

BIGBERRY CAMP, HARBLEDOWN, KENT

By RONALD F. JESSUP

I. GENERAL

The hill-fort of Bigberry lies in Bigberry and Howfield Woods, some two miles west of Canterbury and half a mile south of the point where the Canterbury-London road leaves the line of the original Roman road to bend in a southward loop between Harbledown village and the hamlet of Upper Harbledown.¹

Notwithstanding its nearness to the city of Canterbury and to the well-known leper hospital established at Harbledown by Lanfranc at the end of the eleventh century, the camp seems to have been unknown to the early Kentish historians. Neither Lambarde, Kilburne, Hasted, nor Ireland mentions it; and this is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that it is aligned on the roadway commonly called The Pilgrim's Way, and within a very short distance of the much-used Dover Road.

The name itself does not tell us a great deal. The termination is evidently derived from the Old English *burh* indicating a stronghold or at least a fortified place, but in the absence of old forms the significance of the first syllable can only be a matter for conjecture, though on analogy with the preserved variations in the form of Bigbury, Dorset,² the stem would seem to embody a personal name *Bicca*, the whole name thus being *Bicca's burh*, the stronghold of *Bicca*. The name is again met with on the Mendips where, at Gorsey Bigbury, is an earthwork-settlement of the Beaker folk.

¹ 6 in. map Kent, Sheet xlvi, N.W. 1 in. map Popular edition Sheet 116, Square 14 G.

² English Place Name Society, *Dorset*, vol. viii, Part i, 266. For the

burh termination see English Place Name Society, *Elements*, vol. i, Part ii, 10. Bigberry is frequently found as Bigbury; the former spelling is used by the Ordnance Survey.

Apart from its archaeological importance as a hill-top fort of the Belgic peoples of Kent, Bigberry has an additional interest inasmuch as it is probably the site of an event recorded by Julius Caesar in the account of his second invasion, in 54 B.C. Caesar, it will be remembered, had obtained from his prisoners information regarding the whereabouts of the native

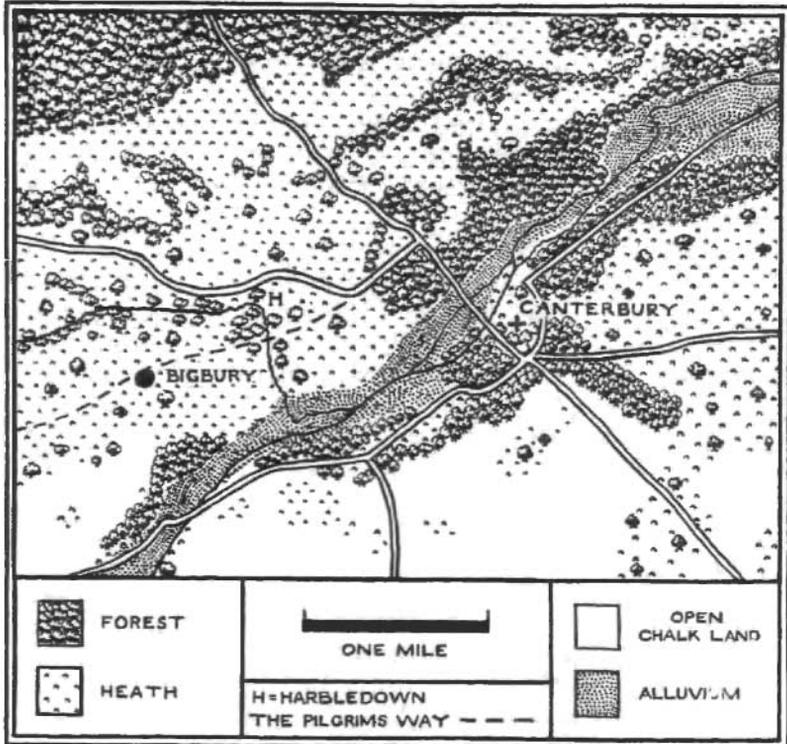


FIG. 1. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CANTERBURY DISTRICT, SHOWING THE SITUATION OF BIGBERRY (BIGBURY) CAMP. THE WOODLAND, ETC., ARE RESTORED UPON A GEOLOGICAL BASIS

forces, and after a night-march of some twelve hours, had seen their chariots and cavalry advance from higher ground towards a river. Then, he continues, repulsed by the Roman cavalry, they fell back to the woods and occupied a place excellently defended both by natural and artificial fortification; this place, it

seemed, had been previously fortified in expectation of internal warfare, for all the entrances were blocked by masses of felled trees placed close together.¹

If it is conceded that Caesar on his second expedition landed on the coast between Walmer and Sandwich, it follows that his first encounter with the British forces must have been either on the Great Stour or on the Little Stour, and the balance of probabilities is certainly in favour of the Great Stour between Canterbury and Thanington,² over which at Tonford is an ancient crossing and a direct road to Bigberry camp, less than three quarters of a mile away.

With his usual quickness of eye, Caesar was able to appreciate the natural advantages of the site, and although during his visit the tribal groups in Kent were in a state of quiescence owing to some extent the overlordship of Cassivellaunus, he seems to have realised that tribal friction was no uncommon thing and expresses no surprise at finding the camp specially fortified in anticipation of internal troubles.

The storming of Bigberry was quickly over. The legions could at first produce little impression; as they tried to force an entrance, so the British people came out of the woods in small parties armed with missiles which they used with good effect. Then the Seventh Legion, advancing in a column with their shields uplifted, gave shelter and support to a body of men who proceeded to lay a brushwood or earthen causeway across the defensive ditch of the camp, and by this the Roman forces were able eventually to enter and seize the stronghold.

2. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bigberry was first brought to the notice of the archaeological world in 1861, when John Brent, Junior, a well-known Kentish antiquary, in a paper on the Roman cemeteries of Canterbury, mentions

¹ *De Bello Gallico*, v, 9, 4 ff.

² Dr. T. Rice Holmes, *Ancient Britain*, pp. 595-665; 678-685 dis-

cusses the matter in detail. The doubtful claims of a rival earthwork in Iffin's Wood, Nackington, are set out in *Arch. Cant.*, xxxviii, 77-8.

sundry relics, 'apparently Roman,' found at 'Bigberry Hill near Hartledown.'¹ During the year following, Brent exhibited a series of relics found in a gravel pit at Bigberry to the British Archaeological Association,² and in 1866 he reported further discoveries in the same place to his friend Charles Roach Smith.³ It is not until 1873 that we meet any reference to an earthwork. In that year R. C. Hussey drew attention to the entrenchments, and realised the probability of their prehistoric origin, though he could find no certain evidence to support his conjecture.⁴ Thanks to Mr. Hussey's representations, the site was properly surveyed and a plan published, and thenceforward the camp appeared on the Ordnance Survey maps. Here matters remained until 1895 when the late Sir William Boyd Dawkins contributed to this *Journal*⁵ an illustrated account of various objects found in the camp (and subsequently presented to the Manchester Museum), and a study of these enabled him to come to the conclusion that the camp belonged to the Early Iron Age, a conclusion which is further supported by evidence that has come to light since his paper was written. Subsequently the site became well-known.

Hilaire Belloc describes it characteristically in *The Old Road*; George Payne, a Kentish antiquary, mentions it in his writings;⁶ and Dr. T. Rice Holmes⁷ further considers its claim to an historical interest. Among more recent references may be cited those by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler,⁸ Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes,⁹ Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood,¹⁰ and by myself.¹¹ A further account, published in 1908, appears in the *Victoria County History*.¹² Dr. Williams-Freeman revised the 25 inch plan in 1930, and the new plan, with certain additions, is reproduced here with his per-

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, iv, 33.

² *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, xviii, 272.

³ *Collectanea Antiqua*, vi, 262. *Gent. Mag.*, 1866, Part i, 491, *Gent. Mag. Library*, Romano-British remains, Part i, 141.

⁴ *Arch. Cant.*, ix, 13 and report, p. lxxxvii.

