

The samian

by Brenda Dickinson

Decorated ware

- D1 Form 29, South Gaulish. The distinctive feature of this bowl is the band of rouletting on the central cordon. This would normally indicate a Tiberian product, but the coarseness of the rouletting suggests a rather later date and the formal arrangement of the decoration is not typical of the pre-Claudian period. The lozenge-shaped leaf in the lower zone, used by more than one mould-maker, is on form 29s from Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl. XXVI, 13) and Hofheim (Knorr 1952, Taf. 76E). Cf. also D10, below. *c.* AD40-55.
13498, 13545-7, 13576
- D2 Form 29, South Gaulish. The details in the upper zone are all on a bowl of the same form from Camulodunum, dated to the Claudian period by Hull (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl. XXV, 21). The bud in this zone is on bowls stamped by Licinus, from Wiesbaden (Knorr 1919, Taf. 45A) and Colchester (Knorr 1952, Taf. 63E), the latter from a mould stamped by Volus. The large trifid motif in the lower zone is on a bowl from Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1948, pl. XXXVII, 1) and the decoration of the whole zone may be identical to that of another from the same site (*ibid.*, pl. XXIII, 17). *c.* AD45-60.
24243
- D3 Form 29, South Gaulish. The trifid motif, astragalus scroll-binding and rosette in the spiral are almost certainly the same as on a bowl from Colchester, which may have some connection with Murranus (Dannell 1999, fig. 234, 477). *c.* AD45-60.
17258
- D4 Form 29, South Gaulish. The decoration of the lower zone consists of alternating panels containing saltires, involving tulip buds and trifid motifs, and single-bordered medallions. *c.* AD50-70.
15786, 15892
- D5 Form 29, South Gaulish. The delicate scroll in the upper zone, with its eight-petalled rosette, hollow bud and chevron-and-bead ties suggests a range *c.* AD50-70.
7267
- D6 Form 29, South Gaulish, stamped OFCRESTI retr. (See S31, below). The decoration of the lower zone is precisely matched on a form 37 of M. Crestio from the Cala Culip (Cap Creus) wreck (Mees 1995, Taf. 36, 7). The plant in the upper zone is also on one of his form 37s, from Castleshaw. The boar in this zone is probably Hermet 1934, pl. 27, 41. *c.* AD65-85.
20120
- D7 Form 29, Central Gaulish. The series of wavy lines, also on D16, below, occur on a form 29 at Lezoux with an internal stamp of Acapusos and on form 37

from Colchester (GBS84 A526). Another vessel from Colchester, perhaps a *lagena* (1.81 G2850) has the tongueless ovolo. The animal in the upper zone is almost certainly a stag. The coarse, micaceous fabric and matt orange glaze belong to the first-century range at Lezoux. *c.* AD70-85.

14805

- D8 Form 30, South Gaulish, in the style of Masclus. The single-bordered ovolo with rosette tongue (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, fig. 2, IA) is probably the one on a signed bowl from London (Mees 1995, Taf. 107, 3). All the other motifs are known on his signed bowls. The scroll, frilled leaves, corded ring and ten-petalled rosette are on an (unprovenanced) bowl in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna (*ibid.*, Taf. 108, 1). The single medallion is on another bowl without provenance in Narbonne Museum (Fiches *et al.* 1978, fig. 14, 5), and the bud in the lower part of the medallion is on a bowl in a group of Claudio-Neronian samian found at Narbonne-La Nautique (Mees 1995, Taf. 113, 10). The dog and bird are not precisely identifiable. *c.* AD50-65.

14541, 14573, 14609

- D9 Form 30, South Gaulish. The ovolo (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, fig. 1, EE) occurs in association with motifs on form 29s stamped by a number of Claudio-Neronian and Neronian potters. It is on two bowls from La Graufesenque, one (Hermet 1934, pl. 73, 1) with the trifold motif and the chevron scroll (there used as an arcade), the other (*ibid.*, 2) with the small rings. Though not strictly datable within the period *c.* AD40-70, since the decoration of form 30 is often archaic in style, this is most likely to be Neronian.

5936

- D10 Form 30, South Gaulish, in the style of Martialis i. The ovolo (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, fig. 1, Fdb) and lion with doe (Hermet 1934, pl. 25, 8) are on a signed bowl from Entraigues (Mees 1995, Taf. 103, 1). The trifold motif (Hermet 1934, pl. 14, 44), group of three (smaller) rosettes and, probably, the ten-petalled rosette are on a bowl from Usk with a mould-stamp of this potter (Mees 1995, Taf. 103, 4). The lion to left is a smaller version of Hermet 1934, pl. 25, 20, with a different tail, presumably added after the original was broken. The lozenge-shaped leaves are almost certainly the same as those on D1, above. *c.* AD50-65.

4148

- D11 Form 30, South Gaulish, in the style of Sabinus iii. The tongueless ovolo (Stanfield 1937, fig. 11, 24), polygonal leaf (*ibid.*, 90), outermost bud in the lower part of the scroll (*ibid.*, 58), innermost bud (*ibid.*, 86), larger striated spindle (*ibid.*, 61) and poppy-heads (*ibid.*, 73) are all known for Sabinus. The scroll, poppy-heads, spirals and the largest bud are all on a signed *lagena* from Rodez (*ibid.*, pl. XXI). *c.* AD50-65.

- D12 Form 30, South Gaulish, in the style of Masclus. The ovolo (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, fig. 2, LL) and pointed leaf are on a signed bowl from Augst (Mees 1995, Taf. 110, 3), the arcade on one from La Graufesenque

(*ibid.*, Taf. 109, 1) and the astragalus pillar on one from Richborough (*ibid.*, Taf. 111, 2). *c.* AD50-65.
8796

- D13 Form 30, South Gaulish. The unusual leaf occurs on a form 30 from Aislingen (Knorr 1919, Taf. 95J). The decoration is also unusual in having saltires in adjacent panels. *c.* AD50-65.
20483
- D14 Form 30, South Gaulish. The lower zone features a large winding scroll with a chevron arcade in the lower concavity, containing a composite motif consisting of a beaded column supporting spirals and a trifold motif, and with tendrils with tulip buds springing from its base. Such arrangements are typical of the Neronian period. *c.* AD60-80.
4039
- D15 Form 30, South Gaulish. The ovolo (Dannell, Dickinson & Vernhet 1998, fig. 2, SE) appears on bowls with mould-stamps of Mommo and signatures of Memor, Primus iv and Tetlo. It occurs with the vertical panel of trifold motifs on a bowl from Colchester (Dannell 1999, fig. 2.29, 424), attributed to Memor. A slightly different inverted bifid motif was used by Primus iv, on a signed bowl from Camelon. The stag is on a signed form 29 of Mommo from La Graufesenque (Mees 1995, Taf. 147, 7). *c.* AD70-90.
10778
- D16 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The coarse wavy-line border is matched on a first-century Lezoux form 29 (D7, above). The leaf is perhaps the prototype for a range used at Lezoux in the Hadrianic and Antonine periods (Rogers G200-205). *c.* AD70-110.
20011
- D17 Form 30, South Gaulish. The trident-tongued ovolo has not been recognised on stamped or signed bowls, but it, and the style of the decoration, suggest Flavian-Trajanic date. The couple in the first panel (O.374) are on a bowl from Aquileia (Knorr 1910a, Taf. VI, 3) and, unprovenanced, on one in Stuttgart Museum (Knorr 1910b, Taf. 1, 8), which also shows the same column (Hermet 1934, pl. 16, 48). The erotic group (a larger version of Oswald, pl. XC, C) is on a bowl from Heidenheim (Knorr 1910a, Taf. VI, 1). The bird is probably Hermet 1934, pl. 25, 80. Oswald attributed the bowls from Heidenheim and Aquileia to Banassac because they have an ovolo which is known to have been used at there, but it was also used at La Graufesenque, and the decoration points to manufacture there. *c.* AD85-110.
5146
- D18 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Drusus (X-3) of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The decoration includes a blurred trifold motif impressed horizontally, followed by a tripod (Rogers Q15), over a wreath composed of anchor motifs (Rogers G395). For the wreath and tripod see a bowl from London in the style of this potter (S. & S. 1958, pl. 10, 121). *c.* AD100-120. (Not illustrated.)
9344

