

ART. III. – *Archaeological Work at Brough under Stainmore 1971-72: I. The Roman Discoveries*. By M. J. JONES, with contributions by JOANNA BIRD, PETER WEBSTER, GEORGINA PLOWRIGHT, KATHERINE F. HARTLEY, G. W. I. HODGSON, CALVIN WELLS, HUGH CHAPMAN and others.

Read at Winchester, September 12th, 1977.

I. INTRODUCTION

LITTLE archaeological work of note had been carried out in the Brough area for some time before 1971-72, and indeed only minor programmes of excavation have ever taken place there. Discoveries of Roman material made before 1954 were discussed in Professor Eric Birley's paper in these *Transactions*, together with the results of his trial excavations on the fort in 1954.¹ Accounts of the medieval and later settlements have always appeared separately.²

No further investigations were planned, but in 1971 rescue work was occasioned by new road construction, when Westmorland County Council was proposing to begin work on the Brough by-pass, a 2 km. rerouting of the A66 to the south of Market Brough. In advance of this, the A685 Brough-Kendal road was realigned in 1971 to the east of Church Brough (Fig. 1), and its construction involved mechanical excavation, to a considerable depth, of the bluff to the south of Augill Beck. Although the line of the new road lay some 300 m. to the east of the fort-site, the levelling process uncovered and then removed the remains of part of the Roman cemetery associated with the occupation of the fort, and of buildings of 14th-17th century date belonging to the village of Church Brough. In the absence of full-time archaeologists, some of the evidence was recovered through the vigilance and enthusiasm of Mr R. Downing, aided by fellow-teachers and pupils from Kirkby Stephen Grammar School.

For the projected Brough by-pass, the Department of the Environment readily came forward in 1972 with the financial support for a programme of archaeological work. This was carried out through the agency of the Department of Archaeology, University of Manchester, under the present writer's direction. The programme, consisting of fieldwork and selective geophysical survey and excavation of possible archaeological sites, was initially to take place over a period of two weeks in April 1972. In the event, the fieldwork and geophysical surveys were carried out, the latter by Messrs A. J. Clark and D. Haddon-Reece of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. But the main effort of excavation had to be diverted to the southern end of Church Brough, where proposed landscaping in connection with the A685 road was to affect areas thought to contain late medieval buildings. Suspicions were justified: excavations revealed two late medieval building complexes. Additionally, a small amount of work on the easterly extension of the Romano-British cemetery was possible.³

While the work on sites along the proposed A66 route had had to be postponed, another grant from the Department of the Environment allowed these excavations to take place during September 1972. As had been suggested by fieldwork, the

archaeological potential of the by-pass route was not great, at least as far as could be known without the actual removal of the topsoil along the whole of the route. Aerial photography by Professor G. D. B. Jones located several interesting features, but none of them was in danger, and the excavations revealed no traces of ancient structures.

During the period of excavation, it had been understood that it was proposed, in the near future, to erect a new farm building near Brough Castle Farm. Since it was apparent that little archaeological work would be carried out in that vicinity for a number of years, this seemed an excellent opportunity to test this area, by trial trenches, for traces of the unlocated extra-mural settlement of the Roman fort. A decision was hastily taken to carry out this work. Archaeologically, the trial excavations proved successful.

It has seemed best to present the results of the investigations on remains of Roman and of the later periods separately, since in almost no instance were the two found together. The present report deals with discoveries of Roman date, including the pottery found in 1954 by Professor Birley which it did not prove possible to publish with the report on those excavations. It is hoped to describe other discoveries made in 1971-72 in a future volume of these *Transactions*.⁴

II. THE EXCAVATIONS

The Cemetery (Figs. 1-3)

As noted above, the Romano-British cemetery associated with the occupation of the fort and settlement of Brough lay at a distance of some 300 m. to the east of the fort (Fig. 2). Its location may have been along a Roman road running from the fort eastwards towards Stainmore whose exact position has not yet been determined with any certainty, but which most probably ran initially along the southern side of the Augill Beck.⁵

The construction of the new A685 in 1971 involved a deep cutting through the bluff to the south of the Beck. Remains of cremation burials were noted by Mr R. Downing during visits to the site.⁶ It was observed that the western edge of the cemetery appeared to run roughly along the centre of the new road-line, while to the east of this line, and extending at least 100 m. southwards from the Beck, there was a large number of Romano-British cremations. Their positions were recorded when possible by Mr R. Downing (Fig. 3).

Over fifty burials were recorded but many more were probably destroyed without record. The cremations appeared initially as dark stains in the red subsoil, but only in very few instances could further investigation or recovery of material take place. Those cremated remains collected are described below (p. 42, nos. 1 and 2). Few burials seem to have been accompanied by any substantial containers or markers, but two were contained in lead caskets (now in private possession), another was placed beneath a rectangular pile of small stones, and others were associated with sherds of amphora or coarse pottery. The best-preserved vessels are described below in the pottery report (p. 24) and illustrated (Figs. 4-5).

In 1972, the opportunity was taken to check whether the cemetery had extended to the east of the line of the new road (Fig. 3). This was done by digging a trench approximately 1 m. wide and c. 100 m. long a few metres to the east of the road-line. No trace of a road survived at the north end, but within this comparatively confined area, signs of another

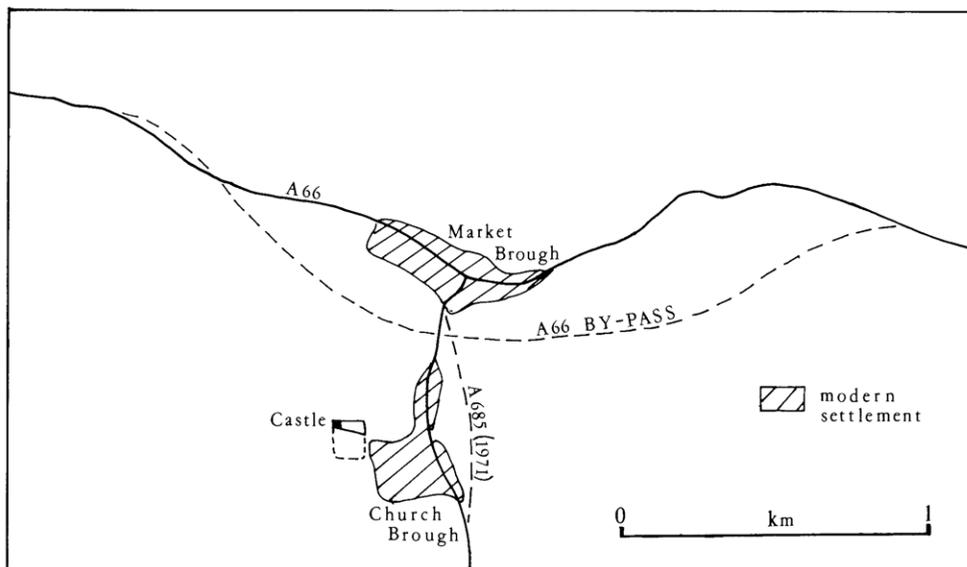


FIG. 1. — Map of Brough showing new roads in relation to settlement.

seven cremation burials were revealed, appearing as before as dark discolorations, on average *c.* 60 cm. in diameter, cut into the subsoil. Most appear to have been accompanied or marked by a few sherds of coarse pottery; one had been placed in a round oak box, *c.* 40 cm. in diameter.⁷ Two others also produced nails and charcoal.

The Extra-mural Settlement (Fig. 2)

The existence of a settlement associated with the fort at Brough had long been assumed on the basis of discoveries of bronze objects and other finds.⁸ But no structural evidence had come to light before 1972. The establishment of the position of the cemetery in 1971, and the fact that the eastern approach to the fort (the present-day site of Church Brough) is much the easiest, suggested that the *vicus* lay between the fort and the cemetery. It was fortunately possible to test this hypothesis by trial excavations in three places, at distances from the fort of *c.* 50 m., *c.* 70 m., and *c.* 150 m. (Fig. 2). These all revealed traces of more than one period of Roman construction.

One trench (XIII: Fig. 2) was located parallel to and *c.* 5 m. south of the road which now emerges from Brough Castle Farm and runs in an easterly direction through the modern village, and which may be Norman or even Roman in origin. Contained within a depth of *c.* 1.2 m. was a complex series of features, including remains of floors, walls and pits. The earlier structures seem to have been of wattle-and-daub construction, with clay floors, the later of stone, some with flagged floors, but the purpose and plan of the buildings is uncertain. No dating evidence was recovered from the stratified deposits, but the topsoil of this trench did produce two fragments of stamps of samian potters of mid-second-century date (p. 37, nos. 1-2), and two sherds of coarse pottery (p. 28, nos. 26-27) of similar date.

Another trench (XIV) was cut at a distance of *c.* 150 m. south-east of the fort, in the field immediately east of the churchyard. The main purpose of this trench, *c.* 25 m. long,

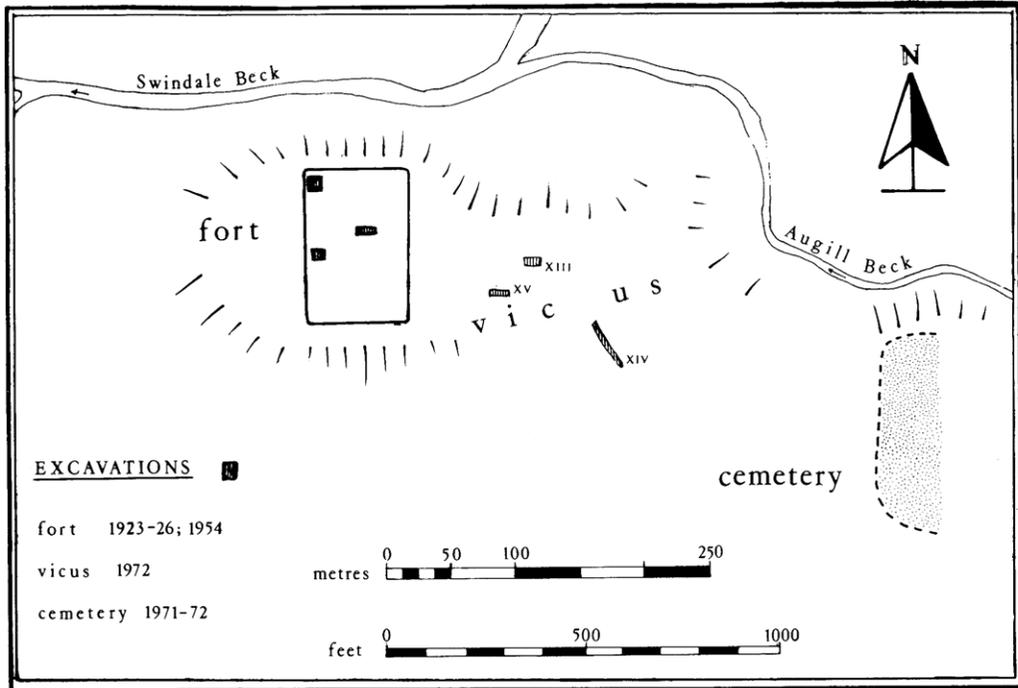


FIG. 2. – The Roman occupation, showing areas investigated archaeologically.

was to test the extent of the settlement in this direction and to examine the nature of the occupation (if any) in this area. At least two periods of timber building were revealed, in the form of clay floors and construction-trenches. The corner of one structure happened to lie in the centre of the trench. At this point the wall-trench had been rammed with large pebbles to support the corner-post, a distinctive feature in Roman timber building.⁹ The buildings lay at an oblique angle to the line of the trench, and could not be aligned to any known Roman feature, but may well have been of the 'strip-house' plan common in *vici* in Northern Britain.¹⁰ Finds from the trench included pottery ranging in date from the Trajanic period to the third century (nos. 21-25, p. 26).

The most spectacular remains of the Roman occupation, however, were encountered in an area c. 50 m, east of the southern part of the fort (Trench XV: Fig. 2). Here was found evidence of a well preserved bath-house, of several periods. In one, the floor of one room (possibly the *apodyterium* or 'undressing room') was formed of flags. In an adjacent room, added later, a floor of *opus signinum* rested on tile *pilae* – no doubt one of the warm or hot rooms – and this hypocaust system had been later blocked. This structure overlay the demolished remains of earlier buildings and possibly also of earlier phases of the bath-building. The lowest levels of the trench produced a fragment of coal,¹¹ and a small amount of stratified pottery whose date suggests use in the late second and third centuries A.D. Finds from this trench as a whole might indicate occupation from the early second to the end of the third century. Obviously, extensive excavation is required to understand the development of the plan of the building. Also of note amongst the finds are two quernstones, one of them (no. 3, p. 41) of German origin, and a flint scraper (p. 40, Fig. 13).