⁵ Vol. lix, 212. And see also *Athenaeum*, May 24th, 1902.

⁶ *Collectanea Cantiana* (1893), p. 130, Archaeological Index of Kent in *Arch.*, li, s.v. *Harbledown*.

⁷ *Ancient Britain*, pp. 337 and 685.

⁸ *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVI, 237, and in the *V. C. H. Kent*, iii, 62.

⁹ *Antiquity*, v, No. 17, 90, 96.

¹⁰ *The Pilgrim's Road* (2nd ed.), 195. *Arch. Cant.*, xxxvii, 6.

¹¹ *Archaeology of Kent*, 144-147.

¹² *Kent*, i, 329, 394.

mission. Dr. Williams-Freeman has also very generously placed his notes at my disposal.

3. THE EARTHWORK

The camp occupies the extremity of a gravel-capped spur of Thanet Sand, of an average height of 220 feet above O.D., which, in its turn, forms part of

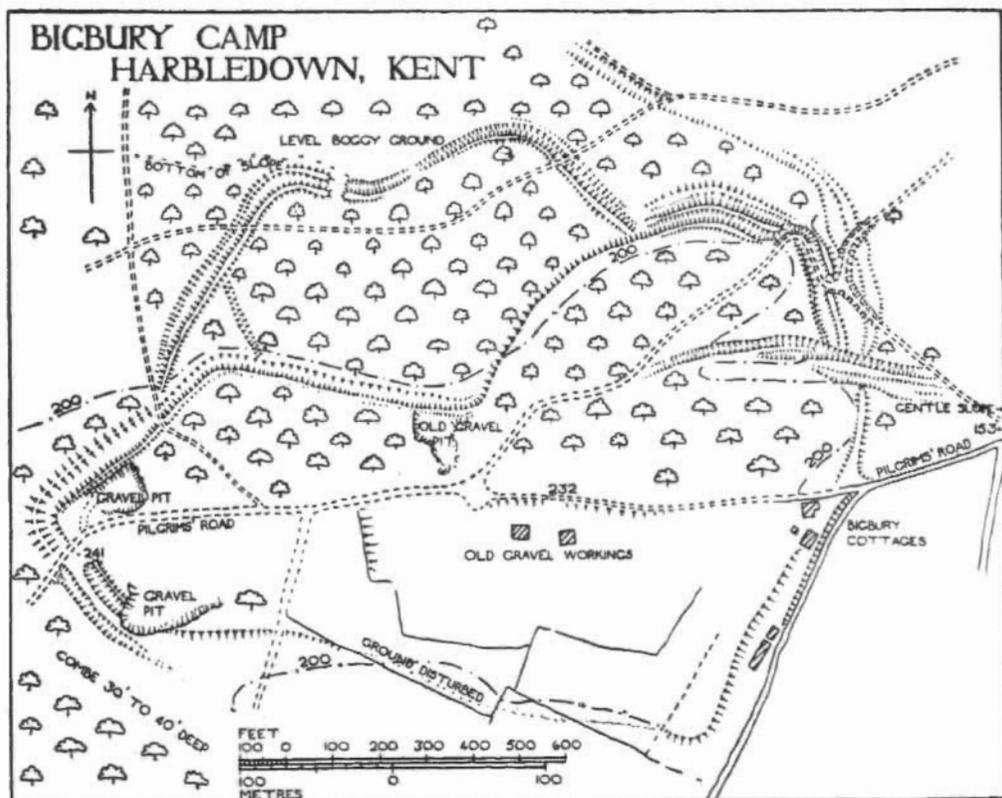


FIG. 2. PLAN OF BIGBERRY CAMP

a large plateau outcropping south of the great clay mass of the Blean. Southward, the land slopes at a gradient of about one in six to the valley of the Stour half a mile distant, while to the north the gradient is slightly steeper, and the camp overlooks a small valley with an eastward-flowing stream, and beyond, to the Roman road and the hills of the Blean (Fig. 1).

At the east and south-east, the approach is not so difficult, the ascent being something like one in twenty, and the western approach across the plateau provides easy access, though the neck of the spur would no doubt be maintained as a strategic position by the holders of the camp. It is evident, then, that the site was chosen with considerable regard to geographical determinants, and that contour, the nature of the subsoil, and the easy access to water, were all factors of major importance to its builders. And not least is the position it occupies with regard to the river Stour and the ancient crossing at Tonford, and the command it maintains over the Pilgrim's Way, which at this point leaves the higher land on its descent towards Canterbury, its immediate objective.

The plateau of Thanet Sand is here overlaid with an extensive spread of friable gravel and sand seamed with clay, which has been dug intermittently for commercial purposes in small pits scattered over the woods, several of them being within the area of the camp and in its ramparts. What with gravel-pits, rabbit-warrens and badger-earths, and a dense chestnut wood, the archaeologist is hard put to it to make anything at all out of the overgrown and mutilated entrenchments. The banks, which are built of gravel, waste unevenly. On the east and north-east sides, moreover, the Woolwich and Reading clay appears in a small outcrop, and, where the ditches have been dug down into the clay and the clay has been thrown up to make the bank, wasting has been very pronounced; whilst in wet weather the banks become disconcertingly slippery. Add to all this that tree-grubbing and ploughing have obliterated much of the southern side, and that several new houses have disturbed and enclosed part of the camp within their gardens, and the difficulty of making a satisfactory survey of the whole site becomes clear.

The camp conforms in part to the contour of the ground, as I have already said; and to some extent the line of the main rampart follows the 200 foot contour-line, enclosing an irregular polygonal area of just over $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile in perimeter and containing between 24 and

25 acres ; the crescent-shaped annexe on the northern slope occupies a further seven or eight acres. (Plan Fig. 2). The original entrances to the camp were at the east and west ends, though from Caesar's account¹ (if, indeed, it refers to Bigberry), it appears that there were more than two entrances ; possibly the medieval hollow-ways mask earlier entrances. Of the western entrance little remains to be seen save a small bank on the northern side ; but the eastern entrance, that which the modern road uses, is more complete, its defences, consisting of two deep ditches and an outside bank, being clearly visible on both sides of the road. It is fortunate that the present road, while it has mutilated the banks slightly, has preserved sufficient of the

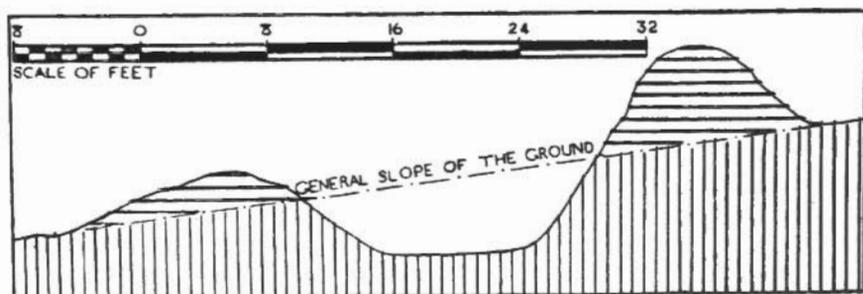


FIG. 3. TYPICAL N.W.—S.E. SECTION THROUGH THE RAMPARTS
130 FEET NORTH OF THE LEVEL MARK AT THE WESTERN ENTRANCE

entrenchments to make their form clear. The entrance in the outer bank was not opposite that in the inner, and a hostile visitor would be compelled, once he had entered by the outer gap, to make his way along the ditch for some distance before he reached the entrance in the inner defence, all the time being exposed to the attentions of the camp dwellers who no doubt congregated along both banks at every point of vantage.

Without excavation it is impossible to say much about the fortification of the entrances except that this method of defence which exposes the flank of an attacking force is often found in forts of the Early Iron

¹ *B.G.*, v, 9, 5.

Age.¹ We do know, however, that Caesar on his arrival found the entrances blocked with felled trees, and it is probable that here, as at St. Catharine's Hill² and the Trundle,³ the defences were not looked to very much in times of peace, though at an outbreak of tribal unrest they were soon put into good order.