- D19 Form 37, from the South Gaulish factory of Banassac. The kneeling stag is a common figure-type, used at both La Graufesenque and Banassac and produced in many variants. There is no precise parallel for this one in the range illustrated by Hofmann (1988, 148, 217-221). Similarly, the lion to right is close to type 204, but is not exactly the same. The leaf, which is used both in the basal wreath and (with the tip only) as a filler, may be the same as one on a bowl from Banassac, where the wreath is formed by overlapping impressions of the base of the leaf, instead of its upper part. The ovolo and the upper wreath are too blurred to be attributable. The fabric and glaze of this small bowl make attribution to Banassac secure, despite the lack of parallels for the details. *c.* AD120-150.
4166, 4266, 7000
- D20 Form 37, South Gaulish, Banassac ware. The ovolo is probably the one most often used by the Natalis Group, which appears on a bowl from Cannstatt with what are probably the same arrow-head motifs (Knorr 1905, Taf. X, , 7). The animals are a bear to right (Hofmann 1988, 150, 261 and a boar to left (*ibid.*, 149, 238). The bear is on a bowl from Straubing by one of the Natalis group. The chevron wreath is not precisely paralleled, but many similar ones occur in the work of these potters. *c.* AD100-150.
10182
- D21 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Drusus of Lezoux. The rosette-tongued ovolo is not closely identifiable. The Vulcan (D.39 = O.66), slave (D.374 = O.647), dancer (O. 363 variant) with lantern (Rogers Q65) and leafy column (a smaller version of Rogers Q5) are on bowls with mould-signatures from, respectively, Colchester (S. & S. 1958, pl. 88, 1), Chester (*ibid.*, 3), Southampton (*ibid.*, 8) and Salzburg (von Koblitz 1926, Taf. III, 4). The eagle (not in D. or O.) is on form 30 at Castleford, from a pottery shop destroyed by fire in the 140s (Dickinson & Hartley 2000, Fig. 27, 518). On the Heybridge piece it apparently holds a lizard in its beak. The six-beaded rosette (Rogers C278) is Drusus's commonest one. *c.* AD125-145.
5146
- D22 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B109), dog (O.1926A) and small medallion inside a larger one are all present in the work of Catussa. The medallions are on bowls and moulds with stamps of of Rogers's Catussa II, which sometimes also carry mould-signatures of Gemenus (Rogers 1999, pl. 43). The dog is on a bowl from Lezoux with a mould-signature of Catussa and a mould-stamp of Cantomallus. The ovolo is on a signed mould of Rogers's Catussa I (*ibid.*, pl. 27, 2). It seems from the connections between the styles of Catussa I and II that they represent the work of two mould-makers working for the same man. The tree (Rogers N9) and the other motif (perhaps the obelisk Rogers P68) are not recorded for either style. *c.* AD160-190.
4000
- D23 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The mould-signature, [an] retr., upside down below the decoration, almost certainly belongs to Ianuaris i. Although the seated figure (D.527 = O.913) and the Pan-mask (D.675 = O.1214) are not known on

signed bowls, all the motifs occur on signed bowls of Ianuaris, and the use of astragali (Rogers R7) placed diagonally across the borders is typical. The details are: single-bordered ovolo (Rogers B28), wavy-line borders (Rogers A24), eight-petalled rosette in a single medallion (Rogers C6), eight-beaded rosette (Rogers C281), beaded ring (Rogers C290) and leaf motif (Rogers L12). The borders, beaded rosettes, astragali and beaded rings in vertical series are on a bowl from Carlisle (S. & S. 1990, pl. 170, 4) and the rosette in a medallion is on one from York. *c.* AD125-150.

24058, 24138

- D24 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with mould-signature Tetturo... retr., upside down below the decoration. The details include: Pan (D.419 = O.717), putto (D.204 = O.394), leopard (D.969 ter = O.1564) five-petalled rosette (Rogers C120) and wavy-line borders (Rogers A26). The cornucopia is almost certainly Rogers U247, which occurs on a bowl in Tetturo's style in a pit at Alcester filled in the 150s (Hartley, Pengelly & Dickinson 1994, fig. 50, 275). The festoon, a smaller version of Rogers F16, without the inner border, is on a bowl in his style from Corbridge. For further discussion of the potter, see S124, below. *c.* A.D.130-160.
20020
- D25 Form 37, East Gaulish (La Madeleine). The ovolo (Ricken 1934, Taf. VII, C) appears on bowls from Camelon and Mumrills. The leaves consist of inverted trifid motifs (*ibid.* 14) with added stems. Other details known to have been used at La Madeleine comprise a smaller trifid (*ibid.* 24), acanthus (*ibid.* 25) and festoon with acorn terminals (*ibid.* 51). *c.* AD130-160.
5603
- D26 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo and leaf (Rogers J144) are on a signed bowl from Les Martres (Terrisse 1968, pl. XX, 526) and the hare (O.2061) is on a bowl from Silchester with a mould-stamp in the decoration (S. & S. 1958, pl. 141, 2). All the other details are on bowls, or moulds, in his style. They are: Apollo and chariot (not in D. or O.: S. & S. 1958, pl. 141, 9, from Les Martres), small bear, D.820 = O1627 (*ibid.*, pl. 141, 16, from London), large bear, D.809 = O.1595 (*ibid.*, pl. 144, 57, from Carlisle), lion and panther (D.766 = O.1450, D.809 = O.1570: both on a mould in Moulins Museum), 'tree' (Rogers Q5), on a bowl from Corbridge (S. & S. 1958, pl. 143, 35) and medallion below the decoration, on a bowl from Carlisle (*ibid.*, pl. 144, 57). The elongated, reversed S-motifs are extremely rare for Cettus, but occur on a bowl from Silchester. *c.* AD135-160.
5617
- D27 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo and bunch of grapes seem not to have been recorded for him before. The decoration includes a Pan (D.419 = O.717), as on a signed bowl from Colchester (S. & S. 1958, pl. 141, 4) and centaur (D. 436 = O.745), as on a bowl in his style from Leicester (*ibid.*, pl. 142, 33). The large trifid motif (Rogers G13) is on a bowl from Corbridge (S. & S. 1958, pl. 142, 23) and the small trifid (Rogers G340), which he rarely used, is on a bowl from Mumrills

(Hartley 1961, fig.80, 54). For the use of an astragalus across a panel border, cf. S. & S. 1958, pl. 141, 14, from Corbridge. *c.* AD135-160.
9071

- D28 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo (Rogers B96) and a lion to left are on a bowl in his style from London. *c.* AD135-160.
5877
- D29 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Divixtus i. A panelled bowl, with: 1) Double festoon or medallion, over a crouching panther (D.799 = O.1518). 2) Double festoon or medallion, over a small double medallion. The profusion of festoons and medallions and his typical ring-terminals (Rogers C132) make attribution to Divixtus certain. Cf. S. & S. 1958, pl. 116, 10, from Corbridge. *c.* AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
9444
- D30 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Divixtus i. A seated Abundance (D.472 = O.801) and a caryatid (D.656 = O.1199), in adjacent panels, are on stamped bowls from Corbridge (S. & S. 1958, pl. 116, 17 and 10, respectively). Both bowls have his single-bordered ovolo with beaded tongue (Rogers B12). *c.* AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
7457
- D31 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B143), with straight line below, is on a bowl from Great Chesterford with a mould stamp of Secundus v (Simpson & Rogers 1969, fig. 2, 4). The Cupid with torches (D.265 = O.450) is on a stamped bowl from Toulon-sur-Allier and the goat (D.889 = O.1836) is on one from York. The warrior (D.117 = O.188) is on a bowl with the same ovolo, attributed by Rogers (1999, pl. 80, 21) to Pugnus, but more likely to be by Secundus. *c.* AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
20020
- D32 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B223) is associated mainly with Cinnamus ii, but it appears, usually with a straight line below, on bowls in the style of Secundus v. The figure in the large medallion is a Cupid with torches, as on D31, above. The motif in the corner of this panel is probably the tail of a small dolphin (D.1057 = O.2401), which occurs on a stamped Secundus bowl from Great Chesterford (Simpson & Rogers 1969, fig. 2, 4). The figure in a festoon in the top of the panel containing a crouching lion (D.753) and a supine figure (D.553 = O.939) is almost certainly an Amazon (D.154 = O.243), which occurs on the same bowl. The supine figure occurs, with the ovolo and dolphin, on a bowl which is almost certainly by this potter. *c.* AD150-180.
10296, 16083
- D33 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with mould-stamp [CIN]NAMI retr.: Cinnamus ii of Lezoux, Die 5b. The panels include; 1) An ornament with leaves and dolphins (Rogers Q6). 2A) Double festoon, probably containing a bird. 2B) A dancer (O.819A, with broken left hand). 3) The potter's stamp and a triple leaf