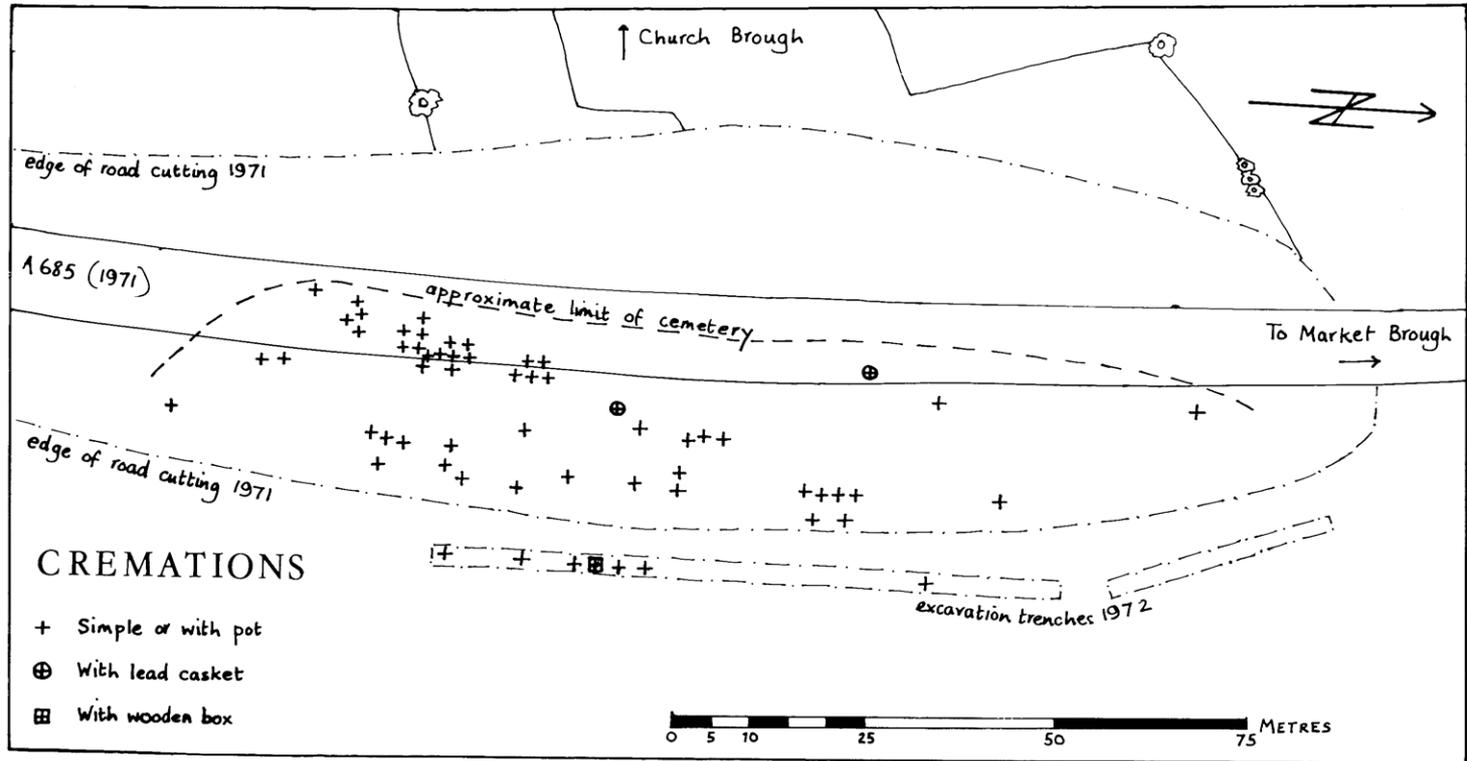


FIG. 3. - The cremation cemetery: location of known cremations in relation to modern features.

III. THE FINDS

Pottery forms the bulk of the recent finds of Roman date from Brough and although much of this ceramic material is not derived from securely stratified contexts, there is some justification for reporting on it at length. Together with that found by Professor Birley in 1954, which is published here for the first time,¹² there is enough Roman pottery to indicate some general points and to raise some interesting problems about the chronology of the occupation of the site (see below, p. 39).

Finds of other material, which are not so numerous, are accordingly reported on below the pottery report, p. 39.

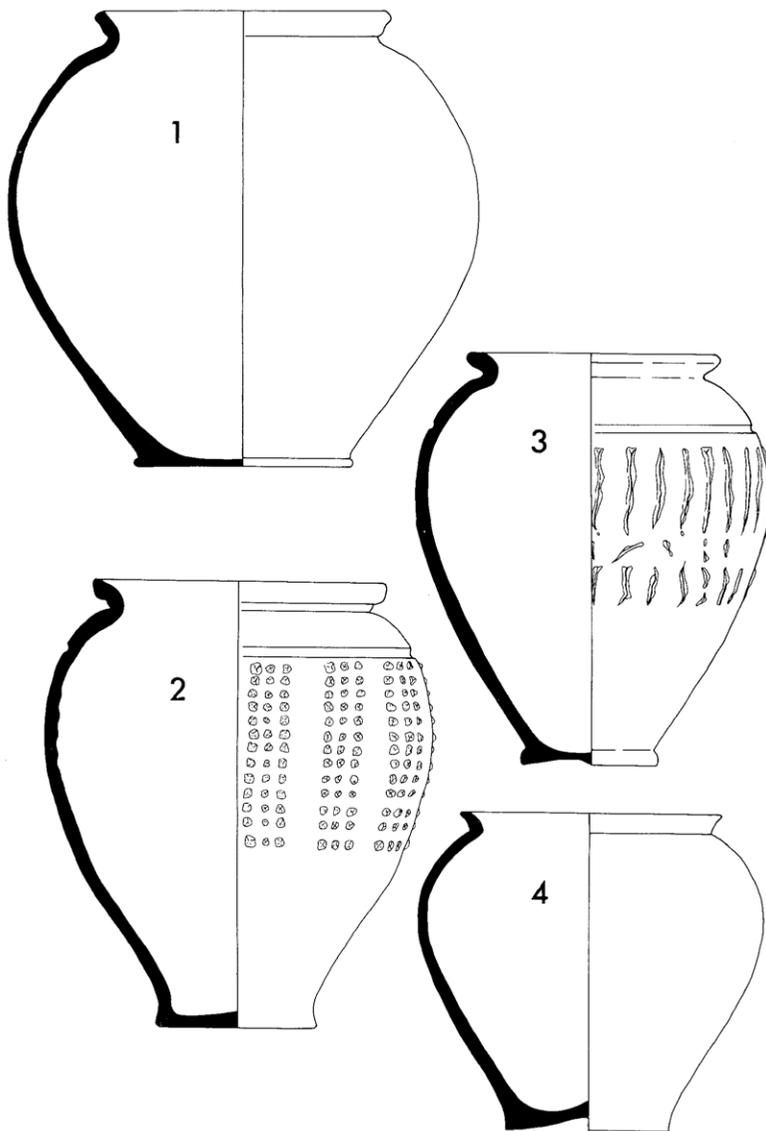


FIG. 4. - The coarse pottery nos. 1-4.

The Pottery

Small finds recovered in 1954 were recorded under code letters on the so-called "Corbridge system". The full code to be found on each sherd is given after each piece reported on below. The code book has been deposited, together with the finds, in the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

The pottery found in 1971 could not on the whole be linked to numbered cremations (see below). Most is now in private possession. That from the 1972 excavations was coded according to the number of the trench or area excavated (Roman Numerals) and to the context within that trench (Arabic numerals, or '+' if from the topsoil).

The Coarse Pottery (Figs. 4-11)

The following abbreviations are used in the report:

<i>Balmuildy</i>	S. N. Miller, <i>The Roman Fort at Balmuildy</i> (1922).
<i>Bewcastle</i>	CW2 38 (1938) 195-237.
<i>Birdoswald 1929</i>	CW2 30 (1930) 169-205.
<i>Brixworth</i>	P. J. Woods, <i>Brixworth Excavations, Vol. 1</i> (1971).
<i>Camulodunum</i>	C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, <i>Camulodunum</i> (London, 1947).
<i>Castleshaw</i>	F. A. Bruton, <i>The Roman Forts at Castleshaw</i> (1st and 2nd Reports, Manchester, 1908-11).
<i>Chesterholm</i>	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> ⁴ , 15 (1938), 222-237.
<i>Corbridge 1911</i>	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> ³ , 8 (1912), 137-263.
<i>Corbridge 1937</i>	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> ⁴ , 15 (1938), 243-294.
<i>Corbridge 1951</i>	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> ⁴ , 31 (1953), 205-253.
<i>Crambeck</i>	P. Corder, <i>The Roman Pottery at Crambeck, Castle Howard</i> (York, 1928).
<i>Fendoch</i>	<i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotland</i> 73 (1938-9), 110-154.
<i>Frere: Verulamium I.</i>	S. S. Frere, <i>Verulamium Excavations Vol. I</i> (London, 1972).
<i>Gillam</i>	J. P. Gillam, <i>Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain</i> (3rd Edition, 1970).
<i>Heronbridge</i>	<i>J. Chester Archit., Arch. & Hist. Soc.</i> 39 (1952), 1-20.
<i>Holt</i>	W. F. Grimes, <i>Holt, Denbighshire</i> (London, 1930).
<i>Leicester: Jewry Wall</i>	K. M. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester</i> (London, 1948).
<i>Malton Defences</i>	P. Corder, <i>The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton</i> (n.d.).
<i>Melandra</i>	<i>Derbys Arch. J.</i> 69 (1949), 1-40.
<i>Melandra 1966-9</i>	<i>Derbys Arch. J.</i> 91 (1971), 58-118.
<i>Milecastle 48</i>	CW2 11 (1911) 390-461.
<i>Newstead 1911</i>	J. Curle, <i>A Roman Frontier Post and its People: The Fort at Newstead in the Parish of Melrose</i> (Glasgow, 1911).
<i>Northwich</i>	<i>Arch. J.</i> 128 (1971), 66-73.
<i>Slack</i>	<i>Yorks Arch. J.</i> 26 (1922), 1-92.
<i>Throp</i>	CW2 13 (1913) 374.
<i>Turret 29b</i>	<i>Arch. Ael.</i> ³ (1911), 54-74.

Pottery from the Brough-under-Stainmore Cemetery 1971-2

By GEORGINA PLOWRIGHT and PETER WEBSTER

The pottery described below is from two slightly different locations. Nos. 1-14 are the result of rescue work under Mr R. Downing and Mr A. Swailes in September 1971 (see p. 18). Nos. 15-20 are from Trench V cut in 1972 (see p. 18) and are thus from an area slightly to the east of the 1971 work. Of the vessels discussed, Nos. 1-2 are in the possession of Mr & Mrs Davidson of Kirkby Stephen and Nos. 3-13 in the possession of Mr & Mrs Callis of Kirkby Stephen. We are most grateful to them for permission to examine and draw the pottery.

(i) Pottery found in 1971 (Nos. as on figs. 4-5)

1. Everted rim jar in a medium hard fabric, with cream surface and margins and core slightly darker. Contained burnt bone, Cf. *Corbridge 1911*, 26 (A.D. 79-125); *Northwich*, 13 (late 1st-early 2nd cent.).
2. Jar in hard, light grey fabric, with a slightly darker interior. Barbotine decoration is in vertical columns of spots in the same fabric as the pot. For the decoration, cf. *Gillam* type 68 (A.D. 80-130); for a similar form cf. *Gillam* type 95 (A.D. 70-110).
3. Everted rim jar in a fairly hard, medium-grey fabric with barbotine or rusticated decoration of vertical lines arranged in two principal zones, in the same fabric as the pot. The vessel stands slightly askew. Cf. *Gillam* type 95 (A.D. 70-110) and *Newstead 1911* Fig. 25, 7 (A.D. 80-105). For the type of decoration on not dissimilar jars, cf. *Holt*, nos. 51-2 (late 1st-early 2nd century).
4. Everted rim jar in soft cream fabric with a sandy texture. Burnt on the exterior; it contained cremated bone (see p. 42); Cf. *Corbridge 1951*, Fig. 12, 52. There can be little doubt that the pot is late 1st-early 2nd century in date.
5. Everted rim jar in medium-soft, pink fabric with a thin grey core; Cf. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 25, 7 (A.D. 79-105); *Chesterholm* 39 (A.D. 79-125); *Corbridge 1911*, 34 (A.D. 79-125).
6. Everted rim jar, in fairly soft, light orange fabric, with a very narrow light grey core; Cf. *Corbridge 1911*, 35 (A.D. 79-125); *Melandra*, 8 (A.D. 79-140, but this vessel is most likely to be pre-Hadrianic).
7. Indented beaker in orange, self-coloured fabric. For form, cf. certain types of rough-cast beaker, e.g. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. XLVI, 31 (A.D. 79-105, although the date range of the type as a whole is somewhat wider: Cf. *Gillam* type 73, A.D. 90-140). A similar vessel in orange, self-coloured fabric comes from a Hadrianic context at Melandra, Derbyshire (*Melandra* 1966-9, 176). But a late 1st-early 2nd century date seems likely in view of the date of the rough-cast original.
8. Jar in the calcite-gritted fabric often referred to as "Huntcliff" type. Exterior marked with horizontal strokes, possibly from a bone or wood finishing tool (the vessel appears to be made without a fast-moving wheel except for finishing and the rim). Contained cremated bone: Cf. *Crambeck*, 198; *Gillam* type 163 (360-400). Lacks the internal rim-groove of the latest in the series, but middle to late 4th century date seems likely.
9. Dish with plain rim and slight base ring, in a medium-soft fabric with a granular texture due to a fairly liberal gritty temper (including fired clay). The fabric has a grey-cream surface and a pink core and the margins contain pink patches. Form not very diagnostic. Cf. *Holt* nos. 129-130, though lacking slight footring of our example. In this case, date late 1st or early 2nd-century A.D. However, a late date might also be possible (the vessel might be a local imitation of the colour-coated vessel *Gillam* 334 (A.D. 350-400), for instance.) Thus, although it would fit either of the chronological groupings into which the pottery under discussion falls, it is not possible on present evidence to ascertain which group.

