

KEY TO NOMENCLATURE OF ROOMS

- f e d c | b
Ia
- e | d
c - b || Ia
- d
c b IVa
- i h g
f e d c b IIIa

VIA PRINCIPALIS

PERIODS

- 1 [diagonal lines]
- 2 [dots]
- 3 [cross-hatch]
- 4 [horizontal lines]

IAR 1930.

The plan shows a large rectangular building complex. The central part is labeled "CENTRE-LINE OF TURF WALL DITCH". To the right, there are several rooms, some with hearths and drains. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in feet (0 to 30) and metres (0 to 10). A compass rose in the top right corner shows North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). A note in the top right corner states "N.E. angle of the building". A detailed inset in the top right corner shows a cross-section of the turf wall ditch, labeled "TURF WALL DITCH FILLED WITH PEAT", with layers of virgin soil and peat. The plan also includes labels for "DRAIN", "HEARTH", "SUMP", and "Lip of Turf Wall Ditch".

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ART. XVIII.—*Excavations on Hadrian's Wall, in the Birdoswald—Pike Hill Sector, 1929.* By I. A. RICHMOND, M.A., and E. B. BIRLEY, with a note by F. G. SIMPSON, M.A., Hon. F.S.A., Scot.

PART I. BIRDOSWALD FORT.

By I. A. RICHMOND.

THE Durham University Excavations (1928) proved the Vallum, as well as the Turf Wall, to antedate the Stone Fort: and they began to indicate an earlier structure, avoided by the Vallum. This earlier structure might be Hadrianic: in any case, it was imperative to distinguish accurately between its relics and the earliest relics of the Stone Fort. The latter were not yet to hand; but they could be expected to exist, exceptionally well defined, in the buildings overlying the peat-filled Ditch of the Turf Wall. For these buildings were necessarily later than the Turf Wall, and their lowest level should contain pottery that was not only early Hadrianic, but uncontaminated by sherds of an earlier occupation. It was therefore decided to secure all that this unique level could yield: and, in examining the levels above it, to produce a dated and complete pottery classification for the Stone Fort. The limitations of the work are clear. Levels above the Turf Wall Ditch were our concern: the elucidation of the full plan or function of buildings connected with them would have taken us beyond the Ditch, and beyond our purpose and our funds. The four levels found are numbered, from top to bottom, IV., III., II., I., the rooms in each being called alphabetically. The top of the peat filling

counts as Zero. The plan and sections (fig. 1) show what was discovered. Notes follow on their significance.

Level IV.—*Via principalis* of huge rough-hewn slabs. IVabc have 22 in. walls of re-used stone (including a quern), bound with clay. Where earlier walls serve as foundations, there are flag footings: otherwise, they are great blocks. Floors are of new flags and old fragments, among them two window-heads, and inscriptions of Diocletian and Severus. Debris on IVbc was thin: IVa, lying deeper, yielded much pottery, burnt after being broken, and a mill—the lower stone fixed in flagging, the upper thrown the length of the room. Much wattle-and-daub, burnt and half-burnt, had fallen from the half-timbered walls. IVa was thus a cook-house; IVbc living-rooms, or dormitories, or both. The building had been looted, then burnt. For the type, cf. *Segontium*, Building XX. IVd's floor had been raised for ventilation, but was missing. The east buttress is additional, blocking a ventilator, which was apparently replaced by a splayed opening to the north. The structure was a drying-room, perhaps for food. For an analogy, cf. Malton, (*Antiquity*, March, 1928, p. 72: no plan published yet).

Date.—The back of Diocletian's inscription, like the rest of IVb's flagging, is unworn; and this suggests a short occupation. Its front face is considerably weathered; so the penultimate occupation, during which this face was exposed, was longer. The Severan slab is still more worn; but, since its vicissitudes are incompletely known, chronological deductions are excluded.

Coins place the two periods in the same relation. Those of Level III, excluding survivals, range from Constantine I. up to Valentinian I. (i.e. 306-375). Those of Level IV do not pass beyond 383. The slightly-worn coin of Valentinian I., from the outfall of IIb, divides the two occupations, and dates IV to after 364. Coins of Gratian (367-383) and "post-375" follow, and litera-



1. ROOM IVa, THEODOSIAN LEVEL, FROM EAST GATE.



2. ROOM IIIa, CONSTANTIAN LEVEL, FROM EAST GATE.



1. ROOM IIa, SEVERAN LEVEL, FROM EAST GATE.



2. ROOM Ia, HADRIANIC LEVEL, FROM EAST GATE.

ture has something to say at both ends. The restoration of the frontier in 369 (Amm. Marc. xxviii, 3, 7) marks the beginning. The province had just been ruined, grand reconstruction was out of the question, and the poor work which we see was, no doubt, the unskilled effort of the local militia that Cohors I Dacorum had become. The terminus of 383 appears elsewhere on the Wall, at Castlesteads, Carrawburgh, Chesters, Benwell and Wallsend: and in literature Magnus Maximus, after a Pict War, borrows much of the British garrison. Birdoswald now amplifies the story to this extent: not very long after 375 the enemy looted and burnt an unevacuated barrack, still in working order. There is no evidence for a later occupation of this part of the Fort.

Level III.—The construction was poor, the planning thoughtful. The walls are mostly two feet thick and go deep, yet their foundations are insecure, coursing bad, and bonding lacking. They were presumably built, like the *praetorium*, by *limitanei*, under legionary direction. Floors were earthen (IIIc) or flagged (IIIdfgh), and subsided considerably, after which division d-h was made. The roof was of thin local sandstone flags. IIIc has a hearth and levelling points in two diagonally opposite angles, IIIfg is a hypocaust, IIIfb a wash-house, with a sump, also served by a water-shoot from IIIc: indeed, IIIfb-h looks like self-contained N.C.O. quarters. IIIa, with great hearth and flagging, is independent: it is presumably a cook-house, like IVa. Only wider exploration could reveal the purpose of the whole block.

Date.—Survivals omitted, there are two groups of third-brasses. (a) Considerably worn: 2 Victorinus, 3 Claudius II., 1 radiate. (b) Fresher: 8, from Constantine I. up to Valentinian I. Gresham's Law has expelled *folles* (see Trans., N.S. xi., 437-8), while the earlier third-century coins have survived, filling the gap (cf. *Segontium*, Hoard I.). Diocletian's inscription starts

the period, between 297 (Summer) and May, 305: the end is in 367-8.

Level II.—A straggling building, with the foundations of level III frequently cutting through its walls and floors. Only IIa and the south front follow earlier lines. In IIa, Ia's sunken floor was levelled up; with chamfered string moulds and a capital, and the new south wall received a new footing, which embodied part of a square column. These waste fragments, from a fine early building, imply ruin elsewhere in the Fort. Presently, the new structure settled heavily over the Ditch. Drain 2a, with a new wall on its west side, took the place of 2, and ran into a new sump; and the east wall of the sump was later thickened. The purpose of the building is obscure. IIa, which produced hearths and a mill, might be a cook-house.

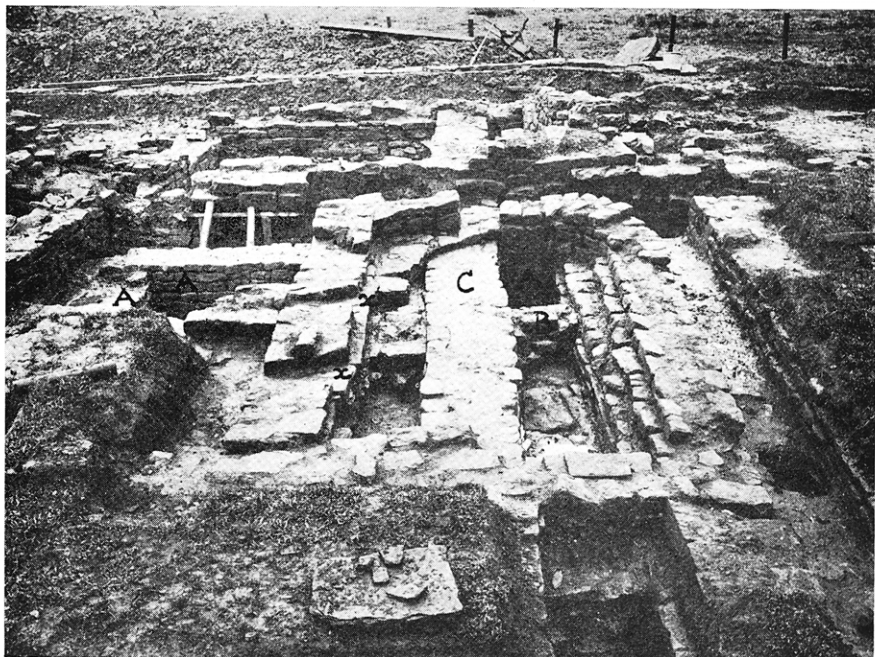
Date.—Two groups of coins: (a) worn. A first brass of Trajan, cos V.; (b) fresh. *Denarii* of Geta, Iulia Domna and Elagabalus, and a second brass of Caracalla. Concordantly, we start with the inscription of 205-8. Did the building last until 297? Level II yields no clue. But the garrison was in occupation until the days of Tetricus, as an altar (C.I.L., vii., 823), seen long ago at Birdoswald, proves. This implies an occupation lasting at least till 273, followed, perhaps, by such disuse as befell the *praetorium*. But evidence is to seek.

Level I.—Two fine buildings, Ia and Ib-f, separated by an alley. Ib-f is probably a standard barrack. Ia looks like a stable or stores. Its rough paving is much worn, and an open drain (1) cuts across it. The alley, as at Caerhun (*Arch. Camb.*, lxxiv., 1, p. 72) and Brecon (Wheeler, *Brecon*, p. 55), was choked with a mass of homogeneous early pottery. It was sealed, between points α and β , by Severan floors: and, eastwards, it was separated from III by fallen stones of destruction I, consolidated so tightly as to form the foundation



1. BARRACKS: THEODOSIAN LEVEL, FROM WEST.

A, B, inscribed slabs.



2. ROOM IVd, CLEARED TO HADRIANIC LEVEL, FROM NORTH.

X, ventilators; A, Hadrianic wall; B, Severan foundation; C, Constantinian wall.



1. ROOMS III, b, c, d, h, g, FROM NORTH.
B, Severan level; C, Constantian level; D, Theodosian level.



2. SOUTH WALL OF ROOMS.
Ia (A in plate), IIa (B), IIIa (C), and IVa (D).

of a drain in period III. Within the buildings little pottery was found.

Date.—Ic produced a first brass of Trajan, cos. V., the typical coin of first-period Wall-deposits, while Ia yielded a *denarius* of the same consulate. This takes us back to Hadrian. The end of the period is uncertain as between 181 and 196-7: but there was no destruction before that which Severus repaired.

Level O.—The top of the peat filling was spread with sandy material and dirty clay, occupied for a short time before the floors of Ia were laid. It produced Drain O, V-shaped and open, later covered by Ia's floor and cut by the axial Drain I. At this level, in the south-east angle of Ia, occurred carpenter's chips, eloquent of the temporary stage in building.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

COINS FOUND IN THE BARRACK-BUILDING, BIRDOSWALD, 1928-1929.

The fifty-eight coins are arranged according to the levels in which they were found, and, owing to the dated inscriptions and the overlaps in the lists, the survivals can be differentiated from those which are of evidence for dating. This produces some interesting results. Coins marked (H.M.) were identified by Mr. H. Mattingly, of the British Museum, who kindly consented to act as our numismatic consultant.

Level IV.—Since Level III produced a coin of Valentinian I, (364-375), the following coins are relevant for dating.

Post-375: No. 11, illegible 3B; OB. Diademed Head.
REV. Victory dragging captive. (H.M.).
No. 40, illegible 3B. (H.M.).

?-? No. 56, illegible 3B. (H.M.).

367-375: GRATIAN, Nos. 36 & 37. 3B. Cohen 13.

Survivals are as follows:—

337-40: CONSTANTIUS II, No. 41, 3B. Cohen 293.

337-40: FEL. TEMP. REP., No. 7, 3B. (H.M.).

158-66: ANTONINUS PIUS, No. 10, 1B. Cohen 947.