(Rogers L11). 4) A double-bordered medallion, containing a Pan (D.419 = O.717). . c. AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
10310

- D34 Form 37, Central Gaulish. A freestyle bowl in the style of Cinnamus ii, with a stag (D.852 = O.1720), lion (perhaps not previously recorded) and dolphin (D.1050 = O.2382). The corn-stook which is exclusive to Cinnamus (Rogers N15) occurs on a stamped bowl from London, with the stag (S. & S. 1958, pl. 163, 70). He is also known to have used the dolphin. . c. AD150-180.
7154
- D35 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B145) was used by Carantinus, Cinnamus ii and Illixo. As there is apparently a beaded border below it, the bowl is most likely to be by Cinnamus. c. AD150-180.
8239
- D36 Form 37, Central Gaulish. A panelled bowl, with: 1) Minerva (a variant of D.77 = O. 126), owl (D.1020 = O.2331) and a trifold motif (Rogers H109). 2) An erotic group (a smaller version of Oswald, pl. XC, B)). This is almost certainly by Cinnamus ii, who is known to have used all the details. c. AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
8239
- D37 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B182) is one of Cinnamus ii's less-common ones. The lower concavity of a winding scroll contains a kneeling stag (O.1704A) over an acanthus (Rogers K12), in a double medallion. The upper concavity has a polygonal leaf (Rogers J89) and another leaf (Rogers H13). The last is on a stamped bowl from London (S. & S. 1958, pl. 161, 53) and all the other details, except for the polygonal leaf, are on another bowl from London (*ibid.*, pl. 159, 25). c. AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
9444
- D38 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B85) appears on bowls in the styles of potters belonging to both the Cinnamus ii and Paternus v groups. This piece has links with the former, occurring on a stamped bowl of Cinnamus from Le Mans (Rogers 1999, pl. 32, 50a) and on one from Toulon-sur-Allier, by Secundus v. The figure-types are a philosopher (D.523 = O.905) and, probably, a dog (O.1974A), both known for Cinnamus. The candelabrum is made up of two elements which he used on stamped bowls, the dolphins on a basket (Rogers Q58: S. & S. 1958, pl. 159, 26, from London) and the top part (Rogers Q43: Walke & Walke 1964, Taf. 36, 1, from Gauting). The six-beaded rosette (Rogers C278) is on a bowl in his style from Cambridge and the cornucopia (Rogers U245) is on one from Caerleon. On balance, therefore, this bowl is more likely to be by Cinnamus than Secundus, but the range will be c. AD150-180, in either case.
5617
- D39 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with mould-stamp in the decoration, ALBVC[I] (see S10, below). The details, a ring-tongued ovolo (Rogers B107), Cupid with

torches (D.265 = O.450), bird (D.1010 = O.2316) and a baton (Rogers P3) have all been previously recorded for Albucius. *c.* AD150-180.
7073, 7119

- D40 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Albucius ii. Two sherds each show a panel, not necessarily adjacent, as follows: 1) Jupiter (D.4 = O.3), as on a stamped bowl from London (S. & S. 1958, pl. 120, 5). 2) Venus (D.204 = O.338), apparently exclusive to Albucius, and appearing on a bowl from Bregenz (S. & S. 1958, pl. 121, 16). *c.* AD150-180. (Not illustrated.)
17188, 17332
- D41 Form 37, Central Gaulish. A bowl in the style of Iullinus ii, with his smallest ovolo (Rogers B164). The figure-types include: an Apollo (D.45 = O.77) and a dolphin (O.2394A), neither of which seems to have been recorded for Iullinus before. The pillar supporting the arcade (Rogers P21) is on a stamped bowl from Lezoux (S. & S. 1958, pl. 125, 1). *c.* AD160-190.
7000, 7071, 7274
- D42 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Censorinus ii. The layout of the decoration is typical of his work, particularly the use of an astragalus border (Rogers A10) below the ovolo (here Rogers B105) and of horizontal astragali to join borders, as on S. & S. 1958, pl. 102, 11, from Corbridge. The motifs, a nine-petalled rosette (Rogers C194), column (Rogers P3) and astragalus (Rogers R7) are all known for Censorinus. The seated figure (D.527 = O.913) and the Mercury (D.289 = O. 529) seem to be unrecorded for him. *c.* AD160-190.
- D43 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ring-tongued ovolo (Rogers B103) and zig-zag border (Rogers A24) were used in conjunction by Martio i (Rogers's Martio II). Cf. Rogers 1999, pl. 71, 5. *c.* AD160-190. (Not illustrated.)
20013
- D44 Form 37, Colchester ware. This appears to be in the style of Hull's Potter B, on whose moulds the rosette (1963, fig. 40, 70) and the roundels (*ibid.*, 79) appear. See figs 35, 8 and 36, 5, respectively. The border of squarish, separated beads seems to be a new detail for him. Potter B seems to have no connections with the group of East Gaulish potters who migrated to Colchester in the early-Antonine period, and he is almost certainly later than them. *c.* AD160-200?
7123
- D45 Form 37, East Gaulish, Argonne ware. The surface of the bowl is heavily eroded, but a row of lions can be seen, with other animals below. A basal wreath is composed of opposed bifid motifs (Oswald 1945, fig. 6, LVII), which occur on two bowls from Lavoye with mould-stamps of Tocca (*ibid.*, fig. 9, 35-6). *c.* AD140-180? (Not illustrated.)
9454
- D46 Form 37, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). A small bowl, probably in Style II of Belsus, though the details were all used by other contemporary potters. The

ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E26), double medallion (*ibid.*, K20a) and stork with snake (*ibid.*, T221) are on a stamped bowl from Rheinzabern (Ricken 1948, Taf. 110, 8) *c.* AD170-230.

16083

D47 Form 37, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). The ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E7) and a leaf (*ibid.*, P79) are on a stamped bowl of Helenius (Ricken 1948, Taf. 175, 18). *c.* AD170-240. (Not illustrated.)
8807

D48 Form 37, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). The details, a dolphin (Ricken & Fischer 1963, T194a), rosette (*ibid.*, O48) and corded border (*ibid.*, O248) were used by several Rheinzabern potters, but only Mammilianus seems to have used them all, and so the bowl is tentatively attributed to him. For the rosette and border, see a stamped bowl (Ricken 1948, Taf. 122, 1). The dolphin is on a bowl in his style (*ibid.*, Taf. 123, 16). *c.* AD180-240.
7267

D49 Form 37, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern), with mould-stamp of Pervincus (S65). The ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E33) is on a bowl with the same stamp from Rheinzabern (Ricken 1948, Taf. 240, 10). The leaf (Ricken & Fischer 1963, P16) and the triple festoon (*ibid.*, O133) are on a stamped bowl from Hedderheim (Ricken 1948, Taf. 238, 2). The beaded festoon is similar to ones known for him. *c.* AD200-240.
5602, 13568

D50 Form 37, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). A bowl in Ricken's Julius I or Lupus style, with ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E46). The ovolo (*ibid.*, E42) and acanthus (*ibid.*, P145) are on a stamped bowl of Julius I (Ricken 1947, Taf. 154, 3) and a stamped mould of Lupus (*ibid.*, Taf. 157, 7), both from Rheinzabern. The panel divider, on which the acanthus is set, upside down, is Ricken & Fischer's O273, which occurs on an unstamped bowl in the same general style (Ricken 1948, Taf. 161, 10). *c.* AD200-250. (Not illustrated.)
11139

D51 Form 37, East Gaulish, in Ricken's Victor II-Januco style at Rheinzabern. The ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E43) is on a stamped mould of Victor (Ricken 1947, Taf. 233, 1). The mask (Ricken & Fischer 1963, M5) and pillar (*ibid.*, O231) are on a mould in the style of these potters. The rosette above the pillar is apparently an unrecorded motif. *c.* AD200-260.
6012

D52 Form 37, East Gaulish. A substantially complete bowl in the style of Afer iii of Trier. The ovolo (Fölzer 1913, Taf. XXXII, 954), dog (Gard 1937, no. 76) and medallion are on a signed mould from Trier. The Diana with hound (Fölzer 1913, Taf. XXIX, 478) is on a stamped bowl from de Meern (Holland). *c.* AD200-260.
10337

- D53 Form 37, East Gaulish, with a mould-stamp of Iulius viii (Ricken & Fischer's Julius II) of Rheinzabern (see S45, below). The decoration includes the ovolo (Ricken & Fischer 1963, E23), and a pedestal-like motif (*ibid.*, O161?) in an arcade (*ibid.*, KB73). Cf. Ricken 1948, Taf. 205, 9) for a similar decorative scheme. *c.* A.D 225-250.
6020
- D54 Form 37, East Gaulish, in Ricken & Fischer's Julius II-Julianus style (= Iulius viii-Julianus iii) at Rheinzabern. The pillar (*ibid.*, O221), Venus (*ibid.*, M51, but without the mask) and Hercules (*ibid.*, M86) are all on a stamped mould of Iulius (Ricken 1948, Taf. 208, 22). *c.* A.D 225-260.
12041
- D55 Form 37, East Gaulish. A badly eroded bowl in the style of Dubitatus of Trier. The ovolo is Fölzer 1913, Taf. XXXII, 954. The decoration seems to consist of two animals, alternating, a stag (probably Gard 1937, 58, but with both front legs complete) and a dog (*ibid.*, 84). *c.* AD225-260. (Not illustrated.)
6171

Potters' stamps

Each entry gives: excavation number, potter (i, ii, where homonyms are involved), die, form, reading, published example (if any), pottery of origin, date.