The defences as they stand to-day consist of two high earthen banks with a deep intermediate ditch which can be followed almost right round the enceinte. A typical section from N.W. to S.E. at a point 130 feet north of the level mark at the western entrance is shown in Fig. 3. There are no indications of stone revetments and it is a legitimate assumption that the banks were fronted either with a timber stockade or with a light breastwork of wattle.⁴ On the north side, part of the ditch is silted up, forming a terrace ten feet wide, but the defences are represented by two steep scarps seven or eight feet high, and remains of the inner bank which in one place reaches four feet in height. Cultivation has destroyed much of the southern side of the earthwork, and only one or two slight ridges in the ground represent the former banks. Below Bigberry Cottages and the oast-house is the only single scarp, an abrupt drop of fifteen feet, forming the eastern line of defence; it is cut through by a roadway close to the cottages, the sector north of the roadway being disturbed by a garden and deeply furrowed by three deep hollow-ways which are certainly later in date than the rest of the camp, and are probably medieval.

It now remains for me to give some account of the annexe on the north slope. This area, which is girt with two large banks and an intermediate ditch (save at the very bottom of the slope where there is only one bank and the ditch is very wet and sticky), could never have offered any great advantage for a permanent habitation. The slope is steep, and part of the surface is covered with slippery clay. Two small

¹ See C. F. C. Hawkes' paper on 'Hill-Forts,' *Antiquity*, v, no. 17, pp. 60, 72, 92.

² 'St. Catharine's Hill,' *Proc. Hants Field Club*, xi, 49.

³ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, lxxii, 125-131.

⁴ For a discussion of the various types of timberwork, see C. F. C. Hawkes in *Antiquity*, v, 17, 71-2.

gaps breach the single bank, and outside the enclosure are two deep channels (not shown on the sketch-map) which may be ancient hollow-ways or possibly the boundary of yet another annexe. The most convincing explanation of the annexe is that it was built as a cattle-compound and horse-shelter. It must have been essential to have somewhere very close at hand to stable the horses which were the chief means of transport ; and nowadays on colonial ranches enclosures for this purpose are usually found near to the farm-house. The number of place-names containing the element *Stud* or *Stod*, as Professor Mawer points out, is sufficient proof that the same thing was once common in Saxon England. The provision of such an annexe would be vitally necessary in the woods difficult of access and fortified with rampart and trench 'in which the Britons are in the habit of taking refuge from a hostile raid.'¹

4. EARLY DISCOVERIES

The various discoveries made between 1861 and 1895 must now be considered more closely.

The earliest record² was by John Brent, Jnr., who had in his possession certain relics 'apparently Roman,' found at Bigberry Hill near Harbledown, in 1861 ; they included a plough share, coulter and cattle goad, the iron tire of a plough or chariot wheel, an iron horse bit, and what appeared to be iron links or traces. In another Roman grave, he had been informed, iron fire dogs were found ; from this, and from the fact that Brent's paper was dealing with Roman cemeteries, it is clear that he regarded the discoveries as grave-furniture. This tentative reference to the fire-dogs is supported by the presence of another from the same site in Maidstone Museum. The relics in Brent's possession were later bequeathed to the Canterbury Museum,³ where some of them may still be seen, but others found at the same time were, according to

¹ *B.G.*, v, 21, 3.

³ John Brent, *The . . . antiquities in the Museum at Canterbury* (1875), p. 17.

² See 'Bibliography' above, p. 90.

R. C. Hussey, dispersed without proper examination. Hussey marks the find-spot, a small abandoned gravel pit just within the camp area on the south side, on his plan of Bigberry.¹ He further adds that the banks here were levelled a few years prior to 1874, when the wood was grubbed.

Soon after this discovery, John Brent exhibited to the British Archaeological Association a group of antiquities found in a gravel pit at Bigberry Hill,² probably in the large abandoned pit which at the present day occupies a great part of the south side of the camp. There was a mass of broken ironwork consisting of rings, rods, and hooks, which was quickly recognised by a member of the Association as part of the apparatus of a fire-hearth similar to another found at Stanfordbury, Bedfordshire. The Stanfordbury finds were ill-recorded, but the purpose of the iron tripod with hanging pot-hooks is not obscure, and its significance at Bigberry will be discussed later. With this tripod were several badly-fired bricks, triangular in shape and measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches along each side and 3 inches in thickness, placed in the form of a circle as though they had been joined at the apices, each brick being provided with three perforations; seemingly, Brent says, they had been tied together with a cord. These 'bricks' were clearly clay loom-weights of normal Iron Age type. At Stanfordbury, the grave pits were floored with Roman tiles, but here at Bigberry a sepulchral association is not evident, and the occurrence of a layer of black matter extending for 12 feet under the bricks suggests a fireplace or an oven-site.

Among the objects shown by Mr. Brent were the handle of a cauldron, a snaffle-bit, and a few pieces of pottery which were regarded in the main as 'Celtic,' though the ornament was peculiar, and one sherd with a rough rim which 'was referable to the stone period.'

The gravel-diggers came across more ironwork in 1866. Brent, writing to Charles Roach Smith in that year, describes how he had walked to Bigberry, where,

¹ See 'Bibliography' above, p. 90.

² See 'Bibliography' above, p. 90.

in a gravel pit near the locality of the former discoveries, the workmen had dug out a mass of rusted ironwork. On separating the mass, he was able to distinguish four complete sickles, several iron rings, the ferrule of a staff, and a small engraved bronze buckle. These, together with fragments of a Roman pot, had been deposited $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface on a layer of burnt wood or earth.

Mr. R. C. Hussey in 1874 published the first plan of the site and realised something of its importance, but otherwise recorded nothing new.

5. LATER DISCOVERIES

It was left to Sir William Boyd Dawkins to give an adequate account of Bigberry, and, until modern archaeologists began to understand the implications of La Tène civilisation, little could be added to his full and illustrated accounts, already cited. But in one or two small matters, Boyd Dawkins' opinions must be modified. The Professor was unable to accept the camp as a fortified site for two reasons: namely, that the bank and ditch were respectively nowhere more than 4 feet above or below ground-level, and that the ditch on the north, south, and west sides was inside the bank. The first observation can apply only to those banks which have been badly denuded, and to the ditches containing (as most of them do) a large filling of silt which masks their original form. In any estimate of the original appearance of the camp, it is necessary to make due allowance for the operation of the natural forces which always tend to alter the configuration of a neglected piece of land. The second objection, while it may have been true of a small section of the entrenchment seen by Boyd Dawkins, is certainly not applicable to the defences as a whole, and there can be little doubt that the camp was thrown up to serve as a refuge as well as a habitation site, though the defences were probably not always in repair.

The iron objects found in 1895 included spear-heads,

a tanged dagger, hammer-heads, and an iron axe, all of which Boyd Dawkins was able to compare with similar relics found in the hill fort of Hunsbury near Northampton, and in the marsh village at Glastonbury. Here were in addition, sickles, bill-hooks, and plough-shares of types that are common enough on the sites already mentioned and at the Caburn in Sussex, all of which were occupied in the century prior to the Roman invasion. Certain of the objects are more fully considered below.

A valuable but little known collection of iron goods and pottery from Bigberry has been in the possession of Maidstone Museum for some sixty years. In 1870, Mr. R. Howard White sent to the Museum on loan (in 1885, his loan became a gift) a group of thirteen iron objects, labelled by him Roman, from Harbledown; though there can now be no proof, it is almost certain that they came from the gravel pits in Bigberry wood. In addition to this group, the Museum has a collection of pottery and iron gear which was found within the camp in 1887, but the history of its discovery and arrival at the Museum is obscure; it is not improbable, however, that the material was given by John Brent, who was a generous benefactor. For many years it remained hidden in the cellar and it was not until the late curator, Mr. H. J. Elgar, came upon it by chance one day, that its importance was realised. Unfortunately the iron objects had not been treated with a preservative, and although Mr. Elgar did all that he could, it was then too late to prevent the mischief wrought by exposure to the air of a damp cellar.