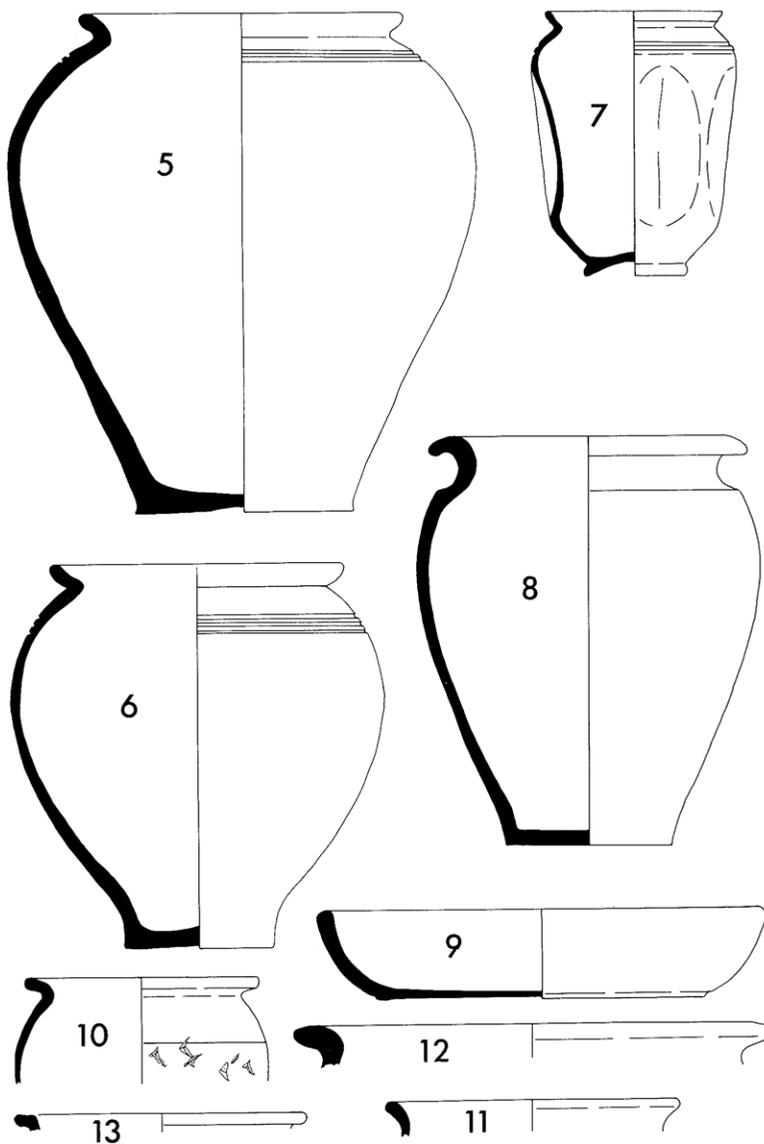


FIG. 5. – The coarse pottery nos. 5-13.

10. Rim sherd in a hard, light orange-brown fabric with rusticated/barbotine decoration. Cf. *Castleshaw*, 12 (probably from the Flavian-Trajanic occupation); *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 25, 14 (A.D. 79-105); *Gillam* type 95 (A.D. 70-110).
11. Rim sherd from small jar of hard grey self-coloured fabric. Angle of rim and diameter could not be gauged with any certainty. With such a small sherd dating is difficult, but there is sufficient similarity with certain late-1st/early 2nd century vessels (e.g. *Corbridge 1911*, 23; *Corbridge 1951*, 41; *Slack* 33, 35) to suggest that the sherd belongs with others of that date from the cemetery.

12. Jar in calcite-gritted fabric of Huntcliff type. Fractures suggest that the body of the pot, at least, was hand-made without a fast-moving wheel. A few bones were found with the vessel. Cf. *Crambeck* 208; *Milecastle* 48, pl. V, 8 (?300-?383-400).
13. Shallow bowl or dish in medium-soft gritty fabric. The surface and margins are orange-pink and the core light blue-grey. Not easily diagnostic. The vessel is probably one of the Flavian-Trajanic flanged dish series: Cf. *Gillam* type 303 (A.D. 80-100).
14. (not illustrated). Body sherd of a samian bowl, probably form 18/31.

(ii) Pottery from the 1972 excavations

15. (not illustrated). Jar, in a fabric containing a sandy filler. The interior is charcoal grey/black; the exterior has been oxidised to colours between fawn and light red, probably as a result of burning after breakage. No rim fragments remain. Cremation C.
16. Sixteen fragments of Black-burnished ware all probably from the same vessel, although no sherds joining the rim could be identified. No sign of decoration. Cf. *Bewcastle*, 37 (A.D. 300-343/360). Cremation E.
17. (not illustrated). Jar in light grey fabric with signs of external, subsidiary oxidisation. Signs of acute-angled lattice. Cremation H.
18. Jar in Black-burnished ware. Cf. *Gillam* type 147 (A.D. 290-370). Cremation I.
19. Jar in hard mid-grey fabric, from same deposit as No. 18 above and possibly, therefore, of similar date. Cremation I.
20. Rim and wall sherd of a jar in Black-burnished ware. *Gillam* type 144 (A.D. 160-280). Cremation K.

Discussion: Pottery from the Cemetery

With one possible exception (No. 20), the vessels described above fall into two distinct chronological groups:

- (a) Late 1st-early 2nd century (Nos. 1-7, 9(?), 10-11, 13-14).
- (b) Late 3rd-4th century (Nos. 8, 12, 16, 18).

There are a few vessels whose date is uncertain but there are none which *need* be dated outside the time-brackets suggested. Thus, although there is some evidence to suggest that the area from which Nos. 1-14 were recovered was used as a burial ground predominantly in the earlier period, there is no evidence that either was used at all between c. A.D. 120 and c. A.D. 280/290.

Coarse Pottery from the 1972 Vicus Excavations¹³

by PETER WEBSTER

Parts of five vessels were recovered from layers within the bath-house whose purpose is uncertain without further excavation.

21. Dish in Black-burnished ware, probably *Gillam* type 318 (A.D. 160-200). XV.22.
22. Jar in mid-grey fabric, burnished on the inside of the rim and for 2 cm. below the shoulder; it is somewhat similar to *Bewcastle* 25 (A.D. 208-?296); the type may be related to the Black-burnished ware form *Gillam* type 144 (A.D. 160-280). XV.24.
23. Flanged dish in brown-grey fabric with a black and burnished surface. The fabric is not Black-burnished ware but the object would seem to have been to produce a fabric comparable with Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 312 (A.D. 190-240). XV.24.

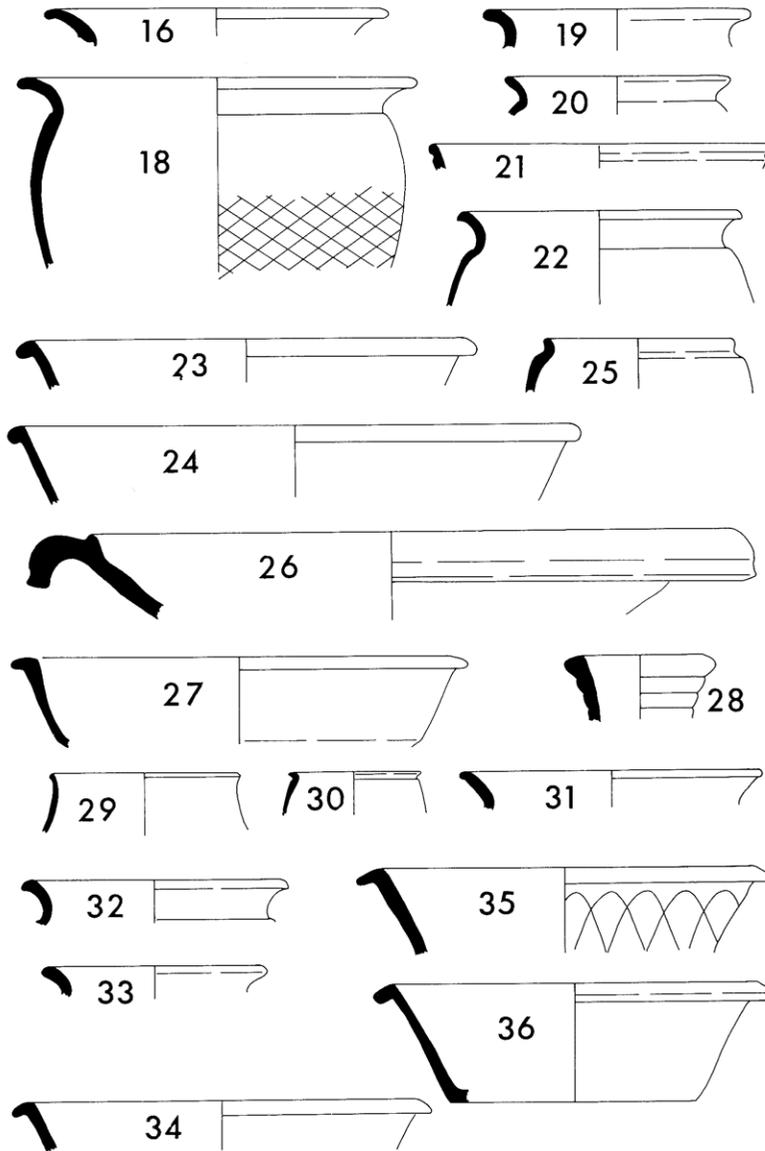


FIG. 6. - The coarse pottery nos. 16-36.

24. Flanged bowl in mid/light grey with a smoothly burnished surface; Cf. *Gillam* type 225 (A.D. 200-250). XV.24.

25. Beaker in Black-burnished ware; *Gillam* type 65 (A.D. 140-300). XV.28.

The remainder of the pottery from the trenches cut through the *vicus* in 1972 was unstratified. As this material consists of finds from three different areas of the *vicus*, it has been divided according to trenches starting with the most Northerly trench and finishing with the most Southerly (nos. 26-7, Trench XIII; nos. 28-42, Trench XV; nos. 43-46, Trench XIV).