Superscript (a), (b) and (c) indicate:

- (a) A stamp attested at the pottery in question.
- (b) Not attested at the pottery in question, but other stamps of the potter known from there.
- (c) Assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution, etc.

Ligatured letters are underlined

Stamps on the decorated ware, above, or in key groups, are discussed in detail.

- S1 12009 Acurio 5a 33 ACVRIO·I (Walke 1965, Taf. 40, 51-2) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD150- 180.
- S2 14637 Advocisus 2a' 79R or TgR [ADVO] ISI Lezoux^a. *c.* AD170-190.
- S3 7126 Aestivus 2a 33 [A]IISTIV[VI]:M Lezoux^b. *c.* AD160-190.
- S4 10188 Aeternus 5a 31 [AET]ERNII Lezoux^a. *c.* AD155-185.
- S5 17037 Albucianus 6a 31 ALBVCIANI Lezoux^a. There are several examples of this stamp in a group of late-Antonine samian recovered off Pudding Pan Rock, Kent. Otherwise, the only evidence of date is a single example on form 31R, from Catterick. However, the use of some of his other stamps on forms 79 and 80 also points to a range *c.* AD160-200.
- S6 7390 Albucius ii 3b 33 ALBVCI OF (Hartley & Dickinson 1981, 266, 2) Lezoux^a. There is no particularly useful dating evidence for this stamp of

Albucius ii, but from his record in general Antonine activity is not in doubt. His wares occur at forts both on Hadrian's Wall and in Antonine Scotland and his stamps are found on a range of forms including 27, 31R, 79 and 80. *c.* A.D.150-180.

- S7 4212 Albucius ii 6b 33 AL[BVCI] Lezoux^a. This stamp is known in Antonine Scotland, from Balmuilty (Miller 1922, pl. XXXVII, 1), and an example in Chesters Museum almost certainly comes from one of the Hadrian's Wall forts. It was used on form 42, which is unlikely to be later than *c.* AD150, but also on Ludowici Tg, which suggests use of the die after AD160. *c.* AD150-180.
- S8 5602 Albucius ii 6b 18/31R or 31R ALBVCI (Miller 1922, pl. XXXVII, 1) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD150-180.
- S9 6053 Albucius ii 6c 33 ALBVC[I] Lezoux^a. *c.* AD150-180.
- S10 7073 Albucius ii 6h 37 ALBVCI (S. & S. 1958, pl. 120, 1) Lezoux^a. Decorated bowls with this mould-stamp occur on Hadrian's Wall and in Antonine Scotland. There is also one in the Wroxeter Gutter deposit. *c.* AD150-180.
- S11 4798 Arilira 1a 31R [ARI] I Λ (Dickinson 1986, 187, 3.12) Trier^a. *c.* AD180-260.
- S12 23123 Attius ii 6a 18/31-31 [ATTI]V ·EF Lezoux^b. *c.* AD135-165.
- S13 16081 Banuus 3a 31 BA VI·M Lezoux^b. *c.* AD175-200.
- S14 12150 Banvillus 2a 33 BANVI[LLIM] (Miller 1922, pl. XXXVII, 2) Les Martres-de-Veyre^a. *c.* AD130-155.
- S15 7142 Bio 2b 24 BIOFECIT (Hull 1958, fig. 99, 3) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD50-70.
- S16 6316 + 6603 Borillus i 10d 18/31 BORI[L]LIM (Roosens 1976, Taf. 1) Lezoux^a. Graffito cut inside the base, after firing, FIR (6316) and VET (6603). *c.* AD145-165.
- S17 13576 Calvus i 5b 15/17 or 18 [OFCA]LVI, in a frame with swallow-tail ends (Bechert & Vanderhoeven 1988, Taf. 40, 95) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD70-90.
- S18 4899 Calvus i 5m 15/17 or 18 OFCALVI (Walke 1965, Taf. 40, 105a) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD70-85.
- S19 8009 Campanus ii 2a 79 [C]AMPANIO (Simpson 1987, 158, 34) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-190.
- S20 6541 Celsus ii 1b 27 [OFC]ELSI (Knorr 1921, Taf. IX, 46) La Graufesenque^b. *c.* AD80-110.

- S21 6029 Celsus iii 2a 38 CELSI M (Dannell 1971, 303, 24) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-190.
- S22 11302 Cerialis v 3a 37 CERI[ALIS] (Ludowici 1927, 240, c) Rheinzabern^a. *c.* AD160-190.
- S23-4 4706, 10310 Cinnamus ii 5b 37 (2) CI[NNAMI] retr., [CIN]NAMI retr. (Walke 1965, Taf, 39, 11) Lezoux^a. Decorated bowls with this stamp occur frequently on Hadrian's Wall, but are even more common in Antonine Scotland. *c.* AD150-180.
- S25 9016 Cintussa 1a 18/31R C·INT·VSSA Lezoux^c. *c.* AD130-160.
- S26 16083 Cintusmus i 5a 31R CINTVS[M] (Dickinson 1990, Fig. 183, 11) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-190.
- S27 5602 Cobnertianus 1a 18/31R-31R COBN[ERTIAN] (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 78, 238) Lezoux^c. *c.* AD155-165.
- S28 13800 Cotto i 3a dish COTTO[F] (Bémont 1976, no. 133) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD45-65.
- S29 20286 Cracuna i 1a 33 CRACVNA·F (Hartley 1972, fig. 81, 69) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD125-155.
- S30 6418 Crestio 5b' 29 OFCRESTI[O] (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 82, 250) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD50-65.
- S31 21020 Crestus 1a 29 OFCRE TI retr. La Graufesenque^a. Many instances of this stamp have been noted on sites founded in the early-Flavian period, such as Rottweil, York and the Nijmegen fortress, and it is also known in Period IIA at Verulamium (Hartley 1972, fig. 81, 34). A single example of his work, a cup of form 24 with a different stamp, suggests some pre-Flavian activity. *c.* AD65-85.
- S32 5602 Crestus 3a 15/17 or 18 OΓ.[CRES] (Nash-Williams 1930, 173, 30) La Graufesenque^b. *c.* AD70-85.
- S33-4 6025, 6118 Divixtus i 9d 30 (2) [DIV]IX·F·, DIVI[(Miller 1922, pl. XXXVII, 12). *c.* AD150-180.
- S35 19150 Domitus i 1c 15/17 or 18/31 DO[MITVSF]. Domitus i is known to have worked at both Les Martres-de-Veyre and, later, at Banassac. There is one example of this stamp from Banassac (Cavaroc 1964, no. 30), but the fabric of the Heybridge dish and the heavy concentration of the stamp in Britain suggests that the die was also used at Les Martres. As several of his dies were used at both centres, this is not impossible. A dish in a London Second Fire deposit, from one of his other dies, was also made at Les Martres and, though unburnt, is almost the only evidence for the date of his activity there. *c.* AD100-120.