152: ANTONINUS PIUS, No. 13, 1B. Cohen 969.

117-38: HADRIAN, No. 58, 2B, illegible.

In the make-up of the floor of IVa were found the following,

- 337-40: CONSTANTIUS II, No. 8, 3B. Cohen 49.
- 268-73: TETRICUS, No. 28, 3B, illegible.
- 265-67: VICTORINUS, No. 27, 3B. Cohen 49.
- 253-68: GALLIENUS, No. 9, 3B, illegible.
- 197 or 194: SEVERUS, No. 3, denarius, Cohen 357 or 359.
- 161-75: FAUSTINA II, No. 2, denarius, Cohen 24.

Level III.—Since the period opens with the inscription of Diocletian, dated to 297-305, a division can be made between relevant coins and survivals.

- 364-75: VALENTINIAN I, No. 45, 3B, Cohen 12.
- 350-53: DECENTIUS CAESAR, No. 50, 2B, Cohen 43.
- 337-40: CONSTANTIUS II, No. 47, 3B, Cohen 293.
- 337-40: FEL. TEMP. REP., Nos. 49 & 53, 3B, (H.M.).
- 335-37: GLORIA EXERCITUS, Nos. 44 & 52, 3B, (H.M.).
- 330-35: URBS ROMA, No. 46, 3B, Cohen 18.
- 323-37: CONSTANTINUS I, No. 51, 2B, ? Victoriae Laetae Princ ? (H.M.).

Radiate coins still continue in circulation,

- 268-73: TETRICUS, No. 4, 3B, (H.M.), barbarous imitation.
- 268-70: CLAUDIUS II, No. 5, 3B, Cohen 109.
- No. 57, illegible, (H.M.).
- 265-67: VICTORINUS, Nos. 14 & 17, illegible.
- ?-? RADIATE, No. 20, illegible.

Survivals are as follows:—

- circ. 227: SALLUSTIA ORBIANA, No. 30, denarius, broken, Cohen 1.
- 140: ANTONINUS and M. AURELIUS, No. 29, denarius, Cohen 15.
- 138-66: ANTONINUS PIUS, No. 42, 1B. Cohen 470 ?.
- No. 26, 1B, illegible.
- 119-38: HADRIAN, No. 31, 1B. Cohen 949.

Level II.—The period opens with the inscription of Severus, dated to 203-8.

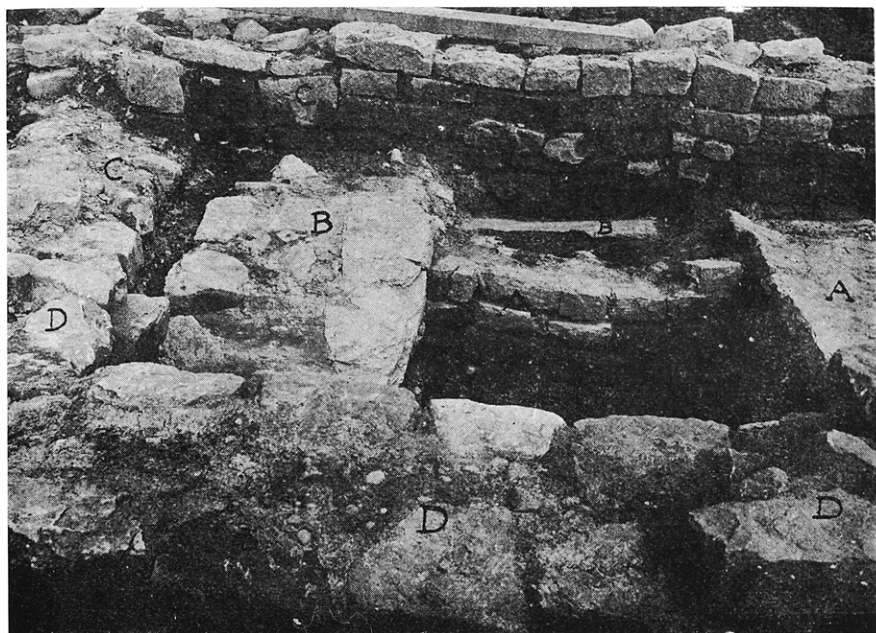
- 218-22: ELAGABALUS, No. 43, denarius, Cohen 13.
- 212-18: CARACALLA, No. 21, 2B, Cohen 101.
- 193-217: IULIA DOMNA, No. 18, denarius, broken, illegible.
- 205-8: GETA, No. 16, denarius, Cohen 157.

The following coin is a survival:—

- 116: TRAIANUS, No. 32, 1B, illegible.

Level I.—The period opens under Hadrian, circa 125.

- 105-112: TRAIANUS, No. 1, 1B, Cohen 392.
- 105-112: TRAIANUS, No. 39, denarius, S.P.Q.R., OPTIMO PRINCIPI (H.M.).



1. ROOM III i, STRATIFICATION.
Hadrian—Theodosius.



2. ALLEY STRATIFICATION.

A, north wall of alley; B, Severan level; C, Constantian level; D, Theodosian level.

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ROOM IIa, SEVERAN LEVEL.

B, Severan walls. C, Constantian walls. D, Theodosian walls. 2, 2a, successive Severan drains.

In order to complete the list, the following particulars must be added. 6, Decentius, was a surface find. 15, Postumus, and 22, Antoninus Pius, were unstratified. 25, 33, 34, 35 turned out not to be coins. 38, 48 and 54 defied identification. 12 was illegible, but not Roman. 55, Trajan, Cos. V, came from a disturbed patch in the Vallum-filling, at the southernmost of the western intersections of the Vallum-ditch and the outer ditch of the Fort.

PART II.—THE POTTERY. By E. B. BIRLEY.

The amount of pottery yielded by the excavations of 1928 and 1929 was very considerable; the types dealt with in this report come, with few exceptions, from very clearly marked stratification, and should serve, together with the material from Poltross Burn and the High House sector,* as a basis for dating unstratified pottery from Wall sites; particularly in the case of Hadrianic, and late fourth century material. On the whole, the yield of third century pottery was disappointingly slight; but the other periods were very well represented. The Alley supplied the bulk of the early pottery; some of it very early indeed, such as the white cup in hard, thin ware (no. 43), which might have been taken as strong evidence for an early Flavian occupation, had it not been found over the filling of the Turf Wall ditch; similarly the stamp of DAGOMARUS, and some of the figured samian, must be regarded as survivals. In the main, the figured samian from the Alley supplies a useful indication of the types in use on the Wall in the time of Hadrian: hitherto, comparatively little figured samian of this period has been noted in well-defined stratification, and the Birdoswald material

* Hereafter referred to as P.B. and R.W. ; throughout, well-known excavation-reports are referred to by the name of the site *in italics*, usually followed by a reference to a plate or page.

is therefore all the more valuable. One bowl is signed by its maker, AGUNISSA or ACAUNISSA, of whose work only two other examples were previously known, both found at Mainz: Dr. Oswald has been kind enough to contribute a note on the potter, with a drawing of the Birdswald bowl, to the *Journal of Roman Studies*.

The pottery belonging to period IV is of considerable interest; type for type, it is paralleled by the material from Mr. Simpson's excavations at the Scarborough signal-station, whilst several of the types had been found on the Wall before in undated deposits. Many vessels in use at the close of this period were broken by the fall of the roof on the destruction of the building, and their pieces, some burnt, others not, fit together; no. 48 suggests the possibility of a window of which no structural remains are left.

In the preparation of this report, I have throughout received invaluable encouragement and advice from Mr. F. G. Simpson, on whose pioneer work all subsequent study of pottery from the Wall must necessarily be based; to him alone I owe what familiarity with the coarse wares of the Wall I may have been able to acquire. I must also acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable assistance to the following gentlemen: Professor Donald Atkinson, F.S.A.; Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.; Mr. A. O. Curle, F.S.A.; Dr. Th. Eckinger, of the Vindonissa Museum in Brugg; Conservator Kessler, of the Municipal Museum in Mainz; Direktor Kutsch, of the Museum of Nassau Antiquities in Wiesbaden; Professor Dr. S. Loeschke, of the Provincial Museum in Trier; Sir George Macdonald, LL.D.; Dr. Felix Oswald, F.S.A. (to whom I am particularly indebted for valuable notes on the figured samian); Mr. T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A.; my colleagues, Mr. Ian A. Richmond, M.A., and Dr. Kurt Stade, of Freiburg i./B.; Mr. J. A. Stanfield (who has drawn all but two of the figured samian pieces); Dr.

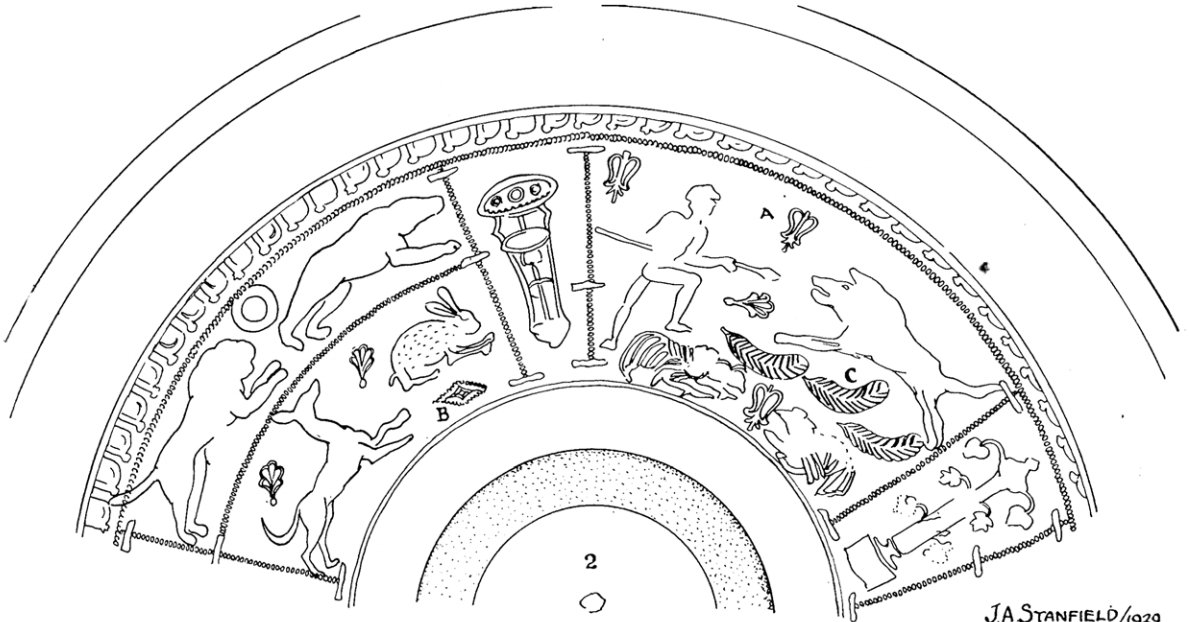
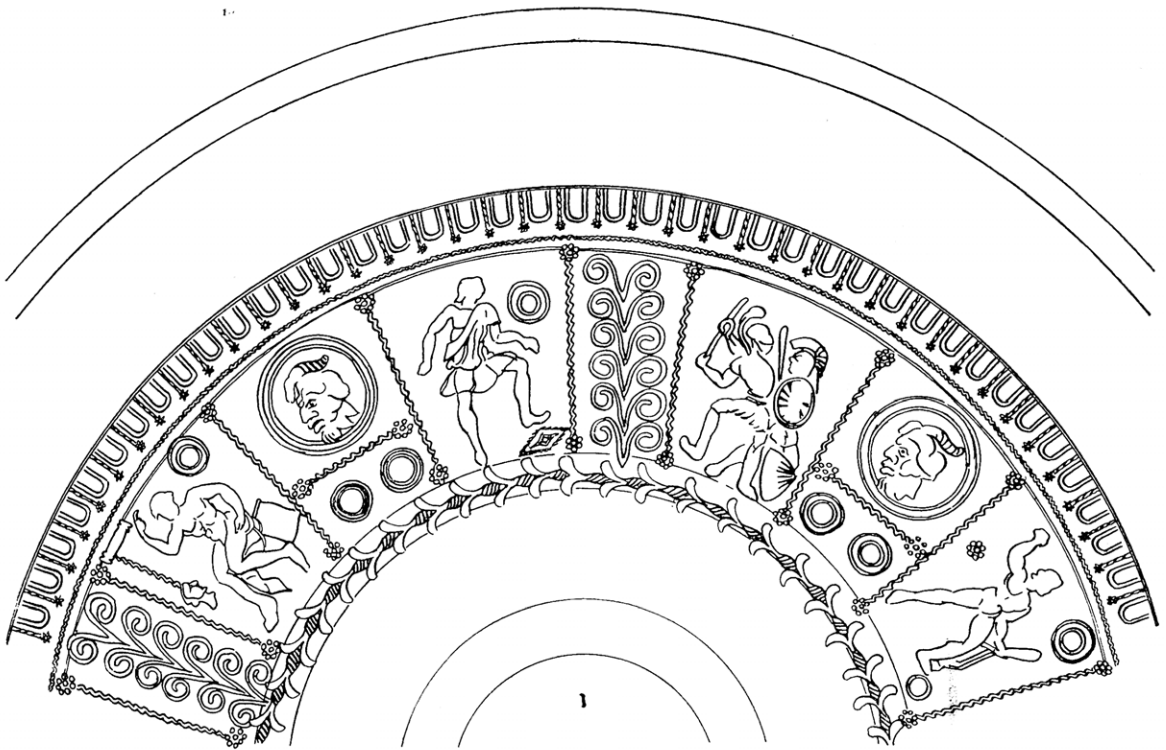


PLATE VII.—DECORATED SAMIAN WARE ($\frac{1}{2}$).