26. Mortarium in hard red fabric with a grey core, darkened externally. The trituration grits are white and up to 4 mm. in diameter. The vessel is somewhat similar to *Gillam* type 252 (A.D. 130-170). XIII+. Probably of west of England manufacture, 2nd century (KFH).
27. Flanged dish in Black-burnished ware, *Gillam* type 307 (A.D. 120-160). XIII+.
28. Flagon in light grey fabric; Cf. *Gillam* type 5 (A.D. 110-150). XV+.
29. Beaker in light red fabric with a black colour coat. An exact parallel is not possible without knowing the form of the remainder of the vessel but see *Gillam* types 45-6 and 93 (late 2nd-mid-3rd century). XV+.
30. Beaker in light pink fabric with a dark fawn metallic colour coat; Cf. *Gillam* type 86 (A.D. 180-230). XV+.
31. Cooking pot in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 130 (A.D. 140-180). XV+.
32. Jar in hard light grey fabric; Cf. no. 22, above (possibly late 2nd-3rd century). XV+.
33. Jar in mid-grey fabric. XV+.
34. Flanged bowl in a fairly hard, sandy, grey fabric; it is reminiscent of the Hadrianic-Antonine bowls and dishes in Black-burnished ware and may possibly be of a similar date. XV+.
35. Flanged bowl in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 219 (A.D. 120-150). XV+.
36. Flanged bowl in smooth hard grey burnished fabric; Cf. *Gillam* type 224 (A.D. 190-240). XV+.
37. Bowl in light grey fabric. XV+.
38. Mortarium in white pipeclay fabric, badly eroded but with some trituration grits remaining. The right hand side of the spout is restored on the drawing; Cf. *Gillam* type 279 (A.D. 210-320). XV+.
39. Mortar-like bowl. No trituration grits are visible. The fabric is light red and gritty; Cf. *Bewcastle* 11 (from the *sacellum* c. A.D. 296). XV+.
40. Bowl in pinkish sandy fabric with a grey surface. XV+.
41. Bowl or dish in smooth light grey burnished fabric. It is perhaps related to the range of dishes illustrated by *Gillam* as types 317, 319, 320, but the wide range of these latter is little help with this particular example. XV+.
42. Dish in Black-burnished ware; *Gillam* type 318 (A.D. 160-200). XV+.
43. Jar in reddish grey sandy fabric sooted externally. The form is not highly distinctive but may perhaps be compared with *Chesterholm* 22 (A.D. 90-125). XIV+.
44. Bowl in Black-burnished ware; *Gillam* type 219 (A.D. 120-150). XIV+.
45. Mortarium in very worn pink/white fabric with some black trituration grits remaining. XIV+. A Hartshill-Mancetter product. c. A.D. 170-240, and more probably early 3rd century (KFH).
46. Dish in dark grey fabric. Reminiscent of *Gillam* type 316 (A.D. 125-160) and possibly of a similar date. XIV+.
47. Mortarium burnt several shades of grey. Black trituration grits. *Gillam* type 280 (A.D. 210-320). A surface find. XIV+. A 3rd century waster (KFH).

There is obviously comparatively little that can be said about a collection which is for the most part unstratified. One point is, however, worthy of note. There is a complete absence of pieces which are likely to date to *after* the end of Hadrian's Wall Period II and, with the sole exception of no. 43, there are no pieces which are likely to be pre-Hadrianic, despite the fact that both these periods are represented elsewhere at Brough. It may be that this area of the *vicus*, at least, was not occupied before the Hadrianic period, and is unlikely to have continued in use after the close of the third century.

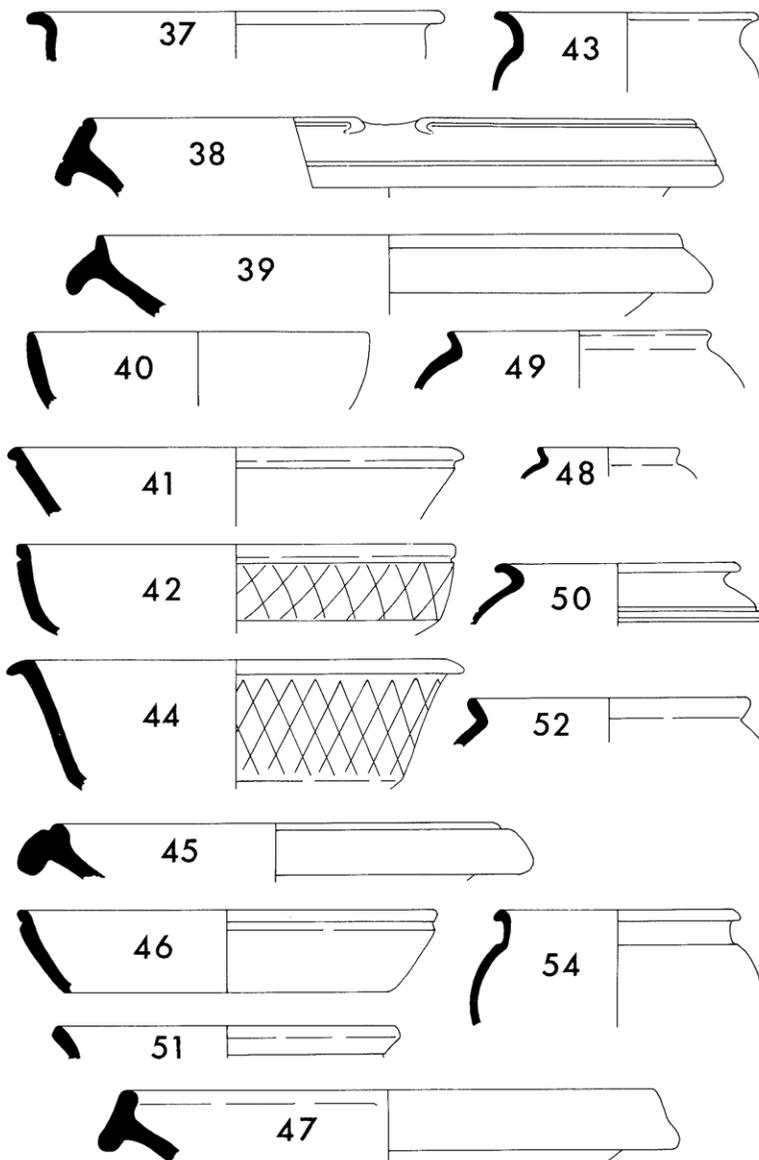


FIG. 7. — The coarse pottery nos. 37-54.

Mortarium stamps from the 'vicus' (Fig. 12)

by K. F. HARTLEY

- a. In hard cream fabric. Stamps from the same die as this example clearly read IVNUS and are probably to be attributed to Iunius. This die was often impressed twice overlapping, as in this example, to continue the impression right over the flange. Other stamps from the same die have been noted from Cantley, Castlecary, Catterick, Corbridge, Doncaster, Littlechester, Leicester, Mancetter (3), Templeborough, and Wroxeter (2). Two of the Mancetter stamps are from a kiln which Iunius almost certainly used. The stamp from Castlecary is obviously Antonine, and all the evidence from Iunius's career points to a date *c.* A.D. 160-90. XIII+.

- b. In brownish orange fabric with cream slip. The stamp can be interpreted as AN A/SF and is from one of at least nine dies of Anaus. Over fifty of his stamps are known from the north of England and Scotland, many from Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall. His kilns were certainly in the north-east of England and his mortaria can be dated to c. A.D. 140-175. XIV (15).

Coarse Pottery from the 1954 excavations

by PETER WEBSTER

Of the 1954 pottery the most interesting collection is that from a rubbish deposit from the edge of the escarpment east of the north-eastern angle of the fort.¹⁴ The pottery was divided stratigraphically according to its position above or below a charcoal layer within the deposit. Nos. 48-65 are from below the charcoal layer.

48. Everted rim jar in pink fabric. The surface colour varies from between pink and grey; Cf. *Fendoch*, 7 (A.D. 83/86-90); *Corbridge 1911*, 35 (A.D. 79-125). BBB4.
49. Jar in smooth orange fabric burnished externally; somewhat similar to *Chesterholm*, 25 (A.D. 90-125). BAV4.
50. Jar in rose pink with a "pimply" surface; Cf. *Slack*, 32 (A.D. 79-140). BAV4.
51. Rim of an everted rim jar in grey fabric smoothed externally and with some gritty inclusions; Cf. *Chesterholm*, 42 (A.D. 90-125); *Slack*, 17 (A.D. 79-140). BAR4.
52. Everted rim jar in fawn fabric sooted externally. The fabric is fairly smooth in texture and the vessel has been smoothed or burnished externally. Similar to no. 51 above. BAY4.
53. Jar in pinkish calcite-gritted fabric. In fabric and general appearance this seems to be related to vessels found in the East Midlands. Cf. *Brixworth*, 220 (Hadrianic or Antonine); *Leicester; Jewry Wall*, Fig. 30, 10-13 (largely pre-Antonine). BBB4.
54. Jar in fairly hard mid-grey fabric with a rough "pimply" surface; it includes a stone inclusion of c. 6 mm. diameter. BAV4.
55. Jar in grey fabric with pinkish core and some white gritty inclusions; Cf. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 25, 5 (A.D. 80-105); *Corbridge 1951*, 41 (A.D. 122-125). BBB4.
56. Jar in grey fabric darkened externally; much of the interior surface is missing; Cf. *Chesterholm*, 45 (A.D. 90-125). BAR4.
57. Flanged bowl in mid-grey with a somewhat "pimply" surface; Cf. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 26, 3 (A.D. 80-105). BAR4.
58. Flanged bowl in light red fabric; Cf. *Fendoch*, 6 (A.D. 83/86-90); *Milecastle 48*, 4 (A.D. 122-140). BAY4.
59. Flanged bowl in hard, dark grey fabric with a rough "pimply" surface. BAV4.
60. Flanged bowl in mid-grey, fairly smooth fabric with some white grit inclusions; Cf. *Corbridge 1911*, 42 (A.D. 79-125). BAR4.
61. Bowl or dish in mid-grey, fairly sandy fabric. BAY4.
62. Dish in pink fabric with a "pimply" surface. The sherd includes a pebble c. 6×2 mm. BAR4.
63. Lid in smooth pink micaceous fabric with a grey core. BBB4.
64. Lid in light grey, fairly soft fabric with white gritty filler. BAV4.
65. Lid in fairly hard mid to dark grey fabric, fairly smooth. BAR4.

The group also contains a few sherds with rusticated decoration.

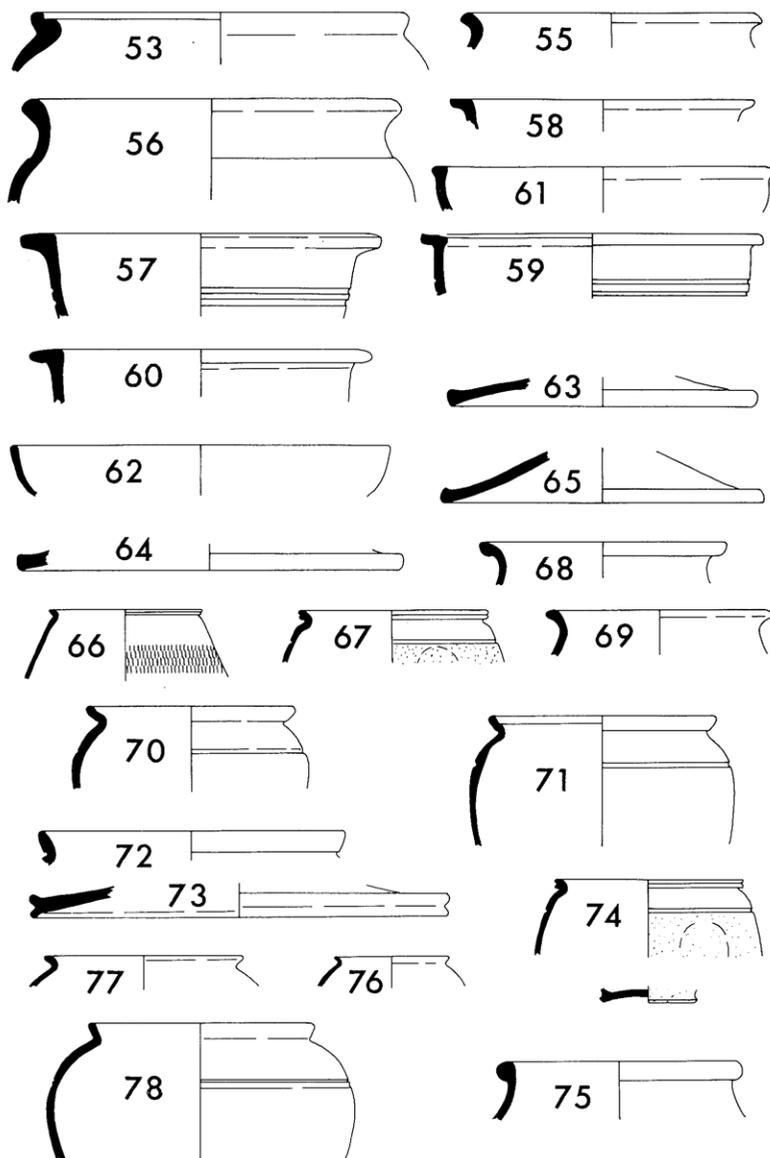


FIG. 8. – The coarse pottery nos. 53, 55-78.

Nos. 66-73 are from above the charcoal layer.

- 66. Beaker in off-white fabric with a coppery metallic coat. The rim resembles that of some of the rough-cast beakers and this vessel may therefore be of similar date. BBA4.
- 67. Rough-cast beaker in pale pink fabric with a dark brown colour coat; Cf. *Gillam* type 72 (A.D. 80-130) although our vessel had indentations. BAX4.
- 68. Jar in mid-grey fabric with a small amount of gritty filler; Cf. *Chesterholm* 26 (A.D. 90-125). BAX4.