The following account is intended to be an analysis of the various finds rather than a description of the three separate collections. Lest it appears that the material in Maidstone Museum receives undue prominence, it should be said that it is now for the first time published in detail, the Museum authorities having given every assistance to this end.¹

¹ Mr. N. C. Cook in particular took a great deal of trouble to clean the iron objects, some of which were in

an almost hopeless condition, for my photographs.

(a) POTTERY

The first mention of pottery came, as I have noted, from Brent, who found a few sherds which he thought were 'Celtic.' He lays particular emphasis on the

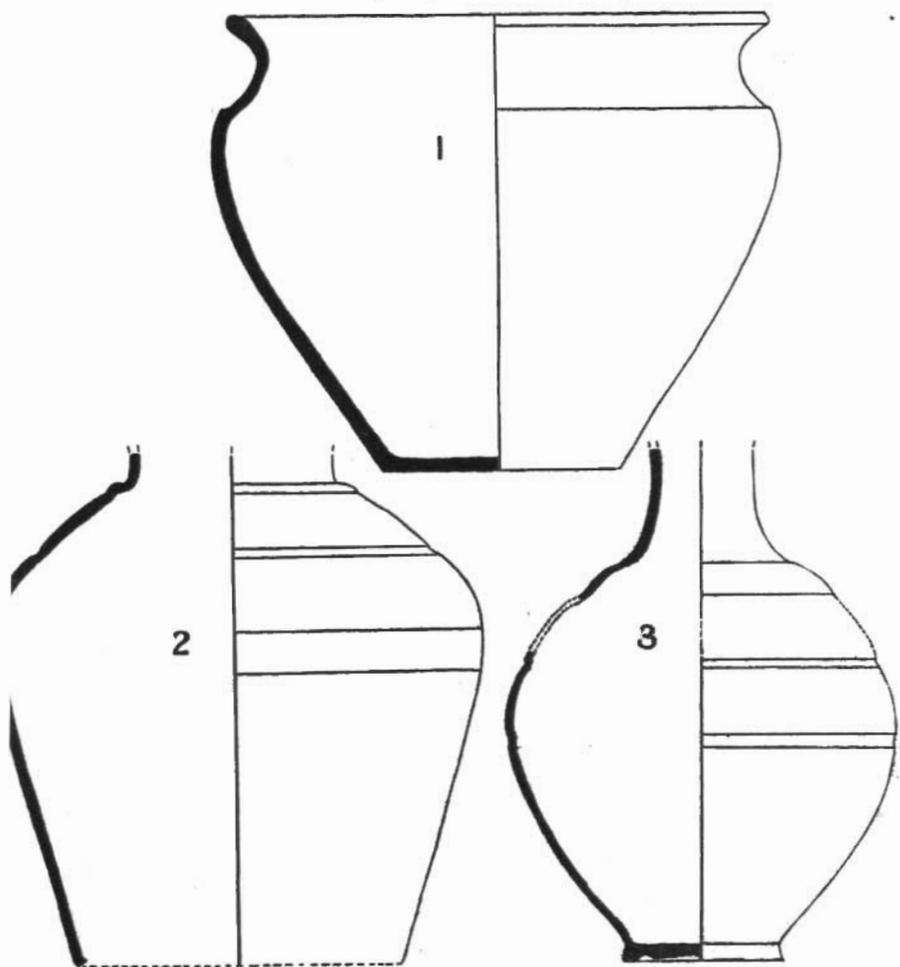


FIG. 4. POTTERY ($\times \frac{1}{2}$)
(Description, pages 100-101)

ornamentation and on one fragment with a rough rim which was regarded as belonging to the Stone Age, though in all probability it was part of a coarse La Tène pot.

Boyd Dawkins' exploration was equally barren as regards pottery, and all that he found was the flat base of a pot of grey ware of a type commonly met with both in Early Iron Age and Roman contexts.

Fortunately, the Maidstone collection includes more in the way of pottery.

(i) The only complete vessel is that illustrated in Fig. 4, i,¹ a heavy wheel-made jar with a wide mouth and everted rim, neck-groove, and plain base. The fabric is well fired, light red in colour with a grey core, the surface smooth and rather soapy to the touch.

It is clearly related to a bowl found at Swarling before the cemetery there was dug,² though the Swarling bowl has decoration and girth grooves which here are absent; and it has certain affinities with a bowl with concave base and striated decoration found in a well of the mid-first century A.D., at Richborough.³ The angular shape of the Bigberry pot, however, is in contrast to the bulging Richborough example, and, as the style of fabric suggests, harks back to an earlier Iron Age type which in its turn was ultimately derived from metal prototypes.⁴ That a type modified as the Richborough one persisted in the Roman period is certain; for this later derivation see, for instance, a pot from St. Martin's Hill cemetery in Canterbury Museum,⁵ and two jars from the Roman settlement at Alchester.⁶ The present example is probably therefore of the first century A.D.

(ii) The next, Fig. 4, ii, is a high-shouldered jar with the base, neck, and rim missing. At the base of the neck is a rounded cordon slightly polished, and on the shoulder a broad, shallow groove made with a blunt tool, and just below the shoulder, two fine scored lines. The clay is hard and sandy, light red in colour, with a grey core.

This should be compared with Swarling types 12-14, which fall late in the series and date in the first

¹ For illustrations of these three vessels I thank Mr. N. C. Cook, Sub-Curator of Maidstone Museum.

² *Swarling Report*, Pl. viii, 20.

³ *First Richborough Report*, Pl. xxii, 29.

⁴ See *Hengistbury Head Report* on Class C pottery found there.

⁵ *Arch. Cant.* xl, 70, no. 735.

⁶ *Antiquaries Journal*, vii, 177, Fig. 8, 1 and 4.

half of the first century A.D.¹ Three jars of similar type in Maidstone Museum were found at Allington with a degenerate type of pedestal urn, a cordoned cup with hollow foot, and two early first-century brooches.²

(iii) The incomplete pear-shaped vase illustrated in Fig. 4, iii, exhibits the same general character. The mouth is narrow, and there is a broad, flat cordon at the base of the neck, and two slight girth grooves on the body. The foot-stand is ringed, with a central sag, but no internal kick. The ware is a hard, sandy, cream-coloured clay, well fired.

This vase is an abnormally narrow-necked variant of a common Belgic vase which passed into the currency of early Roman pottery in the Western Provinces. The Romanisation of the quality of native pottery is one of the features brought prominently to notice by recent study of the Early Iron Age in England. At Colchester it had certainly begun well before the Claudian conquest, as association with dated types of Arretine and early Sigillata wares there proves;³ and as the same influence had gained considerable ground in Kent,⁴ the last two vessels may belong to the years immediately before the Conquest as easily as to the middle years of the century.

Included in the collection is a considerable number of fragments and broken sherds. The following notes describe the chief varieties represented.

Many thick, coarse sherds of a heavy gritty texture, some burnt almost to the consistency of cinders, do not call for special comment; it is almost impossible to date such ware exactly, within the general limits of the early Iron Age and the earliest Roman period.

Then there are body-fragments of coarse pots (one evidently a large one) made of rough gritty clay, the outer surface being furrowed or combed in a clumsy fashion. In Britain this decoration is unknown until

¹ *Swarling Report*, p. 26 and Pl. viii, 12-14.

² *Swarling Report*, pp. 19-20, 44.

³ *Journal of Roman Studies*, xxi (1931), 233-6; *Ant. Journ.*, x, 389; xi, 273.