J.A. STANFIELD/1929

R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A.; and Dr. T. W. Woodhead, F.L.S. I must also record my thanks to my father, Mr. J. H. Birley, for making possible the visit to Germany last autumn, which enabled me to secure valuable parallels to much of the Birdoswald material.

THE FIGURED SAMIAN.*

- 1 (pl. VII, 1): *Alley*. Form 37; nearly complete bowl; good, silky glaze. Figure-types: *Jupiter* (D4); *bestiarius* (D626a. Cf. also 626); *Homeric warriors* (D130; this type was later copied by Cerialis of Rheinzabern: Lud. M140); ?*Perseus* (not in D; cf. Holwerda, *Arentsburg*, pl. 36 fig. 37—a piece with the same vertical wavy line and rosette, and perhaps the same ovolo); *mask of Pan* (D675). There is a small 37 (from York, in the Black Gate Museum) decorated with animals in free style, and having the same ovolo, line below, and lower border, as this bowl: and stamped GRATI.M in the field.

Perhaps this bowl is by the same (Vichy) potter.

A.D. 120-140.

- 2 (pl. VII, 2): *Alley*. Form 37; about half the bowl; glaze partly gone, mould worn. Types: *lion* (D741); *bear* (D808); *boar* (D835); *bestiarius* (D625; this and the two preceding types are used by Butrio of Lezoux); *cock* to l. (D1025); *hare* (D941; a Banassac type). *hind* (not in D); *baluster* (D1092). The ornaments in the field are important; Knorr, *Cannstatt* 1905, XVI 1, shows a 37 with similar division into panels: the same vertical bead-rows crossed by rudimentary astragali: with ornament B in place of an ovolo, and ornaments A and C in the field. Cf. also May, *Tullie House Catalogue* 49.

Perhaps by an East Gaulish potter, or from a Central Gaulish fabric other than Lezoux.

A.D. 110-130.

- 3 (pl. VIII, 1): *Alley*. Form 37; about two-thirds complete; good glaze and workmanship. Types: *dog*

* After the description of each piece, an indication of the period to which, on grounds of style, it may be assigned, has been added. D=Déchelette, *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*; followed by a number, it refers to the figure-types in Vol. II of that work. Lud.=Ludowici, *Katalog V*, 1901-1914 (Jockgrim, 1927), the last volume of his invaluable series; and the references to Rheinzabern types are from that volume.

(cf. D930); *sphinx* (cf. D495); *Apollo* (D52); *Venus* (D173); *hare* (D969); *griffin* (D501 is similar).

For a continuous winding scroll, without leaves and with the concavities similarly divided, cf. Oswald & Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, XXVIII 12 (form 29, by RANTO). The objects in the field, and the form of scroll, suggest a comparatively early date. Lezoux ware. A.D. 120-140.

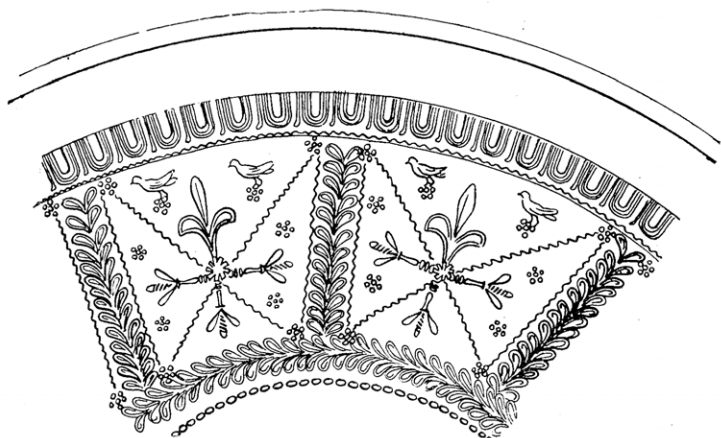
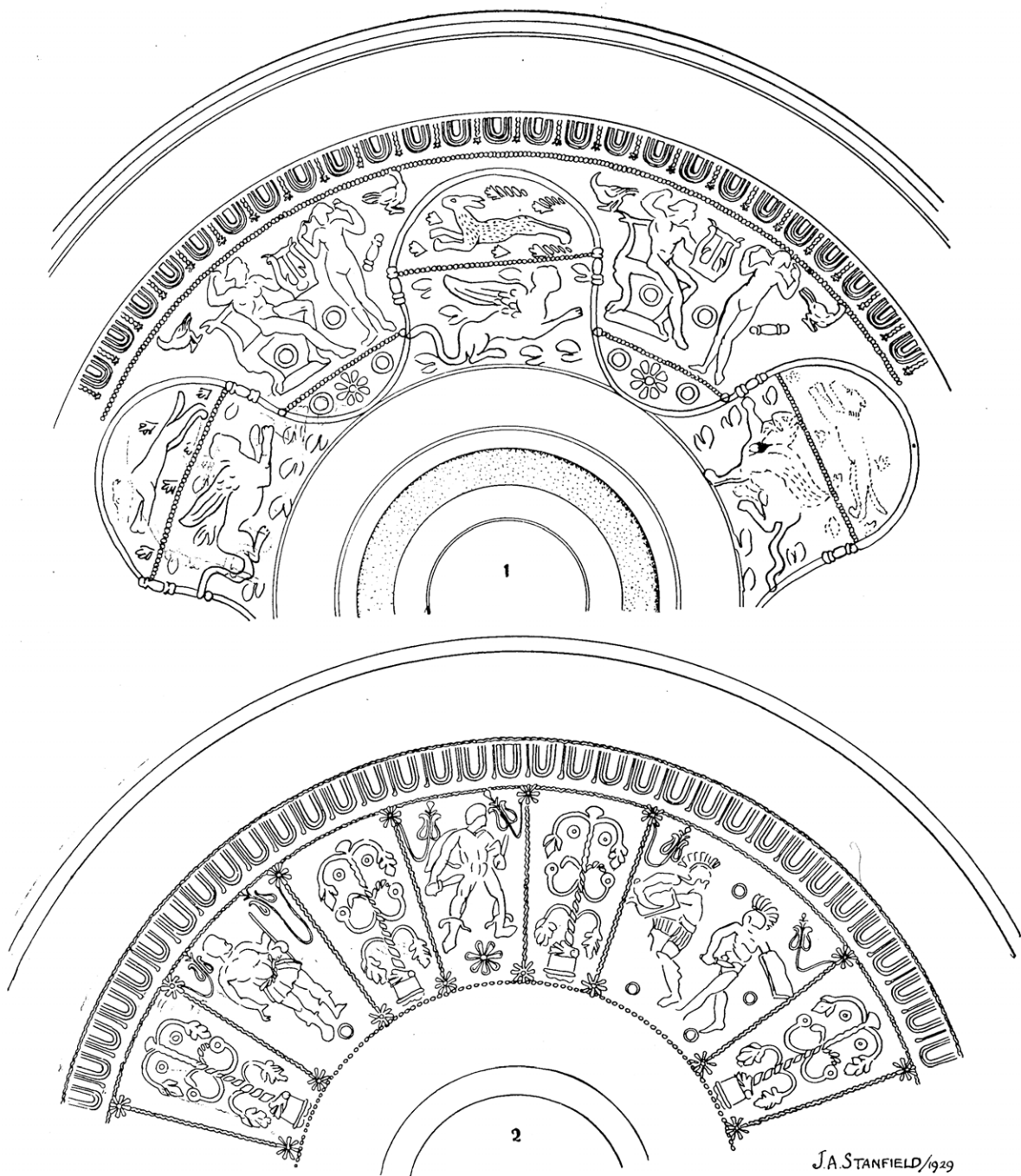


FIG. 2.

- 4 (fig. 2): *Alley*. Form 37; about a third of the bowl; exceptionally good glaze and workmanship; the detail of the decoration is very sharp. For the *fleur-de-lys* cf. D1166 and *Ambleside I*, p. 460, fig. 17,1 (perhaps Vichy fabric). The type of decoration is unusual, and I have been able to find no near parallel to it; but Knorr, *o.c.*, VII 1, has the same ovolo and lower border of dots (an uncommon feature), and comments on the neatness and sharpness of the decoration. Cf. also the 37 from Wiesbaden (pl. VIII, 2, reproduced by kind permission of Direktor Kutsch, and drawn from a plaster cast supplied by him) with the same ovolo and lower border of dots; this bowl is characterized by the same sharpness of detail.

Perhaps the potter who made this (and also the two parallels cited?) worked, as Knorr suggests, at some Central Gaulish site other than Lezoux; the types on the Wiesbaden bowl, however, are all met with on Lezoux ware (D97, 117, 584 & 585, and the ornament 1115); and it is possible that we have to do with a Lezoux potter who worked on a small scale early in the second century.

A.D. 100-120.



J. A. STANFIELD/1929

(WIESBADEN).

PLATE VIII.—DECORATED SAMIAN WARE ($\frac{1}{2}$).

TO FACE P. 178.



FIG. 3.

- 5 (fig. 3): *Alley*. Form 37; about a quarter complete; good rather orange glaze. The type of decoration is common on Lezoux ware of the early second century; cf. *Wroxeter I*, p. 38 fig. 12 (dated 90-120 A.D.); May, *T.H.C.* 71, etc.; D vol. I, pl. V (form 70). A.D. 110-130.



FIG. 4.

- 6 (fig. 4): *Alley*. Form 37; nearly complete; dull glaze. The decoration has been blurred in places by the bowl being taken out of the mould too soon. Types: *Hercules wrestling with snakes* (D464); *Venus* (D175); *Cupid* (D254). The large leaf (not in D) is used by SERVUS of Lezoux (who also uses D254); this piece may be attributed to him. At *Slack* (XXI, O) was found a bowl from the same mould; the details given here should be taken as correcting the information given in that report. Such a bowl could hardly have found its way to Slack if the occupation of that fort had not continued to the end of Hadrian's principate; its occurrence there enables our bowl to be dated with unusual precision. A.D. 135-140.

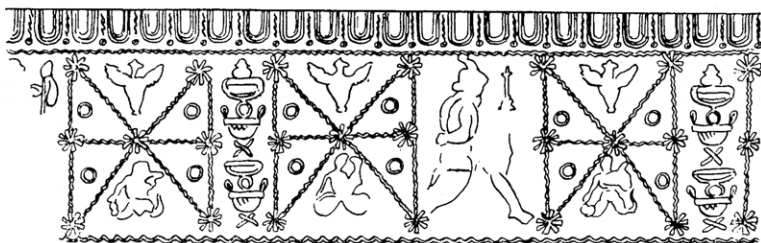


FIG. 5.