69. Necked jar in fairly smooth light grey fabric. BAQ4.
 70. Everted rim jar in dark grey fabric with some sooting. A lid-seating depression has been worn out of the interior neck by use; Cf. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 25, 1, rim form only (A.D. 80-105). BAU4.
 71. Everted rim jar in dark grey fabric. BAU4.
 72. Everted rim jar in pink cf. *Newstead 1911*, Pl. XLVII, 36 (A.D. 80-105); *Corbridge 1951*, 11 (A.D. 105-122). BAQ4.
 73. Lid in very dark grey, fairly coarse fabric, burnished on the upper surface. BAU4.
- Nos. 74-87 are also from the same deposit, but were not recorded in relation to the charcoal layer.
74. Rough-cast beaker in buff/pink fabric with a dark red-brown colour coat; Cf. no. 67 above. BAL4.
 75. Jar in mid-grey fabric burnished on the rim. BAL4.
 76. Beaker in smooth pink, fairly soft fabric, smoothly burnished externally; Cf. *Northwich*, 18 (? early 2nd century) and *Heronbridge*, 51 for a similar type of vessel. BAL4.
 77. Jar in pinkish buff fabric smoothed externally and over the rim; Cf. *Corbridge 1911*, 32 (A.D. 79-125). BAL4.
 78. Everted rim jar in fairly soft smooth pink fabric. BAL4.
 79. Everted rim jar in hard dark grey fabric with a lighter grey interior. BAL4.
 80. Jar in light red/buff fabric burnished externally and over the rim. For the general type see *Corbridge 1951*, 39 (A.D. 122-125). BAL4.
 81. Jar in light red fabric sooted on the rim; Cf. *Gillam* type 108 (A.D. 80-130). BAL4.
 82. Wide mouthed jar in mid-grey, fairly hard fabric; Cf. *Slack*, 50 (A.D. 79-140). BAL4.
 83. Rim probably of a flanged bowl in light red/buff fabric with a grey core. BAL4.
 84. Flanged bowl in hard grey fabric. BAL4.
 85. Lid in hard fairly gritty grey fabric. BAL4.
 86. Lid in fawn/pink fairly soft micaceous fabric. BAL4.
 87. Lid in light grey fairly smooth fabric. BAL4.

Typologically there seems little difference between the three groups into which the rubbish collection has been divided and it seems likely that all were deposited at about the same time. This deposition almost certainly took place before *c.* A.D. 120 as the parallels quoted suggest. The total absence of even a single sherd of Black-burnished ware from the deposit also points to the same conclusion. We cannot of course assume that all the pieces were new or nearly new when broken and so, although deposition in the early second century seems likely, the group as a whole is Flavian-Trajanic in date.

The remaining trenches of the 1954 excavation were essentially exploratory and for the most part did not penetrate into stratified layers. The great majority of the pottery is therefore of no stratigraphical significance and has been listed without regard to find spot (all being from within the fort area). No. 88 however is from beneath the Norman clay dump in Trench IV.¹⁵

88. Vessel in red-grey fabric with white probably calcitic grit filler. The surface is dark grey. The rim is badly made but apparently wheel-turned. BAD4.
89. Necked jar in light grey fairly micaceous fabric. With sherds of a similar or the same vessel. BAZ4.

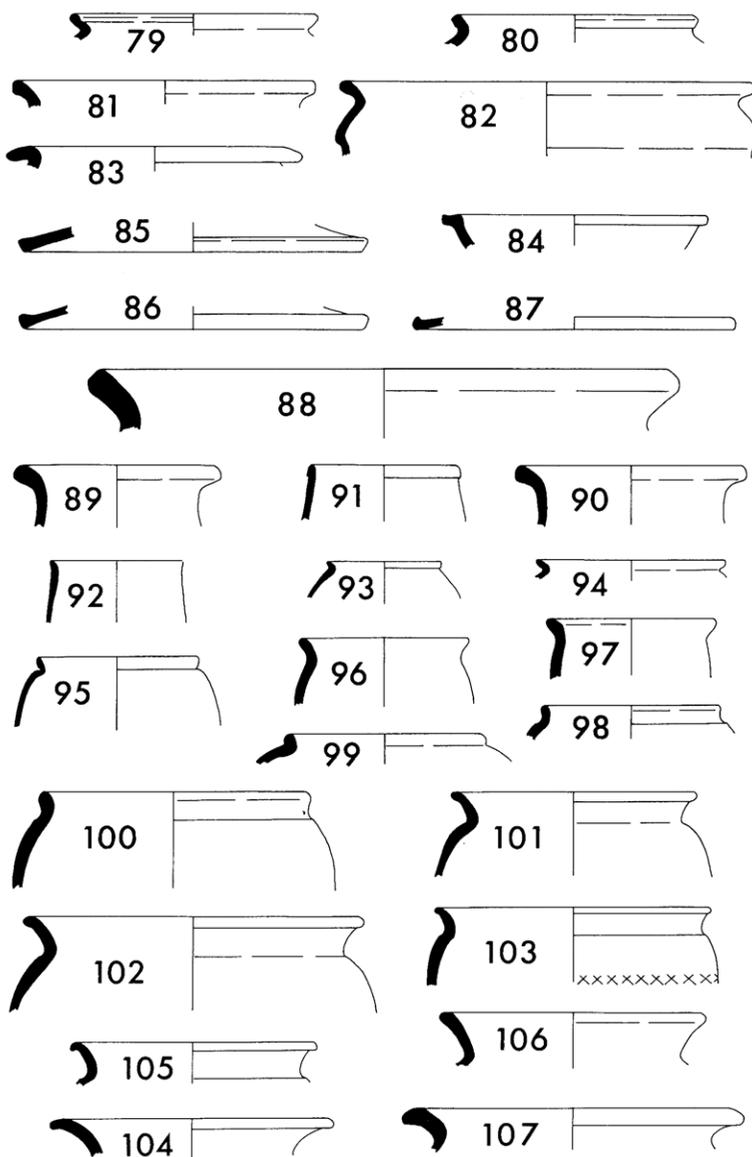


FIG. 9. - The coarse pottery nos. 79-107.

90. Necked jar in light grey fairly micaceous fabric. With sherds of the same or a similar vessel. BAZ4.

91. Beaker in pinkish red fabric with dark brown/grey colour-coat. It is difficult to reconstruct the form of the complete vessel from just the rim but for colour-coated vessels with similar rims, cf. *Leicester: Jewry Wall*, Fig. 32, 28, (unstratified); *Camulodunum*, 410 (4th century); S. S. Frere, *Verulamium I*, 1118 & 1131-4 (early 4th century). BAJ4.

92. Beaker in light orange fabric with a burnished surface. BAB4.

93. Beaker in hard mid-grey fabric. Thin-walled beakers of this general type were being made at Holt (*Holt*, 193-6), although this form is not exactly paralleled there. On this analogy a Flavian-Trajanic date seems likely. BBH4.
94. Beaker in fairly soft fawn fabric. BNF4.
95. Beaker in hard dark grey with a darker exterior. It is reminiscent of the Black-burnished ware form *Gillam* type 65 (A.D. 140-300) and is perhaps of similar date. BAA4.
96. Small jar in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Birdoswald* 1929, 18c (from the Alley find A.D. 126-140); *Corbridge* 1911, 53 (A.D. 139-c. 200); *Turret* 29b, 36 (A.D. 122-c. 200). BBF4.
97. Small jar in light grey fabric smoothed externally. BBF4.
98. Small jar or beaker in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Corbridge* 1911, 58 (A.D. 139-c. 200); *Newstead* 1911, Fig. 31 (Antonine); *Balmuildy*, Pl. XLVI, 5 (Antonine). BAB4.
99. Jar in grey fabric with a burnished exterior; similar to *Gillam* type 118 (A.D. 120-160) and possibly of similar date. BBJ4.
100. Jar in Black-burnished ware, very eroded externally; Cf. *Gillam* type 121 (A.D. 120-160). BBF4.
101. Jar in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 125 (A.D. 120-180). BAZ4.
102. Jar in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 135 (A.D. 170-250). BBF4.
103. Jar in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Corbridge* 1911, 48 (A.D. 139-c.200). BAH4.
104. Jar in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Bewcastle*, 55 (A.D. 343/360-367). BAH4.
105. Jar in light grey fabric with some sooting, similar to no. 102 above and possibly of similar date. BAZ4.
106. Jar in light grey fabric. BAA4.
107. Jar in calcite gritted fabric of Huntcliff type; Cf. *Gillam* type 161 (A.D. 300-370). BAZ4.
108. Jar in calcite gritted fabric of Huntcliff type; Cf. *Gillam* type 163 (A.D. 360-400). BAJ4.
109. Wide-mouthed jar in light grey fabric, burnished. BAA4.
110. Mortarium in light grey fabric with a pinkish slip and red, grey and white trituration grits; Cf. *Corbridge* 1937, 10 (A.D. 79-125); *Corbridge* 1911, 42 (A.D. 122-125). BAB4. Made in north Britain in the first half of the 2nd century. (KFH).
111. Mortarium in fairly coarse light red fabric, burnt grey externally. *Gillam* type 267 (late 2nd century) is somewhat similar. BAH4.
112. Flanged bowl or dish in hard fawn fabric; one of the Flavian-Trajanic series; Cf. *Newstead* 1911, Pl. XLVII, 37. BBH4.
113. Flanged bowl in dark grey fabric with a filler of white calcite grits. It is somewhat similar to *Milecastle* 48, 45 (A.D. 122-140) and *Birdoswald* 1929, 67a (from the Alley A.D. 126-140). BBF4.
114. Flanged bowl in mid-grey fairly soft fabric; Cf. *Chesterholm*, 17 (A.D. 90-125); *Throp*, 4 (c. A.D. 100-125). BBF4.
115. Flanged bowl in smooth mid-grey fabric similar to no. 114 above. BBF4.
116. Flanged bowl in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 219 (A.D. 120-150). BBF4.
117. Flanged bowl or dish in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 220 (A.D. 120-160). BBD4.
118. Flanged bowl or dish in silver grey burnished fabric; it is similar to the Hadrianic-Antonine bowls and dishes in Black-burnished ware and probably of a similar date. BBF4.
119. Flanged dish in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 306 (A.D. 120-160). BAZ4.

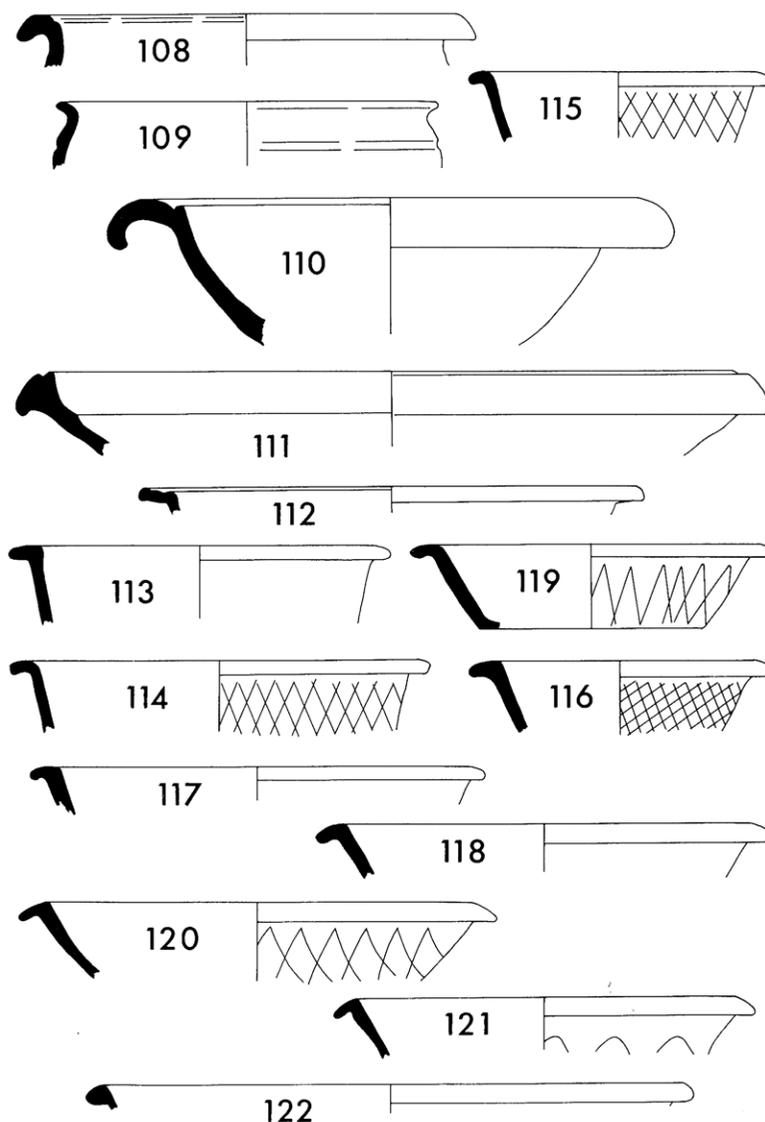


FIG. 10. - The coarse pottery nos. 108-122.