⁴ e.g. the furrowed decoration, see below, and certain other features in pottery from the coastal sites, *inter alia Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVII, 290.

the time of the pedestal-urn culture, but is common on Belgic sites of the first centuries B.C. and A.D., and lasts well into the Roman period.¹ This large vessel is more likely than not to be pre-Roman.²

The everted rim of a large heavy pot of coarse gritty clay with a sloping shoulder (Fig. 5, a) is not very far removed from a native type,³ but as pottery such as this appears in the Kentish La Tène D habitation sites⁴ the lower limit of possible date cannot be put before the Roman conquest.

The next fragment for particular notice is the everted rim and neck of a pot of hard sandy clay, grey, with a pinkish surface finish (Fig. 5, b). The fabric

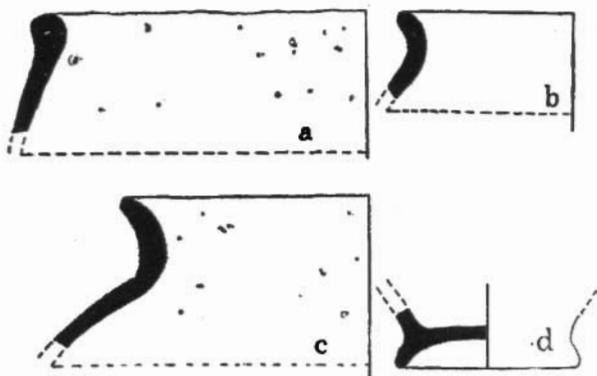


FIG. 5. POTTERY : SECTIONS OF RIMS AND A PEDESTAL BASE. (†)

is of the same technique as nos. 2 and 3 (Fig. 4) above ; the profile is a simple example of that common to a large number of Swarling forms in south-eastern Britain, but the quality of the potting, which is in accordance with Roman tradition, points to a late date, and in common with the examples discussed above, the decade immediately preceding the Conquest is suggested as a likely period.

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, LXXXVII, 277-9. *Second Richborough Report*, 97-99.

² Cf. Swarling cemetery, *Swarling Report*, Pl. ix, 31; at Walmer, *Antiquaries Journal* x, 166; at Broadstairs, *Archaeologia* lxi, part 2,

p. 434, Fig. 5; and R. F. Jessup, *Kent*, pp. 146-148.

³ E.g. *St. Catharine's Hill*, Fig. 14, R 7 and R 8 dated to the middle La Tène period.

⁴ *Archaeological Journal* LXXXVII, 259 and 255 with references.

A further sherd of unusual interest is the neck and shoulder of a well-formed vessel of reddish brown ware, coarse in texture, but with a well smoothed surface (Fig. 5, c). The lip is slightly everted, and at the base of the prominent neck is a broad shallow groove, slightly burnished, executed with a blunt tool in a manner akin to the native middle La Tène style. Mr. Hawkes has been good enough to supply the following note on this sherd:—

The shoulder is broad and suggests a pear-shaped vessel, possibly a pedestal-urn, though the neck is too tall and the lip too far from the characteristic roll finish to allow the vessel to be classed with the majority of British La Tène III pedestal-urns, which also normally have cordons, here absent. The explanation clearly is that the vessel is early in the series, most of which falls after Caesar's expedition of 55/4 B.C. and much of which indeed belongs to the earlier part of the first century A.D. For (1) it cannot be wheel-made, as most of these vessels are, and seems to be a hand-made product finished probably on a hand turn-table (*Blockscheibe*), (2) it closely resembles the upper portions of certain French pedestal-urns of the so-called 'pot à Beurre' type: e.g. one from the Camp de Chalons (Marne) figured in *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII, 195, Fig. 10, no. 7 (descr. p. 193): in other words it stands closer to a type characteristic of the homeland of the Belgic invaders of S.E. Britain than to those they produced after their settlement here. A date within half a century of their arrival may be inferred: say, 75-25 B.C.

Finally we come to the single pedestal urn represented in the collection. It is illustrated in Fig. 5 d. Only a low plain base remains, a base of the plainest type quite unlike the more striking high arched or splayed 'quoit' types, and the shape of the vessel above must remain uncertain. This simple type of foot, in which the interior of the pot has neither kick nor sag and the pedestal is low, hollow, and almost unsplayed, is absent from the cinerary series of Aylesford, Swarling, and Welwyn, the absence emphasising its purely domestic nature; in view of the particular interest of this example, Mr. Hawkes has once again been good enough to supply a special note.

In the sepulchral series (far better known hitherto than the domestic), the typologically late splayed types of pedestal predominate in Britain, and among La Tène III cinerary urns the best published parallel seems to be an early example in France from

Ancourt near Dieppe (*Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII, 209, Fig. 15, no. 48, descr. : p. 208 and dated late 2 or early 1 B.C. though a later date is possible). Our base may thus very possibly be early in date : like Fig. 5 c it does not seem to have been made on a true potter's wheel, and it has clearly had the characteristic smooth, soapy, native finish. On the other hand the core of the clay is rather hard and sandy, suggesting a Romanised technique, and indeed pedestals of this form occur at Camulodvnum throughout the first half of the first century A.D. It is thus not possible to date this vessel with any close accuracy, but as the Camulodvnum evidence clearly attests the survival of this plain early type of pedestal until the Roman Conquest, and as the clay seems of a rather advanced quality, an early date clearly cannot be insisted on, and the base should probably be placed in the first half of the first century A.D.

Summary.

The conclusions to be drawn from this series, small as it is and in some ways unsatisfactory, are few. The range is wide and may cover the whole period of La Tène III culture in Kent, from the first Belgic invasion which took place about 75 B.C. down to the Claudian conquest of A.D. 43. During this period of Belgic influence it is only reasonable to suppose that the earlier native Celtic population mingled with the newcomers, and the Bigberry pottery, if it does nothing else, seems to emphasise this union of the two traditions.

(b) WEAPONS

Weapons are not well represented. Two small leaf-shaped iron spear-heads and a tanged dagger, 10 inches long (both at Manchester), are common varieties such as are found in the La Tène III marsh-village at Glastonbury, in the hill-fort of Hunsbury, near Northampton (British Museum), and at Spettisbury, Dorset (British Museum); spear-heads of similar form are included among the many types from La Tène itself.¹

(c) AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

Under this heading we may include for convenience, the greater part of the iron objects.

Little need be said about the axe-head, adze

¹ *E.g.* Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. xiv, 6 and 12.

hammers, and chisel which were adequately described and illustrated by Boyd Dawkins. An adze of slightly different type, which, however, occurs also at Glastonbury,¹ is shown here in Pl. i A from the Maidstone collection; the hammers are represented also at the Caburn² in Sussex and there is another chisel $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide at the cutting edge and a socketed gouge at Maidstone.

Sickles with a flange-socket and rivet to hold the haft in place may be seen in all three collections; those at Manchester are illustrated by Boyd Dawkins. The type is well-established on Early Iron Age sites in Britain, and in common with the bill-hooks (two of which at Maidstone have remains of the wooden haft), a near parallel is afforded by examples from Glastonbury,³ the Caburn,⁴ and Hunsbury.⁵

A well-worn plough-share, elliptical in section and square-ended, one of two at Maidstone, is illustrated in Pl. i A; and in the same collection is another of the long obtusely-pointed shares (as figured on Boyd Dawkins' Pl. ii, Fig. 4 b) which are found on similar sites abroad as well as at the Caburn⁶ and Hunsbury in England.

Boyd Dawkins also illustrates (his Pl. ii, Fig. 4a) a thick massive iron hook with a rectangular tang which seems to be the coulter of a plough, though its curved profile differs from that of the usual Roman coulter which was simply an iron bar bent at an obtuse angle, or a straight bar provided with a triangular blade at one end. There is a remote possibility that this object may be the axle-blade of a chariot, but no such relics have ever been definitely attested.

(d) HORSE- AND CHARIOT-GEAR

Very few remains of the British chariots mentioned by Caesar have been found. In the Maidstone collection

¹ Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii, Fig. 140, p. 373.

² *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, lxviii, Pl. iv, Fig. 16.

³ Bulleid and Gray, *op. cit.*, ii, Pl. lx, 149 and Fig. 138, p. 366.