- S36 5864 Donatus iii 1d 31R [DONA]TVSF (Ludowici 1927, 214, c) Rheinzabern^a. *c.* A.D.180-240.
- S37 9370 Felix i 2d 29 [OFFEI]CIS La Graufesenque^b. This stamp comes from a die which was used almost exclusively on bowls of form 29. Dating relies largely on the decoration of these bowls, but the stamp occurs in the Boudiccan burning at Colchester (Hull 1958, fig. 99, 5). *c.* AD55-65.
- S38 7152 + 7202 Gabrus ii 2a 31 GABRVS·F· (Hull 1963, fig. 48, 16) Colchester^a. The fabrics associated with this stamp and its exclusively East Anglian distribution suggest the die was used only at Colchester, though it is not impossible that this was the same Gabrus who worked at Trier and Lavoye. The forms stamped with Die 2a include 18/31R, 31, 31R and 79/80, indicating activity mainly after *c.* AD160. *c.* AD160-190.
- S39 8038 Gallio 1a 33 Λ IO Lezoux^c. *c.* AD140-200.
- S40 7061 Gippus 2a 33 IPPI·M (Dickinson 1986, 189, 3.58) Lezoux^a. This stamp occurs in a group of samian from TÁC (Hungary), almost certainly burnt in the Marcomannic Wars, and was also used on the mid-Antonine dish, form 18/31R-31R. A range *c.* AD155-185 is likely, therefore.
- S41 10104 Gippus 2a 33 IPPI·M (Dickinson 1986, 189, 3.58) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD155-185.
- S42 18737 Gnatos/Gnatus 7a 33 NATOS Lezoux^c. *c.* AD135-155.
- S43 7390 Illixo 7a 38 ILLIXOF Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-180.
- S44 5390 Iulius Numidus 2a 33 IVL·NVMIDI Lezoux^b. *c.* AD160-190.
- S45 6020 Iulius viii 3g 37 (mould stamp in the decoration) [I]VLIV[SE] retr. Rheinzabern^a. There is no internal dating evidence for this particular stamp, but the potter's work occurs in a group of wasters from Rheinzabern dated (provisionally) broadly *c.* AD210/220-260 (Reutti 1983, 54-60). A range *c.* AD225-250 seems appropriate for this bowl.
- S46 10011 Iustus ii 3b 33 IVSTI·M Lezoux^b. *c.* AD160-190.
- S47 8167 Maceratus 2c 31 MACERATI Lezoux^a. *c.* AD150-180.
- S48 14634 Macrinus iii 5b 31 MACRINI (Walke 1965, Taf. 42, 209) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD150-180.
- S49 4430 Magio i 1a 31 ·[MAGIONI·] (Dickinson 1986, 190, 3.85) Lezoux^b. Only the stop in the ansate beginning to the frame of this stamp survives, but it is distinctive enough to make attribution certain. The stamp is known on form 31R and on dishes of form 31 dated to the later second century. It has been noted from Chesterholm and Chesters. *c.* AD160-190.

- S50 9039 Marcellus iii 11a 18/31 or 31 MARCELLIVS (*ORL* B33, Taf. 19, 82) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD130-155.
- S51 5619 Martialis ii 1b 18/31-31 MA[R]TIALIS (Walke 1965, Taf. 42, 235) Lezoux^b. *c.* AD125-145.
- S52 8094 Martinus iii 7a 31 M·ARTI (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 143, 437) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-190.
- S53 15787 Masc(u)lus 19a 15/17 MASC[V]LVS (Dannell 1971, 310, 64) La Graufesenque^a. The bulk of Masc(u)lus's output is Neronian, and this stamp has been noted in Period II at Verulamium (*c.* AD60-75) and in the Oberwinterthur Keramiklager, destroyed in the early 60s. However, as it also occurs several times in Flavian contexts, it is likely to have continued in use in the 70s. *c.* AD60-80.
- S54 10376 Masc(u)lus 19a 15/17 or 18 [MASCV]LVS La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD60-80.
- S55 5676 Maternus iv 1a 31R MATERNI Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-180.
- S56 6053 Miccio vii 1a 33 MICCIO[-F] (Hull 1963, fig. 48, 26). The die from which this stamp came was used at both Sinzig and Colchester. This piece is in Colchester fabric. *c.* AD150-180.
- S57 7390 Minuso ii 1a 33 MINVSOF (Hull 1963, fig. 48, 28a). The die from which this stamp came was used at Colchester, and also at Trier, where it occurs on forms 18/31, 31 and, perhaps, 31R. This piece is in Colchester fabric. As the potter stamped form 27 at Trier, he will certainly have worked there first, but as he also stamped form 32 there, he will scarcely have left Trier before the middle of the second century. This could be an instance either of a potter migrating to another area or sending a workman there with some of his existing dies. *c.* AD155-170.
- S58 4000 Minutus 3b Flat dish MINVTVSF Trier^b. *c.* AD180-240.
- S59 6289 Muxtullus 1a 31 ·MVXTVLLI·M (Walke 1965, Taf. 43, 264) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD160-180.
- S60 12093 Muxtullus 1b 33 [MV]XTVLLIM (Walke 1965, Taf. 43, 262) Lezoux^b. *c.* AD130-150.
- S61 18225 Niger ii 3b'' or 3b''' 15/17 or 18 FN[GR<I>] La Graufesenque^a. The stamp is more likely to have come from Die 3b'', since no examples of 3b''' have been noted on dishes. *c.* AD55-70.
- S62 13884 Paterclos/Paterclus ii 6a 18/31 [PATERC]LIM (Dickinson 1986, 193, 3.135) Les Martres-de-Veyre^{b, c}. This potter is known to have worked at both

- Les Martres and Lezoux. The pot is in one of the fabrics in the Les Martres range. *c.* AD100-125.
- S63 11206 Paterclos/Paterclus ii 10a 18/31 [PATE]RCLOSFE (Allgaier 1992, no. 78) Les Martres-de-Veyre. *c.* AD100-110.
- S64 6053 Pentius 1a 79 or Tg PIINTII·M[Λ] Lezoux^c. *c.* AD160-190.
- S65 5602 Pervincus 3f 37 PIIRVINCVS retr. (With N reversed) (Ludowici 1927, 243, d) Rheinzabern^a. *c.* AD200-240.
- S66 15353 + 15355 Perpetus 5c Dish or bowl PERPETvS (Ludowici 1927, 226, e). The die for this stamp is known to have been used at Rheinzabern, like many of his others. However, the decoration of the bowl and the fabric both suggest origin at Trier. *c.* AD180-240.
- S67 4579 Pistillus 4a 33 PISTILLII Lezoux^a. Apart from single examples of forms 79/80 and 80, all the stamps recorded from this die are on form 33. There are nine cups in the Wroxeter Gutter find and one from Haltonchesters. This is the only example to show double I at the end of the stamp, the rest reading PISTILLI. The intrusive (fainter) stroke is presumably due to a scratch on the die. *c.* AD160-190.
- S68 5146 Pont(i)us 8h 27g O ONTI (Dickinson 1986, 193, 3.154) La Graufesenque^a. Most of Pont(i)us's output is Flavian, with stamps from other dies occurring at sites such as Cappuck, Inchtuthil and the Saalburg. This stamp occurs mainly on cups of form 27, but a few examples on form 24 suggest that the die was in use in the late-Neronian period. *c.* AD65-90.
- S69 4706 Pridianus 7a 18/31R or 31R PRIDFEC La Madeleine^b. *c.* AD130-160.
- S70 15000 Priscinus 4b 31 PRISC.../SF Lezoux^b. *c.* AD150-170.
- S71-2 3830, 4000 Reburrus ii 3a 33, 31 REBVRRI·OFF, REBV[R]RI·OFF (Dickinson 1996, Fig. 143, 74) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD145-170.
- S73-4 3999, 5610 Reginus ii 1a 18/31R, 33 [REGI]NI·M, REGI[N]I·M (Hartley 1961, 107, 7) Les Martres-de-Veyre^b. *c.* AD115-145.
- S75 23019 Roppus ii 1a 18/31 RO[PPVSFE] (Hartley 1970, 26, 56) Les Martres-de-Veyre^b. *c.* AD115-135.
- S76 8802 Rottalus 1a 31R [RO]TTALIM (Dickinson 1986, 194, 3.176) Lezoux^a. Recorded from Benwell, Chesters and the Brougham cemetery, where most of the Lezoux samian is late second-century, and on forms 79, 79R, 80 and Ludowici Tg, this stamp clearly falls within the period *c.* AD160-200.
- S77 12215 Ruffus ii 2a 18/31 RVFFI·M (Curle 1911, 240, 82) Lezoux^a. *c.* AD125-145.

