

FIG. 2. Tusks and bone pins, mortarium, querns.

Facing p. 35.

ART. V.—*Finds from the Roman Station at Watercreek.*
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Read at Ambleside, July 6th, 1933.

THE objects described in this paper were found in the excavations reported upon in *Trans.*, N.S. xxxii, 16-123.

1. *Gold*.—Small ear-ring with 2 thin wires for suspension and a flat piece, figure of 8 shaped, worn at the lower end of the 8 as if it had had something suspended from it (fig. 1, *a*).

2. *Bronze*. Belt Ornament with traces of silvering, of delicate mesh pattern and two studs or rivets at the back. Found on lower floor of No. 1 Guardroom. Ordinary second-century type, cf. O.R.L. Osterburken, vi, 33 (fig. 1, *b*).

3. *Iron*.—Quantities of nails were found and various iron implements, mostly very corroded and of uncertain use. One stylus is of the usual shape. One knife was in a fairly good state of preservation (fig. 1, *c*).

4. *Bone*.—Large quantities of bones, mostly food refuse, were found, including remains of red deer, wild boar, oxen, one fairly complete ox skull in ditch; several wild boar tusks and bone pins (fig. 2, top). There were several pieces of Red-deer horn which had been cut up for various purposes; some of them showing the saw marks very clearly.

5. *Glass*.—One fragment of thick bluish-green glass probably the base of a square bottle with a raised pattern of 4 arcs (fig. 1, *d*). A curved piece of light green glass with incised pattern (fig. 1, *e*).

6. *Stone*.—There were a large quantity of well dressed building stones, some in position and others in the ditch. Some of them are shown in my former article on Watercreek, N.S. xxxii, facing page 122. There is a great difference between the stones used at Watercreek and those used at the Ambleside Fort. The former are very well dressed, some chisel dressed, and some pick dressed, whilst the building stones at Ambleside are much rougher.

I found a portion of a quern, 9 in. by 7 in., $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick (fig. 2, bottom, left), and another portion of a quern, 8 in. by 5 in., with a raised inner ridge round the centre hole. It was 2 in. thick and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. through the inner ridge (fig. 2, bottom, right).

There was one portion of a stone with a rather indistinct pattern carved on it (fig. 2, bottom, centre).

7. *Pottery*.—No complete vessels were found, though one mortarium has been restored by Mr. Anthony Lowther, of Ashstead, Surrey. It is shown in fig. 2, centre. The maker's stamp is shown in fig. 1, f.

For the following notes I am indebted to Mr. Eric Birley, F.S.A., and Mr. J. A. Stanfield.

POTTERY FROM WATERCROOK.

By ERIC BIRLEY, F.S.A.

1. *Samian*.—Apart from the large piece of Dr. 37 with the stamp of Paternus, which Mr. J. A. Stanfield has drawn and described, the only figured samian of note is part of an Antonine Dr. 37 in the style of Doecus; there is one fragment of Dr. 30, with no decoration surviving. Of the plain forms, the cups Dr. 27 and 33, and bowls Dr. 38 and 43, are each represented by a single fragment, but the platter Dr. 18/31 or 31 occurs in its usual frequency. There is also part of the wall of a bowl, ribbed outside as Dr. 43, but lacking internal grit.

The only stamp (apart from that of Paternus) is LVPINI M on Dr. 31. In Oswald's *Index*,* the Lubié potter Lupinus is assigned to the period of Domitian, because of the occurrence of the stamp LVPINI MA in the Bregenz "cellar-find";† but

* P. 171.

† *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde* VI (1912) p. 183, no. 19.