⁴ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, lxviii, Pl. iii,

Figs. 12, 13; lxxii, Pl. xiii, Fig. 28, from The Trundle.

⁵ In the British Museum.

⁶ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, lxviii, Pl. iv, Fig. 15 and p. 12, where Dr. Curwen notes that a square-ended type is still in use on foot-ploughs in the Hebrides.

is a scrap of an iron tire, an iron bolt $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with a cushion-shaped head and bent shank which was used possibly to fasten the body of the chariot to the framework, and the iron looped pin of unknown use illustrated in Pl. iii, A; Vouga describes a similar pin,¹ but is unable to recognise its use.

Linch-pins of three types from the Maidstone collection appear in Pls. i, B, and iii, A; in each pin the body is of iron, and the head and terminal are of bronze. The plain types are similar to others in the famous Stanwick group and in the rich collection from a lake-dwelling at Lisnacoghera, Antrim, now in the British Museum; a more ornate ringed pin is known from Stanwick,² while another from La Tène³ is very much like the Bigberry example in Pl. iii, A. It does not seem likely that pins of the plain variety had any use except that of holding the wheel to its axle. The decorated pins (of which that from Hassocks, Sussex, in Lewes Museum, is an outstanding example), on the other hand, were probably used to secure the yoke or shoulder-straps to the chariot-pole, and in this position their ornament would appear to great advantage.

Two snaffle-bits, in part bronze-plated, are described by Boyd Dawkins. Harness fittings are scarce and not of outstanding interest. At Manchester is a bronze ring ornamented with a design imitating the stitching on leather harness, and at Maidstone two others, one evidently from its worn condition a coupling ring, the other, a ring of half-round section pierced with two tiny holes as if for a gimbal joint, being of uncertain use. An incomplete bronze harness-buckle is shown in Pl. iii, A. The list of horse-gear is completed by a single horse-shoe, 4.3 inches in greatest length and 4.8 inches in greatest width, which is at Maidstone.

(e) KITCHEN GEAR

The kitchen equipment consisted of several pot-hooks and remains of the tripods from which they were hung.

¹ *La Tene*, Pl. xlvi, 12.

³ Vouga, *La Tene*, Pl. xxxvi, 10

² B.M. *Early Iron Age Guide*, and 12, and p. 94.
2nd ed., Fig. 157.

The pot-hooks, which varied in length from just over 12 inches to 44 inches, were made of sections of twisted iron rod connected by links often of hour-glass shape, a ring or a hook being provided for suspension from the tripod, and two or sometimes three terminal hooks for attachment to the fittings of the pot. The only trace of a metal cauldron is a handle found by Brent, the present whereabouts of which is unknown, but it should be remembered that pottery cooking basins with wide overhanging rims may also have been used with the three-hooked variety of pot-hook.¹

Five complete hooks are shown in Boyd Dawkins' Pl. ii, Fig. 5; the relics at Maidstone, consisting of links, hooks, and rings are far from complete. Illustrations of similar continental discoveries may be found in Vouga, *La Tène*, Pl. xxvii, no. 4, from Zürich, and another, no. 5, with a bronze cauldron attached from Neuchâtel; in Déchelette's account of the Burgundian *Collection Millon*, Fig. 27, 1; and in his *Manuel*, ii, part iii, Fig. 636, 1, from Baden.

The pot-hooks hung from an iron tripod, a form of primitive kitchen range that is not even yet extinct among nomadic folk in our own country. This tripod, it was estimated, stood over five feet high, a trifle higher than the complete outfit from Standfordbury, Beds.,² and about the same height as an example thought to have come from a mid-La Tène flat grave at Dürhren.³ In common with both of these, it had sharp pointed legs so that the apparatus could be used in the open.

The Standfordbury tripod came from a richly furnished vault containing amphorae, Roman glassware, pottery, and bronzes, and two iron fire-dogs, the whole burial dating from mid-first century A.D.;⁴ the fire-dogs should be compared with the example from Bigberry described below.

¹ This is suggested by L. Jacobi, *Das Romerkastell Saalburg*, Fig. 62, p. 424.

² Cyril Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Pl. xvii, and p. 100.

³ L. Lindenschmit, *Altertümer uns. heid. Vorzeit*, vol. v, Pl. 15, no. 284, description p. 79.

⁴ *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxvii, 261, with further references.

Important context!

(f) SLAVE-IRONS

Apart from a casual reference by Strabo,¹ little is known about the slave-trade which flourished between Britain and the Continent in the early years of the first century A.D. The inter-tribal quarrels which were frequent before Caesar's arrival no doubt provided material for export at an earlier period, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there should be slave-irons ready for use in an oppidum which was the headquarters of a tribal group. Two pairs of iron fetters are described by Boyd Dawkins. Each is made up of two trefoil links connected by an hour-glass link, and at the free ends of the trefoil links are movable bars which hooked or locked into the form of a circle about 3 inches in diameter. The whole measures 15½ inches in overall length, the principal links being too large and too far apart to make efficient handcuffs, but of a size suitable for leg-irons. The Bigberry irons are of simpler construction than the hinged variety, one of which from Zurich is described by Vouga,² and they are not provided with a lock as an integral part of the apparatus: examples of this latter type are figured by Déchelette,³ and there is yet another from Chesterfield, Essex, where five fetters are fastened by one lock.⁴

A well-preserved gang-chain, 18 feet long, in the Manchester Museum (Boyd Dawkins' Pl. iii, Fig. 7) has a series of collars to secure the slaves. The two collars at the extremities of the chain are hinged and close into the form of a circle; the others are semi-circular iron bars, one end of which is attached to the main chain while the other passes through a large link in the chain, the collar being secured in the same way as those described below. Part of a similar chain, a hinged collar and half a dozen links, in the Maidstone Museum Collection is illustrated in Pl. ii, A. The method of securing the collar will be seen on reference to the plate; the pointed end of the triangular link is pushed through the large link attached to the right-hand side

¹ Strabo, iv, 5, 2-3.

² *La Tène*, p. 118 and Pl. xlvii, 7.
For a Roman type, see *Second Richborough Report*, Pl. xxiii, 66.

³ *Collection Millon*, Pl. xxxviii, 1; *Manuel*, ii, Part iii, 1392-3.

⁴ *Arch. Journ.*, xiii, Pl. ii, 21 and 22.