- S78 7623 Rufinus iii 4c or 4c' 27g [OF]RVFI[N] or [F]RVFI[](Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 204, 634) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD65-85.
- S79 5693 Rufus iii 3b 18 [OFRV]FI (Ribeiro 1959, VI, 55) La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD70-90.
- S80 4844 Sacerus ii Uncertain 1 31 SACERIKI Lezoux^c. *c.* AD170-200.
- S81 5602 Severinus iii 3a SIIVIRINVS (Ludowici 1927, 230, c) Rheinzabern^a. *c.* AD180-240.
- S82 5602 Sextus v 4c 31 [SEXT]I·MA Lezoux^b. *c.* AD160-200.
- S83 5693 Sulpicius 3a 18 OFSVIPIC La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD80-110.
- S84 24198 Sulpicius 8j 27 SVLPICI La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD80-110.
- S85 12200 Tarvillus 1b 33 (complete) TARVILLIM Lezoux^c. *c.* AD135-150.
- S86 17000 Tasgillus ii 4b 27 TASCIV retr. (Terrisse 1968, pl. LIV, second example). The die for this stamp was used at both Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux. This pot was made at Les Martres. *c.* AD110-125.
- S87 4001 Tauricus i 1a 33 TAVRICIOF Lezoux^b. *c.* AD150-180.
- S88 5427 Verus vi 2c 31R]/ERVSFEC, in guide-lines (Ludowici 1927, 232, b). The die for this stamp was used at both Rheinzabern and Trier. This piece comes from Rheinzabern. *c.* AD180-240.
- S89 4842 Virio-- 1a 15/17 VIRIO La Graufesenque^c. *c.* AD55-75.
- S90 5611 Virthus 2a Dish R VIRT~~H~~VSFEC+ La Graufesenque^a. *c.* AD50-70.
- S91 6420 Virthus 3a' 27 <VI>R~~T~~HVS[FE<C>] La Graufesenque^b. *c.* AD60-75
- S92 6316 Vitalis iii 2a 15/17 or 18/31 [V]+A[LISM·S·F (Hartley 1972, 233, S8) Les Martres-de-Veyre^a *c.* AD100-120.
- S93 407]CIS? on form 15/17 or 18, South Gaulish. Neronian.
- S94 14573]VC? on form 27g, South Gaulish. Neronian.
- S95 10609 MS[on form 15/17 or 18, South Gaulish. Neronian.
- S96 13639]I or]I[on form 15/17R or 18R, South Gaulish. Neronian or early-Flavian.
- S97 8537 ..OF..NI..on form 27, South Gaulish. Neronian or early-Flavian.
- S98 20117 III[or]III on form 27g, South Gaulish. Neronian or early-Flavian.

- S99 5597 OFPO[? on form 29, South Gaulish. *c.* AD70-85.
- S100 5149 V·IIN or V·IIV on form 18, South Gaulish. Flavian.
- S101 20180]I on form 18, South Gaulish. Flavian.
- S102 5693 VN[on a cup, South Gaulish. Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic.
- S103 12199 IIIV...VN retr. on form 18/31 (complete), Central Gaulish. Hadrianic.
- S104 8737 CN[retr. (?), a mould-stamp in the decoration, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine.
- S105 3587 SI[or SE[on form 31, Central Gaulish (Les Martres-de-Veyre). Hadrianic-Antonine.
- S106 5610]I IV on form 31, Central Gaulish. Early- to mid-Antonine.
- S107 10182 GI[on form 33, Central Gaulish. Early- to mid-Antonine.
- S108 5537 IXX[or]XXI on form 18/31R or 31R, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S109 6226 IVL[on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S110 6227]NI·M on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S111 10289]IM or IMA on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S112 16148 SE[on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S113 10182 MAC[on form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S114 16187 Perhaps TITVLI[or TITVLL[on form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S115 8094 SAT[on form 31, Central Gaulish. Mid- to late-Antonine. Slightly burnt.
- S116 5800 Possibly]ENIL.. \TI on form 31 or 31R, Central Gaulish. Mid- to late-Antonine.
- S117 7549 AT....M on form 31R, Central Gaulish. Mid- to late-Antonine.
- S118 15035 C[, O[or]O on form 31R, Central Gaulish. Mid- to late-Antonine.
- S119 15073]APV [(?) on a dish with concave base, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). Late C2 or first half of C3.
- S120 4994]MITIV[? on form 32, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern). Perhaps a stamp of Primitius, but the reading is not certain. First half of C3.

Graffito

S121 5157 SE] (S reversed) on form 27, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or early-Antoine. Inscribed in the centre of the base before firing, instead of a potter's stamp.

Mould signature

S122 24058]an[retr. on form 37, Central Gaulish. The signature was inscribed upside down below the decoration, before the mould was fired. This could in theory belong to either Quintilianus i or Ianuaris i, whose styles of decoration are sometimes indistinguishable, and who are both known to have used signed moulds. However, the lettering makes attribution to Ianuaris almost certain. *c.* AD125-150.

S124 20020 Tetturo... retr. on form 37, from a mould inscribed upside down below, the decoration, before firing. Signed bowls of Tetturo are known from Toulon-sur-Allier and Rogers (1999, 254) believed that he only worked there. However, much of his known output is in Britain, and it is likely that he also worked at Lezoux at some stage in his career. The fabric of the Heybridge piece is rather redder than normal for Lezoux, but that is insufficient evidence to attribute it to Toulon. The provenance must remain doubtful, therefore. Bowls in his distinctive style from Alcester (in a pit filled by *c.* AD160), Camelon, Corbridge and Inveresk suggest a range *c.* A.D.130-160

Summary

The two collections of samian from the most recent excavations at Heybridge differ greatly in volume (129 vessels in 1993 against 4431 in 1994), but are so similar in character that they have been taken here as a single assemblage. Together they produced a total of 4630 sherds of samian, representing a maximum of 4560 vessels which can be assigned to a pottery, or area of production. Fifteen sherds which were either impossible to attribute to a source, or were not necessarily samian, have been omitted from the statistics. The material (4560 vessels) divides as follows:

	Vessels	% of whole	% of SG
SGBAN	7	0.15	0.70
SGMN	1	0.02	0.10
SGLG	992	21.75	99.20
		% of whole	% of CG
CGMV	221	4.84	7.51
CGLZ	2718	59.60	92.48
		% of whole	% of BR
BRPUL	3	0.060	2.88
BRCOL	101	2.21	97.10
		% of whole	% of EG
EG	16	0.35	3.09
EGAR	4	0.08	0.77
EGHB	1	0.02	0.19
EGLM	37	0.81	7.15
EGRZ	382	8.37	73.88
EGTR	77	1.68	14.89

Abbreviations:

CG Central Gaulish, EG East Gaulish, SG South Gaulish; AR Argonne, BAN Banassac, COL Colchester, HB Heiligenberg, LG La Graufesenque, LM La Madeleine, LZ Lezoux, MN Montans, MV Les Martres-de-Veyre, PUL Pulborough, RZ Rheinzabern, TR Trier.

The forms are as follows:

SGLG (992)		% whole	% LG
R. 1	2	0.04	0.20
R. 5	1	0.02	0.10
R. 8	7	0.15	0.70
R. 9	3	0.06	0.30
R. 12	2	0.04	0.20
R. 12 or Cu. 11	5	0.10	0.50
R. 13	1	0.02	0.10
15/17	63	1.38	6.35
15/17 or 15/17R	1	0.02	0.10
15/17 or 18	74	1.62	7.45
15/17R	7	0.15	0.70
15/17R or 18R 13		0.28	1.31
16	1	0.02	0.10
18 or R.1	1	0.02	0.10
18	223	4.89	22.47
18?	1	0.02	0.10
18 or 18R	1	0.02	0.10
18R	27	0.59	2.72
18/31	2	0.04	0.20
18/31R	1	0.02	0.10
23	1	0.02	0.10
24 or R.8	1	0.02	0.10
24	12	0.26	1.20
27g	20	0.43	2.01
27	110	2.41	11.08
27?	1	0.02	0.10
27 or 35	5	0.10	0.50
29	60	1.29	5.94
30	35	0.76	3.52
30?	1	0.02	0.10
30 or 37	11	0.24	1.10
33a	2	0.04	0.20
33	3	0.06	0.30
35	10	0.21	1.00
35/36	4	0.08	0.40
36	17	0.30	1.71
36?	2	0.04	0.20
36 or 42	1	0.02	0.10
37	50	0.04	0.20
37 or 67	1	0.02	0.10
46?	1	0.02	0.10
67	11	0.24	1.10
67?	3	0.06	0.30
Cu. 11	7	0.15	0.70
Cu. 11?	2	0.04	0.20
Cu. 11 or R. 12	1	0.02	0.10
Dec. Bowl	2	0.04	0.20

Bowl	1	0.02	0.10
Bowl?	1	0.02	0.10
Dish	40	0.87	4.03
Dish or DishR	1	0.02	0.10
DishR	2	0.04	0.20
Dish or bowl	13	0.28	1.31
Cup	24	0.52	2.41
Cup?	1	0.02	0.10
-	100	2.19	10.08

