 2 Æ. (As.) 98-99 A.D.
Seven other coins may probably be assigned to this Emperor.

Hadrian (117-138 A.D.).

27. *Obv.* [HADRIANVS] AVGVSTVS. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. EXPED. AVG. in exergue. COS. III. S.C. round edge.
Hadrian galloping l., raising r. hand.
Cohen 590. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 119-127 A.D.
28. *Obv.* [HADR]IANVS AVGVSTVS. Bust, laureate, r., with
paludamentum.
Rev. FELICITATI AVG., round edge. COS. III. P.P., in ex.
S.C. Ship with rowers and pilot moving l., etc.
Cohen 668. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.)
29. *Obv.* [IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN]VS HADRIANVS AVG. [P.M. TR.P.
COS. III.] Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. MON[ETA AVGVSTI.] S.C. Moneta standing l., hold-
ing scales and cornucopiae.
Cohen 974. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 121 A.D.

30. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. Bust, laureate, r.

Rev. PONT. MAX. TR. [P. COS. III?] Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre.

Cf. Cohen 1184. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.)

Three other coins probably belong to this Emperor, and one to L. Aelius Caesar.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian (128–136 A.D.).

31. *Obv.* SABINA AVGVSTA. HADRI[ANI AVG. P.P.] Bust, r., diademed and draped.

Rev. IVNONI REGINAE S.C. Juno, veiled, standing l., holding patera and sceptre.

Cohen 39. 2 Æ. (As.)

32. *Obv.* [SABINA AVGVSTA] HADRIANI [AVG. P.P.] Bust, r., diademed and draped.

Rev. [PIETAS AVG.] S.C. Pietas standing l., placing her hands on the heads of two small children.

Cohen 53. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.)

Antoninus Pius (138–161 A.D.).

33. *Obv.* [ANTO]NINVS AVG. [PIVS P.P. TR.P. COS. III.] Bust, laureate, r.

Rev. [ANCILIA in ex., IMPERATOR II round edge, S.C.] Two ancilia, etc.

Cohen 32. 2 Æ. (As.) 140–144 A.D.

34. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P.P. TR.P. XVI. Radiate head, r.

Rev. INDVLGENTIA AVG. COS. IIII S.C. Indulgentia seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and extending r.

Cohen 453. 2 Æ. (Dupondius.) 153 A.D.

35. *Obv.* [ANTO]NINVS AVG. PIVS. P.P. [TR.P. XV or XVI.] Head, laureate, r.

Rev. SAL[VS AVG.] COS. IIII S.C. Salus standing l., feeding snake coiled round altar.

Cohen 728 or 732. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 152 or 153 A.D.

36. *Obv.* [ANT]ONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. [IMP. II?]

Rev. TR.P. XIII [COS IIII. S.C.] Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

Cf. Cohen 951. 2 Æ. (As.) 151 A.D.

Four other coins probably belong to this Emperor.

Faustina senior (wife of Antoninus Pius, died 141).

37. *Obv.* [DIVA FAVSTINA.] Bust, r.
Rev. AVGVSTA. Ceres, veiled, l., holding torch and sceptre.
 Cohen 96. \mathcal{R} . (Denarius.)
38. *Obv.* FAVSTINA [AVG. ANT]ONINI AVG. P.P. Bust,
 draped, r.
Rev. VENERI AVGVSTAE S.C. Venus standing r., drawing
 robe over r. shoulder with r. hand and holding
 apple (?) in l.
 Cf. Cohen 281 ff. 2 \mathcal{A} . (As.)
 One other coin may be attributed to this Empress.

Marcus Aurelius (Caesar, 147–161 A.D.; Augustus, 161–180 A.D.).

39. *Obv.* [M. ANTONINVS AVG.] TR.P. XXIII. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [SALVTI AVG. COS. III ?] Salus, l., feeding snake
 coiled round altar.
 Cohen 544. 1 \mathcal{A} . (Sestertius.) 169 A.D.
40. *Obv.* [AVREL]IVS CAESAR AVG. [PII F.] Head, bare, r.
Rev. [TR.P. III. COS. II round edge. PIETAS in ex. ?] S.C.
 Pietas standing l., placing right hand on the head
 of little girl, and holding second child on l. arm.
 Cohen 444. 1 \mathcal{A} . (Sestertius.) 149 A.D.
41. *Obv.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII. FIL. Bust, draped and
 laureate, r.
Rev. TR.P. VIII COS. II. S.C. Minerva standing l., hold-
 ing owl and spear.
 Cf. Cohen 667. 2 \mathcal{A} . (Dupondius.) 154 A.D.
42. *Obv.* [M. AVREL.] ANTONINVS AVG. ARMENIACVS P.M.
 Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. [TR. POT.] XVIII IMP. II COS. [III] S.C. Mars stand-
 ing r., holding spear in r. hand and leaning his l.
 on shield.
 Cf. Cohen 795. 1 \mathcal{A} . (Sestertius.) 164 A.D.