- 7 (fig. 5): *Alley*. Form 30; rather more than half preserved; rather orange glaze. The bowl has been taken from the mould carelessly, and much of the decoration is blurred. Types: the figure on the extreme l. is probably *Jupiter* (D1); *siren* (D500); *triton* (D20); *satyr* (D420). The upright ornament is not in D. Dr. Oswald writes that there is a 37 at Amiens, stamped PRISCINI.M, and with the same upright wavy line and rosettes, and rings in the field; and suggests that the Birdswald 30 is by Priscinus (probably a Vichy potter of the time of Trajan) or an allied potter.

A.D. 110-130.

- 8 (fig. 6): *Alley*. Form 37: nearly complete; thick coarse ware, poor glaze. The type of decoration is characteristic of the later work of CINNAMUS, to whose group the bowl may be assigned. Typologically, this is the latest piece of samian from the Alley.

A.D. 150-160.



FIG. 6.

- 9 (fig. 7, 1): *Alley*. Form 37; matt glaze; the vessel has been rivetted. Types: *Silenus* (D321); *dog* (cf. D935); *man* to r. (cf. D116); *boar* (D828); *Jupiter* (D1). Note the thin wavy line, an indication of early date. Lezoux ware. A.D. 100-120.
- 10 (fig. 7, 2): Ia. Form 37; good glaze and workmanship; a number of fragments from a small bowl. Lezoux ware. A.D. 110-130.
- 11 (fig. 7, 3): Ia. Form 37; dull, rather orange glaze; the ware has a rough feel. Probably from an East Gaulish pottery. A.D. 110-130.
- 12 (fig. 7, 4): Ia. Form 37; good glaze. Fragment in the style of JANUS of Rheinzabern. A.D. 120-140.

- 13 (fig. 7, 5): *Alley*. Form 37; good, rather orange glaze. The rosette and vertical column are used by JANUS and REGINUS of Rheinzabern. The *lion* (T13); *captive* (M191); and object in the field (cf. M184-187) are all used by Janus, to whom this piece is to be attributed. A.D. 120-140.

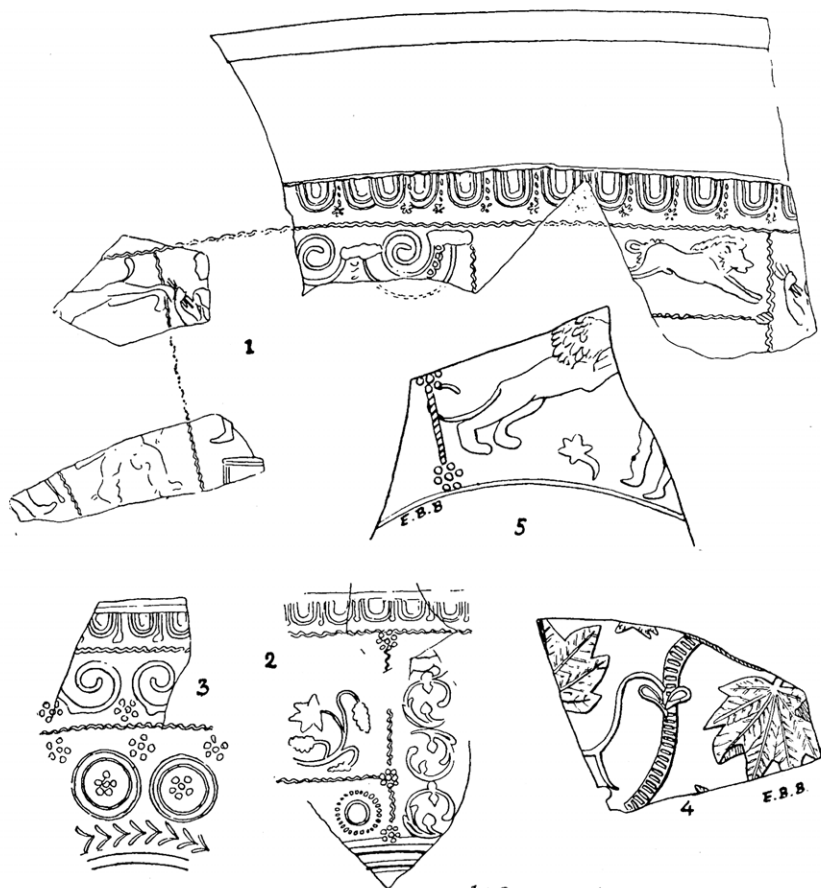


FIG. 7.

- 14 (fig. 8): IIa. Form 37; about a third of the bowl is preserved; poor fabric and glaze. For a similar cross-ornament, cf. *Newstead II* (p. 221, 6). The piece is

noteworthy, as third-century examples of figured samian are not common in Britain.

A.D. 200-220.



FIG. 8.

- 15 (fig. 9): IIa. Form 37; about two-thirds complete; small bowl, coarse thick ware, poor glaze. This bowl was in use at the close of period II, and is therefore particularly noteworthy. The types derive from second century examples from Lezoux; but I know of no parallels to the arrangement.



FIG. 9.

Its date should be *c.* 270-290 A.D.; but there is no evidence, at present, that figured samian was being made at Lezoux at that time, or indeed for many years previously. Two alternative suggestions may be put forward: the bowl may have been made *c.* 230-240 A.D., and have continued in use for half a century; or it may have been made then or earlier, mislaid in army stores, and put into use again shortly before the end of period II. Neither suggestion is very probable.

The Alley also yielded much of a bowl, form 37, with the signature (in graffito, below the decoration) of AGUNISSA or ACAUNISSA; Dr. Oswald has contributed an article on the potter, the Birdoswald 37, and two parallels at Mainz,* to the *Journal of Roman Studies* (Vol. XIX, part 2), where full details will be found, together with the drawing here reproduced, by kind permission, as fig. 10, nos. 1 and 2; the potter appears to have worked at Vichy in the time of Hadrian.

There was also most of a 37, in poor preservation; much rivetted. The decoration includes shields and crowns in the field, and gladiators, typical of the ware attributed to Luxeuil; it is hoped that it will be possible to have this bowl preserved, and drawn, and to publish it, and other figured samian of lesser importance than the above pieces, in a subsequent report.

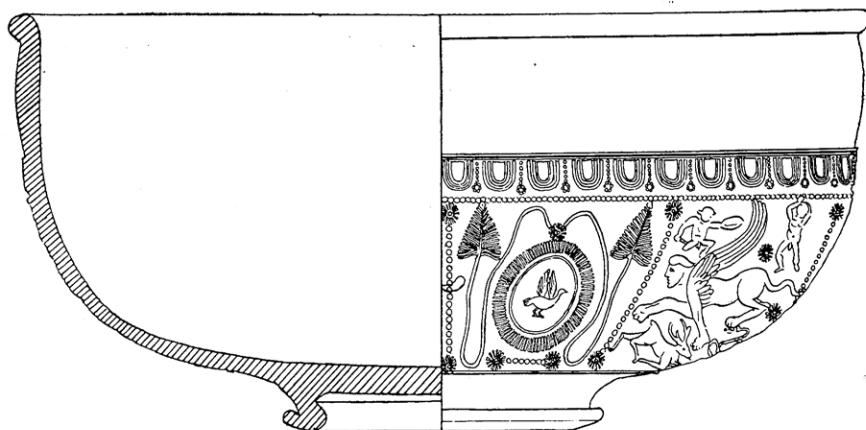
OTHER SAMIAN (fig. 11).

1. (cf. fig. 12, 1): 18/31R (that is, with a rouletted circle round the potter's stamp). Good glaze. Stamped SEVERUS.F *Alley.*
2. (cf. fig. 12, 2): 18/31R. Good, rather matt glaze. Stamped MALLUS.F *Alley.*
3. (cf. fig. 12, 3): 18/31R. Good glaze. Stamped SOLIIMNI (= SOLEMNI). *Alley.*

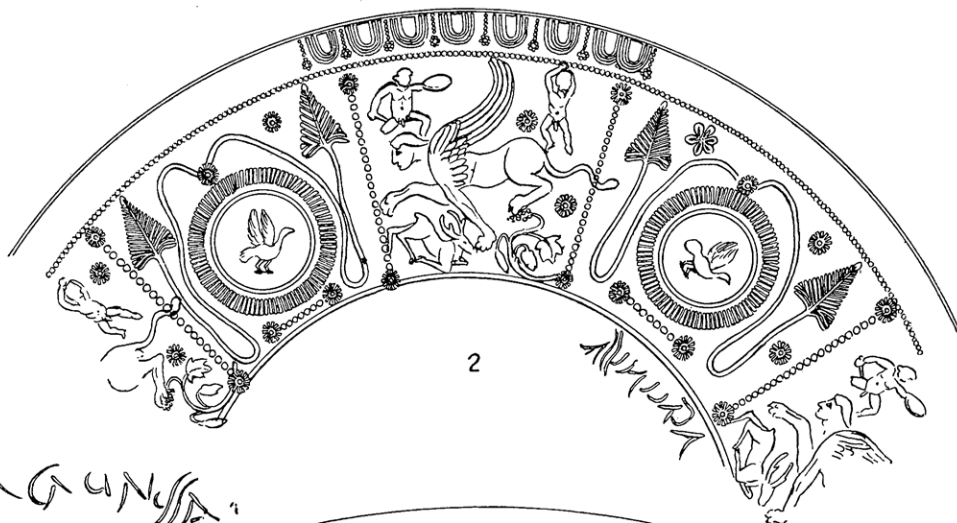
Some half-dozen examples of this open variety of form 18/31 were found in the Alley; the type is particularly characteristic of the period Trajan-Hadrian, and hardly lasts into the second half of the century.

4. (cf. fig. 12, 4): 18/31. Fair glaze. Stamped (retrograde) PAULUSM. *Alley.*

* In April, 1930, I found another signed example of Agunissa's work in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum in Cologne; thanks to the kindness of Dr. Fremersdorf, Keeper of the Roman Department in that museum, Dr. Oswald has been enabled to include the Cologne piece also in his note. Fig. 10, no. 3, is in the Museum at Mainz.

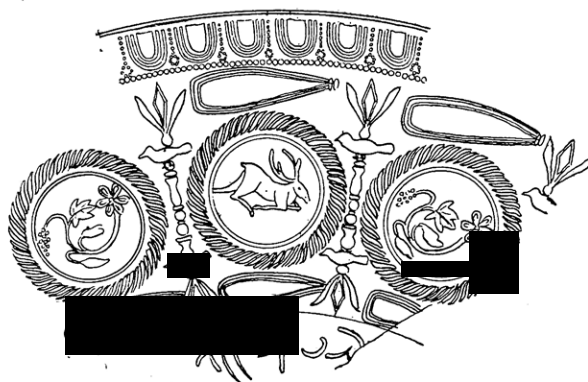


1



2

i
AGUNSA
ii
NUNYA
iii
KUNSA



3

F OSWALD DEL.

FIG. 10.—SAMIAN BOWL ($\frac{1}{2}$).

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TO FACE P. 184.

5. (cf. fig. 12, 5): 27. Good, orange glaze, rather matt. Stamped SACR.EM. A complete 27 of the same size, shape, and fabric, but unstamped, was also found in the Alley.

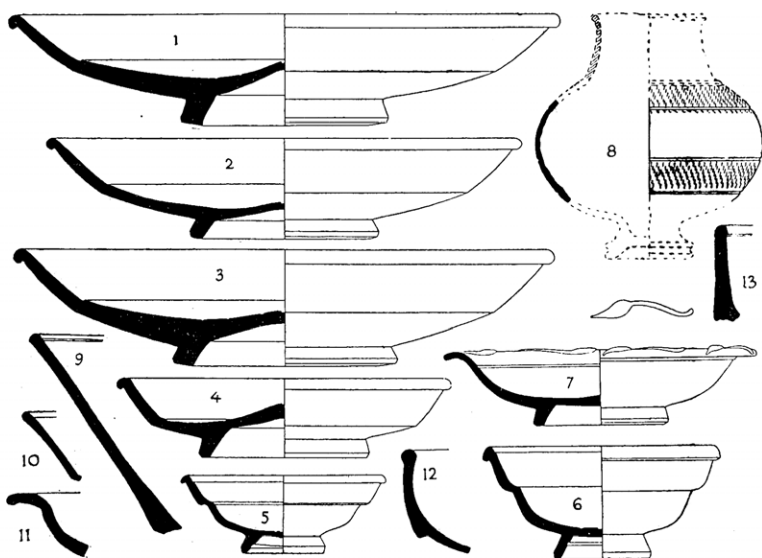


FIG. 11.—PLAIN SAMIAN WARE ($\frac{1}{4}$).