- 120. Flanged dish in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 307 (A.D. 120-160). BAZ4.
- 121. Flanged dish in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 309 (A.D. 160-200). BAS4.
- 122. Bowl or dish in mid-grey fabric; it is perhaps similar to *Gillam* type 313 (A.D. 190-240). BAJ4.
- 123. Dish in light red, fairly sandy fabric. BAS4.
- 124. Dish in hard, light red, fairly sandy fabric, burnished externally in bands. BAS4.
- 125. Dish in hard orange fabric. BBD4.
- 126. Dish in Black-burnished ware; Cf. *Gillam* type 316 (A.D. 125-160). BAZ4.

127. Dish in mid-grey burnished fabric; it is similar to the mid-3rd to 4th century dishes; *Gillam* types 319-320. BAA4.
128. Dish in light grey fabric smoothed externally. BAH4.
129. Dish in highly burnished fabric, with a pinkish core and a coal black exterior; Cf. *Newstead 1911*, Fig. 32, 9 (Antonine). BAZ4.
130. Dish in Black-burnished ware, *Gillam* type 329 (A.D. 190-340). BAJ4.
131. Dish in calcite-gritted fabric of Huntcliff type. For other calcite-gritted dishes see *Crambeck*, 214, *Gillam* type 331, *Malton Defences*, Fig. 5, 15 and Fig. 6, 27. None closely resembles this vessel but all are probably fourth-century in deposition and we may tentatively suggest a similar date for this piece. BAB4.
132. Lid in mid-grey fabric. BBF4.
133. Lid in fawn to light red fabric with a grey core. BBH4.

In general the material from the 1954 excavations within the fort area shows distribution throughout the Roman period, although with a predominance of 2nd-century types (see Table I). However, there are only six pieces which can definitely be assigned to the period after *c.* A.D. 250, and of these only two certainly belong to the late 4th century. This seems a very small proportion considering that it was the later levels which were most likely to be sampled by the 1954 trenches. As with the *vicus*, it seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the known 4th century occupation is unlikely to be in the excavated areas.

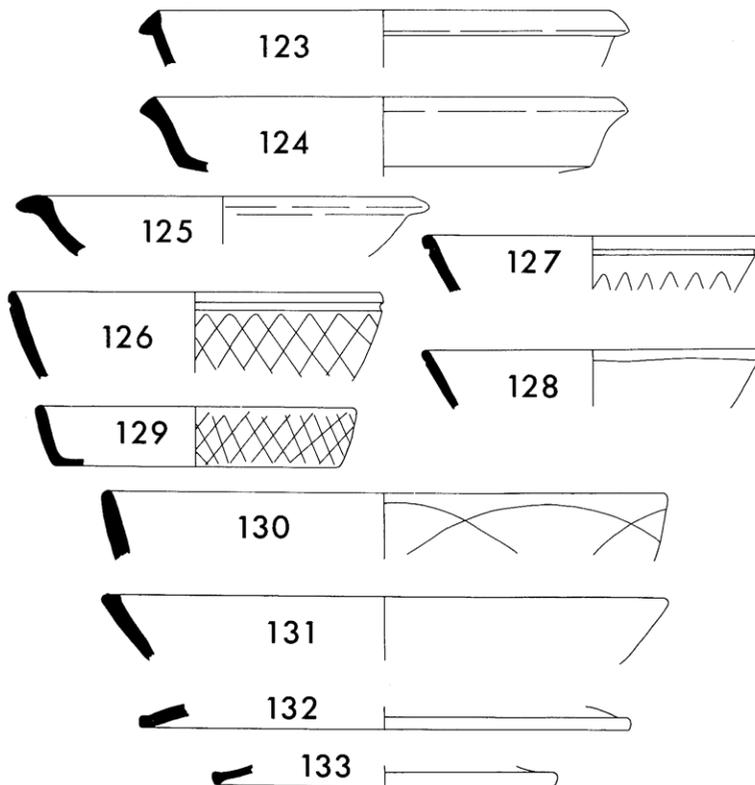


FIG. 11. — The coarse pottery nos. 123-133.

The Samian Ware (Fig. 12)

by JOANNA BIRD, with notes on the stamps by B. R. HARTLEY

Potters' Stamps

1. M () on form 31. Lezoux product, but not identifiable. Hadrianic-early Antonine probably. From *vicus*, XIII+. Fig. 12.
2. Fragmentary signature of Cassia of Lezoux (Cf. *S&S* Pl. 146, 2) on form 37; c. A.D. 140-170. From *vicus*, XIII+. Fig. 12.

Decorated

2. (and Potter's Stamp above) Form 37, signed by Cassia of Lezoux, *S&S*. Pl. 146, 2 shows the paired small leaves, large leaf in Scroll, and similar tendrils, and must be from a similar mould; this bowl adds the pointed leaf to his repertoire. c. A.D. 140-170. From *vicus*, XIII+. Fig. 12.
3. Form 37, Lezoux. Freestyle bowl with foliage in the field. Antonine probably. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BAA4.

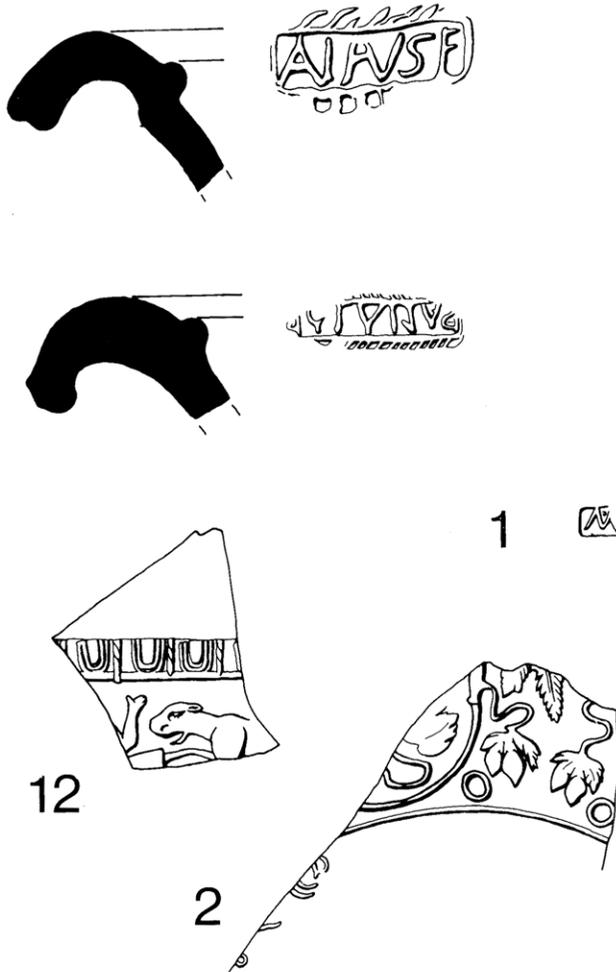


FIG. 12. - Mortarium stamps (p. 29) and samian pottery ($\frac{1}{2}$).

4. Form 37, Lezoux. There is no apparent parallel for the ovolo, but the large square beads in the border and medallion, and the general style, have links with such late potters as Doeccus. c. A.D. 160-195. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BAT4.
5. Form 37, Lezoux. The large scroll with astragalus was commonly used by Cinnamus and his associates (eg *S&S* Pl. 161, 51); c. A.D. 150-180. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BAZ4.
6. Form 37, Central Gaul. The ovolo is too broken to identify. Antonine, 1954 excavations, unstratified. BBD4.
7. Form 37 is the style of the Cinnamus group at Lezoux. The bear is probably *Oswald* 1631, and the horse may be *Oswald* 245. For the foliage, and generally similar style, Cf. *S&S* Pl. 163, 72-5. c. A.D. 150-180. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BBD4.
8. Form 67, South Gaul. Chevron wreath round base. Flavian. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BBH4.
9. Form 37 with small beads and rosette similar to those used by Advocisus and Divixtus of Lezoux (*S&S* Pl. 114, 28; 115, 1). The seated figure and the motif above it are not certainly identifiable. c. A.D. 150-190. 1954 excavations, unstratified. BAC4.
10. 37, South Gaul. Trident ovolo with wavyline border, with typical Flavian motifs; the main frieze is probably a scroll. c. A.D. 70-90. From *vicus*, XIV+.
11. Form 37 is the style of Cinnamus of Lezoux. The ovolo is rather messy, but is probably his ovolo 3 (*S&S* Pl. 162, 61, with similar beadrow). The double medallion and vineleaf are shown on Pl. 160, 41, the lozenge on Pl. 158, 16. c. A.D. 140-170. From *vicus*, trench XV+.
12. Form 37. The line beneath the ovolo was used by several Lezoux potters, but notably by Secundus, who also used this Cinnamus 3 ovolo (*S&S* Pl. 155, 26, ascribed to Pugnus – see *Hartley* 1972, D117 for a discussion of this point). The warrior and lion are probably *Oswald* 176 and 1557 respectively. c. A.D. 150-180. From *vicus*, bath-house. Fig. 12.

Plain

From the pre-Hadrianic rubbish deposit, 1954:

- Form 27, possibly from Montans; late C1-mid C2.
- Form 36, South Gaul, Flavian.
- Form 36, Les Martres de Veyre, Trajanic-Hadrianic.
- Form 67, South Gaul, Flavian-Trajanic.
- Form 27, South Gaul, Flavian.
- Form 27, South Gaul, Flavian-Trajanic. Slightly burnt.
- Form 27, South Gaul, Flavian-Trajanic.
- Form 18, South Gaul, Flavian.
- Form 18R, South Gaul, Flavian-Trajanic
- Form 37, Martres probably, Trajanic-Hadrianic.
- Form 37, Lezoux, Hadrianic.

From *vicus*, bath-house:

- Form 18/31, Central Gaul, Hadrianic-early Antonine.
- See also p. 26, no. 14, from the cemetery in 1971.

References:

- Hartley 1972: B. R. Hartley, 'The Samian Ware', in S. S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations I*, London.
- Oswald: F. Oswald, *Index of Figure-types on Terra Sigillata*, Liverpool, 1936-7.
- S&S: J. A. Stanfield and G. Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*, London, 1958.

The Brough Pottery: Some General Conclusions

by PETER WEBSTER

With the publication of the present report we can say that a reasonable amount of pottery has been published from the known areas of Roman occupation in the Brough area. The chronological pattern presented by this evidence is shown below in tabular form. I have included three previous publications of pottery, two from the escarpment¹⁶ and from the Office of Works excavation in the Castle.¹⁷ I have not included the other publication of pottery¹⁸ because this is a general collection of material from the Brough Castle area without specific provenance. Pieces of unknown date are excluded.

TABLE I

Area	Late 1st- early 2nd	Early- Mid 2nd	Mid-Late 2nd	Late 2nd Mid 3rd	Mid 3rd- Mid 4th	Late 4th
Fort (1954)	6	12	10	5	4	2
Brough Castle	2	0	0	0	0	6
Vicus (1972)	2	7	9	10	1	0
Cemetery (1971-2)	11	0	0	1	4	1
Escarpment (1946)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escarpment (1953)	2	3	2	2	1	3
Escarpment (1954)	52	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	75	22	21	18	10	13

The overall pattern is remarkably even, when the imbalance of the large escarpment rubbish dump (Escarpment 1954) is removed. However, for the most part the evenness disappears if the table is looked at area by area. The irregular chronological distribution within the fort, *vicus* and cemetery pottery has already been noted. With the sole exception of the general collection from the escarpment made in 1953 the unevenness in the remaining published material is self-evident. It also seems likely that the latest material has been unduly inflated, as there has been a tendency to publish the *latest* pieces. With this in mind it seems worth noting that fourth-century material from the Castle area is not plentiful, considering that both the 1954 excavations and the Office of Works activity are most likely to have penetrated late and/or disturbed levels rather than the underlying first- and second-century levels. One wonders, therefore, if the postulated late fourth-century occupation of the fort is a reality or whether the material at present to hand could not all be derived from occupation before the reorganisation of *c.* 367-70. It hardly seems necessary to add that the pottery suggests that the *vicus* area was not occupied in the Flavian-Trajanic period or later third-fourth century, and that the site of the second century cemetery is yet to be located.

The Other Finds

No coins or bronze objects of Roman date were found in 1972. Those coins found before and during 1954 were reported by Professor Birley.¹⁹ The principal interest of previous finds of bronze objects is discussed briefly below (p. 44).