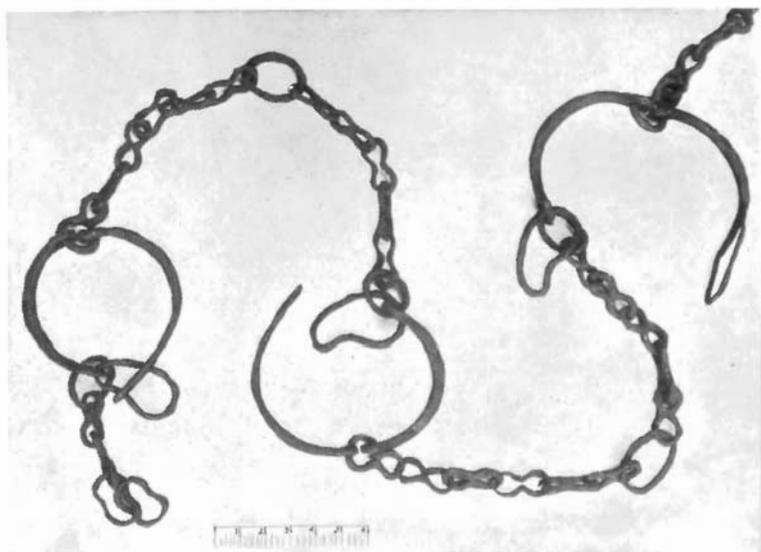


A. IRON PLOUGH-SHARE AND ADZE

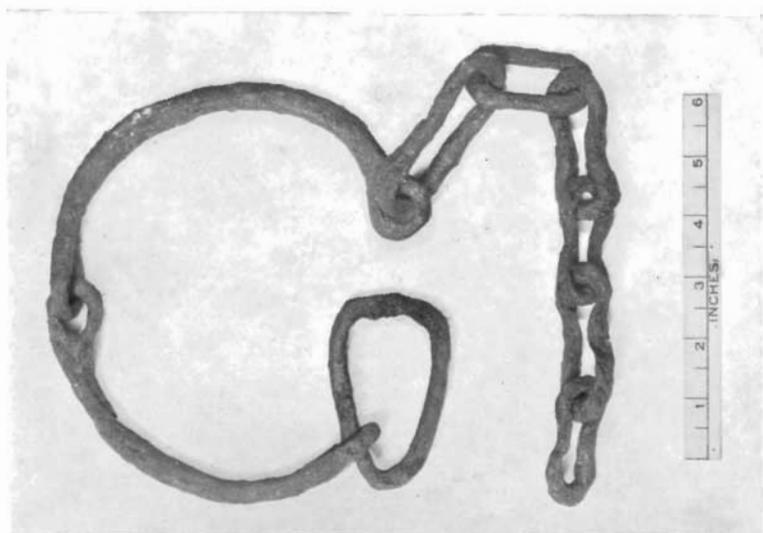


B. LINCH-PINS

(The scale applies to both A and B)



B. IRON SLAVE-CHAIN FROM LORD'S BRIDGE,
BARTON, CAMBS



A. COLLAR OF SLAVE-CHAIN

of the collar, the remainder of the chain then being drawn through the triangular link. The advantage of this ingenious fastening was that no man in the gang (other than the first) could be released until his neighbour had first been freed, and any attempt at escape would be both difficult and easily seen. I have been told that similar chains are used in remote parts of Albania at the present day.

A third chain, a very well preserved specimen, in the University Museum of Ethnology and Archaeology, at Cambridge, was dug up with a fire-dog in 1817 in a field bordering the Bourne Brook at Lord's Bridge, Barton, Cambridgeshire, close to a Roman barrow called Hey Hill.¹ Mr. Lethbridge tells me there are ditches of a sort much confused by old ridge and furrow at Lord's Bridge; he thinks that it is quite a possible place for a camp (Dr. Fox points out that the district was occupied in La Tène times), and it is hoped that the Cambridge air squadron will be able to photograph the site and thus settle the question of the ditches. On the other hand, both the chain and the fire-dog are exceptionally well-preserved, a fact which supports a case for careful deposition in a grave. Such heavy objects would not have been lost easily, and the association cannot be regarded as an accident.

The chain is 12 feet long (a section of it appears in Pl. ii, B), and has six hinged collars at intervals of 2 feet, each collar when closed measuring 5 inches in diameter. It is 6 feet shorter than the complete Bigberry chain, the collars are 2 inches smaller in diameter, and it differs in one or two constructional details from the Kentish specimens, though the method of fastening is the same. The collar illustrated on the left of the plate is closed, and the kidney-shaped link is in position so that the rest of the chain may be passed through it to lock the collar; the collars are hinged so that they fold easily to pass through the kidney-shaped links.²

¹ *Arch.*, xix, 61 and Pl. iv, Fig. 13. Hence *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, xii, 277 and Pl. xvii (where the site is located), and Cyril Fox, *Arch. Camb. Region*, 101.

² I wish to express my best thanks to Mr. Louis G. C. Clarke, Curator of the Museum, for permission to publish the chain, and to Miss M. O'Reilly for her valuable assistance in my enquiry.

deliberate
deposition

Several other chains found in Britain may be cited for comparison with this specialised type. The first, a chain with nine plain links each 3 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, a closed swivel at one end and a ring at the other, is in Colchester Museum, and is said to have been found in the guard-room of the Balkerne Gate at Colchester; it may be a prisoner's chain, and the reputed find-spot suggests this use though the chain itself is more like a ring-and-swivel chain-trace. Two Roman chains from Chesterfield, Essex,¹ are possibly chain-traces of chariots, but with them were found two pairs of fetters somewhat like those from Bigberry.²

(g) THE FIRE-DOG

We now come to the most interesting relic from Bigberry, the small wrought iron fire-dog illustrated in Pl. iii, B, which is in the Maidstone Museum. In its present imperfect condition it is all but 11 inches in height. Unfortunately it is so badly eaten with rust that scarcely any details of its workmanship can be made out. The main body, however, consists of a curved piece of rectangular bar beaten flat in its central portion; at the lower end are welded two curved bars which carried the feet, while at the head are two imperfect ears or horns welded to the main body, the extremity of which is cleverly beaten into the form of a snuffing muzzle. The spirit of the thing is clearly in the tradition of the native school, and it reflects the native ironsmith's control over his medium, and his feeling for good curvilinear design, much more than do many of the larger and more conventionalised specimens. It is worth while noticing that a very similar graceful treatment characterises the small bronze horse from Silchester, described by Mr. Stuart Piggott.³

Brent in his early writings mentions a tradition that fire-dogs had been found in a 'Roman' grave at Bigberry; in this there is nothing improbable, for the

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, xiii, Pl. 3, Figs. 31 and 32.

² *Arch. Journ.*, xiii, Pl. 2, Figs. 21 and 22.

³ *Antiquity*, March, 1931, Pl. ii Fig. 5.



A. LINCH-PIN, LOOPED PIN, AND HARNESS-BUCKLE



B. IRON FIRE-DOG

custom of including them with grave-furniture was practised in Roman times, and indeed it goes back to the earliest Iron Age in the Rhine district.¹ But in spite of the fact that they do occur quite frequently in eastern Britain and in the Belgic area of the Continent,² a close parallel to the Bigberry iron is hard to find. That this low type, which perhaps supported the fire-irons rather than the burning log, was originally at home in Italy seems well attested.³ With one or two exceptions, however, the general series is much larger and more ornate than the one under discussion. That most closely related to it is now at Cambridge and was found at Lord's Bridge, Barton, early in the nineteenth century, together with the slave-chain described above, the precise history of its discovery being unknown.⁴ It is noteworthy for its light, graceful design and fine execution, the eyes and nostrils being cleverly indicated by sharp hammer blows. In all probability the Bigberry head once exhibited finer workmanship; there is a hint of it in the treatment of the muzzle, but rust has here done its worst damage. A dated pair of fire-dogs comes from the remarkable burial of a Celtic aristocrat at Stanfordbury;⁵ they are coarser and more clumsy than our example and on the evidence of the associated pottery and bronzes must belong to the middle of the first century A.D. The Bigberry iron, on the evidence of its style alone, would thus be regarded as a product of the period which saw La Tène art at its best, before the tendency towards conventionalisation had marred its later stages.

Conclusions.

The oppidum in its original condition was an imposing earthwork girt with high banks, which were fortified during periods of inter-tribal war with some sort of wooden palisade; the original structure of the

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxvii, 260, with references.

² *Arch.*, lxiii, 6, with detailed references.

³ Déchelette, *Collection Millon*, Fig. 42b, and *Manuel*, ii, Part iii, Fig. 624, p. 1400, and especially

Fig. 629, 3 and 4, from the old Hungarian province of Carinthia.

⁴ *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, xii, 273; Cyril Fox, *Arch. of the Cambs. Region*, 100; *Antiquaries Journal*, vi, 316, with plate.

⁵ See footnote 4, p. 107.

entrances is not known, though they too were presumably fortified at least temporarily at the approach of hostilities by a barrier of felled trees. The tribal wars, it seems, provided slaves, a known British export. The inhabitants, who lived probably in small circular huts built of wattles and plastered with puddled clay, were farmers; they used a heavy kind of plough, perhaps drawn by horses, and grew cereals which they reaped with iron sickles. Their tools included all those that would be necessary for rough woodwork, axes, adzes, bill-hooks, hammers, and chisels, and in addition they used pottery which, at least in its later stages, was already beginning to show the influence of Roman culture. Finally, horse-gear is prominent among the relics, and there is proof of wheeled vehicles in the shape of either waggons or chariots.