6. (cf. fig. 12, 6): 27. Good glaze. Stamped ANNIOSF; a contrast to 5. *Alley.*
7. *Alley*: 35/36. Rather matt glaze. *Hadrian.*
8. IIa: Lud.Vg. Restored, from part of the wall of one vessel, and the fragment of a rim of another, after Ludowici's type (which, however, shows no rouletting). An extremely rare type. *3rd. cent.*
- 9-10. *Alley*: 33. Good glaze. The examples of 33 in the Alley were of similar fabric to the 27's: three examples of each form were found there.
11. *Unstratified*: Lud.Tn. A development of 35/36, without barbotine decoration.
12. Ia: 81 (variety of). An unusual type.
13. *Unstratified*: 45. Good glaze; an exceptionally well-made example of the form.

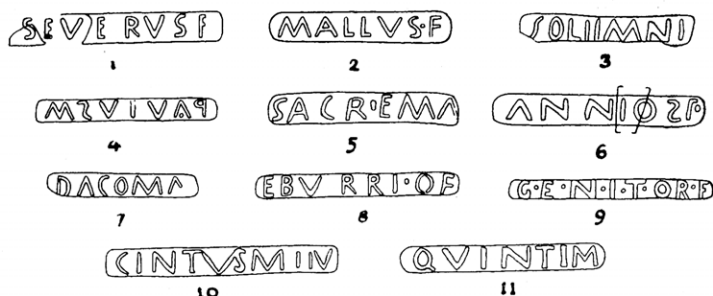


FIG. 12.

POTTERS' STAMPS ON PLAIN SAMIAN (fig. 12).*

- 6 (cf. fig. 11, 6): ANNIO or ANNIUS (both forms occur) was probably a Central Gaulish potter; Knorr, *Cannstatt* 1921, dates him to the first half of the second century. This is apparently the first example of his stamp from a dated deposit. And in London (*B.M.*). *Hadrian.*
10. CINTVSMIV on 38 base; unstratified. Cintusmus was a Central Gaulish potter; cf. *Richborough* II. And at AESICA, CORBRIDGE, CASTLECARY, etc. *Pius.*
7. DACOMA on 18/31 base; *Alley*. Dagomarus was a Central Gaulish potter (Knorr, o.c., calls him East Gaulish); he is usually dated to the period Domitian-Trajan. This is the latest dated example of his stamp. And at NEWSTEAD I, Carnarvon, etc. For a graffito on this vessel, cf. p. 202 below. *Hadrian.*
9. G.E.N.I.T.O.R.F on splinter of 18/31R, much worn; IVc. The decorative dots are a common feature on stamps of this potter of Central Gaul; to be distinguished from the maker of decorated ware (including 29), who is dated Domitian-Trajan by O. & P. And at CORBRIDGE, etc. *Hadrian-Pius.*
- 2 (cf. fig. x, 2): This is the first recorded example of the stamp; it may be by the potter who stamps MALLIM (London, *B.M.*, etc.). Fabric and glaze suggest an East Gaulish provenance. *Hadrian.*

* An indication is given, where possible, of the period when each potter was working; stamps by the same potter found elsewhere are referred to sparingly, but an endeavour has been made to include all parallels from sites on and near the Wall and in Scotland; such sites are printed in capitals.

- 4 (cf. fig. II, 4): The same stamp on 27 at *Carnarvon* is referred to the Flavian PAULUS of South Gaul; if that is correct, we have here a notable survival. But perhaps it is rather one of the earlier stamps of the later Central Gaulish potter. *Hadrian.*
- II. QUINTIM on 33; unstratified. Quintus of Central Gaul (to be distinguished from the earlier South Gaulish potter) worked in the period Pius-Marcus. And at BENWELL, CORBRIDGE, NEWSTEAD II, etc.
8. EBURRI.OF on 33; unstratified. A damaged stamp of the Central Gaulish potter Reburus. And at CARLISLE, CORBRIDGE, etc. Antonine period.
- 5 (cf. fig. II, 5): Stamps of SACREMUS are very rare; one in London is recorded by Roach Smith. And at MARYPORT and Caerhun. The fabric and glaze suggest an East Gaulish provenance. *Hadrian.*
- I (cf. fig. II, 1): The Hadrianic SEVERUS of Central Gaul (cf. *Ilkley*) must be distinguished from the Flavian South Gaulish Severus, and the Antonine Rheinzabern potter of that name. At Wroxeter, dated to 80-120. *Hadrian.*
- 3 (cf. fig. II, 3): This SOLEMNIS is probably Central Gaulish, and to be distinguished from the Heiligenberg potter, who uses two L's. *Hadrian.*
- Fragmentary stamps include:—
- a. | vsf on 31: II. A thick, very coarse bowl; German fabric.
 - b. | F on 1831: *Alley*. Good glaze.

THE COARSE WARES:* *Mortaria* (fig. 13).

The number of mortaria was not large, but some of the specimens are of considerable interest.

1. *Alley*. Nearly complete; hard ware, dark red-brown. The type of spout is uncommon.
2. Ia. Rim-fragment with illegible stamp. White, fairly hard.
3. Ia (*Zero level*). Red, cream wash.
4. Ia. Dirty buff, soft; no grit showing.

* It has not proved practicable to arrange the pottery of the four periods into separate plates; but to the number of each type the letter A, B, C, or D, has been added, according as it belongs to period I, II, III, or IV. It is hoped that this method will make it easy to distinguish the pottery of the different periods at a glance.

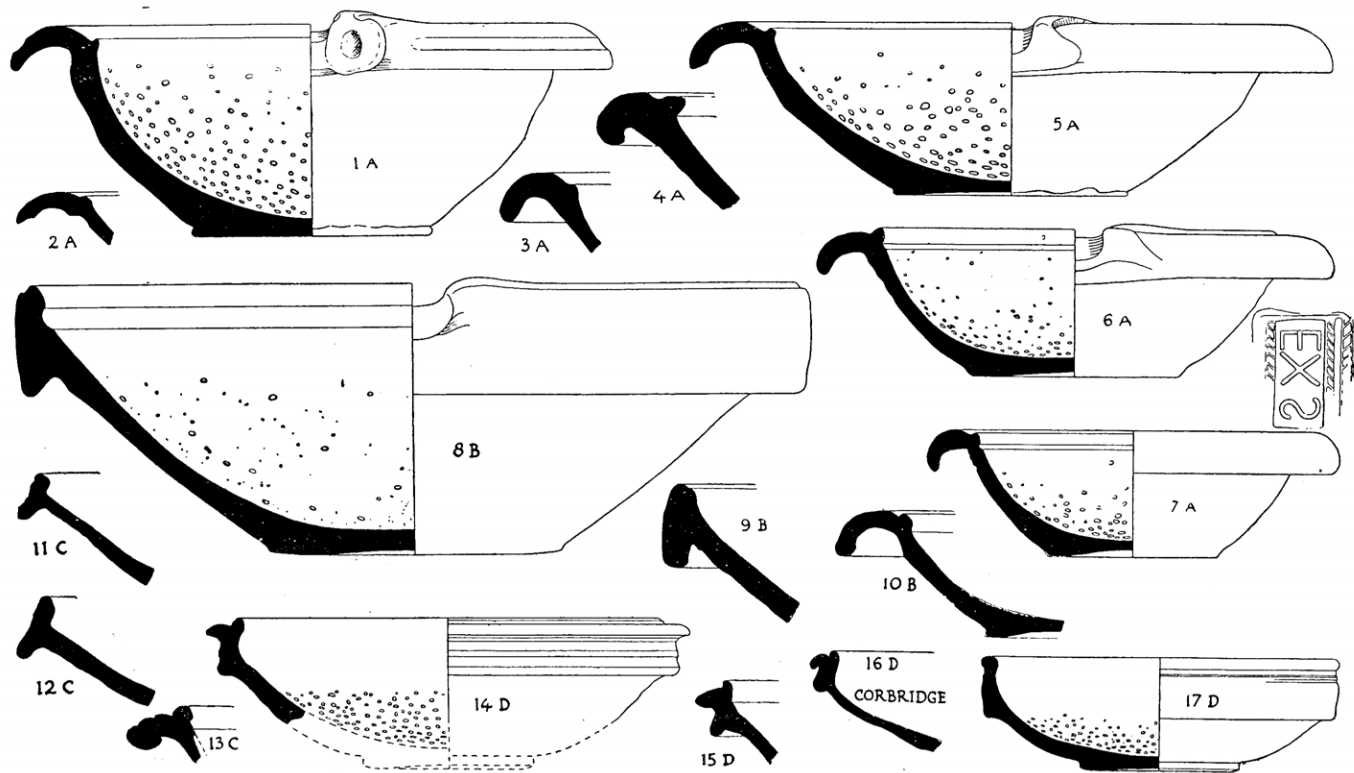


FIG 13.—MORTARIA (1).
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5. *Alley*. Orange-brown, medium hardness, white grit. Fairly complete.
6. *Alley*. Light brown, soft, white grit; fairly complete. This, with 1 and 5, represents some ten examples from the Alley, mostly rather soft ware, and brown; one example, similar in rim to 1, is buff.
7. *Alley*. Brown, cream wash. Stamp, EXS (retrograde; scale $\frac{1}{2}$). About half preserved; spout wanting.
8. IIa. Light yellow; sparse pinkish white grit. This specimen, together with 9 and 10, was in use at the end of the period, being found fairly complete underlying the make-up for floor III.
9. IIa. Fabric and grit as 8.
10. IIa. Hard white fabric, fine black grit. For parallels to the rim, one must look among mortaria of the first half of the second century; but the fabric and grit are those of the hammer-head type of period III.
11. III/IV.* Fabric and grit as 10. Typical section of the hammer-head type.
12. IIIc. Rather soft fabric; a degraded form of the above type.
13. IIIb. Fabric as 11.
14. IVa. Fabric and grit as 10. This type is well represented at Scarborough; cf. also *Ilkley*, and *Crambeck* V 137 ff.
15. *Unstratified*. Similar type and fabric.
16. *From Corbridge*. Similar type; no example from Corbridge has hitherto been published.
17. IVa. Similar fabric. Wall-sided type; and at Scarborough, *Crambeck*, *Ilkley*, and *Rudchester* (XX 85; cf. Hull's observations there on the type, which he attributes to the potteries at Binchester). This specimen, with 14 and 97, has been badly burnt; the three were in use at the very end of period IV. Cf. also 21, 48, 87, and 93.

Cooking-pots and Jars (fig. 14).

18. *Alley*. Black fumed cooking-pot. This type lasts a long time, gradually merging into the early 4th-century type

* This indicates the area between IVc and IVd, where a large deposit of pottery was found, including material belonging to both periods, III and IV; but for worn scraps, there was no samian, whilst Huntcliff ware predominated among the cooking-pots. The deposit may be assigned exclusively to the fourth century, and the bulk of it to the second half of the century.