Objects of Iron

A small quantity of nails was found in each of the trenches excavated in the *vicus*, and four of the cremation-burials revealed in 1972 also produced a small amount. Very few survived in good condition. Examples from two of these contexts are, however, worthy of individual mention.

1. From the bath-house, trench XV. Two nails, each approximately 7.2 cm. long.
2. From cremation (G), which was set in a wooden box. A large number of nails, some bent. Among these were some round-headed nails, the head 12 mm. in diameter, and the nail c. 30 mm. long.

Glass

Miss Dorothy Charlesworth kindly identified the glass from the excavations, including fragments of bottle and window-glass from the rubbish dump found in 1954 and from unstratified contexts in 1954 and 1972. One separate object deserves special mention:

A complete bead in perfect condition, found unstratified in the cemetery. Deep blue glass with a white zig-zag trail.

Cf. S. S. Frere, *Verulamium I* (1972), 213 f., fig. 79, 71 (Antonine context); J. Curle, *Newstead* (1911), pl. 91.

Flint (Fig. 13)

Miss Clare I. Fell kindly contributed the following note on a flint found stratified in a deposit below the bath-house:

Keel scraper of black flint. The bulb of percussion and striking platform have been partially trimmed away to form a rough tang, possible to ease mounting in a wooden, or bone, handle. The remaining edges of the convex side have been steeply retouched. Maximum length 3.7 cm.; maximum width 2.3 cm.; maximum thickness 1.3 cm. A scraper of this kind was found stratified with Roman and Brigantian pottery in Layer 2a at the Tofts, Site F, Stanwick.²⁰

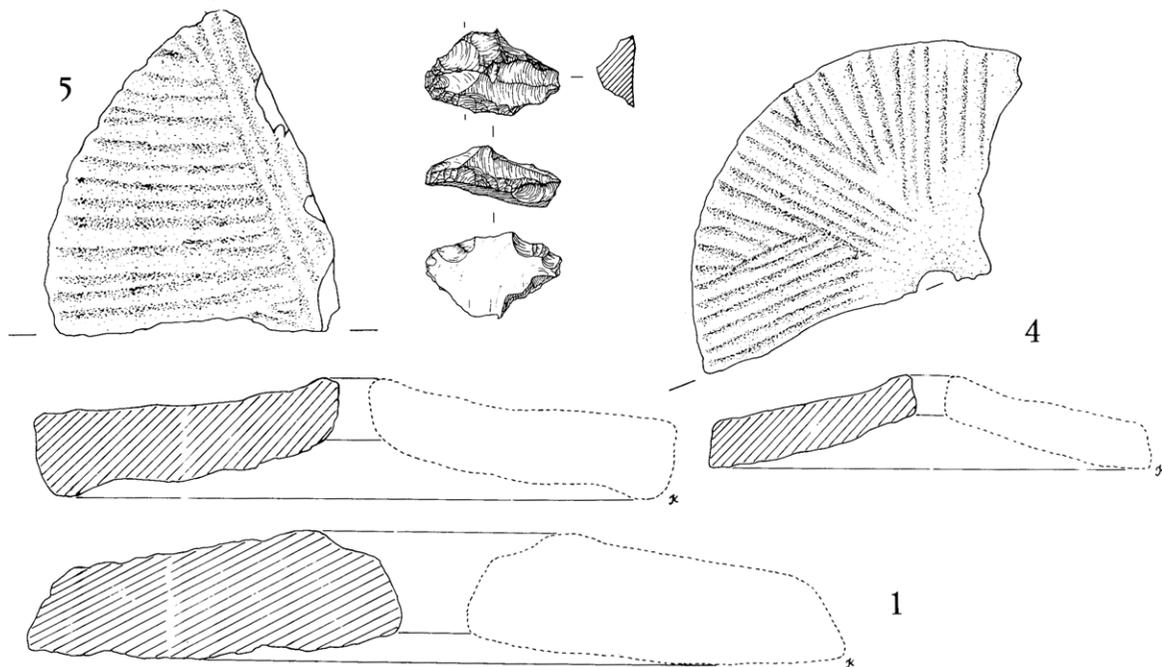


FIG. 13. — Flint ($\frac{1}{2}$) and quernstones (nos. 1 and 5 at $\frac{1}{4}$, no. 4 at $\frac{1}{8}$).

Tile

Several fragments of tiles with incised decoration, some of which were burnt, were contained in layer 28 in Trench XV (see fig. 4). This was a demolition/destruction deposit of a stone building-phase, sealed by the later flagged floor, and may represent an earlier phase of the bath-house. Pottery from this layer was Antonine in date.

None of the tiles survived whole. The largest fragment 15 cm. by 10 cm. and was 15 mm. thick. They were presumably either building-tiles or box-tiles.²¹

The Querns (Fig. 13)

by HUGH CHAPMAN with petrological identifications by Dr F. W. ANDERSON, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Department of the Environment.

1. From excavations of 17th-century houses east of the *vicus*. Fragment of upper stone of quern; red brown sandstone, probably local (Triassic ?). Original diameter *c.* 436 mm. Part of the top surface has been roughly cut away leaving a raised area acting as a hopper around the central hole, part of the circumference of which still survives. The flat grinding surface is pitted, with no indication of striations. Though from a modern context (with residual material) the form indicates a Roman date. Fig. 13.
2. From excavation of a road at Forest Farm, east of Brough, 1972. Small fragment (60×61×5 mm.) of upper stone of quern; red brown sandstone, probably local (Triassic ?). Original diameter *c.* 340-360 mm. The piece is very worn and no tooling or other features are visible. Flat grinding surface. Roman.
3. One third of the lower stone of quern; Niedermendig. Thickness at edge 40-44 mm., at centre hole 50 mm. Diameter of centre hole 38 mm. Original diameter of quern 440 mm. Considerable wear has reduced the body of the quern leaving a raised area around the central spindle hole. On the convex grinding surface the striations are cut in the normal block pattern and are still clear, suggesting a later re-dressing of the surface. Vertical dressing lines are visible on the edge of the quern, and on the underside, which has been left rough, the original "roughing-out" punch marks are apparent. Though unstratified, there is no doubt about a Roman date. Unstratified find from the *vicus*, trench XV.

The trade in milling equipment between the Mayen/Niedermendig districts of Germany and Britain in the Roman period and at other times is well known,²² though the material of this trade has not yet been properly studied and no dated type series is available. An examination of some 28 examples from London has shown that the bulk of the querns fall into two regular and well-defined groups. The first group, to which this stone belongs, has a diameter of 420-440 mm. and a thickness at the edge of about 82 mm. (upper stone) and 75 mm. (bottom stone). The second group has a diameter of 390-400 mm., and the upper stone a thickness of 115-125 mm. Numerous unfinished examples indicate that the stones were transported in a rough state to be trimmed and dressed in this country. It is likely that London acted as the centre and distribution point for the trade.

4. Fragment of lower stone of quern; pink sandstone, possibly Triassic. Original diameter *c.* 312 mm. The stone is worn but the slightly convex grinding surface still has striations cut in block patterns. Unstratified (but Roman) from the *vicus*, trench XIV. Fig. 13.
5. Fragment of lower stone of quern; red brown sandstone probably local (Triassic ?). Original diameter 344 mm. The bottom has been left roughly tooled. The grinding surface is very slightly concave and has striations cut in block patterns. Roman, 2nd-3rd century A.D. From infill of bath-house hypocaust system, trench XV, in the *vicus*. Fig. 13.

It is a pity that the majority of these examples are not stratified as securely dated examples are needed to build up a picture of the development of the quern in the Roman period. Nos. 1, 4, 5 are interesting as they are native imitations of the imported Niedermendig lava querns.

The Cremations

Cremations found in 1971, by G. W. I. Hodgson

1. From pottery vessel no. 4. The material was in three packets. Two of these contained bone fragments which had been fairly thoroughly incinerated, i.e., little organic material remained, the bone material being of a uniform pink-grey colour. The third packet contained bone fragments which were black/grey in colour presumably having been burnt in an inadequate supply of oxygen. The bones had been fragmented into several thousand small fragments – it is not easy to tell if this was achieved merely by heat or by physical hammering after incineration.

There were only *three* identifiable fragments:

- (a) the crown of the left third axillary (upper) molar tooth. Professor Tonge, of the Dental School, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, has identified this specimen and notes that calcification of the crown is incomplete and in these circumstances the tooth would not have erupted into the mouth of the individual. Professor Tonge estimates the age of the individual to be between 12 and 14 years of age.
 - (b) the distal end of a right *humerus* and the proximal end of a right *ulna* from a small animal, probably a young *sheep* or *goat*. Dr M. C. Sheldrick of the British Museum has confirmed this identification.
2. From pottery vessel no. 8. All the fragments from this pot were heavily fragmented and had been thoroughly incinerated. The fragments were in the main less than 2 cm. long and could not be identified as to species or bone. A few fragments of the shafts of long bones compared favourably with those of a young human skeleton.

Cremations found in 1972, by Calvin Wells

This material consists of five samples of cremated remains. They are all in very poor condition and much contaminated with soil, charcoal and debris. The following is a brief description of each sample:

3. Adolescent or adult. Sex unknown. A very few tiny scraps of bone are present. Most of these are impossible to identify but are apparently human. A few fragments of cranial vault are recognizable and some splinters of the shaft of at least one limb bone. Only one individual is detectable here. No animal bone is present. There is well marked underfiring of a few fragments of skull. Collection of the remains from the pyre – or their preservation – is conspicuously inefficient. Cremation A.
4. A few tiny fragments of an unsexable adult. Identifiable are some pieces of cranial vault and long bones. Only one individual is detectable here. No traces of animal bones are found. All surviving fragments have been competently fired. Collection of the remains was perfunctory. Cremation E.
5. A few minute scraps (less than a dozen) of what was probably a young child. The only fragments identifiable with any assurance are a few splinters of cranial vault and of long bone. No more than one individual seems to be represented. Animal bones were absent. Cremation has been efficiently done. Collection of the remains seems hardly to have been attempted beyond the merest token. Cremation F.

6. A few dozen grossly disintegrated scraps from an adult of uncertain sex. Identifiable are fragments of cranial vault (at least one shows a few millimetres of fused suture); a few vertebral fragments; and some splinters of long bones. Many tiny scraps of bone cannot be anatomically identified. Only one person is detectable here. No animal remains are recognizable. Firing has been efficient throughout. Recovery of the remains has been perfunctory.²³ Cremation G.
7. A very few fragments (all small) of an unsexable adult. The only scraps which can be identified with any certainty are a few pieces of cranial vault and of long bones. No more than one individual is detectable. Animal bones were not found. Firing has been efficient throughout. Recovery of the remains from the pyre was incompetent. Cremation H.

Summary, by CALVIN WELLS

As a group, this is outstanding for the appalling quality of the surviving fragments and for the paucity of what was collected. The nature of the survival might have been due to the acidity of the soil. If not, it may suggest that the essential part of the burial ritual was the burning of the cadaver – not its subsequent retrieval. Alternatively, it is possible that the remains were efficiently collected and then distributed as “souvenirs” to friends or relatives of the deceased, with the preservation of nothing more than a few token scraps for final interment. Some slight support for this may be found in the fact that firing has been efficient in six out of the seven samples. The exceptionally poor quality of these remains makes any comments more than usually uncertain. It would be complete affectation to pretend that any of them can be sexed and even the very broad categorization of age which has been given above is open to considerable doubt. It does, however, seem virtually certain that all surviving scraps are human, with the exception of the sheep or goat fragments from Cremation no. 1.

Animal Bones

Cattle: 1 vertebra fragment, 9 rib fragments, 1 tibia shaft.

Sheep: Right mandible; deciduous molars 1, 2, 3; molars 1, 2; about 1½ years old.
1 vertebra fragment, 5 rib fragments, right scapula, left humerus, right femur.

Pig: Right radius

Hare: Right femur.

These were derived from three small groups found in the *vicus* in fairly good condition, and were identified by Miss Mary Harman.

IV. GENERAL DISCUSSION

It is almost twenty years since Professor Birley collated the evidence then available for the Roman occupation at Brough,²⁴ and it is possible that the same sort of interval will elapse before further work takes place. With this in mind, the present report brings up to date our knowledge of the site in the light of the recent discoveries.