Faustina junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (141–175 A.D.).

43. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust, diademed, r.
Rev. [H]ILARITA[S]. Hilaritas standing l., holding palm
 and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 111. \mathcal{R} . (Denarius.)
 One other coin can be attributed to this Empress.

Commodus (177–192 A.D.).

44. *Obv.* M. COMMODVS ANT. FELIX AVG. BRIT. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [P.M. TR.P. XI. IMP. VII] COS. V. P.P. S.C. Commodus seated l., holding globe, and crowned by Victory flying behind him.
 Cohen 506. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.) 186 A.D.

Septimius Severus (193–211 A.D.).

45. *Obv.* SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. PONTIF. TR.P. VIII COS. II. Helmeted figure standing l., holding spear and branch, with r. foot resting on globe.
 Not in Cohen. Æ. (Denarius.) 200 A.D.
46. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. BRIT. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory, half-nude, facing, holding palm; to r., a shield attached to palm-tree.
 Cohen 799. Æ. (Denarius.) 209 A.D.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus (193–217 A.D.).

47. *Obv.* IVL[IA] AVGVSTA. Bust, r.
Rev. [IVN]O. Juno standing l., etc.
 Cohen 82. Æ. (Denarius.)
48. *Obv.* IVLIA AVG[VSTA]. Bust, r.
Rev. PIETAS AVGG. Pietas standing l.
 Cohen 150 or 154. Æ. (Denarius.)

Elagabalus (218–222 A.D.).

49. *Obv.* IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. LIBERTAS AVG. Libertas standing l., holding cap and sceptre.
 Cohen 90. Æ. (Denarius.)
50. *Obv.* IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. IIII COS. III P.P. Sol, radiate, r.; foot advanced l., holding whip in l. hand and raising r.
 Cohen 184. Æ. (Denarius.) 221 A.D.
 One coin may probably be assigned to *Julia Soaemias* (d. 222 A.D.).

Severus Alexander (222–235 A. D.).

51. *Obv.* [IMP. SE]V. ALEXAN[DER AVG.]. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. IOVI CONSERVAT[ORI]. S.C. Jupiter standing l.,
 holding thunderbolt and sceptre, etc.
 Cohen 74. I Æ. (Sestertius.)
52. *Obv.* IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Bust, laureate,
 draped, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. VI COS. II. P.P. Mars, with cloak flow-
 ing behind, advancing r., carrying spear and trophy.
 Cohen 305. R. (Denarius.) 227 A. D.
 A broken denarius can be attributed to this Emperor.

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander (222–235 A. D.).

53. *Obv.* [I]VLIA MAMAEA [AVG.]. Bust, r.
Rev. [IV]NO CONSERVATRI[X]. Juno, diademed and veiled,
 standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at feet
 a peacock.
 Cohen 35. R. (a broken coin). (Denarius.)
54. *Obv.* VLIA MAMAE[A. AVG.]. Bust, r.
Rev. VENVS GENETRIX. Venus, seated l., holding apple (?).
 Not in Cohen. R. (Denarius.)
55. *Obv.* IVLIA MA[MAE]A AVG. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. VES[TA]. Vesta, standing or seated, l. ?
 Cf. Cohen 80–90. R. (Denarius.)
 One other coin may probably be assigned to this Empress.

Gordian III, Pius (238–244 A. D.).

56. *Obv.* IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. DIANA LVCIFERA. Diana standing l., holding lighted
 torch.
 Cohen 69. R. (Denarius.)

Gallienus (253–268 A. D.).

57. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. ORIENS AVG. Sol, radiate, advancing l., r. hand raised,
 a whip in l. In field, Z.
 Cohen 698. B.
58. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [SOLI CONS. AVG.] Pegasus flying, r.
 Cf. Cohen 979. B.

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59. *Obv.* GALLIENVS A[VG.]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. VBERITAS AV[G.]. Uberitas standing l., holding
 purse (?) and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 1008. B.
60. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. VIRTVS [AVG.]. Mars (or rather, Virtus) standing l.,
 holding globe and spear. In field P.
 Cf. Cohen 1221. B.
61. *Obv.* [GALLIENVS] AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. VIRTVS [AVG.]. Mars (or rather, Virtus) standing l.,
 holding branch and spear; at feet, l., a shield.
 In field, X.
 Cf. Cohen 1232. B.
- Four other coins may be assigned to this reign.

Salonina, wife of Gallienus.

62. *Obv.* SALONINA AVG. Bust, diademed, on crescent, r.
Rev. IVNO REGINA. Juno standing l., holding patera and
 sceptre.
 Cohen 60. B.

Postumus (260–268 A.D.).