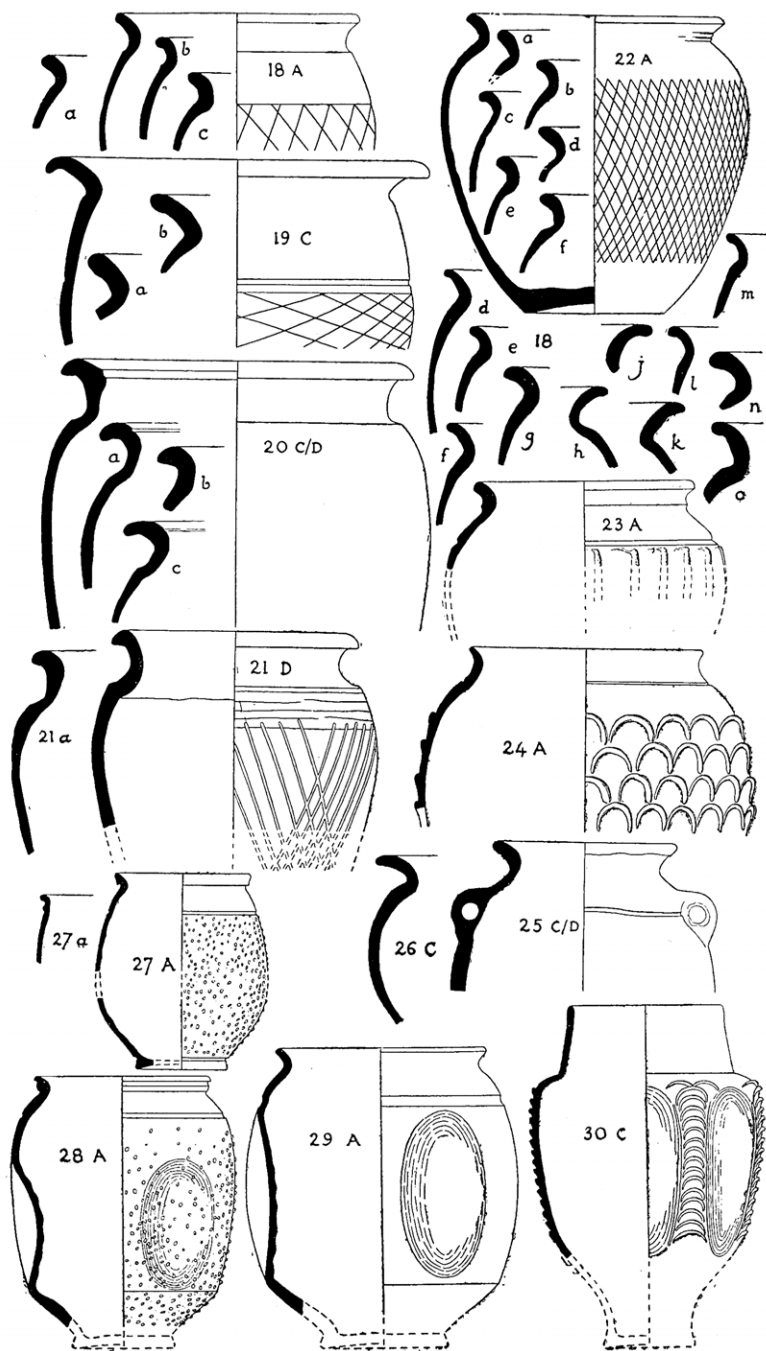


FIG. 14.—COOKING-POTS AND JARS (½).

19. For varieties of rim-sections, see 18a-o. About a tenth of the examples from the Alley have a wavy line on the neck (cf. *R.W.* p. 348).

a. 1a (*Zero level*).

b-g. *Alley*. These sections represent rather more than 100 rim-fragments from the Alley.

h-k. *Alley*. Three isolated specimens, which probably found their way into the Alley at the time of the Severan reconstruction.

l. IIa. Grey, and

m. IIa. Black, are late examples of the early form of the type. *Early third century*.

n. IIa. (under the wall of IIIab), and

o. IIa. Grey, sandy ware. These are nearer to 19 in type.

19. IIIb. Fumed cooking-pot. Note the oblique angle of the lattice decoration, a characteristic feature. This type has also been found in deposits of the same date at *Carnarvon*, and in London (Guildhall Museum).

a. IIIa: and

b. IIIc: are other rims of the same period; similar ware to 18n-o.

Type 19 was met with in several places at this level; it appears to have been ousted by Huntcliff ware about the middle of the period.

20. III/IV. Huntcliff ware (sometimes known by the misleading term "vesicular"). This and 20a are typical rims of the ware; 20c is a period IV example from IVa. Most specimens are devoid of decoration; occasionally there is a pattern of horizontal lines, as *P.B.* V 6.

b. IIIa. An uncommon section.

21. IVa. Hard, black ware; polished. In use at the close of the occupation (cf. 17); the same ware is common at Scarborough; here it is confined to period IV.

a. IVa. Similar ware.

Nos. 18-21 may be taken as typical cooking-pots for the periods I/II, II/III, III/IV, and IV, respectively (for the distinction between cooking-pots and jars, cf. *P.B.* p. 450).

22. *Alley*. Wheel-made jar; blue-grey ware, rather soft. This, with sections a-c, e-f, represents about 30 examples from the Alley. The fabric is usually rather soft, and the colour grey or blue. About a third have lattice decoration, the rest being plain.

- a. shows the most common section.
- c. is an isolated type. Brown, over-baked.
- d. is from Ia.
- f. represents two or three examples.

This type of vessel is most characteristic of the beginning of period I.

- 23. *Alley*. Two small fragments of a rustic 'jar; black, fumed ware. This is the only example of the type yielded by the excavations; but cf. *R.W.* p. 341, and *Arch.Ael.* ser. IV, vol. VII.
- 24. *Alley*. Rather soft, brown ware. This is a British copy of a type of decoration common on the Rhine (cf. *Lud.* V, U13 and 14). Cf. also *Slack* and *Old Kilpatrick*.
- 25. III/IV. Cooking-pot, with dwarf handles for a cord. The type is common at Scarborough; cf. *Crambeck* IV 80 ff. *Second half 4th cent.*
- 26. Flue to IIIg. Cooking-pot; period III.
- 27. *Alley*. Brown, hard ware, with rough-cast decoration; thin glaze. This type of vessel is very common on the Rhine, and as far south as Switzerland (e.g., it is found at Vindonissa), where it is usually dated to the period Vespasian-Trajan.
The type was copied in Britain; this vessel is probably imported.
- a. *Alley*. Yellow; similar type. Probably made in Britain.
- 28. Ia. Red, rough cast; thin glaze. There are exact parallels to this vessel in Bonn and Trier; in Germany the type is dated to the same period as 27. Imported.
- 29. *Alley*. Softish, brown ware. A British imitation of the preceding type.
- 30. IIIa. Hard, thin ware; ochre to tan; "Castor" ware. Two examples of the type were found in this room, and vessels in this ware were most common in period III levels (cf. also 45).

Beakers, jugs, bowls, etc. (fig. 15).

- 31. Ia. Blue-grey, fairly hard. Mugs of this type are not uncommon in second-century deposits; cf. *Old Kilpatrick*. *P.B.* IV 30 belongs to the third century.
- 32-35. *Alley*. Black, fumed. These sections represent some ten vessels, like cooking-pots, but similar in size to 31; such vessels are usually referred to as beakers.

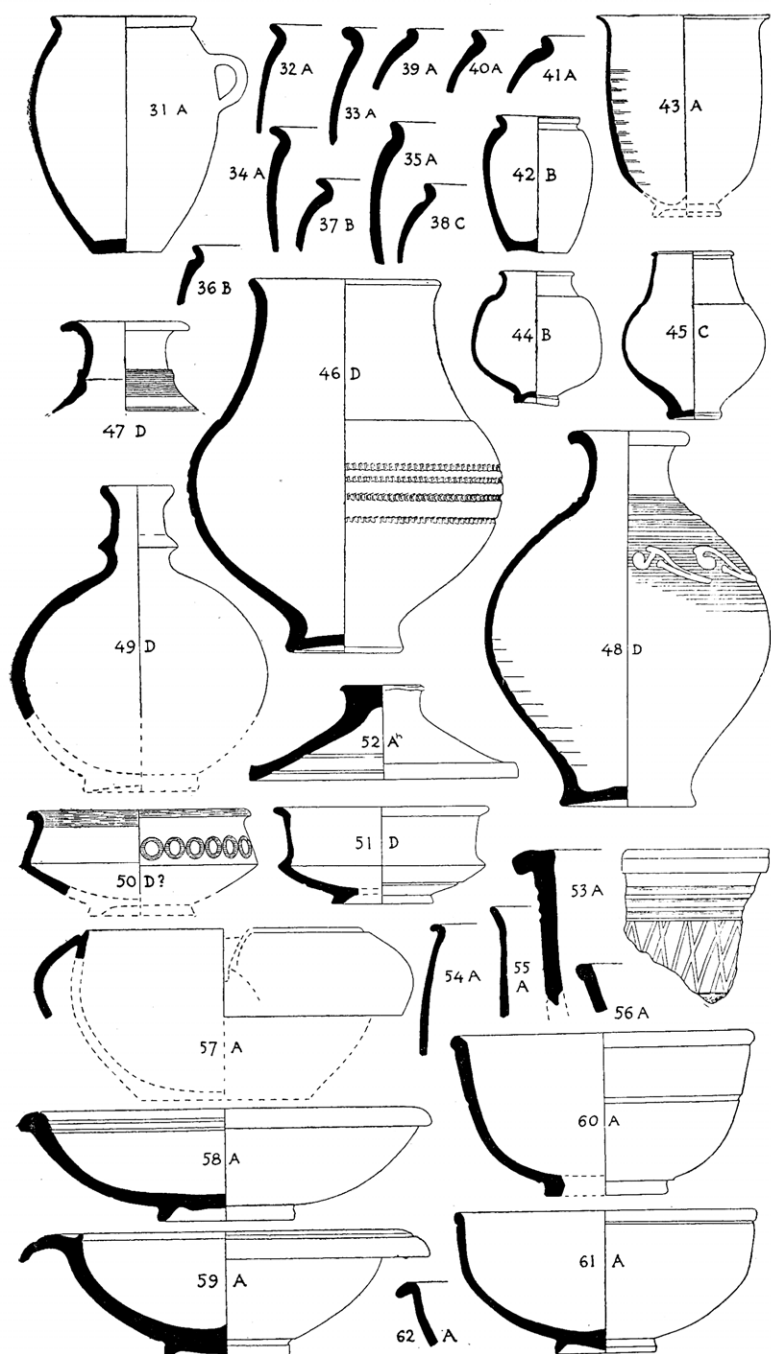


FIG. 15.—BEAKERS, JUGS, BOWLS, ETC. (†).

- 36-37. IIa. Similar ware. After the Hadrianic period, the beaker does not appear to vary much in rim-profile.
38. IIIa. Similar ware.
- 39-41. *Alley*. Cooking-pots; representing some six examples from the Alley, mostly in fumed ware. This type of cooking-pot, without a "neck," is confined to the beginning of period I.
42. IIa. Small jar; hard, blue grey ware; complete and unbroken, belonging to the end of period II.
43. *Alley*. Thin, hard, white ware. The type is a first century one, and its occurrence in a Hadrianic deposit is noteworthy. (Restored from a complete specimen in the London Museum).
44. IIa. Red-brown, polished; found, unbroken, within a foot of 42. The vessel is technically a waster, being badly distorted. *Late 3rd cent.*
45. IIIa. Castor ware; olive, fairly complete. Cf. 30.
46. IVa. Blue-grey, polished; white fracture; with rouletted decoration; almost complete. I have not yet been able to find a parallel to this handsome vessel; its occurrence in period IV is noteworthy.
47. IVa. Jug-neck; hard white ware, with ochre paint (applied in the biscuit state). *Imported from the Rhine.*
48. IVa. Jug; dark brown, with white barbotine decoration; it probably had a handle, but there was insufficient evidence to allow of its restoration. The base and part of the wall were found inside this room at the centre of the east end: the neck, and part of the wall, outside that end. A window may be inferred.
- At Trier there are some near parallels, dated to the end of the fourth century. *Imported from the Rhine.*
49. IVa. Jug; hard blue-grey ware. It probably had a handle (cf. *Richborough II XXXII 163 ff.*).
50. *Unstratified*. Small bowl; white ware, with orange painted circles (applied in the biscuit state). I have been able to find no parallels to this ware; Dr. Wheeler suggests that it may have come from Gaul. In shape it resembles 51, with which it may be associated in date.
51. IVC. Small bowl; soft brown ware, burnt, but with traces of a thin glaze. Perhaps imported.

It is noteworthy that four vessels assigned to period IV probably come from the continent; it is uncommon to find wares other than samian imported after the second

century, at least in this part of Britain. It is tempting to suggest that these vessels were brought here by troops transferred to Britain in the army of Count Theodosius; this evidence may eventually be found to have a bearing on the question of the end of the occupation of CAMBOGLANNA by *coh. I Aelia Dacorum*, and the date of the *Notitia* subsection *per lineam valli*.