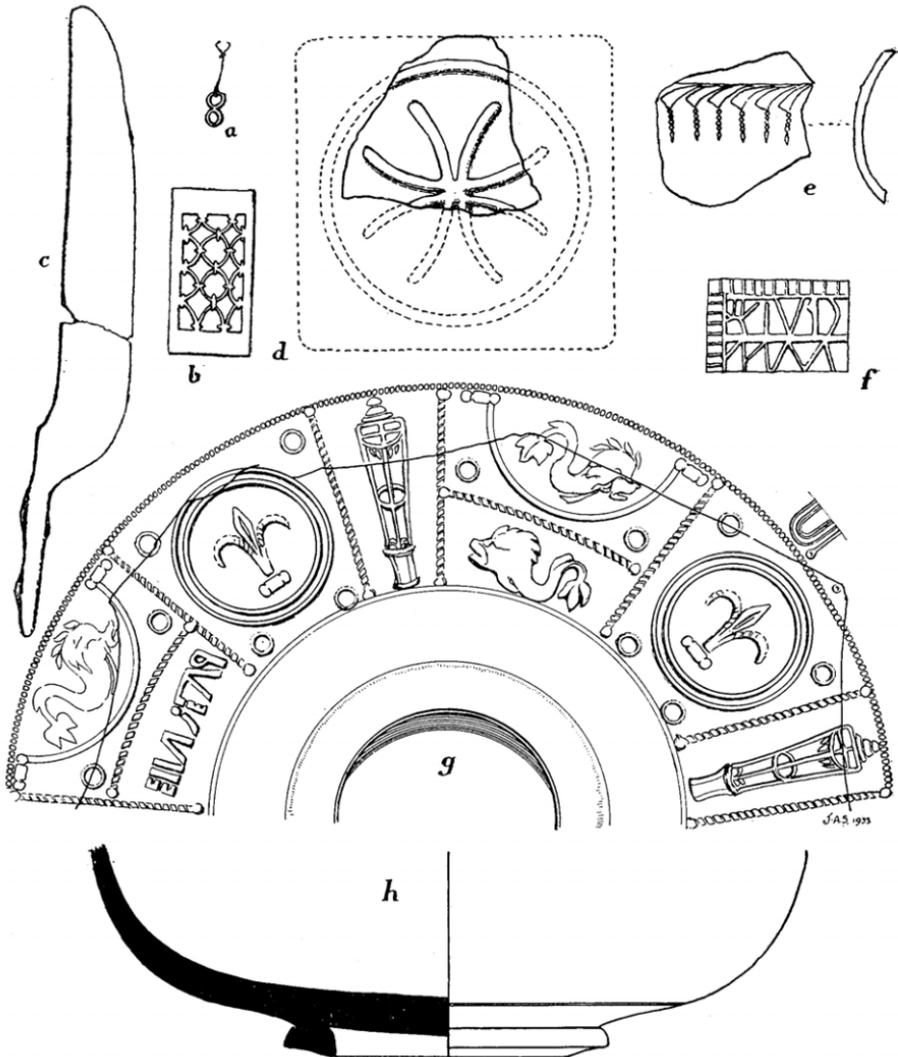


FIG. 1. Metal, Glass, Pottery ($\frac{1}{2}$).

that collection contains a considerable amount of Antonine material, and the forms made by the potter—Dr. 15/31, 31 and 33—indicate a mid-second century date for his activity. Such a date would best suit the Watercrock piece.

2. *Other wares.*—Of the collection as a whole, it may be said that it appears to begin with Hadrian; as yet there is no evidence for an occupation of Watercrock under Cerialis or Agricola, however likely such an occupation may be on general grounds. From Hadrian onwards, there is an ample quantity of second-century pottery—the period is too well covered for a considerable gap in the occupation of the site to be assumed—and (as on so many sites) a slighter amount that can be attributed with confidence to the third century. With the fourth century comes a larger yield, that includes the interesting group from the west gate, described below, and a representative series of Knapton ware;* but the Crambeck flanged bowl with internal wavy line† is only represented by a single specimen; there are no examples of the painted Crambeck wares that provide, where they occur, indisputable evidence of occupation after the so-called Picts' War of A.D. 368; nor are any of the latest Knapton ware rim-sections, of the type that predominates at the signal-stations on the Yorkshire coast,‡ included. On the evidence so far to hand, it does not seem possible to suppose that Watercrock was re-occupied after 368; so that it would seem to be necessary to assume, either that the site is not to be identified with the *Alione* of the *Notitia Dignitatum*, or that the section *per lineam valli* represents a distribution of garrisons anterior to the Theodosian re-organization of the northern frontier. There are, I think, sufficient grounds for assuming the latter to be the true explanation.

3. The following pieces require special mention:—

(a) "South guard-room, under gravel, above stones": this group includes a Knapton ware rim, similar to *Chesterholm-Vindolanda*, p. 199, fig. 3, no. 1, and *Poltross Burn*, pl. v, nos. 16 and 17; a Crambeck wide-mouthed jar rim; and a jar rim, in a hard and rather coarse ware, grey-black, similar to *Chesterholm-Vindolanda*, p. 199, fig. 3, no. 2. The group belongs to the first half of the fourth century.

* *Langton Villa* p. 97. [The name "Knapton ware" is proposed in that report for the calcite-gritted ware also known as Huntcliff ware.—Ed.]

† *Cf. Crambeck* pl. I nos. 1 and 2.

‡ *Cf. now Archaeological Journal*, LXXXIX (1933), pp. 220 ff.

(b) Two rim-fragments of jars belonging to Collingwood's type 74;* the fabric is hard, and rough to the touch. The type is not a common one, or perhaps it has not always been recognized as Roman; an example of it was found in an early fourth-century deposit at Housesteads in 1931, and its general resemblance in form (though not in fabric) to the predominant fourth-century rims on the Rhine frontier confirms the dating. A note on the type, by Mr. John Charlton, has recently appeared in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for 1932, pp. 102-105, where one of the Watercrock rims is figured.

A BOWL BY PATERNVS.

By J. A. STANFIELD.

Fairly thin, medium sized bowl with small neat footstand. Panel design with borders of rhomboidal beads. The decoration is shown in fig. 1, *g*; the section in fig. 1, *h*.

(a) Horizontally divided panel with dolphin (D. 1050 or similar) in festoon with name stamp below.

(c) and (f). Tripod D. 1070 or D. 1071.

(b) and (e). Double-ring medallion containing the fleur-de-lys ornament on astragal, D. 1164 (also used by ACAVNISSA, and on fragments in the style of a Trajanic potter whose name is read tentatively by Dr. Oswald as SILVINVS).

(d) As (a), except that the dolphin D. 1051 or similar is in lower compartment.

The bowl is interesting in several ways. The borders of rhomboidal beads and the tripod are in the potter's earlier style, both appearing on Dr. 37 at York stamped PATERNI-M. (retrograde, sunk letters on small label) which has an ovolo like one of BVTRIO's.

The ovolo, all but the small ring at the base of the tassel, is missing, but this is quite sufficient to identify the type as one of four used by this potter. The ovolo is restored on the drawing, and appears on work signed by PATERNVS at York, Leicester, Colchester and London, with the grotesquely ligatured signature.

The footstand also deserves notice and is a good (or bad) case of a non-functioning footring.

Quite generally speaking and leaving out of consideration other details, Dr. 37 footstands of Trajanic date function properly, i.e. the whole contact surface is horizontal. In the Hadrianic period the contact surface rose, so that the bowl rested only on

* Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 235.

the inner edge of the ring, as in the present case. Later on, in the Antonine period, this upward slope falls and the bowl once again rests on the whole contact surface of the ring. There is, however, as usual, no sharp line of demarcation between the three modes, and they overlap.

Taking form and ornament together, I should place this bowl in the middle of the Hadrianic period, say A.D. 120 to 130.