63. *Obv.* IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and
 draped, r.
Rev. FIDES MILITVM. Fides, as a male figure, holding
 a standard in either hand.
 Cohen 67. B.
64. *Obv.* [IMP. C.] POSTVMVS P. F. A[VG.]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. HERCVLI [P]ACIFERO. Hercules standing l., holding
 branch in r. hand, club and lion-skin in l.
 Cf. Cohen 133. B.
65. *Obv.* IMP. C. POST[VMVS P. F. AVG.]. Bust, radiate and
 draped, r.
Rev. P.M. TR. P. COS. IIII [P. P.]. Helmeted figure (? Pos-
 tumus) standing l., holding globe and spear.
 Cohen 266. B. 265–266 A.D.

Victorinus (265–267 A.D.).

66. *Obv.* IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and
 draped, r.
Rev. [INVI]CTVS. Sol advancing l., r. hand raised, whip
 in l. In field, a star.
 Cohen 49. B.

67. *Obv.* [IMP. C.] VICTORINVS [P. F. AVG.] Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. Similar type to above. Inscription [INVICTUS] or [ORIENS AVG.].
 Cf. Cohen 47 and 77. B.
68. *Obv.* [IMP.] C. VICTORINVS [P. F. AVG.] Bust, draped and radiate, r.
Rev. PIETAS AVG. Pietas standing l. by altar, etc.
 Cf. Cohen 90-93. B.
69. *Obv.* [IM]P. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. PIETAS AVG. Pietas standing l., dropping incense on altar, etc.
 Cf. Cohen 90. B.
70. *Obv.* IMP. C. VI[CTORI]NVS [P. F. AVG.] Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. [P]ROVID..... Providentia standing l., holding wand and cornucopiae; at feet, a globe (?).
 Cf. Cohen 100. B.
71. *Obv.* IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. SALVS AVG. Salus standing r., holding snake in arms.
 Cohen 112. B.
 Seven other coins may be assigned to this Emperor.

Tetricus senior (268-273 A.D.).

72. *Obv.* [IMP. C. T]ETRICVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. COMES AVG. N. Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm.
 Cohen 20. 3 Æ.
73. *Obv.* Similar to above.
Rev. Similar to above.
 Cohen 20. 3 Æ.
74. *Obv.* TETRICVS ... Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. FIDES. [MILIT]VM. Fides standing l., holding a standard in either hand.
 Cf. Cohen 37-43. 3 Æ.
 Six other coins may be attributed to this Emperor.

Tetricus junior (Caesar, 268–273 A.D. ?).

75. *Obv.* C. PIV. ESV. TETRICVS C[AES.] Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. [FIDES] MILITVM. Type similar to 74.
 Cohen 13. 3 Æ.
76. *Obv.* C. PIV. ESV. T[ETRICVS CAES.]. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. SPES [AVGG.]. Spes, walking l., holding flower in r. hand and catching up dress with l.
 Cohen 87. 3 Æ.

Claudius II, Gothicus (268–270 A.D.).

77. *Obv.* [IMP.] C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. [FID]ES EXERC[1]. Fides standing l., holding two standards, one transversely.
 Cohen 87. 3 Æ.
78. *Obv.* [IMP. C.] CLAVDIVS AVG. Bust, radiate, with cuirass, r.
Rev. [FIDE]S EXERCI. Fides standing l., holding cornucopiae.
 Not in Cohen. 3 Æ.
79. *Obv.* Bust, radiate, l.
Rev. PROV AVG. Providentia standing l., holding wand and cornucopiae, resting l. elbow on a cippus.
 Cf. Cohen 218 ff. 3 Æ.
80. *Obv.* IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. [VICTO]RIA AVG. Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm.
 Cohen 293. 3 Æ.
81. *Obv.* IMP. C. [CLAVDIVS AVG.]. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. [VIRT]VS A[VG.]. Helmeted figure standing l., holding branch (?).
 Cf. Cohen 313 ff. 3 Æ.
 One other coin may be assigned to this Emperor.

Carausius (287–293 A.D.).

82. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing l., holding sceptre and branch.
 Cohen 194. 3 Æ.

83. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing l., holding sceptre and
 branch (?). In ex., M.
 Cohen 194 (?). 3 Æ.
84. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Type probably same as 83.
 Cf. Cohen 193. 3 Æ.
85. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Female figure standing l.
 Cf. Cohen 190 ff. 2 Æ.
86. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. [F. AVG.]. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. PROVIDE AVG. Providentia standing l., holding globe
 and cornucopiae. Mint mark S|C.
 Cf. Cohen 272. 3 Æ.
 Two other coins may be attributed to this Emperor.

Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus (Augusta 306, died 328 A.D.).