SGBAN (7)

27	1	0.02	0.10
37	5	0.13	0.50
42	1	0.02	0.10

SGMN (1)

19	1	0.02	0.10
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CGMV (221)

		% whole	% MV
15/17	1	0.02	0.45
15/17 or 18/31	11	0.24	4.97
15/17R or 18/31R	1	0.02	0.45
18/31	46	1.00	20.81
18/31 or 18/31R	1	0.02	0.45
18/31 or 31	3	0.06	1.35
18/31-31	4	0.08	1.80
18/31R	7	0.15	3.16
27	14	0.30	6.33
27?	1	0.02	0.45
27 or 35	1	0.02	0.45
30	2	0.04	0.90
30 or 37	10	0.21	4.52
31	6	0.13	2.71
33a or 33	1	0.02	0.45
33	15	0.32	6.78
33/46	1	0.02	0.45
35	5	0.10	2.26
35/36	1	0.02	0.45
36	8	0.17	3.61
36 or 42	1	0.02	0.45
37	33	0.72	14.93
37R	1	0.02	0.45
38	2	0.04	0.90
42	1	0.02	0.45
78	1	0.02	0.45
Cu. 11	4	0.08	1.80
Cu. 15	2	0.04	0.90
Dish	10	0.21	4.52
Dish or bowl	3	0.06	1.35
Cup	4	0.08	1.80

Cup or bowl	1	0.02	0.45
Jar	2	0.04	0.90
-	17	0.30	7.69

CGLZ (2718)		% whole	% LZ
15/31	6	0.13	0.22
18/31	38	0.83	1.39
18/31 or 31	137	3.00	5.34
18/31-31	9	0.19	0.33
18/31R	72	1.57	2.64
18/31R or 31R25		0.54	0.91
18/31R-31R	11	0.24	0.40
27	35	0.76	1.28
27?	4	0.08	0.14
27 or 35	5	0.10	0.18
29	1	0.02	0.03
30	10	0.20	0.36
30 or 37	95	2.08	3.49
31	398	8.72	14.64
31?	1	0.02	0.03
31 or 31R	3	0.06	0.11
31R	218	4.78	8.02
31R?	1	0.02	0.03
33a	1	0.02	0.03
33	395	8.66	14.53
33?	5	0.10	0.18
33 or 46	1	0.02	0.03
35	8	0.17	0.29
35?	1	0.02	0.03
35 or 36	1	0.02	0.03
35/36	5	0.10	0.18
36	57	1.25	2.09
36?	8	0.17	0.29
36 or 42	1	0.02	0.03
37	251	5.50	9.23
37?	1	0.02	0.03
37R?	2	0.04	0.07
38	54	1.18	1.98
38?	1	0.02	0.03
38 or 44	26	0.57	0.95
38 or 44?	4	0.08	0.14
42	2	0.04	0.07
44	4	0.08	0.14
45	26	0.57	0.95
45?	1	0.02	0.03
46	7	0.15	0.25
46?	1	0.02	0.03
64	1	0.02	0.03
68?	1	0.02	0.03
72	7	0.15	0.25

72?	1		0.02		0.03
79	20		0.43		0.73
79 or Tg	13		0.28		0.47
79 or Tg?	1		0.02		0.03
79 or 80	1		0.02		0.03
79R	3		0.06		0.11
79R or TgR	10		0.20		0.36
79/80	1		0.02		0.03
79/80 or Tg/Tx	2		0.04		0.07
80	2		0.04		0.07
81	1		0.02		0.03
Bowl	21		0.46		0.77
Cu. 11	6		0.13		0.22
Cu. 11?	3		0.06		0.11
Cu. 15	6		0.13		0.22
Cu. 15 or 23	13		0.28		0.47
Cu. 21	9		0.19		0.33
Cu. 23	8		0.17		0.29
Cup	18		0.39		0.66
Cup or bowl	1		0.02		0.03
Dish	91		1.99		3.34
Dish or bowl	181		3.96		6.65
DishR	1		0.02		0.03
DishR?		1		0.02	0.03
ENC	3		0.06		0.11
Flanged bowl	1		0.02		0.03
GSM	25		0.54		0.91
Jar	6		0.13		0.22
Jar?	1		0.02		0.03
Tg	3		0.06		0.11
Tg or TgR	1		0.02		0.03
Tx	1		0.02		0.03
-	325		7.12		11.95

CG?				
37	1			
EGAR (4)			% whole	% AR
37	3		0.06	75.00
Dish or bowl	1		0.02	25.00
EGHB (1)			% whole	% HB
37	1		100	100
EGLM (37)			% whole	% LM
18/31	2		0.04	5.40
18/31 or 31	2		0.04	5.40
18/31R	6		0.13	16.21
18/31R or 31R	2	0.04		5.40
31	5		0.10	13.51
33	8		0.17	21.62
37	6		0.13	16.21
38	3		0.06	8.10
Cu. 15 or 23	2		0.04	5.40
Dish	1		0.02	2.70
EGRZ (382)			% whole	% RZ
30	1		0.02	0.26
30 or 37	15		0.32	3.92
31	35		0.76	9.16
31?	2		0.04	0.52
31 or 31R	3		0.06	0.78
31R	58		1.27	15.18
32	9		0.19	2.35
32 etc.	3		0.04	0.78
32 or 32R	1		0.02	0.26
33	33		0.72	8.63
33?	3		0.04	0.78
35/36	1		0.02	0.26
36	4		0.08	1.04
36?	1		0.02	0.26
37	37		0.81	9.68
38	22		0.48	5.75
38 or 44	1		0.02	0.26
38?	2		0.04	0.52
40	2		0.04	0.52
44 var.	1		0.02	0.26
45	23		0.50	5.76
45?	1		0.02	0.26
79	3		0.06	0.78
79 etc. var.	1		0.02	0.26
Tg or TgR	1		0.02	0.26
Tr/Ts	1		0.02	0.26
BARB	1		0.02	0.26

BBK	1	0.02	0.26
Cup or bowl	1	0.02	0.26
Dish	21	0.46	5.49
Dish or bowl	42	0.92	10.99
DishR	4	0.08	1.04
ENC	2	0.04	0.52
Flat dish	1	0.02	0.26
GSM	10	0.21	2.61
-	35	0.76	9.16

EGTR (77)		% whole	% TR
30 or 37	7	0.15	9.09
31	4	0.08	5.19
31R	7	0.15	9.09
32	1	0.02	1.29
33	4	0.08	5.19
37	12	0.26	15.58
38	2	0.04	2.59
44 var.	1	0.02	1.29
45	13	0.28	16.88
45?	1	0.02	1.29
79	2	0.04	2.59
Bowl	2	0.04	2.59
Dish	7	0.15	9.09
Dish or bowl	3	0.06	3.89
Flat dish	1	0.02	1.29
GSM	8	0.17	10.38
-	2	0.04	2.59

EG? (16)		% whole	% EG?
31	1	0.02	6.25
31R	3	0.06	18.75
32	1	0.02	6.25
37	3	0.06	18.75
38	1	0.02	6.25
45	1	0.02	6.25
Dish	2	0.04	12.50
Dish or bowl	2	0.04	12.50
-	2	0.04	12.50

CG/EG (not counted)
 - 1

COL (101)		% whole	% COL
18/31	2	0.04	1.98
18/31 or 31	4	0.08	3.96
18/31-31	1	0.02	0.99
18/31R	1	0.02	0.99
18/31R or 31R	1	0.02	0.99
27	2	0.04	1.98
30 or 37	1	0.02	0.99
30R?	3	0.06	2.97
31	11	0.24	10.89
31R	2	0.04	1.98
32	2	0.04	1.98
33	22	0.48	21.78
33?	1	0.02	0.99
36?	1	0.02	0.99
37	3	0.06	2.97
38	3	0.06	2.97
40	1	0.02	0.99
44 var.?	1	0.02	0.99
45	1	0.02	0.99
79	1	0.02	0.99
80	2	0.04	1.98
Bowl?	1	0.02	0.99
Dec. bowl	1	0.02	0.99
Dish	12	0.26	11.88
Dish or bowl	9	0.19	8.91
ENC?	1	0.02	0.99
Flat base	1	0.02	0.99
GSM	1	0.02	0.99
-	9	0.19	8.91
PUL (3)		% whole	% PUL
27	1	0.02	33.33
33	2	0.04	66.66
Provenance? (not counted)			
30R or 37R?	1		
Cup?	1		
Dish?	2		
Dish or bowl?	1		
-	8		

Abbreviations: BARB vessel with barbotine decoration, BBK bulbous beaker, Cu. Curle, ENC enclosed vessel, GSM gritted samian mortarium, R. Ritterling.