52. *Alley*. Lid; dark blue-grey, grey fracture. Two examples were represented in the Alley.
53. *Alley*. Fragment of a large bowl (rim diameter, 14½ inches); hard, blue grey.
54. *Alley*. Beaker; hard, red-brown.
55. *Alley*. Tankard; similar ware (cf. *Old Kilpatrick* XXII 21 and XXIII 18).
56. Ia. Rim-fragment of fumed dish (cf. *Slack*).
57. *Alley*. Bowl, resembling mortaria in shape; cf. *P.B.* III 7, and *Melandra Castle* IV 10 (a closer parallel).
58. *Alley*. Bowl; softish ware, dark grey, light grey fracture.
59. *Alley*. Bowl, mortarium shape. Softish, red-brown. Cf. *Haltwistle Burn* V 3; *P.B.* IV 4. Note the type of foot-stand.
60. Ia. Bowl reminiscent of form 37; hard, brown.
61. Ia. Similar bowl; soft, light brown. Found, nearly complete, crushed by II wall, and therefore belonging to the end of period I.
62. Ia. Small bowl, fumed ware.

Bowls, platters, etc. (fig. 16).

63. *Alley*. Soft, grey ware. Nearly complete.
 64. *Alley*. Softish, brown ware.
 65. *Alley*. Grey, fumed.
 66. *Alley*. Black, fumed. Another of this type, almost complete, is not figured.
- These four types, with 71-72, form an instructive series to illustrate the decline and disappearance of carination; this feature barely lasts into the Antonine period (cf. *Balmuildy*, and the forthcoming *Mumrills* report).
67. *Alley*. Softish, brown.
 68. Ia. (*Zero level*). Similar ware. Faint reeding on the rim; the only reeded rim found on this site.
 69. *Alley*. Black, fumed. Cf. 63, 65.
 70. *Alley*. Grey. Cf. 63.

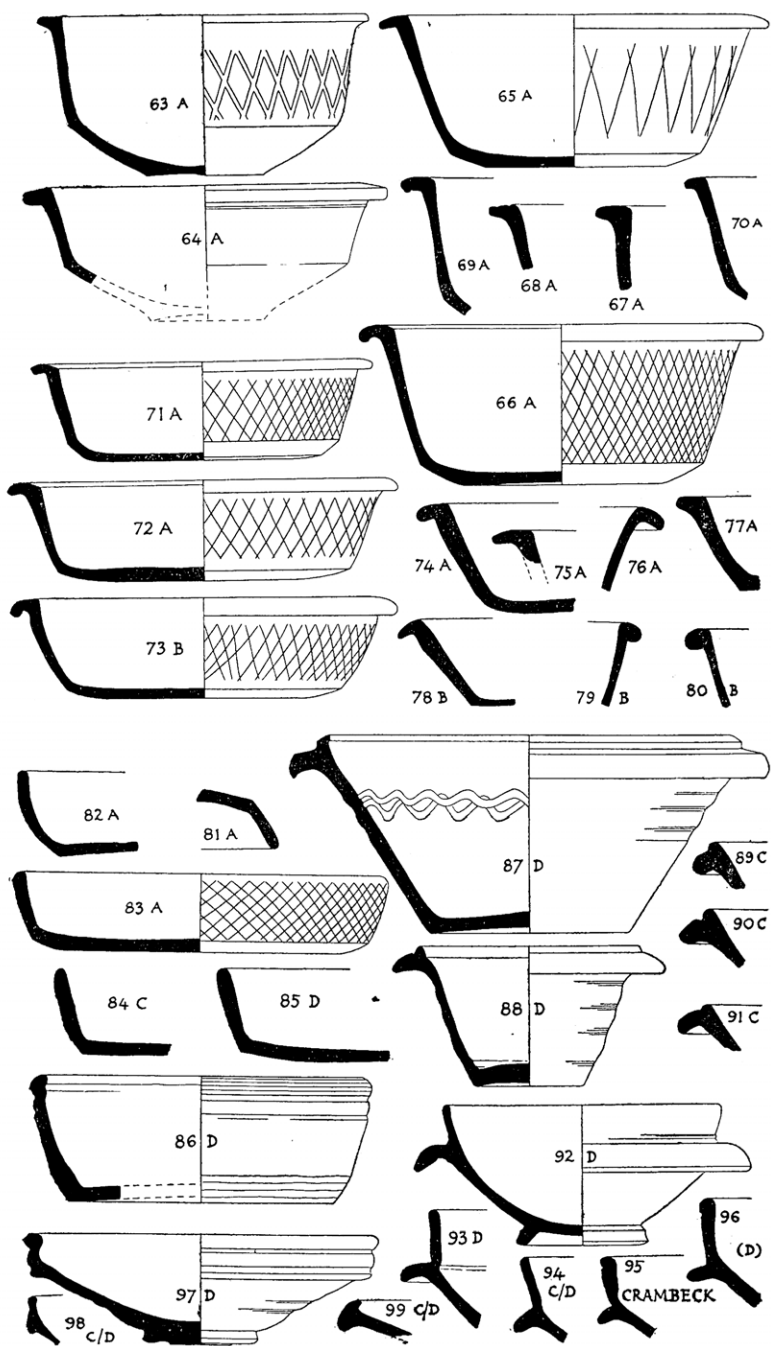


FIG. 16.—BOWLS, PLATTERS, ETC. (4).

71. *Alley*. Black, fumed.
72. *Alley*. Dark grey, fumed. One piece of its rim came from Ia, from which building it was therefore thrown into the Alley. Part of one mortarium from the Alley was found in this building also; but otherwise all the Alley material would appear to have come from the building to the north, or elsewhere.
73. IIa. Black, fumed. The bowl belongs to the end of period II (cf. 8); its similarity to 72 is noteworthy.
74. *Alley*. Black, fumed.
75. Ia. Hard, red-brown.
76. Ia. Blue-grey, fumed.
77. *Alley*. Softish, dark blue-grey. The coarsest bowl from the Alley.
78. IIb. Sandy ware, light grey; with traces of a faint groove or reeding at the top of the rim.
79. IIa. Dark grey, fumed.
80. IIa. Similar. This type is common on the Scottish Wall; on the Wall it predominates in the third century (cf. *Arch. Ael.* ser. IV, vol. VII).
81. *Alley*. Lid; soft, dirty yellow.
82. *Alley*. Platter; hard, red-brown.
83. *Alley*. Black, fumed.
84. IIIc. Similar.
85. IVb. Similar. The second-century examples alone appear to have the lattice pattern.
86. IVa. Blue-grey, polished. A distinctive type; found at Scarborough; and cf. *Crambeck* III 50.
87. IVa. Dark blue-grey, grey fracture. This vessel was in use at the close of the occupation (cf. 17). The type is common at Scarborough, and at *Crambeck* (where it was probably made). The wavy lines on the inside are a distinctive feature. The type may have come into use before 368 (cf. *Arch. Ael.* ser. IV, vol. VII), but it is characteristic of the last quarter of the century.
88. IVa. Similar fabric.
89. IIIa. Black, fumed.
90. IIIc. Similar.
91. IIIc. Similar. This type appears at the end of the second century, and becomes predominant in the fourth. Some dozen examples were noted in III/IV.
92. IVa. Brown, painted red; imitation of samian, form 38; and at Scarborough. In use at the close of the occupation.

- 93. IVa. Softish, brown.
- 94. III/IV. Ware similar to 87.
- 95. *From Crambeck*. Similar ware; a waster.
- 96. *Unstratified*. Similar ware; cf. 95: the type was made at Crambeck.
- 97. IVa. Ware similar to 17. Cf. *Huntcliff* fig. 1; and at Scarborough, etc. Our example has apparently not been painted.
- 98. III/IV. Cup; soft, dirty yellow. The rim is reminiscent of 17.
- 99. III/IV. Shallow bowl; softish, white; traces of red paint; and at Scarborough, and *Crambeck* III 70 ff.

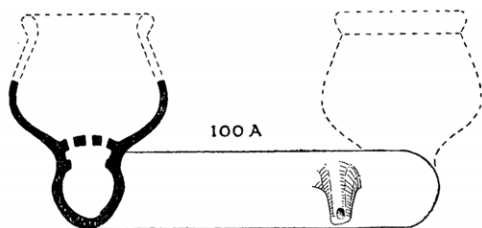


FIG. 17.—TRIPLE VASE ($\frac{1}{4}$).

- 100. (fig. 17). *Alley*. Soft, dun colour. About a third of the tube, and parts of two cups, from a vessel of the "triple vase" pattern; this example seems to have had but two cups, since the distance between the two of which traces remain has been two-fifths of the circumference. Another unusual feature is a spout, which does not join on to the other pieces, but clearly belongs to the same vessel. For the whole-subject of this type of vessel and its uses, cf. "Roman (and Other) Triple Vases," by Walter J. Kaye, Jun., F.S.A., 1914.

PART III. THE INSCRIPTIONS. By E. B. Birley.

Three inscribed stones, and one legible graffito on samian, were found in the course of the excavations; I am indebted to Sir George Macdonald, Professor J. G. C. Anderson, and Messrs. Collingwood, Richmond, Stade and C. E. Stevens, for suggestions and assistance in their elucidation.

PLATE IX.



SLAB OF SEVERUS AND HIS SONS.

(Block kindly lent by the *Durham University Journal*).

TO FACE P. 199.

1. Freestone fragment, from the surface over IVa.
IBVS [matr] ibus [. . . or the like.
2. Freestone slab, (Pl. IX) 38" x 30½"; much weathered.
Found face upwards in the floor of IVb. To l., *Dacian sword*
(no doubt the badge of the regiment); to r. *palm-branch*.
IMPP. CAESS. L.
SEPT. SEVERO PIO
PERT. ET. M. AVR. ANTO
NINO AVGG //////////
5 ///
P T. REST. COH. I. AEL
DAC. ET. N AC SVB
ALFENO SENECONI CoS
PER AVIL. IVLIANVM TR

*Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus) L(ucio) Sept(imio) Severo Pio
Pert(inaci) et M(arco) Aur(elio) Antonino Aug(ustis) [et P(ublio)
Sept(imio) Getae nob(ilissimo) Caesari] p[rae]t(orium) rest(ituerunt)
coh(ors) I Ael(ia) Dac(orum) et n(umerus) Ac sub Alfeno
Senecioni co(n)s(ulari) per Au(re)l(ium) Iulianum tr(ibunum).*

"In honour of the Emperor-Caesars L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax, and M. Aurelius Antoninus, Augusti, (and P. Septimius Geta, most noble Caesar.): the first Aelian Dacian cohort and the *numerus* of Ac restored the *praetorium*, under Alfenus Senecio, consular, through Aurelius Iulianus, tribune."

1. 5: Traces of some of the erased letters survive.
1. 6: The P is certain, and the I of the T; the restoration P[RAE]T is therefore obvious.

1. 7: No stop is visible after the N; but it is likely that a *numerus* would be mentioned in this place (cf. C.I.L. vii 1030, from High Rochester, A.D. 238/244); the A and C are fairly certain, but after that nothing can be made of the word.

1. 9: The stone-cutter has bungled the name of the tribune; he first cut AVL, and then tried to correct this to AVREL by inserting an I and two short horizontal strokes.

Aurelius Iulianus is already known by an inscription from Birdoswald (C. vii 865) recording the death of his infant son.