87. *Obv.* FL. HELENA AVGVSTA. Bust, r.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Securitas standing l., hold-
 ing branch, etc. Mint mark $\frac{T|F}{CON}$, Arles.
 Cf. Cohen 12. 3 Æ. 324-326 A.D.

Theodora, wife of Constantius Chlorus.

88. *Obv.* FL. MAX. THEO[DORAE AVG.]. Bust, r.
Rev. PIETA[S ROM]ANA. Pietas standing l., etc. Mint
 mark $\frac{*}{TRS}$, Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 3. 3 Æ. A.D. 327.

Constantine the Great (Caesar 306, Aug. 307-337 A.D.).

89. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, with helmet and cuirass, r.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX ;
 thereon a globe. Mint mark STRU, Trier.
 Cohen 20. 3 Æ. 320-324 A.D.
90. *Obv.* FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS NOB. C. Bust, laureate,
 with cuirass, r.
Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. Genius standing l., holding patera
 and cornucopiae, etc. Mint mark PLN, London.
 Cohen 202. 2 Æ. 306 A.D.

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91. *Obv.* CONSTANTI[NVS AVG.]. Bust, diademed, r.
Rev. [GLOR]IA EXERCIT[VS]. Two soldiers, standing, r. and l.; between them two standards, etc.
 Cf. Cohen 253. 3 Æ. 333-335 A.D.
92. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Types as above. Mint mark TR·P, Trier.
 Cohen 254. 3 Æ. 333-335 A.D.
93. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head, diademed, r.
Rev. SARMATIA DEVICTA. Victory marching r., holding trophy and palm: before her, a seated captive.
 Mint mark PLG^o, Lyon.
 Cf. Cohen 487. 3 Æ. 320-326 A.D.
94. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Head, diademed, r.
Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Bust of Sol, radiate, r.
 Cf. Cohen 511 ff. 3 Æ. 309-313 A.D.
95. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust, with helmet and cuirass, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Two Victories placing a shield, inscribed VOT. P. R., on a cippus.
 Cf. Cohen 641 ff. 3 Æ. 317-324 A.D.

Constantine I and Contemporaries (Urbs Roma).

96. *Obv.* [VRBS ROMA. Bust of Roma, l.]
Rev. The she-wolf, l., suckling Romulus and Remus. Above two stars. Mint mark PLG, Lyon.
 Cf. Cohen 18. 3 Æ. 333-335 A.D.
97. *Obv.* } Similar to 96. Mint mark illegible.
Rev. }

(Constantinopolis.)

98. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Bust of Constantinople, l.
Rev. Victory l. Mint mark TRP, Trier.
99. *Obv.* } Similar to 98. Mint mark TRP*, Trier.
Rev. }

Crispus (Caesar 317-326 A.D.).

100. *Obv.* IVL. CRISPVS NOB. C. Bust, laureate r.
Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM round edge. In centre, VOT · X in a laurel-wreath. Mint mark SIS, Siscia.
 Cohen 44. 3 Æ. 320-324 A.D.

Constantine II (Caesar 317, Augustus 337-340 A. D.).

101. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C. Bust, with helmet and cuirass, l.
Rev. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX.
 Mint mark PLON, London.
 Cohen 9. 3 Æ. 320-324 A. D.
102. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, with two standards between them. Mint mark TRS, Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 122. 3 Æ. 333-335 A. D.

Constans (Caesar 333, Augustus 337-350 A. D.).

103. *Obv.* CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, with one standard between them. Mint mark TRS, Trier.
 Cohen 54. 3 Æ.
104. *Obv.* CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories holding wreaths, etc.
 Cf. Cohen 176. 3 Æ. 340-350 A. D.
105. *Obv.* Similar to 104.
Rev. Similar to 104. Mint mark $\frac{D}{TRP}$, Trier.

There are seventeen other coins which can be attributed to Constantine I or his contemporaries.

Valentinian I (363-375 A. D.).

106. *Obv.* [D. N. VALEN]TINIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. [GL]ORIA [ROM]ANORVM. Emperor, holding labarum, dragging a captive, r.
 Cf. Cohen 12. 3 Æ.
107. *Obv.* D. N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. SECURITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory walking l., holding palm and trophy, etc.
 Cohen 37. 3 Æ.

There are three other coins which may be attributed to this Emperor.

Valens (364-378 A.D.).

108. *Obv.* D. N. VALENS P.F. AVG.
Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Type similar to 106.
Cohen II. 3 Æ.
109 and 110. Similar to 108.

Gratian (367-383 A.D.).

111. *Obv.* D. N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Gratian, in military costume, standing facing, looking l., holding the labarum and leaning on a shield.
Cf. Cohen 13. 3 Æ.
112. Similar to 111.



PLAN OF THE ROMAN TOWN AT WROXETER SHOWING ALL DISCOVERIES RECORDED DOWN TO NOVEMBER 1912
 (Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office)