But if we try to settle the date of the construction of the oppidum or of its evacuation, the serious limitations of the material available for study are at once apparent. Short of competent excavation, there is no means of finding a satisfactory solution to these problems, and it cannot be urged too strongly that our present conclusions are liable to revision in the light of future knowledge.

Neither is there any direct indication of the end of the occupation. It has recently been emphasised that in Iron Age C, as political power dwindled into the control of fewer and still fewer rulers, so the hill-forts were gradually abandoned till at last they retained their former importance only in frontier regions.¹ With the decline of the hill-forts came new foundations to take their place: the city of Chichester perhaps at a relatively early date, took the place of the hill-fort called The Trundle, at Goodwood; the Roman valley-town of Verulam superseded the earlier settlement on the high ground at Prae Wood; and so, probably, the town of Canterbury succeeded the fort of Bigberry at some time in the first century A.D.

Whether this event took place before or after the Roman conquest is unknown at present, for our know-

¹ *Antiquity*, March, 1931, v, 89, 93.

ledge of the end of Bigberry and of the beginnings of the Roman town is not extensive. Within the area of Canterbury itself, there is no direct archaeological evidence of a prehistoric settlement, and all that can be found to support a claim for an occupation immediately preceding that of the Romans is a few late British coins (including a silver one of Dubnovellaunus), a Gaulish coin,¹ a circular enamelled horse trapping found many years ago at the junction of St. Margaret's Street and Watling Street,² and a small winged pin, possibly, though not certainly, pre-Roman.³ The Sturry and Swarling cemeteries are too far distant from Canterbury for consideration here; the Hallstatt boat-shaped brooches in the Museum were not certainly found in Canterbury or even in Kent; and finally of the various enamels described by Brent and Roach Smith,⁴ only one is possibly pre-Roman, the others being of quite late Roman date. That one cemetery at least was in use by about A.D. 90 is proved by burials found at St. Dunstan's,⁵ and first century pottery occurs in the St. Martin's Hill cemetery,⁶ but beyond this, evidence of the occupation of the early Roman town is indefinite.

On the other hand, it seems that the site was of importance before the foundation of the Roman settlement, and two factors suggest that the possibility of a pre-Roman Canterbury should not be ignored entirely.

First, the name, *Durovernum*, which is supported from four ancient sources (though sometimes in distorted form), is of Celtic origin and signifies the fortress or home of Vernos, Vernos being a well-known Celtic personal name. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the town was established by Celtic people, for it was often part of the Roman policy of penetration to give native names to the new settlements; and the name as given by Ravennas, *Durovernum Cantiacorum*,

¹ J. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, 203, 478, 482, 527.

² J. Brent, *Canterbury in Olden Times*, 5, 47. Now in the British Museum.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, Series ii, xviii, 279.

⁴ J. Brent, *op. cit.*, p. 46 and Pl. x; C. R. Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vii, Pl. xxi.

⁵ *Arch. Cant.*, xxxix, 46.

⁶ *Arch. Cant.*, xl, 67.

reflects in its tribal epithet the system of cantonal administration which obtained under Roman authority in Celtic Gaul and only to a less extent in Britain. This political continuity, however, does not necessarily imply a continuity of the occupation of any given site. Caerwent in Monmouthshire, for example, was in Roman times the cantonal capital of the Silures, but excavation has shown that the Roman town itself is a fresh foundation of the Flavian period.

The second factor, put briefly, is that Canterbury is the focus of the road system in East Kent, and if, as is usually supposed, the road system was planned in the early years of the occupation, the nodal point would presumably have had some earlier importance as a centre of civic life.

Finally, I would put forward a plea for the recognition of Bigberry's claim to a place in the scheme of organised and co-ordinated field-work which at the present time is being discussed widely by archaeologists. The early finds have produced evidence enough of the importance of the camp; and one is sometimes inclined to wonder whether the intensive study devoted to other and later periods in Kent does not tend to mask the urgent claim of this hill-fort which, as far as we know, is the only one of its kind in the region.

APPENDIX

The glass jug illustrated in Fig. 6 was found some years ago by a workman in one of the gravel pits in Bigberry Wood, and is the property of Dr. E. Oliver Harris, who has kindly given me permission to publish it. The precise site and the circumstances of the find are not known; it is likely, however, to have been in one of the older pits, all of which are situated within the area of the hill-fort, and the almost perfect condition of the jug suggests that it has been preserved by burial in a grave deposit.

It is 7.1 inches in height, and made of thin light green glass, which has become markedly iridescent round the mouth and at the foot. The mouth is a simple double ring type with an internal groove, poorly and unskilfully moulded, the single-ribbed ribbon handle being attached to it by a pair of thumb-grips which project above the level of the lip. The foot ring is rather broad and prominent, and the base has a slight kick.

While it is clear enough that the form of this jug owes a good

deal to an early metal prototype (c.f., e.g. Dr. Wheeler's Type A, *London in Roman Times*, Fig. 38, A1), it is nevertheless difficult to find a similar example which can be dated satisfactorily, either in Britain or on the Continent. It has certain features in common with Kisa's Types 186 and 194,¹ and with Morin-Jean's Form 50, and especially his figure 125.² Morin-Jean is prepared to allow that Form 50 may

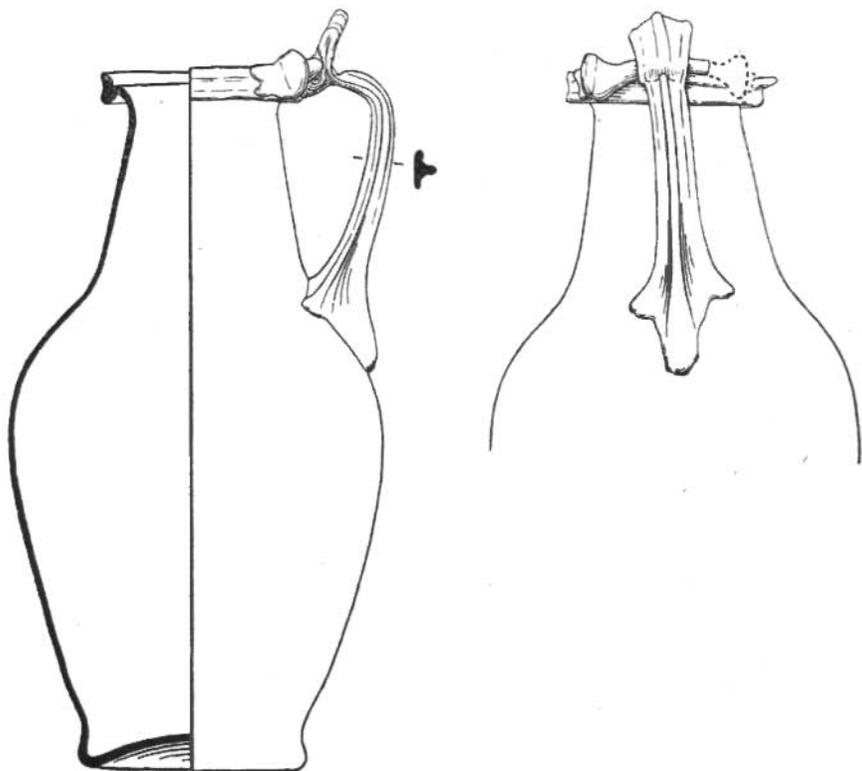


FIG. 6. GLASS JUG FROM BIGBERRY. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

have appeared before the middle of the third century on the evidence furnished by coins in a cremated burial at Cologne, but the Bigberry jug is earlier still, and might be dated on typological grounds in the early second or possibly the late first century A.D. It cannot therefore be related to the Belgic occupation of the hill-fort.

¹ A. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertume* (Leipzig, 1908), iii.

² Morin-Jean, *La Verrerie en Gaule sous l'Empire Romain* (Paris, 1913).