A small quantity of arretine ware was found, but, unlike some of the other pre-Roman settlements in the south and south-east where it occurs, there was no contemporary samian. This suggests that the Heybridge arretine was present on the site before the Claudian invasion, and that the samian arrived later.

The absence (with a single exception) of typologically Tiberian forms is striking and, indeed, there seems to have been no significant build-up of discarded samian before *c.* AD50, but it has reached its peak in the first century by *c.* AD60-65. *c.* 80 the level has dropped noticeably and does not recover until the early-Hadrianic period.

If the trend suggested by the samian is to be believed, none of the excavated areas suffered at the hands of Boudicca, and the burnt sherds of relevant date are no more than might be expected in a random collection of this size.

Most of the sherds have been dated according to the reigns of emperors or dynasties, but it was possible to date much of the decorated ware and the identified potters' stamps on plain ware more closely, and this is likely to give a truer picture. Fig. 00 shows the discrepancies caused by the use of two different methods and the danger of assigning wide date ranges to large volumes of sherds. While the first- and second-century peaks coincide, there is a conflict in the early second century, with the broader dating suggesting an upsurge in discards *c.* AD120, and date five years later by the decorated and stamped vessels. The latter is more likely to be correct, reflecting a time when the supply of Lezoux samian to Britain had got into its stride. Similarly, the start of the final decline in the supply is more likely to have begun *c.* AD180, as suggested by the decorated ware and potters' stamps, than A.D.200, by which time the export of Central Gaulish samian to Britain had almost ceased and the quantities of East Gaulish ware reaching the province were comparatively modest.

The decorated ware which could be relatively closely dated includes bowls with stamps of, or in the styles of, the following potters:

SOUTH GAUL

Pre-Flavian

Crestio	1
Crestus	1
Felix i	1
Martialis i	1
Masclus	1
Sabinus iii	1

Flavian

Calvus	1
Memor	1

Flavian-Trajanic

Mercator i	1
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CENTRAL GAUL

Trajanic

X-2	3
X-3 (Drusus i)	3
X-4 (Igocatus)	1
X-9	1

X-12 1

Hadrianic to early-Antonine

Acaunissa	1
Drusus ii	1
Geminus iv	1
Paternus iv	1
Quintilianus i	1
Quintilianus i group	2
Sacer i group	3
Secundinus ii	1
Sissus ii	1
Tetturo	1
X-6	5

Hadrianic-Antonine

Cettus	10
Criciro v?	1
Docilis i	1

Late-Hadrianic to mid-Antonine

Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group	4
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150-180

Albucius ii	10
Albucius ii?	2
Cinnamus ii	28
Cinnamus ii?	4
Illixo	1
Laxtucissa	1
Mammius	1
Secundus v	3
Secundus v?	2

Mid- to late-Antonine

Advocisus	3	
Banuus		4
Casurius	4	
Catussa	1	
Censorinus ii	3	
Cerialis v	2	
Do(v)eccus	12	
Iullinus ii	1	
Iullinus ii?	1	
Iustus ii	2	
Paternus v	4	
Paternus v group	6	
Paternus v group?	1	
Priscus iii	1	
Servus iv	3	

Servus iv? 1

EAST GAUL

Early to mid-Antonine

Tocca? 1

Mid-Antonine

Mammilianus 1

Later C2 to first half of C3

Helenius ii 1

Third century

Afer iii 1

Dubitatus ii/Primanus v 1

Iulius viii 1

Iulius viii-Iulianus iii 2

Iulius viii-Iulianus iii? 1

Iulius-Lupus 2

Pervincus 1

Victor v-Ianuco 1

The most striking feature of the South Gaulish ware from La Graufesenque is that form 30 accounts for almost one quarter of the identified decorated ware and 37% of the commonest forms (29, 30, 37). This cylindrical bowl survived throughout the entire period of samian export, but normally makes only a modest showing against the more popular forms 29 and 37. Most of the examples on this site are Neronian and it is not impossible that they are the remains of a single consignment. It is also curious that two complete bowls were buried together in an otherwise empty feature. There are apparently no other known instances of such an occurrence and no convincing explanation occurs.

The globular jar, form 67, is generally even rarer and the number found here (11, with possibly three more), though modest, seems worthy of mention.

The remaining eight South Gaulish pieces consist of one vessel from Montans and seven from Banassac. First-century Montans ware is not particularly common in Britain, but small quantities have been noted in London and the west Midlands, particularly. Banassac ware is similarly sporadic, but rather more widespread, occurring on sites as far north as Carlisle and Old Penrith. The pieces found at Heybridge all belong to the first half of the second century and it is not impossible that they arrived in a single consignment.

The first-century assemblage also contained seven pieces of Lezoux ware, two of them decorated. This, again, does not occur in large quantities on any one British site, apart from London, but its distribution is wide, and it has been noted on at least two sites in Scotland.

The samian supply to Heybridge diminished in the Trajanic period. This is not necessarily significant, as Trajanic ware from the Central Gaulish factory of Les Martres-de-Veyre was unevenly distributed in Britain, and a good many sites received noticeably less samian in the first two decades of the second century than they did before or after. The same is apparent in the latest published samian from Colchester (Symonds & Wade 1999, 3 and 120). Increasing quantities of samian began to be discarded at Heybridge in the 120s with the arrival of Lezoux ware, but it was not until the early-Antonine period that noticeably larger amounts were being discarded. This high level was maintained down to *c.* AD180.

The bulk of the collection is second-century and so, as would be expected on a British site, consists mainly of Central Gaulish ware from Lezoux. This was supplemented by East Gaulish ware, particularly towards the end of the century and by British wares from Colchester and, probably, Pulbrough. The third-century supply is entirely East Gaulish.

The geographical position of Heybridge makes it a prime candidate to receive Colchester samian, and a maximum of 101 vessels was found. Only four of these were decorated. Unfortunately, the scarcity of comparable East Anglian assemblages makes it difficult to assess the importance of this find. A much smaller assemblage, of approximately 357 samian vessels recovered from Scole (Hartley & Dickinson 1977, 155-172), produced only 0.8% of Colchester ware, against 2.2% from Heybridge. This, of course, could be explained by its longer distance from the kilns.

The other British pottery whose wares almost certainly occur is Pulborough, represented by three vessels. The distribution of this pottery is confined mainly to Sussex, Hertfordshire and Essex, but occurrences are also known from Surrey, Norfolk (twice) and London, with one example as far afield as Sea Mills in Gloucestershire.

The earlier East Gaulish samian consists almost entirely of La Madeleine ware, which accounts for 7.15% of the East Gaulish assemblage. La Madeleine supplied samian to Britain in the Hadrianic and early-Antonine periods and seems to have maintained a steady, if relatively modest, trade with the province. Also second-century are four vessels from the Argonne and single examples from Heiligenberg and, perhaps, Blickweiler. 14.89%, much of it third-century, was supplied by Trier, but the bulk of the East Gaulish ware (73.88%) comes from Rheinzabern and some of it is certainly second-century. A small proportion of the East Gaulish samian cannot be assigned to specific potteries.

The other notable aspect of the samian, which may again hint at the remains of a single consignment, is the popularity of the work of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre, ten of whose bowls were found. Like some of the plain ware from that factory found on the site, they are Hadrianic-Antonine in date.

Due to the erosion of the sherds in much of this collection, it was normally only possible to detect cross-joins between decorated pieces, though a few others have occurred. Normally the matches occurred in the same trenches, but some have been noted between F and H, G and K, H and I, I and J, J and L. (These will need plotting to see whether this is significant.)

The samian is distributed between the sites thus:

B	0.04%	L	7.61%
D	8.23%	M	4.80%
E	5.51%	N	4.48%
F	6.77%	P	3.13%
G	7.52%	Q	0.94%
H	16.18%	R	1.30%
I	11.51%	W	2.33%
J	10.42%	X	0.02%
K	9.15%		

The heaviest concentration occurs in the central and southern areas on the western half of the site.

The fluctuations in the pattern of accumulation of discarded samian from the two excavations is normal for a British site occupied throughout the period of samian import into the province, with the bulk of the assemblage consisting of South Gaulish and Lezoux ware, with lesser contributions from Les Martres-de-Veyre, East Gaul and other factories whose wares are uncommon in Britain.

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