This is the first record of rebuilding on the Wall in the time of Severus (C. 513, from Benwell, is dedicated *Victoriae Augg*, under the same governor), and as such it is of importance. Alfenus Senecio's governorship is dated to the period A.D. 205/208 by the Risingham inscription (C. 1003), and records of rebuilding

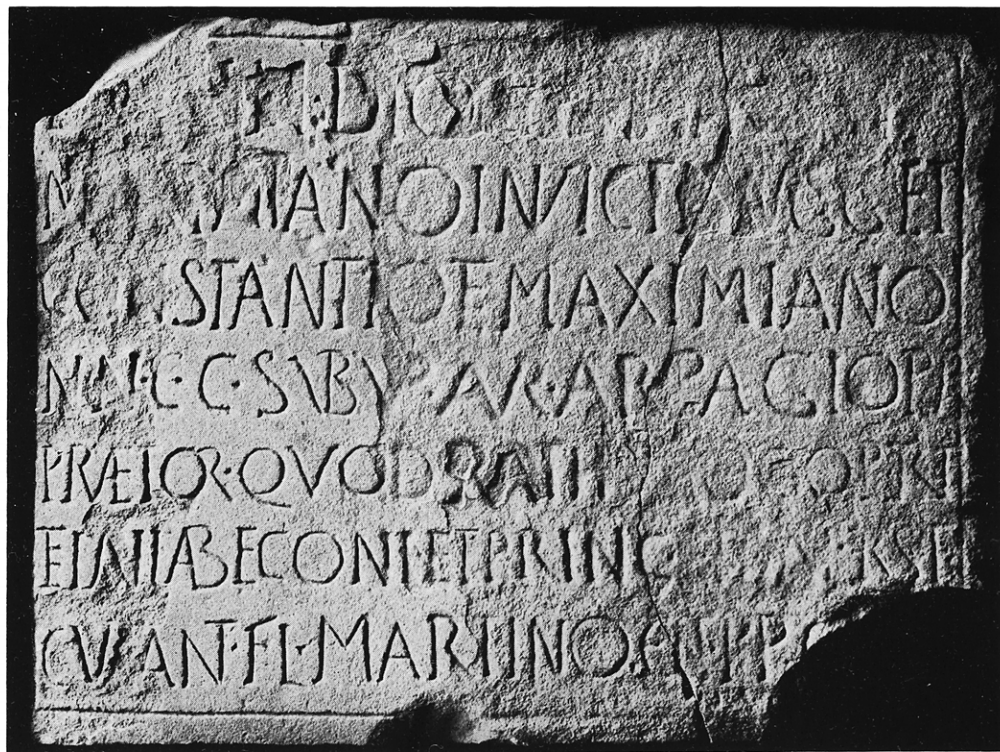
under him have also been found at Bainbridge, Bowes, and Greta Bridge. Hitherto it has been believed that the Wall of Hadrian was destroyed in the time of Commodus, and restored by Ulpius Marcellus (see R. G. Collingwood in *J.R.S.* xiii); this record of rebuilding under Severus confirms the view that it was only the Scottish Wall that was destroyed, and restored by Ulpius Marcellus, *c.* A.D. 180 (as indeed the epitome of Cassius Dio suggests; excavation on the Scottish Wall has produced evidence of a third period of occupation, that should be connected with Marcellus's reoccupation of that line); whilst the destruction of Hadrian's Wall, and every fort, large or small, as far south as York and (probably) Chester, can hardly have happened until Clodius Albinus took the bulk of the garrison over to Gaul to fight against Severus, leaving the whole of the north to the Maeatae to overrun and sack. Old Carlisle, and *a fortiori* the Wall, was still occupied in A.D. 191 (C. 341); Virius Lupus, Severus's first legate in Britain, was already at work south of the Wall by 197/8; so that the end of the first Wall period may be put somewhere between those dates, presumably *c.* A.D. 195/6, and the beginning of period II to *c.* 200/5.

3. Freestone slab, 33" x 24½" broken in two (Pl. X); found face downwards in the floor of IVb. The surface has flaked off in places in Roman times, but the lettering is not very much weathered.

[D.D.N.] N.DIO [CLETI] ANO ET
M [AX] IMIANO INVICTIS AVGG ET
CONSTANTIO ET MAXIMIANO
N.N.C.C.SVB VP.AVR.ARPAGIO PR
PRAETOR.QVOD ERAT HVMO COPERT
ET IN LABE CONL.ET PRINC.ET BAL.REST
CVRANT.FL.MARTINO.CENT.P.P.C[I.AE.D]

D(ominis) n(ostris) Diocletiano et Maximiano invictis Aug(ustis) et Constantio et Maximiano n(obilissimis) C(aesaribus) sub v(iro) p(erfectissimo) Aur(elio) Arpagio pr(aeside) praetor(ium) quod erat humo co(o)pert(um) et in labe(m) conl(apsum) et princ(ipia) et bal(neum) rest(ituit) curant(e) Fl(avio) Martino cent(urione) p(rae)p(osito) c(ohors) [I Ae(lia) D(acorum)].

"In honour of our lords Diocletian and Maximian, unconquered Augusti, and Constantius and Maximian, most noble Caesars; under His Excellency Aurelius Arpagius, *praeses*: the first Aelian Dacian cohort restored the *praetorium*, which had been covered with earth, and fallen into ruin, and the *principia* and



SLAB OF DIOCLETIAN AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

(Block kindly lent by the *Durham University Journal*).

bath-house, under the care of Flavius Martinus, centurion in command."

l. 1: most of the letters are more or less flaked.

l. 6: the last three words are very indistinct, but the reading is certain.

l. 7: the restoration suggests itself as a likely one, and there has been sufficient room for it; but there is no epigraphic evidence as yet, for the cohort's presence at Birdoswald after the time of Tetricus (cf. C. 823 for the epithet *Tetriciani*).

The inscription dates between A.D. 296 (when Britain was recovered for the central government by Constantius Chlorus) and the abdication of Diocletian and the elder Maximian in 305; it is the first epigraphic record of Constantius's restoration of the fortifications in the north of Britain, and supplies a date for the Wall period III, hitherto believed to have begun soon after 270 (cf. *P.B.* p. 460). That the Wall area was still held in 284 is shewn by the milestone of Numerian from Cawfields, (E.E. vii. 1116); the end of period II must have come soon after 290.

Aurelius Arpagius is not otherwise known to us; his title, *pr(aeses)*, is important. Lactantius (*de Mort. P.* 7) and Eusebius (*de Mart. Pal.* 13) both attribute to Diocletian the separation of military from civil commands, as a result of which *praesides* became wholly civil governors, command over the troops being entrusted to *duces*; and from a rhetorical passage in one of the panegyrists (X, 3, 3 ed. Baehrens) Seeck concluded that this change had been begun by 289: the present inscription shows that the separation had not been completed, at any rate, by 296, whilst the evidence of the writers cited suggests a date as soon after that year as possible for the inscription. The first epigraphic record of the change dates, as Seeck notes, to 303 (E.E. ii 884, from Pannonia).

The clear distinction between *praetorium* and *principia* is noteworthy; it disproves the suggestion that the *praetorium* was part of a range of buildings known collectively as *principia* (May, *Templebrough* p. 29f.). The evidence of inscriptions from Rough Castle (cf. Macdonald, *The Roman Wall in Scotland* p. 325) and Chesterholm (C. 703, 704, found in a building with hypocaust and bath) makes it clear that in cohort-forts, at any rate, the headquarters building was known as *principia*, the "Commandant's House" as *praetorium*.

In l. 6: *bal(listaria)* has been suggested, but it is not yet

clear at what period the north guard-chamber of the main east gate was converted into a *ballistarium*.

Flavius Martinus must have been one of the last of the centurions; according to Vegetius (II viii), the title *centurio* had been superseded, in the fourth century, by that of *centenarius*.

For an earlier instance of a legionary centurion commanding the cohort, cf. C. 1071, also from Birdoswald.

4. Graffito on the underside of a samian dish, form 18/31, from the Alley; stamped by Dagomarus.

FRISSI ("The property) of Frissius."

The name is not a common one; it appears on a potter's stamp (FRIS.SI., if that is the correct reading) at Villevieille (C.I.L. xii, 5686, 1087), and is no doubt to be connected with *Frissius*; it should therefore imply a soldier from Gaul. If that is so, it may be suggested that he can hardly have belonged to a regiment newly raised in Dacia by Hadrian, and that the garrison of Camboglanna under that emperor must, in consequence, have been some other regiment. I hope to deal with the question in detail at some future time; for the present it will be enough to note that there is reason to think that *coh. I Aelia Dacorum* was raised, not by Hadrian, but by Trajan, and received its title *Aelia* at some time between Hadrian's accession and A.D. 146 (the date of the Chesters diploma; cf. also the inscription from Bewcastle, C. 975). After its arrival in Britain, under Trajan, it would be likely to receive recruits from near at hand, so that it is not unreasonable to find that a Gaul should be serving in it under Hadrian.

NOTE

by F. G. SIMPSON, M.A., HON. F.S.A.Scot.

After three heavy seasons' work, the University of Durham Excavation Committee last year stopped—as Mr. R. G. Collingwood aptly put it—"to sharpen their tools." Actually it was to attempt an exhaustive test of the dating of coarse pottery from the Wall of Hadrian, based hitherto upon the stratified pottery and coins found by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson and myself during the years 1908-11. Having proposed that test, I was myself prevented by illness from taking an effective part in its execution. This was no unkind fate, for it also removed

the possibility of questioning the disinterested handling of the finds.

The usual statement of conclusions has been purposely omitted from this report. Only the first-fruits of last season's good fortune are recorded, namely the facts. While the full interpretation of these facts depends upon further consideration than has been possible since the excavation was completed, I must call the attention of members of this Society to an initial statement on the main Wall periods by Mr. Birley in *Archæologia Aeliana* for 1930 (4th ser. vii, p. 164), with which I fully agree.*

After considering the four main periods, Mr. Birley (p. 169 *et seq.*) deals with the evidence for the subdivision of period I, to the existence of which in the milecastles and turrets I called attention in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiii, pp. 319 and 327. In the building at Birdoswald level IB is absent, as Mr. Richmond implies in his statement: "There was no destruction before that which Severus repaired" (p. 173, under level I, date). Upon its absence Mr. Birley comments: "No doubt because the regimental headquarters would receive constant attention, and so would not ordinarily require large scale repairs, except after receiving damage from the enemy, or after the lapse of a longer time."

Its existence in the milecastles and turrets, however, was confirmed in 1929 by Mr. Birley himself at Chapel House Milecastle (No. 9) and Denton Hall Turret (No. 7b.)†.

Level IB became associated with an event of historical significance because, in common with other students, I accepted Professor Haverfield's conclusion that the Wall was involved in the rising of the Brigantes recorded by

* *Editor's Note*—For the reader's convenience we summarise the new dating of the Wall periods established by the Birdoswald excavations of 1929: Period I. c. A.D. 120/125—c. 195; Period II. c. A.D. 200/205—c. 295; Period III. c. A.D. 297/300—c. 368; Period IV. c. A.D. 370—c. 383.

† *Op. cit.* p. 143.

Pausanias, and judged the structural modifications grouped under IB to represent consequent repairs carried out by Julius Verus in A.D. 158 (*Arch. Ael.* 2nd ser. xxv, p. 142).

Greatly extended comparative study of the pottery found between 1908 and 1911 now demonstrates, as Mr. Birley points out, the unlikelihood of all this repair-work having been carried out at one time. For example, in the three turrets (Nos. 49b., 50a. and 50b.) between Birdoswald and Wall Bowers, the new floors may have been laid as early as A.D. 140.

But disproof of uniformity in the dating of these repairs emphasises a uniformity, recorded at the time of excavation, in the evidence relative to their position in the stratification, namely the absence of evidence of *structural damage* preceding their appearance. Mr. Birley sums up that evidence thus—"Nowhere has masonry debris, so greatly in evidence below II, been found underlying IB." This leads him to the new explanation of the cause of these repairs, "that the occupation in this period was historically continuous and that IB was not the aftermath of destruction, but renovation work undertaken in the ordinary course of routine. After the Wall had been standing for thirty or forty years, it might well be expected to require a certain amount of overhauling."

With the elimination of level IB as an event of *historical* significance, I am in complete agreement.

In conclusion, I desire to offer the warmest thanks of my Committee, my colleagues and myself to Mr. Irwin A. Wright for his continued permission to dig at Birdoswald and for his generosity in presenting the whole of the finds, including the inscriptions, to the Corporation of Carlisle, for Tullie House Museum; and to this Society for the most generous grant of £70.

I desire also to make more fully known the source of the funds that made possible the first work of the University

of Durham Excavation Committee and have continued to meet so large a proportion of its cost.

Since 1925, the Haverfield Bequest Committee of Oxford has contributed £300 in four annual grants. It was the promise of this splendid sum in 1923 that encouraged me to resume work on the Wall.