The Military Occupation

The considerable quantity of pottery which has now been studied confirms the early Flavian dating of the fort's foundation (p. 39, above). We cannot, however, yet state with any confidence under whose governorship, among the three *magni duces*,²⁵ the army was first stationed here.²⁶ Nor, without extensive excavation of the first-century

levels can the type of garrison be determined: as Professor Birley pointed out, the size of the latest fort was too small for more than a cohort of 500 infantry. This was probably supported before the end of the first century by a system of signal-stations to east and west. Our knowledge of the system of fortlets and signal stations, first propounded by Sir Ian Richmond,²⁷ has recently been enlarged by intensive fieldwork.²⁸

In the absence of securely stratified and dated finds, scholars have been understandably reticent about the question of military occupation in the mid-second century,²⁹ although we now know that the *vicus* was in existence by this date. It is just possible that a break in occupation is reflected by the dating of the burials found in 1971-2 (see below) or by the large rubbish dump on the escarpment excavated in 1954.³⁰ It does, however, seem likely that the fort, if evacuated under Hadrian, was back in commission in the later second century.³¹

It is generally accepted that Brough-under-Stainmore, together with a number of other sites, suffered at the hands of a native revolt in 196, and that the building inscription³² incorporated into the parish church records restoration work under the Governor Virius Lupus in the following year.³³ But of the next two centuries recent work has added little to our existing knowledge of military occupation. What does now seem probable is that the continuation of use of the fort after the events of 367 involved the local native population as well as the garrison. Certainly, the marked absence of finds of that date from the *vicus* might corroborate the impression gained from other military sites in the North, that the inhabitants of the *vicus* had moved within the walls for safety. There is no evidence for sub-Roman occupation.³⁴

Brough's role in the military system may have included some responsibility for traffic and communications over Stainmore. The significance of the large quantity of lead seals from the site, however, remains imperfectly understood.³⁵ The find of coal from the bath-house is not unexpected,³⁶ and may indicate mining of outcrops on Stainmore.³⁷

The Vicus

Finds of bronze objects, probably made locally, of second-century date, have always pointed to activity outside the fort.³⁸ The objects show strong affinities with Celtic art, and included some for civil rather than military purposes, but it seems that by the third century the *vicus* at Kirkby Thore was the more important bronze-working centre for the area.³⁹ Now, structural evidence for the extra-mural settlement has appeared, if only on a limited scale. The dating evidence for the settlement would suggest that it originated early in the second century A.D., and that its development was related to some extent to political events. The trial excavations of 1972 produced little evidence of fourth-century occupation in the *vicus*, but their scope was limited.

Of the settlement, nothing is known of its layout or detailed development. The bath-house was, technically speaking, part of the military establishment. The stratigraphy here clearly indicates several periods of construction, and certainly there was activity on its site in the late second and third centuries. The flagged floor found here could represent that of an *apodyterium* ("undressing-room"); a number of these were added to military bath-houses in North Britain in the Severan period, and it has been suggested that this reflects the large number of soldiers now living outside the fort with their wives and families.⁴⁰ By the fourth century, bath-houses had sometimes been built inside the forts.⁴¹

Other buildings within the *vicus* would have included shops, workshops and houses.⁴² The relationship between the garrison, the population of the *vicus* and of the local area, and the surrounding countryside remains uncertain. Dr W. H. Manning has recently shown that, contrary to earlier beliefs, garrisons *were* normally supplied with grain from local sources, so avoiding heavy transport costs.⁴³ In this context, finds of quern-stones (p. 41) may be significant.⁴⁴

The Cemetery

Presumably the Flavian-Trajanic burials relate to the fort-garrison and to the earliest inhabitants of the *vicus*. As the distribution of pottery shows (p. 39), the sites of the late second- and third-century cemeteries have still to be located. While it could be argued that this has a bearing on the question of Hadrianic occupation of the fort, one might also tentatively suggest that the cemetery grew quickly and that by the fourth century the original site was being re-used.

Unfortunately too few burials were adequately excavated, and those in poor condition, for conclusions to be drawn about the population from the anatomical evidence. It is worth bearing in mind Dr Wells' comments (p. 43) when comparing the cremations from Brough with the much greater sample from Brougham,⁴⁵ for understanding something of the late Roman population. It is, however, interesting to note and to speculate on the occurrence of animal bones together with a child's burial (no. 1, p. 42), a practice known from prehistoric sites.⁴⁶

If this last idea hints at lingering traditions among the native population, so too perhaps does the practice of cremation in the late fourth century, also found at Brougham and at Birdoswald.⁴⁷ There were no signs at Brough of the change to the practice of inhumation which took place, partly in deference to fashion, by *c.* 200 over most of the "Romanised" part of the province.⁴⁸ But it is dangerous to read too much into such customs without better evidence. Similarly, it is difficult to know the significance of the paucity of grave goods found with the Brough burials when compared to Roman sites elsewhere.⁴⁹ Christianity is unlikely to have been a factor.⁵⁰

The history of Roman Brough is still to be written. What I hope has now been established is a fuller historical framework for future research, and clear indications that such work, if carried out on a large scale, could be most rewarding.

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References

- ¹ E. Birley, "The Roman Fort at Brough-under-Stainmore", *CW2* lviii (1958) 31-56. For more recent finds, see *CW2* lxii (1962) 73-76, and 319-320.
- ² E.g. W. D. Simpson, "The Castle and Church at Brough-under-Stainmore", *CW2* xxxvii (1946).
- ³ This was made possible by generous grants from the Society, and from Mr and Mrs A. J. Blackett-Ord of Hillbeck Hall, Brough.
- ⁴ The success of our work was due to a large number of individuals and organisations. I should like to thank the following for help in various ways: The Department of the Environment, and its officers Miss Dorothy Charlesworth and Messrs A. J. Clark and D. Haddon-Reece; The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and Mr and Mrs A. J. Blackett-Ord for further financial assistance; Mr J. McInnes, of Westmorland County Council Roads and Bridges Department, and his staff; Mr M. H. Kirkby and Miss G. Plowright, both of the Bowes Museum; Professor G. D. B. Jones, and Messrs P. Bennett, S. D. Hughes, and J. F. Manley and other students, from the University of Manchester; Councillor Mrs M. Shepherd, Mr E. Stables, Mr D. Ellwood, Miss Clare Fell, Mr R. Frankland, and Mr F. Graham, for help and advice locally; Mr G. Beckwith, Mr J. Allison, Mr C. Bousfield, Mr A. B. Glover and Miss Bainbridge, all of Brough, for permission to excavate; Messrs R. Downing, A. Swales, T. Relf, and G. Callis, and the Headmaster and pupils of Kirkby Stephen Grammar School; and Mrs D. Beckwith for considerable hospitality. Dr A. Harris and several of the above kindly commented on an earlier draft of this paper, and Mrs Greta Exton typed both manuscripts.
- ⁵ Mr R. Downing reported seeing heavy foundations in section in 1971 north of the cemetery. The course of the Roman road in the Brough area has always been uncertain, in spite of Margary's apparent confidence: I. D. Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edition, London, 1973), 434.
- ⁶ This and the next paragraph are based on Mr Downing's report.
- ⁷ I am grateful to the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Department of the Environment, for identification of the wood samples.
- ⁸ *R.C.H.M. Westmorland* (1936), xxix; Peter Salway, *The Frontier People of Roman Britain* (Cambridge, 1965), 141.
- ⁹ Cf. I. A. Richomond, "Roman Timber Building", in (ed.) E. M. Jope, *Studies in Building History* (London, 1961), 22.
- ¹⁰ Salway, *op. cit.*, 167-70.
- ¹¹ Kindly reported on by Dr R. Neves of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Dr Neves noted that "possible sources are local in the Stainmore region".
- ¹² We are grateful to Professors E. Birley and Rosemary Cramp for kindly allowing this material to be removed from the University of Durham for study.
- ¹³ Mrs K. F. Hartley has kindly commented on some of the *mortaria*. Her comments have been added after the site code and are marked "(KFH)".
- ¹⁴ Birley, *op. cit.* (note 1), p. 51.
- ¹⁵ *CW2* lviii (1958) Fig. 2, facing p. 50, Site 2.
- ¹⁶ *CW2* xxxvii (1946) p. 294; lxii (1962) 73-76.
- ¹⁷ *CW2* xxxiv (1934) 217.
- ¹⁸ *CW2* xxxi (1931) 86; from the Craven Museum, Skipton.
- ¹⁹ See note 1.
- ²⁰ Sir Mortimer Wheeler, *The Stanwick Fortifications* (London, 1954), 51, Fig. 16, 4.
- ²¹ For tiles, see C. M. Daniels' classification of the types found at the bath-house at Red House, Corbridge: *A.A.4* xxxvii (1959) 168-173.
- ²² F. Hörter, F. X. Michels and J. Röder, *Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Kultur des Mittelrheins und seiner Nachbargebiete* Pt. 1, II-III (1950-1) 1-32; Pt. 2, VI-VII (1954-5) 7-32.
For an English summary, *v. Antiquity* 29 (1955) 68-75, and for the method of holding a handle in the upper stone by an iron clamp, *v. J. Curle, A Roman Frontier Post and its People, The Fort of Newstead* (1911) 145, Pl. XVII.
- ²³ This burial was set in a wooden box, and traces of cremated bone were found fused together with fragments of wood and iron nails.
- ²⁴ See note 1.
- ²⁵ Tacitus, *Agricola* 17.1., referring to three governors Petillius Cerialis, Julius Frontinus, and Agricola himself.

- ²⁶ S. S. Frere, *Britannia: A History of Roman Britain* (2nd edition, London, 1974), 119, 125. Cf. B. R. Hartley in (ed.) R. M. Butler, *Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire* (Leicester, 1971), 57-58, with n. 29.
- ²⁷ I. A. Richmond, "A Roman Arterial Signalling System in the Stainmore Pass", in (ed.) W. F. Grimes, *Aspects of Archaeology in Britain and Beyond* (London, 1951), 293-302.
- ²⁸ By Professor G. D. B. Jones and Mr N. J. Higham, to whom I am grateful for information. See their article in *Archaeol. Journ.* 132 (1975).
- ²⁹ Frere, *op. cit.*, fig. 5, p. 150; B. R. Hartley in *Northern History* 1 (1966), fig. 1, p. 8, and *loc. cit.* (in note 26), 62-64.
- ³⁰ Birley, *loc. cit.*
- ³¹ Cf. Frere, *op. cit.*, fig. 6, p. 168; B. R. Hartley, in *Britannia* 3 (1972), p. 39, n. 114.
- ³² *Roman Inscriptions of Britain* I (Oxford, 1965), no. 757.
- ³³ Frere, *op. cit.*, 195-97; A. R. Birley, "Virus Lupus", in *A.A.4* 1 (1972) 179-190.
- ³⁴ Contrast Brougham: CW2 lviii (1958) 68-87.
- ³⁵ I. A. Richmond, "Roman Lead Sealings from Brough-under-Stainmore", in CW2 xxxvi (1936) 104-125. But see Birley, *loc. cit.*, 41. See now M. Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites* (British Archaeol. Reports 8, Oxford, 1974), Part I, 58; Part II, nos. 809-822, App. 16, on artistic aspects of the seals.
- ³⁶ On the occurrence of coal in Roman Britain, see G. Webster in *Antiq. Journ.* 35 (1955), 199-217.
- ³⁷ See note 11.
- ³⁸ See note 8.
- ³⁹ CW2 lxiv (1964) 63-75.
- ⁴⁰ Salway, *op. cit.*, 173.
- ⁴¹ As at Haltonchesters on Hadrian's Wall: J. C. Bruce, *Handbook to the Roman Wall*¹² (Newcastle upon Tyne, 1966), 71-72.
- ⁴² Salway, *op. cit.*, 167-170.
- ⁴³ C. B. A. Research Report No. 11, *The Effect of Man on the Landscape: the Highland Zone* (1974), 112-116. Research on the native settlements of the area has been carried out by Mr N. J. Higham, who has kindly provided information. See *Archaeol. Journ.* 132 (1975).
- ⁴⁴ See Clare Fell, *Early Settlement in the Lake Counties* (Clapham, 1972), 46-69, esp. 51 ff.
- ⁴⁵ Publication forthcoming: summaries in *J.R.S.* 57 (1967), 177; 58 (1968), 179. I am grateful to Miss Dorothy Charlesworth for preliminary information on the Brougham cemetery.
- ⁴⁶ Cf. CW2 lxv (1965) 47 (Butts Beck Quarry, Late Bronze Age).
- ⁴⁷ E. Birley, *Research on Hadrian's Wall* (Kendal, 1961), 203.
- ⁴⁸ On burial practice, see in general J. M. C. Toynbee, *Death and Burial in the Roman World* (London, 1971); R. Reece (ed.), *Burial in the Roman World* (forthcoming): for Britain, R. G. Collingwood and I. A. Richmond, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain*² (London, 1969), 166.
- ⁴⁹ Cf. L. P. Wenham, *The Romano-British Cemetery at Trentholme Drive, York* (H.M.S.O., London, 1968); A. Haffner, *Das Keltische-römische Graberfeld von Wederath-Belginum I* (Mainz, 1971), (2nd cent. B.C.-3rd cent. A.D.).
- ⁵⁰ For a ring with a "Christian" monogram from Brough, now lost, see CW2 lxi (1961) 298-299.

